A Research Report

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WH-QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH AND BAHASA INDONESIA

By

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FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING
THE STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
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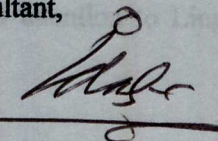THE STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
NORTH SUMATRA
MEDAN
2013**

RECOMMENDATION

Having read this research report entitled *A Comparative Study of WH-Questions in English and Bahasa Indonesia* written by Rahmah Fithriani, I conclude that this writing has fulfilled the techniques and procedures of a scientific writing, in this case as a research report.

Medan, July 2013

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ABSTRACT

This research is the result of a study consisting the writer's findings of the correspondences and non-correspondences of WH-questions in English and Bahasa Indonesia.

It was found that both languages have significant similarities and differences. The similarities and differences are for examples found in a number of interrogative sentences. The explanation about the form of the WH- questions in both languages, especially in interrogative pronouns, interrogative adverbs, interrogative adjectives, relative pronouns, relative adverbs, relative adjectives and non-finite clause is presented in details.

The result of the analysis in both languages is very useful, especially in the processor language learning. The elements stated by differences can be focused on teaching. Meanwhile the elements stated by the similarities can be used as example forms.

The result of the analysis is hoped to be useful for the readers to understand the proper use of WH-questions both in English and Bahasa Indonesia.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. <u>General Remarks</u>

Language is a means to give or exchange information; news, idea or opinions. Through language people learn from one another the things they want to know. Imagine if human beings could not communicate with one another. If a person cannot communicate, he will not talk to other people, and no other people will talk to him anything. So it would be impossible for him to learn anything.

One of the languages mostly spoken in this world is English. Thus, it is a compulsory subject in Indonesia that must be learned by the Indonesian students from Junior high school up to university level. However, learning English as a foreign language arises some difficulties faced by Indonesian students because in learning a new language the students tend to transfer their native language habit to the new language.

English and Bahasa Indonesia come from two different language families. The former comes from Indo-European family whereas the latter comes from Malay-Polinesian family. However, the writer observed some common aspects in the two languages, though a number of linguistic aspects are sometimes completely different.

According to the statement above, this research is aimed to compare the two languages, Indonesian and English especially on the formation of WH-questions. It is found that WH-questions are quite common in both languages either when they are in the interrogative sentence or when they are in a statement. But in some cases, they are not in common, for instance, when in

Bahasa Indonesia we say "<u>Apakah kamu lapar?</u>", means in English, "<u>Are you hungry?</u>". Here the question word "<u>Apakah</u>" is used, but such an expression "<u>What</u>" is not use in English.

On the other hand, when saying "<u>He is the boy who stole your pen.</u>", the question word "<u>Who</u>" is used, but in Bahasa Indonesia such an expression is not. It uses a particle "<u>Yang</u>" instead.

1.2. Reasons for Choosing the Topic

There are some reasons for choosing the topic in this research. The reasons are as follows:

1. Because the topic analyzed is usually used in daily communication and the languages involved are two languages that are learned by Indonesian students.

2. Because the topic is quite challenging to learn.

3. Because English and Bahasa Indonesia play a very important role. Each of them has their own functions that are very useful for the users of the languages.

4. Because some similarities and dissimilarities in terms of the topic are significant to study.

1.3. Purposes of the Study

The main purpose of this study is to present some detailed descriptions of WH-questions in English and Bahasa Indonesia so that the readers may get complete information about the matter. Another purpose is to show the readers that there are some similarities about aspects analyzed, though some differences are also found. Finally, this study is expected to be useful for the students of the

Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, IAIN SU, especially those of Department of English Education, who are interested in the aspects of English particularly and Bahasa Indonesia generally, in terms of WH-questions.

Another purpose is to motivate her colleagues to make some studies about other aspects of the two languages. It is hoped that this study will be a source of information for all students of English Department, especially for those who are interested in studying the structure of English and Bahasa Indonesia.

1.4. Scope of the Study

Language can be discussed from various aspects. Therefore, this study limited the discussion by taking one aspect of structure that is "WH- questions". The discussion is to avoid unnecessary things in the study so that readers may understand the differences and similarities of the two languages in terms of WH-questions.

First this research report describes the forms and functions of WH-questions in English and Bahasa Indonesia. Finally, it presents some findings in the form of similarities and dissimilarities.

1.5. Method of the Study

This report constitutes an analysis as the result of a research which was conducted by collecting the data from various books and references. This is a comparative method which aims at reconstructing changes which take place, but instead, this is a matter of comparing two languages with the assumption that there are more similarities than the dissimilarities between them.

All examples given in this thesis are mostly derived from the writer's own invention after being verified with various theories given by some linguists from various books. This study is presented descriptively from which qualitative result will be the intention of the writer.

... WH-Questions, it is necessary to give a definition of WH-Questions which is traditionally known as an interrogative sentence with an interrogative word. The book which entitled *"Long Man Dictionary of Grammar and Usage"* written by Addison Wesley defines that "a Question is an utterance which ask for an answer", and the term WH- is used as the questions started with certain information words beginning with 'W' and 'H', namely 'W', 'H', ... Who, Whom, What, Which, Whose, When, Where, Why, and How.

There are three kinds of WH-Questions or interrogative sentence in English. They are interrogative pronoun, interrogative ... and interrogative adjective. The forms of question word as relatives are one of three kinds in English. They are relative pronoun, relative adverb, and relative adjective. Question word may also be used in non-finite clauses.

