



A Study of Balinese Sentence Structure



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Abstract

As one of Indonesia's major regional languages, Balinese possesses both oral traditions and a written script. In the context of speech, Balinese sentence structures warrant examination. Three fundamental sentence structures in Balinese require study: declarative sentences, interrogative sentences, and imperative sentences. Declarative sentences are those that convey statements and expressions of feeling. Interrogative sentences are those designed to elicit a response in the form of an answer. Imperative sentences are those designed to elicit a response in the form of an action or deed.

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1 Introduction

Background of the Problem

Balinese is one of Indonesia's major regional languages; beyond possessing oral traditions and a written script (*aksara Bali*), it remains a primary means of communication among the Balinese people—both those residing in Bali and those in communities outside the island, such as in Lampung, Bengkulu, Jambi, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, West Nusa Tenggara, and other regions across Indonesia. Consequently, linguistic studies concerning Balinese are essential, particularly regarding the sentence structures directly involved in Balinese speech (Thomas, 1995; Daneš, 1968).

Regarding fundamental Balinese sentence types, there are three structures: declarative sentences (statements), interrogative sentences (questions), and imperative sentences (commands) (Halliday, 1979). Declarative sentences convey narrative information to a listener and end with a period (.) in writing; interrogative sentences seek information, utilize a questioning intonation, and end with a question mark (?) in writing; and imperative sentences—which express orders, requests, pleas, appeals, and the like—end with an exclamation mark (!) in writing.

Based on this brief background, the following research questions are formulated for this study: (1) what are the structure and meaning of Balinese declarative sentences?, (2) what are the structure and meaning of Balinese interrogative sentences?, and (3) what are the structure and meaning of Balinese imperative sentences?

Concepts

Based on their content and intonation, Balinese sentences are categorized into three types: declarative sentences, interrogative sentences, and imperative sentences (Blair, 1985). A declarative sentence conveys information about an event or occurrence; often referred to as a statement, it is constructed to impart information without expecting a specific response. Bawa (1983), specifically terms these "declarative sentences," noting that they carry declarative intonation and generally serve to state or announce something; in written form, they typically end with a period (.).

An interrogative sentence contains a question. It is constructed to elicit a response in the form of an answer. Bawa (1983:7) refers to this type as an "interrogative sentence," and in written form, it concludes with a question mark (?).

An imperative sentence directs someone to perform a desired action. Bawa (1983) states that imperative sentences are formed to elicit a response in the form of an action or deed. Kridalaksana (1993) refers to them as "imperative sentences," noting that they carry imperative intonation; in written form, they typically end with an exclamation mark (!).

2 Writing Methodology

Data collection was carried out through observation, interviews, and listening to the speech of Balinese speakers. Consequently, the data source consisted of spoken language serving as primary data (Scalise, 1984). Unstructured interviews were conducted to determine the effectiveness of using declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences in Balinese speech. Based on observations and interviews regarding Balinese speech activities, the utterances of these sentences were carefully listened to and analyzed.

Observations involved watching Balinese speakers interact with one another while conveying information in Balinese. Interviews were conducted informally with Balinese speakers, as the author is also a speaker of the language. Listening served as a method for gathering information by utilizing the sense of hearing as the primary medium for obtaining data on Balinese declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences (Imai & Gentner, 1997; Giora, 1999).

Once the primary data was collected, it was analyzed and synthesized into a text regarding the structure of Balinese declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences, employing a descriptive qualitative method (Hoffmann, 1991). Qualitative research is a method used to investigate subjects that cannot be measured using numbers or other exact metrics. The descriptive qualitative approach prioritizes argumentative data and describes real-world examples of the use of declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences in Balinese speech (Wierzbicka, 1996).

3 Results and Discussions

3.1 Declarative Sentences

A declarative sentence is a sentence that functions to convey information to an audience, whether directly or indirectly. In this context, the declarative sentences in question may be either written or spoken (Halliday, 1985). The structure of declarative sentences is detailed below.

