

## Verb Phrase Structure in the Bajo Language

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### ABSTRACT

Language is the main communication tool used by humans to convey thoughts, feelings and wills. Each language has its own systems and rules, both in the fields of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. This study aims to describe the structure of verb phrases in the Bajo language used by the people of Lomba Village, Lamala District, Banggai Regency. The focus of the research includes the structure of intransitive and transitive verb phrases and their formation patterns. The method used is a qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques in the form of the see-through method and the cakap method. Data were obtained from the oral speech of native Bajo speakers as well as relevant written data. Data analysis was carried out using matching methods and distributional methods. The results of the study show that verb phrases in the Bajo language consist of intransitive verb phrases and transitive verb phrases. The structure of the verb phrase is formed by the relationship between the core element (the verb as upstream) and the additional element (adverbial, complementary, or operator). Three main patterns were found in intransitive verb phrases, namely the H-T (Upstream-Additional), T-H (Additional-Upstream), and T-H-T (Additional-Upstream-Additional). In transitive verb phrases, a similar pattern is also found, but with the presence of an object as a mandatory complement. In addition, in the structure of the Bajo verb phrase there is the use of grammatical operators such as negation markers, aspects, and prohibitions that affect the overall meaning of the phrase. This research is expected to contribute to the development of linguistic studies, especially in the field of regional language syntax, as well as support efforts to preserve the Bajo language as part of Indonesia's cultural wealth

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Language is the main communication tool used by humans to convey thoughts, feelings and wills. Each language has its own systems and rules, both in the fields of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. All language systems are a complementary unit so that they cannot be separated from each other. Language is a sound symbol system that humans use as a tool to communicate, think, and interact socially. Communication systems, language have their own rules and patterns that govern the

relationship between the elements that form them. In the study of linguistics, language is not only seen as a means of communication, but also as a complex and structured system. The study of the structure of language is needed to understand how the elements of language are interconnected in producing meaning. One branch of linguistics that focuses on the structure of language is syntax. Syntax studies how words are arranged into meaningful phrases, clauses, and sentences.

At the syntactic level, a phrase is a grammatical unit consisting of two or more words that form a unity of meaning and a certain function in a sentence. One type of phrase that is important to study is the verb phrase, which is a phrase whose core or central element is in the form of a verb (verb). Verb phrases play an important role because they are the core of predicates in sentence structure, so analysis of verb phrases can provide a deep understanding of the patterns and grammatical systems of a language. Language is also one of the cultures that must be maintained and developed by the speaking community, both national and regional. In this regard, the Bajo language is a language spoken by the Bajo tribe in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. The uniqueness of this language lies in its distinctive phonological system compared to other languages in Sulawesi such as Balantak. The richness of the local vocabulary reflects the culture, environment, and life of coastal and agrarian communities. The Bajo language also reflects the local wisdom of the Bajo tribe, especially in their kinship system and customs. However, this language is increasingly endangered due to the influence of Indonesian language and globalization which has led to a decrease in the number of speakers.

Bajo is one of the regional languages spoken by the people in the Lomba Village area, Lamala District, Banggai Regency, Central Sulawesi. This language has linguistic proximity to several other languages in Sulawesi, but still retains its unique characteristics. The Bajo language is unique in that it is often used for maritime rituals or communication between Bajo groups, with characteristics such as the use of integrated nonverbal codes or gestures. This distinguishes it from other Sulawesi languages that are more dominant in a terrestrial or formal context. This characteristic makes the Bajo language alive even though it is threatened by national languages such as Bahasa Indonesia. Research on the Bajo language is not only important to preserve this language, but also to enrich the study of linguistics in Indonesia. The Bajo language has a unique morphological structure. For example, in the word "*mempelkaya*" this word shows how morphemes can be combined to form complex meanings, which can provide new insights in understanding the diversity and dynamics of languages in Indonesia. A verb phrase is a grammatical unit in syntax science that consists of two or more words that only occupy one syntactic function in a sentence, namely in the predicate. A predicate is one of the main elements in a sentence because it serves to express what is said about the subject, such as an action, the predicate is usually located after the subject and can be a singular verb, a verb phrase consisting of verbs and other words, even a noun or adjective in a nominal sentence.

