

INFIX {-UM-} AS VERBAL FORMER IN MUNA LANGUAGE: MORPHOLOGY, SEMANTIC, AND SYNTAX ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This paper is concerned with study of infix {-um-} in Muna language as verbal former. The using of Muna language found mostly in Muna regency and a part of Buton and Kendari regencies of Southeast Sulawesi. The objectives of the study are to describe the morphology system, the function and the meaning, and the syntax aspects of infix {-um-} in Muna language. The data of this study come from some informants and the writer as native speakers of Muna languages. The data which have been collected through noting and recording were tabulated and analyzed by using morphological, semantic, and syntactical analysis in descriptive qualitatively method. Further, it uses [20] of morphology and semantics, and [10] of transitive and intransitive verbs (syntaxes). Based on the writer interpretation, the result of the study shows that (1) infix {-um-} has four allomorphs are /-um-/, /-im-/, /m-/, and /ø/, (2) the use of each allomorph depends on the initial and the second phonemes of certain base verbal word, (3) infix {-um-} has inflective function which means 'will', and (4) infix {-um-} with all allomorph forms can be inserted or infixed both in transitive and intransitive verbs.

Keywords: Infix, verbal, allomorph, inflective, transitive, and intransitive.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the characterization which is actualized by human being only. As a tool of communication, it can rise a cultural heterogeneous in every society. It means that the heterogeneous of culture function as reflection of the diversity of local language as means of communication. Therefore, understanding the local languages constitutes one of ways to improve the culture existence.

Indonesian archipelago, from Sabang to Merauke, consists of various kinds of ethnic groups. Those ethnic groups have their own local languages. Each local language is used by its speech community as a tool of communication in daily social interaction. Besides, every language has different form and structure in producing words, phrase, and sentence. The differences are not only obtained on international language or national language but also it is found in every local language. Structurally, language comprises some aspects, namely phonological, morphological, semantic, and syntactical aspects.

The Muna language is one of the hundreds local languages in Indonesia. It exists in Muna regency, Southeast Sulawesi. However, the speech community of the language spread out in all areas of Southeast Sulawesi. The language has been used for thousands years ago by Muna's community. Besides, it constitutes Munanesse literature language and has high moral educational value. Nevertheless, the study of this language is rarely conducted by researchers or even the students in the university. However, the difficulty of morphology system and phoneme form unique should give high attention and awareness for the researchers to investigate and learn the language. Therefore, the present study tries to discuss infix {-um-} as one of morphological aspects in Muna language.

There are two relevant previous studies with the present study as they have been conducted by [1] entitle "a Grammar of Muna Language", and [23] entitle "Bahasa Muna". However, these studies just describe the grammar of Muna language in general. In other words, they have not discussed yet the affixation system as one of morphological process deeply, particularly infix {-um-} in Muna language. Therefore, the present study can be categorized as new study and has high contribution for language development and wider investigation of Muna language, particularly about the morphology aspect. Besides, this study is very interested to be conducted since the meaning and form of infix {-um-} is very unique, and there is only an infix, namely infix {-um-} in Muna language.

Morphology process is the process of word forming. [17] states that morphology process is the process of word forming by insertion one or more morphemes to other morphemes. According [10] that morphology is one of linguistic branch that studies morpheme and its combinations. Besides, [18] point outs that morphology is the study of how words are formed out of smaller units. It means that, morphology refers to word formation. Further,

morphology process can be divided in three parts, namely, affixation, reduplication, and compounding. Infix {-um-} that is discussed in this study constitutes one of subsystems of affixation.

Affixation is the process of word form by insertion affix. [7] defines affixation as adding affixes to an existing word to create new words. Besides, [3] defines affixation as the process of affix insertion in the base word. Likewise, [22] states that affixation is the process of affix insertion in certain word form either single or complex form to create new word. In morphology study, affix can be classified in bound morpheme, a morpheme that can not stand alone and always touched to other words. In this case, there are three principal kinds of affix, namely prefix, suffix, and infix. Moreover, infix that is discussed in this paper is a morpheme that is inserted within another morpheme instead of being attached before or after it. The process of word form by insertion infix is called as infixation. Infix {-um-} in Muna language is only used and inserted mostly in the base verb.

