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# On The Semantic Classifications of Balinese Adverbial Clause

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## Abstract

The aim of this research is to describe the adverbial clause marking strategy in Balinese. The data sources of this research are narrative texts in weekly Balinese Newspaper, Bali Orti, and several short stories which are written in Balinese. Each semantic function has at least two different markers, one is for a low register and the other one for a high register. The result showed that adverbial clauses in Balinese can be classified into eleven semantic functions. Each of those semantic functions at least has two different markers for the same semantic function.

**Keywords:** Adverbial function, Adverbial clause, Semantic function, marking strategy, Balinese

# Sobre Las Clasificaciones Semánticas De La Cláusula Publicitaria Balinesa

## Resumen

El objetivo de esta investigación es describir las estrategias de marcado de cláusulas adverbiales en balinés. Las fuentes de datos de esta investigación son textos narrativos en el periódico semanal balinés, Bali Orti y varias historias cortas escritas en balinés. Cada función semántica tiene al menos dos marcadores diferentes, uno es para UN registro bajo y el otro para UN registro alto. El resultado mostró que las cláusulas adverbiales en balinés se pueden clasificar en once funciones semánticas. Cada una de esas funciones semánticas tiene al menos dos marcadores diferentes para la misma función semántica.

**Palabras clave:** Función adverbial, cláusula adverbial, función semántica, estrategia de marcado, balinés

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Adverbial function is a non-argument function in a clause or a sentence. It can be realized by a word or a clause. A clause which functions as an adverbial in a sentence is called adverbial clause. Adverbial clauses have been studied typologically world wide. There are several studies on adverbial clauses on world languages, e.g. WANG (2002) studied on the preferred information sequences of adverbial linking in Mandarin Chinese discourse, RIBEIRO (2006) focused on the subordinate clauses in Karajá, YOKOMORI (2008) analysed the postposed adverbial clauses in Japanese Conversation.

Other studies are on the position of spatial and temporal adverbials in the Italian sentence by KLÍMOVÁ (2012) and the study on localizing conditional clauses in the left periphery based on the evidence from the multiple complementizer constructions in Romance which was done by MUNARO (2016).

The study of adverbial clause is quite complex because the marking strategies of adverbial clauses in one language may vary depend on their meanings. In some languages, several meanings could be marked with the same marker, while in other languages an adverbial clause has no marker at all. The adverbial clauses can be classified based on their semantic functions, and each semantic function has its own marking strategy. Consider the following adverbial clauses.

*Ia pindah ka Jawa ..... (He/She moved to Java....)*

*Dugas gunung Agung maletus. (when Mount Agung erupted)*

*krana materima magae ditu. (because he/she was employed there)*

*yen kurenanne suba ngelah umah ditu. (If her husband has already had a house there)*

The examples above showed adverbial clauses with different semantic functions. The main clause can be combined with different adverbial clauses. The adverbial clause in example (1) showed a temporal meaning which is marked by the word *dugas* ‘when’, in example (2) it is a reason adverbial clause marked by word *santukan* ‘because’, and in example (3), it represents a conditional meaning marked by the word *yen* ‘if’.

Traditionally, an adverbial clause is called a subordinate clause (CHAFE, 1984). However, the adverbial clause is not the only subordinate clause, there are two others classes that can be grouped as subordinate clauses (LIN, 2015). THOMPSON, LONGACRE, HWANG (2007: 238) proposed that a subordinate clause can be differentiated into three types, depending on their functions. They assume that a subordinate clause is grammatically dependent on another clause or on some element in another clause .

Complements as the first kind of subordinate clause is an argument of a verb. It has a similar function as a noun phrase, it might occur in a subject or object position of a verbal predicate. The subject or object complements arise in a clause with ‘complement-taking predicates’ like *remember, see, think, cause*, and so forth (NOONAN, 2007). Another kind of subordinate clause is a relative clause. This kind of clause determines the limit of reference of a noun phrase (NP). The relative clause modifies the nouns, it specifies the role of referent of the NP by describing the situation of the NP (ANDREWS, 2007). The last kind of subordinate clause is an adverbial clause. It functions to modify a verb phrase or entire clauses. In this paper we will focus only to the last type of subordinate clauses, that is the adverbial clause.

Typologically, adverbial clauses can be marked by three different devices which can be found among the languages: (a) subordinating morphemes, (b) special verb forms, and (c) word order (THOMPSON, LONGACRE, HWANG, 2007: 238). In Balinese, an adverbial clause is apparently marked by subordinating morphemes. This can be seen in temporal adverbial clause in Balinese which is

marked by words *dugas* ‘when’, *sasuba* ‘after’, *satonden* ‘before’, and so forth. These markers appear in the initial position of the subordinate clause.

DIXON (2011: 67-77) distinguished five different markers which can be used as a device in linking a clause to another clause. One group is for coordinative relation and four groups for subordinative relations. The relations between clauses are differentiated into: (1) coordinative (*and, but, or*); (2) temporal subordinate (*after, before, while, till, until*); (3) logical subordinate (*since, because, if, although, even though, unless, in spite of*); (4) contrastive (*however, moreover, nevertheless, therefore, accordingly, on the other hand, at all events, still*) (5) purposive (*in order (to / that)*). This classification can be used as a base for finding out the markers for each semantic function of adverbial clauses in Balinese. However, some differences may be found since English and Balinese are two different languages. In this article, the semantic function of each type found in Balinese is discussed in detail and the result is syntactically and semantically explained.

