



# Sanskrit' Influence in Balinese Language

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## ABSTRACT

Sanskrit is the language of communication of Aryans in India in earlier times. Hindu literature that is growing in most of the Indian subcontinent using this language. In its development, because the rules are so many, people began to leave, especially in their everyday conversations. Currently, this language is still studied by certain circles in conjunction with the deepening of the scriptures and various other purposes connected with it. However, even so, this language has impacted a lot on the development of other languages in the World. Such as the languages that developed in the Indonesian archipelago, almost no escape from the influence of this language. Even in ancient times, when Hindu thrive in the archipelago, Sanskrit was used, so that the term hybrid Sanskrit came up. Therefore, because of the deep penetrating of this language into local people, the earlier local existed language adopted some terms from this language and is used in everyday life. No exception for Balinese language, Sanskrit is very big influence, especially Hinduism is still run by the majority of the population. Although it has been mixed with the ancient Javanese language, some Sanskrit terms are still widely used both in conversation and in writing. Even mantras chanted by the priests in Bali using Sanskrit language.

**Keywords:** Sanskrit, hybrid Sanskrit, Balinese language, Hinduism, Vedas

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Sanskrit is the name of the one group of the language used as the language to compose teachings of Hinduism, such as the Vedas, Dharmasastras, Itihāsas, Puranas, Darsanas, Agama or other literary book. The Sanskrit name (Saṃskṛta) for the first time given by Rsi

Pāṇini at about 700 BC. He is a recognized expert in the field of grammar. He tried to construct theories that are then used as the basis for studying the Sanskrit language (Pudja, 1992: 9).

Sanskrit is used to describe the sacred word (revelation) of Brahman or Ida Sang Hyang Widhi Wasa into Vedic scriptures. Sanskrit is the one tool that can be used to explore and live the teachings of Hinduism, which is written in the Vedic scriptures and other literature. The study of Sanskrit in both Western and Eastern is intensified, although limited mainly among scientists alone. The purpose is essentially that they want to be able to express knowledge contained in Sanskrit books. This means that even it is not used as a means of communication in general, Sanskrit is a language that is not really dead. The study of Sanskrit continues to be maintained and developed.

At the time of British rule in India in 1789 ADm Sanskrit literature proved to be very popular. Proving that judge Sir William Jones at Calacutta palace, studying Sanskrit and translates Abhijñāna Sakuntalam (written by Kalidasa) into English. This translation became popular and well known throughout Europe (Mishra, 1989: 76).

The investigation of Sanskrit as a field of study began to grow since the sixteenth century AD after the relationship between the West and the East increased. The purpose of Sanskrit investigation is certainly not just general but specifically in relation to the purpose of the missionaries (Pudja, 1982: 11). The European investigation into Sanskrit has started since the seventeenth century and the motive is not pure, but is driven by the desire to spread Christianity or Catholicism. This can be evidenced in writings of Dr. Max Muller in 1886 (Titib, 1998: 18). European experts are widely involved in the shedding and learn Sanskrit, among others: Max Muller, Weber, Sir William Jones, HT Colebrooke, Buhler, Keilhorn, France Bopp, Grimm, Grassmann, Jespersion, Wakernagel, Roth, Roger Abraham, Griffith, AA Macdonell, MM William Monier, Hillebrant, Winternitz, AB Keith, and others. In Indonesia we have some Sanskrit expert like Prof. Dr. Purbatjaraka, Prof. Dr. Haryati Subadio, Prof. Dr. Tjok Sudartha MA and others.

Sanskrit influence has been known in the archipelago. The oldest evidence of that now there are inscriptions in Kutai, East Kalimantan and approximately derived from the 4th century or 5th century AD. Because of the existence of Sanskrit in the archipelago is very long time, it is certainly a lot of words from this language being absorbed into archipelago language (Quoted and processed from [http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahasa\\_Sanskrit](http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahasa_Sanskrit)).

