

The Syntactic-Semantic Analyses of Sasak Demonstratives in Lombok

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Abstract

Sasak language is spoken by approximately 3,352,888 people in Lombok, Indonesia. Typologically, it is a complex language because of its dual word orders. With its six dialectal varieties *Meriq-Meriqu*, *Menu-Meni*, *Ngeno-Ngene*, *Nggeto-Nggete*, *Meno-Meno* and *Kuto-Kute*, Sasak language shows its unique properties in the use of demonstratives. This study dealt with Sasak demonstratives in Lombok with the aims to (a) syntactically and semantically examine their phenomena of demonstrative systems on six dialectal varieties, and (b) promote a typologically conceptual framework for assessing demonstratives. Data were gathered through interpretative elicitation, semi-interview to clarify the data, interpretative text by translating a document. Two fundamental concepts of Halliday & Hasan (1976), Diessel (1999), and Dixon (1988) on English demonstratives were used to analyze Sasak syntactic categories and semantic distinctions. The results showed that Sasak demonstratives are almost identical with English demonstratives in terms of their syntactic categories, but they are completely different in their semantic distinctions. Therefore, a new theoretical framework on the usage of demonstrative analyses across languages is recommended.

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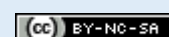
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The Syntactic-Semantic Analyses of Sasak Demonstratives in Lombok

Typologically, Sasak language belongs to a Malayo-Polynesian language group (Austin 2011). This language bears dual word-orders, SVO and OVS, respectively accusative and syntactically ergative (Artawa, 1994; Hanafi & Udin, 2016). With its six dialectal varieties: *Meno-Mene*, *Ngeno-Ngene*, *Meriq-Meriqu*, *Nggeto-Nggete*, *Menu-Meni* and *Kuto-Kute* (Sutarman, 2010), Sasak language is considered complex shown by its unique properties of demonstratives in all available dialects (Sutarman, 2014). This language is spoken by 3.352.888 people in Lombok (<https://ntb.bps.go.id> 2019).

Demonstratives have a vital role across languages. Frank (1972) stated the importance of English demonstrative pronouns in pointing out someone and something. She showed the most common demonstrative pronouns *this* (plural *these*) and *that* (plural *those*) for respectively near at hand and farther away. The distinctions occurred because of adverbs *here* and *there* in the clauses. Halliday & Hasan (1976) noted three systematic distinctions: (a) semantic (proximal and distal); (b) grammatical (singular and plural); and (c) syntactic (determiner and pronoun).

Diessel (1999) further classified demonstrative into three criteria: (a) syntactically, it is a deictic expression which serves a particular function, (b) pragmatically, it is used to focus hearer's attention on an object or location and also functions to manage the information flow of the ongoing discourse, (c) semantically, it is deictically contrastive. For instance, English has two contrastive demonstratives: proximal *this* and distal *that*. Proximal denotes to entity near the deictic center and distal refers to some distances to the deictic center.

Dixon (2003) outlined demonstrative as an item having deictic reference which functions to focus hearer's attention on elements in the speech situation. Caldano & Coventry (2019) augmented that demonstratives are often found in almost all languages in the binary system like proximal and distal terms individually indicating near and far distances.

Suciani (2016), in her study on *A Deictic System in Rean Dialect Spoken in Boyotan Sub-Village of North Lombok*, discovered five types of deixis following Fillmore's theory (1971): person, spatial, temporal, discourse and social. In order to examine their semantic features and pragmatic functions, she adopted the theories of Diessel (1999), Ingram (1971), Gundel, Hedberg, & Zacharski (1993) and Mahyuni (2006).

Semantically she analyzed gender and number of the person, spatial with three demonstrative systems of three zones close to the speaker, temporal with the articulated lexical expression of adverbial time and other elements, discourse with the use of demonstrative pronoun, social deixis addressing system in terms of kinship, education, occupation and religion.

Then she pragmatically elaborated the functions of person deixis mostly about social status of the speaker and relationship among the interlocutors, spatial deixis serving exoporic and recognition functions, temporal deixis available in the use of auxiliary particle, discourse deixis represented by demonstrative pronoun related to upcoming portion of discourse, social deixis exposing social status of the participant to designate intimacy and politeness. Suciani finally

concludes that learning deixis in *Rean Dialect* is remarkable for it requires understanding on both semantic and pragmatic knowledge to find appropriate interpretation upon utterances.

