DEIXES (PERSON) IN BALINESE CONVERSATION OF SINGARAJA COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT
This paper was mainly based on the theory by Birner (2013), that in deixis (person), a linguistic expression is used for the purpose of picking out a specific individual in the context who may not have already been linguistically evoked. Probably the most common examples of deixis (person) involve the pronouns I and you. Moreover, “you” in English can be used both deictically (when the context is required to determine the reference) and non-deictically (when the reference is general rather than to particular identifiable persons). The word “you” is also used in English in a much wider range of social contexts than would be represented by a single second person reference term in most other languages (Grundy, 2000). In this paper, the object of the study was everyday conversation or colloquial of Singaraja community. In this community, the language that they used in daily conversation between friends, especially very close friends belong to basa andap or kepara (low variety of Balinese language) which seems impolite but it used to show intimacy between speaker and hearer. This study applied qualitative method. The data was collected by observation method supported by recording and note taking technique. Observation method was done by observing the language used by the people in their daily activity that involves the researcher. This research also involved a free conversation between the researcher and the addressee in order to get sufficient data. The data was analyzed particularly based on the aims of this research. It means the data was classified into types of person deixis. The result of the study shown that deixes (person) used in everyday conversation or colloquial of Singaraja community, such as first person singular, second person singular and possessive pronoun. From the discussion and analysis, the deixis (person) used in everyday conversation or colloquial of Singaraja community, as follows: first person singular, second person singular and possessive pronoun. The data shown that deixes (person) of first person singular such as awake similar to I in English. Then, data shown that deixes (person) of second person singular such as bojoge, cicinge, nani, cai, iba. These deixeses mean you in English. Lastly, data shown that deixes (person) of possessive pronoun such as ake in motor ake (my motorbike) and helm ake (my helmet).

Keywords: deixis (person), Balinese conversation, Singaraja community.

INTRODUCTION
Some words or pronouns can be used to show or indicate something, for example pronoun you can be used to indicate the addressee, or the word there to point a certain place. This phenomenon is called deixis. Deixis is a term used to denote a word or phrase which directly refers to entities. The entities can be in form of object, process, attributes or circumstance. In other words, deictic expressions are used by the speaker to refer to or to identify entities in a certain situation. Saeed (1997) stated that deixis means to show or point out.

Similarly, Yule (1996:9) states that deixis is a technical term from one of the most basic things we do with utterances. That is a form of referring which is tied to the speaker’s context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions being “near the speaker” versus “being away from the speaker”. It is also stated that deixis is concerned with the way of how language encodes features of utterances’ context and also with the ways of interpreting those utterances. (Levinson, 1983:54). From some definitions given above, it can be inferred that the notion deixis involves the pointing of certain referents that belongs primarily to the category of persons (objects), speaker-addressee relationship, space and time, context of utterance. Respectively, this category is termed as person deixis, social deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and discourse deixis. This study only focused on person deixis.

This paper focusses on deixes (person). Levinson (1983) stated that deixis (person) deals with the predetermination of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is uttered and it is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person. From Levinson’s explanation, we can take the main point of deixis (person) that is refers to the participant in the speech event, both the speaker and addressee. Besides, Cruse (2000) stated that other than first person, known as speaker and second person, known as addressee, another important participant in the speech situation, either speaker or hearer that are known as third person.
In deixis (person), a linguistic expression is used for the purpose of picking out a specific individual in the context who may not have already been linguistically evoked. Probably the most common examples of deixis (person) involve the pronouns I and you, (Birner, 2013:116). Moreover, “you” in English can be used both deictically (when the context is required to determine the reference) and non-deictically (when the reference is general rather than to particular identifiable persons). The word “you” is also used in English in a much wider range of social contexts than would be represented by a single second person reference term in most other languages (Grundy, 2000:26).

Balinese language is not only a reflection of the community, but it also reflects all aspects of Balinese life. Balinese language has a stratification known as anggah-ungguhin basa Bali. It has been inherited and still exists until now in Balinese community. As means of communication, Balinese can be distinguished into basa pakraman and basa pasuitrayan. Basa pakraman is the language that used by the Balinese people in customary and religious forums, such as paruman (customary meeting), pakeling (announcement), etc. while the term basa pasuitrayan is a language of communication outside the customary forums, such as peer-to-peer farmers, fellow students, between buyer and trader, between friends, and so forth Suwija (2017:14).

The use of Balinese language influences by the differences of Balinese people social status. Basa kepara or basa andap that involves in krua nenten alus is the low variety of Balinese language that commonly use in everyday conversation or known as basa pasuitrayan. This study focused on the deixis (person) found in the language used in everyday conversation or colloquial of Singaraja community. Singaraja is capital city of Buleleng Regency, northern part of Bali Island.

**METHODOLOGY**

This study applied qualitative method. The data was collected by observation method supported by recording and note taking technique. Observation method was done by observing the language used by the people in their daily activity that involves the researcher. This research also involved a free conversation between the researcher and the addressee in order to get sufficient data. The data was analyzed particularly based on the aims of this research. It means the data was classified into types of deixis (person).

**ANALYSIS**

The analysis on the language is conducted for everyday conversation or colloquial of Singaraja community. In this community, the language used in daily conversation between friends, especially very close friends. The data would be analyzed below:

**Data 1:** *Bojoge ne kapah gati tepuk?*

The monkey is (you are) very seldom I meet here

*Gelem apa engken cai?*

are you sick?