Predicates are also syntaxes that can be filled in by various forms, including phrases that only occupy the position of a predicate to provide key information about the subject. For example, "*A Child's Guide to Reading Books in the Library.*" This predicate indicates the action taken by the subject, and the phrase "*Read the Textbook*" Only occupying the function of predicates without separation. Example: "*A Wise Man Is A Wise Man.*" Although not a pure verb, this predicate uses a phrase to identify the subject, and it entirely occupies the position of the predicate. This research was carried out because it is known that phrases are one of the most important elements of their presence at the syntactic level. Phrases play a crucial role in syntax because they are the foundation of the formation of complex and meaningful sentences. The presence of phrases makes syntax more systematic and expressive, allowing language to function as an effective means of communication. Therefore, a study entitled "phrase structure will be carried out." Bajo verbs" to examine more deeply the structure of Bajo verb phrases. In addition, a deep understanding of the Bajo language can support language revitalization efforts, including the development of regional language education materials and community programs aimed at maintaining the sustainability of the language among its young speakers. In the long term, the preservation of the Bajo language, which is an inseparable part of Indonesia's cultural heritage.

## 2. METHODS

The type of research used in this study is qualitative research, which is research that produces descriptive data in the form of written and spoken words obtained from data sources regarding the structure of verb phrases in the Bajo language. This research is carried out by interpreting the data obtained, then connecting one variable to another, and presenting it in the form of a description in the form of words or sentences. The approach used is a descriptive qualitative approach, because this study aims to systematically describe the structure of verb phrases in the Bajo language used by the community in Lomba Village, Lamala District, Banggai Regency. According to Arikunto, descriptive research is more suitable for using a qualitative approach because the data studied is in the form of text or words, not numbers (1993:209).

This research was carried out in December in Lomba Village, Lamala District, Banggai Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. Lomba Village consists of several hamlets. Although the number can vary depending on the local administration, generally Lomba Village has about 2 hamlets located side by side with the coast. The data of this study comes from two sources, namely oral data and written data, and oral data is obtained from the direct spoken speech of native Bajo speakers. The written data comes from documented folklore, which was obtained from several informants used as a data source in this study. The criteria for informants in this study are determined based on Mahsun (2012:130-131) and Sudaryanto (1993:9), with the following criteria:

1. Native speakers of Bajo
2. A man or woman who is still complete with speech
3. Minimum age of 25 years and maximum of 80 years old
4. Mastering the Bajo language
5. Be able to understand the Basque language

In data collection, this study uses the see-saw method and the cakap method (Mahsun, 2017). The simak method means holding an interview with the informant and listening to the information of the Lomba Village community related to the Bajo verb phrase and then recorded as data by the researcher. This method of viewing is carried out by researchers to listen to the language of informants or a group of people who are used as the object of research.

## 3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted. Data related to the structure of verb phrases in the Bajo language were obtained from the speech of informants who are native speakers of the Bajo language in Lomba Village. The data was then analyzed to explain the structure of the verb phrases used in the Bajo language. The results of the study show that verb phrases in the Bajo language consist of intransitive verb phrases and transitive verb phrases. Intransitive verb phrases are phrases that are centered on verbs that do not require objects, while transitive verb phrases are phrases that are centered on verbs that require objects in sentence construction.

In this study, the structure of verb phrases is analyzed based on the relationship between the core elements and the additional elements that make up the phrase. The core element (H) in a verb phrase is occupied by the verb, while the additional element (T) can be an adverb or another element that describes the verb. Based on the results of data analysis, several patterns of verb phrase structure in the Bajo language were found, both in intransitive verb phrases and transitive verb phrases. The pattern of Bajo verb phrases is the same as the pattern of intransitive verb phrases in Indonesian, namely T + H, H + T, T + H + T. Likewise, the pattern of Bajo verb phrases is the same as the pattern of transitive verb phrases in Indonesian, namely T+H, H+T, T+H+T, this phrase also involves objects as complements.

### Frasa Verba Intransitive

An intransitive phrase is a phrase that is intransitive verb and is followed by an adverbial attribute. Intransitive verbs are verbs that do not require an object because their meaning is

already considered complete, and is often followed by additional information such as place, time, or manner. The intransitive verb in the phrase serves as the upstream and is followed by the adverbial which serves as an adjunct. The placement of these elements can form a varied structure of intransitive verb phrases. According to Nurhayati (2016), intransitive verb phrases can be classified based on their position in the syntactic structure, namely phrases with the patterns of Additional Upstream (H-T), Additional-Upstream (T-H), and Additional-Upstream-Additional (T-HT). Structural variations show that intransitive verb phrases are flexible in their constituent arrangements, as long as they do not change their basic meaning and syntactic functions. This is strengthened by Surahman (2020) in his study of phrase structure in Indonesian, which states that the shift in the position of adverbial elements in instant phrases aims to adjust the focus of information or stylistic effects in the context of speech.

