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A Morphological Study of Balinese Culinary Terms and Their Equivalents in Balinese Sentences

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Abstract---Many terms related to Balinese cuisine need documentation to prevent them from falling into disuse or disappearing. Beyond describing linguistic aspects from a morphological perspective, this study also aims to document Balinese culinary terms that remain active and evolving within the Balinese community through their usage in Balinese sentences. Balinese culinary terms are highly diverse and numerous. These terms can be analyzed morphologically—covering base forms and forms with prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes—and examined in terms of their use in Balinese sentences.

Keywords---Morphological, Culinary Terms, and Sentences.

Introduction*Background of the Problem*

Bali is one of the regions in Indonesia characterized by a significant regional language tradition, encompassing both written and oral forms. It is considered to possess a written tradition due to the existence of the Balinese script (*aksara Bali*), while its oral tradition is evidenced by the continued vitality and evolution

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of the Balinese language as a medium of communication within Balinese society (Martinich, 1996).

As a spoken language, Balinese serves as a medium that fosters the development of Balinese culture, including its culinary traditions. Many terms related to Balinese cuisine require documentation to prevent them from falling into oblivion. Beyond describing linguistic aspects—specifically regarding morphology—this study implicitly aims to document Balinese culinary terms that remain active and current within the community, as evidenced by their usage in Balinese sentences (Eiseman, 1995). As a world-class tourist destination, Balinese cuisine has gained global recognition and is commonly served in hotels and restaurants. Examples include **lawar** (a mixture of meat, grated coconut, and distinctive Balinese spices), **betutu** (duck or chicken that is steamed and then roasted with Balinese spices), **babi guling** (pig roasted on a spit with Balinese spices), **komoh** (a thick Balinese-style stew), **nyatnyat** (chicken or fish prepared as a thick stew with Balinese spices), **tum** (minced meat wrapped in banana leaves and steamed with Balinese spices), **laklak** (a Balinese snack similar to **serabi** pancakes), **sambal matah** (a relish made from sliced raw shallots and chili tossed in authentic Balinese coconut oil), **basa genep** (a spice paste made from a complete blend of Balinese spices), **urutan** (a Balinese-style sausage, typically made from pork), and others.

Studying Balinese cuisine is significant as it allows for an exploration of the Balinese linguistic elements associated with these dishes—cuisine that has gone global and delights the palates of food enthusiasts worldwide. A linguistic perspective is also crucial because, morphologically, these culinary terms can be analyzed in terms of their base forms and affixation. Consequently, this study contributes knowledge to two important areas: linguistics and the preservation of Balinese culinary traditions (Halliday, 1978; Knight & Marcu, 2002).

In light of the background outlined above, this paper examines two key issues: (1) what are the base forms of Balinese culinary terms? and (2) how does affixation apply to Balinese culinary terms, and how are they used in Balinese sentences?

Concept

Etymologically, the word **morphology** derives from **morph** (meaning ‘form’) and **logy** (meaning ‘science’ or ‘study’). Thus, literally, morphology signifies the study of form. In the field of linguistics, morphology refers to the study of word forms and word formation (Chaer, 2008). Furthermore, it is described as the branch of grammar that examines word structure or form, primarily through the use of morphemes. It is also emphasized that morphology is the linguistic discipline concerned with the intricacies of words. Verhaar (1994) posits that morphology is the field of linguistics that studies the grammatical arrangement of word components (Collins, 1983).

Similarly, Kridalaksana (1986) defines morphology as: (1) the field of linguistics that studies morphemes and their combinations; and (2) the component of language structure encompassing words and their constituent parts—namely,

morphemes. Morphology is the branch of linguistics that examines word forms and the processes of word formation (Scalise, 1984).

Regarding Balinese culinary arts, the term can be clearly defined as traditional Balinese food; for the Balinese, the concept of food encompasses the notions of *halal* (permissible/lawful) and *enak* (delicious). When presented with an item or substance served as food, the criteria of whether it is *halal* or not, and whether it is delicious or not, serve as the primary basis for making a choice (Suci, 1986). Based on these definitions, traditional Balinese food can be understood as food prepared and created by the local Balinese community over generations, utilizing a blend of local spices (*basa*) that possess specific flavors and aromas unique to the region.

Methodology

Data collection was conducted through interviews and by actively listening to the conversations of Balinese speakers, particularly regarding Balinese culinary topics. This study employed unstructured and open-ended interviews. The interview subjects were members of the general public within the author's immediate environment. The objective of these interviews was to gather data on Balinese culinary terms frequently used in daily life (Froese et al., 1981).

