



## Morphosyntactic Behavior of Verbs in the Muna Language within Kantola Lyrics: The Oral Literary Work of the Muna people of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia



Aderlaepe <sup>a</sup>  
Asrun Lio <sup>b</sup>  
Hujaefa Hi Muhamad <sup>c</sup>  
Kamaluddin <sup>d</sup>  
Widhiya Ninsiana <sup>e</sup>

### Article history:

Submitted: 09 March 2026

Revised: 27 April 2026

Accepted: 18 May 2026

### Keywords:

*Kantola*;  
*morphosyntax*;  
*Muna language*;  
*oral literature*;  
*pronominal affix*;

### Abstract

This study examines the morphosyntactic behavior of verbs in the Muna language as manifested in *kantola* lyrics, an indigenous oral literary tradition of the Muna people of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Kantola* is a multifunctional social institution serving as a medium for aesthetic expression, social criticism, character building, and entertainment. The distinctive morphosyntactic typology of the Muna language renders comprehension of *kantola* lyrics particularly challenging, as the predicate constituent subsumes the grammatical subject and object within a single verbal constituent. The study employs a qualitative descriptive design; data were gathered from field research and drawn from the anthology of *Nyanyian Rakyat Muna* by Aderlaepe (2024). Data collection employs the non-participant observation technique, elicitation, and introspection. Data analysis employs Immediate Constituent Analysis (ICA), substitution, permutation, and expansion techniques, grounded in the theoretical frameworks of Bresnan (2001), Chomsky (1957), Tesnière (1959), Comrie (1976), and Halliday (1985). Three principal findings emerge: (1) Muna verbs exhibit distinctive morphological, syntactic, and semantic characteristics, most notably the obligatory presence of pronominal subject markers within the predicate constituent; (2) the verbal predicate invariably takes the form of a verbal clause comprising pronominal affixes (eight person number categories), inflectional affixes (causative *fo/fe*, perfective *mo*, benefactive *ghoo*), and a lexical verb stem; and (3) a verbal clause may function as the predicate, subject, or object of a sentence. These findings contribute to the development of morphosyntactic linguistics, particularly the study of morphosyntactic type languages.

*International journal of linguistics, literature and culture* © 2026.

*This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license*

*(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).*

### Corresponding author:

Aderlaepe,

Department of English Language Education, Universitas Halu Oleo, Kendari, Indonesia

Email address: [aderlaepe@uho.ac.id](mailto:aderlaepe@uho.ac.id)

<sup>a</sup> Department of English Language Education, Universitas Halu Oleo, Kendari, Indonesia

<sup>b</sup> Department of English Language Education, Universitas Halu Oleo, Kendari, Indonesia

<sup>c</sup> Department of English Language Education, Universitas Khaerun, Ternate, Indonesia

<sup>d</sup> Department of English Language Education, Universitas Halu Oleo, Kendari, Indonesia

<sup>e</sup> Department of English Language Education, Universitas Jurai Siwo, Lampung, Indonesia

## 1 Introduction

The Muna language is a regional language spoken by the Muna ethnic community of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. Muna speakers are distributed across the regencies of Muna, West Muna, and Central Buton, as well as the areas of Siompu and Kadatua (Berg, 1989). Sneddon & Berg (1992), identify three dialects of the Muna language: the Standard dialect (northern Muna Regency), the Tiworo dialect (West Muna Regency and surrounding areas), and the Southern Muna dialect (Central Buton Regency, Siompu, and Kadatua). The present study adopts the Standard dialect as its primary reference.

The Muna language functions not only as a medium of daily communication but also as the expressive vehicle for *kantola* lyrics, one of the most distinctive forms of indigenous oral literature in Southeast Sulawesi. *Kantola* takes the form of lyrical prose chanted by the Muna community; its lengthy verses convey meaning through symbol and aesthetic language rather than direct statement. Aderlaepe et al. (2006), identify the themes of *kantola* as varied and multifunctional, encompassing social criticism, moral counsel, personal emotional expression, and entertainment. As a form of oral literature, *kantola* serves as a multifunctional social institution within Muna society: a medium of expression, social critique, character education, and entertainment (Hanafi, 2016). The cultural messages and moral teachings embedded in *kantola* carry significant educational and anthropological value.