In order to make clear information about each of them, they are given ... sentences as examples.

2.1.1. Interrogative Pronoun

Interrogative pronouns are the forms of pronoun, which are used to form questions. In other words, interrogative pronouns are the question word, which are usually put in the beginning of a sentence.

AN ACCOUNT OF WH-QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH

2.1. Forms and Functions of WH-Questions

Before giving some forms and functions of WH-Questions, it is necessary to give a definition of WH-Questions which is traditionally known as an interrogative sentence with an interrogative word. The book which entitles *"Long Man Dictionary of Grammar and Usage"* written by Addison Wesley defines that "a Question is an utterance which asks for an answers", and the term WH- is used as the questions started with eight question words beginning with 'W' and 1 with 'H', namely: Who, Whom, What, Which, Whose, When, Where, Why, and How.

There are three kinds of WH-Questions or interrogative sentences in English. They are interrogative pronoun, interrogative adverb and interrogative adjective. The forms of question word as relatives are also of three kinds in English. They are relative pronoun, relative adverb, and relative adjective. Question word may also be used in non-finite clauses.

In order to make clear information about each of them, they are stated on sentences as examples.

2.1.1. Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are the forms of pronouns, which are used to form questions. In other words, interrogative pronouns are the question words which are usually put at the beginning of a sentence.

Interrogative pronouns in English are <u>who</u>, <u>whom</u>, <u>whose</u>, <u>which</u> and <u>what</u>. In English there are five interrogative pronouns which are described in the following:

1. **Who** is an interrogative pronoun which refers to a person and which is used to ask the subject of a clause.

   Examples:

   (1) a. *Who* is that girl?

   b. *Who* sent you the package?

   c. *Who* opened the door?

   d. *Who* prepares the breakfast every morning?

   e. *Who* slept in the room last night?

2. **Whom** is an interrogative pronoun which refers to a person and which is used to ask the object of a clause.

   Examples:

   (2) a. *Whom* will you invite to your party?

   b. *Whom* had she given the gift to?

   c. *Whom* do you want to see?

   d. *Whom* was the email sent from?

   e. *Whom* did you phone this morning?

3. **Whose** is an interrogative pronoun which refers to a person which is used to ask possession.

   Examples:

   (3) a. *Whose* is this book?

   b. *Whose* are these?

c. That car is very expensive, *whose* is that?

d. *Whose* is the book you are reading?

e. *Whose* is this bicycle?

4. **What** is an interrogative pronoun which refers to a thing/state/action which is used to ask the subject or the object of a clause.

Examples:

(4) a. *What* did you say to him?

b. *What* have you found?

c. *What* do they really want?

d. *What* did she read in the library?

e. *What* did you find there?

f. *What* is the matter?

g. *What* was it all about?

h. *What* is your father?

i. *What* is he?

j. *What* do you mean?

k. *What* do you think about this?

l. *What* are you doing?

m. *What* did he do this morning?

n. *What* does he do in the dark room?

o. *What* have you decided to do?

5. **Which** is an interrogative pronoun which refers to a person and a thing which is used to ask a choice.

Examples:

(5) a. *Which* is the most beautiful among the sisters?

    b. *Which* is your friend?

    c. *Which* is your brother?

    d. *Which* is your uncle?

    e. *Which* is his sister?

    f. *Which* will you buy, book or magazine?

    g. *Which* do you want?

    h. *Which* will you take?

    i. *Which* do you want, Chinese or Indian food?

    j. *Which* can make you happy?

2.1.2. Interrogative Adverbs

When adverbs are used in asking question, they are called interrogative adverbs. It will be noticed that an interrogative adverb not only modifies some word, but also introduces a question. English interrogative adverbs are *where*, *when* and *how*.

Interrogative adverbs are used to form a question in a sentence. They are also put at the beginning of the sentence. Some examples of interrogative adverbs are given in the following sentences:

1. **Where** is an interrogative adverb which is used to ask a place.

Examples:

(6) a. *Where* do you go to school?

    b. *Where* are you from?

    c. *Where* did she finish her study from?

    d. *Where* will they go?

    e. *Where* does your family live?

2. **When** is an interrogative adverb which is used to ask time.

   Examples:

   (7) a. *When* did the train arrive?

       b. *When* will you come again?

       c. *When* did he park the car there?

       d. *When* did she write this letter?

       e. *When* does the teacher usuallycome?

3. **Why** is an interrogative adverb which is used to ask a reason.

   Examples:

   (8) a. *Why* did you come late?

       b. *Why* are you here?

       c. *Why* do you still love her?

       d. *Why* are you crying?

       e. *Why* did he do it?

4. **How** is an interrogative adverb which is used to ask the way or the condition how an action is done.

   Examples:

   (9) a. *How* do you go to work?

       b. *How* does the girl start the engine?

       c. *How* does the baker make such a delicious cake like this?

       d. *How* is this game played?

       e. *How* will you finish this work in an hour?

       f. *How* are you?

       g. *How* do you do?

h. *How* is your grandmother?

i. *How* are your parents?

j. *How* is she?

Note:

The interrogative adverbs *how* can also be used:

1. With adjective; such as:

   - *How* strong is the wrestler?
   - *How* important is the letter he sent?

2. With much and many; such as:

   - *How* much money do you have in your pocket?
   - *How* many pictures did the artist draw?

3. With adverbs; such as:

   - *How* fast can you drive this car?
   - *How* fluently does she speak English?