### Intransitive Verb Phrase H-T

In this phrase, the intransitive verb as an upstream and adverbial as an addition, this is in accordance with the opinion of Kridalaksana in Wildasari (2017) that the core element in a verb phrase is the verb itself, while other elements such as adverbial function as an addition that expands the meaning without changing the syntactic category of the phrase. In the Bajo language the phrase types are as follows:

Data 1: Analysis of the verb phrase '*Lallai lagi sangang*'

The phrase verb *lallai lagi sangang* consists of two elements, namely the verb *lallai* 'to run' and the adverbial time *lagi sangang* 'morning'. In this construction, *lallai* functions as an upstream because it determines the category category of phrases as verb phrases, while *again sangang* functions as an addition that provides a time adjective. The *element of lallai* cannot be eliminated because it is the essence of the phrase. On the other hand, *the element of the other nine* can be omitted without damaging the grammatical construction, so that the phrase can still stand as a predicate. The internal structure of this phrase can be represented as follows:

*Lallai lagi sangang*

Verb + Adverbial tense

H T

Thus, this pattern shows an upstream–additional (H-T) relationship, where additional elements are optional and serve to expand the meaning.

Data 2 : Analysis of the verb phrase '*Cry dasangang*'

The verb phrase consists of two elements, namely the core verb *nangis* 'to cry' and the adverbial time *dasangang* 'all night'. In this construction, *nangis* functions as an upstream because it determines the category of phrases as verbs while *dasangang* functions as an addition that provides a tense information. The verb *cry* can stand alone in a sentence, for example "*the child cries*". However, if the *element of crying* is omitted, the construction becomes non-grammatical, namely "*the child is dasangang*" on the contrary, the use of the *element of dasangang* still produces grammatical sentences, but the meaning of the adverb of time is lost.

The *element of dasangang* in this phrase does not function as a grammatical operator, but rather as an adverbial without changing the category of the phrase. The internal structure of this phrase can be presented as follows:

*Crying + Crying*

Verb + Adverbial tense

H + T

Thus, the phrase "*nangis dasangang*" shows an upstream – additional (H-T) pattern with the expansion of additional elements in the form of a time description that clarifies the meaning of the action.

Data 3 : Analysis of the verb phrase '*Ngoso pingang lagisangang*'

The verb phrase "*ngoso pingang lagisangang*" consists of three elements, namely the core verb *ngoso* 'to wash', the complementary *pingang* 'plate', and the adverbial time *lagi sangang* 'morning'. In this construction, *ngoso* functions as an upstream because it determines the category of the phrase as a verb phrase, while *pingang* and *lagisangang* are additional elements that expand the meaning of the verb. The *element of the pingang* serves as a complement that explains the objective of the action, while *the nine* functions as a descriptive of time. These two elements do not change the category of the phrase, but provide additional information to the core verb. The verb *ngoso* can stand alone in a sentence, for example "*Ibu ngoso*". However, if the *ngoso element* is omitted, the construction becomes ungrammatical, namely "*Ibu pingang lagi sangang*".

The omission of the element again still produces a grammatical form, namely "*Ibu ngoso pingang*", but the time information is lost. Meanwhile, the removal of the *pingang* results in a form that is still grammatically possible ("*Mother ngoso lagi nine*"), but the meaning becomes less specific because it does not mention the object of the action. The internal structure of this phrase can be represented as follows:

Verb + Complement + Adverbial tense

Thus, the phrase "*ngoso pingang lagisangang*" shows an upstream–additional pattern (H–T) with the expansion of additional elements in the form of objects and time descriptions that clarify the meaning of the action.

Data 4: Analysis of the verb phrase '*Ngitti taipa yadilau*'

The verb phrase "*ngitti taipa yadilau*" consists of three elements, namely the core verb *ngitti* 'to pick', the complement *taipa* 'mango', and the adverbial time *yadilau* 'yesterday'. In this construction, *ngitti* functions as an upstream because it determines the category of phrases as verb phrases, while *taipa* and *yadilau* are additional elements that expand the meaning of the verb. The *taipa element* functions as a complement that states the objective of the action, while *yadilau* functions as a time adverb. These two elements do not change the category of the phrase, but provide additional information to the core verb.

