

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Theoretical Review

##### 2.1.1 Contrastive Analysis

During the middle part of this century, one of the most popular pursuits for applied linguists was the study of two languages in contrast. Eventually the stockpile of comparative and contrastive data on a multitude of pairs of languages yielded what commonly came to be known as the contrastive analysis hypothesis. Contrastive analysis has become very popular in the study of language learning since Robert Lado (1957) stresses the importance of contrasting the source language and the target language in his book entitled “linguistics across culture”<sup>1</sup>

Contrastive is a term used in linguistics for a difference between units, especially one which serves to distinguish meanings in a language. The principle of contrast is considered fundamental to linguistic analysis.<sup>2</sup>

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ  
لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَاكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ (١٣)

“O mankind, We have created you from male and female, and We have divided you into tribes and sub-tribes for greater facility of intercourse. Verily, the most honored among you in the sight of Allah is he who is the most righteous among you. Surely, Allah is All-Knowing, All-aware.”<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> H. Brown, Douglas, *Principle of Language Learning and Teaching*, 4<sup>th</sup>, ed, (NY: Addison Wesley Longman: 2000), p. 207-208.

<sup>2</sup> David Crystal, *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*, (UK: Blackwell Publisher, 1998), p.90

<sup>3</sup> Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, *The Qur'an : External Revelation Vouchsafed to Muhammad the Seal of the Prophet*, (London: Curzon Press Ltd., 1981), pp. 518-519

Based on that verse, Allah has commanded to everyone to know each other although they have differences in gender, tribes, and also differences in language.

Related with contrastive analysis, it means that, each system in one language can show fundamental differences from the system in another language. Since the differences between the L2 and the L1 can constitute problems for L2 learners, a study that can reveal those differences is needed to be conducted. Such a study is often termed as contrastive analysis. That is, a set of activities done to contrast the systems of two languages, so that the differences between the two are revealed. The results are then used to predict learning problems that may be encountered by L2 learners so that appropriate emphasize can be given in teaching the L2.

Contrastive analysis is a work procedure of language or language activity that tries to compare the two language systems and identify their differences.<sup>4</sup>

The contrastive analysis hypothesis assumes that learner's second language tend to transfer their second language utterances to the formal features of their first language. The structure of second language has known by learners because similar with the structure of first language. (Lado 1957:1) said that all the languages have the similar particulars with other languages, in which it is called language universal.<sup>5</sup> Work procedures of contrastive analysis are description and comparison. Comparability can be seen from three parts, similar structure, similar translation (meaning), similar structure and translation.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Analisis Kontrastif Bahasa*, (Bandung: Angkasa, 1992), p.5

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p.76

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p.20

Crystal said that contrastive analysis identifies a general approach to the investigation of language, particularly as carried on in certain areas of applied linguistics, such as foreign language teaching and translation. In contrastive analysis of two languages, the points of structural differences are identified and these are then studied as areas of potential difficulty (interference or negative transfer) in foreign language learning.<sup>7</sup> Negative transfer is old situation which difficult in new situation. Positive transfer is old situation ease new situation.. Transfer is a behavior concept whereby prior learning affects subsequent.

The contrastive analysis hypothesis was founded on transfer theory, which stated that learning difficulty was the result of interference from old habits in the learning of new habits. Therefore, difficulty and error will correlate positively with the magnitude of the distance between languages. The greater difference, the numerous errors will be.<sup>8</sup>

Contrastive analysis is way of comparing languages. The ultimate goal is to predict areas that will be either easy or difficult for learners. Those structures that are similar will be easy to learn because they will transfer and may function satisfactory in the foreign language.<sup>9</sup>

### 2.1.2. English Question sentence

In order to communicate well, it is impossible for people to use statements only. Moreover, they need another form of sentences which can be used to gather information i.e. questions.

According to Frank, there are three kinds of questions in English:<sup>10</sup>

#### 1) Yes-no questions

These are simple questions eliciting the answer yes or no only.

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<sup>7</sup> David Crystal, *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*, (UK: Blackwell Publisher, 1998), p. 90.

