



The Grammatical Behaviour of Balinese Adjectives on Phrases and Clauses

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Abstract. The Balinese language is the only local language used by Balinese living on the island of Bali and outside Bali when they communicate with each other as one of the islands in Indonesia, the island of Bali is very famous as one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world. This happens because Bali has a very diverse culture and very strong customs. The aims of this research is to analyzing the grammatical behaviour of Balinese adjectives on phrases and clauses levels. The data sources of this research are Balinese phrases and clauses spoken by the informants that have been selected, and some additional phrases and clauses made by the writer which have been examined by the informants. Based on the results of the analysis presented, it can be concluded that Judging from the grammatical behavior of adjectives at the level of phrases and clauses, Balinese adjectives can have functions, including (1) an attributive function, (2) a predicative function, (3) a predicative function that has a comparative meaning, and (4) complement function.

Keywords: Grammatical behaviour · *Semantics types* · *Balinese*

1 Introduction

The Balinese language is one of the largest local languages in Indonesia. Balinese is a large regional language when viewed from the number of speakers, approximately three million [1]. The Balinese language is the only local language used by Balinese living on the island of Bali and outside Bali when they communicate with each other as one of the islands in Indonesia, the island of Bali is very famous as one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world. This happens because Bali has a very diverse culture and very strong customs. The Balinese language is often used in activities related to culture and customs, such as religious ceremonies and daily affairs.

According to Pastika (1999), Balinese has two language variations [2]: Balinese alus and Balinese coarse. The two variations can be classified by considering the level of the lexicon and the level of morphology and syntax. Both Balinese alus and Balinese coarse are often used to communicate. However, the two also have differences; the Balinese alus language is used to communicate in formal situations and conditions with certain people, such as people with high social status and who are respected and considered

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

Like other languages, Balinese also has phenomena that need to be fully analyzed. This phenomenon is related to word formation. Morphologically, word formation in Balinese can be seen from its form, whether it has a basic or derived form. Furthermore, it is seen whether the derived words are formed in the formation of derived words. As is known, word formation in Balinese is more dominant through morphological processes, namely affixation. With the tendency of the affixation process in Balinese, Balinese is classified as an agglutination type language. As a language with an agglutination type, Balinese has more word formation through affixation [3]. In this case, the affixes can be attached to the basic form of a word. According to (Bauer, 1988), there are two terms in the affixation process: inflection and derivation [4]. Inflection is an affixation process that does not cause a change in word category or class, while derivation can cause a change in word category or class. The two processes can be exemplified in Balinese, as below:

1a. I Macan ané beneh (Suwija,
2019: 47)

‘Macan yang benar’

1b. I Macan beneh-an
tekén I Cita

‘Macan lebih benar daripada Cita’

1c. I Sampi m-(b)eneh-ang I
Macan

‘Sapi membenarkan Macan’

In the example above, sentence (1a) contains a basic word represented by the adjective *beneh* (true). Then the basic word undergoes an affixation process, shown by the adjective *benehan* (more correct) in the sentence (1b). The affixation process in these adjectives is inflectional, which is indicated by the unchanged word class of the adjective *beneh* (correct) when added with the suffix *-an*. Furthermore, the derivation process is shown in a sentence (1c). In this case, the derivation process is shown by the nasal prefix *n-* and the suffix *-ang* attached to the basic word *beneh* (true). With this process, the category or class of words *beneh* (correct), originally an adjective, changed to the verb *menengang* (justify). In addition to the changing word class, sentence (1c) also shows a change in construction from intransitive to transitive.

Verbs have the main function as predicates or as core predicates in clauses. However, they can also have other functions [5]. The predicate is the main constituent accompanied by the subject constituent on the left, and if there are object constituents, complements, or mandatory information on the right [5]. Verbs are very important elements in clauses because, in most cases, verbs have a major influence on other elements that must or may be in the clause [5]. Thus, it can be concluded that verbs are mandatory constituents in

clauses that function as predicates. An adjective can be noticed from the lexical features that distinguish it from other words. According to Chomsky (1965: 75), a word can have syntactic features $[\pm N]$ or $[\pm V]$. In this case, the features used to categorize a word class are the syntactical features of the lexical categories of nouns $[N]$ and verbs $[V]$. The $[+]$ feature means that it has the lexical characteristic, while the $[-]$ feature does not have the lexical category characteristic. Chomsky gives an example of the word *boy* having the syntactic features $[+N, -V]$ and *eat* having the syntactic features $[+V, -N]$. While adjectives can be categorized with $[+N, +V]$ or $[-N, -V]$ [6].

