Balinese Suffixes *-an* and *-in* and Their Morphological Process

Ida Ayu Made Puspani
Universitas Udayana
Email: dayupuspani@gmail.com

Abstrak

Artikel ini mendeskripsikan sufiks Bahasa Bali *–an* dan *–in* dan proses morfologinya. Secara umum sebuah afiks dapat berfungsi sebagai afiks infleksi atau afiks derivasi. Tetapi sufiks Bahasa Bali *–an* dan *–in* berbeda dengan fungsi suffiks pada umumnya; sufiks tersebut dapat berfungsi baik sebagai infleksi maupun derivasi, tergantung pada jenis akar kata(*root*). Sufiks *–an* and *–in* jika dibubuhkan pada akar kata yang berkahiran dengan konsonan, bentuknya tidak mengalami perubahan. Tetapi bila dibubuhkan pada akar kata yang berkahiran dengan vokal, akan timbul alomorf *-nan* dan-*nin* seperti pada kata: *gedé* +-*an* menjadi *gedénan* dan *jumu* + *-in* menjadi *jumunin* (Warna, et.al, 1983). Data dari makalah ini dikumpulkan dari tiga cerpen dalam `*Katemu Ring Tampaksiring*` (Sanggra, 2004). Penelitian ini mempergunakan pendekatan deskriptif-kualitatif. Teori *Understanding Morphology* dari (Haspelmath and Sims, 2010) diterapkan untuk mendeskripsikan secara jelas tentang proses morfologi sufiks *-an* dan *–in* dan makna yang timbul setelah sufiks tersebut dibubuhkan pada akar kata (*root/ base*).

Kata kunci: sufik, fungsi, makna dan pembentukan kata.

Abstract

This article aims at describing the Balinese suffix *-an* and *-in* and their morphological processes. In general, an affix can function as an inflection or derivation. But, it is not the case with the Balinese suffixes *-an* and *-in*; they can function, either as inflectional or derivational suffixes. As derivational suffixes *- an* and *-in* have various meanings and functions, depending on the types of root the suffix is being attached to. Suffixes *–an* and *-in* if they are attached to root which ends in consonant, the form does not change, and if it is being attached to root ends in vocal it as an allomorph *-nan* and *-nin* as in the words: *gedé* (big) + *-an* becomes *gedénan* (bigger than) an *jumu* (start again) + *-in* becomes *jumunin* /being started again (Warna, et.al, 1983). The data of this article were gathered from three Balinese

short stories` in *Katemu ring Tampaksiring*` (Sanggra, 2004). The research applied the qualitative-descriptive approach. The theory of Understanding Morphology (Haspelmath and Sims, 2010) is applied to give clear description of the word formation of suffixes *-an* and *–in* and the meanings occurred after the suffix is being attached to the root.

Key words: suffix, function, meaning and word formation

1. Introduction

Morphological research aims to describe and explain the morphological patterns of human languages (Haspelmath and Sims, 2010:6). There are four specific sub-goals in morphological research: elegant description, cognitive realistic description, system-external explanation, and a restrictive architecture. Elegant description relates to an elegant description and intuitively satisfactory way, thus morphological description should contain a rule for example that English noun form their plural by adding *–s* (book, books; ability, abilities; accent, accents;..). Cognitive realistic description relates to generalization about grammatical systems that the speakers 'cognitive device has intuitively attained at. As it is known that speakers` knowledge of English is not only comprises of lists of singular and plural but also comprises of general rule of the type `add *-s* to a singular form to get a plural noun. System external explanation relates to a general property of human languages that can perhaps be explicated with reference to system-external consideration. Restrictive architecture for description relates to the formulation of general design principles of grammatical systems that all languages seemed to adhere to. But the contemporary theoretical morphological research has two orientations: the functionalist orientation which aims at system-external explanation and generative (or formalist) orientation which seeks to discover the principles of innate grammatical architecture.

Morphological analysis consists of identifying of parts of words or constituents of words. The word stones comprises of two constituents: the element of *stone* and the element of *s* (Haspelmath, 2010: 3). The smallest meaningful constituents of words that can be identified are called morphemes. Morphology is not equally prominent in all languages. What one language expresses

morphologically may be expressed by a separate word or left implicit in another language. For example, English expresses the plural (day/days, boy/boys and so on), but Balinese uses a separate word for expressing the same meaning. Thus, to indicate Balinese noun in plural a quantifier should be added after the noun;   *jatma* (noun/ a person in Balinese) and *jatma kalih* (two persons).

