Morphology And Syntax Of Tae' Language

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Abstract

Tae' language as a communication tool of Luwu society has several linguistic devices that have different functions. Linguistics devices are phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. On this occasion, the author focuses on two linguistic devices, i.e. morphology and syntactic of Tae' language. That linguistics device is being the main focus in this research because the two linguistics devices have an important role in understanding of structure of Tae' language. Using descriptive-qualitative method is aimed at finding detailed and complete data. The collecting data was using library study and field techniques. It means that the writer has collected the data by reading some books, journals, and other sources that are related with this research, particularly theories and researches of morphology and syntax. Then, the field data was collected by giving an instrument that contains of words, phrases, and sentences to native speakers of Tae' language. Data analysis is done by classifying, identifying, and interpreting based on morphology and syntax theory. The result shows that morphology and syntax in Tae' language expressed in different ways. Morphology, in particular, is composed by word-forming process. The process involves three components, namely affixation, reduplication, and compound-word. Otherwise, syntax in Tae' language is expressed by syntactic functions, namely phrase structure. Phrase in Tae' language consists of endocentric phrase and exocentric phrase. Endocentric phrase in Tae' language is formed by coordinative endocentric phrase, attributive endocentric phrase, and appositive endocentric phrase. While exocentric phrase in Tae' language is formed by directive exocentric phrase (prepositional phrase) and non-directive exocentric phrase (objective phrase). Besides, the clause in Tae' language is described by predicate functions, namely the nominal clause, a verbal clause, an adjective clause, a prepositional clause, and a numeral clause. While, sentence in Tae' language is divided into two sentences, namely, simple sentences and compound sentences.

Keywords: morpheme, phrase, clause, sentences, Tae' Language.

1 INTRODUCTION

Tae' language is one of local languages in South Sulawesi Province. This language used in some areas in Luwu, namely Luwu Regency, Municipality of Palopo, North Luwu Regency, and East Luwu Regency. This population is about 340,000, (see, i.e. Ethnologue, 2014). Land of Luwu is a former territory of ancient Luwu (Kingdom). The territory of ancient Luwu (kingdom) extends from the administrative area of Luwu Regency, Municipality of Palopo, North Luwu, and East Luwu. Tae' language itself is used by most of the populations in these areas as their daily language through nowadays. Tae' language itself is cognates with Torajan language or the mother of Torajan language, Mandarneese language, Massenrempulu language, and Mamuju language. The spreading of Tae' language is starting at South of Buriko, Wajo Regency through at East Luwu (Malili), as well as in Toraja Regency (Toraja land) and

Enrekang Regency (Masserempulu). In addition, Tae' language has some dialects, namely Toala, Rongkong, and Toraja. The word of Tae' itself means 'nothing' which is an ancient/archaic language. This word used in *Lontara Sureq I La Galigo* which is the origin of *Sawerigading*.

Tae' language as a communication tool of Luwu society has several linguistic devices that have different functions. Those devices are phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Phonology is reviewing of phoneme of language. Morphology reviews of morpheme and word. Syntax describes of phrase and sentence. Then, semantics discusses of meaning at the language. It is clear that, using these linguistics devices, the human can be well understood and interacted with each other. It means that, a person can make two-way communication when the speaker and addressee are able to use these linguistics devices correctly, thus it can be avoiding the misunderstanding when conveying ideas or intentions.

On this occasion, the author focuses on two linguistic devices, namely morphology and syntactic of Tae' language. That linguistics device is being the main focus in this research because the two linguistics devices have an important role in understanding of structure of Tae' language. The morphological device, in particular has an important role in the morphemes formation as the basis of phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and discourses (Rohmadi, 2009: 3). While the syntactic devices have a role to convey the sentence structure consisting of the subject, a predicate, an object, a complement (adjective), and an adverb (Chaer, 2003: 207). In addition, those devices are the first step in compiling a dictionary, particularly the bilingual dictionary (Tae'-Indonesian) during three-years of the research. The compilation of Tae' language dictionary is very important to do as soon as possible, so, the extinction does not happen, because it is not possible in some decades, this language will be endangered or even extinct. Therefore, before the extinction really happens, it is very important to do linguistic research, especially the compilation of Tae' dictionary as a documentation process of Tae' language itself. Thus, if this language is endangered or even extinct, the documentation already exists. Hence, we do research in morphology and syntax firstly, then compiling the Tae' dictionary (Tae'-Indonesian). The

