Morphosyntactic Construction of Affixes and Clitics in Passive Sentences in Makassar Language

Asriani Abbas[a*] , Kaharuddin[b] , Jerniati[c] , Musayyedah[d] , Ratnawati[e] , Aminah [f] , Andi Indah Yulianti [g] , Syamsurijal [h] , Aziz Thaba [i]

a Hasanuddin University, Makassar, South Sulawesi 90245 Indonesia.
E-mail corresponding: asriani.abbas@unhas.ac.id

b Hasanuddin University, Makassar, South Sulawesi 90245 Indonesia.
E-mail: kaharuddin@unhas.ac.id

c National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Indonesia.
E-mail: jerniati.i@brin.go.id

d National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Indonesia.
E-mail: musa003@brin.go.id

e National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Indonesia.
E-mail: ratnawati@brin.go.id

f National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Indonesia.
E-mail: amin009@brin.go.id

g E-mail: andi.indah.yulianti@brin.go.id

h National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Indonesia.
E-mail: syam016@brin.go.id

i Lembaga Swadaya Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pendidikan Matutu, Indonesia.
E-mail: azizthaba@yahoo.co.id

Abstract

Makassar language (bM) is a language of ethnic groups which is taught as local content subjects in schools, both in oral and written literary traditions. This study aimed to examine the behavior of affixes and clitic morphosyntactics in the passivation of Makassar sentences. Field research methods were used by applying the conversational engagement listening technique, recording technique, and note-taking technique as an advanced technique. This research was conducted in Somba Opu District, Gowa Regency. Data were analyzed by distributional method. The results showed that the morphosyntactic behavior of the Makassar language was formed by a set of affixes in the form of prefixes, confixes, infixes, and a set of clitics in the form of proclitics *ku-, nu-, ki-, na-* and enclitics *-ak, -ko,- ki, -i*. The Makassar language passivity forms two types of passive sentences, namely passive derivatives and passive (innate) ones. The derived passive is formed by the prefix *ni-* and the proclitic of the persona. Furthermore, the prefix *ni-* can be combined with the prefixes *paK-, pa-+si-*, suffixes *–i*, and -ang. Persona proclitic prefixes are characterized by personal pronouns ku- (first personal pronoun), *nu-* (second personal pronoun), *ki-* (honorific second personal pronoun), *na-* (third personal pronoun), which has two types of structure. The natural passive is formed by prefixes *taK-, paK-*, confix *ka- /-ang* and non-prefixed passive. Furthermore, the prefix *paK-* and the unprefixed passive can be combined

with the suffix *-ang* or *-i*, which have two types of structure. Thus, derived passive and natural passive sentences have six variations of structure. The relationship between clitics and pronouns or nouns/noun phrases is mandatory, optional, and some are complementary. The implication of the results of this study is to enrich the linguistic treasures of the Makassar language so that the rules and morphosytactic constructions are determined. In future, the linguistic construction of the Makassar language must continue to be studied in more depth, because this research is limited to the morphosyntactic aspect, there are still many other research opportunities related to the Makassar language.

Introduction

Makassar language (hereinafter abbreviated as bM) is one of the languages of the Austronesian family in South Sulawesi Province. The distribution area of bM is quite wide and is divided into five dialects, namely the Lakiung dialect, the Turatea dialect, the Bantaeng dialect, the Konjo dialect, and the Bira-Selayar dialect (Palenkahu, Muthalib, & Pattiasina, 1974). According to its function, bM includes the language of ethnic groups, cultural languages, religious languages, educational languages, and languages taught as local content subjects in schools; while according to its use, bM is used in oral literary traditions such as rumpama, sinrilik, kelong, and in written literary traditions such as lontarak paupau and lontarak bilang (Basang & Arief, 1981).

Starting from the idea that bM is a cultural asset or wealth, it requires the community (especially language researchers) to think creatively to maintain and preserve these cultural assets. Preservation relates to the way society anticipates the possibility of language extinction, while preserving relates to how to process language facts selectively and appreciate works that existed earlier. In fact, the public (especially researchers) can deepen the language facts that have not been resolved by previous researchers.

Suwadji, Sabariyanto, Riyadi, and Sudira (1986) carried out a study examining aspects of morpho-syntax with the research title "Javanese Morphosyntaxism". The aspects studied include the syntactic function of the use of affixes, repetition, composition which creates a new syntactic function after a morphological process occurs. The new syntactic function is a change in units that may appear to the right of the verb and to the left of the verb after the process of forming the verb either by means of affixation, reduplication or compounding.

Many studies related to the transitivity of verbs have been carried out. This research, among other things, is "Ergative and Transitive in Tae' Discourse" written by Ibrahim (2002). The research found four basic types of clauses in Tae' language, namely intransitive clauses, passive clauses, inherent transitive clauses, and zero transitive clauses. Intransitive clauses, passive clauses, transitive inherent clauses are called absolute constructions; while zero transitive clauses are called ergative constructions. In this research, Ibrahim concluded that the Taé language is a language that has an ergative morphological system.

In addition to research related to transitivity, there is also research related to passivity, including Mahmood's work (1992) entitled "Passive Malay Verse" and Kamsinah's work (2011) entitled "Analysis of Principles and Parameters of Indonesian Passive Sentences". The two works each use the theoretical basis of generative grammar. What is different from the two studies is that in Mahmood's research (1992), the Malay passive sentence is divided into two parts, namely the passive verse with personal pronouns and the passive verse without personal pronouns. Passive verses with personal pronouns consist of passive verses with first personal pronouns, second personal pronouns, and third personal pronouns. As for passive verses, not with personal pronouns related to words that have the suffix *ter-*, *ber-*, and *ke-*an including the use of the word hit. Meanwhile, in Kamsinah's research (2011) passive sentences are translated according to the type of form they have. Kamsinah classifies seven types of passive sentences, namely passive *di-*, passive *ter-*, passive *ke*-an, passive *ber-*, passive persona, passive hit, and passive zero. Then it was added that the only passive element that applies the principle is the subject and the predicate. Based on parameter analysis, the subject of the Indonesian passive voice has five types of roles, namely objective, patient, benefactive, receptive, and locative.

Things that talk about transitivity and passivity have a close relationship with the existence of aspect markers that accompany verbs. Darwis (2011) has done work that specifically discusses aspect markers in the form of a paper entitled "Pronominal Affixes in the Formation of Buginese Verbal Sentences". Darwis (2011) describes that in the Bugis language there are aspect markers (kala), including -na denotes work that has been completed (perfective), -pa denotes work to be carried out (futuristic), -si denotes work that is done repeatedly (frequential), while -mu and -to express the meaning of affirmation (emphasis). These five aspects can be combined with pronominal suffixes -kak 'me', -no 'you', -kik 'you', -i 'he' respectively to form –nak, -no, -nik, and –ni which form dwimorpheme.

Another researcher who made bM an object of study, namely Manyambeang (1978), has been productive in producing various micro-linguistic works, including a book entitled "Morphology and Syntax of Makassar Language (1979)". The book defines the prefix aN- and aK- as two different prefixes. In his follow-up work, the two fields of study were summarized in a book entitled "Makassar Language Grammar (1996)". In his writings, he reviews various classes of bM words, characteristics of verbs, forms of verbs, original verbs, derived verbs and their derivation process, verb syntactic behavior, and verb semantics.

In both of his works, Manyambeang (1978); Manyambeang and Mulya (1996) also discusses transitive active sentences, intransitive, semi-transitive, and passive sentences. However, the discussion is still basic and seems to repeat the explanation in previous works. Imran (1984) has also carried out research that specifically examines the process of word formation, entitled "Morphological Processes in Makassar Language Word Classes". This work reviews the process of word formation which is based on various word classes. Research on personal pronouns has also been conducted by Haruna (1996) with the title "Pronouns Persona in Makassar Language: A Trace Theory Approach". The results of his research describe the bM persona into three forms, namely free/full form; clitic forms consisting of singular and plural forms; and forms of incorporation. The syntactic functions and semantic roles occupied by each persona are subjects and objects that play locative, agentive, patient, benefactive and recipient roles.

