

The Predicate Category and Characteristics of Arguments in Balinese Sentences

I Nyoman Kardana

Faculty of Letters, Warmadewa University

Jalan Terompong No.24 Tanjung Bungkak Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia

Email: ikardana@yahoo.com

I Gusti Ngurah Adi Rajistha

Faculty of Letters, Warmadewa University

Jalan Terompong No.24 Tanjung Bungkak Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia

E-mail: ngurah.adi.rajistha@gmail.com

Made Sri Satyawati

Faculty of Letters, Udayana University

Jalan Pulau Nias, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia

E-mail: srisatyawati@gmail.com

Received: Sep. 6, 2017 Accepted: Sep. 11, 2017 Published: September 25, 2017

doi:10.5296/ijl.v9i5.11815 URL: <https://doi.org/10.5296/ijl.v9i5.11815>

Abstract

This study discusses about sentence structure of Balinese language. For the analysis, inductive approach is considered to be important for this study as every language has its particular characteristics described based on the inductive approach. Based on the analysis it was found that predicate of Balinese simple sentences may be filled by verb and non-verb, such as noun, adjective, number, adverb. The number and function of the argument is different among the different predicates. The predicate filled by noun, adjective, adverb, number, and intransitive verb requires one argument functioning as the subject of sentence.

Two arguments are required by transitive verb especially mono transitive verb. The two arguments can be the subject and object, the subject and complement, or the subject and adverbial. Meanwhile, di-transitive verb requires three arguments and they can be the subject, indirect object, and direct object, or the subject, object, and complement.

Keywords: predicate, argument, deductive, inductive, affixation

1. Introduction

Balinese language is one of the hundred languages living in Indonesia. Balinese language is spoken by more than 3 million native speakers living in the island of Bali. However, It is not only spoken by those living in the island but it is also used by speakers living in other islands in the Indonesia archipelago. As one of the identity of the Balinese community, it is often and mostly used in activities related to traditional and religious events.

Today Balinese language has been often used as the object of linguistic study by both internal and external researchers. Micro linguistic study has been attracting linguists to study in order to find out the specific characteristics and the universal of language. Some micro linguistic studies on Balinese are presented here. In a research entitled *Sistem Konstruksi Kausatif Bahasa Bali*, there are three kinds of causative found. They are lexical, morphological, and syntactical causative. The morphological causative in Balinese language impacts to the number of argument. In this case, it increases the number of argument (Purwiati, 2012). Besides, the nasal verb in Balinese language functioning to form active sentence shows only one or two arguments needed (Gitananda, 2017). Kardana (2010) classifies voice in Balinese into three kinds, they are active voice, passive voice, and middle voice. Each voice has specific kind of verb and construction. Middle voice is divided into lexical, morphological, and syntactic middle. Balinese has a lot of language phenomenon related with micro study to observe. Therefore, this study tries to discuss one of the phenomenon dealing with the word category possibly to fill in the predicate of Balinese simple sentences.

The research about predicate is rapidly developed. One of the researches is the research of complex predicate in Arrernte. Based on the analysis, the Australian Aboriginal language Eastern / Central Arrernte has three kinds of complex predicate (Dras et al., 2012). The predicate is an important element in a sentence. The linguistic predicate/argument structure is the universal backbone of natural language syntax (Luuk, 2009). Then there are many research focusing the studies on predicate and argument. The argument structure becomes an interesting topic to discuss with the predicate. The analysis about the argument structure of constructions with two internal arguments expressing a beneficiary/recipient and a patient/theme is one of the analysis showing the relation between argument and verb (Kibort, 2008). The argument and the number of argument are influenced by the predicate. Verb as predicate could have two or three arguments. Transitivity has traditionally been equated with the number of syntactic arguments a verb takes (Fernandez, 2008).

Analysis of predicate on one and other languages shows different characteristics. Balinese has different structure from English when we pay our attention on the category the predicate of simple sentences. English is one of the languages that always has verb in its simple sentence structure and the verb can be either full verb or auxiliary verb, but Balinese does not. In Balinese, non-verb category may come after subject as the predicate of the sentence and such a different case of different languages become the topic of this study.

