

Temporal Adverbial Clause Markings In Balinese

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Abstract

Temporal adverbial functions can be realized by a subordinate clause. This subordinate clause

is called temporal adverbial clause. The temporal adverbial clause is marked by a particular word(s) according to its semantic function. Balinese has several temporal adverbial clause markers, which can be in a simple or a complex form. The simple form is one word marker, while the complex form can be a phrase. Although there is a set of semantic function classifications, but somehow, not all of those semantic functions of the temporal adverbial in Balinese are filled by an adverbial clause. This paper focuses on the markers of those temporal adverbials, which are realized by an adverbial clause. The data in this paper, which are obtained from several short stories collections in Balinese, are descriptively analyzed. The result showed that Balinese has a number of marker variations, which do not only depend on the semantic function of temporal adverbial, but also depend on the speech level of the utterance. This means that a particular semantic function may be exclusively marked by several markers.

Keywords: Temporal, Adverbial clause, Semantic function, Marking strategy

1. Introduction

Temporal adverbial as a device for indicating time in a language can be found in any language (Klein, 2009: 40—1). This device serves as an adjunct in a clause or sentence. It realized by word(s), phrases, or a clause. It can be seen in the following examples in English sentences adopted from Thompson, Longacre, and Hwang (2007, 237).

- (1) a. She mailed it *yesterday*.
b. He eats lunch *at 11.45*.
c. She has chemistry lab *in the morning*.
d. I get up *when the sun rises*.

The italicized expressions in example (1) are called temporal adverbials. In (1a) is a temporal adverb; those in (1b) and (1c) are temporal adverbial phrases; while in (1d) is temporal adverbial clause.

A temporal adverbial function could be analyzed by using three elements of an utterance. Those elements are characterized situation, reference time, and time unit. The position of these three elements in a time span can be used in deciding the semantic function of an adverbial temporal (Haspelmath, 1997). The reference time can be fulfilled by canonical time periods or situation. If the reference time is served by a ‘situation’, it could be a temporal adverbial clause.

In general, there are two major semantic functions classifications, namely temporal location and temporal extent as proposed by Haspelmath (1997). But, Pan (2010) added one more classification, namely frequency. Beside those three classifications, another group, which named as ‘others’ also proposed by Haspelmath (1997) as well as Pan (2010). This classification consists of several semantic functions, which could not be classified into the first three classifications. But somehow not all of those semantic functions could be realized by a temporal clause.

Thompson, Longacre, and Hwang (2007) point out that there are three devices available for marking subordinate clauses, and three types of marking are also used for marking temporal adverbial clauses. They are (a) subordinating morphemes, (b) special verb forms, and (c) word order. Balinese temporal adverbial clauses are clearly marked by subordinating morphemes, such as *dugas* ‘when’, *sasuba* ‘after’, and *satonden* ‘before’. These markers are occur before the clause as preposition as Balinese is a final head language.

Based on the explanation above, there are two problems that should be solved in this study. Those are 1) which semantic function of temporal adverbial could be realized by a temporal clause; and 2) how the marking strategies for each semantic function are.

2. Method

This study is a qualitative research. The data were analyzed descriptively by using distributional method. It is also followed by several techniques, such as deletion, reverse, and substitution as proposed by Sudaryanto (2015).

The primary data used in this study was written data, which were obtained from several short

stories collection and Balinese weekly newspaper, Bali Orti. The data collection was classified based on the semantic function classification from Haspelmath (1997) and the developed version from Pan (2010).

Since this study was only examined the temporal adverbial clause, the temporal adverbial in NP form is not the object of the study.

3. Results

3.1 Temporal Adverbial Semantic Functions

Temporal adverbial semantic functions are classified into four major categories. Those are temporal location, temporal extent, frequency, and miscellaneous. Each of these categories was divided into several particular semantic functions. Haspelmath (1997) classified the temporal adverbials semantic functions into two major categories, namely temporal location and temporal extent. Pan (2010) developed the Haspelmath classification by adding frequency as the third major category. Both Haspelmath and Pan also proposed another category namely 'miscellaneous' and 'additional'. Each of these categories consists of several semantic functions, which cannot be classified into the first three categories.

