



Unfolding the Meaning of Genitive Constructions in Balinese

I Nyoman Sedeng & I Nyoman Udayana
Udayana University Denpasar Bali Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses about genitive in Balinese language from the perspective of form and meaning. There are two research questions wanted to be answered in this study; i) How is the genitive form of English expressed in the BL? ii) What is the underlying structure of the clause where the genitive structure derived from?

This study is a library research and the data was taken from several Balinese short stories and some examples are of self-created because researcher is native speakers of this language. The data is in the form of common language and middle level of Balinese. The theory relevant to solve the problem is the theory of morphology, syntactic, and semantic. All data was analyzed through qualitative descriptive approach, a method that describes all linguistic phenomena associated with the genitive in BL and describe them in words and tentative conclusions was drawn.

From the discussion, it was found that both GS' structures of English have the same structure in BL, that is: head noun + (modification) + genitive marker. Nominalization marking is not the same, the difference is based on the verb group of the underlying clauses and the nominalization derived from the action verb is characterized by morphological processes such confix {pe--an}, such as; *I bapa suba teka* 'Father has come' → *pe-teka-an bapane* 'father's coming', *idih* 'ask for' → *peng-idih-an* 'the request', *me-jalan* 'to walk' → *pe-jalan* 'way of walking'. Verbs of events and process are nominalized through the process of suffixation {-an} attached to basic form, such as; *ma-keplug* 'exploded' → *keplug-an* 'explosion', *ma-jedar* 'eruption fire arm' → *jedaran* 'eruption', *me-luab* 'boiled over' → *luab-an* 'the boiling process'. Nominalization with possessive meaning has the same rules as the above but the head noun is filled by the possessed noun followed by a noun or pronominal attached with genitive marker. The head noun of GS derived from adjective have the confix {ke--an} morphological marker; *Agung* 'great' → *ke-agung-an* 'greatness', *asri* 'beautiful' → *ke-asri-an* 'the beauty' and others.

Semantically, GS contains meanings relation like; i) a possessive genitive which includes, inanimate objects that can be transferable, family relationships, body organ, momentary ownership. ii) GS derived from events, processes, and actions verbs have the meaning derived from the basic meaning of each verb, and iii) a descriptive genitive involves the meaning; contains, originally from, and the location and meaning of quality is found in the noun derived from the predicate adjective.

Keywords: *genitive, meaning folding, processes, action, event.*

INTRODUCTION

A verb is a central or nucleus element of a sentence and in order to form the unity of structural significance, a verb assigns at least one core elements and maximum three. The core argument is filled by the grammatical categories, namely noun or pronoun. A pronoun such as its name implies that the category replaces a noun or noun phrase as a whole, because the pronoun itself cannot co-exist with definite article or left modifiers (see Quirk, et.al, 1972: 203-209). Pronominal is closed constitution, while the noun forms are open class. In English, nouns and pronouns almost all grouped into two categories, namely; general case (children, somebody) and Genitive case (children's, somebody's). The general case can be divided into nominative and accusative cases. Based on the grammatical tradition, genitive case of the personal pronoun is called pronominal possessive.

Quirk, et. al. (1972: 194) stated that there are two forms of genitive in English; i) the inflected genitive disclosed in writing with apostrophe markers + s or just an apostrophe ('), as in (the children's toys) and ii) genitive periphrastic or often referred to as the of-genitive as in example; *the toys of the children*. In the initial observation, the Balinese language (BL) only has the form of a second; however, as a rule the universality of language, the revealer of the meaning of the concept must exist in the BL. Based on the description that has been explained in front, this study will look more deeply about genitive in BL.

There are two research questions wanted to be answered in this study, namely; i) How is the genitive form of English expressed in the BL? ii) What is the underlying structure of the clause where the genitive structure derived from?

Van Valin & La Pola (1997: 83) revealed that the natural phenomena that appear in this world can be expressed through four states of affairs; i) Situation: static, non-dynamic that includes the location of the participants, such as; *iya makejang nongos di negari* 'They all live in the city.' state or condition of the participants as in the example, *Nasiné Pasil* 'the rice was stale', *Reraman icangé Seger ajanian* 'My parents are healthy at this moment', and the internal experience of participants, *Iya nawang paundukan gaéné* 'He knows about the job concerned.' ii) events: a situation that seems to happen immediately, such as: *Tiyang petunge makeplug* 'Bamboo petung is exploded', *Carang punyan binginé empak* 'The branch of banyan tree was broken.' iii) Process: The situation with regard to changes and take a certain period, *Yéhé suba meluab* 'The water is boiling', such as a change of state, something to be in a certain condition, *Pengangoné suba tuh* 'the clothes are drying' internal experience of the participants, *Cerik-ceriké melajah mewirama* 'The children learn the holy song.' iv) Action: dynamic situation which establishes that the participants in this context perform an action, such as; *iya melaib ke tukade* 'He ran to the river', *I Gede ngebah kayu* 'I Gede cut down a tree.'

