

## Compound Words in Balinese

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### ABSTRACT

This study aimed to identify the forms and meanings of compound words in Balinese. The data were collected from Balinese speakers, literature, and the researcher's intuition as a Balinese speaker. In data analysis, it implemented distributional and referential (identity) methods. The research results were presented in formal and informal manners. The results found that Balinese compounds have noun, verb, and adjective classes. Noun compound words have these construction patterns: noun + noun, noun + verb, and noun + adjective. Verb compound words only have verb + noun patterns. Adjective compound nouns have adjective + adjective and adjective + pre-categorical patterns. Furthermore, there are eleven meanings found in compound words, such as utility, place, time, jurisdiction, similarity in forms, to be like habitat, opposite mixed nature, like its origin, resemblance, and intensity.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Compound words are one of the most essential words in every language. Compound words are formed from the morphological process of compounding [1]. It is interesting to know the construction of compound words, considering that even though it combines words, it is still included in the morphological unit. Compound words create new meanings after combining the two elements [2], [3].

Compound words in Balinese play an essential role as one of the linguistic units [4]–[7]. An example of a compound word is *biu raja* 'latundan banana'. The compound word is included in the noun category with its elements in the form of the noun *biu* 'banana' and the noun *raja* 'king'. In another example,

the compound word *kayeh capung* 'bath like a dragonfly (quickly) or quick shower', is categorized as a verb. If the elements are separated, each element is categorized as the verb *kayeh* 'bath' and the noun *capung* 'dragonfly'. These two examples show the various forms of compound word categories and the categories of elements that make compound words interesting to explore. As in the example of the *kayeh capung* compound word, semantically, the word has a slight difference in the identity of the meaning referred to by each of its elements, or it can be said that its meaning is unpredictable [8], [9]. Combining the two elements should mean 'bath like a dragonfly (quickly) or a quick shower'. However, considering the nature of the compound words that create new meanings, *kayeh capung* refers to the meaning

of 'bath like a dragonfly (quickly) or quick shower'. It shows that apart from the aspect of form, the meaning of each compound word also varies, so it becomes an interesting aspect to explore.

Research related to compound words still needs to be completed in the Balinese language. In the meantime, it is necessary to carry out research with compound word objects. The problem formulation that can be drawn to explore the issues above is: How can Balinese compound words be identified? To answer the formulation of the problem, Balinese compound words can be identified in two ways: 1) identifying the form of compound words and 2) identifying the meaning of compound words. The results of this study provide significance in the scope of language documentation as a real effort to preserve regional languages in Indonesia. This research also offers practical benefits as a source of teaching materials in teaching regional languages, especially Balinese in the Province of Bali.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of Balinese compound words was carried out by [10]. They briefly describe the discussion of compound words in Balinese with the scope of the study in the form of a discussion of their characteristics and types without any explanation of their form and meaning. Balinese compound words have also been studied by Wijana [11] in a study on the Balinese verb morphology system. He briefly explained the polymorphemic verbs formed from the compounding process in his research. The compound words are divided into equivalent and unequal compound words. Arista et al. [12] have also studied Balinese compound words by contrasting them with Japanese compound words. Their research studied Balinese compound words by looking at the relationship between their constituent elements and idiomatic meaning. Aspects of the category of compound words, categories of constituent elements, and other meanings have yet to receive attention. Based on the

three works of literature above, this research was carried out to complete the aspects that have yet to receive attention, especially those related to this study, namely the elements of the form and meaning of compound words.

Compound words are formed from the process of compounding or composition of two basic morphemes or words (including pre-categorial or pre-basic) to form a new word [1], [13]. These two words, which are elements can be free or one of the elements is bound [3]. Compound words that are combined with one of the elements in the form of a pre-categorial are called compound words with unique morpheme elements (pre-categorial) [3]. Bauer [14] says that the method used to classify compound words is based on their function in sentences, both as categories of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and others. In form, compound words not only categorize a compound word but also describe the categories of its constituent elements, which act as central and attribute elements. It is because it is the elements of the category that create the construction of compound words, and each element supports the other [15].