The verb *ngitti* can stand alone in a sentence, e.g. "*Sehe' ngitti*" ('they pick'). However, if the *ngitti element* is omitted, the construction becomes ungrammatical, i.e. "*Sehe' taipa yadilau*". The omission of the *yadilau element* still results in a grammatical form, namely "*Sehe' ngitti taipa*", but the time information is lost. Meanwhile, the omission of *the taipa* results in a form that is still grammatical ("*Sehe' ngitti yadilau*"), but the meaning becomes less specific because it does not mention the object being plucked. The internal structure of this phrase can be represented as follows:

*Ngitti taipa yadilau*

Verb + Complement + Adverbial tense

H + T

Thus, the phrase "*ngitti taipa yadilau*" shows an upstream–additional pattern (H–T) with the expansion of additional elements in the form of complements and time descriptions that clarify the meaning of the action.

Data 5: Analysis of the verb phrase '*Batong lango' allau*'

The verb phrase "*batong lango' allau*" consists of two elements, namely the core verb *batong* 'awake' and the adverbial time *lango' allau* 'noon'. In this construction, *batong* functions as an upstream because it determines the category of the phrase as a verb phrase, while *lango' allau* functions as an addition that provides a time adjective.

The verb *batong* can stand alone in a sentence, for example "*Zikran batong*" ('*Zikran wakes up*'). However, if the *stone element* is omitted, the construction becomes ungrammatical, i.e. "*Zikran lango' allau*". On the other hand, the omission of *the element of lango' allau* still results in grammatical sentences, but the time information is lost. The element *of lango' allau* in this phrase does not function as a grammatical operator, but rather as an adverbial that expands the meaning of the verb without changing the category of the phrase. The internal structure of this phrase can be represented as follows:

*Batong + lango'allau*

Verb + Adverbial tense

H + T

Thus, the phrase "*batong lango' allau*" indicates an upstream–additional pattern (H–T), where the additional element serves as a time descriptive of the action expressed by the core verb.

### Frasa Verba Intransitive T-H

The intransitive verb phrase T-H is a phrase whose upstream is at the end of the phrase while the addition is at the beginning of the phrase. According to Hadi (2018), the T-H pattern in intransitive verb phrases can serve to emphasize additional elements as the focus of information in sentences, while maintaining clarity in the syntactic relationship between the complement and the verb core. This pattern also allows for the variation of language styles and pragmatic context adjustment in speech. In the Bajo language, this type of phrase is as follows:

Data 6: Analysis of the verb phrase '*ngek mina porek*'

The verb phrase "*ngek mina porek*" structurally consists of three elements, namely the negation marker (*ngek*), the marker of the *aspect yet* (*mina*), and the core verb *porek 'go'*. In this construction, *porek* serves as an upstream because it specifies the category of the phrase as a verb phrase. The elements of *ngek* and *mina* do not just function as additional adverbs, but as grammatical operators that state that negations and aspects have not yet occurred. This is proven through distribution and diffusion tests.

The verb *porek* can stand alone in a certain context, whereas the omission of *the porek* causes the construction to be ungrammatical. Conversely, the omission of one of the operator elements can change the meaning significantly. The internal structure of this phrase can be represented as follows:

*Ngek mina +porek*

Negasi + Aspect + Verb

T + H

Thus, this pattern does not only indicate the arrangement of T-H, but also an operator-verb system that exhibits more complex morphosyntactic relationships.

Data 7: Analysis of the verb phrase '*to mine it*'

The verb phrase "*ngek mina nia*" consists of three elements, namely the negation marker *ngek*, the marker of *the aspect of the mina 'yet'*, and the core verb *nia 'come'*. In this construction, *it* functions as an upstream because it determines the category of the phrase as a verb phrase. The elements of *ngek* and *mina* do not just function as additional information, but as grammatical operators that express negation and the aspect of the absence of an action. These two elements play an important role in shaping the overall meaning of the phrase.

Based on the distribution test, the verb *nia* can stand alone in a sentence, for example "*Ipal nia*" ('*Ipal comes*'). However, if *the nia* element is omitted, the construction becomes ungrammatical, namely "*Ipal ngek mina*". On the other hand, the omission of one of the operators still produces a grammatical form, but with a change in meaning. For example, "*Ipal ngek nia*" means '*not coming*', while "*Ipal mina nia*" means '*hasn't come*'. The internal structure of this phrase can be represented as follows:

*Mine + Here It Is.*

Negasi + Aspect + Verb

T + H

Thus, the phrase "*ngek mina nia*" shows an operator–verb pattern, which reflects the morphosyntactic relationship between the elements of negation, aspect, and verb as the core.