Related to the degree to which morphology is made use of in a language, the terms analytic and synthetic are used to describe them. Languages like English and Vietnamese, where morphology plays a relative modest role is called analytic. Balinese language is considered as synthetic language where morphology as a more important role.

The word formation in Balinese deals with derivation, inflection, duplication, reduplication and compound (Kersten, 1984). Related to suffix *-an* and *-in*, they can deal with more than one type of word formation, they can function either as derivations or inflections. Due to the complex formation of the Balinese suffixes *-an and –in*, this article analyzed in detail their morphological processes, the function and meaning. Balinese affixes comprise of:(1) prefix :*N-*, *ma-*, *ka-*, *pa-*, *pi-*,*sa-*, *a-*, *pra-*, *pari-*, *pati-*, *maka-*,*saka, and kuma-*; (2) suffix: *-a,-ang,-in,-an,-e, -en,-*and *–ing*; (3) compounds of prefix and suffix: *pa -an*, *ma -an*, *ka   -an* and *bra -an*; and (4) infix: *-um,-in,-el,* and *-er*. In affixation process either suffix *-an* or *-in* has an allomorph when it is attached to the root ending in vowel, such in the verb *pulanin* (to plan something on the soil), derived from noun *pula* (to plan something).

In regards to the Balinese affixation, there had been several studies conducted: (1) Simpen (2008) studied `*Afiksasi Bahasa Bali Sebuah Kajian Morfologi*` which discusses the Balinese affixation by applying Generative Morphology Theory. He defined the mechanism of word formation through idiosyncrasy and filter. The mechanism is able to explain the occurrence of potential forms; (2) Indriani (2005) studied `*Afiksasi Infleksional dalam Bahasa Bali*` states that types of affixes that involved in Balinese inflectional in the story of `*I Lutung Ngencak Taluh*` are: prefix {N-}and its allomorph *m-*, *n-*,*ny-*and   *ang-*; suffix{ *-in*}with its allomorph. Her article does not discuss in details on suffixes *–an* and *-in* in relation to its morphological process and each particular meanings from it.

2. Materials and Method

The data source of this article was obtained from three Balinese short stories in *'Katemu Ring Tampaksiring`* (Sanggra, 2004). The data collection was conducted through intensive reading of the stories and applying note-taking technique. The sentences which contained words with suffixes *–an* and *–in* were collected, and followed by short listed. If the same data reappeared only one data of the same function was chosen (Sutopo, 2002).

The theory of Understanding Morphology proposed by Haspelmath and Sims (2010) was applied to analyse the morphological process of the suffixes *–an* and *-in* in Balinese. In regards to affixation, the affixes that followed the main part of the words are called suffixes; affixes that preceded it are called prefixes. The part of the word that an affix is attached to is called the base. Affixes and bases can, certainly, be identified both in inflected word-forms and in derived lexemes. A base that cannot be analysed any further into constituent morphemes is called a root.

Haspelmath and Sims (2010: 34-57) state that the set of word in a language is never quite fixed. There must be some processes by which new complex words are created. Though a complex word is listed in the lexicon, it is useful to think of the relationship between it and its base in terms of these processes. The processes how they can be formally described are examined by morphological rules. Morphological rules are much more various than simply affixes combining with bases. The term morphological pattern is used to cover both morphological meaning that can be associated with a segmentable part of the word, and examples where this is not possible. A morpheme is frequently occurring, special subtype morphological pattern. Morphological complex words can be neatly segmented into roots and affixes, and therefore concatenative patterns in which two morphemes are ordered one after another, and non-concatenative is everything else. In the process, these terms can be described as affixation (subtypes: suffixation and prefixation) and compounding. Affixation includes more than just combining two morphemes. A rule of affixation is also a statement about which types morphemes may combine, which is called the combinatory potential of the affix or the terms that are widely used, they have sub-categorization frame and selectional restriction. For example *un-* and *intelligent* may combine via affixation to form *unintelligent*,

it is not the case any affix and any base can be combined, this can be applied to other languages as well. The combinatory potential of an affix cannot be entirely predicted from its meaning.

Combinatory potential must therefore be specified along with other information about affixation process. Affixes select particular word class to attach. A word structure rule may be described as the following the examples are in English (Haspelmath and Sims, 2010: 42-43),

word structure rule

a	word form	stem (inflectional suffix)
b	stem	(1) (deriv. prefix+) root (+deriv. suffix)
		(2) stem +stem
c	inflectional suffix	*-s. -er*
d	derivation prefix	*un-*
e	root	bag, cheese, board, happy
f	derivational suffix	*-full, -ness*

The above word structure rule can be applied in analyzing the process of word formation in morphology

3. Result and Discussion

The data obtained were analysed by applying the theory *Understanding Morphology* proposed by Haspelmath and Sims (2010). The data distribution of suffixes –*an* and -*in* function as derivation and inflection, and each of its meaning relates to the root to which it is being attached to.