The principal linguistic challenge in understanding *kantola* lies in the morphosyntactic typology of the Muna language. Unlike Indonesian and most other regional languages of Southeast Sulawesi, Muna possesses a morphosyntactic structure in which subject, predicate, and object may be unified within a single verbal constituent. Sneddon & Berg (1992), note that this property makes it difficult to distinguish a word from a sentence in Muna based on structure alone. As an illustration, the construction *abhasida* encodes three grammatical elements simultaneously: the subject marker *a* (first person singular), the verb stem *bhasi* ('invite'), and the object suffix *da* ('them'), yielding the complete meaning 'I invited them' within a single morphological unit.

Morphologically, the Muna language is agglutinative in type; syntactically, it is morphosyntactic in type, meaning that syntactic elements such as subject and object are realized as morphological components of the verbal predicate (Sneddon & Berg, 1992; Bellegarda, 2004). Prior research on Muna morphosyntax includes Sande's (1976) study of general sentence structure and Sneddon & Berg's (1992) comprehensive grammar. However, systematic investigation specifically examining the morphosyntactic behavior of verbs in *kantola* lyrics remains scarce. In the broader study of Indonesian and regional languages, related research includes Hardiyanti et al. (2021), on derivational verbs with suffix *kan*, Basyaruddin (2014) on perception verbs in Batubara Malay, and Afrizal & Kuntoro (2006), on predicative verbs bearing the *meNDkan* construction, all of which demonstrate the theoretical significance of morphosyntactic inquiry, yet none addresses the Muna language context.

This study aims to: (1) describe, analyze, and explain the morphological, syntactic, and semantic characteristics of verbs in the Muna language as attested in *kantola* lyrics; and (2) describe, analyze, and explain the morphosyntactic behavior of Muna verbs in *kantola* lyrics. The findings are expected to contribute to the development of morphosyntactic linguistics, particularly the study of morphosyntactic type languages, while also providing a linguistic foundation for interpreting cultural and moral messages encoded in *kantola* as an endangered form of oral literary heritage (Szmrecsanyi & Kortmann, 2009).

### *Theoretical Framework*

This study is grounded in five complementary theoretical frameworks. Epstein & Seely (2002), *Lexical Functional Syntax* provides the foundation for analyzing the internal structure of verbal clauses, particularly the relationship between morphological form and syntactic function. Aryan's (2007) generative framework informs the analysis of morphological components within verbal constructions, enabling systematic identification of constituent structure through transformational rules. Lucien (1965), the theory of verb valency guides the analysis of argument structure, specifically how the Muna verbal predicate encodes and governs its nominal arguments through affixation.

Comrie (1976), the framework of verbal aspect provides the theoretical basis for analyzing the aspectual distinctions encoded by inflectional affixes in Muna verbal clauses, particularly the perfective suffix *mo*. Halliday (2014), systemic functional grammar offers the analytical lens for examining how verbal clauses distribute across and fulfill distinct syntactic functions, predicate, subject, and object within broader sentence structure. Together, these five frameworks constitute an integrative morphosyntactic analytical paradigm appropriate for the typological complexity of the Muna language.

## 2 Materials and Methods

This study employs a qualitative descriptive design following [Sudaryanto's \(1986\)](#) methodological framework. The descriptive method documents the nature, state, and linguistic phenomena about the morphosyntactic behavior of Muna verbs as manifested in *kantola* lyrics.

The data sources consist of two complementary components. Primary bibliographic data are drawn from the anthology *Nyanyian Rakyat Muna: KauKaudara, Lagu Ngkodau, dan Kabhanti* [Aderlaepe et al. \(2006\)](#), which contains a representative collection of *kantola* lyrics. Field data were obtained from native speakers in Watopute and Kontunaga subdistricts, Muna Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia, a region representative of the Standard dialect ([Sneddon & Berg, 1992](#)).

