

Grammatical Analysis of Balinese Adjectives

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Abstract

This study aims at describing the types of Balinese adjectives, constructions of adjective phrases, and syntactic functions of adjectives. Data was obtained from Balinese speakers living in the island of Bali using Balinese in their daily life. The form of Balinese adjectives is divided into monomorphemic and polymorphemic adjectives, and polymorphemic adjectives can be classified into adjectives with affixes, compound adjectives, and reduplicated adjectives. Meanwhile, adjective phrases in Balines can be constructed by adjectives + adverbs and adjectives + unique morphemes. Adjectives can be also as the base of derived verbs of intransitive, transitive, passive, and resultative passive. Syntactic functions of Balinese adjectives are as modifier of NP, as predicates of intransitive constructions, and used in comparative constructions as well. Balinese adjectives can be also reduplicated with or without affixes. Reduplicated adjectives without affixes are used as the predicate of sentences and have cross reference meaning to subject nouns they modify, in this case the subject nouns have plural meaning. Meanwhile, reduplicated adjectives with affixes *se-/-ne* do not modify subject nouns but they modify the actions stated by verbs of the sentences. It means combinationn affix *se-/-ne* has changed adjectives into adverbs of manner. Other uniqueness found in Balinese adjectives is the use of unique morphemes to result in adjective phrases. Balinese has many unique morphemes and each is used for particular adjectives and their uses are not possibly exchanged one to others complementarily.

Keywords: Adjective, Derived adjective, Phrases, Morpheme, Affixes

1. Introduction

Balinese is one of the hundreds biggest local languages existing in Indonesia. Balinese is widely spoken by Balinese people of Hindu living in the island of Bali. As one of the most popular tourism objects in Indonesia and in the world as well, Bali has attracted many people from all parts of Indonesia archipelago and from all parts of the world to come and visit the island. Visitors coming to Bali enjoy many things awarded by the people of the island, such as the beauty of its nature, various kinds of arts and cultures, and the kindness and the honest of the people. Since Bali is everyday visited by many domestic nique e from many different islands in Indonesia and foreign tourists from many different countries in the world, Balinese people are obliged to master Indonesian and foreign languages, particularly English. By those languages they can communicate intensively with domestic and foreign tourists coming to Bali. This situation sometimes makes people worried about the position of the local language-Balinese language. However, in fact, in the globalization era Balinese language still has strong position in Balinese society life. It is still used as the first language for daily communication among Balinese and it is also particularly used for various formal tradition and custom activities.

As other languages in the world, Balinese has a lot of nique ess as well. The nique ess has interacted many linguists to analyze it based on grammatical and other approaches. Related to structure approach, this study tries to describe the uniqueness regarding to the adjective phrases found in Balinese. Other language, like English, to show the positive quality of adjective it uses adverb 'very' before the adjectives, such as "very good", "very sweet", "very black", and others. The same case occurs in Indonesian language, such as *sangat baik* 'very good', *sangat manis* 'very sweet', *sangat hitam* 'very black'. However, in Balinese, beside it uses the same adverb of quality *sajan* 'very' that follows the adjectives as in *niq sajan* 'very good', *manis sajan* 'very sweet', *selem sajan* 'very black' it uses unique morphemes as well. The presence of unique morphemes are not only giving a stressing meaning like adverb of "very" in English, but it could give extra information about the adjectives they follow and in such a situation the speakers of Balinese must be able to catch the meaning of adjectives followed by the unique morphemes. How many and what morpheme nique are available in Balines and what adjectives can be followed by the morphemes become one of the problems that will be discussed in this study.

2. Method of Research

The major aim of linguistic study is to describe language phenomenon. This may include describing individual languages, describing what is common to all languages, or describing how languages differ from each other (Van Valin and LaPolla, 1997:3). Method is in fact a procedure with a good thought to reach an idea or to obtain a systematic way to do a research easily in order to get intended goal (Sudaryanto, 1993:9; Djajasudarma, 1993:8).

Related to description above, this study aims at describing and conveying Balinese phenomenon, especially deals with the structure and syntactic features of adjectives. The description and explanation of the phenomenon of adjective is supported by natural data taken

from some speakers of Balinese living in the island of Bali. Thus, this study is a descriptive, qualitative, explanatory, and synchronic research.

Data was taken by applying observation method to the conversation among speakers of Balinese in their daily activities (Sudaryanto, 1993:133). Data collected was analyzed grammatically according to morphological and syntactic analysis.

