



Morphological Processes Found in Lexicon of Tajen



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Abstract

This research is entitled "*Tajen* Language in Balinese Society". This study focuses on the linguistic aspects contained in *Tajen* activities. This study aims to reveal the lexicon and its categorization, as well as to identify the morphological process happens to those words found. The research data was collected using field linguistic methods supported by note-taking techniques and interview methods. The data that has been grouped is then verified again to *Bebotoh* as informants through interview techniques related to the meaning of forms or varieties of Balinese speech in the implementation of the *Tajen*. The data were analyzed using the distributional method with the Immediate Constituent Analysis technique. The results of the analysis found 146 lexicons related to *Tajen*. The lexicons then are classified based on grammatical forms which are divided into two, namely basic forms and derived forms. There are 72 basic forms and 74 derivative forms. The derived forms are the result of morphological processes, namely the process of compounding, affixation, clipping, and reduplication.

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1 Introduction

Bali as a tourist destination has various aspects of culture that attract both domestic and foreign tourists. One aspect of culture that becomes an interesting phenomenon to observe is *Tabuh rah* which Balinese people call *Tajen* and other terms. Cockfighting or *Tajen* in Bali can indeed not only be found in Bali but can also be found in various parts of the world since ancient times. Cockfighting in Balinese society can be divided into three types, namely *Tabuh Rah*, *Tajen Terang*, and *Tajen Branangan* (Winata, 2004). *Tabuh Rah* is a Hindu religious ritual activity that can be found in the *Bhuta Yadya* ceremony. Meanwhile, *Tajen Terang* is a form of *Tajen* which is held with the support of traditional villages and is used for fundraising, either for the implementation of ceremonies or development. At *Tajen*, it is clear that the gambling element already exists, but the entertainment element is prioritized. Meanwhile, *Tajen Branangan* is a form of *Tajen* that is carried out with the main objective of gambling and carried out secretly.

Tabuh Rah has undergone a shift. If generally carried out during religious ceremonies, now Balinese people are currently carrying out the *Tabuh Rah* tradition to seek entertainment in which there is an element of gambling and this tradition is now not only carried out solely for religious ceremonies. Eiseman [2] revealed that in the implementation of *Tabuh Rah* there are only three fights and gambling is not allowed (Jr, 2013). The phenomenon that develops in Balinese society is that *Tabuh Rah* has been modified into eight to ten fights from the original which was only three fights. As a result, *Tabuh Rah* has shifted to *Tajen*. The study of *Tajen* from socio-cultural aspects, law, psychology, art, and Hindu theology. One of the studies on *Tajen* has been conducted by Ajie on socio-cultural aspect (Ajie, 2013) which discussed about the differences between *Tabuh Rah* and *Tajen* and their functions in Balinese society. Suastika had studies *Tajen* on legal aspect. This research examines *Tajen* from the perspective of criminal law and customary law in Bali (Suastika, 2015). From the psychological aspect, the case of *Tajen* has been studied by Aryanata. This research is about the behavior of *Tajen* actors which is closely related to psychological problems from gambling activity (Aryanata, 2016). From the aspect of art, Suardana, et al. viewed the *Tajen* phenomenon as an activity of Balinese society that can be transformed into works of aesthetic value (Suardana et al., 2018). Furthermore, from the aspect of Hindu theology *Tajen* was studied by Dunianti, et al. This study discusses the procession, function, and meaning contained in the *Tajen* procession (Dunianti et al., 2018). Research on *Tajen* from the perspective of Linguistics tries to reveal the language used when implementing *Tajen*. Referring to the problems in this research, the specific purpose of this research is to reveal the lexicon and its categorization lexicon, as well as the social praxis dimension of the lexicon so that it can reveal the sociological, ideological, and biological dimensions. The urgency of this research is as a form of linguistic inventory and documentation because many lexicons are no longer known and understood by the community, especially the next generation so the term is threatened with extinction. As a basic research scheme, this research is oriented toward reinvention or identification, inventory, and disclosure of the meaning of the *Tajen* lexicons to anticipate its extinction (Biber & Barbieri, 2007; Dell & O'Seaghdha 1992).

