

FORMS AND FUNCTIONS OF MALAY PREPOSITIONS

SERI LANANG JAYA HAJI ROHANI

*Faculty of Languages and Communication
Sultan Idris Education University*

INTRODUCTION

This paper aims at discussing the description of Malay prepositions in digital materials selected at random. Specifically, the aims of this study are to: define the concept of preposition accurately, identify the form and function of prepositions, determine the total and the list of prepositions, and identify the meaning of each preposition in a structure.

CONCEPT AND TERMS OF PREPOSITIONS

There are four terms used by Malay grammarians to refer to the concept of preposition. The terms are 'sendi nama' (Z'aba, 1961; Nik Safiah Karim et al., 2005), 'kata depan' (Asmah Haji Omar, 1993), 'preposisi' (Harimurti Kridalaksana et al., 1985; Anton M. Moeliono et al. 1988) and 'kata sendi' (Asraf Abdul Wahab, 1989; Abdullah Hassan, 2006). The use of 'sendi nama' limits the noun phrase to be used after it, while verbs, adverbs, and adjectives may also be present in front of a preposition. Meanwhile the use of the term 'kata depan' is translated from English as pre-position. Therefore, the most appropriate term is 'kata sendi' (preposition) that may become 'frasa sendi' (prepositional phrase) if the preposition is used in a phrase.

This study shows that the word after a preposition is not limited to noun phrases, but other words such as verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, may be placed at noun phrase's position. Examples:

1. *Meluaskan kuasa secara diplomatik dan pelayaran serta perjalanan ke negara-negara sebelah Timur telah menyebabkan bidang perdagangan mula berkembang di Eropah.* (PGB) ('diplomatik' is an adverb)
2. *Subjek diminta membaca dan mencatatkan apa saja yang mereka fikirkan semasa membaca.* (PIP) ('membaca' is a verb)

FORMS AND FUNCTION OF PREPOSITIONS

Analysis towards all prepositions is done to prove that such a word has a function as a preposition or otherwise. Two approaches are used to implement the analysis.

1. Syntagmatic analysis shows the relationship between prepositions with a certain word in a sentence. Collocation relationship of preposition with other words can aid the researcher to understand the function of each preposition.
2. Paradigmatic analysis is done on words that do not have a definite status as prepositions. Comparison of prepositions with similar functions with the words is carried out.

As an example, to show 'berhubung dengan' has a status as a preposition, a syntagmatic analysis and a paradigmatic analysis are done with the prepositions 'tentang' and 'mengenai' as in the example below:

Table 3.1: Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic relationships of 'berhubung dengan'

Word Prior To	Preposition	Word After
<i>Keputusan</i>	<i>berhubung dengan</i> <i>tentang</i> <i>mengenai</i>	<i>pemilihan itu belum diputuskan lagi.</i>

The findings show that there are three forms of prepositions. These forms are the single, derived and compound ones. Each preposition grouped in these forms is analyzed from the aspect of form and function in the sentence to prove its status as a preposition.

SINGLE FORM PREPOSITIONS

This form is most commonly discussed. There are 39 prepositions that exist in Bahasa Melayu. They are; *akan, akibat, antara, atas, bagi, bak, berkat, buat, dalam, dari,*

dekat, demi, dengan, di, fasal, guna, hingga, ibarat, ke, kecuali, keliling, kerana, ketika, laksana, macam, oleh, pada, sama, sampai, sejak, sementara, sempena, seperti, serta, tanpa, tentang, umpama, and untuk.

The prepositions analyzed are always collocated with a noun or other form of words that is present after it and its function is to show the logical relationship between the noun or other words, with the other parts in the sentence. Examples of the occurrences of 'single form' are as follow:

1. *Dan meskipun ketam-ketam itu belum juga habis, tetapi pada malam-malamnya Jeha tidak lagi memanggil nama lakinya yang mati **akibat** busung seluruh tubuh itu. (RSJ) (logic of cause and effect)*
2. *Setelah sampai maka dilihat oleh Laksamana dan Maharaja Setia kubur itu panjangnya **antara** nisan kepala datang kepada nisan kaki sehabis-habis kuat dua kali orang melompat. (HHT) (logic of place)*

