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# Lan 'And' Conjunction in Balinese

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**Abstract**

*This research aimed to identify the conjunction of lan 'and' Balinese syntactic construction. Specifically, the connector of "and" was analyzed on its syntactic and semantic roles. The results show that the syntactical conjunction of "and" belongs to the coordinative connector, its relationship closely to the conjuncts or the constituents being connected; hence it cannot stand alone. This conjunction links two or more conjuncts such as words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Its position is generally in front of the last conjunct that is being connected. "And" can correspond to several conjunctive adverbs in linking conjuncts. Semantically, the conjunction of "and" has semantic roles of the combination consisting of combination roles of sequence, collective, distributive, emphatic, terminative, and continuative. The conjuncts connected by "and" have semantic roles, such as the combination of pure, sequential, contrastive, evaluative, amplificative, pharasfrative, parallel, consequential, cause-effect, and leniency-result.*

**Keywords: Conjunction; And; Syntactic Roles; Semantic Roles.**

## INTRODUCTION

In syntax, there are grammatical units called syntactic categories. The main categories of syntactic units consist of words and particles (Kridalaksana et al., 1985). Words can experience



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expansion through affixation and reduplication (Temaja, 2018b; Temaja, 2018c), while particles cannot. The inability of the particle to experience expansion makes it impossible for the particle category to experience the transfer of word classes. One of the realizations of this particle form is a conjunction. Conjunctions become word classes or syntactic categories with closed members (Abraham & Sadiya, 2016: 1791; Unubi, 2016: 209), meaning that the number cannot be increased. Conjunctions function to connect one constituent to another. The related constituents can have coordinative (coordinative) or non-level (subordinative) elements (Kridalaksana et al., 1985; Schachther, 1985). Coordinating conjunctions become more emphasized to be identified given their generality to be used and take on the role of connecting two or more constituents that are equal (Carnie, 2013). In Balinese (An Austronesian language; spoken in Bali, Indonesia; with more than 3 million speakers (Aridawati et al., 2023; Temaja, 2018a)), one of the coordinating conjunctions is exemplified, namely the "and" conjunction, which is equivalent to 'and'. This "and" conjunction, by speakers, has a vital role in speech and is generally only used without any certainty about the rules for its appearance in the linguistic realm. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out a study to find out the rules of this conjunction, especially in linguistics.

Regarding syntactic roles, "and" conjunction has an affinity with the elements they combine, so they cannot stand alone (Gianto, 1983). He said the position of the conjunction is fixed, namely in front of the last constituent. In addition, the "and" conjunction can combine more than two constituents. "And" can cooccurrence with several conjunctive adverbs (Gianto, 1983). Then, semantically, "and" expresses a combined meaning which consists of the combinations of sequence, collective, distributive, emphatic, terminative, and continuative (Gianto, 1983). Then, the relationship between constituents that are combined by "and" also has its meaning which includes the combined meanings of pure, sequential, contrastive, evaluative, amplificative, paraphrastic, parallel, causal, causal, effect-meaning, and result-relaxing (Gianto, 1983).

This research article bases itself on its goal of identifying "and" conjunctions in Balinese. The identified parts are syntax and semantic roles of "and", so these two things were answered in this study. Related research has been carried out and states that syntactically "and" functions as a coordinating link (Ginarsa et al., 1984). As for the detailed aspects of the syntax and semantic roles of "and" of the Balinese language, they have not received attention. Furthermore, related research has been reviewed by Gianto (1983). He examined the "and" conjunction in Bahasa



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Indonesia from both the syntactic and semantic roles perspectives. Thus, Gianto's study can be used as a guide in studying "and" conjunction in the Balinese language.

## METHOD

The "and" conjunction description used oral and written data sources. The data are in sentences connected by the "and" conjunction. The data were collected by listening to oral and written sources. The data were then collected for further classification and analysis. The data were analyzed using the distributional method with the deletion, reverse, replace, expand, and read marker techniques and the equivalent referential method (Sudaryanto, 2015). Furthermore, the results of the analysis were presented formally and informally. Rules assisted the formal presentation in the form of formulas, and the informal presentation was carried out through word descriptions (Sudaryanto, 2015). The analysis results were presented as descriptions of the syntactic and semantic roles of "and" conjunction. Then, in the end, conclusions were drawn from the analysis results.