This paper deals with *The Syntactic-Semantic Analyses of Sasak Demonstratives in Lombok* with the aims to (a) syntactically and semantically examine their phenomena of demonstrative systems on six dialectal varieties, and (b) promote a typologically conceptual framework for assessing demonstratives. Two fundamental concepts of Halliday & Hasan (1976), Diessel (1999) and Dixon (1988) on English demonstratives were adopted to analyze Sasak syntactic categories and semantic distinctions. Halliday & Hasan (1976) pointed out two syntactic demonstratives: determiner and pronoun, Diessel (1999) categorized demonstratives into four: pronominal, adnominal, identification and adverbial, whereas Dixon (2003) put them into three: nominal, adverbial and verbal. In other words, English develops five types of syntactic categories (Spears, 1991)¹ with two kinds of semantic distinction: proximal and distal (Frank, 1972).

Method

The current study is qualitatively descriptive in nature. It describes the facts or characteristics of a population or phenomena being studied (Berg, 2001). This study depicts the use of Sasak demonstratives in six dialectal varieties. The data were gathered through: (a) interpretative elicitation in the form of syntactic questions and discourse completion test (DCT) to pick up some expressions related to demonstratives in various contexts, (b) semi-interview for clarifying the data after undertaking elicitation, and (c) interpretive text aiming at translating a document in order to get some additional information on Sasak demonstratives. The data were taken in West Lombok, Central Lombok, and East Lombok. Then, two conceptual frameworks of Halliday & Hasan (1976), Diessel (1999), and Dixon (1988) on English demonstratives were adopted to analyze Sasak syntactic categories and semantic distinctions. A comparison of syntactic and semantic analyses between Sasak and English demonstratives was also made.

Results

The results of this study showed that Sasak demonstratives are almost identical with English demonstratives in terms of their syntactic categories but completely different in their semantic distinctions. They are verified by the fact that each dialect in Sasak language is capable of introducing six to seven types of demonstrative whereas English only displays five types of demonstratives (lacking for quantifier and referential). Semantically, most dialects in Sasak took a three-way distinction: proximal, medial and distal like Italian, Portuguese and Spanish (Amfo, 2007). One outstanding dialect of Sasak, *Kuto-Kute*, is capable of displaying seven syntactic demonstratives with a four-way semantic distinction like Tlingit (North West American) and Samal (Philippines) (Levinson, 1983). Conversely, English is just like Chinese creating a two-way distinction: proximal and distal. Amplification of these analyses is put forwarded in the discussion.

¹ Spears (1991) classifies adnominal, nominal and pronominal of the same category.

Discussion

Six dialectal varieties of Sasak demonstratives, *Meriq-Meriqu*, *Menu-Meni*, *Ngeno-Ngene*, *Nggeto-Nggete*, *Meno-Meno* and *Kuto-Kute*, with their unique properties are presented in turn.

MERIAQ-MERIKU DIALECT

Meriq-Meriqu Dialect achieved seven types of demonstratives, namely: determiner, pronoun, identifier, adverbial, verbal, quantifier and referential. Five out of seven are syntactically identical with English demonstratives in Halliday & Hasan (1976), Diessel (1999) and Dixon (2003) as follows:

The first is a demonstrative determiner. In this dialect, it is represented by *iaq* 'this' which is semantically proximal. Its position comes after HP (*hand-phone*) in the imperative form of the clause. Example [1] demonstrates proximal demonstrative determiner with the gloss PDD.

- [1] *Koloq HP iaq anak-qe*
 Put HP PDD son.1sg.POSS
 "Put this HP my son"

Diessel (1999) argues that such a demonstrative refers to adnominal in which traditional grammar assumes as a noun modifier. This type of demonstrative co-occurs with a noun in a noun phrase. Some other identical demonstratives in this dialect are *iqu* 'this' and *taoh* 'that' for medial and distal.

The second is a demonstrative pronoun. Amfo (2007) agrees that it behaves like a determiner and takes place independently in an argument position of the verb. This pronoun *iqu* 'that' does not co-occur with a noun *barang* 'goods' or a possessor *ité* 'our'. Its function is to point out something which is semantically medial. However, *ité* 'our' (1pl.POSS) that comes after *barang* 'goods' is a modifier of it. Consider example [2] with MDP for medial demonstrative pronoun.

