SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT AND ASPECT
IN MUNA LANGUAGE

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ABSTRAK
Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguraikan kesesuaian atau konkordansi subjek-predikat dan aspek dalam bahasa Muna. Data penelitian ini dikumpulkan dengan teknik mencatat dan dianalisis menggunakan tinjauan sintaksis. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa (1) bahasa Muna memiliki penanda-penanda subjek yang diimbuhkan pada predikat; (2) penanda-penanda subjek itu adalah (a) /a/, /ae/, /ao/ (subjek ‘saya’), (b) /da/, /dae/, /dao/ (subjek ‘kami’ untuk dua orang), (c) /da-mu/, /dae- -mu/, /dao- -mu/ (subjek ‘kami’ untuk lebih dari dua orang), (d) /o/, /ome/, /omo/ (subjek ‘anda’ tunggal), (e) /o- -mu/, /ome- -mu/, /omo- -mu/ (subjek ‘kalian’ jamak), (f) /no/, /ne/ (subjek ‘dia’), dan (g) /do/, /de/ (subjek ‘mereka’); (3) perbedaan dari masing-masing penanda subjek dipengaruhi oleh tipe predikatnya seperti berbentuk transitif, intransitif, atau ajektif; (4) bahasa Muna menggunakan infiks /-um-/ untuk menyatakan kejadian yang akan datang, leksikal nando untuk menyatakan kejadian yang sedang terjadi, sufix /mo-/ atau leksikal padamo untuk menyatakan kejadian yang telah berlalu; (5) bahasa Muna membedakan konsep aspek antara kalimat negatif dan positif, yakni menggunakan leksikal miina ‘tidak’ untuk menyatakan bentuk negatif di masa lampau, dan prefiks /pa:/ untuk menyatakan bentuk negatif di masa akan datang; dan (6) bahasa Muna memiliki penanda aspek

Kata Kunci: aspek, kesesuaian subjek-predikat, penanda subjek, sintaksis

ABSTRACT
The article examines subject-verb agreement and aspect in Muna language. The data of this study were collected through observation and note-taking and analyzed syntactically. The results of the study show that (1) Muna language has subject markers attached to predicates; (2) the subject markers are (a) /a/, /ae/, /ao/ (for subject ‘I’), (b) /da/, /dae/, /dao/ (for subject ‘we’ for 2 persons), (c) /da- -mu/, /dae- -mu/, /dao- -mu/ (for subject ‘we’ for more than 2 persons), (d) /o/, /ome/, /omo/ (for subject ‘you’ singular), (e) /o- -mu/, /ome- -mu/, /omo- -mu/ (for subject ‘you’ plural), (f) /no/, /ne/ (subject ‘she/he’), and (g) /do/, /de/ (for subject ‘they’); (3) variation for each subject marker is influenced by predicate types such as transitive, intransitive, or adjective; (4) Muna language uses infix /-um-/ to express the event in the future, nando to express a progressive event, and suffix /mo-/ or lexical padamo to express the event in the past; (5) Muna language differentiates the concept of aspect in negative sentences from that in positive sentences; it uses miina ‘not’ to express a negative statement in the past, and the prefix /pa:/ to express a negative statement in the future; and (6) Muna language has aspect markers.

Keywords: aspect, subject marker, subject-verb agreement, syntactic

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has more local language varieties than other countries in the world (SIL, 2006:iii). One of them is Muna language, a local language in Muna regency, Southeast Sulawesi. Muna language is one of the languages in Southeast Sulawesi that is rarely investigated by researchers. Besides, Muna language was a royal language in the past containing moral educational values. The unique phonemes and syntax make the language very difficult for other people from outside of Muna to learn it.

There have been a number of studies of Muna language. Yatim (1981) and Sande, et al. (1986) have examined the phonology, morphology, and syntax of Muna language. Likewise, in his book is A Grammar of the Muna Language, Berg (1989) has investigated the grammar of Muna language. In addition, Kaseng, et al. (1987) and Marafad (2001) have also investigated languages in Southeast Sulawesi belonging to Muna language. However, these studies have not investigated subject-verb agreement and aspect in Muna language. Therefore, this study is an attempt to examine subject-verb agreement and aspect in Muna language. To support data analysis, several theories, namely general syntactic concepts, affixation, subject-verb agreement, and aspect theories are adopted and presented.