Balinese is a language in Indonesian archipelago, spoken by 3,3 million people mainly in Bali island. This number also includes 7000 people in South Sulawesi and immigrants in West Nusa Tenggara and western part of Lombok Island (SIMONS and CHARLES, 2018). It is also spoken by Balinese people all around Indonesia, including in Lampung, Java, and so forth. Geographically, Balinese belongs to Austronesian languages groups, specifically West Malayo Polynesian (ADELAAR, 2005). Based on its typology, Balinese is an

agglutinative languages which means that Balinese has a set of affixes for word formation. The word order in Balinese is SVO and the head of a phrase is in the initial position.

Some studies on Balinese adverbial clause has been done in several ways, however, in those studies the semantic functions of adverbial clause and their marking strategies are not discussed in detail. So far, there is no specific study which deals with the structure of the sentence in which the adverbial clause occurs.

KERSTEN (1986) stated that Balinese has several adverbials which function as temporal adverbial, place adverbial, directional adverbial, comitative adverbial, instrumental adverbials, and reason adverbial. The description provided is very sketchy. It is clear that this classification does not include all the adverbials in Balinese. Moreover, KERSTEN did not explain in detail between the clausal and non-clausal adverbial.

Another study was done by GRANOKA et.al (1996) in their Balinese Grammar. It lacks of discussions about adverbial clauses. They described only adverbial functions realized by word(s) or prepositional phrases. They classified the semantic functions of adverbial only for time adverbial, place and directional adverbial, purpose adverbial, and manner adverbial. Clausal adverbial is mentioned in passing. There is no discussion regarding the relation between clauses in a complex sentence based on its meaning, the discussion was done only based on its structure.

Previous study on Balinese adverbial function was focused on temporal adverbial marking strategies based on its semantic functions

(PURNAWATI & ARTAWA, 2018). PURNAWATI (2018) also proposed that temporal adverbial function in Balinese can be fulfilled by words and phrase, but there are only several semantic function of temporal adverbial can be realized by a clause.

In the present study, the adverbial clause in Balinese was analyzed to find out the semantic functions and their respective markers. Another point to be discussed in this study is the structure of the sentence in which the adverbial clause occurs. Hence, there are two problems to be discussed in this study: 1) how is the marking strategies for each semantic function of adverbial clause in Balinese?; and 2) How is the structural position of the adverbial clause in relation to the main clause in Balinese complex sentences?

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

This study used two kinds of data: written data and intuitive data. Balinese weekly newspaper and several short stories are used as the data source for the written data, while the intuitive data are made through elicitation method. This study used complex sentences with two or more clauses and one of the clauses is a subordinate clause which fills the adverbial function slot.

Collected data was classified based on the semantic functions of the subordinate clauses functioning as the adverbial clause. The analysis was done by using the distributional method proposed by SUDARYANTO (2015). A given subordinate clause was tested,

whether it was an adverbial clause or not. Then the adverbial clause underwent another test to decide the semantic function of the adverbial clause. The final analysis was done in order to find out the structure of the complex sentence in which the adverbial clause occurred.

### **3. RESULTS and DISCUSSION**

This section is divided into two sub-sections: the syntax and semantics of Balinese adverbial clauses and the discussion on Balinese adverbial clauses.

#### **The Syntax and Semantics of Balinese Adverbial Clauses.**

The adverbial clause is marked by a number of different words based on the semantic function that the adverbial clause has. In Balinese language there are a number of subordinate clauses with different semantic functions. The data showed that there are eleven types of adverbial clauses found in Balinese: temporal, locative, manner, reason, purpose, condition, simultaneity, additive, substitutive, concessive, and absolute. Each semantic function is marked by several markers. The markers for those semantic functions are described in the following sections.

#### **Temporal Adverbial Clause**

A temporal adverbial has several different semantic functions based on the relations between reference time and the situation mention in the sentence (HASPELMATH, 1997). However, not all the temporal adverbial in Balinese can be fulfilled by an adverbial clause.

Only those temporal adverbials with semantic functions express the simultaneous location, sequential location-anterior, sequential location-posterior, anterior-durative, posterior-durative, and quantifying frequency can be represented by an adverbial clause. Each semantic functions has its own marker and its variations (PURNAWATI, 2018; ARTAWA *et.al*, 2018). The marking strategies for temporal adverbial clauses are as follows.

#### Simultaneous Location

A temporal adverbial clause which express a simultaneous location is marked by words such as *duk*, *dugas*, *kayang*, *daweg*, *mara*, *ri kala/ri tatkala*. These markers are the equivalent of the word ‘when’ in English. Words such as *duk* and *dugas* tend to be used for a simultaneous location which happened in the past time, while *kayang* shows a time location in the future. *Mara*, *daweg*, *ri kala* and *ri tatkala* are neutral, which means these words can be used for marking time location in the past as well as in the future. The usage of these markers can be seen in the following examples.

<b><i>Duk</i></b>	<b><i>pekak</i></b>
when	grandfather
tiang-é	kantun
1-POSS	still
<b><i>nyeneng</i></b> ,	tiang
alive,	3SG
seleg	pesan
diligent	very
melajah	megambel

learn                    play traditional  
                              instrument

‘When my grandfather was still alive, I was really diligent at learning to play traditional instruments.’

