

SEMANTICS ANALYSIS OF PRONOUN *I* AND *YOU* IN BALINESE LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Balinese language becomes a major language in Indonesia and it is highly maintained by the people of Bali where the Balinese language is used extensively by most people of Bali in the various activities of life. Based on the social dimension, the use of Balinese language also recognizes the existence of a *sor-singgih* system or speech level language that is distinguished by its social strata such as the group of *triwangsa* (*Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Wesias*) and *Jaba* group or *Sudras* (the majority) which are still inherited to the Balinese people at present. That precisely adds vocabularies of Balinese language where a word has several synonyms that have several different uses. Personal pronoun 'I' and 'you' in the form of Balinese lexicon have more than one term so it is important to describe the appropriate use of those personal pronouns. To compare the difference use of personal pronouns between English and Balinese, this study uses the componential analysis of meaning to break down the different function of those pronouns (Allan, 1986: 169). The use of personal pronoun that refers to the first and second persons, English only has 'I' and 'you'. Meanwhile, in the Balinese language pronoun "I" has some lexicons such as: *titiang, tiang, icang, ake, Benya / Bena, awake / wake, manira / nira / ira, raga, kaula* and *kai*; and pronoun "you" has some lexicons such as: *ragane, cai / ci, nyai/ nyi, benya / bena, siga, wake, nani, iba* and *ratu*.

Keywords: Pronoun "I" and "you", semantics and Balinese language

Introduction

Bali is a small island that is rich in cultural diversity and it is still maintained by the community, starts from customs, arts, crafts up to languages. Balinese language becomes a major language in Indonesia since it is seen from the number of speakers which reaches approximately two and a half million people and it has a written tradition (Sulaga, 1996). Preservation of Balinese language is inseparable from the cultural life that is highly maintained by the people of Bali where the Balinese language is used extensively by most people of Bali in the various activities of life. Balinese language is used in every area in Bali and each region has a unique dialect and vocabulary so it can increase the vocabularies of Balinese language.

In addition, based on the social dimension, the use of Balinese language also recognizes the existence of a *sor-singih* system or speech level language that is distinguished by its social strata. It is closely related to the historical development of the Balinese people who know the dynasty system (castes) that is distinguished into the group of *triwangsa* (*Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Wesias*) and *Jaba* group or *Sudras* (the majority) which are still inherited to the Balinese people at present. In the development of Balinese people in modern times, the existence of dynasty differences is not discussed to much anymore, which has been formed by the upper classes filled by a group of officials or rich people who are always respected and honored by the lower classes thereby it is affecting the use of language (Sulaga, 1996). That precisely adds vocabularies of Balinese language where a word has several synonyms that have several different uses. Such as the use of personal pronoun that refers to the first and second persons in English only have 'I' and 'you' but in the Balinese language it is divided into *titiang, icang* 'I' and *cai, nyai* 'you'. English does not notice any differences in status and gender between speaker and hearer. Anyone as a speaker when referring to him/her self will only use 'I' for any condition despite his interlocutor is the person who should be respected. It is caused by the lack of attention to the social position of the people in the use of English. Likewise in the use of second pronoun 'you' to refer to the other person does not pay attention to the more respected position and gender differences. But the Balinese language, the use of pronouns *titiang* and *icang* 'I' to refer to the first person is pay attention to the difference between the position of the speaker and the hearer.

Personal pronoun 'I' and 'you' in the form of Balinese lexicon have more than one term so it is important to describe the appropriate use of those personal pronouns. The precision use of

personal pronouns is very important to be considered in order to not disturb the harmony in the social life. Therefore, this study discusses the difference function of personal pronoun between English and Balinese by analyzing the intern meaning of the pronouns.