Previous research on *Tajen* in the perspective of linguistics have been conducted by Mileh. The research focus on discovering the words and their meaning. The result of the research has identified the words that used in the field of *Tajen*. This research is limited only to list the word and their meaning. There was no further explanation of that word found especially on morphological aspect of that words. There was no analysis found about the word category, grammatical form, and morphological process of those words found (Mileh & Pidada, 2022).

Many phenomena can be studied in *Tajen* from the perspective of language (linguistics). However, this research is more focused on inventorying or documenting the lexicon used in *Tajen*, which not all Balinese people understand, especially the younger generation. The focus of the problems in this study are 1) what kind of words found in *Tajen*, 2) what morphological processes found of the words found in *Tajen* (Feldman et al., 2004).

This study aims to discover and categorize and to identify the morphological process found on the lexicons used in *Tajen*. The results of this study also aim to maintain the treasures of the Balinese lexicon related to the *Tajen* tradition so that in the future these lexicons do not become extinct because the current phenomenon shows that mainly the younger generation does not know these lexicons which will have an impact on the sustainability of the Balinese language. With this research, it is hoped that the younger generation will be reintroduced related to these lexicons so that it enriches the lexicon treasures they have so that they can support the sustainability of the Balinese language in the future (Elman, 2004; Perea & Gotor, 1997).

2 Materials and Methods

This research is carried out in five (5) regencies, namely Denpasar city, Badung district, Gianyar district, Klungkung district, and Karangasem district. Three (3) informants were taken from each research location who know and understand *Tajen*. The data of this research are in the form of oral data, namely the forms or varieties of Balinese speech in the *Tajen* arena which are sourced from *Tajen* doers who are often called *Bebotoh* (gamblers). The research data was collected using field linguistic methods supported by note-taking and interview techniques. The data obtained through that methods are also supported by the data from the previous research. The data that has been grouped is then verified again to *Bebotoh* as informants through interview techniques related to the meaning of the forms or varieties of Balinese speech in the implementation of the *Tajen*. The data that has been obtained is then analyzed using the distributional method. Of the seven techniques contained in that method, the technique used to analyze the data is the Immediate Constituent Analysis technique means that the data obtained is directly classified based on the type of data found. The result of this analysis is presented through informal methods.

3 Results and Discussions

The main source of *Tajen* lexicon comes from informants obtained from five pre-determined districts. In addition, this research data is also supported by previous research data which only reveals the lexicon and its meaning. This study aims to re-verify the lexicon that has been found in previous studies and this study also identifies the lexicon that has not been found in previous studies and categorizes the lexicon based on lexicon categories which are divided into basic words and derived words. In addition, the treasures of *Tajen* lexicon found are grouped into word classes which include nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Table 1 below presents the data on *Tajen* lexicon found in this study which is also the result of re-verification of the data from previous studies.

Table 1
Lexicon of *Tajen*

No	Lexicon	Grammatical form		Word Class				Meaning
		Underlying Form	Derived Form	N	V	Adj	Adv	
1.	<i>Ancak-Ancak</i>		√	√				The bottom cover of cock cage
2.	<i>Angkeb</i>	√		√				bets lent to someone else
3.	<i>Apit</i>	√		√				1:2 ratio bets
4.	<i>Apit Balu</i>		√	√				1:2 ratio bet and in draw case, the cock with <i>Balu</i> status wins.
5.	<i>Balu</i>	√		√				Agreed bet and in draw case, the cock with <i>Balu</i> status wins
6.	<i>Bangkarna</i>	√		√				Cock with red ears
7.	<i>Batu Tumpeng</i>		√	√				Referee
8.	<i>Bebotoh</i>	√		√				Cock-Fighting Gamblers
9.	<i>Biing</i>	√		√				Cock with red feathers
10.	<i>Biing Alab</i>		√	√				Cock with red feathers and bluish legs
11.	<i>Biing Biru</i>		√	√				Cock with red feathers and blue legs
12.	<i>Biing Brahma</i>		√	√				Cock with red feathers and reddish legs
13.	<i>Biing Kedas</i>		√	√				Cock with red feathers and white legs
14.	<i>Biing Kuning</i>		√	√				Cock with red feathers and yellow legs