(BP, 19/06/2011:12)

***Dugas    megae   di***

when                    work                    at  
kapal pesiar,            tiang  
cruise line,                    1SG  
prasida                    enggal  
able                                    quick  
nambunin                    pipis  
save                                    money

‘When I worked in the Cruise Line, I could save money quickly.’

(BP, 29/05/2011:9)

***Daweg    rauh                    ring***

when                    arrive                    at  
Pura Pinggiring Segara  
Pura Pinggiring Segara  
ipun    makisi-kisi  
3SG    murmur  
sareng    tiang  
with                    1SG

‘When we arrived at Pura Pinggiring Segara, he murmured with me.’

(BP, 14/08/2011; 11)

***Mara ngampakang***

when	open		
<b>jelanan-é,</b>	ia	nget	
door-DEF	3SG	sudden	
nepukin mas,	intan,		
find	gold	diamond	
selaka bek	di		
white gold	a lot	on	
balen-é			
bed-DEF			

‘When she opened the door, she found a lot of gold, diamonds, white gold on the bed.’

(BD: 34)

***Ritatkala wenten***

when	exist		
<b>balih-balihan</b>	<b>ring</b>	<b>desa,</b>	
performances	at	Village,	
setata	wenten	dagang	
always	exist	seller	
sane	madolan	nasi	
which	sell	rice	

‘When there was performance in the village, there was always a seller who sold rice.’

(BP, 12/06/2011: 9)

Sequential location-anterior expresses a situation which happened before the reference time shown by the temporal adverbial. This semantic function can be marked by words such as *satonden* or *satondené* ‘before’ for a low register and *sadurung* or *sadereng*, *sadurungé* for a high register. The use of these markers can be seen in the following examples.

<b>Satondene</b>	<i>teked</i>	<i>di</i>	
before	arrive		at
tongos	sane	katuju,	
place		REL	head to,
tiang	ajak	telu	
1SG	with	three	
masubaya	lakar	majuug	
promise	will	assemble	

‘Before arriving at the place which we headed to, we promised to assemble together.’

(BP, 14/08/2011:11)

<b>Satondené</b>		<b>mesaut,</b>	
before		answer	
I meme	nakonin	apa	
mother	ask	what	
ane	gae	tiang	tur
REL	do	1SG	and

kenken I bapa  
how father  
ngorahin.  
tell

‘Before answering, mother asked me what did I do and how did father tell (me).’

(BP, 27/11/2011:17)

**Sadereng** memargi ka  
before walk to  
sekolah, setata I bapa  
school always father  
ngemaang tiang bekel  
give 1SG money

‘Before going to school, my father always gave me pocket money.’

(BP, 29/05/2011: 11)

**Sadurung** lunga ka  
before go to  
pancoran-e ba-daja,  
douche-DEF in-north,  
setata Ida ngrereh  
always 3SG look for  
rabi-ne ring  
wife-POSS at  
Puri Bencingah  
Puri Bencingah

‘Before going to the douche in the north, he always looked for his wife at Puri Bencingah.’

(BP, 19/06/2011:9)

Base word for sequential location-posterior markers is *suba* and *sampun*. The word *suba* is used in a low register, while word *sampun* is used in a high register. *Suba* and *sampun* can be changed morphologically into *sasuba*, *sasubané*, *di subané*, *sasampun*, *sasampuné*, *di/ri sampuné* (ARTAWA et.al 2018; PURNAWATI, 2018). Another marker for a low register *which* has no relation with the word *suba* is *liwat*. The markers for this semantic function are in the initial position of the adverbial clause.

The use of *suba* and *sampun* in adverbial clause will be followed the main clause containing the word *lantas* ‘then’ to indicate a sequential action.

<b>Suba</b>	<b>suud</b>		
After	finish		
masugi, lantas	anake		
wash face,	then	person	
odah	ento	madaar	
old	that	eat	

‘After washing his face, that old person ate.’

(MTS:28)

### **Sampun mekelo raga**

after	long	1PL
tusing	ketemu,	
NEG	meet,	

Luh Sari **lantas** ngelut

Luh Sari then hug

tiang sanget pesan

1SG very tight

‘After a long time when I haven’t met her, Luh Sari hugs me very tightly.’

(BP, August 7, 2011: 11)

**Sasubane**

after

Wayan Darmayasa

Wayan Darmayasa

mapamit,

leave,

Ida Kuda Panandang Kajar

Ida Kuda Panandang Kajar

gancan sungsut

become sad

kayun-ne

heart-3POSS

‘After Wayan Darmayasa left, Ida Kuda Penandang Kajar was getting sad.’

(BP, 11/12/2011:7)

**Di subane**      **Luh Sari**      **teked**

after              Luh Sari      arrive

**jumah,** jemet gati

home, diligent very  
 ia nyiagayang upakara  
 3SG prepare ceremony  
 pangabenan adi-ne  
 cremation sibling-POSS

‘After Luh Sari arrived home, she was very diligent in preparing the cremation ceremony for her sister.’

(BP, 12/06/2011:12)

**Di subane tiang bisa**  
 after 1SG able  
**megaang** suud tiang  
 crawl finish 1SG  
 wadahin-a kranjang  
 place-3SG basket

‘After I could crawl, I was no longer placed in the basket.’

