**On Syntactic Analysis of Demonstratives in *Sasak* Language**

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**Abstract**

Sasak language is spoken by approximately 3.16 million people in Lombok, Indonesia. It is considered as a complex language because of its two syntactical accusative and ergative. With its six dialectal variations *Meno- Mene , Ngeno-Ngene, Meriaq – Meriqu, Nggeto-Nggete, Kuto-Kute,* and *Menu-Meni*, Sasak language shows its unique properties. The uniqueness is shown in the uses of demonstratives in all available dialects. Related to the phenomena, the current study was conducted to examining the syntactic phenomena of demonstrative systems on six dialectal varieties of Sasak in three regencies. Data were collected from West, Central, and East Lombok, and then analyzed using two frameworks of Diessel (1999) & Dixon (1988). The results have shown that the language accommodates syntactic functions as proposed by Diessel (1999) & Dixon (1988). However, in some dialects, it contributed more in syntactic categories and semantic distinctions.

Keywords: *demonstrative, syntactic category, Sasak language*

**Abstrak**

Bahasa Sasak dituturkan oleh sekitar 3,16 juta orang di Lombok, Indonesia. Bahasa ini dianggap sebagai bahasa yang kompleks karena dua aksatif sintaksis dan ergatifnya. Dengan enam variasi dialeknya Meno-Mene, Ngeno-Ngene, Meriaq - Meriqu, Nggeto-Nggete, Kuto-Kute, dan Menu-Meni, bahasa Sasak menunjukkan sifat uniknya. Keunikan ditunjukkan dalam penggunaan demonstrasi di semua dialek yang tersedia. Terkait dengan fenomena tersebut, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menguji fenomena sintaksis sistem demonstrasi pada enam varietas dialek Sasak di tiga kabupaten. Data dikumpulkan dari Lombok Barat, Tengah, dan Timur, dan kemudian dianalisis menggunakan dua kerangka kerja Diessel (1999) & Dixon (1988). Hasil telah menunjukkan bahwa bahasa mengakomodasi fungsi sintaksis seperti yang diusulkan oleh Diessel (1999) & Dixon (1988). Namun, dalam beberapa dialek, itu berkontribusi lebih banyak dalam kategori sintaksis dan perbedaan semantik.

1. **INTRODUCTION**

Sasak language is included in Malayo-Polynesian language (Austin, 2004). Traditionally, it has five dialects with their own speech communities. Mahyuni (2006) argues that Sasak language has seven dialectal varieties, while Sutarman (2010) argues six dialectal varieties of Sasak: *Meno- Mene ,Ngeno-Ngene, Meriaq – Meriqu, Nggeto-Nggete, Kuto-Kute,* and *Menu-Meni*. The current research is based on the argument of Sutarman (2010).

Sasak language is spoken by approximately 3.16 million people in Lombok island, Indonesia. It is considered a complex language because of its two syntactically accusative and ergative. With its six dialectal variations *Meno- Mene ,Ngeno-Ngene, Meriaq – Meriqu, Nggeto-Nggete, Kuto-Kute,* and *Menu-Meni*, Sasak language shows its unique properties. The uniqueness is shown in the uses of demonstratives in all available dialects.

Demonstrative is defined variously. Frank (1972) defines it as a word to point out someone or something. For instance, the word *this* in English is used to point out a thing that is close to the speaker while *that* is used to point out a thing which is far from the speaker. Dixon (2003) defines demonstrative as an item which has deictic reference and is used to focus hearer’s attention on elements in the speech situation. Demonstratives, commonly, include in the binary system in almost all languages; one term is called proximal term which is used for near distances and its counterpart is called distal term which is used for far distances (Galdano and Coventry, 2019).

Diessel (1999) elaborates demonstrative based on the three criteria; (1) demonstrative is a deictic expression which syntactically serves a particular function, (2) pragmatically, it is used to focus hearer’s attention on an object or location and also functions to manage the information flow the ongoing discourse, 3) semantically, it is deictically contrastive. For instance, English has two contrastive demonstratives: proximal (*this*) and distal (*that*) demonstratives. Proximal one is used to denoting entity near the deictic center and refers to some distance to the deictic center. Further, Halliday and Hasan (1976) suggest three systematic distinctions in English demonstratives: (a) semantic (*proximal* and *distal*); (b) grammatical (*singular* and *plural*); and (c) syntactic (*demonstrative determiner* and *pronoun*).