DERIVED PREPOSITIONS

This type of prepositions has prefixes, suffixes, middle inflection or both prefix and suffix. 38 derived prepositions are found. Examples are; *bersama, berserta, mengikut, menjelang, menurut, seakan, sebagai, secara, sehingga, sekeliling, sekitar, seluruh, semacam, semasa, semenjak, sepanjang, serata, seumpama, sewaktu, terhadap, termasuk, bagaikan, lantaran, berdasarkan, berkaitan, berkenaan, melainkan, melalui, menerusi, mengenai, sehinggakan* and *sehubungan*. For most of the derived prepositions, the original words are not prepositions but other types of words.

The study finds that all the prepositions are collocated with nouns or noun phrases, or other types of phrases that are present after them and their functions are to relate nouns or noun phrases, or other types of phrases with the other parts in the sentence. Examples of sentences that prove the above point are as follows:

1. *Ketika duduk di tepi sungai Rochor menantikan rezeki yang mungkin mengalir **bersama** air sungai itulah dia ditemui Mutalib, ayah Nahidah. (Sal) (logic of place, together)*
2. *Pada peringkat awal penyelidikannya, dia mendapat bukti bahawa penduduk dalam komuniti ini memberikan penghormatan di antara satu dengan lain **mengikut** kriteria pekerjaan. (PA) (logic of place)*

3. *Sejumlah 429 responden daripada lebih 15 buah petempatan **sekitar** Kajang telah ditemubual.* (PGB) (logic of place)

COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS

Compound prepositions are formed when two or more words are combined through the convention of spelling as one word or spelled as separated words. This study identified and proved 50 compound prepositions that are listed to function as prepositions. Examples are; akibat daripada, atas sebab, berbanding dengan, berdasarkan kepada, bergantung kepada, berhubung dengan, berhubungan dengan, berkait dengan, berkaitan dengan, berkenaan dengan, bersama dengan, bersama oleh, bersangkutan dengan, bersempena dengan, bertentangan dengan, darihal, daripada, dengan hal, hingga ke, kepada, melainkan ke, menyentuh mengenai, menyentuh tentang, oleh hal, oleh kerana, oleh sebab, padahal, sama dengan, sampai kepada, sebagaimana dalam, sebagaimana dengan, sehubungan dengan, seiring dengan, sejak dari, selain daripada, selaras dengan, tanpa melalui, and untuk ke.

The sentences that prove the above point are as follows:

1. *Maka **darihal** perkara hamba ini punya bicara terserahlah kepada Amirulmukminin.* (Klasik) (logic of place)
2. *Sebahagian **daripada** buah-buah itu telah terlepas ke dalam perut burung-burung tiak.* (RSJ) (logic of place)
3. *Mati hidup hanya **bergantung kepada** padi sahaja.* (RSJ) (logic of cause and effect)

SUMMARY OF THE FUNCTIONS OF PREPOSITIONS

From the above discussion, it can be summarized that there are only three functions of prepositions, and they are to show the logical relationship between the type of word or phrase with another type of word, phrase or clause in the following manner:

1. Place and direction (examples: *di, dari, hingga, ke, kepada, kerana, and pada*)
2. Time (examples: *pada, hingga, sampai, menjelang and sehingga*), and
3. Cause and effect (examples: *akibat, bagi, oleh, kerana, sebab, oleh sebab, oleh kerana, berdasarkan kepada and berkaitan dengan*).

Meanings of Prepositions

The meaning of a preposition is discussed using Key Word In-Context (KWIC) approach, it looks at the context of presence of a word in a sentence. Apart from this approach, the collocation relationship of a preposition with other words in the sentence is also studied to confirm the status of the preposition and to understand the meaning.