(BP, 27/11/2011:17)

**Ri sampune wusan**  
 after finish  
**melajah,** titiang  
 study. 1SG  
 ka-nikain mangda  
 PASS-tell so that  
 merem ring genah  
 sleep at place  
 ngwayang

play leather puppet

‘After I finished studying, I was told to sleep at the puppet theatre.’

(BP, 11/12/2011:18)

Anterior durative expresses the relation between the located situations which happened before the reference time (Haspelmath, 1997). This semantic function is marked by word *kanti* which usually followed by word *suba* and/or *liwat* (ARTAWA, et.al, 2018; PURNAWATI & ARTAWA, 2018). This is a tricky marking strategy, because *suba* and *liwat* are used to mark the posterior location. However, when it is preceded by word *kanti*, the combination is used as anterior durative marker. When the anterior durative marker is used for high register, the word *suba* is usually replaced by word *sampun*.

Anak		kija	
person	where		
kadén		I Ngurah	
I don't know		Ngurah	
kanti		liwat	
until		pass	
tengah	lemeng buka		
middle	night		like
kéné		tondén	
like this	not yet		
mulih.			
come home			

‘I don’t know where does Ngurah go, He doesn’t come home yet until after pass the midnight.’

(Belog, 2014: 30)

**Kanti**    **suba**                    **liwat**  
 until                                  already pass  
**aminggu** ngenah  
 one week seen  
 sanggah-é                                  tusing  
*sanggah*-DEF                                  NEG  
 pragat.  
 finish

‘It has been over one week, but the *sanggah* has not been completed yet.

(Bali Orti, 14 September 2014: 17)

Makelo                                  ia  
 for a long time    3SG  
 krapat-kripit  
 doing something uncertain  
 kanti    suba                                  séng  
 until                                  already tilt  
 sada                                  kauh                                  lan  
 almost    west                                  and  
 suba                                  dayuh  
 already    shady  
 gumi-né.



cara panak kekupu.  
 like child butterfly  
 Uling mara lekad  
 since just born  
 suba kalahina ajak  
 already left with  
 mémé-n-né.  
 mother-LIG-POS

‘Luh Luwih’s life is like the life of butterfly’s child. She was left by her mother since the day she was born.’

(Ngurug Pasih, 2014: 11)

**Sasukat ia**

since 3SG  
 ngamaduang,  
 have:more than one wife  
 kurenan-e kelihan  
 wife-3SGPOSS older  
 janglekang-a  
 neglect-3SG

‘Since he has got two wives, he neglected his first wife.’

(Kersten, 1984:307)

**Sasukat ia nganten,**

since 3SG get married,  
 ia suud memotoh  
 3SG stop gamble

‘Since he got married, he stopped gambling.’

**Sasukat magae ditu,**

since                    work                    there  
 tiang    nyidaang            matingtingan  
 1SG    can                    lift up  
 abedik  
 a bit

‘Since working there, I can live better.’

A temporal adverbial clause can also represent a quantifying frequency. This semantic function is marked by word *sabilang*. The marking strategy of this semantic function can be seen in the following example.

**Sabilang nepukin**

every                    see  
 anak                    mentas di  
 person    pass                    at  
 rurung-é, Ia                    setata  
 street-DEF            3SG                    always  
 ngepungin.  
 chase

‘everytime (she) saw people passing the street, (she) always chase them.’

(Ngurug Pasih, 2014: 1)

A locative adverbial refers to a clause that indicates where an activity expressed by the main clause takes place. This adverbial clause begins with the noun *tongos*, ‘place’, or it is preceded by a preposition *sig* ‘at’. In addition to this marker, a locative adverbial can

also be marked by the question-word indicating location, *dija*, ‘in where’. This locative adverbial clause is shown in the following examples:

Anak-e            odah    ento  
 person-DEF    old    that  
 ngojog    sig    dagang  
 head            at    seller  
 nasi-ne    **sig**    **tongos**  
 rice-DEF at    place  
 I Bagus Diasa-ne madaar  
 I Bagus Diasa-DEF    eat

‘The old people headed to the rice seller at the place where I Bagus Diasa was eating.’

Apa    buin    jani    liu    ada  
 what    else    now    many    available  
 sekolahan            **tongos** malajahang  
 school    place            study  
**raga**    apang    manipuan  
 self    so            next time  
 tusing    maselselan  
 NEG            regret

‘Now there are many schools available, the places where you can study so you will not regret it in the future.’

(TLS: 7)

Mabalik buin            ka  
 return    again    to

Kelungkung      **tongos**

Klungkung      place

wiwitan bunga-ne

origin      flower-DEF

kembang

bloom

‘Returning again to Klungkung the place where the origin flower bloomed.’

(TLS: 78)

Titiang    setata    pacang

1SG                      always will

ngiring    ring      **dija**

follow    at            where

ja                      Bli      magenah

PART    Bli      stay

timbang    tiang      mapisah

rather than            1SG      separate

sareng    Bli

with                      Bli

‘I will always follow you where ever you stay rather than have to be separated from you.’

(BP, August 28, 2011:7)

Ia            lakar    ngalih    cai

3SG      will      look for2SG

**dija**                      **ja**                      cai

where    PART    2SG

nongos

live

‘He will look for you wherever you live.’

