

DYNAMICS OF THE SENTENCES SYSTEM IN BALINESE-MALAY LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Balinese-Malay language found today; called as *base karang ni* is a legacy of the previous Malay called *base lame* 'old Balinese-Malay'. It is spoken by the Malay community of West and East Loloan Village, Jembrana, Negara, Bali. Since 17th century this language has developed and has gone through various dynamics of retention and innovation. The problems of the research were about how the basic sentence system; dynamics of morphological and syntactic elements of productive prefixes and relatively labile sentences; and dynamics of phonological elements in Balinese-Malay language sentences were. Generative theories and explanatory descriptive method through the speech analyzer program were applied in the research. The results of this study showed that the use of some lexicons such as *tanak* 'to cook', can be attached by prefix *me-*, as in *metanak* in Balinese-Malay. The construction appears to be similar in bahasa Indonesia, aside from the /t/ which is apparently not dropped. In terms of its system, prefix *me-* is equal to prefix *ber-* in Indonesian, and prefix *η-* is equal to *me-*. Historically, the difference between old Balinese-Malay with the modern ones can be seen from the softening of /h/ in the final position of *seh*. The duration of old Balinese-Malay was also found longer than the modern one and the East dialect was longer than the West. It was proved that the East Loloan is the area of the origin Balinese-Malay in Bali; meanwhile West Loloan is the development area.

Keywords: dynamics; sentences; speech analyzer; Balinese-Malay language; Indonesian language

KEDINAMIKAN SISTEM AYAT BAHASA MELAYU BALI

ABSTRAK

Bahasa Melayu Bali pada ketika ini, yang dikenali sebagai *base karang ni* 'bahasa sekarang ini' merupakan warisan sejarah perkembangan bahasa Melayu masa lampau atau *base lame* 'bahasa dahulu'. Bahasa ini digunakan oleh komuniti Melayu di Desa Loloan Barat dan Timur, Negara, Jembrana, Bali. Bahasa ini berkembang sejak abad ke-17, dengan berbagai dinamika berunsur retensi dan inovasi. Masalah penelitian ini adalah, bagaimanakah sistem ayat dasar; kedinamikan unsur morfologi dan sintaksis pada prefik produktif dan ayat yang relatif labil, dan kedinamikan unsur fonologi dalam ayat bahasa Melayu Bali. Kajian ini berasaskan landasan Teori Generatif dan metod deskriptif eksplanatori serta teknik akustik program *speech analyzer*.

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan kedinamikan sistem ayat melalui penggunaan leksikon, misalnya *masak* (bahasa Indonesia) ditambah dengan prefik *me-* menjadi '*metanak*' dalam bahasa Melayu Bali. Konstruksi ini serupa dalam bahasa Indonesia, kecuali /t/ yang nampaknya tidak digugurkan. Dalam bahasa Melayu Bali, prefiks *me-* sejajar dengan *ber-* dalam bahasa Indonesia dan prefik *me-* sejajar dengan *η-*. Secara sejarahnya, perbezaan antara bahasa Melayu Bali lama dan moden dapat dilihat menerusi pelemahan bunyi [h] pada *seh* pada akhir ayat. Seterusnya, bunyi panjang pada dialek Loloan Timur didapati lebih panjang daripada dialek Loloan Barat. Hal ini membuktikan bahawa Loloan Timur sebagai daerah awal bahasa Melayu di Bali, sementara Loloan Barat pula merupakan area yang mengalami perkembangan.

Kata kunci: kedinamikan; ayat; *speech analyzer*; bahasa Melayu Bali; bahasa Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Balinese-Malay language is one of the varieties of Malay language that can be considered as one of the Indonesian language roots. This language is developed in Bali, particularly in the village of East and West Loloan, Jembrana, Negara, Bali. The native speakers of Balinese-Malay language are mainly homogenous in those two villages, but the language has also spread to other areas in Jembrana, such as in the coastal areas of Melaya and Perancak.

Historically, the Malay language is believed to be the lingua franca of Indonesian language, especially due to its function, which was as the language of inter-ethnic and inter-island trade. It was evidenced by the spread of Malay dialects in Indonesia, such as the Pontianak Malay, Lombok Malay, Jakarta Malay, and Bali Malay. In Bali, the Malay language has lived at least since the 17th century (Suparwa, 2007) supported by the legacy of Encik Yaqub agreement stored in the Baitul Qodim Mosque (Suparwa, 2007). Then, the inheritance of the language had passed the Dutch and Japan colonial period, the President Sukarno, Suharto government, and so on. Thus, the development of the language was also influenced by the political, social, culture, and language change. This caused the inheritance of this language from generation to generation became the linguistic phenomenon that is very interesting to be studied as this language is predominantly made orally (it does not apply any rules of standardized writing) and informally since the language is not taught at formal schools in Jembrana-Negara.