- [2] *Iqu barang ité*
 MDP goods 1pl.POSS
 "That is our goods"

The third is a demonstrative identifier. It attracts the hearer's attention on entities in the surrounding situation. Diessel (1999) claims that identifier often occurs in copular and non-verbal clauses but again he adds if demonstrative pronoun and identifier are identical, they may belong to the same category. Example [3] below projects *iaq* 'that' as an identifier which is semantically proximal (PDI).

- [3] *iaq buku-m*
 PDI book.2sg.POSS
 "That is your book"

The fourth is a demonstrative adverb. It chiefly consists of three types: (a) adverb of location, (b) adverb of manner, and (c) adverb of direction. The adverb of location semantically shows proximal *niaq*, medial *té* dan distal *tó*. A proximal example in [4] demonstrates this:

[4] *Niaq taok ngajarang*
 PDA place. study
 “Study here.”

Similarly, the adverb of manner semantically projects proximal *meriaq*, medial *meriqu*, and distal *mento*. One of them is presented in [5] to explicate a medial example.

[5] *Meriqu nten ken papuk mek*
 MDA way to grandpa. 2sg.POSS
 “You do like that to your grandpa!”

Proximal *niaq laik*, medial *té lai*, and distal *tó laik* can be seen in the adverb of direction. In this respect, the position of direction adverb is at the beginning of the clause that proceeds ‘bareh’. A proximal *niaq laik* in [6] proves this.

[6] *Niaq laik bareh ndeh*
 PDA later yes
 “Please come here later”

The verbal demonstrative and determiner plausibly appear within the clause. If *pemeriaq* occurs at the beginning of the clause, then *iqua* occupies the final position right after the object ‘*kelambi-kelambi*’. Some verbal demonstratives may take *pemeriaq* or *meriaqan* marked with a nasal prefix for proximal, a basic verb ‘*pemeriquq*’ or a nasal prefix *memeriquq* for medial, *pementó* or *mentóan* with a nasal prefix for distal. Example [7] gives to proximal *pemeriaq* followed by a medial demonstrative determiner *iqua*. Note that PVD and MDD are glosses corresponding to *pemeriq* and *iqua*.

[7] *Pemeriaq kelambi-kelambi iqua²*
 PVD. shirt.PL. MDD
 “Make those shirts like that”

In contrast to the syntactic functions in [Halliday & Hasan \(1979\)](#), [Diessel \(1999\)](#) and [Dixon \(2003\)](#), *Meriaq-Meriqu* exhibits two other syntactic forms of demonstrative: quantifier and referential which exclusively assign a three-way semantic distinction.

Quantifier is another type of demonstrative denoting to the amount of thing. The following quantifiers are *semeriaq*, *semeriqu* and *semento* which semantically meet the criteria for proximal, medial, and distal differences. Distal example in [8] is shown.

[8] *Sementó kepeng-qe to bale*
 DDQ. money.1sg.POSS at home
 “I have the same amount of money with that”

Referential implies something or at least things that allocate identical characteristics with the speaker has in mind. Equal to quantifier, this demonstrative possesses proximal *meriniq*, medial *meriqu*, and distal *meretoq*. One referential example of proximal *meriniq* is given in [9]:

²*iqua* is often pronounced when it appears at the final position of a clause.

- [9] *Melengqu bedoe kun bale*
 Want.1sg have PDR at home
 "I want to have that thing at home"

MENU-MENI DIALECT

Menu-Meni Dialect provides six types of demonstratives: (a) nominal, (b) identification, (c) adverbial, (d) verbal, (e) quantifier, and (f) referential. Four of them are syntactically identical with English demonstratives.

The nominal demonstrative serving syntactic categorizations as proposed by Halliday & Hasan (1979), Diessel (1999) and Dixon (2003) allows a three-way semantic distinction. This nominal falls into (a) determiner and (b) pronoun.

Determiner is functionally a noun modifier shown by *niqng* for proximal, *tieqng* for medial and *nuqng* for distal. Example [10] exposes *nuqng* as modifier of the noun *atom* 'pen'. It is glossed DDD for distal demonstrative determiner.

- [10] *Mbe atom nuqng kak?*
 Where pen DDD brother
 "Where is the pen, brother?"

