ISSN : 2460-0504

Vol. V, No. 1, Mei 2019

English Education

JOURNAL (E2J)

Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
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KATA PENGANTAR

Puji syukur kita panjatkan kehadiran Tuhan Yang Maha Esa karena atas rahmat-Nya Lembaga Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Dayanu Ikhsanuddin (Unidayan) Baubau dapat menerbitkan *English Education Jurnal* (E2J) Volume V, Nomor 1, Mei 2019.

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Tentunya dalam penerbitan jurnal akademik pendidikan bahasa Inggris ini tidak terlepas dari kelemahan. Oleh sebab itu, kritik dan saran dari pembaca yang disampaikan ke redaksi sangat diharapkan demi penyempurnaan dan perbaikan jurnal ini ke depan. Akhirnya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah berpartisipasi dan memberikan bantuannya sehingga jurnal E2J ini bisa diterbitkan.

Baubau, Mei 2019

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ttd

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THE LOCATION DEIXIS MARKED WITH DEMONSTRATIVES IN WOLIO LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

Research question of this research was what similarities and differences in the use of location deixis marked with demonstratives in Wolio language and English. Objectives of this research was to find out the similarities and the differences of the location deixis marked with demonstrative from both of language.

This research was qualitative research by comparing both of languages in the context of pragmatics and structures. Data sources in this research were spoken and written data in WL and English. The techniques of data collection were 1) interview, 2) elicitation, 3) noting, and 4) documentation.

Based on the data, both of these languages have location deixis marked with demonstratives. The differences happen in the use of location deixis marked with demonstrative pronouns, adjectives and adverbs.

Keywords: *location deixis, demonstratives*

INTRODUCTION

Wolio language (WL) is one of local languages in Buton Island. In 'Struktur Bahasa Wolio' book (1983), it stated that WL had been as the official language of the Buton Sultanate so that every law draft, agreements with other kingdoms and so on used WL. Then, it was used as the *lingua franca* among the group of societies who lived in Buton Island and still used as daily conversation by Butonese society until this time. While, English is one of languages in the world that has been a global *lingua franca* for global community. In numbers of speakers as well as in its uses for international communication ..., English is one of the most important languages of the world (Baugh and Cable: 2002).

In both languages, deixis exists in utterance of them. Deixis concerns pointing

to location and identification of persons, objects, time, places, events, processes and activities being talked about that be done by a speaker to one addressee (at least). Levinson (1983) divided deixis into five types, they are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. For instance, place (location) deixis in WL, such as *siitu* (*that/those*), *sii* (*this/these*), *yiwesii* (*here*), *yiwesumai* (*there*), *yiwesumako* (*there*), and *yiweimai* (*there*). These location deixis in Wolio language might be met in English, such as *this, that, these, those, here, and there*.

Location deixis in WL and English can be given in the following sentences: 1) Kulingka yibhanuana sabangkaku yiwesumai. (I go to my friend's house *there*); 2) Sii paumu. (*This* is your

umbrella). The word ‘*yiwesumai*’ (*there*) in sentence (1) indicates the demonstrative adverb. The word means the thing is far from the speaker. Whereas, the word ‘*sii*’ (*this*) in sentence (2) indicates demonstrative pronoun. The word means the thing is near from the speaker.

Dylgjeri and Kazazi (2013) said that there is always a division of space around the speaker and of course there is a division of time relative to his utterance. It is related to location deixis that describes the position of speaker toward what he points. The location deixis marked with demonstratives consists of demonstrative pronouns, demonstrative adjectives, and demonstrative adverbs. Demonstrative points out an object (person or thing) in time or space (Bickford: 1998). Demonstrative Pronouns (DP) and

Demonstrative Adjectives (DAdj) are used for pointing out things; In the function, DP do not modify nouns or pronoun because they can stand alone as pronoun, but DAdj modify nouns or pronouns because they cannot stand alone to play the role of a noun. Then, Demonstrative Adverbs (DAdv) are used for pointing things in certain location that still in and out of area of a speaker.

Based on all the above descriptions, the researcher decides to make a research to discuss about the location deixis marked with demonstrative in WL and English. The reason of researcher takes the title is to find out the similarities and the differences of the location deixis marked with demonstrative from both of language.

METHODOLOGY

This research was qualitative research by comparing both of languages in the context of pragmatics and structures. Data sources in this research were spoken and written data in WL and English. Spoken data is from the utterance of informants in WL. While, written data, the researcher took the result of the previous research that related to this topic and the other linguistics books which relevant to this research.

