



Morphological Process in Balinese Adjectives

Ida Bagus Yoga Danu Darmawan^(✉), Nyoman Sujaya, and Mirsa Umiyati

Master of Linguistics Program, Warmadewa University, Denpasar, Indonesia
ibyogadanu@gmail.com

Abstract. The purpose of this study is to describe the morphological processes in 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 informants have tested. The theory applied in this study is the theory of morphological processes by Bauer (2003). Methods and techniques of data collection were carried out by listening, probing, and introspection methods supported by tapping, recording, and speaking techniques. Methods and analysis techniques were carried out by the agih method, supported by the direct element technique and advanced technique. Formal and informal methods carried out methods and techniques for presenting the results of data analysis. The result of this research is the form of Balinese adjectives which can be divided based on the morphological process into monomorphemic adjectives and polymorphemic adjectives. Monomorphemic adjectives are found in Balinese, such as demen (happy), sweet, gede (big), and so on. Meanwhile, polymorphemic adjectives found in Balinese include (1) affixed adjectives; (2) reduplication adjectives without affixes; (3) reduplication adjectives with the prefix *se-*; (4) compounding of two free morphemes; (5) compounding antonyms; and (6) compounding of free morphemes and unique morphemes. There are also derivational forms with adjectives as the primary form, which include (1) adverbial form: reduplication adjective + *se-/né* (2) imperative form: adjective + *-ang/-in*; (3) declarative form: adjective + *-in*; (4) intransitive verb forms: adjective + *N-/ang* and *N-/in*; (5) transitive verb forms: adjective + *N-/ang N-/in*; (6) passive verb forms: adjective + *-ang/-a* and *-in/-a*; (7) passive verb forms: adjective + *ka/-ang* and *ka/-in*; and (8) resultative verb form: adjective + *ma/-an*.

Keywords: Adjective · Morphological process · 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]. The Balinese language is the only local language used by Balinese people living on the island of Bali and outside the island of Bali when they communicate with each other as one of the islands in Indonesia, the island of Bali is very well known as one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world. This happens because Bali has a very diverse culture and powerful customs. According to Pastika (2018), 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 with high social status who are respected and considered sacred.

Balinese also has phenomena that need to be thoroughly analysed like other languages. This phenomenon is related to word formation. Morphologically, word formation in Balinese can be seen from its shape, whether it has a primary or derivative form. Furthermore, the formation of derived words is seen through the process of whether the derived words are formed. As is known, word formation in Balinese is more dominant through a morphological process, namely affixation. As one of the languages with an agglutination type, Balinese has more word formation through affixing affixes. In this case, affixes can be attached to the primary form of a word. According to Bauer (1988), there are two terms in the affixation process: inflexion and derivation [3]. Inflexion is an affixation process that does not cause a change in a word category or class, while derivation can cause a change in a word category or class. Both processes can be exemplified in Balinese, as below:

I Macan ané beneh (Suwija, 2019: 47)

‘Macan yang benar’

I Macan beneh-an tekén I Cita

‘Macan lebih benar daripada Cita’

I Sampi m-(b)eneh-ang I Macan

‘Sapi membenarkan Macan’

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

Based on the phenomena described above, research on the grammatical behaviour of Balinese adjectives needs to be done to explain comprehensively to the younger generation so they can learn the Balinese language easily. Previously, several studies have examined adjectives in several languages, especially Balinese. First, Umiyati (2014) wrote a dissertation entitled ‘Grammatical Behavior of Indonesian Adjectives’. In her research, Umiyati analyzes Indonesian adjectives by describing syntax, semantics, and morphology aspects [4]. 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 [5]. About these matters, this study will apply

cross-reference to the two studies to optimize the research gap between the two studies to produce new findings.

2 Method

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. The use of descriptive methods in this qualitative descriptive study is very appropriate because it is the purpose of this method, namely to describe and describe the results of this study. 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 [6].

3 Result and Discussion

In the morphological process, adjective forms can be divided based on the basic form and the derived form. More fully, the morphological process in Balinese adjectives is described as follows.