[1] ***This*** pen is blue (semantic)

[2] ***These*** pens are blue (grammatical)

[3] I like ***that*** (syntactic)

The current study examines Sasak demonstratives in six dialectal varieties. The data were gathered through the linguistic field technique and through documentation with some techniques: elicitation, semi-structured interview and interpretive text by translating it. The data were Sasak dialects taken from West Lombok, Central Lombok, and East Lombok – Indonesia. They were then analyzed syntactically by considering semantic aspects of distinctions.

This paper presents the syntactic functions of Sasak demonstrative. In the syntactic analysis, it follows the framework of Diessel (1999) & Dixon (2003). Diessel (1999) categorized demonstratives into four: *pronominal, adnominal, identification* and *adverbial*, whereas Dixon (2003) put them into three: *nominal, adverbial* and *verbal.* These demonstratives are then combined to examine six dialectal varieties of Sasak by also considering their semantic functions.

1. **REVIEW OF RELATED THEORY** 
   1. **Syntax**

Syntax is branch of linguistics which deals with structure of a phrase, clause, sentence and a discourse (Chaer 2007:207). According to Richard, Platt, Webber (1985:285) in general language syntax is the study of language concern with how combines to form sentences and rules which regulates the sentence formation. Language, we have seen, is structured, and the structure is not necessarily revealed by the way. Based on that definition, syntax is concerning on studying phrase, clause and sentence.

Phrase is defined as a grammatical unit which consists of two or more words takes the positions as one of syntactic functions in a sentence (Chaer 2007:222). It means that phrase does not consist of subject and predicate. The second study of syntax is clause. Clause is defined as a grammatical construction that consists of subject and predicate (Azar 1989: 238). The last element of syntax is a study of sentence. According to Kreidler (1998:64), the description of a sentence is an analysis of sentences. It is an account of the lexemes and function words in the sentence, describing how these combine into phrases, and showing the functions that these lexemes and phrases have in the sentence. He also says there are somewhat different ways of doing syntactic analysis, but generally these sentence functions are recognized: subject, predicate, object, complement, and adverbial

Table 1

The syntactic analysis of sentences

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Subject* | *Verb* | *Object* | *Adverb* |
| The students  Nia  My cat  Jhon  Albert | are studying  broke  is  put  sends | grammar  a pen  his book  e-mail | on the table  on the table  for his friends |
| *Subject*  I  Dewi  My father | *Verb*  am  is  is | *Complement*  happy  afraid  a teacher | of the dark |
| *Subject*  Lina | *Predicate*  Sends | *Indirect object*  Me | *Direct object*  a letter |

Based on the table, every lexeme and function word is assigned to one of the syntactic functions, subject, predicate, etc., and these functions are listed in the order they have in the sentence. They are clearly part of the syntactic structure of sentences but not of the semantic structure.

* 1. **Demonstrative**

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Diessel (1999) elaborates demonstrative based on the three criteria; (1) demonstrative is a deictic expression which syntactically serves a particular function, (2) pragmatically, it is used to focus hearer’s attention on an object or location and also functions to manage the information flow the ongoing discourse, 3) semantically, it is deictically contrastive. For instance, English has two contrastive demonstratives: proximal (*this*) and distal (*that*) demonstratives. Proximal one is used to denoting entity near the deictic center and refers to some distance to the deictic center. Further, Halliday and Hasan (1976) suggest three systematic distinctions in English demonstratives: (a) semantic (*proximal* and *distal*); (b) grammatical (*singular* and *plural*); and (c) syntactic (*demonstrative determiner* and *pronoun*).

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1. **Methodology**

In this research, the writer used a qualitative descriptive study, because this research doesn’t take the percentage, average, chi – square and other statistical computations, so that the writer becomes the main instrument in the research. This study examines Sasak demonstratives in six dialectal varieties. The data were gathered through the linguistic field technique and through documentation with some techniques: elicitation, semi-structured interview and interpretive text by translating it. The data were Sasak dialects taken from West Lombok, Central Lombok, and East Lombok – Indonesia. They were then analyzed syntactically and pragmatically by considering semantic aspects of distinctions.

1. **DISCUSSIONS**
   1. **Syntactic Analysis**

Six dialects of Sasak demonstratives related to semantic distinctions/functions (proximal, medial and distal) are presented (see also Halliday & Hasan (1976) in Zaki (2011)).