Ning, *tieng* and *nung* belongs to demonstrative pronoun used to pinpoint something. It fulfills three semantic discrepancies. It is sometimes called a demonstrative derivation because some categories of demonstrative can derive from demonstrative pronoun as in Chinese (Xing, 2017). Note that *nung* is a pronoun for distal as in [11]:

- [11] *Nung kadu sempede*
 DDP use bicycle
 "Use that bicycle!"

Identifier is used to recognize something the speaker denotes to. Amfo (2007) states that identifier occurs in the non-verbal clause. Diessel (1999) adds that a demonstrative identifier and a demonstrative pronoun are sometimes hard to distinguish because they share the same features. However, as he claims if the similarity happens in the types of demonstrative, they definitely belong to the same category. Example [12] proves *ning* for proximal:

- [12] *Ning bale-ng kakak-qo*
 PDI house.LINK brother.1sg.POSS
 "This is my brother's house"

A demonstrative adverb is classified into: (a) location, (b) direction, and (c) manner. Adverb of location implies a location where the speaker refers to. This demonstrative bears three semantic idiosyncrasies: *té* for proximal, *te* for medial and *tó* for distal. The following example of the demonstrative *té* for proximal is in [13]. It is given a gloss PDA (proximal demonstrative adverb).

- [13] *Té taok-ng pade bejorak*
 PDA place. 3pl.PLU play
 "Here they play"

In the same way, an adverb of direction indicates the direction that the speaker has to point out. This demonstrative meets three semantic features: *lite'* for proximal, *lite* for medial and *litó* for distal. Here is an example of *lite* for medial in [14]:

[14] *Nane-go* *lite,* *anteh* *seberak*
 Now.1sg MDA wait a moment
 “I will come there, wait a moment”

Adverb of manner exhibits three semantic functions, namely: *meni* for proximal, *mentie* for medial and *menu* for distal are demonstrated. Here, example [15] is given in lieu of *meni* for proximal. Note that a determiner *nuqng* for distal (DDD) appears in this clause.

[15] *Meni ntan-go jagur kanak nuqng tuwik*
 PDA way.1sg hit son DDD yesterday
 “I hit him like this”

Verbal demonstratives in *Menu-Meni Dialect* are mostly marked with verb markers like: prefix *pe-* and suffixes *-ang* and *-q*. These demonstratives exhibit three ways of semantic distinctions: *pemeniq*, *meniq*, *meniqang* for proximal, *pementiaq*, *mentiaq*, *mentiaqang* for medial and *pemenuq*, *menuq*, *menuqang* for distal. Others are *pelitéq* for proximal, *peliteq* for medial and *pelitóq* for distal. Consider *pementiaq* for medial in [16] is followed by *tieqng* for MDD (medial demonstrative determiner).

[16] *Dendek pementiaq buku tieqng arik*
 NEG MVD book MDD brother
 “Brother! Don’t make the book like that”

Halliday & Hasan (1979), Diessel (1999) and Dixon (2003) did not include quantifier and referential in English demonstratives. In contrast, this dialect provides quantifier and referential to state something. In order to understand the quantification, the hearer needs to speak face to face with the speaker or the referent around the speech situation (Sutarman, 2014). In this case, the quantifier holds a three-way distinction: proximal *semeni*, medial *sementie*, and distal *semenu*. Example [17] exhibits *semeni* as proximal.

[17] *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”

Referential represents an object assigning some characteristics with the thing in the mind of the speaker. It takes three semantic distinctions: proximal *semeniq* and *semeniqan*, medial *sementiaq* and *sementiaqan*, and distal *semenuq* and *semenuqan*. Example (18) illustrates *semeniqan* as proximal.

[18] *Beli-angq semeniqan amak*
 Buy.LINK.1sg PDE father
 “Father, buy me like this one”

NGENO-NGENÉ DIALECT

Ngeno-Ngene Dialect performs seven types of demonstrative to show their syntactic categories: (a) determiner, (b) pronoun, (c) identification, (d) adverbial, (e) verbal, (f) quantifier, and (g) referential.

Determiner, pronoun and identification demonstratives allocate identical forms: proximal *né/ine* 'this', medial *ni/ini* 'that' (further than proximal) and distal *nó/ino* 'that'. Although they have the same forms, their functions exist semantically different. The following examples are *né* for proximal, *nó* for distal and *né* for proximal in [19]-[21] with respective PDD, DDP and PDI.