Sanskrit influence can be resulted from religious leaders, such as priests or scholars that brought to archipelago the Hindu culture and Sanskrit literature massively. Scholars write inscriptions in Sanskrit; bring books written in Sanskrit; and perhaps also teach in addition to Indian migrant children but also for indigenous children in the archipelago (Sharma, 1985: 8)

Effort to translate the Sanskrit literary works in Old Javanese language has long been pioneered in Central Java and East Java Hindu kingdom in the heyday of the archipelago, including Bali. Proven that many elements of Sanskrit mixed with elements of the archipelago either language grammar and vocabulary, it can be seen on Stuti or Stava and Puja The Pandita in Bali (Hooykaas, 1971). Indian culture and literature developed in Java and Bali. Hindu kingdom got into a powerful and generous, like the kings of Sailendra Dynasty (Mataram), Kediri, Singasari, and Majapahit be generous to the poet literature and became a patron of artists and clergy. Because the entire Indian literature written once again in the Old Javanese language (Mishra, 1989: 83).

According to Sarma (1985: 9) languages in Indonesian archipelago are taking words of Sanskrit as the language of these places have not words of the term in accordance with the Hindu culture. Moreover, even if there is a matching words from a native language, it is becoming a good habit to use a word from Sanskrit as a substitute to demonstrate a higher culture.

Since the beginning of the development of Indonesian, Sanskrit has a role as an element that enriches the Indonesian vocabulary (Fujiwara in the Drafting Team, 2005: 376). In fact, according to Subadio (1983: 546) influence of Sanskrit on Indonesian has occurred in the early period of growth in the modern Indonesian language, long before the Malay language as Indonesian name (in the Drafting Team, 2005: 375). There are many relics of inscriptions written in the form of literature such as translation and composition like lontar, either in the form of spells, kawya or prose, which need to be disclosed and studied in a series of studying Sanskrit.

In ancient Javanese language, found roughly about 30 percent of the Sanskrit words that indicate a close relationship between India and Indonesia, especially in the areas of general literature as found in the story of Ramayana and Mahabharata which takes the form of Sanskrit to Old Javanese. And interestingly all the ancient writings found in Indonesia until the 5th century is Sanskrit using the Pallava (Somvir in the Drafting Team, 2005: 394).

The influence of the elements of Sanskrit very knowledgeable on regional languages in Indonesia, especially in the Old Javanese language. The use of Sanskrit in ancient Javanese literature can be seen as the lontar tattwa, worship, ethics and ceremonies. Lontar is still used as a source of guidance and teachings of Hinduism in Indonesia and especially in Bali. Therefore, in studying Hinduism and other Hindu Literature, an introduction to the Sanskrit language is very important. For Hindus in Indonesia, especially in Bali in addition to knowing Sanskrit is also very necessary to know the Old Javanese (Kawi) and Bali, because without knowing the language of all three languages was complete lack of understanding of the teachings of Hinduism. A certain lontar present teachings in Sanskrit and then translated into bahasa Javanese (Kawi language) and written with Balinese letters such as Bhuanakosa, Wrehaspatitattwa, Tattwajñana, Jñanasiddhanta, Gaṇapatitattwa, Sārasamuccaya and others.

Likewise, in the days of the Balinese Kuna language to new Bali Sanskrit language has shown its influence primarily on Hindu culture in Bali. Sanskrit influence is still being felt to this day in the midst of a new life Balinese language. This can be evidenced some Balinese language vocabulary is derived from the Sanskrit are: *karya, nusa, raja, bagia, upeti, desa, gajah, tirta, pala, patih, buana, bakti, gumi, danda, bencana, baya, betara, putra, putri, daksina, neraka, guru, utama, suka, jiwa, laksana, darma* and others (Compiler Team, 1985: 83).

## 2. DEFINITION OF SANSKRIT

Usually a language named after the geographic area residents-predominantly speak the language concerned. For example, English is the language of the English country, French is a language derived from French and Indonesian language is originating from Indonesia. But Sanskrit as a language unrelated to any geographic area as mentioned. So to give the definition of Sanskrit are different from those languages (Sharma, 1985: 1).

