

AN ANALYSIS OF THE MORPHOSYNTAX OF VERBS IN THE BUGINESE LANGUAGE BY USING FLEX

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Abstract: This study will examine the morphosyntax in the Buginese language by using FLEX. The use of FLEX tool in this research is aimed to make logical linking within the verbs that are used in the syntactical context as well as to give a structural description about morphosyntactic features that define verbs in the daily communication among Buginese communities, especially who dwell the Sidenreng Rappang regency of South Sulawesi. The result will be projected in making the concordance and the compatibility of verbs as a colloquial diction. They would be identified according to affixes and clitics as well as the semantic features that assume verbs according to whether they have an objects or not. The result also will examine the basic forms of verbs in the Buginese language and their change in meaning when they are used in the different context and the different situation.

Keywords: morphosyntax, the Buginese language, verbs

A. Introduction

The Buginese language is one of the most widely spoken languages in Indonesia especially in the Sulawesi peninsula. There are about four million speakers, living mainly in the south-western peninsula. Because of the diaspora had happened during the colonial time for about two centuries

and the migration to search for better lives done by the Buginese people, the language has widely spread over other parts of Indonesia even to its neighbour, Malaysia and Singapore. Like other languages in Indonesia, Buginese is classified to belong to the family of Malayo-Polynesian. (Grimes. C and Grimes. B 1987).

In the writing system, the Buginese language along with its closest family, Macassarese and Mandarese were traditionally using the lontara script. The use of lontara is originally derived from the word *lontar* of the Malay word for the palmyra palm. The leaves of lontar were traditionally a material that is used in writing a manuscript. The phonology system in the Buginese language consists of 23 consonants and six standard vowels. The script below shows the alphabet of buginese language:

a. consonants

			
ka (ka)	ga (ga)	nga (ŋa)	ngka (ŋka)
			
pa (pa)	ba (ba)	ma (ma)	mpa (mpa)
			
ta (ta)	(da)	(na)	nra (nra)
			
tja (ca)	dja (ʒa)	nja (ɲa)	njtja (ɲca)
			
ya (ja)	ra (ra)	la (la)	wa (wa)



sa (sa)



a (a)



ha (ha)

b. vowels



ké
[ke]



ke
[kə]



kó
[ko]



ki
[ki]



ku
[ku]



end of
section

However, vowels in Buginese are different in number according to speakers' dialects. Grimes. C and Grimes. B (1987) identify that there are at least 11 dialects of Buginese encompassing the areas of Luwu, Wajo, Bone, Soppeng, Enna' (Sinjai and Bulukumba), Sidrap, Barru, Sawitto, Pangkep, and Pasangkayu. For example, the Bone dialect, which is spoken by the large number of the Buginese people, has almost 15 vowels (o/, o:/, Ø/, u/, U/, a/, a:/, ú/, A/, i/, i:/, e/, E/, E:/, “:/).

Buginese, like other languages, also has a special grammatical structure and a linguistic system in composing the sentence that different from others, such as the use of the morphology and the syntax system. The morphosyntax in linguistics is the system of the internal structure of words (morphology) and the way in which words are put together to form phrases and sentences (syntax). In this research, the focus is on where and how the parts of the verb are distributed and realized across morphosyntactic space.

Verbs in Buginese do not have tenses like those in English. Therefore, the verb needs an adverb to justify when

the time of activities is going on. For example, the sentence *jokkai maʔgaluŋ paʔgaluŋE/* (the farmer goes to the farm) does not have an exact time when the activity happens.

B. The Methodology of Using Flex in This Research

The purpose of this study is to provide an understanding of the morphology of the Buginese verbs in its syntactic context as well as to give a structural description about morphosyntactic features that define verbs in the Buginese language by using the Flex tool. The use of the Flex tool in this project is proposed to analyse the concordance and the compatibility of the verbs that are used in the daily communication amongst the Buginese people. The identification of the morphosyntax that featuring verbs is conducted with either analysing the affixes that follow verbs or looking at the language elements which compose phrases and clauses.

In Flex research, which is used in this project, the data is analysed both at lexicon and text observation. The lexicon analysis focuses on the free verb morpheme that independently has a certain meaning, and in the other hand, the text analyses is observed by looking at the verb as a complex word and its position in structures. Therefore, verbs that are analysed in this research is mostly focused on verbs that are commonly used in Sidenreng Rappang regency of South Sulawesi and the areas around.