Syntax is a branch of linguistics which is concerned with the way words (the smallest unit of syntax) combine to form sentences as the largest units of syntax (Finegan, et al., 1992:108). Several topics are discussed in syntax such as the functions of subject, predicate, object, and adverb; and the related topics of aspects, moods, tense, and other elements to construct syntactic structures. Moreover, Yule (2010:96) states that syntax is a study of the structure and ordering components within a sentence. Thus, syntax gives description of the elements arrangement or sequence in the structure of phrase, clause, and sentence. Likewise, Baryadi (2007:226) states that the sentence can be investigated syntactically, focusing on its internal structure. Internal structure refers to units that construct the sentence. This means that syntax refers to a study that investigates the grammatical construction of the phrase, clause, and sentence.

Affixation is also used in this study since subject-verb agreement and aspect in Muna language can not be separated from the concept of affixation. Affixation is the process of word formation by the insertion of affixes. Finegan, et al. (1992:96) defines affixation as adding affixes to an existing word to create new words. Besides, Chaer (2003:177) defines affixation as the process of affix insertion in the base word. Likewise, Yasin (1987:51) states that affixation is the process of affix insertion in certain word forms, either single or complex forms, to create new words. In morphology study, an affix is classified as a bound morpheme, a morpheme that can not stand alone, but is always attached to other words. In this case, there are three principal kinds of affixes, namely prefixes, suffixes, and infixes.

Subject-verb agreement is sometimes called concordance. It shows how the predicate agrees with its subject. However, the subject form has a more important role than the verb or predicate. In other words, the predicate form is usually influenced by the subject as, in English, for example, the addition of the suffix /-s/ to the verb to form a present positive sentence when the subject is the singular third person. However, Muna language has more variations of the subject-verb agreement than English, which is interesting to investigate.

With regard to aspect, Bache (1985:5-6) states that it refers to a speaker’s point of view of a situation. Likewise, Smith (1991:3) states that aspect consists of two components, which are a speaker’s point of view and a situation. A speaker’s point of view and situation are expressed by a verb and its arguments. Smith (1991:3) and Hoed (1989:45) state that aspect has two points of view, namely, imperfective which means the activity is still in progress, and perfective which means the activity has be done completely. Moreover, Chaer (2003:259) states that aspect is the way to look
internal time forming in the situation, condition, and activity or event. Thus, in general, aspect consists of future, progressive, and perfective aspects. Similarly, Samsuri (1987:251-253) defines aspect as the time of the activity, whether it is done in the past, in the present, or in the future.

This study uses both oral and written data obtained from native speakers of Muna language through noting-taking and introspection techniques, and then analyzed syntactically. In other words, the method used in this study is qualitative description of syntactic analysis. According to Djajasudarma (1993:15), descriptive method is used when the research focuses on the language itself in its factual and natural environment. The collected data were tabulated based on the two main objectives of this study, namely data concerning subject-verb agreement and aspect. Data for subject-verb agreement were analyzed according to how the role of different subject affects the verb forms including transtive and intransitive forms, while data for aspect were analyzed according to how positive or negative sentences in Muna language express activities in the past, present, and future. Thus, the discussion encompasses two main topics. First, this paper discusses the subject-verb agreement in Muna language with several examples and illustration. Second, it discusses the aspect in Muna language related to time expression.

**SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT IN MUNA LANGUAGE**

Sande, et al. (1986:26) argue that in Muna language, syntactically a word can be classified as a verb if it can be attached to a pronoun. A pronoun which fills the subject function plays a very important role in the formation of a verb in Muna language. This section is divided into three parts, namely, subject-verb agreement for first person, second person, and third person, either singular or plural.

**First Person Subjects**

First person subjects in Muna language consist of _inodi_ ‘I’, _intaidi_ ‘we’ (two persons), _intaidi:mu_ ‘we’ (more than two persons), and _insaidi_ ‘we’ (referring to speakers only, not interlocutors).

**Inodi ‘I’**

(1) _Inodi akala_ ‘I go’.
   _Inodi aghae_ ‘I cry’.

(2) _Inodi aenonto OVJ_ ‘I watch OVJ’.
   _Inodi aebasa sura_ ‘I read a letter’.

(3) _Inodi aolimpu_ ‘I forget’.
   _Inodi aotahi_ ‘I am afraid’.

Examples (1), (2), and (3) above show that Muna language allows subject-verb agreement. The words _akala_, _aghae_, _aenonto_, _aebasa_, _aolimpu_, and _aotahi_ are formed from the base words of _kala_ ‘go’, _ghae_ ‘cry’, _nonto_ ‘watch’, _basa_ ‘read’, _limpu_ ‘forget’, and _teh_ ‘afraid’. They serve as predicates with the subject markers /a/, /ae/, and /ao/.