Adjectives can appear sequentially in passing a noun in a particular language, like English, which has rules for the order or row of adjectives. Much research has been done on English adjectives' order or series. Wallwork (2013) mentioned that adjectives in English generally start from size + age + color + origin + type of material + use. In addition, Quirk (1985) states that an adjective can be determined through four criteria, which include (1) adjectives can occupy an attributive function in nouns by appearing between the determiner and the noun, for example, the round table; (2) adjectives can also occupy a predicative function which also functions as a complementary subject or object complement, for example, the painting is ugly, he thought the painting was ugly, (3) adjectives can be replaced by adverbial intensity 'very,' for example the children are very happy, (4) adjectives can have comparative and superlative forms, for example, the children are happier now, they are the happiest people I know [7].

The grammatical behavior of adjectives includes the function and distribution of adjectives in sentences, both in phrases and clauses. Furthermore, the grammatical behavior of the adjective is described as follows.

Adjectives in most languages generally have attributive and predicative functions [7]. Attributive functions can generally be seen at the phrase level when adjectives are present as delimiters of nouns, for example, *sekar barak* (red flower) in Balinese. In this example, the adjective *barak* (red) marks the noun *sekar* (flowers). In addition, adjectives can also function as the main (head) in adjective phrases, for example, *handsome sajan* (very handsome). In this case, the adjective *handsome*, which functions as the core, indicates that the adjective can be overcome by adverb intensity [7]. Adjectives can also occupy a predicative function in sentences, for example, *la sebet* (he is sad) in Balinese. In this position, the adjective describes the property of the noun occupying the subject position. However, not all adjective languages have the two functions described above. Some only function as noun attributes or as predicates in a clause [8].

In addition to the phenomena mentioned earlier, word classes in Balinese, especially adjectives, also have semantic type classifications. According to Dixon (2004, 3–5), an adjective can be recognized based on the properties displayed, including semantic type A, which includes dimensions, age, value, and color, then semantic type B, which includes physical characteristics, human nature, and speed, then semantic type C which includes the level of difficulty, similarity, quality, quantity, position, and number [8]. Based on this, the adjective shown in the previous example, namely *beneh* (true) in clause *I Macan ané beneh* (true Tiger), is an adjective that belongs to the semantic type of quality. Based on the description, The aims of this research is to analyzing the grammatical behaviour of Balinese adjectives on phrases and clauses levels.

2 Method

This research is linguistic research that aims to explain linguistic phenomena. In this study, field research was applied because the research data was obtained from speakers of the languages studied. This research on the grammatical behavior of Balinese adjectives aims to describe and explain Balinese linguistic phenomena, especially the forms of Balinese adjectives, the semantic types of Balinese adjectives, and the grammatical behavior of Balinese adjectives. The use of the descriptive method in this qualitative research is very appropriate because the purpose of this method is to describe and describe the results of this study. According to Sugiyono (2017), the descriptive method describes or gives an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as they are, without conducting analysis and making generally accepted conclusions [9]. Furthermore, Djajasudarma (1993) reveals that data from a study is collected based on existing facts or phenomena of language that speakers of that language empirically use without considering right or wrong prescriptively [10]. Then, when filtering research data, it must be noted that the data taken is grammatical and acceptable semantically and pragmatically [11].

3 Result and Discussion

The grammatical behavior of adjectives in the discussion of this sub-chapter includes the function of adjectives at the level of phrases and clauses, where these phrases and clauses are depicted through a tree diagram. As mentioned, adjectives have attributive, predicative, and complementary functions of the copula. An adjective occupies a function as a noun attribute in an attributive function. Then, in the predicative function, an adjective occupies the core position of a clause, namely the predicate. Furthermore, an adjective comes after the copula marker in the complement function.