In [10] then differentiates verb in transitive and intransitive verbs [12]. Transitive verb is a verb that takes or requires nouns, while intransitive verb is a verb that do not requires nouns. Further, [14] state the characteristic of verb can be known by observing the symptoms of morphology, semantics, and syntax. Basically, semantic aspect has closed relation to morphology and syntax [21]. Moreover, [19] describes how syntactical system has closed relation to phonology and morphology. [15] and [7] also claim that morphology and phonology are tightly enmeshed. In short, discussion of morphology can not be separated to semantic and syntactical aspects belong to phonology system.

Related to phonology and morphology in detail, it creates morphophonology that shows the closed relation between phonology and morphology. In other words, morphophonology is a combination analysis between morphology and phonology aspects. Morphophonology is also called as morphophonemics or morphonology. It studies phoneme changes that are caused by touching one morpheme to other morphemes. Likewise, [9] states that the rules of word formation are part of the phonology. The word formation describes how the morphemes are arranged to form new word. Furthermore, [3] states that morphophonology is a changing of morpheme in morphological process of affixation. The morpheme changes in morphological process can be phoneme addition, phoneme loss, phoneme insertion, or phoneme changes. It can create other new morpheme.

This study is a pure linguistic research, which is meant to describe the infix {-um-} as verbal former in Muna languages. For this reason, this research is designed descriptive qualitatively. This refers to [4] that descriptive method is used when the research is focus on the language it self in factual and naturally. The using of this method aims to describe the language as the object of this study clearly.

Based on the explanation above, the study uses morphophonology (morphophonemics), semantic, and syntax analysis. Morphology analysis focuses on how the process of verbal forming by infix {-um-} insertion, semantic analysis focuses on the function and grammatical meaning which is created by infix {-um-} insertion [21], and syntax analysis focuses on the role of infix {-um-} as verbal former in sentence construction. Systematically, the present study consists of three subheadings, namely (1) the system of morphophonology (morphophonemics) infix{-um-} as verbal former, (2) function and meaning of infix{-um-} as verbal former, and (3) syntax analysis of infix{-um-} as verbal former in Muna languages.

2. DISCUSSION

One of verbal former in Muna language is {-um-}. In morphological process, infix {-um-} as verbal former inserted in the middle of base form word. Besides, infix {-um-} is also called *irrealis* [1]. *Irrealis* is expression of willingness, desire, purpose, or expressions to show the event in the future. It means that infix {-um-} serves to form the *irrealis* of certain verbs.

2.1 Morphophonemic System of Infix {-um-} as Verbal Former in Muna Language

There is only one infix, namely infix {-um-} in Muna language which is inserted in the middle of base word. However, this infix has four allomorphs, namely /-um-/, /-im-/, /m-/, and /ø/. Allomorph is the various forms of morpheme [18]; [7]. The changing of each allomorph depends on the first and the second phonemes of base word. It is called as morphophonemic process, in which a phoneme changes when touching to other phoneme [16]. In detail, the illustration of each allomorph can be seen below.