Material and Methods

Sneddon (1996) stated that pronoun means a noun to clarify who or what is being spoken about. Sulaga (1996) said that pronoun is a word that is used to refer to other nouns of human. Pronoun "I" and "you" are included in the group of personal pronoun used to refer to a person. Personal pronoun can refer to the speakers themselves (the first personal pronoun), refer to people who talk to (second personal pronoun), or refer to the person who is being talked about (the third personal pronoun). Among those pronouns, there is a reference to the singular person, and there is a reference to the plural persons (Sulaga, 1996). Pronoun "I" refers to the speaker his/her self that is one person, while the pronoun "you" refers to people who talk to that could be one person or more than one person.

In the theory of Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM) proposed by Wierzbicka (1996), personal pronoun is also part of the element of original meaning. Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM) is a limited set of meanings that do not change that are usually known by the human the first time in his/her life so that there is inherent semantic features that will not change in it. Wierzbicka (1996: 35.74) formulated the 55 elements of original meaning in various languages in the world as follows.

Substantives	: I, YOU, SOMEONE/ PERSON, PEOPLE, SOMETHING/ THING
Mental Predicates	: THINK, KNOW, WANT, FEEL, SEE, HEAR
Speech	: SAY, WORDS
Actions, events, movement	: DO, HAPPEN, MOVE
Existence	: THERE IS
Life and death	: LIVE, DIE
Determiners	: THIS, THE SAME, OTHER
Quantifiers	: ONE, TWO, ALL, MANY/ MUCH, SOME
Evaluators, descriptors	: GOOD, BAD, BIG, SMALL

Time	: WHEN/ TIME, AFTER, BEFORE, A LONG TIME, A SHORT TIME, FOR SOME TIME
Space	: WHERE/ PLACE, UNDER, ABOVE, FAR, NEAR, SIDE, INSIDE, ON
Logical concepts	: IF, NOT, CAN, IF... WOULD, BECAUSE, MAYBE
Intensifier, augmenter	: VERRY, MORE
Taxonomy, partonomy	: KIND OF, PART OF
Similarity	: LIKE

Of the 55 elements of the original meaning, pronoun 'I' and 'you' take substantives position as pronouns. The use of pronouns in English is very clear because there is no difference in social status between the speaker and the hearer. Meanwhile, the Balinese language really concerns about the position of the speaker and hearer so pronouns in Balinese language generally consists of more than one form of the lexicon, as shown in the following chart (Sulaga, 1996).

Person	Meaning	
	Singular	Plural
First	titiang (tiang) icang ake	Iraga (sinamian)
Second	Ragane cai nyai	ida dane (sareng sami)
Third	Ida ipun dane ia	

Balinese pronouns have more than one form of lexicon and its use is adapted to the politeness norms in Balinese social life. In general, there are three parameters to be measured by the use of pronouns, such as: (a) age, (b) social status and (c) familiarity (Sulaga, 1996). In addition to the three measurement, there are some of these pronouns are also noticed gender differences in use.

To compare the difference use of personal pronouns between English and Balinese, this study uses the componential analysis of meaning to break down the different function of those pronouns (Allan, 1986: 169). The componential analysis of meaning is adapted from distinctive

feature analysis in morphosyntax. The use of componential analysis could be seen in an ideal case as follow.

Man	woman	child: human
Bull	cow	calf: bovine
Rooster	hen	chicken: bird
Drake	duck	duckling: waterbird
Stallion	mare	foal: equine
Ram	ewe	lamb: ovine
Male	female	neutral

The above features are categorized into male, female and neutral categories. There are some nouns which are categorized as male animates, such as man, bull, rooster, drake, stallion, and ram. On the other hand, there are also some nouns which are categorized as female animates, such as woman, cow, hen, duck, mare, and ewe. The neutral animate which can be used by both male and female animate are child, calf, chicken, duckling, foal, and lamb. Those terms are used based on their categories as human, bovine, bird, waterbird, equine and ovine.

Result and Discussion

Pronouns I and You in Balinese Language

The data of the use of pronoun I and you in Balinese language were taken from the Balinese folklore.