First, it should be noted that the functions of Balinese adjectives as attributive and predicative can be determined by the presence of definite articles (-é/-né). According to Satyawati (2015), -é is used at the end of consonants, and -né is used at the end of vowels. In addition, the -né marker can also be used as a third-person possessive marker, like -nya in Indonesian [12]. If a noun does not have a definite article, the adjective following it will be an attributive function. Meanwhile, if the noun has a definite article, then the following adjective will have a predicative function, as described below.

4.166 Juuk manis (Darmawan, 2021)

‘Jeruk manis’

4.167 Juuk-é manis (Darmawan, 2021)

‘Jeruknya manis’

As seen above, sweet adjectives have different functions, such as attributive phrases (4.166) and predicative clauses (4.167). The difference in function in the two examples lies in the definite *-é* article attached to the noun *juuk* (orange). In the phrase (4.166), namely *juuk manis* (sweet orange,) there is no definite article *-é*, which, if the sweet adjective is removed to just *juuk* (orange), then the example is still grammatical. This means that in this example, the adjective *sweet* serves an attributive function because the adjective is not a core element but only a limiting element in contrast to clause (4.167), which is represented by *sweet juuk-é* (the orange is sweet). In this clause, it is clear that there is a definite article *-é*. If, in this clause, the sweet adjective is omitted to just *juuké* (the orange), then the clause is ungrammatical. The sweet adjective in the clause is a core element with a predicative function.

Based on the description above, it is clear that the definite *-é/-né* articles cause the differences in the function of the adjectives. Furthermore, each attributive and predicative function are described as follows to gain a clearer understanding.

Attributive Function

The attributive function is the main function of the adjective. In this function, the presence of an adjective serves as a delimiter for a noun, either directly or indirectly, in forming a noun phrase. Balinese adjectives, both in basic and derived forms, can skip nouns or have attributive functions. The following is an example of an adjective in its function as a noun attribute.

4.168 Ipun N-anggo baju selem (Urip, 2021)

‘Dia memakai baju hitam’

4.169 Pak Madé N-aba biu gadang
(Dewi, 2021)

‘Pak Made membawa pisang hijau’

4.170 Tiang demen poh manis (Suwitri,
2021)

‘Saya suka mangga manis’

4.171 Di Renon akéh wénten umah
gedé-gédé (Suwitri, 2021)

‘Di Renon banyak ada rumah besar-besar’

4.172 Nengah sané N-jemak tiuk lanying
(Adnyani, 2021)

‘Nengah yang mengambil pisau tajam’

The noun phrase contained in clause (4.168) is represented by *baju selem* (black shirt). The noun phrase is formed by two words: the noun *baju* and the adjective *selem* (black). In the formation of this noun phrase, the adjective *selem* (black) is an adjective in the basic form with an attributive function, where the adjective gives an attribute to the noun *clothing*.

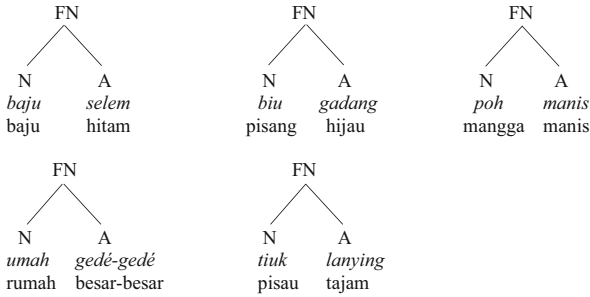


Fig. 1. Attributive Function Tree Diagram

Clause (4.169) indicates the existence of a noun phrase *biu Gadang* (green banana). In this case, the noun phrase *biu Gadang* (green banana) consists of two words, namely *biu* (banana), which is categorized as a noun, and *gadang* (green), which is categorized as an adjective. It is known that the adjective *Gadang* (green) here is the modifier of the noun *biu* (banana), where the adjective *Gadang* (green) gives an attribute to the noun *biu* (banana). Based on this, the function of the *gadang* (green) adjective here is attributive.

In clause (4.170), a noun phrase is shown by *sweet mango* (sweet mango). *Sweet poh* is a noun phrase formed by the noun *poh* (mango) and the adjective *sweet*. *Sweet* here is categorized as an adjective because it accepts the adjective function as a limiting agent. In that description, the adjective *sweet* gives an attribute to the noun *poh* (mango). Therefore, the function of the *sweet* adjective is classified as an attributive function.