Ia mesemaya lakar ketemu

3SG promise will meet

buin **dija cai**

again where 2SG

ketemu ajakia

meet with 3SG

paling simalune

very first time

‘He promised to meet you again where you met him for the first time.’

A manner adverbial clause in Balinese is marked by the words *cara* ‘like’ or *buka* ‘like’. The form for the high style is *sekadi* ‘like’ or *minakadi* ‘like’. The use of these markers can be seen in the following examples.

I Kadék Suputra Mula Saja

NAME

bengong **cara**

dumbfounded like

kebo mabalih

water buffalo watch

sinétron di televisi.

drama on television

‘I Kadék Suputra Mula Saja was dumbfounded like a water buffalo watching a drama on television.’

(Bungklang Bungking: Temah Pitra, 2008:106)

Ceceke	uyut	
house lizard	make: noise	
saling sahutin	<b>buka</b>	
sound one to another	like	
ngorahin dewekne	apang	
tell	self-3SG	so that
sing	sebet	
NEG	sad	

‘The house lizards produce noisy sounds after one another like telling him not to be sad.’

(BP, 7/8/2011: 9)

A reason adverbial clause can be marked by a number of words which are synonymous. The following words are for low register: *krana*, *ulian*, and *baan* ‘because’ and their form for high register are: *santukan*, *duaning*, *sankaning*, and *sawireh*.

Jani	tiang	ujian pemantapan
now	1SG	examination
di	sekolah,	sakewala
at	school	but
paningalan	tiang-é	tusing
eyes	1SG-DEF	NEG

nyak	kedat	<b>krana</b>
want	open	because
ibi	tiang	mabalih
yesterday 1SG		watch

TV	kanti	peteng.
Television	until	night

Now, I have to take an examination at school, but my eyes could not open because yesterday I watched television until night.

(Aget, Bali Orti 9 Juni 2013, hal 17)

Uli	pidan	kurenan-né
since	when	spouse-DEF
suba		ngalahin magedi
already	leave	went
ulian	ia	kaliwat
because	3SG	overly
lacur.		
poor		

‘Her/his husband/wife has left her since a long time ago because he/she badly poor.’

(Ngurug, Bali Orti 25 Mei 2014: 17)

<b>Baan</b>	<b>Karta</b>	<b>demen</b>
because	Karta	like
<b>memotoh,</b>	somah-ne	
gamble	wife-3SGPOSS	

mulih

go home

‘His wife went back to her parents’ home because Karta likes gambling.’

Carita heroic

Story heroic

perjuangan nglawan

struggle against

Belanda-ne praseda

Dutch-DEF can

becik **santukan**

good because

medaging carita tresna

contain story love

‘The story of heroic struggle against the Dutch can be good because

it contains a love story.’

(Bali Orti, 9 Mei 2010: 10)

Tabuh lan tari

orchestra and dance

sampun sakadi

already like

geginan tiang-e

job 1SG-POSS

**santukantiang** embas  
because 1SG born  
saking kulawarga seni  
from family art

‘Playing traditional Balinese instruments and dancing have been like my job because I was born in an art family.’

(BP, 17/7/11;12)

I Gede Dharma taler  
I Gede Dharma also  
gelah-nyane telas  
possession-3SGPOSS finish  
**sangkaning** ngurusang  
because handle  
nyama-ne mangda  
family-3POSS so  
prasida ngwangun pura  
able build temple

‘I Gede Dharma also lost his possession because he helped his family to build a temple.’

(BP, 17/7/2011: 11)

**Duaning** seneng ring  
because like with  
tari kreasi, dane  
dance creation, 3SG  
setata mautsaha

always	try
mlajahin	makudang-kudang
learn	some
tari	kreasi anyar
dance	creationnew

‘Because he likes a newly created dance, he always tries to learn some of them.’

(BP. 29/10/2010: 12)

Wayan	Rempuh	miwah	
Wayan	Rempuh	and	
sane	lenan	milu	sedih
REL	other	also	sad
mirengang	sawireh		
listen	because		
makejang	nasibe	patuh	
all	fate	same	
tuara	nawang	meme	
NEG	know	mother	
bapa			
father			

‘Wayan Rempuh and the others are also sad listening because their fate is the same not knowing their parents’

(BP, 24/10/2010: 9)

This purpose adverbial clause can be marked by the subordinating words, apang, apanga, and mangda. The last two words are used in the high style of Balinese.

Da sesai sai ngenceh

Neg often urinate

apang sing

so that NEG

enggal-enggal bedak

quickly thirsty

‘Do not urinate often in order not to thirsty quickly.’

(BP, 9/10/2011:8)

Mani-n-ne semengan

tomorrow-LIG-DEF morning

lantas ia nguling,

then 3SG grill,

lakar panganin-a

will provide

gegendong-e apanga

beggar-DEF so that

ia maan pipis

3SG get money

‘Tomorrow morning then she grills a pig, she prepared that for the beggar so that she can get money.’

(MTS:34)

Sami masyarakat-e

All society-DEF

mapangapti *mangda*

hope so that

prasida nglanturang  
 be able continue  
 kauripan-e sayan  
 life-3POSS more  
 becik lan nincap  
 good and increase

‘All the people hoped that they can continue their live better.’