Based on the data above, the deixis (person) used in the utterances such as: bojoge and cai. Bojoge which literally means as the monkey, the speaker used that deixis to refer the hearer because they have a close relationship between them. This utterance showed the application of animal’s name as the way in pronouncing the hearer. The second deixis (person) is cai, it means you in English. Those two deixes refer to second person singular. Using animal’s name in addressing other people is not intended to disrespect the addressee but it shows intimacy between the addressee and addressee as they have equal social status and casual context situation.

**Data 2:** *Cicinge ne mekelo gati sing taen mai*

It’s been so long since this dog stopped by here

According to the data, the deixis (person) used in the utterance namely cicinge. Cicinge literally means the dog. The used of animal in addressing the hearer indicates the intimacy between the speaker and
hearer. This deixis is used to refer the hearer because they have a close relationship. The deixis equals to pronoun you use to refer the second person singular.

Data 3: *Ajum gati cicinge ne mare meli motor baru*
   This dog is showing off his new motorbike

The data above said that the deixis (person) used in the utterance namely *cicinge*. *Cicinge* which literally means the dog in English, the used of this animal to address the hearer indicates the context of situation and the participants involved in it. The speaker used this deixis to refer the hearer because they have a close relationship without any negative intention, the word choice indicates they have a casual conversation. The deixis refers to second person singular. Comparing with data 2, can be seen that this deixis, *cicinge*, can be used for the subject as well as the object of the conversation.

Data 4: *Mai malu cai ajaka ngorta dini*
   Hi you come here, let’s have some talk

Based on the data above, the deixes (person) used in the utterance defined as *cai*. *Cai* in English meant you so the deixes refer to second person singular. This choice also shows the relationship between the participants of the conversation as well as the context of situation. It shows that the participants are closed to each other and they are in casual or informal context of situation, besides it is also emphasized that the speaker and hearer are having equal social status.

Data 5: *Nau gati iba sing pesu uli umah pedidi*
   You are very comfortable staying at home

According to the data, the deixis (person) used in the utterance namely *iba*. *Iba* in English meant you so the deixes refer to second person singular. *Iba* is another variation of second person deixis found in daily conversation. In this conversation, this pronoun is used as the object of the conversation. The used of this pronoun shows that both participants are having the equal social status in the community.

Data 6: *Kije dogen cai? Awake iseng gati jak cai*
   Where have you been? I really miss you

In this data we can see two deixis variations, namely *cai* and *awake*. *Cai* in English meant you so the deixes refer to second person singular. Then, *awake* in English meant I so the deixes refer to first person singular. The used of these deixes showed that the speaker and hearer are equal social status, they are also showing their solidarity to each other.

Data 7: *Lakar kije cai? Awake milu nah*
   Where will go? May I go with you?

The data above said that the deixes (person) used in the utterance such as *cai*, and *awake*. *Cai* in English also meant you, so the deixes refer to second person singular. Then, awake in English meant I so the deixes refer to first person singular. The used of these pronouns in the utterance emphasized the intimate relationship between the participants, and the context situation which is causal or informal situation.

Data 8: *Ngujang nani ditu mekelo gati?*
   What did you do there for a long time?

This data showed another variation of second person pronoun found in the Balinese language. Pronoun *nani* as found in data 8 is a person deixis. It is used to refer the addressee. Pronoun *nani* means you. This second person pronoun is used to refer the second person singular. this second person deixis also indicates that the participants are having equal social status and they are also in an intimate relationship and casual context situation.

Data 9: *Nani mekelo gati nyilih helm ake*
   You borrowed my helmet for a long time

This data showed another way in using pronoun *nani*, it can be seen that this pronoun can be found as the subject in the utterance. Pronoun *nani* means you in English. As the second person pronoun it has similar characteristic as you, it can be used as subject or object of the utterance. *Ake* means I in English. In this context *ake* shows possessive. It presents the owner of the helmet, in this context *Helm ake* has same
meaning with *my helmet*. This data shows the equal status of the participants and also casual context situation. It also shows that a pronoun can be used to show possessive *I* we place it after the thing or entity owned by a certain individual.

Data 10: *Lebih ken aminggu cai nyilih motor ake*

You borrowed my motorbike more than a week

This data shows another way in using pronoun *cai* and *ake* in pointing the second person and possessive. *Cai* in English same as you, so the deixes refer to second person singular. Meanwhile, *ake* meant possessive pronoun because *motor ake* in English similar to my motorbike. Beside pointing the application of person deixis, this utterance also presents the equal status of the participants, as well as the context situation of the utterance, casual or informal situation.

**CONCLUSION**

From the discussion and analysis, the deixis (person) used in everyday conversation or colloquial of Singaraja community, as follows: first person singular, second person singular and possessive pronoun. The data showed that deixis (person) of first person singular such as *awake* similar to *I* in English. The data also presented that deixes (person) of second person singular such as *bojoge, cicinge, nani, cai, iba* as reference to you in English. The finding indicated another way in pronouncing second person by using animal’s name. it does not use to show negative intention of the speaker but it is used to indicate intimacy between speaker and hearer. Lastly, data shown that deixes (person) of possessive pronoun such as *ake* in *motor ake* (my motorbike) and *helm ake* (my helmet).

**REFERENCES**


**CURRICULUM VITAE**

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