

MORPHOLOGICAL CAUSATIVE OF BALINESE LANGUAGE

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Abstract

Causative verb of Balinese is morphologically formed by adding suffix {-ang} and {-in} to the base. The classes of base used to form these causative verbs are noun, adjective and verb. However, it was not all verbs affixed with those suffixes constitute causative verbs, there must certain conditions to be complied in the causative construction, such as, the causing event (causer), the caused event and the effect or result (cause). The semantic concept of causative construction is the subject argument performs an act.

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Introduction

Causative construction has a significant role in linguistic history recently, not only from typology point of view but also from other disciplines lying between linguistics and surrounding disciplines, such as, philosophy and cognitive anthropology. In the field of linguistics, causative construction is considered to be substantial due to its study, although it is within a single language, it involves interaction of various components of all languages, such as, semantics, syntax, and morphology. In addition to typology, studies on causative is very important in the development of generative semantics (Comrie, 1985: 165).

The simplest way to define causative is by observing its situational nature called causative conditions. Two events are considered to form causative conditions if:

- a) the relationship between the two events is in such a way, so the speaker believes that an event “*the caused event*” occurs after “*the causing event*”
- b) the relationship between the causing event and the caused event is in such a way so the speaker believes that *the caused* is fully dependent on *the causing event*; the dependence of both conditions should allow the speaker to perform causal effect, namely, *the caused event* might not take place within certain time if *the causing event* has not occurred (Shibatani, 1976:1).

This idea is supported by Comrie (1985: 165) arguing that the causative construction always involves two components, the causing event (*causer*) and effect (result) or the caused event (*cause*).

For examples:

- 1) *Made Madi malaib ka tengah tegale*
- 2) *Made Madi malaibang Gusti Ayu Adi ka tengah tegale.*

If we observe example (1), it is clear that this sentence is an intransitive sentence as the verb *malaib* only takes one argument – subject argument (*Made Madi*), while *ka tengah tegale* is an adverbial of place which might exist or not in the sentence (optional). However after it is attached with suffix *-ang* to the verb *malaib* as in example (2), it changes into transitive verb by binding one more argument – object argument (*Gusti Ayu Adi*). The question now is that does suffix *-ang* change the intransitive verb to causative? To test it, we need to observe the construction whether we can find any causer and the effect (causee) in the sentence. From the example (2), it is obvious that *Made Madi* acts as the *causer*, while *Gusti Ayu Adi* is the causee

and the act of *malaibang* of the causer has caused the *causee* is not available any longer at the initial location or the *causee* has moved from her initial position as a result of the event caused by the causer.

Materials and Methods

The data source for this writing were taken from *Satua-Satua sane Banyol ring Kesusastraan Bali*, collected by I Gusti Ngurah Bagus, *Kembang Rampe Kesusastraan Bali Purwa*, and *Kembang Rampe Kesusastraan Bali Anyar* collected by I Gusti Ngurah Bagus and I Ketut Ginarsa, *Tresnane Lebur Ajur Satondene Kembang*, by Jelantik Santha and *Kulkul*, Journal of Balinese Language and Literature. The data were collected by taking sentences containing verb{-ang} and verb{-in} found in those data sources.

Derived morphological causative of Balinese language consists of bound morpheme (causative morpheme) and free morpheme (base morpheme). Causative morpheme is a verb binding two arguments having causer and causee relationship. Basically, morphological causative has the same syntactical representation as the Deep Structure of periphrastic causative (*make* and *cause* in English) which semantically is also a verb with two arguments (*two-place verb*) (Alsina, 1992:517). In other words, this causative is formed by non causative verb through morphological process, such as, affixation.

Suffix {-ang} of Balinese has allomorph {-nang} and {-yang} which are comparable with suffix {-kan} in Indonesian, while suffix {-in} with its allomorph {-nin} can be equated with suffix {-i} (Jendra, et. al., 1977:86 – 95). This two suffixes serve to form transitive verbs. Balinese suffix {-ang} and {-in} can be attached after (a) adverb, (b) noun, (c) intransitive verb (Kersten, 1984 : 55 – 66; Anom, 93). In addition to forming transitive verb, suffix {-ang} and {-in} can be used to form causative (Kersten, 1984:56) changing state verb to action verb by adding semantic natures of causative to its verb base.

