

Balinese Imperative Sentences With Specific Reference to Awig-Awig: Syntactic and Semantic Analysis

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Abstract: This research discusses the syntactic structure and semantic representation of Balinese imperative sentences used in awig-awig. It is to determine the constructions and the meaning implied. Using the text of Sobangan village's awig-awig and by applying the RRG theory by Van Valin and Randy (1999) and supported with a qualitative method, it was found out that the construction of Balinese imperative sentences used in awig-awig vary in their forms. They may be expressed with basic forms, nasal forms, verbs with *ma-*, passive constructions, and lexical items. Semantically, they may express an obligation, suggestions, or even prohibition. The Balinese used in the awig-awig is high Balinese or polite Balinese. Certain lexical items like *mangda* 'in order that', *patut* 'must', *wenang* 'be obliged', *dados* 'may' were commonly used in the awig-awig.

I. INTRODUCTION

Balinese which belongs to Malayo-Polynesian language group (Artawa, 2013), is spoken by around 3.6 million speakers, more or less 83 % of population of Bali, which was recorded as 4.361.106 population. This language is mainly spoken by Balinese people living in Bali and those living in 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, Balinese is rich of affixation. Balinese affixes include prefix *ka-*, *ma-*, suffix *-a*, *-ang*, and *-in*. The modification of affixes makes the constructions of the Balinese sentences vary. *Joh* left unsuffixed means 'far', but the modification by the attachment of *-in*, *joh-in* expresses the meaning 'stay away', and by the attachment of *-ang* may express the meaning 'keep away'. Indeed, these modifications bring different constructions; *Iateka* 'He comes', *Iateka-in tamu* 'He was visited by a guest' or 'He has a guest'. In these examples, we can see that the sentence with unsuffixed word *teka* builds one-argument sentence, while that attached with *-in* creates two-argument sentence.

Among the 718 local languages in Indonesia, Balinese is considered, although in the city it is rarely used by young generation, one of the local languages that is still alive. It is used in ceremonies, meeting in the villages, or other formal meetings in the villages. Even, it is taught at schools. Awig-awig as the legal norms applied in Bali society can be in the form of administrative, civil and criminal norms that give sanctions when violated. These legal norms have become the reference for Bali society in their behavior. Awig-awig, let us say the customary law, is written in Balinese is so much respected and preserved from generation to generation.

Balinese imperative sentences, like other languages, use basic verb to express imperative sentences. Observation shows that imperative sentences in Balinese can also be expressed by nasal verb. For example, *Di mulihnêmeli nasi, nah!* 'On the way home buy some rice!'. The observation also shows that in Awig-awig the imperative sentences vary in terms of markers and constructions. This will be the focus of this study. The structure of this

article will be divided into four sections; in one it is about the introduction, in two it is about the theoretical frame work, in three it is about research method, in four it will be result and discussion, while in five there will be the conclusion.

II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theory applied in this research is the RRG theory proposed by Van Valin and Randy (1999). This theory states that language is a system of communicative social action, and that's why analyzing the communicative function of grammatical structures plays important role in grammatical description. RRG not only concerns with syntactic structure but also with semantic and pragmatic relations. Since this research is mainly about Balinese, namely the syntactic and semantic analysis of Balinese imperative sentences found in Awig-awig, the grammar theory of Balinese written by Warna (1983) is also used in this research. Knowing this condition, therefore I consider necessary to discuss about the Balinese morphology and syntax thereon.

2.1 Balinese Morphology

Balinese verbs have no infinitives and no active participles but they are rich of affixations. The difference between active and passive is also clear meaning there is a means of distinguishing between active and passive voice. The morphology of Balinese is extremely simple; it has no conjugations, no system forms to mark the person or number of the subject or the tense or mood of the verb itself. Balinese morphology involves the specific form of precategorial, basic verbs, and derived verbs. Let us begin with Balinese precategorial.

2.1.1 The roots or precategorial.

Balinese, like many other languages in Indonesia, has basic and derived verbs. (Warna, 1983). Beside these two kinds of verb construction, there is also the existence of what Artawa calls 'precategorial' roots, a lexical form which will only have verbal lexical function if it is attached with prefix or suffix (Artawa 1994). Take the form *enjuh* 'give' or *kedet* 'pull' as examples. In order that this form can function syntactically, this root should be attached with prefix *N-* and/or suffix *-in* or *-ang* like in the following examples.

**Tiangenjuh pipisia*

1SG hand money 3SG.

