



Article

# Verb-Verb Construction in Bugis Language: A Linguistic Typology Approach

*Alien Kurnia Warya Selia<sup>1</sup>, Achmad Dicky Romadhan*

<sup>1,2</sup>*Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Borneo Tarakan, Tarakan, Indonesia*

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## CORRESPONDENCE

E-mail: [alinkurnia15@borneo.ac.id](mailto:alinkurnia15@borneo.ac.id)

## A B S T R A C T

This study examines the formation of serial verbs in the Bugis Bone language utilizing a qualitative descriptive approach and typological analysis. Data were collected by observation, including audio recordings of Bugis speakers' direct talk, and supplemented by interviews for contextual comprehension. The assessment focused on language structures, and identifying patterns and distributions of lexemes and phrases. The results demonstrate that Bugis serial verbs align with the worldwide typology of serial verbs, consisting of four syntactic categories and six semantic categories: movement, directional, manner, cause-effect, comitative, modality, and aspect. This work is significant for its contribution to linguistic typology, providing insights into the universal elements of serial verb formations and the distinct qualities of the Bugis Bone language. The results have ramifications for the comprehensive understanding of Austronesian languages, establishing a basis for comparative analyses and contributing to the preservation of linguistic variety. Moreover, the study enhances understanding of the functioning of serial verb formulations within a particular linguistic and cultural framework, hence advancing theoretical knowledge in syntax and semantics. Future research may explore Bugis sentence forms through other theoretical frameworks to enhance the understanding of Bugis language typology.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Bugis language serves as the regional means of communication for the inhabitants of Bone (Sua et al., 2020). The Bugis language serves as a cohesive inter-technical language, proficiently utilized by all community members for cultural communication. The Bugis Bone language is a source of pride for its ethnic community, reflecting their cultural heritage. The Bugis language, originating from the inhabitants of Bone, embodies the indigenous culture of Bone.

The inhabitants of Bone consistently engage with their surroundings through a customary system that operates continually and is anchored in a collective identity within their social group. The Bone people's unique characteristic in their interpersonal relations is their consistent humility, gentleness, and politeness, as evidenced by their

expressions (Kusuma, 2018).

The Bugis Bone language possesses distinct characteristics, akin to other languages (Makkawaru & Hendrokumoro, 2022; Rizqi et al., 2023). The distinctiveness lies not only in accent but also in word structure. Numerous aspects of Bugis Bone are distinctive in comparison to other Indonesian languages (Rahmawati et al., 2023). The distinctiveness of the Bugis Bone language has mostly been overlooked by linguistic experts. The topic of serial verbs has received limited discussion in the Bugis Bone language (Tahir et al., 2018). Serial verbs can be understood as two verbs that function in tandem inside a clause or sentence structure.

Aikhenvald (2006) demonstrated that verb serialization constitutes the formation of several verbs. All verbs constituting verb serialization

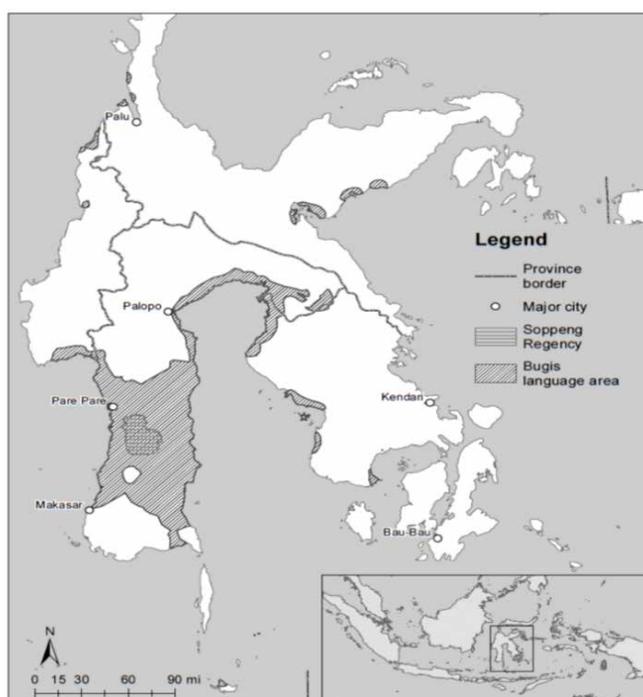


Fig. 1. The Bugis People of South Sulawesi

are singular predicates that do not permit any grammatical dependency indicators among their components. Clauses including serialized verbs possess intonational richness akin to those with singular verbs, thus obviating the necessity for intonational distinctions among their elements (Haspelmath, 2016; Maghfiroh & Subiyanto, 2021; Putri & Subiyanto, 2023) Verb serialization structures possess a singular tense, aspect, mood, modality, and voice that convey a unified event. Crowley (2002) indicated that verb serialization is a composition including multiple verbs that collectively convey a singular occurrence, articulated sequentially by the constituent verbs.