The notion of verb in this causative studies includes verb (V) and adjective (Adj) traditionally within its function as predicate. Based on the semantic category, Balinese verbs can be grouped into 4 categories: (a) state verb – a verb indicating a state experienced by noun within its function as subject. State verb describes that the subject argument is in a certain state or condition; (b) process verb – a verb representing a process of change or state experienced by a noun as a subject argument; (c) action verb – a verb indicating an action, where the noun (N) as

the subject argument performing an act; (d) experience verb – a verb indicating an experience by the noun as the subject argument. This kind of verbal division is not limited to the verb base only but also applicable to derived verb (Anom, 1995: 86 – 93).

Results and Discussion

The result of the research and analysis is divided based on the class of base used to form the causative verb. Therefore there will be two classes of base used to form morphological causative in Balinese language, they are: Noun (N) and Adjective (A).

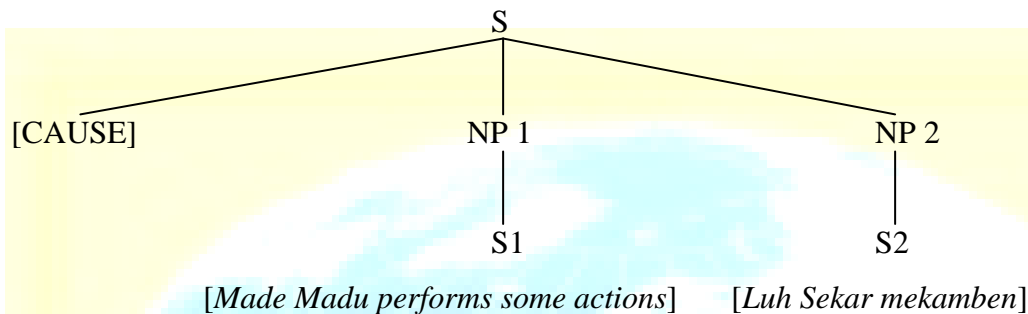
A. Morphological Causative of N + {-ang} and {-in}

Derived verb can be formed by adding suffix {-ang} and {-in} to Noun base. To find out whether all derived verbs formed by Nouns through affixation process by adding suffix {-ang} and [-in] are causative, it is necessary to observe the following examples in detail.

- 1) *Made Madu ngambenin Luh Sekar* (PS)
NP “put on cloth” NP
- 2) *I Parekan ngapuriang* (Bagus, 1971 : 8)
NP “go to palace”
- 3) *Tiang beliange baan punggawane* (Kersten, 1984 : 57)
Pro “call brother” by retainer det
- 4) *Da nyai ngliunang omong, salah ...* (Bagus, 1978 : 36)
No Pro “making more”

Ngambenin “put on cloth” in (1) derives from the base form of *kamben* “cloth”. It takes derivational process $N \rightarrow V$ after it is attached with prefix { η -} and suffix {-in}. The derivational process of *kamben* + { η -} and {-in} produces action verb. It can be proved from the meaning of (1) where *Made Madu* serves as the subject of the sentence performs an act of *ngambenin* “put on cloth” to *Luh Sekar* as the object of the sentence. In addition, it can also be tested by asking question “what did Made Madu do?” the answer is “*Made Madu ngambenin Luh Sekar*”. Other test is that action verb can be used to form imperative. “*Kambenin Luh Sekar!*”, it seems this sentence is acceptable, therefore we can conclude that “*ngambenin*” is an action verb.