Sanskrit is derived from the word *saṁskṛta bhāṣā* which language of virtuous (Apte, 2000: 343). *Saṁskṛta bhāṣā* is virtuous sub-*tle* language used for preparing Veda. Writing Veda is expected before the year 2500 BC. According to Kale (1992: 1) Sanskrit is as follows: "Sanskrit, or the refined language, is the language of Devas or Gods, and the alphabet in the which it is written is called Devanagari or that employed in the Cities of Gods."

Furthermore, Sir William Jones (in <http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanskrit>) on the occasion of lecturing to Asiatic Society of Bengal in Calcutta, February 2, 1786, said as follows.

"The Sanskrit language whatever be its antiquity, is of a wonderful structure; more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin, and more exquisitely refined than either, yet bearing to both of them a stronger affinity, both in the roots of verbs and in the forms of grammar, than could possibly have been produced by accident; so strong, indeed, that no philologist could examine them all three, without believing them to have sprung from some common source, which, perhaps, no longer exists."

A subsequent Western scholars who studied Sanskrit convey their opinion about Sanskrit: "Amrita is very sweet, but Sanskrit Amrita much sweeter than that, which is why the gods enjoy it, then it is called as the language of the gods. I do not know, whether that is filled so that Sanskrit was so sweet, so even though we were outsiders (not an Indian), we were so chase. As long as there India, as long as there Vindhya, Himalaya, as long as there rivers Ganga and Godavari, the Sanskrit will remain there".

That is the opinion of Western scholars that not only is steeped in Sanskrit but also plays an important role in the development of academic Sanskrit. Mahatma Gandhi, India's non-violent character talk about Sanskrit:

"Our language is Sanskrit for Ganga water. Without the Sanskrit, language would be meaningless." Furthermore, the first President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad stated that Sanskrit literature is not just for India, but for the whole of humanity is a priceless wealth. He said that Sanskrit can meet people's hearts with happiness. Study and ponder Sanskrit literature is very important.

*Saṁskṛta* morphologically derived from *saṁ-s-krta*. "Sam" is a preposition (meaning complete; together; perfect), *krta* [past passive participle] comes from the root verb class I " *kr*" (meaning making; work; prepare), said *krta* meaning has been done / structured / enhanced. So Sanskrit (BI) or *Saṁskṛta bhāṣā* (Skt) is a language that has been done and perfectly equipped (Astra, tt.: 1).

Sanskrit is an Indo-European language family and is an ancient Indo-Aryan language, which is included in the Indo-Iranian group. Indo-Iranian language is also a branch of the Indo-European language family. As usual another living language, this language also has some forms that were in use in the Vedas, Hindu literature, Sanskrit which has received the influence of other languages (Sanskrit Hybrid) and Sanskrit islands (Archipelago Sanskrit). With the rapid development after the era of Vedic, then the experts distinguish Sanskrit into three groups:

- Sanskrit Veda (Vedic Sanskrit), which is the language used in the Vedas are generally much older than the Sanskrit which is then used various Hindu literature such as in Itihāsa, Purana, Dharmasastra and others.
- Classical Sanskrit (Classical Sanskrit) that Sanskrit is used in Hindu literature as Itihāsa (Ramayana and Mahabharata, Puranas (Mahāpurāṇa and Upapurāṇa, Smṛiti (books of the Law / Dharmasastra).
- Sanskrit mixture (Hybrid Sanskrit) and Sanskrit in Indonesia by experts mention as Sanskrit or Sanskrit Archipelago that Sanskrit is used in Indonesia (Astra, et al., 1981: 8).