The condition of Malay language as a minority language was strongly influenced by the social environment. The acculturation of cultures between native speakers of Malay and Bali had not only done through communication in public life, such as in the market, schools, health centers, and bus terminal, but also through interbreeding that frequently occur between native speakers of Balinese-Malay and pure Balinese in Negara. One of the examples can be seen from the communication in Negara market, between the Balinese-Malay speaker seller and the Balinese speaker buyer below.

Buyer : *Bu, ngadep ape?*

'What do you sell, ma'am?'

Seller : *Ni mak nyual sagon.*

'I sell cakes' (Loloan special traditional cake)

Buyer : *Kude mak sebungkus?*

'How much does it cost? (one package) '

Seller : *Biase an tus skeet.*
'Just one hundred and fifty'

The dialogue above illustrated the use of language that had different feel because both sides were using their own language respectively, which was Balinese and Balinese-Malay. However, the communication was still carried out and took place properly. For example, the use of different choice of words meant 'to sell', in which Balinese used *ngadep* 'to sell' and Balinese-Malay speakers used *nyual* 'to sell'. Besides, there were also the word *Bu* 'a call for married women/grown up-women' used by Balinese speakers as well as *mak* that was used by native speakers of Malay. That means the language differences, especially the diction used does not hinder the communication.

Balinese-Malay language had experienced quite a change in time, along with the increasing of its speakers' education level. Thus, it resulted in the acquisition and use of Indonesian language in Balinese-Malay speakers better and more widespread. The phenomenon resulted in a young group of Balinese-Malay speakers that tend to be more dominant in using Indonesian language for their interethnic communication. In addition to education, a shift occurs due to the young people of the Balinese-Malay speakers started to migrate. This caused the popularity of communicating in Indonesian language fluently increased. Even so, the use of the Balinese-Malay language is still maintained by the native speakers because it is considered as the identity of all Malay people and Moslem there.

Kridalaksana (1995) stated that the development of language cannot be separated from the power of centripetal and centrifugal. Centripetal power is an attempt to preserve its language speakers in this case Balinese-Malay language as the characteristic of Malay Islamic identity in Jembrana. Meanwhile, centrifugal force is an accommodation establishment that language in its development as a means of communication in intraethnic and interethnic relationships. In this case, the influence of Balinese language as the language of the majority in Jembrana (in Bali) and the Indonesian language as the national language is inevitable. The existence of Balinese-Malay language as the language of minorities and Balinese language as the language of the majority causes interact extralingual language. Balinese-Malay speakers are generally bilingual, i.e. mastering the Balinese-Malay, Balinese, and Indonesian language as well as understand them. Balinese-Malay language is commonly used by its speakers in the informal situation, such as in families, ceremonies, and Qur'an recitals.

The language situation of Balinese-Malay language has created retentions and innovations along with the development of the language itself. Those retentions and innovations can be said as an interesting phenomenon in linguistics. Both were recorded in macrolinguistics and microlinguistics. In macrolinguistics element, the change in attitudes of young Loloan in the acquisition and language usage appear in the widespread of Indonesian language used in their daily life. On the other hands, the microlinguistics elements can be seen from the internal changes of Balinese-Malay language, especially in vocabulary, sound, affix usage, and sentence structure. The dynamics of retention and innovations are interesting and important to observe in order to know the elements that survive and innovate in the language. From these results, it can be seen whether Indonesian or Balinese language give profound influences on the dynamics of the Balinese-Malay language. In addition, we can also trace the Balinese-Malay grammar used in the Indonesian language so that it can be used for teaching and the development of Indonesian language. This is expected to help the younger generation to learn more of Indonesian language at schools.

In related to the background above, the problem studied here is the dynamic element of morphology and syntax of Balinese-Malay language in Negara, Jembrana, Bali. It focused on the elements of productive prefixes and relatively unstable sentence elements. Therefore, this study focused on the potential dynamics of morphology and syntax elements.

The generative theory was applied in this study in order to see the language as an aspect of the creative (innovative) and as the result of the speakers' creativity (Chomsky, 1965, in Karim, 1988). Furthermore, the language description or rule that is limited in nature, but can produce and be understood as the unlimited description is where the concept of generative lies. In this case, the language user has a remarkable ability to generate unlimited number of sentences. Language is defined as any and all outputs of this generative knowledge. The point is that the grammar is a description of the capabilities and not a description of data set pronunciation of native speakers.