Temporal location as the first category, consist of simultaneous location, sequential location, durative sequential, and temporal distance. The second category is temporal extent, which consist of atelic extent, telic extent, and distance prospective. The last category -- if the classifications from Haspelmath (1997) and Pan (2010) are combined -- consist of medial, approximative, perdurative, purposive extent, regular recurrent, durational, punctual, sequential, and repetitive.

The category of the semantic functions is defined by analyzing the relation between characterized situation and reference time. Characterized situation is differentiate into located situation and quantified situation. Several semantic functions, which consist of quantified situation, also need the existence of the time unit.

3.2 Temporal Adverbials Clause

The notion of reference time in a clause or sentence is realized as the temporal adverbials function. This function is served by word(s), phrase, or a clause. Mostly, the temporal adverbials are realized by word(s) or phrase, only some of them could be realized by a clause as well. When it is served by a clause, the clause must be a subordinate clause. This kind of clause is called temporal adverbial clause.

As a temporal adverbial function, a temporal adverbial clause in Balinese is marked by a particular marker, which depends on its semantic function. Different semantic function will bring different marker.

As mentioned above, in term of temporal adverbial semantic functions, a clause could not represent all the categories. The temporal extent category as one of the three major categories could not be represented by a clause. The reference time, which is provided in this category, must be represented by a measureable canonical time period, such as one hour, three days, two years, etc. A clause, of course, could not represent a measureable canonical time period,

since it denotes a situation.

A temporal adverbial clause appears in a sentence structure with two or more clauses. This kind of sentence consists of one main clause and one or more subordinate clause. The subordinate clause as the temporal adverbial shows the reference time for a located situation, which represented in a main clause.

The following data (2) and (3) are sentences, which consist of two clauses with different subject on each clause. The subject of subordinate clause is different with the subject of the main clause.

- (2) a. ***Ri kala tiang ngajang batako, Pak Lik***
 when 1SG move brick uncle
tiangé rauh ka pondok.
 1SG-DEF come to house
 ‘When I move the brick, my uncle comes to my house.’
 (Bali Orti, June 30 2013: 17)
- b. *Pak Lik tiangé rauh ka pondok, ri kala tiang ngajang batako.*
- (3) a. ***Sasampun-e Wayan Ruminten magedi,***
 after-DEF Wayan Ruminten went away
tiang magampil-gampil.
 1SG clean up
 ‘After Wayan Ruminten went away, I clean up (the place).’
 (Bali Orti, March 9 2013: 17)
- b. *Tiang magampil-gampil, sasampune Wayan Ruminten magedi.*

The semantic function of temporal adverbial in example (2) is temporal location; while in example (2) is posterior sequential location. Example (2a) and (3b) showed the subordinate clause which is represent by *ri kala tiang ngajang batako* ‘when I move the brick’ and ‘*sasampune Wayan Ruminten magedi* ‘after Wayan Ruminten went away’, respectively. The position of these clauses are in the initial position of the sentence. In (2b) and (3b), the temporal adverbial clause appear in the final position of the sentence.

If the subject of the main clause was different with the subject of the subordinate clause, the position of these two clauses in a sentence can be exchanged. In such construction, the temporal adverbial in the form of subordinate clause could be preceded or followed the main clause. The structure of each clause does not change at all, whether the main clause precedes the temporal adverbial clause or the main clause followed the temporal adverbial clause.

If the subject of the main clause was the same with the subject of the subordinate clause, the subject of the subordinate clause must be omitted. The position of these clauses in a sentence can be exchanged. Example (4) shows this construction.

- (4) a. ***I Kaki Dengkil ngrékék kedék***
 ART Kaki Dengkil chuckle laugh
sasampun-é mawacana asapunika.
 after-DEF talk like that

‘I Kaki Dengkil chuckle after talking like that.’

