

Balinese Imperative Sentences in Awig-Awig; Syntactic and Semantic Analysis

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Abstract: This paper accounts for the constructions of Balinese imperative sentences used in Awig-awig. It focuses on the syntactic and semantic analysis. Using the data taken from the Balinese traditional regulations called Awig-awig, namely Awig-awig of Sobangan and Munggu traditional villages of Badung regency, Bali, Indonesia, and applying the RRG theory by Van Valin and Randy (1999) and grammar theory by Quirk (1985), it was found out that the constructions of Balinese imperative sentences in Awig-awig vary in term of forms and functions. The constructions were unique, they used nasal, verbs *withma-* and passive verbs to express imperatives. Lexical markers also play important role in their forms. The constructions involve courtesy subjunct of politeness to express directives or imperatives.

Keywords: *imperative, Awig-awig, syntactic and semantic analysis*

I. INTRODUCTION

Balinese language is mainly spoken by Balinese people living in Bali and those living in other parts of Indonesia, like Lombok, and Sulawesi. Balinese is one of local languages in Indonesia. this language is spoken by around 3,247,283 speakers, about 77% of the population of Bali, which was recorded as 4.2 million. Balinese is not characterized as the language of full of consistency. The speaker expresses his idea as much as he feels to be relevant at that moment. He may use two or three verbs to express certainty, futurity, or indefiniteness. He can make any repetition he wants, but at the same time he can use only few words and omit the subject, and object (Barber, 1974) [1].

Although Balinese is considered not consistent, Balinese has its own sentence constructions. The sentence constructions of Balinese involve morphological unmarked basic verbs and nasal verb forms. The one with the word order of the basic verb form is Patient-Verb-Agent oriented, while the nasal construction is Agent-Verb-Patient According to (Artawa, 2013)[2]. In relation to verb forms, Arka (1998) [3] stated that Balinese has nasal and basic verb forms. They also stated that its complex variation of verb forms shows morphological distinct kinds of prefixes and suffixes which bring various constructions with various semantic representations. Suffix *-in*, for example, can be attached to different categories to form verb forms. It can be attached to a noun like *angin* 'wind' into *anginin* 'dry something by using wind', an adjective like *selem* 'black' into *selemin* 'make something blacker', and other categories.

It is true a number of linguists have done researches on syntax of Balinese. Artawa (2013) [2] wrote about the basic verb constructions of Balinese. In this case it was stated that Balinese has a number of peculiar properties. It has passive like properties in which the patient is the subject but the verb is unmarked. There is also a split of the third pronominal Agent in Low Balinese represented as an enclitic *-a* on the verb followed by an Agent adjunct represented by a prepositional phrase. Indrawati (2011) [4] examined about Balinese serial

verbs construction and found out that Balinese serial verb constructions express a single macro-event that can be classified into two types: component SVC and narrative SVC. Syntactically, SVCs in Balinese are biclausal constructions, some are monoclausal, and some are successive clausal. Arka (2005) [5] made a research on speech levels, social predicates and pragmatic structure in Balinese and found out that social information be treated in terms of social predicates and modeled using LFG-style parallel structures. The social predicates are contained in what is called pragmatic- structure (prag-str). It is demonstrated that this approach can account for the plain as well as the (dis)honoring use of linguistic forms in Balinese. However, among the researches mentioned above, there is no one discusses about the constructions of imperative sentences in Balinese, viewed from syntactic and semantic analysis.

The focus of this study is on the syntactic and semantic analysis of the constructions of Balinese imperative sentences used in *Awig-awig* (the regulations in Balinese traditional villages) taking the data from *Awig-awig* of Munggu village abbreviated with AM and *Awig-awig* of Sobangan village abbreviated with AS as the representatives. Those villages belong to Badung regency, Bali. It is necessary to inform that the text of the *Awig-awig* is written in high Balinese which contains various constructions of Balinese sentences.