3.1 Morphological Process on Balinese Adjectives

Based on their shape, Balinese adjectives can be divided into monomorphemic adjectives and polymorphemic adjectives [7]. Monomorphemic adjectives are adjectives that contain one morpheme. At the same time, polymorphemic adjectives are adjectives that consist of two or more morphemes. Polymorphemic adjectives are formed through affixation, reduplication, and compounding processes. The forms of these adjectives are described as follows.

3.1.1 Monomorphemic Adjectives

Monomorphemic adjectives or basic-shaped adjectives are adjectives that contain one morpheme or adjective that has not undergone a morphological process. Examples of monomorphemic adjectives are described as follows.

Tiing-é lantang (Sudira, 2021)
 Bambu-DEF panjang
 ‘Bambunya panjang’

It can be seen from the three examples above, the loud (long) adjective in clause is a monomorphemic adjective or an adjective in the base form. This can be seen from the absence of morphological processes in the three adjectives.

Table 1. Adjektiva Monomorfemik

<i>aéng</i> 'hebat' <i>ajum</i> 'sombong' <i>akéh</i> 'banyak' <i>alon</i> 'pelan' <i>aluh</i> 'gampang' <i>alus</i> 'halus' <i>andih</i> 'amis' <i>anget</i> 'hangat' <i>anyar</i> 'baru' <i>apik</i> 'baik' <i>baat</i> 'berat' <i>bagus</i> 'ganteng' <i>barak</i> 'merah' <i>barés</i> 'dermawan' <i>becik</i> 'bagus' <i>bedak</i> 'haus' <i>bedik</i> 'sedikit' <i>belah</i> 'pecah' <i>bélék</i> 'lembek' <i>belig</i> 'licin' <i>belog</i> 'bodoh' <i>belus</i> 'basah' <i>bek</i> 'penuh' <i>beku</i> 'beku' <i>beneh</i> 'benar' <i>bengkung</i> 'bandel' <i>benyah</i> 'hancur' <i>berag</i> 'kurus' <i>berek</i> 'busuk' <i>beseh</i> 'bengkak' <i>besik</i> 'satu' <i>bocok</i> 'jelek' <i>cenik</i> 'kecil' <i>celang</i> 'peka' <i>cocok</i> 'cocok' <i>cukup</i> 'cukup' <i>dakén</i> 'dangkal' <i>daki</i> 'kotor' <i>dalem</i> 'dalam'	<i>éncéh</i> 'cair' <i>éndép</i> 'pendek' <i>enduk</i> 'lemah' <i>énggal</i> 'cepat' <i>gadang</i> 'hijau' <i>gading</i> 'jingga' <i>gedé</i> 'besar' <i>gedeg</i> 'benci' <i>gigis</i> 'pelan' <i>goloh</i> 'longgar' <i>iing</i> 'ringan' <i>inguh</i> 'gelisah' <i>ireng</i> 'hitam' <i>jaan</i> 'enak' <i>jangkep</i> 'lengkap' <i>jégég</i> 'cantik' <i>jeléK</i> 'buruk' <i>jemet</i> 'rajin' <i>joh</i> 'jauh' <i>kalih</i> 'dua' <i>kapah</i> 'jarang' <i>kasar</i> 'kasar' <i>katos</i> 'keras' <i>kedas</i> 'bersih' <i>kekeh</i> 'kaku' <i>kendel</i> 'senang' <i>kenyel</i> 'capek' <i>kéweh</i> 'sulit' <i>kuang</i> 'kurang' <i>kuning</i> 'kuning' <i>lais</i> 'laris' <i>lambat</i> 'lambat' <i>lantang</i> 'panjang' <i>lanying</i> 'tajam' <i>leh</i> 'bersih' <i>lek</i> 'malu' <i>lemes</i> 'lemas' <i>lemuh</i> 'lentur' <i>linggah</i> 'luas'	<i>males</i> 'malas' <i>manis</i> 'manis' <i>masem</i> 'asam' <i>med</i> 'bosan' <i>miik</i> 'harum' <i>mokoh</i> 'gemuk' <i>mudah</i> 'murah' <i>nem</i> 'enam' <i>nguda</i> 'muda' <i>nyeh</i> 'takut' <i>paek</i> 'dekat' <i>pakeh</i> 'asin' <i>panes</i> 'panas' <i>pasil</i> 'basi' <i>pait</i> 'pahit' <i>patuh</i> 'sama' <i>pedalem</i> 'kasihan' <i>pelih</i> 'salah' <i>pengeng</i> 'pusing' <i>pocol</i> 'rugi' <i>pragat</i> 'selesai' <i>puntul</i> 'tumpul' <i>putih</i> 'putih' <i>puyung</i> 'kosong' <i>raket</i> 'rapat' <i>ramé</i> 'ramai' <i>rata</i> 'rata' <i>sai</i> 'sering' <i>sakit</i> 'sakit' <i>sebet</i> 'sedih' <i>seduk</i> 'lapar' <i>seger</i> 'segar' <i>selem</i> 'hitam' <i>sugih</i> 'kaya' <i>suung</i> 'sepi' <i>tegeh</i> 'tinggi' <i>tegeg</i> 'kuat' <i>telas</i> 'habis' <i>tiwas</i> 'miskin'
<i>dawa</i> 'panjang' <i>demen</i> 'senang' <i>dueg</i> 'pintar' <i>élah</i> 'gampang'	<i>lingsir</i> 'tua' <i>liu</i> 'banyak' <i>luung</i> 'bagus' <i>mael</i> 'mahal'	<i>uyut</i> 'ribut' <i>wanén</i> 'berani' <i>wareg</i> 'kenyang' <i>wikan</i> 'pintar'