3. Discussion

3.1 Morpheme

The term of a morpheme is used to refer to the smallest, indivisible units of semantic content or grammatical function which words are made up of. It means a morpheme can not be decomposed into smaller units which are either meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function like singular or plural number in nouns (Katamba, 1993:20). Haspelmath (2002:16-7) argues that morphemes are the smallest meaningful constituents of linguistic expressions. Morphemes may be affixes (bound morphemes) or bases (free morphemes). Free morphemes actually have lexical meaning but bound morphemes have certain grammatical functions. In Balinese there are several morphemes which are only possible presence with particular free morphemes (adjectives) and they are called unique morphemes. The morphemes are in the form of words and they do not have any lexical meanings but they have grammatical functions as modifier of adjectives they follow. Some examples of morphemes in Balinese are as below.

- a. Bound morphemes (affixes):
 - Prefixes: *pa-*, *ma-*, *N-*, *ka-*, *sa-*
 - Suffixes: *-ang*, *-in*, *-an*, *-ne* (see Kardana, 2014:173—177 and also Granoka, *et.al*, 1996:108)
- b. Free morphemes:
 - Nouns: *batu* ‘stone’, *kelambi* ‘shirt’
 - Verbs: *luas* ‘go’, *jemak* ‘take’
 - Adjectives: *manis* ‘sweet’, *tegeh* ‘high’
 - Adverbs: *dibi* ‘yesterday’, *sajan* ‘very’
 - Preposition: *di* ‘at/on/in’
 - Conjunction: *tur/ajak* ‘and’
- c. Unique morphemes: morphemes that can be only attached to particular adjectives.g
 - unique morpheme *denges* can be only attached to adjective *selem* ‘black’ → *selem denges* ‘very dark’
 - unique morpheme *kecut* is only attached to adjective *masem* ‘sour’ → *masem kecut* ‘very sour’
 - unique morpheme *gangsyuh* is only attached to adjective *gede* ‘big’ → *gede gangsyuh* ‘very big and tall’

3.2 Adjectives

Adjective classes, cross-linguistically differ in (a) their size and productivity, and (b) whether their grammatical properties are similar to those of nouns, or of verbs, or both, or neither.

Adjective may be distinguished into two types, such as (1) language with a large, open class adjectives which include hundreds of members. In such the adjective, new items may be added to the class by derivations from within the language, and by loans from without, and (2) language with small closed adjective class, to which new members may not be added and an adjective class may be exceedingly small (Dixon, 2010:62-63). Based on grammatical properties, it is argued that in several languages, there are adjectives having similar grammatical properties to those of verbs, to those of nouns, and combination to those of verbs and nouns. Adjective is one of open categories that has several characteristics, namely (1) to convey particularity of nouns, (2) to state comparison, and (3) to convey particular property (Alwi, *et.al*, 1993). Ismail, *at.al* (1994) argue that adjectives have characteristics (1) semantically as elements used to modify nouns, animals, and human; (2) adjectives may be added comparative adverb, such as *sangat* or *sekali* 'very'. Furthermore, Quirk, *et.al* (1985:402—402) say that there are four features that are commonly considered to be characteristics of adjectives: (a) they freely occur in attributive function, (b) they can freely occur in predicative function, (c) they can be premodified by intensifier very, and (d) they can take comparative and superlative forms. The four characteristics will be analyzed on this study. Balinese adjectives can be also reduplicated without or with prefix *se-* and suffix *-ne* and this point becomes one of the important problems that will be detailly discussed. This study also analyzes Balinese adjectives from several main points of view, namely (1) their semantic content, (2) their forms, (3) their function, and their grammatical properties

3.3 Semantic Content of Balinese Adjectives

In Balinese all semantic types of adjectives proposed by Dixon (2010, 73-74) are found as in the following description.

a. Dimension:

gede 'big'

cenik 'small' as in

lantang 'long'

bawak 'short'

linggah 'wide'

sempit 'narrow'

dalem 'deep'

daken/ende 'short'

langsir 'slim'

mokoh 'fat'

berag 'thin'

tegeh 'tall/high'

b. Age:

anyar 'new'

kuno 'old' (book, building)

tua 'old' (human, animal)

bajang '/young/teenage'

muda 'young/row'

wayah ‘old/ripe’

c. Value:

luung ‘nice’

jelek ‘bad’

untung ‘lucky’

sial ‘unlucky’

penting ‘important’

bodo/jelek ‘ugly’

jegeg ‘beautiful/prety’

bagus/ganteng ‘handsome’

d. Colour:

putih ‘white’

selem ‘black’

barak ‘red’

gadang ‘green’

kuning ‘yellow’

pelung ‘blue’

gading ‘brown’

ungu ‘purple’

abu-abu ‘grey’

e. Physical propertiy:

kuat ‘strong’

enduk ‘soft/weak’

baat ‘heavy’

iing ‘light’

mangan ‘sharp

lanying ‘sharp

puntul ‘soft’

podol ‘soft’

belus ‘wet’

kasar ‘rough’

halus ‘soft’

