Grammaticalization of Nazal Affixes in the Archaic Lexicon of Balinese Language: A Diachronic Study

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ABSTRACT: Balinese has a communication system called *Anggah-Ungguhing Basa* (language levels). This language level coexists with the social stratification of society. Thus, the language activities of Balinese speakers are influenced by the social stratification of Balinese society. Social stratification and the *Anggah-Ungguhing* Basa system cause Balinese speakers to have various levels of language taste and variations in its use. In general, *Anggah-Ungguhing* Basa shows politeness in language. From linguistic studies, of course, such language signs need to be studied, especially regarding the grammatical processes of inherited elements in Balinese. The grammatical process that is the focus is the form and function of nasal affixes in the Balinese language. In this regard, it is very important to study the various grammaticalizations of the Balinese language further, so that these lexicons are appropriate to the language level in Bali.

This research aims to thoroughly describe the inherited grammatical units in Modern Balinese. Normatively, these operational concepts are contained in the theory of comparative historical linguistics. Diachronically, the form of nasal affixes in Balinese can be traced. The affixes *an-, am-, ang-, any-* in Old Javanese are partly reflected in Old Balinese. The changes in each form are the basic morpheme to which it is attached. The basic morpheme begins with the phoneme bilabial, so the appropriate nasal affix is nasal bilabial. This process is called *homorganization*. In formal texts and traditional Balinese literary works, the affixes *an-, am-, ang-, any-* are still used. However, in Balinese Lumrah it changes to *n-, m-, ny-, ng-*.

KEYWORDS: grammaticalization, archaic, morphologization, comparative, diachronic

I INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The Balinese language is one of the Austronesian families. Historically, the Balinese language has had a lot of influence from other languages so it has developed rapidly as is known today. The languages that are considered to have historical value in the current development of the Balinese language are Sanskrit, Old Javanese (Kawi), and Old Balinese. These three languages are often used in social life by people in Bali, both in formal and informal realms.

From a morphological typological perspective, languages in the archipelago, such as Old Balinese, Old Javanese and Modern Balinese, are characterized by agglutination typology. One of the characteristics of agglutinative is that one word can be formed by more than one morpheme and the boundary between morphemes and words is clear (see Comrie, 1989; Lieber, 2010). However, when compared with Sanskrit, Balinese as well as Old Javanese are very contrastive languages. If these languages are compared to the current development of the Balinese language, they certainly have historical value that can be explored further. These languages certainly have a grammar that is carried over from their origins, either linear influence or influence with change, which involves grammatical processes. The grammatical meaning in question is the appropriateness and incompatibility of the forms used in the Balinese language. Therefore, the grammatical traces of an inherited lexicon can be traced to the structure of the language, whether in the basic structure (the words themselves), morphological structure, or broader structure. With so much influence from other languages, Balinese is predicted to have a very varied linguistic structure. Therefore, many linguistic phenomena can be studied further. An interesting phenomenon to study at this time is the diachronic grammaticality of archaic nasal affixes in Balinese.

B. Problem

Based on what is described above, the problem discussed in this current study is the grammaticalization of the elements of the target language in the Balinese language. It is expected that the result of the study may contribute to the development and enrichment of the Balinese linguistic treasure which so importantly supports the cultural intelligence of Bali as the world's culture-based tourism destination. The problems of the study can be formulated in the form of two questions; they are (1) what archaic linguistic elements are inherited in the Balinese language; and (2) how the reflected nasal affixes are formed in the Balinese language? Then, the

problems are presented in the form of specific purposes of the study; they are (1) the study isintended to describe and explain completely the things related to archaic lexical items in the Balinese language; (2) the study is intended to describe and explain completely the things related to the nasal affixes and archaic lexicon in the Balinese language.

In addition to the specific purposes described above, the study is also intended to be able to explain the morphological and syntactical variations of the archaic lexicon in the Balinese language so that they can be appropriately used. Therefore, it is very important to discuss this topic as the value of the speech feeling of the Balinese people are fading. It is necessary to trace the grammaticalization of the archaic lexicon of the Balinese language as an attempt to re-streng then the Balinese local wisdom value and to develop the Balinese language as a cultural language.

II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Review of Literature

So many comparative studies have been conducted so far; many researchers have conducted the cross language comparative studies and many others have conducted the research related to the current study. The studies which are close and relevant to the current study are presented as follows.