2.1.1 Infix {-um-} with Allomorph /-um-/

Infix {-um-} becomes /-um-/ if it is inserted or infixed to the base word that is preceded with phoneme of /d/, /g/, /l/, /n/, /t/, /s/, /t/, or non-bilabial consonants, and not vowel /i/. Bilabial consonants in Muna language are /b/ and /p/ as plosives sound, /m/ as nasal sound, and /B/ as ingressive sound. So, the base word that is preceded with consonants of /b/, /p/, /m/, /B/, /i/, and /c/ can not be inserted with allomorph /-um-/. To give clear understanding of this allomorph using can be seen in the examples below:

{-um-} + <i>dadi</i> 'live'	→	/dumadi/ 'will live'
{-um-} + <i>tunu</i> 'burn'	→	/tumunu/ 'will burn'
{-um-} + <i>rato</i> 'arrive'	→	/rumato/ 'will arrive'
{-um-} + <i>kala</i> 'go'	→	/kumala/ 'will go'
{-um-} + <i>suli</i> 'back'	→	sumuli/ 'will be back'
{-um-} + <i>soso</i> 'regret'	→	/sumoso/ 'will regret'
{-um-} + <i>dhudhu</i> 'push'	→	/dhumudhu/ 'will push'
{-um-} + <i>gaa</i> 'marry'	→	/gumaa/ 'will marry'
{-um-} + <i>solo</i> 'blow'	→	/sumolo/ 'will blow'
{-um-} + <i>hela</i> 'sail'	→	/humela/ 'will sail'

2.1.2 Infix {-um} with Allomorph /-im-/.

Infix {-um-} becomes /-im-/ if it is inserted or infixed to the base word that is preceded with non-bilabial consonants and vowel /i/. The naming of /-im-/ form is to give sound harmony after insertion of an infix in the word that has vowel /i/ as the second phoneme of the first syllable as in the following examples:

{-um-} + <i>kitu</i> 'wash'	→	/kimitu/ 'will wash'
{-um-} + <i>sia</i> 'bit'	→	/simia/ 'will bit'
{-um-} + <i>sipuli</i> 'remove'	→	/simipuli/ 'will remove'
{-um-} + <i>tisa</i> 'plant'	→	/timisa 'will plant'.
{-um-} + <i>limba</i> 'go out'	→	/limimba/ 'will go out'
{-um-} + <i>hiri</i> 'remove peel'	→	/himiri/ 'will remove peel'
{-um-} + <i>sikola</i> 'go to school'	→	/simikola/ 'will go to school'

2.1.3 Infix {-um-} with Allomorph /m-/ or /ø/

Infix {-um-} becomes /m-/ if it is inserted or infixed to the base word that is preceded with vowels /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, and /o/ or voiceless labial like phoneme of /p/ and /f/. Noting that voiceless bilabial sound will be crushed or deleted. It is known as *nasal substitution*. In other words, the voiceless labial sound will be changed with nasal phoneme. The voiceless labial phoneme in Muna language are phoneme of /p/ as plosive sound, /f/ as fricative sound, and /W/ as glide sound as in the examples below:

{-um-} + <i>ala</i> 'take'	→	/mala/ 'will take'
{-um-} + <i>esa</i> 'withdraw'	→	/mesa/ 'will withdraw'
{-um-} + <i>uta</i> 'pick'	→	/muta/ 'will pick'
{-um-} + <i>omba</i> 'appear'	→	/momba/ 'will appear'
{-um-} + <i>ere</i> 'stand'	→	/mere/ 'will stand'
{-um-} + <i>ungko</i> 'squat'	→	/mungko/ 'will squat'
{um} + <i>foni</i> 'climb'	→	/moni/ 'will climb'
{-um-} + <i>podea</i> 'cry'	→	/modea/ 'will cry'
{-um-} + <i>pili</i> 'choose'	→	/mili/ 'will choose'
{-um-} + <i>futaa</i> 'laugh'	→	/mutaa/ 'will laugh'
{-um-} + <i>Wanu</i> 'wake up'	→	/manu/ 'will wake up'

Noting that, infix {-um-} above get changing to be prefix. Although, the position of this affix in the beginning of base word, basically it is categorized as infix. It is caused of Muna language does not allow voiceless labial sound is preceded with /m/ phoneme, so the voiceless labial sound is deleted in creating new forming word. In other words, there are not the clusters of /pm/, /fm/, or /wm/ in Muna language. For examples, the word of *futaa* 'laugh'; when it get addition of infix {-um-} become *fmutaa*, but the phoneme of /f/ get losing in Muna language since it meet with phoneme /f/. So, it becomes *mutaa* 'will laugh'. In short, although the position of {-um-} in the beginning of base word, it is still can not categorized as prefix but it is included as infix.