[19] *Luekne kepeng né*
Much. money PDD
"This money is too much"

[20] *Nó kadu*
DDP use
"Use that"

[21] *Né bale-ng kakak-qu*
PDI house.LINK brother.1sg.POSS
"This is my brother's house"

Demonstrative adverb is made up of three types; (a) location, (b) manner, and (c) direction. The demonstrative of location assigns location or a place and bears a three-way semantic dissimilarity: proximal *téne* 'here', medial *tini* 'there (close to hearer)' and distal *tóno* 'there'. Example [22] displays *tóno* for distal.

[22] *Lek tóno taok te mangan*
At DDA place.2pl eat
"We eat there"

Demonstrative of manner stands for someone who does something. Proximal *ngené* 'like this', medial *ngeni* 'like that' and distal *ngenó* 'like that' are shown semantically. Similarly, the demonstrative directions designate a direction for proximal *keteq* 'come here', medial *ketiq* 'come there' and distal *ketoq* 'come there'. Examples [23]- [24] are respectively for proximal *ngené* and distal *keteq*.

[23] *Ngené ntan peririq tangkong ne*
PDA way tidy clothes PDD
"This is how to tidy this cloth"

[24] *Keteq bareh kepeteng*
PDA later night
"Come here tonight"

Verbal demonstratives in *Ngeno-Ngene Dialect* fall into (a) directional meaning (indicating direction) and (b) manner meaning (indicating manner). Directional meaning involves proximal *beketéq* ‘come here’, medial *beketiḡ* ‘come there’ and distal *beketoq* ‘come there.’ The meaning of manner holds proximal *keneqang* ‘make like this’, medial *keniqang* ‘make like that’ and distal *kenoqang* ‘make like that’. Here are two examples of PVD (proximal verbal demonstrative of directional meaning) and PVM (proximal verbal demonstrative of manner meaning) in [25] – [26]:

[25] *Beketéq jemak*
 PVD tomorrow
 “Come here tomorrow”

[26] *Keneqang tangkong-meq*
 PVM shirt.2sg.POSS
 “Make your shirt like this”

Demonstrative quantifiers semantically have 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 the hearer in the speech situation while the later may not need the referent in there but it should have been understood by both speaker and hearer (Sutarman 2014). Consider example [27] for proximal (PDQ).

[27] *Sekené geres nó*
 PDQ sand DDD
 “‘This is the amount of sand”

A proximal of demonstrative referential *sekeneḡ* ‘something like this’ refers to the closest object to the speaker. Medial demonstrative referential *sekeniq* ‘something like that’ denotes to object closer to hearer while distal demonstrative referential *sekenoḡ* ‘something like that’ stands for the object that is far from both speaker and hearer. This is an illustration of demonstrative referential in reference with a three-way distinction explicated in [28] for distal *sekenoḡ*.

[28] *Bait-ang-aqu sekenoḡ*
 Take.LINK.1sg DDR
 “Take me a thing like that”

NGGETO-NGGETÉ DIALECT

Sutarman (2014) and Suciani (2016) claimed that *Nggeto-Nggete Dialect* is *Rean dialect*. This dialect performs six types of demonstratives: determiner, identifier, pronoun, quantifier, adverb and verbal.

Both determiner and identifier accept a three-way semantic distinction: proximal *néné*, medial *nini*, and distal *nónó*. Examples of PDD in [29] and PDI in (30) have identical reference to proximal *néné*.

[29] *Kepeng néné luek gati*
 Money PDD much EMP
 “This money is too much”

[30] *Néné kelambi-ng-q*
 PDI cloth.LINK.1sg.POSS
 “This is my shirt”

In contrast to PPD [29] whose *néné* is used to signify proximal, the distinctions of demonstrative pronoun (DP) are marked by *néné*, *nini* and *nónó*. They individually show proximal, medial and distal that behave differently. Here, *nónó* registers proximal for PDP. Consider example [31] below:

[31] *Nónó kelambim pe amaq*
 PDP cloth.LINK.2sg.POSS father
 “Father! That is your cloth”