2.1.3. Interrogative Adjectives

Before giving a definition of the interrogative adjective, it will be necessary to present a definition of an adjective. An adjective is a word which is used with a noun to add something for its meaning. In other words, adjective is a word which is used with a noun to describe or to point out the person, animal, place, or thing.

Interrogative adjective are used with nouns to ask questions. Interrogative adjectives are usually put at the beginning of a sentence before a

noun. In other words, they are always followed by a noun, they are not alone. The interrogative adjectives in English are *whose*, *which* and *what*.

Some examples on interrogative adjectives are given in the following sentences:

1. **Whose** is an interrogative adjective which refers a two person to ask possession.

   Examples:

   (10) a. *Whose* assignment is this?

   b. *Whose* bicycle are you riding?

   c. *Whose* car broke down?

   d. *Whose* books are these?

   e. *Whose* pen did you use?

2. **Which** is an interrogative adjective which refers to a person or thing to ask for a choice, either as a subject or an object.

   Examples:

   (11) a. *Which* novel is sold out?

   b. *Which* of them is the eldest?

   c. *Which* hand do you use?

   d. *Which* books are you reading?

   e. *Which* metal has the highest density?

3. **What** is an interrogative adjective which refers to thing to ask something, either as a subject or an object.

   Examples:

   (12) a. *What* color do you like the most?

b. *What* movie have you watched more than one time?

c. *What* caused the explosion?

d. *What* kind of tree is that?

e. *What* food is he cooking?

2.2.   Question-Words as Relatives

2.2.1.   Relative Pronouns

Relative pronoun is the form of pronoun, which functions as a relative if it is put between the main clause and the subordinate clause. In this case, a subordinate clause is a relative clause which gives more information about someone or something mentioned in the main clause. Question words which belong to relative pronoun are *who*, *whom*, *what* and *that*.

For clear description of each of the relative pronouns, it is necessary to see the following examples:

1.   **Who** refers to a person and functions as the subject of a subordinate clause.

Examples:

(13)   a. The woman *who* is talking to my mother was her classmate.

b. The man *who* is in my boss' office is the company lawyer.

c. The girl *who* dumped Ali this morning dates his brother.

d. The women *who* are waiting outside want to meet the headmaster.

e. Jane is the girl *who* won the first prize.

2.   **Whom** refers to a person and functions as an object in the subordinate clause.

Examples:

(14)   a. There are two girls *whom* he talked to in the garden.

b. The woman *whom* he proposed is very rich.

c. Budi is the man *whom* we are going to recommend for the job.

d. The boys whom the teacher punished are standing in front of the class.

e. That is the boy *whom* we saw yesterday.

3. **Whose** refers to a person and functions as a possessive in a subordinate clause.

Examples:

(15) a. The old man *whose* car broke down is waiting for the bus.

b. I have a friend *whose* profession is a magician.

c. John found a cat *whose* one of its legs wounded.

d. The film is about a spy *whose* wife betrays him.

e. I like the girl *whose* hair is black and long.

4. **What** is a relative pronoun which does not have an antecedent and it may function as a subject or an object.

Examples:

(16) a. I do not understand *what* he explained just now.

b. Please tell me *what* has just happened.

c. He does not know *what* they talked about yesterday.

d. I say *what* I want to say.

e. He found *what* he was looking for.

5. **Which** refers to a thing or animal and may function as a subject or an object.

Examples:

(17) a. The groom has found the ring *which* his brother lost.

b. The table *which* she bought is wooden.

c. The magazine *which* is lying on the table is very expensive.

d. The tiger *which* killed the child was shot to death.

e. The dish *which* we are eating is Chinese.

6. **That** when used as a relative pronoun refers to a person or a thing and it may function as a subject or an object.

Examples:

(18) a. My father bought a house *that* was built two years ago.

b. I visited my cousin *that* lives near the river.

c. John bought a boat *that* costs thirty thousand dollars.

d. George is going to buy the car *that* we want for years.

e. This is the book *that* I bought at the bookstore.

2.2.2. Relative Adverbs

Relative adverbs are the forms of adverbs, which are used to connect two sentences. These adverbs may also introduce an adjective clause. An adverb clause is a sentence which modifies an adjective, an adverb, or a verb. The forms of these adverbs are *where*, *when*, *why* and *how*.

A clear description of each of those relative adverbs is stated on the next page.

1. **Where**

Examples:

(19) a. I still remember the place *where* I met my husband for the first time.

b. I do not know *where* he lives now.

c. Nobody can see him from *where* we are standing.

2. **When**

Examples:

(20) a. The mother knows the years *when* her children graduated from high school.

b. Do you know the time *when* the flight from Jakarta arrives?

c. The day *when* I got married was the most beautiful day in my life.

3. **Why**

Examples:

(21) a. This is *why* he got angry with me.

b. This is the reason *why* the wife left her husband.

c. Do you know the reason *why* she is crying.

4. **How**

Examples:

(22) a. She doesn't want to know *how* her ex-husband is now.

b. I didn't see *how* the cat climbed the big tree.

c. I'm still curious *how* the girl came here.

Note:

When can replace "in/on/at which" (used for time).

For examples:

- I do not know the year *when* (=in which) he was born.
- I do remember the day *when* (=at which) he arrived.

Where can replace "in/at which" (used for place).

For examples:

- He knows the hotel *where* (=in which) they were staying.
- He does not know the restaurant *where* (=at which) I had lunch.