A similar idea is described by Larson (1984: 55-77) with more emphasis on the structure of semantic meaning because it is considered to be more universal than the grammatical structure, namely the type of a unit and features as

well as the relationship is basically the same in every language. Everything has a meaning component which can be classified into things, events, attributes, and relations. But not all languages have the same surface structure. These four semantic classes appear in all languages that is given the term concept, which includes objects (Things) that includes human animate and inanimate entities, events (events) that encompasses the action (action), process (process), and experience (experience), Attributes include attributes that describe the quality and quantity of objects or events, and relations covering all the existing relations between the two units of semantics. A semantic proposition consists of concepts that classifies the components of meaning related to each other with the things, events, or attribute that acts as a central concept.

In relation to the main discussion in this study, semantic propositions can take the form of a phrase, i.e. a process of sifting from a level of grammatical structure of a clause into a phrase. This can be seen in the following example;

- (1) *Icang ngelah kelambi anyar*
 1TG DA have shirt New
 'I have new shirt.'
- (2) *Kelambi-n-é nto ma-aji satus ringgit*
 shirt-LIG-DEF DEM V.Int price hundred ringgit
 'The shirt costs one hundred ringgit.'
- (3) *Kelambi anyar icang-é nto maaji satus ringgit*
 shirt-DEF DEM 1TG-GEN DEM V.Int cost hundred ringgit
 'The new shirt of mine costs one hundred ringgit.'

Referring to the four situations described by Van Valin & La Pola and semantic structures presented by Larson, the predicates of sentence (1) and (2) are filled by a state verb. Both sentences can be combined to form the genitive structure into sentence (3). Sentence or proposition (1) experienced shifting to phrase level, where *ngelah* verb in sentence (1) is implied in the genitive structure revealed in the possessive phrase *icangé*. Another example, intransitive sentence *Bapan icangé teka* 'My father came' undergoes shifting to the levels of phrase; *patekan bapan icangé* 'my father's coming.' Verb *teka* 'come' belongs to action verbs and experiences the process of derivation through confix {pa--an} becomes a derived noun, *patekan* 'one's coming.'

Based on word order typology BL belongs to the SPO language and from the point of typology of syntactic marking is classified into active-stative language or split-S, and based on morphological standpoint it belongs to the language group of agglutination. Related to the discussion of grammatical relations BL recognizes three diathesis, namely; active diathesis in which the verb is marked by nasal prefixes, passive diathesis is marked by prefix {ka} or suffix {-a} and agent oblique *tekén*, and diathesis objective is marked by Ø marker or basic verbs.

- (4) *Dané ¹nandur séla di pabianan* Active voice
 3GS AD.plant cassava PREP garden
 'He planted cassava in the garden.'
- (5) *Séla katandur antuk dané di pabianan* Passive voice
 Cassava PD. plant By 3GS PREP garden
 'Cassava was planted by him in the garden.'
- (6) *Séla tandur ²Dané di pabianan* Objective voice
 Cassava OD. plant 3GS PREP ladang
 'It was cassava that he planted in the garden.'

In the relation to word order typology, a sentence with agentive diathesis is in SPO structure, in which the grammatical subject filled out by agents of the actions described in the predicate. Passive predicate is marked by prefix {ka} and this is considered as a passive form of high level of language, because there is also a passive marked by suffix {-a}. Finally a sort order diathesis objective markers indicate verbs with zero or basic form.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a field through a qualitative research approach, i.e. research that produces descriptive data about verbal aspects of language that is widely used by speakers of the level of phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. In this study the focus of language unearthed in the form of the genitive form that is used widely by BB speakers in Bali. Primary data were collected through observation participation in several community activities, such as; farming, religious activities, economy, culture and the arts as well as of a number of key informants. Because researcher is native speakers of the language it can easily capture all the expressions and language structure rules associated with BB genitive. To avoid that something missing then this data collection is aided by the record technique. All data recorded from the observation process is recorded carefully and then put into a container computer in a format translation between rows. After all the data recorded on the computer container data classification process can be done in accordance with aspects of the discussion.