In addition to interviews, a literature study method was employed; this involved collecting data by reading books, brochures, and other media, and citing sections deemed significant. Efforts were made to obtain data from specific sources relevant to the subject matter. The collected data were compared and subsequently recorded systematically according to their respective scopes. The literature study was conducted primarily to deepen the understanding of the issues and subject matter (Chen, 2026).

Data analysis was performed following the data collection phase. According to Sugiyono (2002), data analysis is the process of systematically searching for and compiling obtained data by organizing it into categories, breaking it down into units, synthesizing it, arranging it into patterns, selecting what is important for study, and drawing conclusions to ensure clarity. The data analysis process serves as a method for categorizing findings. Data obtained from the field constitutes raw data that is unstructured and thus not yet ready for presentation in a scholarly work. This study employs a synchronic descriptive analysis.

Discussion

Base Forms of Balinese Culinary Terms and Their Use in Balinese Sentences

A discussion of Balinese culinary terms inevitably involves their vocabulary. Words may take the form of a single morpheme (monomorphemic) or a combination of morphemes (polymorphemic) (Hoffmann, 1991). Monomorphemic words are known as base words (*kata dasar*); examples include *ares* (a vegetable dish made from banana stems), *unti* (grated coconut mixed with sugar), and *bubuh sumsum* (a porridge made from flour, available in white and green varieties). Polymorphemic words are known as derived words (*kata

turunan*); examples include *ngaet* (to cut), *nguleg* (to grind/mash until smooth), and *ngoreng* (to fry) (Sutjaya, 2007).

The term "base form" (*bentuk dasar*) typically refers to the form that serves as the foundation for a morphological process. These base forms constitute the vocabulary—specifically regarding Balinese culinary terms. A base form may consist of a single morpheme or a combination of morphemes (Chaer, 2008). For instance, in the word *ngaet* ('to cut'), which comprises the morpheme {N} and the morpheme {kaet}, the morpheme {kaet} serves as the base form. From the perspective of word morphology, there are several types of base forms in the Balinese language:

- 1) A base word that can stand alone within a sentence structure and constitutes a free form; in this context, it is termed a free morpheme. Examples:
 - *tiuk* 'knife'// *yening apang aluh magarapan ngaet be teken matektekan, pastiang pesan tiuke apang pada mangan* 'if you want the work of slicing and chopping meat to be easier, ensure that the knives are sharp'//
 - *talenan* 'cutting board'// *talenan anggon natakin yening laku matektekan be* 'use a cutting board as a base when chopping meat'//
 - *blakas* 'large knife/cleaver'// *yen nektek balung ane gede blakas anggon apang tusing pungak tiuke* 'when chopping large bones, use a large knife so the [regular] knife doesn't get damaged'//
- 2) A base word that cannot stand alone within a sentence structure and always requires the formation of a complex form; in this context, it is termed a root morpheme. Examples:
 - *kaet* 'cut'// *satondenne ngoreng kaet malu benne apang aluhan magae* 'before frying, cut the fish first to make the work easier'//
 - *tektek* 'chop into small pieces'// *yen laku ngae lawar tektek malu benne cenik-cenikan apang aluhan dingadonanne* 'if making *lawar*, chop the meat into small pieces first so it is easier to mix'//
 - *tunu* 'roast/grill'// *yen laku ngae basa genep tunu malu serane apang nyak jaen legit basanne* 'if making *basa genep* (complete spice paste), roast the shrimp paste (*terasi*) first so the spice mixture tastes delicious and rich'//
- 3) A base word that cannot stand alone within a sentence structure but is classified as a free form from a morphological perspective; this is termed a particle. Examples:
 - uli 'from' // meme mara sajan teka uli peken meli be celeng laku anggon lawar 'Mother has just returned from the market, having bought pork to be used for making *lawar*'//
 - teken 'with' // tiang ajak adin tiange demen pesan naar tum miwah sate 'My younger sibling and I really enjoy eating *tum* and *sate*'//
 - para 'all' (plural marker) // para umat hindu ring bali ri kala penampahan galungan sami makarya lawar barak miwah lawar putih 'On the day before Galungan, all Hindu devotees in Bali prepare *lawar*, both the red and white varieties'//

In terms of syllable patterns, Balinese base forms generally consist of several syllables:

- 1) Monosyllabic base words, for example:

- *tum* ‘meat wrapped in a banana leaf’// *apang jaen yening ngae tum jangan jangan ulam* ‘to make *tum* tastier, add bay leaves’//
 - *pes* ‘pepes’ (steamed/grilled dish in leaf wrapping)’// *apang lebih sehat luungan benne pes dogen* ‘for better health, it is best to prepare the fish as *pepes*’//
 - *be* ‘meat/fish’// *yen lakar ngae tum, pilih be ane nu seger* ‘if you are going to make *tum*, choose fish that is still fresh’//
- 2) Disyllabic base words, for example:
- *nunu* ‘to roast/burn’// *bapa nunu nyuh ane lakar anggonna santen komoh* ‘Father is roasting a coconut to be used for the coconut milk in *komoh* stew’//
 - *laklak* ‘Balinese traditional snack’// *semengan ngopi timpalin naar jaja laklak jaen gati asane* ‘drinking coffee in the morning accompanied by *laklak* snacks tastes delicious’//
 - *jukut* ‘vegetable dish’// *yening ngae jukut nangka oranin ajak balung celeng pasti jaen gati asane* ‘if making jackfruit stew, mix it with pork bones; it will taste very delicious’//
- 3) Trisyllabic base words, for example:
- *betutu* ‘roasted chicken or duck dish’// *rata anake di bali bisa ngae betutu* ‘almost everyone in Bali knows how to make *betutu*’//
 - *ketimus* ‘steamed glutinous rice snack wrapped in a leaf’// *yen suba ada karya nyaman tiange pasti suba ngae ketimus* ‘whenever there is a ceremony, my relatives always make *ketimus*’//
 - *kelepon* ‘Balinese snack with a liquid sugar filling’// *biasane jaja kelepon warnane gadang, kewala ada masih ane mawarna putih* ‘Kelepon is typically green, though white versions also exist’//
- 4) Four-syllable root words, for example:
- Sambal matah (a relish made from raw shallots mixed with coconut oil)// *yening be pasih mapanggang melah timpalne sambelmatah* ‘grilled saltwater fish pairs well with *sambal matah*’//
 - Serombotan (a vegetable dish featuring various raw or semi-cooked leaves and legumes)// *dugas tiang enu masuk di klungkung, sadina meli serombotan* ‘when I was still in school in Klungkung, I used to buy serombotan every day’//
 - Bubuh sumsum (rice flour porridge)// *yen gigi suba pawah luungan naar bubuhsumsum* ‘if one no longer has teeth, it is best to eat *bubuh sumsum*’//

Affixation of Balinese Culinary Terms and Their Use in Balinese Sentences

An affix is a bound form possessing only grammatical meaning; it is a constituent element of a word—though not the base form itself—capable of creating new words (Simpén, 2008). Affixes are classified as bound forms. The process of word formation is known as affixation. Affixation is defined as the process of forming a word by attaching an affix to a base form (Simpén, 2008). Meanwhile, Anom (1993) explains that affixation involves attaching an affix to a unit—whether that unit is a simple or complex form—to create a word.

Affixation is the process of attaching an affix to a base or base form. This process involves the following elements: (1) the base or base form, (2) the affix, and (3) the

resulting grammatical meaning. In the affixation process, the base or base form represents the smallest unit that cannot be further segmented.

Generally, the affixes discussed in this paper fall into four categories: prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes (combinations of prefixes and suffixes). Affixation is the process of attaching an affix to a unit—whether simple or complex—to form a word. As previously explained, linguistic morphology generally centers on word affixation, and this holds for the Balinese language as well. The four types of affixes are explained below.

2.2.1 Prefixes

Abdul Chaer states that a prefix is an affix added to the beginning of a word (2008:23). It is a word-formation process involving the addition or attachment of an affix to the front of a base form. In traditional Balinese grammar, such an affix is termed **pangater**. There are several types of prefixes in Balinese, including {N-, ma-, ka-, sa-, a-, pra-, pari-, pati-, maka-, saka-, kuma-} (Anom et al., 1983).