## DISCUSSION

The discussion of the analysis results follows two research objectives, namely syntactic and semantic roles of "and". The two aspects are described in the following discussion.

### Syntactic Roles

The description of syntactic roles is divided into two parts: syntactic features and syntactic levels of use of "and" conjunction.

#### *Syntactic Features*

Considering that "and" is a grammatical word it cannot stand alone and demands to be tied to other utterances (Gianto, 1983). The "and" conjunction attachment can be seen in the following data line.

(1) Nasi *lan* sela.
Rice and cassava
'Rice and cassava.'

(2) Siap alas *lan* siap ubuh.
Junglefowl and broiler


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'Junglefowl and broiler.'

(3) Ia me[l]-ajah m-[b]aca *lan* adi-ne me[l]-ajah ng-itung.
(S)he ACT-learn ACT-read and younger bro/sis-POSS ACT-learn ACT-count
'(S)he learned to read and his/her younger brother/sister learned to count.'

(4) Bapa me-gae. I meme n-[t]ongos jumah. *Lan* tiang masuk me[l]-ajah.
Father ACT-work ART mother ACT-stay home and I enter ACT-learn
'Father is working. Mother is staying at home. And I am studying at school.'

The constituents in the form of two words (1), two phrases (2), two clauses in a compound sentence (3), and between sentences (4) above are connected by the "and" conjunction as the connector. This type of conjunction can almost connect various syntactic categories (Zhang, 2009: 55; Carnie, 2013; Abraham & Sadiya, 2016: 1791). The two constituents connected by conjunctions are called conjunctions (borrowing the term Gianto, 1983: 19). Meanwhile, the art of connecting conjunctions using conjunctions are called coordination (see Unubi, 2016: 204).

The "and" conjunction is generally located before the last conjunction or between the last two conjunctions. If "and"'s position in data (2), (3), and (4) is respectively subjected to a reverse technique or its position is moved to form (5), (6), and (7), then the sentence construction becomes unacceptable.

(5) *Siap alas siap *lan* ubuh.
(6) *Ia melajah maca, adine *lan* melajah ngitung.
(7) *Bapa megae. I meme nongos jumah. Tiang masuk *lan* melajah.

The Balinese conjunction *bin* 'also' has the same position as in the compound sentence (8), which mediates two clauses.

(8) Ia melajah maca $\left\{ \begin{matrix} lan \\ bin \end{matrix} \right\}$ adine melajah ngitung.





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The “and” conjunction and the following conjunction cannot be exchanged with the conjunction in front of it. It can be said that the “and” conjunction and its follow-up conjunctions have a fixed position. Compare sentence (9) before and after they are reversed in position (10).

(9) Putu *lan meme-ne* ma-blanja ka peken.
Putu and mother-POSS ACT-buy to market
‘Putu and her/his mother went to the market.’

(10) **Lan memene* Putu mablanja ka peken.

The fixed order of the “and” conjunction as a coordinator distinguishes it from subordinators such as *yening* ‘if’, *apang* ‘so’, *krana* ‘because’, and so on. It makes (11) capable of being changed to (12) without changing its acceptability.

(11) Putu demen *yening* me-blanja ajak meme-ne.
Putu like if ACT-buy with mother-POSS
‘Putu likes shopping with her/his mother.’

(12) *Yening meblanja* ajak memene, Putu demen.

In the data that have the *yening* conjunction, the reference for the suffix -ne in *memene* (11) is Putu. It was found that -ne is anaphoric. For -ne in sentence (12) is cataphoric, considering that the reference -ne is at the beginning of Putu. Therefore, it can be described that -ne above is anaphoric and cataphoric. The affix -ne in (9) can still refer to earlier or anaphoric references; otherwise, this does not apply to construction (10). This test supports the sequence features of coordinating conjunctions such as “and” (Gianto, 1983: 21).

The number of conjunctions with “and” conjunction can be more than two (Sharif & Rosa, 2014: 20) as in (13) - (16).

(13) Nasi, sela, jagung, sukun, bubuh, *lan* tipat.
‘Rice, cassava, corn, breadfruit, porridge, and ketupat.’


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(14) Siap alas, siap ubuh, siap kurungan, *lan* siap caru.
'Junglefowl, broiler, rooster, and sacrificed chicken.'