Adjectives found in clauses (4.171) are indicated by the *gedé-gedé* (big-big) reduplication form. The form of reduplication *gedé-gedé* (big) is called an adjective because it extends the noun *umah* (house) to form the noun phrase *umah gedé-gedé* (big house). In forming these noun phrases, the reduplication adjective *gedé-gedé* (big) has an attributive function. This function can be seen from the adjective *gedé-gedé* (big), which gives attributes to the noun *umah* (house).

Furthermore, clause (4.172) also shows the presence of the noun phrase *tiuk lanying* (sharp knife). The noun phrase is filled with the noun *tiuk* (knife) and the adjective *lanying* (sharp). The adjective *lanying* (sharp) here is the delimiter of the noun *tiuk* (knife), which, if the adjective is omitted, the clause is still grammatical. In this case, the *lanying* (sharp) adjective occupies an attributive function. It can be seen that this adjective gives an attribute to the noun *tiuk* (knife).

In order to get a clearer picture of the attributive function of adjectives, the tree diagram of the examples of noun phrases above is shown in Fig. 1.

In their function as a noun attribute, adjectives can also be present in indirect constructions through relative clauses. The relative presence must.

4.173 baju sané selem (Urip, 2021)
‘baju yang hitam’

The tree diagram of the above example is shown in Fig. 2.

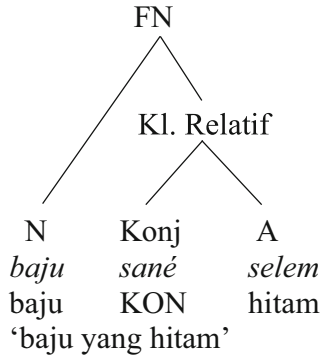


Fig. 2. Attributive Function Tree Diagram

Based on the explanation above, the ability of an adjective to be a limiting noun is the main function of the adjective, where the adjective gives specifications or properties to the noun. With the conjunction *sané* between *baju* and *selem* (black), it can be ascertained that *selem* is a noun phrase because one of the characteristics of a noun phrase is that it can be inserted with the conjunction *sané* (*yang*).

Predicative Function

Besides functioning as a noun attribute, adjectives can also function as the core of a clause or predicate. In Dixon's view (2010), predicates in a clause are transitive and intransitive verbs with delimiters without including any FN. This is slightly different from another linguist's view that adheres to the binary division system, which states that a clause consists of FN and FV, whose FV can be formed by combining FV and FN objects.

This view is especially important in explaining the function of the adjective as the predicate and the complement of the copula. One of the fillers in the predicate slot can be an adjective in languages that do not have a copulative clause system.

As said earlier, adjectives that function as predicates can be marked by the presence of the definite article *-é/-né* or the possessive marker *né*. Besides that, the function of the predicate of an adjective can also be marked by the presence of negative markers, such as *sing* (not); intensifier markers, such as *once* (*sajan*); aspect markers, such as *suba* (already), *conden* (not yet), *sedeng* (moderate), etc.; timestamps, such as *ibi* (yesterday), *binmani* (tomorrow), etc.; and modality markers, such as *cal* (will), must, etc. The following is an example of an adjective with a predicative function.

- 4.174 Jukut-é masem sajan (Darmawan, 2021)
‘Sayurnya masam sekali’
- 4.175 Umah-né ipun linggah sajan (Swarni, 2021)
‘Rumahnya dia luas sekali’
- 4.176 Nasi campur-é sing jaan (Swarti, 2021)
‘Nasi campurnya tidak enak’
- 4.177 Kuah-è suba lebeng uling tuni (Adnyani, 2021)
‘Kuahnya sudah matang dari tadi’
- 4.178 Bunga-né kondén belus (Swarti, 2021)
‘Bunganya belum basah’
- 4.179 Ipun sebet ibi ulian ten wénten sira driki (Urip, 2021)
‘Dia sedih kemarin karena tidak ada siapa di sini’
- 4.180 Iraga harus seger bareng-bareng (Kerta, 2021)
‘Kita harus sehat bersama-sama’

It can be seen that in clauses (4.174) and (4.175) there are the adjectives *masem* (sour) and *linggah* (wide). Both of these adjectives function as predicates, which is indicated by the presence of the definite article *-é* in the clause (4.174) and the possessive marker *-né* in the clause (4.175). In addition, there are also marker intensifiers that pass the two adjectives as core elements or predicates. The marker is represented by the adverbial *sajan* (once).