1) The Prefix N-

The prefix (**pangater**) N- is also known as **anusasika**. The word-formation process involving the prefix N- is called nasalization. This prefix has five allomorphs: **ng-**, **ny-**, **n-**, **m-**, and **nga** (/ngê/). The choice of allomorph depends on the base form (root or stem) to which the prefix N- attaches. All these allomorphs—except **nga-**—can cause the initial consonant phoneme of the base form to undergo homorganic elision (merger), except for the semivowel phonemes /w/ and /y/. Examples:

- N- + **sate** → **nyate** ‘to make satay’//**I Bapa nyate di paon** ‘Father is making satay in the kitchen’//
- N- + **calon** → **nyalon** ‘to prepare satay ingredients’//**Ia sedeng nyalon ajak bapane** ‘He/She is preparing satay ingredients with his/her father’//
- N- + **jakan** → **nyakan** ‘to cook rice’//**I meme nyakan ajak panakne** ‘Mother is cooking rice with her child’//

2) The Prefix **ma-**

The prefix **ma-** does not change when attached to a base form beginning with a consonant phoneme; however, when attached to a semivowel, the vowel /ê/ in the prefix **ma-** is often elided. When attached to a root form beginning with a vowel, **sandhi** (assimilation) occurs. In this instance, the vowel /ê/ of the prefix {*mê-*} is elided; examples:

- **ma-* + *rasa** → *marasa* ‘tastes’//*Jukute punika marasa pakeh* ‘the vegetable dish tastes salty’//
- **ma-* + *gula** → *magula* ‘contains sugar’//*Jajane magula barak* ‘the snack contains red sugar’//
- **ma-* + *saet** → *masaet* ‘tied’//*Jaja sumping maseet dadi besik* ‘the **sumping** snacks are tied together into one’//

3) Prefix **ka-**

When the prefix **ka-** attaches to a base form beginning with a vowel, it triggers a sandhi process, similar to the prefix **ma-**. In certain formations, when **ka-** attaches to the vowels /u/ and /i/, it results in the sandhi sounds /o/ and /e/ by replacing the original vowels; examples:

- **ka-* + **tunu** → **katunu** ‘burned/roasted’//**Serene katunu di paon** ‘the shrimp paste was roasted in the kitchen’//

- *ka-* + *tampah* → *katampah* ‘slaughtered/butchered’// *Siape suba katampah ibi sanja* ‘the chicken was slaughtered last night’//
- *ka-* + *goreng* → *kagoreng* ‘fried’// *Satene suba kagoreng tunian* ‘the satay was fried earlier’//

4) Prefix *sa-*

The prefix *sa-* retains its form when attached to a base form, whether the base begins with a consonant or a vowel. Occasionally, assimilation occurs—specifically the elision of the phoneme /ê/ in *sa-*—when the prefix is attached to a base form beginning with a vowel. While the prefix *sa-* is not found in Balinese culinary terminology itself, other examples related to Balinese culinary terms have been selected; examples:

- *sa-* + *wai* → *sawai* ‘every day’// *I meme sawai-wai nyakan di paon* ‘Mother cooks rice in the kitchen every day’//
- *sa-* + *sampung* → *sasampung* ‘after’// *Sasampung nyate, ia nektek be* ‘After making satay, she/he cuts the meat’//
- *sa-* + *dina* → *sadina* ‘every day’// *dagang nasine ento sadina ia ngae lawar* ‘that rice vendor makes *lawar* every day’//

5) Prefix *a-*

The prefix *a-* does not undergo any change when attached to a base form. The prefix *a-* is used only with numeral classifiers; examples:

- *a-* + *bulih* → *abulih* ‘one piece/fruit’// *Biune enu bin abulih laku anggon pisang rai* ‘there is one banana left to make *pisang rai*’//
- *a-* + *pesel* → *apesel* ‘one bundle’// *kangkung laku jukute ane apesel ento suba kajemak* ‘that one bundle of water spinach intended for the vegetable dish has already been taken’//
- *a-* + *katih* → *akatih* ‘one piece/stick’// *Katik satene enu bin akatih* ‘there is one satay skewer left’//

6) Prefix *pari-*

The prefix *pari-* does not undergo a change in form when attached to a base morpheme. The prefix *pari-* is not found in Balinese culinary terms; however, other examples related to Balinese culinary terminology have been sought; examples:

- *pari-* + *solah* → *parisolah* ‘behavior/conduct’// *Parisolah dagang serombotane becik pisan* ‘the behavior of the *serombotan* vendor is excellent’//
- *pari-* + *purna* → *paripurna* ‘perfect/impeccable’// *yadiapin wantah madagang nasi, tetep patut maparisolah paripurna* ‘even though one is merely a rice vendor, one should still conduct oneself impeccably’//
- *pari-* + *laksana* → *parilaksana* ‘conduct/behavior’// *parilaksana patuse ngurukang kramane ngae sate apang manut tata-titi desa adat* ‘the conduct of the coordinator who teaches the customary community members to make satay in accordance with traditional norms’//

