

Clausal Complements of 'Thinking and Happening' Verbs in Balinese

Putu Owen Purusa Arta¹, Ketut Artawa², Made Sri Satyawati³

¹(Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities/ Udayana University, Indonesia)

²(Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities/ Udayana University, Indonesia)

³(Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities/ Udayana University, Indonesia)

ABSTRACT: This study concerns on clausal complement types operated by THINKING and HAPPENING verbs in Balinese. The framework is adopted from Noonan (2007) which describes complementation of language in general. The method applied in this study will be descriptive method. The data of this study was taken from a combination of narrative texts and elicited sentences. The data were obtained by providing the realisations of the verbs which derive from the affixed bases, including the bare intransitive, the nasal intransitive, the ma-intransitive, the maN- intransitive, and the reduplicated intransitive. Furthermore, some actorhood properties are also applied, including N-, maN- and ma-. The active realisations of THINKING and HAPPENING verbs can take sentence-like complements, realised with affix N-. This realisation can be operated with optional complementiser. However, only two bases which can operate ma- passive, takeh and tebag, which also can take sentence-like complement as its SUBJ. Moreover, it is important to highlight that ma- passive cannot be operated with agent OBL. On the other hand, the objective and passive construction, operate XCOMP, complement which does not have overt SUBJ as it is controlled by the SUBJ of the matrix clause.

KEYWORDS -Clausal Complement, Complement, Cognitive Verbs, THINKING and HAPPENING Verbs

I. INTRODUCTION

Givon (1984) classifies verbs into three types, state, process, and action verbs. Each type can be classified in terms of meaning. Sudipa (2010) develops the classification of verbs in Balinese. State verbs derive from mental predicate, which constructs the semantic structure of state verbs. State verbs consists of think, know, feel, see, hear, and want, the semantic primes which construct semantic structure of state verbs. Cognitive verbs, one category of state verbs, represents the semantic prime of *think* in Balinese. THINKING and HAPPENING, describes a future event within cognitive structure of human. These are represented by *narka*, *nebag*, *nakeh*, and *ngaden* 'guess'. Within this verbs, *nakeh* 'to guess', has specific reference that it is followed by argument(s) which refer to amount and measurement. On the other hand, *nebag* 'to guess' is followed by argument(s) which refer to events or people. These sub type of verbs tend to be used in a context of the possibility of knowing future event. According to Sudipa (2010: 17), although these verbs have distinctive features, these verbs are interchangeable; as the verb behave different behaviour, it is necessary to provide more classification in term of complement taking predicates, either clausal or non-clausal.

II. THEORY

Noonan (2007) classifies complementation into five types: sentence-like, paratactic, infinitive, and nominalized complement. However, it is possible that particular language has particular types of complement. These framework is adopted from Noonan (2007) which describes complementation of language in general.

2.1 Sentence-like Complement

In a sentence-like (hereafter, s-like) complement type, the predicate has the same syntactic relation to its subject and its other arguments that it has in syntactic main clauses. It is intended to say that the relation of the predicate and its subject in the main clause is the same as it does in the embedded clause.

- (1) Max knows that Burt is a chicken farmer
- (2) Er ist schlau
He COP cunning
'He is cunning'
- (3) Es ist war, dass er schlau ist
It COP true COMP he cunning COP
It is true that he is cunning

Referring to different language, s-like complement could have different syntactic relation as the embedded clause does. The copular verb in (2) comes before the verb; on the other hand, it comes last when it appears in a complement clause in (3). According to Noonan (2007: 55), complement types often have associated with them a word, particle, clitic or affix, one of whose functions it is to identify the entity as a complement, and such form is known as complementizer. Alternatively, some complement types may have no complementizer associated with them at all. These sentences will provide more information related to complementizer.

- (4) That Cartier defeated Dugue' would be significant
- (5) I don't know if Zeke knows Harry
- (6) I don't know that Zeke knows Harry
- (7) I don't know Zeke knows Harry

(Noonan, 2007: 55)

The complementizer that within (4) is obligatory as if it is omitted such construction is left ungrammatical. However, it is different when the complement stands as object, the complementizer is not obligatory. S-like complement clause can be classified based on the mood, realis and irrealis. The complementizers also varies based on the mood. Indicative or realis mood is indicated by unduk 'that' and taken 'with' (lit: about). Moreover, the indicative mood can contain question predicate such as matakon 'ask'. This indicative clausal complement following question predicate such as matakon 'ask' is indicated by complementizer apa 'what', which can also stand as a question word. These data show how s-like complement clause is operated.