Then, clause (4.176) shows the presence of the adjective *jaan* (delicious). The presence of the *jaan* adjective in the clause is a core element or predicate. This is reflected in the definite article *-é* and the negative sign *sing* (not). The negative marker *sing* (not) here is the modifier of the adjective *jaan* (delicious), where even if the negative marker is removed, the clause will still be grammatical. Therefore, the *jaan* (delicious) adjective is referred to as the main element or predicate.

The adjectives found in clauses (4.177) and (4.178) are represented by *lebeng* (ripe) and *belus* (wet). In this case, the two adjectives function as predicates, which is based on the presence of aspect markers. The marker for this aspect is indicated by the adverbial *suba* (already) which passes the adjective *lebeng* (ripe) in clause (4.177) and the adverbial *condens* (yet) which modifies the adjective *belus* (wet) in clause (4.178). Which, if the two aspect markers are omitted, it will not affect the grammatical aspect of the clause. In that sense, both clauses will remain grammatical.

Example (4.179) contains a clause *ipun sebet ibi* (she was sad yesterday). In this clause there is the word *sebet* (sad) which is categorized as an adjective. The adjective *sebet* (sad) has a predicative function. It is said so, because the adjective is the core of the clause. This is also supported by the presence of a tense which is the delimiter of the adjective *sebet* (sad). The marker is represented by the time adverb *ibi* (yesterday). The presence of the time adverb *ibi* (yesterday) here is not mandatory, where if the adverb is not present, the clause will still have grammatical meaning.

Followed by clause (4.180) which has the predicate *seger* (healthy). The predicate *seger* (healthy) is a basic form that is categorized as an adjective. The adjective *seger* (healthy) here is said to be a predicate because it functions as the core of the clause. The adjective *seger* (healthy) which functions as a predicate is also strengthened by the presence of the modality markers *must* and adverbial *together* (together), where the modality marker *must* and adverbial *together* (together) are the modifiers of the adjective *seger* (healthy). In order to prove that the adjective *seger* (healthy) is a core element, an experiment can be done by removing the adjective. If the adjective is omitted in the clause to become *Iraga we have to be together* (we have to be together), then the questions will arise 'what should we do?' and 'what should we do together?'. To answer this question, the adjective *seger* (healthy) must be presented in the clause construction.

Examples of several clauses that contain predicates in the form of adjectives above, can be illustrated through a tree diagram as shown in Fig. 3.

Predicative Function Meaningful Comparison

The function of an adjective as a predicate can also be shown through a construction that contains a comparative meaning with the function of an adjective as a parameter (Dixon, 2004, p. 11). Quirk (1985: 404) states that in English, several adjectives cannot have a comparative form, such as perfect, absolute, unique, dead, etc. In Balinese, some adjectives cannot have a comparative form, such as *ribek* (perfect), definite, *pininget* (unique), and *Bangka* (dead). If the suffix *-an* is added to the four adjectives to become *ribekan*, *pastian*, *piningetan*, and *bangkaan*, the forms of the four adjectives will not be acceptable. Based on this, not all Balinese adjectives can have a comparative meaning.

Balinese adjectives that can be used in comparative constructions are indicated by the 'same' syntax marker that precedes the adjective to indicate a positive degree, by the suffix *-an* to indicate a comparative degree, and by the most syntax marker that precedes the adjective to indicate a superlative degree. Examples of the three constructs are described below.