Theoretical approaches of the previous researches mostly relate to structural approach, but in this paper the theory used to analyze the data is Role and Reference Grammar proposed by Van Valin and J. LaPolla. The theory focuses on aspect of universal structure that classify a

simple sentence into nucleus (predicate), argument, and periphery. In analyzing data, Van Valin and LaPolla state that RRG observe two syntactic aspects of languages in the world, namely (1) predicate element non predicate element, and (2) noun phrase and appositional phrase (prepositional phrase and postpositional phrase) that become predicate and non-predicate elements (Valin & LaPolla, 1997), as shown in the following figure.

Figure 1. Clause Structural Layer (CSL)



Figure 2. Clause Structural Formula



For the analysis, theory of argument structure by Kreidler (1998) and theory of argument proposed by Alsina (1996) are also used to discuss the argument and its characteristics in a simple sentence.

2. Method of Research

This research used descriptive method and it means that was only based on empirical data of Balinese language used by the speakers in their daily life. By this method natural description of the data could be reached perfectly (Djajasudarma, 1993: 8-9). In this case, prescriptively right or wrong uses of the language was not the point of this research, but this research deals with the data obtained from its sources that is semantically and pragmatically accepted in their communication (see Sudaryanto, 1986: 62). Combination of deductive and inductive approaches is applied in order to do the analysis of the collected data. Deductive approach is data analysis based on a universal theoretical framework but inductive one relates to data analysis through a process from data (fact) to theory. This inductive approach is very important to analyze the characteristics of the natural data that is not all possibly analyzed by the available theories.

Data of this research was taken from a number of informants of Balinese speakers living in Bali Island. The spoken data was completed by written data obtained from sources using Balinese, such as daily newspaper (Sunday edition), short story books and novels.

Data was collected by observation and interview method (Sudaryanto, 1993: 133). Observation method with its techniques were used to get spoken and written data, but interview method with conversation technique was used to get spoken data only. To obtain spoken data, observation method was completed by conversation, recording, note taking technique. However, reading and note taking techniques were applied to get written data.

The collected data was analyzed by distributional method. This method uses the observed language elements as the determination means (Djajasudarma, 1993: 60; Sudaryanto, 1986). This method was completed with its techniques such as omission, insertion, and extended technique. The three techniques are properly conducted to support theory of Role and Reference Grammar to determine core and non-core elements.

3. Result and Discussion

Predicate is one of important elements in a sentence. In English, a predicate is usually filled by a verb or a linking verb. Without the verb or linking verb, a structure of a sentence is not obeying the English grammar. Simply, the sentence in English at least consists of subject and verb. The verb is functioning as a predicate in English sentence. However, semantically English sentence predicate can be filled by non-verb and when the predicate is non-verb the *be* auxiliary means nothing (Kreidler, 1998).

Indonesian language is one of Austronesian languages using the concept of predicate instead of using the concept of verb. The concept of verb is a narrow concept that cannot express the structure of Indonesian language sentences. In the case of nominal sentence, Indonesian language has *adalah* that can be equalized with linking verb ‘is, am, are, was, were’ in English. Sometimes *adalah* is not used in the sentence but it has the same meaning. There is no meaning changes in which *adalah* is used or not. Simply, it can be seen in the sentence *bapaknya adalah seorang petani* ‘his father is a farmer’ which has the same meaning with *bapaknya seorang petani* ‘his father is a farmer’. In this case, the word *adalah* can be used or omitted in the sentence. Then does the predicate in Balinese language require verb or linking verb?

There is no research explaining that Balinese language require linking verb to form a sentence especially nominal sentence. Forming nominal sentence is conducted by adding complement, adverbial, or number directly after the subject. Then the concept of predicate is used in this research rather than verb. The concept of predicate can show the process of forming Balinese language sentences.

Predicate is the element that must be present in Balinese language sentences. The predicate in Balinese language can be filled by noun, adjective, adverbial, verb and number. The predicate is directly put after the subject.

3.1 Noun as Predicate

The filler of predicate in Balinese language is not the same as English. In English the nominal sentence requires linking verb ‘am, is, are, was, were’ but there is no linking verb in Balinese language. Balinese language that does not have linking verb can simply form the nominal sentence by adding noun after the subject directly. Look at the following examples.