- (8) Ia inget unduk-e ento
3 remember thing-DEF that
'S/he remembered that thing'
- (9) Ia inget [unduk timpal-né bisa menah-in kompor].
3 remember COMP friend-POSS can AV.fix-APPL stove
'S/he remembered that her/his friend can fix a stove.'
(Natarina, 2018: 64)
- (10) I kaki nutur [unduk cucu-nné demen malelangi].
DET grandpa AV.talk COMP grandchild-POSS like INTR.swim
'The old man said that his grandchild likes to swim.'
(Natarina, 2018: 57)

These data show the bracketed clausal complements are complementized by unduk. However, it leads to confusion that the particle -né which shows a possession marker makes unduk can be inferred as a noun. However, it depends on the context that unduk can stand as complementizer. Moreover, I claim, unduk is not regarded as a noun as it can be also omitted when the complement clause take the position of object. The complementisers are followed by indicative clause. Moreover, in relation with register, according to Artawa (2013: 9), the most common classification is into 'low', 'middle' and 'high' register. On purely linguistic

grounds, however, Balinese is more appropriately described as having only two registers, low and high. The complementizer *unduk*, which is used for low register, also has another form, *indik* (high register).

- (11) Kakawin puniki nyaritayang [indik Arjuna ngaruruh sanjata sakti
Kakawin this N-tell COMP Name search weapon magic
pasuecan Bhatara Siwa]
gift Name
'This Kakawin tells that Arjuna search for magic weapons from Lord Shiva'
https://dictionary.basabali.org/Lontar_Arjuna_Wiwaha
- (12) Kakawin puniki nyaritayang [Arjuna ngaruruh sanjata sakti
Kakawin this N-tell Name search weapon magic
pasuecan Bhatara Siwa]
gift Name
'This Kakawin tells that Arjuna search for magic weapons from Lord Shiva'

Noonan (2007: 61) also classifies sentence-like complement based on their mood, indicative and subjunctive. Although not all types of mood are involved, this classification is based on either the sentence is declarative or not. When such a distinction exists, the form that most closely resembles declarative main clauses is referred to as indicative. In other words, indicative is mood of an utterance which declares particular thing. Indicative complements are postulated to allow more possibilities for tense and aspect variations compared to subjunctive complements. On the other hand, subjunctive mood is regarded as mood which provides information about optative, potentiality, and consequential.

According to Noonan (2007: 394), indicative–subjunctive distinctions in complementation are attested in a number of language families. Only languages that distinguish tense and/or aspect in their verbal morphology, however, will be likely to have an indicative–subjunctive distinction. English distinguishes an indicative from a subjunctive in complementation. The subjunctive differs from the indicative only in the morphology of the verb. A complement is dependent if some aspect of its meaning or interpretation follows from information given in the CTP. Not all dependent complements, however, are coded as subjunctives in any given language with an indicative–subjunctive distinction. Three sorts of dependency are important, (i) time reference dependency (ii) truth-value (epistemic) dependency (iii) discourse dependency. According to Noonan (2007: 65), in the paradigm cases of parataxis, the matrix clause and the paratactic complement each constitute clauses which could stand by themselves as independent sentences with approximately the same meaning.

2.2 Infinitive Complement

Noonan (2007: 67) defines infinitive as 'not limited' (e.g. by person, number, tense), would suggest itself for use with complement types that do not express inflectional distinctions. In other words, the other syntactical aspect including its subject, tense, or number in this case does not restrict the infinitive verb. The verb commonly recognized in English is identified as to infinitive verb which does not have agreement to its subject. Noonan (2007: 67) stated that the notional subjects of infinitives are typically equi-deleted, raised, or made objects of adpositions. In short, raising refers to the condition in which the notional subject of the complement is treated as the object of the matrix clause. On the other hand, equi-deletion is a term of omitting the the notional subject of the complement clause. Noonan (2007: 79) defines the movement of an argument from a lower to a higher sentence as raising. In other words the function of an argument is turned into a higher structure. The following sentences will show how an argument is raised.