3.1.1 Structure of Declarative Sentences

- 1) The written form of a declarative sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a period (.), for example:
 - //Nu cenik Gede suba jemet gati nulungin meme bapane di abian.'Even though he is still young, Gede is very diligent in helping his parents work in the garden.'
 - //Di desane ento liu pesan ada anak bajang truna ngalih gegaen di luar negeri.'In that village, there are many young men and women working abroad.'
 - //Adat ring Bali sepatutne kerajegang olih kulawargane duaning maiketan sareng agama Hindu.'Customs and traditions in Bali should be preserved by the community because they are closely linked to the Hindu religion.'
 - //Paiketan manyamabraya ring Bali sampun dados sesuluh ring kahuripan pinaka titi pangancan nyikian negara Indonesia.'The bond of brotherhood in Bali has become a model for the unity and integrity of the Indonesian nation.'
- 2) Subject-Predicate (S-P) structure, for example:
 - //Made ajak adinne makenyir lega'Made and his younger sibling smiled with relief.'
 - //Luh Sari teken adinne jail ngadesem'Luh Sari and her mischievous younger sibling pouted.'
 - //Sampi, kambing, celeng makejang ubuhina'Cows, goats, and pigs—all are raised.'
 - //Meme bapanne patuh peminehne'Her parents share the same mindset.'
- 3) Subject-Predict-Object S-P-O structure, example:
 - //Gung aji sareng rabinne malancaran ring pasar ring samping purine'Gung aji with his wife walking in the market next to his place of residence'
 - //Ipun raris matur ring ida nak lingsir ring griya gede'then he reported to the priest in the big house'
 - //Ida mapangandika ring panyeroanidane ring puri'he said to his maid who was in his place of residence'
 - //Bapa ngaritang padang sampine'father mows grass for sapine'
- 4) Structure S – P – O1 – O2 Subject-Predicate-Object1-Object2, example:
 - //Yan ngatemel irage ping dasa, ping solas di abianne, masih sing bakat sampine ane ilang'although continue to talk in the garden, but still did not find the lost cow'
 - //Wayan Kerta baag biing muane ulian gedeg basangne teken kebeleran pianakne'Wayan Kerta until his face red because of his anger at his son who is very stubborn'
 - //Bapa luas ke Denpasar sambilang nelokin pianakne ane kuliah di Unud'Father went to Denpasar while visiting his son who studied at Unud'
 - //Ia ngopak pianakne ane tusing jemet masekolah sambil nyeselang dewekne'he scolded his son who was not diligent in school and regretted himself'
- 5) S-P-O-A structure (Subject-Predicate-Object-Adjective), for example:
 - //Ia ngopak panakne ane beler ento ibi sanje di umah kosne'He scolded his naughty child yesterday evening at his boarding house'
 - //Bapanne kelangen teken pianakne yadiastun tusing gati satinut teken pengajah ramanne'His father misses his child, even though the child pays no heed to his father's guidance'
 - //Pekakne suba luas transmigrasi ngalih tanah di Sulawesi, ajak bapanne dugas nu cenik'His grandfather—along with his father—went on a transmigration program to seek land in Sulawesi when his father was still a child'
 - //Memenne ngelah celeng dadua lakar tampaha di galunganne'His mother has two pigs that will be slaughtered for Galungan'