(Bali Orti, 14 September 2014: 17)

- b. *Sasampuné mawacana asapunika, I Kaki Dengkil ngrékék kedék.*
- c. *I Kaki Dengkil, sasampuné mawacana asapunika, ngrékék kedék.*

Example (4) consists of two clauses with the same subject, namely *I Kaki Dengkil*. The subordinate clause is represented by a temporal adverbial clause, *sasampuné mawacana asapunika* ‘after talking like that’, while the main clause is represented by *I Kaki Dengkil ngrékék kedék* ‘I Kaki Dengkil chuckle’. In this construction the position of subordinate clause and main clause can be exchanged as seen in (4b). Moreover, if the subject of the subordinate clause and main clause are the same, the position of the temporal adverbial clause could be in the middle of the sentence.

3.3 Temporal Adverbial Clause Marking

Temporal adverbial clause marking will be explained in the following sections. The explanation consist of three categories, namely temporal location, frequency, and miscellaneous.

3.3.1 Temporal Location

A clause in temporal location category could represent the simultaneous location, sequential location, or durative sequential classifications. The examples will be provided in the following sections, together with the explanation.

1) Simultaneous Location

Balinese has several markers for simultaneous location semantic function. This semantic function is marked by function words such as *dugas*, *duk*, *kayang*, *daweg*, and *ri kala/ ri tatkala*. In the following example (5) – (9), the temporal adverbial clause shows the simultaneous location semantic function.

- (5) *Dugas pariwisata-né nu booming, timpal tiang-é*
 When tourism-DEF still booming friend 1SG-DEF
I Madé Holiday sabilang wai inguh
 ART Made Holiday every day confuse
ngitungang pipisné.
 manage money-POS

‘When the tourism industry was still booming, my friend, I Made Holiday, was so confused on how to manage his money.’

(Bungklang Bungkling, 2008: 42)

- (6) *Duk ngeranjing ring SMP, serahina-rahina*
 when enter in SMP every day
ia memargi ngalih es ka Tianyar
 3SG walk look for ice to Tianyar

‘When studying in SMP, every day he walked to look for ice to Tianyar.’

(Bali Post, 12 June 11: 12)

The temporal adverbial clause in example (5) and (6) are represented by clauses *pariwisatané nu booming* ‘the tourism industry was still booming’ and *ngeranjing ring SMP*, respectively. The subjects of the two clauses are omitted, because they have the same subject with the main clause. The marker in example (5) is *dugas* and in example (6) is *duk*.

Dugas in example (5) is used to mark a temporal adverbial clause, which shows a reference time in the past. This marker cannot be used to mark a reference time in the future. Another marker, which shows the same meaning, is *duk*, which is shown in example (6).

The difference between the two markers is the speech level. *Dugas* can be used both in low and high level, depend on the word(s) following it, while *duk* only used for high level. Moreover, *duk* is a little higher than *dugas*. For example, *dugas* can be followed by *ento* ‘that’ (low) and *nika* ‘that’ (high) become *dugas ento* ‘at that time’ or *dugas nika* ‘at that time’, but *duk* can be followed only by *punika* ‘that’ (high) become *duk punika* ‘at that time’.

Example (7) below shows the usage of *kayang* ‘when’ marker.

- (7) ***Kayang*** ***I*** ***Made teka*** ***makejang*** ***lakar***
 When ART Made come all will
kapunduhang *dini*
 be assembled here
 ‘When I Made come, everybody will be assembled here.’

The temporal adverbial clause in example (7) is represented by clause *I Made teka* ‘I Made come’. This clause is marked by *kayang* ‘when’, which means that the reference time in this clause is located in the future. The subject in this clause is not omitted, because it has different subject with the main clause.

In example (8) and (9), the temporal adverbial clause is marked by *daweg* and *rikala*.

- (8) ***Daweg*** ***rauh*** ***ring*** ***Pura Pinggiring Segara*** ***ipun*** ***makisi-kisi***
 when arrive at Pura Pinggiring Segara 3SG murmur
sareng *tiang*
 with 1SG
 ‘When we arrived at Pura Pinggiring Segara, he murmured with me.’