Data collection employed three techniques: (1) non-participant observation technique, involving direct interaction with native speakers following ([Sudaryanto, 1986](#)); (2) *elicitation*, conducted monolingually to obtain examples of verbal constructions relevant to the morphosyntactic phenomena under investigation; and (3) *introspection*, employed given that the lead researcher (Dr. Aderlaepe) is a native speaker of the Muna language, enabling direct and reliable grammaticality judgments.

Data analysis employs the distributional method ([Babbie, 1995](#); [Yani et al., 2018](#)). Four specific analytical techniques were applied: (1) Immediate Constituent Analysis (ICA), to identify the morphological components of verbal clauses; (2) *substitution*, to test the grammaticality of verbal constructions and establish paradigmatic relations; (3) *permutation*, to analyze the positional flexibility of verbal constituents within sentences; and (4) *expansion*, to describe the syntagmatic relations of verbal constituents within broader sentence structures.

## 3 Results and Discussions

Analysis of Muna language verbs in *kantola* lyrics yields three groups of findings: (1) the characteristics of Muna verbs at morphological, syntactic, and semantic levels; (2) the morphosyntactic behavior of verbs, comprising pronominal prefixes, pronominal suffixes, and inflectional affixes; and (3) the range of syntactic functions that verbal clauses may occupy within Muna sentences.

### 3.1 Characteristics of Muna Language Verbs in Kantola Lyrics

#### *Morphological Characteristics*

The defining morphological characteristic of Muna verbs is that a verb never appears as a bare constituent functioning as a sentential predicate. The predicate invariably contains a *pronominal prefix* that is obligatory and functions as the subject marker of the sentence. This creates a double-subject structure: an optional independent nominal subject and an obligatory pronominal prefix within the predicate constituent. The following *Kantola* example illustrates this:

- (1)  
*Andoa dapombololo*  
 they 3PLbeat.gong  
 'They will celebrate' [*kantola*]

In (1), *andoa* 'they' is the independent subject, while the prefix *da* in *dapombololo* functions as the obligatory subject marker. Grammaticality judgments confirm: ✓ *Andoa dapombololo* (NP subject + verbal clause); ✓ *Dapombololo* (subject expressed through prefix alone); X \**Andoa pombololo* (NP + bare verb stem ungrammatical). This double subject structure is a hallmark of morphosyntactic type languages in which subject agreement is morphologically encoded within the predicate.

#### *Syntactic Characteristics*

Muna language verbs are negated by *mina* ('not') and *paise* ('will not'). A significant syntactic difference exists in the placement of negation between everyday speech and *Kantola's* lyrics. In everyday Muna, the negative marker is placed *before* the verbal predicate; in *kantola*, negation is placed *after* the predicate, an intentional aesthetic inversion that serves as a reliable register marker:

- (2)  
*Insaidi mina taetisa nilam*  
 we not 1PL.EXCLplant patchouli  
 'We do not plant patchouli' [everyday speech]
- (3)  
*Aokamba mina, tanoombamo kamboi*  
 1SGyearn not suddenly3SGappear smile  
 'I had no yearning suddenly a smile appeared' [kantola]

In (2), *mina* precedes the predicate *taetisa* (standard word order). In (3), *mina* follows *aokamba*; postverbal placement is characteristic of the *kantola* poetic register. The same pattern holds for *paise* ('will not').

#### Semantic Characteristics

Semantically, Muna verbs in *kantola* lyrics denote the performance of an activity (active) or the undergoing of an activity performed by another (passive). In both cases, the verb invariably appears in the form of a verbal clause containing a pronominal element:

- (4)  
*Bungaedha we ngkarete bhara notunggue lahae*  
 tuberose in garden wonder 3SGguard who  
 'The tuberose in the garden who watches over it?' [passive]
- (5)  
*Ameena ametapa lahae tungguno mbadha*  
 1SGask 1SGask who guardian3SG body  
 'I keep asking: who is it that guards you?' [active]

In (4), the passive predicate *notunggue* consists of *no* (3SG) + *tunggue* ('be guarded'). In (5), the active predicates *ameena ametapa* both carry the 1SG marker *a*; this structural repetition produces an emphatic aesthetic effect characteristic of *kantola*.

