

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi ciri keterangan dalam bahasa Bali. Ciri yang diidentifikasi meliputi perilaku sintaksis, kategori sintaksis, dan peran semantis pengisi keterangan. Keterangan yang dimaksud adalah fungsi keterangan yang merupakan salah satu fungsi sintaksis.

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dalam tiga tahap, yaitu pengumpulan data, analisis data, dan penyajian hasil analisis. Data berbentuk kalimat dikumpulkan dengan menerapkan metode cakap dan simak. Data dianalisis menggunakan metode agih dengan teknik bagi unsur langsung, lesap, balik, ganti, perluas, dan baca markah, dan juga metode padan referensial. Hasil analisis disajikan secara formal dan informal.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keterangan dalam konstruksi kalimat dasar bahasa Bali umumnya terletak di akhir kalimat. Pada posisi lainnya, keterangan dapat terletak di awal dan tengah kalimat. Lebih spesifik, pada posisi tengah, keterangan dapat berada di antara subjek dan predikat dan juga di antara kata kerja bantu dan verba utama predikatif. Keterangan yang terletak di posisi awal dan tengah muncul pada konstruksi kalimat derivasi. Keterangan tidak dapat terletak di antara predikat dan objek dalam kalimat transitif. Keterangan bersifat manasuka sehingga jika pun dilesapkan tidak akan mempengaruhi keberterimaan dan kegramatikan konstruksi kalimat. Keterangan merupakan unsur yang dapat ditarik perbedaannya dengan pelengkap, oblik, dan argumen. Keterangan dapat mengalami proses perubahan hubungan gramatikal yaitu aplikatif. Kemunculan keterangan dalam konstruksi kalimat dapat dibedakan menjadi dua, yaitu dengan dan tanpa pemarkah. Konstituen yang berpemarkah muncul karena ditandai oleh kata tugas berupa preposisi dan konjungsi, sedangkan yang tanpa pemarkah adalah satuan kata. Secara kategori sintaksis, keterangan dapat direalisasikan oleh kategori adverbial, frasa nominal, frasa adverbial, frasa preposisional, dan klausa bawahan. Secara peran semantis, keterangan memiliki lima belas peran yang terdiri atas peran waktu, tempat, penerima, perbandingan, peserta, alat, sebab, kondisional, tujuan, dasar, cara, akibat, perlawanan, keseringan, dan perkecualian.

Kata kunci: keterangan, perilaku sintaksis, kategori sintaksis, peran semantis

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the characteristics of adjuncts in Balinese. The characteristics which were being identified include syntactic properties, syntactic categories, and semantic roles of adjuncts. The term adjuncts refers one of the syntactic functions.

This research was conducted in three stages, such as data collection, data analysis, and data display. The data in form of sentences were collected by applying interview and observation methods. The data were analyzed via distributional method with segmenting immediate constituents, omission, permutation, substitution, extension, and marker reading techniques, as well as referential identity method. The data were presented both formally and informally.

The results reveal that adjuncts in Balinese basic sentence construction is normally located at the end of a sentence. It can also be located in initial and middle positions. More specifically, in a middle position, adjuncts is located both between subject and predicate and also between auxiliary verbs and predicative main verbs. Adjuncts in initial and middle positions appears in a derivative sentence construction. Adjuncts cannot be placed between predicate and object in a transitive sentence. Adjuncts is an optional element so that even if it is omitted it will not affect the grammatical acceptability of syntactic construction. Adjuncts is an element that can be drawn its differences among complement, oblique, and argument elements. Adjuncts can undergo relations-changing process, i.e., applicative. The appearance of adjuncts in a sentence can be divided into two, namely with and without markers. Any marked constituents appear due to preposition and conjunction marking, while the non-marking constituents is a single word unit. In syntactic category, adjuncts can be realized by adverb, nominal phrase, adverbial phrase, prepositional phrase, and subordinate clause. In semantic roles, adjuncts has fifteen semantic roles within its constituents, i.e., time, place, recipient, comparison, participant, instrument, cause, conditional, goal, basis, manner, effect, opposition, frequency, and exception.

Keywords: adjuncts, syntactic properties, syntactic categories, semantic roles