The Balinese adjectives in the Table 1 are monomorphemic adjectives or basic-shaped adjectives that have not received affixes at all. The adjectives above are commonly used by Balinese speakers. If you look closely, there are some words in Balinese that are difficult to distinguish between the word categories, such as the word *demen*. In Balinese, the word *demen* can not only behave as an adjective, but it can also behave as a verb. So, the word *demen* can fall into the category of the adjective *demen* (happy) and the verb *demen* (like).

3.1.2 Polymorphemic Adjectives

In addition to monomorphemic adjectives, polymorphemic adjectives or derived adjectives are also found in Balinese. Polymorphemic adjectives can be formed through three processes, which include the affixation process, the reduplication process, and the compounding process. The affixation process is a process in which adjectives undergo a process of decreasing through affixing affixes. Furthermore, the reduplication process is the process of repeating the basic form of a word. Balinese adjectives can undergo a reduplication process either without affixes or with affixes. Then, another process of decline, namely compounding.

3.1.2.1 Affixed Adjective Forms

As previously mentioned, adjectives can undergo an affixation process, where the basic form of the adjective acquires an affix so that it turns into an affixed adjective. In polymorphemic adjectives, adjectives affixed in Balinese are indicated by adjectives in the comparative function (comparative). In occupying the comparative function (comparative) Balinese adjectives are affixed with inflectional affixes which are represented by the suffix *-an*. Quirk (1985) states that in English there are several adjectives that cannot have a comparative form, such as *perfect*, *absolute*, *unique*, *dead*, and so on [8]. When juxtaposed with Balinese, Balinese adjectives that cannot have a comparative form, include *ribek* (*perfect*), *definite*, *pininget* (*unique*), *bangka* (*dead*), where if the four adjectives are affixed with the suffix *-an* it becomes *ribekan*, *definite*, *piningetan*, *bangkaan*, the forms of the four adjectives will not be accepted. Further, the adjectives in the comparison function (comparative) are shown in the example below:

Ipun tegeh-an tekén tiang (Urip, 2021)
 ‘Dia lebih tinggi daripada saya’

Clause contains the adjective *tegeh-an* (*higher*), where the adjective contains two morphemes, namely the free morpheme *tegeh* (*higher*) and the bound morpheme *-an*. The two morphemes combine to form *tegeh-an* (*higher*). The presence of the suffix *-an* here does not change the word category. So *tegeh-an* (*higher*) is still categorized as an adjective because of its acceptance in comparative construction (comparative).

3.1.2.2 Reduplication Adjective

In addition, there is an affixation process that can occur in adjectives. Adjectives can also undergo other morphological processes, namely reduplication. Reduplication is a morphemic process that repeats the basic form, either in its entirety, in part (partial), or

with sound changes [9]. According to Satyawati (2015), Balinese adjectives can be reduplicated with or without affixes. Affixes that are generally attached to adjectives in the reduplication process are the prefix *se-* and the suffix *-ne*. Furthermore, the reduplication process in Balinese adjectives can be exemplified as follows.

