

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS OF MALAY PREPOSITIONS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses Malay prepositions namely the definition, types, categories and problems arising from the categorizing of these prepositions. Nik Safiah et al. (2008:265) stated that “kata sendi nama ialah perkataan yang letaknya di hadapan frasa nama.” In other words, they define a preposition as a word placed before a noun phrase. The list of Malay prepositions are as follows:

di	kepada	tentang	laksana	oleh	dengan
ke	pada	seperti	sejak	hingga	dalam
dari	bagi	bagai	terhadap	antara	sampai
daripada	demi	umpama	akan	untuk	

3.2 Categories of Malay Prepositions

Nik Safiah et al. did not divide prepositions into categories unlike Liaw Yock Fang and Abdullah Hassan (1994:86-87) who categorized prepositions into two main categories namely “kata depan sederhana” (simple prepositions) and “kata depan majmuk” (compound prepositions). Among the “kata depan sederhana” are:

di	kepada	tentang	dekat	oleh	dengan
ke	pada	menurut	sejak	hingga	dalam
dari	sama	bagai	terhadap	antara	sampai
daripada	demi	sepanjang	akan	untuk	akibat
secara bagi	sebab	atas	kecuali	berkat	kerana
sekeliling	bersama	sekitar	beserta	melalui	berkenaan
menerusi	selama	buat	menjelang	semacam	mengenai

To Liaw Yock Fang and Abdullah Hassan (1994:86-87), prepositions that are formed with other prepositions namely **dari**, **di**, and **ke** are called “kata depan majmuk”. These prepositions include:

dari atas	dari bawah	dari belakang	di antara	di dalam
di hadapan	di sekeliling	ke dalam	ke depan	ke tengah

Such categorizing is similar to how English prepositions are categorized into simple prepositions and complex prepositions by Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Starvik (1972:300-302)

Unlike Liaw Yock Fang and Abdullah Hassan, Nik Safiah et al. (2008:286) categorized words like **di** atas, **di** antara, **di** bawah, **ke** tepi, **di** belakang, **ke** tengah, **di** dalam, **dari** luar, **di** sisi, **di** penjuru, **dari** sudut, **dari** segi, **di** selatan, **di** samping, **di** timur, **di** hadapan and others as “kata arah” (words to show directions). Though these words may be joined with **di**, **ke** or **dari**, they are not prepositions. Based on the research carried out by Dayang Aini Hj. Karim (2003:138), she had a personal interview with Asmah Hj.Omar who holds the opinion that both the prepositions **di** and **dalam** cannot be joined to form another new preposition i.e. **di** dalam and “dalam” functions as a location and not as a preposition in this sense. Likewise for the other words, **di** atas, **di** sekeliling, **di** hadapan, **dari** atas, **dari** belakang, **ke** hadapan, **ke** dalam , **ke** tengah and many others.

Asmah Hj. Omar (1986:186-193) has categorized Malay prepositions into 13 categories according to their functions in a phrase, clause or sentence as shown below:

Table 3.1: Categories of Prepositions

No.	Types of Prepositions	Examples of Prepositions
1.	Location	i. di ii. pada iii. dalam
2.	Time	i. dari ii. pada iii. dalam iv. hingga and sampai
3.	Duration	i. hingga and sampai
4.	Direction	i. dari ii. melalui iii. ke, kepada
5.	Accompaniment	i. dengan ii. bersama
6.	Means/ instrument	i. dengan
7.	Manner	i. dengan

No.	Types of Prepositions	Examples of Prepositions
8.	Purpose	i. untuk ii. kepada
9.	The Agentive	i. oleh
10.	Cause /reason	i. akan ii. tentang iii. mengenai iv. berkenaan v. berkenaan dengan vi. darihal
11.	Metaphorical/ figurative Usage	i. seperti ii. laksana iii. sebagai iv. umpama v. seumpama vi. bagaikan
12.	Negation	i. tanpa
13.	Inclusions and Exclusions	i. kecuali ii. melainkan

Another category of Malay prepositions introduced by Dayang Aini Hj. Karim (2003:144) is prepositions to indicate relationship. Prepositions included in this category are **antara** and **daripada**.