Data 8: Analysis of the verb phrase '*to climb the ladder*'

The verb phrase "*ngaik katidurang*" consists of two elements, namely the negation marker *ngaik* 'no' and the core verb *katidurang* 'sleep'. In this construction, *katidurang* functions as an upstream because it determines the category of the phrase as a verb phrase, while *ngaik* functions as a grammatical operator that expresses negation.

Based on the distribution test, the verb *katidurang* can stand alone in a sentence, for example "*Ia katidurang*" ('he sleeps'). However, if the element of *katidurang* is omitted, the construction becomes ungrammatical, i.e. "*He is up*". On the other hand, the omission of the element of *ngaik* still produces a grammatical sentence, namely "*He katidurang*", but the meaning of negation is lost. The internal structure of this phrase can be represented as follows:

*Ngaik + katidurang*

Negasi + Verba

T + H

Thus, the phrase "*ngaik katidurang*" shows an operator-verb pattern, where the operator element expresses the negation of the action expressed by the core verb.

Data 9 : Analysis of the verb phrase '*daha cryis*'

The verb phrase "*daha nangis*" consists of two elements, namely the marker of the prohibition *daha* 'don't' and the core verb *nangis* 'crying'. In this construction, *nangis* functions as an upstream because it determines the category of the phrase as a verb phrase, while *daha* functions as a grammatical operator that states prohibitions. Based on the distribution test, the verb *cry* can stand alone in a sentence, for example "*The child cries*". However, if the element of *crying* is omitted, the construction becomes ungrammatical, i.e. "*The child is daha*". On the other hand, the omission of the element *daha* still produces a grammatical form, namely "*The child cries*", but the meaning of the prohibition is lost. The internal structure of this phrase can be represented as follows:

*More + Nangis*

Prohibition + Verb

T + H

Thus, the phrase "*daha nangis*" indicates a pattern of verb operators, where the operator element expresses the meaning of prohibition against actions expressed by the core verb.

Date 10: Analysis of the verb phrase '*bona hara*'

The verb phrase "*bona nia*" consists of two elements, namely the signifier of the 'new' *bona* aspect and the core verb '*coming*'. In this construction, *nia* functions as an upstream because it defines the category of the phrase as a verb phrase, while *bona* functions as a grammatical operator that expresses the 'just happened' aspect.

Based on the distribution test, the verb *nia* can stand alone in a sentence, for example "*Ipal nia*" ('*Ipal comes*'). However, if the element *nia* is omitted, the construction becomes ungrammatical, namely "*Ipal bona*". On the other hand, the omission of the *bona* element still produces a grammatical form, namely "*Ipal nia*", but the meaning of the 'just happened' aspect is lost. The internal structure of this phrase can be represented as follows:

*bona + nia*

Aspect + Verb

T + H

Thus, the phrase "*bona nia*" indicates an operator–verb pattern, in which the operator element expresses aspects of the action expressed by the core verb.

### Frasa Verba Intransitif T-H-T

In this phrase, the adverbial that serves as an adjunct is to the left and right of the intransitive verb that serves as the upstream in the middle. The structure of T-H – T shows that intransitive verbs are surrounded by elements of information that clarify the aspect of time, place, means, or cause of the action expressed. According to Handayani (2021), the T-H-T pattern in intransitive verb phrases provides flexibility in conveying information so that the speaker can highlight the context before and after the action takes place. In the Bajo language, the following example of the intransitive verb phrase type T + H + T is found:

#### Data 12 : Analysis of Verb Phrases "Reduce Your Anxiety"

The verb phrase "*suda ngintak ansini*" consists of three elements, namely the aspect marker '*already*', the core verb '*to eat*', and the adverbial tense *ansini* '*earlier*'. In this construction, *ngintak* functions as an upstream because it determines the category of the phrase as a verb phrase.

The *suda* element functions as a grammatical operator that states that the aspect has occurred, while *ansini* functions as a time adverb that clarifies the time when the action took place. Based on the distribution test, the verb *ngintak* can stand alone in a sentence, for example "*Ia ngintak*" ('*he eats*'). However, if the element of *ngintak* is omitted, the construction becomes ungrammatical, i.e. "*He has lost ansini*".

On the other hand, the omission of *the element suda* or *ansini* still produces a grammatical form, but with a change in meaning. The omission of *the end removes* the meaning of the aspect '*already*', while the omission of *ansini* removes the time adverb. The internal structure of this phrase can be represented as follows:

*Sigh+ Sigh+ Sigh.*

Aspect + Verb + Adverbial tense

T + H + T

Thus, the phrase "*Come on over here*" shows an operator–verb–description pattern, where the verb as the core is expanded by the aspect operator and the adverb of time.