Why can replace "for which".

For examples:

- The reason *why* (=for which) he refused is not clear.
- The reason *why* (=for which) he comes here is not clear.

2.2.3. Relative Adjectives

Relative adjectives are like relative pronouns. They both link a dependent clause and a main clause. The difference is that a relative pronoun links two clauses by taking the place of a noun, while a relative adjective links clauses while modifying a noun.

The forms of these adjectives are *whose*, *which* and *what*. Some examples of relative adjectives are given in the following sentences:

1. The manager did not say *whose* work was well done.

   (whose modifies work)

2. The leader told us *which* project won the award.

(which modifies project)

3. The manager told us *what* steps should be taken to make every project successful.

(what modifies steps)

2.3. Question-Words in Non-Finite Clause

At the rank of clause, the first distinction to be made is that it appears between an independent clause and a dependent clause. A further necessary distinction is that it occurs between finite and non-finite clauses in this matter, this is thesis focused on analyzing the non-finite clause. All independent clauses are finite and dependent clauses can be either finite or non-finite. A finite clause always contains a subject and a predicate, except in the case of commands. The same happens to non-finite clauses but it can be constructed without a subject. For examples:

1. I do not know *where* to go.
2. I do not know *whom* to talk with.
3. I do not know *whom* to blame.
4. I do not know *how* to get high mark.
5. I do not know *what* to do.
6. I do not know *when* to arrive.

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4. I do not know *how* to get high mark.
5. I do not know *what* to do.
6. I do not know *when* to arrive.

CHAPTER III
AN ACCOUNT OF WH-QUESTIONS IN
BAHASA INDONESIA

3.1. Forms and Functions of the WH-Questions

Relating to wh-questions which have been discussed previously, it is very valuable to raise such a problem up in Bahasa Indonesia, for there are some forms and functions of question-word questions relating to interrogative sentence.

In Bahasa Indonesia, interrogative sentence is known as a sentence which asks about something or someone. If someone wants to know an answer of a problem or condition he or she will exactly use interrogative sentence. In Bahasa Indonesia, there are five ways to form interrogative sentence. One of them is forming interrogative sentence by using wh-question. For example, "Siapa yang memenangkan pertandingan itu?".

So far as the description stated above, it is found that there are some interrogative sentences in Bahasa Indonesia by using question word such as *siapa* 'who', *di mana* 'where', *kapan* 'when', *mengapa* 'why', *apa* 'what' and *bagaimana* 'how'. Those interrogative sentences can be classified in to three kinds: Interrogative Pronouns, Interrogatives Adverbs and Interrogative Adjectives as described in the following.

3.1.1. Interrogative Pronouns

In Bahasa Indonesia, interrogative pronouns which are called pronominal penanya are pronouns which ask about persons, things, or

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alternatives. As in English, interrogative pronoun in Bahasa Indonesia is also the question-word which is usually put at the end of the sentence.

In Bahasa Indonesia, interrogative pronouns are _siapa_ 'who', _apa_ 'what' and _mana_ 'which'. Observe following sentences which make use of interrogative pronoun.

1. **Siapa** 'Who' or 'Whom' is used to ask a subject or object which refers to a person.

   Examples:

   (23) a. _Siapa_ yang mangambil tas sayal? (_Who_ took my bag?)

   b. _Siapa_ yang sedang menangis? (_Who_ is crying?)

   c. _Siapa_ yang menulis laporan ini? (_Who_ wrote this report?)

   d. _Siapa_ yang mencuci mobil digarasi? (_Who_ washed the car in the garage?)

   e. _Siapa_ yang menghidupkan lampu di dapur? (_Who_ turned on the light in the kitchen?)

   f. Ibu memarahi _siapa_? (_Whom_ did mother scold)

   g. Dia mencubit _siapa_? (_Whom_ did she pinch?)

   h. Surat ini harus kuberikan kepada _siapa_? (_Whom_ must I give this letter to?)

   i. _Siapa_ yang kamu sms? (_Whom_ did you text?)

2. **Apa 'What'** is used to ask a subject or an object which refers to a thing or an animal.

   Examples:

   (24) a. _Apa_ yang membuatmu sedih? (_What_ makes you sad?)

   b. _Apa_ yang dia katakan? (_What_ dis she say?)

c. *Apa* yang dibeli ibumu? (*What* did your mother buy?)

d. *Apa* yang diambil pencuri? (*What* did the thief take?)

3. **Mana, Yang Mana** 'Which' is used to ask a choice which refers to a person or a thing.

Examples:

(25) a. *Mana* rumah yang mau dijual? (*Which* is the house which will be sold?)

b. *Mana* yang menurutmu lebih cantik, Maria atau Tuti? (*Which* one do you think is more beautiful, Maria or Tuti?)

c. Sepedamu yang *mana*? (*Which* is your bike?)

3.1.2. Interrogative Adverbs

Before giving a definition of the interrogative adverbs in Bahasa Indonesia, it is necessary to give a definition of an adverb. In Bahasa Indonesia, an adverb is a word which gives information to a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a noun or a sentence. For examples:

1. Saya ingin *lekas-lekas* pulang. The word 'lekas-lekas' is an adverb which explains the verb 'pulang',

2. Orang itu *sangat* baik. The word 'sangat' is an adverb which explains adjective 'baik'.

3. Ayah saya *hanya* petani. The word 'hanya' is an adverb which explains predicate noun 'petani'.

4. *Sebaiknya* engkau datang. The word 'sebaiknya' is an adverb which explains the sentence 'engkau datang'.