<sup>8</sup> Rod Ellis, *Understanding Second Language Acquisition*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986), p.34

<sup>9</sup> Susan M. Grass and Larry Selinker, *Second Language Acquisition an Introductory Course*, (London: Lawrence Earlbaum Associates, 2001), 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., p. 72.

<sup>10</sup> Marcella Frank, *Modern English A Practical References*, (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1972), p. 88.

Example: Are not they wonderful darling ?

- 2) Attached (tag) questions: these are also yes, yes-no questions, but the special form into which they are put shows which of these two answers is actually expected.

Example: Think you are being funny, do you ?

- 3) Interrogative word questions: these are questions that elicit specific information, such as a person, place, time, etc.

Example: How many are there ?

There are three kinds of interrogative sentence while according to Djuharie:<sup>11</sup>

1. Interrogative without WH questions.

It is usually used in informal construction.

Example: Your book ?

2. Interrogative with WH questions

The interrogative sentence is stated by questions word, that are, who, what, which, why, when, where and how.

Example: Where do you come from ?

3. Embedded questions, embedded questions used in affirmative construction.

Example: Tell me whether you have eaten

English questions in general are characterized by one or more of these criteria:<sup>12</sup>

- 1) The Placing of operator immediately in front of the subject

Examples:

Are you going home now?

Have you heard the news?

- 2) The initial positioning of an interrogative or WH element

Example: Why did you come late?

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<sup>11</sup> Setiawan Djuharie, *Teknik dan Panduan Menerjemahkan Bahasa Inggris*, Bahasa Indonesia, (Bandung: Yrama Widya, 2005), 2<sup>nd</sup>, p. 249-258.

<sup>12</sup> Quirk R., *A Grammar of Contemporary English*, (Harlax, Essey: Longman, Group, 1971), p. 193.

### 3) The rising of the intonation

Example:

You do not believe him?

He does not care?

As a whole WH Questions almost have the similar forms to that of yes-no questions. All WH Questions but ones, which focus on object, are formed by adding question word to yes – no questions. Along this line, Robert Khorn compares the form of yes-no questions with that of WH Questions as follow :

STATEMENT  
YES/NO QUESTION

WH QUESTIONS

John likes coffee.
Does John like coffee?
<i>What</i>
Does John like coffee?
What does John like?

To construct WH Questions, however, is not as simple as it looks. Furthermore, besides choosing suitable question words, which will be discussed

The illustration of how the things work in constructing a WH Questions can be seen in the following table. The table shows the construction of WH Questions based on the concerning rules I have mentioned.

Table 1. Forms of WH Questions

	QUESTION WORD	AUX VERB	SUBJECT	MAIN VERB	
(a) <b>She</b>	Where	Does	She	live	there?
<b>lives</b>		Does	She	live?	
<b>there.</b>					

(b) <b>They live there</b>	Where	Do	they	live	there?
		Do	they	live?	
(c) <b>He lived there.</b>	Where	Did	he	live	there?
		did	he	live?	
(d) <b>He is living there.</b>	Where	Is	He	living	there?
		Is	He	living?	
(e) <b>They have lived there.</b>	\Where	Have	They	lived	there?
		Have	They	lived?	
(f) <b>Mary can live there.</b>	Where	Can	Mary	live	there?
		Can	Mary	live?	
(g) <b>He will be living there.</b>	Where	Will	He	be living	there?
		will	he	be living?	
(h) <b>John lives there.</b>	Who	0	0	lives	there?

(i) <b>Mary can come.</b>	Who	can	0	come?
(j) <b>They are there</b>	Where	Are	They	There?
(k) <b>Jim was</b>	Where	Was	Jim	There?
		Was	Jim?	

As mentioned above, there are several important things, besides the question word, to concern in making a WH questions. They are main verb, auxiliary verb, and function of the question word in WH question.

The first thing to concern is main verb. A question like 'where does she live' derives from a statement 'she lives there'. The verb 'lives' sign the tense used, that is present tense, and decides a suitable auxiliary verb to use as well, that is 'does' not 'do' or 'did'. In this case, the main verb in the question is in its simple form, there is no final –s or –ed.