*4.1.1. Meriaq-Meriqu Dialect*

Demonstratives in *Meriaq-Meriqu* accommodate all syntactic categories as proposed by Diessel (1999) and Dixon (2003), namely (1) demonstrative determiner, (2) demonstrative pronoun, (3) demonstrative identification, (4) demonstrative adverb, and (5) verbal demonstratives.

1. Demonstrative determiner as in [4] below illustrates that *iaq* is semantically proximal in this dialect.

[4] *Koloq HP iaq anak-qe*

Put HP PDD son. 1sg.POSS

“Put this HP my son”

It is stated that this demonstrative refers to adnominal demonstrative in which traditional grammar assumes as a noun modifier (Diessel 1999). This type of demonstrative co-occurs with a noun in a noun phrase. Some other identical demonstrative determiners are *iqu* and *taoh* showing respectively formedialanddistal semantically*.*

1. The demonstrative pronounin *Meriaq-Meriqu* behaves like a demonstrative determiner. However, this pronoun does not co-occur with a noun. It occurs independently in an argument position of the verb (Amfo 2007). It is used to point out something which is semantically medial. Example [5] illustrates this.

[5] *Iqu barang ité*

MDP goods 1pl.POSS

“That is our goods”

1. The demonstrative identifierin this dialect has also the same behavior as a demonstrative pronoun. Diessel (1999) argues that the demonstrative identifier is used to focus hearer’s attention on entities in the surrounding situation. He adds that this demonstrative often occurs in copular and nonverbal clauses but again he argues if demonstrative pronoun and identifier are indistinguishable, they may belong to the same category. Example [6] below illustrates *iaq* as a demonstrative identifier which is semantically proximal.

[6] *Iaq buku-m*

PDI book.2sg.POSS

“That is your book”

1. Demonstrative adverbsin *Meriaq-Meriqu* fall into three types: (a) demonstrative adverb of location (gloss LDA), (b) demonstrative adverb of manner(gloss MDA), and (c) demonstrative adverb of direction(gloss DDA).
2. Demonstrative adverb of location semantically shows proximal *niaq*, medial *té* dan distal *tó*. A proximal example is illustrated in [7]:

[7] *Niaq taok ngajarang*

LDA place. Study

“Study here”.

1. Demonstrative adverb of manner semantically projects proximal *meriaq,* medial *meriqu,* anddistal *mento*. An example of medial is given in [8]:

[8] *Meriqu nten ken papuk mek*

MDA way to grandpa. 2sg.POSS

“You do like that to your grandpa!”

1. Demonstrative adverb of direction semantically presents proximal *niaq laik,* medial *té laik,* anddistal *tó laik*. Proximal *niaq laik* is presented in [9]:

[9] *Niaq laik bareh ndeh*

DDA later yes

“Please come here later”

1. Verbal demonstrative in this dialect also demonstrates proximal *pemeriaq* and *meriaqan,* medial *pemeriquq* and *pemeriquq*, and distal *pementó* and *mentóan* in semantic distinctions. *Pemeriaq* and *pemeriquq* are examples for proximal followed by *iqua* as a medial demonstrative determiner in [10]-[11]:

[10] *Pemeriaq kelambi-kelambi iqua[[1]](#footnote-1)*

PVD. Shirt.PL. MDD

“Make those shirts like that”

[11]. *Pemeriquq sandel-sandel iqua*

MVD sandal.PL MDD

“Make those sandals like that”

In contrast to the syntactic functions by that proposed by Diessel (1999) and Dixon (2003), *Meriaq – Meriqu* dialect of Sasak presents two other syntactic forms of demonstrative. They are demonstrative quantifier and referential demonstrative which share three semantic distinctions.

1. Demonstrative quantifier

Itis a type of demonstrative which denotes to the amount of thing. The demonstrative quantifier fulfills three semantic distinctions such as proximal *semeriaq*, medial *semeriqu*, and distal *semento*. Example [12] shows this.