2.3. Nominalized Complement

According to Noonan (2007: 70), nominalized complements are, prototypically, predications with the internal structure of noun phrases. The predicate of which the derived form is verbal becomes nominalized; in other words, verbal forms occupy the function of nominal forms. The arguments may assume the status of

genitives with the nominalized predicate as head noun. The nominalized predicate may occur with articles, case markers, adpositions, and in some cases may even be pluralized. In a few cases, both notional subject and object may have a genitival relation with the nominalized predicate. English provides an example of this sort: In short, the type of complementation can be divided into indicative, subjunctive, paratactic, infinitive, and nominalized complementation.

(13) Algernon's shooting of the aardvark drew international attention

(14) I disapprove of children smoking pot

In English, this situation occurs most frequently when the complement is an object of a preposition. Nominalized complements vary considerably as to the verbal categories they can retain, ranging from those that can express few verbal categories to those that retain all verbal categories. Based on these characteristics, I would claim that the form of verb (verballness) remains within its form. In other words, it remains a verb but has some similar characters or features as a noun, which includes plurality and genitival relation.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

The method applied in this study will be descriptive method which describes linguistics phenomena like what it actually is. The data of this study was taken from a combination of narrative texts and elicited sentences. The narrative texts will be gleaned from Balinese folktales (story books) and articles which are written by Balinese speakers, including *Tresnane Lebur Ajur Satonden Kembang* by Santha (1981) and some stories which were taken from <https://www.suarasakingbali.com/> which consists of modern literary works in Balinese. Acceptability judgments for the example expressions/sentences come partly from other speakers of Balinese. The following step is providing the realisations of the verbs which derive from the affixed bases, including the bare intransitive, the nasal intransitive, the ma- intransitive, the maN- intransitive, and the reduplicated intransitive. Furthermore, some actorhood properties are also applied, including N-, maN- and ma-. The clauses which consists of the realisations of the base are sorted from the texts and sentences; some supplied data are also considered to be judged by some native speakers, for certain expressions that are not found in the text materials.

IV. RESULTS

4.1. Tarka

The intransitive realisation of tarka is not found. However, the active transitive construction is realized by N-.

4.1.1 Narka

The only transitive realisation of tarka is narka, which has been prefixed by a nasal. The realisation, tarka, takes NPs argument, but it does also takes clausal complement as argument. The following sentences will provide information about how narka works within clauses.

(15) Putu Suryani narka gegaen ane mirib sanget edotina

Name N-guess job REL probably INT want-in(-a)

Putu Suryani is guessing the job that s/he probably really wants

(16) Titiang narka ipun mahasiswi kerana sabilang semengan setata

1 N-guess 3 student because every morning always
ngandong tas lan nyangkol buku..

N-carry bag and N-bring book

I guess that she is a university student because s/he always wears a bag and brings books

(17) sejarawan narka wargi Desa Indu Gobed matilar ngungsi

historian N-guess society village name go N-evacuate

wewidangan sane tinggar

Place REL high

The historian guess that the society of Indu Gobed village evacuates themselves to higher place

- (18) sejarawan narka indik wargi Desa Indu Gobed matilar ngungsi
historian N-guess COMP society village name go N-evacuate
wewidangan sane tinggar
Place REL high

The historian guess that the society of Indu Gobed village evacuates themselves to higher place

Starting from taking NP as its argument, the sentence (15) illustrates a NP with relative clause. The realisation verb narka is followed by gegaen ane mirib sanget edotina 'jobs those are probably wanted'. Moreover, the following sentences show how narka is associated with clausal complement. The sentence (16) shows that narka is followed by a clausal complement which also has a subordinate clause. Ipun mahasiswi, which consists of NP SUBJ and NP predicative, in order, is followed by a subordinate clause kerana sabilang semengan setata ngandong tas.....buku, which consists of subordinator kerana 'because' and its SUBJ and verb. The same as (16), (17) also illustrates a clausal complement which comes after the matrix verb. Moreover, (18) shows that the clausal complement can be marked by a complementiser.

