ELLIPSIS OF SUBJECT IN BALINESE SUBORDINATIVE CONSTRUCTION

I Wayan Mandra
e-mail: ....
Faculty of Brahma Widya
State Institute of Hindu Dharma Denpasar

Prof. Drs. Ketut Artawa, M.A., Ph.D
e-mail: artawa56@yahoo.com
Study Program of Linguistics, School of Postgraduate Studies, Udayana University
Jl. Nias 13 Denpasar, Telp. (0361) 224121

Prof. Dr. Drs. Ketut Riana, S.U.
e-mail:...
Study Program of Linguistics, School of Postgraduate Studies, Udayana University

Dr. Ni Made Dhanawaty, M.S.
e-mail:..........................
Study Program of Linguistics, School of Posgraduate Studies, Udayana University

ABSTRACT

This study was aimed at identifying the types of constructions in which ellipsis of subject took place in the Balinese language, the meaning of conjunction, and the syntactic category of the omitted subject in Subordinative construction.

Descriptive-qualitative method was used, and the ellipsis of subject in the Balinese Subordinative construction was investigated in the present study. The data were collected using triangulation system, that is, the combined method of observation, interview, and documentation. From the process of observation, the researchers noted down the Subordinative constructions in which the ellipsis of subject took place. Then the data were selected based on the meaning of the conjunction used. The data were taken from a Balinese story. The data which could not be obtained from the written source were replaced by the intuitive data as the researcher is a Balinese native speaker. To make the intuitive data more accurate, the informants who were knowledgeable of the structures of the written and spoken Balinese language were used.

The result of the study showed that the conjunctions used in the Subordinative constructions indicated temporal, expectation, concession, cause, result, conditional, and unison meaning relations. Furthermore, it was identified that the constituents in which the ellipsis of subject took place in the Subordinative constructions were noun, noun phrase, and pronoun (the first and third pronouns).

Keywords: Ellipsis of subject, meaning of conjunction, and syntactic category

1. Introduction

Quirk et al (1985: 536) stated that ellipsis refers to any grammatical unit which is omitted for economic purpose. The omitted words can be made to reappear in the structure in which they are used to make it perfect. The reason is that the construction in which ellipsis takes place is not perfect.

Verhaar (1981: 70) stated that there are three levels of syntactic constructions; they are function, category, and role. The subject, as one of the syntactic functions, plays a role in the system of ellipsis. If compared to the other syntactic functions such as predicate, object, and adverb, the subject is more dominantly omitted in the Subordinative construction. Similarly, in the syntactic category, the omitted subject can fill in the elements of the syntactic category level such as noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, and preposition.

The problems in the present study are formulated as follows. (1) What is the meaning of conjunction in the Balinese Subordinative clause? (2) What syntactic category could be omitted in the ellipsis of subject in the Balinese Subordinative construction? Based on the two problems mentioned above, this article is focused on the meaning of conjunction and the syntactic category which can be omitted in the Balinese Subordinative construction.

2. Research Method

Descriptive-qualitative method was used in the present study. The data were obtained from a Balinese story 'satua Bali' (abbreviated to SB) written by I.N.K. Supatra (2006) published by CV. Kayumas Agung, Denpasar. The data were focused on the Subordinative construction using conjunction.

The data were collected using triangulation method; a combined method of observation, interview, and documentation. It was believed that using the triangulation method could overcome the limitation and weakness of every method. The observation method was used to obtain the written data from SB. Then, the informants were interviewed in order to obtain the Subordinative constructions which could not be written. The interview was held repeatedly in order to obtain accurate data. Elicitation technique was used in the interview.

The data were also collected using documentation method to obtain the written data from SB. The collected data were then analyzed using direct element dividing technique. This technique was used to select the data in such a way that the types of conjunction, the syntactic

category, and the meaning of conjunction in the Balinese Subordinative construction could be identified.

3. Discussion and Result of the Study

Based on what was described above, the result of the present study related to the ellipsis of subject in the Balinese Subordinative construction can be presented as follows.

