

# Morphosyntax of Tae' Language (*Morfosintaksis Bahasa Tae'*)

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**Abstract**—This research aims to convey the morphosyntax in Tae' language. This is descriptive qualitative research supported by library and field method. The library and field research method aims to find the detail and complete data. Moreover, the research analyzes words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in Tae' language as primary data. The results show that there are some features that mark morphosyntax in Tae' language. They are reduplication process, derivational affixation, and sentence structures that describe the word orders of Tae' language. Reduplications of Tae' language are containing of full and partial reduplication. Whereas, the derivational affixations of Tae' language are containing of prefixes and suffixes. The form of prefixes is *ma-*, *ku-*, *na-*, *di-*, and *si-*. And, the form of suffixes is *-i*, *-ko*, and *-mu*. Those affixes are derived from derivation process namely the basic construction or sentence structures.

**Index Terms**—morphosyntax, the qualitative method, and Tae' language

## I. INTRODUCTION

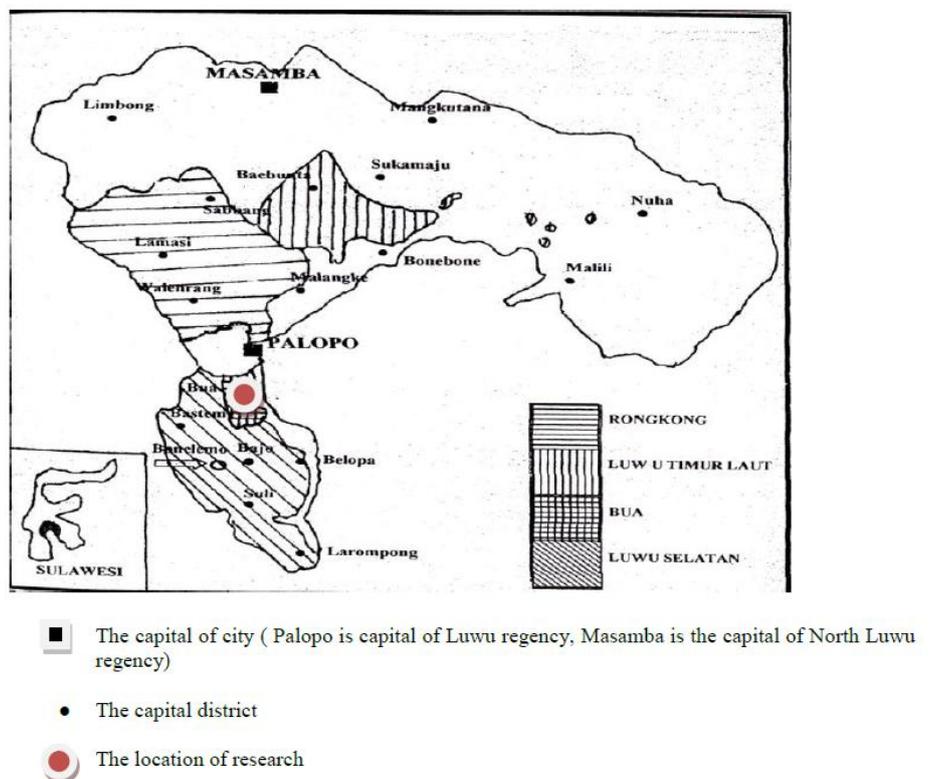
Language is a communication tool used for expressing feelings, thoughts, and ideas by humans in social communities. Language that is used in this society must be appropriated with the correct structure. Correct structure will result in a good communication and prevent us from misunderstanding when we do communication each other. Here, the function of language is really needed by people to avoid errors when use a language. Language function also requires a user to have the ability for doing communication, both formal and informal. As a user of language, we are charged separately to master a language properly, so that the purpose of a good communication can be achieved. Based on the argument, language as social media for doing communication, has important role. Language characterizes a culture and as a symbol of national identity. Indonesian language, especially, functions as a national language in Indonesia, while local languages function as a symbol of regional identity. In this case, Tae' language is one of local language which has unique characteristics in the formation of linguistic structure.