Research on bM that has been done before, especially research that has been done by Manyambeang (1978); Manyambeang and Mulya (1996) has similarities and differences with this research. Manyambeang's studies have in common with this study, namely that they both define the prefix aN- and aK- prefix as two different prefixes. Meanwhile, the difference is that in this study, variations of the sound of the prefixes aN- and aK- have been described which can affect the participation of enclitics that may point to each other with the subject or with the object that is beside it. Another difference is that there is a shift in the linguistic status of a verb which is influenced by the participation of affixes in the formation of various types of verbs. To prove this statement, more complete language data is needed. In addition to describing the participation of affixes and clitics in forming the transitiveness of verbs and the passiveness of bM sentences, it will also describe the presence of aspect markers, including *-ma* denotes work has been completed (perfective), -pa denotes work to be done (futuristic), *-séng* denotes work to be done repeatedly (frequently), while *-ja* and *-tong* respectively express the meaning of affirmation (empasis) and participation (commitative). These five aspects can join the enclitics *-ak* 'me', *-ko* 'you', *-ki* 'you', *-i* 'he' respectively to form *–mak*, *-mako*, *-maki*, and *–mi* which are identified as forms dwimorpheme, as is the case with Dervish research in Bugis. If the researcher does not observe it carefully, he will certainly come to the conclusion that the forms *-mak*, *-mako*, *-maki*, and *-mi* are monomorpheme forms, whereas in fact they are dimorphemes. It also describes the existence of clitics and their position on the transitive and passive sentences to find out which sentences are acceptable and which are not (ungrammatical).

It cannot be denied that bM is a language structure that has unique characteristics. This uniqueness makes bM interesting to study from the perspective of phonology, morphology, syntax, morpho-syntax, and semantics as an effort to develop pure linguistics. If it is associated with the linguistic facts that build it, one word in bM also implies an acceptable (grammatical) clause/sentence, for example: Aklampamak 'I have gone'. The word *aklampamak* is a poly-morphemic word which is also a clause/sentence. The clause/sentence is constructed by morphemes in the form of prefix *aK-*, the basic form of past tense 'go', the perfective aspect, *-ma*, and the first persona enklitika *-ak* 'I'. The same thing happens systemically to the familiar second persona *ikau* 'you', the honorific second persona ikatte 'you', the first persona inclusive plural *ikatté* 'we', the first persona plural *exclusive ikatté* 'we', and the third persona *ia* 'he', which have the bound forms *-ko, -ki,* and *-i*, respectively.[†]

In speech, sometimes the sentence Akkiringi Amir surak is used. 'Amir sends a letter.' The prefix aK- attached to the verb kiring 'kirim' requires the presence of the object (O) surak 'letter' as something sent. The kirin 'send' verb is usually called an extratransitive verb. If the confix aN-/-i is attached to the kirin 'kirim' verb, the verb will change to angkiri'ngi 'send'. The verb angkiri'ngi 'send' requires the presence of the object (O) surak 'letter' as something sent and the presence of a complement (Pel) andikna 'sister' as the recipient of the shipment so that the sentence can be structured I Amir angkiri'ngi surak andikna. 'Amir sent his sister's letter.' The verb angkiri'ngi 'send' is usually called a ditransitive verb. In fact, the sentence Andikna nikiri'ngi surak ri Amir is also used. 'Amir sent a letter to his sister'. The verb nikiri'ngi 'sent' is usually called a passive verb.

The existing linguistic facts, such as affixes, basic forms, clitics as clause-formers and simultaneously bearer of syntactic functions can be a good introduction to examine verbs from a morphosyntactic perspective. This is related to the view of Kridalaksana (1983) which states that morphosyntax is a branch of linguistics that investigates the structure of language including morphology and syntax as an organization. It describes the elements that make up the verb and their effect on the units that may be present to the right and to the left of the verb.

[†] The linguistic status of the persona ikatté or enklitika -ki comes from the first persona inclusive plural ikatté 'we' or –ki 'we', but can be used as an honorific second person ikatté 'you' or enklitika -ki 'you' and an exclusive first person plural ikatté 'we' or -ki 'our'.

The linguistic phenomena shown in the examples show the uniqueness of affix and clitic morphemes that accompany verbs in forming the transitivity and passivity of bM sentences. Therefore, to gain an in-depth understanding of the phenomena that have been described, it is necessary to detail them in concrete terms in this discussion.

Methodology

- *Research design*

This study used a qualitative approach by applying descriptive methods (Sudaryanto, 1993). This method is used as a problem-solving procedure that is investigated by describing the nature, circumstances, and linguistic symptoms of the morphosyntactic behavior of bM verbs. Oral data collected in the form of words, phrases, clauses/sentences. A word is formed through three processes, namely the process of attaching affixes (affixation), reduplication, and composition. However, the focus of attention is only on words that have undergone affixation, while the other two processes (reduplication and composition) are not discussed.

- *Research location*

The South Sulawesi Language Map shows that the area of bM use is in the southern part of the peninsula of South Sulawesi which includes the regencies of Gowa, Takalar, Jeneponto, Bantaeng, Selayar, parts of Bulukumba, Maros, Pangkajene Islands, and Makassar City. The very wide area of bM usage has the consequence of different dialects, which consist of the Lakiung dialect, the Turatea dialect, the Bantaeng dialect, the Konjo dialect, and the Bira-Selayar dialect. Of the five bM dialects, one dialect is designated as the object of research. The object defined is the Lakiung dialect, which is the dialect used by the people who live in Makassar City and its surroundings, in the western part of Gowa Regency, in Takalar Regency and the surrounding islands.

The Lakiung dialect was chosen as the object of research because it is the standard dialect of bM, historically it was the official language of the Gowa kingdom, as a teaching material for local content in schools (Basang & Arief, 1981). Another reason is that the number of speakers is very large compared to the number of speakers of other dialects. The number of bM speakers in the Lakiung dialect is 1,140,100 of the total 2,003,419 speakers of bM (2008 statistics).

- *Data Collection Sources*

The data source of this study consisted of two parts, namely the source of oral data and written data. Oral data were sourced from the utterances of a number of informants, while written data were sourced from folklore manuscripts, including the story of I Marabintang, Sitti Naharia, and other folklore adapted to the needs of the study.

According to Djajasudarma (1993) an informant alone can provide complete linguistic information because s/he is a macrocosm of the language community. However, to avoid mutual patronizing between researchers and informants, in this study, five informants were selected purposively. Four people acted as active informants and one informant, namely a customary holder acted as a key informant. Active informants were tasked with providing linguistic information actively in accordance with the required data, while key informants were tasked with providing comparative data if there were variations in individual speech or variations in speech in groups. They lived in Somba Opu sub-district, Gowa Regency, where the age was in the range of 20 years and 60 years.

The selected informants were informants who met the requirements in accordance with Samarin (1988) recommendations, namely: (1) have the ability or potential to master the language system as a whole, mastery of the same system for everyone from all speakers of that language will enable all speakers of the language. can communicate fluently and clearly; (2) informants who have perfect speech tools; (3) have never lived in another area for more than three months; (4) psychologically show a happy attitude (cooperative) giving a corpus of data.

- *Data Collection Technique*

Data collection was carried out using the conversational engagement technique (SLC). In addition, recording techniques and note-taking techniques are also used as advanced (supporting) techniques. This data collection technique is in line with the data collection technique used by Samarin (1988). The implementation begins with face-to-face conversation techniques in the form of questions and answers through elicitation or corpus inducement in the form of directed questions, through free speech, and asking informants to tell stories. The title of the story presented is determined by the informant himself. Then, the researcher recorded the speech directly, then transcribed it after the recording stage was completed.