3.2.1 Prepositions Indicating Location

This category of prepositions refer to the noun or noun phrase in relation to its place. Examples of prepositions are: **di**, **pada** and **dalam**.

Table 3.2: Prepositions Indicating Location

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
di	in
pada	at, with in, on, at
dalam	in

i) Malay Preposition Indicating Location - Di

The preposition **di** is placed in front of a noun or noun phrase to show location. Asmah Haji Omar (1986:187) noted that **di** is written apart from the noun or noun

phrase and it cannot be placed in front of a noun for people. In *Tatabahasa Dewan*, it is mentioned that **di** cannot be used to indicate time as given in sentence (2). (Nik Safiah et. al. 1986:186).

For example:

1. *Mesyuarat itu diadakan **di** bilik gerakan.*

The/That meeting is held in the meeting room.

2. **Nyamuk aedes suka menggigit orang **di** waktu petang.*

(*Nyamuk aedes suka menggigit orang **pada** waktu petang.*)

Aedes mosquitoes like to bite people in the evening.

Table 3.3: Di Indicating Location and its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
di	in

ii) Malay Preposition Indicating Location - **pada**

This preposition is used to refer to people, animals, abstract nouns, concrete nouns and location where an action is taking place.

For example:

1. *Bungkusan itu ada **pada** Lina. (people)*

The /That parcel is with Lina.

2. *Loceng itu digantung **pada** leher kucingnya. (animal)*

The /That bell is hung onto the cat's neck.

3. ***Pada** pandangan saya, fesyen rambut ini tidak sesuai untuk kamu. (abstract nouns)*

In my opinion, that hair fashion does not suit you.

4. *Tuliskan alamat anda **pada** kertas ini. (concrete noun)*

Write your name on this paper.

5. *Helikopter itu telah dinaikkan **pada** ketinggian 10 000 kaki **daripada** permukaan laut.* (location)

The/ That helicopter flew to the height of 10 000 feet above sea level.

Nik Safiah et. al. 2003:275 posit “ada” must precede **pada** when **pada** is used in front of a noun for people and animals as shown in sentence (3). They also caution us about using **pada** to imply the meaning of a target or recipient as follows:

6. **Sijil ini hendaklah disampaikan **pada** penerima anugerah.*

*Sijil ini hendaklah disampaikan **kepada** penerima anugerah.*

This certificate must be given to the award winner(s).

Table 3.4: Pada Indicating Location and its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
pada	at (time)
	with (people)
	in (abstract nouns)
	on (concrete nouns)
	at (location)

iii) Malay Preposition Indicating Location - **dalam**

Dalam can be used as a preposition for location as well as a word to show direction (“kata arah”). It is placed in front of a place or a concrete noun but cannot exist before a noun for people. (Asmah Haji Omar, 1986:187), whereas Nik Safiah et. al. (2003:285) suggest **dalam** is placed in front of a noun or noun phrase which does not depict space or distance. This preposition can be used to indicate a duration of time too.

For example:

1. *Kasut yang baru dibelinya masih disimpan **dalam** kotaknya.*

The new shoes that was bought by her is kept in its box.

2. *Perkara itu harus dibincangkan **dalam** mesyuarat yang akan datang.*

The /That matter needs to be discussed in the upcoming meeting.

3. *Zulena mencurahkan isi hatinya **dalam** diarinya.*

Zulena penned down her thoughts in her diary.

Table 3.5: Dalam Indicating Location and its Equivalent in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
dalam	in (location)

3.2.2 Prepositions Indicating Time

These prepositions are used to indicate a point of time or a specific duration of time. Asmah Hj. Omar (1986:188) has listed **pada, dari, dalam, hingga** and **sampai** in this category, whereas Liaw Hock Fang and Abdullah Hassan (1994:87) have added three more prepositions to the list such as **sejak, semenjak** and **selama**. Adding on to the list, Dayang Aini Hj. Karim (2003:150) has included **untuk** and **bagi**.