Tae' language as object of this research and it has many interesting features that we should know. Tae' language belongs to the group of Austronesian family language. The genetic affiliation of this language is Malayo polinesian (Wikipedia). Tae' language itself is located in South Sulawesi, Indonesia, particularly in Luwu regency. Actually, Indonesian has a nationality language namely Bahasa Indonesia. Bahasa Indonesia is a tool of language that mostly people use it very well for communicating each other. Furthermore, Bahasa Indonesia becomes as one of curriculum that is taught in all level of schools in Indonesia. It means that Bahasa Indonesian is obligatory for Indonesian to learn it besides their local languages as first language of them. Around 700 over local languages spread in every island of Indonesian. Those local languages are used by Indonesian citizens in their daily communication, especially, those who live in district or region of Indonesia. Uniquely, they have different accents and forms. In South Sulawesi particularly, there are three major languages are well known to the people in this area. Those are Buginese language, Makassarese language, and Torajan language. Those languages have own accent or style in speaking. For instance, Toraja language is famous with using phoneme *e'*, whereas Makassar and Bugis language are famous with using suffix *-ng*.

Tae' language itself is a minor language in South Sulawesi and it has similarity with Toraja, particularly at lexical aspect. The similarity can be seen at 92% among dialects (Rongkong, Northeast Luwu, South Luwu, Bua, Toala', Palili') and 80% with Toraja Sa'dan. The vocabulary of Tae' language is around 65% from Malay language. (Language centre, Jakarta, Indonesia). However, in general Tae' language is totally different with other languages in South Sulawesi. The speakers of this language are about 250,000 (1992 SIL). Tae' language is located in Luwu regency. Luwu is divided from three regencies and one city. Those regencies are named South Luwu (Belopa), North Luwu (Masamba), East

Luwu (Malili), and Palopo city. Tae' language is used by people in this regency as their daily conversation starting from the border southern of Buriko (Wajo regency) until in the east of Luwu regency called Malili. It means that Tae' language is the first language (L1) for those who live in the regencies. Fortunately, this language is still used by Luwu community until now. So, this language can still survive nowadays. Following the map of location of Tae' speakers.

This map is quoted from Ian W. Vail (without year) in Ibrahim. A. Gufran (dissertation, 1997). This map is also based on the explanation of Grimes 2001 of *Ethnologue: Language of the world*.



### Overview of Study

This research presents of morphosyntax features in Tae' language. As a main feature of this analysis reminds me of what exactly distinguishes between morphology and syntax. Morphosyntax is derived from morphology that looks about word formation and syntax that looks about how words are combined into large unit such as phrase and sentence. In other words, morphosyntax is combination of morphology and syntax. They are combined because they have very close relationship. According to Cristal (1980) morphosyntactic is a term in linguistics used to refer to grammatical categories or properties for whose definition criteria of morphology and syntax both apply, as in describing the characteristics of words. Cristal (1980), further gives an illustration that the distinctions under the heading of number in nouns constitute a morphosyntactic category (p. 234). On the other hand, number contrasts affect syntax (e.g. singular subject requiring a singular verb); and they require morphological definition, such as add *-s* for plural).

Kridalaksana (2001) argues that morphosyntax is 1) language structure of morphology and syntax as one organisation (these two fields cannot be separated), 2) the branch of linguistics that investigate of the field is grammatically, 3) description about rules that govern morpheme combination in units larger, and the inflection affixes in conjugation and declination (p. 143). In further, Kridalaksana explains that morphosyntax is alloying term between morphology and syntax. Morphology is linguistic study of the morpheme formation (word), while syntax is linguistic study of phrase formation, clause, and sentence.