**Intaidi ‘we’ (two persons)**

(4) _Intaidi dapesua we lambu_ ‘we go into the house’.
   _Intaidi dakala we Yogyakarta_ ‘we go to Yogyakarta’.

(5) _Intaidi daegowa sau_ ‘we bring the wood’.
   _Intaidi daetunu kahitela_ ‘we burn a corn’.

(6) _Intaidi daokado_ ‘we are brave’.
   _Intaidi daoranga_ ‘we are thin’.

In examples (4), (5), and (6) above, the words of _dapesua_, _dakala_, _daegowa_, _daetunu_, _daokado_, and _daoranga_ are formed from the base words _pesua_ ‘go into’, _kala_ ‘go’, _owa_ ‘bring’, _tunu_ ‘burn’, _kado_ ‘brave’, and _ranga_ ‘thin’. They serve as predicates with the subject markers /da/, /dae/, or /DAO/. Therefore, when the subject is the plural first person referring to two persons, the predicate is marked with the subject marker /da/, /dae/, or /DAO/. The subject marker /da/ is used when the predicate is an intransitive verb, /dae/ is used when the predicate is a transitive verb, and /dao/ is used when the predicate is an adjective.
predicate is an adjective.

**Intaidi:mu ‘we’ (more than two persons)**

(7) **Intaidi:mu datende:mu** ‘we run’.
    **Intaidi:mu daleni:mu** ‘we swim’.

(8) **Intaidi:mu daesughu:mu sau** ‘we take the wood’.
    **Intaidi:mu daetunu:mu kahitelu** ‘we burn the corn’.

(9) **Intaidi:mu daoghoroz:mu** ‘we are hungry’.
    **Intaidi:mu daobule:mu** ‘we are tired’.

In examples (7), (8), and (9) above, the words **datende:mu, daleni:mu, daesughu:mu, daetunu:mu, daoghoroz:mu, and daobule:mu** are formed from the base words **tende** ‘run’, **leni** ‘swim’, **sughu** ‘take’, **tunu** ‘burn’, **gharo** ‘hungry’, and **bule** ‘tired’. They function as predicates with the subject markers /da-:-mu/, /dae-:-mu/, or /dao-:-mu/. The subject marker /da-:-mu/ is used when the predicate is an intransitive verb, /dae-:-mu/ is used when the predicate is a transitive verb, and /dao-:-mu/ is used when the predicate is an adjective.

**Insaidi ‘we’ (referring to the speaker and his/her group members, but not the interlocutors)**

(10) **Insaidi tapesua we lambu** ‘we go into the house’.
    **Insaidi takala we Yogyakarta** ‘we go to Yogyakarta’.

(11) **Insaidi taeowa sau** ‘we bring the wood’.
    **Insaidi taetunu kahitelu** ‘we burn the corn’.

(12) **Insaidi taokado** ‘we are brave’.
    **Insaidi taoranga** ‘we are thin’.

In examples (10), (11), and (12) above, the words **tapesua, takala, taeowa, taetunu, taokado, and taoranga** are formed from the base words **pesua** ‘go into’, **kala** ‘go’, **owa** ‘bring’, **tunu** ‘burn’, **kado** ‘brave’, and **ranga** ‘thin’. They function as predicates with the subject markers /tal/, /tael/, and /taol/. Therefore, when the subject is the plural first person referring to the speakers, the predicate is marked with the subject marker /tal/, /tael/, or /taol.

The subject marker /tal/ is used when the predicate is an intransitive verb, /tael/ is used when the predicate is a transitive verb, and /taol/ is used when the predicate is an adjective.

In addition, the difference between **intaidi ‘we’** (two persons) or **intaidi:mu ‘we’** (more than two persons), and **insaidi ‘we’** (more than two persons) is that **intaidi or intaidi:mu** refers to speakers and interlocutors, while **insaidi** only refers to the speaker and his/her group members (Wibowo, 2000: 60), i.e. those who belong to the speaker’s group, but not the interlocutors. The words **intaidi** or **intaidi:mu** has similar meaning to the Indonesian subject **kita** (‘you and I’), while the word **insaidi** is similar to the Indonesian subject **kami** (‘we excluding you’).