'I gave him him money'

Tiang N-enjuh-in pipis ia

1SG N-hand-APPL money 1SG

'I gave him money'

**Kedetia*

Pull 3SG

'Pull him'

Kedet-in ia

Pull-APPL 3SG

'Pull him'

2.1.2 The base verbs

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

Nasi ajengtiang

Riceeat 1SG

'I ate rice'

Baju-né jemaktyang

Shirt-DEF take 1SG

'I took my shirt'

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

Céléng-é adeptyang

Pig-DEF sell 1SG

'I sold the pig'

Pipis-é baangtyangiya

Money-DEF give 1SG 3SG

'I gave him the money'

In Balinese, the unmodified base is used in numerous ways and it constitutes the simple form of the verb (the S-form) and the morphology of the verb must begin with the base; this is usually the root-word whose function is to indicate an action or being in a condition. Many such bases are also used as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs. Similarly, roots that are primarily nouns, adjectives, or adverbs, may act as bases for verbs. Verb-bases may also be nouns made up of prefix + root (+suffix): *takut* 'afraid', *patakut* 'something makes afraid', *nakutin* 'makes afraid' *manakutin* 'to scare'. Even phrases may act as the bases for verbs: *nembulan* 'six months'; *ngnembulanan* 'every 6 months'; *das lemah* 'early in the day'; *ngedaslemahang* 'do (something) early in the day'.

In Balinese the base is a verb. In a context, the base may be performing any one of a number of different grammatical functions, not distinguished from each other by morphological signs. The Balinese know how to use these, even though they 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 S-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)

2.1.3 Derived Verbs

A derived verb is a verb formed through the attachment of affixes. The forms like *dagang* 'seller', *adep* 'sell', dan *jéjér* 'in line' belong to basic forms. Now let us see the derived ones.

Dagang-é ma-dagang dagang-an

Dagang-é ma-dagang dagang-an

Seller-DEF VBL-seller seller-NOM

'the seller 'to sell' 'things sold'

We can see here that the word *dagang-é* comes from *dagang* plus suffix *-é*, *ma-dagang* from *dagang* plus suffix *ma-*, and *dagang-an* comes from *dagang* plus suffix *-an*.

Balinese has prefix *N-*, *ma-*, *ka-*, *pa-*, *pi-*, *sa-*, *a-*, *pra-*, *pari-*, *pati-*, *maka-*, *saka-*, *kuma-*. Balinese suffixes are; *-a-*, *-ang-*, *-in-*, *-an-*, *-é-*, *-né-*, *-n-*, *-ing-*. Those belonging to confix are; *pa-an*, *ma-an*, *ka-an*, and *bra-an*. Balinese infixes are; *-um-*, *-in-*, *-el-*, *-er-*. The four kinds of affix in Balinese can be attached to noun, adjective, adverb, or verb to form derivation forms and express various meanings.

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.

Mén Sulastri ma-gaé
Mother Sulastri work
'Mother Sulastri works'
Mén Sulastri N-gaé baju
Mother Sulastri make shirt
'Mother Sulastri made a shirt'
Mén Sulastri N-gaé-ang panak-né baju
Mother Sulastri work-APPL child-POSS shirt
'Mother Sulastri made her child a shirt'

2.1.4 Balinese passive verbs

As stated previously, *ma-* form can be used to express passive sentence in Balinese. In fact, Balinese passive sentences can be realized by various constructions among those there is the *ka-* form. Generally, when the verb is in *ka-* form (*-ang* or *-in*) the agent is expressed with the PP. This form expresses passive voice. This will be further discussed in section three.

A. Basic form

As stated by Kersten (1984), Balinese basic verb construction can be one type of passive sentence. It was also stated that the agent can be first, second, or third person pronoun. As stated by Artawa (2013), traditionally passive constructions have patient subject [1]. The general word-order of the basic form denoting passive is Patient + V_p (base) + Agent (Recipient).

Kadémmelahan tunas surudan-né anggoniragapadidi [7]
Indeed better take offering-DEF for us alone
'Indeed it is better to take the offering for ourselves'
Di Bali kadirasamakejangdadiadep [8]
In Bali seem all can sell
'In Bali it seems everything can be sold'

B. Suffix *-a*

The subject of verbs with *-a* may be any of the three person, but the suffix shows that the agent is in the third person, though the context may not tell who he is. The meaning of the suffix is thus that an event occurs, originated by someone other than the subject. This indication which is often not expressed in English, but taken for granted, is significant for the Balinese: *usak* 'in damage condition' *usaka* 'it has been damaged by someone or something'

Though in theory the suffix *-a* refers to a definite, known agent, in many instances this does not mean that someone acted, rather an event is being described. In this case the *-a* becomes merely an ending indicating the passive voice of the verb.

