

## DEFINITENESS IN BALINESE TEMPORAL ADVERBIAL

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### ABSTRACT

*Definiteness may occur in several grammatical functions realized by a noun phrase. This means that definiteness can also be found in a temporal adverbial function as this function can be fulfilled by a noun phrase. The focus of this study is on definiteness, which occurs on the temporal adverbial function in Balinese. Balinese is a language spoken in Indonesia which belongs to Western Malayo Polynesian languages of Austronesian language family.*

*The data in this study was obtained from several short stories collection and narrative texts from Balinese weekly newspaper, Bali Orti. Those data was descriptively analysed based on theory of temporal adverbial semantic functions proposed by Haspelmath (1997) and the theory of definiteness proposed by Lyons (1999). The two theories are used to analyze the definiteness in Balinese temporal adverbial.*

*The result showed that definiteness in Balinese temporal adverbial function can be classified into simple definiteness and complex definiteness. The simple definiteness is simply marked by a definite suffix –é, which occurs in the final position of a noun phrase. The complex one is marked in four different ways as follows: (1) it is marked by a possessive suffix –né, (2) it is marked by a demonstrative pronoun, (3) it is simultaneously marked by the definite suffix –é and the demonstrative pronoun, and (4) it is simultaneously marked by the deictic temporal lexicon and the possessive suffix –né.*

*The definiteness in Balinese temporal adverbials are mostly occur in temporal location semantic function. An interesting phenomenon found is the option of the attachment of the definite marker itself. The definite suffix –é is attached not only to the final position of an NP which served as a temporal adverbial, but it also occurs in the final position of a particular marker which marks a certain semantic function of a temporal adverbial.*

**Keywords:** *definite marking strategies, semantic functions of temporal adverbial, Balinese language.*

### INTRODUCTION

Balinese language is a language spoken by mostly Balinese people who live in Bali island, as well as Balinese people who live outside Bali. It belongs to Western Malayo Polynesian languages of Austronesian language family (Adelaar, 2005). Typologically, Balinese language is an agglutinative language. But, somehow the affixation process of the verbs in Balinese doesn't have any role in temporal marking process of the language. The temporal marking in Balinese tend to use temporal lexicon, temporal phrase, or temporal clause as a temporal adverbial function to explicate a particular time in language.

A particular time can be marked by two different marker according to the speech level of the utterance. For example, in order to show the *anterior* meaning, a temporal adverbial in Balinese may be marked by *satondén* 'before' or *sadurung* 'before'. These words have the same meaning, but they belong to a different speech level. *Satondén* 'before' is used for the low speech level, while *sadurung* is for the high speech level.

Another important point for Balinese temporal marking is definiteness, which can be realised by definite suffix –é. This suffix is a special feature, which belongs to Balinese language as a Malayo-Polynesian language (Shiohara dan Artawa, 2015:1). It is attached to a particular NP in a clause or sentence. Balinese also has another way in denoting the definiteness, e.g. by using possessive marker or demonstratives.

Since the definiteness is important for Balinese temporal marking, it may occur in a certain temporal adverbial function. A temporal adverbial function may be fulfilled by a word, phrase, or a clause. The word or phrase could be in a definite form, but generally a clause cannot be marked as a definite constituent.

In order to make a clear explanation regarding the definiteness in Balinese temporal adverbial, there are two main issues need to be discussed in this study. Those are 1) what kind of definiteness occur in Balinese temporal adverbial function?; 2) How are the marking strategies of definiteness in Balinese temporal adverbial function.

## METHODOLOGY

The data in this study was obtained from several short stories collection and narrative texts from Balinese weekly newspaper, Bali Orti. Several data was also obtained from short stories collection entitled Belog. The data collection was classified according to the form of the linguistic unit, which fulfilled the temporal adverbial function. The linguistic unit can be a word, phrase, and a clause.

The data was descriptively analysed based on theory of definiteness proposed by Lyons (1999). The analysis was done by using distributional method proposed by Sudaryanto (2015).

## ANALYSIS

### Definiteness in Balinese Language

Lyons (1999: 16) differentiates definiteness into two types, namely simple definite and complex definite. The simple definite in English is simply marked by definite article *the*, which occur before an NP. In Balinese, the simple definite is marked by a definite suffix *-é*, while complex definite is a combination between definite feature and other feature.

Generally, the definiteness has three functions as proposed by Lyons (199). Those are 1) the situational function; 2) the anaphoric function; and the associative function. Shiohara dan Artawa (2015) stated that these three functions can also be found in Balinese language.