A three-way distinction of demonstrative quantifier is semantically represented by respective *ahketé* ‘this amount’ is for proximal, *ahketi* ‘that amount’ for medial and *ahketo* ‘that amount’ distal. This is illustrated in [32] for proximal (PDQ):

[32] *Ahketé kepeng-qu mbale*
 PDQ money.1sg.POSS house
 “I have the same amount of money like this”

Demonstrative adverbs in *Nggetó-Nggeté Dialect* exhibit three semantic features: (a) location for proximal *téné kolan* ‘here’, medial *tini kolan* ‘there’ and distal *tónó kolan* ‘there’. (b) manner for proximal *nggete*, medial *nggeti* and distal *nggeto*, and (c) direction for proximal *ketéq* ‘come here’, medial *ketiq* ‘come there’ and distal *ketoq* ‘go there’.

When expressing adverbs of location, people living in Dasan Lekong and Sembalun Lawang will say them differently. Some tend to use *ite kolan*, *ito kolan* and *tónó kolan* for distal deixes especially in Dasan Lekong [33]. Meanwhile, others in Sembalun Lawang prefer to take [34] *nggeté* for medial and *ketéq* for distal deixes in [35].

[33] *Tónó kolan-ta roja*
 DDA 1pl play
 “We play over there”

[34] *Nggeté care-m pe begawean*
 MDA way.LINK.2sg work
 “This is how you work”

[35] *Ketéq epe bares*
 DDA 2sg later
 “Come here later”

Some words found in Dasan Lekong and Sembalun Lawang are semantically identical. For instance: *nggetéq* and *nguteq* ‘do like this’ are spoken respectively in Dasan Lekong and Sembalun Lawang. Similarly, *ketéqang* / *ketóqang* and *kutéq ia* / *ketóq ia* whose meanings are ‘bring here/there’ are pronounced separately in Dasan Lekong and Sembalun Lawang. Examples [36] - [37] are provided for a comparison. Note that clause [37] is registered with *nónó* (DDD for distal demonstrative of direction).

[36] *Ketéqang sandel-q*
 PVD sandal. 1sg.POSS
 “Bring my sandal her

[37] *Ketóq ia meong nónó*
 DVD 3sg cat DDD
 “That cat comes there”

A demonstrative referential in *Nggetó-Nggeté Dialect* is not available. However, in order to express it, the native speakers of this dialect will say *nggetó néné* for proximal and *nggetó nónó* for distal distances as their strategies. Example [38] shows that *nggetó nónó* marked with MDA (medial demonstrative adverb) and DDD (distal demonstrative determiner) are actually describing for a demonstrative referential.

[38] *Ardue aqu nggetó nónó mbale*
 Have.1sg MDA DDD at home
 “I have something like that at home”

MENO-MENÉ DIALECT

The use of demonstrative in *Meno-Mené’ Dialect* involves in all syntactic categorizations of demonstrative. Similar to some other dialects, it allows three types of demonstratives: determiner, pronoun, and identifier. They all share the same forms but distinguishable by their positions and functions in the clause structures. For example, these *ne/tie/no* can fully function as determiners when they modify nouns or they become demonstrative pronouns when pointing to something. Additionally, they turn to identifiers if they identify something. Examples of PDD in [39], PDP in [40] and PDI [41] are respectively showing *né*, *no* and *né* for proximal distances.

[39] *Keluek manok né*
 Many chick PDD
 “These chicken are so many”

[40] *No kadu tangkong*
 DDP use shirt
 “Use this shirt”

[41] *Né manok de*
 PDI chicken.2sg.POSS
 “Here are your chicken”

Quantifier semantically takes three forms: proximal *semene*, medial *sementie* and distal *semeno*. In this respect, *Meno-Mene* is identical with *Menu-Meni* in terms of their vocabulary and structure. Example [42] for distal is registered by *semeno* (DDQ).

- [42] *Semeno geresq lek bale*
 DDQ sand.1sg.POSS at home
 “I have that amount of sand at home”

Adverbial demonstratives are syntactically divided into three types, namely: location, manner and direction. Some examples are as follows: (a) *té* as adverbial of location, *mené* as adverbial of manner, *lite* as adverbial of direction, (b) *te* as adverbial of location, *mentie* as adverbial of location, *lite* as adverbial of direction, and (c) *litó* as adverbial of location, *meno* adverbial of manner and *litó* as adverbial of direction.

