A Study on the Personal Deixis of Korbafo Dialect in Rote Language

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Abstract

This writing is entitled: "A Study on the Personal Deixis of Korbafo Dialect in Rote Language". Data were gained using linguistic field research method. Next, the writer used the descriptive method to analyze data. The writer only focused his research on analyzing personal deixis in korbafo dialect. Based on research made, there are three kinds of personal deixis in Korbafo dialect: comprising both singular and plural forms of first-person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. The personal deixis on singular forms comprising the speaker Au (1 Singular), the addressee/ hearer Ko (II Singular), and the non-speaker Ndia (III Singular). The personal deixis on plural forms comprising; Ita (I Plural Incl), Ami (I Plural Excl), Kemi (II Plural), Sila (III Plural).

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1. Introduction

Etymologically, the word deixis comes from the word *deiktikos* of Greek which means 'to refer'. In the linguistic field, the word *deiktikos* refers to a person or personal pronouns and time in connection with the relationship between utterance and space in which the utterance takes place (Lyons; 1977: 636). Deixis has three types. They are personal deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis (Verhaar; 1996).

Deixis is used in spoken languages by the people in different areas and scopes such as English as an international language, Bahasa Indonesia as the national language of the Indonesians and various local languages. There are many local languages in East Nusa Tenggara. The local languages that mentioned here are the languages of Manggarai, Alor, Tetun, Sikka, Dawan, Riung, Lio, Sabu, Rote, etc. Each language has its own characteristics and uniqueness that might not exist in other languages. These unique characteristics may become interesting phenomena to be studied. An interesting phenomenon to be studied, for example, is deixis of Korbafo language in Rote Language.

Rote Ndao is a regency in East Nusa Tenggara which is placed in the most southern of Indonesian. Rote Regency is divided into several parts, called "*nusak-nusak*". The *Nusak* are Landu, Ringgou, Oepao, Bilba, Diu,

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Lalenuk, Korbafo, Termanu, Keka, Talae, Bokai, Baa, Lole, Lelain, Dengka, Ti'I, Oenale, and Delha (Balukh, 2006:1). These 18 "Nusak" also have the same language, but every *nusak* has its own dialect. One of them is Korbafo Dialect that spoken in Korbafo Nusak of Rote Regency.

Map of Rote Regency
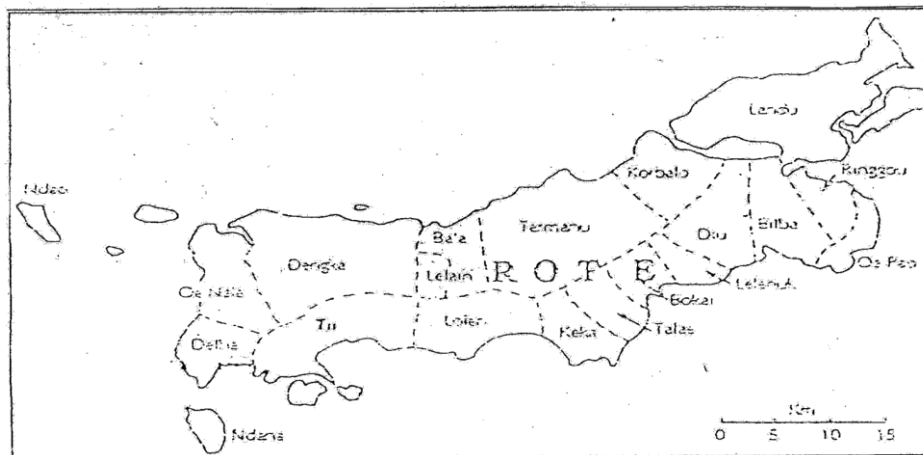
Based on the writer's observation there is a personal deixis system in Korbafo Dialect. They are categorized into three kinds of Personal Deixis, they are (1) First person, (2) Second Person, and (3) Third Person. Based on the statement above, the writer is interested to make the study on the personal Deixis of Korbafo dialect under a title: "A Study on the Personal Deixis of Korbafo Dialect in Rote Language"

2. Research Methods

The concept of deixis used in this paper refers to what has been proposed by Levinson (1983). According to him, there are three kinds of deixis: personal deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. This paper is focused on personal deixis. Levinson (1995, 35) also said that, in linguistics, deixis refers to the phenomenon wherein understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information.