3.1.2 Meaning of Declarative Sentences

- 1) Descriptive meaning refers to declarative sentences that serve to describe an object; for example:
 - *//Ring Jakarta tiang kecunduk sareng timpal daweg masekolah ring Unud dumun, mangkin dane sampun dados pejabat ring ditjen bimas hindu kementerian agama*'In Jakarta, I met a former classmate from Udayana University (Unud); he is now an official at the Directorate General of Hindu Community Guidance within the Ministry of Religious Affairs'//
 - *//Jani suba tusing ada anak demen mabalih drama gong Bali*'Nowadays, hardly anyone enjoys watching *Drama Gong* (traditional Balinese drama) anymore'//
 - *//Tiang ngelah pianak dadua luh muani demen pesan dadi guru*'I have two children—a son and a daughter—who are very keen on becoming teachers'//
 - *//Para truna-truni Bali jani lebihan tusing pesan demen dadi petani* 'Most young Balinese people today have no interest in working as farmers'//
- 2) An inductive structure consists of a series of declarative sentences where the main idea or core concept is located at the end; examples:
 - *//Mbokne, belinne, muah adinne makejang ngorang tusing demen ngalih gae dadi petani*'Her older sister, older brother, and younger sibling all said they did not like working as farmers'//
 - *//Semengan teken sanjane mara luung ngajak keluarga melali ke pesisi apang tis awane*'Morning and late afternoon are the best times to go to the beach with the family so the air is cooler'//
 - *//Ngaruntag pakreok basange ulian uli semengan tonden maan sarapan*'He felt restless and his stomach was growling because he hadn't had breakfast since morning'//
 - *//Jani disubane tua mara mategtengan idupe muah pianakne makejang pada maan mage melah pinaka palakarmane melah anteng magae dugase enu wimuda*'Now, in old age, life has finally settled down; all the children have secured good jobs—a reward for the good karma of working hard during their youth'//
- 3) The deductive approach is the opposite of the inductive approach; it involves a series of statements where the main idea is positioned at the beginning. Examples:
 - *//I Made mula anak truna anteng selid sanja seleg magae, diastun wantah dados tukang, nanging ia marasa kendel, sawireh baan antengne ia magae ngantos mangkin sampun nyidaang ngelah arta brana*'I Made is a tenacious and hardworking young man; although he works merely as a tradesman, he is quite happy, for thanks to his diligence, he has now accumulated significant savings and assets.//
 - *//Lega pesan keneh tiange jani duaning ngelah pianak dadua makejang jemet masekolah jani makadaduane suba dadi dosen*'I feel truly happy now because I have two children who were diligent in their studies, and both of them are now working as university lecturers'//
 - *//Melahang ngajahin pianake diemune cenik apang jemet masekolah krana disubane tuwa idupe lakar sumingkin keweh buina ngancan liu tetagihanne*'It is best to guide children while they are young to be diligent in their studies, because later in life, things become more difficult and expenses increase'//
 - *//Keweh san idupne, ngelah panak telu makejang mamiut, tusing nyak masekolah, tusing nyak ngalih gae, muah tusing jenek ngoyong jumah*'Life is very hard for him; he has three children who are all troublesome—they refuse to go to school, refuse to work, and cannot bear to stay at home'//
- 4) Narrative meaning refers to a series of declarative sentences that convey meaning or intent by recounting an event with a clear storyline; for example:
 - *//Benjang semeng tiang sareng keluarga jagi ke Denpasar duaning jagi wenten piodalan di pemerajan jumah Denpasar*'Tomorrow morning, my family and I are going to Denpasar because there is a religious ceremony at our family shrine there.'//
 - *//Suba abulan bapan tiang luas ke Sulawesi nelokin adine ane suba transmigrasi pidan*'It has been a month since my father traveled to Sulawesi to visit his younger sibling, who had relocated there under the transmigration program some time ago.'//
 - *//Pidan keweh gati idupne jani sesubane pianakne suba kelih bisa ngalih gae inganan bedik*'Life used to be very difficult, but now that the child has grown up and can find work, life has become a little easier.'//
 - *//Buin mani semengan suba ka sekolah krana lakar ada apel hari kesaktian pancasila*'Tomorrow morning, I have to go to school very early because there will be an assembly for Pancasila Sanctity Day.'//

