Classification of Semantic Types of Balinese Adjective

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Abstract. This research is entitled 'Classification of semantic types of Balinese adjectives'. Classifying semantic types of Balinese adjectives. The data sources of this research are Balinese phrases and clauses uttered by selected informants, and additional phrases and clauses made by researchers that have been tested by informants. Typology theory of adjective semantic type Dixon (2004). Methods and techniques of data collection were carried out by listening, speaking and introspective methods which were supported by tapping techniques, recording techniques, and speaking techniques. Methods and techniques of analysis were carried out by the agih method which was supported by the direct element technique and advanced technique. Methods and techniques for presenting the results of data analysis were carried out by formal and informal methods. There are 13 semantic types of Balinese adjectives which include 1) dimensions, (2) age, (3) value, (4) color, (5) physical characteristics, (6) human nature, (7) speed, (8) difficulty level., (9) similarity, (10) quality, (11) quantity, (12) position, (13) number. The theoretical benefit of this research is that this research is expected to increase or enrich the knowledge and understanding of language researchers in the fields of typology and syntax, especially in the languages of the archipelago, one of which is Balinese. Furthermore, this research is also expected to provide information and references for academics in gaining knowledge and understanding of the grammatical behavior of Balinese adjectives.

Keywords: Semantic Type · Technique · Balinese Language

1 Introduction

Balinese is one of the most prominent local languages in Indonesia. The Balinese language can be said to be a sizeable regional language when viewed from the number of speakers, approximately three million [1]. According to Pastika (1999: 1), the Balinese language has two variations: alus Balinese and rough Balinese [2]. Both variations can be classified by considering the level of the lexicon and the level of morphology and syntax. The Balinese language alus and the Balinese language rough are often used to communicate. However, the two also have differences; the Balinese language alus is used to communicate in formal situations and conditions with certain people, such as people who have high social status and are respected and considered sacred. Meanwhile, the

rough Balinese language is generally used in informal situations and daily interactions with people we can equate with ourselves.

Word classes in Balinese, especially adjectives, also have a semantic type classification. According to Dixon (2010), an adjective can be identified based on the properties displayed, including semantic type A, which includes dimensions, age, value, and colour, and then semantic type B, which includes physical characteristics, human traits, and personality traits. Speed, then type C semantic, which includes the difficulty level, similarity, quality, quantity, position, and number [3]. Based on this, the adjective shown in the previous example, namely beneh (true) in clause I Macan ané beneh (actual tiger), is an adjective that belongs to the semantic quality type. Furthermore, the Balinese language also has phenomena related to the elements and structure of sentences in social and cultural use like other languages. The phenomenon in question is the class of words with their grammatical behaviour, especially the grammatical behaviour of adjectives. The grammatical behaviour of adjectives includes the function and distribution of adjectives, both in the form of phrases and clauses.

Regarding function, generally, adjectives in most languages have attributive and predicative functions [4]. Attributive functions can usually be found in a phrase. This attributive function occurs when an adjective appears as a delimiter of a noun.

Meanwhile, in the predicative function, the adjective functions as a predicate in a clause or sentence. In this case, the adjective describes the property of the noun that is in the subject position. An example of the two functions above can be presented below:

> I Blenjo ento   anak   bocok (Suwija, 2019)
> DEF   Blenjo DEM   orang   jelek
> 'Blenjo itu orang jelek'
>
> I Semal girang   sajan (Suwija, 2019: 38)
> DEF   Semal   gembira sekali
> 'Semal gembira sekali'

The example above shows two sentences containing an adjective with a different function. First, the phrase Anak bocok (ugly person) in the sentence (1) contains an adjective that functions as an attributive, namely bocok (ugly). This is indicated by the adjective bocok (ugly), which occupies the noun child (person) position. Meanwhile, the adjective excited (joyful) in the sentence (2) has a predicative function. This function can be seen from the adjective girang (joyful), which describes the property of the noun I Semal, which is in the subject position. Previously, several studies have examined adjectives in several languages, especially Balinese. First, Umiyati (2014) wrote a dissertation entitled 'Grammatical Behavior of Indonesian Adjectives' [5]. In her research, Umiyati analyzes Indonesian adjectives by describing syntax, semantics, and morphology aspects. Then, Budiarta (2014), in his writing entitled 'Balinese Adjectives', shows that Balinese adjectives can be combined with nouns to form noun phrases where the adjective function is derogatory [6].