1) Pronoun I in Balinese Language

Pronoun "I" is the first personal pronoun as a pronoun to refer to the person who speaks and amounted to one person. In the Balinese language, there are some form of the pronoun "I" as the following explanation.

a. *Titiang*

Pronoun *titiang* is used by the speaker as the first person with the intention to lower his/her self as a form of respect for the other person.

	<i>Titiang</i>	I
Human	+	+
Sex	-	-
Age	+/-	-
Social status (high)	+	-

From the analysis above we can see that both *titiang* and 'I' carry the idea of used for humans. They are considered as neutral words in the category of sex so they can be used by female and male speakers. Word *titiang* and I are different in the idea of social status. If viewed from the age factor, the speaker may be younger than the hearer so he/she use *titiang* to lowering her/his position, meanwhile the use of pronoun I is not paid much attention to aging. Sometimes the pronoun *titiang* is used by the speaker who is older, younger, or equivalent in aging than the hearer but different social status. The use of pronoun *titiang* only takes into account the degree of social status in society. Usually the speakers have lower social status than the hearer. By the difference in social status between the speaker and the hearer, it can be interpreted that relationship between the two may be less familiar and there is awe among the speaker and the hearer. It can be seen in the example below.

- *Titiang sane jagi ngambil jinahe ka puri.*

I will take the money to the palace.

b. *Tiang*

	<i>tiang</i>	I
Human	+	+
Sex	-	-
Age	-	-
Social status (high)	+/-	-

Pronoun *tiang* normally used by the speaker to the hearer who have equal social status and more generally to show politeness. The other person may have an older age than the speaker, but may also have a peer age. Pronoun *tiang* is normally used when

the speaker and the hearer may have equal social status but their relationship is not so familiar or the other person is older or the same age as the speaker and their relationship might be familiar or less familiar.

- *Tiang sampun uning unduke punika.*

I already know it.

c. *Icang*

	<i>icang</i>	I
Human	+	+
Sex	-	-
Age	-	-
Social status (low)	+	-

Pronoun *icang* is usually used by the speaker to the hearer which both have a close relationship and are generally used between friends. Therefore the relationship of both speaker and hearer are familiar, sometimes the speaker and the hearer ignore differences in the degree of social status and the age between them.

- *Icang lakar melali ka umah caine.*

I will come to your house.

d. *Ake*

	<i>ake</i>	I
Human	+	+
Sex	-	-
Age	-	-
Social status (low)	+	-

Pronoun *ake* is only used by the speaker in which the relationship between the speaker and hearer is very close friends. A very close relationship causes the speaker and hearer ignores differences in social status as well as the age between them.

- *Ake med ngenot goban ibane.*

I am tired of seeing your face.

e. *Benya / Bena*

	<i>Benya/bena</i>	I
Human	+	+
Sex	-	-
Age	-	-
Social status (low)	+	-

Pronoun *benya* also called *bena*, is commonly used by the speaker if the situation of a fight or quarrel. This pronoun is used by the speaker to elevate his position even though the hearer has the same social status or lower than the speaker. This pronoun seems a bit rough and usually the speaker ignores the existence of differences in social status as well as the age.

- *Tawang cai, benya ane ngelah ene, tusing ja cai.*
You know, I got this, not you.

f. *Awake / Wake*

	<i>Awake/wake</i>	I
Human	+	+
Sex	-	-
Age	-	-
Social status (low)	-	-

Pronouns *awake* or frequently abbreviated *wake* is used by the speaker to the hearer who has a close relationship. The use of this pronoun is usually in the close friendship. These pronouns are usually used by the speaker to the hearer who have an equal social status.

- *Awake mara teked Jumah.*
I have just got home.

g. *Manira / Nira / Ira*

	<i>Manira/Nira/Ira</i>	I
Human	+	+
Sex	-	-

Age	-	-
Social status (high)	+	-

Pronoun *manira* or often abbreviated to *nira* or *ira* is usually used by the speaker to further exalt him/herself. These pronouns are usually used by kings when speaking to other people. The speaker has a higher social status than the hearer. The use of pronoun *manira* or *nira* does not take into account the age and there is no relationship of intimacy between speaker and hearer since the speaker has a position of social status much higher than the hearer.