- 5) Biographical statements are essentially descriptive and narrative in nature, distinguished by the fact that the events or occurrences described are situated within a specific time and place. Examples include:
 - //Galang kangine suba majalan luas ka alase maboros, nginep di alase nganti makatehun, mara balik mulih ngaba buron borosanne'early days off for the forest at dawn to hunt, stayed there for three days, and finally returned home with his catch'//
 - //Uli dugas I pidan tiang suba biasa bangun semengan suud kayeh sarapan malu mara majalan ke tongos magae, sadina-dina keto ane ngaranaang nyak seger kanti jani'I have long made a habit of waking up early; after bathing and having breakfast, I head to work. Doing this every day is what has kept me healthy up to the present'//
 - //Uli pekak tiang suba jenek ngoyong dini, kone pidan mai ulian keweha kanti bapan tiange kayang tiang dini endah ajak makejang'My grandfather settled here long ago; the story goes that he came here due to past hardships, and the family—from my father down to me—has remained here ever since'//
 - //Umah tiang uli maluan mula dini, tanah duen desa turun-temurun tiang dini ajak nyaman tiange'My home has always been here; the land belongs to the village, and my relatives and I have lived here for generations'//
- 6) Meaning Expressions of feelings, for example:
 - //Eling ipun ring unduke ibi sore, sinah ipun sane mangkin uning ring pamencanan Ida Sang Hyang Widhi'Remember what happened yesterday afternoon, then he now knows the plan of God'//
 - //I Made nguntuk wau asapunika tonipun pasuryanida, irib Ida ngidih olas I Madene, mangda usal ngulgulin kadi ne i wau'I Made bowed his head just seen by him, it seems he asked Made not to disturb like the incident earlier'//
 - //Yan driki beli Made, meh pedih ipun ring Ratu'If you're here, Made, he's angry with you'//
 - //Dayu Priya nigtig dadaidane duaning jengahidane'Dayu Priya hit her chest because of her anger'//
- 7) Meaning of narrative sentences containing positive and negative expressions, for example:
 - //I Made negak ring natah kamare ring tikehe, ngambiar sareng I Sari'I Made sat on a mat in his room with I Sari'//
 - //I Dayu ring ranjange, sampun nganggen pyama'I Dayu sat on her bed, already wearing her sleepwear'//
 - //Seringen Ida tan jenek asasih mlinggih ring Geria, santukan bes sering katuran mitulungin anak sungkan, sane doh magenah saking Gerianida'There were times she could not stay at the *Geria* (priestly residence) for a whole month, as she was frequently called upon to assist sick people living far away'//
 - //Tan medal pawecanan Ida malih manawi kari bendu'No words of counsel came from her; she was likely still angry'//

3.2 Interrogative Sentences

The use of language fundamentally involves a process of questioning and answering within a community of speakers. In this context, questions arise and elicit responses (Martinich, 1996). Interrogative sentences are described in detail below.

3.2.1 Structure of Interrogative Sentences

- 1) The written form of an interrogative sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark (?), for example:
 - //Ketut dija lakune dadi kanti sandikala konden mulih?'Where has Ketut been? Why hasn't he returned yet, even though it is already dusk?'//
 - //Timpalne Gede ada suba telu bulan dadi konden taen ngenah mulih?'It has been about three months; why hasn't Gede's friend ever been seen returning home?'//
 - //Yen bandingan encen luungan magae di Bali ajak di luar negeri?'If compared, which is better: working in Bali or working abroad?'//
 - //Suba makelo gati Wayan tusing ngenah, dija jani magae?'Wayan hasn't been seen for a very long time; where is he working now?'//