**Second Person Subjects**

The second person subjects in Muna language consist of **ihintu ‘you’** (singular) and **ihintu:mu ‘you’** (plural).

**Ihintu ‘you’ (singular)**

(13) **Ihintu orato** ‘you arrive’.
    **Ihintu oleni** ‘you swim’.

(14) **Ihintu omengnonto TV** ‘you watch TV’.
    **Ihintu omehiri** ‘you remove peel’.

(15) **Ihintu omoaha** ‘you are thirsty’.
    **Ihintu omogharo** ‘you are hungry’.

In examples (13), (14), and (15) above, the words **orato, oleni, omengnonto, omehiri, omoaha, and omogharo** are formed from the based words of **rato** ‘arrive’, **leni** ‘swim’, **nonto** ‘watch’, **hiri** ‘remove speel’, **aha** ‘thirsty’, and **gharo** ‘hungry’. They serve as predicates with the subject markers /o/lo/ /ome/, and /omol. Therefore, when the subject is the singular second person, the predicate is marked with the subject marker /o/ /ome/, or /omol. The subject marker /o/lo/ is used when the predicate is an intransitive verb, /ome/ is used when the predicate is a transitive verb, and /omol is used when the predicate is an adjective.

**Ihintu:mu ‘you’ (plural)**

(16) **Ihintu:mu atende:mu** ‘you runkamu sekalian berlari’.
Third Person Subjects

The third person subjects in Muna language consist of anoa ‘she/he’ and andoa ‘they’.

Anoa ‘she/he’

(19) Anoa napunda ‘she/he jumps down’.
Anoa nasampu ‘she/he falls down’.

(20) Anoa nesiapongke ‘she/he bites the ear’.
Anoa neterolo sau ‘she/he swallows the wood’.

(21) Anoa nornindi ‘she/he is cold’.
Anoa noranga ‘she/he is thin’.

In examples (19), (20), and (21) above, the words napunda, nasampu, nesiapongke, neterolo, norindi, and noranga are formed from the based words of punda ‘jump down’, sampu ‘fall down’, tolo ‘swallow’, rindi ‘cold’, and ranga ‘thin’. They function as predicates with the subject markers /no/ and /nel/. Therefore, when the subject is the singular third person, the predicate is marked with the subject marker /no/ or /nel/. The subject marker /no/ is used when the predicate is an intransitive verb or an adjective, and /nel/ is used when the predicate is a transitive verb.

Andoa ‘they’

(22) Andoa dokala ‘they go’.
Andoa doghae ‘they cry’.

(23) Andoa dononto OVJ ‘they watch OVJ’.
Andoa dabasa sura ‘they read the letter’.

(24) Andoa dolimpu ‘they forget’.
Andoa dotehi ‘they are afraid’.

In examples (22), (23), and (24) above, the words dokala, doghae, dononto, dabasa, dolimpu, and dotehi are formed from the based words of kala ‘go’, ghae ‘cry’, nonto ‘watch’, basa ‘read’, limpu ‘forget’, and tehi ‘afraid’. They are predicates with the subject markers /do/ and /da/. Therefore, when the subject is the plural third person, the predicate is marked with the subject marker /do/ or /da/. The subject marker /do/ is used when the predicate is an intransitive verb or an adjective, and /da/ is used when the predicate is a transitive verb.

The illustration above shows that in Muna language the morphological form of a predicate is dictated by the subject. Besides, intransitive verbs, transitive verbs, or adjectives have different subject markers when they functions as predicates. Moreover, predicates filled by intransitive verbs and adjectives have the same markers for third person subjects.

It is worth pointing out here that when filled by nouns or prepositional phrase, the predicates are not marked for their subjects. An example is andoa oguru ‘they are teachers’. When the subject andoa ‘they’ is replaced by other subjects, the predicate oguru ‘teachers’ does not undergo any change in form. Similarly, in the sentence andoa we kampusu ‘they are on campus’, whose predicate is filled by a prepositional phrase we kampusu ‘on campus’, the subject, whatever form it takes, does not affect the form of the predicate. In short, in Muna language, only verbal and adjectival predicates are marked for their subjects.

ASPECT IN MUNA LANGUAGE

This section discusses aspect in Muna language that includes future, progressive, and perfective aspects.
Future Aspect

To state an event in the future, Muna language uses the infix {-um-}. The Infix {-um-} is called as “irrealist”, namely an expression to show an action in the future (Berg, 1989:57) as shown below.