The second thing to notice relates to auxiliary verb. If a verb has an auxiliary (a helping verb) as stated in (d), (e), and (f), the same auxiliary is used the question. And there is no change in the form of main verb. This result in '*where is he living*', '*where have they lived*', and '*where can Mary live*'.

The next thing to consider is whether the question word function as the subject in the question or not. If it is so, then the verb must not change not given do, does, or did. In '*who lives there*' for instance, the main verb remains the same as presented in '*Mary lives there*'. Having discussed form of WH questions, I notice that there are two basic patterns forming WH questions.

When the questions concerns the subject of a questions, the word order is like that of affirmative sentence. For examples:

Who works there ?

What animal can sing ?

Which is bigger ?

On the other hand, when questions do not concern the subject of a sentence, the pattern of the questions is like that of yes – no questions.

For examples:

When do you have time ?

What is he laughing at ?

How can Lisa move this table?

### 2.1.3 English Question Word

There is great number of questions word is shown by which a certain piece of information is needed. But the researcher would like to discuss only those which are most frequently used.

#### 1) Who

Who is used as subject of questions. It refers to people. Who is usually followed by a singular verb even if the speaker is asking about more than one person.<sup>13</sup>

Examples:

Who can answer that questions? I can

Who wants to join us? We do.

Who is also used as the object of verb. When asking about the object. "Who" can be placed by "whom" for both have the same meaning.

Examples:

Who did she looking for? John

Whom did she miss? John

#### 2) When

When refers to time, it is used to ask questions about time.

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<sup>13</sup> A.J. Thompson and A.V. Martinet, *A Practical English Grammar*, (New York : Oxford University Press., 1986) 4<sup>th</sup> Ed. P.72.

Examples:

When did they reach the town ? Yesterday.

When will you hand in your work ? Next Monday

### 3) Where

When refers to a place. It is used to ask questions about place.

Examples:

Where is she ? at home

Where can I find a pen ? in that drawer

### 4) Why

Why is used to ask questions about reason.

Examples:

Why did he leave early ? because he is ill.

Why aren't you coming with us? I'm tired.

### 5) What

What refers to things. It is the most popular questions word as it has several uses. It can be used to ask something by it self and also can be used with other companion such as nouns be like, for etc.

Here are uses of questions word what.<sup>14</sup>

#### a. What is used to ask about things a subject

Examples:

What made you angry ? His rudeness

What when wrong? Everything

#### b. What is also used as object

Examples:

What is Dewi reading ? A newspaper.

What are you thinking of ? My Parents.

#### c. What kind of asks about the particular variety or type of something

Example:

What kind of shoes did he buy ? Sandals

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<sup>14</sup> Martin Hewings, *Advanced Grammar in Use*, (Erlangga: Semarang), p. 70

## 6) How

*How* generally ask about manner the way one does something or by using what one does something.

Examples:

How did you go to the movie ? By Bus

How does he explain the subject ? Clearly.

## 7) Whose

*Whose* asks questions about possession. It may also be contained.

Examples:

Whose book did you borrow ?                      David's.

Whose key is this ?                                      Mine.

#### 2.1.4 Constructions of English WH Questions

Words in a sentence are arranged in a particular pattern. A sentence pattern or construction consists of parts, each of which can be used by certain words only. Usually, the parts are subject (S), Predicate (P) and sometimes contain Object (O), Complement (C) and Adverbial (Adv).

To begin with, there are a great number of question words, shown by which a certain piece of information is needed. They are explained clearly as follow :

## 1. Who

This question word refers to person. It may function as a subject or object.

Example : Who was absent?                      (subject)

Who cooks in your family?                      (subject)

Who are they waiting for?                      (object)

Who did they see?                                      (object)

## 2. Whom

This question also refers to person. It always function as object. But this question word is rarely used in spoken language.

Example : Whom do you want to see?

Whom did the boy meet?

### 3. Whose

Whose refers to person. It is possessive interrogative word. It functions as pronoun or adjective that modifier the noun.

Example : Whose is this? (Pronoun)

Whose children are they? (Adjective)

### 4. What

It refers to things. It functions as subject or object. It can stand alone as pronoun or stand as adjective that modifier a noun.

