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Variations of Balinese Verbal Clauses in the Folk Tale *I Rare Angon* by I Nengah Tinggen

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Abstracts: This research explores the types and patterns of verbal clause constructions in Balinese folk tales, focusing on *Satua I Rare Angon*. A *satua* is a traditional narrative originating from oral traditions, later documented in written form. Verbal clauses, characterized by verbs as predicates, appear in various forms, including active, passive, reflexive, and reciprocal clauses. *Satua I Rare Angon* was chosen as it predominantly illustrates the actions and reactions of its characters, often aimed at specific goals or prompted by particular events. The story contains social criticism, highlighting issues such as the abuse of power by leaders, exemplified through the character Ida Anake Agung. This study aims to describe the variations of verbal clauses in the narrative using a syntactic approach, analyzing how these constructions contribute to shaping meaning and delivering messages of social critique to the audience. Data collection involves a literature review, supplemented by reading, observing, and noting techniques, followed by qualitative analysis. Findings are presented through formal and informal methods, adhering to the Enhanced Indonesian Spelling System. This research seeks to provide insights into verbal clause roles in Balinese oral literature while deepening understanding of how syntactic structures convey cultural values and critical messages.

Keywords: Syntax, Verbal Clauses, *Satua I Rare Angon*

INTRODUCTION

The structure of a sentence is closely related to syntactic analysis. Syntax is the study of sentence structure, which is typically divided into words, phrases, and clauses. A phrase is a part of a sentence that consists of a group of words, while a clause is a combination of word groups that contains a predicate. This makes a clause a fundamental element in sentence formation in syntactic analysis (Putrayasa, 2014:12). A clause consists of a sequence of words that are predicative, meaning there are parts of words or phrases with functions as a predicate, while other elements function as the subject, object, complement, and adverbial. Clauses are categorized based on the type of segmental elements that form the predicate. There are five types of clauses: verbal clause, nominal clause, adjectival clause, adverbial clause, and prepositional clause (Chaer, 2014:236).

In syntactic analysis (Chaer, 2009), there are functions, categories, and roles of syntax. The syntactic function refers to the "places" in the syntactic structure that will be filled by certain categories (Verhaar, 1983; Chaer, 2009). These places are called the subject (S), predicate (P), object (O), complement (C), and adverbial (M). Syntactic categories refer to types of words or phrases that occupy syntactic functions. Syntactic categories include nouns (N), verbs (V), adjectives (A), adverbs (Adv), numerals (Num), prepositions (Prep), conjunctions (Konj), and pronouns (Pron).

The clause discussed in this research is the verbal clause. A verbal clause is a clause whose predicate is a verb. Verbal clauses are divided into several types, including active verbal clauses (transitive, intransitive, or semi-transitive), passive verbal clauses, reflexive verbal clauses, and reciprocal verbal clauses. Each type has its own characteristics. Variations of verbal clauses make communication easier for people in all their activities. Verbal clauses are also found in literary works as these works often contain actions performed by the characters. One such literary work that contains verbal clauses is a *satua*.

Satua is a literary work that is part of oral literature and contains values within it (Suardiana, 2011:1). *Satua* also refers to folk tales that are developed in Bali. *Satua* Bali is classified based on the type of story, such as fables (*satua* with animal characters), legends (origin stories of certain regions), and myths (beliefs held by the community). In terms of characters, *Satua Bali* can be divided into animal characters and human characters. *Satua* typically contains moral values that are conveyed by the author to the reader. *Satua* also reflects the life of society at the time it was created, thus serving as a mirror of that life.

Based on the type and characters in Balinese *satua*, authors often deliver a message about how to solve the problems presented in the story. These problems reflect societal conditions, and *satua* frequently presents forms of social criticism. There are several *Satua Bali* that show forms of social criticism or critique of a system or individuals. For example, the Balinese *satua* of *Sampik Ingtai*, *Ni Tuung Kuning*, and *I Rare Angon*. *Sampik Ingtai* implicitly critiques the culture of past societies that sidelined women's roles, shown through the prohibition on women seeking education. Similarly, *Ni Tuung Kuning* portrays the strong patriarchy where men are prioritized over women, leading to a preference for male children. Likewise, *I Rare Angon* also conveys social criticism. In contrast to the previous two *satua*, *I Rare Angon* addresses the abuse of power by a leader, depicted by the character Ida Anake Agung.