keras ‘hard’

lembut ‘soft’

leh ‘clean’

miik ‘flavorous’

bengu ‘bad smell’

berek ‘putrid’

daki ‘dirty’

panes/kebus ‘hot’

gesit ‘cool’

seger ‘fresh/very well/healty’

sakit ‘sick’

kenyel ‘tired’

lemes ‘limp’

manis ‘sweet’

masem ‘sour’

pakeh ‘salty’

pahit ‘bitter’

f. Human propensity:

cemburu ‘jealous’

iri ‘jealous’

bagia ‘happy’

sebet ‘sad’

dueg ‘clever’

bares ‘sincere to give’

demen ‘happy’

lek ‘ashamed’

kendel ‘happy’

g. Speed:

enggal ‘quick/fast’

alon ‘slow’

h. Difficulty:

aluh ‘easy’

keweh ‘difficult’

keras ‘hard’

lembek ‘soft’

i. Similarity:

cara/mirip ‘likely’

patuh ‘similar/same’

len ‘different’

j. Qualification:

pasti ‘definite’

beneh ‘true’

pelih ‘wrong’

biasa ‘usual’

ulesne ‘probably’

normal ‘normal’

cocok ‘suitable’

tepat ‘accurate’

bijaksana ‘wise’

k. Quantification:

makejang ‘all’
liu ‘many/much’
bedik ‘little/a few/several’
cukup ‘enough’

l. Position:

tegeh ‘high’
endep ‘short’
paek ‘near’
joh ‘far’
kebot ‘left’
kenawan ‘right’
duri ‘backward’
dimalu ‘frontward’
badaja ‘northern’
badelod ‘southern’

m. Cardinal number:

simalu ‘first’
siduri ‘lastly’

3.4 Form of Balinese Adjectives

Viewed from their forms, Balinese adjectives can be divided into two main groups, they are monomorphemic adjectives and polymorphemic adjectives. Polymorphemic adjectives can be classified into adjectives with affixes, reduplicated adjectives, and compound adjectives (see also Granoka, *at.al*, 1996: 258-260). They are explained in the following discussion.

- a. **Monomorphemic adjectives:** the most of Balinese adjectives are in the form of monomorphemic. Some examples of monomorphemic adjectives are as below.

jegeg ‘beautiful’
manis ‘sweet’
lantang ‘long’
melah ‘good’
dueg ‘clever’
gede ‘big’

- b. **Polymorphemic adjectives:** Balinese polymorphemic adjectives are classified into three forms as in the following examples.

1. Adjectives with affixes: a number of adjectives can be added suffix *-an* to state positive comparison, as below.

bawakan ‘shorter’
duegan ‘smarter’
jegegan ‘more beautiful’
kebusan ‘hotter’
jelekan ‘worse’

2. Compound adjectives: several adjectives derived from compounding of two morphemes are as below.

- **Compounding of two free morphemes:**

belog polos ‘stupid and calm’ → ‘bad in attitude’

cenik lantang ‘small and long’ → ‘continuous’

mokoh lengeh ‘fat and stupid’ → ‘bad in physics and psychology’

peteng lemah ‘night and day’ → ‘all time’

- **Compounding of free morphemes and unique morphemes:**

peteng dedet ‘very dark’

nguda peles ‘very young’

masem kecut ‘very sour’

lantang malemad ‘very long’

Free morphemes: *dedet*, *peles*, *kecut*, and *malemad* are morpheme uniques.

- **Compounding of antonymy words:**

cenik gede ‘small and big’

tua bajang ‘old and young’

peteng lemah ‘night and day’

jele melah ‘bad and good’

- a. Reduplicated Adjectives: Balinese adjectives can be also reduplicated without or with affixes. An affix that is usually used for reduplicated adjectives is prefix *se-* and the reduplicated adjectives with the suffix function to modify nouns they precede as in the following examples.

a. Reduplicated adjectives with prefix *se-*

Some examples of reduplicated adjectives with prefix *se-* are as below.

- *segede-gede*

- *sekuat-kuat*

- *semanis-manis*

- *setegeh-tegeh*

- *sebelog-belog*

- *sejegeg-jegeg*

(1) *Segede-gede* umahnne, nu masih gedenan umah tiange

PREF-big-RED house, still still big-SUF house 1PSDEF

‘As big as his house, my house is still bigger than his house’

(2) *Sekuat-kuat* bayunne, nu kuat bayun adinne

PREF-strong-RED power-POSS, still strong-SUF power brother-DEF

‘As strong as his power, his brother is still stronger than him’

(3) *Sebelog-belog* panak tiange, nu belogan panak caine

PREF-stupid-RED son 1SP-DEF, still stupid-SUF son 2SP-DEF

‘As stupid as my son, your son is still stupider than my son’

(4) *Semanis-manis* semangkane, nu manisan gedange

PREF-sweet-RED watermelon-DEF, still sweet-SUF papaya-DEF

‘As sweet as the watermelon, the papaya is still sweeter than the watermelon’

Adjectives with affix *se-* like *segede-gede*, *sekuat-kuat*, *sebelog-belog*, and *semanis-manis* in the examples above are used to modify nouns following the adjectives. The adjectives with affix *se-* are always used for construction showing comparison so that the following incomplete constructions are not accepted in Balinese.