#### Data 13 : Analysis Frasa Verba "daha mina tido"

The verb phrase "*daha mina tido*" consists of three elements, namely the marker of *the prohibition of daha* '*don't*', the marker of *the aspect of mina* '*yet*', and the core verb *tido* '*sleep*'. In this construction, *tido* functions as an upstream because it specifies the category of the phrase as a verb phrase. The elements of *daha* and *mina* function as grammatical operators that state the prohibition and aspect of the unoccurrence of an action. These two operators are working together to reinforce the meaning of the prohibition on actions that have not yet been taken.

Based on the distribution test, the verb *tido* can stand alone in a sentence, for example "*Ia tido*" ('*he sleeps*'). However, if the *element of tido* is omitted, the construction becomes ungrammatical, i.e. "*It is daha mina*". On the other hand, the omission of one of the operators still produces a grammatical form, but with a change in meaning. For example, "*Ia daha tido*" states a prohibition, while "*Ia mina tido*" states that action has not been taken. The internal structure of this phrase can be represented as follows:

*Daha + Mina + Tido*

Prohibition + Aspect + Verb

T + H + T

Thus, the phrase "*daha mina tido*" shows an operator–verb pattern with operator combinations, which reflects the morphosyntactic relationship between prohibition, aspect, and verb as the core.

#### Figure 14: Analysis of the Verb Phrase "Mine Is Mine"

The verb phrase "*ngek mina bagisa tintoro*" consists of four elements, namely the negation marker *ngek*, the marker of *the aspect of mina* '*yet*', the core verb *bagisa* '*sleepy*', and the *object of tintoro* '*once*'. In this construction, *the bagisa* functions as an upstream because it determines the category of the phrase

as a verb phrase. The elements of *ngek* and *mina* function as grammatical operators that express negation and the aspect of the absence of an action, while *tintoro* functions as an object that completes the meaning of the verb.

Based on the distribution test, the verb *bagisa* can stand alone in a sentence, for example "*Ia bagisa*" ('he is sleepy'). However, if the element of *bagisa* is omitted, the construction becomes ungrammatical, namely "*He ngek mina tintoro*". On the other hand, the omission of one of the operators still produces a grammatical form, but with a change in meaning. For example, "*Ia ngek bagisa tintoro*" means, 'very sleepy', while "*Ia mina bagisa tintoro*" means 'not sleepy at all'. The omission of the *tintoro* element also still results in a grammatical form ("*Ia ngek mina bagisa*"), but the meaning becomes less complete because it does not mention the object of action. The internal structure of this phrase can be represented as follows:

*Mine + Mine + Tintoro*

Negasi + Aspect + Verb + Object

T + H + T

Thus, the phrase "*negk mina bagisa tintoro*" shows an operator-verb pattern with object expansion, which reflects the morphosyntactic relationship between operators, core verbs, and objects as a complement to meaning.

Figure 15: Analysis of the Verb Phrase "*Daa Mina Ningkolo*"

The verb phrase "*daha mina ningkolo*" consists of three elements, namely the marker of the prohibition of *daha* 'don't', the marker of the aspect of *mina* 'before', and the core verb *ningkolo* 'sitting'. In this construction, *ningkolo* functions as an upstream because it determines the category of phrases as verb phrases. The elements of *daha* and *mina* function as grammatical operators that state the prohibition and aspect of the unoccurrence of an action. The two operators work together to strengthen the meaning of the prohibition on actions that have not yet been taken.

Based on the distribution test, the verb *ningkolo* can stand alone in a sentence, for example "*Ia ningkolo*" ('he sits'). However, if the element of *ningkolo* is omitted, the construction becomes ungrammatical, namely "*Ia daha mina*". On the other hand, the omission of one of the operators still produces a grammatical form, but with a change in meaning. For example, "*Ia daha ningkolo*" states a prohibition, while "*Ia mina ningkolo*" states that action has not been taken. The internal structure of this phrase can be represented as follows:

*daha + me + ningkolo*

Prohibition + Aspect + Verb

T + H + T

Thus, the phrase "*daha mina ningkolo*" shows an operator-verb pattern, which reflects the morphosyntactic relationship between the prohibition operator, aspect, and verb as the core.