1. *Ipun bapan tiang.*
He father-POS 1T
‘He is my father’

2. *Cai jumah muani padidi.*
2T PREF-house boy alone
'You are the only boy in this house'
3. *Dinané ento purnama.*
Day-DEF that full moon
'The day is full moon'
4. *Tunangan adin tiangé panakné Bendesa.*
Girl friend younger brother-SUF 1T-POS daughter-POS headman
'My younger brother's girl friend is the daughter of the headman'
5. *Bapané pegawai kantor Bupati.*
Father-POS officer office Regent
'His/her father is the officer of Regent's office'

The five above examples show the nominal sentences. The sentences do not consist of linking verb to connect between subject and predicate. The example (1) shows the noun phrase *bapan tiang* 'my father' as the predicate of the sentence. The phrase is formed by noun *bapa* 'father' with possessive marker 'n' followed by the pronoun *tiang* 'I'. *Ipun* 'he' is the pronoun functioning as the subject of the sentence. The subject filled by pronoun and the predicate filled by noun phrase do not require linking verb to connect them. The number of argument required by the predicate is only one functioning as subject of the sentence. There is no periphery element in this sentence. The argument functioning as the subject is the only argument required by the predicate.

In the example (2), the noun phrase *muani pedidi* 'boy himself' is the predicate of the sentence. This predicate also requires one argument to make the sentence meaningful. The argument required by the predicate is *cai* 'you'. While the noun *jumah* 'at house' is the periphery element in this sentence. It can be put before and after the predicate. The pronoun *cai* 'you' is the only one argument required by the predicate. There is also no linking verb connecting the subject and predicate.

The example (3) shows the noun *purnama* 'full moon' as the predicate. The subject of the sentence is the noun phrase *dinané ento* 'that day'. This example shows the simple filler of the predicate, that is noun. This sentence is a nominal sentence formed by the subject filled by noun phrase and predicate filled by noun. The argument required by the predicate is also only one argument. There is no periphery element found in this sentence. Although the sentence is formed simply by using a noun phrase and noun, the sentence is acceptable semantically and syntactically in Balinese language.

In the example (4) the predicate is filled by the noun phrase *panakné Bendésa* 'the daughter of headman'. The predicate requires one argument. The argument required is subject of the

sentence. It is filled by the noun phrase *tunangan adin tiangé* ‘my younger brother’s girl friend’. Simply it can be seen that this sentence is formed by two noun phrases. A phrase functions as subject and another functions as predicate. The sentence does not require linking verb to connect these phrases. In this case, the sentence is acceptable semantically and syntactically.

The last example shows the predicate is also filled by a noun phrase. The predicate is *pegawai kantor Bupati* ‘the officer of Regent’s office’. The predicate only requires one argument functioning as a subject. In this case, the subject is filled by the noun *bapané* ‘his/her father’. The sentence is formed by only a noun and a noun phrase. There is no periphery element in this sentence and also no linking verb or copula verb. The subject is the argument required by the predicate. It is the only argument required. Although the sentence consists of noun and noun phrase, syntactically and semantically it can be accepted in Balinese language.

A noun or a noun phrase can be the filler of predicate in Balinese language. The predicate filled by a noun or a noun phrase requires one argument as the main element required. The function of the argument required is as the subject of the sentence. The predicate filled by noun or noun phrase completely makes a sentence without copula verb or linking verb. The sentence elements of the nominal sentence having noun or noun phrase as the predicate are subject and predicate. Based on the five examples explained, the nominal sentences having noun or noun phrase as the predicate have at least two nouns or pronoun and noun such as *tiang timpalné* ‘I am his/her friend’.

3.2 Adjective as Predicate

Generally adjective is used to modify a noun. If the adjective is used to modify a noun, it must be put with the noun before or after based on the type of language. The predicate in Balinese language is not only filled by noun but also by adjective. It is the same as nominal sentences in which its predicate filled by noun, a sentence whose predicate filled by adjective does not require linking verb or copula verb. The adjective is used directly as a predicate. In Indonesian language, an adjective as a predicate is also common case. The research about function, category, and syntactic function found in a talk show named Indonesia Lawyers Club shows the adjective as the predicate in the sentence (Susandhika, Laksana, & Suparwa, 2016). The adjective functioning as predicate is very unique and sometimes it is difficult to differ with adjective functioning as modifier. Look at the following examples.

