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#### **Demonstratives in Sumbawa**

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#### Handout

## Non-situational usage of nan "that" (semi-distal)

### (i) Anaphoric usage

Example (10) is a conversation between a grandmother and her grandson, who are talking about their relatives. NP with the demonstrative nan, Tau=nan 'that people' in (b), refers to the two people mentioned by the previous utterance (a).

- (a) berarti papén=Ali ké' Papén Koa sempu=dua si? it means grand.parent=Ali and grand.parent Koa cousin=two MM
- papén=selaki=ta, basempu-sai ké' Koa ké' Ali(b) a.a. papén=Aras grand.parent=Aras grand.parent=male=this be.cousins with Koa with Ali yes sempu=sai' nan tau=nan. apa because that cousin=one people=that
- (a) "So, are Grandpa Ali and Grandpa Koa second cousins?"
- (b) "Well, Grandpa Alas, that is, the Grandpa here (the speaker's husband) is a cousin with Koa and Ali, so *the people* are cousins." [PA081–082]

Example (11) is a conversation between a grandmother and her grandson, too. The grandmother is talking about her school days. The pronominal demonstrative dean in (b) refers to the two teachers guru Tojang and guru Indeng mentioned in the previous utterance, (a).

- (a) guru  $tu=b\acute{o}\acute{e}$  mo  $ka=mat\acute{e}$  guru=Tojang,  $guru=Ind\acute{e}ng$  teacher 1PL.AFFIX=gone MM PERF=die teacher=Tojang, teacher=Ind\acute{e}ng
- (b) tau=Empang dèan? person=Empang that
- (a) "Our teachers are all gone... Tojang, Indeng...."
- (b) "Are **they** (lit. those) from Empang?" [PA029]

### (ii) Shared knowledge

(12) is an example of shared knowledge. Here, the speaker is talking about her old days, and mentions two rivers where she used to do washing clothes. Here, NPs expressing the rivers appear in the utterance for the first time, but it is marked by the demonstrative *nan*. It is because the rivers can be identified by the geographic knowledge shared between the speaker and the hearer.

Also, note that *nan* may be attached with a proper noun, as in bran Peria nan, peria river.

```
(12) jarang
               ada
                       sumér
                                 apa
     rarely
               exist
                       well
                                 because
     rua
                   berang
                           tu=turés,
     appearance
                            1PL.AFFIX=often go somewhere
                   river
     lamén
             nó
                   brang=nan,
                                 brang=Peria=nan.
     if
             NEG river=that
                                 river=Peria=that
```

"Earlier, because we rarely had a well, we went to rivers. If we did not go to **the river**, we went to **Pria river**." [PA048]

### Non-situational usage of ta "this" (proximate)

```
(a) dadi
           ta
                  lók
                         léng
                                   bléng
                                            datu=ta,
   then
           this
                 way
                         words
                                            headman=this
                                   say
   'tó',
           ku=prènta
                                        nènè
                                                   laló
                                                             sama
                                                                      srang,
           1SG.LOW.AFFIX=command
                                        2-3PL
                                                             together fight
   now
                                                   go
                     portugis=ta
                                                tana=Samawa=ta,
   srang
           tentara
                                        pang
   fight
                     Portuguese=this
                                                land=Sumbawa=this
            army
                                        at
          labu=Samawa=ana.
   pang
          harbor=Sumbawa=that
   at
```

(a) "The headman said like **this**, 'Now I will order to fight with the Portuguese Army. Here in Sumbawa, in the Port of Sumbawa." [DPG 011]

# Ta (proximate) referring to key entities in a plot

Examples from the story of Lanangmaté

Here, the main character *Lanangmaté* is always marked with ta.

In this story, *Lanangmaté* traps white ants and exchanges them with chicken. Here, the NP expressing these entities (trap, white ants, and chickens) are all marked by *ta*. In the following part of the text, he exchanges the chicken with a pouding stick, buffalo, jackfruits, and seven girls, in order, and the NPs expressing them are basically marked with ta.

We could say that ta here is used as a device to help the plot to be understood more easily.

