Chapter 2

SENTENCES, PHRASES, CLAUSES
& CONJUNCTIONS

Discussed in this section are the three basic sentence patterns in Malay and Indonesian: equational, verbal and existential; the basic phrases: noun, adjective, adverb, preposition and verb; the relative clause, and the main coordinating conjunctions.

2.1 Sentences

There are three basic sentence patterns which may be called equational, verbal, and existential. Each of these is discussed individually in the following sections.

2.1.1 Equational Sentences
(i) Composition

Equational sentences consist of a subject and a predicate (refer to the sample utterances which follow). The subject in an equational sentence is that part of the sentence which is described or identified. The predicate in an equational sentence is sometimes referred to as a complement since it is seen as presenting additional information about the subject, thereby *completing* its meaning. These sentences are equivalent to English sentences with the linking verb or copula "to be", that is: "am", "is" or "are" in the present tense, and "was" or "were" in the past.

Equational Sentences

Subject	**Predicate**
	Complement

The subject of an equational sentence is most commonly a noun phrase (see Section 2.2 for a detailed discussion of phrases).

1. **NOUN PHRASE**   NOUN PHRASE
   Saya   *orang   Australia* [M].
   Saya   *orang   Australi* [I].
   I   **person Australia**
   I   am   an Australian.

The subject, however, may also be an adjective phrase, as in example 2, or a verb phrase as in example 3, but these are far less common. A verb serving as the subject of a sentence is called a gerund.

2. **ADJECTIVE PHRASE**   ADJECTIVE PHRASE
Merah   itu   *cantik.*
Red that   **beautiful**
That red   is beautiful.

3. **VERB PHRASE**   ADVERBIAL PHRASE
Mengajar   *sangat   susah [M].*
Mengajar   *sangat   sulit [1].*
Teaching   **very   difficult**
Teaching   is very difficult.

The predicate may be a noun phrase.

4. NOUN PHRASE   **NOUN PHRASE**
Nama   saya   *Aziz.*
Name   my   **Aziz**
My name   is Aziz.

5. NOUN PHRASE   **NOUN PHRASE**
Buku   itu   *buku-buku   sains.*
Book   that   **books   science**
Those books   are science books.

The predicate may also be an adjective phrase or an adverbial phrase as in examples 6 and 7.

6. NOUN PHRASE   **ADJECTIVE PHRASE**
Khadijah   *kaya   dulu.*
Khadijah   **rich   before**
Khadijah   was rich.

7. NOUN PHRASE   **ADVERBIAL PHRASE**
Stesen   kereta api   *jauh   dari   sini [M].*
Stasiun   kereta api   *jauh   dari   sini [1].*
Station   train   **far   from   here**
The train station   is far from here.

The predicate may also be a prepositional phrase or a verb phrase as in examples 8 and 9.

8. NOUN PHRASE   **PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE**
Guru   kita   *di   perpustakaan.*
Teacher   our   **at   library**
Our teacher   is in the library.

9.	NOUN PHRASE		VERB PHRASE
	Jam ini		*rosak* [M].
	Jam ini		*rusak* [I].
	Watch this		**broken.**
	This watch	is	broken.

It is important to remember that when a verb phrase serves as the predicate in an equational sentence, it is a *complement* and presents additional information about the subject. This type of verb phrase is different from the verb phrase in a verbal sentence (see Section 2.1.2). The main difference is that verb phrases in equational sentences describe states of being, while those in verbal sentences most commonly describe actions. What adds to the confusion is that the same verb phrase may appear in both equational and verbal sentences. The interpretation of what kind of sentence is intended, and therefore, the interpretation of the verb phrase as stative or active, is dependent upon the context, that is, how it is used in conversation.

In utterance 9 the predicate is a verb phrase. The interpretation of such a verb phrase in an equational sentence is stative: *Jam ini rosak* [M]/ *Jam ini rusak* [I] [This watch is broken]. The interpretation of the same verb phrase in a verbal sentence is active: "This watch broke".

2.1.1   Equational Sentences
(ii)   Word order

The word order of the utterances presented earlier may be regarded as neutral. Utterance 4, for example, *Nama saya Aziz* [My name is Aziz], is what Aziz would say when introducing himself to someone. For him to say *Aziz nama saya* [Aziz is my name], that is, construct an utterance where we might say that the predicate precedes the subject, he would have to have a particular reason for emphasising his name. Such emphasis might be necessary in the context of the following exchange.

10.	*Nama encik Bakarkah? - Bukan, Aziz nama saya.*	10.	*Apakah nama bapak Bakar? - Bukan, Aziz nama saya.*

Is your name bakar? - **Aziz** is my name.   Is your name Bakar? - **Aziz** is my name.

In Malaysia, additional emphasis may be added by suffixing *-lah* to the predicate after it is moved to the front of the utterance. Some grammars discuss this addition of *-lah* as required when a predicate is moved in such a way. Certainly in conversational Malay the suffixing of *-lah* is not required. It may be more necessary in written Malay to convey the emphasis which in the spoken language may be conveyed by various types of stress (relative loudness to achieve different types of emphasis) and intonation (raising or lowering the tone of the voice). English, in fact, does not allow the movement of the predicate for this type of emphasis, but shows emphasis, at least in the spoken language, through stress and intonation.

The widespread use of *-lah* in Malaysia to show emphasis is not reflected in Indonesia where it is far less commonly used. The following examples show emphatic forms in context for utterances 7 and 9.

11. *Simpan wang itu. Tak usahlah kita naik bas ke stesen kereta api. Mari kita berjalan kaki. - **Jauhlah** stesen kereta api dari sini.*

    Put your money away. It doesn't pay for us to take the bus to the train station. Let's walk. - The train station is **far** from here.

11. *Simpan uang itu. Tidak usah kita naik bis ke stasiun kereta api. Mari kita berjalan kaki. - **Jauh(lah)**, stasiun kereta api dari sini.*

    Put your money away. It doesn't pay for us to take the bus to the train station. Let's walk. - The train station is **far** from here.

12. *Saya sudah tanya beberapa kali. Mengapa pula tak mahu beritahu saya pukul berapa? - **Rosaklah** jam ini.*

    I've already asked you a number of times. Why don't you want to tell me what time it is? - This watch is **broken**.

12. *Saya sudah tanya beberapa kali. Mengapa tidak mau juga memberitahu saya jam berapa? - **Rusak(lah)**, jam ini.*

    I've already asked you a number of times. Why don't you want to tell me what time it is? - This watch is **broken**.

In utterances 10-12 the predicate of the equational sentence has been moved to the front of the utterance and precedes the subject. This may be seen more clearly in the following examples.

Predicate	**Subject**	
Complement		

13. *Aziz*   *nama saya.*

14. *Rosak(lah)*   *jam ini* [M].
    Rusak   *jam ini* [I].

15. *Jauh(lah)*   *stesen kereta api*   *dari sini* [M].
    Jauh   *stasiun kereta api*   *dari sini* [I].

2.1.1   Equational Sentences
(iii)   *Adalah & ialah*

In formal speaking and writing, Malay and Indonesian sometimes make use of a copula which is the equivalent of the English verb "to be". This copula is either *adalah* or *ialah*. Of the two forms, *adalah* is more general. *Ialah* can only be used with third person subjects, that is to say, pronouns such as "he" or "she" or noun phrases that may replace them, such as "the man" or "a girl". In reality, however, both of these forms occur most commonly with third person subjects and are therefore basically interchangeable. Each of these forms, however, is different from the root forms upon

which they are based. In other words, *adalah* is different in meaning and function from *ada* (see Section 2.1.3), and *ialah* is similarly different from *ia* (see Section 4.1.4(i)).

Adalah and *ialah* are found primarily in expository writing and are common in essays, newspaper or journal articles, and text books. They are far less commonly used in novels and short stories. In speaking they would be used only in speeches on formal occasions, or in lectures such as those given at universities, which would cover topics similar to those written about in essays and text books. *Adalah* and *ialah* have no place in informal speech. Their function in written language is to replace the emphasis available in spoken language through stress (relative loudness), and juncture (the pause time between words in an utterance). Their function in spoken language is apparently to capture some of the formality associated with their use in writing. The following are examples.

	Subject	**P**redicate	
			Complement
16.	*Bahasa Inggeris*	*adalah*	*bahasa yang kedua di Malaysia* [M].
	English	is	a second language in Malaysia.
	Bahasa Inggris	*adalah*	*bahasa yang penting di Indonesia* [1].
	English	is	an important language in Indonesia.
17.	*Kuala Lumpur*	*adalah*	*tempat semayam Yang DiPertuan Agong* [M]
	Kuala Lumpur is		the place of residence of the king.
	Jakarta	*adalah*	*tempat kediaman kepala negara* [1].
	Jakarta	is	the place of residence of the head of state
18.	*Sultan Puasa*	*ialah*	*ketua orang Melayu yang awal* [M].
	Sultan Puasa	was	the head of the early Malays.
	Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX		
		ialah	*satu-satunya raja Jawa yang diakui negara* [1].
	Sultan ...	is	the only Javanese king recognised by the state.

2.1.1   Equational Sentences
(iv)   *Ialah & iaitu* [M]*/ yaitu* [1]

While the most common function of *ialah* is to define or show equivalence, it also has a further function in Indonesian, to enumerate or list. This is not a function of *ialah* in Malay.

19. *Dalam penghidupan dan pergaulan sehari-hari, orang Batak mempunyai beberapa logat, **ialah** logat Karo, Pakpak, Simalungan dan logat Toba* [1].

In day to day life and social interaction, the Bataks have several dialects. **These are** Karo, Pakpak, Simalungan and Toba.

In Indonesian, an enumeration or list may also be introduced by *yaitu*. The Malay equivalent of this is *iaitu*.

20. *Bahasa kaum Cina terbahagi kepada beberapa loghat yang dituturkan di wilayah selatan Negeri Cina, **iaitu** Kanton, Hakka, Hokkien dan Teocu.*

The Chinese language is divided into several dialects which are spoken in the southern districts of China. **These are** Cantonese, Hakka, Hokkien and Teochew.

20. *Orang Batak mempunyai beberapa logat, **yaitu** logat Karo, Pakpak, Simalungan dan Toba.*

The Bataks have several dialects. **These are** Karo, Pakpak, Simalungan and Toba.

2.1.1 Equational Sentences
(v) *Adalah* - Special usage

Both Malaysia and Indonesia use *adalah* for a special purpose which differs from that described above. These uses are primarily literary. In Malaysia *adalah* is used for emphasis at the start of sentences to give meanings such as "It is known that..." and "It is believed that ...". In Indonesia it is used in the same position to introduce a story, giving a meaning such as "Once upon a time". The following are examples.

21. ***Adalah** dipercayai bahawa kawasan yang telah lama dikurung ini sekarang kekurangan makanan dan air yang bersih.*

It is believed that the area that has been under siege for so long now lacks food and clean water.

21. ***Adalah** tiga orang raja yang bersaudara yang berdiam di Jawa Timur, yaitu Raja Kuripan, Daha dan Gagelang.*

Once there were three kings, all brothers, who lived in East Java. These were King Kuripan, Daha and Gagelang.

2.1.2 Verbal Sentences
(i) Composition

Verbal sentences consist of a subject and a predicate, the predicate containing a verb phrase. (See Section 2.2.1(iv) for discussion of word order).

The subject is that part of the sentence which most commonly represents the doer of the action. The predicate indicates the action which is performed, and contains as well additional information associated with the manner, location and time of the action. Also included in the predicate are direct and indirect objects.

A direct object is a noun which is somehow affected by the action of the verb, while an indirect object is a noun toward which that action is directed.

Verbal Sentences

Subject	Predicate

A verb phrase (VP), may contain just a single verb (see Section 2.2.5).

1.
NOUN PHRASE	**VP**
Emak saya	*pergi* [M].
Ibu saya	*pergi* [1].
Mother my	**go**
My mother	went.

Particular verbs also occur with direct objects (DIRECT OBJ) and indirect objects (INDIRECT OBJ) as in examples 2 and 3. A prepositional phrase is abbreviated as (PREP).

2.
NOUN PHRASE	**VP**	NOUN PHRASE
Ahmad [M] */ Amad* [1]	*belajar*	*sains.*
Ahmad/Amad	**studies**	**science.**
		DIRECT OBJECT

3.
NOUN PHRASE	**VP**	NOUN PHRASE	PREP PHRASE
Saya	*berikan*	*bungkusan itu*	*kepada Aziz.*
I	**give**	**package that to**	**Aziz**
		DIRECT OBJ	**INDIRECT OBJ**
I	gave	that package	to Aziz.

Certain verbs also occur with phrases indicating location, time and manner as in examples 4, 5 and 6.