morphology and syntax of Tae' language have its own characteristics and forms. The morphology of Tae' language has a complicated morphological system because the formation of the word undergoes a complex affixation process, as well as on a syntactic process, (see, e.g. Ibrahim: 2007 and Garing, J: 2011). However, it is not an obstacle doing research in this language.

The studies of Tae' language has been written by Garing. J. The studies are Preposition and Conjunction of Tae' Language '*Preposisi dan Konjungsi Bahasa Tae'* (2016), Implicature Form of Tae' Language' '*Impilikatur Bahasa Tae'* (2015), Semantics of Negation in Tae' Language '*Semantik Negasi Bahasa Tae'* (2016). However, the study of morphology and syntax of Tae' language has not been studied yet. Based on the reason, the problem of this research is how the morphology and syntax in Tae' language are. The purpose of the research is describing of morphology and syntax of Tae' language, further, the expected result of this research is text regarding morphology and syntax of Tae' language which can be used as a reference by researchers, academics, students, and other society.

2 THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Morphology

Morphology is one of the linguistics disciplines that reconstruct sentences. How sentences are formed and what rules govern them. Morphology is defined as a study of word order and word forming, (see. i.e. Mulyana, 2007; Chaer, 2008; Endang Nurhayati & Siti Mulyani, 2006; Ramlan, 1987; Nurhayati, 2001; Samsuri, 1988; and Matthews, 1974). Based on the opinions, it can be concluded that morphology is a branch of linguistics that learn the ins and outs of word forming, the influence of word changes on the meaning and class of words, and identify the basic units of language as grammatical units.

In Linguistics Dictionary (Kridalaksana, 2008: 159), presents that morphology is linguistic filed that reviews morpheme and their combinations or parts of the language structure which includes the words and parts of the word, namely morpheme. Morpheme itself is the smallest form of unit in a word that still has

meaning. Morpheme can be divided into two smaller forms, free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone as a word, for instance, home, chair, garden, come, go, take, give, etc. Whereas, bound morpheme is a morpheme that never stand alone, but it is always bound to other morphemes, for instance, *un-, re-, ly-, mis-, dis-,* and etc. The following chart describes morphemes.
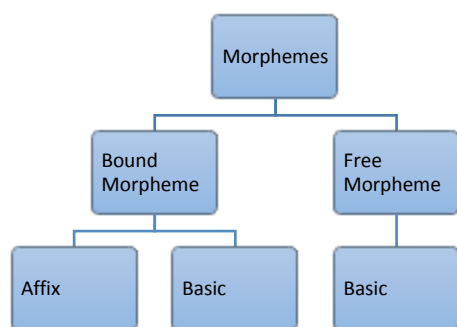
Furthermore, the morphology also examines the derivation and inflection, see (i.e., Widdowson, 1997; and Bauer, 1998). Derivation produces a new lexeme, while inflection produces the word form (grammatical word) of the lexeme. A similar conception of morphology is adhered to in Carstairs & Carthy, (2001; 16). Carstairs & Carthy considers morphology is the area of grammar concerned with structure of words and with relationship between words involving the morphemes that compose them. 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.

2.1.1 Morphology Process

The morphological process is also known as the morpheme process or grammatical process. The notion of the morphological process is the formation of words with affix (Chaer, 2003: 177). Matthews (1974: 1240), then, pointed out that the affix process is divided into a prefix, a suffix, and an infix. It means that the formation of basic word is doing by affixation, then repetition or reduplication, merging or composition process, and shortening or acronym process. Parera, (2007: 18) argues that the morphemic process is word-forming process of plural morpheme. This process is called the morphemic process because the process is meaningful and functions as a complement of lexical meaning at the basic form. Based on the explanation, the morphological process can be interpreted as word-forming process, which derives from two or more morphemes. The process involves three components, namely basic form, affixation, and grammatical meaning.