Furthermore, Satyawati (2015) also researched adjectives entitled 'Grammatical Analysis of Balinese Adjectives'. Here, Satyawati analyzes the monomorphemic and polymorphemic forms of Balinese adjectives and the syntactic functions of Balinese adjectives [7]. Finally, Shitadevi (2013), in her thesis entitled 'Malang Dialect Javanese

Adjective Grammatical Behavior (BJDM): A Study of Typology' focuses on the discussion of the forms of BJDM adjectives, semantic types of BJDM adjectives, and grammatical behaviour of BJDM adjectives at the phrase level and clauses [8].

2 Method

In this study, field research was applied because the research data were obtained from speakers of the language. This research is a form of descriptive qualitative research because the data is described by providing an overview and explanation of the state of the language as it is. This qualitative descriptive research model was chosen based on the nature of the research that involved researchers directly as the main instrument for filtering data in several cultural events while still trying to maintain and build research objectivity. According to Sugiyono (2012), the descriptive method describes or provides an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as they are, without analyzing and making generally accepted conclusions [9].

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Classification of Semantic Types of Balinese Adjectives

Classification of semantic types of Balinese adjectives also needs to be explained. The purpose of elaborating the semantic type classification of adjectives is to get a clearer picture of the meaning contained in each adjective that distinguishes it from other adjectives. This is important to do to support the analysis of the grammatical behavior of adjectives because different types of semantics can indicate similarities or differences in the grammatical behavior of adjectives.

   According to Dixon (2004), semantic types of adjectives are grouped into three, namely SET A, SET B, and SET C. SET A consists of (1) dimensions, (2) age, (3) value, and (4) color. Then, SET B consists of (1) physical characteristics, (2) human traits, and (3) speed. Next, SET C consists of (1) difficulty level, (2) similarity, (3) quality, (4) quantity, (5) position, and (6) number. Furthermore, the semantic types of Balinese adjectives are described as follows.

3.1.1 Dimension

Dimensional semantic type, if defined based on the online KBBI, means (1) size (length, width, height, area, etc.), (2) space (nature) outside of the three dimensions; metaphysical realm, (3) the legal aspect which is the center of scientific review. Based on the type of semantic dimension referred to by Dixon (2004), the appropriate definition is a measure that indicates length, width, height, area and so on. Furthermore, dimensional semantic types are exemplified below.

Bok-né Dayu Anom   lantang sajan (Swarti, 2021)
Rambut-POS   Dayu Anom   panjang ADV
'Rambutnya Dayu Anom panjang sekali'

In clause above found the adjective loud (long). The adjective loud (long) here occupies a function as a predicate. As a predicate, the adjective loud (long) here provides additional information on the subject filled in by the noun phrase bokné Dayu Anom (Dayu Anom's hair). The information provided is in the form of a size represented by a loud (long) adjective. Therefore, the adjective loud (long) is included in the dimensional semantic type classification.

3.1.2 Age

The semantic type of age is related to nouns that can semantically coexist with meanings related to time, but are not included in duration or tempo. Age has a definition in the form of an element of the length of time something or someone is active, alive, or existing. According to the online KBBI, the meaning of age is (1) age; the lifespan of a person, a human being; (2) the active period of an object, and the life span of an animal or animals. Examples of the semantic type of age adjectives are described as follows.