¹ *Agentif Diathesis (AD)* is marked by nasal prefix which is realized by sound assimilation of the initial phoneme of a base verb, Nasal include {ny-, m-, n-, ng}, *jakan* → *nyakan* 'cook rice', *beli* → *meli* 'buy', *tongos* → *nongos* 'stay', *kikih* → *ngikih* 'shred.'

² *Dané* is third person pronoun to address tri wangsa caste of *gusti* or *ksatria*.

The data has been analyzed descriptive classified interpretative models that explain all the appearance of BB genitive structure and provide interpretation of the meaning of each BB genitive form accurately. Results of the analysis described with plain words to be understood easily.

ANALYSIS

This sub-section will discuss the forms and meanings implied in each genitive structure of BL.

Structure and Meaning of Possessive Genitive in states verbs

Genitive structure (GS) which is found in state verbs includes a number of meanings as in the following sample data. The first meaning is implied in the sentence (7) is the ownership of a worldly object that can be transferred or sold.

- (7) *jero-n jero bendésa kangin-a-n-é asri pisan*
 house-³LIG ART Bendesa kangin-3TG-LIG-GEN beautiful EMP
 'The house of *Jero Bendesa Kanginan* is pleasing to the eyes.'

Sentence (7) is a sentence with the state verb structure S (ubyek) -P (redikat), and the predicate is filled by the grammatical categories adjective *asri*. The subject of this sentence is filled by a genitive phrase *Jeron jero Bendésa Kanginané* and when it is examined the first *jero* is the core element in the genitive phrase and it is linked by ligature {-n} because the noun is ended by vowel sound and post-modifiers *Jero Bendésa Kanginan* phrase that serves as the home owner and is marked by genitive marker {-é}. When returned to the basic meaning of the sentence structure will be *Jero druwen Jero Bendesa Kanginan* 'the house owned by *Jero Bendesa Kanginan*.' So the meaning of this genitive structure is ownership.

- (8) *Kambid kedis siung-é képék*
 wing bird mynah-GEN Cripple
 'One of the mynah's wing is cripple.'

Sentence (8) also has the structure of the SP, and the predicate is filled by state intransitive verb, while the subject was filled by the genitive phrase *Kambid kedis siungé* 'mynah's wings.' Unlike GS meaning of the sentence (7) in which nouns essentially regardless of self-owner, in the sentence (8) GS also implies owned but the thing owned is located as part of the organ of owners that cannot be separated.

- (9) *ipun beli-n tiang-é sané paling keliha*
 3TG kakak-LIG 1TG-GEN yang paling tua
 'Dia kakak saya yang tertua.'

Sentence (9) has a pronominal subject *ipun* 'he' and the predicate is filled by complement with GS with noun *beli tiang-e* 'my older brother' followed by post modifier *sané paling keliha*. GS in this context implies that the subject *ipun* owns a relative related to kinship, i.e. siblings.

- (10) *tiang nglungsur pasuwéca-n betara kawitan*
 1TG DA.plead for generosity-LIG god ancestor
 'I plead for the generosity of the ancestor.'

In worldly life associated exposures of belief, a Hindu Balinese family has close ties with their ancestors. A descent has to be consecrated to the ancestors so that they can receive grace in return as a sign of inner and outer well-being. *Pasuwécan* is a noun derived from the underlying clause *betara kawitan suwéca ring tiang* 'the ancestor love me'.

- (11) *Pelabuhan Gilimanuk-é ramai pisan*
 harbor Gilimanuk-DEF crowded EMP
 'The harbor of Gilimanuk is very crowded.'

Bali is known to have four ferry ports and all are named according to the location where the ports are located, such as; *Benoa harbor, Padang Bai, Telukan Bawang, and Gilimanuk*. GS in this sentence serves as a grammatical subject, the predicate is adjective *ramai* 'crowded'. The meaning implies in the GS in this sentence is the meaning of the place or port owned by local Gilimanuk sub-district. Other public buildings that have parallels meaning with this GS is the name of the market, such as; *Peken Beringkite* 'the market of Beringkit' *Peken Bajrané* 'the market located in the village of Bajra.'

- (12) *carita mahaberata-n-é ka-ripta antuk Bagawan Biasa*
 Epos Mahabarata-LIG-GEN DP. write by Bagawan Biasa
 'Mahabharata was written by Bagawan Biasa.'