Serial verb constructions (SVCs) involve two or more verbs in a sequence that function as a single predicate within a clause (Hutami, 2021; Maulidan, 2020; Sari & Subiyanto, 2023; Siallagan et al., 2024). These constructions, where all verbs are core elements, behave as a unified predicate without auxiliary roles. SVCs can integrate with grammatical elements like tense, aspect, and mood, and share characteristics such as a single subject and the absence of conjunctions or subordination markers. As demonstrated by Kroeger (2005), Indrawati (2022) and Durie (1988), examples like “*Kofi hit Amba to death*” in Sranan or “The American troops shot down the Iraqi fighter” in Indonesian illustrate SVCs where verbs like “hit” and “kill” or “shot” and “down” operate independently yet form

a cohesive semantic unit.

SVCs are distinct from other constructions through syntactic, semantic, and phonological features (Indrawati et al., 2018). Syntactically, SVCs involve a single clause, a unified subject, and obligatory non-coreference, with no coordination or subordination markers (Oktaviana & Mukhlis, 2015; Romadhan, 2020). Semantically, they are conceptualized as representing a single event. Phonologically, they exhibit a single intonation contour. These features distinguish SVCs from argument-adjunct configurations seen in non-serializing languages, such as the use of prepositions in English for instrumental meanings (e.g., “She scraped the pawpaw with a knife”) (Baker, 1989)

The primary defining trait of SVCs is their syntactic unification, with no grammatical or intonational separation between verbs. Unlike other multi-verb constructions, SVCs lack markers indicating coordination or subordination and feature a singular subject, ensuring coherence as a unified predicative structure (Romadhan et al., 2023; Sembiring & Mulyadi, 2019). These criteria position SVCs as a unique phenomenon in linguistic typology, highlighting their syntactic and semantic integration (Herliana, 2018; Siallagan et al., 2024).

The issue of serial verbs presents a compelling subject in the Bugis Bone language. Serial verbs are among the most extensively examined subjects in linguistics. The issue of serial verbs in Bugis Bone has not been examined regarding their formation characteristics or the classifications of serial verbs within the Bugis Bone language. This study selected the issue of serial verbs in the Bugis Bone language as its focus of investigation.

Linguistic typology is a theoretical framework in linguistics that focuses on the classification of languages based on structural and grammatical systems, using natural language data (Artawa & Jufrizal, 2018; Muflikhatin, 2017). This field emphasizes descriptive studies and cross-language comparisons to identify patterns and typologies. Early studies, such as Greenberg’s work in 1963, explored word order typology, grouping languages based on subject, object, and verb arrangements (e.g., SVO, VOS) (Artawa & Purnawati, 2020; Comrie, 2017).

These findings encouraged further research into other grammatical features, highlighting the similarities and differences among the world’s

languages. Linguistic typology aims to classify languages while addressing universal structural traits and variations. The terms *linguistic typology* and *language typology* are related but distinct (Putra et al., 2022; Saragih & Mulyadi, 2022).

Linguistic typology refers to the theoretical approach and methods used to study language structures, while language typology refers to the groupings of languages sharing similar grammatical characteristics (Artawa & Purnawati, 2020).

Linguistic typology seeks to uncover universal properties and variations across languages by analyzing structural features (Artawa & Purnawati, 2020). This study assumes that all languages are comparable based on their structures and that shared fundamental traits unify them as human languages. Ultimately, linguistic typology seeks to answer the question: “What is language X like?” while exploring both the diversity and commonalities of human language (Harahap, 2019; Selia & Romadhan, 2023).

Investigations into verb-verb constructions are associated with typological linguistics. This is due to the fact that verb-verb constructions exhibit many forms and differ between languages. Typological linguistics can detect Bugis verb-verb constructions, allowing for their categorization based on parallels with universal verb-verb construction characteristics.

This work is also pertinent to several prior investigations. Previous relevance studies extensively examined the phenomenon of serial verbs. This is substantiated by numerous prior investigations about the topic and grammatical relationships. One study pertinent to this topic is Maulidan’s (2020) investigation titled “Serial Verb Construction in Bima Language: A Typological Study.” This study differs from Maulidan’s research (2020) in that it exclusively examines syntactic aspects and semantic types of serial verb constructions, whereas Maulidan’s research (2020) addresses the grammatical patterns associated with serial verb constructions.