C. The morphosyntax of the verbs

1. The characteristics of the verbs

a. The morphological characteristics.

1) Affixation

The morphological characteristics of verbs can be identified through an affixation; the verb is formed by linking or connecting verb-roots with affixes. In identifying verbs in the Buginese language, Kaseng (1975) employs the term morphological valency to determine some possibilities in combining root-verbs with affixes.

As for many languages, Buginese has also specific ways in forming verbs with certain affixes (prefix, infix and suffix). Through these certain affixes, verbs can be identified in Buginese. According to the data analysed, the affixes that form verbs in the Buginese Language can be seen as below:

Prefix	Infix	Suffix
<i>ri-</i>		<i>-i</i>
<i>maʔ-</i>		<i>-eng</i>
<i>mey-</i>		
<i>si-</i>		
<i>paʔ-</i>		
<i>ka-</i>		
<i>ripaʔ-</i>		
<i>pasi-</i>		
<i>riaʔ-</i>		
<i>massi-</i>		
<i>taʔ-</i>		
<i>pataʔ-</i>		
<i>paka-</i>		

Those affixes that designate verbs in Buginese can be theoretically formulated into some combinations of affixes that form new affixes. In the data analysed, the combination of affixes can be prefix with prefix (double prefixes), prefix with suffix (wedged affixes) and suffix with suffix (double suffixes). The table below shows the combination of affixes:

Double prefixes	Wedged affixes (confix)	Double suffixes
<i>ri + pasi-</i>	<i>ri - v - i</i>	<i>- i + eng</i>
<i>ri + assi-</i>	<i>ri - v - eng</i>	
<i>ri + appa-</i>	<i>si - v - ieng</i>	
<i>ri + paʔ-</i>	<i>si - v - eng</i>	
<i>pa + taʔ-</i>	<i>maʔ - v - i</i>	
<i>ri + pataʔ-</i>	<i>maʔ - v - eng</i>	
<i>ri + paka-</i>	<i>riaʔ - v - i</i>	
<i>mappa + si-</i>	<i>massi - v - i</i>	
<i>si + paka-</i>	<i>riassi - v - i</i>	
<i>si + pataʔ-</i>	<i>mappaʔ - v - eng</i>	
<i>mappa + ka-</i>	<i>riappa - v - eng</i>	
<i>si + aʔ-</i>	<i>paʔ - v - i</i>	
	<i>ripaʔ - v - i</i>	
	<i>paʔ - v - eng</i>	
	<i>ripaʔ - v - eng</i>	
	<i>mappa - v - i</i>	
	<i>riappa - v - i</i>	
	<i>makka - v - eng</i>	
	<i>sipa - v - eng</i>	
	<i>sipa - v - i</i>	
	<i>taʔ - v - i</i>	

After classifying those affixes in Buginese, the examples below will show how the affixes are combined with

other words which form verb-bases. By affixation, verbs are not only derived from the verb-roots but also derived from noun, adjective and number.

a) Verb-roots

<i>lellun</i>	to chase
<i>maʔ- lellun</i>	to chase SO or ST
<i>ri- lellun</i>	to be chased
<i>si- lellun</i>	to chase each other (in a competition)
<i>si- lellun –i</i>	to chase each other (in fighting)
<i>lellun –i</i>	to order SO to chase ST
<i>mappa+si- lellun</i>	to make two or more-person chase each other
<i>ri+pasi- lellun</i>	to make SO or ST be chased
<i>maʔ- lellun –i</i>	always to chase
<i>ri- lellun –en</i>	to chase for SO and ST sake
<i>ri+pa- lellun –i</i>	to cause SO or ST being chased
<i>mappa- lellun</i>	to order SO to chase
<i>ri+pa- lellun –i</i>	to make SO or ST chased by SO
<i>taʔ- lellun</i>	SO or ST causes SO or ST being chased

b. Noun-roots

<i>goncin</i>	key
<i>maʔ- goncin</i>	to lock
<i>goncin –i</i>	to make ST be locked (door)
<i>goncin –en+i</i>	to help SO lock something

ri- gonciŋ –eŋ+i	to lock ST for SO
ri+aʔ- gonciŋ –eŋ	to use ST as a key
ri+pasi- gonciŋ	to lock each other

c) Adjective-roots

putè	white
mappa- putè	to make ST white
pa- putè –i	to order SO to make ST white
ri+pa- putè	to pour white colour (i.e. paint) to ST

d) Number-roots

sèddi	one
maʔ- sèddi	to unite
si- sèddi	to come together
pa- sèddi –i	to make one unit
ri+ paʔ- sèddi	to be united
si+aʔ- sèddi	to help each other as one team
paʔ- sèddi –ang+i	to make ST in one unit for SO sake