Example : What makes you sad? (pronoun, subject)

What animal can fly? (adjective)

What do you mean? (pronoun, object)

In addition, *what* is also common in question about measurement such as size, weight, height, etc. it is usually when the answer expected is numeral. In this case it always goes with a noun.

Example : What is the size of this shirt?

What is your weight?

What also used to ask address, nationality, job, date, day, month, and year.

Example : What is your address?

What day is it?

What is your job?

*What* is used to ask activity or action. In this case, it always goes with the verb *do*.

Example : What are you doing?

### 5. Which

*Which* is used for person or things when choices are involved. It can stand as pronoun or adjective that modifies a noun to form a noun phrase.

Which occupies the position of subject or object.

Example : Which is hers? (pronoun)

Which book do you take? (adjective)

6. Why

This question word is used to ask reason or purpose.

Example : Why were you late?

Why does she cry?

7. When

This question word is used to ask the time something happens or is done.

Example : When were you born?

When did the party begin?

8. Where

This question word means “in what place” or “to what place” .

Example : Where is your mother?

Where is she going?

9. How

This question words ask about manner, instrument or means.

Example : How do you go to school? (means)

How do you dig the soil? (instrument)

How do you serve him? (manner)

*How* also ask about health

Example : How are you?

How is your sister?

How many asking about account, meanwhile how much asking about amount or the price of something.

Example : How many shirts do you buy?

How much money do you have?

How much is this bag?

In this part of writing, the writer would like to discuss the pattern of English WH Questions in accordance with the part of the sentence being asked. Moreover, the writer uses a symbol Qw-P which stands for Question

words Phrase. In addition, the writer also employ the symbol Op standing for Operator.

First, the writer would discuss the part of being asked is the subject of the sentence. Consider the following sentences.

1. The doctor is strange.
2. A doctor examines the patients.
3. Nothing compare to him.
4. Ten students were absent.
5. The red car goes east.

The underlined words are the subject s of the sentences. When they parts to be asked the sentences will become as follow :

<b><u>Qw-P</u></b>	<b><u>P</u></b>
Who	is strange?
Who	examine the patients?
What	compare to him?
How many teachers	were absent?
Which car	goes east?

From the examples above we can take a conclusion. When the question word used is a pronoun, the verbs used in this pattern always take the singular form since the question word here is always considered to be singular.

Secondly, the explanation continued to the part of being asked is the object of the sentence. In this occasion, the writer uses symbol VP instead of P because objects come after a verb of verb phrase. Consider the following sentences.

1. He bought the blue car.
2. The teacher calls her student.
3. A carpenter makes furniture.

The underlined words are the subject of the sentences. When they denote the part to be asked, the sentences would be as follow :

<u>Qw-P</u>	<u>Op</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>VP</u>
Which car	did	he	buy?
Whom	does	the teacher	call?
What	does	a carpenter	make?

### 2.1.5 Indonesian Question Sentence

Indonesian question sentence are characterized by one or more these criteria:<sup>15</sup>

- a. The adding of “apa (kah)” at the beginning of the sentence.

Examples:

Apa (kah) dia istri pak Bambang?

Apa (kah) kamu anak pak Marto?

- b. Rising intonation

Examples:

Kamu sudah makan?

Suratku sudah kamu antarkan?

- c. The using of the word “bukan”, “tidak” or “belum” at the end of the sentence.

Examples:

Dia manja, bukan?

Kamu kenal dia, bukan?

Danang sudah kerja, belum?

- d. The changing/reversing of the word order

Examples:

Dia dapat berbahasa Inggris?

Dapatkah dia berbahasa Inggris?

- e. The using of the Questions words

Example: Dia mencari siapa?

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<sup>15</sup> Depdikbud, *Tata Bahasa Baku Indonesia*, (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1988), p. 288.

### 2.1.6 Indonesian Question Word

As Indonesian has quite many questions words, each of which determines the information needed. The writer however, chooses those which are most frequently used in standard Indonesian.

#### 1. Siapa

This interrogative word is used when we ask person.<sup>16</sup> It may be used to ask the subject as well as the object of the statement.