3.2 Adjective Reduplication Without Affix

The process of reduplication without affixes on an adjective can show the plural meaning of the noun that is inscribed. In Balinese, almost all adjectives can undergo a reduplication process without affixes. An example of this reduplication process is described below.

Murid-né Pak Kerta jegég-jegég (Septiana, 2021)
 ‘Muridnya Pak Kerta cantik-cantik’

The reduplication process in clause (4.11) is represented by the predicate *jegeg-jegeg* (beautiful). The predicate undergoes a reduplication process as evidenced by the repetition of the basic form of the adjective *jegeg* (beautiful). The reduplicated adjective *jegeg-jegeg* (beautiful-beautiful) indicates that the student noun described by the adjective has a plural meaning. If the adjective *jegeg* (beautiful) does not undergo a reduplication process, then the noun *pupil* has a single meaning.

3.3 Adjectives Reduplication with Prefixes

The next reduplication process is reduplication with the prefix *se-*. In this case, the adjective that has undergone repetition of the basic form gets the prefix *se-*. With these prefixes, the construction formed is a comparative construction. Furthermore, the reduplication process with the prefix *se* is exemplified as follows.

Se-tegeh-tegeh anak di Intaran, nu tegeh-an anak di Sanur (Ngurah, 2021)
 ‘Setinggi-tinggi orang di Intaran, masih lebih tinggi orang di Sanur’

The process of reduplication with prefixes as represented by the highest (highest) in clause (4.16). *Setegeh-tegeh* (high-high) comes from the adjective *tegeh* (height) which undergoes repetition of the basic form and obtains the prefix *se-*. The shape of the reduplication indicated by the high (high) is used to show a comparison. This is supported by the predicate which is filled with adjectives in the form of comparative *tegehan* (higher). If the clause construction is not filled with the predicate, the construction formed by repeated adjectives (reduplication) as high as possible becomes incomplete and unacceptable.

3.4 Compound Adjective Forms

As is known, the process of compounding is the formation of words that involve two basic forms that give a unified meaning. Based on the constituent elements, the compounding process in Balinese adjectives can be classified into (1) compounding two

free morphemes, (2) compounding free morphemes and unique morphemes, and (3) compounding antonyms. For more details, the following is the compounding process of Balinese adjectives.

3.4.1 Compounding Two Free Morphemes

In this type of compounding, adjectives can combine with other free morphemes to form a single meaning, without any other process. The following are examples of compounding two free morphemes:

Awak-né Dipa berag tuh (Swarni, 2021)
 ‘Badannya Dipa kurus sekali’

It can be seen in clause (4.21), that there are compound adjectives represented by berag tuh (very thin). The compound adjective berag (very thin) is formed by two free morphemes, namely the adjective berag (thin) and the adjective tuh (dry). When the adjective skinny (thin) and the adjective tuh (dry) are combined to make it very thin (very thin), the two free morphemes form one meaning, which is very thin. For this reason, fat (very thin) is classified as a compound adjective.

3.5 Compounding Antonyms

This type of compounding is the formation of compound words that involve two free morphemes that have opposite meanings. An example of such compounding can be seen as follows.

Ipun peteng lemah ma-lali ajak tunang-né (Adnyani, 2021)
 ‘Dia setiap hari pergi bersama pacarnya’

Clause shows the presence of compounding of antonyms. The compounding is indicated by weak peteng (every day). Weak peteng (every day) is known as a compound adjective because it consists of peteng (night) and weak (day) adjectives. Here the compound adjective weak peteng (every day) is categorized as a compounding of antonyms because if the two morphemes are separated into peteng (night) and weak (day) then they have opposite meanings.

3.6 Compounding Free Morphemes and Unique Morphemes

Compounding in Balinese does not only occur in two free morphemes. Compounding can also occur in free morphemes and unique morphemes. According to Ramlan (2001: 44), a unique morpheme is a morpheme that can only be combined with one particular morpheme. In this compounding, the unique morpheme functions as an emphasize of the free morpheme it follows. For more details, examples of compounding of free morphemes and unique morphemes are described as follows.