[12] *Sementó kepeng-qe to bale*

MDQ. money. 1sg.POSS at home

“I have the same amount of money with that”

1. Demonstrative referential

Demonstrative referential denotes to the same thing or at least things that share the same characteristics with what the speaker has in his mind. Identical with a demonstrative quantifier, this type of demonstratives possesses proximal *meriniq*, medial *meriquq,* and distal *meretoq*. The following are two examples of proximal *meriniq* [13] and distal *meretoq* [14]:

[13] *Melengqu bedoe meriniq kun bale*

Want.1sg have PDR at home

“I want to have that thing at home”

[14] *Meretoq tebeli lemak*

DDR buy.2pl tomorrow

“We buy that thing tomorrow”

It is noted that in [13], the speaker refers to the same thing that exists around the speech situation, whereas in [14], the sentence denotes to a thing that the speaker has seen before.

*4.1.2 Menu-Meni Dialect*

There are six types of demonstratives in *Menu-Meni* dialect. They are (1) nominal demonstrative, (2) identification demonstrative, (3) adverbial demonstrative, (4) verbal demonstrative, (5) demonstrative quantifier, and (6) referential demonstrative.

1. Nominal demonstratives in *Menu-Meni* dialect serve syntactic categorizations as proposed by Diessel (1999) and Dixon (2003) and three semantic distinctions. Nominal demonstratives fall into (a) demonstrative determiner and (b) demonstrative pronoun.
2. Demonstrative determiner

The demonstrative determiner is used to modify a noun and is shown by *niqng* for proximal*, tieqng* for medial and *nuqng* for distal*.*  Example [15] illustrates that the DDD *nuqng* is used to modify the noun *atom* (pen).

[15] *Mbe atom nuqng kak?*

Where pen DDD brother

‘Where is the pen, brother?

1. Demonstrative pronoun

*Ning/tieng/nung* are demonstrative pronouns used to point something. These

demonstratives fulfill the three semantic distinctions. In [16], it is shown DDP *nung* is distal.

[16] *Nung kadu sempede*

DDP use bicycle

“Use that bicycle”

1. The function of demonstrative identifiers is to identify something that the speaker denotes to. Amfo (2007) says that this demonstrative occurs in the non-verbal clause. Diessel (1999) states that the demonstrative identifier and a demonstrative pronoun is sometimes hard to distinguish because they share the same features. However, he adds that if the similarity occurs in both demonstrative types, they belong to the same category. This is illustrated in [17]:

[17] *Ning bale-ng kakak-qo*

DID house. LINK brother. 1sg. POSS

“This is my brother’s house”

1. Demonstrative adverb consists of: (a) demonstrative adverb of location(LDA), (b) demonstrative adverb of manner (MDA), and (c) demonstrative adverb of direction.(DDA).
2. Demonstrative adverb of location (LDA) denotes to a location that the speaker refers to. This demonstrative bearsthree semantic distinctions: *té* for proximal*, te* for medial and *tó* for distal. The following example shows the demonstrative *té* for proximal in [18].

[18] *Té taok-ng pade bejorak*

LDA place. 3pl.PLU play

“Here they play”

1. Demonstrative adverb of direction (DDA) indicates the direction that the speaker points out. This demonstrative meets the needs of three semantic distinctions: *lite’* for proximal, *lite* for medialand *litó* for distal. Here is an example of medial *lite* in [19]:

[19] *Nane-qo lite, anteh seberak*

Now. 1sg DDA wait a moment

“I will come there, wait a moment”

1. Demonstrative adverb of manner (MDA) also has three semantic function *meni* for

proximal*, mentie* for medial and *menu* for distal. Example [20] shows meni for proximal.

[20] *Meni ntan-qo jagur kanak nuqng tuwik*

MDA way. 1sg hit son DDD yesterday

“ I hit him like this”

1. Verbal demonstrativesin *Menu-Meni* dialect are mostly marked by verb markers. They are prefix *pe-* and the suffixes -*ang* and -*q*. These demonstratives bear three ways of semantic distinctions; proximal *pemeniq,meniq,meniqang,* medial *pementiaq, mentiaq, mentiaqang* and distal *pemenuq, menuq, menuqang*. Other verbal demonstratives are *pelitéq* for proximal*, peliteq* for medialand *pelitóq* for distal. Consider medial *pementiaq* and proximal *pelitéq* are shown respectively in [21] and [22].

[21] *Dendek pementiaq buku tieqng arik*

NEG MVD book MDD brother

“Brother! Don’t make the book like that”

[22] *Pelitéq kanak tieqng*

PVD son MDD

“Bring that son here”

In contrast to Diessel’s (1999) and Dixon’s (2003) syntactic forms, this dialect also produces two demonstratives: quantifier and referential that state something.