> Ida   ma-dué mobil   anyar (Puja, 2021)
> Beliau   PRE-punya   mobil   baru
> 'Ida mempunyai mobil baru'

Clause above contains an adjective indicated by new (new). New (new) adjectives here are classified as age semantic type adjectives. This is reflected in the new (new) adjective which limits the noun car. In controlling the noun, the new (new) adjective produces additional meaning to the noun car. The meaning resulting from this restriction is the semantic meaning of age.

3.1.3 Score

Value is a noun that can collocate with many other nouns and produce a variety of different meanings. According to the online KBBI, value is (1) the price (in terms of the estimated price), (2) the price of money (compared to the price of other currencies), (3) the value of intelligence; seed; ponten, (4) a lot or less content; rate; quality, (5) the characteristics (things) that are important or useful for humanity, (6) something that perfects humans according to their nature. Things that are included in the group of value semantic meanings are price, grade, quality, nature, which can be attached to nouns. More specifically, the following examples of value semantic types are described below.

> Kuaca-n Ida-né   becik   pesan (Swarni, 2021)
> Baju-GEN   beliau-DEF   bagus   ADV
> 'Baju beliau bagus sekali'

In clause, there is an adjective that functions as a predicate. The adjective is represented by becik (good). The adjective becik (good) is used to describe the subject that is filled by the noun phrase kuacan Idané (his clothes). The explanation is in the form of values owned by the subject of kuacan Idané (his clothes). Therefore, the adjective becik (good) is categorized as a value semantic type.

3.1.4   Colour

Based on the understanding quoted from the online KBBI, color is (1) the impression that the eye gets from the light reflected by the objects it hits; visual style (such as blue and green), (2) caste; group; level (in society), (3) style; variety (the nature of something). Judging from some of these definitions, adjectives that can enter the color semantic type group are those related to the reflection of light from the objects they are subjected to. The following is an example of a color semantic type.

Tiang   kal   N-tumbas   baju   putih
(Dewi, 2021)
1T   akan   PRE-beli   baju   putih
'Saya akan membeli baju putih'

Clause (4.116) indicates the presence of a white adjective. The white adjective here has a function as a delimiter. This is reflected in the white adjective which limits the noun clothes. In this case, the white adjective assigns attributes to the noun clothes. The attribute given by the adjective is a color feature. Therefore, white adjectives are classified as color semantic types.

3.1.5   Physical Characteristics

If defined based on the online KBBI, physical means (1) physical; body, (2) physical; bodily. It can be interpreted that physical characteristics are characteristics related to the body. In the semantic type of adjective, someone or something acquires additional meaning in the form of physical characteristics, as shown in the following example.

Pak Urip   kuat   sajan,   didian-é N-tingting
        meja
Pak Uripkuat   ADV,   sendiri-DEF   PRE-
angkat   meja (Darmawan, 2021)
'Pak Urip kuat sekali, sendirinya mengangkat meja'

Seen, clause above contains strong adjectives. Strong adjectives belong to the semantic type of physical characteristics. This is based on the presence of a strong adjective as a predicate that provides a description of the subject Mr. Urip. The description given here is in the form of the physical characteristics of the subject Mr. Urip. As is known, strength is one representation of the energy contained in the physical.

3.1.6   Human Nature

In this semantic type, adjectives found in phrases or clauses indicate meanings related to human nature. Human nature is meant here is how the situation or feelings experienced by humans, as in the example described below.

Liu   anak-é sané   sebet   ulian   gumi-né
cara   kéné
ADV   orang-DEF   KON   sedih   KONbumi-
DEF   seperti ini   (Adnyani, 2021)
'Banyak orang yang sedih karena bumi seperti ini'

The clause in the example shows the existence of the predicate sebet (sad). Where, the predicate is an adjective that provides an explanation of the child subject (person). Furthermore, the explanation obtained by the child subject (person) here is in the form of a feeling or state of sadness (sad) experienced by the subject. Therefore, the adjective sebet (sad) is included in the semantic type classification of human nature.

