

## Deixis and spatial expressions in languages of Indonesia: Introduction

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The papers in this volume were presented at the Workshop on Deixis and Spatial Expressions in Indonesian Languages, which was held at the National Museum of Ethnology (Minpaku) in Osaka, Japan on July 22-23, 2011. The Minpaku workshop was one of a series of workshops on ‘Descriptive studies on Indonesian languages’ organized by the Linguistic Dynamics Science Project (Lingdy) at the Institute of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA) at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. Although other workshops in the series were held in Tokyo, this one was relocated to Osaka in the aftermath of the 2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami, and amidst ongoing uncertainty about the Fukushima nuclear plant.

The present volume covers a wide range of topics under the broad areas of deixis and spatial/directional expressions. The languages under discussion are for the most part Austronesian languages of Indonesia, with two exceptions: Kata Kolok which is a village sign language from Bali (and therefore not an Austronesian language), and Siraya which is a dormant Austronesian language from Taiwan.

De Vos looks at the spatial deixis system in Kata Kolok, an indigenous sign language used in the village of Bengkala in the north of Bali. The comparatively large proportion of deaf inhabitants has led to pervasive knowledge and use of Kata Kolok within the community. De Vos suggests that intimate contact with spoken Balinese has led to an absolute system in the signing space, unlike spatial deixis in other sign languages which tend to use relative pointing.

Djenar looks at the functions of the demonstratives *nih* and *tuh* in colloquial Indonesian. Usually described as ‘giving emphasis’, she looks in detail at what ‘emphasis’ is and why certain parts of an utterance might be emphasized rather than others. Using data from ‘imagined interaction’ in comics, she also shows that *nih* and *tuh* fulfil presentative, directive, and expressive functions

Ewing examines demonstratives in Cirebon Javanese, analysing their functional distribution in conversational discourse. He shows that the medial forms are by far the most frequently occurring demonstratives in conversational data, with the most common function being anaphoric.

Inagaki discusses the system of spatial reference in Kadorih (West Kalimantan), specifically how relative part, region and direction are semantically and morpho-syntactically related to one another. He concludes that the relative part/region indicators in Kadorih are distinct from the relative orientation indicators.

Bowden discusses demonstratives in Taba, a language of North Maluku, which has a core system of demonstratives that make a two way distinction between proximate and distal demonstratives. He also argues that another ‘recognitional’ demonstrative is used to refer to ‘entities that the speaker believes the hearer knows about’, what might be called ‘mental deixis’.

Adelaar discusses orientation prefixes in Siraya (a dormant Formosan language) which express notions of comitancy (*a-*), location (*i-*) and movement (*u-*) in verbs. He argues that this shows that prefixed forms *mu-*, *pu-* and *pi-* in Siraya are bimorphemic, indicating that Proto Austronesian *\*mu-*, *\*pu-* and *\*pi-* should also be analysed as bimorphemic *\*m-u-*, *\*p(a)-u-* and *\*p(a)-i-* respectively, combining orientation prefixes (*\*u-* and *\*i-*) with prefixes expressing actor voice (*\*m-*) and causativity (*\*p(a)-*).

Utsumi examines deictic and directional terms in Bantik, a language of North Sulawesi. The main method of indicating direction is with 'relative height terms' indicating vertical position relative to that of the speaker.

Finally, Shiohara offers an overview of personal, and spatial deixis in Sumbawa, and shows how the spatial demonstratives are used in different ways to encode temporal deixis on the one hand, and discourse deixis on the other.