Muflikhatin’s research (2017) is titled “Construction of Movement Type Serial Verbs in Sundanese: Typological Studies and X-Bar Theory.” This study differs from Muflikhatin’s (2017) research in that Muflikhatin (2017) exclusively examines serial verbs of movement through typological and X-Bar analyses.

Several studies in the Bugis language have been carried out. One of the studies in the Bugis language was conducted by Laskowske (2016). The research discusses voice in the Bugis language. This is a research gap in this research. Laskowske’s (2016) research only discusses voice forms in the Bugis language, while this research focuses on serial verb forms in the Bugis language. This research also provides a new perspective regarding linguistic phenomena in the Bugis language, especially from a linguistic typology perspective.

Laskowske’s (2016) research does not address verb-verb formation but rather analyzes the structure of Bugis voice. This research aims to elucidate the formation of verb-verb constructions and their semantic categories through a linguistic typology framework. The objective is anticipated to be achieved by modifying the Bugis verb-verb construction in accordance with the verb-verb construction forms of other languages based on linguistic typology.

The findings are anticipated to enhance the understanding of the Bugis language, particularly with verb-verb constructions, a topic that has not been explored by linguists. The findings of this study are anticipated to serve as a foundation for research on the Bugis language across several themes.

## II. METHODS

### *Research Design*

This research uses a qualitative approach. This design aims to explore and understand the meanings that arise from social problems or human behavior in a particular situation. This approach produces narrative reports and focuses on data collection through observation and interviews to analyze serial verb construction in Bugis Bone language.

This study included native bugis speakers. This study had five informants. Three speakers served as informants, and two others as validators. They were chosen based on many criteria, including being at least 18 years old, and having a good articulation tool. The Bugis native speakers serving as informants possess diverse educational backgrounds, spanning from high school diplomas to university degrees. Their professions include farmers, fisherman, and educators. These criteria ensured that the data obtained reflected the natural use of Bugis.

Most of the participants involved in the study were between 24 and 35 years old. They came from diverse occupational backgrounds, with the majority working as fishermen. Bugis being the first language (L1) they speak on a daily basis, they were considered representative to reveal linguistic phenomena related to serial verb constructions in the language.

#### *Instruments*

This study used 50 utterances as the main material, which were taken directly from the research participants. Each selected utterance meets certain criteria, namely having complete elements such as subject, object, and predicate in the form of verbs. This data became the basis for analyzing linguistic phenomena related to serial verb construction in Bugis.

For data collection, two main instruments were used. The recording technique was used to record the participants' pronunciation based on the prepared word list. In addition, unstructured interviews were also conducted to obtain additional information related to participants' opinions, beliefs and feelings. This method aims to enrich the research data with relevant subjective views from the participants.

#### *Data analysis*

Data collection in this study was conducted through two main methods, namely observation and unstructured interviews. Observation was used to directly observe and record participants' utterances containing serial verb constructions. Meanwhile, unstructured interviews were used as a supporting method to explore additional information that could not be obtained through observation and also served to verify the observed data. The collected data were then analyzed based on serial verb constructions in Bugis language by using linguistic typology approach.

The data analysis process is carried out using the distributional method (Sudaryanto, 2018). This analysis starts with the basic direct element technique, which is then continued with the permutation technique. The linguistic typology approach became the main foundation in this research, by comparing the characteristics of serial verbs universally with serial verbs found in Bugis language. The results of the analysis are then explained in detail to identify the characteristics

and types of serial verbs in Bone Bugis. This explanation provides a comprehensive picture of the linguistic phenomenon in the context of Bugis language and culture.

### III. RESULT

This presents the discussion of the results gathered. Using the distributional analysis technique, the recorded utterances of the representatives of serial verbs in Bugis Language were analysed.

#### **Characteristics of Serial Verbs in the Bugis Language**

Serial verb construction possesses multiple features, as delineated by Aikhenvald (2006) and Durie (1988). Characteristics of serial verbs applicable to serial verb forms in the Bone language include (a). serial verbs unimpeded by a conjunction, (b). Serial verbs consist of two or more primary verbs. Serial verbs share a common argument, (d). Serial verbs share identical aspect indicators, modality, and negation within their forms. A comprehensive elucidation of the features of serial verbs in the Bone language is as follows.