In connection with it, Chomsky (1957) introduced two concepts, namely language skills (linguistic competence) and language behavior (linguistic performance). The term of language skills means the generative capabilities of a person (potentiality) in the use of language. The behavior is the use of language or pronunciation that is not perfect that should not be considered as representing someone's knowledge (ability) to the language. Thus, the tasks of linguists are to (a) analyze the ability of one's language and not the behavior of the language; and (b) seek an empirical analysis of that nature.

Talking about the empirical nature, Chomsky (1965) argued that "*...knows its language perfectly and is unaffected by such grammatically irrelevant conditions as memory limitations, distractions, shifts of attention, and errors (random or characteristic) in applying his knowledge of the language in actual performance.*" That is, the investigation of language with generative style cannot be said as less empirical nature either, as in the phenomena that can be seen and tested by other investigations. However, its main focus is the mental processes of the producer of the language, not the result of the process. Thus, the description of one's language investigation must meet the descriptive and explanatory adequacy.

In connection with the description of the language skills and behavior, Chomsky (1957) introduced the concept of the surface and deep structure. The two structures are connected by the transformation. The deep structure will appear as one or more surface structures depending on the type of transformation that is applied to it. It is clear here that the explanation of language study should meet the scientific qualification, namely the nature of universality (generality) and succinctness (simplicity).

Related to background above, the problems of this research were about how, (1) the basic sentence system in Balinese-Malay language; (2) the dynamics of morphological and syntactic elements of productive prefix element and a relatively labile sentence elements in Balinese-Malay language and (3), the dynamics of phonological elements of the sentence system in Balinese-Malay language were.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review of the literature for this study focused on several previous studies related to the Malay language in general linguistics research, and particularly related to Balinese-Malay language. As the main purpose in this research was to figure out how the dynamics occur in the sentence system in the language, then it needed several references related to some forms of dynamics, particularly the ones that were related to the phonological dynamics utilizing speech

analyzer apps, as well as any researches that mainly discussed about any other linguistic aspects of other Malay languages. There were several studies that talked about linguistic aspect in Balinese-Malay language. First was written by Putra et al. (2015), titled “*Adaptasi Kosakata Bahasa Bali dalam Bahasa Melayu Loloan Bali*”. The main purpose of that research was to describe the lexicons in Balinese-Malay that were being adapted from Balinese language lexicons, particularly related to in what way the Balinese lexicons influence the Balinese Malay lexicons. One of the factors was the language contact in between both languages’ speakers. That fact was later taken as the influential reference for the analysis of this research. The second previous study was written by Umiliyah (2007), titled “*Kajian Fonetis Kosakata Dasar Bahasa Melayu Bali*”. That article was mainly about the phonetic of basic words in Balinese-Malay language. That reference was very helpful for this research in order to make further analysis towards the phonetic aspects in more complicated form of words, such as sentences.

The next previous studies were classified based on any researches in Malay languages other than Balinese-Malay language. The first titled “*Pendekatan Linguistik Sinkronis dan Diakronis pada Beberapa Dialek Melayu: Pemikiran Kritis atas Sejarah Bahasa Melayu*” (Sukesti, 2015). It basically talked about the synchronic and diachronic study towards several Malay languages in Indonesia, particularly related to the history and development of Malay language in times. The second article was written by Litamahuputty (2014), titled “*Kata dan Makna dalam Bahasa Melayu Ternate*”. This article was about words and meaning in Ternate Malay language. Both articles helped in viewing the general picture of Malay language that could be used to draw patterns in this Balinese-Malay language research.

Last but not least, the previous study taken as reference was by Supriadi (2014), titled “*Analisis Kesalahan Fonologis Bahasa Mandarin oleh Mahasiswa D3 Bahasa Mandarin Universitas Jenderal Soedirman*”. That previous study was mainly taken as reference as it showed the application of speech analyzer programs in order to analyze the problems, on which this research was also applied speech analyzer program to describe some points of the analysis, therefore, the needed to take the study as reference was necessary to do.