If the speaker prefers to express the agent with a preposition, he uses L *tekén* or *baan*, H *ring*, or *antuk* and the phrases follow the verb, though not necessarily immediately.

Examples:

Nasin-é bang-a pianak-né baan I mémé
Rice-DEF give-PASS child-POSS by mother
'The cooked rice is given to the children by mother'.
Ialakarngepugwaluhané bang-a ngidihtekén
3rdwill open pumpkin that give-PASS give by
I DadongRangsasané [9]
I DadongRangsasa
'She will open the pumpkin that was given by I DadongRangsasa'

C. *Ma-* form

In Balinese there are some forms with *ma-* base that express the subject that does not play the role as agent, but rather a patient. In this case, although they have passive interpretation, they are considered transitive. This form is used when it is considered that the agent is not important [10] (Joseph, in Hunter: 1988). In this case the *ma-* stative has passive meaning. It refers to patient argument rather than agent.

Examples:

Bé-né suba ma-goréng

Fish-DEF already sta-fry

'The fish has been fried'

Sampi-né jani ma-tegul

Caw-DEF now sta-tie

'The caw now is tied'

2.2 Balinese Syntax

The word order of Balinese is similar to that of Indonesian or English language. The construction of a Balinese sentences is Subject + Verb. However, derivational morphology is extensive, and suffixes are applied to indicate definite or indefinite articles, and optionally to indicate possession. The derivational morphology influences the construction and the meaning of the sentences.

Examples:

TiangN-jemak pipis-ê

1SG N-take money-DEF

'I took the money'

Jemak tiang pipis-ê

Take 1SG money-DEF

'I took the money'

TiangN-jemak-in pipis-ê

1SG Trans.-take-APPL money-DEF

'I took the money (from someone)'

TiangN-jemak-ang pipis-ê

1Sg Trans.take-APPL money-DEF

'I took the money (for someone)'

The imperative sentences of Balinese tend to be complex enough. It seems, although in general it is the same with Indonesian and English or other languages that is using the base forms of the verbs, Balinese may use nasal forms to express imperativeness. Take the example, *Di mulihnêmelijaja, nah* 'On the way home buy some cakes'. We can see here that *meli* is the nasal form of *beli* 'buy' but the meaning of the sentence is to ask or command someone to buy cakes. This can proof that Balinese imperative sentences are complex thing to discuss and this is the point of this research.

III RESEARCH METHOD

Using Awig-awig, the traditional law in Bali, both written and unwritten, this research applies descriptive qualitative method. The data were randomly taken from the text used in the Awig-awig, namely those representing imperative sentences. To support the data, we also used informants. The analysis was done through

applying the RRG conception which states that the grammatical structure of a language can only be understood and explained with reference to its semantic and communicative functions.

The analysis was to see the constructions and their semantic representations of the imperative sentences used in the Awig-awig. The analysis was to show how the morphosyntax works in the constructions of the imperative sentences. The method applied was also supported with paraphrasing techniques. It was hoped through this method the syntactic property and the components of the imperative sentences in the Awig-awig could be clearly understood.

IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There were several Balinese imperative sentence constructions found in Awig-awig. Unlike the construction of imperative sentences in general, the imperative form using the basic verb without subject, was almost not found in Awig-awig. The constructions found were more declarative sentence constructions with nasal verbs, with prefix *ma-*, and constructions with passive forms. Maybe this is because the Balinese used in Awig-awig is high Balinese. The negative construction also uses the same forms. Apart from that, the Balinese imperative constructions in Awig-awig often use certain lexical items to mark imperativeness. A discussion of this can be seen in the following description.

4.1 Imperative constructions with basic verbs

Balinese, like Indonesian and other languages, imperative sentences, are generally formed using basic verbs without subject. In Awig-awig, there were only few imperative sentences of such kind found, like in the following.

Prade mamurugkenipamidandamanutpararem. (AS: 30)

If violate get fined as rule

'If disobeyed you will get fined according to the rules'

The construction of the data above shows that the sentence belongs to a declarative sentence. The sentence above is like information, like a presupposition sentence. There was no marker of imperative sentence. However, when we look at its meaning, it can be argued that the sentence shows imperativeness because the sentence expresses an instruction stating who disobeys will be fined. However, when we look at its meaning, this sentence expresses an invitation for manners to obey a rule so that the sentence can be classified as an imperative sentence.