The structure of this paper is organized as the following sections. Section one is about the introduction, section two is about theoretical framework, section three is the result and discussion, section four is about conclusion. In section one it is explained about the necessity of this research. Section two is about the related study. This section discusses about the understanding of imperative sentences in general, the morphology of Balinese and the syntax of Balinese. In three it is about the main discussion, that is about how Balinese imperative sentences are constructed and the meaning implied. The last section is about the conclusion, it is about the thesis of this study.

II. THEORETICAL BASIS

What is discussed in this section is about the understanding of imperative sentences, Balinese morphology, which involves the specific form of precatatorial, basic verbs, and derived verbs, and the Balinese syntax in general. They are explained and illustrated with examples in the following.

Imperative sentences

An imperative sentence is a sentence that expresses a direct command, request, invitation, warning, or instruction. It does not have subject instead a directive is given to an implied second person.

<https://www.masterclass.com/articles/imperative-sentence-guide>.

In English, an imperative sentence is a kind of directives which are different from declarative sentences. Commonly, imperative sentences do not have subject. Imperative sentences use base verb as the main verb of the sentence. Imperative sentences have the same constructions with those of declaratives. Passive imperatives with *be* mostly used in negative directives which imply the meaning '*Don't allow yourself to be ...*'. The forms of *get-passive*, like *Get dressed*, *Get transferred*, and other examples are considered imperative passive. Imperative sentences refer to a situation which happens in the immediate future time. It never involves adverbials referring to past times or habitual activities. Intuitively, the meaning of a directive sentence implies the hidden subject is the 2nd person *you*. Imperative sentences are used for a wide range of illocutionary acts. The illocutionary force depends on the relative authority of speaker and hearer and on the relative benefits of the action to each. Illocutionary force depends in most cases on the situational context. They may express: an order or a command, prohibition, request, plea, advice, recommendation, warning, suggestion, instruction, invitation, offer, and the like (Quirk, 1985: 831- 832)[6].

The morphology of Balinese verbs

The morphology of the Balinese verb is indeed very simple; it has no tense, no infinitive, and no active participle. However, it has means of distinguishing between active and passive voice. In practice, Balinese people can use it without any ambiguity. Although the units of expression are simple, the use of the verb, in

practice, is very complicated, because its morphology involves the modification of initial part of the verb, by nasalization, or by prefix, and the post modification by the attachment of *-ang* or *-in* to the end of the verb or leaving it unsuffixed. This condition brings various meanings, for example, *odalan* 'ceremony', *ngodalin* 'to hold a ceremony', *juk* 'catch', *jukang* 'catch something (especially animals) for other people. Suffix or enclitic *-a* makes the sentence a passive like, *Sampineadep-a* 'The caw was sold/Someone sold the caw'. In that case very often the subject or objects may not be expressed, but the context makes the meaning clear.

In relation to the suffix *-a*, which is very frequent in speech, but rare in literary works, when added to a noun, *-a* seems to belong to a possessive pronominal suffix; when added to an active transitive verb, it expresses a pronominal object in the third person. When added to a passive verb, it indicates that the agent is kept in mind, even if not expressed, and that the agent is not the speaker or the person addressed. The form *aba* 'carry' when added with *-a* becomes *abanameaning* 'carried by someone' whose identity is known from the context.

According to Kersten (1980)[7], in Balinese passive sentences it is the patient that is being focused, while the Agent is not being thought. It was also stated that in Balinese there are three kinds of passive verb forms; passive with *ka-* forms, passive with suffix *-a*, passive using verb base, and passive with *ma-* forms. What make them different is that whether the Agent is required or not and the importance of the agent.

In Balinese, the base form is intransitive active, imperative active, or passive; The *N*-form is usually transitive active. The distinctions in actual use are much more difficult to understand than this statement would suggest. The essential feature of the *N*-form shows that the speaker is concerned with what he/she is doing; he may be doing something to an object or he may be doing an activity without an object. something but the speaker is not concerned with this. It is because of this that the *N*-form can be used in many sentences with no direct object; *tis* 'cold', *ngatis* 'stand in the shade'; if an object is mentioned the verb must be *ngatisinor ngatisang* 'make something/someone happy'.