(15) Ia melajah maca, adine melajah ngitung, mbokne nyait baju, *lan* memene makan.
'(S)he learned to read, her/his sister/brother learned to count, her/his sister learned to sew clothes, and her/his mother cooked.'

(16) Bapa megae. I meme nongos jumah. Tiang masuk melajah. *Lan* adi meplayanan.
'Father is working. Mother is staying at home. I am studying at school. And sister/brother is playing.'

It does not matter if the "and" conjunction connects all words (17), phrases (18), clauses (19), and sentences (20). However, some things must be considered; if a combination of sentences or a group of sentences (16), all of the conjunctions are connected by "and", then the construction is not as a group of sentences anymore, but as a whole sentence, which is an equivalent compound sentence (cf. Bawa et al., 1983: 49), pay attention to data (20).

(17) Nasi *lan* sela *lan* jagung *lan* sukun *lan* bubuh *lan* tipat.
(18) Siap alas *lan* siap ubuh *lan* siap kurungan *lan* siap caru.
(19) Ia melajah maca *lan* adine melajah ngitung *lan* mbokne nyait baju *lan* memene makan.
(20) Bapa megae *lan* I meme nongos jumah *lan* tiang masuk melajah *lan* adi meplayanan.

Conjunctions are equivalent to "and" in Bahasa Indonesia, which can occur cooccurrence with certain conjunctive adverbs (Gianto, 1983: 23). Meanwhile, the "and" conjunction can also be accompanied by several Balinese conjunctive adverbs such as *taler* 'also', *malih* 'again', *buin* 'too', *raris* 'then', *dugas ento* 'time/when/at that time', *satonden ento* 'before/that', *di subane* 'after', *kranane* 'because/because of that', and *dadine* 'as a result/result/finally'. As in sentence (21), the "and" conjunction is extended to the side by the conjunctive adverb *taler* through the expansion technique to create the conjunction *lan taler*.

(21) Ia melajah maca *lan taler* adine melajah ngitung.


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In Bahasa Indonesia, the co-occurrence of the "and" conjunction with the conjunctive adverb limits the types of conjunctions that can be connected, namely only between clauses and sentences (Gianto, 1983: 24). In contrast to Balinese, both the conjunctions in the form of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences can still be connected "and" that co-occurrence with conjunctive adverbs, such as relationships between words (22) and phrases (23).

(22) Nasi *lan taler* sela.
(23) Siap alas *lan taler* siap ubuh.

However, there are exceptions, namely the cooccurrence of "and" conjunction with conjunctive adverbs such as *dugase ento*, *kranane*, and *dadine* (24), which cannot connect these words and phrases.

(24) { Nasi / *Siap alas } { *lan dugase ento* / *lan kranane* / *lan dadine* } { sela / siap ubuh }

***Syntactically Usage Level***

In the discussion of features, it has been mentioned that conjunctions connected to "and" can be in the form of sentences, clauses, phrases, and words. At the level of usage syntactically, the discussion is limited to the discussion of two conjunctions.

The first discussion is about clusters of sentences generally consisting of two sentences. The "and" conjunction can connect two sentences consisting of two independent clauses (Gianto, 1983: 24). This can be seen below by modifying sentence (4) to become sentence (25).

(25) I meme nongos jumah. *Lan* tiang masuk melajah.

The level of use of the "and" conjunction is studied using three types of sentences based on final intonation in Balinese, namely declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences (Bawa et al., 1983: 38-39).

A declarative sentence such as (25) can be followed by another one connected with "and". Interrogative and/or imperative sentences can follow conjunctions as declarative


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sentences that connect “and” (26).

(26) Tuni dingeh ada nak ngemaling.
‘I heard someone stole something earlier’
{ *Lan* ada ne nawang nyen?
‘anyone knows who?’
orahang jelemane!
‘tell the name!’ }

When an interrogative sentence begins a group of sentences, the “and” conjunction can connect it with other interrogative sentences, but not for declarative and imperative sentences (27).

(27) Ade ne nawang nyen ane ngemaling? *Lan* dija to?
‘Anyone know who commit stealing?’ ‘where is it?’
{ *Lan* *tuni dingeh keto.
‘I heard so.’
*orahang jelemane!
‘tell the name!’ }

The imperative sentence begins a sentence followed by another conjunction. The conjunction can connect it with other imperative, declarative, and/or interrogative sentences (28).