## 3. DEVELOPMENT OF BALINESE LITERACY AND LANGUAGE

Historical development of language and script of Bali is through a long process and also influenced by other languages. Dr. Rudolf Gorris found that the dominant language used in Bali Kuna inscriptions beginning of Bali Kuna period. Ancient Balinese language is the language of the oldest in Bali which are found use in Inscription 804 Saka (882 AD) until the reign of King Anak Wungsu year 904 Saka (1072 AD). There are at least 33 inscriptions that uses Bali Kuna language. After the reign of King Udayana Gunapriyadharmapatni (989-1011) began to use Javanese language and script. When entering the influence of Majapahit, Kawi-Bali began to be used, especially in papyrus manuscripts. Therefore, the development of the Balinese language itself is divided into three babakan (steps). First, the language of ancient Bali which is often also referred to as the language of Bali Mula. Second, the Balinese language Tengahan or often called Kawi-Bali. And third, the Bali modern languages Bali or Bali Kapara inherited until today.

Balinese script history is closely related to the development of Indian characters. Balinese script is derived from the language and script were brought from India when the time of the spread of Hinduism and Buddhism in the country of Indonesia. Initially in India there is a script called Karosti script. From this Karosti script later evolved into Brahmi. Brahmi then expand again into Devanagari script and Pallawa. Devanagari alphabet used in northern India in writing Sanskrit. While Pallawa used in South Indian Pallava writing language.

Pallawa is a script that comes from southern India. This script is very important for the history in Indonesia because this script is the script from which the archipelago script derived. In the archipelago, the earliest evidence is Inscription of Mulawarman in Kutai, East Kalimantan, which comes from the 5th century AD. The earliest written evidence that there is in West Java and at the same time

the island of Java, namely Inscription of Tarumanagara originating from the mid of 5 AD, also written using Pallawa. This script name is derived from the Pallava dynasty that once ruled in southern India between the 4th century until the 9th century AD.

Devanagari script development and Pallawa in Indonesia following the development of Hinduism and Buddhism. The development of Pallawa and Devanagari script then generates script or alphabet of ancient Kawi. From this Kawi script then eventually turned into Javanese, Balinese script, and other scripts that currently exist in Indonesia. Heritage evidence which shows the development is Yupa, one of them contained in the Devanagari script in Kutai, East Kalimantan.

Evidence of Devanagari and Pallawa script development in Bali can be found in Penataran Sasih Pejeng, Tampaksiring District, Gianyar. In the temple there are small stupas containing the stamp of *tanah legit*. Those stamp is contains Pradewanegari or Siddhamatṛka script. The script is used to write Tathagata Buddha Mantra. Evidence of subsequent developments can be found in Pura Blanjong Sanur. There are memorial king of Sri Kesari Warmadewa which contains writings in Devanagari script and ancient Balinese script. Devanagari script used to write the Balinese language, while the ancient Balinese script used to write Sanskrit.

The next growing script is Pallawa. There are script called Semi Pallawa script. Semi Pallawa then developed into a script of Kediri Kwadrat, which then turned into a Java script and last changed again into Balinese script. Written evidence in the existing of Pallawa placed in Pura Bale Agung Sembiran. Evidence of Pallawa influence in Balinese script can be seen from the alphabet, while the influence of Dewanegari in Balinese script can be seen from the a kara (Bali) which is similar to a script of Dewanegari.

Balinese script form is rounded, so it became an example of Balinese script derived from Pallawa. Examples of the development of the Balinese from Devanagari is the typeface a kara in Bali which is very similar to the shape of the letter A in the Devanagari script. According to the website Omniglot, Balinese script also called 'Carakan'. In the book 'Unicode Standard version 5.0' stated that the Balinese script derived from the ancient Brahmi script of India. In addition, the book also mentions that the Balinese script has many similarities with modern scripts in South Asia and Southeast Asia. Balinese script in the 11th century gained much influence from ancient Kawi language or Java. This modified version of Balinese script is also used to write the Sasak language used on the island of Lombok. Some words in Balinese language borrowed from Sanskrit which then also affects the Balinese script. Traditional Balinese article written on the leaves of palm trees, pile and then tied up and called lontar.