### Temporal Adverbial Semantic Functions

Haspelmath (1997) categorized the temporal adverbial semantic functions into two major semantic functions, namely a temporal location and a temporal extent. Pan (2010) added *frequency* as the third category. There are also several classifications, which can be categorized into category of *miscellaneous*. Each category can be classified into several classifications.

The temporal adverbial semantic function is defined by analyzing the relation between characterized situation and reference time. Characterized situation is differentiated into a located situation and a quantified situation. Several semantic functions, which consist of quantified situation, also need the existence of *the time unit*.

### The Linguistic unit of Temporal Adverbial Function

A temporal adverbial can be fulfilled by a word, phrase, or a clause. When it is realized by a word, the word could belong to an adverb or a noun category, and the form could be in a simple or complex one. Some examples for words in Balinese, which could fulfill the temporal adverbial function, are provided in the following table (1)

Table 1. The word as a linguistic unit, which can fulfill the temporal adverbial function

	Simple form	Complex form
Adverb	<i>kejep</i> ‘a while’ <i>nyanan</i> ‘later’	<i>kejepang</i> ‘make it a while’ <i>nyananan</i> ‘make it more later’
Noun	<i>redite</i> ‘sunday’ <i>semengan</i> ‘morning’	- <i>pasemengin</i> ‘make it early in the morning’

A temporal adverbial function could also be realised by an NP. When it is realised by an NP, it has the same characteristics with a noun. The head of an NP in Balinese is usually in the initial position of an NP, but sometimes it also occurs in the final position of the phrase.

The last linguistic unit, which can realised a temporal adverbial is clause. Clause as a temporal adverbial in Balinese language is a subordinate clause and it is marked by a conjunction, which occurs before the clause. An example of temporal adverbial clause can be seen in the following sentence. The clause *tiang jumah* is the temporal adverbial clause of the sentence, which is marked by a conjunction *sasukat* ‘since’.

- (1) *Sasukat tiang jumah, ipun ten bébas ngambil*  
 Since 1SG at home 3SG not free take  
*pagelah Pak Lik-é.*  
 belonging Pak Lik-DEF  
 ‘Since I live at home, he can not be free to take Pak Lik’s belonging.’

(Bali Orti, 30 Juni 2013: 17)

### Definiteness in Balinese Temporal Adverbials

According to Lyons (1999), definiteness can be differentiated into simple definite and complex definite. These two kinds of definiteness are found in Balinese temporal adverbials. The simple definite in Balinese temporal adverbials is simply marked by definite suffix *-é* or its alomorf *-né*. The alomorf occurs in the final words, which is ended by vowel. The example (2) showed the simple definite, which is marked by *-é*, and the example (3) showed the simple definite which is marked by *-né*.

- (2) *Di peteng-é, Dék Gung lan Bli Putu mara*  
 At night-DEF Dek Gung and Bli Putu just  
*ngrasayang tresna.*  
 feel love  
 'Only at night, Dek Gung and Bli Putu can feel the love.'

(Ngurug Pasih: Engkebang Bulan, 2014: 24)

- (3) *Ring sasih karo-né, sayan semeng sayan ngesitang.*  
 at month Karo-DEF getting morning getting cold  
 'At the second month of Saka calendar, the weather getting cold when the night turn into morning.'  
 (Bali Orti, 7 September 2014: 17)

The definiteness in the example (2) occurs in the word *peteng*, while in the example (3) it occurs in NP *sasih karo*. According to its semantic function, both examples (2) and (3) belong to the temporal location semantic function.

Balinese also has several strategies in marking the complex definite. Lyons (1999) and Abbot (2006) stated that a constituent, which is marked by a possessive marker also shows the definiteness. This kind of definiteness is a complex definite and it is found in Balinese. The example can be seen in (4).

- (4) *Petengné karasa ada perang, munyi-n krébék*  
 night-POSS feel exist war sound-LIG thunder  
*saling jedaran sakadi munyin pistol tentara Welandané.*  
 reciprocal rumble like sound gun soldier Dutch-DEF  
 'In the night, it feels like there is a war, the sound of the thunder was repeating like the sound of the gun of the Dutch soldiers.'

(Bali Orti, 21 Juli 2013: 17)

The suffix *-né* in the word *peteng* is a possessive marker, it is not a definite marker. It shows that the word *peteng* belongs to a larger time unit, *day*. In other words, *peteng* is a part of the day, just like words *lemah* 'daytime', *semengan* 'morning', *sore* 'evening' and etc.