(Bali Post, 14 August 2011: 11)

- (9) ***Wayan Gunawan*** ***macuet*** ***ilang*** ***ri kala***
 Wayan Gunawan run away disappear when
baanga ***tutur*** ***baan*** ***bapa-né***.
 given advice by father-POS

‘Wayan Gunawan runaway disappear when he was given advice by his father.’

(Belog, 2014: 40)

The temporal adverbial in (8) is represented by clause *rauh ring Pura Pinggiring Segara* ‘come to Pura Pinggiring Segara’, while in (9) is represented by clause *baanga tutur baan bapané* ‘given advice by his father’. In term of deixis, the *daweg* and *ri kala* marker are neutral marker. These markers do not bring ‘past’ or ‘future’ meaning. In other words, the reference time, which is marked by these markers, could be in the past or in the future.

2) Sequential Location

The second classification in the temporal location category is sequential location. This classification can be differentiated into anterior and posterior semantic function.

Example (10) – (12) below showed the anterior semantic function.

- (10) *Satondén dadi kepompong ia dadi uled lan*
before become cocoon 3SG become worm and
taluh
 egg

‘Before become cocoon, she became worm and egg.’

(Ngurug Pasih, 2014:9)

- (11) *Sadurung lunga ka pancoran-e ba-daja, setata*
before go to douche-DEF in-north, always
Ida ngrereh rabi-ne ring Puri Bencingah
 3SG look for wife-POSS at Puri Bencingah

‘Before going to the douche in the north, he always looked for his wife at Puri Bencingah.’

(Bali Post, 19 June 2011: 9)

- (12) *Sadéréng mamargi ka sekolah, setata*
before walk to school, always
I bapa ngemaang tiang bekel
 father give 1SG money

‘Before going to school, my father always gave me pocket money.’

(Bali Post, 29 Mei 2011: 11)

The temporal adverbial in (10) is represented by clause *dadi kepompong* ‘become cocoon’ and is marked by *satondén* ‘before’ (low); in (11) is represented by clause *lunga ka pancorane ba daja* ‘going to the douche in the north’ and is marked by *sadurung* ‘before’ (high); in (12) is represented by clause *mamargi ka sekolah* ‘going to school’ and is marked by *sadéréng* ‘before’ (high). Even though the marker *satondén*, *sadurung*, and *sadéréng* have the same meaning, but the usage is different due to the speech level they belong to. *Satondén* is used to mark the temporal adverbial clause in low level, while *sadurung* and *sadéréng* are used to mark the temporal adverbial clause in high level.

In some cases, the marker of anterior semantic function is also marked by definite suffix –é as seen in the following example.

- (13) *Satondén-é ngamar di rumah sakit, Witra suba*
before-DEF hospitalized in hospital, Witra already
taén maubad sig makudang-kudang balian-é
 ever get treatment at so many shaman-DEF

‘Before (he) get hospitalized, Witra already got treatment at many shamans.’

(Belog, 2014: 23)

The temporal adverbial clause in example (13) is represented by clause *ngamar di rumah*

sakit with the subject omitted. The marker in (13), *satondéné*, which mark the temporal adverbial clause, indicate that the whole temporal adverbial clause is definite. Definite suffix *-é* also attach in *sadurung* and *sadéréng* to form *sadurungé* and *sadéréngé*.

Another sub classification in sequential location is posterior. The marker for temporal adverbial clause, which shows the posterior semantic functions are *sasuba* ‘after’ (low) and *sasampun* (high). The base forms of these markers are *suba* ‘already’ and *sampun* ‘already’. When the definite suffix is added into the base form, the prefix *sa-* or the preposition *di-* also can be added simultaneously. The results are *sasubané* ‘after’ (low), *sasampuné* ‘after’ (high), *di subané* ‘after’ (low), *di sampuné* or *ri sampuné* ‘after’ (high). The usage of these markers can be seen in example (14)-(19) below.