3.1 *The Function of suffixes -an and -in as Derivational Affixes.*

In the process of affixation the suffix -*an* and -*in*, they have the functions as derivational affix.

3.1.1 Suffix -*an* as Derivational Suffix

The sentences below describe the existence of the use of suffix -*an* as derivational affix and its analysis.

(1) Liu   ***tututan***   *yogané*   *di   pasraman*
    Many   followers   yoga- DEF   at   *pasraman*
    There   are many yoga followers at *pasraman*

(2) *Akéh warga   banjaré   rauh   ring **sangkepan** punika*
     Many member *banjar* -DEF come   to   meeting   that
     Many members of the *banjar* come to that meeting

(3) *Kikihan ento menyi*
     Grater that dirty
     That grater is dirty

(4) ***Parekan*** tangkil   ring   *Ida Cokorda*
     The maid   appear. before   at   *Ida Cokorda*
     The maid appeared before *Ida Cokorda*

The word *tututan* (follower) is a noun in data (1) derives from a verb *tutut (*to follow), the suffix *–an* function as derivational affix. Data (2) the noun *sangkepan* derives from the verb *sangkep* (to attend a meeting); suffix *–an* is being attached to it, which changes the class of word from verb to noun (*sankepan*).

Data (3) the noun *kikihan* derives from the verb *kikih* (to grate) *–an* is being attached, it changes the class from verb to noun. The verb *parek (*to appear before someone)   in data (4) when it is being attached to suffix *-an* it changes the word class (verb) to noun *parekan* (a maid). The data show that suffix *–an* when function as derivation is attached to the root word which are in the dictionary entry.

3.1.2 Suffix *-in* as Derivational Suffix

As derivational suffix *-in* can change the word class when it is being attached to root words as mentioned in the following:

(5) *Luh **isinin**   uyah   bé siapé.*
     Luh put/add   salt   meat chicken-DEF
     Luh add some salt on the chicken!

(6) *Putu   **basangin**   siapé   lakar   panggang!*
     Putu   take out the innards' chichen -DEF FUT   grill
     Putu take out the innards` of the chicken! It will be grilled.

Data (5) the verb ***isinin*** (add /put something in…) derives from the noun *isi* (the content of) the suffix *in* changes the class of word from noun to verb. The allomorph of the suffix *–in* is occurred in the formation as the root ends in vowel. Data (6) the verb *basangin (*take out the innards' of..) derives from the noun *basang* (innards` or stomach). *Basangin* means to take out the innards of the chicken.

3.2 *Suffix -an and -in has Inflectional Suffixes*

In the process of affixation the suffix *-an* and *-in*, they have the functions as inflectional affixes.

3.2.1 Suffix *-an* as inflectional

(7) *Anak luh ento **liunan**   munyi*
  Girl   that   a lot of   speech
  That girl is very talkative

(8) *Anak ceriké   ené **lantangan** bok*
  kid small-DEF   this   longer   hair
  This kid has longer hair compares to her/his height.

The above data **(7)** *liunan* derives from the root *liu* (adjective means a lot) attached to the suffix *-an* it takes the allomorph *-nan* it does not changed the class of word; *liunan* has the meaning a lot of. Data (8) the adjective *lantang* (long) is attached to the suffix *–an*, the new word *lantangan* functions as comparison, in comparison of the height of the person and the length of his/her hair. Suffix *–an* as the meaning of comparison specially when being attached to adjectives which indicate colour, size, and quality such in the word: ***badengan*** (blacker than), ***gedenan*** (bigger than), *bawak**an*** (shorter than) and ***luwungan*** (better than).

3.2.2 Suffix *-in* as inflectional

(9) *Mémé **barengin**   tiang ke   tukadé!*
  Mother   come with   me   to   the river-DEF!
  Mother, come along with me to the river !

(10) *Beli Madé sai-sai   je   **tekanin**   I Bapa di désa!*
  Beli Madé often   PART   visit   father   at   the village
  Beli Madé,   please visit father at the village often!