(1) **Segede-gede* umahne

PREF-big-RED house-POS

‘As big as his house’

(2) **Sekuat-kuat* bayunne

PREF-strong-RED power-POS

‘As strong as his power’

(3) **Sebelog-belog* panak tiange

PREF-stupid-RED child 1SP-DEF

‘As stupid as my child’

(4) **Semanis-manis* semangkane

PREF-sweet-RED water melon-DEF

‘As sweet as the water melon’

However, the constructions with non reduplicated adjectives below are grammatical and accepted in Balinese.

(1) *Gede* umahne

Big house-POS

‘His house is big’

(2) *Kuat* bayunne

Strong power-POS

‘His power is strong’

(3) *Belog* panak tiange

Stupid child 1SP-DEF

My child is stupid’

(4) *Manis* semangkane

Sweet water melon-DEF

‘The water melon is sweet’

In Balinese, a predicate of a sentence (verbs or non verbs) can precede or follow subject of the sentence. The predicate of the four sentences above are adjectives *gede* ‘big’, *kuat* ‘strong’, *belog* ‘stupid’, and *manis* ‘sweet’. Thus, the four sentences above are inversion of the canonic sentences of which predicates follow the subjects.

b. Reduplicated adjectives with combination affix *se-/ne*:

When reduplicated adjectives are accompanied by combination affix *se-/-ne*, the resulted forms do not belong to adjective anymore but they become adverb of manner used to modify how the actions were done. Some data are as below.

- *Sekuat-kuatne* ‘strongly’
 - *Segencang-gencangne* ‘quickly’
 - *Sekeras-kerasne* ‘loudly’
 - *Seenggal-enggalne* ‘quickly’
- (1) Ia magae *sekuat-kuatne* apang enggal ngelah umah
3SP work PREF-strong-RED-SUF in village
‘He has worked strongly in order to own a house soon’
 - (2) I meme majalan *segencang-gencangne* apang enggal neked jumlah
DEF mother walk PREF-quick-RED-SUF to quick arrive home
‘Mother walked very quickly in order to arrive home soon’
 - (3) Anak cerike ento ngeling *sekeras-kerasne* mare matemu memenne.
Child that cry PREF-loud-RED-SUF just meet mother-POSS
‘The child cried loudly when she met her mother’
 - (4) Ia magae *seenggal-enggalne* apang ngidang mulih selidan
3SP work PREF-quick-RED-SUF so that can go home early
‘He worked quickly so that he could go home early’

Reduplicated adjectives with affix *se-/-ne* like *sekuat-kuatne*, *segencang-gencangne*, *sekeras-kerasne*, and *seenggal-enggalne* in sentences above function to modify the actions stated by the verbs so that the reduplicated adjectives (forms) above do not belong to category of adjective but they have been becoming part of adverb of manner.

c. Reduplicated adjectives without affixes:

Reduplicated adjectives without affixes show plural meaning to the nouns pointed or modified. Almost all adjectives can be reduplicated without affixes. The examples are as below.

- *tegeh-tegeh* ‘high’ for plural nouns
 - *jegeg-jegeg* ‘beautiful’ for plural nouns
 - *daki-daki* ‘dirty-dirty’ for plural nouns
 - *dueg-dueg* ‘clever-clever’ for plural nouns
- (1) Umahe ane paek tugune di kota *tegeh-tegeh*
House-DEF that close tower at city high-RED
‘Houses close to the tower at the city are high’
 - (2) Panakne Men Sari *jegeg-jegeg*
Child mother sari beautiful-RED
‘Madam Sari’s children are beautiful’
 - (3) Batisne nu *daki-daki* perlu umbahin malu
Foot-POS stil dirty need wash first
Their feet are still dirty and they need washing’
 - (4) Murid tiange *dueg-dueg*
Student 1SP-POSS clever-RED
‘My students are clever’

The reduplicated adjectives without affixes in the four sentences above indicate that the subject nouns modified by the adjectives mean plural. However, if the adjectives are not reduplicated the nouns refer to singular meaning like examples below.