2) Clitics

Beside affixation, verbs is also can be characterised in Bugenese through the process of clitication. In this kind characteristic, verbs can be identified by looking at clitics which precede or follow a verb. Bound grammatical morphemes which are separated words that grammatically have specific meanings, but phonologically part of preceding

words are called enclitics. While those follow verb are called proclitic (McGregor, 2011). Clitics should be distinguished from affixes since the function of both is almost similar in supplementing verbs. The different between affixes and clitics can be distinguished from whether they have lexical meaning or not in their position as verbs' supplement. In this case, clitics have lexical meaning while affixes do not have. From observed data it is found that clitics in Bugenese are formed with the follow:

enclitics	proclitics
<i>ku-</i>	<i>-kaʔ</i>
<i>mu-</i>	<i>-ko</i>
<i>na-</i>	<i>-i</i>
<i>ta-</i>	<i>-mu</i>
	<i>-mi</i>

These clitics can also make a combination with affixes in a verb. Below are the examples from the data in flex:

akka:	to lift
ku- akka: -i	I lift him/her
na- akka: -i	he lifts him/her
mu- akka: -kaʔ	you lift me
ta- akka: kaʔ	you lift me (in an hospitality way i.e. son to father)
na- akka: ko	he lift you
na- akka: -mi	he has lifted (something)

b. The syntactical characteristics

In the Buginese language, verbs are also characterised by their position in a structure. The analysed data taken from flex shows that there are some syntactical features which determine verbs in Buginese:

1) The Position of verbs in the structure

According to Verhaar (1977), there are four basic elements in Buginese that formulate sentences: subject, predicate, object and adverbs (such as adverbs of places and time). These four elements function as syntactical features in structures and they do not have a certain position in the structure. Therefore, the possibilities of sentences can be formed as follow:

- Subject + predicate + object + adverb

amboʔna kaluku ri èlè:E

father.his PF. climbed coconut tree in. morning.AR

his father climbed a coconut tree in the morning

- Predicate + object + Subject + adverb

maʔkènɾè kaluku amboʔna ri èlè:E

PF.Climb coconut tree father.his in.morning.AR

his father climbed a coconut tree in the morning

- Object + predicate + subject + adverb

kaluku nakènɾè amboʔna ri èlè:E

coconut tree 3SG.climbed father.his in.morning.AR

a coconut tree that his father climbed in the morning

- Adverb + object + predicate + subject

ri èlèE kaluku nakènɾè amboʔna

in. morning.AR coconut tree 3SG.climbed father.his
in the morning, his father climbed coconut tree

From these formulations, it can be identified that verb in Bugenese functions as a predicate and its position can be either in the beginning or in the middle of a structure.

2) The syntactical valency of verbs

Another feature of characteristics of verbs in Bugenese is the syntactical valency. According to Kaseng, the syntactical valency of verb is the possibilities of verbs to systematically make a combination with other words to form verb phrase. There are some certain words which precede verbs forming verb phrase:

a) Modal auxiliaries, such as *nullè*, *mèloq*, *harusu?*, *muse?ti*.

- *apnarengE nullè ma?ggeten karoba matane?*

Horse.the MD PF. pull cart heavy
the horse can pull a heavy cart

- *la Beddu mèloq patteru:i sikolana ri saliwèn kampon*

MSC Abdul MD continue study.his in out country
Abdul want to continue his study overseas.

- *komèloko lulusu? ri ujianmu harusu?ko ma?guru siladde?*

2SG.want.if pass in exam.your MD.2SG PF.study hard
If you want to pass in your examination you must study hard

- *muse?tiko jokka riyolo de?napa namapettang wenniE*

MD.2SG go before not get dark night.AR
You must go before the night gets dark

b) Functional aspects, such as *matteŋaŋ, pura*.