1. *Yéhné Dadong Séngol tis pesan.*
Water-POS *Dadong Séngol* fresh very
‘*Dadong Séngol*’s water is very fresh’
2. *Pondokné sepi dingklik.*
Hut-POS quite very
‘Her hut is very quite’
3. *Rurungé ka pondok Dadong Séngol suung gati.*
Path-DEF to hut *Dadong Séngol* quite very

‘The path to *Dadong Séngol*’s hut is very quite’

4. *Purané miik ngalub.*

Pura-DEF aromatic very

‘The temple is very aromatic

5. *Umahné linggah tur melah gati.*

House-POS wide and good very

‘His house is wide and very good’

The sentence on example (1) shows the pattern of subject-predicate. The subject of the sentence is filled by the noun phrase *yéhné Dadong Séngol* ‘*Dadong Séngol*’s water’ while the predicate is filled by adjective phrase *tis pesan* ‘very fresh’. The nominal sentence is only formed by the noun phrase and the adjective phrase without any linking or copula verb. The adjective phrase functioning as predicate only requires one argument functioning as the subject. There is no periphery in this sentence. Both elements in this sentence are the minimum required sentence elements needed to form a sentence. This form can be accepted in Balinese language both syntactically and semantically.

The example (2) also shows the same pattern. The predicate of this sentence is filled by adjective phrase *sepi dingklik* ‘very quite’. The predicate requires one argument functioning as the subject of the sentence. The noun *pondokné* ‘her hut’ is the subject of the sentence. Simply this sentence is formed by the noun and the adjective phrase. This sentence also shows that no linking or copula verb required. In this case, there is no periphery element found.

The predicate on the example (3) is also filled by adjective phrase *suung gati* ‘very quite’. The phrase functioning as the predicate requires one argument functioning as subject. Based on the sentence, the subject is filled by the noun phrase *rurungé ka pondok Dadong Séngol* ‘the path to *Dadong Séngol*’s hut’. The noun phrase is the only one argument needed by the predicate.

In the example (4), the predicate is filled by the adjective phrase *miik ngalub* ‘very aromatic’. This predicate also requires one argument functioning as subject of the sentence. The subject is filled by the noun *purané* ‘the temple’. Simply the sentence is formed by the noun and the adjective phrase.

The last examples also shows the predicate filled by the adjective phrase *linggah tur melah gati* ‘wide and very good’. The predicate also needs one argument. The argument needed is the noun *umahné* ‘his house’. The last example shows the same pattern as the previous one.

Based on the previous examples, the nominal sentences consisting the predicate filled by the adjective phrase have the pattern of subject-predicate. The researchers find a unique pattern of using adjective phrase as the predicate. In this case, the predicate is followed by the subject so the pattern will be predicate-subject. This pattern is rarely found in Balinese language and it may happen in the case of the predicate filled by adjective phrase. The research about this case is possible to do in the future to reveal factors causing this changed pattern. In this research, the researchers only describe the pattern as the unique pattern that can happen in

Baliese language. Look at the following examples:

6. *Sayan lega dagangé.*
More and more happy seller-DEF
'The seller is happier'
7. *Kendel suba cucun-cucunné.*
Happy already grandchild-SUF-grandchild-POS
'Her grandchildren are already happy'
8. *Be seduk sajan basangé.*
Already hungry very stomach-DEF
'I am very hungry'

The example (6) shows the position of predicate existing before the subject. The predicate in this example is in the form of adjective *lega* 'happy' whereas the subject following the predicate is *dagangé* 'the seller'. The adverbial *sayan* 'more and more' is the periphery element in this sentence. The sentence clearly shows the pattern of predicate-subject. Although the pattern is changed, the predicate still requires one argument that is as its subject. If the pattern is changed into common pattern it will be *dagangé sayan lega* 'the seller is happier'. No meaning is changed. Both patterns show the same meaning. This sentence also shows the simplest pattern of nominal sentence in Balinese language. The sentence shows the sentence is formed by the adjective as predicate and the noun as the subject. There is a possibility to interpret this sentence as a phrase.

The example (7) also has a predicate filled by the adjective *kendel* 'happy'. This adjective exists before the subject of the sentence. The subject filled by reduplicated noun *cucun-cucunné* 'her grandchildren' comes after the predicate. This sentence also reveals the pattern of predicate-subject. The predicate also requires one argument as the subject of the sentence. Simply the sentence is formed by the adjective as the predicate and the noun as the subject.