The techniques of data collection were 1) interview, 2) elicitation, 3) noting,

and 4) documentation. In analyzing data in this research, the researcher applied the following steps, they are 1) collecting the data of both language about the location deixis in WL and English, 2) classifying the categories of location deixis based on the use in WL and English, 3) comparing the data of both languages, 4) analyzing the data about location deixis in WL and English based on the use descriptively.

RESULTS

Location deixis marked with demonstratives in WL and English can be listed in the table below:

<i>Demonstrative</i>	<i>Wolio Language (WL)</i>	<i>English</i>		
Pronouns	Sii	<i>Singl.</i>	This	<i>Singl.</i>
		<i>Plural</i>	These	<i>Plural</i>
	Siitu	<i>Singl.</i>	That	<i>Singl.</i>
		<i>Plural</i>	Those	<i>Plural</i>
Adjectives	Sii	<i>Singl.</i>	This	<i>Singl.</i>
		<i>Plural</i>	These	<i>Plural</i>
	Iitu	<i>Singl.</i>	That	<i>Singl.</i>
	Mai	<i>Plural</i>	Those	<i>Plural</i>
Adverbs	Yi wesii	<i>Here</i>	Here	
	Yi weimai	<i>There</i>	There	
	Yi wesumai			
	Yi wesumako			
	Yi wesiro			
	Yi wesiate			

Demonstrative Pronouns

English : *This* is your book, Nala.
 WL : *O sii* obokumu, WaNala.

English : *These* are your papers.
 WL : *O sii* okara-karatasimu.

English : *That* is Ani's house.
 WL : *O siitu* bhanuanaWa Ani.

English : *Those* are my students.
 WL : *Osiitu* manga muriku.

Demonstrative Adjectives

English : *This* room is hot.
 WL : Ruanga yincia *sii* amasodho.

English : *These* bags are beautiful.
 WL : Manga tasi yincia *sii* amangada.

English : *That* pen is expensive.
That girl is pretty.
 WL : Folupeni yincia *iitu* amaali.
 Kabua-bua yincia *iitu* amakesa.

English : *Those* girls are pretty.
 WL : Manga kabua-bua yincia *umai* amakesa.

Manga folupeni yincia *umai* amaali.

Demonstrative Adverbs

English : I come *here* to visit you.
 WL : Kuumba *yiwesii* ekusoloko.

English : You don't go *there*.
 WL : Bholi ulingka *yiwesumai*.

English : Let's go *there* by on foot.
 WL : Maimo talingkaaka *yiweimai* ta dhalaaae.

English : I go to my friend's house *there*.
 WL : Kulingka yibanuana sabhangkaku *yiwesumako*.

English : Your shoes fall from the ladder.
 Take your shoes *there*.
 WL : Kaosumu amandawu minaaka yiodha. Alea kaosumu *yiwesiro*.

English : I want to go *there* for buying cakes.
 WL : Eku pene *yiwesiate* kuali hole-hole.

DISCUSSION

Demonstrative Pronouns

Based on the data above, the differences and similarities from the sentences of both languages are analyzed as follows: 1) *Similarities*: In using location deixis, both of these languages have deixis to point things. Wolio language uses *sii* and English uses *this* and *these* as location deixis marked with demonstrative pronouns. The meaning of sentences from both of these languages is the things are near from the speaker when he talked at the time, while WL uses '*siitu*' and English uses *that* and *those* as location deixis marked with demonstrative pronouns. The meaning of sentences from both of these languages is the things are relatively distant from the speaker when he talked at the time; and 2) *Differences*: The location deixis in the sentences of Wolio language are preceded by prefix '*o*' in the beginning of sentences that has a function as confirmation for all nouns, but in English, it doesn't use prefix. The word '*sii*' and '*siitu*' in Wolio language is used to the singular or plural noun, while English uses '*this*' and '*that*' for singular noun and '*these*' and '*those*' for plural noun.

Demonstrative Adjectives

The differences and similarities from the sentences of both languages are analyzed as follows: 1) *Similarities*: In using location deixis, both of these languages have deixis to point things. Wolio language uses *sii* and English uses *this* and *these* as location deixis marked with demonstrative adjectives. The meaning of sentences from both of these languages is the things are near from the speaker when

he talked at the time, while WL uses '*iitu*' and '*umai*' and English uses *that* and *those* as location deixis marked with demonstrative adjectives. The meaning of sentences from both of these languages is the things are relatively distant from the speaker when he talked at the time. 2) *Differences*: The location deixis marked with demonstrative adjectives in the sentences of Wolio language are preceded by noun with adding the word '*yincia*' as clitic before the deixis, while in English, the location deixis is located in the initial position. The word '*sii*' in Wolio language is used to the singular or plural noun, while English uses '*this*' for singular noun and '*these*' for plural noun. The word '*iitu*' in Wolio language is used to singular noun and '*umai*' is used to plural noun, while English uses '*that*' for singular noun and '*those*' for plural noun.