Morphosyntax has become an issue recently particularly the connection between morphology and syntax. Some linguists say that morphology is strictly separated from syntax and is governed by different principles altogether (see, e.g. Lieber (1980), Sciullo & William in Ackema, P (1999)). Otherwise, according to Drijkoningen (1994), Bok-Bennema & Kamper-Manhe in Ackema, P (1999), morphological operations take place in syntax and are governed by syntactic principles. Based on these views of morphology and syntax, it can be concluded that morphological constructions are not formed in syntax, but they are governed by the same principles that govern syntax. It means that morphology is part of syntactic result.

Furthermore, morphology is one of disciplines that review of constructions of sentences itself. How the sentence is formed and what are the rules of the sentences. The area of grammar concerned with structure of words and with relationship between words involving the morphemes that compose them is technically called morphology (Carstairs & Carthy, 2001, p. 16). Otherwise, the morpheme is the smaller parts of words. The morpheme can function as a

morphological argument. At the level of morphology theory, we know that there are many parts that build the construction of sentence itself, i.e. pronouns system, derivational affixes, and the basic constituent of languages. These parts seem work in Tae' language.

In detail, the pronoun systems have a role in syntactic mechanism. It means that, the pronoun systems contribute in formulating a sentence of the language. In Tae' especially, the pronoun systems are divided into first singular marker, second singular marker, and third person marker. Moreover, derivational affixation at the level of morphosyntax can be seen at derivative affixes in Tae' language. Actually, there are two forms of affixes in Tae' language. These two affixes are (1) prefixes and (2) suffixes. Those constructions are contributing in finding the result of this research. Interestingly, the basic structure of word orders in Tae' language has different with Indonesia language. Bahasa Indonesia has word orders namely SVO. Hence, in Tae' language has VS/VAO of word orders. The writer supposes that, it is caused by the presence of verbs and subjects that are united with a phrase by using affixes (prefix and suffix) in Tae' language. For instance,

- (1) *mattolena*  
 ma-            tole        -na  
 INT.STAT smoke    - p1s.ABS  
 'I smoke'

Actually, the basic word is *tole* (smoke) as a noun, added by affixes *ma-* and *-na*. The prefix *ma-* is an intransitive stative and the suffix *-na* is an absolutive marker that describes as first person singular. The affix *ma-* marks a verb which expresses doing a thing (smoking). Otherwise, the suffix *-na* as first person singular (absolutive marker) marks a subject which emphasises the verb. Thus, the basic constituent of this language based on the above example is VS. The function of prefix *ma-* and suffix *na-* will be discussing in the result.

The writer thinks there is an interesting features that we should know, specifically, how the constructions of this language itself and how those constructions are generated. That's the reason for the writer to examine the features in Tae' language concerning of morphosyntax features. Based on the background above, the main focus in this research is how the constructions of morphosyntax of Tae' language?

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative descriptive. Data are collected by given the questionnaire to the native speakers of Tae'. The questionnaire will be distributed to the native speakers of Tae'. The native speakers certainly are fluent in oral and written of Tae' language. In further, the primary data are containing the lists of sentences, phrases, and words of Tae'. Besides, data are also collected by study literature related with this topic.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The construction of morphosyntax in Tae' language can be seen at the following explanation:

### Reduplication

Formally, there are two forms of reduplication in Tae' language. Those are full reduplication and partial reduplication. Full reduplication generates faithful copies of the base (Goetama, 2001). We can see the form of full reduplication following, for example, *bintueng-bintueng* means 'stars' < *bintueng* 'star', *pini-pini* means 'mists' < *pini* 'mist/spotty', *baju-baju* means 'clothes tiny' < *baju* 'clothes', *bo'-bo'* means 'books' < *bo'* 'book', *mesa-mesa* means 'one by one' < *mesa* 'one', and *bajo-bajo* means 'shadows' < *bajo* 'shadow'. The function of full reduplication in this language is noun pluralisation. In other words, in Tae' language the full reduplication can be interpreted into the plural.