15.	<i>Biing Rajah</i>		√	√	Cock with red feathers and black spots of legs
16.	<i>Biing Sangkur</i>		√	√	Cock with red feathers and short tail
17.	<i>Biing Selem</i>		√	√	Cock with red feathers and blackish legs
18.	<i>Blolong</i>	√		√	Cheating Gamblers
19.	<i>Brumbun</i>	√		√	Cock with a combination of red, white, and black feathers
20.	<i>Brumbun Alab</i>		√	√	Cock with a combination of red, white, and black feathers and bluish legs
21.	<i>Brumbun Biru</i>		√	√	Cock with a combination of red, white, and black feathers and blue legs
22.	<i>Brumbun Kedas</i>		√	√	Cock with a combination of red, white, and black feathers and white legs.
23.	<i>Brumbun Kuning</i>		√	√	Cock with a combination of red, white, and black feathers and yellow legs.
24.	<i>Brumbun Selem</i>		√	√	Cock with a combination of red, white, and black feathers and blackish legs
25.	<i>Brumbun Sangkur</i>		√	√	Cock with a combination of red, white, and black feathers and short tail
26.	<i>Buik</i>	√		√	Striated Cock.
27.	<i>Buik Alab</i>		√	√	Striated cock with grayish legs.
28.	<i>Buik Biru</i>		√	√	Striated cock with blue legs.
29.	<i>Buik Gadang</i>		√	√	Striated cock with blue legs and greenish legs
30.	<i>Buik Kedas</i>		√	√	Striated cock with blue legs and white legs.
31.	<i>Buik Kuning</i>		√	√	Striated cock with blue legs and yellow legs
32.	<i>Buik Nyelem</i>		√	√	Striated cock with blue legs and blackish legs
33.	<i>Buik Rajah</i>		√	√	Striated cock with blue legs and white and yellow legs with black spots.
34.	<i>Buik Sangkur</i>		√	√	Striated cock with blue legs and short tail
35.	<i>Bulang</i>	√		√	The thread is used to tie the base of the spurs to the shank.
36.	<i>Buruh</i>	√		√	Cock that frequently wins.
37.	<i>Ceeng</i>	√		√	The tool is made of coconut shell, useful to mark the start of counting.
38.	<i>Cok</i>	√		√	3:4 ratio bets
39.	<i>Cok Balu</i>		√	√	3:4 ratio bets and in draw case, the cock with <i>Balu</i> status wins.
40.	<i>Cok Thude</i>		√	√	10:7 ratio bets
41.	<i>Cundang</i>	√		√	Cock loses in cock-fighting.