#### 4. THE SANSKRIT INFLUENCE IN BALI

At this time Hindus lacked thorough knowledge of Sanskrit. Sanskrit is the substance of learning the Vedas as the main source of the teachings of Hinduism. In general, the Yajna priest as a leader in the form of ritual lacked thorough knowledge of Sanskrit. They are biased to know the meaning of the word, that is only through the translation in ancient Javanese language. Interpretation, sometimes much beyond the understanding of the text Sanskerta originally. They are also some even totally unfamiliar with Sanskrit terms but talk with words that are difficult.

The history studies states that Sanskrit has been used in the archipelago since long ago. The use of Sanskrit in the archipelago has been started since the 4th century until the 9th century AD with some words remain in the lexicon of ancient Javanese (Kawi). Sanskrit earliest recorded into the archipelago (Indonesia). This language is used first in one of the oldest civilizations, the Indus River civilization, and spread to almost the entire world. One of the spreading Hindu destination is Southeast Asia region. Sriwijaya kingdom, the name was already wearing Sanskrit. Until the Islamic kingdoms, Sanskrit is still used, for example, are the names of kings in Java. A few words of Sanskrit uptake among others: a disaster (*vāñcana*), grace (*Anugraha*), clothing (*bhūṣaṇa*), breast (*payodhara*), sake only (*sahaja*), castles (*Asthana*), wife (*stri*), and so on.

Furthermore, the influence of Sanskrit on regional languages in Indonesia including Bali is also in the mantra text used by the priest to preside over the ceremony. The Sulinggih or Pendeta like Pedanda, Sira Mpu, Pandita Mpu, Bhagavan, Dukuh, Rsi Bhujangga and other Sulinggih emanating from certain groups in Bali in leading a yajna ceremony spells Sanskrit language. As for the language used Sanskerta derived from existing records in the papyrus written since the development of Hinduism in Java. According to Goris spelling by Pinandita and Pandita not intact, as in India. As mantra in *kramaning sembah* below.

##### 1. Sembah puyung (worship without flower)

"*Om ātma tattvātmā suddha mām svāhā.*"

Om Atma, Ātma of this reality, wipe me.

##### 2. Worship Sanghyang Widhi as Sanghyang Aditya.

*Om ādityasāparam jyoti,  
rakta teja namo'stute,  
svetapañkaja madhyastha,  
bhāskarāya namo'stute."*

Om ensuing sun rays,  
You glows red, respect to you,  
You who are in the middle of a white lotus,  
respect for thy light maker.

### 3. Worship Sanghyang Widhi as Ista Dewata.

*"Om nama deva adhisthanāya,  
Sarva vyāpi vai śivāya,  
Padmasāna ekapratisthāya,  
Ardhanareśvāryai namo'namah."*

Om to the god who dwelt on higher pick,  
the real Shiva is everywhere,  
the god who dwelt on a lotus seat as place,  
to Ardhanaresvari, I salute.

Ista Dewata means gods who desired his attendance at the time of devotee worshipping Him. Ista Dewata is the embodiment of Sanghyang Widhi in various form. Such as Brahma, Visnu, Isvara, Sarasvati, Gana and so on. Therefore the mantra vary according to Ista gods worshiped on the day and the place was. For example, on the day of Saraswati, the Goddess Saraswati is worshiped with Stawa Saraswati, another day another revered Gods with others stawa also.

Example: Puja or stawa which can be chant at the time of Saraswati,

*"Om Sarasvati namastubhyam,  
Varade kāma rupini,  
Siddhārambham karisyāmi,  
Siddhir bhavatu me sadā."*

Om Hyang Sarasvati, in Your manifestation as giver of blessing, manifested in the form of highly coveted. May all my activities always be successful on your hand.

*"Om Brahma-putri mahā-devi,  
Brahmanyā Brahma-nandini,  
Sarasvati samjñayani,  
Prayānāya Sarasvati."*

You are the Sakti of Brahma, O Goddess, You are the radiant glory of Brahma, You is a collection of all wisdom, all the puja and drawn praise Thee, O Sarasvati.