Additionally, if adverbial demonstratives of direction function as adverbs in some clause structures, *jok*, *té/jok*, *te/jok to* are applied. However, when they are used as verbs in sentences, *lité/lite/lito* are employed. In short, *lité/lite/lito* are categorized as verbal demonstratives (see [Sutarman, 2014](#)).

Each type of adverbials promotes a three-way semantic distinction. An adverbial of location (LDA) is represented by proximal *té*, medial *te* and distal *litó*. The following example [43] is for proximal. On the other hand, an adverbial of manner (MDA) is verified by proximal *mené*, medial *mentie* dan distal *mento*. Examples [43]-[44] are for proximal marked individually with *té* and *mené*.

- [43] *Bekedek té kance batur-mh*
 Play PDA with friend.2sg.POSS
 “Go playing with your friends”

- [44] *Mené ntan dengan piyak kerangkeng*
 PDA way someone make nest
 “This is how to make nest”

The adverbial of direction has *lite* and *litó* for respective medial and distal in [45]-[46]:

- [45] *Lemak lité ndeh*
 Tomorrow MDA yes
 “Please come here tomorrow”

- [46] *Bekedek jok litó ndeh*
 Play DDA yes
 “Please come here sometimes”

Verbal demonstratives in *Meno-Mene Dialect* occur in a three-way semantic discrepancy: (a) proximal *pelitéq/téang* ‘bring here’, *pemeneq* ‘make it like this’, *meneang* ‘make it like this’, (b) medial *peliteq/tieqang* ‘bring there’, *pementiaq* ‘make like that’, *mentiaqang* ‘make like that’ and (c) distal *pelitoq/toang* ‘bring there’, *pemene’k* ‘make like that’, *menuqang* ‘make like that’. In the examples below, they are shown for proximal distances in [47]-[49]:

- [47] *Téang sepede adik-m*
 PVD bicycle sister.2sg.POSS
 “Bring your sister’s bicycle here”
- [48] *Pelitéq kursi tie*
 PVD chair DDD
 “Bring the chair here”
- [49] *Pemenéq buku-n bapakm*
 PVD book.LINK father.2sg.POSS
 “Do like this to your father’s book”

In this respect *Meno-Mene Dialect* has no demonstrative referential. To say it, the native speakers of this dialect prefer to say *sak mene* for proximal, *sak mentie* for medial and *sak meno* for distal.

KUTO-KUTÉ DIALECT

This dialect presents syntactic categories as follows: demonstrative determiner (DD), demonstrative pronoun (DP), demonstrative quantifier (DQ), demonstrative identifier (DI), demonstrative adverb (DA) and verbal demonstrative (VD). It also offers a four-way semantic distinction: proximal, mesio-proximal (MP), mesio-distal (MD) and distal. Unfortunately, no medial distinction is discovered in this dialect.

A demonstrative determiner (DD) semantically introduces a four-way distinction: *ne/neo* for proximal, *chia/chiao* for mesio-proximal, *cha/chao* mesio-distal and *nu/nuo* distal. The demonstrative determiner in this dialect employs all forms of demonstrative of *Kuto-Kute Dialect*. It is noted that additional *o* occurs in pronominal demonstrative but it is used at the end of a sentence. Consider examples [50]-[51] for *mesio-proximal* and *distal* respectively:

- [50] *Luek kepeng chia-o*
 Much money MPPD
 “That money is too much”
- [51] *Tamang montor nuo*
 Take in motorcycle DDD
 “Take that motorcycle in”

A demonstrative pronoun (DP) manipulates different structure of demonstratives when *nuo* occupies the position at the end of the sentence. However, when the two forms are combined into one, the first form initiates the sentence and the *nuo* at the end of the sentence, it becomes identification demonstrative. See [52] for demonstrative pronoun and [53] for demonstrative identifier.

- [52] *Nu keang montor o*
 DDP use motorcycle
 “Use that motorcycle”

[53] *Né bale-n polongqu nuó*
 PDP house.3sg.POSS brother.1sg.POSS DDD
 "This is my brother's house"

Different from demonstrative pronoun, this quantifier shows three different semantic functions: proximal *sekuté*, medial *sekucha* and distal *sekutó*. It seems that *sekucha* is another form of expression *chao* and *chia* for medial. See examples [54]-[55] for illustration.

