

ON THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN *KEMUDIAN* AND *LALU* IN OLDER MALAY

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The present study is an attempt to elucidate the difference between *kemudian* and *lalu* in older Malay texts. The two have a similar function, i.e. they serve as a temporal connector marking sequential events or actions, equivalent to the English *then*. One striking difference when one skims through the concordance list of the two connectors is that many instances of *kemudian*, from the orthographical viewpoint, starts a new sentence (1), while *lalu* starts a clause following the other clause (2), the boundary of which is marked with a comma.

- (1) [...] yang perempuan bernama Tun Ratna Wati, terlalu baik parasnya. Setelah besar maka diperisteri oleh Sultan Muhammad Syah, beranak seorang lelaki bernama Raja Kassim. **Kemudian** baginda beristeri akan anak raja Rekan, beranak pula seorang lelaki [...] (SM 77:8)
- (2) Maka paduka Seri Maharaja pun segera naik gajah, **lalu** baginda keluar diiringkan segala menteri hulubalang sida-sida bentara sekalian (SM 64:12)

Not only does it abound in a series of clauses in (2), but many clauses introduced by *lalu* are subjectless.

- (3) Maka fakir itu pun turunlah ke kapal, **lalu** belayar berbalik pula [...] (SM 53:38)

There are cases, however, where the two overlap in similar constructions, i.e. where *kemudian* is also found in constructions like (2) and (3). The present study relies the search for the constraints on the choice between *kemudian* and *lalu* on the 47 prose texts of The Malay Concordance Project, developed by Ian Proudfoot from the Australian National University:

<http://www.anu.edu.au/asianstudies/ahcen/proudfoot/MCP/Q/standard.html>