- *matteŋaŋka manre namuollika*

ASP.1SG eat when.2SG.called.1SG

I was eating when you called me

- *amboŋna i Mina pura melli oto baru.*

Father.his FM Aminah ASP bought car new

Aminah's father has bought a new car.

c) Quantitative words, such as *simata, tuli*.

- *iye anana?E simata macculè bawanŋ naŋama de naŋampangi
a?gurunna*

This child.AR QW PF.play only. 3PL.do not 3PL.take
care.SF study.3PL

This child always plays without taking care of his study

- *tuli ma?guru anana? sikolaE ko meloqi ujian*

QW PF.study children school.AR if want examination

The students always study if they want to have an
axamination

From these examples, verbs can be identified in structures according to their correlation with certain combinative words.

4). The Function of the Verb in the Syntax (Structure)

Like noun, verb also has several functions in the Buginese language. As explained before that the position of verb which can be either in the beginning or in the middle

sentence contributes also to its function in the structure. According to data analysed, these examples below will demonstrate the basic function of verb in Bugenese:

a- Verb functioning as a verb

paŋaE mènnau sapèda

thief.AR steal a bike

the thief steal a bike

b- Verb modifying an adjective

bapa?E iyaro maleyanyi dui makessing ladde? atinna

guy.AR who PF.give.3SG money kind very heart.3SG

the guy who gives him money is very kind

c- Verb modifying an adverb

komputere?E matenyne jo?kana

computer.AR PF.Slow walk.3SG

the computer run slowly

d- Verb functioning as a noun

manrè maèga ma?bahaya lao ri kesèhatanta

eat too much dangerous to in health.1PL

eating too much is dangerous to our health

3) Semantic characteristic

Beside of morphological and syntactical characteristics that designate verbs in the Bugenese language there is also what is called semantic characteristic. In this case, there are two grammatical elements which can be referred to this characteristic: intransitive and transitive verbs. The intransitive verb is the verb that occurs as a predicate in active sentences without having complements or objects (Francis,

1958). According to this definition there are two main traits of the intransitive verb: the intransitive verb occurs only in active sentences and it is not followed by complements or objects. From the flex data, this semantic characteristic of verbs can be seen as follow:

La Hemma lari

Ahmed runs

paʔdareʔE lisu

the gardener returns

paʔgalunŋE polè

the farmer comes

meonŋE matinro

the cat sleeps

tamuE tuday

the visitor sits down

The transitive verb, in other side, is the verb which needs complements or objects in active sentences and can be formed as a passive form (Francis, 1958). Therefore, the transitive verbs can be identified as the verb that is supplemented with objects in an active form and can be switched to passive forms (can occur both in active and passive sentences). For example:

- *La Hemma maʔpiara manuʔ*

MSC Ahmed PF.raise chicken

Ahmed raises a chicken

ManuʔE ripiara akko la Hemma

Chicken.AR PF.raise by MSC Ahmed

The chickens are raised by Ahmed

- *la Hemma ma?gere manu?*

MSC Ahmed PF.slaughter chicken

Ahmed slaughters a chicken

Manu?E rigere akko la Hemma

Chicken.AR PF.slaughter by MSC Ahmed

The chicken is slaughtered by Ahmed

- *la Hemma manrè manu?*

MSC Ahmed eat chicken

Ahmed eats a chicken

Manu?E rianrè akko la Hemma

Chicken.AR PF.eat by MSC Ahmed

The chicken is eaten by Ahmed

- *la Hemma ma?balu manu?*

MSC Ahmed PF.sell chicken

Ahmed sells a chicken

Manu?E ribalu akko la Hemma

Chicken.AR PF.sell by Ahmed

The chicken sold by ahmed

- *la Hemma ma?bawa manu?*

MSC Ahmed PF.bring chicken

Ahmed brings a chicken

Manu?E ribawa akko la Hemma
Chicken.AR PF.bring by Ahmed
The chicken is brought by Ahmed

2. The verb forms

a. Verb-roots

The verb-root is a simple form of verb that cannot be broken into small allomorphs and has at least one basic meaning, in which other verb-bases can be derived. Therefore, the word *jokka* (to walk) is one unite of two syllables. If the two syllables are divided into two separate syllables, then the meaning will deviate and evenly separated syllables do not have meaning. From the flex data it is found that verb-roots in the Bugenese language are mostly consist of two syllables. The maximum syllable that appears in the data analysed is consist of four syllables.