The predicate of the last example is filled by adjective phrase *seduk sajan* 'very hungry'. The predicate also comes before the subject *basangé* 'the stomach'. The adverbial *be* 'already' is the periphery element in this sentence. If the pattern is changed into subject-predicate it will be *basangé be seduk sajan* 'I am very hungry'. There is no changing of meaning. Both patterns are accepted in Balinese language. The main point is the predicate in the pattern of predicate-subject also requires an argument functioning as subject.

The three examples show different pattern with the first five examples. In this case, the argument required by the predicate is the same. It requires one argument functioning as subject of the sentence.

3.1 Verb as Predicate

The predicate filled by the verb is common case found in Balinese language or other languages. The sentence whose predicate filled by the verb is commonly called verbal sentence. The number and function of argument required by the predicate filled by verb are

different based on the kind of verb. The number of argument needed by transitive verb is different with the number of argument needed by intransitive verb. The change of argument number needed by a verb is also influenced by affixation. In Muna Language, verbs got affix sometimes increase or decrease the number of argument (Minarti, 2016). The number of argument also influences the function of the argument. In Balinese language, it is found some sentence patterns requiring different argument. The simplest sentence is the pattern of subject-predicate that only needs one argument. The verb requiring one argument is intransitive verb. There are some examples showing the predicate filled by verb.

1. *Liu anaké ngidih-ngidih.*
Many people-SUF PREF-ask-PREF-ask
'Many people cadge'
2. *Dadong Séngol sayan inceg majalan.*
Dadong Séngol more and more fast PREF-walk
'*Dadong Séngol* walked faster'
3. *Tiang makeneh-keneh.*
1T PREF-think-think
'I am thinking'

The first example shows the verb *ngidih-ngidih* 'cadge' as the predicate of the sentence. The noun phrase *liu anaké* 'many people' is the subject of the sentence. This is the only argument needed by the predicate because the predicate belongs to intransitive verb. In the example (2), the predicate is filled by the verb *majalan* 'walk'. The verb also belongs to intransitive verb. It requires subject as its argument. *Dadong séngol* is proper noun functioning as the subject of the sentence. In this sentence, there is one periphery element consisted that is adverbial *sayan inceg* 'faster'. In the last example, the predicate is filled by intransitive verb *mekeneh-keneh* 'think'. It is the same as the previous examples, it requires one argument to make the sentence meaningful. There is no periphery element in the the last example.

In Balinese language, the pattern of subject-predicate is commonly found. There are many other intransitive verbs that can be used such as *melaib* 'run', *mekecos* 'jump', *slimputan* 'stub', and others. Besides, the pattern of predicate-subject is also found. Look at the following example.

4. *Gigisan panesé.*
Less-SUF hot-DEF
'The hot weather is decreased'

The example (4) looks like a phrase. This example is a sentence having pattern of predicate-subject. The predicate of the sentence is *gigisan* 'be decreased' which comes after the subject. The subject is filled by the noun *panesé* 'hot weather'. Although the pattern is different, this pattern is accepted in Balinese language. There is no meaning changed if the sentence is changed into the pattern of subject-predicate. The sentence will be *panesé gigisan* 'the hot weather is decreased'. The number of argument is also the same. Both patterns shows the predicate requires one argument functioning as subject.

Besides the sentence showing the predicate filled by intransitive verb requiring one argument, there is also sentence showing the predicate filled by transitive verb. The examples below show the predicate requiring two arguments.

5. *Ia meli bé.*
3T buy meat
'He buys meat'
6. *Bapané dadi pemangku.*
Father-POS become priest
'His/her father becomes priest'
7. *I Durma merasa sebet.*
I Durma PREF-feel sad
'*I Durma* feels sad'

The example (5) is the simplest example showing the transitive verb *meli* 'buy' as the predicate. The predicate requires two arguments to form meaningful sentence. The arguments required by the predicate are functioning as subject and object. The subject needed is filled by third person singular pronoun *ia* 'he/she' while the object is filled by noun *bé* 'meat'. In the example (6), the predicate is *dadi* 'become'. The predicate also requires two arguments. The arguments needed are subject and complement. The subject of the sentence is filled by the noun *bapané* 'his/her father' while the complement is filled by *pemangku* 'priest'. The last example shows the verb *merasa* 'feel' as the predicate. This predicate requires two argument functioning as subject and complement. The subject is filled by proper noun *I Durma* while the complement is filled by the adjective *sebet* 'sad'.

