

Balinese Motion Verb: Syntactic and Semantic Analysis

Ni Ketut Sukiani¹, Nyoman Sujaya², Made Detrichyeni Winaya³

^{1,2,3}Warmadewa University, Bali, Indonesia

Abstract- This paper discusses the syntactic and semantic analysis of Balinese motion verbs. It is to determine the forms of Balinese motion verbs and their constructions as well as semantic representation. This study uses the theory of verb classes proposed by Dixon (2011) in his book entitled *A Semantic Approach to English Grammar*. Using the book containing Balinese stories, and by applying a descriptive qualitative method, it was found that Balinese motion verb vary in terms of form and meaning. Seen from the forms of the verbs, Balinese motion verbs could be in the base form or the derived form, depending on their usages in the sentences. Motion verbs can be transitive or intransitive, some Balinese motion verbs take just one role, the thing moving, others take more than one. It was also found that Balinese motion verbs may involve the locus, in which they may be implicitly or explicitly expressed in the sentences. It is necessary to state that the movement of the elements of the sentence is quite depended upon the semantic representation of the verb.

Keywords: Motion Verb, Balinese, Syntactic and Semantic

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM

Bali is a province of Indonesia and the westernmost of the Lesser Sunda Islands. East of Java and west of Lombok, the province includes the island of Bali and a few smaller offshore islands, notably Nusa Penida, Nusa Lembongan, and Nusa Ceningan to the southeast. In the year 2024 it was recorded that the population of Bali was 4.361.106 people, and it is considered 83% of the population speak Balinese. Balinese which belongs to Malayo-Polynesian language (Artawa, 2013) is spoken by Balinese people living in Bali or other parts of Indonesia like Lombok and Sulawesi.

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 complex, because its morphology involves the modification of affixes. The modification brings various meaning like *penĕk* 'climb', *menĕk* 'to climb', *penĕk-in* 'climb on something', *menĕk-in* 'to climb on something' *penĕk-ang* 'raise', *menĕk-ang* 'to raise something'.

It is true that in recent years, a number of scholars have discussed about Balinese verbs including the derived ones. Arka (2005), for example, discussed about speech levels, social predicates and pragmatic structure in Balinese, Indrawati (2011) examined about Balinese serial verbs construction, Artawa (2013) talked about the basic verb constructions of Balinese, Kardana (2014) studied about *Morphosyntax of Balinese Reciprocal Constructions*. Bagus (2018) did the research on *Intransitive verb makers in Balinese*, and Eka (2018) wrote about an article entitled *On A Situated Socio Cultural Meaning Of Benefactives In Balinese*. However, none of them has ever written about a certain subtype of Balinese motion verb. This will be the focus of this study. And this research is organized in four sections. Section is about the introduction that covers the reasoning of the necessity of writing the topic, section two is about theoretical frame work, section three is about research method, section talks about result and discussion, and the last section the conclusion.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.

This section discusses about the main theory used in this research. Basically, this research applied the theory of semantic types of verbs proposed by Dixon (2011) in his book entitled *A Semantic Approach to English Grammar*. Other ideas related to the topic like syntactic structure and semantic representation are also explained. Since this research is about Balinese, an idea or understanding of Balinese morphology is also mentioned in this section.

2.1 Verb types

Dixon (2011: 93) states that:

Each semantic type associated with verb class takes a number of semantic roles. A GIVING verb involves donor, gift and recipient: a SPEAKING verb can demand reference to Speaker, Addressee, Message and Medium. Not every verb from a type necessarily requires all of the roles – some MOTION verb take just one role, the Moving, while others also take a second role, the Locus with respect to which motion takes place (Dixon, 2011: 93).

There are about thirty semantic types associated with the verb class. Some verbs, such as those in the Giving and Affect types, have three semantic roles. Some, like Attention, have just two. And some have just one (Corporeal verbs like, *breathe*, and MOTION verbs like *fall*).

2.2 Primary and Secondary verbs

Verba concept is naturally divided into two sorts: primary and secondary (Dixon, (2011: 93). Primary verbs are those directly referring to some activity or state, i.e. verbs which can make up a sentence by themselves with appropriate NPs filling the various semantic roles.

For examples:

John **hit** me
She **swam** across the river
He **ate** the bread.
We **watched** the film

Secondary verbs are those providing semantic modification of some other verb, with which they are in syntactic or morphological construction.