4.
NOUN PHRASE	**VP**	PREPOSITIONAL (PREP) PHRASE
Samy	*balik*	*ke Malaysia* [M].
Budi	*kembali*	*ke Indonesia* [1].
Samy/Budi	**returned to**	**Malaysia/Indonesia**
		LOCATION

5.
NOUN PHRASE	**VP**	PREP PHRASE	ADV PHRASE
Jeya	*singgah*	*di rumah kita*	*semalam* [M].
Yani	*mampir*	*ke rumah kita*	*kemarin* [1].
Jeya/Yani	**stop by**	**to house our**	**yesterday**
		LOCATION	**TIME**
Jeya/Yani	stopped by	our house	yesterday.

6.
NOUN PHRASE	**VP**	ADVERBIAL (ADV) PHRASE
Anwar	*berjalan*	*cepat.*
Anwar	**walks**	**quickly.**
		MANNER

2.1.2   Verbal Sentences
(ii)   Complements

There are particular verbs in Malay and Indonesian, as well as in English, which take complements. The sentences containing these verbs are in many ways like equational sentences. The complements refer back to the subject and give further information about such a subject. This is different from the normal verbal sentence in which the additional information is tied more closely to the verb in the predicate. The verbs which most commonly take complements are *menjadi* [to become], *nampak* [M]/*tampak* [1] [to seem, appear, look], and *rasa/rasanya* [1] [to taste], although there are a number of other verbs which pattern in this way as well.

Subject	Predicate	
	VP +	*Complement*
7. NOUN PHRASE	**VP**	**ADJECTIVE PHRASE**
Makanan di situ	*rasa*	*lebih sedap* [M].
Makanan di situ	*rasanya*	*lebih enak* [1].
Food at here	**tastes**	**more delicious.**
The food there	tastes	better.
8. NOUN PHRASE	**VP**	**ADJECTIVE PHRASE**
Rumah Rosni	*nampak*	*kecil* [M].
Rumah Astuti	*tampak*	*kecil* [1].
House Rosni/Astuti	**looks**	**small.**
Rosni's/Astuti's house	looks	small.
9. NOUN PHRASE	**VP**	**NOUN PHRASE**
Anak saya	*menjadi*	*doktor* [M]
Anak saya	*menjadi*	*dokter* [1].
Child my	**become**	**doctor.**
My child	became	a doctor.

2.1.2   Verbal Sentences
(iii)   Omitting the verb

In sentences with prepositional phrases indicating location, it is possible to omit the verb. The resulting sentence is very much like an equational sentence with a complement comprising a prepositional phrase.

10. *Emak saya **pergi ke** Malaysia.*   10. *Ibu saya **pergi ke** Indonesia.*
    *Emak saya **ke** Malaysia.*   *Ibu saya **ke** Indonesia.*

    My mother went to Malaysia.   My mother went to Indonesia.

11.	*Samy **balik dari** Ipoh.*	*11.*	*Mantik **kembali dari** Aceh.*
	*Samy **dari** Ipoh.*		*Mantik **dari** Aceh.*

Samy returned from Ipoh.   Mantik returned from Aceh.

Such sentences may be considered either as verbal sentences (Example 12) in which the verb has been omitted, or as equational sentences (Example 13) where the predicate is a complement.

Verbal Sentence

Subject	**Predicate**	
	(VP) +	*Prep P*

12.	**NOUN PHRASE**	**VP**	**PREP PHRASE**
	Emak saya	*(pergi)*	*ke Malaysia.*
	Mantik	*(kembali)*	*dari Sydney.*
			LOCATION
	My mother	went	to Malaysia.
	Mantik	returned	from Sydney.

Equational Sentence

Subject	**Predicate**
	Complement

13.	**NOUN PHRASE**		**PREP PHRASE**
	Emak saya		*ke Malaysia.*
	Mantik		*dari Sydney.*
			LOCATION
	My mother	(went)	to Malaysia.
	Mantik	(returned)	from Sydney.

2.1.3   Existential Sentences
(i)   Composition

Existential sentences are those sentences which show existence. This is accomplished with the particle *ada*. *Ada* usually translates into English as "there" plus some form of the verb "to be": "there is", "there are", "there was" or "there were". This "there" is different from the "there" in English which shows location. Example 2 contains both forms of "there". The one corresponding to *ada* is "there is". In the second set of examples, however, where a specific noun phrase precedes *ada*, the translation into English need not contain "there". In some of these examples, only the verb "to be" is needed in the English translation.

1.	***Ada** rumah di hujung jalan.*	*1.*	***Ada** rumah di ujung jalan.*
	There is a house at the end of the street.		**There is** a house at the end of the street.

2. *Ada kereta di situ.*
    There is a car there.

2. *Ada mobil di situ.*
    There is a car there.

3. *Ada beras.*
    There is rice.

3. *Ada beras.*
    There is rice.

4. *Ada orang yang bertengkar.*
    There are people (who are) arguing.

4. *Ada orang yang bertengkar.*
    There are people (who are) arguing.

The use of *ada* in existential utterances is one way of expressing the concept of "some" in English. Utterances 1, 3-4 may also have the following English translations. Even utterance 2, which is ambiguous as to whether it refers to one car or many without a specific context, may also have an alternative translation with "some".

1. There are some houses at the end of the street.
2. There are some cars there.
3. There is some rice.
4. There are some people who are arguing.

2.1.3   Existential Sentences
(ii)   Word order - general and specific reference

The preceding utterances are in what might be called basic word order and would be spoken in this way if a speaker were offering new and general information, and not responding to what was said previously in the conversation. It is also possible for the *ada* to follow the initial noun phrase in the utterance. This would occur if the speaker were responding to a previous utterance, and if the noun phrase were specific. The following are examples in context.

5. *Tak **ada** rumah yang dekat. - **Ada**. Rumah Shantha **ada** di hujung jalan.*

    There are no houses nearby. - **There are**. Shantha's house **is** at the end of the street.

5. *Tidak **ada** rumah yang dekat. - **Ada**. Rumah Eni **ada** di ujung jalan.*

    There are no houses nearby. - **There are**. Eni's house **is** at the end of the street.

6. *Mun Fui belum balik. - Sudah. Kereta dia **ada** di situ.*

    Mun Fui hasn't returned yet. - He has. His car **is** there.

6. *Nyoman belum kembali. - Sudah. Mobil-nya **ada** di situ.*

    Nyoman hasn't returned yet. - He has. His car **is** there.

7. *Kita tak **ada** apa-apa nak makan. - Beras **ada**.*

    We **have** nothing to eat. - **There is** (that) rice.

7. *Kita tidak **punya** apa-apa untuk dimakan. - Beras ada.*

    We **have** nothing to eat. - **There is** (that) rice.

8. ***Ada*** *orang lagi di luar? - **Ada**. Orang yang bertengkar **ada** lagi.*

8. *Apakah masih **ada** orang di luar? - **Ada**. Orang yang bertengkar masih **ada**.*

Are there still people outside? - **Yes**. (Those) people (who are) arguing **are** still **there**.

Are there still people outside? - **Yes**. (Those) people (who are) arguing **are** still **there**.

It is interesting to note that when a noun phrase follows *ada*, as in utterances 1-4, that noun phrase must be general. It cannot be specific. In other words, it is possible to say *Ada rumah di hujung jalan* [There is a house at the end of the street], but not **Ada rumah Shantha di hujung jalan* [There is Shantha's house at the end of the street], unless the *Shantha* referred to, for example, was a housing corporation that built large numbers of houses, and one or a group of such houses of this general type was at the end of the street. It is, in like manner, possible to say *Ada mobil di situ* [There is a car there], but not **Ada mobil Nyoman di situ* [There is Nyoman's car there], unless *Nyoman* were, for example, a car rental agency such as Budget or Avis. Similarly, it is possible to say *Ada orang* [There's someone (there)], but not **Ada Khadijah* [There's Khadijah (there)], unless a context were found where *Khadijah* would refer to a set of people bearing the same name. It would be possible to say *Ada Khadijah* if the general meaning intended was "There is a Khadijah (there)."

2.1.3 Existential Sentences
(iii) Subject and predicate

There is no clear consensus on how to analyse existential sentences into subject and predicate. The analysis here treats these sentences as similar to equational sentences, with the addition of *ada*.

The subject in an extistential sentence is that part of the sentence which is described or identified. The predicate, as in equational sentences, is a complement providing further information about the subject. The *ada* in all these sentences (except 13-14 which are discussed later), however, is not optional, for without *ada* they would simply be phrases. To complicate matters even further, the *ada* does not appear to have a fixed place in the sentence. If the subject noun phrase is general, as in utterances 1-4, then *ada* joins the subject. If it is, however, specific, as in utterances 13-16, then *ada* joins the predicate. This grouping of *ada* with either the subject or the predicate is based primarily on the intonation pattern (the general tone of the voice) and juncture (the pause time between words and phrases) of the spoken utterance.

One further complicating factor is that existential sentences, following the analysis here, in which the noun phrase follows *ada* and is therefore general, would not require a predicate. In other words, a simple statement of existence, shown by *ada,* is all that is required. There need be nothing further predicated or said about the subject. Utterances 11-12 are examples of this. The following show utterances 9-16 diagrammed according to subject and predicate.

Existential Sentences

Subject			**Predicate**			
			Complement			

9. | *ADA* | **NOUN PHRASE** | | PREP PHRASE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Ada* | *rumah* | *di* | *hujung* | *jalan* [M]. | |
| *Ada* | *rumah* | *di* | *ujung* | *jalan* [1]. | |
| **There is** | **house** | **at** | **end** | **road** | |
| There is | a house | at the end of the road. | | | |

10. | *ADA* | **NOUN PHRASE** | PREP PHRASE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Ada* | *kereta* | *di* | *situ* [M]. | |
| *Ada* | *mobil* | *di* | *situ* [1]. | |
| **There is** | **car** | **at** | **there** | |
| There is | a car | there. | | |

11. | *ADA* | **NOUN PHRASE** |
|---|---|
| *Ada* | *beras.* |
| There is | rice. |

12. | *ADA* | **NOUN PHRASE** | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Ada* | *orang* | *yang* | *bertengkar.* |
| **There are** | **people** | **who** | **argue** |
| There are | people arguing. | | |

13. | NOUN PHRASE | | *ADA* | **PREP PHRASE** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Rumah* | *Shantha* | *ada* | *di* | *hujung* | *jalan* [M]. |
| *Rumah* | *Eni* | *ada* | *di* | *ujung* | *jalan* [1]. |
| **House** | **Shantha/Eni** | **there is** | **at** | **end** | **road** |
| Shantha's/Eni's house | is | | at the end of the road. | | |

14. | NOUN PHRASE | | *ADA* | **PREP PHRASE** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Kereta* | *dia* | *ada* | *di* | *situ* [M]. | |
| *Mobil* | *-nya* | *ada* | *di* | *situ* [1]. | |
| **Car** | **his** | **there is** | **at** | **there** | |
| His car | is | | there. | | |

15. | NOUN PHRASE | *ADA* |
|---|---|
| *Beras* | *ada.* |
| **Rice** | **there is.** |
| There is that rice. | |

16. | NOUN PHRASE | | *ADA* |
|---|---|---|
| *Orang* | *yang* | *bertengkar* | *ada.* |
| **People** | **who** | **argue** | **there are** |
| Those people who are arguing | | are there. |

2.1.3   Existential Sentences
(iv)   Omitting *ada*

In existential sentences where the subject is specific and the predicate is a prepositional phrase, such as in utterances 13-14, it is possible to omit *ada*. The resulting sentences are very much like equational sentences. The equivalent sentences without *ada* are numbered 17-18.

17. *Rumah Shantha di hujung jalan.*

    Shantha's house is at the end of the street.

17. *Rumah Eni di ujung jalan.*

    Eni's house is at the end of the street.

18. *Kereta dia di situ.*
    His car is there.

18. *Mobilnya di situ.*
    His car is there.

It is possible to analyse such sentences as either equational, or as existential with the omission of *ada*.

2.1.3   Existential Sentences
(v)   Showing possession - *ada* and *punya*

Ada has come to serve a verbal function in Malaysia which is parallel to the function of "to have", meaning "to own" or "possess" in English.

19. *Samy **ada** kereta* [M].
    Samy **has** a car.

This type of sentence functions like the verbal sentences discussed in Section 2.1.2 and may be diagrammed in the same way.

Verbal Sentences

Subject	**Predicate**	
NOUN PHRASE	**VP**	**NOUN PHRASE**
Samy	*ada*	*kereta* [M].
		DIRECT OBJ
Samy	has	a car.

In Indonesia, the possessive function of *ada* is most commonly expressed by *punya* (also see Sections 2.2.1(iii), 2.1.3(v) and 4.1.7). *Ada*, however, may also be used.