Levinson (1983: 62-8) stated that personal deixis deals with the predetermination of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance or question is utterance. It is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person. According to Bühler (2011, 67), there is a deictic center that consists of *I, Here* and *Now*. As a result, there are three main categories of deixis:

   a) Personal deixis used to point to objects (it, these, those books) and people (her, him, them, those students)
   b) Spatial deixis used to point to a location (here, there, close to)
   c) Temporal deixis, used to point to a time (now, then, next week, last month).

In order to interpret all these deictic expressions, we must know which person, time and place the speaker has in mind. There is a great difference between what is close to the speaker (this, here, now) and what is distant (that, there, then). We can also realize whether there is a movement away from the speaker (go) or there is a movement towards the speaker (come). If somebody is moving towards you, you say: He is coming! If somebody is moving away from you, you say: He is going! This paper is focused on personal deixis. Nababan (1987:41) stated that there are three kinds of personal deixis. They are (1) first person, (2) second person, and (3) the third person.

First personal deixis is a deictic reference that refers to the speaker or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. Second person deixis is a deictic reference that refers to a person or people identified as the addressee. Third person deixis is a deictic reference that refers to the unidentified referent(s) as the speaker or addressee.

The method used in gaining data was linguistic field research method includes an interview. Interviews have widely been used as a method of data collection in recent linguistic research. Various studies (e.g. Dörnyei & Skehan, 2003; Nazari, 2007; Talmy, 2010) showed that interviews are one, if not the primary, a method of investigating linguistic phenomena. Cohen et al (2007: 29) add that interviewing is "a valuable method for

exploring the construction and negotiation of meanings in a natural setting". In gaining data, the researcher interviewed some native speakers. The interviewees were chosen based on some criteria as proposed by Nida (1998: 7). The criteria are as follows.

   a) The informants are the native speakers of Korbafo Dialect.
   b) They have no physical defect, especially the physical defect of speech organs.
   c) They use Korbafo Dialect in their daily communication.
   d) They can speak the Indonesian language that is used in interviewing process.
   e) The informants are sixty years old or more.

After gaining data, the writer analyzed and presented them using the descriptive qualitative method.

3. Results and Analysis

Personal deixis systems in Korbafo dialect in this paper are categorized in two types include singular pronouns and plural pronouns.

3.1 Singular Pronouns

Singular pronouns in Korbafo Dialect consist of a first person, second person, and third person. The singular pronoun of the first person is *'au'*. The example of '*au'* usage can be seen in the following sentence.

Au   hoi   sele   ha'de
Pro I SING   *will   plant   rice*
'I will plant rice'

Next, the singular pronoun of the second person is '*ko'*. The example of the usage can be seen in the following sentence.

Ko   ta   hi   mua
Pro II SING   *don't   like   eat*
'You don't like to eat'

Singular pronouns of the third person are '*ndia'*. The usage can be seen in the following sentence.

Ndia   hoi   nadiu oe
Pro III SING *will   take a bath*
'He/she will take a bath'

To summarize this kind of personal pronouns, the researcher draws following table.

No	Singular Pronoun	Reference point
1	Au (I SING)	The speaker who is talking
2	Ko (II SING)	Someone who is being addressed by a speaker (sometimes it refers to the listener)
3	Ndia (III SING)	Someone mentioned earlier or being observed by a speaker

3.2 Plural Pronouns

Plural pronouns in Korbafo Dialect consist of a first person, second person, and third person. Plural pronouns of the first person in Korbafo Dialect have two forms. They are *ita* and *ami. Ita is* INCL first person while *ami* is EXCL first person. The example of the usage can be seen in a sentence (1) and sentence (2) as follows:

(1) *Ita   neu   lo   pasa*
   Pro I PLUR. INCL   *go   to   market*
   'we (included the listener) go to the market'
 (2) *Ami   nai   kama*
   Pro I PLUR. EXCL   *in   room*
   'we are in a room'

Sentence (1) means the speaker with some other people and the listener go to market, while sentence (2) means the speaker with some other people are in a room but the listener is not in a room with the speaker.

