

Nouns in Balinese

Ni Putu Parmini¹

¹IKIP Saraswati, Indonesia

Desak Nyoman Alit Sudiarthi²

²IKIP Saraswati, Indonesia

I Wayan Mawa³

³IKIP Saraswati, Indonesia

I Gede Bagus Wisnu Bayu Temaja⁴

⁴IKIP Saraswati, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: parminiputu2019@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aimed to identify nouns in the Balinese language. This study aims to analyze the morphological form of nouns, their syntactical features, and their semantic roles. The data were collected from Balinese speakers, libraries, and researchers who are native Balinese speakers. The data were analyzed using the distributional and referential identity methods. The results showed that Balinese nouns have monomorphic and polymorphic forms. In its syntactic features, nouns may join demonstratives, numerals, and adjectives and may be omitted with the word 'no.' In its semantic roles, nouns can mean the perpetrator, the patient, the receiver, the means, the time, and the known.

Keywords: Noun; Forms; Syntactical Features; Semantic Roles.

INTRODUCTION

Balinese is one of the most widely spoken Indonesian languages in Bali Province (Mawa et al., 2023; Temaja, 2018b; Temaja, 2018c). As a regional language, it is essential to use in communication, especially in non-formal domains-however, the use of regional languages as the instruction language began eroding as times progressed. Local language users are slowly switching to using Bahasa Indonesia as their first language. The same thing happened in the Balinese, gradually decreasing its users, especially in urban areas (Aridawati et al., 2023; Temaja, 2018a). It

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is essential to implement language maintenance efforts. One is through the implementation of research, which is also used for language documentation and teaching. Research that can be done is about grouping categories or word classes. According to Kridalaksana (1986), the word class is part of the syntax so that the characteristics of each word are explained from the syntactic angle. It shows how the relationship between constituents in a syntactic structure can be a way of identifying a word class. But in addition to a review of the syntactic domain, other microlinguistics domains can undoubtedly be applied to support the identification of a class of words. Word classes can be classified into two classes: open classes and closed classes. An exciting word class to be studied in Balinese is the open word class category. It is because the word class in all languages has an open distribution (i.e., its members may increase), including in the Balinese. Schachter (1985) calls the open word class consisting of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Nouns can be used as a preliminary step before entering into the discussion of other word classes.

Nouns are seen as the most concrete class, although other members are abstract. Schachter (1985: 7) gives his view of the following noun, "noun is assigned to the class of words in which occur the names of persons, places, and things. The most common function for nouns is as arguments or heads of arguments." Burton-Roberts (1997) also expresses the same thing where nouns consist of a person's name, place, or object. Some examples of Balinese nouns are *umah* 'house', *biu* 'banana', and *jaja* 'snack', which can fulfill these requirements. Indeed, the question arises as to why the example of the word is categorized into a noun and whether there are linguistic characteristics in distinguishing it from other word classes. This research aimed to identify the morphological form, syntactic features, and semantic roles of Balinese nouns. Identification in this way is based on the assumption that nouns can be morphologically, syntactically, and semantically identifiable in syntactic terms.

The related research of nouns in Balinese was carried out by Bawa, Anom, Margono, Naryana, and Medra (1983) entitled 'Syntax of Balinese Language'. In the study, Bawa et al. only describe the examples of nouns. Denes, Reoni, Pasmidi, Jendra, and Putra's (1991) research entitled 'Morphology of the word kata Bali' describes various nouns, functions, and morphological meanings of nouns in Balinese. The affixed noun form has not been discussed in depth in that study. There are no undefined affixed nouns such as *a-*, *nis-/nir-*, and *swa-*. In addition, from the title, it is clear that the focus of research Denes et al. is in the morphological field only, in contrast to this study, which focuses on syntax. Research related to syntactic category research was carried out by Kesuma (2015), who examined adjectives in Bahasa, Indonesia. In his research, Indonesian



adjectives traced the morphological form, syntactic features, and semantic roles. Based on the literature review, the researchers redeveloped the research on the nouns of Bali with a more comprehensive study.