20. *Hartono **punya** mobil* [1].
    Hartono **has** a car.

Utterance 20 is not acceptable in Malaysia as long as the possessed object is general. If the possessed object were specific, however, the utterance would be acceptable. The following are examples set in a specific context.

21. *Tahukah siapa **punya** majalah "Time" ini? - Subri **punya** (majalah itu)* [M].
Do you know whose Time magazine this is? - It's Subri's.

22. *Siapa **punya** kereta itu? - Samy **punya** (kereta itu)* [M].
Who owns that car? - Samy owns (it).
(Whose car is that? - It's Samy's)

2.1.3 Existential Sentences
(vi) *Ada* as an auxiliary

There is one further function of *ada* and that is to serve as an auxiliary to the verb in the verb phrase (see Section 2.2.5). It is used when the object is nonspecific, and when a speaker wants to emphasise the existence of a set of general objects or locations. This usage is found in Malaysia, not Indonesia.

23. *Saya tidak **ada** beli apa-apa di Ipoh* [M].
I didn't buy anything in Ipoh.

24. *Subri **ada** jumpa siapa-siapa malam semalam? - Tak **ada**. (Saya tak ada jumpa siapa-siapa)* [M].

Did you (Subri) meet anyone last night? - No. (I didn't meet anyone).

25. *Sofiah **ada** pergi ke mana-mana esok? - **Ada**. Ke perpustakaan* [M].
Are you (Sofiah) going anywhere tomorrow? - Yes. To the library.

It is difficult to convey this sense of *ada* in English. It is obvious from the examples above that translations may vary widely. If we keep in mind, however, that the main function of *ada* is to indicate existence, it may be possible to find equivalents in English which, while not particularly fluent, may better convey the meaning of *ada* as used in these utterances. Examples 26-28 are possible English translations for utterances 23-25 where an attempt is made to convey the idea of existence.

26. There was nothing that I bought in Ipoh.

27. Was there anyone that you (Subri) met last night? - There wasn't. (There was no one that I met).

28. Is there anywhere you (Sofiah) are going tomorrow? - There is. To the library.
All of the previous utterances may be expressed without *ada*. Both Malay and Indonesian examples are given.

29. *Saya tidak beli apa-apa di Ipoh.* I didn't buy anything in Ipoh.	29. *Saya tidak beli apa-apa di Bogor.* I didn't buy anything in Bogor.

30. *Subri jumpa siapa-siapa malam se-malam? - Tidak. (Saya tidak jumpa siapa-siapa).*

    Did you (Subri) meet anyone last night? - No. (I didn't meet anyone?)

30. *Fauzi ketemu siapa saja semalam? - Tidak. (Saya tidak ketemu siapa-siapa.)*

    Did you (Fauzi) meet anyone last night? - No. (I didn't meet anyone?)

31. *Sofiah mahu pergi ke mana-mana besok? - Ke perpustakaan.*

    Are you (Sofiah) going anywhere tomorrow? - Yes. To the library.

31. *Sofiah mau pergi ke mana saja besok? - Ke perpustakaan.*

    Are you (Sofiah) going anywhere tomorrow? - Yes. To the library.

Utterances 23-25 appear to function as verbal utterances and as such may be diagrammed as follows. A noun phrase is abbreviated as NP, a verb phrase as VP, and adverbial phrase as ADV PHRASE.

Verbal Sentences

Subject	**Predicate**				

32.

NP	**VP**			**NP**	**PREP PHRASE**
Saya	*tak*	*ada*	*beli*	*apa-apa*	*di* *Ipoh* [M].
I	**no**	**exist**	**buy**	**anything**	**in** **Ipoh**
				DIRECT OBJ	LOCATION
I	did not buy			anything	in Ipoh.

33.

NP	**VP**		**NP**	**ADV PHRASE**
Subri	*ada*	*jumpa*	*siapa-siapa*	*malam-semalam* [M] ?
Subri	**exist**	**meet**	**anyone**	**last night**
			DIRECT OBJ	TIME
Did Subri	meet		anyone	last night?

34.

NP	**VP**		**PREP PHRASE**	**ADV PHRASE**
Sofiah	*ada*	*pergi*	*ke* *mana-mana*	*besok* [M] ?
Sofiah	**exist**	**go**	**to** **anywhere**	**tomorrow**
			LOCATION	TIME
Is Sofiah	going		anywhere	tomorrow?

2.2 Phrases

Discussed in the following sections are the noun, adjective, adverb, preposition and verb phrases.

2.2.1 Noun Phrase
(i) Basic

The noun phrase is a phrase which has its main constituent, or head, a noun. Nouns are traditionally defined as words which represent a person, such as *Khadijah*, a place or

a thing, such as a *book*. A noun phrase may also consist of noun substitutes, referred to as pronouns.

Pronouns are those parts of speech which stand in the place of nouns or noun phrases. For example, personal pronouns replace nouns referring to people. In place of the noun phrase *a woman*, we can use the personal pronoun *she*. Demonstrative pronouns also replace nouns or noun phrases, serving to point these out in some particular way. In place of the noun phrase *a book* we can use the demonstrative pronoun *this*.

Examples of the basic noun phrase are as follows.

1. **NOUN PHRASE**
   Ahmad   *belum*   *balik* [M].
   Amad   *belum*   *kembali* [1].
   Ahmad/Amad   **not yet**   **return**
   NOUN
   Ahmad/Amad   hasn't returned yet.

2. **NOUN PHRASE**   **NOUN PHRASE**
   Saya   *pinjam*   *buku.*
   I   **borrow**   **book**
   PRONOUN   NOUN
   I   borrowed   a book.

3. **NOUN PHRASE**   **NOUN PHRASE**
   Khadijah   *beli*   *itu.*
   NOUN   DEMONSTRATIVE
   Khadijah   bought   that.

2.2.1 Noun phrase
(ii) Expanded

The noun phrase may also be expanded to show various modifications of the head noun. The word order in the modified noun phrase is the reverse of that in English, except where the modifier is a number (see Sections 2.2.1(iv) and 11.1.1(ii)).

Words or phrases which commonly modify (give further information about) the noun in the noun phrase are adjectives as in examples 4 and 5.

4.   **NOUN PHRASE**
   Abdullah   *bawa*   *kereta*   *kecil* [M].
   Abdullah   *bawa*   *mobil*   *kecil* [1].
   Abdullah   **drives**   **car**   **small**
                            NOUN +   **ADJECTIVE**
   Abdullah   drives a small car.

5.   <u>**NOUN PHRASE**</u>

Ada	*rumah*	*merah*	*di*	*hujung*	*jalan* [M].
Ada	*rumah*	*merah*	*di*	*ujung*	*jalan* [I].
There is	**house**	**red**	**at**	**end**	**street**
	NOUN +	**ADJECTIVE**			
There is	a red house			at the end of the street.	

Nouns may also be modified by numbers and by other nouns as in examples 6 and 7.

6.   <u>**NOUN PHRASE**</u>

Dua	*anjing*	*ikut*	*kita* [M].
Dua	*anjing*	*mengikuti*	*kita* [I].
Two	**dogs**	**follow**	**us**
NUMBER +	NOUN		
Two dogs		are following us.	

7.   <u>**NOUN PHRASE**</u>

Diana	*pinjam*	*buku*	*sains.*
Diana	**borrowed**	**book**	**science**
		NOUN +	**NOUN**
Diana borrowed		a science book.	

Also modifying nouns are demonstratives, abbreviated DEMO (see Sections 4.2.1(ii) and 4.2.2), and prepositional phrases, abbreviated PREP PHRASE (see Section 2.2.4), as in examples 8 and 9.

8.   <u>**NOUN PHRASE**</u>

Budak	*itu*	*mahu*	*bermain*	*seorang* [M].
Anak	*itu*	*mau*	*bermain*	*sendiri* [I].
Child	**that**	**wants**	**to play**	**alone**
NOUN +	**DEMO**			
That child		wants	to play alone.	

9.   <u>**NOUN PHRASE**</u>

Basikal	*di*	*belakang*	*itu*	*jatuh* [M].
Sepeda	*di*	*belakang*	*itu*	*jatuh* [I].
Bicycle	at	back	that	fall
NOUN +	**PREP PHRASE** +		DEMO	
The bicycle behind				fell over.

A noun may also be modified by an appositive phrase. An appositive phrase is one noun phrase which modifies another with nothing but a pause, indicated in writing by commas, separating the two phrases

10. **NOUN PHRASE** **NOUN PHRASE**
                             APPOSITIVE

Ravi,	*anak*	*Jeya,*	*tidak*	*ada*	*lagi*	*di*	*situ.*
Ravi	**son**	**Jeya**	**no**	**exist**	**still**	**at**	**there**
NOUN	NOUN + NOUN						
Ravi,	Jeya's son,		is no longer there.				

2.2.1 Noun Phrase
(iii) Possession

Possession in the noun phrase is shown by placing the possessor directly after what is possessed. This is the opposite of English where the possessor, suffixed by *'s*, precedes what is possessed. The Malay and Indonesian form is closer to saying, for example, "the hat of the man" rather than "the man's hat". As discussed in Section 4.1.7(i), there is no need to change the form of the pronoun when it is used to show possession. *Saya*, therefore, is equivalent to both "I" and "my", and *dia* to both "he/she" and "his/her".

11.   **NOUN PHRASE**

Rumah	*itu*	*rumah*	*Zainal.*
House	**that**	**house**	**Zainal**
		NOUN +	NOUN
That house		is Zainal's.	

12. **NOUN PHRASE**

Basikal	*anak*	*saya*	*rosak* [M].
Sepeda	*anak*	*saya*	*rusak* [I].
Bicycle	**child**	**my**	**broken**
NOUN +	NOUN +	PRONOUN	
My child's bicycle			is broken.

Notice in utterance 11 that the possessed noun, *rumah*, must be repeated. It is not possible to say just *Rumah itu Zainal without changing the meaning of the utterance. The preceding utterance means "That house is Zainal". If, however, the structure of the utterance were changed from equational to verbal and the verb *punya* were used, it would be possible to omit the possessed noun. *Punya* is also discussed in Sections 2.2.1(iii), 2.1.3(v) and 4.1.7

13. *Zainal **punya** rumah itu.*

Zainal **owns** that house.
That house is Zainal's.

13. *Zainal **punya** rumah itu.*

Zainal **owns** that house.
That house is Zainal's.

For emphasis, the predicate may precede the subject (see Section 2.1.1(ii).

14. *Rumah itu, Zainal **punya**.*
That house is Zainal's (house).

14. *Rumah itu, **punya** Zainal.*
That house is Zainal's (house).

2.2.1 Noun Phrase

(iv) Word order in the noun phrase and the verbal sentence compared to English word order

The word order in the Malay and Indonesian verbal sentence (see Section 2.1.2) is the same as that in English.

15.
Subject	**Predicate**	
NOUN PHRASE	VERB PHRASE	NOUN PHRASE
Amin	*beli*	*rumah*
Amin	**bought**	**house**
AGENT	VERB	DIRECT OBJECT
Amin	bought	a house.

The word order within the noun phrase, however, is the exact opposite of English.

16.
Subject		**Predicate**		
NOUN PHRASE		VERB PHRASE	NOUN PHRASE	
Keluarga	*Amin*	*beli*	*rumah*	*kecil*
Family	**Amin**	**bought**	**house**	**small**
AGENT		VERB	DIRECT OBJECT	
Amin's family		bought	a small house	

This reversal of word order in the noun phrase when English and Malay or Indonesian are compared applies no matter how many modifiers the noun phrase may have. The abbreviation VP stands for "verb phrase" and PREP for "preposition".

17.
Subject			**Predicate**				
NOUN PHRASE			VP	PREP	NOUN PHRASE		
Adik	*guru*	*saya*	*tinggal*	*di*	*rumah*	*kakak*	*dia.*
Brother	**teacher**	**my**	**lives**	**in**	**house**	**sister**	**his**
AGENT			VERB	LOCATION			
My teacher's brother			lives	in	his sister's house		

There are only two exceptions to this. The first are particular nouns which are treated as compounds where the word order is fixed. Common Indonesian examples are *kakak laki-laki* and *kakak perempuan*, respectively "older brother" and "older sister." "My older brother" and "my older sister" are expressed in Indonesian as *kakak laki-laki saya* and *kakak perempuan saya*, not **kakak saya laki-laki* nor **kakak saya perempuan*. Parallel Malay examples are *adik lelaki* and *adik perempuan*. "My younger brother" and "my younger sister" are expressed as *adik lelaki saya* and *adik perempuan saya*.

The second exception relates to the position of numbers and words of degree. This is discussed in Section 11.1.1 (ii).