Table 3.6: Prepositions Indicating Time

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
pada	at
dari	from
dalam	in
hingga /sampai	until /till
sejak/ semenjak	since
selama	for
untuk	for
bagi	for

i) Malay Preposition Indicating Time – pada

This preposition is used to refer to time when an action is taking place.

For example:

1. *Bas itu bertolak **pada** pukul 9 pagi. (time)*

The /That bus leaves at 9 in the morning.

Table 3.7: *Pada* Indicating Time and its Equivalentents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
pada	at

ii) Malay Preposition Indicating – dalam

Dalam can be used to indicate a span of time. According to Liaw Hock Fang and Abdullah Hassan (1994:87), **pada** as well as **dalam** can be dropped from sentences as shown in sentences (14) and (15).

For example:

1. *Ban-ban itu habis dijual **dalam** masa satu jam sahaja.*

Those buns are sold within an hour.

2. *Pekerja bank kini bekerja lima hari **dalam** seminggu. or Pekerja bank kini bekerja lima hari seminggu.*

Nowadays bank employees work five days in a week. Or Nowadays bank employees work five-day week.

3. ***Pada** masa itu dia sedang tidur. or Masa itu dia sedang tidur.*

At that time, he was sleeping.

Table 3.8: *Dalam* Indicating Time and its Equivalentents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
dalam	in
pada	at

3.2.3 Prepositions Indicating Duration

The prepositions such as **dari**, **dalam**, **hingga**, **sampai**, **untuk** and **bagi** are used to indicate duration of time.

Table 3.9: Prepositions Indicating Duration

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
dari	from
dalam	in
hingga /sampai	until /till
sejak/ semenjak	since
selama	for
untuk	for
bagi	for

i) Malay Preposition Indicating Duration– dari

According to Asmah Haji Omar, (1986:188) **dari** shows the point of time something begins and is placed at the beginning of a noun or noun phrase to show duration of time.

For example:

1. *Dia telah ada di klinik **dari** pukul lapan pagi.* (duration)

He/she was at the clinic from eight this morning.

2. *Dalam ujikaji itu, anda perlu menyukat suhu air **dari** semasa **ke** semasa.*

In that experiment, you need to measure the temperature of the water from time to time.

Table 3.10: Dari Indicating Duration and its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
dari	from
ke	to

ii) Malay Prepositions Indicating Duration– hingga /sampai

These two prepositions can be placed in front of a noun or noun phrase to show stages or limits of a duration of time or a place. In *Siri Pedoman Bahasa: Penggunaan Sendi Nama dalam Bahasa Melayu* (198:18), **hingga** and **sampai** have the same

function and they are associated with taste or style. We can use any of them interchangeably.

For example:

1. *Jamuan itu akan diadakan dari pukul 2 **hingga** / **sampai** 5 petang.*

The /That feast will be held from 2 until/ till 5 in the evening.

2. *Mereka akan mencuba **sampai** berjaya.*

They will try until they are successful.

Table 3.11: *Hingga/ Sampai* Indicating Duration with its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
hingga / sampai	until / till

iii) Malay Prepositions Indicating Duration – **untuk / bagi**

Bagi and **untuk** are used to indicate a long period of time. They can be used interchangeably too.

For example:

1. *Khemah itu dipasang **untuk** / **bagi** tempoh dua bulan. (a long period of time)*

The /That tent is pitched up for two months.

Table 3.12: *Untuk/ Bagi* Indicating Duration with its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
bagi / untuk	for (a long period of time)

iv) Malay Prepositions Indicating Duration– **sejak /semenjak and selama**

Sejak, **semenjak** and **selama** indicate a time beginning from the past till the present. They can be placed in the beginning and medial position of a sentence.

For example:

1. *Pak Rahman tinggal di kampung ini sejak / semenjak 30 tahun yang lalu.*

Pak Rahman has lived in this village since 30 years ago.