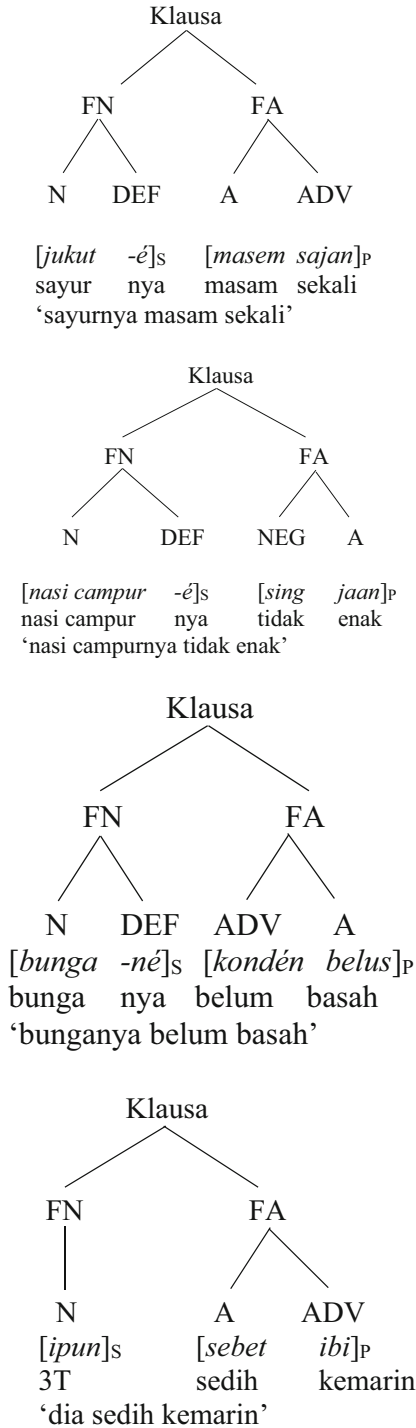


Fig. 3. Predicative Function Tree Diagram

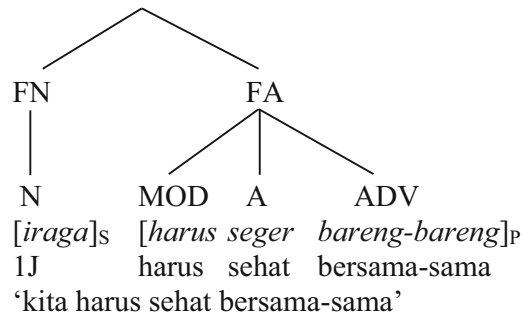


Fig. 3. (continued)

- 4.181 Dayu Puspa patuh jegég-né ajak
 Biang-né (Ngurah, 2021)
 Dayu Puspa sama cantik-DEF
 PREP Ibu-POS
 ‘Dayu Puspa sama cantiknya dengan Ibunya’
- 4.182 I Koming patuh berag-né ajak
 kak Mangku (Darmawan, 2021)
 DEF Koming sama kurus-DEF
 PREP kakek Mangku
 ‘Koming sama kurusnya dengan kakek Mangku’
- 4.183 Sukanta tegh-an tekén bapa-né (Swarti,
 2021)
 Sukanta tinggi-SUF PREP ayah-POS
 ‘Sukanta lebih tinggi dari ayahnya’
- 4.184 Nasi lawar jaan-an teken nasi padang
 (Urip, 2021)
 Nasi lawar enak-SUF PREP
 nasi padang
 ‘Nasi lawar lebih enak daripada nasi padang’
- 4.185 Ipun paling dueg-a di jumlah

(Puja, 2021)

3T paling pintar-DEF PREP
rumah

‘Dia paling pintar di rumah’

4.186 I Dipa paling belog-a di
kelas-né (Swarni, 2021)

DEF Dipa paling bodoh-DEF
PREP kelas-POS

‘Dipa paling bodoh di kelasnya’

The comparative constructions shown in clauses (4.81) and (4.82) are positive degree comparative constructs. It can be seen that the two clauses contain the obedient (same) syntactic marker that precedes the adjective to indicate a positive degree. The adjective in clause (4.81) is represented by *jegeg* (beautiful). Meanwhile, the adjective in clause (4.82) is represented by *berag* (thin). In both clauses, the adjective phrases obedient *jegégné* (equally beautiful) and obedient *beragne* (equally thin) indicate equivalent comparative meanings.