This elicitation technique can run monolingually by utilizing introspection and linguistic intuition because the researcher is a native speaker of bM. Furthermore, to avoid boredom, both for informants and researchers, the recordings were listened to together again while correcting the data that had been inputted. This is done to anticipate errors, such as errors caused by electronic engineering errors.

- *Data Analysis*

The linguistic symptoms in this study were analyzed using the distributional method. The characteristic and purpose of the distributional method is to make a description of the relationship between each observed phenomenon (Babbie, 1979). Related to the methods mentioned above, this study attempts to describe a number of verb-forming elements and a number of possible word categories that can form verbs. After that, describe the relationship between the verb and the elements that can accompany it. Then, forming sentences that have been formed are analyzed based on functional structures, word categories, and the meanings carried by the constituent elements.

The study of morphosyntactic behavior on the verb bM will follow the terms used by Comrie (1978); Haruna (1996); Ibrahim (2002); Verhaar (1997). Basic formula about verb behavior bM based on a morphosyntactic perspective is needed to describe a number of possible affixation and cliticizations that make up bM verbs from certain word categories. The term function used by Verhaar (1997) is also used to determine the relational relationship of bM verbs after experiencing affixation and cliticization. The syntactic relational relationship at the function level used by Verhaar introduces the term subject function (S), predicate (P) Object (O), complement (Pel), and description (K). The predicate function is always filled by the verb as the center of the functional structure of the sentence. To describe the type of sentence structure bM, the VSO symbol is like the symbol used by Comrie (1989) in describing the type of sentence structure universally. The symbol V is used to replace the predicate function to provide information that actually the predicate is clearly filled in by is V (verb). The correlation between proclitics and enclitics as a subject marker or as an object marker follows the term used by Ibrahim (2002). Then, the anaphoric term is used as a pointing relationship between the proclitic and the enclitic on the right and the pronoun or noun on the left, while the cataphoric term is used as a pointing relationship between the proclitic and the enclitic on the left and the pronoun or noun on the left. is on his right. Such a pointing relationship follows the way of working used by Haruna (1996).

Results and Discussion

Passive Sentence in Makassar Language

Based on its construction, Makassar passive sentences are divided into two types, namely derivative passive sentences and natural passive sentences.

a. Derivative Passive Sentence

Derivative passive sentences are derivatives of active sentences. Derived passive sentences in bM consist of prefixes *ni-* and prefixes of personal pronouns. Passive sentences with the prefix *ni-* are derived from the passive sentences with the prefix *aN-*. Likewise, passive sentences with personal pronouns prefixes *ku-, nu-, ki-, na-* are derived from active sentences with personal pronouns inakkè 'I' (first person), ikau 'you' (second person), *ikattè* 'anda' (second person). honorific), and he 'she' (third persona). Based on the morphological characteristics, the decrease in active sentences with the prefix aN- into passive sentences with the prefix *ni-* in bM has ten types as shown in the following table.

Active Form	Passive Form
aN-+ D + -ang	*ni- + D + -ang*
aN- + D + [-i]	*ni- + D + -i*
aN- + D ± -ang	*ni- + D ± -ang*
aN- + D ± -i	*ni- + D± -i*
aN- + D + [-ang –i]	*ni- + D + [-ang $^{-i}$]*
aN- + D ± [-ang $_{–i}$]	*ni- + D ± [-ang $_{–i}$]*
aN-+pa- + D + -ang	*ni-+pa- + D + -ang*
aN-+pa- + D + [-ang $_{–i}$]	*ni-+pa- + D + [-ang $_{–i}$]*
aN-+pa + D ± [-ang $_{–i}$]	*ni-+pa- + D ± [-ang $_{–i}$]*
aN-+pa-+si- + D ± [-ang $_{–i}$]	*ni-+pa-+si- + D ± [-ang $_{–i}$]*

The reduction of active sentences into passive sentences can be done based on the category of S functional unit filler. If the S functional unit is filled by N/FN, the process of decreasing active to passive sentences in the Makassar language can follow the following steps.

1) Move the functional unit O to the beginning of the sentence to become the functional unit S.
2) Convert the functional unit S to the functional unit Pel.
3) Replace prefix *aN-* with *ni-* or *aN-+pa-* with *ni-*+pa-, *aN-+pasi-* with *ni-+pasi-, aN-/-pa-* with *ni-/-pa-, aN- /-i*, with *ni-/-i*.
4) If the functional unit of O is a noun (other than a person's name or personal pronoun), remove the ni-prefix on P, then replace it with the proclitic na-.
5) Add the preposition ri (by) in front of the functional unit Pel.

6) If using the proclitic na-, remove the preposition ri (by) in front of the Pel functional unit, then replace it with the article i (si)·

Consider an example of an active sentence with an AND object: Mina 'person's name'

Ammintingi (Mina) karanjéng

ak-	binting	-i	Mina	karanjéng
Pref	tote	P3	Mina	basket
Vekt/P	Pem.S	S	O	

Carrying her Mina a basket
'Mina is carrying a basket.'

Because the functional unit S is filled by Mina 'person's name' in category N, the sentence passivation can be done by following the following steps.

1) The object of 'basket' is moved to the beginning of the sentence to become the S functional unit.
2) The S Mina functional unit 'person's name' changed to the *Pel* functional unit.
3) The prefix *aN-* in V *binting 'jinjing'* is replaced with *proklitika na-* to refer to Mina 'the name of the person' whose object is in the noun category *karanjèng* 'basket'.
4) If the proclitic na- is attached in front of V *binting 'jinjing'*, the article i (*si*) accompanies i Mina 'person's name'.

Thus, the sentence can be passively become

Karanjèng nabinting i Mina.

karanjèng	*na-*	*binting*	*i*	*Mina*
basket	Prok	tote	Art	Mina
S		VPas/P		Pel

Mina is carrying the basket
'Basket carried by Mina.'
Example of an active sentence with a Pron subject: *nakké* 'I'

Ammintingak nakké karanjéng.

aN-	*binting*	*-ak*	*nakké*	*karanjéng*
Pref	tote	P1.Enk	i	basket
Vekt/P	Pem.S		S	O

I carry my basket.
"I carry a basket."
The sentence can be passiveized to:

Karanjéng kubinting nakké

karanjéng	ku-	binting	nakké
Basket	P2.Prok	tote	i
S	VPas/P		Pel

My tote basket.
"My basket is tote"

The proclitic ku- 'ku-' unites with the verb occupying the predicate functional unit.

The explanations for ten forms of derivative passive sentences in bM with the type of prefix ni- and personal pronoun prefix are as follows:

1) Derivative passive sentences in bM passive type ni-

The passive type ni- is equated with the passive with the prefix na-. These two prefixes are generally attached to the verb category. The difference between these two prefixes is that the prefix ni- tends to be attached to passive verbs whose subject is a personal name or pronoun, either the first pronoun (I), the second pronoun (II), or the third pronoun (III), while the prefix na- tends to be attached to the passive verb. whose subject is in the category of nouns or noun phrases (other than personal names or pronouns). The difference in the use of prefixes ni- and prefixes na- can be seen in the following sentences.

Use of the *ni-* prefix:

I Mina niantarak ri Rannu mange ri ballakku.

i Mina	*ni-*	*antarak*	*ri*	*Rannu*	*mangè*	*ri ballak –ku*
Art Mina	Pref	antar	Prep	Rannu	ergi	Prep rumah Pos
S		VPas/P		Pel		K

Si Mina was escorted by Rannu to my house.
'Mina was brought by Rannu to my house.'

Penggunaan prefiks na-:

Kanrèjawa naantarak i Rannu mange ri ballakku.

kanrèjawa	na-	antarak	i	Rannu	mangè	ri	ballak	–ku
Kue	Pref	antar	Art	Rannu	pergi	Prep	rumah	Pos
S		VPas/P			Pel		K	

The cake was delivered by Rannu to my house.

'The cake Rannu brought to my house.'