1). Verb-roots that consist of two syllables:

<i>ka-do</i>	to nod
<i>jo?-ka</i>	to walk
<i>ta-ma</i>	to enter
<i>tu-dan</i>	to sit down
<i>ta-neŋ</i>	to plant

2). Verb-roots that consist of three syllables:

<i>pa-rès-sa</i>	to supervise
<i>ta-ri-ma</i>	to accept
<i>pa-lèm-ba</i>	to copy
<i>pa?-ken-na</i>	to fix
<i>cu?-ku-ru</i>	to shave

3). Verb-roots that consist of four syllables:

<i>sa-ma-tu-ru:</i>	to negotiate
<i>ca-ro-bè-an</i>	to ignore
<i>caʔ-ka-ruʔ-du</i>	to drowse

b. Affixed verbs and their functions

The verb root of Bugenese that at least consists of minimum two syllables and maximum four syllables is the monomorphemic part of the verb which carries the basic meaning of the verb. As discussed in previous section, almost all verb-roots may occur as a verb-base either without affixes or with prefix, suffix and complex morpheme. The affixed verbs are referred to as the basic and fundamental verb affixes, and this affixed verbs is classified as a part of verb-roots derivation. These are some examples of verb derivation taken from the data in Flex:

1. *ri-* verb, passif

The prefix *ri* that occur preceding verb-roots marks the verb-roots for a passive meaning in semantic case. The affix describes states of the absence of the subject in the sentence. In this case, the verbs which are affixed with *ri* come mostly in the first of structure, although in some cases they occur in the middle of the sentence. For example:

- *ri-sari-i berreʔE ri paʔbereseŋŋE*
PF.store.SF rice.AR in PF.container.AR
The rise is stored in the container
- *ri-gattunŋ-i gonciŋE ri renriŋŋE*
PF.hung.SF key.AR on wall.AR

The key is hang on the wall

2. *maʔ*- verb-roots, intransitive, active

The term intransitive in the verb regarding prefix *maʔ*- is intended as the verb which is not followed by pronoun clitics. The verb occur with this prefix describes actions, state processes, experiential process or experiential states. The prefix *maʔ*- marks the verb roots as actions that is categorised as simple intransitive, in which the referent of the subject produces the action that cannot have an object. For example:

- *i Nisa maʔ-jama ri kantoroʔ daera*

FM Annisa PF.work in office government

Annisa works in a government office

- *Anaʔ sikolaE maʔ-laley lao massikola*

children school.AR PF.walk to school

the school children go by walking to the school

3. *si*- verb-roots, reciprocal actions

This kind of verbs is formed by adding prefix *si* in front of the verb. The prefix marks the verb to have a mutual action between two or more subjects. For example:

- *meʔta ladde si-bitte manuʔ lotonje sibawa manuʔ putènE deʔgaga meloq cavu*

long very PF.fight roster black.AR between roster

white.AR nothing MD give in

the black and white rosters are fighting each other very

long and nothing want to give in

- *si-jaʔguru ananaʔE ri lapanjennE.*

PF.fight children.AR in field.AR

the children are fighting in the field

4. *ripaʔ*- verb-roots, passive, causative

The affixed verb with *ripaʔ*- marks the verb as a general passive and describes the causative action within the verb. For example:

- *Ripaʔ-balu-i anaʔna ri pungawaE*

PF. Sell child.3SG by boss.AR

his child was hired by the boss for selling (st)

- *Ripaʔ-kampi:-i anaʔna ri paʔbalu sapiŋŋE*

PF.herd.SF son.3SG by seller cow.AR

his son is employed by the cow seller to herd the cattle

5. *pasi*- verb-roots, reciprocal, causative

When a verb-root is preceded with the prefix *pasi*-, the verb carries a meaning of reciprocal actions which describes a state of having a mutual action caused by circumstances that cover the subject. For example:

- *pannasuE pasi-nasu balènE sibawa kajuE maraʔ masijaʔi
ripatala*

chef. AR PF.cook fish.AR with vegetable.AR so quickly

PF.serve

the chef cooks the fish and vegetable together, so they can
be served quickly

- *iyaro emmaʔE napasi-rivai anaʔna mabbiccuʔE maraʔ deʔ
nassasa*

that mother.AR 3SG.PF.assume children.3SG young.AR
so not 2PL.fight

that mother assumes their young children together, so they cannot fight each other

6. *ripasi-* verb-roots, passive, reciprocal, causative.