3.1 Ellipsis of Subject, Category, and Meaning of Conjunction

Subject, as one of the syntactic elements, can be omitted in the level of its category. In the present study, the Subordinative construction using conjunction is discussed. The Subordinative conjunction links the nucleus clause and the non nucleus one; in other words, the Subordinative conjunction links the clauses whose syntactic statuses are not the same. The meaning of the conjunction in the Subordinative clause indicates (1) temporal meaning relation, (2) requisite meaning relation, (3) expectation meaning relation, (4) result meaning relation, (5) unison meaning relation, (6) concessive meaning relation, (7) cause meaning relation, and (8) conditional meaning relation.

3.1.1 Ellipsis of Subject in the Subordinative Conjunction Using Conjunction Indicating Temporal Meaning Relation

In the Subordinative construction with the conjunction indicating temporal relation, the subject can be omitted. The conjunctions used include *dugas* 'when', *rikala* 'when', and *uling* 'since' as exemplified below.

(3-1) *I Kedis paekin-a teken   I Bojog rikala Ø waiwasan* (SB, 2006: 11)
    Art burung dekat-Pas oleh   Art kera Konj   menoleh
    'Si Burung didekati oleh Si Kera pada waktu menoleh'
    [The bird was approached by the monkey when turning its head]

(3-2) *I Macan ketemu I Bojog dugas Ø melaib ngawag ulian takut-ne* (SB, 2006:4)
    Art Harimau bertemu Art Ker Konj   lari   tanpa arah karena takut-Pos
    'Si Harimau bertemu dengan Si Kera ketika berlari tanpa arah karena takut'
    [The tiger met the monkeu when running aimlessly because of being scared]

(3-3) *Wayan Suta   suba nongos di Gianyar uling Ø enu   cerik*
    Nama   sudah tinggal Prep Gianyar Konj   masih kecil
    'Wayan Suta sudah tinggal di Gianyar sejak masih kecil'
    [Wayan Suta has been staying in Gianyar since he was a child]

(3-4) *Pan Balang Tamak tonden bangun dugas Ø delokin-a teken timpal-e* (SB,2006:7)
　　　 Nama 　　　　　 belum bangun　Konj 　　　 tengok-Pas oleh　teman-Pos
　　　 'Pan Balang Tamak belum bangun ketika ditengok oleh temannya"
　　　 [Pan Balang Tamak has not woken up when he was visited by his friend]

From examples (3-1) to (3-4) it can be identified that *rikala* 'when', *dugas* 'when', and *uling* 'since' indicate temporal relation. The subjects **I Kedis** 'Si Burung' (the bird), **I Macan** 'Si Harimau' (the tiger), **Wayan Suta**, and **Pan Balang Tamak** were omitted in the second clauses. From the level of category**, I Kedis** 'Si Burung' (the bird), **I Macan** 'Si Harimau' (the tiger), **Wayan Suta**, and **Pan Balang Tamak** are noun phrases.

3.1.2 Ellipsis of Subject in the Subordinative Clause with Conjunction Indicating Requisite Meaning Relation

In the Subordinative clause with the conjunction indicating conditional relation, the subject can be omitted. The conjunctions indicating conditional relation include yen *kalau* (if) and *yening* 'jika' (if) as illustrated below.

(3-5) *Tiang suba mati amah macan yen Ø tusing malaib uli alas- e* (SB, 2006: 43)
　　　 1T 　 sudah 　mati dimakan harimau Konj　Neg 　 lari 　 dari hutan-Def
　　　 'Saya sudah mati dimakan harimau kalau tidak lari dari hutan itu'
　　　 [I would have been dead eaten by the tiger if I had not fled from the forest]

(3-6) *Iraga sepatutne mineh-ang malu yening Ø lakar melaksana* (SB, 2006: 10)
　　　 Ijm sebenarny 　 pikir-Apl 　　 dulu Konj 　　　 akan melakukan sesuatu
　　　 'Kita sebenarnya pikirkan dulu jika akan melakukan sesuatu'
　　　 [We should have thought about when we would do something]

(3-7*) I Belog tusing ngelah pretisentana yening Ø tusing nganten* (SB, 2006:59)
　　　 Art Nama Neg 　　 punya keturunan 　 Konj 　　　 Neg 　 kawin
　　　 'I Belog tidak punya keturunan jika tidak kawin'
　　　 [I Belog would not have any descendant if he were not married]

In the Subordinative constructions (3-5) and (3-7) above, it can be identified that the subjects were omitted in the second clauses. The subject ***Tiang*** 'I' is a noun, and the subject ***Iraga*** '*Kita*' (we) is a pronoun, and the subject ***I Belog*** is a noun phrase. The conjunctions yen 'kalau' (if) and *yening* 'jika' (if) indicate conditional meaning relation.