A demonstrative pronoun can also mark the complex definite. In the example (5) below, a demonstrative pronoun is used to determine the definiteness in simultaneous location semantic function of temporal adverbial. The occurrence of *kéné* 'like this' in NP *masan rerainan* 'festival season' showed that the NP is definite.

- (5) *Makejang sibuk di masan rerainan kéné.*  
 All busy in season festival like this  
 'Everybody is busy in the festival season like this.'

Definiteness in Balinese temporal adverbial function also can be explicated by NP with definite suffix *-é* and demonstrative pronouns such as *ené* 'this', *ento* 'that', *puniki* 'this', *punika* 'that', simultaneously. It can be seen in the example (6) below.

- (6) *Semeng-é punika raris ipun malih mamargi ngelod-ngauh-ang.*  
 morning-DEF that then 3SG again walk to the south-west  
 'At that morning, then she goes again to the south-west.'

(Bali Orti, 30 Juni 2013: 17)

The temporal adverbial in (6) consist of word *semeng* 'morning'. This word is marked simultaneously by definite suffix *-é* and demonstrative pronoun *punika* 'that'. The linguistic unit, which represent the temporal adverbial is an NP *semenge punika* 'that morning'.

A word or phrase with deictic meaning can be modified by possessive suffix *-né* and produce a definite element of a clause. This can be seen below.

- (7) *Ibi puan semengan-né langit-é setata*  
 Yesterday two days morning-POSS sky-DEF always  
*katukubin gulem ané tebel.*  
 covered cloudy REL thick  
 ‘Two days ago in the morning, the sky was always covered by dark cloud.’

(Belog, 2014: 12)

The deictic meaning is represented by NP *ibi puan* ‘two days ago’ and the possessive suffix *-né* is attached to the word *semengan*. When these elements are combined, the result is a definite NP *ibi puan semenganné* ‘two days ago in the morning’.

### The Definite Form of Temporal Adverbial Marker

Definite suffix *-é* as a simple definite marker in Balinese temporal adverbial function occurs in the final position of a word. The form it attached to can be a word or NP as a linguistic unit which fulfill the temporal adverbial function. But somehow, the result also showed that this suffix may occur in the final position of a conjunction, which plays a role as the marker for certain temporal adverbial semantic function. The markers which can be attached by definite suffix *-é* can be seen in the following table 2.

**Tabel 2**  
**The Definite Form of Temporal Adverbial Marker**

No	Semantic Function	Marker	Marker + definite suffix- <i>é</i>
1	simultaneous location	<i>dugas, kayang</i>	<i>dugasé, kayangé</i>
2	sequential location		
	a. anterior	<i>satondén, sadurung</i>	<i>satondéné, sadurungé</i>
	b. posterior	<i>sasuba, sasampun,</i>	<i>sasubané, sasampuné</i>
3	sequential durative:		
	durative posterior	<i>Sasukat</i>	<i>sasukaté</i>

When the temporal adverbial function is realised by a demonstrative pronoun or a clause, the marker might be attached by definite suffix *-é*. An example of this case is provided in the following example (8).

- (8) *Ipidan satondén-é ngamar di rumah sakit, Witra*  
 In the past before-DEF hospitalised at hospital Witra  
*anak suba taén maubad sig makudang-kudang balian.*  
 person already ever get treatment at many shaman  
 ‘In the past, before (he) was hospitalised, Witra has already get treatment from many shaman.’

(Belog, 2014: 23)

The clause *ngamar di rumah sakit* ‘was hospitalised’, which served as temporal adverbial, is marked by conjunction *satondené*. The marker with definite suffix *é* like this explicated that the whole clause, which represent the temporal adverbial function is a definite reference time.

## CONCLUSION

The definiteness in Balinese Temporal Adverbial consists of simple definiteness and complex definiteness. The simple definiteness is simply marked by definite suffix *é*, which occur in the final position of a noun phrase as a temporal adverbial. The complex definiteness is marked in four different ways as follows: (1) it is marked by a possessive suffix *-né*, (2) it is marked by demonstrative pronoun, (3) it is simultaneously marked by the definite suffix *-é* and the demonstrative pronoun, and (4) it is simultaneously marked by the deictic temporal lexicon and the possessive suffix *-né*.

The definiteness in Balinese temporal adverbials mostly occur in temporal location semantic function. The definite suffix *-é* is attached not only to the final position of an NP which served as a temporal adverbial, but it also occurs in the final position of a particular marker which marks a certain semantic function of a temporal adverbial.

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