5. Dia berbicara *terlalu* cepat. The word 'terlalu' is an adverb which modifies another adverb 'cepat'.

The most common interrogative adverbs in Bahasa Indonesia are *kapan* 'when', *di mana* 'where', *mengapa* 'why' and *bagaimana* 'how'.

In this term, di mana/ke mana/dari mana come from the word 'mana'. If it is combined by the preposition di, ke and dari, so di mana asks the place of someone or something, ke mana asks the place which is indicated and dari mana asks the place where someone or something comes from. All of them are located at the beginning of the sentence.

Some examples of interrogative adverbs in Bahasa Indonesia are given in the following sentences.

1. **Kapan 'When'**
   Examples:
   (26) a. *Kapan* keluarganya pindah ke Bandung? (*When* did his family move to Bandung?)

   b. *Kapan* dia pulang dari kantor? (*When* did she come back from office?)

   c. *Kapan* John memotong rambutnya? (*When* did John have his hair cat?)

   d. *Kapan* pesta itu diadakan? (*When* will the party be held?)

   e. *Kapan* mereka akan datang? (*When* will they come here?)

2. **Di Mana 'Where'**
   Examples:
   (27) a. *Di mana* kantor pos terdekat? (*Where* is the nearest post office?)

   b. *Ke mana* orangtuamu pergi? (*Where* are your parents going?)

c. *Dari mana* murid baru itu berasal? (*Where* is the new student from?)

d. *Di mana* dosen itu mengajar? (*Where* does the lecturer teach?)

e. *Ke mana* dia pergi? (*Where* is he going?)

3. **Mengapa 'Why'**

Examples:

(28) a. *Mengapa* dia tidak datang? (*Why* did not she come?)

b. *Mengapa* mereka tidak berada di dalam kelas? (*Why* were not they in class?)

c. *Mengapa* ibunya datang kesekolah? (*Why* did his mother come to school?)

d. *Mengapa* mereka ingin pergi? (*Why* did they want to go?)

e. *Mengapa* dia datang kemari? (*Why* did he come here?)

4. **Bagaimana 'How'**

Examples:

(29) a. *Bagaimana* dia bisa sampai ke sana? (*How* can he get there?)

b. *Bagaimana* John pergi ke kolam renang? (*How* did John go to swimming pool?)

c. *Bagaimana* ayahmu sekarang? (*How* is your father now?)

d. *Bagaimana* dia berbicara? (*How* does she speak?)

e. *Bagaimana* kita bisa memenangkan pertandingan malam ini? (*How* can we win tonight's game?)

3.1.3. Interrogative Adjectives

In Bahasa Indonesia, an adjective is a word which is used to call characteristics of a person, a thing, or an animal, whereas interrogative adjective is an adjective which is used with a noun to ask a question. The most common interrogative adjectives in Bahasa Indonesia are *apa* 'what', *mana* 'which' and *milik siapa* 'whose'.

Some examples of interrogative adjectives are given in following sentences:

(30) Pekerjaan *apa* yang anda inginkan? (*What* job do you want?)

(31) Ruang *mana* yang harus dibersihkan? (*Which* room must be cleaned?)

(32) Buku *siapa* ini? (*Whose* book is this?)

Interrogative adjectives in Bahasa Indonesia may sometimes be put at the end of the sentence and even they may be put in the middle of the sentence. For examples: Buku ini milik *siapa*? (*Whose* book is this?), Pekerjaan *manakah* yang harus dilakukan? (*Which* job must be done?).

3.2. Question-Words as Relative

3.2.1. Relative Adverbs

As in English, the most common relative adverb in Bahasa Indonesia are *di mana* 'where', *kapan* 'when', *mengapa* 'why' and *bagaimana* 'how'. In this case, a relative adverb is an adverb which is used to connect two sentences. Note that if an interrogative sentence is part of an affirmative sentence, the interrogative sentence will lose the form of its questioning. In this case, a full stop which is usually used is not required.

For a clear description of each of those relative adverbs in Bahasa Indonesia, the readers are suggested to see the following examples:

1. **Di Mana 'Where'**

   Examples:

   (33) a. Dia tidak ingat *di mana* dia meletakkan kuncinya. (He does not remember *where* he put the key to the car.)

   b. Mereka lupa *di mana* mereka memulainya. (They forgot *where* they started.)

   c. Saya tidak tahu *di mana* adik saya lahir. (I do not know *where* my brother was born.)

2. **Kapan or Ketika 'When'**

   Examples:

   (34) a. Dia tidak membayar *ketika* dia membeli barang-barang itu. (She did not pay *when* she bought those things.)

   b. Budi lupa membawa bukunya *ketika* dia sampai di sekolah. (Budi forgot to bring his book *when* he arrived at school.)

   c. Saya tidak tahu *kapan* mereka akan berangkat. (I do not know *when* they will go.)

3. **Mengapa 'Why'**

   Examples:

   (35) a. Inilah sebabnya *mengapa* ia tidak menikahimu. (This is *why* he did not marry you.)

   b. Alasan pembicaraan ini adalah *mengapa* anda tidak memberitahukan yang sebenarnya. (The reason for this discussion is *why* you did not tell the truth.)

c. Inilah alasannya *mengapa* dia datang padamu. (This is the reason *why* he comes to you.)