(5) Demonstrative quantifier occurs in three-way distinctions; proximal *semeni,* medial *sementie,* and distal *semenu*. To know the quantification, the hearer needs to speak face to face with the speaker or the referent is visible around the speech situation. Example [23] shows proximal quantifier.

[23] *Semeni qo-beng kepeng jari bekel-de*

PDQ 1sg give money for provision.2sg.HON

“I give you this amount of money for your provision”

1. Demonstrative referential refers to an object that shares some characteristics with the thing in the mind of the speaker. Dialect *Menu-Meni* has two forms of demonstrative referential in which every form has the same meaning. In this dialect, it has three semantic distinctions: proximal *semeniq, semeniqan,* medial *sementiaq,sementiaqan,* and distal *semenuq, semenuqan*. Example (24) illustrates proximal *semeniqan*.

[24] *Beli-angq semeniqan amak*

Buy.LINK.1sg PDE father

“Father, buy me like this one”

* + 1. *Ngeno-Ngené Dialect*

In the syntactic function, *Ngeno-Ngene Dialect* perfoms some demonstratives: (1) determiner, (2) pronoun, (3) identificational, (4) adverbial, (5) verbal, (6) quantifier, (7) referential demonstrative.

1. Demonstrative determiner, (2) demonstrative pronoun and (3) demonstrative identificational in *Ngeno-Ngene Dialect* have the same forms; proximal né/ine “this”, medial ni/ini “that (further than proximal)” and distal nó/ino “that”. Although they have the same forms, they have different functions. The following examples are proximal DD, distal DP and proximal DI in [25]-27]:

[25] *Luekne kepeng ne*

Much. money PDD

“This money is too much”

[26] *Nó kadu*

DDP use

“Use that”

[27] *Né bale-ng kakak-qu*

PDD house.LINK brother.1sg.POSS

“This is my brother’s house”

1. Demonstrative adverb occurs in three way distinctions in *Ngeno-Ngene Dialect* and is divided into three types; (a) Locational demonstrative adverb (LDA), (b) manner demonstrative adverb (MDA) and (c) directional demonstrative adverb (DDA).
2. LDA refers to location, for examples: proximal *téne* “here”, medial *tini* “there (close to hearer)” and distal *tóno* “there”. This is illustrated in [28]:

[28] *Lek tóno taok te mangan*

At LDA place.2pl eat

“We eat there”

1. MDA relates to how someone does something: proximal *ngené* “like this”, medial *ngeni* “like that” and distal *ngenó* “like that.” Example [29] shows medial.

[29] *Ngene ntan peririq tangkong ne*

MDA way tidy clothes PDD

“This is how to tidy this cloth”

1. DDA denotes to direction; proximal *keteq* “come here”, medial *ketiq* “come there” and distal *ketoq* “come there”. Distal is shown in example [30]:

[30] *Keteq bareh kepeteng*

DDA later night

“Come here tonight”

1. Verbal demonstratives in *Ngeno-Ngene Dialect* falls into (a) directional meaning and (b) manner meaning.
2. Directional meaning involves: proximal beketeq “come here”, medial beketiq “come there” and distal beketoq “come there.” An example of PVD is shown in [31]:

[31] *Beketéq jemak*

PVD tomorrow

“Come here tomorrow”

1. Manner meaning includes: proximal *keneqang* “make like this”, medial *keniqang* “make like that” and distal *kenoqang* “make like that”. Here is an example of PVM in [32]:

[32] *Keneqang tangkong-meq*

PVM shirt.2sg.POSS

“Make your shirt like this”

1. Demonstrative quantifier in *Ngeno-Ngene Dialect* also occurs in three way distinctions; proximal *sekené* “this amount”, medial *sekeni* “that amount” and distal *sekenó* “that amount”. The use of proximal demonstrative quantifier *sekené* should involve the speaker and hearer in the speech situation while the later may not need the referent in the speech situation but it should have been understood by both speaker and hearer. Consider example [32] for PDQ.