2.2.2 Adjective Phrase
(i)   Description

An adjective phrase is any phrase that has an adjective as its main constituent or head. An adjective is that part of speech with presents further information about a noun, describing or modifying it in some particular way.

2.2.2 Adjective Phrase
(ii) Basic

The basic adjective phrase is a single adjective.

1.   **ADJECTIVE PHRASE**
   Kereta   *Jepun*   *bagus* [M].
   Mobil   *Jepang*   *bagus* [1].
   Cars   **Japanese** **good**
                            ADJECTIVE

   Japanese cars   are good.

2.   **ADJECTIVE PHRASE**
   Ibu   *sedih.*
   Mother   **sad**
                            ADJECTIVE

   Mother   is sad.

Adjective phrases may be expanded to show intensity, various stages of comparison, or further modification with other adjectives (see Chapter 8 for a detailed discussion).

3.   **ADJECTIVE PHRASE**
   Pintu   *depan*   *merah*   *tua.*
   Door   **front**   **red**   **old**
                            ADJECTIVE +   ADJECTIVE

   The front door   is dark red.

4.   **ADJECTIVE PHRASE**
   Kerusi   *itu*   *sangat*   *besar* [M].
   Chair **that**   **very**   **big**
                            INTENSIFIER + ADJECTIVE

   Kursi   *itu*   *besar*   *sekali* [1].
   Chair **that**   **big**   **very**
                            ADJECTIVE +   INTENSIFIER

   That chair   is very big.

5.   **ADJECTIVE PHRASE**
   Makanan di *sini*   *lebih*   *sedap.*
   Food   **at here** **more**   **tasty**
                            COMPARATIVE +   ADJECTIVE

   The food here   is tastier.

2.2.2 Adjective Phrase
(iii) Formation with *bersifat*

Certain words which are not basically adjectival may be used to modify or provide further information about nouns by the addition of the word *bersifat* which means "possessing the qualities of". For example, *adat* means "tradition" or "custom" and *bersifat adat* means "traditional" or "customary".

Bersifat is even more commonly used in this way before words which are borrowed into Malay or Indonesian, particularly from English. The word "dialect", for example, was borrowed as the noun *dialek*. The adjectival form "dialectal" was not borrowed. To create the adjectival form in Malay and Indonesian *bersifat* is used: *bersifat dialek* [dialectal].

Even when adjectival forms are borrowed, they may not be recognised as such when they are first used in the new language. These forms may also take *bersifat*. An example of this in Indonesian is *individual* [individual] which is only used as an adjective, not a noun (the noun form is *individu*). This appears as *bersifat individual* (see Example 6).

Bersifat may also be used with adjectives when the noun modified or described is treated as one that might not naturally take such modification. For example, in Malay a person may be referred to as *pelampau* [an extremist], but an organisation as *bersifat pelampau* [possessing the qualities of extremism] (see Example 6). The following utterances further exemplify the use of *bersifat*.

6. *Persatuan Pelajar Islam di kampus kini lazimnya lebih **bersifat pelampau** berbanding dengan kumpulan-kumpulan Islam bukan pelajar di dalam masyarakat.*

   The Islamic Student Associations on campus are now generally more **extremist** than the non-student Islamic groups in society.

7. *Pemberhentian kerja itu disifatkan sebagai dasar pengindustrian yang terlalu bergantung kepada industri-industri **bersifat eksport**.*

   The redundancies were considered as an industrial policy that was too dependent on **export** industries.

6. *Menurut pelukis senior, Nyoman Gunars, penilaian seni lukis masih terlalu **bersifat individual** dan subjektif.*

   According to the leading painter, Nyoman Gunars, artistic evaluation is still too **individual** and subjective.

7. *Lawatan kelompok musik asal Amerika, Mr Big, tidak hanya **bersifat bisnis** semata.*

   The visit of the American music group, Mr Big, is not just **commercial**.

8. *Pergerakan manusia dan corak urus niaga **bersifat sejagat** membolehkan teknologi digital menjadi pilihan masyarakat moden sekarang.*

   Global human mobility and business patterns have enabled digital technology to become the choice of current modern society.

8. *Microsoft sendiri, ingin agar Windows 8 **bersifat kompatibel-mundur** terhadap versi-versi Windows sebelumnya.*

   Microsoft itself wants Windows 8 to be **backward compatible** with previous Window's versions.

2.2.3   Adverbial Phrase
(i)   Description

An adverbial phrase is a phrase that has an adverb as its head. Discussed in the sections which follow are the basic adverbial phrase, the expanded phrase, and the formation of adverbial phrases with *dengan* and *secara*.

2.2.3   Adverbial Phrase
(ii)   Basic

The basic adverbial phrase consists of a single adverb. The three most commonly recognised types of adverbs are manner, location, and time, shown respectively in examples 1-3.

Adverbs of manner commonly describe or modify in some way the action of the verb, as in example 1. Adverbs of location generally show the location of the action, as in example 2, and adverbs of time, example 3, indicate the time the action takes place.

1.   **ADVERBIAL PHRASE**
    Anwar   berjalan   *cepat.*
    Anwar   walks   **quickly.**
                                               ADVERB (MANNER)

2.   **ADVERBIAL PHRASE**
    Sekolah   anak   saya   *dekat.*
    School   child   my   **near**
                                               ADVERB (LOCATION)
    My child's school   is close.

3.   **ADVERBIAL PHRASE**
    Makcik   balik   *besok* [M].
    Bibi   pulang   *besok* [1].
    Aunt   return   **tomorrow**
                                               ADVERB (TIME)
    (My) aunt is returning   tomorrow.

2.2.3 Adverbial Phrase
(iii) Expanded

The adverbial phrase, as with the adjective phrase, may be expanded to show intensity or comparison, or may take other types of modifiers such as a prepositional (PREP) or noun phrase.

4.

		ADVERBIAL PHRASE	
Eni	*berjalan*	*lebih*	*cepat.*
Eni	**walks**	**more**	**fast**
		COMPARATIVE +	ADVERB
Eni	walks	faster.	

5.

		ADVERBIAL PHRASE	
Leela	*bangun*	*lambat*	*betul.*
Laila	*bangun*	*terlambat*	*betul.*
Leela	**gets up**	**late**	**really**
		ADVERB +	INTENSIFIER
Leela	gets up	very late.	

6.

		ADVERBIAL PHRASE	
Ismail	*tinggal*	*jauh*	*dari sini.*
Ismail	**lives**	**far**	**from here.**
		ADVERB +	PREP PHRASE
Ismail works		far from here.	

7.

		ADVERBIAL PHRASE	
Dia	*bekerja*	*dekat*	*rumah saya.*
She	**works**	**near**	**house** **my.**
		ADVERB +	NOUN PHRASE
She works		near my house.	

2.2.3 Adverbial phrase
(iv) Formation with *dengan* and *secara*

Certain adverbs of manner may be optionally preceded by *dengan* [with].

*8. Anwar berjalan **dengan cepat**.* Anwar walks **quickly**.	*8. Anwar berjalan **dengan cepat**.* Anwar walks **quickly**.

More commonly, however, *dengan* is used to derive particular adjectives as adverbs. In English this is usually, although not always, accomplished by adding the suffix "-ly" to the adjective. Examples are: *rajin* [diligent/ industrious] and *dengan rajin* [diligently/ industriously], *gembira* [happy] and *dengan gembira* [happily], and *baik* [good] and *dengan baik* [well]. Example utterances showing this use of *dengan* follow.

9. *Penduduk daerah pegunungan adalah petani yang **rajin**.*

The inhabitants of the mountainous regions are **industrious** farmers.

*Penduduk daerah pergunungan adalah petani yang mengerjakan tanahnya **dengan rajin**.*

The inhabitants of the mountainous region are farmers who work their land **industriously**.

10. *Semua peserta **gembira** menerima piala itu, tanda kemenangan mereka.*

All the participants were **happy** to receive the trophy cup, a tangible sign of their victory,

*Semua peserta menerima piala itu **dengan gembira**.*

All of the participants **happily** accepted the trophy cup.

11. *Alat-alat senjata yang dianggap **baik** adalah keris, tombak dan perisai.*

The weapons which are considered **good** are the kris, spear and shield.

*Alat-alat senjata yang dianggap mempunyai kekuatan sakti seperti keris, tombak dan perisai mesti dijaga **dengan baik**.*

Weapons which are considered to have supernatural powers such as the kris, spear and shield have to be looked after **well**.

9. *Penduduk daerah pegunungan adalah petani yang **rajin**.*

The inhabitants of the mountainous regions are **industrious** farmers.

*Penduduk daerah pegunungan adalah petani yang mengerjakan tanahnya **dengan rajin**.*

The inhabitants of the mountainous region are farmers who work their land **industriously**.

10. *Semua peserta **gembira** menerima piala itu, tanda kemenangan mereka.*

All the participants were **happy** to receive the trophy cup, a tangible sign of their victory,

*Semua peserta menerima piala itu **dengan gembira**.*

All of the participants **happily** accepted the trophy cup.

11. *Alat-alat senjata yang dianggap **baik** adalah keris, tombak dan perisai.*

The weapons which are considered **good** are the kris, spear and shield.

*Alat-alat senjata yang dianggap mempunyai kekuatan sakti seperti keris, tombak dan perisai harus dijaga **dengan baik**.*

Weapons which are considered to have supernatural powers such as the kris, spear and shield have to be looked after **well**.

Secara, like *dengan*, also functions to derive adverbs from adjectives. It is, in fact, even more commonly used for this function. The following are examples.

12. *Ada juga rumah tangga yang ke-kurangan tenaga pekerja yang men-dapat bantuan **secara sukarela** dari jiran-jirannya.*

There are also households lacking workers who get help voluntarily from their neighbours.

12. *Ada juga rumah tangga yang kekurang-an tenaga kerja yang mendapat bantu-an **secara sukarela** dari tetangga-tetangganya.*

There are also households lacking workers who get help **voluntarily** from their neighbours.

13. *Tombak ini dapat lepas **secara auto-matik** apabila tali yang menghubungi-nya dengan perangkap dilanggar binatang yang hendak memasuki ladang.*

The spear can be released **auto-matically** when the cord connecting it to the trap is struck by an animal attempting to enter the field.

13. *Tombak ini dapat lepas **secara otoma-tis** apabila tali yang menghubunginya dengan perangkap dilanggar binatang yang hendak memasuki ladang.*

The spear can be released **auto-matically** when the cord connecting it to the trap is struck by an animal attempting to enter the field.

14. *Orang Minahasa sekarang **secara resmi** telah memeluk agama-agama Kristian mahupun Islam.*

The people of Minahasa are now **officially** adherents of Christianity or Islam.

14. *Orang Minahasa sekarang **secara resmi** telah memeluk agama-agama Protestan, Katolik maupun Islam.*

The people of Minahasa are now **officially** adherents of Protestantism, Catholicism or Islam.

2.2.4 Prepositional Phrase

The prepositional phrase is any phrase that has a preposition (PREP) as its head. Prepositions are those parts of speech which most commonly precede nouns and show the location and direction of an action in relation to the verb. In example 1, the preposition *in* shows where the action of *playing* takes place. In example 2, the preposition *from* shows the origin of a particular smell. The most commonly used prepositions in Malay and Indonesian are *ke, kepada, di,* or *dari* (se Section 4.3.2).

Unlike the other phrases discussed here, there is no such thing as a basic prepositional phrase consisting only of a preposition. The preposition acts as a head for another phrase contained within the prepositional phrase. That other phrase is most commonly a noun phrase. Examples with noun phrases and an adverbial phrase follow.

1.   **PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE**

Orang	*ini*	*suka*	*bermain*	*di*	*sawah.*
Person	**this**	**likes**	**to play**	**in**	**rice field**
				PREP +	NOUN PHRASE
This person		likes	to play	in the rice field.	

2.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

Bau	*wangi*	*itu*	*datang*	*dari*	*rumah*	*makcik* [M].
Bau	*wangi*	*itu*	*datang*	*dari*	*rumah*	*bibi* [I].
Smell	**nice**	**that**	**comes**	**from**	**house**	**aunt**

PREP + NOUN PHRASE

That nice smell   is coming   from (your) aunt's house.

3.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

Tolong	*beri*	*surat*	*ini*	*kepada*	*Dadang.*
Please	**give**	**letter**	**this**	**to**	**Dadang**

PREP + NOUN PHRASE

Please give   this letter   to Dadang.

4.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

Ada	*sekolah*	*di*	*belakang rumah.*
There is	**a school**	**at**	**behind house**

PREP + ADVERBIAL PHRASE

There is   a school   behind the house.