2.2 Syntax

Chaer (2002: 206) conveys that syntax includes the problem of syntactic structure. The syntactic structure of syntax contains of three forms, namely 1) function, category, and role, 2) syntax units of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, discourses, and 3) other matters pertaining to syntax such as mood, aspect, etc. The similarity opinion of syntax is revealed by Setiawan (2002: 2). He defines that syntax is a branch of language which has three of grammatical units, namely phrase, clause, and sentence with minimal elements of words. Thus, the syntax deals with the relationship between words in the sentence. Then, syntax functions as a subject, a predicate, and an object in sentences. In other words, syntactic function is describing a word or phrase in a sentence. Based on the function, the syntactic features are divided into two types, namely the main function and the subordinate function. Alwi (2003: 36) distinguishes the main syntactic function in the language is a predicate, a subject, an object, a complement, and an adverb. While, Verhaar (2010: 80) stated the subordinate syntactic functions as attributes and cores (which are attributed) in the phrases.

Further, O'Grady et al (1993: 156) argued that the syntactic component of the grammar is both creative and systematic. Then, Richard et al (1985: 284) concerned that syntax is the study of how words are combined to form sentences and the rules which govern the formation of sentence. Syntax has a behavior that describes the functions of a noun, a verb, an adjective, an adverb, a preposition phrase, and adjectives clauses. Furthermore, syntax also has a category or part of speech consisting of a noun, a pronoun, a verb, an adjective, an adverb, a preposition, a conjunction, an interjection, and a determiner. Besides, to the functions and categories of syntax, there are also syntactic elements, i.e. a word, a phrase, a clause, and a sentence. According to O'Grady et al (1993: 112) a word is a free form. A word is the smallest unit from a sentence or a clause. A phrase is grammatical unit consisting of two or more phrases and having no predicate elements.

Based on the functions, a phrase is formed from endocentric and exocentric phrase. In addition, a clause is a part of a sentence which contains a subject and a verb, usually joined to the rest of the sentence by a conjunction (Swan, 1995: 89). Then sentence is the largest unit of syntactic analysis and contains of a noun phrase and a verb phrase.

The function of syntax can be expressed by seeing the subject, predicate, object, complement, and adverb. The subject is the actor of an activity. The same thing was expressed by Kroeger (2005: 55). He mentions that the subject of the sentence is the door of the action. It means that, a subject can be an object or someone who acts as an actor and performs the activity. Further, the predicate is part of the sentence that gives information on the subject, usually a verb and consists entirely of predicator, realized by a verbal group, (see i.e. Downing 2006; Chaer, 2003; and Chafe, 1970). According to Cobuild (1990: 65) the object is a noun group which refers to a person or a thing. An object itself divided into two kinds, namely direct object and indirect object. Meanwhile, complement is word or phrase as an adjective form, used after adverb to describe the subject or predicate. Further, the adverb is a word that gives information to verbs, adjectives, predictive nouns, or sentences, i.e. very, more, not. etc. (KBBI online). Generally, adverbs characterized by an adverb phrase, a prepositional phrase, and an adverbial clause. Hornby (1975: 164) then, defined that an adverb may be classified according to their function (e.g. as modifying verbs, adjectives or other adverbs; or expressing manner, time, place, direction, degree, frequency, and according to their position).

3. Methodology

This research uses the descriptive-qualitative method which is aimed at finding detailed and complete data. The collecting data was using library study and field techniques. It means that the writer has collected the data by reading some books, journals, and other sources that are related with this research, particularly theories and researches concerning morphology and syntax. Then, the field data has collected by giving instruments that contain of words, phrases, and sentences of Tae' language to native speakers which are spreading in four regions, namely Luwu Regency, Municipality of Palopo, North Luwu Regency, and East Luwu Regency. There are sixteen informants and four experts of Tae' language. Analyzing data has done with classification, identification, and interpretation based on the morphological and syntactic theories.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Morphology in Tae' Language

Morphology in Tae' language is composed by word-forming process, which derives from two or more morphemes. The process involves three components, namely basic form (affixation), reduplication, and grammatical meaning (compounding).