4.2 Imperative construction with nasal verb

In contrast to other languages, Balinese imperative sentence constructions can be formed with verbs with nasal prefixes. This is not common in Indonesian and English. In Balinese, sentence like *Di mulihnemelicanang nah* 'On the way home buy *canang*, please'. The verb *meli* 'buy' is a nasal verb, which is formed from the prefix *N-* attached to the basic verb *beli* 'buy'.

In Awig-awig, most imperative sentences are formed or constructed with verbs with nasal prefixes. This can be seen in the following examples.

a. *Krama desaseosanpatutN-kebek-ang*.....(AS: 24)

People village different should trans.-do-Appl.

'Other village people must do

b. *Krama sane*....., *patutN-tunasbebebasan ring kelihan*....(AS: 32)

People that, should trans.-ask suggestion in head..

'Villagers that, should ask for suggestion from the leader ...'

Both sentences of the data above were used to express a command or suggestion. However, looking at the verbs used, as we can see, they belong to the nasal verbs which are commonly not used in imperative sentences. This proof that Balinese may use nasal verbs to express command.

Imperative constructions with the prefix *ma-*

In Awig-awig, imperative sentences can also be expressed by using verbs with prefix *ma-*. *Ma-* in this case forms an intransitive sentence. Let's consider the following examples.

a.*krama desa-ne sane pedektangkal....ngaturang bhakti*

.....people village-DEF that come praying

patutma-wastra....destar(AS: 24)

shouldIntrans.-cloth...

'.....villagers who come praying..... must wear

b. *Sang pacang.....patut taler ma-sadok ring kelihandesaadat.*

(AS: 25)

Person will Should also Intrans.-inform to head village tradition.

'Those who willmust also inform to the head of traditional village'

Mawastra 'wear clothes' in a and *masadok* 'inform' in b belong to intransitive verbs with prefix *ma-*. In this construction *ma-* is used to express imperativeness supported by the word *patut* 'should' or 'be obliged to....'. Such constructions are commonly used to express a instruction in a polite way.

4.3 Imperative with passive forms.

Balinese is indeed rich in imperative sentence construction. Apart from basic forms and nasal verb forms, in Balinese passive verb forms can also be used to express imperative sentences, including in Awig-awig. In the data, it can be seen that passive verbs with the prefix *ka-* are often found to express imperatives. It should be noted that it is often written incorrectly, namely written with *ke-*, even though in Balinese there is no prefix *ke-* but *ka-*. The use of imperative sentences with passive construction can be seen in the following examples.

a. *Jadmaedanka-prayascitanmanut agama Hindu.(As: 25)*

Person crazy PASS-purify according religion Hindu

'Crazy personshould be purified according to Hindu religion'

b. *Sawan rare wawu medal, patut ka-pendempramangkin ring(AS: 30)*

Placenta baby just go should PASS-bury immediately in

'Baby placenta should be immediately buried in

c.*sanepinihtampekan ka-margi-ang riinan. (AS: 31)*

.....that more closer PASS-road-Appl. earlier

'....who are closer must be transported first'

Theoretically, imperative sentences can use passive verbs. In the data we found many imperative sentences in passive form. In awig-awig, the passive forms used are the passive verb form with the prefix *ka-*. *Ka-* in this case can be without a suffix, such as *ka-prayascit-an* 'be purified' in a, *ka-pendem* 'be buried in b and with suffix like *ka-margi-ang* 'be transported' in c.

4.4 Negative construction of imperative sentences

In Balinese, the negative constructions are generally marked by lexical, such as *ten/tan*, *nenten* (High Balinese), *tusing* (middle) or other words. However, in Awig-awig the negative imperative sentences only used lexical *ten/tan*, *nenten*. This is due to the Balinese used was high Balinese. Let us see the following data.

- a.**tankalugranj**ing ka pura:(AS: 24)
.....not PASS.-allow enter to temple
'.....it is not allowed to enter the temple'
- b. **Tan wenang**mendemutawinunjelsawamiwah....ringsema(AS: 30)
Not allowed burry or cremate dead body and... in grave
'It's not allowed to burry or cremate a dead body and... in the grave'
- c. `....., **tan dadosang** ring karangpumahan (AS: 31)
....., natpermitted in yard housing
'....., not allowed in a house yard'
- d. **Atiwa-tiwanenten**kapatutang (AS: 32)
The like not permitted
'And the like is not allowed too'

It should be noted that the negative markers with the lexical *ten*, *tan*, or *nenten* (more polite) meaning 'not' precedes active or passive verbs used in imperative sentences. The imperative sentences in the data also have declarative sentence construction.