3.1.3 Ellipsis of Subject in the Subordinative Clause with the Conjunction Indicating Meaning Expectation   Relation

In the Subordinative clause with the conjunction indicating expectation relation, the subject can be omitted. The conjunctions used are *apang, mangda* 'supaya' (so that) as exemplified by the following examples.

(3-8) ***Iraga*** *sepatutne malajah apang Ø mani puan   tusing   kena*
    1Jm sebenarnya belajar Konj   dikemudian hari Neg kena
    uluk-uluk (SB, 2006: 10)
    olok-olok
    'Kita sebenarnya belajar supaya dikemudian hari tidak kena olok-olok'
    [We should learn so that we will not be deceived in the future]

(3-9) *Pan Angklung Gadang matur   ring   Jero Kelian mangda Ø polih matanggeh*
     Nama   berbicara dengan Jero Kelian Konj   dapat menunda
    utang   malih abulan (SB, 2006: 51)
    hutang lagi satu bulan
    'Pan Angklung Gadang berbicara dengan Jero Kelian supaya dapat menunda
    Hutang lagi satu bulan'
    [Pan Angklung proposed to Jero Kelian that he could postpone paying for the debt until next month']

(3-10*) I Cicing nunasica ring Ida Sang Hyang Widhi apang Ø*
    Art Anjing berdoa Prep   Tuhan   Konj
    setata rahayu (SB, 2006:27)
    selalu selamat
    'Si Anjing berdoa kepada Tuhan supaya selalu selamat'
    [The dog prayed to God so that it would always be healthy]

From examples (3-8) – (3-10), the subject ***Iraga*** 'Kita' omitted in the second clause is a noun, the subject ***Pan Angklung Gadang*** is a noun phrase, and the subject ***I Cicing*** 'Si Anjing' [the dog] is noun phrase as well. The conjunctions used are *apang*, *mangda* [so that] indicating expectation meaning relation.

3.1.4 Ellipsis of Subject in the Subordinative Clause with the Conjunction Indicating Result Meaning Relation

The subject in the Subordinative clause with the conjunction indicating result relation can also be omitted. The conjunctions used are *nganti, ngatos* 'hingga' (until) as exemplified by the following examples.

(3-11) **Tiang** *tiwas kaliwat nganti Ø tusing ngidang mayah   utang   di*
      1T miskin sekali Konj   Neg bisa   membayar hutang Prep
      banjar (SB, 2006:49)
      banjar
      'Saya miskin sekali hingga tidak bisa membayar hutang di banjar'
      [I was so poor that I could not pay my debt at *banjar* (hamlet)]

(3-12) **Luh Sari** *nimbus   sela   nganti Ø puun*
      Nama   menambus ketela Konj   hangus
      'Luh Sari menambus ketela mingga hangus'
      [Luh Sari roasted in a fire the sweet potato until it was burnt]

(3-13) **Ida Bagus Anom** *makarya ring gria   ngantos Ø leleh*
      Nama   work Pref rumah Konj   lelah
      'Ida Bagus Anom bekerja di rumah hingga lelah'
      [Ida Bagus Anom worked at home so he was tired]

From examples (3-11) – (3-13) it can be identified that the conjunctions used in the second clauses are *nganti, ngatos* 'hingga' [so] indicating result meaning relation. The subject **Tiang** **'Saya**' is a pronoun, the subject *sela* 'ketela' [sweet-potato] is a noun, and the subject **Ida Bagus Anom** is a noun phrase too.