- (14) *Sasuba bayu-n-né ka-rasa luungan*
 After power-LIG-DEF felt better
Dadong Dengkot nglanturang pajalané.
 Dadong Dengkot continue travelling-DEF
 ‘After she felt better, Dadong Dengkot continue her travelling.’
 (Bali Orti, 21 Juli 2013: 17)

- (15) *Sane mangkin sasampun kurenan tiangé*
 REL now after spouse 1SG-DEF
melingang pianak tiangé kapertama, tiang mataki-taki
 pregnant child 1SG-DEF the first 1SG prepare
jaga mangunang kubu cenik di samping
 going to build house small at beside
kubu-n tiang-é mangkin.
 house-LIG 1SG-DEF now
 ‘Now, after my wife pregnant with my first child, I am preparing to build a small house right beside my house now.’
 (Bali Orti, 30 June 2013: 17)

- (16) *Sasuba-né noked ditu, Madé Budi masi*
 after-DEF arrive there Made Budi also
tusing nepuk-in Kadék Santi.
 not see Kadek Santi
 ‘After (he) arrives there, Made Budi doesn’t see Kadek Santi as well.’
 (Belog, 2014: 45)

- (17) *Sasampun-é enten, wawu ipun séngah usan*
 after-DEF wake up just 3SG realize finish
ngipi baong-né lingkehin lelipi.
 dream neck-POS tied snake
 ‘After wake up, he realize that he just dreamed that his neck was wrapped in a snake.’
 (Bali Orti, 30 June 2013: 17)

- (18) *Di suba-né telah birné, madehem ia acepok*
 At after-DEF finish beer-DEF clear throat 3SG once
 mara masaut.
 just reply

‘After (he) finish his beer, he clear his throat once, then reply.’

(Bungklang Bungklang, 2008: 39)

- (19) *Ri sampune wusan melajah, titiang kanikain*
 at after-DEF finish study 1SG be told
mangda merem ring genah ngwayang
 so that sleep at place play leather puppet

‘After I finished studying, I was told to sleep at the puppet theatre.’

(Bali Post, 11 December 2011: 18)

If we compare the usage of *sasubané* and *disubané* or *sasampuné* and *di/ri sampuné*, we can see that there are a little difference between those markers. Eventhough they are used as posterior marker, but the marker with preposition *di/ri* tend to have a punctual meaning, while the marker with prefix *sa-* has no such meaning.

Another evidence also shows that if the posterior marker was followed by verb, which is modified by adverb *suud* ‘finish’ or *usan* ‘finish’, then the presence of the posterior marker is optional. The example can be seen in the following example (20) and (21).

- (20) a. *Sasuba-né suud mabayahan, makejang*
 after-DEF finish doing payment all
timpal-timpal-né pada nyemak montor
 friend-friend.PL-DEF all take motorbike
laut majalan mulih-né padidi-padidi.
 then walk go home-DEF alone-alone

‘After finished (their) payment, all his friend took the motorbike and then go home alone.’

(Belog, 2014: 29)

- b. *Suud mabayahan, makejang timpal-timpalné pada nyemak montor*
laut majalan mulihné padidi-padidi.

- (21) a. *Usan ngajengang sami raris malih ngalanturang*
 finish eat all then again continue
pamargi-né.
 journey-DEF

‘After finished eating, they all continue their journey.’

(Bali Orti, 9 Juni 2013: 7)

- b. *Sasampuné usan ngajengang sami raris malih ngalanturang pamarginé.*

In (20a) and (21b), the temporal adverbial clauses are marked by *sasubané* and *sasampuné*. These markers are omitted in (20b) and (21a), since the verb, which follow the marker are modified by adverb *suud* ‘finish’ in (20b) –*suud mabayahan* ‘finished paying’; and *usan* ‘finish’ in (21a) –*usan ngajengang* ‘finished eating’.