[33] *Sekené geres nó*

PDQ sand DDD

“This is the amount of sand”

1. Demonstrative referential also occurs in this dialect. It has three way distinctions: proximal *sekeneq* and its counterpart *sekenoq*. Proximal demonstrative referential *sekeneq* “something like this” refers to closer object to the speaker. Medial demonstrative referential *sekeniq* “something like that” refers to object that is close to hearer while distal demonstrative referential *sekenoq* “something like that” denotes to the object that is far from both speaker and hearer. Here is distal referential example [34]:

[34] Bait-ang- aqu sekenoq

Take.LINK.1sg DDE

“Take me a thing like that”

* + 1. *Nggeto-Nggeté Dialect*

This dialect performs six types of demonstratives: determiner, pronoun dan identifier.

1. Demonstrative determiner has three syntactic distinctions: proximal *néné*, medial *nini,* and distal *nónó*. The following is an example of PDD in [35]:

[35] Kepeng néné luek gati

Money PDD much EMP

“This money is too much”

1. Demonstrative pronoun is demonstrated in [36] for proximal.

[36] Nónó kelambim pe amaq

PDP cloth.LINK.2sg.POSS father

“Father! that is your cloth”

1. The demonstrative identifier is presented in [37] for proximal.

[37] Néné kelambi-ng-q

PDI cloth.LINK.1sg.POSS

“This is my shirt”

1. Demonstrative quantifier in this dialect also follows the three-way distinctions; proximal *ahketé* “this amount”, medial *ahketi* “that amount” and distal *ahketo* “that “amount”. This is demonstrated in [38] for proximal:

[38] *Ahketé kepeng-qu mbale*

PDQ money.1sg.POSS house

“I have the same amount of money like this”

1. Demonstrative adverbs in Nggetó-Nggeté Dialect consists of three kinds; (a) LDA-proximal *téné kolan* “here”, medial *tini kolan* “there” and distal *tónó kolan* “there”. (b) MDA – proximal *nggete,* medial *nggeti* and distal *nggeto*, and (c) DDA-*ketéq* “come here”, medial *ketiq* “come there” and distal *ketoq* “go there”.
2. In relation to LDA, there are found some different words in semantic distinctions for those who live in Sembalun Lawang and in Dasan Lekong. In Dasan Lekong, they use *ite kolan* and *ito kolan* for distal one. Consider example [39] for distal deices in Sembalun Lawang.

[39] *Tónó kolan-ta roja*

LDA 1pl play

“We play over there”

1. MDA is presented by example [40] in which *nggete* is used to show it.

[40] *Nggeté care-m pe begawean*

MDA way.LINK.2sg work

“This is how you work”

1. DDA is used to gloss Ketéq for distal in that dialect;

[41] *Ketéq epe bares*

DDA 2sg later

“Come here later”

1. Verbal demonstratives in this dialect are found in Sembalun Lawang and Dasan Lekong. In Sembalun Lawang, they say “*nguteq*” for “do like this” while in Dasan Lekong, they say ‘*nggetéq*’. However, there is a different expression of verbal demonstratives when the need to say “ bring here/there”. In Dasan Lekong, they say ‘*ketéqang/ketóqang*’ while in Sembalun Lawang they say ‘ *kutéq ia/ketóq ia*’. Examples [42] and [42] are provided for a comparison:

[42] *Ketéang sandel-q*

PVD sandal. 1sg.POSS

“Bring my sandal here”

[43] *Ketóq ia meong nónó*

DVD 3sg cat DDD

“That cat comes there”

Actually this dialect does not have demonstrative referential like other Sasak dialects. To state demonstrative referential, the native speakers of *Nggetó-Nggeté Dialect* will say “*nggetó néné*” for proximal distance and “*nggetó nónó*” for distal distance as their strategies. See example [44] for distal distance. Note that the use of glosses MDA and DDD for markers of demonstrative referential:

[44] *Ardue aqu ngetó nónó mbale*

Have.1sg MDA DDD at home

“I have something like that at home”

* + 1. *Kuto-Kuté Dialect*

This dialect presents some additional information on semantic distinctions by introducing mesio-.proximal and mesio-distal. We present these demonstratives in turn.