2.2.5   Verb Phrase

A verb phrase is a phrase that has a verb as its head. A verb is most commonly that part of speech which indicates an action. The basic verb phrase consists of only a single verb.

1. **VERB PHRASE**

Mengajar	*memang susah* [M].
Mengajar	*memang sulit* [I].
Teaching	**is really difficult.**
VERB	

2.   **VERB PHRASE**

Budak	*itu*	*terjun*	*ke*	*dalam*	*laut* [M].
Anak	*itu*	*terjun*	*ke*	*dalam*	*laut* [I].
Child	**that**	**dived**	**to**	**into**	**ocean**
		VERB			

That child   dived   into the ocean.

An expanded verb phrase consists of a verb and an auxiliary. An auxiliary is a word occurring with a verb, indicating tense or aspect, for example, *sudah, sedang, hendak* or *mahu* [M]/ *mau* [I] (see Section 3.2), ability, *boleh* [M]/ *bisa* [I] or *dapat* (see Section 12.4), or existence, *ada*. *Ada* serves as auxiliary in this way only in Malaysia (see Section 2.1.3(vi)).

3.   **VERB PHRASE**

Sivam	*ada*	*jumpa*	*siapa-siapa tadi* [M] ?
Sivam	**did**	**meet**	**anyone earlier?**
	AUX +	VERB	

Did Sivam   meet   anyone earlier?

4.   **VERB PHRASE**
   Saya   *boleh*   *tolong*   *nenek sekarang* [M].
   Saya   *bisa*   *tolong*   *nenek sekarang* [I].
   I   can   help   grandmother now.
                   AUX +   VERB

5.   **VERB PHRASE**
   Adik   *sudah*   *pergi.*
   Younger brother   **already** **go**
                            AUX   +   VERB
   (My) younger brother   has gone.

2.3   The Relative Clause

The only clause discussed here is the relative clause, that is a dependent clause introduced by a relative pronoun. One function of a relative clause is to modify nouns as part of the noun phrase. It is this function which is discussed.

2.3.1   The relative pronoun *yang*
(i)   General Use

The relative pronoun in Malay and Indonesian is *yang*, equivalent to the English "who", "which" and "that". The function of a relative pronoun is to enable one sentence to be placed or embedded into another, or to be sequenced after another. It does this by making one sentence dependent upon the other. It is this dependent sentence which is the relative clause. The relative pronoun *yang* actually replaces one of the nouns in the dependent sentence. The nouns in the two sentences, one of which is replaced by *yang*, actually have the same referent. This means, they refer to the same thing. It is possible to see the processes of embedding and sequencing as a series of steps or operations. Embedding is exemplified first, followed by sequencing.

Embedding:

Step 1:   **Starting with two different sentences**

Sentence 1:   *Mereka   pinjam   **buku**.*
               They   borrow   **book.**
               They borrowed a book.

Sentence 2:   ***Buku   itu   mahal.***
               Book   that   expensive
               The book is expensive.

Step 2:	**Positioning the sentences to be joined.**			
Sentence 1:		*Mereka*	*pinjam*	***buku.***
		They	borrow	**book.**
Sentence 2:	***Buku*** ***itu***			*mahal.*
	Book **that**			expensive.

Step 3:	**Adding the relative pronoun *yang* to replace the noun in the sentence to be embedded.**			
Sentence 1:	***yang***	*mereka*	*pinjam*	~~***buku.***~~
	that	they	borrow	~~**book.**~~
Sentence 2:	***Buku*** ***itu***			*mahal.*
	Book **that**			expensive.

Step 4:	**Combining the two sentences into one**			
Sentences 1&2:	***Buku***	***yang***	*mereka* *pinjam*	*mahal.*
	Book	**that**	they borrow	expensive
	The book that they borrowed is expensive			

The demonstrative adjective, *itu* [that], which makes *buku* [book] specific in Sentence 2, is now replaced by an equivalent specific phrase, *yang mereka pinjam* [that they borrowed].

Sequencing:

Step 1:	**Starting with two different sentences**		
Sentence 1:	*Mereka*	*pinjam*	***buku.***
	They	borrow	**book.**
	They borrowed a book.		
Sentence 2:	***Buku***	***itu***	*mahal.*
	Book	that	expensive
	The book is expensive.		

Step 2:   **Positioning the sentences to be joined.**

Sentence 1:   *Mereka*   *pinjam*   **buku.**
                They   borrow   **book.**

Sentence 2:   ***Buku***   ***itu***   *mahal.*
                                              Book   **that**   expensive.

Step 3:   **Replacing the noun phrase in the sentence to be sequenced by the relative pronoun *yang*.**

Sentence 1:   *Mereka*   *pinjam*   **buku.**
                They   borrow   **book.**

Sentence 2:   ***yang***   ~~***Buku itu***~~   *mahal.*
                                      that   ~~**Book that**~~   expensive.

Step 4:   **Combining the two sentences into one**

Sentences 1&2:   *Mereka*   *pinjam*   **buku**   **yang**   *mahal*
                 They   borrow   **book**   **that**   expensive.
                 They borrowed a book that is expensive.

The following examples show how a relative clause introduce by *yang* forms part of a noun phrase.

1. **NOUN PHRASE**
    Buku   *yang*   *mereka*   *pinjam*   *mahal.*
    Book   that   they   borrow   expensive.
    NOUN +   *YANG...*
    The book that they borrowed   is expensive.

2.   **NOUN PHRASE**
    Tadi   *ada*   *orang*   *yang*   *berlari.*
                            person   who   run
                            NOUN +   *YANG...*
    Earlier   there was someone who was running.

In Malay and Indonesian, however, as in English, the relative pronoun may be omitted. This is more common in conversation where phrasing (stress and juncture), serves to group words in a way that written language cannot do.

NOUN PHRASE

3. *Buku mereka pinjam   mahal.*
   The book they borrowed   is expensive.

NOUN PHRASE

4. *Tadi ada   orang berlari.*
   Earlier there was   someone running.

2.3.1   The relative pronoun *yang*
(ii)   With a series of modifiers

In standard Malay and Indonesian it is not possible to build up a series of modifiers for the noun, whereas in English such a series of modifiers is common. In English, for example, it is common to say: "A large white house...". In standard Malay and Indonesian there are a number of ways to express this. One way is by using the relative pronoun *yang* and the conjunction *dan* [and].

5. *Dia beli   rumah yang besar dan putih.*
   He bought   a house which is large and white.

The *yang*, however, may be omitted in conversation, giving rise to the following utterance.

6. *Dia beli   rumah besar dan putih.*
   He bought   a large, white house.

The conjunction *dan* may also be omitted in conversation. The omission of both *yang* and *dan* is generally compensated for by phrasing, resulting in a pause between the two modifiers and greater stress on the modifier the speaker wishes to emphasise.

7. *Dia beli   rumah besar, putih.*
   He bought   a large, white house.

A second conversational alternative is to sequence two utterances which refer to the noun one after the other.

8. *Dia beli rumah besar. Rumah itu putih.*
   He bought a large house. That house is white.

2.3.1   The relative pronoun *yang*
(iii)   Not used with location or place nouns

Yang is not used as a relative pronoun with nouns indicating location or place, even though it is possible to translate phrases which modify such nouns with "that" in English. To introduce modifiers of location, *di mana* [where], or *tempat* [place] is used. Modification with *di mana* is a prepositional phrase, and with *tempat* is an appositive phrase (see Section 2.2.1(ii)).

9. *Rumah di mana Ali tinggal   jauh.*

   The house where Ali lives   is far.
   (The house that Ali lives in   is far).

10. *Sekolah, tempat Siti belajar,   kecil.*

    The school, the place Siti studies,   is small.
    (The school where Siti studies   is small).
    (The school that Siti studies in   is small).

It is also possible to use both *tempat* and *di mana* in the same modification phrase. This phrase is an appositive.

11. *Rumah, tempat di mana Ali tinggal,   jauh.*
    The house, the place where Ali lives,   is far.

There is, however, one exception to the rule discussed here. If the verb in the dependent clause has an *-i* suffix, a suffix which marks location, (see Section 5.3), then *yang* is used as the relative pronoun. The reason for this is complex. It has to do with the verb suffix *-i* making the two phrases, *sekolah* [school] and *yang dikunjungi* [that place visited], equivalent.

12. *Sekolah yang dikunjungi Ali,   tempat Siti belajar.*
    The school that was visited by Ali   is the place Siti is studying.

2.3.1   The relative pronoun *yang*
(iv)   In combination with *-nya*

Yang in combination with the possessive pronoun *-nya* (see Section 4.1.8) forms a relative clause which shows possession, equivalent to an English clause beginning with "whose". The following are examples.

13. *Saya naik **basikal yang tayarnya pancat.***

    I rode **a bicycle whose tyre** had a puncture. (OR) I rode a bicycle with a punctured tyre.

13. *Saya naik **sepeda yang bannya kempes.***

    I rode **a bicycle whose tyre** had a puncture. (OR) I rode a bicycle with a punctured tyre.

14. *Saya jumpa **orang yang kakinya patah.***

    I met **someone whose foot** was broken. (OR) I met someone with a broken foot.

14. *Saya jumpa **orang yang kakinya patah.***

    I met **someone whose foot** was broken. (OR) I met someone with a broken foot.

Each of these utterances may be expressed alternatively as a sequence of two utterances. The following are examples.

15. *Saya naik basikal. Tayar basikal itu pancat.*

    I rode a bicycle. The bicycle tyre had a puncture.

15. *Saya naik sepeda. Ban sepeda itu kempes.*

    I rode a bicycle. The bicycle tyre had a puncture.

16. *Saya jumpa orang. Kaki orang itu patah.*

    I met someone. That person's foot was broken.

16. *Saya jumpa orang. Kaki orang itu patah.*

    I met someone. That person's foot was broken.

2.3.1   The relative pronoun *yang*
(v)   Replacing modified nouns in noun phrases

In any noun phrase consisting of a head noun plus a modifier such as an adjective, demonstrative, or prepositional phrase, but not another noun, appositive, or relative clause, the head noun may be replaced by *yang*. *Yang* when used in this way is the equivalent of the English "the one" or "the ones".

17. **Rumah putih** *ada di hujung jalan.*

    The white houses are at the end of the road.

    Yang putih *ada di hujung jalan.*

    The white ones are at the end of the road.

17. **Rumah putih** *ada di ujung jalan.*

    The white houses are at the end of the road.

    Yang putih *ada di ujung jalan.*

    The white ones are at the end of the road.

18. **Budak ini** *suka main dengan adiknya.*

    This child likes to play with his brother.

    Yang ini *suka main dengan adiknya.*
    This one likes to play with his brother.

18. **Anak ini** *suka main dengan adiknya.*

    This child likes to play with his brother.

    Yang ini *suka main dengan adiknya.*
    This one likes to play with his brother.

19. **Basikal di belakang** *itu, basikal saya.*
    The bicycle at the back is mine.

    Yang di belakang *itu, basikal saya.*
    The one at the back is mine.

19. **Sepeda di belakang** *itu, sepeda saya.*
    The bicycle at the back is mine.

    Yang di belakang *itu, sepeda saya.*
    The one at the back is mine.

20. *Amir bawa* **kereta besar***.*
    Amir drives a big car.

    Amir bawa **yang besar***.*
    Amir drives a big one.

20. *Amir bawa* **mobil besar***.*
    Amir drives a big car.

    Amir bawa **yang besar***.*
    Amir drives a big one.

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As mentioned at the start of this section, the modifier in the noun phrase may not be another noun. The following utterances, marked with an (*), therefore, are not acceptable.

21. *Rafidah pinjam buku sejarah.*
*Rafidah pinjam yang sejarah.

    Rafidah borrowed a history book.

21. *Astuti pinjam buku sejarah.*
*Astuti pinjam yang sejarah.

    Astuti borrowed a history book.

22. *Stesen kereta api jauh dari sini.*
*Yang kereta api jauh dari sini.

    The train station is far from here.

22. *Stasiun kereta api jauh dari sini.*
*Yang kereta api jauh dari sini.

    The train station is far from here.

The utterances marked with an (*), however, may be made marginally acceptable with the addition of *punya* [to own] or [to possess]. These utterances with *punya*, however, are not acceptable to all speakers, but they are used by some in colloquial speech. *Punya* is also discussed in Sections 2.1.3(v), 2.2.1(iii) and 4.1.7(i).

23. *Rafidah pinjam yang sejarah punya.*
Rafidah borrowed the history's one.

23. *Astuti pinjam yang sejarah punya.*
Astuti borrowed the history's one.