Morpheme, as well as, languages in the world which have features of morpheme, Tae' language also belongs on it. Morpheme in Tae' language consists of two morpheme, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme in Tae' language characterized of basic form or word. Here the free morpheme in Tae' language.

rampo	: come
manjo	: go
kumande	: eat
uki	: write
baca	: read
minjio	: take a bath

The above words are pre-categorical features, because the words are basic word. This feature is also named as free morpheme and those words mark as simple present.

In addition, bound morpheme in Tae' language is characterized by affixes process. Affixation consists of three kinds, i.e. prefix, suffix, and confix. Prefix in Tae' language can be seen at the following examples.

Prefixes		Root			
ma(P)-	+	*polo*	⟶	*mappolo*	'cut'
mi-	+	*sua*	⟶	*misua*	'command'
na-	+	*kande*	⟶	*nakande*	'eat'
ti-	+	*tutu*	⟶	*titutu*	'close'
kin-	+	*tallo*	⟶	*kintallo*	'spawn'
si-	+	*jaka*	⟶	*sijaka*	'find each other'
di-	+	*reba*	⟶	*direba*	'thrown'
pa(K)-	+	*kelong*	⟶	*pakkelong*	'singer'

It clears that the prefix markings in Tae' language are *ma-, mi-, na-, si-, ti-, ki(n)-,* and *di-*, have different functions. Prefixes *ma-, mi-, na-, ti-, ki(n)-* in Tae' language could be a transitive and an intransitive form have a meaning 'do something'. Those prefixes function as a

predicate in Tae' language, then prefix *si-* in particular marks as a reciprocal has a meaning 'doing a thing alternately'. Otherwise, a prefix *di-,* in Tae' language emphasizes the passive form which has a meaning of 'doing an activity'. Further, prefix *pa(K)-* functions as a noun refers to a subject.

Suffixes in Tae' language characterized by *–i, - ku, -ko, –mu, -(k)ang,* and *-mi.* The suffixes illustrated of the following examples.

Root		Suffixes			
rampo	+	*-i*	⟶	*rampoi*	'she/he comes'
boo	+	*-ku*	⟶	*booku*	'my book'
baju	+	*-mu*	⟶	*bajummu*	'your shirt'
manjo	+	*-ko*	⟶	*manjoko*	'you go!'
manjo	+	*-mi*	⟶	*manjomi*	'he has gone'
uki	+	*-kang*	⟶	*ukikang*	'write it!'

The word *rampo* 'come' followed by suffix *–i* 'she/he' is an absolutive marker which serves the third person marker. The suffix *–ku* 'I' at the word of *booku* describes the first-person singular which emphasizes a possessive as a noun. Then, suffix *–mu* that clings at the word *baju* 'shirt' is an ergative marker that emphasizes the second person singular. The suffix *–mu* 'you' in Tae' language emphasizes a possessive as a noun. In addition, the basic word *manjo* has suffixes, i.e *–ko* 'you' and *–mi* (has to). It seems that suffix *–ko* clings at the word *manjoko* is an ergative marker also functions as the second person singular which is conveying an imperative marking. The same thing happens of the prefix *–ang* at the word *uki* 'write' also conveys an imperative marker. Otherwise, suffix *-mi* clings at the word *manjomi* describes perfective marking which is argued that the activity of going has been done. It means that the situation of going happens in the past, not now, even in the future.

Confix of Tae' language is characterized by *di-i, di-ang, na(pi)-i, na-(k)ang*, those confixes are illustrated by the following examples in Tae' language.