3.1.5 Ellipsis of Subject in the Subordinative Clause with the Conjunction Indicating Conditional Meaning Relation

The subject could also be omitted in the Subordinative clause with the conjunctions indicating conditional meaning relation. The conjunctions used are *dipete, dipradene* 'seandainya' [if] as described in the following examples.

(3-14) **I Bojog** *lakar ngewantu   I   Kambing dipete Ø sengkala* (SB, 2006: 26)
      Art Kera akan membantu Art Kambing Konj   bahaya
      'Si Kera akan membantu Si Kambing seandainya bahaya'
      [The monkey would help the goat if there were a danger]

(3-15) **Tiang** *lakar ngemang adin tiang-e   pipis dipete Ø maan gaji dipegaen   tiang-e*
      1T   akan memberi adik 1T- Pos uang Konj   dapat gaji di tempat kerja 1T - Pos
      'Saya akan memberi adik saya uang seandainya dapat gaji di tempat kerja saya'
      [I will give my younger sibling some money if I receive salary where I work]

(3-16) **Wayan Sudi** *lakar megae   di   kapal pesiar dipradene Ø bisa ngomong*
      Nama   akan bekerja Prep kapal pesiar Konj   bisa bicara
      basa   Inggris

bahasa Inggris
'Wayan Sudi akan bekerja di kapal pesiar seandainya bisa bicara bahasa Inggris'
  [Wayan Sudi will work on a cruise if he can speak English]

The conjunctions used in the Subordinative clauses (3-14) – (3-16) are *dipete*, *dipradene* 'seandainya' [if] indicating conditional meaning relation. The subject **I Kambing** 'Si Kambing' is a noun phrase, the subject **Tiang** 'Saya' [I] is a pronoun, and the subject **Wayan Suandi** is a noun phrase.

3.1.6 Ellipsis of Subject in the Subordinative Clause with the Conjunction Indicating Unison Meaning Relation

The subject could also be omitted in the Subordinative clause with the conjunction indicating unison meaning relation. The conjunction used is *sambilanga* 'sambil' [while] indicating unison as illustrated in the following example.

(3-17) **I   Belog** *nganggur   kema   ka   umah-ne   Luh Sari sambilanga* Ø *ngaba*
Art Nama   melancong kesana Prep rumah-Pos Nama   Konj   membawa
bakul   misi   tabia (SB,2006:9)
keranjang berisi cabai
'I Belog melancong kesana ke rumah Luh Sari sambil membawa keranjang berisi cabai'
[I Belog came to Luh Sari's house while brought basket white red pepper]

(3-18) **I   Bojog** *masaut   sambilanga* Ø *ngamah biu* (SB,2006:11)
Art Kera   menjawab Konj   makan   pisang
'Si Kera menjawab sambil makan pisang'
[The monkey answered while ate banana]

(3-19) **I   Bojog** *suir – suir ngamah sela   sambilanga* Ø *ngurut – ngurut*
Art Kera   bersiul   makan   ketela Konj   mengelus – elus
basang-ne (SB,2006:35)
perut-Pos
'Si Kera bersiul makan ketela sambil mengelus – elus perutnya'
[The monkey whistled sweet potato while stroked its stomach]

In the Subordinative clauses above, it can be identified that the conjunction used is *sambilanga* 'sambil' [while] indicating unison meaning relation. The subjects **I Belog** and **I Bojog** were omitted and are noun phrases.

3.1.7 Ellipsis of Subject with the Conjunction Indicating Concessive Meaning Relation

In the Subordinative clause using the conjunction indicating concessive meaning relation, the subject could also be omitted. The conjunctions used are *yadiastun, yadian*, *diastu, yadiapin, wiadin* 'walaupun' [although] as illustrated by the following examples.