The verb *barengin*, in data (9) derives from the verb *bareng* (go along with), when it is attached with the suffix *-in* it emphasizes the meaning the person who is being asked to company the speaker in the sentence above. Data (10) the verb *teka* (to come) when it is attached with the suffix *–in* it takes the allomorph form as the root is ended in vowel and it changes the meaning but the word class is remained (verb) *tekanin* means to visit. Suffix *–in* as inflectional

suffix when is being attached to verbs as the meaning do gain; such as in: *gorengin* **(**fry again) it derives from the verb *goreng* (to fry) and *umbahin* (wash again) it derives from the verb *umbah* (to wash).

3.3. *Suffixes -an and -in and Their Meanings*

The following describes the use of suffix *–an* and *–in* and their meanings in the context of the sentences. Suffix -*an* may have various meaning it depends on the type of root it is being attached to: 1) Suffix *–an* has the meaning level of comparison if being attached to adjective or adverb and sometimes it can have the meaning of superlative form of adjective, 2) when it is being attached to certain nouns it can have the meaning of ` having` or unintended experience, 3) it has the meaning of various/or various kind when being attached to reduplicated noun, and 4) -*an* when attached to duplicated word to form adverb of manner.

1) Suffix *–an* has the meaning a degree of comparison if being attached to adjective or adverb; and sometimes it can have the meaning of superlative form of adjective. Suffix *–in* may also have the meaning of locative subject if it is being attached to direction. The data below show that suffix *–an* which has the meaning of comparison:

(11) **Dinian**   *jang   peraboté!*
       Closer   place   utensils-DEF
       Place the utensils closer!

(12) **Becat - becatan** *dokaré enu masih   kalahang motor*
       Fastest   cart –DEF   still being   slower compared to motorcycle
       However fast the cart is, it is still slower than motorcycle.

(13) Kelodan   ngejang   baju   barak   ento!
       The south (locative)   put/place   shirt   red   that
       Put the red shirt at the South from the place….

Data (11) *dini* is an adverb means `here` in which states the position close to the speaker. The suffix -*an* is attached to it, *dinian* means `closer`. Data (12) suffix *–an* is attached to reduplicated form `*becat-becat*` which means `fast` or `quick` it forms superlative form of adjective` *becat-becatan*` means `fastest`. Kelod is a direction in Balinese meaning south, when it is attached to suffix-*an* it can function as locative subject as shown in the sentence (13) above.

2) When suffix –*an* is being attached to certain noun it can have the meaning of `having` or unintended experience as the following examples:

(14) *Céléngé ento* **cacingan.**
         Pig   that   has worms
         That   pig has worms

(15) *Témboké   ento*   **lumutan**
         Wall –DEF   that   has mold
         That wall has mold

(16) *I mémé*   **ujanan**   *ibi*`
         Mother   was wet in the rain   yesterday
         Mother was wet because of the rain yesterday

Data (14) word *cacingan* means has worms; it derives from the noun `cacing`; attached to suffix –*in*; data (15) the word *lumutan* derives from the noun `lumut`; suffix –*an* is being attached to it, *lumutan* means has mold. The word `ujanan` in data (16) means wet because of the rain, it derives from the word `ujan` (noun).

3) Suffix –*an* has the meaning of various/or various kind when being attached to reduplicated noun as in the following:

(17) *Luh Sekar   liu   ngelah*   **mas-masan**
         Luh Sekar   a lot   has   various kind gold jewelries
         Luh Sekar has a lot of gold jewelries

(18) *Pan Nuraga   ngalap*   **buah-buahan.**
         Pan Nuraga   pick   many kinds of fruit.
         Pan Nuraga   picked   many kinds of fruit.

Data (17) *mas-masan* derives from the noun *mas* (gold), it was reduplicated and suffix -*an* is attached; the meaning changes to many/various kind of gold jewelries. *Buah- buahan* in data (18) derives from the noun *buah* (fruit); it is reduplicated and suffix -*an* is attached to, the meaning changes to many kinds of fruit.

4) Suffix -*an* when attached to initial syllabic duplication word to form adverb of manner as follows:

(19) **Gegelisan** *I mémé   makarya   jangan.*
         Quickly   mother   makes   vegetables
         Mother cooked vegetables quickly.

(20) *Nuju wengi **sesiliban** ipun   nunggahin perahu*
     At night   secretly he/she   go on   a canoe
     He/she went on canoe secretly   at night.

    The word *gegelisan* derives from the root *gelis* (quick), the first syllable is being duplicated and then suffix *-an* is attached to, it changes the meaning into `quickly` (adverb of manner). Data (20) the adverb of manner *sesiliban* derives from the noun `silib` (secret); the initial syllable is duplicated and also sound changes in the first syllable.