Sutjiati (1992) discusses "the Evaluation of the Verb Morphology in Balinese". She found that there were a number of verb affixes evaluating from the Old Balinese language into the Modern Balinese language. Some Old Balinese affixes change and lose their forms; some are replaced and one affix in the Modern Balinese language has the same function and meaning. Multiple affixes in the Old Balinese language become the single affixes in the Modern Balinese language. The study conducted by Sutjiati shows that such affixes survive in spite of a number of innovations or changes.

Erawati (2002) explored "the Inheritance of the Old Javanese language affixes in the Modern Javanese language" using the comparative historical linguistic theory and the distinctive features of the generative phonological theory. She found that a number of affixes are inherited with some changes and another number of affixes disappear.

Erawati (2015), in her article entitled "the Existence and Dynamics of the Old Javanese language lexical items in the Current Era of the Balinese Community"published in the accredited national journal *PusatKajian Bali*, discusses the domains in which the Old Javanese language orally used in Bali and the errors of pronunciation causing meanings to shift. If closely observed, the study indicates that there are several lexical items in the Balinese language, and that the Old Javanese lexical items used by the Balinese people are limited to a certain number of domains.

Erawati (2016), in her article entitled "the Grammaticalization of the Sanskrit Linguistic Units in the Old Javanese Language", presented in the International Congress of the Indonesian Linguistic Society held in Udayana University, Denpasar, shows that the grammatical rules of the Sanskrit language lexical items are also applied in the Old Javanese language, one of which is the affixation process. The roots of the Sanskrit linguistic units are processed to produce basic forms before affixes are attached to them. It is also found that negations and particles have become prefixes in the Old Javanese language.

Erawati and Wijana (2017), in her article entitled "the Heritage Structure of Sanskrit Compound in the Old Javanese Language: A Contrastive Linguistic Study" Volume 1, No. 1, published in February 2017 in the International Journal "the Udayana Journal of Social Science Humanities (UjossH) by IRCS UNUD Journals, found that there are a number of Sanskrit compounds fully inherited. Some compounds are also found to follow a certain patterns of combination.

Erawati and Sulibra (2017) also wrote an article entitled "the Speech Act Verb in the Old Javanese: Natural Semantics Metalanguage Analysis" published in the International Journal of Language and Linguistics, Vol. 4, No. 2, in June 2017 by the Centre for Promoting Ideas, USA.

The next article written by Erawati is entitled "the Relativity Strategy of the Old Javanese". It was published in the Journal of Language Teaching and Research, Vol. 8, No 6, November 2017 DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.17507/jltr.0806.10.

Erawati also wrote an article entitled "the Interpretation of Sound Segments of the Old Javanese: Speech Analyzer and Distinctive Features Analysis" published in the accredited journal AKSARA. It is also used to support the analysis of the heritage of the lexical items of the Balinese language.

Erawati, et.al (2018), wrote an article entitled""ImplementasiTeksTuturKaryaSastraTradisionalWujudHarmonisasiMasyarakat Bali", presented in the National Conference on Local Languages " with the theme "the Revitalization of Local Languages as the Pillar of Pluralism" held at Swiss-Berlin Kristal Hotel, Kupang, from 29 to 30 June 2018. This article is important to support the current study as the Old Javanese language is the spirit of the development and maintenance of the Balinese language as part of the Balinese culture.

A study conducted by Sulibra et al. (2021) entitled "Struktur Morfologis Bahasa Bali Kuno danWarisannya dalam Bahasa Bali Kapara" was published by the LPPM of Udayana University.

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Specifically, Sulibra (2021) also wrote an article entitled "JenisdanKlasifikasiAfiksBahasa Bali Kuno, presented in the International Seminar on Austronesian Languages and Literature held from 9 to 10 September 2021 by the Linguistic Doctorate Program of Udayana University. The diachronic comparative studies contribute to the current study.

B. Concepts
In relation to the review of literature above, it is necessary to describe a number of concepts highly relevant to the topic of the study. Such concepts, which are described as follows, can be regarded as the operational definitions used to analyze the data.

1) Lexeme and Lexicon
According to Kridalaksana (1984), a lexeme refers to a word or phrase as a meaningful unit or the smallest unit of lexicon, and lexicon refers to a language component containing all information on meaning and the word use in a language. Lexicon is also defined as vocabulary which is arranged in such a way and completed with brief and practical explanation. Concepts, lexemes and lexicon are arranged in the language dictionaries.