Root	Confix			
reba	*di-i*	⟶	*direbai*	'pelted'
bokka	*di-ang*	⟶	*dibokkakan*	'heated'
malua	*na(pi)-i*	⟶	*napimaluai*	'expand'
lemba	*na-(k)ang*	⟶	*nalembakang*	'bring'

The confix *di-i*, and *di-ang* as an enclitic marker describe as a passive marker in Tae' language and has a meaning 'doing something'. Moreover, the confix *na(pi)-i* and *na-(k)ang* as an enclitic marker serves as an absolutive marker functions as an action.

4.1.1   Reduplication

Formally, there are three reduplications in Tae' language, i.e. full reduplication, partial reduplication, and affix-reduplication. Full reduplication can be illustrated by the following examples.

Root		Full Reduplication	
golla	'candy'	*golla-golla*	'candies'
cado	'sit'	*cado-cado*	'sitting'
allo	'day'	*allo-allo*	'days'
bajo	'shadow'	*bajo-bajo*	'shadows'
tiba	'sudden'	*tiba-tiba*	'suddenly'

The function of full reduplication in Tae' language is noun pluralisation or can be interpreted into the plural and emphasizes a noun and an adverb. Otherwise, the partial reduplication in Tae' language can be seen at the following examples.

Root		Partial Reduplication	
mitawa	'laugh'	*mitawa-tawa*	'laughing'
lumingka	'walk'	*lumingka-mingka*	'walking'
mabuasa	'white'	*mabusa-busa*	'white'
cammeru	'smile'	*cammeru-meru*	'smiling'

The basic word at the above Tae' language changes to a partial reduplication process. Actually, the root of these words is verbs and nouns, however, after changes to partial reduplication, those words change to as a noun and an adjective marking in Tae' language.

Affix-reduplication in Tae' language can be seen at the following examples.

Root	Affix-Reduplication	
ula	*siula-ula*	'chasing'
ballo	*maballo-ballo*	'nice'
manjo	*kamanjo-manjo*	'love to go'

The affix-reduplication in Tae' language marked by prefixes *si-, ma-,* and *ka-* which functions as reciprocal, transitive, and habit marker that are explaining a noun and an adjective.

While, the compound-word in Tae' language can be classified into three forms: basic compound, affix-compound, and repeated compound. The basic compound in Tae' language is characterized by using of *kumande ke'de* 'standing eating', then the affix-compound is characterized by using of *tiputara-putara* 'spinning around', and multiple compound is characterized by using of *beccu-beccu pinawa* 'losing heart'.

4.2   Syntax in Tae' Language

Based on the result and discussion of syntax in Tae' language, found that, syntax in Tae' language divided into the syntactic functions, namely phrase structure. Phrase in Tae' language consists of endocentric phrase and exocentric phrase. Endocentric phrase in Tae' language is formed by coordinative endocentric phrase, attributive endocentric

phrase, and appositive endocentric phrase. While exocentric phrase in Tae' language is formed by directive exocentric phrase (prepositional phrase) and non-directive exocentric phrase (objective phrase). Besides, the phrase is describing of syntax in Tae' language, clause and sentence are also describing of syntax in Tae' language. The clause in Tae' language is expressed by predicate functions, namely the nominal clause, verbal clause, adjective clause, prepositional clause, and numeral clause. Further, sentence in Tae' language is divided into two sentences, namely, simple sentences and compound sentences.

4.2.1 Phrases in Tae' Language
4.2.1.1 Endocentric Phrase in Tae' Language
a. Coordinative endocentric phrase

Coordinative endocentric phrase is component phrases that consist of two components or more which has same position and potentially can be connected to the coordinative conjunction (Chaer; 2007: 228). This phrase has construction of coordinative endocentric phrase, namely, a noun phrase, a verb phrase, an adjective phrase, an adverb phrase, and a numeral phrase.