Another pattern of full-reduplications is derivation of adverbs, i.e. *tongang-tongang* 'truly', *tiba-tiba* 'suddenly', *bulang-bulang* 'monthly', and *jarang-jarang* 'seldom'. Those words are basic of adverbs. Additionally, the full-reduplication of adjectives can be seen of the following sentence:

- (2) *Melok-melok tapi massarang*  
*Melok-melok tapi massarang*  
 Beautiful-RED but fierce  
 'Although beautiful, but (she is) fierce'

Otherwise, the partial reduplication occurs at verbs in Tae' language. It is generated by affixes. The type of affixes is prefix and suffix. The prefix is formulated by the initial word, whereas, the suffix is formulated by the final word. The partial reduplication forms can freely occur with grammatical affixes. It could be occurred in active and passive prefixes. The active prefixes can be seen at following examples "*kabuto-buto*" means 'lie'. The base word is *buto* 'lie' added by prefix *ka-* becomes *kabuto* and it will be repeated by *kabuto-buto*. The prefix *ka-* is an intransitive marker. It is same with *kamanjo-manjo* means 'likes to go' < *manjo* 'go', *kasua-sua* means 'likes to command (bossy)' < *sua* 'command'. Similarly with prefix *min-* of *mintiro-tiro* 'look around' has base partial of reduplication at *tiro* 'look'. The prefix *ka-* and *mi (n)-* are an intransitive constructions because those prefixes are clustered by basic word. Otherwise, the passive prefix is *disua-sua* means 'command', added by prefix *di-* becomes *disua-sua*. Furthermore, partial reduplicated forms can also occur in derivational affixes, that is in suffix, such as *rampo-rampoang* 'coming' < *rampo* 'moody' with the

suffix *-ang*. Another form of reduplication in Tae' language is *kapuji-pujiang* 'coquettish'. So, the prefix *ka-* and the suffix *-ang* at *kapuji-pujiang* emphasize a thing which is done intentionally and repeatedly.

Interestingly, a reduplication of indefinite pronouns is also known in Tae' language, i.e. *umba-umba* 'whatever, everywhere, anywhere,' and *benda* 'who' > *benda-benda* 'whoever'. However, those forms can't collocate with affixes like *di-*, *ke-*, and *-ang* even with the prepositions like *jio* 'in', *sule* 'from', and *lako* 'to', such as *jio umba-umba* 'everywhere' (locative) or *lako umba-umba* (directional), and *sule umba-umba* (from everywhere).

### Derivational Affixation

Derivational affixation defines the possible word-affix combination, where the affix is derivational. In Tae' language derivational affixation can occur at prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes of Tae' language are divided into two kinds of voices. Those two voices are Actor Voice (AV) and Object Voice (OV). As known, most of Austronesian languages have transitive verbs. It indicates from the morphology aspects. Tae' language has the actor voice (AV) as the main verb followed by prefix and suffix that explain the subject as a topic argument. As the writer says before that Tae' language is constructed by prefixes and suffixes which unite with the verb. Those prefixes and suffixes are such as *mi-*, *ma-*, *ku-*, *di-* and *-i*. Those affixes are assimilated by consonants. It can be seen at the following constructions:

Root	Actor Voice	Object Voice
<i>tana</i> 'ask'	<i>ming-kutana</i>	<i>di-kutana-i</i>
<i>mande</i> 'eat'	<i>ku-mande</i>	<i>di-kande</i>
<i>bacca</i> 'read'	<i>mam-baca</i>	<i>di-baca</i>
<i>uki</i> 'write'	<i>ma-ruki</i>	<i>di-ruki</i>
<i>kiring</i> 'send'	<i>ma-kiring</i>	<i>di-kiring</i>

Those prefixes as actor voice have a meaning as 'do something'. Otherwise, the prefixes of the object voice have a meaning as passive form. Most of verbs in Tae' language is compounded by affixes. Those affixes also emphasize the subject. It depends on the sentence, for instance;

- (3) *mambacai* (Toni)  
 maM-            baca    -i  
 INT. STAT read    p3 ABS  
 'Toni is reading'