Based on the analysis above it can be stated that the predicate filled by transitive verb need two argument, they are subject and object or complement. Besides the predicate requiring subject and object or complement, the predicate in Balinese language can requires two arguments functioning as subject and adverbial. Look at the following examples.

8. *Tiang ngénggalang ka pondokné.*
1T PREF-fast-SUF to hut-POS
'I walk faster to her hut''
9. *Sepin kenehné macepuk tekén sepi guminé.*
Quite-SUF mind-SUF PREF-meet with quite world-DEF
'Her lonely mind meets the quite world'

The example (8) shows the predicate filled by the verb *ngénggalang* 'make it faster'. The verb needs two arguments to form a simple sentence. The arguments needed are functioning as subject and adverbial. The argument functioning as subject is filled by the first person singular *tiang* 'I' while the adverbial is filled by prepositional phrase *ka pondokné* 'to her hut'. The example (9) also shows the predicate that needs two arguments. The predicate of this sentence is *macepuk* 'meet'. The arguments needed are functioning as the subject and adverbial. The subject is filled by the noun phrase *sepin kenehné* 'lonely mind' while the

adverbial is filled the prepositional phrase *tekén sepi guminé* ‘with the quite world’. The above examples shows the transitive verb, especially monotransitive verb, require two arguments to form a complete sentence.

Two arguments are not the maximum number of arguments needed by a verb. The predicate filled by transitive verb can have maximum three arguments. The raising of argument number needed can be influenced by affixation to a verb. Besides, it can happen because the verb is dynamic verb so it can have two or three arguments. The following examples show this case.

10. *Ia meliang méméné busung.*

3T buy-SUF mother-POS young coconut leaf

‘He buys his mother young coconut leaf’

11. *Cucuné ngaénang Pekak Bongol boréh.*

Grandchild-POS PRE-make-SUF *Pekak Bongol* concoction

‘His grandchild makes *Pekak Bongol* concoction’

12. *Pekak Bongol marasa dewékné enu nguda.*

Pekak Bongol feel self-SUF still young

‘*Pekak Bongol* feels himself still young’

The change of argument number is influenced by affixation. The verb *meliang* ‘buy’ in the example (10) shows the raising number of argument because of affixation. The verb *meli* ‘buy’ gets suffix *-ang* that raises the number of argument. Look at the previous example (6), the verb *meli* ‘buy’ requires two arguments. When the verb gets suffix *-ang*, it increases the number of arguments needed into three arguments. In this case, the verb *meliang* ‘buy’ requires three arguments functioning as subject, direct and indirect object. The subject is filled by pronoun *ia* ‘he/she’, the direct object is filled by the noun *busung* ‘young coconut leaf’, and the indirect object is filled by the noun *méméné* ‘his/her mother’.

The example (11) shows the same. The predicate *ngaénang* ‘make’ is filled by transitive verb formed by adding prefix *ng-* and suffix *-ang*. The core of the verb is noun *gaé* ‘job’. The first verb that can be formed is *ngaé* ‘make’. This verb requires two arguments while the verb *ngaénang* requires three arguments. The first argument is functioning as subject filled by the noun *cucuné* ‘his grandchild’, the indirect object is filled by proper noun *Pekak Bongol* and the direct object is filled by the noun *boréh* ‘concoction’

The predicate in the example (12) is filled by the verb *merasa* ‘feel’. In the example (7) this verb has been discussed and it requires two arguments. The arguments are functioning as subject and complement. In the example (12) this verb requires three arguments. The arguments are functioning as subject, object, and complement. The subject is filled by the proper noun *Pekak Bongol*, the object is filled by the noun *dewékné* ‘himself’, and the complement is filled by *enu nguda* ‘still young’. The number of argument increases because the existence of the object after the predicate. The predicate filled by ditransitive verb in some examples above shows the raising number of the arguments rather than intransitive and monotransitive verb.