42.	<i>Dapang</i>	√		√		9:10 ratio bets
43.	<i>Dapang Balu</i>		√	√		9:10 ratio bets and in draw case, the cock with <i>Balu</i> status wins.
44.	<i>Dawa</i>	√			√	Cock fight in a distance.
45.	<i>Duunang</i>	√			√	Release the cock initially in cock-fighting
46.	<i>Gasal</i>	√		√		4:5 ratio bets
47.	<i>Gasal Balu</i>		√	√		4:5 ratio bets and in draw case, the cock with <i>Balu</i> status wins.
48.	<i>Gelar</i>	√		√		Capital owned by <i>Bebotoh</i> (cock-fighting gamblers)
49.	<i>Gicik</i>	√			√	Encouraging the cock that runs from the fight by rubbing inner thighs of cock fight
50.	<i>Grungsang</i>	√		√		Cock feathers with the edges are squiggly
51.	<i>Gocek</i>	√			√	Cock-fighting in case of practice
52.	<i>Godeg</i>	√		√		Cock feathers on legs
53.	<i>Godeg Arang</i>		√	√		Thin feathers growing on cock legs
54.	<i>Godeg Drupe</i>		√	√		Slightly thick feathers growing on cock legs
55.	<i>Gondola</i>	√		√		Cock with wide ears
56.	<i>Guungan</i>	√		√		Cock cage made of Bamboo
57.	<i>Ijo</i>	√		√		Cock with greenish feathers
58.	<i>Ijo Alab</i>		√	√		Cock with greenish feathers and grayish legs
59.	<i>Ijo Bang</i>		√	√		Cock with greenish feathers and reddish legs.
60.	<i>Ijo Biru</i>		√	√		Cock with greenish feathers and blue legs
61.	<i>Ijo Gading</i>		√	√		Cock with greenish feathers and yellow legs
62.	<i>Ijo Kedas</i>		√	√		Cock with greenish feathers and white legs
63.	<i>Ijo Nyelem</i>		√	√		Cock with greenish feathers and blackish legs.
64.	<i>Ijo Sangkur</i>		√	√		Cock with greenish feathers and short tail
65.	<i>Itik-Itik</i>		√	√		Back pointing of Cock fingers
66.	<i>Ikuh</i>	√		√		Cock/chicken tail
67.	<i>Jambul</i>	√		√		Feathers grow above the head of cock
68.	<i>Jerih</i>	√			√	Run due to fear of fighting
69.	<i>Kalangan</i>	√		√		Cock-fighting Arena
70.	<i>Kacok</i>	√		√		Agreed to bet with a 3:4 ratio
71.	<i>Kadapang</i>	√		√		Agreed to bet with a 9:10 ratio
72.	<i>Kagasal</i>	√		√		Agreed to bet with a 4:5 ratio
73.	<i>Kaon</i>	√			√	Declaration on one of the cock is defeated in cock-fighting
74.	<i>Kate</i>	√			√	short
75.	<i>Kemong</i>	√		√		<i>Gamelan</i> bat is used in <i>Tajen</i> .
76.	<i>Keleg</i>	√			√	Rubbing cock inner thighs that run from the cock-fighting so the

77.	<i>Kepek</i>	√		√	cock dares to fight A chicken that has one or both wings abnormal due to spurs wound
78.	<i>Ketek</i>		√	√	Counting in cock-fighting
79.	<i>Kisa</i>	√		√	Woven coconut leaves which is used to carry cock to cock-fighting arena
80.	<i>Klau</i>	√		√	Cock with gray feathers
81.	<i>Klau Alab</i>		√	√	Cock with gray feathers and grayish legs
82.	<i>Klau Biru</i>		√	√	Cock with gray feathers and blue legs
83.	<i>Klau Kedas</i>		√	√	Cock with gray feathers and white legs
84.	<i>Klau Kuning</i>		√	√	Cock with gray feathers and yellow legs
85.	<i>Klau Nyelem</i>		√	√	Cock with gray feathers and blackish legs.
86.	<i>Klau Sangkur</i>		√	√	Cock with gray feathers and short tail
87.	<i>Kliab</i>	√		√	Prediction of winning cock
88.	<i>Krepe</i>	√		√	Woven bamboo which is used to carry cock to cock-fighting arena
89.	<i>Kurung</i>	√		√	Cock placed in cock cage
90.	<i>Leb</i>		√	√	Release the cock to fight
91.	<i>Lek-Lek</i>	√		√	Cock neck that difficult to move due to spurs wound
92.	<i>Lekong</i>	√		√	Cock with small wattle
93.	<i>Lima Telu</i>		√	√	5:3 ratio bets
94.	<i>Manggleng</i>	√		√	The base of the spurs is tied above the small fingers of the cock.
95.	<i>Makruput</i>	√		√	Put the cock into the cage due to one of the cock fears to fight
96.	<i>Melik</i>	√		√	Special characteristics owned by the cock
97.	<i>Mentet</i>	√		√	Pulling the wattle of the cock so the cock dares to fight
98.	<i>Mogol</i>	√		√	No spurs placed on the cock legs in fighting
99.	<i>Nemerang</i>	√		√	Tied d the base of spurs on the left side of the cock leg
100.	<i>Nemerang Yeng</i>		√	√	Tied the base of spurs to the left ankle on the left side of the cock leg
101.	<i>Ngacingin</i>		√	√	Tied the base of spurs on the little fingers of the cock
102.	<i>Ngencel</i>	√		√	Stab (spur stab on cock body)
103.	<i>Ngepe</i>	√		√	Tied the base of spurs on lek.
104.	<i>Ngesor</i>		√	√	Tied the base of spurs on linjong
105.	<i>Nglesin</i>		√	√	Cock that sometimes fight and sometimes run
106.	<i>Ngukup</i>	√		√	Win the bet.