The social critique values in these *satua* Bali works can be seen through the variation in the use of verbal clauses. These verbal clauses indicate actions performed by the characters, whether for a specific purpose or simply for the sake of action. This research focuses on the types of verbal clauses found in the *satua I Rare Angon*. Besides discussing the types of verbal clauses, the second focus of this study is the construction of these verbal clauses. *I Rare Angon* was chosen for this research because the narrative primarily consists of activities or actions, making it a compelling subject for analysis. Therefore, the aim of this study is to examine the types and construction patterns of verbal clauses in *I Rare Angon*.

METHOD

The theories used in this study are the Predicate Argument Structure (PAS) theory, proposed by Geert Booij, and the Role and Reference Grammar (RRG) theory, proposed by Van Valin. The PAS theory is applied to examine the grammatical structure of verbal clauses, focusing on the analysis of predicates with a verbal category and looking at the roles of the actor (agent) and the patient (theme) by analyzing the affixation processes that occur in verbal clause predicates. In PAS, a verbal predicate has active/performative roles that cannot be separated from the roles of X (the actor/agent) and Y (the patient/theme). In syntactic structure, X functions as the subject, and Y functions as the object (Booij, 2007: 191).

Meanwhile, the RRG theory is used to examine the representation of syntactic structures to support the identification of predicates with verbal categories and determine arguments and

non-arguments in classifying verbal clause types. In RRG, the structure of a clause must encompass all the universal features of a clause, which includes core and peripheral elements. A syntactic unit that contains the predicate is called the nucleus, the unit that contains the nucleus along with its arguments is called the core, and the unit that includes non-arguments (additions) is labeled the periphery. Thus, a clause is understood as having a layered structure, where each layer is semantically motivated (Van Valin, 2004: 205).

The method used for data collection in this research is the library research method, which involves studying and reading literature, particularly the *I Rare Angon* folk tale, the subject of this research. The reading process refers to both heuristic and hermeneutic readings. According to Harimurti Kridalaksana, a heuristic reading is a regular reading before making decisions on what data is considered important, which is then re-checked. Hermeneutic reading involves understanding parts of the text before proceeding to read the entire text (Teeuw, 1998: 96).

The data collection technique used in this study is the reading, listening, and note-taking technique. Reading in scholarly work is done by focusing attention on the object being studied. The process of reading while giving full attention to the object is commonly referred to as "listening" in this context. Reading and listening are followed by note-taking, which is why the technique is referred to as "reading, listening, and note-taking" (Ratna, 2016: 245).

The method used in this research is the qualitative method. Qualitative research generally utilizes interpretive methods by presenting findings in descriptive form. Qualitative methods focus on natural data, data in relation to its context, and emphasize content analysis of the text (Ratna, 2015: 46-47). This phase is supported by a descriptive-analytical technique, which involves describing findings in the form of explanations as well as analyzing them. However, analysis does not simply describe but also provides understanding and explanations (Ratna, 2015: 53).

The techniques used for presenting the results of data analysis include deductive and inductive techniques. The deductive technique is used to present general explanations, followed by specific details. On the other hand, the inductive technique is used when presenting analysis by first presenting specific details before drawing a general conclusion. The final report is written in scientific Indonesian and follows the Enhanced Indonesian Spelling System.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The classification of verbal clauses can be determined by analyzing the clauses using the Role and Reference Grammar (RRG) model by Van Valin, which involves identifying core and peripheral elements. The core element consists of arguments (subject) and the nucleus (predicate in the verbal category), while the peripheral elements include additional components such as objects and adverbs. Then, the roles of each of these syntactic elements are classified using the Predicate Argument Structure (PAS) model by Booij, which identifies the roles of the actor, action/activity, and patient to determine which type of verbal clause is represented.