3.3. Question-Words in Non-Finite Clause

In Bahasa Indonesia, a question-word may be used in a non-finite clause. It is a construction which begins with a question word and followed by in incomplete predication.

For examples:

(36) Saya tidak tahu *ke mana* mengadu. (I do not know *where* to complain.)

(37) Tanyakan padanya *mengapa* datang ke mari. (Ask him *why* he comes here.)

(38) Selidiki dulu *apa* penyebabnya. (Find out *what* the reason is.)

(39) Tahukah kamu *di mana* kejadian itu? (Do you know *where* the accident is?)

(40) Tahukah kamu *kapan* kejadian itu? (Do you know *when* the accident is?)

(41) Tahukah kamu *siapa* disalahkan? (Do you know *whom* to blame?)

(42) Tahukah kamu *bagaimana* jadinya? (Do you know *how* it will be?)

(43) Tahukah kamu dengan *siapa* perginya? (Do you know with *whom* to go?)

4.1. Similarities

4.1.1. Interrogative Pronouns

English interrogative pronouns comprise _who_, _whom_, _whose_, _which_ and _what_. While, in this case, when they are all rendered into Bahasa Indonesia, they will be 'siapa', 'siapa punya', 'yang mana' and 'apa'. The similarities found between the two languages are as follows:

Who and _Siapa_: both of them are asking subject and object which refer to persons.

Eg:

(44) _Who_ is the man over there? 'Siapa pria disana?'

(45) _Who_ do you teach? 'Siapa yang anda ajar?'

Whom and _Siapa_: both of them are asking object which refer to persons.

Eg:

(46) _Whom_ did the woman meet? 'Siapa yang wanita itu temui?'

(47) _Whom_ did the man talk to? 'Siapa yang diajak pria itu bicara?'

Whose and _Siapa Punya_: both of them are asking possessions which refer to persons.

Eg:

(48) _Whose_ pursue is it? 'Dompet siapa ini?'

(49) _Whose_ briefcase is that on the table? 'Kopor siapa yang diatas meja?'

What and *Apa*: both of them are asking subject and object which refer to persons.

Eg:

(50) *What* is that? '*Apa* itu?'

(51) *What* have you done? '*Apa* yang telah anda lakukan?'

Which and *Yang Mana*: the similarities found here that both are asking choice and referring to persons and things.

Eg:

(52) *Which* one do you like the best? '*Mana* yang paling anda suka?'

(53) *Which* color suits me? 'Warna yang *mana* cocok untuk saya?'

4.1.2. Interrogative Adverbs

English interrogative adverbs comprise *where*, *when*, *why* and *how*. While, when they are all rendered into Bahasa Indonesia, the meanings are 'di mana', 'kapan', 'mengapa' and 'bagaimana'.

Where and *Di Mana*: the similarities between where (in English) and di mana (in Bahasa Indonesia) is that they both emphasize on asking about some places.

Eg:

(54) *Where* is your house? '*Di mana* rumahmu?'

(55) *Where* did they purchase the car? '*Di mana* mereka membeli mobil itu?'

When and *Kapan* (*bilamana*): the similarities between when (in English) and kapan (in Bahasa Indonesia) lies on their function that asking about time expression.

Eg:

(56) *When* will you come back here? '*Kapan* anda kembali kesini?'

(57) *When* did visit the patient? '*Kapan* anda menjenguk pasien itu?'

Why and *Mengapa*: why and mengapa have similarities as they are used to ask for reason, or for what reason.

Eg:

(58) *Why* is the girl crying? '*Mengapa* anak perempuan itu menangis?'

(59) *Why* did he go? '*Mengapa* dia pergi?'

How and *Bagaimana*: how and bagaimana have the similarities as to talk about in what way something is done.

Eg:

(60) *How* did the students make the map? '*Bagaimana* murid-murid itu membuat peta?'

(61) *How* do I live without you? '*Bagaimana* aku hidup tanpamu?'

4.1.3. Interrogative Adjectives

English interrogative adjectives are *whose*, *which* and *what*. When they are all translated into Bahasa Indonesia the meanings are 'punya siapa', 'yang mana' and 'apa'.

Whose and *Punya Siapa*: asking possession which refers to person. 'Whose' stands alone without any additional word. Whereas in Bahasa Indonesia structure the word 'siapa' gets an additional word 'punya' or 'milik' (possession).

Eg:

(62) *Whose* shoes are these? 'Sepatu ini punya *siapa*?'

(63) *Whose* dress is this? 'Gaun ini punya *siapa?*'

Which and *Yang Mana*: the similarity is that both 'which' and 'yang mana' are asking subject or object which refers to person and things.

Eg:

(64) *Which* man gave you the flower? Lelaki yang *mana* yang memberimu bunga?'

(65) *Which* book did your sister write? 'Buku yang *mana* yang kakakmu tulis?'

What and *Apa*: the similarities in 'what' and 'apa' is that both may ask the subject or object which refers to things.

Eg:

(66) *What* flavor ice cream do you like? 'Es krim rasa apa yang kamu suka?'

(67) *What* pet do you have? 'Hewan peliharaan apa yang kamu punya?'

4.1.4. Relative Adverbs

The most common relative adverbs are *where*, *when* and *why*.

Where

Eg:

(68) She forgets where she put her pursue.

'Dia lupa *di mana* ia meletakkan dompetnya.'

(69) They stay *where* they want.

'Mereka menginap *di mana* mereka mau.'

When: when and kapan/ketika have similarities in connecting sentences.

Eg:

(70) She told us *when* she gor engaged.