The subject in the first sentence is a noun (name of a person), namely i Mina, while the subject in the second sentence is a noun (not a person's name), namely kanrejawa 'cake'. If the prefix ni- is used, the preposition ri must be present in the sentence. However, if the prefix na- is used, the article i must be present in the sentence.

The prefix ni- can be further divided based on the possibility of combining with the suffix -i, -aK prefix pa-, and pasi-. In this regard, ten subtypes of the passive form of ni- are found, namely:

a)　pasif *ni- + D + -ang;*
b)　pasif *ni- + D + [-i]*
c)　pasif ni- + D ± -ang;
d)　pasif ni- + D ± -i;
e)　pasif ni-+ D + [-ang -i];
f)　pasif *ni-+ D ± [-ang –i]*;
g)　pasif ni-+ pa- + D + -ang;
h)　pasif ni-+ pa- + D + [-ang –i];
i)　pasif ni- + pa- + D ± [-ang –i]; dan
j)　pasif ni- + pasi- + D ± [-ang –i].

Possibility of passive ni- combined with the suffix -i, -ang, prefix paK-, and pasi-. It can be seen in the following example.

Form *ni (-ang atau -i)*	Form *ni-+ pa- (-ang atau -i)* ni-+pa-+sil-(-ang atau –i)
ni- + D + -ang	*ni-+paK- + D + -ang*
ni- + D + [-i]	-
ni- + D± -ang	-
ni- + D ± -i	*ni-+paK- + D [-ang –i]*
ni- + D + [-ang i]	*ni-+paK- + D ± [-ang –i]*
ni- + D ± [-ang i]	*ni-+pa-+si- + D ± [-ang –i]*

2)　Derivative passive sentences in bM passive proclitic persona

In addition to affixes, there are also passive forms of persona that are very productively used by bM speakers, even the passive forms dominate the use of passive forms in every bM speaker's utterances. Passive proclitic persona is a verb that begins with proclitic, such as ku- 'I', nu- 'you', ki- 'you', na- 'dia' as in the words: less 'I bring', nuèrang 'you bring' , kièrang 'you brought', naerang 'he brought'.

Proklitika			
na-		*naerangi anjo bokboka*	The book he brought
ku-	*erangi anjo*	*kuerangi anjo bokboka*	I brought the book
nu-	*bokboka*	*nuerangi anjo bokboka*	You brought the book
ki-		*kierangi anjo bokboka*	You brought the book

The use of the same type of personal proclitic passive form can be seen in the following description:

Kukioki Andikna

ku-	kiok	-i	andik	-na
Prok1	panggil	P3.Enk	adik	Pos
V	Pas/P	Pem.S		S

I call him his sister.

"I'll call his sister."

Nuallèi bajua

nu-	allè	-i	baju	-a
Prok.2	ambil	Prok.3	baju	Det
VPas/P		Pem.S	S	

You take him the shirt.

'You take the shirt.

Kitayangi aganta

ki-	tayang	-i	agang	-ta
Prok.2Hon	tunggu	P3.Enk	teman	anda
VPas/P		Pem.S		S

You wait for him to be your friend.
'Wait for your friend.'

Naboyai andikna

na-	boya	-i	andik	-na
Prok.3	cari	P3.Enk	adik	Pos
VPas/P	Pem.S		S	

He's looking for his sister
"He's looking for his sister"

b.   Types of Derivative Passive Sentence Structures in Makassar Language

Derived passive sentences can be constructed by three functional units, namely the subject functional unit, the predicate functional unit, and the complementary functional unit. The three functional units can be expanded by functional units of information.

Based on the functional unit that builds it, the derived passive sentences in bM consist of two types, namely the S-V-Pel type and the S-V-Pel-K type. These two types are described in the following description.

1)   Type S-V-Pel

The S-V-Pel type in passive sentences is derived from the V-S-O type in transitive active sentences. Look at the following example sentences:

Aganna antallanngangi sapatunna.

agang	-na	aN-/-ang	tallang	-i	sapatu	-na
teman	Pos	Konf	tenggelam		P3.Enk	sepatu	Pos
S		Vekt/P		Pem.O		O

His friend drowned him in his shoes.
'His friend drowned his shoes.'

In this type the functional unit of the object turns into a functional unit of the subject, while the functional unit of the subject turns into a complementary functional unit. Complementary functional units must be preceded by the preposition ri 'by'. If the preposition ri is omitted, the sentence is unacceptable. The passive form of the S-V-Mel type can be divided into the following two subtypes.

Subtipe 1

In this subtype, *enklitika -i 'dia'* functions as a subject marker, which anaphorically points to each other with the noun phrase sapatunna 'shoes' occupying the functional unit of the subject. This can be seen in the following sentence.

Sapatunna nitallanngang(i) ri aganna.

sapatu	*-na*	*ni-/-ang*	*tallang*	*-i*	*ri*	*agan*	*-na*
Sepatu	Pos	Konf	tenggelam	P3.Enk	Prep	teman	Pos
S		Vpas/P		Pem.S		Pel	

His shoes were drowned him by his friend.
'His shoes were drowned by his friend.'

The presence of the prefix ri 'by' in the sentence is mandatory. It is always in front of the word that has an agentive role. If the prefix ri is omitted, the sentence is unacceptable. Consider the following example sentences.

Sapatunna nitallanngang(i) Ø aganna.

sapatu	-na	ni-/-ang	tallang	-i	ri	agan	-na
Sepatu	Pos	Konf	tenggelam	P3.Enk	Prep	teman	Pos
S		VPas/P		Pem.S		Pel	

His shoes were drowned him by his friend.
'His shoes were drowned by his friend.'

This sentence can lead to an interpretation that what is drowned is the aganna "friend" not the "shoes" sapatunna.

Subtype 2

In this subtype, the sapatunna noun phrase "shoes" may be lost, while the enliktika –i "he" remains firm in the postverb position of nitallangangang "subMerged" into nitallangangi "ditenggelamhkan him" as in the following sentence.

nitallanngangi ri aganna.

ni-/-ang	tallang		-i	ri	agan	-na
Konf	tenggelam	P3.Enk		Prep	teman	Pos
VPas/P	S			Pel		

He was drowned by his friend.
He (his shoes) was drowned by his friend.'

Noun phrases can have a complementary distribution with enkilitka. Thus, if the noun phrase sapatunna 'shoes' is present in the sentence construction, the enklitika -i 'dia' may not be present as in the following sentence.

Sapatunna nitallanngang Ø ri aganna.

sapatuna	-na	ni-/-ang	tallang	Ø	ri	agan	-na
sepatu	Pos	Konf	tenggelam	Ø	Prep	teman	Pos
S			Vpas/P		Ø	Pel	

His shoes were drowned by his friend.
'His shoes were drowned by his friend.'

The same type of passive can also be used in the following passive sentences.

Jukuka nilumpa'ki(i) ri meong.

jukuk	-a	ni -/-i		lumpak	-i	ri	méong
ikan	Det	Konf		lompat	P3.Enk	Prep	kucing
S		VPas/P		Pem.S			Pel

The fish was jumped by the cat.
'The cat jumped on the fish.'

The presence of the prefix ri 'by' in the sentence is mandatory. It is always in front of the word that has an agentive role. If the prefix ri is omitted, the sentence is unacceptable.

Jukuka nilumpa'ki(i) Ø meong.

jukuk	-a	ni -/-i	lumpak	-i	Ø	méong
ikan	Det	Konf	lompat	P3.Enk	Ø̄	kucing
S		VPas/P	Pem.S			Pel

Fish jump over cat.
'The cat jumped on the fish.'

This sentence can lead to an interpretation that what is being skipped is mèong 'cat' not jukuka 'fish'. The word nilumpa'ki 'jumped' includes passive verbs that are derived from the active form allumpa'ki 'to jump over'.

