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'Some topic' in Balinese*
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SUMMARY

1. Introduction

The topic on 'Some topic' in Balinese is organized into two parts: (i) the socio-cultural aspect and (ii) the grammatical aspect of Balinese. Balinese is grouped under the sub-branch of Western Malayo-Polynesian of the Austronesian language family as shown below.

Balinese (Basa Bali)

Two eastern-most Western Malayo-Polynesian languages
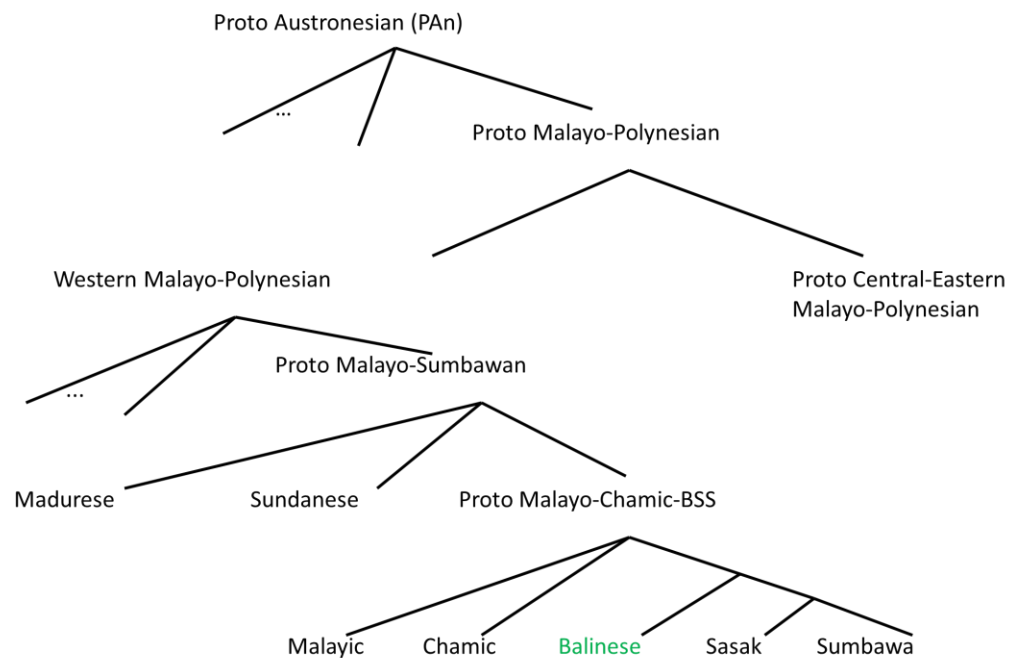
(Adelaar, Alexander. 2005. Malayo-Sumbawan. *Oceanic Linguistics* 22. 357-388.)

2. The socio-cultural aspect of Balinese

The socio-cultural aspects deal with the types of the speech styles (levels) that Balinese has and how these styles are used. Some writers divide Balinese speech styles into: low, middle and high levels, but based on my study, the speech styles in Balinese are best described into two: low and high styles. This is due to the fact that different speech styles are not always shown in syntax. Balinese speech styles are mostly lexically coded. However, not every word has three distinct forms in order to show the different speech styles. The largest number of Balinese words can be categorized into 'neutral' forms. This means that these words can be used in different styles. Being lexically determined speech styles, there are certain classes of words that play a significant role. Those classes of words are from closed classes, which can be referred to as 'function word classes', which include pronominal systems, deictic words, and modal adverbs as shown in the tables below. The use of the right choice of the functions words will help the speakers to communicate appropriately even though they do not know or do not recall at the time of speaking, the high style of the words, they can combine the 'neutral' words with suitable function words. For instance in order to say the English expression in Balinese: 'this place', there are two possible ways, that is, either using the low style or high style of Balinese.

low style		high style	
tongos-e	ene	genah-e	niki
place-DEF	this	place-DEF	this

The third option, which can be used in a high style, is *tongos-e niki*. In this particular example, for instance, the word for place is a low style word, but the deictic word belongs to the high style. The other possibility is that a given word does not have different forms for a particular meaning. If there is only a single form a certain meaning, the styles will be shown by the function word being used.