Sentence (12) is predicated by passive verbs *karipta* and the grammatical subject is *carita mahabharatané* which is

³ LIG = ligature is consonant used to link the harmony of vowel when the head noun is closed with vowel phoneme in relation to definiteness and genitive BL

GS, and oblique agent with prepositions marker *antuk Bagawan Biasa*. This GS implies the meaning of aboutness, and other GSs that have equal significance is *lontar sotasomané, taru premanané*.

- (13) *Bungkung emas-é pejanga di kotak-é*
Cincin emas-GEN DO TARUH-3TG PREP kotak-DEF
'The gold ring was kept in the box.'

The underlying structure of sentence (13) is Subject Predicate Object Adjunct with the predicate is filled by three arguments verb; *Dadong ngejang bungkung emasé in Kotaké* 'Grandma kept the gold ring in the box.' The two core arguments are *dadong* and *bungkung emasé* and an oblique argument *di kotaké*. But the surface structure of the sentence is in objective diathesis. This GS implies that the ring is made of gold.

- (14) *guru basa Bali-n tiang-é wikan pisan*
teacher language Bali-LIG 1TG-GEN smart EMP
'My Balinese language teacher is clever.'

The GS *guru basa Balin tiangé* in sentence (14) is occupying the position of the subject and the predicate complement is filled by a state verb with adjective grammatical category *wikan*. This GS implies that the teacher who taught me the language of Bali.

Structure and meaning of genitive in actions, events, and processes verbs

After discussing GS in states verbs, the following section will present GS found in events verbs include action, process, and experience verbs. The following GS will discuss the function of the GS and the underlying clause from which it is derived from.

Genitive Structure derived from action verbs

One derivative nouns in the BL can be derived from the sentence predicated by action verb and the derivative noun serves as the head noun in the GS and followed by the object and the actors that is attached by genitive marker {-é}. Here are some data that clarify the occurrence of the GS.

- (15) *reringgitan Lis Ida ayu-n-é renyep*
Ornament means of offering name-LIG-GEN artistic and beautiful
'The ornament form of *lis* made by Ida Ayu is artistic and beautiful'
- (16) *Pepalu-n siap-é potrék-a baan toris-é*
Fight-LIG roosters-GEN DO. photograph-PV PREP turis-DEF
'The fight of the roosters was photographed by the tourists.'

The head noun of GS in sentence (15, 16) are derived from the basic action verbs, *ringgit* → *ngeringgiti* 'to cut into', *palu* → *mapalu* 'to fight'. The derived noun of the two verbs are marked by nouns forming confix {re--an} for underlying verbs *ringgit*, and {pe--an} for verbs *palu*. When observed from the prefixes belonging to the suffix forming confix, it can be seen that the prefix phoneme is parallel to the first of each base, such as; {re} for consonant / r / verb *ringgit*, and {pe} for the initial consonant / p / in the verb *palu*. GS in *reringgitan lis Ida Ayu-né* derived from the structure of a sentence consisting of two clauses *Ida Ayu ngringgiti lis, turing lisé nto renyep pesan* 'Ida Ayu incised the coconut leaf to make *reringgitan* and it is tight and neat.' Verb *ngeringgiti* implies the meaning of more than once because such means of ceremonial offerings contains dozens of incision so as to create a form that contains a special meaning. So the owner of the GS serves as a subject in its basic structure. And the last GS *pepalun siapé* 'the roosters fight' is derived from sentences with intransitive action verbs *Siapé mapalu, nto potréké kén torisé* and roosters here serve as a subject and in this context there is also a plural meaning of the subject of the sentence itself because there are a pair of roosters to get involved. So the derivative noun also contains a recurring event for the action made by a pair of cocks take place repeatedly until one of them defeated death or escape.

The following are two GSs which also serve as the subject of the sentence, and the two verbs in the underlying structure of GS belong to verbs of saying.

- (17) *Pitutor beli-né lakar anggon iccang sasuluh di kauripané ené*
advice brother-GEN will DO. use 1TG light PREP Life this
'I will make use of your advice as a torch light in this life.'

GS in sentence (17) *pitutor beliné* serves as the subject of the sentence which is in objective diathesis indicated by the verb with zero marker *anggon* 'make use'. There are two clauses that establish the sentence and the underlying clauses where the GS derived from are di-intransitive clause which is in canonical structure and the second is transitive clause in objective voice structure, *beli mapitutor tekén iccang, nto Lakar anggon iccang sesuluh di kauripane ené* 'You gave advice to me and I will use it as a torch light in this life', and *beli* serves as the subject argument of the first clause and *nto* that refers to *tutor beliné* is the subject of the second.