1. Demonstrative determiner in this dialect has four – way distinctions – proximal *ne/neo*, mesio-proximal *chia/chiao*, mesio-distal *cha/chao* and distal *nu/nuo*. Demonstrative determiner in this dialect uses all forms of demonstratives of *Kuto-kute Dialect*. It is noted that additional *o* also occurs in pronominal demonstrative but it is used at the end of a sentence. Consider examples [45]-[46] for mesio-proximal and distal respectively:

[45] *Luek kepeng chiao*

Much money MPDD

“That money is too much”

[46] *Tamang montor nuo*

Take in motorcycle DDD

“Take that motorcycle in”

(2) Demonstrative pronoun in this dialect uses different structure of demonstratives where o is put at the end of sentence. However, when the two forms are combined in a sentence where the first form initiates the sentence and the *nuo* form ends the sentence, it becomes identification demonstrative. See [47] for demonstrative pronoun and [48] for demonstrative identifier

[47] *Nu keang montor o*

DDP use motorcycle

“Use that motorcycle”

[48] *Né bale-n polongqu nuó*

PDP house.3sg.POSS brother.1sg.POSS DDD

“This is my brother’s house”

(3) Demonstrative quantifier in this dialect has different forms. Semantically, it has three way distinctions; proximal *sekuté*, medial *sekucha* and distal *sekutó*. It seems that *sekucha* is quantifier form of *chao* and *chia*. See example [49] for illustration.

[49] *Sekucha kepengqo kolan bale*

MDQ money.1sg.POSS at home

“ I have that amount of money at home”

(4) Demonstrative adverb in *Kuto-kute Dialect* also follows four- way distinctions. Like other dialects, Kuto-Kute also has three kinds of demonstrative adverbs; LDA, MDA and DDA.

1. LDA in *Kuto-kute Dialect* includes proximal *kolan ite*, mesio-proximal *kolan chaci*, mesio-distal *kolan ito* and distal *kolan nu*. The use of *kolan* can be positioned at the initial and post position. Examples [50] is for mesio-proximal and [51] for mesio-distal.

[50] *Belajar kolan chaci*

Study LDA

“Study there”

[51] *Ite kolan te mengan*

LDA 3pl eat

“ We eat here”

1. DDA also follows four way distinctions; proximal *jok ite*, mesio-proximal *jok chaci*, mesio-distal *jok ito* and distal *jok nu*. Sometimes, the use of verbal demonstrative is applied in this type because it often has verbal meaning. Proximal, mesio-proximal and distal are shown respectively in [52], [53] and [54].

[52] *Jok ito ntan-e*

DDD way. 2sg

“You should come there”

[53] *Agangku jok chaci*

Will.1sg DDA

“I will go there”

[54] *Oja ku ketoq laun kelem*

Will 1sg VD next night

“I will come there tonight

1. MDA in this dialect has two way distinctions; proximal *kute* and distal *kuto*. Have a look at example [55] for distal distance.

[55] *Kuto ntan-ta kolang kelambi*

MDA way.1pl put shirt

“That is how to put our shirt”

1. Verbal demonstrative in *Kuto-kute Dialect* has two forms with two way distinctions; proximal *kuteang* (make like this), *keteang* (bring here) and distal *kutoang* (make like that) and *ketoang* (bring there). Usually, the proximal *kuteang* and its counterpart *kutoang* are suffixed by *-e* as the third singular pronoun. See examples [56]-[57] for proximals:

[56] *Kuteange kelambinde nuo*

PVD shirt.2sg.HON.POSS DDD

“ Make your shirt like this”

[57] *Keteang tas-qu nuo*

PVD bag.1sg.POSS DDD

“Bring my bag here”

1. Demonstrative referential in this dialect occurs in two way distinctions-proximal *sekuteq* and distal *sekutoq*- although this dialect semantically serves four-way distinctions of demonstratives. Systems of demonstratives in this dialect are not consistent which means that not all types of demonstratives can serve the same semantic systems. Example [58] for proximal.

[58] *Jari apa sekuteq*

For what PDE

“What is that for?”

* + 1. *Meno-Mené Dialect*

Demonstrative in Meno-Mene involves in all syntactic categorizations of demonstratives. The same as some other dialects, three types of demonstratives: demonstrative determiner (DD), demonstrative pronoun (DP) and a demonstrative identifier (DI)- have the same forms. These types can be distinguished by identifying the position and functions of demonstratives. When *ne/tie/no* are used to modify noun, they are demonstrative determiners and when they are used to point something, they are demonstrative pronouns. However, when they are used to identify something, they are the demonstrative identifier.