(3-20)***Cai*** *nyuang upon – upon carik -e   makejang diastu* **Ø** *tusing tuyuh*
　　2T ngambil hasil　　sawah-Def semua Konj　Neg　payah
　　megae (SB,2006:13)
　　bekerja
　　'Kamu mengambil hasil sawah itu semua walaupun tidak payah bekerja'
　　[You took all of the rice field crops although you were tired to work]

(3-21)***Iba*** *tusing bisa ngae   umah yadian* **Ø** *suba   kelih* (SB,2006:15)
　　2T Neg　bisa membuat rumah Konj　　sudah dewasa
　　'Kamu tidak bisa membuat rumah walaupun sudah dewasa'
　　[You could not make house although you were adult]

(3-22)***Ni Luh Sari*** *tusing kapok-kapok yadiastun* **Ø** *suba   uluk-uluk –a teken timpal-ne*
　　　Nama　　Neg　jera-jera　Konj　　sudah olok-olok-Pas oleh teman-Pos
　　(SB,2006:23)
　　'Ni Luh Sari tidak jera – jera walaupun sudah diolok – olok oleh temannya'
　　[Ni Luh Sari undaunted although she had been joked by her friend]

(3-23)***Iraga*** *sepatutne   mapineh malu yadiapin* **Ø** *lakar mapitulung anak lenan* (SB,2006:20)
　　1Jm　sebenarnya berpikir dulu Konj　　akan menolong orang lain
　　'Kita sebenarnya berpikir dulu walaupun akan menolong orang lain'
　　[We ought to think first although we will help some one]

(3-24)***Ketut Anom*** *demit gati   wiadin* **Ø** *liu   ngelah kasugihan*
　　　Nama　pelit sekali Konj　　banyak punya kekayaan
　　'Ketut Anom pelit sekali walaupun banyak punya kekayaan'
　　[Ketut Anom was very stingy although he had wealth]

From the examples above, it can be identified that the subject can be omitted in the Subordinative clause using the conjunction indicating concessive meaning relation. The conjunctions include *diastu, yadian, yadiastun, yadiapin,* and *wiadin* 'walaupun' [although]. The subject **Cai** 'Kamu' [you], **Iba** 'Kamu' [you] are nouns, and the subject **Ni Luh Sari** is a noun phrase, the subject **Iraga** 'Kita' [we] is a pronoun, and the subject **Ketut Anom** is a noun phrase.

3.1.8 Ellipsis of Subject in the Subordinative Clause with the Conjunction Indicating Cause Meaning Relation

The subject can also be omitted in the Subordinative clause using the conjunction indicating cause meaning relation which includes *mawinan, dening* 'oleh karena' [therefore], sawireh, mapan, krana, sangkaning, santukan 'karena' [therefore], as illustrated by the following examples.

3-25)*Ia   ngenah   enggal tua sawireh Ø sing   suud – suud   makeneh   ane*
  3T kelihatan cepat tua Konj Neg henti – henti berpikir   yang
  tidong – tidong (SB,2006:5)
  bukan – bukan
  'Dia kelihatan cepat tua karena tidak henti – hentinya berpikir yang bukan – bukan'
  [He seemed to be getting older quickly as he kept thinking about what was not necessary]

(3-26)*Pan Balang Tamak   sing   nuutin   awig – awig banjar mawinan Ø kena*
   Nama   Neg   mematuhi peraturan   banjar Konj kena
  danda (SB,2006:9)
  denda
  'Pan Balang Tamak tidak mematuhi peraturan banjar oleh karena itu kena denda'
  [Pan Balang Tamak broke the regulation issued by the banjar (hamlet); therefore, he was fined]

(3-27)*Pan Balang Tamak ngeka   daya   krana Ø tusing demen megae* (SB,2006:53)
   Nama   membuat upaya Konj Neg   suka   bekerja
  'Pan Balang Tamak membuat upaya karena tidak suka bekerja'
  [Pan Balang Tamak made attempted to do something as he did not like working]

(3-28)*I   Kedis   ngajang   sebun mapan Ø lakar ngawit mataluh* (SB,2006:11)
  Art Burung membawa sarang Konj akan   mulai bertelur
  'Si Burung membawa sarang karena akan mulai bertelur'
  [The bird brought nest as it would lay eggs soon]