Jalan di Selemadeg peteng dedet (Urip, 2021)

‘Jalan di Selemadeg gelap sekali’

It can be seen in clause (4.31), there is a compound adjective *peteng dedet* (very dark). *Peteng dedet* (very dark) is formed by the adjectives *peteng* (dark) and *dedet*. In this case, *peteng dedet* (very dark) is referred to as the compounding of free morphemes and unique morphemes. Free morpheme is represented by *peteng* (*dedet*), and unique morpheme is represented by *deset*. *Dedet* is categorized as a unique morpheme, because this morpheme can only be meaningful when attached to a *peteng* (dark) free morpheme. The presence of the unique morpheme *dedet* serves as an emphaser of the *peteng* (dark) adjective. This is reflected by *dedet* who observes the intensity of the meaning of the *peteng* (dark) adjective.

3.7 Derivative Forms with Adjectives as Base Forms

In the process of affixing Balinese adjectives, the basic form of adjectives already has an adjective level before being affixed with affixes. In contrast to other categories, such as verbs and adverbials, which generally have their respective levels after undergoing an affixation process, the basic form can be in the form of an adjective. Based on this, this section describes the derivative form with adjectives as the basic form, where the basic adjectives here can be changed into other derivative forms by being attached by derivational affixes, which include a combination of affixes *se/-né*; suffix *-ang*; suffix *-in*; combination of *N/-ang* affixes; combined *N/-in* affixes; combined suffix *-ang/-a*; combined suffix *-in/-a*; combination of affixes *ka/-ang*; combination of *ka/-in* affixes; and a combination of *ma/-an* affixes. The phenomenon of changing categories from adjectives to other derivative forms found in Balinese is the change from adjectives to adverbs, and changes from adjectives to verbs. For clarity, examples of derivation processes that occur in Balinese adjectives are described below.

3.8 Adverbial Form: Adjective Reduplication + *se/-né*

One of the derivative forms resulting from the derivation process that occurs in Balinese adjectives is the adverbial form. In realizing this form, first Balinese adjectives undergo a reduplication process which then obtains a combination of *se/-né* affixes. When the adjective reduplication in Balinese is attached to the affix *se/-né*, the resulting reduplication form is not categorized as an adjective anymore, but is categorized as an adverbial. An example of a reduplication form with the affix *se/-né* is shown by the data below.

Pak Mega ma-gaé se-énggal-énggal-né apang énggal pragat
(Darmawan, 2021)

‘Pak Mega bekerja secepat-cepatnya agar cepat selesai’

In the example (4.36), there is a clause *Mr. Méga magaé seénggal-énggalné* (Mr. Mega works as soon as possible) which shows the form of reduplication *seénggal-énggalné* (as soon as possible). *Seénggal-énggalné* (as soon as possible) comes from the basic form of *énggal* (fast) which is categorized as an adjective. In this case, the adjective *énggal* (fast) undergoes repetition of the basic form and acquires the affix *se/-né*. With the addition

of the affix *se-/né*, the resulting reduplication is no longer an adjective, but an adverbial method. This can be seen from *seénggal-énggalné* (as soon as possible) which limits the verb *magaé* (to work).

3.9 Imperative Forms: Adjectives + *-ang* and *-in*

In the process of deadjective verbs, Balinese adjectives can form verbs in imperative construction. In forming these verbs, Balinese adjectives are affixed with derivational affixes which are represented by the suffix *-ang* and the suffix *-in*. Furthermore, examples of the derivation process from adjectives to imperative verbs are described below.

Gedé-ang munyi-né! (Darmawan, 2021)
‘Besarkan suaranya!’

The first derivation process is indicated by the *gedeang* predicate (magnify) in clause (4.41). The predicate originally had the basic form *gedé* (big). *Gedé* (large) is here classified into an adjective category. Adjective *gedé* (big) undergoes an affixation process which is indicated by the presence of the suffix *-ang*. The suffix *-ang* is known as a derivational affix because it causes a change in the word category from the adjective *gedé* (big) to the verb *gedéang* (enlarge). With the change in the predicate, the clause construction also turns into an imperative clause.