1. DD can be shown by example [59] for proximal distance.

[59] *Keluek manok né*

Many chick PDD

“These chicken are so many”

1. DP can be illustrated by example [60] for proximal distance.

[60] *No kadu tangkong*

DDP use shirt

“Use this shirt”

1. DI is demonstrated in example [61] for proximal distance.

[61] *Né manok de*

PDI chicken.2sg.POSS

“Here are your chicken

(4). Demonstrative quantifier in this dialect has three forms; proximal *semene*, medial *sementie* and distal *semeno*. This type is almost the same as demonstrative quantifier in menu-meni. There are many similarities between dialect Meno-Mene and Menu-Meni in term of vocabulary, and structure. Here is an example of DQ in [62] for distal.

[62] *Semeno geresq lek bale*

DDQ sand.1sg.POSS at home

“I have that amount of sand at home”

(5). Adverbial demonstrative in this dialect is divided into three types; LDA, MDA and DDA.

They have three way distinctions; proximal *té* (LDA), *mené* (MDA), *lité*. Medial *te* (LDA), *mentie* (MDA), *lite* (DDA) and distal *litó* (LDA), *meno* (MDA), *litó* (DDA). Additionally, in directional demonstrative adverb, when DDA functions as adverb, they tends to use *jok té/jok te/jok to* and when DDA is used as verb they use *lité/lite/lito*. So, the form *lité/lite/ lito* tend to be categorized as verbal demonstratives.

1. LDA can be represented by proximal *té,* medial *te* and distal *litó.* The following example is for proximal in [63].

[63] *Bekedek to kance batur-mh*

Play LDA with friend.2sg.POSS

“Go playing with your friends”

1. MDA is demonstrated by proximal *mené,* medial *mentie* dan distal *mento.* Example [64] is for proximal.

[64] *Mene ntan dengan piyak kerangkeng*

MDA way someone make nest

“This is how to make nest”

1. DDA has *lite* and *litó* for respective medial and distal in [65]-[66]:

[65] *Lemak lité ndeh*

Tomorrow DDA yes

“Please come here tomorrow”

[65] *Bekedek jok te ndeh*

Play DDA yes

“Please come here sometimes”

(6). Verbal demonstrative in Meno-Mene occurs in three way distinctions; proximal *pelitéq/teang* (bring here), *pemeneq* (make it like this), *meneang* (make it like this), medial *peliteq/tieqang* (bring there), *pementiaq* (make like that), *mentiaqang* (make like that) and Distal *pelitoq/toang* (bring there), *pemenok* (make like that), *menuqang* (make like that). In the examples below, they are shown for proximal, medial and distal distances in [66] – [68]:

[66] *Téang sepede adik-m*

PVD bicycle sister.2sg.POSS

“Bring your sister’s bicycle here”

[67] *Pelitéq kursi tie*

PVD chair DDD

“Bring the chair here”

[68] *Pemenéq buku-n bapakm*

PVD book.LINK father.2sg.POSS

“Do like this to your father’s book”

Similar to *Nggetó-Nggeté Dialect*, Meno-mene Dialect does not have demonstrative referential. To say it, the native speakers of this dialect say *sak mene* for proximal, *sak mentie* for medial and *sak meno* for distal. To sum up, Sasak determiners are syntactically not only in line with Dressler (1999) and Dixon (2003) arguments but they also contribute to the sum of determiners cross-linguistically.

1. **CONCLUSION**

Sasak is a complex language which has six dialectal varieties. One of its complexities can be shown in the uses of its demonstratives. Each dialect has a different system of demonstrative. Kuto-Kute Dialect, for instance, introduces four ways of semantic distinctions: proximal, mesio-proximal, mesio-distal and distal, whereas other dialects have three – way systems of demonstratives: proximal, medial and distal.

In term of syntactic categories, all dialects include in the syntactic categories proposed by Diessel (1999) & Dixon (2003): *demonstrative determiner, demonstrative pronoun, demonstrative identification, adverbial demonstrative* and *verbal demonstrative*. However, there are two more syntactic categories that Sasak language has. The first one is *demonstrative quantifier*. This type relates to amount of object or things that the speaker refers to. The speaker and the hearer must be familiar with the referent and the referent may be visible around the speech situation. The second type is *demonstrative referential* which denotes similar things between the referent and the speaker’s intended referent. However, only some dialects have this type of demonstratives such as *Meriaq-Meriqu, Ngeno-Ngene, Menu-Meni, and Kuto-Kute Dialects*.

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1. *Iqua* is often pronounced when it appears at the final position of a sentence [↑](#footnote-ref-1)