Next, the plural pronoun of second person is *kemi*. The example of the usage can be seen in following sentence.

Kemi   manilu TV
Pro II PLUR   *watch   TV*

'you watch TV'
Kemi   *ta*   *hi*   *mua*
  Pro II PLUR   not   like   eat
  'you do not like eating'
Plural pronoun for the third person is *sila.* The example of the usage can be seen in the following sentence.
Sila   *sungu*   *nai*   *ia*
PRO III PLUR   sleep   in   here
"They sleep here"

Detailed delineation of singular pronouns of Korbafo Dialect can be seen in the following table.

1	Ita (I PLUR inclusive)	A group of speakers addresses themselves entirely including the others
2	Ami (I PLUR exclusive)	A group of a speaker addressing themselves by excluding the others
3	Kemi (II PLUR)	A group of people who are being addressed by a speaker
4	Sila (III PLUR)	A group of people mentioned earlier or being observed by a speaker

4. Conclusion

Based on result and discussion presented above, the research concludes that there are three kinds of personal deixis in Korbafo dialect; comprising both singular and plural forms of first-person deixis, second person deixis and third person deixis. The personal deixis on singular forms comprising the speaker Au (1 Singular), the addressee/ hearer Ko (II Singular), and the non-speaker Ndia (III Singular). The personal deixis on plural forms comprising; Ita (I Plural Incl), Ami (I Plural Excl), Kemi (II Plural), Sila (III Plural).

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Appendices 1: Questions Interview

Terjemahkanlah kalimat – kalimat ini ke dalam dialek Korbafo

Singular Pronouns

No	English	Bahasa Indonesia	Korbafo Dialect (Personal Deixis)
1	I Have a house	Saya mempunyai rumah	Au kanu uma
2	This is my house	Ini rumah saya	Au uma ia
3	This house is mine	Rumah ini milik saya	Uma ia au nung
4	John loves me	John mencintai saya	John sue au
5	I don't like eating	Saya tidak suka makan	Au ta kahi kua
6	I want take a bath	Saya mau mandi	Au hoi kadiu oe
7	Nicky gives me a flower	Nicky memberikan saya bunga	Nicky fe au bunga
8	Jovita is angry at me	Jovita memarahi saya	Jovita luli au
9	I love father Frans	Saya mencintai bapa Frans	Au sue papa Frans
10	Indra gave a book to me	Indra memberikan buku kepada saya	Indra fe au bunga

Singular Pronouns

No	English	Bahasa Indonesia	Korbafo Dialect (Personal Deixis)
1	You Have a house	Engkau mempunyai rumah	Ko manu uma
2	This is your house	Ini rumah engkau	Ko umam ndia
3	This house yours	Ini rumah milik engkau	Uma ndia ko num ndia
4	John loves you	John mencintai engkau	John sue ko
5	You don't like eating	Engkau tidak suka makan	Ko ta mahi mua
6	You want take a bath	Engkau mau mandi	Ko hoi madiu oe
7	Nicky gives you a flower	Nicky memberikan engkau bunga	Nicky fe ko bunga
8	Jovita is angry at you	Jovita memarahi engkau	Jovita luli ko
9	You love father Frans	Engkau mencintai bapa Frans	Ko sue papa Frans
10	Indra gave a book to you	Indra memberikan buku kepada engkau	Indra fe ko bunga

Singular Pronouns

No	English	Bahasa Indonesia	Korbafo Dialect (Personal Deixis)
1	S/he Has a house	Dia mempunyai rumah	Ndia ko uma
2	This is her/him house	Ini rumah dia	Ndia uman ndia
3	This house hers/ his	Ini rumah milik dia	Uma ia ndia uman ndia
4	John loves her	John mencintai dia	John sue ndia
5	S/he doesn't like eating	Dia tidak suka makan	Ndia tahi naa
6	S/he wants take a bath	Dia mau mandi	Ndia nadiu oe
7	Nicky gives her/ him a flower	Nicky memberikan dia bunga	Nicky fe ndia bunga
8	Jovita is angry at her/ him	Jovita memarahi dia	Jovita luli ndia
9	S/he loves father Frans	Dia mencintai bapa Frans	Ndia sue papa Frans
10	Indra gave a book to her/ him	Indra memberikan buku kepada dia	Indra fe ndia bunga