7) The prefix *maka-*

The prefix *maka-* does not undergo any change in form when attached to a base morpheme. While the prefix *maka-* is not found in Balinese culinary terminology, other examples related to Balinese culinary contexts are provided here:

- *maka-* + *cihna* → *makacihna* ‘as a sign’// *yen ada anak madagang banten di samping purane biasane makacihna ragane magama hindu* ‘if

someone is selling *banten* (offerings) next to a temple, it usually signifies that the person is a Hindu'//

- *maka-* + *sami* → *makasami* 'all of them'// *makasami semeton baline makarya lawar ri kalaning penampahan galungan* 'all Balinese people make *lawar* on the day before Galungan'//
- *maka-* + *pisanan* → *makapisanan* 'all at once'// *makapisanan ngalungsur jaja uli sane anggena marahinan dibi* 'collecting all the *jaja uli* cakes used in yesterday's ceremony at once'//

8) The prefix *saka-*

The prefix *saka-* also does not undergo any change in form when attached to a root or base form; examples:

- *saka-* + *ukud* → *sakaukud* 'one by one'// *Siape sakaukud baanga ngamah apang nyak gede lakar anggon betutu* 'the chickens are fed one by one so they grow big quickly, to be used for *betutu*'//
- *saka-* + *bungkul* → *sakabungkul* 'one by one'// *Pohe sakabungkul katebih anggon rujak kuah pindang* 'the mangoes are peeled one by one to be made into *rujak kuah pindang*'//
- *saka-* + *katih* → *sakakatih* 'one by one'// *sakakatih satene jemaka teken I gede* 'the satay sticks are taken one by one by I Gede'//

9) The prefix *kuma-*

The prefix *kuma-* does not undergo any change in form when attached to a base form. While the prefix *maka-* is not found in Balinese culinary terminology, other examples related to Balinese culinary terms have been identified, such as:

- *kuma-* + *nyama* → *kumanyama* 'acting like kin'// *yadiastun majohan tongosne anake ento kumanyama gati matektekan ngae lawar* 'even though they live far apart, when they meet to make *lawar*, they are like kin'//
- *kuma-* + *jaum* → *kumajaum* 'a chicken that has just started to grow feathers'// *siap yen mara kumajaum tusing dadi anggon betutu* 'a chicken that has just started to grow feathers it cannot be used for *betutu*'//
- *kuma-* + *lipan* → *kumalipan* 'a small child who has just learned to walk'// *anak cenik nu kumalipan tusing dadi baang sambel bawang matah* 'a small child who has just learned to walk should not be given spicy *sambal matah*'//

10) The prefix *pra-*

The prefix *pra-* does not undergo any change in form when attached to a base form. While the prefix *pra-* is not found in Balinese culinary terminology, other examples linked to Balinese culinary terms can be identified, such as:

- *pra-* + *mangkin* → *pramangkin* 'must be now'// *apang pramangkin jani majalan ke Denpasar meli sate luanan* 'they say one must leave for Denpasar right now to buy *sate luanan*'//
- *pra-* + *sangga* → *prasangga* 'to contradict/argue back'// *yen dadi roang nenten dados prasangga teken majikan yen kadikain nguling* 'as a subordinate, one must not contradict the boss when ordered to roast a whole pig'//
- *pra-* + *jani* → *prani* 'now/immediately'// *prajani ngorang gelem mara tundena ke peken meli lakaran sate* 'suddenly claiming to be sick

the moment one is asked to go to the market to buy ingredients for making satay’//

11) The prefix *pati-*

The prefix *pati-* does not undergo any change in form when attached to a base form. While the prefix *pati-* is not found in Balinese culinary terminology itself, other examples linked to Balinese culinary contexts can be identified, such as:

- *pati-* + *kaplug* → *patikaplug* ‘colliding with one another’//**melahang majalan apang tusing patikaplug ngejuk siap lakar anggon betutu** ‘walk carefully so you don’t bump into each other while catching the chicken intended for *betutu*’//
- *pati-* + *grepe* → *patigrepe* ‘groping/fumbling about’//**melahang anake limanne apang tusing patigrepe ngulikang gulinge** ‘watch your hands carefully so you don’t fumble around while turning the *gulinge* (roast pig) over the fire’//
- *pati-* + *jekjek* → *patijekjek* ‘trampling on one another’//**eda kanti patijekjek ngalih kakul di carike lakar anggon sate** ‘don’t trample on each other while searching for snails in the rice fields to make into *sate*’//

2.2.2 Infixes

The process of word formation involving the addition of an affix within the base form. The following are several definitions of the infix provided by experts. According to Chaer (1994), "an infix is an affix added in the middle of the base form." This is further clarified by Kridalaksana (2007), who states that "an infix is an affix inserted internally." Based on these expert definitions, it can be concluded that an infix is an affix placed in the middle of a base word.