### 4. Worship Sanghyang Widhi as the Giver of Grace.

*"Om anugraha manohara,  
devadattānugrahaka,  
arcanam sarvapūjanam,  
namah sarvānugrahaka.  
Deva devi mahāsiddhi,  
yajñānga nirmalātmaka  
laksmī siddhisca dīrghāyuh,  
nirvighna sukha vṛddhisca."*

Om, You are engaging, the giver of grace, the gift of giving god, the idol of all the praise, reverence thee giver of all grace. The power of God and Goddess, in the form of Yadnya, divine personality, happiness, longevity perfection, free of barriers, excitement and progress.

### 5. Sembah puyung.

*"Om, deva suksma paramācintyāya nama svāhā  
Om, respect for the unthinkable of supreme god, which is unseen.*

Likewise, in lontar in Bali besides uses Old Javanese also begins with the Sanskrit text with Balinese letters. Lontar of tattwa like Bhuvanakośa, Bhuvanasañkśepa, Wṛhaspatitattva, Tattwa Jnana, Ganapati Tattwa and others load Sanskrit sloka with ancient Javanese interpretation or commentary. It has been there and applied exclusively in Bali and Lombok. Lontar has been studied by the Dutch scholar, Germany and also from India. Text is likely compiled in the ninth century (nine) AD, and not much more composed after the century. Lontar about Susila doctrine or ethics which is the life guidance of Hindus as Śarasamuccaya, Ślokāntara, and Śilakrama also contains the Sanskrit text. Besides lontar of Shiva, there are lontar of Buddha exist in these times, such as Sanghyang Kamahayanikan (Mahayana system), which also contains a number of Sanskrit texts with ancient Javanese

commentary. Lontar of Sang Hyang Kamahayanikan teach different types of Tantric Mahayana Buddhism. One of the Sanskrit text in the lontar of Bhuwanakośa as follows.

*Utpatti Bhagawān Brāhmā, Sthiti Wisnuh tathewaca, Pralina hagawān Rudra, Trayastre lokya sāranah* (Bhuwana Kosa VII. 25.)  
Of Lord Brahma He creates, of Lord Vishnu maintain, Bhatara Rudra destroyer. These three knows as protector of the world.  
*Jagat pratistathā Brāhmā, Wisnuh pālayito bhawet, Rudra sanghārake loka, Jagat sthāwara janggamah* (Bhuwana Kosa VII. 27.)

Sang Hyang Brahma, he created the world, Sang Hyang Vishnu maintain the world, Sang Hyang Shiva Rudra He returns to its origin the world and everything in it, whether moving or not moving was destroyed by Sang Hyang Rudra Shiva.  
*Brāhmā srijayate lokam, wisnawe pālakā stitam, Rudra tve sanghāras cewam, tri murtih nāma ewaca.*  
Shiva at time to create the world is in the form of Sang Hyang Brahma. Sang Hyang Vishnu at the time of maintaining the world, and Sang Hyang Rudra at the time of destroy the world. Thus the three states (Tri Murtti). He was under a different name.  
Sanskrit text in the above mentioned of Bhuwanakosa based on the development of Sanskrit included in Sanskrit archipelago (Hybrida Sanskrit).

## 5. THE INFLUENCE OF SANSKRIT IN BALINESE LANGUAGE

Balinese language is one of the local languages in the country of Indonesia are well maintained by the community of native speakers, namely ethnic Bali. Bali language as a mother tongue or first language for most people of Bali, is widely used as a communication tool in a variety of activities within the household and outside the household that includes various activities of social life of Balinese. Therefore, the language of Bali is a supporter of Balinese culture that is alive and growing in Bali. Judging from the number of native speakers, Bali languages supported by approximately half a million people and has a literary tradition that Bali languages including major local languages among several regional languages in Indonesia.