METHODOLOGY

This research took place in the village of East and West Loloan, Negara, Jembrana, Bali, Indonesia. The data collection method in this research was taken through observation and interview method. The data were retrieved by observing the speech delivered by Balinese-Malay speakers as well as applying the note-taking and recording technique. The data collections of this research were not only the spoken, but the written data as well. The spoken data obtained through one to one interview as well as an observation of their daily life conversations in different speech situations. This spoken data was particularly taken in order to seek the dynamics of phonological elements in Balinese-Malay sentence system. Meanwhile, the written data that were collected through questioner were taken to find out the morphological and syntactic elements of Balinese-Malay sentence system.

Afterwards, the next step was to transcribe and analyze the data by classifying those into gloss along with its translation. The results obtained have not been entirely acceptable so that it was necessary to do the elicitation from it. Once the data were collected, then the data analysis was done by classifying the data based on its internal and external aspects. To find the dynamics of morphological and syntactic systems in Balinese-Malay language, the method used was referential and distributional method proposed by Sudaryanto (1993). The use of this method aimed to find out the morpheme and sentence structure in Balinese-Malay language. The process

of data analysis can be done by applying the three advanced techniques of distributional method, which were the deletion, substitution, and addition techniques (Sudaryanto, 1993).

Furthermore, Sudaryanto explained that the deletion technique applies by deleting one element of the lingual units. The use of this deletion technique is to determine the levels of the core element that are deleted. If the result of the deletion is an ungrammatical construction, it means the deletion element is the element that has the high level of coreness or elements that are absolutely necessary in the construction. Conversely, if the result obtained is a grammatical construction, then these elements are absolutely not the necessary elements in the construction. For example, (1) *Ia duduk di sana* 'He sits there' dan (2) *Ia tinggal di sana* 'He lives there'. If one of the elements, such as *di sana* 'there' was deleted in sentence (1) and (2), then the construction would be (1) *Ia duduk* 'he sits' and (2) **Ia tinggal* 'he lives'

The deletion technique is also used to identify the type of polymorphemic words. For example, a polymorphemic construction that contains the same affixes, if the affixes were deleted, we can identify the type of words that became the basis formation of that polymorphemic construction. Besides, the deletion techniques can also be used to determine the shape of monomorphemic forms. On the other hands, the substitution technique is a technique implemented by replacing certain elements with other elements. It is used to determine the extent of similarity classes or categories of elements replaced with substituent. When these elements are interchangeable, both elements might be in the same category. For example, the sentence (1) *Mereka pergi ke Jakarta* 'They went to Jakarta' and (2) *Ayah pergi ke Jakarta* 'My father went to Jakarta'. *Mereka* 'they' and *ayah* 'father' in sentence (1) and (2) are in the same category as it can be replaced to one another. In the field of morphology, such as shape affix *me-*, *di-*, *ter-* are the affix types of prefixes, as shown in the example (1) *mendapat* 'to obtain', (2) *didapat* 'be obtained', (3) *terdapat* 'be obtained' are all interchangeable with (1a) *membawa* 'to bring', (2a) *dibawa* 'be brought' and (3a) *terbawa* 'be brought'.

The addition technique is the technique used to determine the levels of element's closeness. By using the technique of addition, it can be seen that the levels of closeness in those elements. Last but not least, in order to analyze the phonological elements, the data were put into the program called *speech analyzer* program. It was used to classify the Acoustic stage occurs when sound waves travel through the air (Lapoliwa, 1988). After going through the process of collecting and analyzing the data, there conducted the data analysis presentation. The results of this analysis were presented in the form of formal and informal method through words and images.

CANONICAL SENTENCE PATTERNS OF BALINESE-MALAY LANGUAGE

Both marked and unmarked sentences usually carry out the same information. (Huddleston & Pullum, 2008). Even so, in between both sentences apply different syntactic structures. The unmarked sentences are the origin or canonical that has simpler structure than the marked sentences. The marked and unmarked constructions, seeing from the perspective of generative transformation theory, can be presented in the form of surface and deep structures. The surface structure is a marked sentence that has a noncanonical pattern, while the deep structure is an unmarked sentence that has canonical or simple pattern. The canonical sentence patterns in Balinese-Malay language can be seen in the examples below.