Regarding the culinary terms discussed in this study, the author has not yet identified a word to which an infix can be applied; therefore, other examples related to Balinese culinary terms are sought, such as:

1) The infix *-in-*

The infix -in- does not change when forming a word. If the base form begins with a consonant, the infix -in- is inserted into the initial syllable of the base form—specifically, between the initial consonant and the following vowel. If the base form begins with a vowel... The infix *-in-* is attached directly to the beginning of the base form; examples:

- *ucap* + *-in-* → *inucap* ‘mentioned/called’//*lawar sinalih tungguj ajengan bali sane inucap kasumbungan pisan ring jagate** *lawar** is one of the Balinese foods that is highly renowned worldwide’//
- *surat* + *-in-* → *sinurat* ‘written’//*wenten sinurat ring lontar dharma caruban indik makudang-kudang ajengan bali sane patut kelestarian** ‘it is written in the *Dharma Caruban* palm-leaf manuscript regarding several types of Balinese food that need to be preserved’//
- *sungguh* + *-in-* → *sinungguh* ‘referred to as/considered’//*jaja gina kocap sinungguh sinalih tungguj jaja sane asli Bali** *jaja gina** is said to be one of the authentic Balinese snacks’//

2) Infix *-um-*

The infix *-um-* does not undergo any change in form during word formation. If the base form begins with a consonant, the infix *-um-* is inserted between

the initial consonant of the base form and the vowel that follows it. If the base form begins with a vowel, the infix *-um-* is attached to the beginning of the base form. Examples:

- *raksa* + *-um-* → *rumaksa* 'to guard/preserve'//*ajeng-ajengan asli bali sepatutne karumaksa mangda tetep lestari*'Authentic Balinese culinary dishes should be preserved so that they remain enduring'//
- *awak* + *-um-* → *umawak* 'to have a body/physique'//*rumawak anak bali setata seger yening sering majengan ajengan bali sane becik*'Balinese people will remain healthy if they consistently consume wholesome Balinese food'//
- *cawis* + *-um-* → *cumawis* 'to answer'//*para siswa bali pascad cumawis pitaken guru duaning setata ngajengang ajengan bali sane becik*'Balinese students are adept at answering the teacher's questions because they always eat healthy Balinese food'//

3) Infixes*-el- and -er-*

In word formation, the infixes -el- and -er- are inserted between the initial consonant of the base form and the vowel that follows it. Examples:

- tapak + -el- → telapak 'palm/sole'//*telapang tangane patut setata bersih ri kalaning ngadonan lawar*'telapak tangan harus selalu dijaga kebersihannya saat mencampur lawar'//
- gudug + -er- → gerudug 'rumbling/thunderous sound'//*yadiastun gerudug gumine rikalaning pas matektekan makarya lawar, nenten dados merarian*'even though the sky was rumbling and threatening rain while preparing to make *lawar*, work could not be stopped'//
- gigi + -er- → gerigi 'serrations/teeth'//*gerigine mangda kuat ri kalane ngajeng balung be celeng*'the teeth must be truly strong when biting into pork bones'//

2.2.3 Suffixes

In the word-formation process where an affix is added or attached to the end of a base form, that affix is known as a suffix. The term originates from the Latin *suffixus*, meaning "attached" or "fixed" (*fixus*, *figere*). Chaer (1994) states, "A suffix is an affix attached to the final position of a base form." Keraf (1984:110) notes, "A suffix is a type of bound morpheme placed after a base morpheme." Furthermore, Kridalaksana (2008) states, "A suffix is an affix placed after the base."

Based on the expert opinions above, it can be concluded that a suffix is an affix placed at the end of a base word. Unlike Indonesian, Balinese possesses a larger number of suffixes. "*Pangiring inggih punika pangangge krana sane magenah ring ungkuring krana lingga. Sane ngranjing pangiring inggih punika: -a, -ang, -in, -e, -ne, ing*." This translates to: a suffix is a word element located at the end of a base word. Those classified as suffixes include: -a, -ang, -in, -e, -ne, and -ing (Anom, 1993). Balinese suffixes used in Balinese culinary terms can be clearly observed in the examples below.