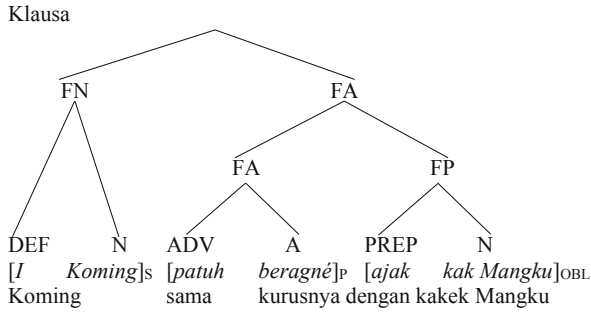
Next, clauses (4.83) and (4.84) show the adjectives represented by *tegehan* (higher) and *jaanan* (tastier). In this case, the two adjectives in each clause are derived adjectives. The adjective *tegehan* (higher) consists of the base form *tegeh* (high) and the suffix *-an*. Likewise with the *jaanan* (more delicious) adjective which is formed by the base form *jaan* (delicious) and the suffix *-an*. Both of these adjectives experience a process of affixation which is triggered by the *-an* suffix. The presence of the suffix *-an* here causes the adjective *tegehan* (higher) and the adjective *jaanan* (more delicious) to function as predicates that express the meaning of comparative degree.

It can be seen that in clauses (4.85) and (4.86) there are adjective phrases indicated by the most *duega* (smartest) and the most *stupida* (stupidest). Each adjective phrase has a delimiter represented by *most*. As can be seen, the presence of the main marker here transcends the adjectives *dueg* (smart) and *belog* (stupid). In this limitation, the marker *most* indicates an attribute in the form of the highest level of quality or quantity among all the adjective references being compared. Based on this, the most dubious (smartest) adjective phrase in clause (4.85) and the most stupid (stupid) adjective phrase in (4.86) are classified into the superlative degree.

The three comparison constructs described above can be illustrated through the tree diagram as shown in Fig. 4.

Complement Function

The difference between complements and other elements, such as adverbs and objects. It is stated that syntactically one of the differences between complement and adverbial is that complement must come after the predicate, while adverbial is optional. Furthermore, one of the differences between objects and complements is that objects follow transitive verbs, while complements follow intransitive verbs. Discussing complements, Dixon (2010) states that in languages with a copula clause system, the presence of an argument after the copula marker is called a copula complement, as a simple example in English is quoted from Dixon (2010) as follows.



‘Koming sama kurusnya dengan kakek Mangku’

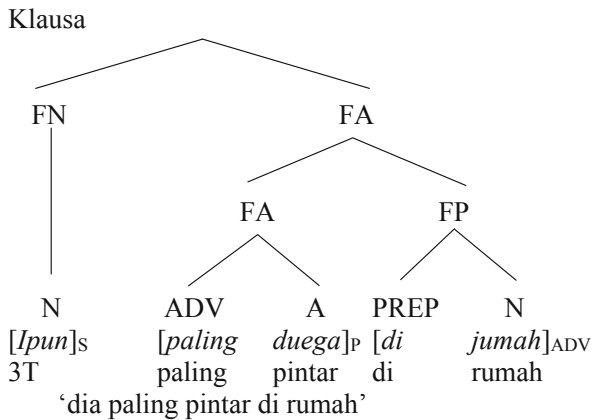
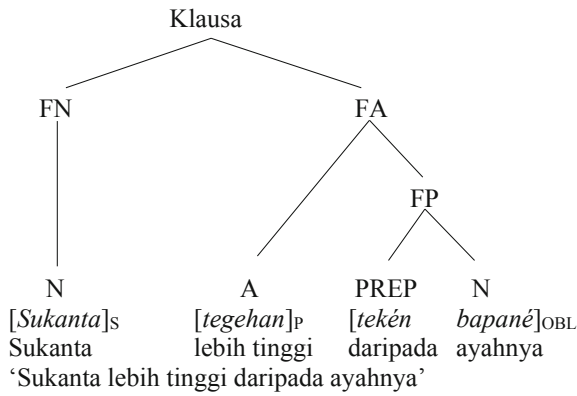


Fig. 4. Comparative Meaningful Predicative Function Tree Diagram

[my father]CS [is]COPULA PREDICATE
[tall]CC

To refer to the same predicate type, Indonesian recognizes the term equal predicate (Verhaar, 2012) or equational clauses with the predicate 'is.' However, in the Balinese language, there are no equational clauses with the predicate 'is.' Verhaar (2012) states that the equivalent predicate can be expressed through the word 'to be' in a clause whose copula is dynamic [13]. In Balinese, there is an equivalent of the word 'to be,' namely *dadi* (to be). An example of forming a clause with the word *dadi* (to be) in Balinese is described as follows.