3.10 Declarative Form: Adjective + *-in*

Not only forming imperative clauses, the suffix *-in* can also form other clauses. The clause in question is a declarative clause, which in this case the clause construction focuses on the undergoer. For more details, an example of this clause can be seen below:

Ipun gedeg-in tiang (Urip, 2021)
‘Dia (yang) saya benci’

The first example, clause (4.51) contains a predicate represented by *gedegin* (hate). *Gedegin* predicate (hate) consists of two morphemes, namely free morpheme *gedeg* (hate) and bound morpheme *-in*. *Gedeg* (hate) is an adjective that undergoes an affixation process. The affixation process is indicated by the presence of the suffix *-in*. In this case, the suffix *-in* is known as a derivational affix because it can change the word category from the adjective *gedeg* (hate) to the verb *gedegin* (hate). The verb *gedegin* (hate) above forms a declarative clause that focuses on the undergoer. The actor in the clause is filled with first-person singular pronouns (I).

3.11 Intransitive Verb Forms: Adjectives + *N/-ang* and *N/-in*

The next stage, the formation of derivative words from the basic form of adjectives can also be indicated by *N/-ang* affixes and *N/-in* affixes. The derivative form produced by the affixing of these combined affixes is a verb. Verbs formed by the combination of *N/-ang* affixes and *N/-in* affixes here are intransitive verbs. To make it clearer, an example of the affixing process is described as follows.

Ipun N-jegég-ang (Swarni, 2021)
 ‘Dia semakin cantik’

Clause (4.56) shows that there is a predicate filled with the verb *nyegégang* (the more beautiful). The predicate is formed from the basic form of the adjective *jegég* (beautiful) which is attached by the prefix *N-* and the suffix *-ang*. Thus, it can be said that the prefix *N-* and the suffix *-ang* are derivational affixes because they can change the category of adjective *jegég* (beautiful) to *nyegégang* (more beautiful). In this case, the verb *nyegégang* (the more beautiful) forms an intransitive clause construction. This can be seen from the element of the clause which does not present an object.

3.12 Transitive Verb Forms: Adjectives + N-/ang and N/-in

The previous examples of affixing *N-/ang* affixes and *N/-in* affixes show that adjective categories can change into intransitive verbs. In addition to being an intransitive verb, adjectives that have *N-/ang* affixes and *N/-in* affixes can also be transformed into transitive verbs. Examples of these transitive verbs can be seen as follows.

Mangku kari N-kedas-ang cangkir (Suwitri, 2021)
 ‘Mangku masih membersihkan cangkir’

Clause (4.66) shows the existence of the predicate *ngedasang* (cleaning) which undergoes a derivation process. The predicate is said to have undergone a derivation process due to a change in word category caused by derivational affixes, namely the prefix *N-* and the suffix *-ang*. The two affixes are attached to the adjective *kedas* (clean) which then turns into the verb *ngedasang* (cleaning). In this case, the verb *ngedasang* (cleaning) is classified as a transitive verb because it is followed by a cup object. Furthermore, the transitive verb *ngedasang* (cleanse) here forms a causative construction. It can be seen in this construction, the bowl is the cause that performs an action and the effect is the cup becomes clean.

3.13 Passive Verb Forms: Adjectives + -ang/-a and -in/-a

In addition to forming verbs in active construction, the derivation process of adjectives can also form verbs in passive construction. The process is indicated by derivational affixes, namely the suffix *-ang/-a* and the suffix *-in/-a*. By attaching the suffix *-ang/-a* and the suffix *-in/-a* to an adjective, the adjective changes the word category into a verb that forms a passive clause. For further details, an example clause can be seen as follows.

Méja-né tegeh-ang-a bin ameter (Puja, 2021)
 ‘Mejanya ditinggikan lagi satu meter’

It can be seen in the first example that clause has the predicate *tegehanga* (exalted). The predicate consists of three morphemes, namely the free morpheme *tegeh* (high), and two bound morphemes *-ang/-a*. *Tegeh* (height) here is included in the category of adjectives, which then gets the suffix *-ang/-a*. The suffix *-ang/-a* is categorized as a

derivational affix because it changes the category of the adjective *tegeh* (high) into the verb *tegehanga* (exalted). In addition to changing word categories, affixing the suffix *-ang/-a* also affects clause construction. In this example, the verb *tegehanga* (exalted) forms a passive clause. This is reflected by the syntactic function of the subject in the clause filled by *méjané* (his table) which semantically acts as a patient.