Noun phrase in Tae' language constructs of a noun category or noun word. It is marked by conjunction *sola* 'and' or it can be connected to *apa* 'or'. Here the examples in Tae' language: *ambe sola indo* 'Father and mother', *baju sola sullara* 'shirt and pant', and *muane apa bene* 'son or daughter'. Further, the verb phrase in Tae' Language is formed by coordinative endocentric phrase which is constructed a verb. Each component consists of words that have a verb category. Both components of the phrases can be connected with the conjunction *sola* 'and', *apa* 'or' and it also can be used without conjunctions, as in the following examples: *magguru sola maningo* 'studying and playing', *makkelong sola majjoge* 'singing and dancing', *lumingka apa mallai* 'walking or running', and *kumara tarru* 'keep crying'. In addition, an adjective phrase in Tae' Language marked by coordinative endocentric phrase which is constructed by an adjective. Each component consists of words that have an adjective category. Both components of the phrase can be connected with the conjunction *sola* 'and', *tapi*

'but', *apa* 'or' and it can be used without these conjunctions, as the examples: *mapai sola macanning* 'bitter and sweet', *maballo apa kadangkeng* 'good or bad', *macca tapi makuttu* 'smart but lazy', *masalle majabong* 'big high'.

The adverb phrase in Tae' Language characterized by coordinative endocentric phrase which is constructed by an adverb. Each component consists of words that have an adverb category. Both components of the phrase can be connected with the conjunction *sola* 'and', *apa* 'or' and it can be used without these conjunctions, as the examples: *bulan yate sola bulan mangngolo* 'this month and next month', *sammai apa allo te* 'yesterday or today', *allo bongi* 'day night', *makale karueng* 'morning afternoon'. Then, numeral phrase in Tae' language is a coordinative endocentric phrase which is constructed by a numeral. Each component consists of words having a numeral category. Both components of the phrase can be connected with the conjunction *sola* 'and', *apa* 'or' and it can be used without these conjunctions, as the examples: *mesa sola daddua* 'one and two', *tallu apa appa* 'three or four', *lima annang* 'five six'.

b. Attributive endocentric phrase

Attributive endocentric phrase is a phrase that consists of a unequal elements. Thus, the elements cannot be connected to conjunction of *sola* 'and', *tapi* 'but', and *apa* 'or'. Here is the examples, *bo baru* 'new book', *banua beccu* 'small home', and *masalle santa* 'very large'. The words *bo, banua, masalle* are the main elements which are distributed equally with all the phrases. Those words are the cores of elements of Tae' language, while the words *baru, beccu,* and *santa* are attributes.

c. Appositive endocentric phrase

Appositive endocentric phrase is phrase which is one of the elements (explanatory pattern) can replace the position of its core elements (the pattern is explained), as the examples in Tae' language. *Nengsi, sola mandappiku* 'Nengsi is my close friend', *Pak Adi, guru olahragaku, marajing santa* 'Mr. Adi, my gym teacher, very diligent', and Luwu, *kampong maballo na macakke* 'Luwu, the beautiful and fresh area'. *Nengsi* and *Mr. Adi* are mentioned elements (D), otherwise, *sola mandappiku* and *guru olahragaku, marajing santa* are mentioning elements (M).

4.2.1.2 Exocentric Phrase in Tae' Language

a.   Directive exocentric phrase (prepositional phrase)

Directive exocentric phrase or prepositional phrase consists of two components. The first components are preposition, the second one is a word or word group that usually categorized as a noun. The components seem working in Tae' language, i.e. *jio banua* 'at home', *sulejio tapung* 'from flour', *sulejio kampong* 'from village', *lako tasik* 'to sea'. The first component *jio, sulejio, lako* function as prepositions, while, the second component *banua, tasik* functions as a noun that is conveying the meaning of 'place'. Further, the second component *kampong* 'village' as a noun conveys the meaning of 'origin or direction' and *tapung* 'flour' also as noun conveys the meaning of 'source of materials'.

b.   Non-directive exocentric phrase (objective phrase)

Non-directive exocentric phrase or objective phrase is the phrase whose first component is articulus, then, the second component is a noun, an adjective, and a verb. Here the examples in Tae' language: *si Baco,* 'the Baco', *sang Ratu* 'the queen', *para guru* 'the teachers', *tau macca* 'the intellectual people', *tau andi* 'the nobility people', *yato sipi matanna* 'who slit his eyes', *yato malandong biluana* 'whose hair is long'. It's clear that, the first component of phrase in Tae' language, i.e. *si, sang, para, tau,* and *yato* function as an articulus. The second one is *Baco, Ratu, guru, nobility, sipi, mata,* and *malandong, biluana* function as a noun and an adjective.