- 2) Noun + interrogative intonation structure: this structure, as mentioned above, is typically found in short interrogative sentences, for example:
 - //Saja luh?'Is that true, Luh?'
 - //Nyen sih?'Who is that?'
 - //Beli Made ento?'Is that Older Brother Made?'
 - //Adinne ne?'Is this the younger sibling?'
- 3) Structure of a declarative sentence with question intonation; examples:
 - //Kenkenang men jani ke Mataram, De?'So, how will you go to Mataram now, De?'
 - //Napi ke mawinan asapunika?'What is the reason for that?'
 - //Kenken sih panadine?'So, how did it turn out?'
 - //Banggeang ja kenten dumun?'Shall we just let it be like that for now?'
- 4) Structure of a question word + noun; examples:
 - //Napi pikenohne, Tu?'What is the meaning of it, Tu?'
 - //Napi, De?'What is that, De?'
 - //Apa to adane keto?'What is that thing called?'
 - //Napi dikaina nggih?'What was it that was said?'
- 5) There are essentially two types of question words—along with their derivatives—used to replace a noun element in a sentence structure. These two question words are: *Apa/napi* (what) and its derivatives, such as *sira* ('who?'), *nyen* ('who?'), *ngudiang* ('why?'), *kenapa* ('why?'), *kuda* ('how much/many?'), *ajak nyen* ('with whom?'), *sareng sira* ('with whom?'), *baang nyen* ('for whom?'), *anggon apa* ('for what purpose?'), *teken nyen* ('to whom?'), *krana apa* ('because of what?'), *krana nyen* ('because of whom?'), and so on; and *encen* ('which/where?') and its derivatives, such as *kenken* ('how?'), *yen* ('when?'), *dija* ('where?'), *kija* ('where to?'), *uli dija* ('from where?'), and *ane encen* ('which one?'). Examples include:
 - //Dadi ditu sih, De?'Why there, De?'
 - //Dini kenapa kone?'What about here, then?'
 - //Ngengken ngoyong ditu?'Why live there?'
 - //Sira raganne?'Who are you?'
 - //Adi keto tembang raos ne?'Why is the way of speaking like that?'
 - //Nguda Ratu duka?'Why is he/she sad?'
 - //Jero sira?'Who are you?'
- 6) Phrase structure; in this structure, an interrogative clause functions as a phrase within a larger sentence. Examples:
 - //Raos kenken, De?'What was said, De?'
 - //Parilaksananipun, manut sekadi?'As for their behavior, what is it like?'
 - //Bajune ento, nyen ke nganggon?'Who is wearing that shirt?'
 - //Dija asana ngejang bajunne?'Where was that shirt put?'
- 7) Direct speech structure; examples:
 - //“Apa artin ento, De?” sapunika pitaken Dayu.” “What does that mean, De?” asked Dayu.’
 - //“Nyen adane, ning?” asapunika Dayu ring anake alit.” “What is your name, child?” Dayu asked the child.’
 - //Malih ajahanne I Made malih matur “punapi, Tu? Durus Ida lunga?” “A moment later, I Made spoke again: “How is it, Tu? Is he/she going?”’
 - //Beneh raos tiang ibi nggih?” keto raosne Nyoman Sudarma” “What I said yesterday was right, wasn't it?” said Nyoman Sudarma’

3.2.2 Meaning of Interrogative Sentences

- 1) Total Response Meaning: A response or answer that applies to the entire content of the interrogative sentence. The forms of the answer are: //nggih, nah// ('yes') or //nnten, ten, tusing// ('no/'not'). This total response applies to the following word structures. Examples:
 - //ke badung?'to Badung?'
 - //Yan Jaba?'(Jaba caste?)
 - //milu ke Denpasar?'going along to Denpasar?'
 - //I Made sareng?'Is I Made coming along?'

- 2) Partial Response Meaning: A response addressing the specific part of the sentence being queried. Thus, the response corresponds to the specific element being asked about. This response aligns with the structure of replacing a specific element (Word B) with a question word. Examples:
 - Question: *//Jerone pidan rauh, Jero Made?* 'When did you arrive, Jero Made?'), Response: *//mare tiang!* 'Just now'//
 - Question: *//nguda sih Made manjakin tiang?* 'Why do you serve me, Made?'), Response: *//dong, Ratu!* 'Oh, Ratu'//
 - Question: *//Bin pidan rauh Mekel Ketut?*// ('When is Mekel Ketut arriving?'), Response: *//Benjang, kocap!* 'Tomorrow, apparently'//
 - Question: *//panake ada jumah, Luh Sari?* 'Is your child at home, Luh Sari?'), Response: *//wenten!* 'Yes, he/she is'//
- 3) Regarding the absence of a response in everyday communication, one often encounters questions that do not require an answer because the reply is already understood by the listener or is common knowledge. In literature, such questions are termed rhetorical, while in speeches they are called oratorical; examples include:
 - *//Napike wenten siswa sane mekayunan nenten lulus?* 'Is there any student who wishes not to pass?'//
 - *//Napike wenten jatme sane nenten kayun teken sugih?* 'Is there anyone who does not want to be rich?'//
 - *//Ada ke anak dituane idup sengsara kesakitan?* 'Is there anyone who suffers and is in pain in their old age?'//
 - *//Wenten ke jadma sauripe mondongo sengsara?* 'Is there anyone who lives a life of suffering?'//

3.3 Imperative Sentences

Discussions about language invariably involve form and meaning (Saussure, 1973), as it is impossible for a language to exist without being understood by its speakers. Linguistic meaning relates to information—specifically a message—intended to be understood by a group of speakers (Lyons, 1995). In this context, language use may take the form of a command directed at the audience.