- Aru + -an → *aruan* (semi-processed/partially prepared state)//*yen ngae tape ketan tusing dadi bas lebung, melahang aruan dogen anggon*'When making *tape ketan* (fermented glutinous rice), do not use rice that is fully cooked; it is better to use rice that is still in the *aruan* stage'//

- Cicip + -pin → *cicipin* (to taste) // *yen suba madonan laware dadi cicipin malu* 'Once the *lawar* mixture is ready, you may taste it first' //
- Tipat + -e → *tipate* (the *tipat* / rice cake) // *tiang demen naar tipat cantok* 'I really enjoy eating *tipat cantok*' //

Based on the table above, example sentences using words with the following suffixes can be described as follows:

1) Suffix -a

When the suffix *-a* is attached to a base form ending in a consonant, it undergoes no change. When attached to a base form ending in a vowel, the allomorph *-na* occurs; examples:

- lablab + -a → *lablaba* (to be boiled) // *Nangka ane lakar anggona lawar suba lablaba* 'The jackfruit to be used for the *lawar* has already been boiled' //
- cicip + -a → *cicipa* (to be tasted) // *Laware suba maan cicipa teken bapa* 'The *lawar* has been tasted by Father' //
- nyahnyah + -a → *nyahnyaha* (to be dry-fried/roasted without oil) // *Siape nyahnyaha di paon* 'The chicken is being dry-fried in the kitchen' //

2) Suffix -ang

The suffix -ang does not undergo a change in form when attached to a base ending in a consonant. When attached to a base ending in a vowel, the allomorphs -nang or -yang often appear. Examples of the attachment of -ang and its two variants are provided below:

- lablab + -ang → lablabang 'steam it' // *Lablabang be siape malu* 'steam the chicken meat first' //
- campuh + -ang → campuhang 'mix it' // *Campuhang basane aji sere* 'mix the spice paste with shrimp paste' //
- kerik + -ang → kerikang 'scrape it' // *kerikang malu panging lakar anggon basa komoh* 'scrape the *pangi* nut first, as it will be used for the *komoh* stew' //

3) Suffix -in

The suffix -in does not undergo a change in form when attached to a base ending in a consonant. When attached to a base ending in a vowel, the allomorph -nin appears; examples:

- *goreng + -in → gorengin* 'fry [something] for [someone/something]' // *Gorengin basane malu apang jaen* 'fry the spice paste first so it tastes good' //
- *tektek + -in → tektekin* 'cut/chop [something]' // *Tektekin malu be siape, mare ngadukin basa* 'chop the chicken meat first, then mix in the spices' //
- *belus + -in → belusin* 'moisten/wet [something]' // *belusin malu laware aji lengis tanusin apang nyak jaen* 'moisten the *lawar* with coconut oil first so it tastes better' //

4) Suffix -e

The suffix -e does not undergo a change in form when attached to a base ending in a consonant. When attached to a base form ending in a vowel, the allomorph *-ne* occurs; for example:

- *jaja* + *-e* → *jajane* 'the *jaja*' // **Jajane suba telah** 'the *jaja* is all gone' //

- *jukut* + *-e* → *jukute* ‘the vegetable’ // *Jukute suba lebeng* ‘the vegetable is cooked’ //
- *tipat* + *-e* → *tipate* ‘the *tipat*’ // *Tipate kondén mabayah* ‘the *tipat* hasn’t been paid for yet’ //

2.2.4 Confix

A confix is a combined affix—consisting of a prefix and a suffix—that functions to convey a specific meaning. Because it conveys a specific meaning, a confix is not regarded as a prefix or a suffix standing in isolation; rather, it is viewed as a single, inseparable morphological unit.

According to Chaer (1994), “A confix is a discontinuous morpheme in which the first part is positioned at the beginning of the base form and the second part is positioned at the end of the base form.” Keraf (1984) states that “a confix is a combination of two or more types of affixes that together form a specific meaning.” This point is further clarified by Kridalaksana (2008), who states, “A confix is a single affix composed of two separate parts.”

Based on the definitions above, a confix can be understood as a root word flanked by two affixes—one at the beginning and one at the end of the root. Balinese features several types of confixes, which are described below.