#### ***Serial verb without interrupted by connector***

The primary property of serial verbs is that they are constructed from verbs without the use of conjunctions. In the creation of serial verbs in the Bone language, verbs serial verb forms appear side by side without being interrupted by connectors or conjunctions.

1. *Amure' lokka mamngeng*  
(SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2)  
Uncle go fishing  
'Uncle went fishing'
2. *Kaka' ma'guru mannasu terrung ko kiteng'e*  
(SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (OBJ) (ADV)  
Sister learns to cook eggplant PREP kitchen  
'Brother learns to cook eggplant in the kitchen'
3. *Indo' jokka lalo ko galung'e*  
(SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (ADV)  
Mother walks through PREP paddy fields  
'Mom walks through the paddy fields'

The examples above demonstrate that the verb construction in the Bone language's deep series lacks any connection or conjunction between the two forming verbs. Sentence 1 contains multiple grammatical components. The topic element is represented by the *amure* component. In the noun category, the predicate element consists of two

unique constituents: the *lokka* component, which is classified as a verb and serves as predicate 1, and the *mammeng* component, which is likewise a verb and serves as predicate 2.

Sentence 2 contains a variety of grammatical components. The *kaka* constituent is the subject of the noun category, whereas the predicate element is made up of two separate elements. The *ma'guru* element, which is classified as a verb, serves as predicate 1, whereas the *mannasu* constituent, which is likewise classified as a verb, fills predicate 2. The *terrung* constituent, which is classified as a noun, represents the object element, and the *ko kiteng'e* constituent serves as an adverbial complement.

In sentence 3, the structure includes multiple grammatical components. The *indo* constituent serves as the subject element in the noun category, whereas the predicate element is made up of two independent constituents: the *jokka* constituent, which is categorized as a verb and serves as predicate 1, and the *lalo* constituent, which is likewise classified as a verb and functions as predicate 2. *Ko galung'e*, an adverb, represents the complimentary element. The *ko galung'e* element is classified as an adverb because the two predicates that make up the serial verb construction in sentence 3 are intransitive verbs that do not require an object.

According to the three example sentences above, serial verb formulations in the Bone language do not contain any linking words or conjunctions between the two forming verbs. In sentence 1 the verbs acting as predicate 1 (*lokka*) and predicate 2 (*mammeng*) appear sequentially without being connected by a conjunction. In sentence (2), the verbs that serve as predicate 1 (*ma'guru*) and predicate 2 (*mannasu*) come side by side with no connecting element or conjunction. Similarly, sentence (3) has two parallel verbs, (*jokka*) and (*lalo*), followed by an adverb. These three examples show that serial verbs in the Bugis Bone language are formed using parallel verbs separated by conjunctions.

### **Serial Verbs are Built from Two or More Core Verbs**

The second aspect Aikhenvald (2006) postulated is that serial verb formations are created from two or more core verbs. In Bone language serial verb construction, the forming verb comprises of two or more parts.

4. *Ambo' maccue lokka ko dare'e*  
(SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (ADV)  
Father join go PREP- the fields  
'Father joins go to the fields'

5. *Anri' lokka maccule ko salo'e*  
(SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (ADV)  
Sister go to play PREP river  
'Sister goes to play in the river'

The preceding examples show that serial verb formulations in the Bone language do not include conjunctions between two verbs. Sentence 4 has multiple grammatical components. The subject element is represented by the noun *ambo'*, while the predicate element is made up of two unique constituents: *maccue*, a verb that serves as predicate 1, and *lokka*, which serves as predicate 2. Both predicates are accompanied by an adverb and the constituent *ko dare'e*, which serve as a prepositional phrase. Sentence 5 also contains several grammatical components. The subject element is filled by *Anri*, a noun. The predicate element is made up of two separate constituents: *lokka*, a verb that serves as predicate 1, and *maccule*, another word that acts as predicate 2. Both predicates are followed by an adverbial element, the constituent *ko salo'e*, which is categorized as an adverb.

The Bone language's serial verb formation consists of two or more core verbs, as demonstrated in the two sentences above. In sentence 4, the verbs serving as predicate 1 (*maccue*) and predicate 2 (*lokka*) exhibit this structure by including two or more verbs. Similarly, sentence 5 has the verbs that operate as predicate 1 (*lokka*) and predicate 2 (*maccule*), which are formed from two or more core verbs.

### **Serial verbs share the same arguments**

Serial verb construction is characterized by the sharing of the same argument among the verbs involved. This adheres to Aikhenvald (2006). This third feature is present in the Bone language as well. In Bone language, serial verb constructions consist of verbs that share the same argument. The same argument is typically examined.