2. *Sejak / Semenjak kejadian itu, dia tidak berani berjalan seorang.*

Since that incident, he/she is not brave enough to walk alone.

3. *Dia telah sakit selama seminggu.*

He/she had been sick for a week.

4. *Selama saya bekerja di sini, tak pernah berlaku kejadian sedemikian.*

From the time I started working here, nothing like this had ever happened before.

Table 3.13: Sejak/ Semenjak and Selama Indicating Duration with its Equivalent in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
sejak/semenjak	since
selama	for

3.2.4 Prepositions Indicating Direction

Prepositions to indicate direction are divided into three types namely those to show the onset, the passage and the target of the direction. (Asmah Hj. Omar, 1986:187). Prepositions used to show directions are **dari**, **daripada**, **ke**, **kepada**, **melalui**, **melintasi** and **menerusi**.

Table 3.14: Prepositions Indicating Direction

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
dari	from
daripada	from
ke	to
kepada	to
melalui	through
menerusi	through

i) Prepositions Indicating the Onset of Direction

Dari and **daripada** show the point from which a movement begins.

For example:

1. *Angin kencang bertiup **dari** utara.*

The strong wind blew from the north.

2. *Pelawat itu **dari** Jabatan Kesihatan.*

The visitor is from the Health Department.

3. *Hadiah itu **daripada** abang saya.*

The /That present is from my brother.

Table 3.15: *Dari* and *Daripada* Indicating the Onset of Direction with its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
dari	from
daripada	from

ii) Prepositions Indicating the Passage of the Direction

These prepositions such as **melalui**, **melintasi** and **menerusi** state the direction of something going through the passage.

For example:

1. *Dia akan **melintasi** jalanraya yang sibuk itu dengan berhati-hati.*

He/she crossed that busy road carefully.

2. *Orang tua itu perlu **melalui** terowong itu sebelum dia sampai ke rumah.*

That old man needs to go through the tunnel before he reaches home.

3. *Masukkan reben itu **menerusi** lubang-lubang pada pinggan kertas itu.*

Put that ribbon through the holes on that paper plate.

Table 3.16: *Melalui, Melintasi* and *Menerusi* Indicating the Passage of the Direction with its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
melintasi	across
melalui	through
menerusi	through

iii) Prepositions Indicating the Target of the Direction

This category includes prepositions like **ke** and **kepada** to show the point or target where something is moving to.

a) Malay Preposition Indicating the Target of the Direction - ke

Ke is normally to indicate direction and placed before a place which can be concrete or abstract. Like **di**, **ke** is written away from the following words.

For example:

1. *Pokok itu bergoyang ke kiri dan ke kanan.*

The /That tree swayed from left to right.

2. *Dia menghembus asap rokoknya ke udara.*

He blew the smoke from his cigarette into the air.

3. *Ayah berjalan kaki ke pejabat hari ini.*

Father walks to the office today.

4. *Cawan itu jatuh ke lantai.*

The /That cup dropped to the floor.

Table 3.17: *Ke* Indicating the Target of the Direction with its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
ke	to (Sentence 1 & 3)
ke	into (Sentence 2)
ke	onto (Sentence 4)

b) Malay Preposition Indicating the Target of the Direction - kepada

This particular preposition is used in front of people, animals and institutions only.

For example:

1. *Ranjit mengirim surat kepada kakaknya.* (people)

Ranjit sent a letter to his sister.

2. *Ikan goreng itu diberikan kepada kucing kesayangannya.* (animal)

The fried fish was given to her beloved cat.

3. *Sumbangan itu dihantar kepada Jabatan Kebajikan.* (institution)

That donation was sent to the Welfare Department.

Table 3.18: Kepada Indicating the Target of the Direction with its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
kepada	to (people)
	to (animal)
	to (institution)

3.2.5 Prepositions Indicating Accompaniment

Dengan and **bersama** are used with living things only to show the relationship between two subjects involving one particular action. (Asnah Hj. Omar 1986:190). The preposition **bersama** can be duplicated to become **bersama-sama**. Both these prepositions are used to indicate accompaniment.