2) Reflection
According to the online BKKI, reflection means image, for example, the use of a language is the reflection of the extent to which its speakers love the language. The term 'reflection' referred to in this comparative study is based on the object of the study which is diachronic in nature and involves several certain periods of time. As an illustration, the Malay language adopted as the language of unity of the Republic of Indonesia can be reflected in different local languages in the Archipelago. This can also be seen in the current Balinese language, which is influenced by the other languages regarded as supporting the treasure of the Balinese local wisdom. Therefore, this concept is highly relevant to the current study.

3) Shared Innovation
According to Hock (1988:581), shared innovation refers to the element inherited from the native language whose form and meaning have changed in the language currently used. In addition, shared information also refers to two or more languages whose roots of their words or proto phonemic systems have been renewed (common innovation), leaving behind the old elements. Since the roots of their words changed into new words, they have been regarded as forming new forms, leading to further new forms. The inherited elements of the native language tend to be grammaticalized, leading to the inherited language treasure.

4) Shared Retention
Shared retention refers to the elements that are still left behind or survive in regard to their forms and meanings in the derived languages. They are still the same as their prototypes (Crowley, 1992: 164). The retention of the more closely- related words can be analyzed using the quantitative approach.

5) Grammaticalization
Grammaticalization refers to a linguistic concept used to refer to the change and development of a language. In the grammatical process, the concepts *diachronic grammatica*l, *historical grammatical*, *synchronic grammatica*l, *stylistic grammatical*, and *traditional grammatical* are found. Diachronic grammatical is concerned with the grammar of different eras of the development of a language. Historical grammatical refers to the grammar with diachronic and comparative patterns, showing the process of the development of its system from the beginning to a certain era. Synchronic grammatical explores the grammar of a language in a certain era. Stylistic grammatical refers to the habits or expressions used in a language to affect its readers. It is also concerned with the language used in its relation to its style. Traditional grammatical refers to the grammar based on the linguistic development in the old eras, as illustrated by the grammar of Latin, the grammar of Greece, the grammar of Sanskrit, etc. (KBBI, 1995: 325, digital KBBI).Grammaticalization refers to a grammatical process. The grammaticality of a lexical item refers to the grammatical adjustment in a language.

C. Theoretical Framework
The theory of language genetic relationship, frequently referred to as the comparative historical linguistic theory or the diachronic rule, is used in the current study. The studies of the language genetic relationship, especially the genetic relationship of the Austronesian languages, is developed by OttaDempwolff, TeodoraBynon, Hans Henric Hock, etc. This theory is based on two hypotheses; they are the inter-related hypothesis and thehypothesi of regularity (Jeffers and Lehiste, 1979: Hock, 1988: 567). The two hypotheses are based on the sameness or similarity of linguistic forms. The sameness and similarity of linguistic forms may have something to do with the sound system (phonetic and phonologic), morphological sameness (word form and grammatical form), the syntactical sameness, that is, the relationship among the words in a sentence (Keraf, 1996: 34). The sameness or similarity of forms and meanings regarded as the words of the same origin are not borrowings, coincidences or universal tendencies. The diversity of the lexicon of a language is related to the complexities of the meanings and functions of lingual units in the sociocultural life. Therefore, the search for the elements of the Old Javanese language in the Balinese language using the comparative historical linguistic theory as the main theory, and the micro-linguistic theories as the supporting theories, is highly relevant. The main theory is supported by an additional theory applicable to the current study

Referred to as the theory of internal and external changes. The additional theory is used to obtain the socio-cultural meanings of the lexical items used in the Balinese language. Based on this comparative analysis, it can be predicted that the Balinese language has many grammaticalized archaic lexical items with varied processes.

III RESEARCH METHOD

In general, this current study is qualitative in nature. It compares languages diachronically. Therefore, it is based on the language comparative method. This method has two hypotheses; they are the interrelated hypothesis and the hypothesis of regularity. It is a combined study combining the field research and corpus. It was conducted through three methodological stages as follows.

A. Method and Technique of Preparing Data

The object of the study includes a text and oral language. The text used as the data source is written in the Old Javanese language, and the oral language source is the Old Javanese language used by the Balinese people. There are two data sources; they are the primary data source and the secondary data source. The primary data was directly taken from the text and oral language, and the secondary data were obtained from related references and research relevant to the problems of the study. In relation to that, the method used was the observation and recording method. What was observed was not only the use of the oral language but also the use of the written language. The researcher directly recorded the language orally spoken. The written texts observed include several old text, narrative texts, the language used in the mass media etc. (Mahsun, 2005; see also Bungin, 2001:57; Moleong, 2000; Creswell, 2009). The data were made to be more perfect using the recording, translating and Focus Group Discussion techniques. The steps taken when preparing the data were as follows: inventorying and determining the texts as the data sources, classifying, eliciting, and reducing before proceeding to the following processes.

B. Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The stage in which the data are analyzed highly determines the research process. In this stage the rules regulating the existence of the object of the study should be able to be formulated. The rules discovered, how simple they are, are the essence of a scientific activity. In linguistic research, there are two analytic descriptive methods; they are the intra-lingual matching method and the extra-lingual matching method. There are two concepts as far as the intra-lingual method is concerned; they are the concept 'matching' and the concept íntralingual'. 'Matching' means comparing or one thing that is compared. The thing compared certainly shows interrelatedness; therefore, matching means relating and comparing. The concept 'intralingual' refers to the elements that a language has (lingual in nature). The intralingual matching method refers to the technique of analysis applied by relating and comparing the lingual elements of a language or several different languages. In this case, the technique refers to the technique of relating and comparing similarities, the technique of relating and comparing differences, and the technique of relating and comparing basic things (Mahsun, 2005: 111—113; b.d. Djajasudarma (1993); Sudaryanto (1993). Apart from that, the techniques of substituting and paraphrasing are also applied.

C. Method and Technique of Presenting the Results of Analysis

The results of analysis is presented using two ways; they are (a) the formulation and description using everyday words as well as technical terms, and (b) the formulation using signs, tables or certain symbols as the conventions used in research. These two models are commonly referred to as the informal method and formal method. This method is completed with the inductive-deductive technique.

IV RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Based on the research already conducted, starting from the beginning to the end, the grammatical process can be described as follows.

A. The Native Form and Grammatical Process of Archaic Lexicon

No.	SL	OJL	OBL	MBL
GROUP 1				
1.	*caraka* 'servant'	*caraka,*	*caraka, pacaraka*	*nyaraka* 'serve'
2	catur 'four'	four '	*caturdasi, cinaturdesa*	*Nyaturdesa*
3	dosa' violation	*dosa,*	*dosa*	Nosa 'cashed work'
4	*Purwa*	*amurwa*	*purwa*	Murwa 'turn east'
5	*Suksma*	*suksma*	*anuksmani, sinuksma*	*suksma* (not grammatical)
GROUP 2				
1	*cakra* 'wheel'	*cakra, anyakra*		*nyakra* '*mencakra*'
2	cakrawarti 'the	*anyakrawarti* 'con		nyakrawarti 'govern'
	'ruler of the world'	trol'		

3	*laksana*	*laksana*		*nglaksanayang,* 'carry out'
4	*Kawi*	*kawi, angawi,*		*Ngawi*
GROUP 3				
1		*dwa* 'falsity,	*dua* 'two'	*naduin* 'cheat'
2		*dadak* 'suddenly', *dinadak*	*dadak, pangdadaken*	*nadak,* ''suddenly'
3		*hutang*	*hutang, mutang*	Mutang 'owe'
4		*iděr*	*iděr, miděr*	*Miděr*
5		*ikat, iket*	*ikat, mangikat iket*	*iket, ngiket* 'tie'
6		*iring, iniring*	*iniring*	*Ngiring* 'follow'
7		*inum*	*inum, inem, inuman, anginuma*	*nginum, nginem* 'drink'
8		*isi*	*isi, mangisi, misinin,*	*misi* 'contain'
9		*jahit,*	*mangjahit, angjahit,*	*nyait* 'sew'
10		*jangka*	*jangka*	*nyangka,* ''mold'
11		*Jawat, mangjawat*	*jawat*	*nyawat,* 'be asked'
12		*kanin,*	*kanin*	Nganinin 'injure'
13		*katon, angatona*	*katon*	*ngatonang*'
14		*tadah*	*tadah, manadah, tinadah*	*nadah, ngajeng,* ngamah 'eat'
15		*wijil* 'going out', *mijil, amijilaken*	*wijil. wijilaken, amijilakna*	*mijil, pesu* 'go out'
GROUP 4				
1		*atag, angatag,*		*ngatag,*
2		*pendem, amendem*		*mendem' nanem* 'bury'
3		*selang*		*selang* 'space'
4		*kardi, angardi, mangardiaken.*		*ngardiang, ngaenang* 'make'
5		*siki,*		*siki,* 'one'

Based on the collected data above, it can be explained that the colored columns show the lexical items that are not inherited. The table shows that the archaic nasal grammatical forms in the Balinese language can be classified into four groups; they are

(1) the forms inherited from SL-OJL- BL-MBL; (2) the forms inherited from SL-OJL-MBL; (3) the forms inherited from OJL- BL-MBL; (4) the forms inherited from OJL-MBL. From the four groups of data, it can be stated that a number of archaic forms in the Balinese Language are historically related to SL-OJL-OBL-MBL; a number of lexical items are reflected from two languages; they are SL-OJL; another number of lexical items are directly reflected from OJL to MBL.