### 3.2 Morphosyntactic Behavior of Muna Language Verbs in Kantola Lyrics

#### Pronominal Prefixes in the Verbal Clause Constituent

Every sentence in the Muna language, whether in everyday speech or in *kantola* lyrics, requires a pronominal prefix within the verbal constituent. This prefix is the morphological realization of the grammatical subject and is obligatory regardless of whether an independent NP subject is present. The Muna language has eight personnumber categories. Table 1 presents the complete pronominal prefix paradigm.

Table 1  
 Pronominal Prefixes in the Verbal Clause Constituent as Obligatory Subject Markers

No.	Independent Pronoun	Gloss	Pronominal Prefix Pattern	Example Verbal Clause
1	<i>Inodi</i>	1SG – 'I'	a/ae + V	<i>akapihi, aegholi</i>
2	<i>Ihintu</i>	2SG – 'you'	o + V	<i>osakaraghoo</i>
3	<i>Ihintuumu</i>	2PL – 'you (pl.)'	o + V + Vfinal + mu	<i>omembaliimu</i>
4	<i>Intaidi</i>	1PL.DUAL – 'we two'	da/dae + V	<i>dakumapihi, daegholi</i>
5	<i>Intaidiimu</i>	1PL.INCL – 'we all'	da/dae + V + Vfinal + mu	<i>dakumalaamu</i>
6	<i>Insaidi</i>	1PL.EXCL – 'we'	ta + V	<i>takapihi, taegholi</i>

No.	Independent Pronoun	Gloss	Pronominal Prefix Pattern	Example Verbal Clause
		(excl.)'		
7	<i>Andoa</i>	3PL – 'they'	do/de + V	<i>dofosibhala, dekampanye</i>
8	<i>Anoa</i>	3SG – 'he/she/it'	no/ne + V	<i>nokala, nembali</i>

The alternation between paired forms *a/ae*, *da/dae*, *do/de*, *no/ne* is a morphophonemic phenomenon conditioned by the phonological environment of the verb stem (Kridalaksana, 2013). The following examples from *kantola* lyrics and everyday speech illustrate the pronominal prefix patterns:

(6)

*Andoa dofosibhala sikolando*  
 3PL 3PLprioritize schoolPOSS  
 'They prioritize their education' [kantola]

(7)

*Inodi akapihi kaawu manuku*  
 1SG 1SGlook.for only my.chicken  
 'I am only looking for my chicken' [everyday speech]

(8)

*Insaidi taegholi lambu bughou*  
 1PL.EXCL 1PL.EXCLbuy house new  
 'We bought a new house' [everyday speech]

#### *Pronominal Suffixes in Passive Verbal Clauses*

In passive constructions, the grammatical object, the participant undergoing the action, is cross-referenced within the verbal clause by pronominal suffixes occupying the final position. These suffixes form a systematic paradigm corresponding to each person-number category. Table 2 presents the complete paradigm.

Table 2  
 Pronominal Suffixes in Passive Verbal Clauses as Object Markers

No.	Independent Pronoun	Pronominal Suffix	Example Verbal Clause	Meaning
1	<i>Inodi (1SG)</i>	<i>kanau</i>	<i>nobhasikanau</i>	'he/she invited me'
2	<i>Ihintu (2SG)</i>	<i>ko</i>	<i>nobhasiko</i>	'he/she invited you'
3	<i>Ihintuumu (2PL)</i>	<i>koomu</i>	<i>nobhasikoomu</i>	'he/she invited you all'
4	<i>Intaidi (1PL.DUAL)</i>	<i>dofo (PREFIX)</i>	<i>dafobhasi</i>	'we two were invited'
5	<i>Intaidiimu (1PL.INCL)</i>	<i>dofo (PREFIX)</i>	<i>dofofekainsana</i>	'all of us were blamed'
6	<i>Insaidi (1PL.EXCL)</i>	<i>kasami</i>	<i>nobhasikasami</i>	'he/she invited us'
7	<i>Andoa (3PL)</i>	<i>da</i>	<i>nobhasida</i>	'he/she invited them'
8	<i>Anoa (3SG)</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>nobhasie</i>	'he/she invited him/her'

**Note:** Items 4 and 5 (1PL.DUAL and 1PL.INCL) employ the prefix passive marker *dofo* rather than a pronominal suffix—the sole exceptions within this paradigm.