In this study, verbal clauses in Balinese are classified into six types. First, transitive verbal clauses are those in which the predicate introduces an object. These are further divided into monotransitive verbal clauses, where only one object is introduced, and bitransitive verbal clauses, where more than one object is introduced. Second, intransitive clauses are those in which the predicate does not introduce any object. Next, there are active clauses, where the subject actively performs an action or is involved in an activity. On the other hand, passive clauses are those in which the subject is subjected to an action, typically marked by the focus on the recipient of the action. Then, reciprocal clauses are clauses where the subject and the object engage in a mutual action or exchange. Lastly, reflexive clauses describe actions that the subject performs upon themselves, reflecting the subject's self-directed action. These classifications help differentiate the syntactic roles and structures of verbal clauses within the *Satua Rare Angon* text.

1. Transitive Verbal Clause**a. Monotransitive Verbal Clause**

- ia ngangon kebo
 S V O (Function)
 N Verb N (Category)
 Agent Activity Patient (Role)

- ia ngae wayang-wayangan di tanahe
 S V O Modifier of Place
 N Verb FN
 Agent Activity Patient

- I Rare Angon nepukin rangsasa dadua lua muani
 S V O
 N Verb FN
 Agent Activity Patient

- Memene ngebatang tikeh
 S V O
 N Verb N
 Agent Activity Patient

- Kurenanne nyemak manikne
 S V O
 N Verb N
 Agent Activity Patient

b. Bitransitive Verbal Clause

- Bapa maang Cening manik sesirep
 S P O¹ O²
 N Verb N FN
 Agent Activity Patient Patient (indirect)

- Bapa matujuin Cening tongos I Lubang Kurine
 S P O M
 N Verb N FN
 Agent Activity Patient Patient

2. Intransitive

- titiang ngawag-ngawagin.
 S V
 N Verb
 Agent Activity

- I Rare Angon majalan.
 S V
 N Verb
 Agent Activity

- I Rare Angon mulih
 S V
 N Verb
 Agent Activity

- I Rare Angon pules
 S V
 N Verb
 Agent Activity

- Mani semengane I Rare Angon, okan Jero Dukuhe muah I Lubang Kuri mapamit.
 Mod. of Time S V
 Adv FN Verb
 Agent Activity

- Ida Anake Agung sedek matetutupan
 S V
 N Verb
 Agent Activity

- Tiang pacang kapademang
 S V
 N Verb
 Agent Activity

- Ida malaib
 S V
 N Verb
 Agent Activity

3. Active

- Sedek dina anu ngae kone I Rare Angon gambar anak luh di tanahe
 Mod. of Time V S O Mod. of Place
 Verb N FN
 Activity Agent Patient

- Ida Anake Agung ngaksi gambare
 S V O
 N Verb N
 Agent Activity Patient

- Bapa matujuin Cening tongos I Lubang Kurine.
 S V O Mod. of Place
 N Verb N
 Agent Activity Patient

- I Rare Angon ka purian ngalih I Lubang Kuri.
 S Mod. of Place V O
 N Verb N
 Agent Activity Patient

- Memene ngaenang bekel
 S V O
 N Verb N
 Agent Activity Patient

- Ia singgah jumah Jero Dukuhe
 S V O Mod. of Place
 N Verb N
 Agent Activity Patient

- Tiang nunas ica ring Jerone genah madunungan
 S V O Mod. of Place
 N Verb N
 Agent Activity Patient

- Bapa maang Cening manik sesirep
 S V O¹ O²
 N Verb N
 Agent Activity Patient

- Bapa maang Cening pangalang-alang
 S V O¹ O²
 N Verb N
 Agent Activity Patient

- I Rare Angon ngaba manik liu pesan
 S V O M
 N Verb N Adv.
 Agent Activity Patient

- I Rare Angon nuturang unduk I Lubang Kuri
 S V O
 N Verb N
 Agent Activity Patient

- I Rare Angon ajaka I Lubang Kuri neked jumah Jero Dukuhe
 S V O M
 FN Verb N Adv.
 Agent Activity Patient

- I Rare Angon ka puri ngaturang I Lubang Kuri
 S Mod. of Place V O
 N Verb N
 Agent Activity Patient

- I Rare Angon kadegang Agung baan panjake
 S V O M
 N Verb N
 Agent Activity Patient

4. Passive

- I Rare Angon katepuk teken I Lubang Kuri.