(28) Orahang jelemane! *Lan* orahin raga!
‘Tell the name!’ ‘tell me!’
{ *Lan* raga mekeneh nawang.
‘I want to know.’
nyen ane ngemaling?
‘who is stealing?’ }

In the previous discussion, in the pattern of sentence clusters consisting of two independent clauses, the initial sentence before the “and” conjunction is an independent clause. It does not stop there, and the initial sentence can be a compound sentence consisting of two independent clauses, such as (29), by taking data from the sentence cluster (4).

(29) *Bapa megae lan I meme nongos jumah*. Lan tiang masuk melajah.

In addition, at another level, initial sentences can be in the form of compound sentences consisting of independent + bound clauses (30). Furthermore, in data (30), it can be followed


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that the free clause *sanjane masih buin manjus* after connecting the "and" conjunction. It also remains true when the arrangement of the two is changed, namely the bound clause + independent clause (31). Compare data (30) with (31) below.

(30) *Ngurah sai manjus sawireh masa-n kebus*. Lan *sanja-ne masih buin manjus*.
Ngurah often bath because time-POSS hot. And evening-POSS also again bath
'Ngurah often takes a bath because it is a dry season. And in the afternoon, he retakes a bath.'

(31) *Sawireh masa-n kebus, Ngurah sai manjus*. Lan sanja-ne masih buin manjus.

The case above will be different if the sentence that follows the "and" conjunction is a bound clause. In contrast, the initial sentence (in a cluster of sentences) consists of an independent clause + a bound clause, so the construction is still acceptable (32). However, this is unacceptable if the first sentence comprises a bound clause + an independent clause. Compare (32) and (33) below.

(32) *Ngurah sai manjus sawireh masa-n kebus*. Lan sawireh uyak nyanyad uma.
Ngurah often bath because time-POSS hot. And because covered mud rice field
'Ngurah often takes a bath because it is a dry season. And because of the mud from the rice fields.'

(33) **Sawireh masan kebus, Ngurah sai manjus*. Lan sawireh uyak nyanyad uma.

At the level of sentence discussion, the description includes compound and complex sentences. Compound sentences consist of at least two dependent clauses. In contrast, as much as possible, complex sentences consist of an independent clause and a dependent clause (Gianto, 1983: 27). The discussion of the sentence clusters above has similarities to the discussion of this sentence. For example, data from sentence clusters (25) can be turned into compound sentences by replacing long pauses (.) with short pauses (,) in the first sentence before the "and" conjunction in (34).


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(34) I meme nongos jumah, lan tiang masuk melajah.

The "and" conjunction shows how the conjunction connects compound sentences (35) (there are at least two dependent clauses) whose data are taken from (32). Compound sentences with three clauses are productive in Balinese (Aridawati, 2011). Sentence (35) contains two dependent clauses, namely *sawireh masan kebus* and *sawireh uyak nyanyad uma*.

(35) Ngurah sai manjus *sawireh masa-n kebus*. *Lan sawireh uyak nyanyad uma*.

Then, by extracting the data from sentence clusters (32), it can acquire compound sentences (36) (at least one independent clause and one dependent clause), which are joined by the "and" conjunction. The sentence below consists of an independent clause *Ngurah sai manjus*, and a dependent clause, namely *sawireh masan kebus*.

(36) *Ngurah sai manjus sawireh masa-n kebus*.

Part of the clause is discussed through the function of the conjunctions in filling out the syntactic function, including subject, predicate, object, complement, and adjunct, by following the distribution of syntactic functions by Ramlan (2005: 80-87). It is meant to show that the conjunctions can still fill the syntactic function even though they have been connected with the "and" conjunction.

(37) *Made lan Nyoman* anak jemet.
Made and Nyoman kid diligent
'Made and Nyoman are diligent kids.'

(38) Made anak *dueg lan jemet*.
Made kid smart and diligent
'Made is a smart and diligent kid.'

(39) Nengah ng-ajeng *jukut lan buah*.
Nengah ACT-eat vegetable and fruit


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'Nengah is eating vegetables and fruit.'

(40) Panak-ne ma-solah *melah lan luung*.
Child-POSS ACT-behavior nice and good
'Her/his child is well behaved and good.'