(BP, 26/12/2010: 9)

A conditional adverbial clause in Balinese is marked by subordinating words like *yaning*, *yening*, and *lamun*. The words *yening* and *yaning* are used in the high style, while *lamun* is used in the low style. In addition to the word *lamun*, in the low style, the shortened form of *yening* and *yaning* are also used. The forms are *yan* and *yen*.

Yen manusa orahanga  
 Ifhuman say-3SG  
 bisa dadi api,  
 can become fire,  
 mirib manusa-ne  
 probably human-DEF  
 masih bisa dadi  
 also can become  
 raksasa  
 demon

‘If human is said being capable of becoming fire, they probably can also be capable of becoming demons.’

(BP, 30/1/2011:10)

Yan megae di  
 If work at  
 kapal pesiar, gajih-ne  
 cruise line salary-DEF  
 gedenan teken megae  
 bigger from work  
 di hotel  
 at hotel

‘If working at the cruise line, the salary is higher than working in hotel.’

(BP, 29/5/2011:9)

**Yaning ngawag ngangge,**  
 If wrongly use,  
 awig-awig-e lakar  
 traditional rule-DEF will  
 uwug  
 damage

‘If it not used properly, the traditional rule will be damaged.’

(BP, 28/8/2011:7)

**Yaning sampun polih**

If already obtain  
 ngayah pinaka  
 serve as  
 manggala adat, rasa  
 traditional leader feel  
 bangga ring manah  
 proud in heart  
 nenten prasida antuk  
 NEG able by  
 naurin  
 pay

‘If having served as a traditional leader, the feeling of satisfaction and pride in our heart cannot be paid.’

(BP, 28/8/2011:7)

**Yening telisik saking**

If investigate from  
 konteks sosial, dane  
 context social, 3SG  
 nenger konflik ring  
 predict conflict in  
 Gianyar akehan sangkaning  
 Gianyar many because  
 ius modernisasi  
 effect modernization

‘If it is investigated from a social context, he predicted that the conflict in Gianyar is caused by modernisation effect.’

(BP, 11/3/2010: 9)

**Lamun ka Kelungkung,**  
if to Klungkung  
da ngalahin yang,  
don’t leave 1SG  
nah  
please

‘If you go to Klungkung, please don’t leave me.’

(TLS: 39)

A simultaneity adverbial clause is used to indicate that the activity expressed in the main clause occurs at the same time as the activity expressed in the subordinate clause. This clause type is marked by the subordinating words *sambil* and *sambilang* ‘while’.

Tiang demen pesan  
1SG like really  
magending **sambil**  
sing while  
manjus  
take a bath

‘I really like to sing while taking a bath.’

(BP, 26/9/10:12)

I Meme ngaukin tiang  
mother call 1SG  
sambilang-a majujuk

while-3SG		stand
di	pintu	pemesuan-e
at	door	exit-DEF

‘Mother calls me while standing at the exit door.’

(BP, 12/4/10:11)

In a language like English, the additive adverbial clauses are marked by subordinating markers like *besides* and *in addition to*. In Balinese, the main clause is in a negative form and the adverbial clause occurs with the particle *masih* ‘also’. The negative form is marked by words *tusing ja* ‘not just’ or *sing ja* ‘not just’ for low register and words *nénten ja* ‘not just’ for high register. This is shown in the following sentences:

Tusing	ja		
NEG		PART	
melajahintari-tarian			
learn		dances	
tradisional,		tiang	masih
traditional,		1SG	also
melajahin	tari		modern,
learn	dance		modern

‘Besides learning traditional dances, I also learn a modern dance.’

(BP June 12, 2011:12)

Dane	nganikayang	ngigel	
3SG	say		dancing
nenten	ja	anggen	

NEG                    only                    use  
 selingan, ngigel masih  
 variation dancing also  
 dados    ka-anggen  
 can                    PASS-use  
 nglimurang                    manah  
 please                    heart

‘She said that dancing is not only for killing the time, but it can also be used to please our hearts.’

(BP, January 30, 2011:12)

Sing                    ja                    ngalih  
 NEG                    PART look for  
 perguruan tinggi,                    ngalih  
 university,                    look for  
  
 sekolah SD,  
 school Elementary School,  
 SMP                    lan  
 Junior High School                    and  
 SMA                    jani  
 Senior High School                    now  
 masi                    nelasang                    prabeya  
 also                    spend money  
 liu

much

‘Not only entering university spends money, nowadays looking for Elementary School, Junior High School and Senior High School we also spends a lot of money.’

(BP, May 29, 2011:9)

Wisatawan		asing		
tourist		foreign		
sane	rauh	ka	Bali	
who	come	to	Bali	
nenten	ja			
NEG		PART		
nyingakin	alam,	seni		
see	nature,	art		
lan	budaya	taler	meled	
and	culture	also	want	
ngrasayang		ajeng-ajengan		
taste		food		
Bali				
Bali				

‘Foreigners coming to Bali in addition to seeing the nature, art and culture,

they also want to taste Balinese food.’

(BP, August 28, 2011: 18)

In Balinese, the substitutive adverbial clause is marked by the use of the expression *padaang teken* ‘rather than’ (literally: make the same with) or *timbang* ‘rather than’. This type of adverbial clause never occurs in an initial position. For example:

Ida	semengan	lunga	
3SG	morning	go	

ka	beji		
to	bathing place		
padaang	teken	nenten	
same		with	NEG
prasida	matemu	sareng	
be able	meet	with	

Ida Dewa Ayu Muter

Ida Dewa Ayu Muter

‘He goes to a bathing place early in the morning in order to meet Ida Dewa Ayu Muter.’