This construction is called as an intransitive construction or known as a topic-locational hybrid (Stassen in Typology Theory). It is called by intransitive construction because it contains of affixes (*maM-* and *-i*) that integrate at the verb. This construction declares circumstances and emphasizes the subject. Moreover, the prefix *maM-* can be analogues as intransitive zero (IZ) without affixes, for instance, *bacca*, 'read', *mamma* 'sleep', *cado* 'seat', and *torro* 'stay'. Semantically, those constructions are an experiencer. Another construction of affixes can be seen at the following sentence;

- (4) *kumandei* (Linda) *jio kamarana*  
 kumande    -i            jio            kamara    -na  
 eat            p3.ABS        at (LOC)    room        p3 ABS  
 'Linda is eating at her room'

The suffix *-i* serves as absolutive marker and emphasizes the subject (Linda). Actually the verb *mande* 'eat' can be converted into *kande* 'eat'. The initial *m* can be transformed into the initial consonant *k* or the nasal *m-* can be changed by allomorph *k-*. This is called by prenasalization. The prenalization process is the assimilation of the nasal to the initial consonant of the base of the word. In other words, the nasal assimilates to base-initial voiceless stops (Goetama, 2001, p. 23). Here, the word of *mande* (4) and *kande* (5) 'eat' as a basic verb is marked by the prefix *na-* and the suffix *-i*. Following the sentence;

- (5) *nakandei* (Linda) *to' roti*  
 na-            kande    -i            to'        roti  
 p3.ERG    eat        p3. ABS    DEF    bread  
 'Linda ate that bread'

This sentence has basic constituent VAO. The verb *kande* 'eat' is the basic verb. This is the result of assimilation of *mande*. Actually this verb can be standing alone without affixes or intransitive zero (IZ). However, adding affixes (prefix and suffix) can be a transitive construction because it emphasizes the object (bread). Otherwise, the prefix *na-* as an ergative marker explains the subject as third person. It is also known by proclitic. Moreover, the suffix *-i* that clings at the verb *kande* serves as an absolutive marker or as an enclitic marker that describes the actor. Interestingly, this sentence could be a passive construction. See the following sentence;

- (6) *dikandemi to' roti*  
 di-        kande    -i            to'        roti  
 PAS    eat        p3.ABS    DEF    bread  
 'Eat that bread'

The subject (Linda) at sentence (5) is deleted and the object is promoted to the transitive clause subject derivative as a non-actor that serves as single argument. Otherwise, the verb is integrated by affix *di-* at sentence (6) serves as passive construction. Further, the prefix *di-* also can be substituted with prefix *to-*, as the following construction;

- (7) *tokandemi to' roti*  
 to kande -i to' roti  
 People eat p3.ABS DEF bread  
 'Eat that bread'

Prefixes *di-* and *to-* at the above constructions function to respect people who are older than us. So, this is a kind of the politeness meaning. Actually, the passive constituent is same with the intransitive clause in Tae' language. So, the basic constituent regarding with this sentences is VS. Furthermore, another construction in Tae' language can be seen at the following sentence.

- (8) *sitammui Elvis jio kampus*  
 si- tammu -i jio kampus  
 INT ACT met p3 ABS at (LOC) kampus  
 'She met Elvis at Campus.'

The position of prefix *si-* is an intransitive active. This prefix is derivative from IZ *tammu* 'met'. It is known also as antipassive structure. The antipassive *si-* derivates to peripheral function as preposition object by using preposition *jio* 'at' and it is not as a core argument anymore. Whereas, the affix *-i* emphasizes as absolutive marker. Syntactically, Tae' language has a basic VAO word orders based on this sentence.