Date 16: Analysis of the Verb Phrase "*suda ampa bonapore*"

The verb phrase "*suda ampa bonapore*" consists of three elements, namely the signatory aspect of *suda* 'already', the marker of the additional aspect of *ampa*, 'again', and the core verb *bonapore* 'going'. In this construction, *bonapore* serves as an upstream because it specifies the category of the phrase as a verb phrase. The elements of *suda* and *ampa* function as grammatical operators that express aspects. The presence of these two operators shows a combination of aspects that clarify the state of the action, namely the action that has occurred with additional emphasis or nuances in speech.

Based on the distribution test, the verb *bonapore* can stand alone in a sentence, for example "*He is bonapore*" ('he is gone'). However, if the element of *bonapore* is omitted, the construction becomes ungrammatical, i.e. "*It is suda ampa*".

On the other hand, the omission of one of the operators still produces a grammatical form, but with a change in meaning. For example, "*He suda bonapore*" states that an action has occurred, while "*He ampa*

*bonapore*" gives different nuances depending on the context. The internal structure of this phrase can be represented as follows:

*suda + ampa + bonapore*

Aspect + Aspect + Verb

T + H + T

Thus, the phrase "*suda ampa bonapore*" indicates an operator–verb pattern with a combination of aspect operators, which reflects a more complex morphosyntactic relationship in expressing the state of action.

### Frasa Verba Transitive

A transitive verb phrase is a phrase that is centered on a transitive verb and is followed by an adverbial attribute. Transitive verbs serve as upstream, while adverbs serve as additions that clarify the meaning of the phrase. The structure of this transitive verb phrase consists of three types, namely: (1) the passive verb phrase H-T (Upstream followed by Addition), (2) the passive verb phrase T-H (Additional followed by Hulu), (3) the transitive verb phrase T-H-T (Additional-Upstream-Additional). According to Wulandari (2019), the phrase structure patterns allow flexibility in conveying information as well as adjustments to pragmatic focus in sentences.

### Frasa Verba Transitive H-T

In this type of phrase, the adverbial serves as an adjunct behind the transitive verb that serves as an upstream. This H-T pattern is the most common structure in Indonesian, where transitive verbs are followed by a statement that clarifies the aspect of time, place, manner, or cause of the stated action. According to Rahmawati (2020), the adverbial position after the verb in transitive phrases helps maintain the continuity of meaning and makes it easier for listeners or readers to understand. In the Bajo language, this type of phrase is as follows:

Date 17: Analysis of the verb phrase "*narae badu daulu*"

The verb phrase "*narae badu daulu*" consists of three elements, namely the core of *narae* 'sewing', the object of *badu* 'clothes', and the adverbial time *daulu* 'before'. In this construction, *narae* functions as an upstream because it determines the category of the phrase as a verb phrase. The *badu* element functions as the object that is the object of the action, while *the daulu* functions as a time description that shows when the action was performed. Both elements expand the meaning of the verb without changing the category of the phrase.

Based on the distribution test, the verb *narae* can stand alone in a sentence, for example "*ia narae badu*". However, if the *narae* element is omitted, the construction becomes ungrammatical, namely "*he badu daulu*". The omission of the element *daulu* still results in a grammatical form ("*ia narae badu daulu*"), but the meaning becomes less complete because it does not mention the object of action. The internal structure can be represented as follows:

*Narae + badu + daulu*

Verb + Object + Adverbial tense

H + T

Thus, the phrase "*narae badu daulu*" shows an upstream – additional (H-T) pattern with the expansion of additional elements in the form of objects and time descriptions that clarify the meaning of the action.

Data 18: Analysis of the Verb Phrase "*To Be Continued*"

The verb phrase "*madatai kinakang sudah*" consists of three elements, namely the core verb *madatai* 'cooking', the object *kinakang* 'rice', and the marker aspect *already*. In this construction, *madatai* serves as an upstream because it specifies the category of the phrase as a verb phrase. The element of

*kinakang* functions as an object that is the object of the action, while it functions as a grammatical operator that states that an aspect has occurred.

Based on the distribution test, the verb *madatai* can stand alone in a sentence, for example "*Ina madatai*" ('mother cooking'). However, if the *madatai* element is omitted, the construction becomes ungrammatical, namely "*Ina kinakang already*".

The omission of the element *has* still produced a grammatical form, namely "*Ina madatai kinakang*", but the meaning of the aspect has been lost. Meanwhile, the omission of *kinakang* results in a form that is still grammatical ("*Ina madatai already*"), but the meaning becomes incomplete because it does not mention the object of action. The internal structure of this phrase can be represented as follows:

Madatai + kinakang + already

verb + object + aspect

H + T

Thus, the phrase "*madatai kinakang da*" shows an upstream–additional (H–T) pattern with a combination of objects and aspect operators, which clarifies the meaning of the action in the context of time.