(14)

- (1) Lanangmaté ta, pina mo bu
  Lanang=maté this make mm trap
  "Lanang Mate made a trap."
- (2) **bu=ta** kènang bau simér ndalam brang trap=this use get catfish at=inside river "(Normally) the trap is used to catch catfish in the river."
- (3) tapi Lanangmaté ta, lén ké tau lén bu t Lanang=maté this different with man other "But Lanang Mate is different from others."
- (4) nya pasang bu pang tenga rau3 put trap at center field

"He put the trap in the field."

(5)setela sepetang, né, sióp laló after one-night you.know morning go

gita **kodong ta**look trap this

bang bu ta lempó léng mentrènè unexpectedly trap this filled by white.ants

"Next morning, he went and saw the trap; the trap was filled with white ants."

(6)karéng mentrènè ta. ètè mentrènè ta ètè' karéng léng isi kó dalam buka karéng nya то by 3 inside box and.then put.in mm to

bawa sebagai pengganti sebab rusak bring as compensation because break

kodong nan, gina ganti léng nya ké trap that unexpectedly change by 3 with

mentrènè ta sebagai imbalan. white.ants this as compensation

"Then he took the white ants, put them into the box, and brought them. He got the white ants as compensation."

(7) bawamo **mentrènè ta**, dapat sópó katokal, bring mm white.ants this arrive one position

dapat sópó katokal jampang ayam. arrive one position breed chicken

"He took the white ants and arrived at a place where people kept chickens."

(8) mentrènè yaóló sangaro mo ta pang entrust white.ants this cons=put at mm bilén ramalék=malék ayam ta, néng nya beru chicken 3 this after leave by return né, bang, mentrènè bóé ta, unexpectedly you.know this completely white.ant

kakan léng ayam. eat by chicken

"He left the white ants with them. He put them near the chickens and left the place. When he returned, the white ants had been eaten by the chickens."

(9) nuntót nya lamén ta lók mentrènè sue 3 if this way white.ants

kubóé, ba kuètè mo **ayam ta**. 1sg=finish so 1sg=take mm chicken this

ètè mo **ayam ta.** 

take mm chicken this

"He demanded, 'I will take the chicken, as my white ants have gone like this.' He got the chicken."

### **Demonstratives in Sumbawa**

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### Introduction

- Sumbawa is a language spoken in the western part of Sumbawa Island in Indonesia.
- This study provides a general description of the demonstrative system in <u>Sumbawa</u>.

# Structure of the study

- (I) Basic set of demonstratives
  - proximal ta "this"/mid-distal nan "that"/distal ana "that"
     base form/pronominal form/directional form/locative Form
- (II) Anaphoric use/Cataphoric use
- (III) The demonstrative *tó'*, which has the function of introducing a new entity to the hearer

### The Basic Set

- ta: proximal 'this' (near to the speaker)
- nan: semi-distal 'that' (slightly far from the speaker)
- ana: distal 'that, over there' (far from the speaker)

#### The Basic set

Base	ta	nan	ana
Pronominal (dè NOM+base)	dèta	dèan	dèna
Locative (N+base)	nta	ninan	nana
Directional (kó+base)	kóta	kónan	kóna

#### Pronominal forms

- (1) sanak=sawai=kaku dèta/dèan/dèna. sibling=female=1GEN this/that/that "This/That/That is my sister."
- (2) madu=Samawa dèta/dèan/dèna. honey=Sumbawa this/that/that "This/That/That is Sumbawa's honey."

### Locative forms

- Locative
- (3) tu=ètè ai' nta/ninan/nana. 1PL=get water here/there/over.there "We get water here/there/over there."

### Directive forms

- Directive
- (4) mu=datang kóta mo. 2SG=come to.here MM "You come here! (Come here!)"
- (5) ku=laló kónan/kóna mo. 2SG=come to.here/to over there MM. "I will go there/over there."

### Base forms

Base forms the base forms -modifying a noun balé=ta/=nan "This/That house" balé=ana "The house over there"

### Base forms

- referring to a non-entity, such as a situation or a state

ta: Tense/Aspect

(6) ta ya=ku=mópó' aku. 1SG this FUT=1SG=launder "Here/Now I am going to do washing."

(7) ta muntu ku=nuja=padé. this time 1SG=pound=rice.