3.1.7 Speed

According to the online KBBI definition, speed is (1) the time taken to cover a certain distance, (2) too fast, and (3) the level of intensity of movement on stage (art). Based on this description, it can be seen that the important elements in a speed are time and distance. How far is the distance, then the speed that determines the time it takes to cover the distance. The following is an example of the semantic type of the speed adjective.

> Gung Mayun   énggal sajan   N-teked dini
> (Darmawan, 2021)
> Gung Mayun   cepat   ADV   PRE-sampai ADV
> 'Gung Mayun cepat sekali sampai di sini'

In clause there is an adjective énggal (fast). These adjectives are included in the semantic type classification of speed. This is based on the confirmation of information indicated by the adjective énggal (fast) to the subject Gung Mayun. The information emphasized here is the travel time of the movement of the subject.

3.1.8 Level of Difficulty

The next type of adjective semantic is difficulty level. Difficulty level is a semantic type of adjective that indicates the easy or difficult level of something. In this semantic type, an adjective can provide an explanation or description or information to a noun phrase in the form of a level of difficulty, such as: easy, easy, difficult, difficult, and so on. An example of a semantic type of difficulty level is presented below.

> Mula   saja,   N-olah lawar   kambingnik keweh
> (Urip, 2021)
> ADV   benar,   PRE-olah   lawar   kambingitu
> susah
> 'Memang benar, mengolah lawar kambing itu susah'

The adjectives found in clause are indicated by keweh (hard). The emergence of the adjective keweh (difficult) affects the subject that is filled by ngolah lawar goat (processing goat lawar). The effect in question is that the subject of processing goat lawar (processing goat lawar) obtains information in the form of the level of difficulty of the subject. Based on this, the adjective keweh (difficult) is classified into a semantic type of difficulty level.

3.1.9 Similarity

Similarity is formed from the basic word similar which if defined based on the online KBBI means (1) almost the same or similar (with), (2) the same (apparently) with.

So, resemblance is a thing (state) that is similar. In this semantic type of similarity, the adjective provides an explanation or description or information in the form of similar conditions experienced by the element followed by the adjective. For clarity, the following is an example of a similarity semantic type.

<div align="center">

Prerai-n Ida-né   cara   Aji-né (Puja, 2021)
Wajah-GEN beliau-DEF   seperti   ayah-DEF
'Wajah beliau seperti ayahnya'

</div>

Clause shows the existence of the adjective way (like). The adjective functions as a predicate. As can be seen, the adjective cara (like) gives information to the subject prerain Idané (his face). The information obtained by the subject of prerain Idané (his face) is that the subject has similarities. For this reason, the adjective manner (like) is classified into the semantic type of similarity.

3.1.10   Quality

Quoted from the online KBBI, quality has the definition of (1) the level of good or bad something, (2) the degree or level (intelligence, skill, and so on). In this case, an adjective can be said to be of the quality semantic type, if it contains the meaning in accordance with the description above. Members of the quality semantic type found in Balinese, such as: beneh (true), pelih (false), and so on. Furthermore, examples of the use of quality semantic types are described as follows.

<div align="center">

Tulisan-é   suba   beneh (Kerta, 2021)
Tulisan-DEF   ADV   benar
'Tulisannya sudah benar'

</div>

In clause it is shown that there is an adjective beneh (true). Beneh (true) adjective functions as a predicate, where the adjective provides information to the subject of writing. The explanation obtained by the subject of this article is about the quality of the subject. Therefore, the adjective beneh (true) is classified into a quality semantic type.

3.1.11   Quantity

Adjectives which have a semantic meaning of quantity indicate the amount of something or in the online KBBI it is stated that quantity refers to the number of things about numbers or things that are collected into one. The members of the quantity semantic type are liu 'a lot', akeh 'a lot', bedik 'a little', kidik 'a little', and makejang 'all'. Members of the semantic type of quantity such as akeh 'a lot' and bedik 'a little' are in the double category with an indeterminate base number when describing a noun. However, akeh 'many' and bedik 'little' are also adjectives because of their acceptance of functions that can be filled by adjectives, namely as predicates. Furthermore, an example of a quantity semantic type is described as follows.