107. <i>Nyaba Jero</i>	√	√	Tied the spur with the base of the spur tied on the little finger and wrist, while the stem of the spur is on the left side of the little finger.
108. <i>Pada</i>	√	√	1:1 ratio bet
109. <i>Pada Balu</i>	√	√	1:1 ratio bet and in draw case, the cock with <i>Balu</i> status wins.
110. <i>Pada Baret</i>	√	√	Tie the spurs with the base of the spurs tied to the middle finger and ankle, the stem of the spurs is to the right of the little finger
111. <i>Papak</i>	√	√	Cock whose feathers like a hen.
112. <i>Pakembar</i>	√	√	The one who has the task to release the cock in cock-fighting arena.
113. <i>Perot</i>	√	√	Limp due to spurs wound
114. <i>Pukangan</i>	√	√	Chicken thighs that have been separated from the body
115. <i>Rikat</i>	√	√	Inappropriate of spurs tying resulted in the unnormal cock's path in the fight
116. <i>Sambut</i>	√	√	Taking the cock that the fight is in progress
117. <i>Sandeh</i>	√	√	Feather that grow on the cape of the cock
118. <i>Sapih</i>	√	√	draw/break even
119. <i>Satang</i>	√	√	The four corners on <i>Tajen</i> arena
120. <i>Saya</i>	√	√	The one who act as the referee in cock-fighting
121. <i>Saya gisi</i>	√	√	The one who hold the cock when tying of the spurs
122. <i>Saya tek</i>	√	√	The one who count 1-10 to the cock that unable to stand in the fight to ten
123. <i>Saungan</i>	√	√	The cock that has never been fought in <i>Tajen</i> arena
124. <i>Sekedas</i>	√	√	Cock with white feathers and legs
125. <i>Sekuning</i>	√	√	Cock with white feathers and yellow legs
126. <i>Serawah</i>	√	√	Cock with a combination of red, white, and black feathers
127. <i>Serawah Alab</i>	√	√	Cock with a combination of red, white, and black feathers and grayish legs
128. <i>Serawah Biru</i>	√	√	Cock with a combination of red, white, and black feathers and blue legs
129. <i>Serawah Kedas</i>	√	√	Cock with a combination of red, white, and black feathers and white legs
130. <i>Serawah Kuning</i>	√	√	Cock with a combination of red, white, and black feathers and yellow legs

131.	<i>Serawah Selem</i>	√	√		Cock with a combination of red, white, and black feathers and blackish legs
132.	<i>Serawah Sangkur</i>	√	√		Cock with a combination of red, white, and black feathers and short tail
133.	<i>Taji</i>	√	√		spurs
134.	<i>Taji Dua</i>	√	√		Placed the spurs on both legs
135.	<i>Tegil</i>	√	√		Cock's heel
136.	<i>Tluda</i>	√	√		3:2. ratio bet
137.	<i>Tluda Balu</i>	√	√		3:2. ratio bet, and in draw case, the cock with <i>Balu</i> status wins.
138.	<i>Ules</i>	√		√	The color of cock's feathers
139.	<i>Wangkas</i>	√	√		Cock with white feathers combined with red feathers on the wings
140.	<i>Wangkas Alab</i>	√	√		Cock with white feathers combined with red feathers on the wings and grayish legs
141.	<i>Wangkas Biru</i>	√	√		Cock with white feathers combined with red feathers on the wings and blue legs
142.	<i>Wangkas Kedas</i>	√	√		Cock with white feathers combined with red feathers on the wings and white legs
143.	<i>Wangkas Kuning</i>	√	√		Cock with white feathers combined with red feathers on the wings and yellow legs
144.	<i>Wangkas Nyelem</i>	√	√		Cock with white feathers combined with red feathers on the wings and blackish legs
145.	<i>Wangkas Sangkur</i>	√	√		Cock with white feathers combined with red feathers on the wings and short tail
146.	<i>Wok</i>	√	√		Feathers that grow under Cock's beak