For examples:

He may hit her
She tried to swim across the river
We stopped him eating the bread
Mom let us watch the film.

Some or all of the of the secondary verbs may be realized as lexical verbs in languages, like English, which have a relatively sparse morphology (Dixon, 2011: 97). Dixon also states that various subdivisions can be recognized within the two main divisions of Primary and Secondary verbs in English. They can be listed through the semantic types that correspond to them.

2.3 Motion verbs

The role common to all motion verbs, which are mostly intransitive, is thing moving, e.g. Mary ran. There may also be specification of Locus—the place of rest, or place with respect to which motion takes place.

For some verbs specification of Locus is obligatory, e.g. He resides **in town**; for others it is optional, e.g. John stood (**on the stone**) (Dixon, 2011: 102). An NP in Locus role is most often marked by the appropriate preposition.

Such place adverbial NPs are semantically linked to the motion verb and are typically placed after the predicate. Certain motion verbs may allow the preposition to be omitted, a slight semantic difference then

resulting, e.g. He jumped (over) the river, She climbed (up) the mountain. It is also possible in certain circumstances to omit a preposition before a measure phrase, e.g. He ran (for) a mile.

Quite a few of motion verbs may be used transitively in a causative sense, for examples: *The horse trotted around the ring, He trotted the horse around the ring, and The plant stood on the window-sill, He stood the plant on the window-sill.* Others are basically transitive, e.g. take. Only some of these may omit an object NP if it can be inferred from context and/or surrounding dialogue, e.g. We followed (him) as far as the minefield. Transitivity is largely determined by the meaning of a verb; that is, by the subtype to which it belongs.

2.4 Balinese morphology

Balinese morphology involves affixation and reduplication. The forms and meaning of affixes in Balinese vary. They may have various functions as well.

2.4.1 Balinese stative and intransitive verbs

In Balinese, stative and intransitive verbs occur either in the form of unmarked base or verbs with prefix *ma-*. Balinese stative and intransitive can be characterized into non-volitional stative and intransitives, verbs of motion and related intransitives, and specialized stative-intransitive verbs.

Non-volitional stative and intransitives.

Here are the examples of non-volitional and specialized intransitives.

L	H	Meaning
<i>takut</i>	<i>ajerih</i>	be afraid
<i>inget</i>	<i>éling</i>	remember
<i>kedék</i>	<i>ica</i>	lough
<i>tawang</i>	<i>uning</i>	know
<i>pules</i>	<i>sirep</i>	sleep

Verbs of motion and related intransitives

L	H	Meaning
<i>teka</i>	<i>rauh</i>	come
<i>luas</i>	<i>lunga</i>	go out
<i>mulih</i>	<i>mantuk, budal</i>	come home
<i>pesu</i>	<i>medal</i>	appear
<i>milu</i>	<i>ngiring</i>	join

Specialized stative-intransitive verbs

- a. Existential (there is/are)
ada (L) *wénten* (H)
- b. 'happen, become' (by extension: be permitted to):
dadi (L) *dados* (H)

When there is a volitional component involved in an activity, or it is a transitory state that is being described, the *ma-* form is used as the transitive verbs, like the examples below.

Stative forms with *ma-* added to nouns

L	H	Meaning
<i>ma-adan</i>	<i>ma-wasta/ma-parab</i>	be named
<i>ma-tuuh</i>	<i>ma-yusa</i>	be of the age
<i>ma-isi</i>	<i>ma-daging</i>	contain
<i>ma-bulu</i>		have feathers

ma-sebeng

have pained expression

Intransitive verbs taking *ma-*

ma-lajah

study

ma-lali

ma-lancar-an

take trip

ma-balih

ma-cingak

watch

ma-celep

enter

ma-keneh

ma-manah

think

2.4.2 *ma-* stative with ‘passive’ interpretation

In this section it is explained that prefix *ma-* expresses patient argument, it is a passive interpretation. According to Kersten (1984) it is a passive transitive interpretation with *ma-*. If a base word is transitive the derived form often has a passive meaning. Josep (Thomas, 1988, 188) states that *ma-* used with some bases indicates passive idea but in this case the agents play reduced role, the agent is not considered to be important.

Examples.