6. *Indo' macaik mangkelingai caritana nene*  
(SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (OBJ)  
Mother angry to hear grandmother's story  
'Mother is angry listening to grandmother's story'

7. *Anana'e ma'guru ma'gambara' ko bok'e*  
 (SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (ADV)  
 children learn draw PREP paper  
 'Children learn to draw on paper'

Serial verb forms in the Bone language indicate shared arguments. Sentence 6 has numerous grammatical components. The subject element is represented by the *indo* ingredient, which is a noun. The predicate element is made up of two separate constituents: *maccaik* (predicate 1) and *mangkelingai* (predicate 2), both of which are verbs. Following the predicates comes the object element, which is represented by the noun *caritana nene*. Sentence 7 also contains several grammatical components. *Anana'e*, a noun, represents the subject element. The predicate element consists of two separate constituents: *ma'guru*, a verb that serves as predicate 1, and *ma'gambara*, another word that functions as predicate 2. The form is also reinforced by the adverbial element *ko bok'e*.

Serial verb forms in Bone demonstrate shared arguments, as shown in these two sentences. In sentence 6, the verbs *maccai* (predicate 1) and *mangkelingai* (predicate 2) have the same argument. This shared argument occurrence is also visible in sentence 7, where the verbs *ma'guru* (predicate 1) and *ma'gambara* (predicate 2) have the same argument.

### **Serial verbs have the same aspect, modality and negation markers**

The final characteristic of Bone language serial verbs is their uniformity in aspect, modality, and negation markers. This resembles the characteristics of serial verbs as outlined by Durie (1988). In Bone language, serial verb construction, aspect, modality, and negation precede the verb that constitutes the serial verb construction.

8. *Baco purai ma'guru mebbu pasajang*  
 (SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (OBJ)  
 Baco has learned to make kites  
 'Baco has learned to make kites'
9. *Alena de'na maccue lokka*  
 (SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2)  
 3PRO NEG join go  
 'He don't join go'
10. *Indo' loi maccue mannasu*  
 (SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2)  
 Mother MOD go cook  
 'Mom wants to cook'

The examples supplied show that serial verb formulations in the Bone language consistently use the same markers for aspect, modality, and negation. Sentence 8 contains numerous grammatical components. The subject element is represented by *Baco*, a noun. The predicate element consists of two separate constituents: *ma'guru*, a verb that serves as predicate 1, and *mebbu*, another verb that functions as predicate 2. These predicates are accompanied by the object element, which is represented by the constituent *pasajang*, a noun. Sentence 8 depicts how the perfective aspect impacts the syntax of serial verb construction, as indicated by the element *purai*, which comes before the subject.

Sentence 9 also contains multiple grammatical components. The subject element is provided by *Alena*, a noun. The predicate consists of two separate constituents: *maccue*, which serves as predicate 1 and is classed as a verb, and *lokka*, which serves as predicate 2, likewise classified as a verb. Sentence 9 demonstrates how a negation marker, *de'na*, is positioned before the subject to specify the syntax of the serial verb form.

Sentence 10 contains numerous grammatical components. The subject element consists of the constituent *indo*, which is a noun. The predicate consists of two different constituents: *maccue* (predicate 1) and *mannasu* (predicate 2). These predicates are associated with an object element represented by the constituent *bale*, which is categorized as a noun. Sentence 10 demonstrates how a modality marker effects the syntax of a serial verb construction, as evidenced by the element *loi*, which comes before the subject.

Finally, the three examples show that serial verb formulations in the Bone language use uniform markers for aspect, modality, and negation. In sentence 8, the verbs *ma'guru* (predicate 1) and *mebbu* (predicate 2) appear together, as indicated by the perfective aspect *purai*. The negation sign *de'na* is used with the verbs *maccue* (predicate 1) and *lokka* (predicate 2) in sentence 9. Similarly, in sentence 10, the verbs *maccue* (predicate 1) and *mannasu* (predicate 2) use the modality marker *loi*.

### **Semantic Type of Serial Verb in the Bugis Language**

This study examines six categories of serial verb constructions in Bone language, as outlined by Klamer (2008), who classified serial verbs into distinct components. The categories include

movement, directional, manner, cause-effect, committative, modality, and aspect.

### **Movement type**

The construction of serial verbs of motion is comprised of an initial verb indicating movement and a subsequent verb denoting action or movement. The data on the Bone Bugis language illustrates multiple instances of movement-type serial verbs, as demonstrated in the following examples.