4.187 Panci-né *dadi* selem konyang (Adnyani, 2021)

Panci-DEF menjadi hitam semua

'Pancinya menjadi hitam semua'

4.188 Bunga-né *dadi* layu (Swarti, 2021)

Bunga-DEF menjadi layu

'Bunganya menjadi layu'

Seen in the two examples above, namely examples (4.187) and (4.188). These examples show clauses containing an equal predicate represented by *dadi* (to be). With the presence of this predicate, the adjectives *selem* (black), which are present in clause (4.187), and *withered*, which are present in clause (4.188), occupy the function of complement. Syntactically, it can be seen that the adjectives *selem* (black) and *wither* are complements, not objects, because these two adjectives do not follow a verb in a transitive predicate. In addition, the two adjectives *selem* (black) and *wither* function as complements, not adverbials, because these two adjectives must be present to complete the predicate *dadi* (to be) in each clause. In this case, both *selem* (black) and *wilted* are categorized as complement subjects because they have a coreferential relationship with the subject of the *panné* in clause (4.187) and the subject of *bungané* (the flower) in clause (4.188).

Examples of the two clauses above can be illustrated through the tree diagram shown in Fig. 5.

Besides being able to fill the complement function of the copula predicate, Balinese adjectives can also be complement objects. Dixon (2004) states that several verbs require the presence of complements in their construction, including *make*, *cause*, *force*, *let*, and *help*. In Balinese, clauses contain the verbs 'make' and 'cause' followed by complements which contain adjectives. The construction of these clauses can be seen in the example below.

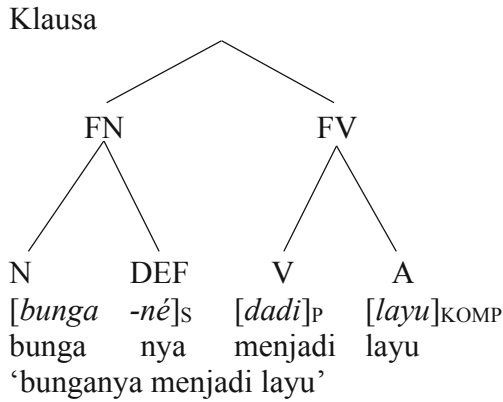
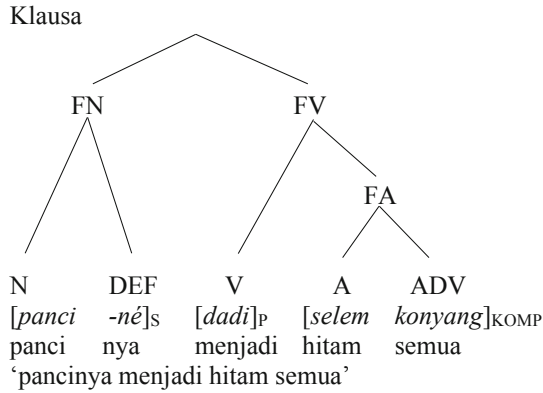


Fig. 5. Complement Function Tree Diagram

- 4.189 Munyi-nkuluk-é N-gaé tiang
 inguh (Darmawan, 2021)
 Suara-GEN anjing-DEF PRE-buat
 1T bingung
 ‘Suara anjingnya membuat saya bingung’
- 4.190 Virus-é niki N-awin-ang
 iraga kéweh (Suwitri, 2021)
 Virus-DEF DEM PRE-sebab-SUF 1J
 susah
 ‘Virusnya ini menyebabkan kita susah’

Examples (4.189) and (4.190) show the construction of a transitive active clause, in which the two clauses each contain an object argument that comes after the predicate of the two clauses. In the first clause, the object argument is represented by pole (me) after

4 Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis presented, it can be concluded that Judging from the grammatical behavior of adjectives at the level of phrases and clauses, Balinese adjectives can have functions, including (1) an attributive function, (2) a predicative function, (3) a predicative function that has a comparative meaning, and (4) complement function.

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