Kridalaksana et al. (1985) mention that nouns can be basic or derived nouns. The basic noun is also called the monomorphic noun, and the derived noun is called the polymorphism noun. Kridalaksana (1986) says that nouns as a category syntactically can be preceded by demonstratives and numerals. Nouns are also called to join the particles, not create a form of entanglement. Alwi, Darjowidjojo, Lapoliwa, and Moeliono (1998) add nouns, which can generally be followed by adjectives either directly or mediated by a word. In addition, Kridalaksana (2008) mentions nouns as word classes that often correspond with people, objects, or things that are left in nature outside of language or abstract. Then, about meaning, Ramlan (2005) refers to a relational meaning, indicating the meaning of a grammatical unit element (in this context, a noun) can be identified by relation to other elements.

METHOD

The research was conducted in three stages: data collection, analysis, and display. The data were collected by listening to oral and written sources. The data were nouns contained in the form of sentences. The data used as a single sentence was derived from the primary and secondary data. The preliminary data were collected from Balinese speakers, and the secondary data were collected from Balinese libraries and the researchers' intuition as speakers of the Balinese. The data were analyzed using the distributional method with replacing and inserting techniques to identify morphological forms and characteristics of syntax nouns. In contrast, the referential identity method was applied to determine the semantic roles of nouns. The data were presented using clear and detailed descriptions that can be readily understood when read, and the description of the rule using the formula.

DISCUSSION

MORPHOLOGICAL FORMS OF NOUN

Morphologically, nouns have two forms: monomorphic and polymorphic.

Monomorphic noun

The nominations referred to in this form are nouns in the form of a word or a single word. The



monomorphic noun is as follows.

- (1) meong 'cat'
- bikul 'mouse'
- siap 'chicken'
- tiing 'bamboo'
- don 'leaf'
- natah 'yard'
- yeh 'water'
- punya 'tree'
- umah 'house'
- ambun 'cloud'
- sayong 'fog'

Polymorphic noun

The polymorphic or derived noun can be distinguished into affixed nouns (2) - (9) and nouns (10).

- (2) Nouns with the affix a-
 - akatih 'one'
 - abungkul 'a (round object)'
 - atugel 'a piece'
 - asibak 'a part'
 - aakit 'a pair'
- (3) Nouns with the affix sa-
 - saumah 'a house'
 - sapaon 'a kitchen'
 - sajagat 'a world'
 - sadesa 'a world'
 - sawengkon 'a region'
 - sadina 'a day'



- (4) Nouns with the affix para-
parapamiarsa 'the audiences'
parasemeton 'the families'
pararaja 'the kings'
pararatu 'the queens'
parakanggo 'officials'
paramangku 'priests'
- (5) Nouns with the affix maka-
makadasar 'the basis'
- (6) Nouns with the affix nis-/nir-
niskala 'magical/unreal'
nirdon 'useless'
- (7) Nouns with the affix swa-
swadaya 'self-subsistent'
swakarya 'work independently'
- (8) Nouns with the affix -e
bukune 'the book'
tiinge 'the bamboo'
bikule 'the mouse'
sakite 'the pain'
batune 'the stone'
- (9) Nouns with the affix pa-an
pagenahan 'throne'
pasemetonan 'kinship'
- (10) Nouns that are in the form of repeated words



umah-umah 'houses'
 arit-arit 'sickles'
 cicing-cicing 'dogs'
 don-don 'leaves'
 sendok-sendok 'spoons'
 kacang-kacang 'peanuts'

SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF NOUN

The identification of a noun can be known by its relationship with other constituents in the syntactic structure. The nouns of the Balinese have four syntactic features, including joining the demonstrative, numeral, and adjectives, and can be ruled out its construction.

First, nouns can be preceded by demonstrative (Dem + N), as with *ene* 'this' and *ento* 'that' (11). Then, demonstrative can follow the noun category (N + Dem) as in (12).

(11) { ene } { baas 'rice'
 { ento } { lipi 'snake'
 { tiuk 'knife'
 umah 'house'

(12) { baas } { this }
 { lipi } { that }
 { tiuk }
 { umah }

Second, a numeral can be before the noun element (Num + N) (13). Specific nouns and classifiers (14) exist a particular rule in which the numeral, i.e., two to nine ending in vowels, shall be terminated in ligature [ŋ] except the 'four'. The structure (15) denotes nouns that can be followed numerically (N + Num).