Type of preposition based on meaning

1. Preposition of Place: *di, dalam, pada* (logic of place). Examples:
 - *Maka di atas talam batil itu ia berjalan.* (SM = Sejarah Melayu)
 - *Lahuma terasa sebak dalam dada.* (RSJ = Ranjau Sepanjang Jalan)

2. Preposition of Time: *dari, pada, dalam, hingga, sampai, sewaktu, semasa, pada sekitar* (logic of time). Examples:
 - *Tahun ini cuti sekolah berakhir pada 6hb Januari; kerana universiti belum lagi menukar tarikh cutinya.* (PIP = Pembelajaran & Implikasi Pendidikan)
 - *Jeha tidak akan habis dalam seminggu, fikirnya.* (RSJ)

3. Preposition of Direction (Place and Time): *ke, dari, daripada, hingga, sampai, kepada, melalui, menerusi, hingga ke, sampai kepada, sehingga ke, sehingga kepada, sehingga menjelang, sejak dari, sejak di, untuk ke* (logic of place and direction). Examples:
 - *Jeha sendiri sudah tiga kali ke kubur Lahuma.* (RSJ)
 - *Sinar bulan masuk melalui tingkap dan hinggap pada tubuh-tubuh anak-anak dan bininya.* (RSJ)

4. Preposition of Time Limit and Place: *hingga, sampai, menjelang, sepanjang, sehingga* (logic of time, place and direction). Examples:
 - *Maka Feringgi mudik hingga Pekan Tuha, ghaliasnya dua buah.* (SM)
 - *Carilah orang yang benar-benar hendak jaga Inah sampai tua.* (Sal)

5. Preposition of Source of Origin: *daripada* (logic of cause and effect, place)
Examples:
 - *Pintunya daripada besi melela bertatahkan emas bepermata.* (SM)
 - *Kotanya daripada batu yang putih dan pintu gerbangnya daripada besi melela berkilat-kilat.* (HHT = Hikayat Hang Tuah)

6. Preposition of Comparison: *daripada, berbanding dengan, dibandingkan dengan, sama dengan* (logic of cause and effect). Examples:
 - *Amat bermanfaat jika guru-guru lebih banyak menggunakan bahan-bahan bergambar daripada bahan-bahan berbahasa.* (PIP)
 - *Besarnya kadang-kadang sama dengan anak kucing; malah kadang-kadang tikus itu yang menakutkan kucing.* (RSJ)
7. Preposition of noun positions: *kepada* (cause and effect). Examples:
 - *Adapun yang Hang Tuah kelima bersaudara itu saudaralah kepada hamba.”*(HHT)
 - *Tuk Penghulu juga memberi nasihat kepada budak-budak itu agar jangan menangis.* (RSJ)
8. Preposition of intention: *bagi, untuk, demi, buat* (logic of place). Examples:
 - *”Tapi mati cuma sekali saja bagi manusia,” fikir Lahuma.* (RSJ)
 - *Orang tuanya mempunyai cita-cita yang tinggi untuk anaknya itu.* (Sal)
9. Preposition of re-enforcement: *demi, berkat* (logic of cause and effect). Examples:
 - *Demi Tuhan yang kusembah ini, segala barang kamu kehendaki tiada akan kami tahani.* (SM)
 - *Maka kata Laksamana, ”Insya-Allah Taala, berkat tapak guruku, boleh; initalah kerisnya.”* (HHT)
10. Preposition of nouns in succession: *demi* (logic of place). Examples:
 - *Sedikit demi sedikit Jaha dituntun jauh hala ke rumahnya.* (RSJ)
 - *Cerita yang diberikan oleh orang yang diuji direkodkan seluruhnya kata demi kata.* (PA)
11. Preposition of reference: *akan, pada, sempena, tentang, darihal, terhadap, menurut, mengikut, mengenai, berdasarkan, berkenaan, sehubungan, berhubung dengan, bersempena dengan, bersangkutan dengan, menyentuh mengenai, menyentuh tentang, sehubungan dengan* (logic of place, cause and effect). Examples:
 - *Dan pada ketika itu nanti baharulah dia tahu akan dosanya.* (Sal)
 - *Dia seperti seorang mata-mata gelap yang mahu tahu segala butir-butir keterangan mengenai diri seseorang.* (Sal)
12. Preposition of similarity: *seperti, bagai, umpama, laksana, bak, ibarat, macam, seakan, sebagai, selaku, semacam, seumpama, bagaikan, seperti dalam, seperti di, sebagaimana dengan,* (logic of cause and effect). Examples:

- *Adapun yang Syahbandar umpama bapalah pada hamba sekalian.* (HHT)
 - *Daripada baginda dimurkai yang selaku ini apatah sudahnya?* (HHT)
13. Preposition of participation: *dengan, serta, bersama, berserta, bersama dengan, bersama oleh* (logic of place). Examples:
- *Tuk Penghulu pun datang dengan bininya.* (RSJ)
 - *Turun ke tanah dan mengambil parang serta batu asah di tangan Sanah.* (RSJ)
14. Preposition of approach or style: *dengan, secara* (logic of cause and effect). Examples:
- *Lahuma berdiri di situ dengan gagah tanpa memegang apa satu.* (RSJ)
 - *Surat-surat itu diaturnya mengikut aturan hari bulannya supaya bila dibaca nanti akan didapati secara sistematis juga.* (Sal)
15. Preposition of equipment: *dengan* (logic of cause and effect). Examples:
- *"Hamba sedang diikat oleh bapa hamba, dipatut hamba berbaju kesumba, diikat dengan cindai natar hijau."* (SM)
 - *Jeha menggenyeh-genyeh matanya dengan belakang tangannya.* (RSJ)
16. Preposition of likeness: *dengan* (logic of cause and effect). Examples:
- *Maka laksamana pun lalu naik; maka kata laksamana, "Ya ibuku, ibuku hamba lihat serupa dengan ibu hamba di Melaka."* (HHT)
 - *Hujan sama hebatnya dengan hujan sepanjang malam.* (RSJ)
17. Preposition of initial time: *sejak, semenjak* (logic of time). Examples:
- *Jenab sendiri sudah melihat begitu sejak dia kenal bendang dulu.* (RSJ)
 - *Semenjak padi diangkat naik jelapang dulu, parang itu belum pernah merasa batang kayu.* (RSJ)
18. Preposition of response: *terhadap* (logic of place). Example:
- *Suara hatinya itu begitu simpati sekali terhadap binatang-binatang insan Tuhan itu.* (RSJ)
19. Preposition of Emotion: *akan* (logic of cause and effect). Examples:
- *Maka kata Nakhoda Sidi Ahmad, "Mengapa maka hamba tiada kasih akan tuan hamba."* (SM)
 - *Maka Bendahara pun terlalu sopan dan hormat akan saudagar itu.* (HHT)

20. Preposition of Passive sentence doer: *oleh* (logic of cause and effect). Examples:
- *Hendaklah ia diperbaiki oleh anak cucu tuan hamba.* (SM)
 - *"Bencana tahun ini akan dilindungi oleh Allah Azzawajalla," sambung Lahuma.* (RSJ)
21. Preposition of Cause and Effect: *akibat, oleh, kerana, lantaran, oleh kerana, oleh sebab, oleh hal, atas sebab* (logic of cause and effect). Examples:
- *Apakah kesan-kesan sosial dan kebudayaan yang timbul akibat pembaharuan teknologi?* (PA)
 - *Bahawa Tun Umar itulah yang diakui oleh gurunya tiada mati oleh senjata seterusnya.* (SM)
 - *Atas sebab apakah badan mahkamah ini bersidang?* (PA)
22. Preposition of space and distance: *dalam, antara, keliling, sekitar, dalam hal* (logic of place). Examples:
- *Dan senja itu menokok lagi kesunyian keliling rumah.* (RSJ)
 - *429 responden daripada lebih 15 buah petempatan sekitar Kajang telah ditemu bual.* (PGB)
23. Preposition of Opposition: *bertentangan dengan, pada hal* (logic of cause and effect)
Examples:
- *Haji Karman hanya dapat mengatakan apa yang bertentangan dengan agama Islam itu.* (Sal)
 - *Tapi entahlah, nasibnya tak baik; dia tak dapat, pada hal markahnya tinggi.* (Sal)
24. Preposition of mediator: *melalui, menerusi* (logic of place). Examples:
- *Tangisannya itu menyampaikan apa yang berada di dalam hatinya, yang belum sanggup disampaikannya melalui kata-kata.* (Sal)
 - *Data daripada tinjauan ini menyarankan jenis orang yang gagal dihubungi menerusi kontak yang tak formal.* (PA)
25. Preposition of Separation: *kecuali, selain, melainkan, melainkan ke, selain daripada* (logic of place). Examples:
- *Budak-budak muda itu ketawa semuanya, kecuali Jalil.* (Sal)
 - *Tidak ada apa yang ternampak selain air, air dan air.* (RSJ)
 - *Maka alpalah patik, melainkan ampun tuanku juga."* (SM)