Table1 Balinese pronominal system

Category	Low	high
First	*kai* *oke* *icang iraga*	*tiang* *titiang*
Second	*Iba* *cai* *nyai*	*raganne* *jerone* *I Ratu*
Third	*Ia*	*ipun* *dane* *ida*

Table 2 Balinese deictic systems

Category	Close	Far
low		
Deictic articles	*ene/ne* 'this'	*ento* 'that'
Deictic manner	*kene 'like this'*	*keto ' like that'*
Locative 'pronouns'	*dini 'here'*	*ditu 'there*
Verbs of motion	*mai 'come here'*	*kemo 'go there'*
high		
Deictic articles	*puniki*	*punika*
Deictic manner	*sapuniki*	*sapunika*
Locative 'pronouns'	*deriki*	*derika*
Verbs of motion	*meriki*	*merika*
Narrative deictic	*iriki*	*irika*

Table 3 Balinese modal adverbs

Styles	Low	High
Accomplished	*suba/ba 'already'*	*sampun/apun 'already'*
Not yet accomplished	*tonden*	*durung/dereng*
Process of being	*enu/nu*	*kari/kantun*
Intention to accomplish	*lakar*	*jagi/jaga*

It is necessary to note here that culturally being indirect is being more polite in Balinese. The third person pronoun is used to address the second person in a direct formal meeting as shown in (a) and the example (b) is the equivalent of the high style in the low styles. In this case *cai* 'you', as the second person pronoun is used.

High

  Inggih, ida dane (s/he) sane banget bantining titiang (I). Lugrayang titiang nyelang galah ajebos, wenten jagi sane kauningang titiang (I)ring Ida dane sareng sami (all)

Low

  Nah, cai (you) ajak makejang, baang cang (I) ngangon galahe akejep. ada ane lakar orangang cang (I) teken cai (you) ajak onya (all)

3. Balinese Grammatical aspects

For the grammatical aspects, the focus is given on valency classes and the result of the analysis on valency classes will be used as a basis for compiling dictionary of velency of Balinese.

3.1 Clause structure and voice

Intransitive clause

Anak-e   cenik ento   ngeling

Child-DEF small   that   cry

  'The child cried'

Transitive clause

Anak-e   cenik ento   meli   bola

Child-DEF small   that   buy   ball

'The child bought a ball'

For types of voices are known in Balinese as shown below

a.   Actor-voice (AV) Construction

   Tiang meli   umah anyar

    I   AV-buy   house new

    'I bought a new house.'

b. Undergoer Voice (UV) construction

   Umah anyar ento   beli   tiang

   house   new that   UV.buy   I

   'I bought the new house.'

c.   Passive construction

    Umah   anyar   ento   kabeli   tiang

    house   new   that   PASS-buy   I

     'The new house was bought by me'

d.   Resultative construction

    Umah   anyar   ento   ma-beli

    house   new   that   RES-buy

     'The new house was bought'

3.2 Verbal Morphology

One peculiar feature of the Balinese verbal lexicon is the existence of the bound root called "precategorial". While there are a fair number of verbs that are associated with one or two basic valency patterns without derivation, there are also a large number of forms that cannot be used without a derivational affix and as such whose valency value is not determined until a derivational affix is selected.

Affixes that are relevant here are verbal affixation. Verbal affixes in Balinese are *ma-. N-. ,-in* and *–ang*. Two examples of verbal derivational process in Balinese with free and bound base (precategorial) are given in the following table.

Table 4 Free base

Base	N- (forming an intransitive)	-in (forming a transitive verb)	-ang (forming a transitive verb)
Ejoh 'far'	*ngejoh* *'far from'*		
		ejoh-in *'to be far from'*	
			ejoh-ang *'to make far'*
		ngejohin	*ngejohang*

The verbal morphological process in Balinese in the above table is used to show that the the verb forms: *ngejohin* and *ngejohang* are not derived from the intransitive *ngejoh*, but the Nasal prefix (N-) is attached to the transitive verb form *ejohin* and *ejohang*. These transitive verbs are derived from the base form, *ejoh*.

Let us take the form *embah* 'flow'. In order for this form to function syntactically, it must take the   prefix *m-* or the transitive suffix *-in* or *–ang* as shown in table below.

Table 5 Precategorial base

Base	*ma-* (forming an intransitive verb)	*-in* (forming a transitive verb)	*-ang* (forming a transitive verb)
Embah 'precategorial'	*membah* 'to flow'		
		embah-in 'to flood with water'	
			embah-ang 'to make the water flor'
		ngembahin	*ngembahang*

(1) *Yeh-e   sedeng   embah   ke   carik-e
     Water-DEF ASP   flow   to   rice filed-DEF
     'The water is flowing into the rice field'

(2) Yeh-e   sedeng   membah   ke   carik-e
     Water-DEF ASP   flow   to   rice filed-DEF
     'The water is flowing into the rice field'

(3) Ia   ngembah-ang   yeh   ke   carik-ne

     3SG   flow-CAUS   water   to   rice filed-3SGPOSS

     'He caused the water to flow to his ricefield'

(4) Ia   ngembah-in   carik-ne   yeh

     3SG   flow-LOC   rice filed-3SGPOSS   water

'He flooded his rice field with the water'

The precategorial form cannot be used in syntax before a verbal affix is added. Thus the example in (1) is not grammatical because the predicate of this sentence is filled by a precategorial form.