11. *Alena lokka mellau nanre*  
(SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (OBJ)  
3PRO go ask rice  
'He goes to ask for rice'
12. *Indo' lokka melli bale*  
(SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (OBJ)  
Mother go buy fish  
'Mom went to buy fish'

The example sentences demonstrate that serial verb constructions in Bone Bugis include movement-type serial verbs. In this structure, the first verb is a movement verb serving as predicate 1, while the second verb is either an action or movement-type verb functioning as predicate 2. This aligns with the semantic categories described by Klamer (2008). In sentence 11, predicate 1 is represented by the verb *lokka*, while predicate 2 is filled by the verb *mellau*. The subject position is occupied by the constituent *Alena*, and the object position by the constituent *nanre*. In sentence 12, predicate 1 is filled by the verb *lokka*, and predicate 2 by the verb *melli*. Both verbs share the same subject and object, with *indo* functioning as the subject and *bale* serving as the object.

These two example sentences illustrate the concept of movement in serial verb constructions, where the second verb is semantically related to the first. Sentence 11 exemplifies this with *engkai* as the movement verb, while sentence 12 uses *lokka* in the same role. Both sentences highlight the use of movement-type verbs in their serial verb constructions.

### **Directional type**

The directional-type serial verb construction consists of directional-type verbs combined with movement-type verbs. In the Bone Bugis language data, several instances of directional-type serial verbs are observed, as illustrated in the following examples.

13. *Amure' jokka messu pole Kamara'e*  
(SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (ADV)  
Uncle walked out of the room  
'Uncle walked out of the room'
14. *Ambo' mattama lalo bolana bali bolae*  
(SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (ADV)  
Father go to through neighbor's house  
'Father entered through the neighbor's house'

The example sentences illustrate that serial verb constructions in Bone Bugis encompass directional-type serial verbs. This structure involves the combination of a directional verb with an action or movement verb, in accordance with the semantic categories outlined by Klamer (2008).

In sentence 13, predicate 1 includes the constituent *jokka*, whereas predicate 2 is occupied by the constituent *messu pole*. *Amure'* fulfills the subject role, while the complementary element is represented by *kamara'e*. In sentence 14, the verb *mattama* represents predicate 1, while predicate 2 is filled by the verb *lalo*. The two verbs have a common subject and object, with *ambo'* acting as the subject and *bolana bali bolae* as the object.

These two examples demonstrate the application of directional meanings in serial verb constructions, in which the second verb is semantically connected to the first. In sentence (13), *messu* serves as the directional verb, whereas sentence (14) employs *mattama*. Both sentences illustrate the directional-type verbs that define this kind of serial verb construction in Bone Bugis.

### **Manner type**

The manner-type serial verb composition is created by combining verbs that describe a manner and verbs that imply movement. The Bugis Bone language contains multiple examples of manner-type serial verbs, as shown in the examples below.

15. *Indo' matinro titti ko Kamara'e*  
(SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (ADV)  
Mother sleeps on side PREP room  
'Mother sleeping on her side in the room'
16. *Ambo' tudang sulekka ko watampolae*  
(SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (ADV)  
Father Sit cross-legged PREP living room  
'Father sits cross-legged in the living room'

The preceding sentences show that Bone Bugis serial verb formations contain manner-type serial verbs. These constructs have two verbs: a manner verb and an action or movement verb. This

is consistent with the semantic categories suggested by Klamer (2008).

The ingredient *matinro* represents predicate 1, while the constituent *titti* fills predicate 2. The element *indo* serves as the subject, whereas *ko kamara'e* serves as the adverb. The ingredient *tudang* occupies predicate 1, whereas the constituent *sulekka* represents predicate 2. Both verbs use the same subject and adverbial complement, with *ambo* as the subject and *ko watampolae* as the adverb.

These examples demonstrate the notion of method in serial verb formations, in which the second verb semantically complements the first. The way verb in sentence (15) is *titti*, but in sentence

(16) it is *sulekka*. Both examples emphasize the usage of manner verbs in Bone Bugis serial verb formations.

### Cause and effect type

The cause-effect serial verb construction consists of cause-effect verbs combined with movement verbs. In the data of the Bugis Bone language, numerous instances of cause-effect type serial verbs are present, as illustrated in the following examples.

17. *Anana'e yaro matterri iccalai indo'na*  
 (SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (OBJ)  
 child DET cried punched mother POSS  
 'The child was crying being punched by his mother'
18. *Ambo' macawai mitai kakaku*  
 (SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (OBJ)  
 Father smiles looking at sister POSS  
 'Father smiled seeing my sister'

The example sentences show how serial verb formations in Bone Bugis incorporate cause-and-effect serial verbs. In this construction, predicate 1 describes a cause-and-effect relationship, while predicate 2 indicates an activity or movement. This is consistent with the semantic categories given by Klamer (2008).