(3-39)*Dewa Agung kituk – kituk   santukan Ø nenten   resep   teken   munyin*
   Nama   geleng – geleng Konj Neg mengerti dengan   pembicaraan
  Pan Angklung Gadang-e (SB,2006:41)
   Nama   -Pos
  'Dewa Agung geleng – geleng kepala karena tidak mengerti dengan pembicaraan
  Pan Angklung Gadang'
  [Dewa Agung shook their heads as he did not understand what was said by Pan Angklung Gadang]

(3-30)*Pan Angklung Gadang tan   presida naur   utang   ring banjar sangkaning*
   Nama   Neg bisa membayar   hutang Prep Banjar   Konj

Ø *kaliwat tiwas* (SB,2006:49)
sangat   miskin
'Pan Angklung Gadang tidak bisa membayar hutang di banjar karena sangat miskin'
[Pan Angklung Gadang could not pay his debt at the banjar (hamlet) as he was too poor]

(3-31) *Sabilang minggu **Wayan Suarta** luas   ka   pasih Sanur dening Ø mandus di*
setiap   minggu   Nama   pergi Prep pantai Sanur Konj   mandi Prep
pasih -e
pantai-Def
'Setiap minggu Wayan Suarta pergi ke pantai Sanur oleh karena mandi di pantai itu'
[Every Sunday Wayan Suarta went to Sanur Beach to bath]

From examples (3-25) – (3-31) it can be identified that the conjunctions used are *mawinan, dening* 'oleh karena' [therefore], *sawireh, mapan, krana, sangkaning, santukan* 'karena' [therefore], which indicate cause meaning relation. The subject ***Ia*** 'Dia' is a pronoun, the subject ***Pan Balang Tamak*** is noun phrase, the subject ***I Kedis*** 'Si Burung' [the bird] is a noun phrase; the subjects ***Dewa Agung, Pan Angklung Gadang*** and ***Wayan Suarta*** are too.

4. Conclusions and Suggestions

4.1 Conclusions

If observed from the level of syntactic function, the subjects from (3-1) to (3-31) are omitted for economic and practical purposes, although, if observed from the grammatical structures of the Subordinative constructions, they are not perfect. To make them perfect, the omitted elements are mentioned again or replaced with nouns, pronouns and so forth.

From the level of category, the subjects omitted from (3-1) to (3-31) are nouns, noun phrases, and pronouns. Neither verb nor adjective and adverb are found, as far as the examples above are concerned.

From the meanings of the conjunctions used in the Subordinative constructions (3-1) to (3-31), they are identified to indicate temporal, requisite, unison, result, expectation, conditional, concessive, and cause meaning relations.

4.2 Suggestions

It is suggested to other researchers that they should explore the ellipsis of the the other syntactic functions such as the ellipsis of predicate, object and adverb. It is also suggested that they should compare the Subordinative clauses with conjunctions and those without

conjunctions, and the difference in meaning between the nucleus clauses and the non nucleus ones.

5. Acknowledgements

References

Anom, I Gusti Ketut dkk. 2008. *Kamus Bali – Indonesia Beraksara Bali dan Latin*. Denpasar : Badan Pembina Bahasa, Aksara, dan Sastra Bali, Provinsi Bali.

Artawa, Ketut. 2004. *Balinese Language a Typological Description*. Denpasar : CV Bali Media Adhikarsa.

Artawa, Ketut. 2004. *Cohesive Devices in Indonesian.* Denpasar : CV Bali Media Adhikarsa.

Comrie, Bernard. 1998. *Language Universals and Linguistic Tipology.* Oxford : Basil Blackwell

Dixon, R.M.W. 2010. *Basic Linguistic Theory*. Oxford : Oxford University Press

Quirk et al. 1985. *A Comprehensive Grammar of The English Language*. New York : Longman Group Limited.

Riana, I Ketut. 1988. "Hubungan Antara Kalimat dan Hubungan Makna yang Dinyatakannya dalam Bahasa Bali" (tesis). Yogyakarta: Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gajah Mada.

Sudaryanto. 1993. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta : Dutawacana University Press.

Supatra, I. NK. 2006. *Satua Bali*. Denpasar : CV. Kayumas Agung.

Verhaar, J.W.M. 1981. *Pengantar Linguistik*. Yogyakarta : Gadjah Mada University Press.