Referring to table 1 above, found 146 lexicons related to *Tajen*. The 146 lexicons are classified based on their grammatical form which is divided into two, namely the underlying word and the derived word. There are 72 underlying words and 74 derived words. Besides classifying the word based on their grammatical, those words are also classified based on word category which includes nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs (Frisch et al., 2004). From those four types of words, only three of them are found in *Tajen*, there are noun, verb, and adjective and noun is the dominant type of word found. Examples (1) - (3) of nouns, verbs, and adjectives are given below.

- (1) *Guungan* (N)
'cock cage'
- (2) *mentet* (V)
'Pulling the wattle of the cock'
- (3) *kate* (adj)
'short'

Based on the word characteristic, the word '*ikuh*' tail is a noun as the word can function as a subject or an object of the sentence. The word *mentet* 'pulling the wattle of the cock' is a verb as the word can function as the predicate of the sentence. While the word *kate* 'short' is an adjective as the word can modify a noun. Below are given the sentence (4) - (6) to show the characteristics of that words.

- (4) *Nyoman meli guungan di Peken Bringkit*
Nyoman bought cock cage at market Bringkit
 ‘Nyoman bought a cock cage at Bringkit market’
- (5) *Putu mentet siape apang bani mepalu*
Putu pull wattle the cock so that dare fight
 ‘Putu pull the wattle of the cock so the core dare to fight’
- (6) *Bapa-n tiange meli siap kate*
Father-poss I bought chicken short
 ‘My father bought a short chicken’

The word *guungan* ‘cock cage’ in a sentence (4) is categorized as a noun as its function as an object of a sentence. The main function of a noun is to fill the slot of subject and object. When a word functions as an object, we can conclude it is a noun. The word *mentet* ‘pull the wattle of the cock’ is categorized as a verb as its function as a predicate. We know that the main function of a verb is to fill the slot predate in a sentence. While the word *kate* ‘short’ in the sentence (6) is an adjective because the word functions as a modifier that modifies the noun *siap* ‘chicken’.

The 74 derived words as a result of morphological processes, namely the process of compounding, affixation, clipping, and reduplication. Compounding is one of the word formation mechanisms in morphological studies that combine two or more morphemes to form new words (Dreyer & Pulvermüller, 2018). Lieber stated that Compounds or compounding are words that are composed of two (or more) bases, root, and stem (Lieber, 2009). While affixation according to Katamba is the process of word formation by adding affixes either at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of the basic word (Katamba, 1993). In addition to these processes, it was also found that the word derived from the *Tajen* lexicon is also produced from a reduplication process which is a morphological process by partially or completely repeating a morpheme to form a new word. In addition, clipping which is a means of creating new words by shortening already existing words (Lieber, 2009), is also found in the data though the number of clippings is not as much as other processes.

Based on the types of compound words related to the *Tajen* lexicon, it has been found that most of these compound words are endocentric compound words (Rossi et al., 2005). When referring to the definition of an endocentric compound, it means that a compound word whose meaning can be interpreted by the head or the central meaning of a compound word has the same word class as the formation of the compound word. From the compound word data above, here are some data on endocentric compound words sourced from the *Tajen* lexicon.