Sampi-né suba m-adep

Caw-DEF accomp. Sta-sell

‘The caw is already sold’

Kuluk-é jani suba ma-tegul

Dog-DEF now accomp-tie

‘The dog now has been tied’

2.4.3 Prefix *pa-*

2.4.3.1 *pa-* as nominalizer

pa(ng)- is used to form derivation of nouns that are oriented towards

Actor arguments, especially agents or instruments.

I *pa-* + base or *pang-* + base:

- a. Instrumental and agentive nouns
 1. *pang-asih* ‘potion for love magic’
 2. *pang-ijeng* ‘watchman’

- b. habitual actor nominal
 1. *pa-takut* (*panakut*) ‘coward’
 2. *pa-beler* (*pameler*) ‘prankster’

- c. abstract nouns
 1. *pabesen* ‘message’
 2. *pakéling* ‘reminder’

II *pa-* + base + *-an* or *pang-* + base + *-an*

- a. locative nouns (where action is performed)
 1. *pa-saré-an* ‘bed’
 2. *pang-urit-an* ‘place to germinate rice’
- b. abstract nouns with temporal meaning.
 1. *pa-bakti-an* ‘day of worship’
 2. *pa-nampah-an* ‘day before ritual for slaughtering animals’

Balinese nominal taking *pa-* can also have reference to arguments with the semantic relation of patient to the action. In this case it has the same motivation with passive meaning of *ma-* for transactional verbs like 'sell'. In this case *pa-* is used in transactional activities like 'give' and 'borrow' (Thomas, 1988: 193).

Examples.

1. *pa-silih* 'things borrowed'
2. *pa-kidih* 'things asked for'

2.4.3.2 *pa-* used in causative construction

There are some constructions that can be made with prefix *pa-* to express causative meaning. In verbal constructions prefix *pa-* is used to form causative stems in which the *pa-* element can be said to make reference to mediate Actor participants. These stems can be in unsuffixed or suffixed form and can be used in both Actor focus or passive constructions (Thomas, 1988: 2007). The *pa-* constructions can be seen in the following examples.

- a. *pa-* + base forming derived transitive from stative bases.
takut 'afraid' --- *pa-takut* 'to frighten'
éling 'remember' --- *pa-kéling* 'to remind'
- b. *pa-* + base + *-ang* forming derived transitive from intransitive or nominal bases.
laib 'run' --- *pa-laib-ang* 'runoff with'
besen 'message' --- *pa-besen-ang* 'give a message'
- c. *pa-* + base + *-ang* forming morphological causatives from transitive bases.
suun 'carry on the head' --- *pa-suun-ang* 'have place on the head'
gelut 'hug' --- *pa-gelut-ang* --- 'make to hug'
- d. *pa-* + base + *-in* forming derive transitives from adjectival bases concerned with extension, speed, intensity, and the like.
tegeh 'high' --- *pa-tegeh-in* 'make higher'
becat 'fast' --- *pa-becat-in* 'make faster'

2.4.4 Suffix *-an* in Balinese

In Balinese, *-an* is used to form nominal goal. The derivation that can be formed by suffix *-an* can be base + *-an* form like the examples below.

1. *dum-an* 'portion'
2. *ajeng-an* 'food, rice' (ready for eating)

-an is also used to form specialized non-volitional verbs that is expressed by *ke-* + base + *-an* in Indonesian language.

Examples:

1. *ujan-an* 'caught in the rain'
2. *peteng-an* 'caught out in the dark'

Reduplicated forms taking *-an* can also form derived nouns from nominal bases. The derived forms refer to the plural or distributive aspect of the nominal base like the examples below.

1. *togog-togog-an* 'all kinds of statues'
2. *mas-mas-an* 'all kinds of jewelry and ornaments made from gold'

There are also *ma-* + base + *-an* verb forms in Balinese which refer to (a) actions carried out reciprocally, or (b) the ongoing or continuous activity.

- (a) Reciprocal actions:

Anak cenik nto ma-timpug-an
Person little Det sta-throw stones-LF
'Those little kid was throwing stones'.

(b) Ongoing or continuous quality of event

Lantas ma-paitung-an ajaka dadua
Then sta-counsel-GF the two together.
'Then the two of them took counsel together'

-an can also be used to form the comparative grade. In this case *-an* is usually added to adjectives and adverbs.