3.3.1 Structure of Imperative Sentences

- 1) Imperative sentences begin with a capital letter and end with an exclamation mark (!); for example:
 - *//Kema sik beline di Badung jemak bajunne laku anggon ke pura buin mani!* 'Go to your older sibling in Badung and get the shirt to wear to the temple tomorrow!'//
 - *//Enggalin magedi uli dini apang tusing enggal katangehan kuale!* 'Leave here quickly so your mischief isn't discovered!'//
 - *//Jemetan nake cai ngalih gae apang buin pidan di tuane cai tusing maselselan!* 'Work diligently so that you won't have regrets in your old age!'//
 - *//Sekenang jani malajah mumpung nu wimuda, kasepan buin bedik suba wayah umure tusing makita buin malajah!* 'Study earnestly while you are still young; if you wait too long, you will become too old and lose the desire to learn!'//
- 2) S-P (Subject-Predicate) structure, for example:
 - *//Ngiring Tu, angkat!* 'Come on, Tu, let's continue!'//
 - *//Mai luh, jemak ne!* 'Come here, Luh, take this!'//
 - *//Biang raris margi dumunan!* 'Mother, please go ahead!'//
 - *//Gung Aji ngiring margi!* 'Gung Aji, let's go!'//
- 3) P-S (Predicate-Subject) structure, for example:
 - *//Tingalin I Made!* 'Look, I Made!'//
 - *//Mlajah anake slegang!* 'Study diligently, Made!'//
 - *//Sekenang malajah Gus!* 'Study hard, Gus!'//
 - *//Sirep malu Gus Dek!* 'Go to sleep first, Gus Dek!'//
- 4) K-S-P (Adverbial/Adjunct-Subject-Predicate) structure, for example:
 - *//Tegarang kenehang malu adeng-adeng!* 'Try thinking about it slowly first!'//
 - *//Dumogi dane selamat ngantos ring Denpasar!* 'May he/she arrive safely in Denpasar!'//
 - *//Suba semengan, jani ba majalan luas!* 'It's morning now; time to set off!'//

- //Apang tusing kasep, Ketut jani ba ka sekolah! 'So you aren't late, Ketut, go to school now!'
- 5) P-O (Predicate-Object) structure, for example:
 - //Nah, pulesang sube ragane! 'Well, let him/her sleep first!'
 - //Takonin ja gurune! 'Please ask the teacher first!'
 - //Nah dong ampakin anake! 'Well, go ahead and open the door for him/her!'
 - //Petinget malu adinne! 'Remind the younger sibling first!'
- 6) P (Predicate) structure, for example:
 - //Eda! 'Don't!'
 - //Baang! 'Give it!'
 - //Depang! 'Let it be!'
 - //Mrikiang! 'Bring it here!'