"I am pounding rice." (lit. This is the time I pound rice.)

## Base forms

Base forms are often followed by an NP headed by muntu "time," lók "way"

(8) nan lók tu=mongka. that way 1PL=cook.rice "We cook rice in that way." (lit. That is the way I cook rice.)

nya balangan. (9) ana rua that appearance 3 walk (Watching the man far away)

"He walks like that." (lit. The look he walks is that.)

## Non-situational usage

nan may refer to a definite entity

- mentioned previously.
- familiar because of shared knowledge.

## Non-situational usage

• ta may be used cataphorically.

(13) dadi	ta	lók	léng	bléng	datu=ta,		
then	this	way	words	say	headm	nan=this	
"'tó',	ku=pre	ènta	nènè	laló			
now	1SG.LC	DW.AFF	2-3PL	go			
sama	srang"						
together	fight						

<sup>&</sup>quot;The headman said like **this,** 'Now I will order you to go and fight with Portuguese Army....'" [DPG 011]

## Non-situational usage

In narrative,  $t\alpha$  refers to a key entity in a scene. [example (14) in the handout]

It helps the plot to be understood more easily.

## Non-situational usage

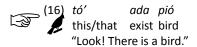
ta in this usage may co-occur with the definite nan, as in

(15) tapi batu=**ta=nan** tetap entèk
but stone=this=that constantly go.up
kó bao
to above

"But the stone is going up ceaselessly."

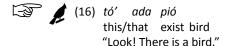
### Demonstrative tó'

- Is homonymous to the time adverb indicating the present time tó' "now"
- Is almost always accompanied by a pointing gesture



## Demonstrative tó'

- Introduces an entity that is new to the hearer
- Is used to draw the hearer's attention to an entity that is visible to but not noticed by the hearer.



### Demonstrative *tó*′

- Shares all the morph-syntactic properties with the basic demonstratives
  - Pronominal: dètó' 'this/ that'
  - Locative: ntó' 'here/ there'
  - Directional: kótó' 'to here/ to there'

Demonstrative Construction

(17) tó' lók ku=mongka
this/that way 1SG=cook rice
"Look! This is the way I am cooking rice."

### Demonstrative tó'

• tó' does not code the distance from the reference point (normally the speaker).

### Two functions of the demonstratives

- J. Lyons (1977), C. Lyons (1999)
- (1)To code the distance of the referent (deixis)
- (2)To draw the hearer's attention to the referent (ostension)
  - → tó' in Sumbawa specializes in this function

## Ostensive demonstratives

• Turkish (Hayasi, 1988)

Deictic demonstratives bu: proximal

o : distal

Ostensive demonstrative

şu: Identifying referents that has not been

introduced into the discourse

## Ostensive demonstratives

 Burmese (Okell, 1969; Okano, 2011; Atsuhiko Kato p.c.)

Basic demonstratives dì 'here', dà 'this': proximal hò 'there',hò(-hà) 'that': distal

Demonstratives for pointing out hɔʻdì 'here', hɔʻdà 'that': proximal hɔʻhò 'there', hɔʻhò(-hà) 'that': distal

### Ostensive demonstratives

Japanese

Hora (<Sora) originated from the mid-distal sore+ ya "interjection" exhibits a similar function.

Hora, tori-ga iru yo. Hora bird-nom exist interj.

"Look! there is a bird!"

#### All the emonstratives are definite?

- "demonstratives = definite" (C. Lyons, 1999: 21)
- Are these ostensive demonstratives definite?

## **Conclusions**

- Basic set of demonstratives in Sumbawa proximal ta "this," mid-distal nan "that," and distal ana "that."
- nan is used anaphorically and ta cataphorically. In narrative, ta refers to a
  key entity in a scene and helps the plot to be understood more easily.
- In addition to the basic set, the form tô' may be used for reference in a scene of a speech event. It is used to introduce an entity that is new to the heaver.
- Tô' is interesting in that it has specialized in the function of ostension, that
  is, drawing attention of the hearer. (It does not code the distance from the
  speaker)
- Similar ostensive demonstratives are observed in some other languages such as Turkish and Burmese. They are interesting in that they question the validity of the commonly accepted view of demonstratives being definite.





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