TABLE 1. Canonical Sentence Patterns of Balinese-Malay Language

No.	Clauses in Balinese-Malay	Clauses in Indonesian and English	Sentence Pattern
1.	<i>Aku masak</i>	<i>Saya memasak</i> 'I cook'	S P
2.	<i>Aku metanak nasi</i>	<i>Saya memasak nasi</i> 'I cook rice'	S P O
3.	<i>Aku metanak nasi di dapur</i>	<i>Saya memasak nasi di dapur</i> 'I cook rice in the kitchen'	S P O K
4.	<i>Aku nanak nasi di dapur makek tungku</i>	<i>Saya memasak nasi di dapur dengan tungku</i> 'I cook rice in the kitchen using wood stove'	S P O K K
5.	<i>Aku nanak nasi di dapur makek tungku pagi-pagi</i>	<i>Saya memasak nasi di dapur dengan tungku pada pagi hari</i> 'I cook rice in the kitchen using wood stove in the morning'	S P O K K K

The examples above show the pattern of canonical pattern in Balinese-Malay language that appear to be the same as in Indonesian language, which are SP, SPO, SPOK, SPOKK, SPOKKK. Sentence (1) *Aku masak* is equal with *Saya memasak* in Indonesian language. In Balinese-Malay language, the predicate of sentence (1) has no affixes as a marking for verb form {*me-*}, as in Indonesian grammatical rules that has affixes for verb marking. Even without any affixes, the construction sentence of Balinese-Malay is the same as in Indonesian, which is the intransitive sentence construction. In sentence (2) up to (5) represented the Balinese-Malay with different predicate construction. In sentence (2) and (3) there used the affix of {*me-*}, however in sentence (4) and (5), does not use any affixes. The form of verbs in sentence (4) and (5) has affix construction of {*η-*}. This can be seen from the basic morpheme of *nanak*, which is *tanak*.

DYNAMICS OF THE BALINESE-MALAY SENTENCES FORMS SYSTEM

Dynamics in Between Generations

The dynamics of the formation of the sentence in Balinese-Malay language is much influenced by the syntactic features used by both speakers of Bali and Indonesian. The syntactic features associated with (1) morphological features, especially lexicons and affixes, and (2) phonological features. The changes are the result of the improving education, economic status shifts, and changes in livelihoods. The following will explain the dynamics that occur in the system of the opening sentence in Balinese-Malay language.

Morphological Features in Balinese-Malay Sentences

As it is stated by Bawa (1981), several languages might influence others in terms of its linguistics elements, such as some cases like the vocabularies in Balinese language that apparently have made a contribution not only in Jakarta dialect but also other language

elements, such as morphological elements. In related to this study, Balinese-Malay and Indonesian may also relate one another. Nevertheless, the sentence formation system in Balinese-Malay shows a difference in the choice of lexicons. Even so, some lexicons in Bali and Indonesian language are used in communication activities in between speakers of Malay, as well as among the native speakers of Malay and Indonesian. Here the examples.

- (1) a. *Aku masak.*
‘Saya memasak’
‘I cook’
 - b. *Aku metanak nasi.*
‘Saya memasak nasi’
‘I cook rice’
 - c. *Aku metanak nasi di dapur.*
‘Saya memasak nasi di dapur’
‘I cook rice in the kitchen’
 - d. *Aku nanak nasi di dapur makek tungku.*
‘Saya memasak nasi di dapur dengan tungku’
‘I cook rice in the kitchen using wood stove’
- (2) a. *Kau nyabun.*
‘Kamu mencuci’
‘You wash’
 - b. *Kau nyabun baju.*
‘Kamu mencuci baju’
‘You wash clothes’
 - c. *Kau nyabun baju di sunge.*
‘Kamu mencuci baju di sungai’
‘You wash clothes by the river’
- (3) a. *Ayam tu metelor.*
‘Ayam itu bertelor’
‘The chicken lays eggs’
 - b. *Ayam tu matelor lime belas biji.*
‘Ayam itu bertelor lima belas butir’
‘The chicken lays fifteen eggs’
 - c. *Ayam tu metelor lime belas biji di kandang.*
‘Ayam itu bertelor lima belas butir di kandang’
‘The chicken lays fifteen eggs in its coop’

Sentence (1), (2), and (3) represent the intransitive and transitive form in Balinese-Malay sentence. In (1a), the sentence is constructed by the phrase structure rules of S: NP (Noun Phrase) *aku* ‘I’ and P: VP (verb phrase) *masak* ‘to cook’, on which the lexicon used in P is in the form of Verb Phrase *masak* ‘to cook’. This lexicon is actually the Indonesian’s lexicon, and it is not the Balinese-Malay’s lexicon. The lexicon that represents the verb constituent of *masak* is *tanak* in Balinese-Malay’s lexicon. In (1d and c), the lexicon used to construct the Balinese-Malay clause is the lexicon *tanak* ‘to cook’. However, the affix used to construct the transitive verb in Balinese-Malay sentence is the Indonesia affix, which is {*me-*}. This forms the VP of

metanak ‘to cook (verb)’. Meanwhile, the transitive affix in Balinese-Malay language is {*ŋ-*} not {*me-*}. The affix of {*me-*} is the affix that forms the intransitive verb is equal to the affix {*ber-*} in Indonesian language, such as in example (3a, b, and c). Sentence (1d) is constructed by VP of Balinese-Malay language *nanak*, that consists of *ŋ+tanak* → *nanak*, such as in (2a, b, and c).