2.3.1   The relative pronoun *yang*
(vi)   Replacing an entire noun phrase to create a dependent clause

Yang may also replace an entire noun phrase. The noun phrase, however, must be the subject of the sentence and the effect of replacing it is to create a dependent clause with *yang* as the head. The whole clause actually becomes a noun phrase. This is true for all sentence types, verbal, equational and existential, shown respectively in examples 24, 25 and 26-27 which follow.

24. ***Ananda belajar politik****.*
Ananda is studying politics.

    Yang belajar politik ...

    The one studying politics ... (OR) The one who is studying politics...

    Yang belajar politik *itu, kawan saya.*
The one studying politics is my friend.

24. ***Nyoman belajar politik****.*
Nyoman is studying politics.

    Yang belajar politik ...

    The one studying politics ... (OR) The one who is studying politics ...

    Yang belajar politik *itu, teman saya.*
The one studying politics is my friend.

25. ***Kit Weng dan kawan-kawannya pandai****.*

    Kit Weng and his friends are smart.

    Yang pandai ...

25. ***Anwar dan teman-temannya pandai****.*

    Anwar and his friends are smart.

    Yang pandai ...

The smart ones ... (OR) The ones who are smart ...

The smart ones ... (OR) The ones who are smart ...

Yang pandai dapat markah tinggi.

Yang pandai dapat nilai yang tinggi.

The ones who are smart get high grades.

The ones who are smart get high grades.

26. *Sebuah kereta ada di hujung jalan itu.*

26. *Sebuah mobil ada di ujung jalan itu.*

A car is at the end of the road.

A car is at the end of the road.

Yang ada di hujung jalan itu ...

Yang ada di ujung jalan itu ...

The one at the end of the road ... (OR) The one which is at the end of the road ...

The one at the end of the road ... (OR) The one which is at the end of the road ...

Yang ada di hujung jalan itu, kereta Hashim.

Yang ada di ujung jalan itu, mobil Hashim.

The one at the end of the road is Hashim's car.

The one at the end of the road is Hashim's car.

27. *Ada kereta di hujung jalan.*
There is a car at the end of the road.

27. *Ada mobil di ujung jalan.*
There is a car at the end of the road.

Ada yang di hujung jalan ...

Ada yang di ujung jalan ...

There is one at the end of the road ... (OR) There is one which is at the end of the road ...

There is one at the end of the road ... (OR) There is one which is at the end of the road ...

Ada yang di hujung jalan yang nampaknya baru.

Ada yang di ujung jalan yang kelihatannya baru.

There is one at the end of the road that looks new.

There is one at the end of the road that looks new.

2.3.1 The relative pronoun *yang*
(vii) Compared to the demonstrative pronouns and adjectives *itu* and *ini*

A common error among students of Malay and Indonesian is confusing the relative pronoun *yang* and the demonstrative pronouns and adjectives *itu* [that] and *ini* [this] (also see Section 4.2). This section presents a number of examples which should help clarify the use of these particles.

The demonstrative pronouns *itu* and *ini* replace a full noun phrase. The relative pronoun *yang* replaces only the noun in the noun phrase. Examine the following examples.

28. **NOUN PHRASE**
FULL
Rumah putih   *ada di sebelah kiri jalan.*
The white house   is on the left side of the road.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN
Itu   *ada di sebelah kiri jalan.*
That (It)   is on the left side of the road.

RELATIVE PRONOUN
Yang putih   *ada di sebelah kiri jalan.*
The white one   is on the left side of the road.

29.   **NOUN PHRASE**
FULL
Amir beli   ***kamus besar.***
Amir bought   a large dictionary.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN
Amir beli   ***ini.***
Amir bought   this (it).

RELATIVE PRONOUN
Amir beli   ***yang besar.***
Amir bought   the large one.

The demonstrative adjectives *itu* and *ini* replace the adjective in the noun phrase. The relative pronoun *yang* replaces the noun in the noun phrase. Examine the following examples.

30. **NOUN PHRASE**
FULL
Rumah putih   *ada di sebelah kiri jalan.*
The white house   is on the left side of the road.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE
Rumah itu   *ada di sebelah kiri jalan.*
That house   is on the left side of the road.

RELATIVE PRONOUN
Yang putih   *ada di sebelah kiri jalan.*
The white one   is on the left side of the road.

31.   **NOUN PHRASE**
FULL
Amir beli   ***kamus besar.***
Amir bought   a large dictionary.

	DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE
Amir beli	*kamus ini.*
Amir bought	this dictionary.
	RELATIVE PRONOUN
Amir beli	*yang besar.*
Amir bought	the large one.

Some other pointers to keep in mind when deciding whether to use *yang* or *itu/ ini* are the following.

The relative pronoun *yang* is used to create noun phrases from parts of speech which are not nouns. It does not occur with nouns in a noun phrase (see Section 2.3.2).

itu	[that]
yang itu	[that one]

putih	[white]
yang putih	[the white one]

Demonstrative pronouns are used when pointing something out.

Itu rumah saya.
That is my house.

Ini sepupu saya, Faridah.
This is my cousin, Faridah.

You cannot use *yang* in these expressions. It is incorrect to say **Yang rumah saya* and *Yang sepupu saya, Faridah*. *Yang* does not occur with nouns in the noun phrase.

Demonstrative adjectives are used when referring to something that was previously discussed or presented, or when identifying something by its relative distance from the speaker or listener.

*Ada **rumah putih** di sebelah kiri jalan. **Rumah itu** rumah nenek saya.*
There is a white house on the left side of the street. That house is my grandmother's.

*Harga **kamus ini** hanya $35.00.*
The price of this dictionary is only $35.00.

It is incorrect to say: **Rumah yang rumah nenek saya* and **Harga kamus yang hanya $35.00. Yang* does not refer back to something discussed, nor does it identify something by its relative distance from the speaker or listener.

2.3.1 The relative pronoun *yang*
(viii) Compared to *Si* and *Sang*

In phrases where *yang* precedes an adjective it may be replaced by *si*. *Si* may also precede names, nouns referring to particular family or gender relationships, and agent nouns derived from verbs. *Sang* is generally regarded as an honorific particle. Examples of each are presented in this section.

The use of *si*, is not as neutral as *yang*. It has various stylised uses, and is associated far more with literature than conversation. When *si* precedes particular adjectives or nouns, it may refer to one person possessing the characteristics referred to, or to a group possessing similar characteristics. In the first examples, *si* precedes adjectives.

32. **Si pandai** *dapat markah tinggi.*
    The smart ones get high grades.

32. **Si pandai** *dapat nilai yang tinggi.*
    The smart ones get high grades.

33. *Hai, Aziz,* **si kurus** *datang lagi.*

    Hey, Aziz, **that thin person**'s come again.

33. *Hai, Aziz,* **si kurus** *datang lagi.*

    Hey, Aziz, **that thin person**'s come again.

Si may also replace *yang* preceding gender terms such as *lelaki* [M]/ *laki-laki* [I] and *perempuan*. As with *yang*, specific people or sets of people are referred to. Compare the following utterances to utterances 11-12 in Section 2.3.2.

34. *Bila suami itu balik,* **si perempuan** *enggan buka pintu yang sudah terkunci.*

    When the husband returned, **the woman** refused to open the locked door.

34. *Ketika suami itu kembali,* **si perempuan** *menolak buka pintu yang sudah terkunci.*

    When the husband returned, **the woman** refused to open the locked door.

35. *Bila* **si lelaki** *beli cincin berlian dan kata dia mau kahwin tanpa perbincangan lebih lanjut, ibu bapanya rasa tersinggung.*

    When **the boy** bought a diamond ring and said he was going to marry without further discussion, his parents felt offended.

35. *Ketika* **si laki-laki** *beli cincin berlian dan bilang dia mau kawin tanpa pembicaraan lebih terperinci, orang tuanya merasa tersinggung.*

    When **the boy** bought a diamond ring and said he was going to marry without further discussion, his parents felt offended.

Si may also precede proper names. It is used before the names of people one is close to.

36. **Si Aziz,** *bagaimana?*
    How is (our friend) Aziz?

36. **Si Aziz,** *bagaimana?*
    How is (our friend) Aziz?

Si also precedes various agent nouns derived from verbs. Examples are *si pencuri* [the robber], *si pengirim* [the sender] and *si pembeli* [the buyer]. It may also precede verbs which refer to people fitting the particular category of action indicated. Examples are *si tertuduh* [the accused] and *si mati* [the corpse].

Sang also translates into English as "the". There is, however, an additional underlying meaning. Traditionally, *sang* is an honorific particle indicating respect or some degree of empathy or affection for the noun which follows it. It is for this reason we find in traditional stories references such as *sang kancil* [the loveable mousedeer] and *sang Arjuna* [the great Arjuna]. The traditional meaning can still be found in modern Malay and Indonesian.

37. *Langkawi di Mata **Sang Pelukis** - sebuah pameran pelukis kelahiran Sanglang, Kedah.*

   Langkawi in the Eyes of **the Artist** - an exhibition by an artist born in Sanglang, Kedah.

37. *Sekarang sudah banyak sekali terdapat variasi-variasi wayang dari **sang dalang** sendiri.*

   Now we find very many variations of the "wayang" from **the presenter** himself.

38. *Angkatan Karyawan Aktif Kuala Lumpur (Angka) pernah mementaskan "Sabda **Sang Pendita**" karya Ismail Kassan.*

   The Active Artists Group of Kuala Lumpur once staged "**The Master** has Spoken," a work by Ismail Kassan.

38. *Kehidupan para guru honorer itu adalah sebagian kecil dari potret kesejahteraan guru-guru, **sang "pahlawan"** tanpa tanda jasa.*

   The life of the honorary teachers is a small part of the portrait of the welfare of teachers, **the** unrecognised **"heroes."**

39. ***Sang isteri** menantikan suaminya kembali. Dia memohon kepada Tuhan supaya jangan mengambil **sang suami** daripadanya.*

   The long-suffering wife waited for her husband to return. She prayed to God not to take **her beloved husband** from her.

The use of *sang* in Indonesia, however, appears to be widening. It is now used where no particle, or the particle *si*, would have commonly been used in the past. Three Indonesian examples follow.

40. *"Pembunuhan diduga berlatar belakang hubungan cinta antara dosen dan korban," tandasnya. Dalangnya adalah **sang dosen** sendiri [1].*

   "The murder is suspected to have arisen from the affair between the lecturer and the victim," he stated. The perpetrator was **the lecturer** himself.

41. *Kalau foto **sang penjahat** tidak ikut dimuat, berita itu relatif tidak ada gunanya sebab kekurangan informasi visual tentang bagaimana wajah penjahat yang dicari itu [1].*

If a photograph of **the criminal** was not included, the news would have been relatively useless due to a lack of visual information about the appearance of the criminal who was being sought.

42. *Seandainya seluruh saham itu diborong oleh "raiders", maka* **sang pemborong** *hanya akan menguasai minoritas saham dan tidak pernah mampu mengakuisisi kepemilikan dari keluarga pendiri [1].*

Even if all of those shares were completely bought up by the "raiders", **the buyers** would only control a minority of the shares and would never be able to acquire ownership from the family of the founders.

2.3.1 The relative pronoun *yang*
(ix) Not a subordinate conjunction

While *yang* is equivalent to the English relative pronoun "that", it is not equivalent to the English subordinate conjunction "that". Where English uses "that" in the utterances which follow, conversational Malay and Indonesian have no equivalent.

43. *Saya percaya dia tidak mahu pergi.*
I believe (that) he is not going.

43. *Saya percaya dia tidak mau pergi.*
I believe (that) he is not going.

44. *Khadijah kira Zainal kaya.*
Khadijah thinks (that) Zainal is rich.

44. *Khadijah kira Zainal kaya.*
Khadijah thinks (that) Zainal is rich.

45. *Dia kata saya mahu balik.*
She said (that) I wanted to go home.

45. *Kata dia, saya mau pulang.*
She said (that) I wanted to go home.

In the written language, and in formal speaking, it is possible to use *bahawa*[M] / *bahwa*[I] which is equivalent to the English "that". This, however, is not used in conversation.

46. *Saya percaya* **bahawa** *kerajaan ini tidak sepatutnya disokong masyarakat.*

I believe **that** this government should not be supported by the people.

46. *Saya percaya* **bahwa** *pemerintah ini seharusnya tidak didukung masyarakat.*

I believe **that** this government should not be supported by the people.

The relative pronoun *yang* occurs in the noun phrase and gives us further information about the noun. We only have one sentence. When we look at sentences with *bahawa*[M]/ *bahwa*[I] we have two sentences. The subordinate conjunction *bahawa*[M] / *bahwa*[I] connects these two sentences.

Buku **yang** *mereka pinjam sudah hilang.*
The book **that** they borrowed was lost.