In sentence 17, the constituent *matterri* represents predicate 1, whereas the constituent *iccalai* fills predicate 2. The element *indo'na* fulfills the oblique function, while *anana'e* plays the subject role. In sentence 18, the constituent *macawai* occupies predicate 1, and the constituent *mitai* represents predicate 2. Both verbs use the identical subject and object: *ambo* as the subject, *kakaku* as the object.

These two instances demonstrate a cause-and-effect link in serial verb formulations, with the second verb semantically related to the first. *matterri* is the cause-and-effect verb in sentence 17, while *macawai* is the same in sentence 18. Both sentences demonstrate the usage of cause-effect verbs in Bone Bugis serial verb formations.

### Modality and aspect type

Serial verb constructions involving modality and aspect types consist of modality verbs, aspect types, and movement types. In the Bone Bugis language data, numerous instances of serial verbs demonstrating modality and aspect types are present, as illustrated in the following examples.

19. *Lato' purani tudang nabaca yaro sure'e*  
 (SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (OBJ)  
 Grandpa PERF sit read DET letter  
 'Grandfather has sat down to read the letter'
20. *Indo' loi lokka melli tello'*  
 (SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (OBJ)  
 Mother MOD went to buy egg  
 'Mom wants to go buy eggs'

The example sentences show that serial verb formations in the Bugis Bone language include both modality and aspect-type serial verbs. These constructions use two verbs: modality or aspect verbs serve as predicate 1, while action or movement verbs serve as predicate 2. This is consistent with the semantic kinds identified by Klamer (2008).

In sentence 19, predicate 1 includes the constituent *purani* as an aspect marker, while predicate 2 includes the ingredient *tudang* and predicate 2 includes the ingredient *nabaca*. The constituent *lato* serves as the subject, while the constituent *yaro sure'e* symbolizes the object. In sentence 20, the modality marker *loi*, predicate 1 contains *lokka*, and predicate 2 contains *melli*. In both verbs, *indo* represents the subject while *tello* denotes the object.

These examples demonstrate the relationship of modality and aspect, with secondary verbs semantically related to the primary verb. Each sentence's constituent pieces indicate modality and aspect-type verbs, with *purani* (19) and *loi* (20) functioning as modality and aspect markers, respectively.

### Commutative type

Commutative serial verbs consist of a combination of commutative-type verbs alongside

movement-type verbs. The data on the Bone Bugis language features several instances of commutative-type serial verbs, as demonstrated in the following examples.

21. *Ambo' maccue maccule golo'*  
 (SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (OBJ)  
 Father join play ball  
 'Father joins play ball'
22. *Nene' maccue lokka ko pasa'e*  
 (SBJ) (PDT-1) (PDT-2) (OBJ)  
 Grandma join go PREP market  
 'Grandmother went to the market'

The preceding sentences show that the Bone Bugis language uses commutative serial verb formations. These constructs have two components: a commutative verb (predicate 1) and an action or movement verb (predicate 2). This structure is consistent with the semantic kinds identified by Klamer (2008).

In sentence 21, predicate 1 contains the constituent *maccue*, and predicate 2 is represented by the constituent *maccule*. *Ambo* fills the subject role, while *golo* represents the complimentary aspect. In sentence 22, predicate 1 includes *maccue*, while *lokka* serves as predicate 2. Both predicates have the same subject, *nene'*, and the constituent *ko pasa'e* is an adverb in the adverbial word class.

These sentences express a commutative meaning based on the link between the first and second verbs. They are examples of commutative-type serial verb formations, with *maccue* indicating commutative verbs in both cases.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

The research findings reveal that the serial verb construction in the Bugis Bone language aligns with linguistic typology in both syntactic and semantic dimensions. Of the six universal syntactic features of serial verb constructions, the Bugis Bone language exhibits four: the absence of conjunctions between serial verbs, the use of two or more core verbs, shared arguments, and consistent aspect, modality, and negation markers. Semantically, Bugis Bone serial verbs encompass seven types: motion, manner, direction, comitative, aspect, mood, and cause-effect. These findings underscore the typological conformity of Bugis Bone serial verb constructions and provide a robust understanding of their structural and functional attributes.