- (1) Umahe di kota *tegeh*
'House in city is high'
- (2) Panakne Men Sari jegeg
'Madam Sari's child is beautiful'
- (3) Batisne nu *daki*
'His foot is still dirty'
- (4) Murid tiange *dueg*
'My student is clever'

All subject nouns in the four examples above refer to singular noun as the predicate adjectives are not in reduplication. It means that unmarked subject nouns will mean singular if the predicate adjectives are not reduplicated and they will mean plural if the predicate adjectives are reduplicated. Please look at other examples below.

- (1) Manase ane belina dibi *manis-manis*
Pine apple that buy-SUF yesterday sweet-RED
'The pine apples bought yesterday were sweet'
- (2) Manase ane belina dibi *manis*
Pine apple that buy-SUF yesterday sweet
'The pine apple bought yesterday was sweet'

Adjective *manis* 'sweet' in examples above has cross referencing relationship to unmarked subject *manase* 'pineapple'. The noun *manase* 'pineapple' will be plural if the adjective *manis* 'sweet' is reduplicated but it will be singular if the adjective *manis* 'sweet' is not reduplicated.

Other way to show plural nouns of subject is by reduplicating the nouns. And when the nouns are already reduplicated the predicate adjectives must be reduplicated as well as in (1) and (2) below and if the adjectives are not reduplicated the constructions cannot be accepted as in (3) and (4).

- (1) *Umah-umahe* di kota *tegeh-tegeh*
House-RED-DEF at city high-RED
'Houses at city are high'
- (2) *Panak-panakne* Men Sari *jegeg-jegeg*
Child-RED-POS mother sari beautiful-RED
'Madam Sari's children are beautiful'
- (3) * Umah-umahe di kota *tegeh*
- (4) * Panak-panakne Men Sari *jegeg*

Reduplicated nouns of subject like in examples above are less used in Balinese. Balinese speakers prefer using unmarked subjects with reduplicated predicate adjectives to show plural

subjects.

3.5 Adjectives Phrase of Balinese

An adjective phrase is a sequence of words which functions in the same way as an adjective, it occurs in the same position in a clause as a single adjectives (Sneddon, 1996:175). Balinese adjective phrases can be constructed by adjectives as a head and adverbs or unique morphemes as their modifiers. The form of adjective phrases in Balinese can be seen in the following discussion.

a. Adjective phrases: adjectives+adverbs

In many languages adjectives can be (pre/post) completed with adverb of degree. In Balinese there are several forms of adverb of degree and they can precede or follow the adjectives. Adverbs like *sajan/san*, 'very' usually come after the adjectives, meanwhile adverb of *bes* 'too', *agak* 'quite', and *paling* 'most' come before the adjectives. Examples of such kinds of adjective phrases are as follows.

- *luung sajan* 'very good'
- *tegeh sajan* 'very high/tall'
- *jegeg san* 'very beautiful'
- *bes lantang* 'too long'
- *bes alus* 'too soft'
- *bes kasar* 'too hard'
- *agak kebus* 'quite hot'
- *agak keweuh* 'quite difficult'
- *agak pahit* 'quite bitter'
- *paling lantang* 'the longest'
- *paling dueg* 'the cleverest'
- *paling tegeh* 'the tallest'

b. Adjective phrases: adjectives+ unique morphemes

Balinese has a uniqueness in the construction of adjective phrases. Balinese has a number of unique morphemes that are only possibly combined to particular adjectives. Adjective phrases constructed by head adjectives followed by unique morphemes are related to several semantic types as below.

1. Dimension:

- *gede gangsyuh* 'very big'
- *cenik bentir* 'very small'
- *lantang malemad* 'very long'
- *bawak ceket* 'very short'
- *langsir lanyar* 'slim and beautiful'
- *mokoh moleh/megenjolan* 'fat but good'
- *berag tigrig* 'very thin'
- *tegeh gluer/ngelueng* 'very high'

2. Age:

- *anyar gres* 'very new'
- *tua akruk* 'very old'

- bajang genten ‘young and fresh’
 - muda peles ‘young and useless’
 - wayah nraktak ‘very ripe/very old’
3. Value:
- jelek leklek ‘very bad’
 - bodo makerung ‘very ugly’
 - jegeg ngoleg ‘very beautiful’
 - bagus genjing ‘very handsome’
4. Colour:
- putih nyentak ‘very white’
 - selem denges ‘very black’
 - barak naktak ‘very red’
 - gadang keruk ‘very green’
 - kuning langsung ‘very yellow;
 - pelung ukuk ‘very blue’
5. Physical property:
- layu ludus ‘
 - kebus baang ‘very hot’
 - seger oger ‘very healthy’
 - pahit makilit ‘very bitter’
 - masem kecut ‘very sour’
 - pakeh ngelek ‘very salty’
 - manis malenyad ‘very sweet’
6. Position:
- tegeh ngeluer ‘very high’
 - joh para ‘very far’

Note: the meaning of all unique morphemes in adjective phrases above are not only equivalent with the meaning of ‘very’ in English, but, in fact, the unique morphemes in the phrases give deeper stressing meaning than just the word ‘very’ in English or give extra information for the adjectives they follow.