Saya percaya (sesuatu).	**bahawa** [M]	*Kerajaan ini tidak sepatutnya disokong masyarakat* [M].
Saya percaya (sesuatu).	**bahwa** [I]	*Pemerintah ini seharusnya tidak didukung masyarakat* [I].
I believe (something).	**that**	This government should not be supported by the people.

2.3.2 Modification with and without a relative clause

Simple modification with an adjective, demonstrative, or prepositional phrase, but not another noun or an appositive, may be converted to more complex modification with a relative clause by the addition of *yang*.

1. *Rumah besar ...*
   Rumah yang besar ...

   A big house...
   A house that is big ...

2. *Basikal di belakang*
   Basikal yang di belakang ...

   The bicycles at the back ...
   The bicycles that are at the back...

3. *Budak itu ...*
   Budak yang itu ...

   That child ...

1. *Rumah besar ...*
   Rumah yang besar ...

   A big house...
   A house that is big ...

2. *Sepeda di belakang ...*
   Sepeda yang di belakang ...

   The bicycles at the back ...
   The bicycles that are at the back...

3. *Anak itu ...*
   Anak yang itu ...

   That child ...

The following nouns are modified by another noun and an appositive respectively. This type of modification cannot be converted to a relative clause. Utterances marked with an asterisk (*) are incorrect.

4. *Kereta Toyota tahan lama.*
   *Kereta yang Toyota tahan lama.

   Toyota cars last a long time.

5. *Ikan, hidangan istimewa restoran itu, sedap.*

   *Ikan yang hidangan istimewa restoran itu sedap.

   Fish, the specialty of that restaurant, is delicious.

4. **Mobil Toyota tahan lama.*
   *Mobil yang Toyota tahan lama.

   Toyota cars last a long time.

5. *Ikan, hidangan istimewa restoran itu, enak.*

   *Ikan yang hidangan istimewa restoran itu enak.

   Fish, the specialty of that restaurant, is delicious.

It is possible, however, to make the relative clause in utterance 5 acceptable with the addition of *menjadi* meaning "to be" or "to become" following the *yang* (see Section 12.20].

6. *Ikan, **yang menjadi** hidangan istimewa restoran itu, sedap.*

   Fish, **which is** the special dish of that restaurant, is delicious.

6. *Ikan, **yang menjadi** hidangan istimewa restoran itu, enak.*

   Fish, **which is** the special dish of that restaurant, is delicious.

Modification with a relative clause is more emphatic than simple modification and would be called for only in contexts which would require some degree of extra emphasis.

7. *Rumah kecil cukup untuk dua orang, tetapi **rumah yang besar** lebih selesa.*

   A small house is enough for two people, but **a house that is large** is more comfortable.

7. *Rumah kecil cukup untuk dua orang, tetapi **rumah yang besar** lebih menyenangkan.*

   A small house is enough for two people, but **a house that is large** is more comfortable.

8. *Basikal di depan boleh dibiarkan di situ, tetapi **basikal yang di belakang** mesti dipindahkan.*

   The bicycles in front can be left there, but **the bicycles that are at the back** must be moved.

8. *Sepeda di depan boleh ditinggalkan di situ, tetapi **sepeda yang di belakang** harus dipindahkan.*

   The bicycles in front can be left there, but **the bicycles that are at the back** must be moved.

9. *Orang ini tidak mengganggu siapa-siapa, tetapi **orang yang itu** jahat betul.*

   This person doesn't bother anyone, but **that person** is really bad.

9. *Orang ini tidak mengganggu siapa pun, tetapi **orang yang itu** sangat jahat.*

   This person doesn't bother anyone, but **that person** is really bad.

There is one general exception to the rule developed here. It is possible for *yang* to precede nouns referring to gender relationships, in particular *lelaki* [M]/ *laki-laki* [I] [man] and *perempuan* [woman]. This may be due to these nouns serving as modifiers in this type of structure, and consequently filling the role of adjectives, respectively "male" and "female". This type of structure is common in literature, not in conversation, and more common in Indonesia than in Malaysia.

10. ***Adik yang perempuan** sudah lama menunggu kepulangan kakaknya* [1].
    The younger sister had waited a long time for the return of her older brother.

The phrases *yang lelaki* ^M/*yang laki-laki* ^I and *yang perempuan* may also be used on their own to refer back to a particular man or woman, just as phrases such as *yang belajar politik* [the one studying politics] and *yang pandai* [the smart ones] referred back to specific people in utterances 1 and 2 of Section 2.3.1(vi). This is a more literary usage. In conversation phrases such as *yang lelaki* ^M/*yang laki-laki* ^I and *yang perempuan* would more commonly be expressed as *lelaki itu* ^M/ *laki-laki itu* ^I and *perempuan itu.*

11. *Suami perempuan itu terpaksa keluar dari rumah selama beberapa bulan kerana pertelingkahan yang meruncing dengan ibu mertuanya. Bila dia balik, **yang perempuan** enggan buka pintu yang sudah terkunci.*

The wife's husband was forced to leave the house for several months because of arguments with his mother-in-law that had reached crisis point. When he returned, **the woman** refused to open the locked door.

11. *Suami perempuan itu terpaksa keluar dari rumah selama beberapa bulan karena pertikaian yang meruncing dengan ibu mertuanya. Ketika dia kembali, **yang perempuan** menolak buka pintu yang sudah terkunci.*

The wife's husband was forced to leave the house for several months because of arguments with his mother-in-law that had reached crisis point. When he returned, **the woman** refused to open the locked door.

12. *Bila anaknya tinggal bersama, ibu bapanya tidak peduli, tapi bila **yang lelaki** beli cincin berlian dan kata dia mahu kahwin tanpa perbincangan lebih lanjut, ibu bapa mereka rasa tersinggung.*

When their children were living together, the parents didn't pay much attention, but when **the boy** bought a diamond ring and said he was gong to marry without further discussion, their parents felt offended.

12. *Ketika anaknya tinggal bersama, orang tuanya tidak peduli, tapi ketika **yang laki-laki** beli cincin berlian dan bilang dia mau kawin tanpa pembicaraan lebih terperinci, orang tua mereka rasanya tersinggung.*

When their children were living together, the parents didn't pay much attention, but when **the boy** bought a diamond ring and said he was gong to marry without further discussion, their parents felt offended.

2.3.3 Loss of prepositions and selection of particular verbs in relative clauses

There are certain verbs in Malay and Indonesian which, while normally taking prepositions before indirect objects, do not require these prepositions when the verbs are included in relative clauses. One example is the verb *beri* [to give].

The first example presents *beri* in a regular utterance, and the second as part of relative clause. The demonstratives *ini* and *itu* may be included for emphasis, but they are optional and are not required to complete the meaning of the utterance.

1. *Saya berikan buku **kepada** orang yang tinggal di situ.*
   I gave a book **to** the person who lives there.

2. *Orang yang saya berikan buku (itu) tinggal di situ.*
   The person that I gave a book to lives here.

   Formal Malay would once have required the use of a preposition followed by a pronoun in this type of utterance, but this type of structure would now be rare. This is shown in Example 3.

3. *Orang yang saya berikan buku **kepadanya** (itu) tinggal di situ [M].*

   The person that I gave a book to lives there (The person - that I gave a book to him - lives there.)

   There are other verbs which require prepositions to introduce direct objects which may be avoided in relative clauses. For example, a verb such as *cakap [M]/bicara [I]* [to speak] in an utterance such as "The man that I spoke to said that there weren't any" would be less commonly used than a verb such as *tanya* [to ask] or *jumpa* [to meet] since *cakap/bicara* require a preposition and *tanya* and *jumpa* do not. In Indonesian, in place of using *bicara* alone, the phrase *ajak bicara* [literally: invite to talk] is used, also avoiding the problem of the preposition. The following are examples. The asterisk (*) indicates that the utterances in Example 4 are either not acceptable, or only marginally acceptable.

4. **Lelaki yang saya cakap **dengannya** itu kata, tak ada.*

   The man that I spoke **to** said there weren't any.

4. **Kata laki-laki yang saya bicara **dengannya** itu, tidak ada.*

   The man that I spoke **to** said there weren't any.

5. *Lelaki yang saya **tanya**, kata tak ada.*

   The man that I **asked** said that there weren't any.

5. *Kata laki-laki yang saya **ajak bicara**, tidak ada.*

   The man that I **spoke to** said that there weren't any.

   An alternative to omitting prepositions, or to finding verbs which do not require prepositions, is to use an appositive (see Section 2.2.1(ii)) in place of a relative clause. This can only be done if the appositive is a noun phrase showing possession. In the following example, both a conversational English translation with a relative clause and a literal translation with an appositive are given.

6. *Ahmad enggan mengahwini gadis tunangannya.*

   Ahmad refused to marry the young woman that he was engaged to. (Ahmad refused to marry the young woman, his engaged one.)

6. *Amad enggan mengawini gadis tunangannya.*

   Amad refused to marry the young woman that he was engaged to. (Amad refused to marry the young woman, his engaged one.)

2.4   Conjunctions

Conjuctions refer to a wide variety of words in a language which serve to join together two or more noun phrases or clauses. These conjunctions are traditionally referred to as either *coordinating* or *subordinating* depending upon the relationship between the clauses which are joined.

Discussed in this section are the basic coordinating conjunctions "and", "but", "or" and "because". The subordinating conjunctions such as "that", "when", "while", "in order to", "like", "besides", "before" and "so" are far more varied. The main subordinating conjunctions included in this grammar may be found in the following sections: 2.3, 4.4(iv), 12.8-12.12 and 12.16-12.20.

2.4   Conjunctions
(i)   And

Dan [and] join two or more noun phrases or clauses that function in the same way in the utterance. For example, in utterance 1, both "radio" and "television" are the subjects of the sentence. Both are also types of effective mass media. In utterance 2, both "Azizah/Rani" and "her older sister" are sentence subjects. Both also work.

1. *Radio **dan** televisyen kedua-duanya media massa yang berkesan.*

    Both radio **and** television are effective mass media.

1. *Radio dan televisi keduanya media massa yang efektif.*

    Both radio and television are effective mass media.

2. *Azizah bekerja di Kuantan **dan** kakaknya di Mersing.*

    Azizah works in Kuantan **and** her older sister in Mersing.

2. *Rani bekerja di Bogor **dan** kakaknya di Jakarta.*

    Rani works in Bogor **and** her older sister in Jakarta.

Dan, however, is not used in a sequence of numbers (see Section 11.1.1).

3. *Seratus dua puluh lima.*
    One hundred (and) twenty-five.

3. *Seratus dua puluh lima.*
    One hundred (and) twenty-five.

In a more literary style, *serta* [literally: including], may be used in place of *dan* to join two or more noun phrases if the meaning intended is "together with", "along with", "and also" and "including".

4. *Radio dan televisyen **serta** surat khabar dan majalah merupakan media massa yang berkesan.*

    Radio and television **along with** newspapers and magazines, are effective mass media.

4. *Radio dan televisi **serta** surat kabar dan majalah merupakan media massa yang efektif.*

    Radio and television **along with** newspapers and magazines, are effective mass media.

When joining two clauses *serta* functions like *sambil* (see Section 12.8) and means both "and" and "while". It, however, has the same restrictions as *sambil* and refers only to one person or one set of people doing two actions at the same time.

5. *Ramli termenung **serta** mengingat kehidupannya yang malang.*

   Ramli looked down pensively **and** thought of his unfortunate life. (OR) Ramli looked down **while** thinking of his unfortunate life.

5. *Ramli termenung **serta** mengingat kehidupannya yang malang.*

   Ramli looked down pensively **and** thought of his unfortunate life. (OR) Ramli looked down **while** thinking of his unfortunate life.

Dengan [with] may replace *dan* to join two noun phrases. This occurs most commonly when the two noun phrases refer to people.

6. *Yang pergi bukan kami, tetapi Swee Lan **dengan** kawan-kawannya.*

   The ones who went weren't us, but Swee Lan **and** her friends.

6. *Yang pergi bukan kami, tetapi Astuti **dengan** teman-temannya.*

   The ones who went weren't us, but Astuti **and** her friends.

In informal conversation, *sama* also conveys the meaning "and". This is particularly common in Indonesia. It has the same restrictions as *dengan* and most commonly, but not exclusively, joins noun phrases which refer to people.

7. *Berapa adik-beradik Peak Lim? - Kami dua orang saja. Saya **sama** adik saya.*

   How many brothers and sisters do you have, Peak Lim? - There are just two of us. Me **and** my younger sister.

7. *Berapa saudara Halida? - Kami berdua saja. Saya **sama** adik saya.*

   How many brothers and sisters do you have, Halida? - There are just two of us. Me **and** my younger sister.

2.4 Conjunctions
(ii) But

Tetapi [but], or its short form *tapi,* joins two clauses, one of which is contrary to expectations. *Tetapi* may also translate as "however" in many contexts.