For example:

1. *Emak ke pasar dengan ayah.*

Mother went to the market with father.

2. *Kakak pergi ke ladang bersama ibu.*

Sister went to the farm with mother.

Table 3.19: *Dengan* and *Bersama* Indicating Accompaniment with its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
dengan	with
bersama	with

3.2.6 Prepositions Indicating Means/ Instrument

Dengan must be followed by a concrete noun or noun phrase. It indicates the means or instrument used by the user.

For example:

1. *Sazali memotong kek itu **dengan** sebilah pisau.*

Sazali cut the /that cake with a knife.

2. *Orang tua itu menanak nasi **dengan** arang.*

The /That old man cooked rice with charcoal.

Table 3.20: *Dengan* Indicating Means/ instrument with its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
dengan	with

3.2.7 Prepositions Indicating Manner

This category of prepositions consist of **dengan**. Asmah Hj. Omar (1986:190) suggests this preposition is placed before an adjective to describe the way(s) something had happened or is done and for comparison.

For example:

1. *Hujan turun **dengan** selebat-lebatnya.* (the way something had happened)

The rain poured heavily.

2. *Warna unifom ini tidak sama **dengan** warna unifom itu.* (comparison)

This uniform's colour is not the same with that uniform.

Table 3.21: *Dengan* Indicating Manner with its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
dengan	- (no equivalents)
dengan	with

3.2.8 Prepositions Indicating Purpose

Prepositions from this category are usually placed in front of people, animals, concrete things, abstract things or situations. They are **untuk**, **bagi**, **kepada** and **demi**.

Table 3.22: Prepositions Indicating Purpose with its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
untuk	for
bagi	for
kepada	for
demi	for

i) Malay Prepositions Indicating Purpose – **untuk/ bagi**

Bagi and **untuk** are placed before living things, non- living things, concrete nouns and abstract nouns. They are used in to imply intention. They can be used interchangeably.

For example:

1. *Hadiah itu **untuk** guru saya.* (for usage of something)

That present is for my teacher.

2. *Dia membeli buah-buahan **bagi** ibunya..*

He bought the fruits for his mother.

Table 3.23: *Untuk/ Bagi* Indicating Purpose with its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
bagi / untuk	for (intention)

ii) Malay Preposition Indicating Purpose - kepada

Kepada is used in front of people, animals, abstract nouns and institutions only. This preposition can only appear in the medial position of a sentence and functions to indicate target.

For example:

1. *Saya mengucapkan tahniah **kepadanya**.* (people)

I congratulated him.

2. *Keret dan kubis yang baru dibelinya telah diberi **kepada** arnabnya.* (animal)

The carrot and cabbage that were just bought by him/her was given to his/ her rabbit.

3. *Surat perjanjian itu diserahkan **kepada** pihak atasan.* (institution)

That agreement was handed to the higher authorities.

4. *Ibu bapa mesti memastikan anak-anak mereka tidak terdedah **kepada** bahaya dadah.* (abstract nouns)

Parents must ensure that their children are not exposed to the danger of drugs.

Nik Safiah et. al (1997:259-261) states that **kepada** also shows the change of conditions and division.

For example:

5. *Suhu badan bayinya meningkat **kepada** 40°C.* (change of conditions)

The baby's body temperature has increased to 40°C.

6. *Peserta perkhemahan dibahagikan **kepada** sepuluh kumpulan.* (division)

Participants of the camp are divided into ten groups.

Table 3.24: Kepada Indicating Purpose with its Equivalent in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
kepada	to (people)
	to (animal)
	to (institution)
	to (abstract nouns)
kepada	to (change of conditions)
kepada	into (division)

iii) Malay Preposition Indicating Purpose - demi

From *Siri Pedoman Bahasa: Penggunaan Sendi Nama dalam Bahasa Melayu* (1989:26), **demi** is defined as to serve a purpose for people, animals, things and situations. This preposition can be place in the beginning and medial position of a sentence and can be used interchangeably with **untuk**.