4.1.2 Objective and Passive

- (19) Tiang narka unduke ento
1 N-guess thing.DEF that
I guess that thing
- (20) Unduke ento tarka tiang
Thing.DEF that guess 1
I guess that thing
- (21) titiang narka yen ragane anak ngiring wireh stata memutih
1N-guess COMP 2 person follow because always maN-white
I guess that you are a follower because of dressing in white
- (22) ragane tarka tiang anak ngiring wireh stata memutih
2guess 1 person follow because always maN-white
I guess that you are a follower because of dressing in white

Provided in (19) and (20), the SUBJ and the OBJ in active is reversed; moreover, (21) and (22) illustrates objective construction with clausal complement. The SUBJ of the clausal complement becomes the SUBJ of the matrix clause, and the SUBJ of the active construction is made OBJ; the rest of the clause remains after the matrix clause without overt SUBJ.

- (24) Unduke punika sampun katarka
Thing.DEF that PERF ka-guess
It has been guessed
- (25) ragane katarka rauh saking segara
3 ka-guess come from sea
Someone guessed s/he came from the sea
- (26) ragane katarka rauh saking segara olih alit-alite
3 ka-guess come from sea by children-DEF
The children guessed s/he came from the sea

The first sentence (23) shows that an NP SUBJ is followed by a verb katarka, which is the passive form of tarka. Moreover, the sentences (24) and (25) have clausal complement which come after the verb. Furthermore, an OBL is provided in (26).

- (27) sejarawan narka indik wargi Desa Indu Gobed matilar ngungsi
historian N-guess COMP society village name go N-evacuate
wewidangan sane tinggar
Place REL high

- The historian guess that the society of Indu Gobed villageevacuates themselves to higher place
- (28) wargi Desa Indu Gobed katarka matilar ngungsi wewidangan sane
 society village name ka-guess go N-evacuate Place REL
 tinggar olih sejarawan
 High by historian
 The historian guess that the society of Indu Gobed villageevacuates themselves to higher place

These following sentences illustrates how the active of narka which consists of clausal compelement is alternated to passive in (28). SUBJ in clausal complement in (27) is raised to SUBJ of the matrix clause; moreover, the clausal complement without an overt SUBJ comes after the OBJ.

4.2 Tebag

The base tebag can be affixed with ma-,N-, and bare form. The affix ma- can function in intransitive constructions. On the other hand, the realisation of N- can be operated on intransitive and transitive construction.

- (29) Tiang nebag dogen
 1 N-guss only
 I am just guessing
- (30) Rincikne Wayan suba matebag
 Cunning.DEF name PERF ma-guess
 It is guessed that Wayan is cunning
- (31) nyuh-e lakar ulung suba matebag
 Coconut-DEF FUT fall PERF ma-guess
 It is guessed that the coconut will fall
- (32) *nyuh-e lakar ulung suba matebag teken I Wayan
 Coconut-DEF FUT fall PERF ma-guess by name
 Wayan has guessed that the coconut would fall

These three sentences shows the first intransitive realisation of tebag is nebag. (29) illustrates nebag is preceded by pronoun tiang, which is the only argument taken by the verb. The same as (29), (30) also has only one NP argument, rincikne Wayan. The other realisation of ma- which usually has active meaning is treated like passive as it conveys a passive meaning in (30) and (31). Moreover, the sentence (32) shows that a sentenced-like clause can be treated as argument as it comes preverbally before the verb matebag. However, although it is treated as passive, it is considered ungrammatical when added by an OBL, as it is in (33).

4.2.1. Nebag

The transitive construction of tebag is only realised by N-, which becomes nebag. This realisation can be followed by either NPs or clausal complement as its argument.

- (33) Ia nebag ajin montor bapane
 3 N-guess price motorbike father.POSS
 S/he guess the price of his/her father's motorbike
- (34) Ia nebag ajin montor bapane mael sajan
 3 N-guess price motorbike father.POSS expensive INT
 S/he guess that the price of his/her father's motorbike is very expensive
- (35) Ia nebag yen ajin montor bapane mael sajan
 3 N-guess COMP price motorbike father.POSS expensive INT
 S/he guess that the price of his/her father's motorbike is very expensive

These sentences show that (33) consists of NP which stands as OBJ of verb nebag, ajin motor bapane. Furthermore, (34) and (35) have clausal complement, sentenced-like, which follows the N- realisation of tebag. However, yen as a complementiser also optionally appears before the clausal complement.