A number of lexical items reflected in the Balinese language undergo the nasal grammatical process as presented in the table below.
Example 1: the lexical item starting with the phonemes /t/, /d/ as follows.

	SL	OJL	OBL	BL
1.	-	*tadah, anadah, manadah, angdadah*	*tadah, manadah,*	*nadah* 'eat'
2.	-	*taku, 'jaga', anaku, manaku*	*taku* 'wait, look after' *tumaku* 'look after'	*naku* 'stem'
3.	-	*tanggap, ananggap, mananggap*	*tanggap,* response, '*anggapi* 'accept something	*nanggap* 'accept assignments/work'
4.	-	*tiba, 'fall' aniba, angnibani, anibakaken*	*tiba, nibakan* 'assign	*nibakang* 'assign'

| 5. | *dosa* | *dosa, angdosa, mangdosa* | *dosa* | *nosa* |
| 6. | *danda* | *Angdanda, ananda* | *nanda* | *nanda* 'punish' |

Example 1 above shows the grammatical process of the word *tadah* reflected in the form of *nadah* in the Balinese language. The same process takes place in the Old Javanese language and the Old Balinese language. In the Old Javanese language the grammatical process take place productively. The nasal form inherited in the Old Balinese language from the Old Javanese language is the form *manadah;* the form *anad*ah is not used. In the Balinese language, there is one grammatical form, that is, the form *nadah*, which is only the form of the nasal prefix, showing that *an-*, *ma-* illustrate the nasal affixation in the Old Javanese language, that *ma-*illustrates the nasal affixation in the Old Balinese language, and *n-* exemplifies the nasal affixation in the Balinese language. The form *nadah* is used when a mantra/*saa* is recited. Further, the active forms of the lexical items *taku, tanggap, tiba* still use *an-*, *man-*, and *um-*. Their passive forms use the infix *–in-*. The passive form in the Balinese language still uses the infix *–in-* as well as *ka-*. However, the lexical items *taku, ta*nggap, *tiba*in the Balinese language become *naku, nanggap, nibakang*, meaning that the nasal affixation in the Balinese language starting with the dental phoneme /t/ becomes assimilated with *n-*. Historically, such a nasal affixation is highly productive; however, in the Balinese language it is less productive. Then, the lexical items starting with the phoneme /d/ such as *danda, dosa* become *nanda, nosa* as a result of the nasal affix /ng/. In this case, /ng/ becomes assimilated with the /d/ based on the place of articulation, causing /ng/ to be getting close to /d/, transforming into a form under the dental nasal group, that is, /n/, meaning that the nasal form used in the Balinese language, that is, the nasal /n/, if distributed with the lexical items starting with the phonemes /t/ and /d/.

Further, table 2 presents the lexical items starting with the phonemes classified under the palatal. Example 2: The lexical items starting with the phonemes /s/, /c/, /j/

No.	SL	OJL	OBL	BL
1.		*silih, anilih, manilih*	*anilih*	*nyilih* 'borrow'
2.		*sembah,anembah, manembah*	*anembah*	*nyemba*h 'respect'
3.		*canting*'painting tool'	*canting*	*nyanting* 'paint using a small dipper'
4.	*cakrawarti*	*Anyakrawarti*	*anyakrawarti*	*nyakrawarti*
5		*jahit, angjahit, mangjahit,*	*jahit, mangjahit,*	*nyait, nyaitin, nyaitang*
6		*jangka, angjangka,*	*jangka,*	*nyang*ka 'measure'

Example 2 above presents the grammatical process of the nasal sound /*ng-*/ using the lexical items starting with the phonemes /c/, /j/, /s/, which are voiceless and becomes deleted as a result of being distributed with the nasal sound. The nasal sound /ng/, which is high back nasal sound if classified based on where it is articulated, becomes shifted to the front to become the nasal sound /ny/. In addition, the lexical item starting with the phoneme /j/ also becomes deleted whenit makes a pair with /ny/, which is a palatal nasal sound. Both the voiced palatal phoneme and voiceless palatal phoneme in the Balinese language can distribute with the nasal sound /ny-/. In the Old Javanese language, the nasal affixation is still productive; however, in the Old Balinese language and Balinese language, it is less productive.

