

# SPATIAL DEIXIS IN BIMANESE LANGUAGE

By  
Arifuddin

## INTRODUCTION



This paper presents location and direction in Bimanese language. In relation to the phonology of spatial deixis in Bimanese language, there are two unique implosive consonants: **voiceless bilabial implosive** (ɓ) and **voiceless alveolar implosive** (ɗ). In other languages **voiced bilabial implosive** (ɓ) and **voiced alveolar implosive** (ɗ).

The presentation equipped with cardinal points (or fixed points on the earth) covers: a) relative location and absolute location, b) Bimanese adverbs and verbs/actions deixis of location, motion/movement and direction, c) The meaning of motion deixis, d) Demonstrative deixis, e) Figure vs Ground, f) Animate vs. Inanimate and g) Action vs State spatial deixis.

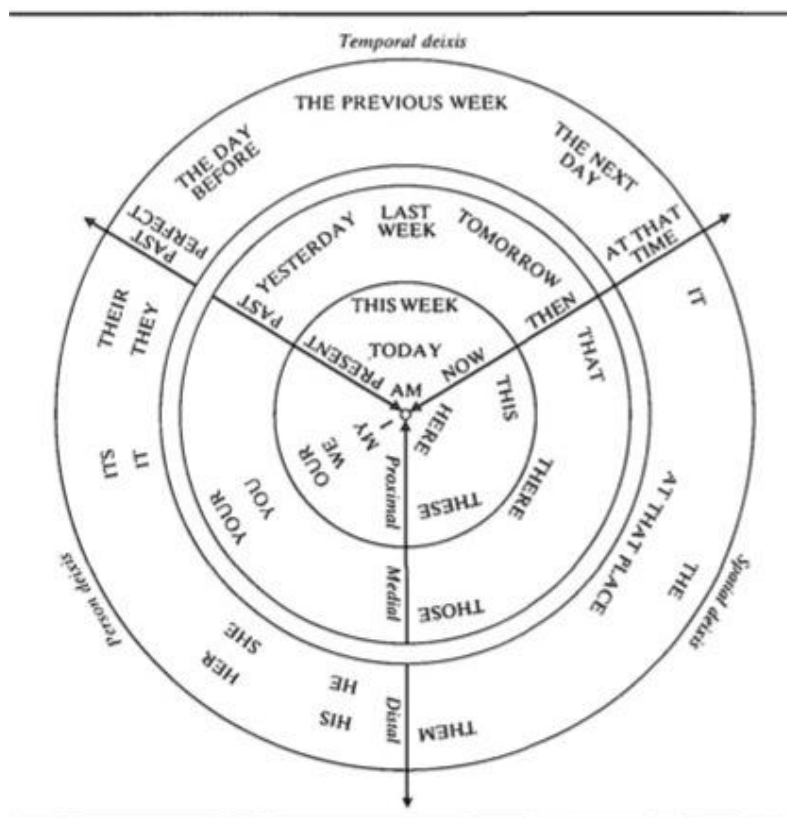
## DISCUSSION

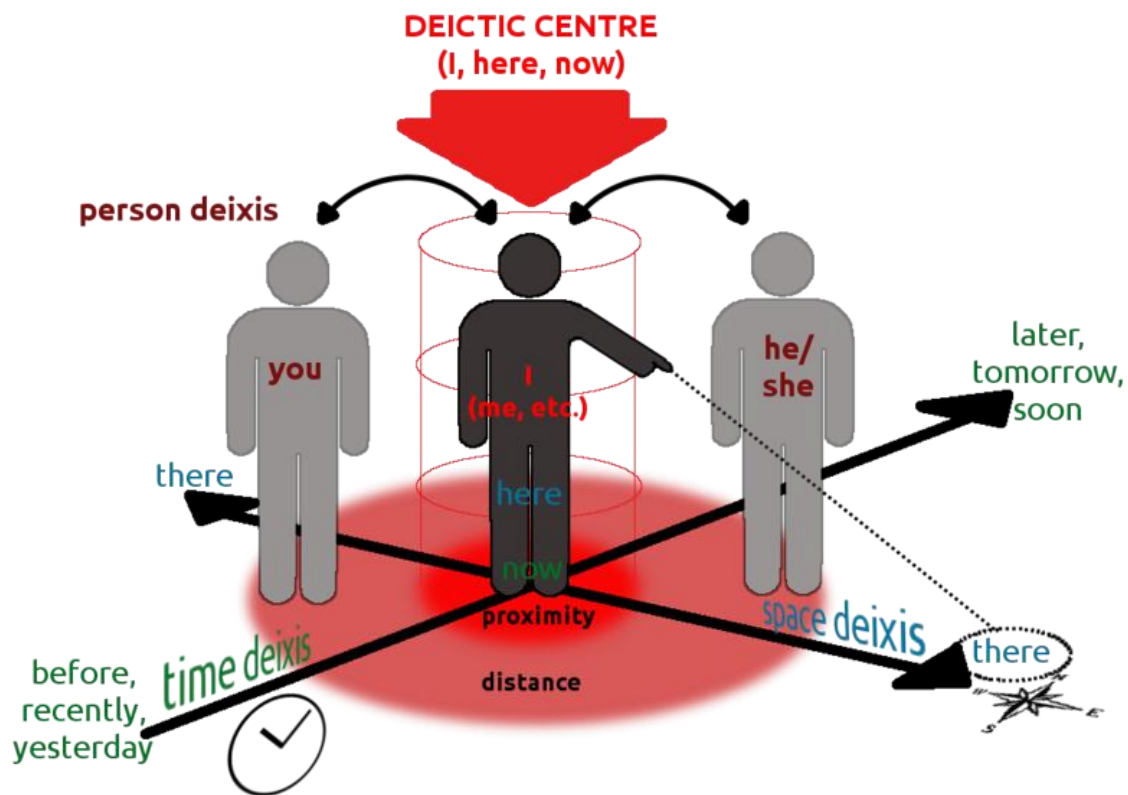
Deixis → Yule (1996) → pointing via language.

Based on the distance, spatial/place deixis in Bimanese is divided into three:

- Proximal (near the speaker)
- Medieval (near the addressee)
- distal (far from both).

Bimanese spatial deixis involves location, motion/movement and direction.





## A. Location

### 1. Relative location vs Absolute location

- i. Relative location refers to the position of a place or entity based on its position with respect to other locations. (Left & Right).



	<i>ese, wawo, ta ese, ese mai</i>	
<i>kuɽi, kompe/wela kuɽi, saɸae kuɽi.</i>		<i>wana, kompe/wela wana, saɸae wana, ɸaena.</i>
	<i>awa, ta awa awa mai</i>	