Phonological Features in Balinese-Malay Sentences

The sound that is used in constructing the Balinese-Malay sentence also experience dynamics. It is due to the influence of Indonesian language. One example shown here is the word *seh* ‘*sih* (Indonesian’s particle)’ which in Balinese-Malay language is a marker in a sentence to emphasize a statement. An explanation of it described below.

Deleting Rules of /h/ in final position of lexicon *Seh* ‘*sih*’

In Balinese-Malay language, /h/ in the final position is considered to be a very weak sound. Therefore, it is rarely found the lexicons with /h/ in the final position. If only it is found in a few lexicons, usually it is pronounced in a very weak sound. Even so, it has to be pronounced repeatedly in which it can be sounded properly. For example, the word, *makasih* ‘thank you’, or *peluh* ‘sweat’ is slightly pronounced *makasi* ‘thank you’ or *pelu* [pəlo] ‘sweat’. Meanwhile, there are many lexicons in Indonesian that end with /h/, on which in Balinese-Malay, that sound end up changed, weak or even deleted. For example, in Indonesian, there are lexicons, *taruh*, *bawah*, and *bersih* while in Balinese-Malay become *tarok* [tarɔ?] ‘to put’, *bawak* [bawa?] ‘under/beneath’, dan *berse* [bərse] ‘clean’.

The particle *seh* is pronounced as *se* in Balinese-Malay normal language use (in general). It can be pronounced as [seh] if the speakers speak in slower tone or if the position of the word is at the end of the sentence. The following examples demonstrated below.

- (1) *Nak ape se kau makse aku?*
‘*Kenapa sih kamu memaksa aku?*’
‘Why (the hell) do you have to force me?’ (‘*sih*’ is not particularly defined as ‘the hell/hell’, but the meaning is similar to it in a certain context, and in some other context, it is not necessarily translated)
- (2) *Kalok aku dak mekot, na?ape seh?*
‘*Kalau saya tidak ikut, kenapa sih?*’
‘If I did not join, what’s the matter?’

Sentence (1) and (2) shows the difference use of *se* ‘*sih*’ and *seh* ‘*sih*’. In sentence (1) it is pronounced *se* ‘*sih*’ as it appears in the middle part of the sentence so that the pronunciation tends to be faster. Thus, just before that sound is pronounced, it is overlapped by another sound that followed behind which is /k/ in word *kau* ‘you’. On the other hands, sentence (2), /h/ is pronounced clearer since the word’s position is at the end of the sentence, speakers tend to pronounce it slower (as no other sounds need to be pronounced after that). Sometimes, this word is specially stressed to emphasize certain meaning. The deletion rule of /h/ in word *seh* ‘*sih*’ can be formulated as follow.

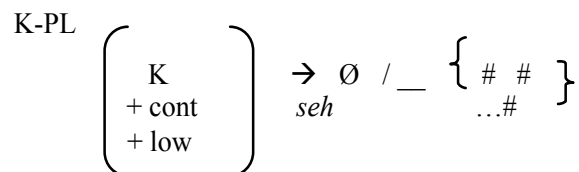


FIGURE1. The deletion rule of /h/ in word *seh* ‘sih’

The rule showed that /h/ in the pronunciation of *seh* is deleted when the sound is in the final position of the word and the word is in the middle of a sentence. The position that is in the middle of the sentence means that the word is followed by another word in a sentence. Thus, this formulation cannot be applied if /h/ is positioned in the word that is located at the end of the sentence.