Furthermore, infix {-um-} sometimes become infix *zero* (/ø/) if it is inserted or infixed to the base word that preceded with voiceless labial consonants, especially nasal consonants. It is supported to [1] that infix {-um-} also has allomorph of *zero* since there is not changing in the base word. However, the presence of infix {-um-} with allomorph of *zero* (/ø/) is rarely found in Muna language references as in the following examples:

{-um-} + <i>maga</i> 'go'	→	/maga/ 'will go'
{-um-} + <i>manda</i> 'regret'	→	/manda/ 'will regret'

{-um-} + *mbolaku* 'steal' → /mbolaku/ 'will steal'
 {-um-} + *maa* 'give' → /maa/ 'will give'

2.2 The Function and Meaning of Infix {-um-} as Verbal Former in Muna language

In [20] defines semantic as one of linguistic branch that study meaning. Semantics can be divided in lexical and grammatical meaning. In this analysis only described grammatical semantic related to the forms of infix {-um-}. Based on study result of morphophonology (morphophonemics) analysis, it is clearly shown infix {-um-} has function as inflective affix. In [13] defines inflective affix as an affix that can create new forming word of the base word. Moreover, Scalise (1984) point outs that inflective affix does not change the lexical meaning [6]. It is clear that inflective affix is an infix that can not change either the word class categories or its meaning.

Furthermore, the meaning of infix {-um-} is 'will' and most of this infix only inserted to verb word. Since the infix has only meaning 'will' and inserted to verb word, so the meaning of this infix is one too, namely 'will do activity as mentioned in the base word' as in the examples below:

{-um-} + *lodo* 'sleep' → /lumodo/ 'will sleep'
 {-um-} + *sia* 'bit' → /simia/ 'will bit'
 {-um-} + *gaa* 'marry' → /gumaa/ 'will marry'
 {-um-} + *solo* 'blow' → /sumolo/ 'will blow'
 {-um-} + *esa* 'withdraw' → /mesa/ 'will withdraw'
 {-um-} + *uta* 'pick' → /muta/ 'will pick'

2.3 Infix {-um-} as Verbal Former of Muna language in Syntax Analysis

In the subheading are described infix {-um-} in two syntax analysis, namely transitive and intransitive verbs, and the existence of meaning change.

2.3.1 Syntax Analysis Infix {-um-} in Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Transitive verb is a verb that has complementation or object in active sentence and has passive forms [8]. Based on the characteristic, there are two main attitudes or criteria of transitive verb, namely it has complement or object, and appears in active and passive sentences. Nevertheless, object in transitive sentence sometimes can be lost since the closeness relationship between verb and its object. While, intransitive verb is a verb that exist in active sentence without complement or object [8]. Therefore, intransitive verb can not be made in passive form.

The forms of transitive and intransitive verbs as the focus had by subject or object, especially in infix {-um-} of Muna language will be described below.

2.3.1.1 Infix {-um-} with Allomorph /-um-/

Infix {-um-} with allomorph /-um-/ that is inserted in verbal base can be touched either in intransitive verb or transitive verb as in the examples below.

1. *Insaidi taekumala we Yogyakarta*
 S P Adv.
 We will go in Yogyakarta
 'We will go to Yogyakarta'

The word of *taekumala* 'will go' in the example (1) above constitutes intransitive verb and it does not need object, so it has not passive forms.

2. *Amaku nasumuli we liwu*
 S P Adv.
 My father will be back at village
 'My father will be back to village'

The word of *nasumuli* 'will be back' in the example (2) above constitutes intransitive verb and it does not need object, so it has not passive form.