Examples:

Arini tinggal bersama Ibu

Siapa yang tinggal bersama Ibu ?

Who lives with mother ?

Siapa can also modify a noun it modifies to form a noun phrase

Examples:

Buku siapa yang anda pinjam ?

Whose book do you borrow ?

Siapa can also be used after a preposition.

Examples:

Dengan siapa Dina pergi ?

Who did Dina go ?

Siapa is also used to ask names of persons.

Examples:

Siapa nama mu ?

What's your name ?

#### 2. Apa

This questions word refers to things. Meaning non human. It is used to ask the subject as well as the object of the statement.<sup>17</sup>

Examples:

Suara gaduh menyebabkan Irma marah

Apa yang menyebabkan Irma marah ?

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<sup>16</sup> Depdikbud, *ibid.*, p 187

<sup>17</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Tata Bahasa Praktis Indonesia*, (Jakarta : PT. Rineka Cipta, 2000), Edisi Revisi. P. 325

What made Irma angry ?

Apa can also be used as a noun modifier. It is always placed after the noun it modifies.

Examples:

Buah apa itu ?

What Fruit is that ?

### 3. Mengapa

This questions word is used to ask reasons

Examples:

Mengapa Haris menangis ?

Why is Harris crying ?

### 4. Kapan

This questions word is used when the answer expected is adverb of time.

Examples:

Kapan upacara mulai ?

When does ceremony start?

### 5. Bagaimana

This interrogative word is used to ask the condition of someone or something.

Examples:

Bagaimanakah keadaan Herman sekarang ?

How is Herman now ?

Bagaimana is also used to ask the way something happens or is done.

Examples:

Bagaimana kita bisa mendapatkan uang ini ?

How can the get the money?

### 6. Mana

This questions word is used for different purposes preceded by *yang* it is used when choices are involved

Examples:

Gelasmu yang mana ?

Which one is your glass?

*Mana* can appear after preposition *di*, *ke*, and *dari* to ask questions about place. *Di mana* means in word place, *kemana* to word place, *dari mana* from word place.

Examples:

Dimana anda tinggal ?

Where do you live ?

Kemana Maria pergi?

Where is Maria going ?

Darimana kita mulai ?

Where do we start from ?

### 2.1.7 Constructions of Indonesian WH Questions

To keep clear, it is important to review about the Indonesian WH Question. Indonesian has quite many question word each of which determine the information needed. The writer, however, choose those which are the most frequently used in standard Indonesian. They are :

#### 1. Siapa

Siapa is used to ask person. It may be used to ask the subject as well as the object of the sentences.

Example : *Nia tinggal bersama Ayah.* (subject)

*Siapa yang tinggal bersama Ayah?*

Who lives with father?

*Nia mencari Adi.* (object)

*Nia mencari siapa?*

Who is Nia looking for?

Siapa can also modify a noun to reveal possessiveness. It comes after the noun.

Example : *Tas siapa yang dia pinjam?*

Whose bag does he borrow?

Siapa can also be used after a preposition.

Example : *Dengan siapa Dina Pergi?*

Who did Dina go with?

*Untuk siapa bingkisan ini?*

Whose is this parcel for?

Siapa is also used to ask names of person

Example : *Siapa namamu?*

What is your name?

## 2. Apa

This question word refers to things. It is used to ask the subject as well as the object.

Example : *Andi mengucapkan selamat pagi.*

*Andi mengucapkan apa?*

What did Andi say?

Apa also can be used as a noun modifier which is placed after the noun.

Example : *Buah apa itu?*

What fruit is that?

## 3. Mana

This question word is used for different purposes. Preceded by yang it is used when choices are involved.

Example : *Gelasmu yang mana?*

Which one is your glass?

Mana can appear after preposition of *di*, *ke* and *dari* to ask question about place. *Di mana* means in what place, *ke mana* means to what place, *dari mana* means from what place.

Example : *Di mana anda tinggal?*

Where do you live?

*Ke mana dia pergi?*

Where does she go?

*Dari mana kita mulai?*

Where do we start from?

4. Mengapa

This question word is used to ask reason.

Example : *Mengapa dia menangis?*

Why is she crying?