3) Durative Sequential

The durative sequential semantic function can be differentiate into anterior durative and posterior durative. The anterior durative is marked by word *kanti* ‘sampai’, *nganti* ‘sampai’, *neked* ‘sampai’, *kayang* ‘sampai’. These marker are neutral in term of speech level. It will be

as the low level marker if its followed by low level words, and it will be as high level marker if its followed by high level words. The following example shows the anterior durative, which is marked by *kanti* ‘sampai’.

- (22) *Makelo ia krapat-kripit kanti*
 Long-time 3SG doing things that are not clear until
suba séng sada kauh lan suba dayuh gumi-né.
 already lean slightly west and already shady earth-DEF
 ‘(He) takes long time doing things that are not clear, until (the sun) is leaning slightly to the west and the earth is already shaded.’

(Bali Orti, 29 November 2015: 17)

In example (22), the temporal adverbial is represented by two clauses, *suba séng sada kauh* ‘(the sun) is leaning slightly to the west’ and *suba dayuh guminé* ‘the earth is already shaded’. These two clauses are marked only with one marker, that is *kanti* ‘until’, because the clauses are in the same position and conjunct as coordinate clause.

The posterior durative function is marked by word(s) *uli* ‘since’, *uling* ‘since’, atau *sekat* ‘since’, *sasukat* ‘since’. These marker are neutral, because the speech level depend on the words following the marker.

The posterior durative function, which is marked a temporal adverbial clause can be seen in the following example.

- (23) *Luh Luwih idup-né cara panak kekupu uling*
 Luh Luwih life-POS like child butterfly sejak
mara lekad suba kalahin-a ajak mémé-né.
 just born already leave-PASS by mother-POS
 ‘Luh Luwih, her life like a butterfly’s child, since she was born, she has been abandoned by her mother.’

(Ngurug Pasih, 2014: 11)

- (24) *Sekat ada SMS, da san bajang pisaga,*
 since exist SMS not just girl neighbor
artis Jakarta gén bakat cang ngajak sayang-sayangan.
 artist Jakarta only get 1SG engage dating
 ‘Since there is SMS, not just neighbors girl, I could even more dating with artist from Jakarta.’

(Bungklang Bungking: SMS, 2008:99)

- (25) *Sasukat ia ngamaduang, kurenan-e*
 since 3SG have:more than one wife wife-3SGPOSS
keliahan janglekang-a
 older neglect-3SG
 ‘Since he has got two wives, he neglected his first wife.’

(Kersten, 1984:307)

The temporal adverbial function in example (23) is represented by clause *mara lekad* ‘was born’ and is marked by *uling* ‘since’. In example (24) this semantic function is marked by

sekat ‘since’, which precede the clause *ada SMS* ‘there is SMS’, while in example (25), this semantic function is marked by *sasukat* ‘since’, which precede the clause *Ia ngamaduang* ‘He has more than one wife’. Although *uli/uling* and *sekat/sasukat* has the same meaning, but they have a slight different function. *Uli/uling* could be marked the temporal adverbial and place adverbial, while *sekat/sasukat* only marked the temporal adverbial.

3.3.2 Frequency

Frequency categories has three classifications. But, there is only one classification, which can be represented by a temporal adverbial clause, that is quantifying classification. When the reference time for this semantic function is represented by a clause, the marker is *sabilang* (low) or *satunggil/sanunggil* (high).

- (26) a. *Sabilang nepukin anak mentas di rurung-é,*
 Every time see people passing at road-DEF
Ia setata ngepungin.
 3SG always chasing
 ‘Every time (she) saw people passing at the road, she always chase them.’
 (Ngurug Pasih, 2014: 1)

- b. *Ia setata ngepungin, sabilang nepukin anak mentas di rurungé,.*
 (27) *Raga-n-né satunggil ka Denpasar simpang*
 3SG-LIG-DEF everytime to Denpasar stop by
mriki
 to here
 ‘Everytime (he) come to Denpasar, he must be stop by here.’
 (SSM, Bali Orti 13 July 2014: 7)

In example (26), the temporal adverbial clause is represented by *nepukin anak mentas* and is marked by word *sabilang* ‘everytime’, while in example (27) the temporal adverbial clause is represented by *ka Denpasar* ‘to Denpasar’ and is marked by *satunggil* ‘everytime’. The temporal adverbial clause in (26a) precede the main clause, and it also could follow the main clause as in (26b). In example (27), the temporal adverbial clause appears between the subject and the predicate of the main clause. These examples show that the position of temporal adverbial clause, which has the quantifying semantic function could be in the initial, final, or middle position.