<div align="center">

Masyarakat-é   liu   sajan   sané   kena
corona (Kerta, 2021)
Masyarakat-DEF banyak   ADV   KON   kena
corona
'Masyarakat banyak sekali yang terkena corona'

</div>

The clause communityé liu ajan (a lot of people) in the example (4.151) indicates that there is an adjective represented by liu (a lot). The adjective liu (many) here functions as a predicate, which is reflected in the information given to the subject of wargaé (society). The information given here is a large number of these subjects. For this reason, the adjective liu (many) is included in the classification of the semantic type of quantity.

3.1.12   Position

According to the online KBBI, position means (1) location or position (person or thing), (2) position and rank. Based on this definition, it is known that what is included in the group of positional semantic meanings are the cardinal directions, the position of humans, the location of humans and objects. In various contexts, members of positional semantic types such as: kaja, kelod, etc., are often found as nouns in prepositional phrases, but some of these words can also behave as adjectives because of their acceptance of the function of adjectives as derogators. The following is an example that presents an adjective of the positional semantic type.

> Krama Désa Sanur kaja   ma-rérod   di
> Kantor Désa
> Warga Desa   Sanur   Utara   PRE-baris
> PREP   Kantor Desa (Widana, 2021)
> 'Warga Desa Sanur Utara berbaris di Kantor Desa'

The adjective in clause (4,156) is represented by kaja (north). In this case, kaja (north) is categorized as an adjective because of its acceptance of the adjective's function as an adjective. This is based on the adjective kaja (north) which limits the noun phrase of Sanur Village. In this warning, the adjective kaja (north) explains the location of the noun phrase of Desa Sanur. Based on this, the adjective kaja (north) is classified into a positional semantic type.

3.1.13   Cardinal Numbers and Ordinal Numbers

Based on the KBBI definition, there is a number definition which states (1) a cardinal number is a number that represents a number and (2) an ordinal number is a number that indicates a sequence. So, the members of the semantic type of numbers consist of two numbers, namely cardinal numbers and ordinal numbers. According to Dixon (2004: 280) cardinal numbers and ordinal numbers are included in the numeral category, but these two numbers can have the same function as adjectives, namely limiting a noun. An example of a number semantic type can be seen below.

> Karya-né   Ida   malih   kalih   rahina
> (Ngurah, 2021)
> Upacara-POS   beliau ADV   dua   hari
> 'Upacara beliau lagi dua hari'

Clause contains cardinal numbers represented by times (two). The cardinal number kalih (two) here is a numeral that functions as a delimiter. This can be seen from the cardinal number kalih (two) which includes the noun rahina (day), which then forms the phrase kalih rahina (two days). In the warning, kalih (two) explains the number of the

noun rahina (days). For this reason, multiply (two) is referred to as a cardinal number and is included in the semantic type classification of numbers.

4   Conclusion

This research aims to examine the semantic type of Balinese adjectives. Therefore, this research is linguistic research that aims to explain linguistic phenomena. In this study, field research was applied because the research data were obtained from speakers of the language. This research was conducted in Denpasar City, which administratively covers four sub-districts, namely (1) North Denpasar, (2) East Denpasar, (3) South Denpasar, and (4) West Denpasar. Of the four sub-districts, only South Denpasar was focused on as the research location. This is based on the fact that the area has the highest population, which was 305,400 in 2019 (Denpasar in 2020 Figures). Based on their semantic type, Balinese adjectives can be classified into (1) dimensions, (2) age, (3) value, (4) colour, (5) physical characteristics, (6) human nature, (7) speed, (8) difficulty level, (9) similarity, (10) quality, (11) quantity, (12) position, (13) number.

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