The relationship between the two elements of a compound word is close so that it cannot be inserted. If there is an insertion, the compound word becomes unacceptable [13]. Compound words, by Carstairs-McCarthy [16], are referred to as smaller units of phrases. Compound words and phrases are different linguistic units [17]. The difference can be seen by expanding the lingual unit using other linguistic units. All compound word constructions must be involved in this expansion, considering the close relationship between the elements. If only one element is expanded, it will create different meanings, or the construction of the compound words will be unacceptable. It is because of the idiomatic meaning contained in several compound words [13], [18]. Hence, the elements are also irreversible.

## 3. METHODS

This research was implemented through three stages and their respective

methods, namely data collection, data analysis, and data presentation. The data were collected using the documentation and proficiency [19]. The data were obtained from Balinese speakers using face-to-face techniques. The data were also obtained from libraries containing references to Balinese compound words and researchers' intuition as Balinese speakers [20]. Data analysis was done by applying insert, expand, and reverse techniques [19] and the referential equivalent method [19]. The researchers identified compound word forms using insert, expand, and reverse methods. Meanwhile, the identification of the meaning of compound words was obtained from the application of the referential equivalent method. Data presentation was carried out formally using tables and informally through descriptions of ordinary words [19].

#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Compound words, a combination of two words, can create new forms and meanings. The morpheme *bale* 'hall', when combined with the morpheme *gede* 'big', can form a compound word *bale gede* (in the noun category) with a new meaning 'bed of parents or elders'. Both morphemes are included in the free morpheme group because each can stand alone [21]. The compound word *bale gede* differs from the combination of words between *bale* and *gede* which means 'big hall'. The compound word *bale gede* has a close relationship between its elements, so other words cannot mediate it. Because of the close relationship, by applying the insertion technique, the insertion process causes the identity of the compound word to be lost. It can be noticed that the compound word in a sentence (1), after the insertion of the word *sane* 'which', causes the linguistic unit (2) to refer to different things.

- (1) Bapane Ketut sirep di *bale gede*.  
'Father Ketut sleep on the bed of parents or elders.'  
Ketut's father sleeps on the bed (parents or older)

- (2) \*Bapane Ketut sirep di *bale sane gede*.  
'Ketut's father sleeps on the big hall.'

From the data above, it can be seen that there is a difference between the compound word *bale gede* and the combination of the word *bale sane gede*, namely in the close relationship between the elements forming the compound word. The extended technique can also test the closeness by expanding the shape. In this expansion, what is developed is the entire constituent of compound words, such as the expansion of the compound word *bale gede* into form (3) below.

- (3) Bapane Ketut sirep di *bale gede sane melah*.  
'Ketut's father sleeps in a nice (parents' or older) bed hall.'

The compound word *bale gede* is expanded by the phrase *sane melah*. If only each element is developed, it can cause the compound word construction to be unacceptable even though the sentence is still acceptable, such as data (4), which forms *bale sane melah*, and (5) *gede sane melah*.

- (4) Bapane Ketut sirep di *bale sane melah gede*.  
'Ketut's father sleeps in the hall where it is good to sleep (parents or older people).'
- (5) Bapane Ketut sirep di *bale, gede sane melah*.  
'Ketut's father sleeps in the hall, a nice big one.'

Considering the close relationship between the elements, the compound words cannot be reversed. If a reversal occurs, then the construction becomes unacceptable. Using the reverse technique, the compound word *bale gede* elements are reversed into the following (6) form.

- (6) \*Bapane Ketut sirep di *gede bale*.

'Ketut's father sleeps in the hall big.'

The discussion of compound words *bale gede* above explains the meaning of simple compound words. By applying the method to referential, *bale gede* refers to the meaning of 'bedroom for the elderly or elders'. The element of the meaning of *bale gede* can be seen from the word *bale* 'hall', and the word *gede* means 'big' [22]. The size in question is not literally 'big' but significant in terms of position and age in this context, so what is referred to his parents (head of family) or older people. Therefore, the compound word *bale gede* is defined as a 'hall' used or intended to be lived in by parents or older people. From this explanation, 'usefulness' can be derived from the compound word *bale gede*.

Based on the research objectives, compound words in Balinese are identified into two main topics: identifying the form of compound words and the meanings of compound words contained.

#### 4.1 Compound Words Form

Since morphologically compound words are words, compound words have categories or word classes. Determining the type of compound word is based on the kind of word from the central element and also the unity of the compound word form. To facilitate analysis, noun (N), verb (V), adjective (Adj), and precategorical (Pre) codifications are used.