Demonstrative Adverbs

The differences and similarities from the sentences of both languages are analyzed as follows: 1) *Similarities*: Wolio language uses *yiwesii* and English uses *here* as location deixis marked with demonstrative adverbs. Location deixis in both of these languages uses verbs '*come*' in English and '*umba*' in Wolio language to have deictic information as Finegan (2008) said that in spatial deixis, the directional verbs *go*, *come*, *bring*, and *take* carry deictic information. The meaning of sentences from both of these languages is the location is near from the speaker when he talked at the time. Besides, Wolio language uses *yiwesumai*, *yiweimai*, *yiwesumako*, *yiwesiro*, and *yiwesiate* and English uses *there* in the

sentences as location deixis marked with demonstrative adverbs. Location deixis in both of these languages is preceded by verbs 'go' and 'take' in sentences of English and verb 'lingka', 'alea' and 'pene' in sentences of Wolio language, 2) *Differences*: In the structure of sentences, in English, after demonstrative adverb, it is followed verb and object 'to visit-you'. But in Wolio language, it is followed by subject, verb and object 'eku-solo-ko'. Besides, the location deixis marked with demonstrative adverbs in the sentences has meaning. Demonstrative adverb 'there' in English means distal from speaker's location. While, demonstrative adverb 'yiwesumai', 'yiweimai', 'yiwesumako', 'yiwesiro', and 'yiwesiate' mean not only distal from speaker, but also has the different use. 'yiwesumai', it is not too far from the speaker but the location is visible; 'yiweimai', it is not too far from the speaker but the location is invisible. Sometimes, in conversation it is used to point thing or person that is located besides location of speaker; 'yiwesumako', it is far from the speaker and the location can be visible or

invisible; 'yiwesiro', it can be far and not too far from the speaker and the location can be visible or invisible. The location that pointed by the speaker is lower than speaker's location; 'yiwesiate', it can be far and not too far from the speaker and the location can be visible or invisible. The location that pointed by the speaker is higher than speaker's location. Thus, 'yiwesumai', 'yiweimai', 'yiwesumako' indicates that the location of the speaker and the pointed location are on a line, whereas 'yiwesiro' and 'yiwesiate' indicates that the location of the speaker and the pointed location are not on a line.

The discussion above indicates that languages have demonstrative. It points out an object (person or thing) in time or space (Bickford: 1998). Demonstrative Pronouns (DP) and Demonstrative Adjectives (DAdj) are used for pointing out things; In the function, DP do not modify nouns or pronoun, but DAdj modify nouns or pronouns. Then, Demonstrative Adverbs (DAdv) are used for pointing things in certain location that still in and out of area of a speaker.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data in the previous chapter, the conclusion of this research is the location deixis marked with demonstratives in Wolio language and English: Both of these languages have location deixis marked with demonstratives. The differences happen in the use of location deixis marked with demonstrative pronouns, adjectives and adverbs. In **demonstrative pronouns**, the location deixis in Wolio language is located after 'o', there is no difference deixis usage for singular and plural noun 'sii' and 'siitu',

while in English, deixis is located at initial position in the sentences or utterances, there is difference in deixis usage for singular and plural noun 'this, that' (singular), 'these, those' (plural). In **demonstrative adjectives**, the location deixis in Wolio language is located after noun, there is no difference in deixis usage for singular and plural noun, although they have three ways to utter, 'sii, iitu, umai' (singular and plural). While in English, the deixis is located at initial position in the sentences or

utterances, there is difference in deixis usage for singular and plural noun ‘*this, that*’ (singular), ‘*these, those*’ (plural). In **demonstrative adverbs**, the location deixis in Wolio language has five ways to be uttered by the speaker in distal location ‘*yiwesumai, yiweimai, yiwesumako,*

yiwesiro, yiwesiate’, but one way in proximal location ‘*yiwesii*’. When the location deixis occurs in the middle of sentence, after the deixis, there will be subject and verb again. While in English, it has two ways to be uttered, for near and far location, ‘*here*’ and ‘*there*’.

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