- (43) I meme suba nakeh
 DEF mother PERF guess
 Mother has guessed
- (44) Liun bawange suba matakèh
 Amount onion PERF ma-guess
 The amount of the onion has been guessed
- (45) Mongken bawange lakar maanggo suba matakèh
 COMP onion FUT ma-use PERF ma-guess
 How much the onion will be used has been guessed
- (46) *Mongken bawange meanggo suba matakèh teken I Meme
 COMP onion ma-use PERF ma-guess by mother
 How much the onion will be used has been guessed by mother

The first sentence (43) shows N- realisation can take a NP argument as its agent SUBJ. However, (44) illustrates ma- realisation takes a NP argument which stands as undergoer, especially stimulus of the verb. It is treated as passive as the SUBJ is not the actor/agent of the verb. Moreover, (45) shows it is possible for sentenced-like complement to stand as SUBJ although it is necessary to highlight that OBL is not possible to appear with this intransitive passive construction as it is in (46)

4.3.1. Nakeh

The transitive construction of takeh is only realised by N-, which becomes nakeh.

- (47) Tiang nakeh baat celenge ento
 1 N-guess weight pig.DEF that
 I guess the weight of the pig
- (48) Liu anake nakeh I Meme kondèn ngelah cucu
 Many people-DEF N-guess mother NEG.PERF N-have grand child
 Many people guess that mother has not had grandchild
- (49) Liu anake nakeh yen I Meme kondèn ngelah cucu.
 Many people-DEF N-guess COMP mother NEG.PERF N-have grand child
 Many people guess that mother has not had grandchild
- (50) Tiang nakeh akuda baat celenge menek
 1 N-guess how much weight pig-DEF N-up
 I guess the weight of the pig

The sentence (47) shows that NP, baat celenge ento follows the verb nakeh. On the other hand, the rest of the sentences have clausal complements, sentenced-like, which follow the verb. The sentence (49) is different in term of its complementiser yen (lit. About). The sentence (50), however, is complementised by akuda 'how much'.

4.3.2 Objective and Passive

The objective realisation is operated by bare form of takeh, without affixes.

- (51) baat celenge ento takeh tiang
 Weight pig-DEF that guess 1
 I guess the weight of the pig
- (52) *I Meme kondèn ngelah cucu takeh tiang
 Mother PERF.NEG have grandchild guess 1
 I guess that the woman has not had grand son
- (53) I Meme takeh tiang kondèn ngelah cucu
 Mother guess 1 PERF.NEG have grandchild
 I guess that the woman has not had grand son
- (54) Akuda celenge menek takeh tiang

- (55) How much pig-DEF N-up guess 1
 I guess the weight of the pig
 celenge takeh tiang akuda menek
 Pig-DEF guess 1 how much N-up
 I guess the weight of the pig

The sentence (51) shows that SUBJ and OBJ in active construction are reversed. On the other hand, sentenced-like clausal complement cannot occupy the position of SUBJ as it is in (52). When the SUBJ of clausal complement is promoted and the rest clause is left without SUBJ, it is possible to put XCOMP after the OBJ as the SUBJ of the clausal complement has been controlled by SUBJ of the matrix clause, as it is in (53). The sentence (55) also provides similar structure as (53); however, there is a role of complementiser which occurs before the verb in clausal complement. Different from (55), the sentence (54) is considerably pragmatically marked as canonically clausal complement cannot stands before the matrix verb.

- (56) baat celenge takeha
 Weight pig-DEF guess-a
 The weight of the pig is guessed
- (57) baat celenge takeha taken I Bapa
 Weight pig-DEF guess-a by father
 The weight of the pig is guessed by father
- (58) akuda celenge menek takeha taken i Bapa
 How much pig-DEF N-up guess-a by father
 Father guess the weight of the pig
- (59) celenge takeha akuda menek (taken I Bapa)
 pig-DEF guess-a how much N-up by father
 Father guess the weight of the pig

Similar to the objective construction, the passive construction is realised by adding suffix -a to the base, which becomes takeha. As what is provided in (56) and (57) it is possible to say that OBL is the agent which optionally can occur within the clause. Moreover, it is also possible to raise the SUBJ of the clausal complement into the SUBJ of the matrix clause. Moreover, the clausal complement is left without overt SUBJ. However, as the complementiser is one of question words, it is also left coming before the verb as it is in (59). However, the sentence (58) is considered pragmatically marked, as canonically clausal complement cannot stands before the matrix verb.