#### 4.2 Compound Nouns

Based on the data, compound words in category N were found in Balinese. The form of compound words in category N can be reclassified based on the elements of the category that form them, which can be patterned. Compound words in category N have three construction patterns, as in discussion (7) - (9) below.

##### N + N Pattern

This compound word element is created by combining N and N, producing a compound word in the N category. The data

for compound words in this category can be explained below.

Table 1. Compound Nouns with N + N Pattern

N + N	Compound	Meaning
<i>kacang</i> 'bean' + <i>lindung</i> 'eel'	<i>kacang</i> <i>lindung</i>	'long bean'
<i>bungut</i> 'mouth' + <i>paon</i> 'kitchen'	<i>bungut paon</i>	'kitchen stove'
<i>dura</i> 'outside' + <i>negara</i> 'country'	<i>dura negara</i>	'abroad'

##### N + V Pattern

This compound word comprises elements of categories N and V to form a compound word of category N. The following describes the various compound word data from this pattern.

Table 2. Compound Nouns with N + V Pattern

N + V	Compound	Meaning
<i>arak</i> 'wine' + <i>tabuh</i> 'sprinkle'	<i>arak tabuh</i>	'wine to be sprinkled in religion ceremony'
<i>payuk</i> 'pot' + <i>jakan</i> 'cook'	<i>payuk jakan</i>	'cooking pot'
<i>bale</i> 'hall' + <i>bengong</i> 'stun'	<i>bale bengong</i>	'relaxing hall'

##### N + Adj Pattern

The following compound words are composed of elements in the categories N and Adj. The form can be seen in the following data.

Table 3. Compound Nouns with N + Adj Pattern

N + Adj	Compound	Meaning
<i>bale</i> 'hall' + <i>agung</i> 'great'	<i>bale agung</i>	'Balinese temple for village'
<i>bale</i> 'hall' + <i>lantang</i> 'long'	<i>bale lantang</i>	'lounge'
<i>selem</i> 'black' + <i>manis</i> 'sweet'	<i>selem manis</i>	'attractive dark brown complexion'

### 4.3 Compound Verbs

Compound words in category V are also found in Balinese. Compound words in category V are only found in one pattern based on the category that forms them in the discussion (10) below.

#### V + N Pattern

This compound word V comprises elements with categories such as V and N. The data can be found in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Compound Verbs with V + N Pattern

V + N	Compound	Meaning
<i>ngidem</i> 'close one's eyes' + <i>meong</i> 'cat'	<i>ngidem meong</i>	'close one's eyes like a cat/pretend to close one's eyes'
<i>kayeh</i> 'bath' + <i>capung</i> 'dragonfly'	<i>kayeh capung</i>	'quick shower'
<i>mebo</i> 'smell' + <i>kambing</i> 'goat'	<i>mebo kambing</i>	'smell like a goat or really smelly'

### 4.4 Compound Adjectives

Based on the analysis, compound words were found in the Balinese Adj category. Compound words in this category are formed from two patterns explained in discussions (11) and (12) below.

#### Adj + Adj Pattern

This compound word Adj is formed from elements in the categories Adj and Adj. The form can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Compound Adjectives of The Pattern Adj + Adj

V + N	Compound	Meaning
<i>berag</i> 'thin' + <i>landung</i> 'tall'	<i>berag landung</i>	'tall but thin'
<i>lalah</i> 'spicy' + <i>manis</i> 'sweet'	<i>lalah manis</i>	'sweet and spicy'
<i>tua</i> 'old' + <i>bajang</i> 'young'	<i>tua bajang</i>	'old and young'

#### Adj + Pre Pattern

This pattern is classified as unique from the many patterns that form compound words. One of its elements is a precategory

that has no meaning. It is called that because of its nature, which cannot stand alone and must be attached to a free element morpheme (such as Adj) to have meaning, so it is called a bound morpheme. What is unique is that the attached morpheme is only a specific morpheme, meaning one bound morpheme for one free morpheme. This type of compound word is called a compound word with unique morpheme elements [3]. In the realization of the data below, the precategory elements *dedet*, *sawat*, and *denges* can only be attached to the adjectives *peteng*, *joh*, and *selem* respectively.