A critical exception occurs with the first person plural dual (*intaidi*) and the first person plural inclusive (*intaidimu*). In passive contexts, these two persons employ the prefix passive marker *dofō* rather than a suffix making them the sole exceptions within the paradigm. The following sentences illustrate the passive paradigm using the verb *bhasi* ('invite'):

- (9)  
*Inodi nobhasikanau bhaiku*  
 1SG 3SGinvite1SG.OBJ my.friend  
 'I was invited by my friend' [passive]
- (10)  
*Ihintu nobhasiko lahae omai naini*  
 2SG 3SGinvite2SG.OBJ who 2SGcome here  
 'Who invited you to come here?' [passive interrogative]
- (11)  
*Insaidi nobhasikasami Kapala Desa tamai naini*  
 1PL.EXCL 3SGinvite1PL.EXCL.OBJ village.head 1PLcome here  
 'We were invited by the village head to come here' [passive]
- (12)  
*Karame wendo Kapala desa ingka minaho dafobhasi*  
 celebration at village.head apparently not.yet 1PL.DUALPASSinvite  
 'Apparently, we two have not yet been invited to the celebration at the village head's house' [kantola / passive dual]

#### Inflectional Affixes in the Verbal Clause Constituent

In addition to pronominal affixes, Muna verbal clauses may contain inflectional affixes that modify the semantic content of the verb without altering its lexical category (Kridalaksana, 2013). Three inflectional affixes are identified: the causative prefix *fo/fe*, the perfective suffix *mo*, and the benefactive suffix *ghoo*. Table 3 summarizes their forms and semantic functions.

Table 3  
 Inflectional Affixes in Muna Verbal Clauses and Their Semantic Functions

Affix	Type	Semantic Function	Example	Meaning / Note
<i>fo/fe</i>	Prefix	Causative: subject causes a state or action to occur	<i>nofosikola</i>	'cause (someone) to go to school'
<i>mo</i>	Suffix	Perfective: the action or event has been completed	<i>doratomo</i>	'they have arrived'
<i>ghoo</i>	Suffix	Benefactive: action performed for the benefit of another	<i>aegholighoo</i>	'buy (something) for (someone)'

The causative prefix *fo/fe* attaches directly after the pronominal prefix. The alternation between *fo* and *fe* is morphophonemically conditioned by the initial phoneme of the verb stem:

- (13)  
*Abuke nofosikola fokoanauno*  
 Abuke 3SGCAUSschool his.nephew  
 'Abuke put his nephew through school' [active causative]
- (14)  
*Wa Indi nofosikolae fokoamauno Abuke*  
 Wa Indi 3SGCAUSschool3SG.OBJ her.uncle Abuke  
 'Wa Indi was put through school by her uncle, Abuke' [passive causative]
- (15)  
*Awaku nefebaera dosano we waru*

- my.grandfather 3SGCAUSpay his.debt at shop  
 'My grandfather had his debt paid at the shop' [causative]
- (16)  
 Andoa doratomo we Jakarta  
 3PL 3PLarrivePERF in Jakarta  
 'They have already arrived in Jakarta' [perfective]
- (17)  
 Inodi aegholighoo aiku sepeda bughou  
 1SG 1SGbuyBEN my.younger.sibling bicycle new  
 'I bought my younger sibling a new bicycle' [benefactive]

### 3.3 Syntactic Functions of the Verbal Clause in Kantola Lyrics

Muna verbal clauses are not restricted to the predicate position within a sentence. Unlike many languages in which the verbal element is fixed to the predicate slot, Muna verbal clauses may occupy three distinct syntactic functions: predicate, subject, and object.