The base, the fundamental root-form of the word, which carries the meaning, constitutes the Balinese verb-system. This base, unmodified, is by no means always and unmistakably a verb. In a context, this base may be performing any one of a number of different grammatical functions, not distinguished from each other by morphological signs. The Balinese knows how to use these, even though he might be hard to put to it to distinguish between them, if asked. In connected speech the distinctions become obvious, and are important for those who wish to know how the language operated. Similarly, the base form of transitive verbs (except in the imperative), indicates that what interests the speaker is the effect of the action on the object, so that the verb is passive (Barber, 1974: 257)[1].

Balinese, like many other languages in Indonesia, has basic and derived verbs (Warna, 1983)[8]. Besides these two kinds of verb construction, there is also the existence of what Artawa calls 'precatatorial' roots (Artawa, 1994)[2], a lexical form which will only have verbal lexical function if it is attached with prefix or suffix. Take the form *kauk* 'call' as an example, in order this root to have function syntactically, this root should be attached with prefix *N-* and/or suffix *-in* or *-ang* like in the following examples.

**Icangkaukia*
1SG call 3SG.
'I called him'

Icang N-kauk-in ia
1SG Trans.-call-APPL 1SG
'I called him'

Basic verb

Basic verb, in Balinese called *kerunalingga*, is a base form with no affixation and reduplication. The basic verb can be classified into transitive or ditransitive.

Poh-e peluttiang

Manggo-DEF peel 1SG
'I peeled the manggo'

Pipis-é baangtyangI Meme
Money-DEF give 1SG Det. Meme
'I gave I Meme the money'

Derived verb

Derived verb is a verb formed through the attachment of affixes. It may involve the addition of prefix *N-*, *ma-*, *ka-*, *pa-* *pati-* suffix *-a*, *-ang*, *-in* and the combination of *ma-* *-an*. The nasal (*N-*) occurring with roots (which may be an adjective, a noun or a verb has the allomorphs *ng-*, *ny-*, *n-*, *m-*, and *nga-* depending on the first phoneme of the root (Warna, 1983)[8].

Examples:

<i>ejuk</i>	'catch'	<i>ngejuk</i>	'to catch'
<i>sampat</i>	'broom'	<i>nyampat</i>	'to sweep'
<i>tolih</i>	'turn'	<i>nolih</i>	'to turn'
<i>pancing</i>	'fising rod'	<i>mancing</i>	'to fish'
<i>kepak</i>	'bite'	<i>ngepak</i>	'to bite'

In Balinese, the morphological distinct kinds of prefixes and suffixes bring not only different functions but also syntactic alternations and semantic representation. Prefix *ma-*, for example, is never followed by an object. Let's have a look the following examples.

**Ia ma-gaébanten*
1SG work offering
'She made offering'.

Ia N-gaébanten
1SG make offering.
'She made offering'

In Balinese derived verb constructions, the verb can be transitive or intransitive. A transitive can be mono transitive or ditransitive (verb with three arguments). Free base verbs and bound verbs can become the verb of three arguments through morphological processes (such as the suffixation of an applicative). Consider the following examples.

Putu ma-gaé
Putu work
'Putu works'

Putu N-gaé baju
Putu make shirt
'Putumade a shirt'

Putu N-gaé-ang timpal-nejaja
Putu Trans.-make friend-POSS cake
'Putu made her friend cakes/Putu made cakes for her friend'

The syntax of Balinese

Balinese is classified as an agglutinative language in which prefixes and suffixes mark the derivation and voices of the verbs (Widya and Artawa, 2020)[9]. There are three kinds of voice in Balinese; *agentive voice*, *objective voice* and *passive voice*. This can be illustrated in the following examples.