1. *becik-an* 'better'
2. *gelis-an* 'faster'
3. *dini-an* 'closer to here'
4. *ditu-an* 'closer to there'

Reduplicated forms with *-an* can be used to indicate the excessive or superlative degree of a quality.

1. *gelis-gelis-an* 'as fast as possible'
2. *adéng-adéng-an* 'as slow as possible'

2.4.5 Prefix *N-*

In Balinese, actor focus is identified by prefix *N-* (Nasal). *N-* covers many types of actions, some volitional, others not, some transitive and directed towards objects, some intransitive, and representing self-contained actions. There are three main types of *N-* + base derivation, depending on the semantic types of the modified base:

- (1) Based on the nominal bases: in this case there is usually metaphorical or metonymous relationship between the nominal base and the activity specified by the verbal derivation formed with *N-*
kubu 'shack in the rice-fields' --- *ngubu* 'live in a shack in the rice-fields'.
kopi 'coffee' --- *ngopi* 'drink kopi'.
- (2) Those based on intransitive verbal bases: some intransitive bases require *N-* + base, while others have both unaffixed and *N-* + base forms. The unaffixed forms refers to more punctual or discrete events.
ngoyong 'to live, reside somewhere'
ningeh 'listen, hear'.
- (3) Those based on transitive verbal bases (or nominal bases that have a transitive element when transposed into the verbal system): *N-* + base constructions formed on the bases can take simple patient arguments.
ngaé bangbang 'make a hole'
ngadep nasi 'sell rice'

(4) Balinese transitivizing suffixes

There are actually two suffixes functioning as transitivizer, they are suffix *-ang* and *-in*. This part only discusses about the suffix *-ang*, the later, since it is about the topic of this study, will be discussed at the other section, that is in part III. As a transitivizer, *-ang* can be added to nominal, adjectival, adverbial, intransitive, and transitive bases.

Examples:

1. Nominal base: *sentana* 'heir' -- *nyentanaang* 'to take an heir'
2. Adjectival base: *tegeh* 'high' -- *negehang* 'to make something high'
3. Adverbial base: *kelod* 'North' -- *ngelodang* 'move something to the North'

4. Intransitive base: *malaib* 'run' -- *malaibang* 'take something away'
5. Transitive base: *meli* buy' -- *meliang* 'buy something for someone else'

2.4.6 Prefix *ka-*

In Balinese, the *ka-* passive forms show the morphosyntactic variation and they carry a number of different meanings. There are four types of *ka-* passive form; *ka-* base form, *ka-* base *-ang* form, *ka-* base *-in* form, and *ka-* base *-an* form.

1. *ka-* base form: *ka-icén* 'was given'
2. *ka-* base *-ang* form: *ka-silur-ang* 'was changed'
3. *ka-* base *-in* form, *ka-panggih-in* 'was found'
4. *ka-* base *-an* form *ka-tinggal-an* 'was left'

In *ka-* passive form, the agent, if mentioned, is marked by preposition *teken*, *baan* (low register), and *antuk*, or *ring* (high register) 'by'.

Wangi-né sampun ka-astawa-ang antuk Jero Mangku
Offering-DEF already PASS-pray-Trans. by priest
'The offering has been prayed by the priest'

Jukut-é suba ka-lablab baan I Ketut
Vegetable-DEF already PASS-boil by I Ketut
'The vegetable has been boiled by I Ketut'

III RESEARCH METHOD

Using the book of collection of Balinese stories containing low or high Balinese, this research applies a descriptive qualitative method. Informants taken from Balinese teachers were also used to support the data. The theory of grouping words together in natural way into larger classes that have a common meaning component called semantic types and grammatical word classes proposed by Dixon (2011) was used in this research. Besides, since this research emphasizes syntactic and semantic analysis, the RRG conception proposed by VanValin (1999) was also used in this research.

Since this research belongs to qualitative research and uses a descriptive qualitative method, in the section of result and discussion in section IV an informal method was applied to present the analysis. The discussion about the types of Balinese motion verb and how they are used in sentences is descriptively explained for the presentation. The Balinese sentences using motion verbs are clearly translated into English first before the syntactic and semantic analysis.

IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research result shows that the Balinese motion verbs found in the data varied. Some motion verbs require one semantic role, namely that something or someone moves (*Ia malaib* 'He ran'), while others require a second role, namely the place where the 'moving' motion stops or occurs (*I Ketut ngalinderin Punyan pohê* 'Ketut around the mango tree'). In this case there is a term called Locus, namely the place the motion stops, or the place where the motion occurred.

There are some motion verbs whose Locus is obligatory (must be present), for example *Ia nongos di dêsa* 'He lives in the village'. In this case *di dêsa* as an argument or sentence element must be present in that sentence. Some are optional, for example *Ia majujuk (di batunê)* 'He stood on that rock'. In this case the Locus *di batunê* can be removed.

Noun phrases playing the role of Locus are mostly marked by certain prepositions. The noun phrase that expresses the adverbial of a particular place is semantically connected to the verb of motion and is typically placed after the predicate. Certain Balinese motion verbs allow the preposition to be omitted, only in this case there is a

morphological change in the verb resulting in a slightly different meaning, for example *Ia menêk ke tembokê* 'Ia menêkin tembok' 'He went up the wall'.

Balinese motion verbs are generally intransitive verbs. Very few are used transitively to express causative meaning (with S – O), for example *Nyoman ngalindengan cucunê di ampiknê* 'Nyoman takes her grandchildren around in her yard'. Other motion verbs include transitive verbs. Only a few NP objects can be removed, even that is because of the context and/or previous dialogue. *Ia nugtug (mêmênê) ka peken* 'He followed his mother to the market'. There were seven subtypes of motion verbs found in the data.

Motion-a

Run subtype

Motion verbs with the subtype run are a type of motion verb that expresses the mode of moving. A number of data of such type were found but only some were chosen as the representative.

Examples:

- a. *Ia ajaka patpat lantas menêk ka montar-ê* (Manda, 2017: 4)
3Sg together four then N-penêk to motor-DEF
'Together with four people then he got on the vehicle'
- b. *.....torisê liu majemuh lan nyilem* (Manda, 2017: 6)
Tourist-DEF many in the sun and N-dive
'Many tourists sat in the sun and dove'
- c. *Lan Risna suba maluan ajak kabak-nê mlaib*(Manda, 2017: 7)
Lan Risna already previous together darling-DEF ran
'Lan Risna together with her darling have gone tuning..'
- d. *Luh Ratini suba majanteran majalan ajaka dadua*(Manda, 2017: 8)
Luh Ratini already together walk together two
'Luh Ratini together with her boyfriend have already walked...'

In the data above it can be seen that the verb *menêk* 'climb', *nyilem* 'dive', *mlaid* 'run', and *majalan* 'walk' are motion verbs that express a movement of the Run subtype. The verbs being questioned were derived verbs with nasal prefix expressing activity of the mode of moving. The only obligatory role expressed by the verbs is moving. A locus can be included but it is optional. The verbs used all belong to intransitive verb.

Motion-b

Arrive subtype

This subtype refers to the activity of spanning, it goes from one side to the other and includes the motion: *arrive, return, go, come, enter, exit, cross, depart, travel, pass, escape, come in, go out, reach, approach, visit*. Syntactically, the arrive subtype is followed by the locus or place of destination. It expresses the movement of an object with a definite or certain ending place. For example, *Ia magedi ka paon* 'He went to the kitchen'. In the data we found several examples of such kinds of verb.

Examples:

- a. *Kudang jahan saget suba teked di umahnê ditu* (Manda, 2017: 8)
How many moment surprising already arrived at home-POSS there
'It wasn't realized only in a few minutes they have reached their home there'
- b. *Yan Arsana mabalik ka pos penjagaan* (Manda, 2017: 8)
Yan Arsana go back to post guard
'Yan Arsana went back to guard post'.
- c. *Nyoman Sari buin macelep mulihan nyilurin kebaya-nê* (Manda, 2017: 16)
Nyoman Sari again enter inside change kebaya-POSS
'Nyomaan Sari went inside again to change her kebaya'
- d. *Ia bangun nyagjag*..... (Manda, 2017: 26)
3Sg rise approach....
'He raised approaching

Teked 'arrive' in example a is a motion verb followed by locus *di umahnê* 'at his house', in b the motion verb *mabalik* is followed by locus *ka pos jaga* 'to the guard post' as the destination. In c *macelep* 'enter' is followed by the locus *mulihan* 'into' as the place one is going, in d *nyagjag* 'come closer' it is also followed by the locus (implicitly).