The prefix *Ripasi-* is the passive form of the prefix *pasi-*. For example:

- *Nasaba? pada maloppo?ni, ripasi-alani duaE kallolo*
because each other be adult PF.marry two.AR teenagers
because the two teenagers (boy and girl) have gotten adult,
they are united (by their parents) in a marriage relationship
- *Ripasi-sumpuŋ-i kabale?- kabale?E nasaba mapettui*
PF.connect cables.AR because broke.3PL
the cables are reconnected each other because they broke

7. *ta?*- verb-roots, inadvertent.

The prefix *ta?*- marks the verb to having an action which is not intended by the subject. The verb of this form describes physical sensations experienced by the subject within the action that is not hoped to be happened. For example:

- *Wettu?ku jo?ka iwenni ri laleyŋE tappa ta?-tumpu aje:ku de kuseddiŋgi*
when walk.1SG yesterday in road.AR PF.stumble leg.1SG
not 1SG.sense
when I walked on the road yesterday, my feet was
accidentally stumbling
- *Mattenŋŋi kuketti? tugase?ku tappa ta?-pedde lampuE ri bolaku*
AS 1SG.type assignment.1SG suddenly PF.go out
electricity.AR in house.1SG

I was typing my assignment when the electricity suddenly went out at my house

8. *pataʔ*- verb roots, inadvertent, causative.

This form of affixed verb is advance derivation of *taʔ*- which implies a meaning of unintended actions. However, if the prefix *taʔ*- refers to unintended actions which suffer the subject, the prefix *pata-*, in other hand, deploys the subject as the source of unhoped actions. For example:

- *i Sitti dè naseddiny-i pataʔ-bollo-i kajnE nadeʔ najaji tomanrè.*
FM Sitti PF.spill.SF vegetable.AR so cannot 1PL.eat
Sitti spilled accidentally the vegetable causing us cannot eat

9. *ka-* verb-roots+verb-roots (reduplication), unsystematic and pretended action

The verb root which is affixed with the prefix *ka-* implies an intuitive and physical meaning which addresses the subject to having a negative action which nobody will appreciate. This negative action can be either unsystematic action or pretended action. For example:

- *ajaʔ muka-pau-pau baway ko de gaga buktimmu*
do not 2SG.PF.talk nonsense if no has evidence.2SG
do not talk nonsense if you have no evidence
- *ajaʔ muka-ala-ala ko tania anummu*
do not 2SG.take (st) sillily if not thing.2SG
do not take anything sillily if it is not yours
- *la Mamiŋ ka-tinro-tinro maraʔ de narisoru ri amboʔna lao*
maʔjama ri galunŋE

MSC Amin PF. Pretend to sleep so not 2SG.be
commanded by father.3SG go PF.work at farm.AR
Amin pretended to sleep, so his father did not order him
to work at the farm

10. verb-roots –i, imperative, transitive

The verb-root which is suffixed with –i implies meaning to order someone to do something. The suffix marks the verb as an imperative order that should have an object. For example:

- *tuntu²-i paddisejennyE lett² matowamu*
seek.SF knowledge.AR until old.2SG
seek the knowledge until you are getting old
- *jampay-i ana²mu ko ma²culei ri lapajennyE*
take care children.2SG while PF.Play.3PL in field.AR
take care of your children while they are playing in the field

c. Reduplication

The reduplication of the verb is a form of verb which is formed by reduplicating all verb roots (full reduplication) or part of them either they are affixed or not. The reduplication changes the meaning of verb-roots into a new lexical meaning Kaseng (1975). In the Buginese language the verb reduplication occurs generally in two different ways:

- 1) the complete reduplication (full reduplication). Verb roots in this reduplication recur in their complete form without an addition or reduction. This kind of reduplication happens mostly in verb-roots which consist of two syllables, for example:

- <i>lari</i>	= to run	<i>lari-lari</i>	= to jog
- <i>kèdo</i>	= to move	<i>kèdo- kèdo</i>	= to repeatedly move
- <i>sèrè</i>	= to dance	<i>sèrè- sèrè</i>	= to fro
- <i>taro</i>	= to keep	<i>taro-taro</i>	= to keep contemporarily
- <i>joʔ-ka</i>	= to walk	<i>joʔ-ka- joʔ-ka</i>	= to walk with no serious