- a. *TiangN-alihgae*
1SG Trans-look for job
'I look for a job'
- b. *Gaealih-tiang*
Job look for 1SG
'Job that I look for/I look for a job'
- c. *Gaealih-a tekentiang*
Job look-PASS by me
A job is looked for by me

Based on the examples above it can be illustrated that the *Agentive voice* in a is marked with the nasal prefix, in b, the *Objective voice* is unmarked with any affixes and in c the *Passive voice* is marked by enclitic *-a* followed by prepositional phrase *tekentiang* 'by me'.

In Balinese, in an intransitive sentence the subject precedes the verb like in the following sentence.

Iapules di kursi-ne
3SG sleep on chair-DEF
'He sleeps on the chair'

It can also be informed that in Balinese *-(n)a* as the enclitic of third person singular attached to the base form of the verb (unmarked verb) expresses an Agent of the sentence. Let's see the following example.

- a. *Kuluktiang-e sampunidih-a*
Dog 1SG-POSS already asked for
'My dog has already been asked for'
- b. *Kuluktiang-e sampunidih-a tekenKetut*
Dog 1SG-POSS already asked-encl. by Ketut
'My dog has already been asked for by Ketut'
- c. **Kuluktiang-e sampun N-idih-a*
Dog 1SG-POSS already asked for
'My dog has already been asked for'

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This paper applies a descriptive qualitative method and uses the Balinese written in the Awig-awig of Munggu and Sobangan traditional villages, Badung regency, Bali as the data. The data were randomly taken from the text written in the Awig-awigs. The Balinese used in the text is high Balinese. The analysis was done through applying the RRG conception by Van Valin and Randy (1999)[10]. and the conception of imperative sentences by Quirk (1985)[6]. This research tried to show, by applying the two theories mentioned above, the constructions; the syntactic structures and the semantic representation of Balinese imperative sentences used in Awig-awig. It was to see how the morphosyntax works on their constructions.

IV. RESEARCH RESULT

Like Indonesian and English, Balinese imperative sentences generally, although some use nasal and passive verbs, use base form with no or hidden subject. However, in Awig-awig in which high Balinese is used, there was almost no base verb forming the imperatives. Most of the Balinese imperative sentences were represented by declarative sentence constructions. the verbs used were nasal verbs, verbs with *ma-*, passive verbs with *ka-*. Moreover, the imperative sentences in Awig-awig often use certain lexical forms to mark the imperativeness.

Imperative construction with base verb

There were only few data of base form representing imperative sentences found in the data. the construction if changed into other verb form like nasal verb, they would be ungrammatical. Let's have a look the following examples.

Prademamurugkenipamidandamanutpararem. (AS: 30)

If break charge fine base on meeting

'Breaking the rule will be charged in accordance with meeting decision'.

**PrademamurugN-keni-angpamidandamanutpararem.*

If break Trans.-charge fine base on meeting

'Breaking the rule will be charged in accordance with meeting decision'.

The examples above show that the construction use the base form of *keni*'charged' to form the imperative sentence. It is without subject of 2nd person *you*. The sentence will be ungrammatical if it uses the nasal verb like in the second example.

Imperative sentences with nasal verb

Most imperative sentences in Awig-awig use nasal verbs. It is considered that it is caused by the use of high Balinese. It is common though that Balinese may use nasal forms to form imperatives. They may imply request, suggestions or instruction. Let's see the following data.

a. *Pamangkusapatutnyane N-margi-ang pawarah-warah*(AM: 13)

Priest obliged Trans.-way-APPL information

'Priests must inform the rules'

b. **Pamangkusapatutnyanemargi-ang pawarah-warah*

Priest obliged Trans.-way-APPL information

'Priests must inform the rules'

c. *PanyarikangedesatataN-sareng-in sakaluwiringpidabdab*

Head bigalways Trans.-join-APPLall plan

ring sajeroningkarya. (AM: 19)

in every work

'The head must always take part in all jobs of every ceremony'

In imperative constructions, Balinese often use courtesy subjunct of politeness like *nunasangmangda*'politely require' like in the following example.