4.5 Imperative construction with lexical markers

In the data it was also found that in awig-awig the constructions of imperative sentences may also be marked with certain lexical items. The lexical items used really identify that the sentence in question is an imperative sentence. These lexical items include; *mangda* 'in order', *patut* 'should', *wenang*, *dados* 'may', or derivative forms thereof.

The use of *mangda* 'in order'

- a. *Prajuruinucappatut*sarengnureksanitenin(AS: 32)
Leader that do and guide in order person that...
'The village leaders must care and guide in order that person'
- b. *Sang mamitrangalang, mangdamawiwaha*.....(AS: 43)
Person make fair known in order married
'Those who do love affair in a fair way are suggested to get married'

Mangda in data a and b above shows a transition expressing imperativeness. It is a kind of conjunction expressing the meaning 'so that'. Indeed, both the sentences above belong to imperative sentence since both of them express the meaning that the subject of the sentences is suggested to do something, or the subject is obliged to something.

The use of *patut* 'be obliged'

- a. *Kelihaninucappatut*sarengnureksanitenin(AS: 26)
Older that obliged join careadvise
'The head should also take part in giving advise'
- b. *Prajuruinucappatut*maturpiuning ring sang rumawos (AS: 26)
Leader that obliged inform to person official
'The village leaders must inform it to the officials'
- c. *Prajurupatut*nuntunsahangamanggalaning krama banjar (AS: 27)
Leader obliged guide and lead people village
'Village leaders must guide and lead villagers'
- d. *Yeningdurungmaketus, patutkaupakaranglungah*. (AS: 29)
If not yet tooth loss obliged ceremony *nglungah*
'Children who haven't got tooth loss celebrated with *nglungah*ceremony'

It can also be seen that the construction with the lexical *patut* 'be obliged' or 'must' may also be used to form imperative sentences. The sentences with *patut*, in a, b, c, and d, express that the subject being questioned has to do something. The subject is required to do something.

The use of *wenang* 'may'

- a. *Prade wentenprajuruwenangngalangin.....* (AS: 28)
If there is leader may forbid
'If there isthe village leader may forbid
- b. *prajuruwenangngalanginutawingurungang.....* (AS: 28)
leader have right forbid or take care
'Village leaders have right to forbid or take care
- c., *wenang ka-tunas-ang baos ring.....* (AS: 28)
....., must PASS.-ask-Appl. words in ...
'....., must be guided to go to ask question to

What is meant by the constructions of the sentences with *wenang* 'may' above is to express that someone is suggested or obliged to do something for some reasons. This means that all the data above, like other previous discussion, express imperativeness.

The use of *dados* 'allowed'

- a. *Ka-pastika-yang tan dadosnginepangbangbang.....* (AS: 30)
PASS.-certain-Appl. not allowed send night hole
'Definitely not allowed the hole empty until the next day'
- b. *patut ring setra/tunon, tan dados-ang ring karang...* (AS: 31)
must in grave not allowed in yard
'... must be in the grave, not allowed in the house yard'

Dados 'allowed' in data a and b above may express an obligation. *Tan dados* 'not allowed' is a kind of prohibition meaning it is suggested no to do something. Being an obligation, in which the sentences are used to ask someone to do or not do something, we can state that the constructions above belong to imperative sentences.

V CONCLUSION

The construction of Balinese imperative sentences used in awig-awig vary in terms of constructions and meaning. Syntactically, Balinese may express imperative sentences with various verb forms. They may be expressed with basic forms, nasal forms, verbs with *ma-*, passive constructions, and lexical items. Semantically, they may express an obligation, suggestions, or even prohibition. The Balinese used in the awig-awig is high Balinese or polite Balinese. That is why for the lexical items certain polite words were used, like *mangda* 'in order that', *patut* 'must', *wenang* 'be obliged', *dados* 'may'. It is necessary to inform that, since awig-awig belongs to formal traditional regulations, when writing awig-awig we must use high Balinese. Looking at the data it can be said that Balinese, in expressing imperativeness in awig-awig, uses courtesy of politeness before expressing a command or order.

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