[54] *Sekucha kepeng-qo kolan bale*
 MDQ money.1sg.POSS at home
 "I have that amount of money at home"

[55] *Sekute mauk side bagian*
 PDQ get you.HON part
 "You get this amount"

Kuto-Kute Dialect also introduces three types of demonstrative adverbs: (a) location, (b) manner and (c) determiner. Adverb of location 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 [56] is for mesio-proximal and [57] for mesio-distal.

[56] *Belajar kolan chaci*
 Study LDA
 "Study there"

[57] *Ite kolan te mengan*
 LDA 3pl eat
 "We eat here"

Adverb of determiner also follows a 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 of its verbal meaning. Proximal, mesio-proximal and distal are shown respectively in [58], [59] and [60].

[58] *Jok ito ntan-e*
 DDD way. 2sg
 "You should come there."

[59] *Agangku jok chaci*
 Will.1sg DDA
 "I will go there"

[60] *Oja ku ketoq laun kelem*
 Will 1sg VD next night
 "I will come there tonight"

Adverb of manner in this dialect has two way distinctions: proximal *kute* and distal *kuto*. Have a look at example [61] for proximal and [62] for distal distance.

[61] *Kute ntan piyak pager*
 MDA way make fence
 "Make a fence like this"

[62] *Kuto ntan-ta kolang kelambi*
 MDA way.1pl put shirt
 "That is how to put our shirt"

Verbal demonstratives 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 [63]-[64] for proximal and [65] for distal:

[63] *Kuteange kelambi-nde nuo*
 PVD shirt-2sg.HON.POSS DDD
 "Make your shirt like this"

[64] *Keteang tas-qu nuo*
 PVD bag-1sg.POSS DDD
 "Bring my bag here"

[65] *Ketoang boton chiao*
 DVD bottle MOD
 "Move the bottle there"

Demonstrative referential in this dialect occurs in a two-way distinction: proximal *sekuteq* and distal *sekutoq* although this dialect semantically serves four-way distinctions of demonstratives. The systems of demonstratives in this dialect are inconsistent which means that not all types of demonstratives can serve the same semantic systems. Example [66] is for proximal and [67] is for distal. Note that the imperative verb *lako-* is coded by a suffix *-ang* for applicative marker.

[66] *Jari apa sekuteq*
 For what PDR
 "What is that for?"

[67] *Lako-ang aku sekutoq*
 Ask-APPL 1sg DDR
 "Ask something like that for?"

Conclusion

Two fundamental concepts of Halliday & Hasan (1976), Diessel (1999) and Dixon (1988) on English demonstratives have been used to analyze Sasak syntactic categories and semantic distinctions. It turned up with Sasak demonstratives whose syntactic categories are almost identical with English demonstratives, but they are completely different in their semantic distinctions. On the basis of Sasak demonstrative analyses, a new theoretical framework on the usage of demonstrative analyses across languages is recommended.

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List of Abbreviations

1, 2, 3pl	= First, second, third person plural
1, 2, 3sg	= First, second, third person singular
APPL	= Applicative
DDA	= Directional demonstrative adverb
DDD	= Distal demonstrative determiner
DDP	= Distal demonstrative pronoun
DDQ	= Distal demonstrative quantifier
DDR	= Distal demonstrative referential
DEM	= Demonstrative
DET	= Determiner
DID	= Demonstrative identifier
DVD	= Distal verbal demonstrative
PDI	= Proximal demonstrative identifier
DVD	= Distal verbal demonstratives
EMP	= Emphatic
HON	= Honorific
LDA	= Locational demonstrative adverb
LINK	= Linker
MD	= Mesio-distal
MDP	= Medial demonstrative pronoun
MDD	= Medial demonstrative pronoun
MDA	= Medial demonstrative adverb
MDQ	= Medial demonstrative adverb
MDR	= Medial demonstrative referential
MPD	= Mesio-proximal demonstrative
MPPD	= Mesio-proximal pronominal demonstrative.
MVD	= Medial verbal demonstrative
NEG	= Negation
PDA	= Proximal demonstrative adverb
PDD	= Proximal demonstrative determiner
PDP	= Proximal demonstrative pronoun
PDR	= Proximal demonstrative referential
POSS	= Possessor
PVD	= Proximal verbal demonstrative