Bugis serial verb construction features include the absence of conjunctions between serial verbs, the use of two or more core verbs, shared arguments, and consistent aspect, modality, and negation markers, which are also shared by Durie (1988) and Aikhenvald (2006).

These four types are the key characteristics that determine whether a sentence structure is a continuous verb or not. That is because if any of the four kinds is not met, a construction cannot be classified as a continuous verb construction.

This study corroborates and extends earlier research on serial verbs in other languages. For instance, Klamer (2008) identified nine universal semantic types of serial verbs, many of which are present in Bugis Bone. Unlike Maulidan's (2020) study on Bima, which focused on grammatical patterns, this research emphasizes syntactic and semantic features, offering a more typological perspective. Additionally, while Muffikhatin (2017) concentrated on movement types in Sundanese, the Bugis Bone study explores a broader range of semantic categories, enriching the understanding of Austronesian serial verbs.

According to the findings of the study, the formation of serial verbs in Bugis language has a strong correlation with other Austronesian languages, such as the construction of serial verbs in Dayak Kenya lepo tau language by Romadhan (2020) and the construction of serial verbs in Bima language by Maulidan (2020). This study differs from previous studies on serial verbs by Romadhan (2020) and Maulidan (2020) in that it examines the semantic type of serial verbs.

The study contributes significantly to linguistic typology by positioning Bugis Bone language within the global framework of serial verb constructions. It highlights the universality and variation of syntactic and semantic features in serial verb constructions, demonstrating how lesser-studied languages like Bugis Bone enrich typological theory. Furthermore, this research enhances the documentation of Bugis Bone, an Austronesian language, supporting linguistic preservation and providing a resource for comparative studies within the family.

Despite its contributions, the study has limitations. The analysis focuses solely on syntactic and semantic features, leaving phonological and pragmatic aspects unexplored. The data set is

restricted to 50 utterances, which may not fully represent the diversity of serial verb usage in natural contexts. Moreover, the study examines a single dialect, potentially overlooking regional variations within the Bugis language.

Future research should expand the dataset to include a larger corpus and investigate other dialects of Bugis to capture linguistic diversity. Exploring phonological and pragmatic dimensions could provide a more comprehensive understanding of serial verb constructions. Cross-linguistic comparisons, particularly with other Austronesian languages, may uncover shared features and unique characteristics, deepening insights into verb serialization across languages.

This study advances the understanding of serial verb constructions in Bugis Bone language, aligning them with universal typological principles. By documenting and analyzing these constructions, the research not only contributes to linguistic theory but also underscores the cultural and linguistic richness of the Bugis community. Future exploration of this topic promises to reveal further complexities and enrich the field of linguistic typology.

This research is anticipated to serve as foundational inquiry into consecutive verbs, particularly within the Bugis language, which can be further explored across many research dimensions. Investigating consecutive verbs applicable to future contexts can be conducted using diverse syntactic frameworks, including LFG, RRG, and other theories that elucidate the features of consecutive verbs in the Bugis language more comprehensively.

## V. CONCLUSION

The study identified two critical aspects of serial verb constructions in the Bugis Bone language: syntactic characteristics and semantic types. Four syntactic features align with the typological criteria for serial verb constructions: (a) the absence of conjunctions between verbs, (b) the use of two or more core verbs, (c) shared arguments across the verbs, and (d) consistent markers for aspect, modality, and negation. Additionally, seven semantic types were identified in Bugis Bone serial verbs, including motion, manner, direction, comitative, aspect, mood, and cause-effect. These findings confirm that the serial verb construction

in Bugis Bone language adheres to typological frameworks of serial verbs.

This research broadens the understanding of linguistic typology by demonstrating how the Bugis Bone language fits into the universal framework of serial verb construction. It contributes to the documentation and analysis of lesser-studied languages, highlighting their alignment with broader linguistic patterns. Furthermore, the study underscores the importance of considering both syntactic and semantic dimensions when analyzing language structures, offering a comprehensive perspective on verb serialization.

## ETHICS STATEMENT

The authors have read and followed the ethical requirements for publication in *Jurnal Arbitrer* and that the current work does not involve human subjects, animal experiments, or any data collected from social media platforms.

## CREDIT AUTHOR STATEMENT

**Alien Kurnia Warya Selia:** Conceptualization, collecting information, formal evaluation, funding procurement, inquiry, methodology, original draft production, and reviewing and editing; **Achmad Dicky Romadhan:** The process of conceptualization, gathering data, formal evaluation, funding procurement, investigation, methodology, project administration, initial draft production, and reviewing and editing;

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## DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors state that they possess no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that may have influenced the work presented in this paper.

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