#### Verbal Clause as Sentential Predicate

The most common syntactic function of a verbal clause is as the sentential predicate. The following *kantola* examples illustrate this function:

- (18)  
 Mbungaedha we ngkarete notumbu ne ngkahobuto  
 tuberose in garden 3SGgrow in fertile.soil  
 'The tuberose in the garden grows in fertile soil' [predicate]
- (19)  
 Manumanu lumiuno desosopimo kamba  
 birdREDUP that.fly.about 3PLsipPERF flower  
 'The birds flitting about have sipped the nectar from the blossoms' [predicate]

In (18), *notumbu* 'grow' (*no* + *tumbu*) functions as the predicate; *no* cross-references the subject *mbungaedha* 'tuberose'. In (19), *desosopimo* (*de* + *sosopi* + *mo*) serves as the predicate, with *de* cross-referencing the plural subject and *mo* marking perfective aspect.

#### Verbal Clause as Sentential Subject

A Muna verbal clause may also occupy the subject position of a sentence a typologically noteworthy feature of morphosyntactictype languages:

- (20)  
 Damodero ne kampuano awano mbalimo neatino  
 1PL.DUALplay.modero at akikah.of his.grandchild becomePERF his.intention  
 'Playing modero at his grandchild's naming ceremony has become his intention' [verbal clause as subject]
- (21)  
 Daegambusu ne tahun baru mbalimo pogauno  
 1PL.DUALplay.gambus at New.Year becomePERF his.program  
 'Playing gambus on New Year's Eve has become his program' [verbal clause as subject]

In (20) and (21), the verbal clauses *damodero* and *daegambusu* occupy the subject position, with *mbalimo* 'has become' as the main predicate. The resulting syntactic structure is [Verbal Clause = Subject] + [Predicate] + [Complement].

#### Verbal Clause as Sentential Object

A verbal clause may also function as the direct object of a sentence, occupying the complement slot following the main predicate:

(22)

*Nefekirino ampamo kaawu napobhanti*

3SGCAUSthink only just 3SGrecite.verse

'The only thing on his/her mind is reciting verse' [verbal clause as object]

In (22), *napobhanti* 'he/she recites verse' (*na* + *pobhati*) functions as the object of the main predicate *nefekirino* 'that which he/she thinks of'. The object slot is thus filled by a fully inflected verbal clause complete with its pronominal prefix. This three-way distribution of verbal clauses across subject, predicate, and object positions constitutes compelling evidence for the morphosyntactic integration of syntactic elements into the Muna verbal clause structure. It simultaneously confirms the difficulty of applying standard constituent-based grammatical analysis to Muna sentences, as the boundary between morphological and syntactic units is systematically blurred in this language (Philippaki-Warbuton et al., 2004).

## 4 Conclusion

This study demonstrates that verbs in the Muna language, both in *kantola* lyrics and in everyday speech, invariably appear as a verbal clause rather than as a bare, unsuffixed stem. The internal structure of the verbal clause comprises three components: (1) an obligatory pronominal prefix encoding the grammatical subject across eight person number categories (*a/ae*, *o*, *ta*, *da/dae*, *do/de*, *no/ne*, and their plural variants); (2) an optional inflectional affix encoding causativity (*fo/fe*), perfectivity (*mo*), or benefactivity (*ghoo*); and (3) a lexical verb stem.

In passive constructions, pronominal suffixes (*kanau*, *ko*, *koomu*, *kasami*, *da*, *e*) cross-reference the grammatical object within the verbal clause. The first person plural dual (*intaidi*) and the first person plural inclusive (*intaidimu*) constitute the sole exceptions, employing the prefix passive marker *dofu* rather than a suffix. Syntactically, a Muna verbal clause may occupy three distinct positions: predicate (the most common function), subject (where the verbal clause heads a noun phrase position), and object (where the verbal clause fills the complement slot of a main predicate). This three-way distribution, combined with the obligatory subject morphology within the predicate, confirms the morphosyntactic typology of the Muna language as distinctive among the regional languages of Southeast Sulawesi.