4.2.2 Clauses in Tae' Language

Clause in Tae' language consists of nominal clause, verbal clause, adjective clause, prepositional clause, and numeral clause. Those clauses are conveying the different function and meaning. Nominal clause has a mandatory function as subject and predicate. The clause formed by a subject function of a word or phrase that categorized as a noun. Semantically, nominal clause can be arranged if a noun can fill the function as a subject and predicate. The following sentence describes it.

1. *bija andi to ambena*
   P   S
   keturunan bangsawan bapaknya
   (bapaknya adalah keturunan bangsawan)

'His father is a descent of nobility'

Clearly that, the subject (S) filler at the above sentence is *bija* 'descent' belongs to a noun which is of a specific type. While, the function of predicate in this sentence is splitting, thus, the predicate (P) filler is *ambe* 'father' belongs to a noun as generic type.

Further, verbal clause in Tae' language consists of three kinds, namely a verbal clause of actions, verbal clause of events, and verbal clause of situations. Verbal clause of action in Tae' language can be viewing at the following example.

2. *mambacai koran ambeku*
   P   O   S
   membaca dia koran ayahku
   (ayah membaca koran)
   'Father is reading a newspaper'

3. *sumawe wai jio Belopa sammai*
   P   S   Adv(place)
   terjadi banjir di Belopa sammai
   (banjir terjadi di Belopa kemarin)
   'The flood happens in Belopa yesterday'

4. *titutu banuanna*
   P   S
   tertutup rumahnya
   (rumahnya tertutup)
   'His house is closed'

The verbal clause at sentence (2) is marked by *mambaca* 'read' functions as a predicate, then, *koran* "newspaper" functions as an object and *ambe* 'father' functions as subject. The verbal clause of this sentence is an action without complement. The sentence (3) conveys the verbal clause of event which is characterized by *sumawe* as a predicate and *wai* as a noun, while, the sentence (4) describes the verbal clause of situation characterized by *titutu* as a verb, then *banua* as a noun.

Adjective clause has functioning as an adjective which is explaining a noun or pronoun. An adjective clause arranges based on the function of subject (S) categorized a noun or noun phrase and an adjective or an adjective phrase as predicate (P). Here the example in Tae' language.

5. *ballo payya tu bene*
   Adj   S
   cantik amat itu wanita
   (wanita itu amat cantik)
   'The woman is very beautiful'

It seems clearly that, the function of predicate (P) that categorized as an adjective *ballo* 'very' has the component of situation meaning expressed at the basic word. Moreover, the predicate of this sentence is splitting.

Then a prepositional clause in Tae' language characterized by the construction where the predicate (P) filler consists of prepositional phrases. This view is illustrated in Tae' language following.

6. *lako massigi ambena sola indona*
   P   S
   kemesjid ayahnya dan ibunya
   (Ayah dan ibunya kemesjid)
   'His father and mother are going to mosque'

The construction of the prepositional clause at the above example is commonly used in oral or non-formal situation. It means that, in formal situation, the function of predicate (P) filled by certain verbs that are splitting in oral situation, while prepositional phrase is only being an adverb in Tae' language.

The filler element of numeral clause is a predicate that contains the numeral or numeral phrase. As an example in Tae' language following.

7. *sampulo lima oto tampiana*
   P   S
   lima belas pohon duriannya
   (pohon duriannya lima belas)
   'There are fifteen trees of Durian'

This numeral clause has the same of the preposition clause where the clause filler of predicate (P) is numeral. In formal situation, the filler of predicate (P) in the numeral clause is a specific verb, thus the numeral clause in this construction functions as an adverb.