Does *ngambenin* in (1) constitute a causative verb? It is important to prove the result or effect of the action, namely, is Luh Sekar wearing cloth (*kamben*) right now or not. If yes, then it is obvious that the construction (1) is a causative construction as it satisfies the condition of causative, such as, the causer – Made Madu and the result - Luh Sekar mekamben “Luh Sekar is wearing cloth” and the causee – Luh Sekar. The deep structure of sentence (1) is as follows:



It can be observed from the above diagram that there are two propositions in aforementioned causative, namely proposition 1 (S1) : Made Madu performs some actions (for instance “wrapping cloth to Luh Sekar’s body”, etc.] and proposition 2 (S2) “Luh Sekar is wearing cloth” as the result. The S1 should occur first and then is followed by S2 and S2 should be the result of the activity of S1.

The process of forming verb “*ngambenin*” can be described as follows:

- a. [*kamben* + {-in}]
- b. [η + (*kamben*) + {-in}]

The process above can be outlined that the base (N) is affixed with suffix {-in} serving to transform N to V, and then prefix { η -} functions to form active.

Other nouns having similar features as (1) are nouns representing materials or tools forming verb to complete a unit (Simpson, 1995:119) as illustrated below.

Table I : Verb formed by Nouns indicating materials or tools

N		V	
<i>Taled</i>	‘layer’	<i>naledin</i>	‘layering’
<i>Semen</i>	‘cement’	<i>nyemenin</i>	‘cementing’
<i>Galeng</i>	‘pillow’	<i>ngalengin</i>	‘put pillow’
<i>Gunting</i>	‘scissors’	<i>nguntingin</i>	‘cut with scissors’
<i>Tumbak</i>	‘spear’	<i>numbakin</i>	‘spearing’
<i>Bedil</i>	‘rifle’	<i>medilin</i>	‘shooting’
<i>Tekep</i>	‘close’	<i>nekepin</i>	‘closing’

<i>Pancing</i>	'hook'	<i>mancingin</i>	'fishing'
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Ngapuriang in (2) is derived from the word of direction *ka* "to" and *puri* "palace" having derivational process after being affixed with suffix {-ang} and prefix {η-}. *Ka* itself belongs to preposition category and it is surely unable to be transformed into verb, however after *ka* appears together with *puri*, it can be transformed into verb by affixing suffix {-ang}. *Ngapuriang* in the sentence (2) constitutes a process verb and the N (*I Parekan*) functioning as the subject of the sentence experiences change of state or condition. To test if *ngapuriang* is a process verb or not, we may propose a question "what happens to *I Parekan*?" the answer is "*I Parekan ngapuriang*". *Ngapuriang* in (2) is not a causative verb as the causative elements are not satisfied in the sentence, namely, no *causer* since *I parekan* is merely acting as an argument experiencing a process and there is no *causee*. Compare with the following example:

5) *I Parekan ngapuriang jarane* (PS)

Pro take to palace horse

'*I Parekan* took the horse to the Palace'

Ngapuriang in (5) is an action and causative verb. It is considered as an action verb as the noun (N) filling in the subject argument performs an action of *ngapuriang jarane* "took the horse to the palace" and this sentence can be tested by asking question "What did *I parekan* do?" the answer is *I Parekan ngapuriang jarane* "The servant took the horse to the Palace."

All features of causative are satisfied by the sentence in (5), for instance, there is a causer – *I Parekan*, there is a result where *jarane* 'the horse' has moved to other place *ka puri*.

To support the analysis of example (5), compare with the following example:

6) ... *skaa jarring tokal ngasisiang jarring* ... (Bagus, 1971 : 18)

tokal member take to shore net

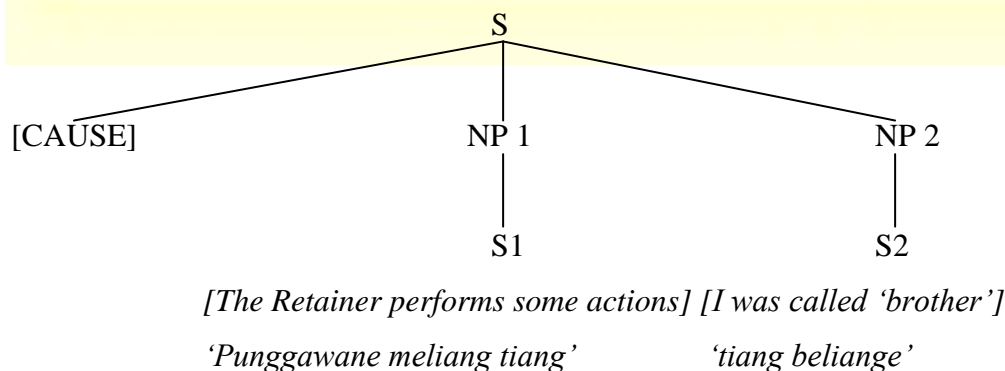
'...the tokal member took the net to the shore...'