(41) Putu ma-jalan *ka rurung lan ka jalan*.
Putu ACT-walk to alley and to road
'Putu walked into the alley and onto the street.'

The conjunctions connected by the "and" conjunction can fill the functions of subject (37), predicate (38), object (39), complement (40), and adjunct (41). Furthermore, the predicate function (38) is a nonverbal predicate and applies to the verbal predicate (42).

(42) Putu *ma-jalan lan ma-lincer* di jalan.
Putu ACT-walk and ACT-round at road
'Putu walked and walked around on the street.'

Sentence (42) above is a sentence consisting of two clauses considering that the subject Putu is coreferential so that the second subject is omitted (Sharif & Rosa, 2014: 21; Zhang, 2009: 11), as in (43).

(43) Putu majalan lan *(Putu)* malincer di jalan.

However, this deletion problem also needs to be considered, bearing in mind that the second subject cannot be eliminated (Sharif & Rosa, 2014: 22). By replacing Putu's second subject in (43) with the pronoun *ia* '(s)he', the difference can be drawn. Compare data (44) without the second subject with data (45) that contains the second subject.

(44) Putu majalan lan malincer di jalan.
(45) Putu majalan lan *ia* malincer di jalan.


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In (44), some things need to be clarified, whether what Putu refers to is Putu or someone else. On the other hand, (s)he (45) refers to Putu.

At the level of phrases, "and" conjunction can also connect these lingual units. The phrases that can be connected are nominal phrases (46), verbal phrases (47), adjective phrases (48), and prepositional phrases (49). In the phrase section, if there are lexical similarities in the members of the phrase, then one can be omitted, both the central element and the attributes.

(46) Siap selem *lan* (siap) biing
'Black chicken and red (chicken)'

(47) Suba ngajeng *lan* (suba) kayeh
'Have eaten and (already) bathed'

(48) Kimud (gati) *lan* manying gati
'Very Shy and (very) spoiled'

(49) Ka uma *lan* (ka) tegal
'To the fields and (to) the garden'

Then, at the word level, the "and" conjunction can mediate a combination of nouns (50), pronouns (51), numerals (52), verbs (53), adjectives (54), adverbs (55), interrogatives (56), and demonstratives (57) (cf. Unubi, 2016: 209).

(50) Buku *lan* pulpen 'book and pen'
(51) Tiang *lan* ia 'me and her/him'
(52) Nem *lan* pitu 'six and seven'
(53) Ngajeng *lan* nginem 'eat and drink'
(54) Berag *lan* landung 'skinny and tall'
(55) Ibi *lan* tuni 'yesterday and earlier'
(56) Apa *lan* kenapa 'what and why'
(57) Ene *lan* ento 'this and that'



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**Semantic Roles**

The description of semantic roles is divided into two discussions: the meaning carried by the "and" conjunction itself and the meaning of the contents of the conjunction. Applying the equivalent referential method means that the meaning referred to is beyond the language.

***The Meaning of the Lan Conjunction***

The "and" conjunction has a combined meaning with details in a combination of sequence, collective, distributive, emphatic, terminative, and continuative (Gianto, 1983: 33-35). In general, "and" expresses a combination of its two conjunctions, namely between *jukut* 'vegetable' and *be* 'meat' (58), considering that its construction can be stated in two clauses (59) and (60).

(58) Wayan ng-ajeng *jukut lan be*.
Wayan ACT-eat vegetable and meat
'Wayan eats vegetables and meat.'

(59) Wayan ngajeng jukut.
(60) Wayan ngajeng be.

The combination above occurs because the elements are equivalent, meaning that even though the conjunctions are reversed, the sentence is still acceptable (61).

(61) Wayan ngajeng *be lan jukut*.

However, it will be similar if applied to the constructs (62) and (63).

(62) Gede *bangun lan manjus* semengan-e.
Gede wake and bath morning-POSS
'Gede wakes up and takes a bath in the morning.'

(63) *Gede *manjus lan bangun* paginya.


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In sentence (62), the conjunction is reversed to (63), causing the sentence to become unacceptable and unusual. It is because the "and" conjunction (62) is a combination of sequences so that "and" can be replaced by the conjunction *lantas* 'then', which means sequence (64).

(64) Gede *bangun lantas kayeh* semengane.

The "and" conjunction means a collective and distributive combination which can be stated in the sentence (65) below.