'Dia member tahu kami *kapan* dia bertunangan.'

(71) Rustam forgot his book *when* he arrived at school.

'Rustam lupa membawa bukunya *ketika* dia tiba di sekolah.'

Why: why and mengapa have similarities as to show the person.

Eg:

(72) This is *why* she did not marry you.

'Inilah sebabnya *mengapa* dia tidak menikahimu.'

(73) The woman told the jury why she abandoned her children.

'Wanita itu menjelaskan kepada juri mengapa dia menelantarkan anak-anaknya.'

4.1.5. Question-Words in Non-Finite Clause

The forms of these non-finite clauses are *where* and *how*. The discussion is only focused on where and how.

Where: where and di mana or ke mana can also act as non-finite clause.

Eg:

(74) She does not know *where* to hide.

'Dia tidak tahu ke *mana* bersembunyi.'

(75) They do not understand *where* to get those tools.

'Mereka tidak mengerti di *mana* mendapatkan perkakas itu.'

How: just like where, how also acts as a non-finite clause. In Bahasa Indonesia 'bagaimana' acts as 'how' in English.

Eg:

(76) James know *how* to draw.

'James tahu *bagaimana* menggambar.'

(77) The teacher explained how to solve the math problem.

'Guru menjelaskan bagaiman menjawab soal matematika.'

4.2. Differences

4.2.1. Interrogative Pronouns

Who: the difference is that 'who' in English is only used to ask subject which is human, while the word 'yang' in Bahasa Indonesia can be used to refer to human and animals or things, and it has an additional connector 'yang'.

Eg:

(78) *Who* is your pet's name? (wrong sentences)

(79) *What* is your pet's name?

(80) *Siapa* nama hewan peliharaanmu?

Whom: the difference between English and Bahasa Indonesia is that 'whom' is always followed by auxiliary such as did, can, must, etc., but in Bahasa Indonesia we do not have any auxiliary. We put an extra connector in front of, or after the wh-questions.

Eg:

(81) *Whom* must I trust? '*Siapa* yang harus saya percaya?'

(82) *Whom* did you marry? 'Dengan *siapa* anda menikah?'

Whose: the difference between 'whose' and 'siapa punya' is sure that whose comes before a noun and 'siapa punya' the noun comes first before the word 'siapa punya'.

Eg:

(83) _Whose_ car is that? 'mobil _siapa_ itu?'

(84) _Whose_ slippers are these? 'Sandal _siapa_ ini?'

What: the difference is that in English 'what' comes before auxiliaries; while in Bahasa Indonesia 'apa' it should have an additional word to emphasize the question.

Eg:

(85) _What_ is happening? 'Apa yang sedang terjadi?'

(86) _What_ can I do for you? 'Apa yang dapat saya lakukan untuk anda?'

Which: the difference between 'which' and 'mana' is that the word 'which' is connected with a connector, but the word 'mana' emphasizes on choosing something. The word 'mana' has to get a connector 'yang'.

Eg:

(87) _Which_ house is bigger?

(88) _Which_ one house is bigger? (wrong)

'Rumah yang _mana_ yang lebih besar?'

Rumah _mana_ lebih besar?' (wrong)

(89) _Which_ computer did you buy?

(90) _Which_ one computer did you buy? (wrong)

'Komputer yang _mana_ yang anda beli?'

'Komputer _mana_ anda beli?' (wrong)

4.2.2. Interrogative Adverbs

Where: the difference is that 'where' is one word for one question. It does not get any infix and suffix. While, 'di mana' derives from suffix 'di' and the word 'mana' to form a new word to emphasize a certain place.

Eg:

(91) *Where* did write the poem?

'*Di mana* anda menulis puisi itu?'

When: the difference between the word 'when' and 'kapan' is that after the word 'when' it usually uses an auxiliary before the subject, while in Bahasa Indonesia it is directly put the subject after the word 'kapan'.

Eg:

(92) *When* will the rain stop?

'*Kapan* hujan akan berhenti?'

(93) *When* may I take it?

'*Kapan* saya bisa mengambilnya?'

Why: the difference between 'why' and 'mengapa' is that the auxiliary must be used after 'why' then the subject comes right after the question word 'mengapa'.

Eg:

(94) *Why* did you leave me?

(95) *Why* is the sky so dark?

'*Mengapa* kamu meninggalkan saya?'

'*Mengapa* langit begitu gelap?'

Notice that, as the example above says that the word 'meninggalkan' which comes from the word 'tinggal' gets a prefix and suffix. In Bahasa Indonesia, it can also appear or change into the word 'kenapa' while in English, it is only one word 'why'.

How: the interrogative adverbs 'how' can also be used with adjective or adverb. Eg:

(96) *How* clever is she? – adjective

(97) *How* fast can you run? – adverb

Here, the difference is in what way the word 'how' manages to ask several questions followed by auxiliaries, adjective and adverb, while the word 'bagaimana' cannot do the same way. Eg:

(98) *How* did you come here? – auxiliary

(99) *How* beautiful is he? – adjective

'*Bagaimana* anda bisa kemari?' – nonauxiliary

'*Secantik* apakah dia? Instead of *bagaimana* cantiknya dia? – nonadjextive

4.2.3. Interrogative Adjectives

English interrogative adjectives are <u>whose</u>, <u>which</u> and <u>what</u>. While in Bahasa Indonesia, the meaning of them are 'siapa punya', 'yang mana' and 'apa'.