(25) Wa Abe natumende samen-samentaeno.
Wa Abe will run this afternoon.
Wa Abe will run this afternoon.

(26) La Uli nalumenga bukano.
La Uli will bring his book.
La Uli will bring his book.

(27) Andi numonto ‘Ovra Van Java’ we Malioboro.
Andi will watch OVJ at Malioboro.
Andi will watch Ovra Van Java at Malioboro.

The words tumende, lumbengka, and numonto in the examples above are verbs with the infix {-um-} attached to them. They are formed from the base words tende ‘run’, lengka ‘open’, and nonto ‘watch’. Moreover, /na/ functions as a singular third person subject marker.

In addition, to show the event in the future with the meaning of soon (immediate), Muna language uses the infix /-um-/ + the suffix /-mo/ attached to the verb as shown in the examples below.

(28) Wa Ati nalumengkamo fininto ‘Wa Ati is going to open the door’
(29) La Ade natumendemo ‘La Ade is going to run’
(30) Wa Kalambe numumontomo OVJ ‘Wa Kalambe is going to watch OVJ’

Progressive Aspect

In Muna language, the aspect used to show that an event is still in progress is different from the future aspect. The future aspect uses affixation, while the progressive aspect uses the lexical item nando ‘still/in the progress’ The examples below illustrate the use of this aspect.

(31) Aiku nando nopoguru.
My young brother is still studying.
My young brother is still studying.

(32) Amaku nando nefuma.
My father is still eating.
My father is still eating.

(33) Wa Ati nando neburi sura.
Wa Ati is still writing a letter.
Wa Ati is still writing a letter.

The word nando ‘still’ above is used to indicate that the subject is still doing the activity and the activity has not finished yet when the speaker is talking. Moreover, the syllable /no/ and /ne/ on the sentences (31), (32), and (33) above are the singular third person subject marker.

Perfective Aspect

To show that an event happens in the past, Muna language uses the suffix /-mo/ attached to the predicate as the examples below show.

Mate ‘die’ + /-mo/ → /matemo/ ‘have died’.
kala ‘go’ + /-mo/ → /kalamo/ ‘have gone’.

(34) Inaku nokalamo we daawa.
My mother gone-has to market.
My mother has gone to market.

(35) Andoa dolodo-mo.
They slept-have.
They have slept.

(36) Wa Eni ngrato-mo we Malioboro.
Wa Eni arrived-has at Malioboro.
Wa Eni has arrived at Malioboro.

Sentences (34), (35), and (36) above show that /-mo/ functions as a perfective subject marker attached at the end of the predicate and indicates that the event has be done completely. Moreover, /no/ is the singular third person marker, and /dolo/ is the third plural person marker. Besides, Muna language also uses the lexical item padamo ‘have/has’ to show that an activity in the past is complete as shown in the following examples.

(37) Intaidi padamo tafohu.
We have eaten.
We have eaten.

(38) Wa Udi padamo noguru.
Wa Udi has studied.
Wa Udi has studied.

(39) Watt padamo noforoghu.
Wati has drunk.
Wati has drunk.

The examples above show that in Muna
language there are two ways of expressing events happening in the past, namely, by using the suffix /-mo/ and the lexical item padamo. Both the suffix /-mo/ and the lexical item padamo show the perfective meaning.

In addition, another unique characteristic in Muna language is related to the differences between positive and negative sentence to show events happening in the past and in the future. To express an event in the past with a negative form, Muna language uses the lexical item miina ‘not’, while to express an event in the future with a negative form, it uses the prefix /pa:-/ as shown in the examples below.

(40) Mas Armin miina nokala we Yogyakarta indewi.
Mas Armin not go to Yogyakarta yesterday.
Mas Armin did not go to Yogyakarta yesterday.

(41) Mbak Hera bhe Mas Ardi miina dapoguru indewi.
Mbak Hera and Mas Ardi not study yesterday.
Mbak Hera and Mas Ardi did not study yesterday.

(42) Andoa miina dagowa SIM indewi.
They not bring SIM yesterday.
They did not bring SIM yesterday.

Sentences (40), (41), and (42) above show the use of miina and the adverb of time indewi ‘yesterday’ to mark negative perfective sentences. The word miina ‘not’ can be abbreviated to na (Berg, 1989: 208), so sentences of (40), (41), and (42) above can be rewritten as follows.

(43) Mas Arni na nokala we Yogyakarta indewi.
Mas Arni did not go to Yogyakarta yesterday.
Mas Arni did not go to Yogyakarta yesterday.