The above analysis shows that the base form of N preceded by preposition of direction attached with {-ang} serves to transform N into V, and then {η-} functions to form active. The verbs derived from other nouns (N) having similar features as (6) above are verbs formed by nouns showing the meaning of direction either preceded by preposition *ka* 'to' or without preposition *ka*. The verbs include in this group are shown in the following table.

Tabel II: Verb formed by Noun showing direction

N		V	
ka sisi	'to the edge'	ngasisiang	'take to the edge'
ka tengah	'to the center'	ngatengahang	'take to the center'
ka teben	'to downstream'	ngatebenang	'take to downstream'
Kaja	'north'	ngajanang	'take to north'
kelod	'south'	ngelodang	'take to south'
kangin	'east'	nganginang	'take to east'
Kauh	'west'	ngauhang	'take to west'
kaja kauh	'north west'	ngajangauhang	'take to north west'
kelod kangin	'south east'	ngelodnganginang	'take to south east'
kelod kauh	'south west'	ngelodngauhang	'take to south west'
kaja kangin	'north east'	kajanganginang	'take to north east'
Paek	'near'	maekang	'take nearer'
Ejoh	'far'	ngejohang	'take farther'

Beliana 'called beli' in (3) derived from the base form beli 'brother' in Balinese is a pronoun that includes on the category of noun. This noun is affixed with two suffixes, namely, suffix {-ang} and {-a}. Suffix {-ang} serves to form verb (v) *beliang* 'call brother' while suffix {-a} functions to form passive. To ease the analysis of sentence (3), we need to transfer it into active sentence: *Punggawane meliang tyang* 'the retainer called brother to me'. The verb *meliang* 'call brother' in the sentence is an action verb as the noun occupying the position of subject performs an action of *meliang* 'call brother' and if we test by using the question "what did the retainer do?" the answer to this questions is really reasonable "*Punggawane meliang tiang*". The formation of verb deriving from pronoun as the base shows weak causative features although the causer is obvious – *punggawane* and the caused event is also clear – *tiang beliange* however the effect or the causee less clear. For clarification it is illustrated in the following diagram.



The fuzziness of the passive construction in (3) occurs in the proposition S2 of the deep structure, since there is no clear cut whether the causing event *punggawane meliang tiang* ‘the Retainer called me brother’ is followed by other people who also called me brother ‘*meliang tiang*’ or not. If only the retainer (*punggawa*) called me brother, then it is not a causative construction but if after the retainer called me brother then it was followed by other people also called me brother, it is a causative.

The verbs having similar features as verbs are those verbs derived from noun (N) showing proper names or pronouns such as:

Table III: Nouns showing addresses

N		V	
<i>Cai</i>	‘you’	<i>nyaiang</i>	‘call <i>cai</i> ’
<i>Adi</i>	‘brother (younger)’	<i>ngadiang</i>	‘call <i>adi</i> ’
<i>Made</i>	‘made’	<i>madeang</i>	‘call <i>made</i> ’
<i>Meme</i>	‘mother’	<i>ngememeang</i>	‘call <i>meme</i> ’
<i>Putu</i>	‘putu	<i>mutuang</i>	‘call <i>putu</i> ’
<i>nyoman</i>	‘nyoman’	<i>nganyomanang</i>	‘call <i>nyoman</i> ’
<i>mbok</i>	‘sister (older)’	<i>ngembokang</i>	‘call <i>mbok</i> ’
<i>beli</i>	‘brother (older)’	<i>meliang</i>	‘call <i>beli</i> ’