3. *Mas Hendi nalumosa ne Santi*
 S P O
 Mas Hendi will propose to Santi
 'Mas Hendi will propose Santi'

The word of *nalumosa* 'will propose' in the examples of (3) above constitutes transitive verb and has object; so, the object of the sentence can be made in passive forms. Besides, the object in the sentence can not be deleted

since if it is deleted, it will not give complete meaning in the sentence. Likewise, in Indonesian, the word of *meminang* has similar meaning with *menyunting*. The word of *menyunting* ('put flower in ear', 'revise', and 'marry') has several meanings and the meaning can not be known clearly when it has not object. [2]; [5].

The word of *kumala*, *sumuli*, and *lumosa* in the sentences of (1), (2), and (3) above constitute affix verb since the words are formed from base word of *kala* 'go', *suli* 'back', and *losa* 'propose'. From the examples above, /tae/ has function as subject marker of the first plural person who will do activity, and /na/ has function as subject marker of the third singular person who will do activity

2.3.1.2 Infix {-um-} with Allomorph /-im-/

Infix {-um-} with allomorph /-im-/ which is inserted to verbal base can be touched either in intransitive verb or transitive verb. To give more clearly understanding, it can be given some examples in the sentence construction are as follow:

4. *Inaku* *nakimitu* *katofano* *we sumu*
 S P O Adv.
 My mother will wash her clothes in the well
 'My mother will wash her clothes in the well'.

The word of *nakimitu* 'will wash' in the example (4) above constitutes transitive verb and needs object. So, the object of the sentence can be made in passive form. However, the object can be deleted since the meaning is clear although without object [12]. It is caused of the verb *kimitu* 'will wash' always refers to clothes not plates or others. Besides, the adverb of place *we sumu* 'in the well' as place to wash clothes make the meaning of the sentence is more clear. So, the sentence above can be formulated to be *inaku nakimitu we sumu* 'my mother will wash in the well'. The sentence is rather different with sentence (5) below.

5. *Dahu amaitu* *nasimia* *kananahi*
 S P O
 The dog will bit the children
 'The dog will bit the children'

The word of *nasimiai* 'will bit' in the sentence (5) above constitute transitive verb and needs object, so it can be made in passive form. Nevertheless, the object in the sentence can not be deleted since if it is deleted, it can not give clear or complete meaning. If the object is deleted, what the dog bit is not clear yet (can be wood, bone, pocket, etc.)

6. *Inodi* *aetumisa* *foo* *we ghalu*
 S P O Adv.
 I will plant my mango in the children
 'I will plant my mango in the children'

The word of *aetumisa* 'will plant' in the example (6) above constitutes transitive verb and needs object. So, the object of the sentence can be made in passive form. However, the object can be deleted since the meaning is rather clear although without using object. So, the sentence above can be formulated to be *inodi aetumisa we ghalu* 'I will plant in the garden'. The word *tumisa* 'will plant' always refers to plants.

7. *Inodi* *aelimimba* *we kangkaha*
 S P Adv.
 I will go out in the pavement
 'I will go out in the pavement'

Kata *aelimimba* 'will go out' in the sentence (7) above constitutes intransitive verb and it does not need object, so it has not passive forms.

The words of *kimitu*, *simia*, *tumisa* and *limimba* in the sentence of (4), (5), (6), and (7) above constitute affix verbs since the verbs come from verbal base of *kitu* 'wash', *sia* 'bit', *tisa* 'plant' and *limba* 'go out'. From the examples above, /na/ has function as subject marker of the third singular person who will do activity, and /ae/ has function as subject marker of the first singular person who will do activity.