- (18) *Pengaku-n beli-n cai-n-é suba dingeh-ang bapa*
Recognition-LIG brother-LIG 2TG-LIG-GEN PERF DO. LISTEN-APL ayah
'I have listened to the recognition of your brother.'

Sentence (18) is also derived from the two clauses, namely; *Belin Cainé suba ngakuin kapelihané, nto suba dingehang bapa* 'Your older brother has admitted his guilt and I have already listened to it', the first clause undergoes a process of nominalization through the process of confixation {pe--an}. After experiencing the process of nominalization of the verb *ngakuin* which implies the action of saying becomes *Pengakun Belin Cainé* then the concept of action becomes the core of the GS.

Genitive Structure derived from event verbs

Verbs of event is a situation that occurs spontaneously and it has characteristic of [-static], [+telic], [-punctual] (Van Valin, et.al, 1997). These verbs include: *makeplug* 'erupted', *majedar* 'exploded', *makijapan* 'winked', *makrempyang* 'sound of broken plate' and all these verbs are in intransitive structure. It seems that there are not many verbs derived from verbs of these events found in the BL. Some relevant examples can be seen below.

- (19) *Keplugan bom kuta-né medingehan teked ke Tabanan*
 explosion bom kuta-GEN VINT.hear Till PREP Tabanan
 'Kuta bomb explosion was heard up to Tabanan.'

Sentence (19) is derived from the two kernel sentences, the first clause is an intransitive clause with event verbs; *bom kutané makeblug* and the second clause was built by intransitive clause with experience verb; *nto medingehan teked to Tabanan*. The subject of the second clause which is filled by a demonstrative pronoun *nto* 'that' is referring to the events mentioned in the first clause. To occupy the subject of sentence (19), the first clause must undergo a process of shifting to a phrase level. Nominalization process is seen in the change of verbs into nouns through a confix {ke--an}, and serves as the core of the derived noun phrase. Similar constructions can be seen in; (i) *Jedaran kembungané mangunang raréné cenik* 'The balloon blast has woken the little boy.' The derived noun phrase *Jedaran kembungané* derives from intransitive clause structure *kembungané majedar* 'the balloon blasts' and (ii) *Kebiakan tatite nyunarin marginé Rikala peteng* 'the bolt of lightning illuminates the streets during the night.' The same process takes place in the derived noun *Kebiakan tatite* which is shifted from intransitive clause *Tatite makebiak* 'the lightning bolts.'

Genitive Structure derived from verbs of process

Verbs of process is a group of verbs that express a situation that reveals the changes that take place within a certain time, this verb has a characteristic {-static}, [+telic] and [-punctual] (Van Valin, et.al, 1997). The verbs include; *enyag* 'melt', *ngetuhang* 'dries', *meluab* 'boil', *mesegang* 'to get wetter' and in the context of the internal experience of the participants, it is *melajah* 'to learn'. All the verbs imply a starting point and an end point to the particular circumstances. *Melajah* 'learning' process has true starting point, namely; do not know about something and the end point is achieving a certain tentative end point, namely; become know. Data (20) shows the nominalization process of the verb *meluab* 'boiling'.

- (20) *Luaban kuah balung-é ng-ungkabang tutup panci-né*
 Boiling bone broth -GEN DA -open-KAUS lid deep pan-DEF
 'The boiling process of bone broth opens the lid of the deep pan.'

The meaning of process implied in the verb *meluab* 'boiling' is indicated by a process that takes certain time, the starting point is the state of cold broth then undergoes the heating process within time then eventually the bone broth arrives at the state of boiling. Sentence (20) is constructed by two clauses, namely; *kuah balungé meluab* 'the bone broth is boiling' and *nto ngungkabang tutup panciné* 'the process makes the lid open.' *ngungkabang* implies causative verbs, such as; *luaban kuah balunge mekada tutup panciné maungkaban* 'the overflow of bone broth makes the lid open.' The verb of the first underlying clause *meluab* becomes the head noun in the GS and the subject *kuah balungé* is attached by the genitive marker,

Genitive Structure derived from transitive verb

The function of GS that serves as an object implies that the elements of the genitive suffix attached to occupy essentially function as object of clause, and the head noun of this is the result of genitive phrase nominalization of the verb which occupies the underlying clause predicate. It can be observed in some of the following examples.