In Bali, the signs of Hindunisation of culture have been discovered in the 8th century AD. Bali can be said to have its own separate Hindu culture with Hindu Javanese. Some facts lead to the conclusion that Bali has Hindunize directly from India without any intervention from Hindu Java. One of the facts contained in Bali inscription written in Sanskrit and ancient Bali. 1000 years later, Ancient Balinese gradually influenced by the ancient Javanese, this signs increasingly occurs when they dominance while in Bali. In the 14 AD, Bali become a center of ancient Javanese literature studies. The entry of Islam, which does not touch Bali, make Bali a fully maintainer of Hindu-Javanese culture. Sanskrit has become part of the language of Bali. Many Sanskrit words borrowed by Balinese language. Form, meaning and function of borrowing these words always associated with the original Sanskrit. For example, in Bali 'mangsa' (swallowed) have a relationship with *mamsa* (meat); *biseka* (name) comes from 'abhiseka', *gumi* (kingdom) come from 'bhumi' "muja" came from "puja" and others. Furthermore, it can be considered at a quote of *Kidung Dewa Yajna Pupuh Bramara Angisap Sari* below.

*Mogi tan ka cakra bhawa,  
titiang I katunan sami,  
nista kaya wak lan manah,  
langgeng ngulati Hyang Widhi,  
Sang suksma maha cintya,  
nirbana Siwa kasungguh,  
singidan ring tampak aksi.*

Hope there are no exposed damned, Your servant is pull of sorrow, less in terms of behavior, words and thoughts, but worshiped Thou, Ida Sang Hyang Widhi, in the form of greatness, unthinkable, occult called Shiva, which is very smooth and sacrosanct of the former vision.

In the Balinese language mentioned above is composed of a few Sanskrit words, such as words: *cakta, bhawa, nista, kaya, wak, manah, widhi, suksma, maha, cintya, nirbana, Siwa, dan aksi*

Balinese language much affected by Javanese language, especially from Old Javanese and Sanskrit. The similarities with Javanese language is especially seen from the levels of the language contained in the Balinese. So Balinese language that is called Bali Alus Mider Krama is similar to the Java language. Many words taken from the Java language.

Ramayana, Mahabharata and various stories in the ancient Javanese language strongly entering Bali. It is because ancient Javanese literature is the teachings of Hinduism. On the other hand, the people of Bali have their own religion before the Hindu is coming, it is called Tirtha or the religion of Shiva Buddha. Tirtha religion is the source of their teachings. Hindu culture thus favored by the people of Bali. Until now, ordinary people will assume that's ancient Javanese literature in the literature of Bali. Since then Bali recognize the literary arts like Sekar Alit, Madya and Sekar Agung. If the King of Udayana then be rigid, does not allow outside culture come to Bali, no one know what will happen today in Bali. Maybe people do not know geguritan Bali and Kekawin.

## 6. CONCLUSION

Sanskrit is the language of literature for the Hindus in India. As one member of the Indo-European family of languages, Sanskrit has historically distinguished Vedic Sanskrit and Classical Sanskrit. Sanskrit came into the archipelago along with the influx of Hindus

around the fourth century AD. The language used in the Vedic texts is literary language used by the priests. This language is known as *vaidiki bhasa*. In addition, beyond the Vedic literature, there is *Laukiki bhasa*, the language that is used by most people. Language of common people is then rectified and laid out according to the rules of grammar, so free from erroneous. *Sanskerta* is something that has been repaired or cleaned. Naming the Sanskrit term is not based on the origin of the nation or geography. The influence of Sanskrit in Bali also very broad, in addition to affecting the Balinese language is also in the mantra that is used by Holy Priest to lead the *Yajna* ceremony. The *Sulinggih* or Highest Priest like *Pedanda*, *Sira Mpu*, *Pandita Mpu*, *Bhagavan*, *Dukuh*, *Rsi Bhujangga* and other *Sulinggih* emanating from certain groups in Bali in leading a *yajna* ceremony is chanted Sanskrit language. The language used *Sanskerta*, which derived from existing records in the papyrus written since the development of Hinduism in Java.

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