3.3.3 Miscellaneous

There is only one classification in miscellaneous category, which can be represented by temporal adverbial clause that is approximative. There are several markers of this classification. Those are *paek* ‘close’, *sawetara* ‘approximately’, *makire* ‘when will’, and *mapag* ‘approaching’, but *paek* and *mapag* cannot be used to mark the temporal adverbial clause. The following example show that the temporal adverbial clause, which show this function is marked by *makiré* ‘when will’.

- (28) *Makiré berangkat ka sekolah, I Putu nyemak tas*
 When will going to school I Putu take bag
lan bekel nasi-né

and stock *rice-DEF*

‘When (he) is going to go to school, I Putu took his bag and lunch box.’

The temporal adverbial in (28) is represented by clause *berangkat ka sekolah* ‘go to school’. This adverbial clause is marked by word *makiré*.

4. Discussion

The result of the analysis shows that temporal adverbial clauses in Balinese can be found only in three categories of semantic functions, namely temporal location, frequency, and miscellaneous. And not all classification of these three categories could be represented by a clause. The temporal adverbial clause only found in three classifications of temporal location category, one classification in frequency category, and one classification in miscellaneous category.

The temporal location consists of simultaneous location, sequential location, and durative sequential. The frequency category only shows the temporal adverbial clause in quantifying classification, and in the miscellaneous category, only approximative classification can be represented by temporal adverbial clause. Obviously, the temporal adverbial clause marker in Balinese can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Temporal Adverbial Semantic Functions, which is realized by a clause

	Category	Classification: sub classification	Marker	Example
1	Temporal Location	simultaneous location	<i>kayang, dugas, duk, ri kala/ ri tatkala, daweg, sambilang</i>	<i>kayang I Made teka</i> ‘when Made come’, <i>dugas Ia lekad</i> ‘when he born, <i>duk I rare nemblés</i> ‘when the child born’, <i>ri kala sedek baanga tutur baan bapané</i> ‘when he was being advised by his father’, <i>sambilanga ngeling</i> ‘while she was crying
		Sequential Location: Anterior	<i>satondén, sadurung, sadurung, satondené, sadurungé, sadurungé</i>	<i>satondén tamiuné nglanturang matakon</i> ‘before the guest continues his questions’; <i>sadurung masiram</i> ‘before take a bath’; <i>satondené ngamar</i> ‘before being hospitalized’; <i>sadurunge mesehang sareng kurenané</i>
		Sequential Location:	<i>sasuba, sasampun, sasubané,</i>	<i>sasuba panakne lekad</i> ‘after her child born’;

		Posterior	<i>sasampuné, di subané, di sampune,</i>	<i>sasubané neked ditu; sesampuné enten; disubané suud manesang</i>
		Durative Sequential: anterior-duratif	<i>kanti, nganti,</i>	<i>kanti tiang sampun usan masiram</i>
		Durative Sequential: posterior duratif	<i>uli/uling, sekat</i>	<i>uling mara lekad, sekat Ia masuk di kota</i>
2	Frequency	Quantifying	<i>sabilang, sanunggil/satunggil</i>	<i>sabilang maan tugas, satunggil ka Denpasar</i>
3	Miscellaneous	Approximative	<i>sawetara, makire</i>	<i>makire berangkat ke sakolah</i>

The marker of temporal adverbial clause in Balinese occurs before the clause as the preposition. The form of the structure could be a word, such as *dugas*, *daweg* or a prepositional phrase such as *ri kala*, *di subané*.

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