- (1) *Bang + karna*
 Adj N
 ‘red ear’
- (2) *biing + brahma*
 Adj N
 ‘red brahma’
- (3) *cok + tlude*
 N N
 ‘cok tlude’
- (4) *klau + kedas*
 N Adj
 ‘gray clean’
- (5) *taji + dua*
 N Adj
 ‘two spurs’

The data (1-5) above shows that endocentric compound words are formed from two free morphemes that form a new word that has a meaning that is still related to the meaning of the word or morpheme that forms it. Data (1) *bangkarna* which is formed from the morpheme *bang* ‘red’ which is categorized as an adjective with the morpheme *karna* ‘ears’ which forms a compound word that is categorized as a noun. Compound word data (2) *biing brahma* is formed from the word *biing* ‘red chicken’ which is in the noun category and *brahma* ‘brahma’ which is in the noun

category which produces compound words which are compound words in the noun category. Compound word data (3) *cok tlude* is formed from the words *cok* 'cok' and *tlude* 'tlude', both of which are categorized as nouns that produce compound words with noun categories. Data for compound words (4) *klau kedas* is formed from the noun *klau* 'klau' which is categorized as a noun and *kedas* 'clean' which is an adjective category that produces compound words in the noun category. While in data (5) also indicate a compound word which is formed from the word *taji* 'spurs' with Categorised as a noun and *dua* 'two' which is categorized as an adjective category to produce the compound word of a noun (Nahak et al., 2019; Sudipa et al., 2022).

Analysis of the meanings contained in compound words resulting from the morphological process through the compounding process shows that the meanings of the words generated from the process produce meanings that are still related or related to the morphemes or words that form them (del Prado Martin et al., 2004; Velan & Frost, 2011). For example, the compound word '*biing kedas*' has the meaning of red chicken with clean feet. This means that the resulting meaning is still related to the head or core forming of the compound word. We can also see the same meaning in the example of the compound word '*bangkarna*', which still has meaning related to the meaning of its constituent elements. Similarly, the compound word spurs dua whose meaning is also still related to its constituent elements. In addition to the types of endocentric compound words, exocentric compound words are also found in the *Tajen* lexicon. In table 1 above, there is one compound word which is classified as exocentric as follows.

- (6) *Batu + tumpeng* = *batu tumpeng*
 N N
 'stone tumpeng'

If we look of the example (6) above, we can also see that the formation of the compound word *batu tumpeng* is formed from two nouns, namely the noun *batu* 'stone' and *tumpeng* 'tumpeng' which when formed the meaning resulting from the process has no meaning associated with the element. However, the results of the compounding process do not change the word class of the resulting compound words, which are categorized as nouns,

As described above, the derived words in the *Tajen* lexicon are not only produced from the compounding process, but also from other morphological processes, namely affixation. Theoretically, affixation is a morphological process that aims to form new words by adding affixes, either at the beginning (prefix), in the middle, (infixes), or at the end (suffixes) of basic words. The following is the data taken from table 1 above which belongs to the words generated through the affixation process.

- (7) *ngacingin* = *ng-* + *kacing* + *-in*
 Pref N-little finger Suf
 'Tied the base of spurs on the little fingers of the cock'
 (8) *sekedas* = *se-* + *kedas*
 Pref Adj-clean
 'Cock with white feathers and legs'
 (9) *nglesin* = *ng-* + *keles* + *-in*
 Pref Adj-release Suf
 'Cock that sometimes fight and sometimes run'
 (10) *ngesor* = *nge-* + *sor*
 Pref Adj-under
 'Tied the base of spurs on linjong'

Referring to the data (7-10) above, it shows that derived words are produced from the affixation process. The derived word data (7) *ngacingin* above shows that the word is formed from the prefix *ng-* and the suffix *-in* which is attached to the basic form of the '*kacing*' 'little finger' so that it forms the derived word '*ngacingin*' which means placing a spur on the little finger of the chicken's leg. If referring to the word *ngacingin* class, then the word class is a verb so the basic word *kacing* which was originally categorized as a noun when undergoing the process of affixation changes the word class into a verb. The derived word data (8) *sekedas* above shows that the word is formed from the prefix *se-* which is attached to the basic form of *kedas* 'clean' so that it forms the derived word '*sekedas*' which means a chicken whose feathers and legs are white. If you refer to *sekedas* word class, then the word is a noun class, which is the basic word *kedas*, which was originally an adjective class when undergoing the affixation process, the word class changed into a noun. The derived word data (9) *nglesin* above shows that the word is formed from the prefix *ng-*