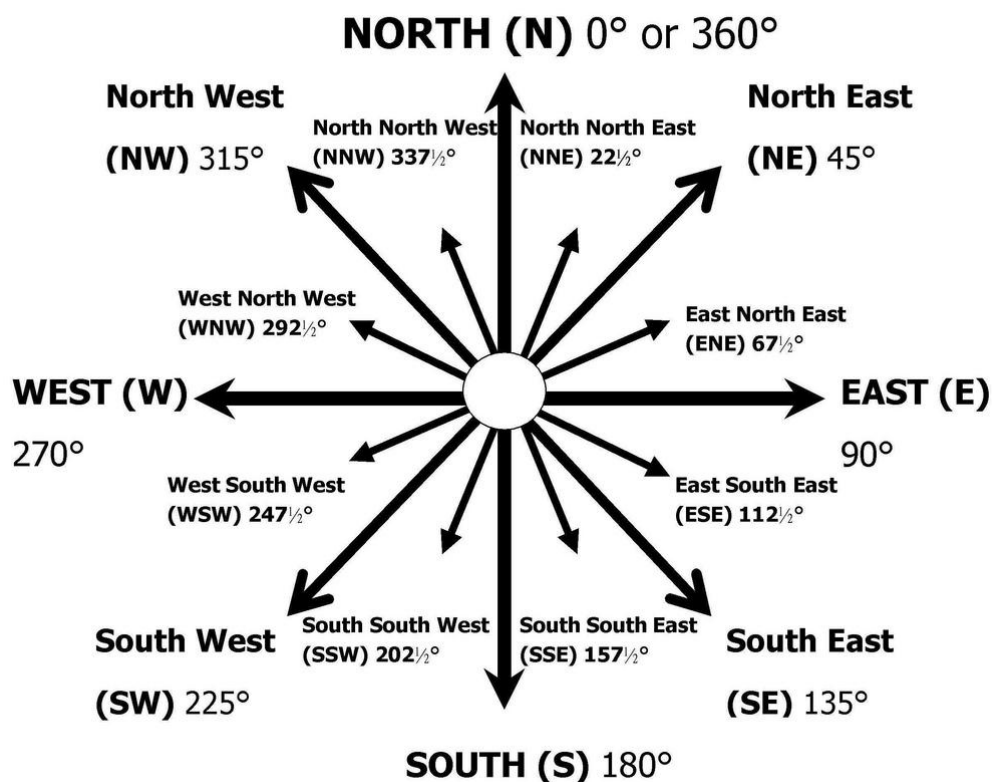
- Eg. : *tando-kontu* ‘front-back’, *kuɽi-wana* ‘left-right’, *kompe kui-kompe wana* ‘left side and right side’, *ese-awa* ‘on-beneath’, *ta ese-ta awa* ‘top-bottom’, *ɸei* (or *ɸi*) *woha* ‘in the middle’.





*Rombo/ntiri* ‘straight’ and *sancori/peko nari /wale* (slight turn) ‘...’.

- ii. Absolute location describes the location of a place based on a fixed point on earth. (N, W, S, E).



Bimanese has absolute lexemes or spatial deixis based on the actual orientation or reality (Cardinal points): *ele* ‘east’, *q̄i* ‘west’, *q̄o* ‘south’ and *q̄a* ‘north’, *ele mai ḡa* (east of), *q̄i mai ḡa* (west of), *q̄a mai ḡa* (north of) and *q̄o mai ḡa* (south of). *ele (mai) ede* ‘on the east (there)’.

Bimanese spatial lexemes covers *location*, *motion/movement* and *direction*:

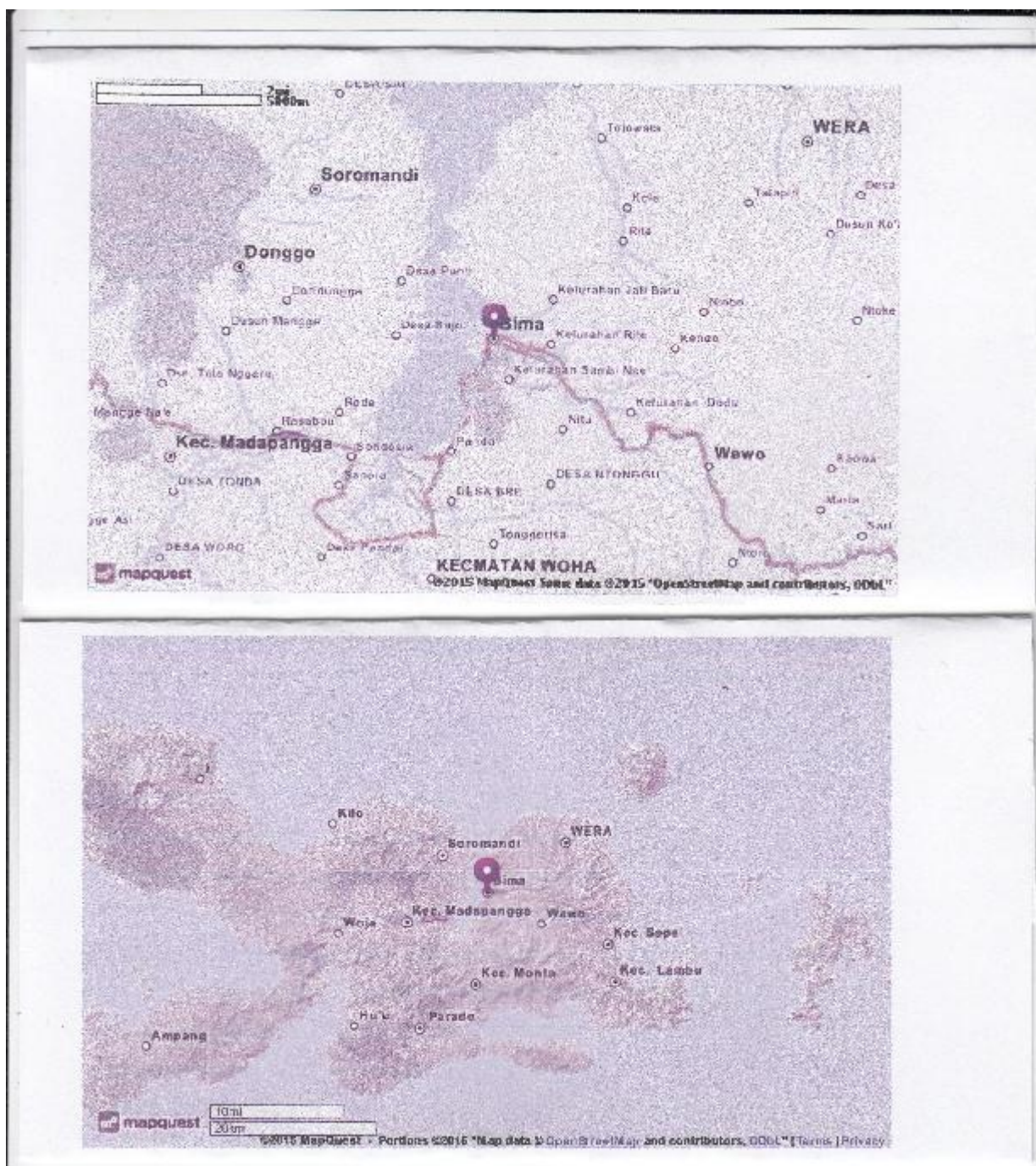
a. Adverbs (implies *location* and *direction*):

- **Topographic** dexis: *ese-awa* ‘on-under’, *ese mai-awa mai* ‘above-under’, *ɖei-ari* ‘inside-outside’ and *ipa (ɬae)* ‘across’.



- La Hami ake wara *ese* uma nahu *ɖi* rasa.  
Hamid now is *on* house my west village.  
‘Hamid is on my house at the village now’.  
‘There is a cocounut graden across the sea’.
- Based on topograhic position *ari* ‘outside’ and *ɖei* ‘in’ or ‘inside’ mean ‘at’.  
*Ari* Kolo wara sarae *ɬura*.  
*Outside* location is sand white.  
‘There is white sand *at* Kolo’.
- *ɖei* (rasa) Tente aka mboto *ɬawa*.  
*In* location that much onion.  
‘There is much onion *at* Tente (village)’.





Cardinal points (or fixed points on the earth): *q̄i-ele* 'west-east' and *q̄o- q̄a* 'south-north'.

The lexemes *ele* 'east', *q̄i* 'west', *q̄o* 'south' and *q̄a* 'north' are frequently used with 'adverbs' of place (PL).