2) Type S-V-Pel-K

The S-V-Pel-K type in passive sentences is derived from the S-V-O-Pel type dwitransitive active sentences, namely:

Ammakku amballiangak (nakke) lipak sakbé

ammak	-ku	aN-/-ang	balli	-ak	nakké	lipak sakbé
ibu	Pos	Konf	beli	P1.Enk	saya	sarung sutera
S		Vdwt/P	Pem.O		O	Pel

My mother bought me a silk sarong.
'My mother bought me a silk sarong.'

In this type the functional unit of the object turns into a functional unit of the subject, while the functional unit of the subject turns into a complementary functional unit. Complementary functional units must be preceded by the preposition ri 'by'. If the preposition ri is omitted, the sentence is unacceptable. It can be described in the following two subtypes.

Subtype 1

In this subtype, the enklitika -ak 'I' functions as a subject marker, which anaphorically points to each other with the pronoun inakké 'I' occupying the functional unit of the subject. This can be seen in the following sentence.

Inakke niballiangak lipak sakbé ri ammakku.

Inakké	ni-/-ang balli	-ak	lipak sakbé	ri	ammak -ku
saya	Konf beli	P1.Enk	sarung sutera	Prep	ibu Pos
S	VPas/P		Pem.S Pel		K

I was bought a silk sarong by my mother.
'My mother bought me a silk sarong.'

The presence of the prefix ri 'by' in sentence (46a) is mandatory. It is always in front of the word that has an agentive role. If the prefix ri is omitted, the sentence is unacceptable, consider the following example.

Inakke niballiangak lipak sakbé Ø ammakku.

inakké	ni-/-ang	balli -	-ak	lipak sakbé	Ø	ammak –ku
saya	Konf	beli	P1.Enk	sarung sutera	Ø	ibu Pos
S		Vpas/P		Pem.S Pel		K

I bought my mother's silk sarong.
'I bought my mother a silk sheath.'

This sentence can lead to an interpretation that what was bought was lipak sakbé ammakku 'my mother's silk sarong, not ammakku 'my mother' who bought lipak sakbè 'sutera sarong'.

Subtype 2

In this subtype, the pronoun inakké 'I' may disappear, while the enklitika - ak 'I' remains firm in the positive position of niballiang 'in shopping' to niballiangak 'I was spent' as in the following sentence.

Ø niballiangak lipak sakbé ri ammakku.

Ø	ni-ang	balli –ak	lipak sakbé	ri	ammak –ku
Ø	Konf	Beli P1.Enk	sarung sutera	Prep	ibu pos
Ø	VPas/P		S Pel		K

My mother bought me a silk sarong.
'My mother bought me a silk sarong.'

The presence of pronouns can have a complementary distribution with enkilitka. Thus, if the inakké pronoun 'I' is present in the sentence construction, the enklitika -ak 'I' may not be present as in the following sentence.

Inakké niballiangØ lipak sakbé ri ammakku.

inakké	ni-/-ang	balli	Ø	lipak sakbé	ri	ammak -ku
saya	Konf	beli	Ø	sarung sutera	Prep	ibu Pos
S	VPas/P		Ø	Pel		K

I was bought a silk sarong by my mother.
'My mother bought me a silk sarong.'

The same type of passive can also be used in the following passive sentences.

Ikatté nikiokangki agang ri kakangku.

ikatté	ni-/-ang	kiok	-ki		agang.	ri	kakang -ku
anda	Konf	panggil	P2.H.Enk		teman	Prep	kakak Pos
S	VPas/P				Pem.S Pel		K

You were called your friend by my sister.
'You were called a friend by my brother.'

Research on the existence of prepositions that have an agentive role in a language has been carried out by Kamsinah (2011). According to Kamsinah, the presence of the preposition by 'by' in English passive sentences is always at the end of the sentence. Meanwhile, the preposition by in Indonesian passive sentences, apart from being at the beginning of the sentence, can also be at the end of the sentence. If the preposition is omitted, the sentence in question is unacceptable. The presence of the preposition ri 'by' in the passive sentence bM is in line with the presence of the preposition by 'by' in English. The preposition ri 'by' in bM is always at the end of the sentence. It is always in front of a word that has an agentive role. The existence of the preposition ri 'by' is mandatory. If the preposition is omitted, the sentence in question is unacceptable.

The type of derivative passive sentence structure can be seen in the following formula.

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \text{S-V-Pel} \\ \text{V-Pel-K} \end{Bmatrix} \dashrightarrow + \text{Enk} \quad \pm \begin{Bmatrix} \text{Pron S-} \\ \text{N/FN} \end{Bmatrix}$$

The formula can be read: sentences that have the structure types S-V-Pel and S-V-Pel-K require enclitics, but optional pronouns or nouns/noun phrases.

c. *Original Passive Sentence So*

The original passive voice is a passive sentence that does not have an active form. Sentences of this type have inherent passive characteristics attached to them. Based on the morphological characteristics, the natural passive voice in bM has five types of passivity which can be seen in the following chart.

Type *taK-*	*taK- + D*
Type *pa-*	*pa- + D ± [-ang –i]*
Type *ka-*	*ka- + D + -ang*
Type without prefix	*without prefix + D ± [-ang –i]*

1) *Passive Type taK-*

There are three forms of passive verbs that can be produced by the prefix taK-, namely: accidental passive, potential passive, and eventive passive. Based on the possibility of combining with the basic form, passive taK- has only one subtype which can be formulated as follows.

Passive type taK- + D

This formula is read: the basic form must be attached with the prefix taK- and without the suffix -ang or -i. The prefix taK- which can produce accidental passive, namely takgoncing 'scissors'. Consider the following example:

Takgoncingi (limanna).

taK- goncing   -i   lima -na.
Pref gunting   P3.Enk tangan Pos
Vpas/P Pem.S   S
He cut his hand.
'Her hand was cut off.'

The prefix taK- in the example sentence above produces an accidental meaning, namely doing an act that means suddenly or unintentionally, as in the word (takgoncing 'tergunting') on the subject who plays an objective role. There are also words that have the same behavior as the example, for example: takgaragaji 'saws out', takbingkung 'chopped', taklinggisik 'thumped', takbangka 'surprised', tappinawang 'followed', tattukguruk 'fell'.

Takbayaraktommi (inrang allo-allona).

taK- bayarak -tong -ma   -i   inrang allo-allo -na
Pref bayar Kom Perf P3.Enk   utang hari-hari Pos
Vpas/P   Pem.S   S
He also paid off his days at the shop.
'The daily debt at the shop has also been paid.'

The prefix taK- in the example sentence above produces a potential meaning, namely doing an action that has the meaning of ability as in the word (takpayak 'paid'). There are also words that have the same behavior as the example, namely: tap Pasang 'installed', takangkak 'raised'.

Taatoromi (barisanna tantaraya).

taK- atorok -ma   -i   barisang -na tantara -ya
Pref atur Perf P3.Enk   barisan Pos tentara Det
Vpas/P   Pem.S   S
He has ordered the army line up.
'The army ranks are in order.'

The prefix taK- produces an eventive meaning, which describes a situation, as in the word (takatorok 'regular'). There are also words that have the same behavior as the example words in the sentence above, namely: takkonci 'locked', takkallik 'terpagar', taccokko 'hidden.'

Sometimes the prefix taK- can negate the basic form which is realized in the form of ta- 'no', tama- 'not at all'. Consider the following example.

Manna jéknék taniak.

Manna jéknék   ta- niak
Biar   air   Neg ada
S   P
Let there be no water.
'Not even water.'

Manna jangang tamaniak attingkoko.

Manna jangang   tama- niak aK- tingkoko
Biar   ayam   Neg   ada Pref kokok
S   P
Let the rooster not crow at all.
'Not a single rooster crows.'

There are also words that have the same behavior as the words in the two examples, namely: tammantang 'not staying', tamakkutaknang 'not asking at all'.