- (21) *kerikan klopékan debong-é dadi anggon ubad tatu anyar*
 Scrap spathe banana trees-GEN can apply treatment wound new
 'Scraping of banana tree spathe can be applied as treatment for new wound.'

GS that fills subject of sentence (21) is derived from the underlying clause *bapa ngerik klopékan debongé* 'father scrape spathe of banana trees' and the second clause *nto dadi anggon ubad tatu anyar* 'that can be applied as treatment for new wound.' After both clauses are combined then the derived structure is sentence (21), because the noun demonstrative *nto* 'it' in the second clause is referring to the whole process of the first clause so that the first clause experiences the process of shifting from a clause into noun phrase and serves as the subject of the sentence (21). So the elements that attached by genitive marker is the object of the first clause.

- (22) *Perada-n sanggah-é kuning ngerénéb*
 tin coating-LIG family shrine -GEN yellow sparkling
 'The tin coating of the family shrine was glowing yellow.'

The structure of sentence (22) is Subject Predicate in which the subject is filled out by GS *peradan sanggahé* and the predicate is filled by adjective phrase *uning ngerénéb*. This sentence is derived from two interconnected clauses since one of the elements of each clause refers to the same thing or they are co-reference, the first clause is *bapa mrada sanggahé, tur warnané kuning ngerénéb*. Lexical *warnané* in the second clause collocates with lexical *prada* in the first clause so that after the two clauses are combined, they come out to be sentence (22), and in order to fill the subject of the derived sentence, the first clause undergoes a process of nominalization or shifting to the level of phrase. The lexical *sanggah* attached by genitive marker function as object of the first clause so that the GS is said to serve as an object.

The Structure of Descriptive Genitive

There are a number of meanings contained in descriptive GS, such as; containing, or derived from, and located. To get a clear picture of the aspects of that meaning, we can see the following description.

The Structure of Descriptive Genitive with 'contain' Meaning

Sentence (23) is constructed by two kernel sentences, such as; *telagené Maisi Yéh* 'the pond contains water, and *Yéhé nto ening ngerinting* 'the water is very clear.'

- (23) *Yéh telaga-n-é ening ngerinting*
water pond-LIG-GEN clear EMP
 'The water of the pond is very clear.'

If both kernel sentences are combined then the first sentence undergoes process of shifting from a clause into the phrase level. The process is indicated by a change of position of *telaga* from a subject location in the underlying structure into the position of modifiers in the GS and is attached by the genitive marker {-é}. The meaning 'contain' within the GS is that *the pond was filled with water*.

- (24) *Gula-n kopi-né mawarna coklat*
sugar-LIG coffee-GEN color coklat
 'The sugar of the coffee is brown.'

Sentence (24) is also constructed by two simple clauses; *kopiné Maisi gula* 'the coffee contains sugar' and *gulané mawarna coklat* 'the sugar is brown'. Like sentence (23) the combination of these two clauses requires a decrease in the level of the first clause to the genitive phrase-level positions, so the noun *gula* functions as the core element of the phrase and *kopi* is in the post modifiers position. So, this genitive phrase implies the meaning of contains.

The Structure of Descriptive Genitive with 'source' Meaning

Genitive structure with the core meaning of 'source of origin' includes the noun derived from a common noun groups both concrete and abstract. Here are some examples of the GS with the head noun of the two groups.

- (24) *madu-n nyawan-é makecap bunga-n pulé*
honey-LIG bee-GEN taste flower-LIG pule
 'The bee-honey has the taste of *pulé* flowers.'
- (25) *Tuak jaka-n-é manis pesan*
Wine palm-LIG-GEN sweet EMP
 'The palm wine tastes very sweet.'
- (26) *Sagu-n sela-n-é putih bersih*
Sago-LIG cassava-LIG-GEN white clean
 'The cassava sago looks white clean.'
- (27) *Lengis bunga-n matahari-né suba lumrah di pasar-é*
oil flower-LIG sun-GEN already well known PREP market-DEF
 'The oil of sun flower seed is well known in the market.'