(65) Kadek *lan* Komang meli bebek duang ukud uli Pan Leni.
'Kadek and Komang bought two ducks from Mr. Leni.'

The collective combined meaning can be found when the sentence is paraphrased into (66) by replacing the "and" conjunction with the verb *ngajak* 'with'. The same thing also applies to determining the meaning of the distributive compound in (67) by replacing "and" with *uli...buin* 'from...again' at the beginning of each conjunction.

(66) Bebek-ne Pan Leni beli-ne duang ukud teken Kadek *ngajak* Komang.
Duck-POSS Mr. Leni buy-PASS two one by Kadek with Komang
'Kadek bought Mr. Leni's two ducks along with Komang.'

(67) *Uli* Kadek meli duang ukud *buin* Komang meli bebek duang ukud, dadine bebek Pan Leni mabeli patang ukud.
'From Kadek he bought two ducks, and Komang bought two, so Pak Leni sold four ducks.'

The emphatic compound meaning arises when the "and" conjunction mediates three or more conjunctions. The "and" number is always minus one from the total number of conjunctions. This meaning shows a strong relationship between the conjunctions compared to "and", which only has one in conjunctions with three or more conjunctions. Compare more than one "and" (68) with one "and" (69) through data recall (13) with slight modifications.


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(68) Nasi *lan* sela *lan* jagung
(69) Nasi, sela, *lan* jagung

The meaning of the terminative combination appears when there are more than two conjunctions and only one "and" conjunction (Gianto, 1983: 35), as in (13) above. The conjunctions are considered as strands terminated by "and". This thread can be terminated by *bin* 'also'. However, "also" is considered a strand ending which will be more evident in two-conjunction constructions. Therefore construction (13) above can be expressed by the following construction (70).

(70) Nasi *bin* sela, jagung *bin* sukun, *lan* bubuh *bin* tipat

Finally, the meaning of the continuative compound shows the continuity between sentences marked by the "and" conjunction. It is seen through data displayed in paragraphs such as (71).

(71) I pidan ada anak madan I Belog. *Lan* wireh belogne, ia adanine buka keto. *Lan* I Belog tusing demen melajah. *Lan* tusing nyak nulungin meme bapane. *Lan* krana ento, sebilang wai ia maan opak dogen.
'There used to be a boy named Belog (meaning stupid). And because of his stupidity, he was given such a name. Belog does not like studying. And does not like to help his parents. And because of that, he gets angry all the time, every day.'

***The Meaning of Within the Conjunction***

It concerns the combined meaning of the conjunctions connected by the "and" conjunction. The meaning consists of pure, sequential, contrastive, evaluative, amplificative, pharasfrative, parallel, consequential, cause-effect, and leniency-result (Gianto, 1983: 36-38). In analyzing the meaning of the contents of the conjunctions, the number of conjunctions only consists of two conjunctions to simplify the description. Based on the analysis results, only the meaning of cause-effect is not found in Balinese, while the rest are found in the following explanation.

The pure combination meaning shows something different between the first and second conjunctions. The conjunction at the beginning is considered an essential element. In this sense,


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context and logical suitability of the construction are needed. Sentences (72) and (73) show situations that are in accordance with reason, but things that do not make sense, like sentence (74), make it not have a pure combination meaning given the unacceptable construction.

(72) Wayan ngalih jukut, Agung ngalih tiing.
'Wayan looked for vegetables, Agung looked for bamboo.'

(73) Tiang sirep ring jineng, adi sirep ring bale.
'I slept in the rice barn, my sister/brother slept in the hall.'

(74) *I pidan liu ada uma, *lan* tiang jani ngelangi.
*'Dulu banyak ada sawah, dan saya sekarang berenang.'

The contents of the conjunctive meaning are sequential if the second conjunction takes place after the completion of the first conjunction; therefore, the two conjunctions cannot be exchanged for each other. However, this meaning is not a relationship in the form of cause and effect but purely because of the sequence of events, for example, (75) whose data were drawn from (62). This meaning is seen by replacing *lan* with *lantas* 'then'.

(75) Gede *bangun* { *lan* / *lantas* } *manjus* semengane.

The meaning of the contrastive conjunction shows that the second conjunction contrasts with the first conjunction so that its position can be exchanged, as in (76) and (77).