For example:

1. *Doktor itu berusaha sedaya upaya **demi** / **untuk** keselamatan pesakitnya.*

(people)

That doctor tried hard to save his patient.

2. ***Demi** / **Untuk** kepentingan bersama, mari kita bergotong-royong*

membersihkan kawasan ini. (situation)

For the sake of everyone, come let's clean up this area.

In addition, **demi** can be used to show sequence or grouping.

For example:

3. *Buku-buku itu disusun di atas rak satu **demi** satu.* (sequence)

Those books are arranged one by one on the shelf.

4. *Atlet-atlet bergerak masuk ke padang pasukan **demi** pasukan.* (grouping)

The athletes marched into the field in groups.

Table 3.25: *Demi* Indicating Purpose with its Equivalentents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
demi	for (people, animal, things, situation)
	after (sequence, grouping)

3.2.9 Prepositions Indicating The Agentive

Oleh is used with passive sentences which have verbs with prefixes of “di-”, “ter-” and “kena”. It is usually used with people, animals, things and events. This perposition indicates the cause and is sometimes used with the word **oleh sebab**. **Oleh** can be used interchangeably with **lantaran**.

For example:

1. *Potret itu dilukis oleh Norelmeza.*

That potrait is drawn by Norelmeza.

2. *Nas Ayu terpikat oleh keindahan pantai di sini.*

Nas Ayu was mesmerized by the beauty of the beach here.

3. *Pemain bola sepak itu kalah oleh (sebab) kekurangan latihan.*

That footballer lost due to lack of training.

Table 3.26: *Oleh* Indicating the Agentive with its Equivalentents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
oleh	by

3.2.10 Prepositions Indicating Cause or Reason

Tentang/ mengenai, berkenaan/ berkenaan dengan, darihal and **akan/ terhadap/ kepada** indicate the cause or reason something happened or a situation that arose (Asmah Hj. Omar, 1986:191). Some of these prepositions can be replaced by those of the same meaning.

i) Malay Prepositions Indicating Cause or Reason - **tentang / mengenai**

This preposition refers to something in general, uncertain or abstract. The noun or noun phrase that follows after **tentang** becomes the topic of discussion or matter to attend to. It can be replaced with **mengenai**.

For example:

1. *Mereka berbincang **tentang/ mengenai** perkhemahan yang akan diadakan.*

They discussed about the camp that will be held soon.

Table 3.27: *Tentang/ Mengenai* Indicating Cause or Reason with its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
tentang/ mengenai	about

ii) Malay Prepositions Indicating Cause or Reason - **akan / terhadap / kepada**

According to Nik Safiah et. al. (2003:282), **akan** refers to people and it must be used in front of an emotive adjective. In the case of **terhadap**, this prepositions refers to the recipient who is a person or which is an animal or a thing.

For example:

1. *Wanita itu amat rindu **akan** suaminya.*

That woman missed her husband very much.

2. *Kita harus patuh **akan/ terhadap/ kepada** nasihat ibu bapa.*

We ought to listen to our parents' advice.

3. *Tanggungjawab seorang anak **terhadap** ibu bapanya tidak pernah diabaikannya.*

The responsibilities of a son to his parents must not be neglected.

4. *Tanamilah rasa kasih sayang **terhadap** binatang.*

Please instill some love towards animals.

Table 3.28: Akan/ Terhadap/ Kepada Indicating Cause or Reason with its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
akan	- (sentence 1)
	to (sentence 2)
	towards (sentence 3)
	towards (sentence 4)

3.2.11 Prepositions Indicating Metaphorical/ Figurative Usage

Prepositions in Malay such as **seperti**, **bagai**, **umpama** and **laksana** are used to show comparisons for people, animals, things and situations in the metaphorical or figurative sense. There are no prepositions in English to indicate metaphorical or figurative usage.