3.3 Adverbial as Predicate

The discussion about the filler of predicate shows that the predicate can be filled by adjective, noun, and verb. The number of argument needed by the predicate filled by noun, adjective, and intransitive verb is one argument that is the subject of sentence. The number of argument needed by the predicate filled by monotransitive and ditransitive verb is more than one. It can be two arguments for monotransitive verb and three for ditransitive verb. Besides the filler explained, the predicate in Balinese language can be filled by adverbial. The following examples show the adverbial functioning as the predicate of sentence.

1. *Ibi tiang ka pondok Dadongé.*
Yesterday 1T to hut grandmother-POS
'Yesterday I went to grandmother's hut'
2. *Tiang ka paon.*
1T to kitchen
'I go to the kitchen'
3. *Bapan tiangé di puskesmas.*
Father-POS 1T-SUF in local clinic
'My father is in the local clinic'
4. *Gedé Wiradana di pasaréanné.*
Gede Wiradana on bed-POS
'Gede Wiradan is on his bed'
5. *Timpal méménné uli Tabanan.*
Friend mother-POS from Tabanan
'My mother friend is from Tabanan'

The predicate in the example (1) is showed by the prepositional phrase *ka pondok dadongé* 'to grandmother's hut'. The predicate requires one argument functioning as the subject of sentence. The subject is filled by first person singular pronoun *tiang* 'I' while *ibi* 'yesterday' is the periphery element of the sentence. In the example (2), the predicate is also filled by the prepositional phrase *ka paon* 'to the kitchen'. The predicate requires one argument functioning as the subject of sentence. The subject is filled by first person singular pronoun *tiang* 'I'. The third example shows the prepositional phrase *di puskesmas* functioning as the predicate of sentence. The predicate also requires one argument functioning as subject. The subject is filled by the noun phrase *bapan tiangé* 'my father'. The example (4) shows the same. The predicate comes after the subject without any linking or copula verb. The predicate is filled by the prepositional phrase *di pasaréanné* 'on the bed' while the subject is filled by the proper noun *Gedé Wiradana*. The last example also shows the predicate filled by prepositional phrase *uli Tabanan* 'from Tabanan' that requires one argument functioning as subject. The subject comes before the predicate that is the noun phrase *timpal méménné* 'his mother friend'.

Based on the research, the argument needed by the predicate filled by adverbial is only one argument. The predicate only requires the argument functioning as the subject of the

sentence.

3.4 Number as Predicate

Number in Balinese language can also be the filler of the predicate. The predicate filled by the number does not require linking verb. The number can be put directly after a subject. The examples below show the use of number as the predicate of the sentences.

1. *Taluh siapé lelima di bengbengané.*
Egg hen-DEF PRE-five at henhouse-DEF
'There are five eggs at henhouse'
2. *Pianakné adiri.*
Son-POS one
'He has one son'
3. *Sampinné Bapa adasa.*
Cow-POS father PRE-ten
'Father has ten cows'
4. *Gegélané Madé dadua.*
Girl friend-POS Made PRE-two
'Made has two girl friends'
5. *Pipisné tuah telung benang.*
Money-POS only three-SUF yarn
'His money is only 75 Rupiah'

The first example shows *lelima* 'five' as the predicate of the sentence. Based on the sentence, the predicate only needs one argument. It is the only one argument needed by the predicate. The argument is *taluh siape* 'the egg of hen'. This argument functions as the subject of the sentence filled by noun phrase. Besides, in the sentence it is found a periphery. It is not obligatory element in the sentence. The periphery is *di bengbengané*. The periphery is filled by the prepositional phrase. This example bravely shows that the predicate only needs one argument functioning as subject.

In the example (2), predicate is filled by *adiri* 'one'. *Adiri* 'one' is not common number used in counting everything. It is specially used for counting a number of person. The predicate also needs one argument functioning as subject of the sentence. *Pianakné* 'his/her son' is the noun filling the subject. It is the same as the first example, the predicate also needs one argument that have to be present in the sentence structure.

The example (3) shows *adasa* 'ten' as the predicate of the sentence. The noun phrase *sampiné Bapa* 'father's cow' is the only argument needed by the predicate. The function of this argument is also the same, it functions as subject of the sentence. There is no periphery element in this sentence. The main point is the sentence can be constructed by the predicate that needs one argument only.

It is the same for the example (4). In this example, *dadua* 'two' is the number functioning as

predicate of the sentence. This predicate requires one argument as its subject. *Gegélané Madé* ‘Madé’s girl friend’ is the noun phrase functioning as subject needed by the predicate.