(BP, June 19, 2011:9)

Akeh	krama	sane	rauh	
many		people	who	came
ka	PKB,		punika	
to	Bali Art Festival,		that	

mawinan	tiang	madolan	
why		1SG	sell

ring PKB  
 at Bali Art Festival  
 timbang madolan  
 rather than sell  
 ring pasar Kreneng  
 at market Kreneng

‘Many people came to Bali Art Festival, that is why I am selling my things at Bali Art Festival rather than selling them at Kreneng market.’

(BP, June 19, 2011:9)

A concessive clause is a general term for a clause that indicates a concession, against which the proposition in the main clause is contrasted. A concessive clause in Balinese is often marked by subordinating words like *yadiastu* or *yadiapin* ‘although’. In everyday uses, the word *yadiapin* has a shortened form, *apin*.

Yadiastu suba atiban  
 although ASP year  
 Ida ninggalin Bukit Buung,  
 3SG leave Bukit Buung  
 nongosin mess sekolah,  
 live house school  
 ida sing ja kapah  
 3SG NEG PART seldom  
 mulih ke Bukit Buung  
 go home to Bukit Buung

‘Although he has already left Bukit Buung for one year, living in the school house he often goes home to Bukit Buung.’

(BBM:77)

Another type of concessiveness that is less definite can be expressed using *apa ja* ‘whatever’, and *nyen ja* ‘whoever’.

Apa     ja     aban-a mai,  
what    PART bring-3SG  
cang     sing    nerima  
here    1SG    NEG    accept

‘Whatever he brings here, I will not accept it.’

Nyen    ja                teka    mai,  
who     PART come    here  
cang                sing                lakar  
1SG                NEG                will  
ngampakang    jelanan  
open                    door

‘Whoever comes here, I will not open the door.’

A more specific conjunction expressing this concessiveness is the subordinator *nyaka*. This subordinator can be translated into “either-or” in English depending on the meaning expressed by clauses that occur with this particular subordinator. This is shown in the following sentences:

Nyaka   nyak   nyaka

either                    want    or  
tusing    ia        teka    mai,  
NEG                    3SG    come    here  
paksa                    ajak    ia        mai!  
force                    bring    3SG    here

‘Either he wants to come here or not, force him to come here.’

Nyaka    jani    nyaka  
either                    now    or  
mani                    ia        teka  
tomorrow3SG    come  
lakar                    antosang        tiang  
will                    wait                    1SG

‘Either he is coming today or tomorrow, I will wait for him.’

This absolutive adverbial clause refers to a clause in which there is no explicit signal of the relationship between the main and subordinate clause, and the interpretation of this relationship is inferred from the pragmatic and linguistic context. Consider the following examples:

Nepukin tiang    ditu,  
See                    1SG    there,  
ia                    lantas melaib  
3SG                    then    run

‘Seeing me there, then he runs away.’

Naked    di        natah  
Arrive    at        front yard  
Yan Londri,        tepukin

Yan Londri        see  
 tiang            ia        negak  
 1SG              3SG    sit  
 di            ambene  
 at            terrace

‘Arriving at the front yard of Yan Londri, I saw him sitting in the terrace.’

(BP, December 14, 2008)

Nyingakin        istri-istri-ne  
 see                wives-DEF  
 lan            dayang-dayang-e  
 and            servants-DEF  
 majalan ka  
 walk            to  
 beji-ne            Ida  
 bathing place-DEF    3SG  
 laut        lunga        ka  
 then        go            to  
 beji-ne  
 bathing place-DEF

‘Seeing the wives and the servants walk to the bathing place, then he goes there.’

(BP, August 28, 2011:9)

The result showed that Balinese has eleven adverbial clause based on its meaning. Each of those adverbial clause has their own

marker. The markers of Balinese adverbial clause can be seen in the following table.

Table 1: Adverbial clause markers in Balinese

No.	Semantic function	Markers	
		Low register	High register
1.	temporal		
	1) simultaneous location	duk, dugas, kayang, mara	
			daweg, ri kala, ri tatkala
	2) sequential location-anterior	satonden, satondené	sadurung, sadereng, sadurungé
	3) sequential location-posterior	suba, sasuba, sasubané, di subané,.	sampun, sasampun, sasampuné, di/ri sampune, liwat
	4) anterior durative	kanti suba; kanti liwat ; kanti suba liwat	kanti sampun
	5) posterior durative		uli/uling, sekat, sasukat
	6) quantifying frequency		sabilang
2.	locative		dija
	location	tongos, sig tongos, 'at	genah,

		place', di tongos, dija 'where'	ring genah 'at place', ring dija 'at place'
	directional	ka tongos 'to place'	ka genah 'to place'
	source	uli tongos 'from place', uling tongos 'from place'	saking genah 'from place', saking tongos 'from place'
3.	manner	cara 'like' or buka 'like'.	sekadi 'like', minakadi 'like'.
4.	reason	krana, ulian, baan 'because'	seantukan, duaning, sankaning, sawireh.
5.	purposive	apang	apanga, mangda.
6.	conditional	lamun, yan, yen	yaning, yening
7.	simultaneity	sambil and sambilang	'while'
8.	additive	Tusing ja or	Nénten ja (main clause),

		sing ja (main clause), ~masih (adverbial clause)	~masih (adverbial clause)
9.	substitutive	padaang teken timbang	'rather than' 'rather than'
10.	concessive	yadiastu; yadiapin 'although'.	apin 'although', apa ja 'whatever', and nyen ja 'whoever' nyaka
11.	absolutive		-

The table showed that several adverbial clause markers with the same meaning can have more than one marker for low register and high register. Some markers might clearly belong to low register or high register, but some makers can be used for both.