The structure of GS can be observed from the four examples above of which the core components are filled by nouns grouped into common nouns; *Madun nyawané* 'bee honey', *tuak jakané* 'palm wine', *Sagun selané* 'cassava sago', *lengis bunga matahariné* 'sun flower seed oil'. The post modifiers of all noun phrase head have the basic meaning of source. Noun honey can be obtained from several sources such as: *nyawan* 'bee', *Kele-Kele* 'Black colored insects smaller than bees and lodged in the gap of the wall or hollow of bamboo pole', and the source functions as modifiers. Noun *tuak* 'juice' could be obtained from; *jaka* 'palm tree', *nyuh* 'coconut tree', and *rontal* 'rontal tree'. Furthermore, *sago* can be produced from *cassava*, *meat of palm tree trunk*; so we have *sagun sela*, and *sagun jaka*. And lastly, *lengis* 'oil' can be derived from coconut, palm, sunflower, lard, and others so they may form phrase structures, *lengis nyuh* 'palm oil', *lengis celeng* 'lard oil', *lengis alu* 'lizards fat oil.' So of the three GS at the front can be observed that the post modifiers of noun phrases in each GS implies the meaning 'origin' of all the head noun phrases.

Here are examples of the head noun of the GS classified into abstract nouns, such as; *ambu* 'smell', *munyi* 'voice', *panulamben* 'screams', *pengajum* 'praise', *dharmawacana* 'lecture', *petakon* 'question', and *papineh* 'opinions.'

- (28) *Ambu-n pudak pandan-é miyik ngalub*
smell-LIG Pandanus tectorius -GEN fragrant pervasive
 'The fragrance of the pandanus tectorius is pervasive.'

- (29) *munyi-n cai-n-é anggo-n-a tanggun raos kén désa-né*
words-LIG 2-GEN use-LIG-PAS main issue PREP village-GEN
 'Your words have become the main issue among the villagers.'
- (30) *Panulambé-n Déwi Sita-né kapireng antuk paksi Jatayu*
Summons-LIG Dewi Shinta-GEN heard by Jatayu bird
 'Dewi Shinta summons was heard by Jatayu bird.'

All the noun head in GS (28), (29), and (30) are abstract nouns and post modifiers on that phrase which are attached by genitive marker is the place from where the head nouns come from. All the GSs are derived from intransitive clause; *pudak pandané mambu miyik* 'the pandanus tectorius smells fragrance', *cai memunyi* 'you speak', Dewi Sita manulambé 'Dewi Shinta summons.' The verbs of each clause was undergoing nominalization process and serve as the head noun of GSs and the subjects of the clauses become post modifiers that are attached by the genitive markers. The post modifiers of these head nouns are the source of origin of all the nouns.

Descriptive Genitive with 'Location' Meaning

A number of GSs in BL have location meaning, as it was already mentioned in the state verb section (3.1) in front. The following is a variation in the use of the meaning of a wider domain.

- (31) *Taman bancingah puri Mengwi-né Wawu kawangun*
park outer yard palace Mengwi-GEN NEW built
 'The park of the outer yard of Mengwi Palace has just been built.'
- (32) *Sétra-n Désa Adat Marga-né tenget pisan*
graveyard-LIG Tradisional village Marga-GEN haunted EMP
 'The graveyard of traditional village of Marga is a haunted place.'
- (33) *Penambangan Ubung-é suba ngancan sepi*
station Ubung-GEN PERFECT get quiet
 'The bus station of Ubung is getting lacked of passengers.'
- (34) *Bénténg Jagaraga-né ka-gempur antuk suradadu Welanda-né*
Fortress defense Jagaraga-GEN PAS-attack PREP soldiers NICA-DEF
 'Jagaraga fortress defense was attacked by NICA soldiers.'

The head nouns of GSs in the four examples are; *taman* is a place that offering the beauty that often decorated by various statues that adorned by flowers, *Setra* is a public cemetery owned by an indigenous village and its use is based on customary law and religious law, *penambangan* is a provision of means of transport both inter-cities and rural transportation, and *benteng* is a special building as a defense of a territory from enemy attack. Nouns that serve as post modifiers of the noun phrases attached by the genitive marker indicate the location where the fourth head nouns are located.

Structure of Descriptive Genitive with 'quality' Meaning

Simple sentences with predicate adjectives undergone a process of nominalization through morphological processes, confix {ke--an}, such as; *agung* 'great' → *ke-agung-an* 'greatness', *asri* 'beautiful' → *ke-asri-an* 'beauty', *tuna* 'weak' → *ka-tuna-an* 'weakness', *belog* 'stupid' → *ka-belog-an* 'stupidity', *duweg* 'smart' → *ka-duweg-an* 'intelligence', *teguh* 'powerful' → *kateguhan* 'strength', and others. The meaning of the noun heads of GSs is to have certain quality. Some examples can be observed in the following.