Additionally, the antipassive is marked by reduction of transitive object clause into peripheral function. That is the affix *ma-*, for instance;

- (9) *mabicarai (Elvis) {sola, lako} solana*  
 ma- bicara -i lako sola -na  
 INT.STAT talk p3.ABS to friend p3.POS  
 'Elvis is talking to his friend'

Semantically, the relation of derivation subject clause at this antipassive is an experiencer and dealing with the nature of stative verb *bicara* 'talk' which is only needed one core argument, that is the subject (experiencer). The constituent *sola/lako solana* can't be considered as core argument because it has derived to peripheral function. Thus, these constructions of sentences above are generated by prefix *ma-*, *ku-*, *na-* *di-*, and *si-* which are derived from derivation process namely the basic construction. Those derivations can change the status of arguments into the basic structure becomes new arguments. They also serve as an ergative marker. Whereas, the suffix *-i* derivates from the basic construction which explains the actor. The function of the suffix *-i* in those constructions is an absolutive marker. Those affixes constructions may occur at the stative, active, and passive forms. Additionally, those affixes can be used by an intransitive and transitive clauses, it depends on the sentence that follows it. Another suffixes of Tae' can be seen at possessive sentences. Following the sentence;

- (10) *nabawai (Andy) bo'ku*  
 na- bawa -i(Andy) bo -ku  
 P3.ERG took p3.ABS book p1.POS  
 'Andy took my book'

The interesting feature of this sentence is located in the object. The suffix *-ku* that clings at the object has a meaning as 'my/mind'. It is clear that Andy takes the book which does not belong to him. The suffix *-ku* emphasizes a noun. Interestingly, the suffix *-ku* can serve as pronoun. It can be the first person singular, see the following sentence;

- (11) *soromi kukiring to' doi sammai*  
 soromi ku- kiring to' doi sammai  
 already p1s.ERG the money yesterday  
 'I had already sent the money yesterday'

So, based on the two sentences above, concluded that the suffix *-ku* at the sentence (10) functions as possessive, otherwise, the prefix *ku-* at the sentence (11) functions as first person singular marker or as an ergative marker.

Another features in Tae' language is the affix *-na*. This affix is functioned as conjunction, for instance;

- (12) *serre na balao*  
 serre na balao  
 cat CONJ mouse  
 'Cat and mouse'

- (13) *passe na sia*  
 passe na sia  
 chili CONJ salt  
 'Chili and salt'

Interestingly, sentence (12) has meaning as a contrast, however, sentence (13) has a meaning as a coordination in Tae' language. Additionally, the personal pronouns are also known in Tae' language. The construction of the personal pronoun is also marked by affixes. The construction of the first person singular and the third person marker can be seen at the following sentences;

- (14) *lamanjona lako kampus masiang*  
 la- manjo -na lako kampus masiang

will go p1s. ABS to (LOC) campus tomorrow  
 'I will go to the campus tomorrow'

Compared

(15) *naalli to' beppa*  
 na- allı to' beppa  
 p3s.ERG buy the cake  
 'She bought the cake'

It is clear that those two sentences above have different personal pronouns marking. The suffix *-na* at sentence (14) describes the first person singular which emphasizes the verb, whereas, the prefix *na-* at sentence (15) describes the third person which serves the subject. Interestingly, the suffix *-na* as an absolutive marker at sentence (14) can be placed in front of like at sentence (15) and it becomes an ergative marker. Additionally, another suffix that is used to express the third person in Tae' language is the suffix *-i*. The suffix *-i* means 'she/he'. The suffix *-i* as an absolutive marker emphasises the verb. It can be seen at the following sentence;

(16) *maggurui bahasa Inggris*  
 magguru -i bahasa Inggris  
 study p3.ABS language English  
 'She/he is studying English'

Furthermore, another suffixes that use to express the second person singular is the suffix *-mu* and *-ko*. Suffixes *-mu* and *-ko* are functioned to indicate 'you'. Specifically, the suffix *-mu* and *-ko* are used for people who older than us, see the following sentences;

(17) *biluamu maballo santa*  
 bilua -mu maballo santa  
 hair p2s.ERG beautiful very  
 'Your hair is very beautiful'

(18) *manjoko lako passikolang*  
 manjo -ko lako passikolang  
 go p2s.ERG to school  
 'You go to school'