2) PaK-Passive Type

Based on the possibility of combining with the base form, the suffixes -ang and -i, the passive paK- has only one subtype which can be formulated as follows

Passive Type paK- + D ± [-ang –i]

This formula is read: the basic form can be attached to the prefix paK- and optionally accompanied by the suffix -ang or -i, for example: in addition to the word paallé 'taker', there are also the words panngallé'ang 'taking' and panngallé'i 'ambili'. Consider the following example.

Paalléi otoa loro

paK- allé   -i   oto   -a   loro.
Pref ambil   P3.Enk mobil Det   sampah
Vpas/P Pem. S S   Pel
Make the car a garbage picker.
'Make the car a garbage collector.'

Panngalleangsak (nakkè) kalèwang pattinjak!

paN-/-ang alle sa   -ak   nakkè kalèwang pattinjak.
          Konf   ambil Imp P1.Enk   saya   keris   pusaka
          Vpas/P   Pem.S   S   Pel
Please help me my heirloom keris!
'Please get me an heirloom keris!'

Panngallé'i pakalawakia sikayu bémbé.

paN-ang allé   -I   pakalawaki   -a   sikayu bémbé
Konf   ambil   P3.Enk pengembala   det   seekor kambing
Vpas/P   S   pel
Take the shepherd a goat.
'Take a goat to the shepherd.'

The prefix paK- in the first example produces an instrumental meaning, namely the subject has an objective role which is indicated by a verb that has an instrumental role, such as in the word (paallé 'taker'). Furthermore, the confix paN-/-ang in the second example produces an imperative meaning, namely asking a second person to do an action, as in the word (panngalleang 'take it'). Meanwhile, the confix paN-/-i in the third example produces an objective-imperative meaning, namely stating a subject that contains an objective/suffering meaning which is marked by an imperative verb as in the word (panngallé'i 'is used as a place to take),

There are also words that have the same behavior as the example (68-70), namely: in addition to the word paléssok 'move', pabélla 'keep away' there is also the word palésso'kang 'move', pabélla'ang 'kept away', palésso'ki ' move', pabélla'i 'stay away'.

3) Passive Type ka-/-ang

Based on the probability of combining with the basic form, passive ka-/-ang contains the meaning of unwanted or unintentional actions. This type of passive form only has a subtype which can be formulated as follows.

Passive type ka- + D –ang

This formula is read: the basic form must be attached with the confix ka-/-ang- without the suffixes –ang or –i. Example:

Kabanngiangtommi (tantaraya).

ka-/-ang banngi -tong   -ma   -i   tantara -ya
          Konf   Malam Kom   PerfP3.Enk tentara   Det
          Vpas/P   Pem.S   S
The night also had him the soldier.
'It's too late for that soldier.'

The confix ka-/-ang in the example above produces an adversative meaning, which is to express an unavoidable or unwanted action, as in the word (kabanngiang 'kemalaman'). There are also words that have the same character as the example above, namely: kabosiang 'raining', kasingarang 'oversleeping', kacinikang 'seeing', kalukkakang 'stealing'.

4) *Unprefixed passive type*

Unprefixed passive is a passive form that does not experience either prefixation or confixation. However, these prefixes can be suffixed -ang and -i. There is a difference in the term passive zero used by Kamsinah (2011) with the term passive without prefixes used in this study. However, the two terms have something in common. In this study, a passive verb cannot be attached, either prefix or confix, but can be suffixed -ang or -i. This description has similarities with the description of Kamsinah (2011) which states that passive zero does not have the characteristics that exist in the affixes di-, ter-, ke-/-an, ber-, persona, and hit.

Based on the possible base forms combined with the suffixes -ang and -i. The prefixed passive in bM has only one subtype which can be defined as follows.

Unprefixed Passive Type + D ± [-ang -i]

This formula reads: the basic form cannot be attached to a prefix and is optionally accompanied by the suffix -ang or -i, for example, in addition to the word allé 'take', there are also the words alléang 'ambilkan' and allé'i 'ambili'.

Alléi (andiknu).

alle   -i   andik   -nu
ambil P3.Enk   adik   Pos
Vpas/P   S
Take him your sister.
'Take your sister.'

Allèangsak (nakkè)baju kalompoang.

allè -ang sa -   -ak   nakkè baju kalompoang
ambil Suf   Imp P1.Enk   saya   baju   kebesaran
Vpas/P   Pem.S   S   Pel
Get me an oversized dress.
'Get me an oversized dress.'

Allé'i andiknu'.

allé -i   -i   andik -nu
ambil   Suf P3.Enk   adik Pos
VPas/P   S
Take him your sister.
'Take your sister.'

Verbs without prefixes on (data sample 1) have resulted in an imperative meaning, namely asking a second person to do an action on a subject that has an objective role, as in the word (allé 'take'). Likewise, the suffix -ang in (data sampel 2) produces a benefactive-imperative meaning, namely asking a second person to do an action for the benefit of the subject, such as (alléang 'take it'). The suffix -i in (data sample 3) produces a receptive-imperative meaning, that is, it states a subject that has a recipient meaning marked by an imperative verb as in the word (allé"i 'ambili'). There are also words that have the same behavior as the example (1-3), namely: in addition to the word saré 'beri', cinik 'see', there is also the word saréang 'given', cinikang 'lihatkan', saré'i 'beri', cini 'ki 'look'.

If it is associated with the prefix paK- which also carries an imperative meaning, it is clearly seen that only the verb allèangsak 'ambilkan' in sentence (data sample 2) can be attached to the prefix paK-, for example panngallèangsak 'to please fetch', while allèi 'take him' in the sentence (data sample 1) and allé'i 'take him' in sentence (data sample 3) already carries an imperative meaning without the presence of the prefix paK. However, it is okay to attach the prefix paK- to pakallèi' and paallè"i which means instrumental, but it will shift the initial meaning of the sentence in question.

d. *Types of Original Passive Sentence Structures in Makassar Language*

Based on its syntactic characteristics, the functional units that make up the natural passive sentences in bM consist of two types, namely:

1) *V-S . type*

Type V-S can be presented in the following two subtypes.

Subtype 1

In this subtype, enklitika -i 'dia' functions as a subject marker, which is cataphorically pointed at each other with the noun phrase limanna 'his hand' occupying the functional unit of the subject. This can be seen in the following sentence.\

Takgoncingi (limanna).

taK- goncing -i   lima   -na.
Pref   gunting P3.Enk   tangan Pos
Vpas/P   Pem.S   S
He cut his hand.
'Her hand was cut off.'

In this subtype the noun phrase limanna 'his hand', may be lost, while the enklitika -i 'dia' remains firm in the postverb takgoncing position 'tergunting' as in the following sentence (data sample subtype 1).

Subtype 2
Takgoncingi

Ø. taK- goncing -i
Ø Pref   gunting P3.Enk
Ø Vpas/P   S
Ø Cut him.
'He got cut.'

The subject of the limanna 'his hand', may disappear if the second person has known earlier about what actually happened to the subject.

In this sentence, the presence of the enklitika -i "dia" in the posverb position is mandatory, while the presence of the noun phrase limanna "hand", is arbitrary. Thus, the absence of enklitika -i dia‟ can cause sentence (data sample subtype 2) to be unacceptable.

TakgoncingØ limanna.

taK-   goncingØ   lima   -na
Pref   gunting Ø   tangan Pos
Vpas/P   Ø   S
Cut off his hand.
'Cut off his hand.'

The same type of passivity can also be seen in the following passive sentences.

Takbayaraktommi (inrang allo-allona).

taK- bayarak -tong -ma -i   inrang allo-allo -na
Pref bayar   Kom Perf P3.Enk   utang   hari-hari Pos
Vpas/P Pem.S   S
He also paid his day-to-day debt.
'The daily debt has also been paid.'

Taatoromi (barisanna tantaraya.

taK- atorok -ma   -i   barisang -na tantara -ya
Pref atur Perf P3.Enk   barisan Pos tentara Det
Vpas/P Pem.S   S
He has ordered the army line up.
'The army ranks are in order.'