The dynamic of sound system in Balinese-Malay language above showed that there is a change in the form of lowering/weakening as well as sound deleting as it is compared in between Balinese or Indonesian and Malay. For example, the word *bibih* ‘lips’ in Balinese, and *bibir* ‘lips’ in Indonesian becomes *bebir* in Malay. Meaning, the /i/ sound in the first syllable changes into /e/. Meanwhile, the deletion of schwa (/ə/) can also be found in the word *ke* ‘to (preposition)’ in Balinese, for example in the phrase *ke Tabanan* ‘(go) to Tabanan’ or also *ke* in Indonesian, like in *ke utara* ‘to the north’, is deleted in Malay changes into *kulu* which means *ke hulu* ‘to headwaters/to the north’. Another example of it is in the pronunciation of the elders in the word *kerete* [kəretə] ‘traditional carriage pulled by horse’, and the pronunciation is a bit different when it is pronounced by the youth, becomes *kereta* [kəretə]. Those examples above show that there is a dynamics in between generations of Balinese-Malay speakers. The weakening of /h/, lowering of /i/ to /e/, as well as the deletion of schwa /ə/ is the example of dynamics in between the elders to the young speakers of Balinese-Malay language. The language of the young speakers nowadays is closer to Indonesian language, therefore many changes appear as the result of Indonesian language influences.

Another example is the long vowel sounds. If in English, they do differentiate between tense and lax vowels (Ladefoged, 1982), Balinese-Malay language has its long and short vowel sound. This long vowel sounds occur in sentences and basically does not change the meaning literally, but significantly more pragmatically, such as the delivery of certain emotions and intentions that emphasize sentences and other linguistic factors. The vowels lengthening in Balinese-Malay language also experience the dynamics when they are compared between the elderly speakers and the youth. The prosody figure of long vowel sounds can be seen below.

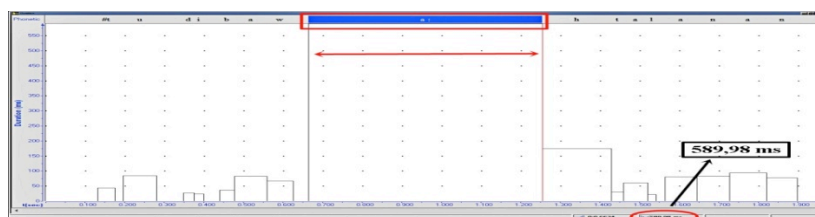


FIGURE 2. Duration of vowel sound [a] of elder speakers

From the figure above, it can be seen that the duration of vowel sound in elderly speakers is about 589, 98 ms with the duration time of 0,663 s. Meanwhile, for young speakers, the duration is shortened, which is about 107, 39 ms with its time duration is at about 0,341 s. The duration can be seen in the figure below.

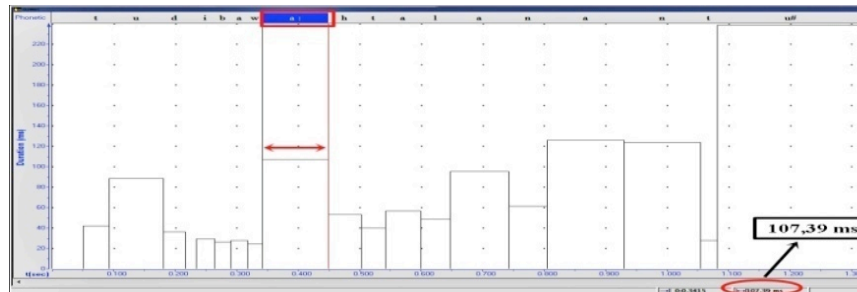


FIGURE 3. Duration of vowel sound [a] of young speakers

In both figures above, we can see that the dynamics in the lengthening of the vowel sounds between the elder and the youth. There, the duration of the young age speakers tend to be shorter than the elder speakers, with significant difference of about 482, 59 ms.

Dynamics in Between Dialects

There are several dialects in related to the speakers of Balinese-Malay that developed in several regions in Bali. Two of them are East and West Loloan Dialects. Based on the data, it is found that the dialect of East Loloan is longer than the West Loloan. The examples can be seen in the following figures.

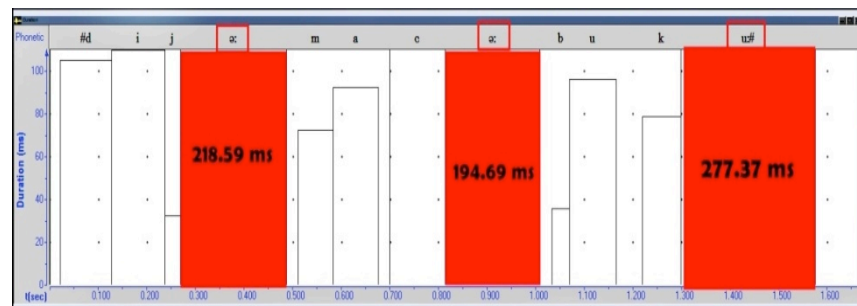


FIGURE 4. Duration of the vowel sounds of East Loloan speaker

In figure above, the speaker utter a sentence, *diye mace buku* 'he/she reads a book', on which it shows that the speaker of East Loloan dialect tend to utter the vowel sounds longer if it is in final position of the word. In each lexicon of the utterance above ends with a vowel sound, which is *diye* 'he/she', *mace* 'read', and *buku* 'book'. Each of vowel sound, [ə] in *diye*, [ə] in *mace*, and [u] in *buku*, is pronounced longer. If it is compared to the speaker with West Loloan dialect, it can be seen as follow.