3.3.2 Meaning of Imperative Sentences

- 1) Meaning of a Command/Order: The meaning conveyed is that the person being addressed has no choice but to carry out the order immediately; there is no opportunity to deliberate on the content of the command. Examples:
 - //Maju! 'Forward!'
 - //Mundur! 'Back!'
 - //Tuun! 'Get down!'
 - //Negak! 'Sit!'
- 2) Meaning of an Instruction/Request: The meaning conveyed is that the action must be performed, but the tone is less urgent and less stern than a direct command; the person being addressed still has the opportunity to think about and consider the instruction. Examples:
 - //Ngiring, Tu; iriki mlinggih! 'Please, Sir/Madam; sit here.'
 - //Nah, pulesang sube ragane! 'Right, please get some sleep.'
 - //yen sampun pireng, durus kayunin dumun! 'Once you have heard this, please give it some thought.'
 - //yen suba ngangken pelih eda takut ngidih pelih! 'If you have admitted your mistake, do not be afraid to apologize.'
- 3) The meaning of a ****Command**** is that conveyed by an instruction issued between equals; although the person issuing the command desires for it to be carried out, the recipient is not strictly bound by it. Consequently, if the command is not executed, there are no repercussions for the recipient. Examples:
 - //Merika ja papagin gelisin! 'Please go over there and pick [them] up immediately!'
 - //Nah, beli majalan suba! 'Well, please go ahead and leave first.'
 - //Nah dong ampakin anake! 'Please open the door for that person!'
 - //Ratu, durus memargi alon-alon nggih! 'Your Highness, please proceed slowly.'
- 4) The meaning of a ****Request**** is that conveyed by a polite directive originating from someone of lower status than the recipient; the person making the request has no right to demand compliance, and the recipient has no obligation to carry out the instruction. Examples:
 - //Nyoman matur pangaksama gurune! 'Nyoman offers an apology to his teacher.'
 - //Nunas lugra ring Ida Bhatara! 'Asking for permission from Ida Bhatara.'
 - //Dane mangku nusa nunas keledangan bapak Bupati! 'The *Mangku* (priest) appeals to the Regent for his consideration.'
 - //Para guru nunas galah matur ring Bapak Gubernur Bali! 'The teachers request an opportunity to speak with the Governor of Bali.'
- 5) The sense of a wish or prayer is a type of imperative—a request—originating from someone who feels "small" and is directed toward someone far "greater"; for example:
 - //Dumogi sida rahayu kapanggih! 'May safety and well-being be attained!'
 - //Nunas paswecan Ida Bhatara dumogi prasida mamargi antar! 'Seeking the blessing of Ida Bhatara so that the event proceeds smoothly!'
 - //Titiang sareng keluarga sami mapinunas mangda mapikolih 'My family and I pray for success'
 - //Lan sareng-sareng ngaturang bakti nunas paswecan Ida Hyang Widhi Wasa! 'Let us together offer devotion and seek the blessing of God Almighty!'
- 6) The sense of an exclamation differs from declarative, imperative, or interrogative sentences; instead, it takes the form of an exclamatory sentence; for example:

- //Pantes pianakne makejang satinut ajak rerama miwah jemet masekolah! 'No wonder the children all heed their parents' advice and are diligent in their schooling!'
- //Mimi, mokoh-mokoh sampine bes selid sanja bapa meme ajak pianakne jemet ngarit! 'Wow, the cows are so plump because the father, mother, and child are diligent about cutting grass for them!'
- //Mimi, keto-keto dogen paitungan I Madene dadi guru! 'Wow, I Made's thinking as a teacher is just so limited/ordinary!'
- //Ngiring sareng sami sayaga nyanggra rahina Galungan sane jagi rauh! 'Let us all prepare to welcome the upcoming Galungan festival!'

4 Conclusion

Based on their basic structure, Balinese sentences fall into three types: declarative, interrogative, and imperative. A declarative sentence conveys information about an event or occurrence. An interrogative sentence elicits an answer. An imperative sentence elicits a response in the form of an action or deed.

Declarative sentences exhibit several structures: they begin with a capital letter and end with a period (.); they follow patterns such as S-P (Subject-Predicate), S-P-O (Subject-Predicate-Object), S-P-O1-O2 (Subject-Predicate-Object1-Object2), and S-P-O-A (Subject-Predicate-Object-Adjective). Declarative sentences serve various functions, including inductive, deductive, descriptive, narrative, and biographical purposes, as well as the expression of feelings and positive or negative statements.

Interrogative sentences exhibit several structures: they begin with a capital letter and end with a question mark (?); they utilize declarative sentence inversion with interrogative intonation, a noun with interrogative intonation, an interrogative word combined with a noun, the replacement of a noun element with an interrogative word, phrase structures, and direct speech structures. Interrogative sentences can elicit total responses, partial responses, or no response at all.

Imperative sentences exhibit several structures: they begin with a capital letter and end with an exclamation mark (!); they follow patterns such as S-P (Subject-Predicate), P-S (Predicate-Subject), K-S-P (Adverbial/Adjunct-Subject-Predicate), P-O (Predicate-Object), and P (Predicate only). Imperative sentences serve various functions, including commands, instructions, requests, pleas, hopes or prayers, and exclamations.

Conflict of interest statement

The authors declared that (s)he/they have no competing interests.

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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