Kabanngiangtommi (tantaraya).

ka-/-ang banngi -tong   -ma   -i   tantara -ya
Konf   malam Kom   Perf   P3.Enk tentara Det
Vpas/P   Pem.S   S
The night also had him the soldier yesterday.
'It was too late for that soldier yesterday.'

Alléi (andiknu).

alle -i   andik   -nu
ambil P3.Enk   adik   Pos
Vpas/P Pem.S   S
Take him your sister.
'Take your sister.
Allé'i (andiknu)'.

```
allé -i    -i              andik -nu
ambil  Suf  P3.Enk         adik    Pos
Vpas/P   Pem.S                     S
Take him your sister.
'Take/take your sister.'
```

2) Type V-S-Pel

Type V-S-Pel can be displayed in the following two subtypes.

Subtype 1

In this subtype, the enklitika -ak 'I' functions as a subject marker, while the pronoun nakkè 'I' occupies the functional unit of the subject. This can be seen in the following sentence.

Panngalleangsak (nakkè) kalèwang pattinjak!

```
pa-/-ang  alle    -sa    -ak        nakkè       kalèwang pattinjak.
Konf      ambil   Imp  P1.Enk       saya        keris pusaka
Vpas/P   Pem.S                      S           Pel
```
Bring me an heirloom keris please!
'Please get me an heirloom keris!'

Subtype 2

In this subtype, the pronoun nakkè 'I' may disappear, but the enklitika -i 'dia' remains firmly attached to the posverb position of panngalléang 'take', as in the following sentence.

Panngalleangsak Ø kalèwang pattinjak!

```
pa-/-ang  alle    -sa    -ak        Ø kalèwang pattinjak.
Konf      ambil   Imp  P1.Enk       Ø keris pusaka Vpas/P
S                                   Ø          Pel
```
Please help me my heirloom keris!
'Please get me an heirloom keris!'

The presence of the enklitika -ak 'I" in the sentence (data sample subtype 1) in the posverb position is mandatory, while the presence of the pronoun nakkè 'I' is voluntary. Thus, the absence of enclitics -ak 'I' can cause the following sentence (data sample subtype 2) to be unacceptable.

PanngalleangØ nakkè kalèwang pattinjak!

```
pa-/-ang  alle    -sa        Ø nakkè kalèwang  pattinjak.
Konf      ambil   Imp        Ø saya keris       pusaka
Vpas/P                       Ø S               Pel
```
Bring me my heirloom kris!
'Bring me the heirloom keris!'

The same type of structure can be seen in the following sentences.

Paalléi otoa loro

```
Pa -    allé    -i      oto    -a loro
Pref    ambil   P3.Enk  mobil   Det sampah
Vpas/P          Pem. S  S    Pel
```
Make the car a garbage picker.
'Make the car a garbage collector.

Panngallé'i (pakalawakia) sikayu bémbé.

```
pa-/-ang allé    -i      pakalawaki      -a     sikayu bémbé
Konf     ambil P3.Enk    penggembala Det        seekor kambing
Vpas/P   Pem.S   S               Pel
```
Take the shepherd a goat.
'Take a goat to the shepherd.'

Allèangsak (nakkè) baju kalompoang.

```
allè -ang -sa   -ak        nakkè   baju kalompoang
ambil  Suf  Imp  P1.Enk saya      baju kebesaran
Vpas/P          Pem.S            S      Pel
```
Bring me an oversized dress, please.
'Please get me an oversized shirt.'

The V-S-Pel type in the display of these sentences can be expanded by an adverb functional unit. The type of passive sentence structure naturally can be seen in the following formula.

$$
\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{V-S} \\ \text{V-S-Pel} \end{array} \right\} \dashrightarrow + \text{Enk} \quad \pm \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pron} \\ \text{N/FN} \end{array} \right\}
$$

The formula can be read: sentences that have V-S and V-S-Pel structure types require enclitics, but optional pronouns or nouns/noun phrases.

e. *Variations in Derivative and Original Passive Sentence Structures in Makassar Language*

It is the same with intransitive and transitive active sentences. Passive sentences in bM tend to be topicalized (fronting), that is, if a functional unit is emphasized in the sentence, the functional unit can be moved to the front position. The existing topicalization produces variations in sentence structure. Variations in the structure of derived passive and natural passive sentences in this data display are combined because basically these two passive forms have the same structure. In relation to the variation of derived passive structures and natural passives, six types of structures were found, namely:t

1) type of S-V
2) type of S-V-Pel
3) type of V-S-Pel
4) type of V-S-Pel-K
5) type of V-Pel-S-K
6) type of V-Pel-K-S

Each of the six types is classified into two subtypes. The understanding of the two subtypes in question is related to enclitics as subject markers (Pem. S) and pronouns or nouns/noun phrases that function as functional units. Variations in the structure of derived and natural passive sentences can be seen in the following formula.

$$
\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{S-V} \\ \text{S-V-Pel} \\ \text{V-S-Pel} \\ \text{V-S-Pel-K} \\ \text{V-Pel-S-K} \\ \text{V-Pel-K-S} \end{array} \right\} \dashrightarrow + \text{Enk} \quad \pm \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pron} \\ \text{N/FN} \end{array} \right\}
$$

The formula can be read: sentences that have a structure type S-V, S-V-Pel, V-S-Pel, V-S-Pel-K, V-Pel-S-K, V-Pel-K-S require enclitics, but optional pronouns or nouns/noun phrases.

The sentence bM has a basic structure type V-S-O which can vary into S-V-O, and never has an O-V-S structure. In general, every bM sentence structure requires the presence of an enclitics, while pronouns or nouns/noun phrases are optional (not mandatory). However, there is also a complementary distribution. That is, if the enclitics is present, the pronoun or noun/noun phrase may not be present. Vice versa, if Pron or N/FN is present, the enclitics may not be present in the sentence structure. Adverb functional units that carry out locative or temporal roles can be in front of the subject, between the subject and the verb, behind the verb, and behind the complement. However, an adverb functional unit cannot be at the beginning of a sentence if it does not have a locative or temporal role. In this case, the adverb functional unit is only at the end of the sentence and between the complementary and subject functional units.

Conclusion

A passive sentence in bM has three main characteristics, namely (1) the object in the active sentence that changes its function to become the subject, (2) the functional unit of the subject acts as a sufferer (objective), (3) the subject changes function to become a complement. Based on its morphological characteristics, a passive verb bM has six types which include: 1) passive *ni-*; 2) passive proclitic persona; 3) passive *taK-*; 4) passive *paK-*; 5) passive *ka-/-ang;* and passive without prefix, Passive ni- is characterized by the use of verbs that use the prefix *ni-*. This type of passive accentuates the work/actions performed by the subject.

Furthermore, passive proclitic persona is characterized by the use of personal forms, which are preceded by the persona kukubaca 'kaubaca' (first pronoun), nu-nubaca 'kaubaca' (second pronoun), ki-kibaca 'andabaca' (honorific second pronoun), and nanabaca 'he reads' (third pronoun). The relationship between the persona and the words it follows is very close (no morpheme can be inserted). That is why the forms of ku- 'ku', nu- 'you', ki- 'you'', and na- 'dia' are referred to as passive prefixes of personal proclitics. The passive taK- is indicated using a verb with the prefix taK-. The prefix pak- is indicated using a verb with the prefix pak-. This prefix is aligned with the imperative meaning. The prefix ka-/-ang is indicated using a verb with the confix ka-/-ang. This prefix is aligned with the meaning of accident. The last passive is unprefixed passive. This type of passive is characterized using verbs without prefixes. However, it has the possibility of combining with suffixes.