The morphological characteristics of *kantola* lyrics further reveal a systematic aesthetic inversion: whereas everyday Muna positions negative markers (*mina*, *paise*) before the verbal predicate, *kantola* consistently places them after the predicate to achieve a distinctive poetic effect without sacrificing grammatical intelligibility. These findings provide a systematic linguistic foundation for interpreting the symbolic messages and moral teachings embedded in *kantola* as an endangered form of oral literary heritage, while offering a new theoretical contribution to the study of morphosyntactic type languages within the Austronesian language family. Future research should investigate the valency structure of Muna verbal clauses and pursue comparative research with other similarly typed regional languages of Southeast Sulawesi.

### *Conflict of interest statement*

The authors declared that they have no competing interests.

### *Statement of authorship*

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

### *Acknowledgments*

We are grateful to two anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments on the earlier version of this paper.

## References

- Aderlaepe, Rohmana, & Sukmawati. (2006). *Analisis semiotik atas lirik Kantola: sastra lisan daerah Muna*. Kantor Bahasa Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara.
- Afrizal, D. Y., & Kuntoro. (2006). *SINTAKSIS: Variasi Konstruksi Kalimat dan Tata Kalimat Bahasa Indonesia*. PT. Pena Persada Kerta Utama.
- Aryan, K. C. (2007). *Hanumān in Art and Mythology*. Rekha Prakashan.
- Babbie, E. R. (1995). *The Practice of Social Research*. Wadsworth Pub.Co.
- Basyaruddin. (2014). Morfosintaksis Bahasa Melayu Barubara (Kajian pada Verba Persepsi: teÅok (lihat) dan doÅo (dengar). *Bahasa. Sastra. Seni Dan Budaya*, 25(4).
- Bellegarda, J. R. (2004). Statistical language model adaptation: review and perspectives. *Speech communication*, 42(1), 93-108. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.specom.2003.08.002>
- Berg, T. (1989). Intersegmental cohesiveness. *Folia Linguistica*, 23.
- Comrie, B. (1976). *Aspect: An introduction to the study of verbal aspect and related problems* (Vol. 2). Cambridge university press.
- Epstein, S., & Seely, T. D. (Eds.). (2002). *Derivation and explanation in the Minimalist Program*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Halliday, M. A. (2014). *Fungsional Grammar*. In Routledge Taylor & Francis Group. Routledge.
- Hanafi, H. (2016). Peran Bahasa dan Sastra Daerah dalam Menciptakan Perdamaian. In S. S. Hanan & F. A.D. (Eds.), *Pemberdayaan Bahasa dan Sastra Daerah Sulawesi Tenggara dalam Membangun Karakter Masyarakat Multikultural*. TENGGARA, KANTOR BAHASA PROVINSI SULAWESI BAHASA, BADAN PENGEMBANGAN DAN PEMBINAAN KEBUDAYAAN, KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN.
- Hardiyanti, S. U., Sawardi, F. X., & Sumarlam, S. (2021). Pembentukan Verba Bersufiks-i dari Dasar Nomina Dalam Bahasa Indonesia. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Linguistik dan Sastra (SEMANTIKS)* (Vol. 3, pp. 268-275).
- Kridalaksana, H. (2013). *Kamus Linguistik*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Lucien, T. (1965). *Eléments de syntaxe structurale*. Paris: Klincksieck.
- Philippaki-Warbuton, I., Varlokosta, S., Georgiafentis, M., & Kotzoglou, G. (2004). Moving from theta-positions: Pronominal clitic doubling in Greek. *Lingua*, 114(8), 963-989. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-3841\(03\)00100-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-3841(03)00100-1)
- Sneddon, J. N., & van den Berg, R. (1992). A Grammar of the Muna Language. In *Oceanic Linguistics* (Vol. 31, Number 1).
- Sudaryanto. (1986). *Metode Linguistik*. Gajah Mada University Press.
- Szmrecsanyi, B., & Kortmann, B. (2009). The morphosyntax of varieties of English worldwide: A quantitative perspective. *Lingua*, 119(11), 1643-1663. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2007.09.016>
- Yani, L., Artawa, K., Satyawati, N. M. S., & Udayana, I. N. (2018). Transitivity construction of verbal clause in Ciacia language. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture*, 4(3), 15-23. Retrieved from <https://sloap.org/journals/index.php/ijllc/article/view/172>