(13) { dasa 'ten' } { batu 'stone'
 { Telu 'three' } { lalawah 'bat'
 { pitu 'seven' } { kuluk 'puppy'

nem 'six'

biu 'banana'

(14) { siang 'nine'
duang 'two'
patang 'four'
limang 'five' } { sasih 'month'
tiban 'year'
bungkul 'quantifiers of round foods and fruits'
ukud 'tail' }

(15) { citak 'brick'
bebek 'duck'
tikeh 'mat'
sinduk 'spoon' } { kutus 'eight'
dasa 'ten'
salikur 'twenty'
seket 'fifty' }

Thirdly, nouns can be followed by adjectives and may be mediated by the word *sane* 'that', which is optional (N + (sane) + Adj) as in (16).

(16) { Jaran 'horse'
Meong 'cat'
kebo 'buffalo' } { boh 'tame (animals)'
(sane) galak 'fiercely'
jerih 'afraid' }

Furthermore, the four nouns of the Balinese can be omitted by inserting the particles of *tidong* 'not' as in (17), but cannot be by *tusing* 'no' (18).

(17) Tidong { tanah 'ground'
bikul 'mouse'
poh 'mango' }

(18) *tusing { cungh 'nose'
ambun 'cloud'
bok 'hair' }

SEMANTIC ROLES OF NOUN

Nouns have semantic roles that can be seen from the identity of the referent and its relationship

with other elements. The roles of the nouns (in italic) are as follows.

(19) The noun means perpetrator

Lipi ngamah bikul 'the snake eats the mouse.'

Meong ngamah be 'the cat eats the fish.'

Hujan ngae belus tanah 'the rain makes the ground wet.'

Bikul ngamah padi 'the mouse eats the rice.'

(20) The noun means patient

Siap uyak ujan 'the chicken caught in the rain.'

Lipine timpuge taken I Bawa 'Bawa threw stones at the snake.'

Tanah kena hujan 'the ground gets rained on.'

Gulane uyak semut 'the sugar is covered in ants.'

(21) The noun means recipient

Semale bangle kacang 'the squirrels are fed nuts.'

Bapa demen mangin *kuir* 'dad likes to feed his drake.'

Pekak mangin *siape* nasi 'grandfather fed the chicken with rice.'

Meong bangle teras pindang 'the cat was given a fish head.'

(22) The noun means tool

Tali anggone nyaet slepahan 'the rope is used to tie old coconut leaves.'

Tiang nugel poh aji *tiuk* 'I cut the mango with a knife.'

Tiang nyampat nganggo *sambat* 'I sweep using a broom.'

Batu anggon nimpugin poh 'the stones are used to throw mangoes.'

(23) Nomina bermakna waktu

Dina redite anake pada melali 'on Sunday the people on a walk.'

Semeng siap suba nundun tiang 'early in the morning the chicken woke me up.'

Sasih kawulu angine baret gati 'in the eighth month the winds are very strong.'

Atiban suba liwat dugase Kadek tamat 'it's been a year since Kadek graduated.'

(24) The noun means known

Anake ento dadi *guru* 'that person is a teacher.'

Gedung ento *sekolah* 'that building is a school.'

Pak Mangku pidan dados *gubernur* 'Mr. Mangku previously served as governor.'

Ia dadi *pragina* 'she became a dancer.'

CONCLUSION

The above discussion illustrates how the noun category can be identified in the syntactic structure. In its morphological form, nouns may be monomorphic and polymorphic. The shape of the nozzle polymorphism can be re-classified into the affixed nouns and nouns. The characteristic of the noun syntax shows that nouns can join demonstratives, numerals, and adjectives and can be removed with *tidong* 'no'. Then, the semantic roles of nouns describe how nouns can mean the perpetrator, the patient, the receiver, the tools, the time, and the known. Through this exposure, it would be more apparent how the data were classified as nouns. It can also be a reference for implementing similar research, especially in languages of the same type as Balinese (primarily syntactic structures) and attempting to document the language.

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