S	V	O
N	Verb	N
Agent	Activity	Patient

- I Rare Angon takonina kone teken memene

S	V	O
N	Verb	N
Agent	Activity	Patient

- Tiang kapandikayang antuk Ida Anake Agung ngrereh anak luh

S	V	O	M
N	Verb	N	
Agent	Activity	Patient	

- I Lubang Kuri kagebag baan soroh burone ane galak-galak

S	V	O	M
N	Verb	N	
Agent	Activity	Patient	

- Teked jumahne macane ento lantas pastuna teken kurenanne

Mod. of Place	S	V	O
	N	Verb	FN
Agent	Activity	Patient	

- Ubera Cening teken Rangsasane

V	S	(Conj.)	O
Verb	N		N
Activity	Agent		Patient

- Rangsasane entungina manik tiing teken I Rare Angon

O ¹	V	O ²	S
N	Verb	N	
Patient	Activity	Agent	

- Beli kapangandikayang ngalih macan

S	V	O
N	VP	N
Agent	Activity	Patient

- Macane ento tegakina teken I Rare Angon

S	V	O
N	Verb	N
Agent	Activity	Patient

- Nagane ento tegakina teken I Rare Angon

S	V	O
N	Verb	N
Agent	Activity	Patient

5. Reciprocal

A reciprocal clause or a reflective clause is a clause in which the subject and the object reciprocate each other.

- Macane ento saling pagereng

S	V
N	Verb
Agent	Activity

6. Reflexive

A reflective verbal clause is a clause in which the predicate expresses an action performed by the subject themselves (verb).

- Titiang ngawag-ngawagin

S	V
N	Verb
Agent	Activity
- Makayun-kayun Ida Anake Agung

V	S
Verb	N
Activity	Agent

The construction of verbal clauses is formed from functional elements. According to Ramlan (2005:80), a clause consists of elements referred to as S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), C (Complement), and M (Modifier). These five elements do not always appear together in one clause. A clause can sometimes consist of just S and V; S, V, and O; S, V, and O; S, V, and M; S, V, O, and M; S, V, C, and M; or just V. The functional element that is almost always present in a clause is the predicate. In the *Satua Rare Angon* text, there are functional patterns in the construction of verbal clauses. The explanation is as follows:

1. Transitive Verbal Clause:

The construction of transitive verbs in *Satua Rare Angon* is as follows:

- a. Mono Transitive
 - S-V-O (as many as 3 data)
 - S-V-O-M (as many as 1 data)

- b. Bitransitive
 - S-V-O¹-O² (as many as 1 data)

2. Intransitive Verbal Clause:

- S-V (as many as 7 data)
- M-S-V (as many as 1 data)

3. Active Verbal Clause

- M-V-S-O-M (as many as 1 data)
- S-V-O (as many as 3 data)

- S-V-O-M (as many as 6 data)
- S-M-V-O (as many as 2 data)
- S-V-O¹-O² (as many as 2 data)

4. Passive Verbal Clause

- S-V-O (as many as 6 data)
- S-V-O-M (as many as 2 data)
- M-S-V-O (as many as 1 data)
- V-S-O (as many as 1 data)
- O¹-V-O²-S (as many as 1 data)

5. Reciprocal Verbal Clause

- S-V (as many as 1 data)

6. Reflexive Verbal Clause

- S-V (as many as 1 data)
- V-S (as many as 1 data)

CONCLUSION

In the Balinese tale *I Rare Angon*, four types of verbal clauses were identified: Transitive Verbal Clauses (both mono-transitive and bi-transitive), Intransitive Verbal Clauses, Active Verbal Clauses, and Passive Verbal Clauses. The construction of these verbal clauses follows specific patterns such as S-V; S-V-O; S-V-O-M; S-V-O-O; S-M-V-O; S-V-M-O; V-S; V-S-O; M-S-V; M-S-V-O; and M-V-S-O-M; . The presence of verbal clauses in the tale is evident from the depiction of various actions within the narrative. This demonstrates that the author uses verbal clauses in the text to illustrate patterns of behavior and the social systems within the community.

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