Each unique morpheme above is only possibly completing their particular pair of adjectives, e.g unique morphemes *gangsyuh* in (1) is only possible to follow adjective *gede* ‘big’ → *gede gangsyuh* and morpheme *akruk* in (2) is only possible to follow adjective *tua* ‘old’ → *tua akruk*. They cannot be used to modify other adjectives and their uses cannot be exchanged (we cannot make *gede akruk* or *tua gangsyuh*). The unique morphemes function to give a stressing meaning to the adjectives they follow. The meaning of the the morphemes cannot be explicitly explained but the speakers of Balinese can understand the deep meaning of the morphemes (more than only the mening of word “very” in English).

3.6 Derived Verbs with Adjectives as the Base

Balinese adjectives can be also used as the base of derived verbs. Affixes usually used in affixation process are affix *-ang* to form imperative verbs, affix combination *N-/-ang* to form

intransitive and transitive verbs, affix combination *-ang/-a* and *ka/-ang* to form passive verbs, and affix combination *ma/-an* to form resultative passive verbs. Explanation of the forms and the uses of the derived verbs is presented in the following discussion.

Types of Verb

1. **Imperative Verbs:** adjective base + *-ang*
 - a. leh + *-ang* → lehang ‘make it clean’
 - b. barak + *-ang* → barakang ‘make it red’
 - c. kuat + *-ang* → kuatang ‘make it strong’
 - d. linggah + *-ang* → linggahang ‘make it wide’
 - (1) Lehang pulesane!
clean-SUF bed-DEF
‘Clean the bed!’
 - (2) Barakang temboke!
Red-SUF wall-DEF
‘Make the wall red!’
 - (3) Kuatang bayune!
Strong-SUF power-POSS
‘Strongten your power!’
 - (4) Linggahang paone!
Wide-SUF kitchen-DEF
‘Widen the kitchen!’

Almost all adjectives can be used as the base of imperative verbs in Balinese. The way to make imperative verbs is only by suffix *-ang*.

2. **Intransitive Verbs:** adjective base + *N/-ang*
 - a. *N-* + jelek + *-ang* → nyelekang ‘become worse’
 - b. *N-* + joh + *-ang* → ngejohang ‘become farer’
 - c. *N-* + enduk + *-ang* → ngendukang ‘become weaker’
 - d. *N-* + nakal + *-ang* → ngenakalang become mor naughty’
 - e. *N-* + jegeg + *-ang* → nyejegang ‘become more beautiful’
 - (1) Pagaene nyelekang
Work-POSS PREF-bad-SUF
‘His work is getting worse’
 - (2) Pajalane nyangsan ngejohang
Walk-POSS become PREF-far-SUF
‘His walk is becoming farer’
 - (3) Bayune cange ngendukang
Power-POSS 1SP-POSS PREF-weak-SUF
‘Iam getting weaker’
 - (4) Panakne ngenakalang jani
Child-POSS PREF-naugty-SUF now
‘His child is getting naughtier now’
 - (5) Ia nyegegang

3SP PREF-beautiful-SUF

She is getting more beautiful'

3. **Transitive Verbs/Causative:** adjective base + *N/-ang*
 - a. *N-* + *leh* + *-ang* → *ngelehang* 'make something clean'
 - b. *N-* + *seger* + *-ang* → *nyegerang* 'make someone healthy'
 - c. *N-* + *linggah* + *-ang* → *ngelinggahang* 'make something wide'
 - d. *N-* + *tegeh* + *-ang* → *negehang* 'make something high'
 - (1) *Ia sedek ngelehang natahne*
3SP PROG PREF-clean-SUF yard-POSS
'He is cleaning his yard'
 - (2) *Bapa Rudit sane prasida nyegerang panak tiange*
Father Rudit who successful PREF-healthy-SUF child 1SP-POSS
'Father Rudit who could make my child healthy'
 - (3) *Wargane sedek gotong royong ngelinggahang jalane*
People PROG work together PREF-wide-SUF road-DEF
'The people are working together to wide the road'
 - (4) *Tiang lakar negehang tembok panyengker*
1SP FUT PREF-high-SUF wall guard
'I will have the fence become higher'

Both intransitives and transitives have the same construction of verbs: adjective base + affix combination *N/-ang*.