The same situation has been carried out by Kamsinah (2011). Morphologically, Kamsinah has divided Indonesian passive verbs into seven types, namely: 1) passive di-; 2) passive ter-; 3) passive ke-an; 4) passive air-; 5) passive persona; 6) passive hit; and 7) passive zero. The seven types of passive verbs proposed by Kamsinah basically have similarities with the passive verb types in bM. What is different is that in Indonesian it is found passive hit, while in bM it is not found. In Indonesian passive persona is categorized as passive by nature, while in bM it is called passive proclitic persona which is categorized as derived passive. In Indonesian, the passive form of the imperative is not categorized specifically, while in bM it is found passive paK- which states the meaning of the imperative. However, this type of passive does not always have an imperative meaning.

It was found passive pak- which means, (1) likes to do things, such as pabotorok 'likes to gamble', palampa 'likes to go', pakaluruk 'likes to smoke'; (2) make it like, such as passèkrè 'make one', pakgannak 'make enough', paklakbi 'make more'; (3) perform, such as pakbunting 'to marry', paknikka 'to marry', pakbajik 'to make peace'; (4) tools, such as pakmaik 'a tool for breathing', pattinro 'a tool for sleeping' (Manyambeang & Mulya, 1996). Therefore, apart from having an imperative meaning, the prefix paK- has a grammatical meaning according to the basic form it attaches to. Based on its form, passive sentences are divided into two types, namely derivative passive sentences and natural passive sentences.

Derived passive sentences consist of two forms of passivation, namely prefix ni- and prefix proclitic persona. The prefix ni- can be combined with the suffixes -i, -ang, prefix paK-, and pasi-. Persona proclitic prefix is characterized by the use of the personal pronouns ku- 'ku-' (first personal pronoun), nu- 'kau' (second personal pronoun)), ki- 'you' (honorific second-person pronoun), -ki 'we' (inclusive first-person pronoun), -ki 'we' (exclusive first-person pronoun), na- 'he' (third-person pronoun). The prefix ni- and the prefix proclitic persona have two types of structure. Meanwhile, natural passive sentences are characterized by the use of affixes taK-, paK-, ka-/-ang, and non-prefixed passive. The prefix paK- and the unprefixed passive can be combined with the suffix -ang or -i, which have two types of structure. Thus, derived passive and natural passive sentences have six variations of structure.

The relationship between clitics and pronouns or nouns/noun phrases are mandatory, optional, and some are complementary. If the sentence structure of bM is of type V-S-O, the enclitics in the posverb position point to each other cataphorically with the accompanying pronouns or nouns/noun phrases. On the other hand, if the sentence structure is of type S-V-O, the enclitics in the posverb position point to each other anaphorically to the pronoun or noun/noun phrase that precedes it. The type of structure that is never found in bM is type O-V-S or O-S-V.

Recommendations and Implications

The results achieved in this study are to describe the participation of affixes and clitics in producing formed verbs and the relationships between verbs in producing passive sentences. In this study, various types of sentence structure and passive sentence structure variations were obtained. Likewise, it has been clearly described when the presence of enclitics is mandatory, optional, and has a complementary distribution with the pronouns/nouns that accompany it and are accompanied by them.

However, there are still parts of sentence structure that need to be discussed in detail. This is the existence of a determinative marker (determination) -a or yes behind nouns in e-transitive sentences, especially in normal structures. Likewise with the existence of the preposition ri which has different meanings, which can mean by, on, in, and to. This has not been studied in this study.

Therefore, it is hoped that the problems of these prepositional forms can become a concern for future researchers who wish to carry out research in the field of bM morphosyntax. In addition, the existence of aspect problems also needs to be given in-depth attention because they have not been fully explained in this study. The problems that have been raised are very important to be followed up in the context of documenting and preserving regional languages in South Sulawesi.

References

Babbie, E. R. (1979). *The Practice of Social Research*. California: BelmontWodsword Publishing Company, Inc. Retrieved from https://worldcat.org/en/title/662584565

Basang, D., & Arief, A. (1981). *Makassar Language Structure*. Jakarta: Language Development and Development. Retrieved from https://repositori.kemdikbud.go.id/3669

Comrie, B. (1978). Ergativity. In W. P. Lehmann (Ed.), *Syntactic Typology: Studies in Phenomology of Language*. Texas: University of Texas Press. Retrieved from https://lrc.la.utexas.edu/books/typology/7-ergativity

Comrie, B. (1989). *Aspect: An Introduction to the Study of Verbal Aspect and Related Problems*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Darwis, M. (2011). Afiks-afiks Pronominal Dalam Pembentukan Kalimat Verbal Bahasa Bugis. In *Seminar Internasional Serumpun Melayu*. Makassar: Universitas Hasanuddin.

Djajasudarma, T. F. (1993). *Semantik 1 dan 2: Pemahaman Ilmu Makna*. Bandung: PT Eresco.

Haruna, M. J. (1996). *Makassar Language Persona Pronouns: A Trace Theory Approach*. (Doctoral Dissertation). Padjadjaran University Postgraduate Program, Bandung.

Ibrahim, A. G. (2002). *Eergative and Transitiveness in Tae Language Discourse*. (Doctoral Dissertation). Hasanuddin University Postgraduate Program, Makassar.

Imran, I. (1984). *Proses Morfologi dalam Kelas Kata Bahasa Makassar*. (Disertasi Doktor). Program Pascasarjana Universitas Hasanuddin.

Kamsinah, K. (2011). *Analysis of Principles and Parameters of Indonesian Passive Sentences*. (Doctoral Dissertation). Hasanuddin University Postgraduate Program, Makassar. Retrieved from http://repository.unhas.ac.id/id/eprint/13801/3/DISERTASI%20%20DP.pdf

Kridalaksana, H. (1983). *Linguistic Dictionary*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia.

Mahmood, A. H. (1992). *Ayat pasif bahasa Melayu*. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Kementerian Pendidikan, Malaysia.

Manyambeang, A. K. (1978). *Makassar Language Structure (Morphology and Syntax)*. Ujung Pandang: Indonesian and South Sulawesi Language and Literature Research Project.

Manyambeang, A. K., & Mulya, A. K. (1996). *Makassar Language Grammar*. Center for Development and Language Development, Ministry of Education and Culture.

Palenkahu, R. A., Muthalib, A., & Pattiasina, J. F. (1974). *Map of the Language of South Sulawesi*. Makassar: National Language Institute Branch III.

Samarin, W. J. (1988). *Ilmu Bahasa Lapangan*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.

Sudaryanto. (1993). *Methods and Various Techniques of Language Analysis: Introduction to Linguistic Cultural Forum Research*. Yogyakarta: DutaWacana University Press.

Suwadji, Sabariyanto, D., Riyadi, S., & Sudira, S. (1986). *Morfosintaksis Bahasa Jawa*. Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa, Jakarta. Retrieved from http://repositori.kemdikbud.go.id/id/eprint/3212

Verhaar, S. J. J. W. M. (1997). *General Linguistic Principles*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada, University Press.

List of Abreviation and Symbols

bM	= Makassar language
' '	= flanking the translation from Makassar to English
*	= asterisk
Ø	= zero
±	= optional
+ Enk	= mandatory enclitics
{ }	= flanking word class
S	= subject
Pem. S	= subject marker
P	= predicate
O	= object
Pem. O	= object marker
Pel	= complement
Ket	= description
V	= verb
FV	= verb phrase
V Ekt	= extratransitive verb
V Pas	= passive verb
N	= noun
FN	= noun phrase
Prep	= preposition
Art	= Article
P1	= first person pronoun

P2	= second person pronoun
P3	= third person pronoun
P1. Prok	= proclitic first person pronoun
P2. Prok	= second person pronoun proclitic
P3. Prok	= third person pronoun proclitic
P1. Enk	= first person pronoun enklitika
P2. Enk	= second person pronoun enklitika
P3. Enk	= third person pronoun enklitika
Prok.2.Hon	= honorific second person proklitika
P2.Hon.Enk	= honorific enklitika second person pronoun
Pos	= possessive
Pref	= prefix
Konf	= confix
Suf	= suffix
Kom.Perf	= commutative perspective
Neg	= negation
Imp	= imperative
Det	= determination