Suffixes *-mu* and *-ko* serve as the second person singular as an ergative marker. The suffix *-mu* at sentence (17) emphasises a noun. Otherwise, the suffix *-ko* at sentence (18) emphasises a verb as order sentence. It means that suffix *-mu* and *-ko* function as a noun and a verb.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, concluded that the process of morphosyntax of Tae' is divided into three categories. The first category is explained by reduplication of Tae'. The second category is explained by derivational affixation of Tae'. The third one is the sentence structures that describe the word orders of this language. Specifically, reduplication of Tae' language contains of full-reduplication and partial reduplication. Whereas, the derivational affixation of Tae' language contains of prefixes and suffixes. The prefixes in Tae' language are *ma-*, *ku-*, *na-* *di-*, and *si-*. While, the suffixes in Tae' language are *-i*, *-ko*, and *-mu*. Those affixes are derived from derivation process namely the basic construction. Those affixes may occur at the stative, active, and passive form whether in an intransitive or transitive clause. It depends on the sentences that follow it.

Syntactically, the personal marker of Tae' language functions as cross-references with the argument of transitive and intransitive clause subject, then transitive clause object. Notably, the personal marker has two functions in Tae' language. The first function is as an ergative marker and the second one is as an absolutive marker. Additionally, the basic constituent of Tae' language is VS/VAO. It can be seen at the position of verb towards arguments that accompany it. It means that Tae' language has the initial verb. Typically, the word order of the basic construction of Tae language is preceded by intransitive clause verb by using the ergative and absolutive marker then followed by noun phrase.

#### APPENDIX ABBREVIATIONS

ABS: absolutive  
 AV: actor voice  
 CONJ: conjunction  
 DEF: definitive  
 ERG: ergative  
 INT.STAT: intransitive stative  
 INT.ACT: intransitive active  
 LOC: locative  
 OV: object voice  
 POS: possessive

p1s: first person singular marker  
 p2s: second person singular marker  
 p3: third person marker  
 RED: reduplication

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**Idawati**, born on 24 November 1971 in the village of Jenne Maeja, District of South Ponrang, in the Region of Luwu, Province of South Sulawesi. Daughter/second child among seven children of Late Garim and his married-couple Hj. Sitti Aminong. Idawati started as scholar at SDN 271 Primary School in Saparu in 1978 and graduated in 1985. Continued to SMPN Padang Sappa Junior Highschool and graduated in 1988. Further, to SMAN 3 Palopo Senior Highschool dan graduated in 1991. After graduation of SMA, Idawati followed nonformal education until 1993. In that year, Idawati continued her study to college at IKIP and graduated in 1998 by reaching the title of Sarjana Pendidikan S.Pd. After graduation at IKIP College, she served as school teacher at SMA Negeri 1 Palopo until the year 2000. In the year 2000, she studied beyond at Universitas Negeri Makassar (State University of Makassar), Magister Program of S2 Education, Concentration of bahasa Indonesia and graduated in 2002. A year after, in 2003 she tried to register as lecturer at UNM, thanks to Allah, she passed and until nowadays she still exists by keeping the motto of the university “Tetap Jaya Dalam Tantangan” (remain victorious in the challenge). For the time being, she attends doctoral education program at Universitas Negeri Makassar by taking the same concentration, Bahasa Indonesia. On the sidelines of implementing her duty as lecturer and attending doctoral education, she still does academic activities as doing research with the result as follows.

2008 (chair-person)	Analisis Stilistika Cerita Pendek Alamak Karya Fira Basuki
2008 (chair-person)	Analisis Wacana Tuturan Bahasa Bugis Pendekatan Etnografi Komunikasi.
2009 (chair-person)	Pelatihan Penulisan Karya Tulis Ilmiah Bagi Mahasiswa Jurusan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia Dan Daerah Fakultas Bahasa Dan Sastra Universitas Negeri Makassar
2011 (chair-person)	IBM Guru Sekolah Dasar Kecamatan Lamuru Kabupaten Bone.
2011 (chair-person)	IBM Tutor Warga Belajar Buta Aksara Di Kecamatan Lamuru Kabupaten Bone.
2011 (chair-person)	Nilai Pendidikan Dan Budaya Cerita Rakyat Putri We Taddampilie.
2013 (chair-person)	Ibm Guru Bahasa Indonesia Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan Di Sulawesi Selatan.
2015 (chair-person)	IBM pelatihan penulisan karya tulis ilmiah bagi Guru sekolah dasar negeri romang polong Kec. Sombaopu Gowa