Ngliunang ‘multiply’ in (4) is derived from the base form *liu* ‘more’ (Number belongs to the category of N) affixed with suffix {-ang} and prefix {η-}. The process of forming *ngliunang* (V) can be composed as follows:

- a. [*liu* + {-ang}] → *liunang*
 [{η-} + *liu*] → *ngliu*** (unacceptable)
- b. [{η-} + *liunang*] → *ngliunang*

The verb *ngliunang* in (3) is an action verb as the subject of the sentence (N) performs an action, namely, ‘*ngliunang omong*’. In addition, this verb also includes in causative verb as the causative component has been complied, such as, the causer ‘*nyai*’, the caused event ‘*ngliunang*’ and the effect (result) ‘*omong*’.

All causative verbs derived from number by affixing suffix {-ang} will have similar features as the causative verb (3).

Table IV. The verbs derived from number

N		V	
<i>Bedik</i>	‘little’	<i>bedikang</i>	‘making little’
<i>Besik</i>	‘one’	<i>besikang</i>	‘making into one/unifying’
<i>Siki</i>	‘one’	<i>sikiang</i>	‘making into one/unifying’

The formation of verb deriving from the base Number is not productive, even though it is acceptable but it is not common in the daily communication. Besides, the suffixes attached to form this verb is inconsistent as some of the verbs are formed by affixing suffix {-ang} and some are using suffix {-in} as in *nelubulanin* ‘three month ceremony’.

B. Morphological Causative of A + {-in}

Causative verb can be derived from the base form adjective (Adj) through suffixation process, namely by affixing suffix {-in} to the base. To see the process, let us observe the following examples:

7) ...*munyin ibane nyakitin kuping kaine* (Bagus and Ginarsa, 1978:20)

Suara Pos cause pain ear Pos

‘... your voice caused my ear pain’

8) *Petanine gedenin yeh apang enggal lonyog*

Farmer det cause big water to quick wet

‘the farmer caused the water big quickly’

9) *Liu anake mutihin tembok apang tusing belah*

Many people make white wall in order not crack

‘Many people made the wall white in order not to be crack’

The derived verb *nyakitin* ‘cause pain’ in (7) is derived from the base *sakit* ‘pain’ (adj.) through nasalization process forming *nyakit* ‘stomach ache prior delivering a baby’. This derived form is then affixed with suffix {-in} through suffixation process to form *nyakitin* ‘menyakiti’. *Nyakitin* as a verb is viewed as action verb. A question then exists “who performs the act”. The fact that there is no individual performing the act of *nyakitin* ‘menyakiti’. However, if we question “what happens to *munyin ibane*?” The answer *munyin ibane nyakitin kuping kaine* is said to be acceptable, thus *nyakitin* is process verb.

Nyakitin is also a causative verb since the features of causative are complied by the construction as Alsina (1992) said that a causative structure of various languages has the same structure, namely, causative predicate consists of predicator CAUSE requiring two arguments, causer in the form of individual or event and caused event. So, sentence (7) is a causative sentence with causing argument filled by an event *munyin ibane* and caused event *nyakitin kuping kaine*.

The derived verb *ngedenin* ‘cause big’ in (8) and *mutihin* ‘make white’ in (9) are derived from adjectives *gede* ‘big’ and *putih* ‘white’ respectively firstly affixed with suffix {-in} and then followed with nasalization process to form active diathesis. The process of forming derived verb *ngedenin* (8) and *mutihin* (9) can be described below:

- a. [*gede* + {-in}]
[*putih* + {-in}]
- b. [{η-} + *gede* + {-in}]
[{η-} + *putih* + {-in}]

Both derived verbs in the sentence construction (8) and (9) include in action verb. To prove it we may ask question “what did the farmer do? (8) and ‘what did many people do?’ (9); the answer “*Petanine gedenin yeh*” (8) and “*Liu anake mutihin tembok*”. Both answers are acceptable. The verbs in sentence (8) and (9) also belong to causative verbs as all the features of causative are complied. This types of verb by Brown and Miller (1991 : 300) are called as inchoative causative that is a verb elaborating an entity causing the other entity changes. Mostly the verbs include in this category are verbs describing change of state and action.