4.4 Kaden

The intransitive realisation of kaden is not found. However, the active transitive construction is realised by N-.

4.4.1 Ngaden

The transitive construction of kaden is only realised by N-, ngaden.

- (60) *Tiang ngaden unduke puniki
 1 N-guess thing this
 I guess this thing
- (61) tiang ngadén anaké muani ento suud nyuling
 1 N-guess person-DEF man that PERF N-flute
 I guess that man has finished playing the flute
- (62) tiang ngadén yen anaké muani ento suud nyuling
 1 N-guess COMP person-DEF man that PERF N-flute
 I guess that man has finished playing the flute

As a verb can take only NP or only clause; while others can take either NPs or clauses. However, the realisation of ngaden cannot take NP as argument as shown in (60). On the other hand, (61) and (62) illustrate

that clausal complement can come after the verb ngaden. Moreover, (62) has its complementiser *yen* as a marking of the clause.

4.4.2 Objective and Passive

- (63) *Unduke ento kaden tiang
 Thing-DEF that guess 1
 I guess it
- (64) tiang ngadén anaké muani ento suud nyuling
 1 N-guess person-DEF man that finish N-flute
 I guess the man has just played flute
- (65) anake muani ento kaden tiang suud nyuling
 person-DEF man that guess 1 finish N-flute
 I guess the man has just played flute

As in the active construction, it is not possible to take NPs as its OBJ, it is therefore not possible to passivise with NP OBJ. On the other hand, it is possible to passivise the active construction with clausal complement. Similar to previous realisation of verbs, SUBJ of the passive clause is occupied by SUBJ of the clausal complement in active construction, and it is left without overt SUBJ as controlled by SUBJ of the matrix clause.

- (66) *matan aine punika woh-wohan sakadi pangandikan ibun
 Sun that fruit-RED like saying.POSS mother-POSS
 idane kadena taken I Ketut
 3DEF guess-a by name
 Ketut thought the sun is fruit as his mother's saying
- (67) matan aine punika kadena woh-wohan sakadi pangandikan
 Sun that guess-a fruit-RED like saying.POSS
 ibun idane taken I Ketut
 mother-POSS by name
 Ketut thought the sun is fruit as his mother's saying

The transitive construction of *kaden* cannot be followed by NP(s); therefore, it does not have the passive construction or patientive construction which consists of patient NP. Therefore, the passive construction above consists of clausal complement. *Matan aine punika* 'that sun' stands the SUBJ of the matrix clause, and the passive form of verb is followed by a clause which does not have overt SUBJ, *woh-wohan sakadi pangandikan ibun idane* 'fruits like his/her mother's eyes'. Moreover, OBL which stands as the agent comes after the clause.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, it is possible to conclude that the active realisations of THINKING and HAPPENING verbs can take sentence-like complements, realised with affix *N-*. This realisation can be operated with optional complementiser. However, only two bases which can operate *ma-* passive, *takeh* and *tebag*, which also can take sentence-like complement as its SUBJ. Moreover, it is important to highlight that *ma-* passive cannot be operated with agent OBL. On the other hand, the objective and passive construction, operate XCOMP, complement which does not have overt SUBJ as it is controlled by the SUBJ of the matrix clause.

base	Affix	Verbal form	Transitivity/voice	Type of Argument			Clausal Complement Type		
				N P	C I	NP/ Cl	s-like	infinitive/deletion/ raising	Nominalisation

tarka	N-	narka	transitive/act			V	v (optional complementiser)		
	()-	tarka	transitive/objt			v		v	
	ka-	katarka	passive			v		v	
tebag	ma-	matebag	intransitive/passive			v	v		
	N-	nebag	intransitive/act	v					
	N-	nebag	transitive/act			v	v (optional complementiser)		
	()-	tebag	transitive/objt			v		v	
	-a	tebaga	passive			v		v	
takeh	ma-	matakeh	intransitive/passive			v	v		
	N-	nakeh	intransitive/act	v					
	N-	nakeh	transitive/act			v	v (optional complementiser)		
	()-	takeh	transitive/objt			v		v	
	-a	takeha	passive			v		v	
kaden	N-	ngaden	transitive/act		v		v (optional complementiser)		
	()-	kaden	transitive/objt			v		v	
	-a	kadena	passive			v		v	

Table 1. Complementations of THINKING and HAPPENING Verbs

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