- Nahu neʔe lao ele Cakra.  
I want to go to *east* PL.  
'I want to go to (east) Cakra'.
- Ori sia nggeʔe *q̄i* Jakarta.  
Her uncle lives *west* PL.  
'Her uncle lives in (west) Jakarta'.
- Nami ʃou pokumu *q̄o* amba.  
We have just come back from (*south*) the PL.  
'We have just come back from (*south*) the market'.

b. Verbs/Actions (*motion/movement* (to)):

- *lao q̄i* 'go (to) west', *lao ese* 'go (to) upward', *lao awa* 'go (to) downward', etc.
- *Mai ele (mai)*  
'*come east (from)*'.
- Lenga nahu nawaʔura *lao q̄i*.  
Friend my PRESET PERFECT CLITIC go west.  
'My friend has gone west'.
- Bune ai mai *q̄i* maimu?  
When come (from) *west* CLITIC?  
'When did you come (from the) *west*?'
- Cou mamai *ele* maika?  
Who that PRESENT come (from) *east* that?  
'Who is coming from (the) *east*?'
- Talao *q̄i* uma nahu  
Please go *west* house my.  
'Please go to my house in the *west*'.

The meaning of motion deixis:

- Moving an object from one location to another.  
*Caele* 'Move to the *east*'.  
*Ca q̄i* 'Move to the *west*'.  
*Ca q̄o* 'Move to the *south*'.  
*Ca q̄a* 'Move to the *north*'.  
*Ca* 'moving'.

Bimanese demonstratives (here and there):

- *Ake* 'this' (proximal, near the speaker) vs. *ede* 'medial/mediaval (near the addressee) 'that' and *aka* 'distal that' (far from both).
- *Ta ake* 'here' (near the speaker), *ta ede* 'there' (near the addressee) and *ta aka* 'over there' (far from both).



## 2. Figure vs Ground

Note that normally, ground is larger than figure.

- i. The pen is on the paper. (Figure= pen; Ground= paper)
- ii. The paper is under the pen. (Figure= paper; Ground= pen)  
 e.g. *ese-awa* 'on-beneath', *ese mai/ ʔa* 'above', *awa mai/ ʔa* 'under',  
*ari- ʔei* (out-in), *ari mai/ʔa* or *ta ari* 'outside'- *ʔei mai* or *ta ʔei*  
 'inside', *ipa (ʔae)* 'across'.



e.g. *ese mai* 'above', *awa mai* 'under', *rai ese* 'run upward'.



3. Animate vs Inanimate → Both action and state verbs.

i. Animate: living objects

- Ramaina awina.  
PAST come he yesterday.  
'Yesterday he came'.

ii. Inanimate: non-living objects.

- Rawotuna awina.  
PAST explode it yesterday.  
'It exploded yesterday'.

4. Action vs State

a. Action:

- Kawi?iku songko ese wawo almari.  
FUTURE put I hat on (the) top cupboard.  
'I'll put the hat on the top of the cupboard'.
- Songko de ra ese wawo almarina.  
Hat that PAST on top cupboard CLITIC.  
'The hat once was on the top of the cupboard'.

b. State:

- *Ta ese wawona.*  
*On the top of* CLITIC.  
'On the top of it'.  
'On its top'.

B. Direction

1. Real (Google/ own drawing) map description



## CONCLUSION

1. Two general types of spatial deixis in Bimanese: Cardinal points (or fixed points on the earth) and topographic deixis.
2. Cardinal points deixis involves adverbs and verbs.
3. Spatial deixis in Bimanese language involve: location, direction and movement.

## REFERENCES

- Jafar, Syamsinas dan Arifuddin. 2002. Konsep Ruang dalam Sistem Leksem Mata Angin Bahasa Bima. Laporan Penelitian yang Tidak Dipublikasikan. Mataram: Lemlit Universitas Mataram.
- Jafar, Syamsinas. 2007. Kedeiktisan Ruang Topografi dalam Leksem Ruang Bahasa Bima. Laporan Penelitian yang Tidak Dipublikasi. Mataram: Lembaga Penelitian Universitas Mataram.
- Sahidu, A.K., Jafar, S.' Badrun, A., dan Hamidsyukrie, Z.M..1989. Perilaku Preposisi Bahasa Bima. Laporan Penelitian yang Tidak Dipublikasi. Mataram: Lembaga Penelitian Universitas Mataram.