Table V. Change of state verbs to action verbs

Adj.		V	
<i>Barak</i>	‘red’	<i>marakin</i>	‘make red’
<i>Selem</i>	‘black’	<i>Nyelemin</i>	‘make black’
<i>gadang</i>	‘green’	<i>Ngadangin</i>	‘make green’
<i>Putih</i>	‘white’	<i>mutihin</i>	‘make white’
<i>Gede</i>	‘big’	<i>ngedenin</i>	‘make big’
<i>Cenik</i>	‘small’	<i>cenikin</i>	‘make small’
<i>gundul</i>	‘bald’	<i>ngundulin</i>	‘cause bald’

C. Morphological Causative of V + {-ang] and {-in}

Seen from its capability to bind arguments, verb can be distinguished into 2, namely, intransitive and transitive. Intransitive verb is able to bind only one argument – subject argument, while transitive verb is able to bind two or more arguments. Observe the following data!

10) ... *iba ngencihin kai* (Bagus and Ginarsa, 1978 : 20)

Pro II urinate Pro I

'...you urinated me'

11) *I Rageangon negakin naga* (Bagus and Ginarsa, 1978 : 48)

Art Pron. ride serpent

'I Rareangon rode the serpent'

12) *I Rareangon ngediang nagane* (Bagus and Ginarsa, 1978 : 48)

Art Pron. chase away serpent

'I Rareangon chased the serpent away'

13) *Kurenane ngaadang tabuan sirah ...* (Bagus and Ginarsa, 1978 : 48)

Wife Pos remove tabuan sirah

'His wife removed tabuan sirah'

The derived verbs in the sentence (10) – (13) are derived from intransitive verbs as the base undergoing suffixation process by affixing suffix {-in} in (10) and (11) and {-ang} in (12) and (13). *Ngencehin* in (10) derives from the base verb *enceh* 'urinate'. It belongs to intransitive verb as it is capable to bind one argument only – subject argument, for instance, *iba ngenceh* 'you urinated'. Then the base form *ngenceh* undergoes suffixation process by taking suffix {-in} forming *ngencihin*. By adding suffix {-in}, the verb increases its capability to bind another argument (transitive verb), namely, object argument *kai* 'me'. Sentence (10) is a causative construction, as all the features of causative are complied, *iba* 'you' as the causer, while *kai* 'me' is the causee and the caused event is *ngencihin* 'urinate'.

The derived verb *negakin* (11) is derived from pre-categorical base undergoes the same process as the verb *ngencihin* in (10). Both verbs in (10) and (11) have almost similar features, however the verb *negakin* in (11) is not a causative verb. Instead, the causative verb of the verb *negak* is *negakang* not *negakin* as in *I Rareangon negakang adine* 'I Rareangon seated his brother'.

Ngediang in (12) and *ngaadang* (13) are intransitive verbs deriving from *gedi* 'chase' and *kaad* 'remove'. Both verbs are action verbs as the subjects argument perform action causing

naga 'the serpent' moved or did not exist at the place (12) and *tabuan sirah* removed (13). In other words, both verbs are causative verbs where *I Rareangon* and *Kurenane* respectively act as the causer, while *naga* and *tabuan sirah* as the causee and the causing events are *ngediang* and *ngaadang*.

Conclusion

Morphological causative of Balinese is formed by affixing suffix {-ang} and {-in} to the base. The class of base which can be used to form causative verbs are noun, adjective and verb. However Balinese has an amount of words that cannot undergo morphological process to form causative as the lexical of the words has causative meaning lexically.

Causative formation process morphologically is closely related to valence of verb since the causative formation process increases one valence of verb (n+1) from mono valence to di-valence. If the causative is derived from mono valence verb or noun or adjective, there would be change of argument function from subject argument to object argument.

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