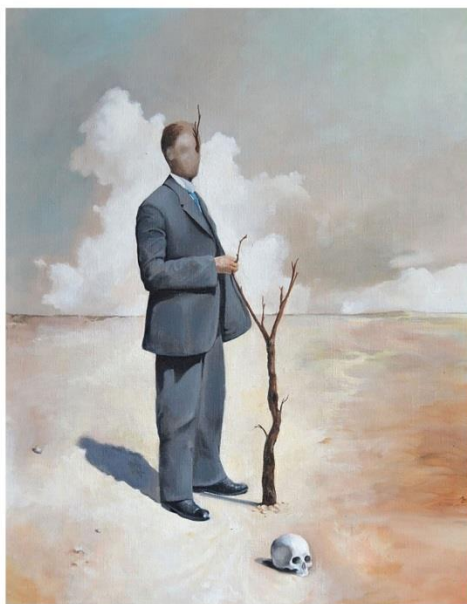# opción

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Directional in the Balinese language

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Abstract

This article aims to investigate directional in the Balinese language via the reflective-introspective method. The analysis of data was done applying the distributional method. As a result, apart from the adjective beneng/menang, the preposition used to express direction in the Balinese language is the preposition ka 'to' and uli/uling 'from'. In conclusion, semantically in the Balinese language directional is used based on five variables; they are the mount-sea pivot, points of the compass, the agent's goal, and the agent's physical position/object of the sentence.

Keywords: directional, Balinese language, metaphorical meaning

DIRECCIONAL EN EL IDIOMA BALINÉS

Resumen

Este artículo tiene como objetivo investigar direccional en lengua balinesa a través del método reflexivo-introspectivo. El análisis de los datos se realizó aplicando el método de distribución. Como resultado, además del adjetivo beneng / menang, la preposición utilizada para expresar la dirección en el idioma balinés es la

preposición ka "a" y uli / uling "de". En conclusión, semánticamente en el idioma balinés se usa direccional basado en cinco variables; son el pivote del monte del mar, los puntos de la brújula, la meta del agente y la posición física / objeto de la oración del agente.

Palabras clave: direccional, lengua balinesa, significado metafórico.

1. INTRODUCTION

Many linguists have paid attention to the relationship between language and cognition, how space is represented in grammar (LEVINSON, 2003), and the phenomenon of directional in languages. The fact that the studies which are concerned with directional conducted by MUANSUWAN (2000), HUANG & HSIEH (2008), show this.

It is interesting to explore directional as how direction is expressed in one language is different from how it is expressed in another language. The form used to express directional in one language is also different from that in another language. Therefore, it is important to analyze directional in order to identify how it is expressed in one language. The result of the study which is concerned with a directional in one language can be used to analyze the directional system across languages. In addition, the result of the study which explores the directional norm in one language can be used as one of the

parameters used to determine the language typology as stated by TALMY (1975) that the world's languages can be divided into two

groups; they are the satellite-framed language as exemplified by the English language and the verb-framed language as exemplified by the Spanish language. Such a classification is based on the components of the verb of manner and the meaning of directional (path) which are morphosyntactically realized. The typology of the construction of the motion verb used to express directional proposed by TALMY (1975) is opposed by many researchers in language typology. The fact shows that the languages which have serial verbs have the same characteristics as those which both the satellite-framed language and the verb-framed language have (BEAVERS, BETH, & SHIAO, 2009).

This article is intended to identify the form, meaning, and function of directional in the Balinese language. The Balinese language, which belongs to the Austronesian language group, is already known to be one of the very unique local languages in Indonesia. It is unique as it has speech levels locally referred to as unda-usuk basa, sor singgih basa, or anggah-ungguh basa TINGGEN (1986) resulting from the social stratifications or caste-based stratifications. In the Balinese language there are the refined halus Balinese language variety and the vulgar Balinese language variety (BAGUS, 1979). Which one is used depends on the social class one belongs to. This also affects the use of the directional in the Balinese language.

Literally, the word directional means something which is related to a direction (ECHOLS & SHADILY, 2000). Based on the studies of cross languages, the word directional denotes a direction in which an event, state, motion, or action takes place. Direction and locations are

two concepts that are closely related to each other; however, they are completely different. An action always takes place in a location/room; however, it is always completed with the direction of destination. A verb is closely related to the directional representation; however, the latter is not only limited to the former. Adverbs of place, verbs, and directional verbs are all choices. The directional representation is frequently combined with the expression used to express a location. A motion means the change of where an object is located in a room. Therefore, directional does not always represent or constitute a motion. It is possible that several motions without any change in location still have direction (WANG & TU, 2013).

Most languages contain the elements functioning to show direction using motion verbs; however, it seems difficult to classify them. The term verbal preposition was firstly used by PAWLEY (1973). Since then, the words' directional verb, particle directional, adverb of directional have been used (DURIE, 1988). In several languages directional is proved as an affix; however, in the other languages, directional is always in the form of a free morpheme, and is not proved as an affix. In the current study, the directional discussed is the one which is not only in the form of verb but also in the form of phrase.