4. **Passive Verbs:** adjective base + *-ang/-a*, and adjective base + *ka/-ang*
 - a. *Tegehange/kategehang* 'something be made high'
 - b. *Johanga/kajohang* 'something/someone be made far'
 - c. *Manisanga/kamanisang* 'something be made sweet'
 - d. *Lanyinganga/kalanyingang* 'something be made sharp'
 - (1) *Tembok panyengkerne tegehanga bin ameter*
Wall gate-POSS high-SUF-SUF again one meter
'His house fence has been made one meter higher'
 - (2) *Tiuke suba kalanyingangteken IPoman*
Knife already PREF-sharp-SUF by uncle nyoman
'The knife has been sharpened by uncle Nyoman'
 - (3) *Ia nak manyinganga sajan teken dadongne*
She is PREF-love-SUF very by grandmom-POSS
'She is very loved by her grandmother'
 - (4) *Pagaen cange kapelihang baan Bli Putu*
Work 1SP-DEF PREF-wrong-SUF by brother putu
'My work was blamed by Brother Putu'

Passive verbs from *adjective* + *-ang/-a* are shown in (1) and (3), but passive verbs from *adjective* + *ka/-ang* can be seen in (2) and (4).

5. **Resultative verbs:** adjective base + *ma/-an*

- a. Malinggahan ‘have/has been widen’
 - b. Maputihan ‘have/has been whitened’
 - c. Mabenehan ‘have/has been corrected’
 - d. Malanyingan ‘have/has been sharpened’
-
- (1) Jalane sube malinggahan
Street already PREF-wide-SUF
‘The street has been already widened’
 - (2) Tembokne sube maputihan
wall already PREF-white-SUF
‘The wall has been already whitened’
 - (3) Pagaene sube mabenehan
Work-POSS already PREF-correct-SUF
‘His work has been already corrected’
 - (4) Bli, tiuke suba malanyingan?
Brother, knife already PREF-sharp-SUF
‘Brother, has the knife been already sharpened?’

For the resutative constructions like above, the result of the action becomes priority and more important to show than the agent of the action.

3.7 Syntactic Functions of Balinese Adjectives

There are several syntactic functions of Balinese adjectives that will be discussed in the following discussion.

a. Balinese adjectives as a modifier within Np:

- (1) Siapeselem mati
Chicken-DEF black dead
‘The black chicken was dead’
- (2) Tiukemangan anggona magarapan
Knife-DEF sharp use-SUF work
‘The sharp knife was used to work’
- (3) Gunungetegeh ento madan Gunung Agung
Mountain-DEF high that PREF-name Gunung Agung
‘The high mountain is named Gunung Agung’

The adjectives in the sentences above are *selem* ‘black’ to modify noun *siap* ‘hen’, *mangan* ‘sharp’ to modify noun *tiyuk* ‘knife’ and *tegeh* ‘high’ to modify noun *gunung* ‘mountain’. The nouns modified by the adjectives are marked by definite article *-e/-ne*, (*-e* for word ended with consonant and *-ne* for those ended with vowel) to show that nouns are definite. Marker *-ne* in Balinese is also sometime used as third person possessive marker like *-nya* in Indonesian language (Kardana, 2013:121). However, if the definite article is omitted, the nouns become not definite but they will refer to generic nouns as in the following examples.

- (1) Siap *selem* anggon caru
Chicken black use caru
'Black chicken is used for offering'
- (2) Tiuk *mangan* dadianggon senjata
Knife sharp use weapon
'Sharp knife may be used for weapon'
- (3) Gunung *teghkaton* luh
Mountain high look good
'High mountain looks wonderful'

In some cases, to make NP become definite, other way that can be done is by adding definite article *-e/-ne* to the adjectives that modify the nouns, as in the following examples.

- (1) Siap *seleme* hilang
Chicken black-DEF gone
'The black chicken has gone'
- (2) Baju *barake* kondén maumbah
Shirt red-DEF not yet wash
'The shirt has not been washed'
- (3) Ia nujuhang motor *gedene* ento.
He point out motor big-DEF that
'He pointed out to the big motor'
- (4) Ia ngoyong di tongos *sempite*
He stay at place narrow
'He stays at a narrow place'

Subject nouns of the sentences above are not marked by definitie marker, but they refer to definite because of definite article attached to the adjectives.

b. Balinese adjectives as the predicate of the intransitive constructions

Predicate of Balinese sentences can be verbs and non verbs. Adjectives are often used as the predicate of sentences and some examples are as below.

- (1) Umahne *joh* uling dini
House-POSS far from here
'His house is far from here'
- (2) Memene *sebet* sajan
Mother-POSS sad very
'His /her mother was very sad'
- (3) Pohne *muda peles* sing ngidang naar
Mango-POSS young UN not can eat
'His/her mangoes are still very young and they can not be eaten'
- (4) Anak cerika ento *dueg* sajan
Child child that clever very
'That child is very clever'

- (5) Kopine *manis melenyad*
Coffee-DEF sweet UN
'The coffee is very sweet'

Adjectives used as the predicate of intransitives can be an adjective as *joh* 'far' as in (1) or adjective phrases with adverb *sajan* 'very' as *sebet sajan* 'very sad' in (2), *dueg sajan* 'very clever' in (4) and adjective phrases with unique morphemes as *muda peles* 'very young' in (3), *manis melenyad* 'very sweet' in (5).

c. Balinese adjectives used in comparative constructions.