and the suffix *-in* which is attached to the basic form of *keles* 'release' so that it forms the derivative word '*ngelesin*' which mean cock which sometimes fights and sometimes runs. If you refer to the class of the word *ngelesin*, then the word is a noun class, the basis of which is the word *keles*, which was originally a class of verbs, when undergoing the affixation process, the word class changes into a noun. The derived word data (10) *ngesor* above shows that the word is formed from the prefix *ng-* which is attached to the basic form of *sor* 'bottom' so that it forms the derivative word '*ngesor*' which means to tie the spur with the base of the spur tied only to the *linjong*. If you refer to the class of the word *ngesor*, then the word is classed as a verb, the basic word of which is *sor*, which was originally classified as an adjective when undergoing the process of affixation, the word class changes into a verb. If referring to the affixation process that occurs in the *Tajen* lexicon, it can be analysed that all affixes added to the basic form are derivational affixes because the attached affixes have the ability to change the word class from the basic form to the derived form. The prefix *ng-* which was found in this study in line with the result of previous research undertaken by Mahardika et al which also found that the prefix *ng-* was categorized as the derivational affix (Mahardika et al., 2021). Regarding reduplication, there are only two data found that can be classified into reduplication. The data are shown as follows.

- (11) *Ancak-ancak*
'Penutup sangkar ayam bagian bawah'
- (12) *Itik-itik*
'Jari ayam yang mengarah ke belakang'
- (13) *Lek-lek*
'Leher ayam yang luka kena taji dan tidak bisa bergerak'

Referring to the reduplication theory, all derived words resulting from the reduplication process are categorized as full reduplication or full reduplication. Full reduplication is a reduplication process that occurs by completely repeating the basic form (Matthew, 2007), (Goris Keraf, 2004). The derived word data (11) *ancak-ancak* 'cover of chicken cage' is categorized as full reduplication because the word *ancak* is completely repeated. The derived word data (12) *itik-itik* 'chicken fingers pointing backwards' were categorized as full reduplications because the word *itik* was completely repeated. Likewise, the derived word data (13) *lek-lek* 'chicken neck with a spur and can't move' is categorized as a full reduplication because the word *lek* is repeated fully. Full reduplication that was found in this study has the same finding as the research by Temaja which stated that one type of four types of reduplication found in Balinese is full reduplication (Temaja, 2018). Besides affixation, compounding, and reduplication, there was also clipping found in *Tajen* lexicon, though there were two data found regarding clipping. The data of clipping are presented in data (14) and (15) below.

- (14) *Dapang* derives from *Kadaoang* (agreed to bet with a 9:10 ratio)
- (15) *Gasal* derives from *Kagasal* (agreed to bet with a 4:5 ratio)

If we look at the data above, it can be concluded that the word *dapang* and *gasal* were derived from the shortening of the word *kadapang* and *kagasal*. The shortening seems to happen to the first syllable (*ka-*)

4 Conclusion

Referring to the result of the analysis, there were 145 lexicons associated with *Tajen*. The 145 lexicons are classified based on grammatical forms which are divided into two, namely basic forms and derived forms. There are 72 basic forms found and 73 derived forms. The 73w words are derived words as a result of morphological processes, namely the processes of affixation, compounding, reduplication, and clipping. The data of 145 *Tajen* lexicons were classified based on four types of open word classes and it was found that the *Tajen* lexicon data only found three-word classes, namely nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Regarding affixation, the stem can be added with prefixes and suffixes. The prefix and suffix found were *-ng* and suffix *-in*. The type of compounding found was endocentric and exocentric. For the reduplication, it was found that only full reduplication appeared in *Tajen* lexicon. The clipping found in *Tajen* lexicon is by omitting the first syllable of the existing lexicon.

Conflict of interest statement

The authors declared that they have no competing interest.

Statement of authorship

The authors have a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The authors have approved the final article.

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