Motion-c

Take subtype

This subtype refers to causing something to be in motion with respect to a locus: take, bring, fetch, send, move, raise, steal. It expresses causative action, namely something that causes an object to move. In Balinese, this kind of subtype is represented by active transitive verbs and verbs that are considered passive as in the following data.

Misalnya:

1. ...*tiang Ng-ateh-in nyaman-nyaman tiang-ê melali meriki* (Manda, 2017: 7)
...1Sg Trans.take-Appl brothers I-POSS travel here
'...I accompanied my family here'
2. *Madê Ng-gandêng Nyoman Sari ka jembatan Campuan* (Manda, 2017: 18)
Made Trans.-take Nyoman Sari to bridge Campuan
'Made took Nyoman Sari a ride to bridge Campuan'

Ngatehin 'take' in a, *abana* 'taken' in b, *nyemak* 'take', and *ngandêng* 'take a ride' in d are all motion verbs which express something that causes an object to move. Verbs like this are of course transitive verbs because they have the object they move to.

Motion-d

The Follow subtype

This follow subtype of motion verb refers to motion with respect to something which is moving, like *follow*, *track*, *lead*, *guide*, *precede*, *accompany*, etc.

Contoh:

- a. *Wayan Lugra lantas bangun N-tugtug Yan Landra* (Manda, 2017: 78)
Wayan Lugra then raise Trans.-follow Yan Landra
'Wayan Lugra then raised and followed Yan Landra'
.....'I Gusti Panji Sakti agar bertemu dengan Ida Dewa Manggis Kuning'
- b. *nyaman-nyama-nê bakal bareng Ng-ateh-in ka Tuban* (Manda, 2017: 103)
brothers-POSS will join Trans.-take-Appl to Tuban
'His brothers will accompany him to Tuban'

In Balinese, we also find motion verbs of follow subtype. In data a we can see that *nugtug* 'follow' is the follow subtype of motion verb. It expresses someone is in motion following something. *Nugtug* is a derived verb coming from the base *tugtug* given the prefix nasal showing activity of following the object *Yan Landra*. In b, *ngatehin* 'accompany', a derived verb coming from the base *ateh* filled with nasal prefix and applicative suffix *-in* functioning as a transiviser, is a follow subtype expressing motion with respect to something moving.

Motion-e

The Carry subtype

This subtype refers to motion in juxtaposition with some moving object, e.g. carry, bear, transport, cart.

Misalnya:

1. "Wayan *ngaba payung?*" (Manda, 2017: 89)
Wayan bring umbrella?
'Do you bring umbrella, Wayan?'

2. *Ada truk muat bias kisah-kisah adêng majalan* (Manda, 2017: 94)
There truck bring sand move slow walk
'There was a truck moving very slowly'

Theoretically, a verb with the carry subtype is a verb expressing the movement of an object because it is carried on the shoulder, delivered by the agent. This type of verb is a transitive verb because there is an object involved in the action of the verb in question. The verb *ngaba* 'bring' which is a verb with a nasal prefix in a is a transitive verb with umbrella as the object. Likewise in b, the verb *muat* 'load' is also a transitive nasal verb with the object *bias* 'sand'. So, the movement of the object, namely the *payung* and *bias* was caused by the agent or actor.

Motion-f

The Throw subtype

Motion verb of throw subtype describes the causing something to be in motion. It is an action that makes an object move quickly: throw, chuck, fling, pour, water, press; pull, jerk, drag
In Balinese, such kind of verb can be seen in the following data.

- a. *Galak laskar Goak macokê nyabatang tumbak* (Manda, 2017: 24)
Angry army Goak macoke throw spear
'In angry way the Goak macok army threw spears'
- b. *Jeg prajani ia ngedeng Luh Ratini* (Manda, 2017: 10)
Soon he pull Luh Ratini
'He soon pulled Luh Ratini'

In the data above it can be seen that the verb *nyabatang* 'throw' is a nasal transitive verb with *tumbak* as the object of the sentence. It is true that this verb belongs to throw subtype because *nyabatang* expresses the action of making the object move quickly (through the air). In b, the verb *ngedeng* 'pull' also belongs to throw subtype with Luh Ratini as the object of the sentence.