2.3.1.3 Infix {-um-} with Allomorph /m-/

Infix {-um-} with allomorph /m-/ which is inserted to verbal base can be touched either in intransitive verb or transitive verb. To make clearer, it is given several examples in the sentence construction are as follows:

8. *Awaku* *namuta* *jambuno* *we ghalu*
 S P O Adv.
 My grandmother will pick up guava in the garden

‘My grandmother will pick guava up in the garden’

The word of *namuta* ‘will pick up’ in the example (8) above constitutes transitive verb and needs object. So, the object of the sentence can be made in passive form. Besides, the object can not be deleted since the meaning is not clear without object. It is also shown in the sentence (9) below on the word of *tamesa* ‘will take’.

9. *Insaidi* *tamesa* *mawusau* *we ghalu*
 S P O Adv.
 We will take potatoes in the garden
 ‘We will take potatoes in the garden’

10. *Anahi amaitu* *namande*
 S P
 The child will be clever
 ‘The child will be clever’

The word of *namande* ‘will be clever’ in the sentence (10) above constitutes adjective and it does not need object, so it can not be made in passive forms.

11. *Andoa* *damoni* *ne gunu* *nae winea*
 S P O Adv.
 They will climb up the mountain tomorrow
 ‘They will climb up the mountain tomorrow’

The word of *damoni* ‘will climb’ in the example (11) above constitutes transitive verb and needs object. So, the object of the sentence can be made in passive form. However, the object can not be deleted since if it does not use the object *gunu* ‘mountain’, the meaning is not clear or ambiguous. In which, in Muna language, the word of *moni* not only means ‘will climb’ but also means ‘will go’ (in the garden, village, town, etc.). So, if the sentence formulated in *Andoa damoni nae wine*, it has several meanings depend on the object used. The possible meaning are (1) ‘they will go to in the market/garden/school tomorrow’ and (2) ‘they will climb (the mountain) tomorrow’.

The word of *muta*, *mesa*, *mande*, and *moni* in the examples of (8), (9), (10), and (11) above constitute affix verb since the words come from the verbal *uta* ‘pick up’, *esa* ‘take’, *pande* ‘clever’, dan *foni* ‘climb’. From the examples above, /na/ has function as subject marker of the third singular person who will do activity, /ta/ has function as subject marker of the first plural person who will do activity, and /da/ has function as subject marker of the second plural person who will do activity.

2.3.1.4 Infix {-um-} with Allomorph Zero Morpheme (\emptyset)

Infix {-um-} with allomorph *zero morpheme* (\emptyset) can be inserted both in transitive verb, a verb that need object and intransitive verb, a verb that does not object. For more understanding, it will be given several examples as in the sentences below:

12. *Inodi* *aemaa* *Doi* *so inaku*
 S P O1 O2
 I will give money to my mother
 ‘I will give money to my mother’

The word of *aemaa* ‘will give’ in the example (12) above constitute transitive verb and need object in the sentence construction, so it can be made in passive form.

13. *Insaidi* *taembolaku* *Doi* *we bani*
 S P O Adv.
 We will go to steal money in the bank
 ‘We will go to steal money in the bank’

The word of *taembolaku* ‘will steal’ in the example (13) above constitute transitive verb that need object, so it can made in passive form. However, the object in the sentence can be deleted. The meaning of the sentence is still clear although without using the object of *Doi* ‘money’. It is caused of the bank always refers to money and the good that always stolen by the thief in the bank is money in general. So, the sentence can be formulated in the form of *Insaidi taembolaku we bani* ‘we will steal in the bank. From the examples above, /ae/ has function as subject marker of the first singular person who will do activity, and /tae/ has function as subject marker of the first plural person who will do activity.

2.3.2 Syntax Analysis of Infix {-um-} in the Meaning Change Aspect

Meaning change aspect means the verb has different meaning before and after insertion of infix {-um-}. The illustration of this phenomenon is described in general only (not on each allomorph) since this phenomenon is limited as in the following examples:

14. *Insaidi talumili we Pante Kidul*
S P Adv.