Balinese adjectives can be also used in comparative constructions with syntactic marker *patuh* 'same' preceding the adjectives to show positive degree, by adding suffix *-an* to show comparative degree, and with syntactic item *paling* 'the most' preceding the adjectives to show superlative degree.

1. Positive degree:

- (1) I Made *patuh duegne* ajak misanne
DEF made same clever-DEF conj cousin-POSS
'Made is as clever as his cousin is'
- (2) Tunangan adin tiange *patuh jegegne* ajak adin tiange
Fiance brother 1SG-DEF same beautiful-DEF conj sister 1SG-DEF
'My brother's fiance is as beautiful as my sister is'
- (3) Umahne *patuh gedene* ajak umah tiange
House-POSS same big-DEF conj house 1SG-DEF
'His house is as big as my house is'

When adjectives are used in positive degree syntactic marker *patuh* 'same' is directly obligatory present before the adjectives and the adjectives must be marked by suffix of definite article *-ne*.

2. Comparative degree:

- (4) Panak tiange *tuaan* teken panak caine
Child 1SP-DEF old-SUF than child 2SG-DEF
'My child is older than your child'
- (5) Ia mulan *belogan* teken nyamanne
He/she actually stupid-SUF than brother/sister-POSS
'He/she is actually more stupid than his/her brother/sister'
- (6) Gunung Agung *tegehan* teken Gunung Bature
Mount agung-DEF high-SUF than mount batur-DEF
'The Mount Agung is higher than the Mount Batur'

Suffix *-an* added to adjective bases in above constructions functions to show comparative degree in Balinese. For instance, *tuaan* 'older' in (4), *belogan* 'stupider' in (5), and *tegehan* 'higher' in (6).

3. Superlative degree:

- (7) Tongos cange magae *paling paek(a)* uling dini
Place 1SG-DEF work the most close from here
'The place where I work is the closeset from here'
- (8) Andin *paling dueg(a)* di kelasne
Andin most clever in class-POSS
'Andin is the cleverest in her class'
- (9) Pegaenne *paling luung(a)* di desane
Work-POSS very good-DEF at village-POSS
'His work is the best at his village'

When adjectives are used in superlative, sometime suffix *-a* is added to the adjectives (it is optional use), but syntactic marker *paling* 'most' is obligatorily present before the adjectives to show superlative degree.

4. Conclusion

Based on grammatical analysis of Balinese adjectives, some conclusions are mentioned as follows. Regarding to semantic content, Balinese adjectives can be classified into adjectives related to dimension, age, value, colour, physical property, human property, speed, difficulty, similarity, qualification, quantification, position, and cardinal number. The form of Balinese adjectives is divided into monomorphemic adjectives and polymorphemic adjectives, and the polymorphemic ones can be classified into adjectives with affixes, compound adjectives, and reduplicated adjectives. Compound adjectives can be made by two free adjective bases and reduplicated adjectives can be completed with or without affixes. Reduplicated adjectives with affix *se-* and with syntactic markers *patuh* 'same as' and *paling* 'most' are used for comparative constructions but reduplicated adjectives with combination affix *se-/-ne* are used to modify predicate verbs so that the reduplicated adjectives with *se-/-ne* are not included into adjective anymore but they belong to adverb of manner. Adjective phrases in Balines can be constructed by adjectives + adverbs and adjectives + unique morphemes. Each unique morpheme used to form adjective phrases are only possible to complete their particular adjective pairs and they are not permitted to use one to another, e.g unique morpheme *denges* is only possible to complete adjective *selem* → *selem denges* 'very black' and unique morpheme *ukuk* is only possibly used for adjective *pelung* → *pelung ukuk* 'very blue' and their pairs cannot be exchanged since the unique morphemes cannot be complementary used. Adjectives can be also as the base of derived verbs of intransitive, transitive, passive, and resultative passive. Syntactic functions of Balinese adjectives are as modifier of NP, as predicate of intransitive constructions, and used in comparative constructions

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Abbreviation and Symbols

*→ not accepted construction

conj→ conjunction

DEF→ Definite article

FUT→ Future

PREF→ Preffix

POSS→Possesive marker

PROG→ Progressive

RED→ Reduplication

SUF→ Suffix

3SP→ Third singular pronoun

1SP→ First singular pronoun

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