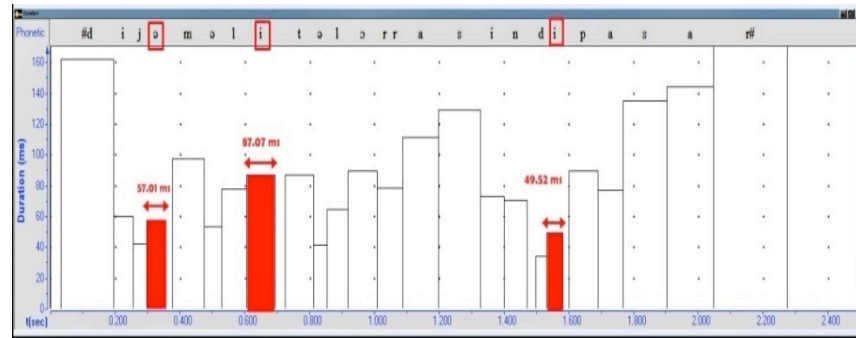


FIGURE 5. Duration of vowel sounds of West Loloan speaker

The figure above shows the West Loloan speaker utter a sentence, *diye meli telor asin di pasar* 'he/she buys a salted egg in the market'. In the example above, there are vowel sounds of [ə] in *diye* 'he/she', [i] in *meli* 'buy', and [i] in *di* 'in'. If it is compared to the East Loloan dialect, the duration of each vowel sound is shorter. The East Loloan dialect has the vowel duration of above 100 ms (which is 218.59 ms, 194.64 ms, and 277.37 ms), while in West Loloan speaker, the vowel durations are always below 100 ms (which is 57.01 ms, 87.07 ms, and 49.52 ms)

If it is seen from the history background, the West Loloan speakers tend to have more open attitude to changes and developments compared to the East Loloan speakers. Therefore, there are many inter marriages between local people and migrants. It also gives affect to the development of the Balinese-Malay language that is used in people's daily lives. Meanwhile, the East Loloan speakers tend to be more closed, resulting in its development, in which the majority of communities are natives of Malay descent. Based on the background above, it can be concluded that the tendency of retention in Balinese-Malay language of East Loloan speaker is more than in the West, including the tone while the speakers are uttering the language.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

As the purposes of this research were to find out the basic sentence system and the dynamics of morphological, syntactic, and phonological elements of the sentence system in Balinese-Malay language, it was found that Balinese-Malay language nowadays; called as *base karang ni* (Balinese-Malay language nowadays), has become the legacy of the historical development of the previous Malay language or called as *base lame* 'old Balinese-Malay language'. The dynamics of the Balinese-Malay system is shown by the use of words, such as *masak* (Indonesian language) which in Balinese-Malay is *tanak* 'to cook'. Furthermore, the prefix *me-* in *metanak* 'to cook (verb)' is not perfect, as /t/ should be deleted. In the Malay language, the prefix *me-* is equal to *ber-* in Indonesian and η- (such as *nyabun* 'to wash') is equal to *me-* in Indonesian.

Besides, the different between the old and modern Balinese-Malay language is seen from the weakening of [h] in *seh* at the end of a sentence, even deleted. This becomes the dialect marker of Balinese-Malay language. In related to the use of language, the difference seen in sentences of both old and new language is in terms of duration of its vowel sounds. In old language or the language spoken by elderly speaker, the sound length is longer than the current language that spoken by the young speaker, with the difference in the range of significant 482,

59 ms. The long sounds of West Loloan dialect is also different from the dialect of East Loloan in which the East Loloan dialect is longer than the West. It shows that the East Loloan is the area of Malay origin and West Loloan as the development area that fade the characteristics of Malay in having long tones to simplicity or practicality becomes shorter. Based on the findings above, it was concluded that there were dynamics found in the sentence system in Balinese-Malay language, in particular, seen in between generations and dialects of two different areas of the languages. As the potential dynamics are believed to continue more in the future, it is strongly suggested to conduct more Balinese-Malay language researches, especially in this particular area of expertise.

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