Table 6. Compound Adjectives with The Pattern Adj + Pre

Adj + Pre	Compound	Meaning
<i>peteng</i> 'malam' + <i>dedet</i> 'gulita'	<i>peteng dedet</i>	'gelap gulita'
<i>joh</i> 'jauh' + <i>sawat</i>	<i>joh sawat</i>	'jauh sekali'
<i>selem</i> 'hitam' + <i>denges</i>	<i>selem denges</i>	'hitam sekali'

### 4.5 Meaning Of Compound Words

The meaning of compound words refers to identities outside of language seen through semantic relations between the elements that form the compound words [23]. Eleven meanings of Balinese compound words were found, which are explained as follows.

#### 1. Meaning of Use

Compound words meaning 'usefulness' can be identified from the referent of the second element or its attribute. The compound word *bale bengong* 'relaxing hall' consists of the elements *bale* 'hall' and *bengong* 'stun'. The word states that this hall is used for relaxing activities. Other data that also mean 'usefulness' are presented in Table 7 below.

Table 7. Compound Words with Meaning of Use

Central Element + Attribute (Usability)	Compound	Meaning

<i>payuk</i> 'pot' + <i>jakan</i> 'cook'	payuk jakan	'cooking pot'
<i>batu</i> 'stone' + <i>sangih</i> 'sharpen'	batu sangih	'stone for sharpening'
<i>arak</i> 'wine' + <i>tabuh</i> 'sprinkle'	arak tabuh	'wine to be sprinkled in religion ceremony'

**2. Meaning of Location**

This meaning is identified from the 'location' or location stated by the attribute element. This element illuminates the first element or the center regarding 'location'. As in the compound word *bungut paon* 'stove', consisting of the elements *bungut* 'mouth' and *paon* 'kitchen'. Simply put, the *bungut* referred to is not the 'human mouth', but the 'kitchen stove', which has a similar shape to a *bungut*. The *bungut* is located in the kitchen, so it becomes a reference for the *bungut paon* 'kitchen stove'. This phenomenon is included in the symptoms of polysemy [23]. The compound words that also mean 'location' are shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Compound Words with Meaning of Location

Central Element + Attributes (Location)	Compound	Meaning
<i>dura</i> 'outside' + <i>negara</i> 'country'	<i>dura</i> <i>negara</i>	'abroad'
<i>apit</i> 'wedge' + <i>jurang</i> 'cliff'	<i>apit</i> <i>jurang</i>	'a place between the abyss'
<i>jaba</i> 'outside' + <i>tengah</i> 'center'	<i>jaba</i> <i>tengah</i>	'the outside of a place but not the outermost (usually temple)'

**3. Meaning of Time**

Compound words with the meaning of time refer to the central element or the second element that carries the meaning of time with the first element as the center that explains the time. This form can be seen as in *tengah lemeng* 'midnight' which consists of the elements *tengah* 'middle' and *lemeng* 'night'. The *lemeng* element shows the meaning of

time from the compound word while the *tengah* element explains the time more clearly. Compound words with this meaning can also be found in the following data.

Table 9. Compound Words with Meaning of Time

Attribute Element + Center (Time)	Compound	Meaning
<i>das</i> 'almost' + <i>lemah</i> 'morning'	<i>das</i> <i>lemah</i>	'early morning'
<i>kali</i> 'time' + <i>tepet</i> 'evening'	<i>dauh</i> <i>tepat</i>	'evening'
<i>jejeg</i> 'straight' + <i>ai</i> 'afternoon'	<i>jejeg</i> <i>ai</i>	'midday'

**4. Meaning of Jurisdiction**

In contrast to the meaning of 'location', 'jurisdiction' is related to authority and area of duty. This meaning can be determined by the first element as the center, which has jurisdiction or power carried by the attribute element. For example, *kelian adat* 'leader of customary affairs in banjar/hamlet', consists of the elements *kelian* 'leader' and *adat* 'custom'. The compound word can be expressed as *kelian*, which has authority over customary affairs.