1. *Kami nak tayangkan filem malam ini, **tetapi** filem itu belum sampai lagi.*

   We wanted to show a film this evening, **but** it hasn't arrived yet.

1. *Kami mau tayangkan film malam ini, **tetapi** film itu belum sampai juga.*

   We wanted to show a film this evening, **but** it hasn't arrived yet.

2. *Subri rajin belajar, **tetapi** kurang berjaya.*

   Subri studies hard, **but** is not very successful.

2. *Subri rajin belajar, **tetapi** kurang berhasil.*

   Subri studies hard, **but** is not very successful.

3. *Orang kata tidak boleh masuk sampai pukul 5:00, **tetapi** sudah ada orang di dalam.*

    They said (we) couldn't enter until five o'clock, **however**, there are already people inside.

3. *Kata orang tidak boleh masuk sampai jam 5:00. **tetapi** sudah ada orang di dalam.*

    They said (we) couldn't enter until five o'clock, **however**, there are already people inside.

Tetapi is also used in utterances with *walaupun* [although]. *Tetapi* may be used alone or may be preceded by *akan* as in *akan tetapi*. Used in such utterances it need not have a direct translation into English, or it may translate as "nevertheless".

4. *Walaupun terdapat lima universiti di Perth, **tetapi/akan tetapi** universiti-universiti ini tidak cukup untuk semua orang yang mahu belajar.*

    Although there are five universities in Perth, **(nevertheless)** these universities are not enough for all of the people who want to study.

4. *Walaupun terdapat lima universitas di Perth, **tetapi/akan tetapi** universitas-universitas ini tidak cukup untuk semua orang yang mau belajar.*

    Although there are five universities in Perth, **(nevertheless)** these universities are not enough for all of the people who want to study.

Melainkan means "but rather" or "but instead" *Tetapi* may be used in its place.

5. *Ramli tidak belajar di Australia, **melainkan** di Amerika Syarikat.*

    Ramli didn't study in Australia, **but rather** in America.

5. *Ajat tidak belajar di Australi, **melainkan** di Amerika Serikat.*

    Ajat didn't study in Australia**, but rather** in America.

2.4   Conjunctions
(iii)   Or

Atau [or] joins two noun phrases or clauses to indicate alternatives. The following are examples.

1. *Perth **atau** Brisbane adalah banda-raya yang paling pesat perkembang-annya.*

    Perth **or** Brisbane is the city that has the fastest development.

1. *Perth **atau** Brisbane adalah kota besar yang paling pesat perkembangannya.*

    Perth **or** Brisbane is the city that has the fastest development.

2. *Saya bercadang bercuti di Singapura **atau** Indonesia.*

    I plan on holidaying in Singapore **or** Indonesia.

2. *Saya merencanakan berlibur di Singapura **atau** Indonesia.*

    I plan on holidaying in Singapore **or** Indonesia.

Atau is often omitted in sequences of numbers.

3. ***Dua tiga*** *hari lalu angin kuat dan hujan pun lebat.*

   Two or three days ago the wind was strong and the rain was heavy.

3. ***Dua tiga*** *hari yang lalu angin kencang dan hujan juga deras.*

   Two or three days ago the wind was strong and the rain was heavy.

In comparisons, *atau* is often omitted, replaced by the question particle *-kah* following the two noun phrases which are being compared. The suffix *-kah* used in this way is pronounced *-ke* in the standard dialects of Malaysia (see Section 8.1(i)).

4. *Lukisan yang mana lebih mahal, lukisan Picaso**kah**, Van Gogh**kah**?*

   Which painting is the more expensive, the Picasso or the Van Gogh?

4. *Mana lukisan yang lebih mahal, lukisan Picaso**kah**, Van Gogh**kah**?*

   Which painting is the more expensive, the Picasso or the Van Gogh?

"Either... or" and "neither... nor" are expressed, respectively, in different ways depending on the specific utterance. One common way of expressing "either... or" is to just use *atau* [or].

5. *Saya **atau** abang yang pergi.*

   It's **either** I **or** (my) older brother who is going.

5. *Saya **atau** kakak lali-laki yang pergi.*

   It's **either** I **or** (my) older brother who is going.

6. *Rosli kena pilih yang hitam **atau** yang putih.*

   Rosli has to choose **either** the black **or** the white.

6. *Dadang harus memilih yang hitam **atau** yang putih.*

   Dadang has to choose **either** the black **or** the white.

"Neither ... nor" is expressed conversationally with *dan* [and] and the negative *tidak*.

7. *Saya **tak** pergi **dan** abang saya juga **tidak**.*

   Neither I **nor** (my) older brother is going. (I am not going and my older brother also is not.)

7. *Saya **tidak** pergi **dan** kakak laki-laki saya juga **tidak**.*

   Neither I **nor** (my) older brother is going. (I am not going and my older brother also is not.)

8. *Cerpen **dan** novel pun, anak saya **tidak** suka baca.*

   My child likes to read **neither** short stories **nor** novels. (My child doesn't like to read short stories and novels).

8. *Cerpen **dan** novel pun, anak saya **tidak** suka baca.*

   My child likes to read **neither** short stories **nor** novels. (My child doesn't like to read short stories and novels).

In a more literary style *baik ... mahupun* [M]/*baik ... maupun* [I] is used to express "either ... or". These expressions also mean "both ... and".

9. *Rosni suka kedua-dua warna itu,* **baik** *hitam* **mahupun** *putih.*	9. *Dadang suka kedua warna itu,* **baik** *hitam* **maupun** *putih.*
Rosni likes **both** colours, either black or white. (OR) Rosni likes the two colours, **both** black **and** white.	Dadang likes **both** colours, either black or white. (OR) Dadang likes the two colours, **both** black **and** white.

"Neither ... nor" is expressed by negating the verb in an utterance with *baik ... mahupun* [M] / *baik ... maupun* [I].

10. *Anak saya tak suka baca apa-apa,* **baik** *cerpen* **mahupun** *novel.*	10. *Anak saya tidak suka baca apa-apa,* **baik** *cerpen* **maupun** *novel.*
My child doesn't like to read anything, neither short stories nor novels.	My child doesn't like to read anything, neither short stories nor novels.

Baik ... mahupun [M] / *baik ... maupun* [I] may be shortened to simply *mahupun* [M] / *maupun* [I].

11. *Warna hitam* **mahupun** *putih, kedua-duanya Rosni suka.*	11. *Warna hitam* **maupun** *putih, keduanya Dadang suka.*
Rosni likes **both** black **and** white.	Dadang likes **both** black **and** white.

"Whether or not" is expressed conversationally by *kalau* [if], *atau* [or], and the negative *tidak* in Malaysia. For more formal usage, *sama ada*, is used. In Indonesia, *apakah* is used in both formal and informal usage (see utterances 15-16)

12. **Kalau** *Parti Buruh menang dalam pilihan raya akan datang* **atau tidak** *bergantung pada kejayaan dasar ekonomi* [M].

Whether or not the Labor Party wins in the next election depends upon the success of (its) economic policy.

13. **Kalau** *mahu* **atau tak** *mahu pun, kita bertolak lusa* [M].
Whether (you) like it **or not**, we are leaving the day after tomorrow.

Utterance 13 may be expressed more colloquially in Malaysia by omitting the *kalau* and just using *pun* (see Section 12.10.2). In Indonesia, the same utterance becomes acceptable if both *kalau* and *pun* are omitted. The English translation remains the same.

14. *Mahu* **pun**, *tak mahu* **pun**, *kita bertolak lusa.*	14. *Mau tidak mau, kita berangkat lusa.*
Whether (you) like it **or not**, we are leaving the day after tomorrow.	**Whether** (you) like it **or not**, we are leaving the day after tomorrow.

More formally *sama ada* in combination with *atau* [or] and *tidak* [not] is used to express "whether or not". In Indonesia, while *sama ada* is also used in literature, *apakah* is more common and serves this same function.

15. ***Sama ada*** *Parti Buruh menang **atau tidak** bergantung pada kejayaan dasar ekonomi.*

    Whether the Labor Party wins **or not** depends upon the success of the (its) economic policy.

15. ***Apakah*** *Partai Buruh menang **atau tidak** tergantung pada keberhasilan kebijaksanaan ekonomi.*

    Whether the Labor Party wins **or not** depends upon the success of the (its) economic policy.

16. ***Sama ada*** *mahu **atau tidak** mahu, kita bertolak lusa.*

    Whether you like it **or not**, we leave tomorrow.

16. ***Apakah*** *mau atau tidak, kita berangkat lusa.*

    Whether you like it **or not**, we leave tomorrow.

2.4   Conjunctions
(iv)   Because

Sebab [because] joins two clauses, one of which indicates a reason or cause.

1. *Omar datang lambat **sebab** dia bangun lambat.*

   Omar arrived late **because** he got up late.

1. *Umar datang terlambat **sebab** dia bangun terlambat.*

   Omar arrived late **because** he got up late.

Kerana ^{M}/karena ^{I}, has the same meaning and use as *sebab*.

2. *Saya gagal ujian **kerana** tidak cukup belajar.*

   I failed the test **because** I didn't study enough.

2. *Saya gagal ujian **karena** tidak cukup belajar.*

   I failed the test **because** I didn't study enough.

Another common translation into English of *sebab* or *kerana ^{M}/ karena ^{I}* is "due to".

3. ***Kerana*** *kereta terlalu banyak, bas pun lambat sampai.*

   Due to the traffic jam, the bus arrived late.

3. ***Karena*** *kemacetan lalu lintas, bis terlambat sampai.*

   Due to the traffic jam, the bus arrived late.

"Because" may also be expressed by the longer phrase *oleh sebab* or *oleh kerana ^{M} /oleh karena ^{I}.* This may also be shortened to simply *oleh* (see Section 5.4.3).

4. ***Oleh kerana*** *hujan lebat selama enam hari berturut-turut, semua jalan dibanjiri air sedalam setengah meter.*

Because of six consecutive days of heavy rain, all the roads have been flooded to a depth of a half a metre.

4. ***Oleh karena*** *hujan lebat selama enam hari berturut-turut, semua jalan di-banjiri air sedalam setengah meter.*

Because of six consecutive days of heavy rain, all the roads have been flooded to a depth of a half a metre.

"Because" or "due to" may also be expressed by the verbal form *disebabkan*.

5. ***Disebabkan*** *pengendalian ekonomi yang terlalu ketat, negara sekarang mengalami kemelesetan yang men-dalam.*

Because of extremely tight economic control, the country is now experien-cing a deep recession.

5. ***Disebabkan*** *pengendalian ekonomi yang terlalu ketat, sekarang negara mengalami kemerosotan yang parah.*

Because of extremely tight economic control, the country is now experien-cing a deep recession.

Sebab may also mean "reason" or "cause". In Indonesia this is expressed as *sebabnya*. Another alternative in Malaysia and Indonesia is *alasan*.

6. ***Sebab*** *penyakit itu menular tidak di-ketahui.*

The reason for the spread of the disease is not known.

6. ***Alasan*** *penyakit itu menular di-ketahui.*

The reason for the spread of the disease is not known.

Sebab or *kerana* [M]/*karena* [I] in combination with *apa* means "why". This is used in the same way as *mengapa* and *kenapa*.

7. ***Sebab apa*** *ayah itu marah? - Sebab anak bongsunya makan dengan tangan kiri.*

Why is the father angry? - Because his youngest son is eating with his left hand.

7. ***Apa sebab*** *ayah itu marah? - Sebab anak bungsunya makan dengan tangan kiri.*

Why is the father angry? - Because his youngest son is eating with his left hand.

8. ***Mengapa*** *tidak beritahu saya dulu? - Sebab saya tidak mahu encik ter-singgung.*

Why didn't you let me know before? - Because I didn't want you to be offended.

8. ***Mengapa*** *tidak memberitahu saya lebih dulu? - Sebab saya tidak mau bapak tersinggung.*

Why didn't you let me know before? - Because I didn't want you to be offended.

9. ***Kenapa*** *engkau tidak pernah bayar kalau kita keluar makan bersama? - Kerana engkau yang selalu ajak aku.*

    How come you've never paid when we've gone out to eat together? - Because you're the one who always invites me.

9. ***Kenapa*** *kamu tidak pernah bayar kalau kita keluar makan bersama? - Karena kamu yang selalu ajak aku.*

    How come you've never paid when we've gone out to eat together? - Because you're the one who always invites me.

Colloquially in Indonesia, *gara-gara* means "just because (of)".

10. ***Gara-gara*** *hujan deras, pesta ditunda sampai besok*[1].
    Just because of the heavy rain, the party was postponed until tomorrow.