    Suffix *-in* may have various meaning it depends to the type of root it is being attached to: 1) when it is attached to the noun: *kulit* (skin), *blulang* (skin of) *bati* (profit) it changed the word class from noun into verb and the meaning is ` to take something out of, 2) when attached to adjectives which may have the meanings of arousing feeling, and 3) *-in* can be attached to transitive verb.

1) Suffix *-in* is attached to the noun: *kulit* (skin), *blulang* (skin of..) *bati* (profit), *botol* (bottle), and *baju* (a cloth) it changed the word class from noun into verb and the meaning is ` to take something out of `; to take something in of and to wear a cloth, as in the following sentences:

(21) *Bapa   **blulangin**   siapé   lakar   pangang.*
     Father   take out the skin of   chicken –DEF FUT   grill
     Father take out the skin of the chicken it will be grilled

(22) ***Kulitin***   *biuné,   lakar gorénge teken   mbok.*
     Take the skin of   banana-DEF   FUT   fry   by   sister (older)
     Peel the banana, older sister will fry it.

(23) *Sampunang akéh   **batinin**   tiang.*
     Do not   much   take profit   me
     Do not take much profit from me.

(24) ***Botolin*** *malu beremé   ento!*
     Put in   first wine –DEF   that!
     Pour into the bottle that wine!

(25) ***Bajunin*** *panaké   apang tusing dingin !*
     Wear shirt child-DEF   so   not   cold!
     Have the child to wear the shirt so it will not cold for him/her!

    Data (21) the suffix *–in* is attached to the noun *blulang* (skin) it becomes *blulang**in*** (verb) which has the meaning to take out

the skin of, in the context above to take out the skin of the chicken. Data (22) the noun *kulit* (skin) is attached to the suffix *–in* becomes *kulitin (verb)* in the context of the sentence above, it has the meaning `take out the skin of `. Data (23) suffix *–in* is attached to the noun *bati* (profit) it becomes *batinin* (verb) it takes the allomorph form of suffix *-in* as the noun *bati* has vowel ending. The derived word *batinin`* has the meaning of `take profit from. `

Data (24) the suffix *–in* is attached to the noun *botol* (bottle) it becomes *botolin* which has the meaning to put / take something in of, in the sentence above it means pour the wine into the bottle. And data (25) the verb *bajunin* derives from the noun *baju* (shirt) ; the suffix *–in* when attach to the noun *baju* it has the meaning to wear, as shown in the above example ` have the child to wear the shirt)

2) Suffix *–in* when it is attached to certain adjectives which is preceded by nasal sound, may have causative meanings as in the following examples:

(26) *Pengalah*   *I Bapa*   **nyedihin**   *keneh*   *I mémé*
As passed away   father   caused grief   feeling mother
As father passed away, it caused grief feeling to mother.

(27) *Don tiing*   *ento*   **ngenitin.**
The bamboo leaves   that   caused itchy
That bamboo leaves can caused itchy.

The word *nyedihin in* data (26) derives from the adjective *sedih* (sad); it preceded by nasal sound, its meaning changes into caused grief. In the sentence above states` because father had passed away that is why mother had the grief feeling. Data (27) the word *ngenitin* derives from the adjective *genit*; it proceeded by nasal sound and its meaning changes into caused itchy, or if a person touches that bamboo leaves, he or she will feel itchy. Suffix *–in is* being attached to certain adjective it has causative meaning such in verb *ngebusin* (it cause to burn) derives from adjective *kebus* (burn) and in verb *manesin* (it cause to warm up), it derives from the adjective *panes* (warm), the appearance of changes in the initial consonant into nasal sound.

3) Suffix *-in* can be attached to transitive verb and it has the function as preposition such as in the context of the following sentences:

(28) *Made* **idihin** *I meme   pipis*
     Made   ask to   mother   money
     Made ask money to mother

(29) *Ketut* **jemakin**   *I Bape   aba-abané   baat*
     Ketut   take from   father   things carried   heavy
     Ketut takes from father some of the heavy loads he carries.

Data (28) the word *idihin* derives from transitive verb *idih* (ask something), when suffix *-in* attach to it, *-in* has the function as preposition `to`. The word *jemakin* in data (29) drives from transitive verb *jemak* (take); suffix *–in* is being attached to it and *–in* has the function as preposition `from` in the context above.

4. Conclusion

The analysis on the morphological process of Balinese suffixes *–an* and *-in*, both suffixes can function as inflectional and derivational suffixes; it depends on the root it is being attached to. Suffix *–an* has various meaning when attached to different root; it has the meaning of: comparison and superlative form, having, various, and stating adverb of manner. Suffix *-in* has various meaning when attached to different root: take something out of, arousing feeling, and can function as preposition.

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