3.3 Valency classes

The –*in* suffix in Balinese is used in deriving locative applicative forms with a variety of locational meanings such as a locus of both static and dynamic events, a goal location (including a recipient goal), and a source location. Contrary to the -*in* derivation that aligns a Ground expression with the Object, the -*ang* derivation aligns a Figure expression with the Object. When semantically bi-/trivalent verbs are precategorial, they typically allow both -*in* and -*ang* derivations and their attendant alignment patterns. However, when verbs are non-precategorial, the basic, non-derived forms typically represent the alignment pattern of either -*in* or -*ang* derived forms; hence they typically have only one derivation either in -*in* or -*ang*. The Balinese transitive/ditransitive alternation patterns can be classified into five groups of derivational possibilities shown in the following table

Verb Classes and Alignment Patterns

Alignment:	**GR=OBJ**>FIG=OBL/OBJ	**FIG=OBJ**>GR=OBL
	(Locative pattern)	(Causative pattern)
Basic verb class (A):	basic form	basic forms
Basic verb class (B):	basic form	-*ang* forms
Basic verb class (C):	-*in* forms	basic forms
Basic verb class (C'):	*-*in* forms	basic forms

Basic verb class (D):   basic forms   *-ang* forms

                               -in forms   basic forms

Precategorial verbs: *-in* form   *-ang* forms

In Balinese basic monovalent verbs allow an intransitive expression without undergoing a derivation and they are divided into two classes; (i) those taking the nasal or *ma-* marking for intransitive verbs and (ii) those taking a zero marking. The intransitive-transitive patterns in Balinese can be distinguished into three derivational processes.

        Intransitive-transitive pattern A : basic intransitive

                            -ang causative transitive

        Intransitive-transitive pattern B : basic: Intransitive

                             -in locative transitive

                             -ang causative transitive

        Precategorial-intransitive/ transitive C :   *ma-* derived: Intransitive

                                     -in derived transitive

                                     -ang derived transitive

3.4 Valency-change

Valency increasing and decreasing (reduction) process in Balinese can be summarized as follows. The productivity of the process of a valency reduction mechanism is examined by comparing a resultative derivation to that of the passivization process of the language. The resultative voice type appears to be less productive in reducing valency compared to the passive voice. The valency increasing property of the *-in* locative applicative and the *-ang* causative is also limited to a varying degree. Especially noteworthy is the impossibility of combining these with another derivational process. First, the *-in* locative applicative cannot increase valency of *ma*-derived forms. The alignment pattern of *-ang* derived causatives is the same as the basic verb

pattern of Class B verbs which show the -*ang* derived alternate pattern in which a Figure expression is aligned with the Object. However, -*ang* derived causatives like 'kill' (*mati-ang*) and 'break' (*belah-ang*) do not undergo further -*ang* derivation (e.g. **mati-ang-ang* 'kill') with the alternate alignment pattern where a Figure expression is aligned with the OBJ.

Another derivation that one would expect to increase valence is the benefactive derivation. Like many other languages, the Balinese benefactive construction shares the morphology with the morphological causative and involves the -*ang* suffix. As in many other languages, the benefactive applicative is largely limited to situations involving transfer of an object to the beneficiary, and as such the benefactive derivation involves basic transitive verbs of procurement and production. The -*ang* benefactive construction is, thus, different from the Ground Object construction effected via -*in* derivation in its alignment pattern; in the former what is aligned with the Object is a beneficiary, construed differently from the Ground Object of the latter. It is most likely that the -*ang* benefactive construction in Balinese is an extension of the -*ang* causative construction.

4. Conclusion

The -*in*/-*ang* derivations are tightly integrated into the alternation paradigm of bi-/trivalent verbs as set out in in this study. And the limitation in the valency increasing/reducing property of *ma-*/-*in*/-*ang* derivations are perhaps due to their lexical derivational nature, while the syntactic passive conversion reduces valency productively.

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*Note: the research on Valency classes in Balinese is a joint research with Prof. M. Shibatani form the Linguistics Department, the Rice University, USA.