Table 10. Compound Words with Meaning of Jurisdiction

Central Element + Attribute (Jurisdiction)	Compound	Meaning
<i>mangku</i> 'Hindu priest' + <i>desa</i> 'village'	<i>mangku</i> <i>desa</i>	'Hindu priest who serves in the village temple'
<i>kelian</i> <i>dinas</i> 'leader' + <i>dinas</i> 'official'	<i>kelian</i> <i>dinas</i>	'head of administrative affairs in the hamlet/village'
<i>mangku</i> <i>puseh</i> 'Hindu priest' + <i>Puseh</i> 'Puseh temple'	<i>mangku</i> <i>puseh</i>	'Hindu priest who works at Puseh Temple'

**5. Meaning of Similarity of Form**

The meaning of ‘similarity of form’ is the similarity of an object in the central or first element with other objects stated by the attribute element. This meaning can be seen in *kacang lindung* ‘long bean’, formed from the elements *kacang* ‘bean’ and *lindung* ‘eel’. This compound word can be expressed as a bean, which is similar to an eel.

Table 11. Compound Words with Meaning Similarity of Form

Central Element + Attribute (Similar of Form)	Compound	Meaning
<i>basang</i> ‘stomach’ + <i>jeding</i> ‘large water container’	basang jeding	‘a person whose stomach is big like a big water container’
<i>galeng</i> ‘pillow’ + <i>guling</i> ‘suckling pig’	galeng guling	‘bolster’
<i>timun</i> ‘cucumber’ + <i>guling</i> ‘suckling pig’	timun guling	‘yellow cucumber’

**6. Meaning of Being Like**

In contrast to ‘similarity’, the meaning of ‘becoming like’ is related to imitating something different. The meaning of ‘becoming like’ is referred to by its attribute elements, while the central element is what one wants to be like. For example, *ngidem meong* ‘close one’s eyes like a cat/pretend to close one’s eyes’ is composed of the elements *ngidem* ‘close one’s eyes’ and *meong* ‘cat’. To identify this meaning more clearly, one can pay attention to the following data (13).

- (7) Wayan ketara *ngidem meong* ‘Wayan was caught pretending to close his eyes’.

In this construction, Wayan becomes like a cat who only pretends to close his eyes. Other data with this meaning are in Table 12 below.

Table 12. Compound Words with Meaning of Being Like

Central Element + Attributes (Being Like)	Compound	Meaning
<i>kayeh</i> ‘bath’ + <i>capung</i> ‘dragonfly’	kayeh capung	‘quick shower’
<i>mebo</i> ‘smell’ + <i>kambing</i> ‘goat’	mebo kambing	‘smell like a goat or really smelly’
<i>pules</i> ‘sleep’ + <i>celeng</i> ‘pig’	pules celeng	‘sleep like a pig’

**7. Meaning of Living Place**

This meaning is different from the meaning of ‘location’. The meaning of ‘living place’ refers to the place of living, in contrast to ‘location’, which relates only to nouns. The reference of ‘living place’ is stated by the second element or attribute that explains the living place of the first element or ‘center’. For example, *uled biu* ‘banana caterpillar’ is formed from the elements *uled* ‘caterpillar’ and *biu* ‘banana’, which can be stated as a caterpillar that lives on a banana tree. Therefore, it is found that the banana tree is the living place of the caterpillar. Other compound words with this meaning can be found in the following data.

Table 13. Compound Words with Meaning Place of Living

Central Element + Attributes (Living Place)	Compound	Meaning
<i>uled</i> ‘caterpillar’ + <i>kayu</i> ‘wood’	uled kayu	‘woodworm’
<i>celeng</i> ‘pig’ + <i>alas</i> ‘forrest’	celeng alas	‘wild boar’
<i>lipi</i> ‘snake’ + <i>uma</i> ‘ricefield’	lipi uma	‘field snake’

**8. Meaning of Mixed Properties of Opposites**

This meaning is generally found in compound words in the adjective category. Its meaning can be traced from the differences between the two elements, but the elements then unite to create a blended meaning of the two elements. For in the word *selem manis*

‘attractive dark brown complexion’ which is built on the elements *selem* ‘black’ and *manis* ‘sweet’. These two elements are equal, or both are central elements. It can be expressed with the phrase *selem nanging manis* ‘black but sweet’ to obtain its meaning. Although the elements are equal, the elements cannot be moved [8], such as *\*manis selem*. This meaning can also be found in the following data.