26. Preposition of Role: *menjadi, sebagai, selaku, kerana sebagai* (logic of cause and effect).

Examples:

- *Maka Demang Lebar Daun turun menjadi mangkubumi. (SM)*
- *Proposisi seumpama itu selalunya, disebut sebagai hipotesis. (PA)*

27. Preposition of Effect: *akibat, menjadi, berikutan, sehinggakan* (logic of cause and effect). Examples:

- *Tapi kini Lahuma sendiri tercedera akibat onak nibung. (RSJ)*
- *Perkataan-perkataan yang dibentuk menjadi seikatan reguan. (PIP)*

28. Preposition of Domain: *termasuk* (logic of place). Example:

- *Perkembangan pelabuhan Singapura telah banyak mengambil alih peranan pelabuhan-pelabuhan lain termasuk Pulau Pinang. (PGB)*

29. Preposition of Condition: *bergantung kepada* (logic of cause and effect) Example:

- *Mati hidup hanya bergantung kepada padi sahaja. (RSJ)*

30. Preposition of Denial: *tanpa, tanpa melalui* (logic of place, cause and effect)

Examples:

- *Selama ini Jaha belum pernah mengerjakan sawah tanpa Lahuma. (RSJ)*
- *Istilah bebas dirujuk kepada kemudahan laluan keluar-masuk tanpa melalui pekarangan tempat kediaman. (PGB)*

CONCLUSION

This paper has answered principal questions on preposition. From the analysis and discussions, the following can be concluded:

1. The use of the term 'sendi nama' only limits the function it plays. By limiting the word or noun phrase as an element present after the preposition, will only cause confusion to the language users. This study suggests the use of the term 'kata sendi' to replace the terms 'sendi nama', 'kata sendi nama', 'kata depan' and 'preposisi'.
2. The use of the term 'kata sendi' makes the definition of preposition more open. 'Kata sendi'(preposition) has been summarized as a word that functions to connect a word with another word to form grammatically correct sentence. the definition that is

summarized in this study is parallel with the definition given by C.A Mees (1969), Asmah Haji Omar (1993), Harimurti Kridalaksana et al.(1985), Anton M. Moeliono et al.(1988), and Abdullah Hassan (2006).

3. This study identified three (3) forms of prepositions. They are: single, inflected, and compound form prepositions. This study discovered that a large portion of prepositions listed by Abdullah Hassan (1998, 2006) can function as prepositions.
4. This study analyses a total of 156 prepositions. However, 132 prepositions, that is 40 in the single form, 39 in the form inflections, and 53 compound forms have been proven of their status as prepositions.
5. Based on the three main functions of the prepositions, i.e. to show place and direction, time, and cause and effect, this study has detailed prepositions into 30 types.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abdullah Hassan, 1998. "Pengguguran Kata Sendi Nama dalam Media: Implikasi terhadap Kejelasan Makna". Dalam *PELBBA 11*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Kanisius.
- Abdullah Hassan, 2006. *Morfologi Bahasa Melayu*. Kuala Lumpur: PTS Publications & Distributor Sdn. Bhd.
- Asmah Haji Omar, 1993. *Nahu Melayu Mutakhir*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
- Gleason, H H. A. , 1961. *An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Lutfi Abas, 1986. "Sendi Nama dan Arah" dalam *Dewan Bahasa* Jilid 30 Bil 1. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
- Nik Safiah Karim, Farid M. Onn, Hashim Hj. Musa & Abdul Hamid Mahmood, 2008. *Tatabahasa Dewan*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
- Sinclair, J. M., 1991. *Corpus, Concordance and Collocation*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Zainal 'Abidin bin Ahmad, 1959. *Pelita Bahasa Melayu Penggal 1. (Cetakan Ketiga)* Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.