NunasangmangdaPanyarikangedesatataN-sareng-in

Require in order head big always Trans.-join-APPL...
'Respectfully required that the head always join'

The courtesy subjunct of politeness above *nunasangmangda* 'please/respectfully require' not only makes the sentence belong to imperative but also really makes the sentence spoken or written very polite. This kind of courtesy, however, is never placed in the middle or at position.

Imperative sentences with *ma-*

In Awig-awig, imperative sentences often use verb with prefix *ma-*. The sentences then belong to intransitive. The imperatives also express instruction or suggestion like the following examples.

- a. *Sane pedektangkilngaturang bhaktipatut ma-wastra..(AS:24)*
Thatpray come give respect obliged intrans.-cloth
'Those who come to worship must wear cloth....'
- b. *patuttaler ma-sadokring kelihanadatdesa (AS: 25)*
.....must also inform in head custom village
'.....must also inform the head of traditional village'
- c. *.... *patuttalerN-sadok ring kelihanadatdesa*
.....must also inform in head custom village
'.....must also inform the head of traditional village'

Imperative sentences with passive verb

It is true that in Balinese we can use passive forms to express imperative sentences. In Awig-awig the *ka-* passive forms were used. This implies politeness of instructing. Let's see the data below.

- a. *Pura ManikGalihpatut ka-sungsumiwah.....(AM: 7)*
Temple ManikGalihmust PASS-respect and
'ManikGalih temple must be respected and
- b. *Sawan rare wawu medal, patut ka-pendempramangkin....(AS: 30)*
Dead body just born, obliged PASS-burry right now
'The dead body of newreborn baby mus be buried immediately...'
- c. *Sang sane asapunikapatut ka-dandamanutpararemdesa. (AM: 13)*
Person which like that obliged Pass-fineaccordance meetingvillage
'Those who do like that must be fined in accordance with village meeting'

Negative imperative sentences

In Balinese, negative constructions are commonly marked with lexical *ten/tan*, *nenten*(high) or *tusing*'not' (middle). These lexical forms precede the verb. However, in Awig-awig *ten/tan* and *nenten*were used. Those can be seen in the following data.

- a. *Anakistri sane mobotnyanemayusapitungsasihutawi...nnten*
Woman whose pregnancy aged seven month or ... not
ka-dados-ang ngeranjing ka pura(AM: 21)
PASS-allow-APPLenter to temple
'Women on menstruation are not allowed to enter the temples'
- b. *Tan wenangmendemutawinunjelsawamiwah...*(AS: 30)
Not allowed burry or burn dead body also...
'It is not allowed to burry or burn the dead body and'
- c.*kukul Banjar nntenwenang ka-tepakyeningnnten...*(AM: 40)
....kukul village not allow PASS-hit if not....
'It is not allowed to hit the village kukul if not...'

Certain lexical forms marking imperative sentences.

In Awig-awig, the imperative sentences are very often marked with certain lexical like *mangda*, *patut*, *dados* or their derivation. These lexical forms strongly identify the imperative sentences. Through these forms Balinese will understand that the sentences belong to imperative ones. The lexical forms marking the imperativeness are never at end position. Very often they are in middle position since the imperative constructions are like declaratives. Very rarely they are placed at initial position. Let's see the following examples.

The of lexical *mangda* 'hoped/obliged'

- a. *Krama Desa sane mabuwatpolihkredit ring LPD,*
People village who intend get credit in LPD
mangdanaginginilitasajangkepanyane (AM: 48)
please fill requirement completely
'Villagers wishing to obtain credit from LPD should fill out the requirement completely'
- b. *Sang mamitrangalangmangdamawiwaha tur...*(AS: 43)
Person on affair bright, in order marry and ...
'People fairly on affair must get married and...'
- c. **Sang mamitrangalangmawiwaha tur...mangda.*
Person on affair bright, marry and ...*obliged*
'People fairly on affair must get married and...'