Journal :

August 2003	Retorika, Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia Dan Daerah Pengajarannya. Pengajaran <i>Bahasa Usia Dini</i> . Tahun ke1 nomor 2.	ISSN : 1412-9647
January 2010	Jurnal Dedikasi, Lembaga Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat. Universitas Negeri Makassar.	ISSN: 0215-0891 Volume xii nomor 23.
February 2012	Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Kemasyarakatan Sakinah	ISSN: 19786719 . .Tahun ke-6 nomor 1.

Proceeding:

23-28 October 2010	Second Internasional Congress of Local Languages in South Sulawesi
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Prof. Dr. Achmad Tolla, M.Pd has some scientific publications, namely: (1) Shifting of languages as the result of a merging of different ethnic, in 2007, (2) Language shift in environmental migrants in Luwuk, 2004, and (3) The development of communicative language Indonesia test device for primary school Pupils in the city of Makassar, in 2003. He has been the Chairman of the Indonesian Language Education Program studies S-2 and S-3 since 2009-present.

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He became a lecturer since 1960 until now. He is an Indonesian Language Teacher Instructor Department of P and K (1975-1976), Director of Research Development of a Coordinated Educational Intervention System for Improving the Quality of Life of the Rural Poor through Self-Reliance (Delsilife) Seameo-Innotech Cooperation. He is also the linguistic community member Indonesia (*Masyarakat Linguistik Indonesi/MLI*) and the set Builder Indonesian Language (*Himpunan Pembina Bahasa Indonesia/HPBI*). He actively attended literary seminars and conferences both national and international.

He compiled several books, namely: being bilingual and dual language Education (1989), Principal of Psycholinguistics (1992), applied psycholinguistics: introduction to psychology of learning and teaching languages (1972),

He delivered a Scientific Oration Entitled Basic Education Empowerment through Education dual language Approach (1999).



**Ramly**, was born in Polewali West Sulawesi. He is the eldest son of seven brothers and sisters from the marriage of Hasan, S. father and Sitti Najmiah mother. His educations are elementary graduate in 1971; Junior High School, Mambi in 1974; Teacher High School in Polewali in 1977; University graduate majoring in Indonesian Education-Literature and Local Language in 1984; Magister in the field of Linguistics at Padjadjaran Bandung graduated in 2008. Later, he continued his study majoring in Indonesian Education S3.

In 1985, he was appointed as assistance lecturer at IKIP Ujung Pandang. Since 1986, he became a lecturer at the same institution and now entitled for Lektor Kepala IV/C. Educational activities done such as a writing book entitled *Bahasa Indonesia untuk Mata Kuliah Pengembangan Kepribadian* published by UNM; being assessor of Indonesian teachers supervised by State University of Makassar; attending Training of Trainers (TOT) for teaching practice guide in Bogor in 1999 and also be guided for Lecturer and Teacher at UNM from 1999-2004; reviewer in the Decentralized Basic Education activities USAID South-Sulawesi in 2006; a member of Monitoring and Evaluation the effectiveness of Learning Model and Management for qualified school in South-Sulawesi; attending International activities, such as presenting a paper in Sandwich-Like program in Ohio State University-US (October 2011-January 2012), and many others.

Besides, academic activities ever done are presenting a paper entitled "Language in South and East Sulawesi". In Malaysia 2000; Indonesia-Malaysia cultural symposium in Bandung 1993; a guide in action research training in Bone (2011), Soppeng (2006), Mamasa (2008), Majene and Polmas (2015); presenter at International symposium of a paper entitled at tourism schools in South Sulawesi in 2014; conducting a research entitled developing a model of Indonesian Learning Materials for Tourism School in 2013, and many others.