Motion-g

The Drop subtype.

The drop subtype refers to unwanted motion: fall, drop, spill, tip (over), upset, overturn, capsize, trip, slip. The Balinese of this subtype can be seen in the following data.

- a. *....karena sing kena baan narka ulung mimis meriemê* (Manda, 2017: 22)
'...because not hit by guess fall bullet cannon-DEF
'...because we cannot guess when the cannonballs fell'
- b. *...ia makakeb bah di ancak saji* (Manda, 2017: 26)
...3sg face down fall at ancak saji
'...he fell facing down on the ancak saji'

In the examples above it can be seen that the word *ulung* 'fall' in data a, *bah* 'fall' in b belongs to the drop subtype. The two verbs in question were the base of intransitive verbs expressing unwanted activity of falling.

V. CONCLUSION

Analyzing the Balinese motion verbs syntactically and semantically could be crucial. It involves the forms and meaning of the verbs. There are seven types of Balinese motion verb found in the data. each type has its own characteristic. Some belong to transitive verb and some intransitive. Specific motion verbs need their locus other do not. The locus could implicitly appear in the sentence. Seen from the forms of the verbs, Balinese motion verbs could be in the base form or the derived form, depending on their usages in the sentences.

Motion verbs can be transitive or intransitive, some Balinese motion verbs take just one role, the thing moving, e.g. *Ia mlaib* 'He ran', while others also take a second role, the Locus with respect to which motion

takes place e.g. *Mêmênê teka (mai)* 'Her mother came (here) but *mai* can be omitted. In Balinese, transitive motion verbs with a causer (normally human) have A function for its subject. *Ia ngajak panaknê ka peken* 'She took her child to market'. The construction of this sentence is *Ia* (causer: moving) *ngajak panaknê* (moving) *ka peken* 'to market'. So, this sentence involves double realization of the moving role. However, for some verbs causer need not be moving. For instance, *Ia ngirim bias ke Badung* 'He sent sand to Badung'. In this case the causer need not be moving but the object *bias* 'sand' did. Some motion verbs in Balinese also express the moving role in A and Locus (typically, also moving) in O function. *Ia nelokin timpalnê* 'He met his friend'. It is necessary to state that the movement of the elements of the sentence is quite depended upon the semantic representation of the verb.

REFERENCES.

- [1] Arka, I Wayan. 1998. *From Morphosyntax to Pragmatics in Balinese: A Lexical Functional Grammar*. Sydney: University of Sydney.
- [2] Artawa, Ketut, 1994. *Ergativity and Balinese Syntax*. Disertasi S3 untuk La Trobe University, Australia.
- [3] Artawa, Ketut, 2013, *The Basic Verb Construction in Balinese*. Jakarta: NUSA Vol. 54. The Center for Language and Culture Studies Atma Jaya University.
- [4] Barber C.C. *A Grammar Of The Balinese Language* (Vol. 1 & 2) Aberden University Library, Occasional Publication No.3.
- [5] Dixon, R. M.W. 1999. *a Semantic Approach to English Grammar*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- [6] Kersten J. S.V.D. 1984, *Bahasa Bali*. Flores, Ende: Nusa Indah, Jl. Katedral 5.
- [7] Mas Indrawati, Ni Luh Ketut. 2011. *Konstruksi Verba Beeruntun Bahasa Bali (Kajian Semantik dan Sintaksis)*. Denpasar: Program Pascasarjana Universitas Udayana.
- [8] Quirk, et al. , 1985. *A Comprehensive Grammar of The English Language*. New York: Longman Group Limited.
- [9] Sedeng, I Nyoman, 2007. *Morfosintaksis Bahasa Bali Dialek Sembiran. Analisis Tatabahasa Peran dan Acuan* (diseertasi). Denpasar: Program Pascasarjana Universitas Udayana.
- [10] Suryati, Ni Made. 1997. *Verba Berkomplemen dalam Bahasa Bali*. (tesis). Program Pascasarjana Universitas Padjajaran Bandung.
- [11] Thomas Marchall, Hunter, Jr., 1988 *Balinese Language Eitorical Background and Contemporary*. The University of Michigan, U.M.I.
- [12] Van Valin, Robert D.Jr. and Lapola Randy J. 1999. *Syntax structure, meaning and function*. Cambridge: University Press.