The last sentence shows the same. The noun phrase *telung benang* ‘75 Rupiah’ is the predicate of this sentence. Balinese people has some number terms used in the language like *telung benang* ‘three yarns’ to express 75 Rupiah. This is a unique term used in Balinese language. Based on the example, this phrase is used as the predicate. The predicate requires one argument as its subject. The argument is the noun *pipisné* ‘his/her money’. This sentence does not require linking verb.

Based on the analysis above, it is revealed that the predicate filled by number in Balinese language can also be filled by special number term like *telung benang* ‘three yarns’ indicating the meaning of 75 Rupiah. The structure of the sentence consisting the number as the predicate is S + P. The predicate only requires one argument to make the sentence meaningful.

All the filler of the predicate in Balinese language have been explained. The predicate can be filled by noun, adjective, verb, adverbial, and number. Each filler requires different number of argument. To make the discussion clear, look at the table below.

Figure 3. The argument of predicate

No.	The filler of predicate	The number of argument	The Function of argument
1.	Noun	1	Subject
2.	Adjective	1	Subject
3.	Intransitive verb	1	Subject
4.	Transitive verb	2	Subject and object;
		2	Subject and complement;
		2	Subject and adverbial;
		3	Subject, object and object
		3	Subject, object and complement
5.	Adverbial	1	Subject
6.	Number	1	Subject

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis conducted, it can be concluded that the word category of the predicate can be noun, adjective, adverbial, verb, and number. The number and function of the argument is different each other. The predicate filled by noun, adjective, adverbial, number, and intransitive verb requires one argument functioning as the subject of sentence. The number of argument required by transitive verb especially monotransitive verb is two arguments. The arguments can be the subject and object, the subject and complement, or the subject and adverbial. The transitive verb, in the form of ditransitive verb, requires three arguments. The arguments can be the subject, indirect object, and direct object, or the subject, object, and complement. The raising number of argument can be influenced by affixation process and sometimes the characteristic of the verb is dynamic enough to get one more argument.

References

- Alsina, A. (1996). *A Theory of Predicates*. California: CSLI Publications.
- Djajasudarma, T. F. (1993). *Metode linguistik: ancangan metode penelitian dan kajian*. Bandung: Eresco.
- Dras, M., Borschinger, B., Motazed, Y., Turpin, M., Lareau, F., Dale, R., ... Ulinski, M. (2012). Complex Predicates in Arrernte. In M. Butt & T. H. King (Eds.), *Proceedings of the LFG12 Conference*. CSLI Publications.
- Fernandez, B. M. (2008). Syntactic valence in role and reference grammar. *Journal of English Studies*, 5–6, 233–244.
- Gitananda, W. A. S. (2017). Verba Nasalisasi N- (atau Ng-?) dalam Bahasa Bali: Analisis Morfofonemik dan Fungsi Sintaksis. *Dharmasmrti*, XVI(1), 1–7.
- Kardana, I Nyoman. (2010). *Diatesis Medial Bahasa Bali*. Denpasar: Cakra Press.
- Kibort, A. (2008). On the syntax of ditransitive constructions. In M. Butt & T. H. King (Eds.), *Proceedings of the LFG08 Conference*. CSLI Publications.
- Kreidler, C. W. (1998). *Introducing English Semantics*. London: Routledge.
- Luuk, E. (2009). The noun/verb and predicate/argument structures. *Lingua*, 119, 1707–1727. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2009.02.009>
- Minarti. (2016). *Valensi verba Bahasa Muna berdasarkan kajian morfosintaksis*. Universitas Halu Oleo.
- Purwiati, I. A. M. (2012). Sistem Konstruksi Kausatif Bahasa Bali. *Widyaparwa*, 40(1).
- Sudaryanto. (1986). *Metode Linguistik. Ke Arah Memahami Metode Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Sudaryanto. (1993). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.
- Susandhika, I. G. N. M., Laksana, I. K. D., & Suparwa, I. N. (2016). Fungsi, Kategori, dan Peran Sintaksis Dalam Talk Show One “Indonesia Lawyers Club” di TV One. *Linguistika*, 23(44), 20–36.
- Valin, R. D. Van, & LaPolla, R. J. (1997). *Syntax: Structure, Meaning, and Function*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)