Example 3. The lexical items starting with the bilabial phonemes /w//p//b/

No.	SL	OJ	OB	MBL
1		*wijil, amijil, amijilakna*	*Amijilakna*	*mijil* 'go out'/ *pesu* (not refined) 'go out'
2		*Waca*	Waca	*mac*a 'read'
3	*purwa*	*amurwa, mamurwa*	Amurwa	*murwa.*
4	*bancana*	*Amancana*	Amancana	mancanen 'cause trouble'

Example 3 above presents the nasal forms distributing with the lexical items starting with the bilabial phoneme. The grammatical process taking place in the lexical items *wijil, waca*is the total assimilation between the nasal sounds /ng/ and /w/, causing /w/ to become deleted as one of the sounds next to it is voiceless. In the lexical item *purwa*, the nasalization process also takes place, leading to the lexical item *murwa*. The lexical item *bancana*results from the grammatical process of nasalization. The nasal form /ng/ is homorganically close to and becomes the nasal sound /m/. In the Old Balinese language such a process takes place more productively than in the Balinese language.

Example 4. The lexical items starting with the vowel sounds

| No. | SL | | OBL | MBL |
| 1. | - | *ider, amider,umider, mider* | *angider, mider* | *mider* 'go round' |

2.	-	*isi, angisi,misi*	*angisi*, *misi*,	*misi* 'contain'
3.	-	*ungsi, umungsi, inungsi,amungsi*	*angungsi, umungsi*	ngungsi 'evacuate'
4.	-	*iring, angiring, umiring, iniring*	*angering, umiring*	*ngiring*'follow'
5.	-	*etang, itung*	-	*ngetang*'count'

Example 4 above presents the nasal affix distributing with the vowel phoneme. The lexical item starting with a vowel adjusts its form by adopting the vowel's features. As an illustration, in the form *ungsi*, /u/, as a back high vocal, the distributing feature is the back high nasal. In the form *ider*, /i/, as a high front vowel, is becoming closer to the nasal sound /m/ articulating at the front, etc.

B. The grammatical form and function of the archaic lexical items

The forms indicated to be archaic in the Balinese language are the forms with the nasal prefix /n-. Such a nasal form forms the active verb. The forms such as *naku, nanggap, nibakang*are only used to function as action and predicategrammaticaly. The following sentences exemplify the use of those lexical items.

(1) *I Bapa suba **naku** pundukane I tuniseme*ngan. 'Dad supported the embankment this morning'

(2) *Beli, tyangsampun **nanggap** carike uli pidan.*
    'Brother, I have received the rice field since a long time ago'

(3) *Prajuru sampun **nibakan**g pakaryan majeng sowang-sowang angga.*
'The leader has distributed work to each person'

Sentence (1) is a sentence used in the everyday language variety. Sentence (2) shows the semi-refined language variety, and sentence (3) shows the refined language variety. Sentence (1) is used in everyday conversations, sentence (2) may be used in eithereveryday or refined conversations when the addressee is mentioned, and sentence (3) is used in formal conversations. As a whole, the archaic forms in the Balinese language tend to be used in the situations with high ethics…

V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the results of the analysis above, it can be concluded that the grammaticalization process undergone by the Balinese language nasal affixes varies and has a long history. Many nasal affixes are processed in the Old Javanese language; they are *an-, ang-, am-, any-, ang-*, causing them to be highly productive. Less nasal affixes are processed in the Old Balinese language, and only one is processed in the Modern Balinese language. The assimilation of the nasal affixes adjusts to the group of the phonemes of the same place of articulation, and the manner of articulation. As an illustration, the phonemes /b/, /p/, /w/ become deleted and homorganically assimilated, leading to /m/. The phonemes /s/, /c/, /j/ become assimilated based on the place of articulation, that is, the palatal sound /ny-/. The phonemes /t/, /d/ become assimilated with the dental nasal sound, that is, /n-/. Further, the grammatical functions of the nasal affixes in the archaic words are used in the *Anggah-Ungguhin Basa Bali* (the Balinese Speech Levels), depending on the speech level where they are used. In the Balinese language, archaic lexical items tend to be used to show refined forms.

Suggestions

It needs to pay further attention to the archaic lexicon using the macro linguistic approach in general and the sociolinguistic approach in particular. Therefore, it can be recommended to explore the archaic lexicon used in the current Balinese language.

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