It could be explained that if the word *mangdais* omitted in those examples above, the sentence then will not belong to imperative sentences. If omitted, it is true the sentences still grammatical. However, they then belong to purely declarative sentences. The use of the word *mangdais* indeed to make the sentence imperative but the imperative is not so strong, it constitutes a polite request. Looking at their position, they are always placed in the middle position, never at the beginning or end position of the sentence.

The use of lexical *patut* 'must'

- a. *Yeningdurungmaketus, patut ka-upakaranglungah.* (AS: 29)
If not yet change teeth musi PASS-ceremonynglungah
'Those who have not changed teeth must be made nglungah ceremony'
- b. *Prajurunepatutmastikayangindikpiodalanmiwah...*(AM: 20)

Leader must make sure about ceremony and
'The leaders must confirm the ceremony and'

- c. ?*PatutPrajurunemastikayangindikpiodalanmiwah...*(AM: 20)
Leader must make sure about ceremony and
'The leaders must confirm the ceremony and'

The use of the word *patut*'obliged' in the examples above is the same as the use of *mangda*, in term of function. However, this word is considered to make the imperative sentences stronger. The word *patut* makes the sentence nearly a command but still in a polite way.

The use of lexical *wenang*'allowed'

Wenang'obliged' is almost the same as *patut*. *Wenang*, belonging to high word of Balinese, is also used to make the sentence imperative. This can be seen in the following examples.

- a. *Ring Kahyangannentenwenangmelaksana...*(AM: 11)
In Kahyangan not allowed do
'In Kahyangan temples it is not allowed to do'
- b. *Pradewenten, prajuruwenangngalangin...*(AS: 28)
If there isleaders may obstruct
If there isleaders have right to obstruct'

The use of leksical *dados*'allowed'

Sapasiraugipacang.....tan dados-ang ring karang.....(AS: 31)
Whoever ready willnot allow-APPL in yard
Whoever would like to it is not allowed in house yard'

**Sapasiraugipacang.....tan ring karang...dados-ang* (AS: 31)
Whoever ready willnot allow-APPL in yard
Whoever would like to it is not allowed in house yard'

Dados'may/allow', syntactically used like those words expressing imperativeness mentioned above, can also marked the imperativeness of the sentence. If it is used with negative marker *ten/tan*, the sentence then belongs to a polite prohibition.

V. CONCLUSION

Viewed from syntactic and semantic analysis, Balinese imperative sentences vary in their constructions. The constructions involve morphological process. It could be explained that Balinese uses various verb forms to express imperatives. The constructions of the Balinese imperative sentences written in Awig-awig used base verbs, nasal verbs, *ma-* forms, passive verbs of *ka-* forms and certain lexical forms to express imperativeness. However, the nasal forms with subject of 2nd and 3rd person were used most. Certain lexical forms like *manda*, *patut*, *wenang* and *dados* are used, beside to construct the sentences imperative, to make the imperatives polite.

The morphology of the Balinese influences the constructions of the imperative sentences and the nasal verbs make the sentences more polite. There were also courtesy subjuncts of politeness at initial position in the

imperative sentences. The imperative sentences with courtesy subject of politeness are more polite than those without. Balinese speech level also plays an important role in constructing imperative sentences. Nasal verb forms, beside the choices of high Balinese verb forms, are considered to make the sentences more polite.

ABBREVIATION

1SG	: First Person Singular
2 nd	: Second Person Singular
3 rd	: Third Person Singular
AM	: Awig-awig Munggu
AS	: Awig-awig Sobangan
APPL	: Applicative
DEF	: Definite
N-	: Nasal
Trans.	: Transitive
POSS	: Possessive

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