- *Jani kema cai Patih ka Alengka, manira ngantosang dini.*

Now leave you Patih to Alengka, I am waiting here.

h. Raga

	<i>Raga</i>	I
Human	+	+
Sex	-	-
Age	+/-	-
Social status (high)	+/-	-

Pronoun *raga* is used by the speaker to refer to his/ herself. The speaker could have a social position which is slightly lower than the hearer or equal. Then, the relationship of intimacy between them could have been familiar or not so familiar. If viewed from the age factor, the speaker can be aged less or peer with the speaker.

- *Raga lakar luas bin mani.*

I am going to go out tomorrow.

i. Kaula

	<i>Kaula</i>	I
Human	+	+
Sex	-	-
Age	-	-
Social status (low)	+	-

Pronoun *kaula* is typically used by speakers to refer to his/herself with the intent of degrading herself to the other person. In the use of pronoun *kaula*, the speaker typically has a lower degree of social status than the hearer and pronoun *kaula* is typically used by a subordinate or servant of empire when speaking to the majesty or king. The speaker may have a younger age, the same age or older than the hearer but the age factor is not so considered in the use of pronoun *kaula* as the most decisive is the social status. If viewed from the familiarity factor between the speaker and the hearer are not so familiar because of their social status gap between speaker and hearer.

- *Kaula nangkil iriki jagi nunas pangampura.*

I come here to beg your apology.

j. *Kai*

	<i>Kai</i>	I
Human	+	+
Sex	-	-
Age	-	-
Social status (low)	+	-

Pronoun *kai* seems so rough and is often used by the speaker in a situation of great debate. The age factor is not considered in the use of this pronoun, as well as the social factor because the speaker who uses the pronoun is impressed being unhappy or angry.

- *Kayang adeng aon kai sing nyak katemu ngajak iba.*

I do not want to meet you forever.

2) Pronouns 'you' in Balinese

Pronoun 'you' is a second personal pronoun as a pronoun to refer to people who talk to and can be one person or more than one person. But the Balinese language, if it is to express the personal pronoun plural, second person singular is commonly used and add

numeralia after that. In the Balinese language, there are some form of pronouns ‘you’ as the following.

a. Ragane

	<i>ragane</i>	<i>you</i>
Human	+	+
Sex	-	-
Age	-	-
Social status (high)	+	-

Pronoun *ragane* is used by the speaker to refer to the other person. This pronoun is usually used by speakers who have lower social status than the hearer. In addition, the pronoun is also used by the speaker if the relationship between the two is not familiar. The age factor is not a particular concern in the use of this pronoun.

- *Ragane sane makta niki dibi?*

Did you bring this yesterday?

b. Cai / Ci

	<i>Cai/ci</i>	<i>you</i>
Human	+	+
Sex (male)	+	-
Age	+/-	-
Social status (low)	+	-

Pronoun *cai* or *ci* is used by the speaker to refer to the male hearer. This pronoun is usually used in relation between friends who have a close relationship, without taking account of differences in age and social status. In addition, pronoun *cai* or *ci* may be used to address the speaker’s biological son. This pronoun is also used by the speaker if in anger to a man.

- *Cai mula jelema lengeh.*

You are a stupid person.

c. *Nyai / Nyi*

	<i>nyai/nyi</i>	<i>you</i>
Human	+	+
Sex (female)	+	-
Age	+/-	-
Social status (low)	+	-

The use of pronoun *nyai* or *nyi* almost the same as *cai* or *ci*. But the pronoun *nyai* or *nyi* usually refers to the female hearer. Speaker uses these pronouns when the speaker and the hearer have intimate friendships without taking account on the age. Pronoun *nyai* or *nyi* may be used to address the speaker's biological daughter. And sometimes the pronoun is used when the speaker is in anger to the female hearer.