Plural Pronouns

No	English	Bahasa Indonesia	Korbafo Dialect (Personal Deixis) INCL
1	We Have a house	Kita mempunyai rumah	Ita tanu uma
2	This is our house	Ini rumah kita	Ita uman ia
3	This house ours	Ini rumah milik kita	Uma ia ita nun
4	John loves us	John mencintai kita	John sue ita

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5	We don't like eating	Kita tidak suka makan	Ita tahi ta'a
6	We want take a bath	Kita mau mandi	Ita hoi tadiu
7	Nicky gives us a flower	Nicky memberikan kita bunga	Nicky fe ita bunga
8	Jovita is angry at us	Jovita memarahi kita	Jovita sue ita
9	We love father Frans	Kita mencintai bapa Frans	Ita sue papa Frans
10	Indra gave a book to us	Indra memberikan buku kepada kita	Indra fe ita buku

Plural Pronouns

No	English	Bahasa Indonesia	Korbafo Dialect (Personal Deixis) EXCL
1	We Have a house	Kami mempunyai rumah	Ami manu uma
2	This is our house	Ini rumah kami	Ami uman ia
3	This house ours	Ini rumah milik kami	Uma ia ami num ndia
4	John loves us	John mencintai kami	John sue ami
5	We don't like eating	Kami tidak suka makan	Ami tahi mi'a
6	We want take a bath	Kami mau mandi	Ami hoi madiu oe
7	Nicky gives us a flower	Nicky memberikan kami bunga	Nicky fe ami bunga
8	Jovita is angry at us	Jovita memarahi kami	Jovita luli ami
9	We love father Frans	Kami mencintai bapa Frans	Ami sue papa Frans
10	Indra gave a book to us	Indra memberikan buku kepada kami	Indra fe ami buku

Plural Pronouns

No	English	Bahasa Indonesia	Korbafo Dialect (Personal Deixis)
1	You Have a house	Kamu mempunyai rumah	Ko manu uma
2	This is your house	Ini rumah kamu	Ko umam ia
3	This house yours	Ini rumah milik kamu	Uma ia ko num
4	John loves you	John mencintai kamu	John sue ko
5	You don't like eating	Kamu tidak suka makan	Ko ta mahi mu'a
6	You want take a bath	Kamu mau mandi	Ko hoi madiu oe
7	Nicky gives you a flower	Nicky memberikan kamu bunga	Nicky fe ko bunga
8	Jovita is angry at you	Jovita memarahi kamu	Jovita luli ko
9	You love father Frans	Kamu mencintai bapa Frans	Ko sue papa Frans
10	Indra gave a book to you	Indra memberikan buku kepada kamu	Indra fe ko buku

Plural Pronouns

No	English	Bahasa Indonesia	Korbafo Dialect (Personal Deixis)
1	They Have a house	Mereka mempunyai rumah	Sila lanu uma
2	This is their house	Ini rumah mereka	Sila uman ndia
3	This house theirs	Ini rumah milik mereka	Uma ndia sila uman ndia
4	John loves them	John mencintai mereka	John sue sila
5	They don't like eating	Mereka tidak suka makan	Sila tahi la'a
6	They want take a bath	Mereka mau mandi	Sila hoi ladiu oe
7	Nicky gives them a flower	Nicky memberikan mereka bunga	Nicky fe sila bunga
8	Jovita is angry at them	Jovita memarahi mereka	Jovita luli sila
9	They love father Frans	Mereka mencintai bapa Frans	Sila sue papa Frans
10	Indra gave a book to them	Indra memberikan buku kepada mereka	Indra fe sila buku

Appendices 2: Interviewees and Their Curriculum Vitae

1. Name   : Anderias Lima
    Place of birth   : Tunganamo, 7 Desember 1939
    Address   : Tunganamo
    Age   : 74
    Job   : Farmer / Manaleo (Kepala suku)
    Education   : SR (Sekolah Rakyat)
    Time of interview   : 15:00
    Place of interview   : Tunganamo – Korbafo, kec. Pantai Baru

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