DURIE (1998), who has explored the Paluai (East Admiralties) language spoken in Baluan Island, Manus Province, Papua Nugini, stated that the use of the word used to indicate direction within a particular context depends on two variables; they are, first, the direction to it the motion is directed based on the mount-sea pivot (the

absolute or cardinal direction) and, second, whether the motion is directed towards or far from the deictic center or not. Although the words used to express directional are mainly used in the serial verb construction, they have been proved to be the main verbs; in other words, they have been identified as the nucleus element of the predicate.

According to WANG & TU (2013), as far as the verbs in the Chinese language is concerned, there are three directional systems. The first directional system is the objective directional for the agent in a sentence, in which the concrete substance is used as the point of reference. The second one is the subjective directional system for the speaker of an utterance, in which the speaker's position is used as the point of reference. The third system is the cognitive directional, in which the agent's body is used as the point of reference. All three systems are combined to express the complicated directional in the Chinese language.

DURIE (1998), in his study, analyzed the expressions used to indicate directional in different languages. He quoted what is stated by DURIE (1998), who differentiates the directional markers into three; they are the source path, the goal path, and the route path. The examples used to illustrate the three directional markers are as follows:

(1) a. Mary	ran	into	the house.
b. Mary	ran	out of	the house.
c. Mary	ran	past	the house.

The three expressions used to express the directions towards which the motions are made (1a-c) clearly refer to different situations. Example (1a) shows that Mary moves from outside the house into the house. This motion is referred to as the goal path, in which the house is the goal that causes Mary to walk. In this situation, the final point of the motion is the house. Example (1b) illustrates the opposite of what is expressed in (1a); in other words, it shows that Mary runs from inside the house and the goal is something which is not inside the house (DRAGAN, 2011).

This directional is referred to as the source path, in which the house is considered the source of the motion made by Mary. Thus, the motion starts from the house. The motion expressed in (1c) is complicated, namely, Mary moves from a point which is not in the house towards the house, and then to another point which is not in the house anymore. This direction is referred to as the route path. The three studies mentioned above use different variables or frames of references to discuss the directional system analyzed in the current study. However, none of the directional paradigm proposed by the three linguists above is referred to in the current study. They are only selectively referred to, depending on the data or phenomena found in the Balinese language.

2. METHODOLOGY

The data used in the current study were obtained from a folktale, a short story, a novel, the Balinese language dictionary, and the same

informants. The intuitive data were also used as the writer is a native speaker of the Balinese language. According to SUDARYANTO (1993) the use of intuitive data shows that the reflective-introspective method is used. In the current study the intuitive data are used as the supporting data. The data is validation by triangulation through interviews with Balinese speakers. The analysis of data was done applying distributional method.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Semantically, based on the directional theory described above (PANTCHEVA, 2009), directional in the Balinese language is used based on the five variables described below.

1.   The mount-sea pivot. In this variable, the mount-sea pivot is used as the point of reference. The mount means the north, and the sea means the south. As an illustration, those who live in South Bali, as the area of Bali located to the south of the mount, will say ngajanang (going to the north), while those who live in North Bali, as the area of Bali located to the north of the mount, will say ngelodang (going to the south) to express the same destination. On the contrary, those who live in South Bali will say ngelodang (going to the south), and those who stay in North Bali will say ngajangang (going to the north) to express the same destination.

2.   The points of the compass. In this variable the points of the compass are used as the points of reference, for example,

nganginang going to the east, ngauhang going to the west, ngelodkanginang going to the southeast, and ngatengahang going to the center, and so forth.

3.   The deictic center is determined by how far the motion is made from the deictic center (the speaker). In other words, the speaker's position is used as the deictic center. For example, mainang come here, teka come, meaning that the motion is made towards the speaker; kemongang make further distance, luas leaving the speaker in order to go far away from the speaker.

4.   The agent's goal; in this case, the agent's goal is used as the point of reference, as exemplified by macelep entering, pesu going out, nganuunang going down, menek going up, and so forth.

5. The position of the agent's physical body. In this case, the object of the sentence is used as the point of reference, as illustrated by kuriang move your body backward, kauhang kursine move the chair westwards, kasisiang move to the edge, karepang move forward, and so forth.