(44) Mbak Hani bhe Mas Hendi na dapoguru indewi.
Mbak Hani and Mas Hendi did not study yesterday.
Mbak Hani and Mas Hendi did not study yesterday.

(45) Andoa na dagowa SIM indewi.

They did not bring SIM yesterday.
They did not bring SIM yesterday.

The position of the word miina ‘not’ can be in the middle of a sentence as shown in the examples above, it can be in the beginning of a sentence if the emphasis is on the predicate, or it can be at the end of a sentence if the emphasis is on the time expression as the examples below show.

(46) Miina nokala we Yogyakarta indewi.
Not (she/he) go we Yogyakarta yesterday.
She/he did not go to Yogyakarta yesterday.

(47) Miina dapoguru indewi.
Not (they) study yesterday.
They did not study yesterday.

(48) Miina nokala we Yogyakarta indewi.
Not (she/he) go in Yogyakarta yesterday.
She/he did not go to Yogyakarta yesterday.

(49) Miina dapoguru andoa indewi.
Not (they) study they yesterday.
They did not study yesterday.

(50) Andoa dagowa SIM indewi miina.
They bring SIM yesterday not.
They did not bring SIM yesterday.

(51) Mas Ari nokala we Yogyakarta indewi miina.
Mas Ari go in Yogyakarta yesterday not.
Mas Ari did not go to Yogyakarta yesterday.

(52) Dapoguru indewi miina.
(They) study yesterday not.
They did not study yesterday.

(53) Daeowa SIM indewi miina.
(They) bring SIM yesterday not.
They did not bring SIM yesterday.

In addition, to express an event in the future in a negative sentence, Muna language uses the prefix /pa:/ as shown in the following examples.

(54) Mas Ari pa:-nakamala we Yogyakarta newine.
Mas Ari will not go to Yogyakarta tomorrow.
Mas Ari will not go to Yogyakarta tomorrow.

(55) Mbak Hera bhe Mas Ebi pa:-damaia we kampusu.
Mbak Hera and Mas Ebi will not come at campus.
Mbak Hera and Mas Ebi will not come to campus.

(56) Andoa pa:-daowa SIM.
They will not bring SIM.
They will not bring SIM.

Sentences (54), (55), and (56) above show the use of the prefix /pa:/ attached to the predicates to indicate activities that will not be done by the subjects.

CONCLUSION

From the foregoing discussion, it can be concluded that in Muna language, in terms of subject-verb agreement, (1) the subject inodi ‘I’ is always marked with the marker /a/, /ae/, or /ao/ attached to the predicate, (2) the subject intaidi ‘we’ (two persons) is always marked with the subject marker /da/, /dae/, or /dao/ attached to the predicate, (3) the subject intaidi:mu ‘we’ (more than two persons) is always marked with the subject marker of /da- -mu/, /dae- -mu/, or /dao- -mu / attached to the predicate, (4) the subject insaidi ‘we’ (the speaker and his/her group members, but not the interlocutors) is always marked with the subject marker /ta/, /tae/, or /tao/ attached to the predicate, (5) the subject ihintu ‘you’ (singular) is always marked with the subject marker /o/, /ome/, or /omo/ attached to the predicate, (6) the subject ihintu:mu ‘you’ (plural) is always marked with the subject marker /o- -mu/, /ome- -mu/, or /omo- -mu/ attached to the predicate, (7) the subject anoa ‘she/he’ is always marked with the subject marker /no/ or /ne/ attached to the predicate , (8) the subject anoa ‘they’ is always marked with the subject marker /do/ or /de/ attached to the predicate, and (9) the variation of each subject marker is influenced by or depends on the predicate types: transitive verbs, intransitive verbs, and adjectives.

In terms of aspect, it can be concluded that (1) to express an event in the distant future, Muna language uses the infix /-um-/; to express immediate future, it uses the infix /-um-/ + the suffix /-mol/; (2) to express an event in progress, it uses the word nando ‘still’, and to express an event in the past, it uses the word padamo ‘have/has’ or the suffix /-mol/; (3) to express a negative statement, it uses the word miina ‘not’ for an event in the past, and the prefix /pa:-/ for an event in the future; (4) the word miina ‘not’ can be put in the middle if no emphasis is given, in the beginning if an emphasis is given to the predicate, and at the end if an emphasis is given on the time expression; and (5) Muna language has aspect markers although these markers are different from those in English.

REFERENCES