We will around at the Kidul beach

‘We will go around continuously at the Kidul beach’

The base verb of *lili* ‘around’ becomes *lumili* in the examples (14) above has different meaning after insertion infix {-um-}. The word *lumili* does not mean ‘will around’ but it means ‘will go to around continuously’.

15. *Inaku nakumitu katofano we sumu*
S P O Adv.

mother will rub her clothes in the well

My mother will wash her clothes in the well’.

The base verb of *kitu* ‘rub’ becomes *kimitu* in the sentence (15) above has different meaning after insertion infix {-um-}. In which, the meaning of *kimitu* in the sentence above is not ‘will rub’ but it means ‘will wash’. The meaning of ‘rub’ changes to be ‘wash’ after insertion infix {-um-} in sentence construction. The meaning change is caused of the presence of object *katofa* ‘clothes’.

16. *Andoa damoni ne gunu nae wine*
S P Adv.1 Adv.2

They will climb mountain tomorrow

‘They will climb up the mountain tomorrow’

The base verb of *moni* ‘rise’ becomes *moni* as zero morpheme in the sentence (16) above has different meaning after insertion infix {-um-}. In which, the meaning of *moni* in the sentence above is ‘will climb’. The meaning of ‘rise’ changes and then has meaning ‘climb’ after insertion infix {-um-} in sentence construction. The meaning change is caused of the object of the sentence is *gunu* ‘mountain’. In this case, *climb* has closed meaning relationship with the word *mountain*.

In addition, infix {-um-} is also found in negative sentences as in the following examples:

17. *Nasimia* ‘She/he will bit’

Miina nasimia ‘She/he will not bit’

18. *Narumato* ‘She/he will arrive’

Miinaho narumatoa ‘She/he has not arrived yet’

19. *Nakumala we Yogyakarta* ‘She/he will go to Yogyakarta’

Nakumala we Yogyakarta miina ‘She/he will not go to Yogyakarta’

The word of *miina* in the sentence of (17) and (19) means ‘not’, and the word of *miinaho* in the sentence (18) means ‘not yet’. The negation marker (negator) of *miina* ‘not’ can be put not only in the beginning like in the sentence (17) above but also in the end of sentence to give emphasizes to the subject or actor like in the sentence (19). From the examples above, /na/ has function as subject marker of the third singular person.

3. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis above, there are some conclusions in this study are as follow. **First**, infix {-um-} in Muna language has four allomorphs are /-um-/, /-im-/, /m-/, and /s/. **Second**, infix {-um-} becomes /-um-/ if it is inserted to the base word that preceded with phoneme of /d/, /g/, /l/, /n/, /r/, /s/, /t/, or non-bilabial consonants belong to not vowel /i/. Bilabial consonants in Muna language are /b/ and /p/ as plosives sound, /m/ as nasal sound, and /B/ as ingressive sound. So, the base word that preceded with consonants of /b/, /p/, /m/, /B/, /i/, and /c/ can not be inserted with allomorph /-um-/. **Third**, Infix {-um-} becomes /-im-/ if it is inserted to the base word that is preceded with non-bilabial consonants and vowel /i/. **Fourth**, Infix {-um-} becomes /m-/ if it is inserted to the base word that is preceded with vowels /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, and /o/ or voiceless labial like phoneme of /p/ and /f/. Noting that those voiceless bilabial sounds will be crushed or deleted or it is known as *nasal substitution*. Voiceless bilabial consonants in Muna language are /p/ as plosives sound, /f/ as fricative sound, and /W/ as egressive sound. **Fifth**, infix {-um-} sometimes has allomorph of zero (/ø/) if it is inserted to the base word that is preceded with voiceless labial consonants, especially nasal consonants. **Sixth**, infix {-um-} has inflective function which does not change either the word class categories or its meaning, and it has meaning ‘will’. **Seventh**, infix {-um-} with allomorph of /-um-/, /-im-/, /m-/ and (/ø/) can be inserted both in transitive and intransitive verbs.

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