There are eleven types of adverbial clauses described in this study: time, locative, manner, reason, purpose, condition, simultaneity, additive, substitutive, concessive, and absolutive. Each of these adverbial clauses has its subordinator marking, except for the absolutive adverbial clause. There is no special subordinator marking the relationship between the subordinate clause and the main clause, but the relationship can be inferred from the combination of the two clauses.

SÆBØ (2011) stated that a locative adverbial and manner adverbial tend to occur in a nonclausal form, but instrumental adverbial can occur both in clausal or nonclausal form, e.g. “by hammering it” – “with a hammer”. This statement seems not to be true in Balinese, since we can find sentences as follows.

Mabalik	buin	ka	
back		again	to
Klungkung		tongos	
Klungkung			place
wiwitan	bunga-ne		
origin	flower-DEF		
kembang			
bloom			

‘Back again to Klungkung where the origin of the flower blooms.’

(TLS:78)

Titiang	setata	pacang	
1SG		always	will
ngiring	ring	dija	
follow	at	where	
ja		Bli	magenah
PART	Bli	stay	
timbang	tiang	mapisah	
than		1SG	separate
sareng	Bli		

with                    Bli(you)

‘I will always accompay where you stay, rather than I stay away from you’

(BP, 28 Agustus 2011:7)

Dengkikan		rare-rare-né	
shout		kid-REDUP-DEF	
ngulahang		kedisé	cara
drive away		bird-DEF	like
suryak	krama	desa-né	
yell		member	village-DEF
ngarap	badé		
carry		bade	
rikala		pengabénan.	
when		cremation ceremony	

‘The shouting of the kids drives away the birds like the shouting of villagers when they carry a bade in the cremation ceremony.’

(BBM:3)

Examples (69) and (70) showed locative adverbial clause, while examples (71) showed manner adverbial clause. The locative adverbial clauses in (69) and (70) are marked by *tongos* and *ring dija*. These markers are followed by clauses *wiwitan bungane kembang* ‘the origin of the flower blooms’ and *Bli magenah* ‘Bli stays’ respectively. The manner adverbial clause in (71) are marked by words *cara* and *buka*. These marker are followed by clauses *suryak krama desa-né ngarap*

badé rikala pengabénan ‘the village members yell when they build a bade for the cremation ceremony’.

An instrumental adverbial clause in Balinese could not be found because instrumental adverbials in Balinese are represented by a word or a phrase. This can be seen in the following examples.

Ia	melut	poh
3SG	peel	mango
aji	tiuk	mangan
with	knife	sharp

‘She/He peel the mango with a sharp knife.’

In the following example, the preposition *aji* as the marker for instrumental adverbial is replaced by verb *nganggon* ‘using’.

Ia	nglempag	cicing-e
3SG	hit	dog-DEF
nganggon	sampat.	
using		broom

‘She/He hits the dog using a broom.’

The instrumental adverbial in examples (72) and (73) can not be derived into clause just like in English. The only way to describe the instrument in a Balinese clause or sentence is using a word or a phrase, not a clause. CHAFE (1984) proposed two terms regarding the position of an adverbial clause in a sentence: proposed and postposed. The term proposed is used when an adverbial clause occurs before the main clause, and the term postposed is used when the adverbial clause occurs after the main clause. If we are talking about the position of

adverbial clause in Balinese, we can clearly see that the position of an adverbial clause in Balinese can be both proposed and postposed. These can be seen in the following examples in

Ia melaib krana nyeh nepuk lelipi.  
3SG run because afraid see  
snake

He/She runs because (he/she) afraid of seeing snake.

Yadiastu suba ngelah umah,  
although ASP posses house  
Made nu ngoyong di umah méméné.  
NAME still stay at house  
mother-POSS

‘Although he has already posses a house, Made still stay his mother’s house.’

In example (74) the position of the adverbial clause is postposed. The adverbial clause occurs after the main clause which represented by Ia malaib ‘He/she runs’. In example (75), the position of the adverbial clause is preposed, which means it occurs before the main clause. The main clause in (75) is represented by Made nu ngoyong di umah méméné.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Adverbial clauses has been studied typologically worldwide. There are several studies on adverbial clauses on world languages.

The adverbial clauses in Balinese can be divided into eleven types based on their semantic function. Those are: temporal, locative, manner, reason, purpose, condition, simultaneity, additive, substitutive, concessive, and absolutive. Each semantic function is marked by several different markers, except for the 'absolutive'. The absolutive adverbial clause has no marker.

The position of adverbial clause in Balinese can be proposed and postposed. But, this position cannot be applied for every semantic function. The position of Balinese adverbial clause must be further studied to find out how it becomes proposed or postposed.

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