- (35) *Keagungan Pura Besakih-é sampun kaloktah KÉ Jana loka*
greatness Pura Besakih-GEN Has Known KE Foreign country
 'The greatness of Besakih temple has already been well known to foreign countries.'
- (36) *kaduwegan Cai-n-é tusing dadi Anggon maduwegin timpal*
cleverness 2TG-LIG-GEN NEG may use look down others
 'Your intelligence may not be used to look down someone else.'
- (37) *keasrian taman Gili-n-é ngulangunin para jana-n-é*
beauty Taman Gili-LIG-GEN dazzle visitors-LIG-DEF
 'The beauty of the Taman Gili dazzles visitors.'

The examples (35 and 37) present the head nouns of GSs that are filled by nouns derived from the predicate adjective. The nouns attached by the genitive markers are the names of place or public buildings (35 and 37) and second person pronouns (36) which serves as the subject of the underlying structure of the clause where the noun is derived from, namely; *Pura Besakihé agung pisan* 'Besakih Temple is magnificent', *cai duweg sajan* 'you are very smart', *taman giline asri pisan* 'Taman Gili is beautiful. So the process of lowering the level of the clause into GS is passed through nominalization of predicate adjective that occupy the underlying structure of each sentence.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing all the appearance of GS in the BL, a number of conclusions can be drawn from the two research questions stated as the purpose of the study.

Both GSs of English, the inflected possessive and the periphrastic genitive, are expressed by the same structure in BL, *Wayan's house* and *the house of Wayan* will generally be translated into '*Umah I Wayane*'. Generally they have structure *noun head + (modification) + genitive marker*. The head nouns of GS derived from state verb are always filled by noun or pronoun, while the head noun of GS derived from action, event, and process verbs are usually nominalization of the verbs of underlying clause. Nominalization markers are not the same, they are different each other based on the group of predicate of the underlying clauses, nouns derived from the action verb is characterized by morphological processes, such confix {pe-an}, such as; *teka* 'come' → '*pe-teka-an*' 'the coming', *idih* 'ask' → '*peng-idih-an*' 'one request'. Verbs of event undergo nominalization process through suffix {-an} attached to base forms or bound base, such as; *ma-keplug* 'exploded' → '*keplug-an*' 'explosion', *ma-jedar* 'explosion of fire arm' → '*jedar-an*' 'eruption'. The head noun in GS derived from predicate adjective is marked by morphological marker confix {ke--an}; *Agung* 'great' → '*ke-agung-an*' 'the greatness', *asri* 'beautiful' → '*ke-asri-an*' 'the beauty', and others. For nominalization that has possessive meaning, the structure is the same as the rules above but the head noun which is filled by a noun followed by something possessed or followed by the noun or pronominal attached by genitive marker.

Semantically, certain meanings can be found in GS that is stating; i) possessive genitive which includes inanimate objects that can be transferable, family relationships, body organ, non-permanent ownership. ii) genitive derived from verbs of events, processes, and actions keep the basic meaning of each verb, and iii) a descriptive genitive covers meaning such as; contain, derived, and the location and meaning of quality is found in the head noun derived from the predicate adjective.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Dinas Pendidikan Dasar Provinsi Bali, 1990. *Kamus Bali Indonesia*. Denpasar
- Foley, William. A. & Robert. D. Van Valin, Jr. 1984. *Functional Syntax and Universal Grammar*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Foley, W.A. & Robert D. Van Valin, Jr. 1992. Information Packaging in the Clause. In *Language Typology and Syntactics Description*, (Ed.) Timothy Shopen, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Halliday M.A.K. 1978. *Language as Social Semiotic: The Social Interpretation of Language and Meaning*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Halliday, Mikhael. A.K. 1985. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Kersten, J.1970. *Tata bahasa Bali*. Flores: Arnoldus.
- Larson, Mildred. L. 1984. *Meaning-Based Translation*. Boston: University Press of Amerika.
- Leech, G.1983. *Semantiks. The Study of Meaning*. Great Britain. Pelican Books.
- Löbner, Sabatian. 2013. *Understanding Semantiks*. Second edition. Great Britain. Routledge.
- Quirk, R *et. al.* 1972. *A Grammar of Contemporary English*. London: Longman.
- Sedeng, I Nyoman. 2010. *Morfosintaksis Bahasa Bali Dialek Sembiran*. Denpasar: Udayana University Press.
- Van Valin, Jr. Robert. D., Randy J. LaPolla. 1997. *Syntax. Structure, Meaning, and Function*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.