3.14 Passive Verb Forms: Adjective + *ka/-ang* and *ka/-in*

In forming passive verbs, adjectives can not only be attached by the suffix *-ang/-a* and the suffix *-in/-a*. However, adjectives can also be attached to *ka/-ang* affixes and *ka/-in* affixes. So, by attaching the affix *ka/-ang* and affix *ka/-in* to the adjective, it can change the adjective into a passive verb. For more details, consider the example below:

Paon-é suba ka-linggah-ang tekén Mangku (Swarti, 2021)
‘Dapurnya sudah diluaskan oleh Mangku’

Clause (4.86) contains the predicate *kalinggahang* (expanded). The predicate is a derived verb which has the basic form of *linggah* (broad). *Linggah* (broad) here is included in the category of adjectives. The adjective *linggah* (wide) undergoes a derivation process, which is caused by the prefix *ka-* and the suffix *-ang*. So, the prefix *ka-* and the suffix *-ang* cause a change in the category of the adjective *linggah* (broad) into the verb *kalinggahang* (expanded). Therefore, the two affixes are categorized as derivational affixes. The derivation process from the adjective *linggah* (wide) to the verb *kalinggahang* (expanded) also changes the clause into a passive clause. This is indicated by the oblique of the *tekén Mangku* (by mangku) who is present after the verb *kalinggahang* (expanded).

3.15 Resultative Verb Form: Adjective + *ma/-an*

The term resultative is defined as a resultant construction which is generally applied to a verb that expresses a situation or implies a previous event (Artawa, 2004: 84). Comrie (1981) uses the term anticausative to refer to the resultative term [10]. According to Comrie (1985: 325), the anticausative construction has similarities with the passive construction, which is that it lies in the direct object that can become the subject. On the other hand, the two constructions also have differences, namely the agent in the passive construction is optional, while the agent in the anticausative construction is never stated. Furthermore, resultative verbs can be formed by an adjective that gets a derivational affix which is represented by the affix *ma/-an*. The following is an example of a clause that shows an anticausative or resultative construction.

Kebaya-né suba ma-cenik-an (Adnyani, 2021)
‘Kebayanya sudah dkecilkan’

It can be seen in clause there is a *macenikan* predicate (understated). The predicate has the basic form of *cenik* (small). *Cenik* (small) here is categorized as an adjective. In this case, the adjective *cenik* (small) has changed its word category to become a *macenikan*

verb (understated). This is caused by the affix *ma-/an*. Based on this, the *ma-/an* affix is categorized as a derivational affix. *Macenikan* verb (understated) is included in the resultative verb form. This is indicated by the verb *macenikan* (understated) which indicates a state or event that occurred previously. Syntactically, the object of *kebaya* occupies the position of the subject in the clause. Meanwhile, from a semantic perspective, the agent in the clause is not stated.

4 Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis presented, several conclusions can be drawn as follows: Based on the morphological process, the forms of Balinese adjectives can be divided into monomorphemic adjectives and polymorphemic adjectives. Monomorphemic adjectives are found in Balinese, such as *demen* (happy), *sweet*, *gede* (big), and so on. Meanwhile, polymorphemic adjectives found in Balinese include (1) affixed adjectives; (2) reduplication adjectives without affixes; (3) reduplication adjectives with the prefix *se-*; (4) compounding of two free morphemes; (5) compounding antonyms; and (6) compounding of free morphemes and unique morphemes. In addition, there are also derivational forms with adjectives as the base form, which include (1) adverbial forms: reduplicated adjectives + *se-/ne*; (2) imperative form: adjective + *-ang/-in*; (3) declarative form: adjective + *-in*; (4) intransitive verb forms: adjective + *N-/ang* and *N-/in*; (5) transitive verb forms: adjective + *N-/ang N-/in*; (6) passive verb forms: adjective + *-ang/-a* and *-in/-a*; (7) passive verb forms: adjective + *ka-/ang* and *ka/-in*; and (8) resultative verb form: adjective + *ma-/an*.

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