The base verb used to express directional inherently refers to motion; therefore, it is frequently referred to as the directional motion verb, which, in the Balinese language, is expressed using the word mai (its refined form is mriki) come here, kema (mrika) go there, teka (rauh) come, luas (lunga) go, pesu (medal) go out, tuun (tedun) go down. These verbs use the speaker as the point of reference; or, the speaker's position is used as the point of reference; whether the motion made is directed to the speaker. As an illustration, the word mai (mriki) come here means that the motion is directed to the speaker, and

the word kema (mrika) go there means that the motion is directed far from the speaker. The following examples exemplify how they are used in the Balinese language.

a. Mai		malu.				
	come here	now				
	Come here.					
b. Mai		majalan			ngajak	icang.
	come here	prefix-act-walk			prefix-act-invite	me
	Come here to walk together.					
c. Mai		aba	padi-ne.			
	come here	bring	rice-dat			
	Come here to bring rice.					
d.	Nang		mai		malu.	
	pron		come here	now		
	Nang to come here					
e. Bebek		pisagane		mlali		mai.
	duck	neighbor-det		prefix-act-play		come here
	The neighbor's duck comes here to play.					
f.	Nembe		pisan	titiang	manjus	mriki.
	first time		very	I	prefix-act-bath	prefix-come here

It is the first time for me to come here to a bath.

Example (2a) shows that the verb mai come here can independently function as a simple predicate. It also shows that it can also be combined with another verb in the serial verb verba deret

(SUBIYANTO, 2010), in which it is put prior to another verb (as V_1) (as in 2b) and after another verb (as V_2) as in (2d), (2e), and (2f). When it is used within the context of a sentence, the verb mai come here can also show motion or activity as indicated by V_1 in (2e) and (2f) or V_2 in (2c). The following examples show the use of the directional verb kema (the refined verb mrika) go there.

(3)   a. Kema cai jani.

	there	you	now						
	You go there now.								
b. Kema		mulih			cai	jani.			
	there	prefix-act back-home			you	now			
	Now you go there to go home.								
c. Kema cai		manjus	mabresih		di	pasiraman	bapane.		
	there	you	prefix-act-bath prefix-act-clean		prep	bath-palce	proun-poss		
	Go there to my bathing place to bathe to clean yourself.								
d.	Ia suba majalan		kema.						
	he has prefix-act-go								

	there							
	He has gone there.							
e.	Timpalne	kone	ngaja k		kem a.			
	friend-poss	said prefix-act-invite			go-there			
	It is said that his friend accompanies him to go there.							
f.	Godelne	beji t	malaib		kem a	mai .		
	calf-poss	fast	prefix-act-run		there	her e		
					5				

As the directional verb mai come here, the one kema (mrika) go there can also independently function as the predicate of a simple clause as shown in (3a). It can also function as V_1 in the serial verb construction as shown in (3b) and (3c), and as V_2 as in (3d), (3e), and (3f). It can also show motion and direction as in (3a). In addition, it can also indicate the direction to which the motion expressed by V_1 is made as in (3d) and (3f).

The Balinese language more frequently uses the points of the compass than the Indonesian language does as the point of reference. The direction used to express on the left, on the right, in front, and behind are often replaced by the words indicating the points of the compass in the Balinese language. The words used to express the

points of the compass in the Balinese language are kaja the north, kelod the south, kangin the east, and kauh the west. As the Balinese people always refer to the points of the compass, they are also used to indicate the direction within a room. They are even used to refer to the houses within a compound; therefore, in the Balinese language, there are bale data (the house located in the north), bale dangin (the house located in the east), bale delod (the house located in the south), and bale dauh (the house located in the west).

Actually, kaja shows the direction leading to where the mount is located, and kelod shows the direction leading to where the sea is located. Therefore, in North Bali (Buleleng), kaja refers to the same thing as the word kelod used in South Bali, meaning that in South Bali kaja means north and kelod means south (KERSTEN, 1984). In this article, what is commonly used in South Bali is referred to.

In the Balinese language directional can be expressed in the forms of a basic verb and a derived one. The one in the form of the serial verb is formed by adding the suffix {–ang} or the confix {ng—ang} to the base form. The suffix {–ang} and the confix {ng— ang} are highly productively used to form the serial verbs indicating direction. The verbs which are produced are the transitive and intransitive verbs. The examples below show the directional formed by the transitive verb formed using the suffix {–ang}.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on what was described above, it can be concluded that semantically in the Balinese language directional is used based on five variables; they are the mount-sea pivot, points of the compass, the agent's goal, and the agent's physical position/object of the sentence. In the Balinese language, the direction is expressed using verbs (pure and derived verbs). It is also expressed using phrases (combination of adjective and directional or combination of preposition and directional or adverb of place). The directional verbs are formed by adding the affixes –ang, ma-, ng-, and confixes ng-ang and ng—in to the base forms and the directional phrases are formed using adjectives and points of the compass or the prepositions ka to and uli/uling from followed by nouns or adverbs which semantically show direction or place. The directional in the form of the prepositional phrase can express metaphorical meaning. The directional verb in the Balinese language can be independently used in the simple clause, meaning that it can function as V_1 or as V_2 in the serial verb construction. The directional expressed in the form of the preposition phrase can function as the predicate or oblique (adjunct).

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