1) The *pa-/-an* confix

When the *pa-/-an* confix attaches to a root or base form, it follows the rules governing the prefix *pa-* and the suffix *-an*. Examples:

- *pa-* + (*N-*) + *tape* + *-an* → *panapean* ‘making *tape* (fermented cassava)’ // *duaning ring rahina Soma Dungulan makeh semetone ring Bali makarya tape, nika mawinan kawastaning panapean* ‘because on Soma Dungulan day many people in Bali make *tape*, it is called *panapean*’//. It can be explained that the phoneme /t/ in the word *tape* undergoes elision (disappearance) after receiving the nasal prefix /N-/ (an *anusvara*), resulting in the form *nape*. It then takes the prefix (*pa-*) + (*nape*) + (*-an*).
- *pa-* + (*N-*) + *ulek* + *-an* → *pangulekan* ‘place/tool for grinding spices’ // *apang nyak legit basane, yening ngae basa genep melahang ulig anggon pangulekan* ‘so that the spice mixture blends well and becomes rich in flavor, it is best ground using a *pangulekan*’ //
- *pa-* + (*N-*) + *santok* + *-an* → *panyantokan* ‘place/tool for grinding spices’ // *yening apang basane enggal lemek, patut ulek nganggon panyantokan ane gede* ‘if you want the spices to become fine quickly, you should use a large *panyantokan* tool’//

2) Confix *ma-/-an*

When attached to a base form, the confix *ma-/-an* follows the rules governing the prefix *ma-* and the suffix *-an*. Examples:

- *ma-* + *aduk* + *-an* → *madukan* ‘mixed together’ // *madukan makejang cerik kelih tua bajang mabalih calonarang di pura dalem* ‘everyone—young and old alike—mingled together to watch the *Calonarang* performance at the Pura Dalem temple’ //
- *ma-* + *goreng* + *-an* → *magorengan* ‘engaged in frying activities’ // *rame pisan krama banjar magorengan di rurunge ri sedek pananggal pisan sasih kedasa makacihna nyanggra isaka warsa* ‘the *banjar*’

members were bustling with frying activities by the roadside on the first day of the tenth month to welcome the Saka New Year' //

- *ma-* + *tektek* + *-an* → *matektekan* 'chopping' // *bareng-bareng matektekan ri kala lakar ngae basa anggon lawar* 'chopping together the ingredients to be used for making *lawar*'

3) Confix *ka-/-ang*

When attached to a root or base form, the confix *ka-/-ang* follows the rules governing the prefix *ka-* and the suffix *-ang*. Examples:

- *ka-* + *lebeng* + *-ang* → *kalebengang* 'cooked thoroughly' // *kalebengang kanti lepah gati tipate, pang buin mani tusing encol pasil* 'the *ketupat* (rice cakes) are cooked thoroughly so they do not spoil quickly the next day' //
- *ka-* + *aduk* + *-ang* → *kadukang* 'mixed together' // *yen ngae jukut rambanan kadukang makejang lakaranne luire bayem, kacang, jagung, ajak basane apang nyak bangkit* 'when making *rambanan* vegetable stew, all the ingredients—such as spinach, beans, and corn—are mixed together with the spices to ensure the flavor...' -
- ka- + tunu + -ang → *katunuang* 'to be roasted for someone/something' // *yening ngae ayam guling, patutne ayam sane sampun kakukus malih katunuang ring baane* 'When making *ayam guling* (Balinese spit-roasted chicken), the chicken—having already been steamed—should be roasted further over hot coals' //

4) Confix *ka-/-in*

The confix *ka-/-in*, when attached to a root or base form, follows the rules for the prefix *ka-* and the suffix *-in*. Examples:

- *ka- + tambus + -in → *katambusin* 'to be roasted/charred' // *nyanan lakar katambusi sela sambilang ngidu semengan di mara bangune* 'Later, the sweet potatoes will be roasted over the coals to warm the body upon waking up in the morning' //
- *ka- + kaet + -in → *kakaetin* 'to be cut/chopped' // *nyanan kakaetin malu bawange satonden kadukin ajak taluhe satonden kagoreng* 'Please chop the shallots first before mixing them with the eggs and frying them' //
- *ka- + ulek + -in → *kaulekin* 'to be ground/mashed' // *sasubane basane karajang mara lantas kaulekin satondene kagoreng* 'After the spice ingredients have been sliced, they are then ground into a fine paste before being fried' //

Conclusion

Based on the preceding discussion, it can be concluded that Balinese culinary terms are highly diverse and numerous. Culinary terms in the Balinese language can be analyzed morphologically—covering base forms, as well as forms with prefixes, infixes, and suffixes—and examined regarding their usage within the context of communication in Balinese sentences.

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