Table 14. Compound Words Have Mixed Meanings with Opposite Properties

Central Element + Attribute (Mixed Properties of Opposites)	Compound	Meaning
<i>berag</i> ‘thin’ + <i>landung</i> ‘tall’	<i>berag landung</i>	‘tall but thin’
<i>selem</i> ‘black’ + <i>manis</i> ‘sweet’	<i>selem manis</i>	‘attractive dark brown complexion’
<i>tua</i> ‘old’ + <i>bajang</i> ‘young’	<i>tua bajang</i>	‘old and young’

### 9. Meaning As It Origin

This meaning is different from the meaning of ‘location’ and ‘place of living’. The unit in this meaning indicates a place that seems to be the origin of the thing in question (usually an object). The thing in question is represented by the central element or the first element, while the attribute element carries the meaning of ‘as originally’. The form is like *jepun jepang* ‘desert rose’, built by the elements *jepun* ‘cambodia’ and *jepang* ‘country of Japan’. This compound word can be expressed as *japan*, which seems to come from Japan (whether true or not). Other data that show the meaning of ‘origin’ are shown in Table 15.

Table 15. Compound Words Have The Same Meaning as Their Origin

Central Element + Attribute (Origin)	Compound	Meaning
<i>kacang</i> ‘bean’ + <i>cina</i> ‘China’	<i>kacang cina</i>	‘adzuki bean’
<i>juuk</i> ‘orange’ + <i>bali</i> ‘Bali’	<i>juuk bali</i>	‘pomelo’

<i>siap</i> ‘chicken’ + <i>jawa</i> ‘Java’	<i>siap jawa</i>	‘broiler’
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### 10. Meaning of Equality

It differs from the meaning of ‘similarity of form’ where the elements being equated are the nature and characteristics of the attribute or the second element. These nature and characteristics are then equated with an object that becomes the central element. This meaning can be seen in the compound word *biu raja* ‘latundan banana’, formed from the elements *biu* ‘banana’ and *raja* ‘king’. The banana element is equated with the traits and characteristics of a king who is in power and is considered the best, thus making *biu raja* considered the most superior variety in the banana fruit group. Other compound words that also carry the meaning of ‘equating’ are as in Table 16.

Table 16. Compound Words with Meaning of Equality

Central Element + Attribute (Equal to)	Compound	Meaning
<i>biu</i> ‘banana’ + <i>raja</i> ‘king’	<i>biu raja</i>	‘latundan banana’
<i>bale</i> ‘hall’ + <i>agung</i> ‘great’	<i>bale agung</i>	‘Balinese temple for village’
<i>anak</i> ‘person’ + <i>agung</i> ‘great’	<i>anak agung</i>	‘king (a person who is exalted to become a king’

### 11. Meaning of Intensity

This meaning can be identified from the compound adjective with a precatogorical element or unique morpheme as its attribute element. In the compound word *tegeh ngalik*, each element means *tegeh* ‘high’ and *ngalik* (has no meaning considering that the unit is included in the precatogorical). The meaning referred to by *tengeh ngalik* is ‘towering high’ with the central element *tegeh*. Therefore, the compounding of the *tegeh* unit with the precatogorical *ngalik* creates a meaning of intensity or hardening of the word *tegeh*. To ensure that the word has the meaning of



intensity, pay attention to the following data (14) and (15).

- (8) Punyane *tegeh ngalik*  
'The tree is very tall'  
(9) Punyane *tegeh gati*  
'The tree is very tall'

Intensity in the compound word *tegeh ngalik* has the same meaning as the phrase *tegeh gati*, which also means intensity. The phrase *tegeh gati* is marked by the word *gati*, which means 'very', creating the meaning of intensity for *tegeh* [24]. Therefore, it can be explained that *tegeh ngalik* means intensity. Other compound words that have this meaning can be seen in Table 6.

## 5. CONCLUSION

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Balinese compound words can be classified into compound words such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives. In addition to determining the category, it was also found that each compound word has various category elements as its constituents, both in the form of free morphemes and bound morphemes. At the level of meaning, eleven meanings were found, namely the meaning of use, location, time, jurisdiction, the similarity of form, becoming like a place of living, mixed opposing properties, origin, similarity, and intensity. Compound words in Balinese have a vital role as one of the word forms. Studying this is also essential to document the language, which will later impact the availability of materials for language teaching purposes.