4.2.3 Sentences in Tae' Language

A sentence in Tae' language is based on a simple sentences and compound sentence. Simple sentence in Tae' language characterized by the basic clause or simple clause with two of constituents, namely subject (S) and predicate (P). In accordance with the constitution is often also extended with additional elements such as object, complement, and adverb. The following example is describing this feature.

8. *manjoi lako bela*
   manjo –i lako bela
   P   S Pre O
   pergi dia ke kebun
   (dia pergi ke kebun)
   'He/she goes to garden'

The above sentence consists of four constituents, namely *manjo* 'go', *-i* 'she/he', *lako* 'to', and *bela* 'garden' which is functioning as subject, predicate, preposition, and an object.

Thus, the word orders of this sentence are V S Pre O. In further, a compound sentence in Tae' language is characterized by two clauses or more. In other words, a compound sentence also marked by adding the function of subject, predicate, object, adjective, and adverb. Here the example in Tae' language.

9. *maggoloi andi sammai jio lapangan*
   maggolo -i andi sammai jio lapangan
   P   S O   Adv
   bermain bola adik kemarin di lapangan
   (adik bermain bola kemarin di lapangan)
   'The younger brother is playing the ball in field yesterday'

The above sentence has two of adverbs, that is *sammai* 'yesterday' describes the adverb of time and *lapangan* 'field' marks the adverb of place. The predicate is marked by prefix *ma-* functions as a verb, while the suffix *–i* and word of *andi* functions as a subject. Based on the arguments, Tae' language has a compound sentence with word orders of P S O Adv.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Summing up the result and discussion of morphology and syntax in Tae' language, concluded that morphology and syntax in Tae' language are expressed in different ways. Morphology, in particular, is composed by word-forming process. The process involves three components, namely basic form (affixation), reduplication, and grammatical meaning (compound-word). Basic form in Tae' language is characterized by free and bound morpheme functions as pre-categorical. The affixations in Tae' language consist of prefixes *ma-, mi-, na-, si-, ti-, ki(n)-,* and *di-* functions as transitive marking and passive marking. Suffixes *–i, - ku, -ko, –mu, -(k)ang,* and *-mi* mark as pronoun feature functions as a possessive and ergative marking as a second person singular conveys an imperative and perfective marking, and confix *di-i, di-ang, na(pi)-i, na-(k)ang* function as an enclitic marker which describes as a passive marker. Reduplication is divided by full, partial, and affix-reduplication. Full reduplication marks as a noun pluralization and an adverb. While, the partial reduplication characterized by using of a noun and an adjective marking in Tae' language. Affix-reduplication characterized by prefixes *si-, ma-,* and *ka-* which functions as reciprocal,

transitive, and habit marker that are explaining a noun and an adjective. While, the compound-word in Tae' language can be classified into three forms: basic compound, affix-compound, and repeated compound.

Otherwise, a syntax in Tae' language is expressed by syntactic functions, namely phrase structure. Phrase in Tae' language consists of endocentric phrase and exocentric phrase. Endocentric phrase in Tae' language is formed by coordinative endocentric phrase, i.e. *sola, apa, tapi* as a noun phrase, a verb phrase, an adjective phrase, an adverb phrase, and a numeral phrase. While, attributive endocentric phrase, i.e. *baru, beccu,* and *santa* are attributes, and appositive endocentric phrase. i.e. *Nengsi* and *Mr. Adi* are mentioned elements (D), otherwise, *sola mandappiku* and *guru olahragaku, marajing santa* are mentioning elements (M). Moreover, the exocentric phrase in Tae' language is formed by directive exocentric phrase (prepositional phrase), such as *si, sang, para, tau,* and *yato* as the first component functions as an articulus and non-directive exocentric phrase (objective phrase), such as *Baco, Ratu, guru, nobility, sipi, mata,* and *malandong, biluana* as the second component functions as a noun and an adjective. Besides, the clause in Tae' language is described by predicate functions, namely the nominal clause, verbal clause, an adjective clause, prepositional clause, and numeral clause. While, sentence in Tae' language is divided into two sentences, namely, simple sentences and compound sentences. Thus, the word orders in Tae' language could be a V S O or V S O Adv.

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