For example:

1. *Selendang itu lembut **seperti** sutera.*

That scarf is as smooth as silk.

2. *Buatlah kerja ini **seperti** yang ditunjukkan.*

Do the work as it was demonstrated.

3. *Orang tua itu berpakaian **seperti / bagai / umpama / laksana / bak** orang muda.*

The old man dressed like a young man.

Table 3.29: Seperti/ Bagai/ Umpama/ Laksana/ Bak Indicating Metaphorical/ Figurative Usage with its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
seperti/ bagai/ umpama/ laksana/ bak	as

3.2.12 Prepositions Indicating the Negation

Tanpa can be placed in front of a noun or a verb to show the negative of with.

For example:

1. *Dia hadir sekolah tanpa begnya.* (a noun)

He went to school without his bag.

2. *Mereka berjalan terus tanpa melihat ke kiri dan ke kanan lagi.* (a verb)

They walked ahead without looking to the left and right.

Table 3.30: Tanpa Indicating the Negation and its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
tanpa	without

3.2.13 Prepositions Indicating Inclusions and Exclusions

Kecuali and **melainkan** can be used interchangeably. These two prepositions can be placed in front of a noun or a verb to show the exceptions.

For example:

1. *Saya tidak pernah berkenalan dengan orang Jepun kecuali / melainkan En.*

Tanaka.

I have never known any Japanese except Mr. Tanaka.

2. *Masa bekerja ialah waktu siang sahaja kecuali / melainkan ketika*

kecemasan.

The working hours is only the daytime except for emergency.

Table 3.31: Kecuali/ Melainkan Indicating Inclusions and Exclusions and its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
kecuali	except
melainkan	except

3.2.14 Prepositions Indicating Relationships

This category of prepositions links two or more matters that are being discussed together to indicate relationship. Examples of such prepositions are **daripada** and **antara**. They are normally placed before nouns or noun phrases that do not depict space or distance.

i) Malay Preposition Indicating Relationships - **daripada**

Daripada is used to indicate relationships. It is placed before people, animals, things, comparisons, abstract nouns, source or origin of an event and membership.

For example:

1. *Beg itu **daripada** abang saya.* (people)

That bag is from my brother.

2. *Pegawai zoo itu menerima bola **daripada** anjing lautnya.* (animal)

The zoo keeper caught the ball from his seal.

3. *Pasu itu dibuat **daripada** tanah liat.* (things)

That vase is made from clay.

4. *Kasut Nike lebih mahal **daripada** kasut Bata.* (comparison)

Nike shoes are more expensive than Bata shoes.

5. *Kita patut jauhi diri **daripada** bahaya dadah.* (abstract noun)

We should avoid drugs.

6. *Cadangan **daripada** kelab kami telah diterima.* (source or origin of an event)

The suggestions from our club were accepted.

7. *Ahli kesatuan itu terdiri **daripada** pekerja-pekerja kilang Proton.*

(membership)

The members of that union consist of Proton factory workers.

Table 3.32: *Daripada* Indicating Relationships and its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
daripada	from (people)
	from (animal)
	from (things)
	than (comparison – not a preposition)
	from (source or origin of an event)
	of (membership)

ii) Malay Preposition Indicating Relationship - *antara*

Similar to the preposition **dalam**, **antara** is placed before a concrete noun or abstract noun. It can be used to indicate relationships between individuals or groups.

This preposition is used to show relationship between people and time.

For example:

1. *Perjanjian **antara** pembeli rumah dengan tuan rumah dibuat di pejabat peguam itu.*

The agreement between the buyer and the owner was signed in the lawyer's office.

2. *Mereka berbincang **antara** adik-beradik.*

They discussed among brothers.

Table 3.33: *Antara* Indicating Relationships and its Equivalents in English

Malay Prepositions	English Prepositions
antara	between (2 person)
	among (more than 2 person)

3.3 Summary

Based on the discussion above, it is evident that Malay prepositions fall into different categories and some of these prepositions also function as words that imply direction (“kata arah”) and verbs.