(76) Tiang tegeh, *lan* timpale endep.
'I am tall, and my friend is short.'

(77) Timpale endep, *lan* tiang tegeh.

The evaluative combination meaning shows that the second conjunction contains elements that


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express reviews, comments, and judgments about the first sentence (78) (Gianto, 1983: 36). Therefore, the two conjunctions cannot be exchanged (79).

(78) Bikul di raab uyut sabilang peteng, *lan* ngae keweh tidur.
'Rats on the roof make much noise every night, and it makes it hard to sleep.'

(79) *Ngae keweh tidur, *lan* bikul di raab uyut sabilang peteng.

The content of amplificative meaningful conjunction occurs when the second conjunction is in the form of additional information to strengthen the first conjunction (80) (Gianto, 1983: 36). The two conjunctions cannot be exchanged (81).

(80) Siape kena grubug, *lan* malih flu burung.
'Chickens got disease outbreaks, and also bird flu.'

(81) *Malih flu burung, *lan* siape kena grubug.

The meaning in the form of a paraphrastic combination shows that the first conjunction is expressed again at the second conjunction while still displaying the same information, for example (82). The two have a synonymous relationship, hence cannot be exchanged (83) and tend to put a longer conjunct behind it (Gianto, 1983: 36).

(82) Anakne mula jemet *lan* tusing taen lengit nulungin.
'(S)he is diligent and never lazy to help.'

(83) *Tusing taen lengit nulungin, *lan* anakne mula jemet.

The contents of a conjunction with a parallel combination meaning display a second conjunction with the same information level as the first conjunction, such as (84). More familiar things are placed at the beginning, and the two conjunctions cannot be exchanged (Gianto, 1983: 37), as in (85).


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(84) Gumi Baline sampun kasub saking pidan, *lan* uli jaman penjajahane.
'The island of Bali has been famous for a long time, and from the colonial era.'

(85) *Uli jaman penjajahane, *lan* gumi Baline sampun kasub saking pidan.

The meaning in the form of a combination of consequential can be shown if the first conjunction, which, if carried out, causes the second conjunction (Gianto, 1983: 37), for example (86). It also impacts the impossibility of the two conjunctions exchanging, as (87).

(86) Bapa seleg nabung, *lan* pasti lakar bek ngelah pipis.
'Father is diligent in saving and will have much money.'

(87) *Pasti lakar bek ngelah pipis *lan* bapa seleg nabung.

The combined meaning of cause-effect shows that the first conjunction explains the question, 'What is the reason for the second conjunction?' (Gianto, 1983: 37). As the conjunction *pasti reramane nemenin* explaining the first conjunction of the *panakne mula jemet* (88).

(88) Panakne mula jemet, *lan* pasti reramane nemenin.
'Her/his son is indeed diligent, and her/his parents must have loved her/him.'

Lastly is the leniency-result combined meaning. This meaning is found in the conjunction where the second conjunction states something that is not expected due to the effort in the first conjunction (Gianto, 1983: 38), for example, in (89). That makes the two conjunctions non-interchangeable, as in (90).

(89) Uli pidan ia bah bangun megae sabilang wai, *lan* hidupne tetep montoan dogen.
'(S)he works to the grindstone daily, and her/his life remained as it was.'

(90) *Hidupne tetep montoan dogen, *lan* uli pidan ia bah bangun megae sabilang wai.

**CONCLUSION**



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From the description above, the analysis results were presented, which answer the purpose of this study, namely to identify the syntactic and semantic roles of "and" conjunction in Balinese. The "and" conjunction functions as a coordinating link regarding syntactic roles. "And" has a bonded relationship with its conjunct, so it cannot stand alone. The conjunction can connect two or more conjunctions and categories of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. "And" generally takes a position between the last constituents that link in a syntactic construct. Then, "and" can co-occur or coexist with several conjunctive adverbs. Semantically, the "and" conjunction has a combined meaning consisting of a combination of sequence, collective, distributive, emphatic, terminative, and continuative. Conjunctions connected by "and" conjunctions also carry pure, sequential, contrastive, evaluative, amplificative, pharasfrative, parallel, consequential, cause-effect, and leniency-result meanings. The above also implicitly shows that the "and" conjunction in Balinese has some similarities in syntactic and semantic roles with "and" in Bahasa Indonesia.

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