<u>*Whose* and *Siapa Punya*</u>: the difference is clearly shown in the below sentences although both of them are asking possession. They differ in structure. Eg:

(100) *Whose* dictionary is that?

(101) *Whose* mirror is this?

'Kamus itu *punya siapa*? Or punya siapa kamus itu?'

'Kaca ini *punya siapa*? Or punya siapa kaca ini?'

Notice that in English the noun comes after the interrogative adjective 'whose'. While, in Bahasa Indonesia the noun comes first than the interrogative adjective 'punya siapa'.

Which and *Yang Mana*: the difference between them is that subject or object, in English, comes after the wh-question word 'which', while in Bahasa Indonesia the subject or object comes before the wh-question word 'yang mana'.

Eg:

(102) *Which* banks are open?

(103) *Which* cloth did you wash?

  'Bank *yang mana* yang buka?'

  'Kain *yang mana* yang anda cuci?'

What and *Apa*: the difference between those two words is the position of the subject or object that refers to things. 'What' comes before subject, while 'apa' comes after the subject or object.

Eg:

(104) *What* waterfall is the highest in the world?

(105) *What* bridge is the longest?

(106) *What* bridge did you cross?

  'Air terjun *apa* yang paling tinggi di dunia?'

  'Jembatan *apa* yang paling panjang?'

  'Jembatan *apa* yang kamu lintasi?'

4.2.4. Relative Adverbs

The most common relative adverbs are *where*, *when* and *why*.

Where and *Mana*: the difference between those word is that the word 'where' can stand alone or get a certain preposition to emphasize the meaning such as on, for, to and from. While, in Bahasa Indonesia, 'mana' gets a certain suffix such as di, dari and ke.

Eg:

(107) I do not know *where* she lives.

(108) I do not know *where* she comes from.

(109) I do not know *where* she is heading for.

(110) I do not know *where* the news broadcast comes on.

'Saya tidak tahu di *mana* dia tinggal.'

'Saya tidak tahu dari *mana* dia datang'

Saya tidak tahu ke *mana* dia pergi.'

'Saya tidak tahu di *mana* siaran berita itu disiarkan.'

When and *Kapan*: the difference is that the word 'kapan' in Bahasa Indonesia got variation in its meaning, while in English it is only presented by one word 'when'.

Eg:

(111) I do not remember anything *when* I was child.

(112) Do you recall the memories *when* he was in the park two years ago?

'Saya tidak ingat apa-apa *semasa* saya masih kecil (waktu saya masih kecil).'

'Apakah anda masih ingat kenangan *sewaktu* kita berada di taman dua tahun yang lalu?'

Why and _Mengapa_: the difference between those two word are the same as 'when' and 'kapan'. In Bahasa Indonesia, 'mengapa' has various possible word to express the same meaning as 'mengapa'.

Eg:

(113) This is the reason _why_ comes to you.

(114) That is _why_ you left the party.

'Inilah alasannya _mengapa_ dia datang padamu.'

'Itulah sebabnya _mengapa_ anda meninggalkan pesta.'

4.2.5. Question Words in Non-Finite Clause

The difference between the non-finite clause in English and Bahasa Indonesia is that, non-finite clause in English can be constructed without a subject but it is formed by 'to-infinitive' which can be introduced by a wh-word (where, how and whom). Whereas in Bahasa Indonesia question-word in non-finite clause is a construction which begins with a question-word (mengapa, kapan, siapa and bagaimana) and followed by incomplete sentence.

Eg:

(115) He does not know _where_ to go.

(116) I do not know _whom_ to go with.

(117) He does not know _how_ to play the card.

(118) Saya tidak tahu ke _mana_ meminjam.

'I do not know _where_ to borrow.'

(119) Saya tidak tahu di _mana_ buku itu.

'I do not know _where_ the book is.'

(120) Saya tidak tahu _mengapa_ melakukan ini.

'I do not know _why_ do it.'

(121) Tanyakan padanya *kapan* pesta itu.

'Ask him *when* the party is.'

(122) Tahukah kamu dengan *siapa* perginya?

'Do you know with *whom* to go.'

(123) Tahukah kamu *bagaimana* jadinya?

'Do you know *how* it will be.'

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

Throughout the chapters, the types, similarities and differences of WH-questions in English and Bahasa Indonesia are described.

Finally, there are some points that can be concluded:

1. In English, the wh-questions have their own functions and can support their own basic meaning namely: *who, whose, whom, what, where, when, which, why* and *how*. While in Bahasa Indonesia the wh-questions may come from the basic word which is added with a prefix, such as the word 'mana' can be made into several wh-questions such as 'ke mana', 'di mana' and 'dari mana'.

2. In English, wh-questions occur in the beginning of the sentences, while in Bahasa Indonesia, they may occur after the subject or object.

3. In English, wh-questions are to emphasize the meaning if they get a preposition.

4. Wh-questions in English and Bahasa Indonesia have many things in common, therefore Indonesia learners of English should not find any difficulty when they study this topic.

5.2. Suggestion

In this last subchapter, the writer would like to present some suggestions as the following.

1. It is suggested that further research with a better analysis on the same topic be done by other researchers particularly for the students of their faculty whose subject area is linguistics.

2. It is suggested that anyone who is interested in linguistics read this research report as one of references, as it gives detailed description of wh-questions in English and Bahasa Indonesia.

3. Finally the writer also suggests that the readers give critics on this research report, as it may still have some weakness and imperfectness.

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