### Frasa Verba Transitive T-H

In this type of phrase, the adverbial that serves as an adjunct is in front of the verb that serves as an upstream. This T-H pattern shows that additional elements can be placed before transitive verbs to emphasize information about information, such as time, place or how actions are carried out. According to Setiawan (2017), the placement of adverbs at the beginning of a phrase aims to focus the listener's or reader's attention on a specific aspect of the event before the main action is mentioned. The following is presented for example in Bajo:

Data 21: Analysis of the Verb Phrase "*suda ne di pel floor*"

The verb phrase "*suda ne di floor mop*" consists of several elements, namely the *aspect marker 'already'*, the *ne particle*, the core verb *mop 'mopping'*, and the *floor object*. In this construction, *the mop* serves as an upstream because it specifies the category of the phrase as a verb phrase. The *element suda* functions as a grammatical operator that states that an aspect has occurred, while *ne* functions as an affirming particle. Meanwhile, *the floor* serves as an object that is the target of the action.

Based on the distribution test, *the verb mop* can stand alone in a sentence, for example "*He is a floor mop*". However, if the *mop* element is omitted, the construction becomes ungrammatical, i.e. "*He is suda ne on the floor*". The omission of *the element suda* still produces a grammatical form ("*It's ne on the floor mop*"), but the meaning of the aspect '*already*' becomes lost. The removal of the floor results in a form that is still grammatical ("*Ia suda ne di mop*"), but the meaning becomes incomplete because it does not mention the object. Meanwhile, the removal of *ne* particles does not affect grammar, but reduces the emphasis in speech. The internal structure of this phrase can be represented as follows:

Suda + ne on mop + floor

Aspect + Particle + Verb + Object

T + H

Thus, the phrase "*suda ne di floor mop*" indicates an operator–verb pattern with the expansion of objects and particles, reflecting the morphosyntactic relationship between aspects, affirmations, and actions expressed by the core verb.

Data 22: Analysis of Verb Phrase "*masi na missi dayah*"

The verb phrase "*masi na missi dayah*" consists of four elements, namely the aspect marker of *masi 'masih'*, the *na particle*, the core verb *missi 'fishing'*, and the *dayyah object 'fish'*. In this construction, *missi* serves as an upstream because it specifies the category of the phrase as a verb phrase. The *masi* element functions as a grammatical operator that expresses the aspect of continuity (still ongoing), while *na* functions as a particle that strengthens or emphasizes speech. Meanwhile, *dayyah* functions as an object that is the target of action.

Based on the distribution test, the verb *missi* can stand alone in a sentence, for example "*Ia missi*" ('he fishes'). However, if the element of *missi* is omitted, the construction becomes ungrammatical, i.e. "*He missi na dayah*". The omission of the *missi* element still produces a grammatical form ("*Ia na missi dayah*"), but the meaning of the aspect 'still ongoing' becomes lost. The omission of *dayyah* results in a form that is still grammatical ("*Ia masi na missi*"), but the meaning becomes incomplete because it does not mention the object. Meanwhile, the removal of *na* particles does not affect grammaticality, but reduces affirmation in speech. The internal structure of this phrase can be represented as follows:

*Masi + na missi + dayah*

Aspect + Particle + Verb + Object

T + H

Thus, the phrase "*masi na missi dayah*" indicates an operator-verb pattern with the expansion of objects and particles, reflecting the morphosyntactic relationship between aspects, affirmations, and actions expressed by the core verb.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the structure of verb phrases in the Bajo language used by the people of Lomba Village, Lamala District, Banggai Regency, consists of two main types, namely intransitive verb phrases and transitive verb phrases. These two types of phrases are formed by the relationship between the core element (upstream) in the form of a verb and the additional element which can be in the form of adverbs, objects, complements, or grammatical operators such as negations, aspects, and prohibitions. The results of the analysis show that the Bajo verb phrase has three main structural patterns, namely the Hulu-Additional (H-T), Additional-Upstream (T-H), and Additional-Upstream-Additional (T-H-T) patterns. In transitive verb phrases, the existence of objects is an important complementary element in shaping the meaning of action. In addition, the use of grammatical operators in Bajo verb phrases shows the existence of a distinctive morphosyntactic relationship and plays a role in clarifying the meaning of speech. These findings show that the structure of Bajo verb phrases has a systematic and diverse pattern, so that it can contribute to the development of regional language syntactic studies and support efforts to preserve the Bajo language as part of Indonesia's linguistic and cultural wealth.

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