2) The incomplete reduplication. In this verb reduplication form, one of two verbs is modified to have a new form being different from the verb-root form. This modification occurs mostly when one of them is affixed. The examples below will show this kind of reduplication and the possibility of affixes to occur in the reduplication verbs:

- <i>jaʔguru</i>	= to punch	<i>jaʔgu -jaʔguru</i>	= to gently punch
- <i>anrè</i>	= to eat	<i>rianrè- anrè</i>	= to eat ST as a snack
- <i>tettèʔ</i>	= to knock	<i>maʔtettèʔ-tettèʔ</i>	= to repeatedly knock
- <i>bici</i>	= to whisper	<i>sibici-bici</i>	= to repeatedly act in a mutual whisper
- <i>subbu</i>	= to hide	<i>passubbu-subbu</i>	= to hide contemporarily
- <i>karawa</i>	= to touch	<i>ripakkara-karawa</i>	= SO or ST is caused to touch repeatedly
- <i>gora</i>	= to scream	<i>mappagora-gora</i>	= to make SO scream repeatedly
- <i>tenreʔ</i>	= to oppress	<i>pasitenreʔ-tenreʔ</i>	= to push MP in a mutual oppression
- <i>sapi</i>	= to exchange	<i>ripasisapi-sapi</i>	= to make MT in a mutual exchange
- <i>jama</i>	= to work	<i>pasijama-jama</i>	= to do a variety of jobs at once
- <i>lulluʔ</i>	= to wipe	<i>lulluʔ- lulluʔrej</i>	= to wipe ST for SO with no serious

- <i>sappa:</i>	= to seek	<i>risappa:-sappareŋ</i>	= ST is seek for SO with no serious
- <i>kirinŋ</i>	= to send	<i>sikirinŋ-kirinŋ</i>	= to send each other (letters)
- <i>taro</i>	= to keep	<i>maʔtaro-taroi</i>	= to cause ST as a place to put ST and repeatedly

d. Compound verbs

The compound verb is a verb which is derived from two word bases as its basic element formation. These basic elements cannot be separated and their structure should not be replaced as they are a constant formation (Ramlan, 1978). From observed data in Flex, it is found that the compound verb in Buginese can basically occur in four formations: the combination between verbs and verbs, verbs and nouns, verbs and adjectives and verbs and adverbs.

1) V + V

The elements of this compound verb are formed with verb and verb, such as:

- *Riporio riporennu* an action of having the best wishes
PF.be happy PF.hope
- *Malilu sipakainŋeʔ* an action of having mutual
supervisions
PF.forget PF.remaind
- *Matinro manoro* an action of sleeping soundly
PF.sleep PF.snore

2) V + N

This compound verb is constructed by combining verb and noun, such as:

- *Tudang arun* to sit down like the king sits
 Sit king (being lazy)
- *Makkita sawa* is addressed to a person who
 cannot see well
 PF.see paddy snake clearly like paddy snake
- *Malluru asu jangen* is addressed to a person who
 act carelessly
 PF.go forward dog mad like a mad dog

3. V + Adj

The form of the compound verb of V + Adj is formed by combining verb with adjective, such as:

- *Maʔtajeng rakko* to wait uncertainly for SO or
 ST to
 PF.wait dry come
- *Maʔpikkiri lampe:* to be doubtful in doing ST
 PF.think long

D. Conclusion

The study of the verb in this paper describes the structure of the verb in the Buginese language according to its characteristics, forms and meanings. The characteristics of verb in Buginese can be tracked to the morphological, syntactical and semantic features. Affixes and clitics are the morphological feature that define verb in Buginese. The syntactical features occur in the verb positions, functions and

the valency of the verb to have a correlation with certain words in forming verb phrase. The Semantic features assume verb according to whether it has an object or not.

The verb in Buginese consists of four basic forms. The verb root is the simple form of verb that does not receive any additional bound morphemes and has basic meanings. The verb root consists mostly of two syllables, although the three and four syllables also appear in some ords. These verb roots take their change when affixed with some morphological features and the change of the verb form affects the basic meaning of the verb. The other forms of the verb in Buginese are reduplication and compound verbs.

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