5. Kapan

This question word is used when the answer expected is adverb of time.

Example : *Kapan pestaanya mulai?*

When does the part start?

6. Bagaimana

This WH Word is used to ask the condition of someone or something.

Example : *Bagaimana keadaan herman sekarang?*

How is Herman now?

Bagaimana is also used to ask the way something happens or is done.

Example : *Bagaimana pencuri itu masuk?*

How did the thief get in?

7. Berapa

This question word is used when the answer expected is numeral

Example : *Berapa usiamu?*

How old are you?

*Berapa nomor teleponmu?*

What is your phone number?

Like English sentences, Indonesian sentences are also constructed in pattern. Indonesian sentences also consist of subject (S) and Predicate (P) with or without Object (O), Complement (C), or Adverbial (Adv). In this part of writing, the writer would like to discuss the pattern of English WH Questions in accordance with the part of the sentence being asked.

1. When the subject is being asked

In this case, there are some alternative constructions. Consider the following example.

Tina di rumah.

Vina sangat pemalu.

Dina sedang memasak.

The underlined words of the sentences above are the subjects. When they are the part to be asked, the sentences will become as follow :

**Qw-P**     **yang**     **P**

Siapa     yang     di rumah?

Siapa     yang     sangat pemalu?

Siapa     yang     memasak?

or

**yang**     **P**                     **Qw-P**

Yang     di rumah             siapa?

Yang     sangat pemau         siapa?

Yang     sedang memasak     siapa?

However, when the predicate is noun, *yang* is not needed

Example : *Bu Ida guru bahasa Inggris*

*Bakso makanan kesukaanmu.*

The questions will be like these.

**Qw-P**     **P**

Siapa     guru bahasa Inggrismu?

Apa     makanan kesukaanmu?

or

**P** **Qw-**                     **P**

Guru bahasa Inggrismu     siapa?

Makanan kesukaanmu     apa?

1. When the object is being asked

The underlined words below are the object of the sentences.

*Wanita itu mengajar bahasa Inggris.*

*Gadis itu mencari adiknya.*

*Ayahnya membuat meja.*

When the objects are the part being asked, the sentences will be :

**S                      VP                      Qw-P**

*Wanita itu mengajar apa?*

*Gadis itu mencari siapa?*

*Ayahnya membuat apa?*

or

**VP                      Qw-P                      S**

*Mengajar apa wanita itu?*

*Mencari siapa gadis itu?*

*Menbuat apa ayahnya?*

or

**Qw-P    yang    S                      VP-passive**

*Apa yang wanita itu ajarkan?*

*Siapa yang gadis itu cari?*

*Apa yang ayahnya buat?*

## 2.2 Previous Research

Thesis written by Silvia Ari Kristianti Wahyu Ningtyas (2214880243) Entitled *Contrastive Analysis between English-Indonesia Compound Sentences of “and-type” Consisting of Two Coordinated Clauses*. Semarang State University. Her thesis is aimed to know the differences between English and Indonesian in compound sentence. The main objectives to find out the differences between the two with a view to predict learning problems which might be encountered by Indonesian student studying English compound sentences of “and-type”.<sup>18</sup>

Thesis written by Umiyatun Khasanah (221301029) entitled *the students errors in using WH Questions (the case of the third year students of SMPN 36 Semarang in Academic Year of 2005/2006)* Semarang State University.

The objective of the study is to describe the errors in using WH Questions in terms of emission, miss election, over inclusion about in terms of interlingual and intralingual error.<sup>19</sup>

The thesis which I will write different with the previous research above. In the previous research have not analyzed about the WH Questions in English and Indonesian.

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<sup>18</sup> Thesis, Silvia Ari Kristianti Wahyu Ningtyas (2214880243), *Constructed Analysis Between English-Indonesian Compound Sentence of “and-type” consisting of two coordinated clauses*, Semarang State University, 2004. Un published Thesis.

<sup>19</sup> Thesis Umiyatun Khasanah (2210301029), *The Students Error in Using WH Questions (The case of The Third Year Students of SMPN 36*, Semarang State University, 2006. Un published Thesis.