- *Lakar kija nyai?*

Where are you going?

d. *Benya / Bena*

	<i>Benya/bena</i>	<i>you</i>
Human	+	+
Sex	-	-
Age	-	-
Social status (low)	+	-

Pronoun *benya* is also commonly called *bena*, besides commonly used to refer to the first person, it is also used to refer to the second person singular. Speakers often use these pronouns in situations fights or arguments. This pronoun is used by the speaker to undermine the position of hearer even though the speaker may have the same social status or lower than the hearer. This pronoun seems a bit rough and usually the speaker ignores the existence of differences in social status as well as the age.

- *Ngudiang benya ngoyong dini?*

What are you doing here?

e. *Siga*

	<i>siga</i>	<i>you</i>
Human	+	+
Sex (female)	+	-
Age	+	-
Social status (low)	+	-

Pronoun *siga* is used by the speaker to refer to the female hearer. The speaker usually has lower social status than the hearer. In addition, the pronoun is also used by the speaker if the relationship between the two very familiar and the other person has a younger age than the speaker.

- *Mone geden siga sing bisa ngudiang.*

You are already adult but you do not have any skills.

f. *Wake*

	<i>wake</i>	<i>you</i>
Human	+	+
Sex	-	-
Age	-	-
Social status (low)	-	-

Pronoun *wake* is used by the speaker to refer to the hearer who has a close relationship without concerning the different sex. The use of this pronoun is usually in the friendship. This pronoun is usually used by the speaker to the hearer to have an equal social status and age.

- *Wake ngudiang mai?*

What are you doing here?

g. *Nani*

	<i>nani</i>	<i>you</i>
Human	+	+
Sex	-	-

Age	+/-	-
Social status (low)	+	-

Pronoun *nani* is used by the speaker when both the speaker and the hearer have a close relationship and have the same social status position. This pronoun seems very rough because this pronoun is often used to scold the other person. In the usage of pronoun *nani*, it is usually intended for the younger hearer than the speaker or peer, and sometimes it is used when the speaker in an anger and often do not notice the age difference.

- *Nani mula jelema males.*

You are a lazy person.

h. Iba

	<i>iba</i>	<i>you</i>
Human	+	+
Sex	-	-
Age	-	-
Social status (low)	+	-

Pronoun *iba* is often used by the speaker to refer to the other person who has a position of lower social status than the speaker. This pronoun is also used by the speaker to refer to the other person if they have a close relationship. This pronoun seems a bit rough and usually the speaker ignores the existence of age difference. Speakers also often use the pronoun in anger.

- *Iba sing nawang apa.*

You know nothing.

i. Ratu

	<i>ratu</i>	<i>you</i>
Human	+	+
Sex	-	-
Age	-	-
Social status (high)	+	-

Pronoun *ratu* is usually used by the speaker to refer to the hearer who has a degree of social status much higher than the speaker. This pronoun is used to call honor for those caste. Both pronoun *ratu* and *you* express the same idea that both words can be used to address male or female hearer without taking account on different age.

- *Napi pakayunan ratu mangkin?*

What do you want now?

Conclusion

Pronouns I and You have some lexicon form in Balinese language which has different lexical meaning and function. The use of pronouns is adjusted with three parameters be measured by the use of pronouns, namely (a) age, (b) social status and (c) familiarity. In addition to the three measures, there are some of these pronouns are also noticed gender differences in use. Pronoun I have some lexicon in Balinese language such as: *titiang, tiang, icang, ake, Benya / Bena, awake / wake, manira / nira / ira, raga, kaula* and *kai*. While the pronoun you have some lexicon in Balinese language such as: *ragane, cai / ci, nyai/ nyi, benya / bena, siga, wake, nani, iba* and *ratu*.

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