

## ***Bahasa Indonesia: Grammar treatise collection***

### **A. Indonesian Syntax**

Let's look at a very simple Indonesian sentence structure (syntax):

Saya beli bakso  
S      V      O

This is an SVO sentence, it has a subject (S), verb (V) and object (O). The **subject** is *doing the action*, the **verb** is *the action*, and the **object** is *having the action done to it*, in this case, getting eaten. This simple syntax is the building block of many complex Indonesian sentences. Let's practise writing some SVO sentences.

## Using modal verbs and tense adverbs in SVO syntax

Modal verbs are verbs that go before the main verb. They indicate the intention or preference of the subject.

### **Modal verbs**

Modal verbs go in the auxiliary (AUX) slot in the S-V-O structure:

Saya mau beli bakso  
S (AUX) V O

Here are some of the most commonly used modal verbs:

***mau* - want**

***suka* - like**

***bisa* - can**


***pintar* - good at**

## Tense markers

Tense markers indicate if something is happening **now**, **in the past**, or **in the future**.  
Tense markers also go in the auxiliary (AUX) slot in the S-V-O structure:

Saya sedang beli bakso  
S (AUX) V O

Saya sedang menonton filem  
I am watching a movie



Saya pernah main squash

I have played squash

Saya pernah pergi ke Sydney

I have been to Sydney

Saya akan bikin PR

I will do homework

## Nouns before adjectives

Indonesian adjectives and pronouns go after the noun:

Kucing hitam

Black cat

Makanan Italia

Italian food

Rumah saya

My house

Orang itu

That person

## Practising Indonesian sentences

A. Write 3 S-V-O sentences using words from these vocabulary lists and write the English translation below them:

<b>S</b>	
<i>Saya</i> - I	<i>Bapak</i> - Father
<i>Kamu</i> - You	<i>Ibu</i> - Mother
<i>Dia</i> - He/She	<i>Kakak</i> - older sibling
	<i>Adik</i> - younger sibling
A person's name	

<b>V</b>	
<i>beli</i> - buy	<i>menonton</i> - watch
<i>makan</i> - eat	<i>bikin</i> - make/do
<i>main</i> - play	<i>pergi ke</i> - go to
<i>bicara dengan</i> - talking to	
<i>punya</i> - own/have	

<b>O</b>	
<i>bakso</i> - meatballs	<i>filem</i> - movie
<i>sepak bola</i> - football	<i>toko</i> - shop
TV - TV	<i>pantai</i> - beach
<i>makanan</i> - food	PR - homework
<i>anjing</i> - dog	<i>kucing</i> - bird

1. \_\_\_\_\_

Eng \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Eng \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Eng \_\_\_\_\_

B. Write 3 sentences with modal verbs using S-(AUX)-V-O structure and write the English translation below them:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

Eng \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Eng \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Eng \_\_\_\_\_

C. Write the English meaning of these sentences

1. Saya mau pergi ke Sunshine Coast \_\_\_\_\_
2. Ibu suka makan sate \_\_\_\_\_
3. Adik pintar main sepak bola \_\_\_\_\_
4. Jackie bisa berenang \_\_\_\_\_
5. Kakak punya kucing \_\_\_\_\_

D. Write these sentences in Indonesian

1. I like to watch TV \_\_\_\_\_
2. Tom is good at playing tennis \_\_\_\_\_
3. Older sister wants to go to the shops \_\_\_\_\_
4. Josh likes Italian food \_\_\_\_\_
5. Younger sibling has a dog \_\_\_\_\_
6. I want to buy chocolate \_\_\_\_\_
7. I have been to Bali \_\_\_\_\_
8. I have watched that film \_\_\_\_\_
9. I will go to the city \_\_\_\_\_
10. I can play the piano \_\_\_\_\_

## **B. Noun phrases**

Let's look at the different ways of build noun phrases (NP) in Indonesian.

### **1. Noun**

*Gajah*  
noun

### **2. Noun + adjective**

*Gajah besar*  
noun adjective

### **3. Noun + (yang+adjective phrase)**

*Gajah yang lucu sekali*  
noun pro adjective phrase

### **4. Noun + adjective + (yang+adjective phrase)**

*Gajah besar yang lucu sekali*  
noun adjective pro adjective phrase



## Language matters

If only one adjective accompanies the noun, then *yang* is not needed:

*Gajah besar itu sedang makan rumput.*

*Di situ ada gajah besar.*

If there is more than one adjective, then it sounds more ‘native speaker’ to add *yang*:

*Gajah yang besar dan lucu itu sedang makan rumput.*

*Di situ ada gajah yang besar dan lucu.*

### 5. Noun + (yang+me-verb phrase)

*Gajah yang memakan rumput*

noun    pro    me-verb phrase

### 6. Noun + (yang+ber-verb phrase)

*Gajah yang berkumpul di hutan*

noun    pro    ber-verb phrase

### 7. Noun + (yang+di-verb phrase)

*Gajah yang diusir PT Sawit*

noun    pro    di-verb phrase

**8. Noun + (yang+ter-verb phrase)**

*Gajah yang terjebak di hutan kecil*

noun pro ter-verb phrase

**9. Noun + (yang+ke-x-an verb phrase)**

*Gajah yang kehujanan pagi ini*

noun pro ke-x-an verb phrase

**10. Noun + (yang+adalah/merupakan verb phrase)**

*Gajah yang merupakan binatang langka*

noun pro adalah/merupakan verb phrase

**11. Noun + adjective + (yang+adjective phrase) + (yang+verb phrase)**

*Gajah besar yang lucu sekali yang bersenang-senang kehujanan bermain bersama di hutan.*

noun adjective pro adjective phrase pro verb phrase

**12. NP adalah/merupakan NP**

*Gajah besar yang lucu sekali yang bersenang-senang kehujanan bermain bersama di hutan,*

NP

*merupakan gajah Sumatra yang terancam punah.*

adalah/merupakan

NP

### C. To be or not to be: Translating the English verb 'to be' into Indonesian

Consider these two English sentences:

*I am at the office : I am an artist*

What is the usage difference between the verb *to be* ('am') in these two examples?

In the former, accompanied by the preposition 'at', the verb *to be* refers to the location (locative) of the subject. The first noun phrase (NP) 'I' is not the same subject argument as the second NP 'the office':

I<sub>NP1</sub> am<sub>Loc</sub> at<sub>Prep</sub> the office<sub>NP2</sub> -> NP1 ≠ NP2 ; I ≠ office

In the second example, 'am' is a copula verb in a nominative sentence, linking the two NP arguments that represent the same subject:

I<sub>NP1</sub> am<sub>cop</sub> an artist<sub>NP2</sub> -> NP1 = NP2 ; I = artist

Let's translate these sentences into Indonesian:

<i>Saya ada di kantor</i>	<i>Saya adalah seorang seniman</i>
I am at (the)office	I am an artist

As you can see, the **locative verb** is *ada* and the **copula verb** is *adalah*.

*Adalah* is used in formal language but in **not** in everyday **informal conversation**. The determiner *seorang* is often also omitted. So this sentence is standard in informal speech:

*Saya seniman*  
I (am) (an) artist

The *adalah* copula is also not used ( $\emptyset$ ) to link a NP with an adjective (ADJ):

*Saya senang*  
INP am $\emptyset$  happyADJ

Using *ini* & *itu* in a nominative sentence

In Indonesian, you can also use *ini* or *itu* in a nominative sentence. It behaves like a **copula verb**:

*Saya ini seorang seniman*  
I am an artist

*Pak Jokowi itu orangnya baik*  
Pak Jokowi is a nice person

## ***Adalah & merupakan***

This treatise offers a different and fresh perspective on the functional differences between *adalah* and *merupakan*, which hitherto is still out with the jury. *Adalah* and *merupakan* may or may not be interchangeable. Native speakers instinctively know how to appropriately use these, but there lacks comprehensive explanations in current Indonesian language learning literature that categorises their usage differences. Many references and textbooks suggest that *merupakan* is a translation of the English verb ‘to be’ and that it is more literarily stylistic. But this, as we shall see, is somewhat true but also a simplified interpretation.

Important to our understanding of the *adalah* and *merupakan* differences, is keeping in mind that *adalah* is a copula. It is a grammatical word that has no inherent semantic meaning other than performing the grammatical function of joining (or equating ‘=’) two noun phrases (NP) in a nominative (subject focused) clause:

*Jakarta adalah Ibu Kota Indonesia*

NP1      =      NP2

Whereas *merupakan* is a proper verb, a *me-x-kan* inflection of the base word *rupa* (from the Sanskrit *rupa* meaning ‘form’), which in Indonesian can mean ‘form’, ‘shape’ or ‘fact’. This gives hint of the descriptive and semantic function of *merupakan*.

In this treatise, we will first look at syntactical and of contextual examples of *adalah* and *merupakan*, and how they compare in usage. And secondly, we will look at examples of lexical and semantic derivatives of *merupakan*’s base word *rupa*, to gain a better grasp of its usage.

Let's compare when *adalah* and *merupakan* are interchangeable or not, and then we'll try to extrapolate some guiding premises.

*Adalah* and *merupakan* are interchangeable in a sentence such as,

*Majapahit adalah sebuah kerajaan kuno yang mempersatukan Nusantara. ✓*

*Majapahit merupakan sebuah kerajaan kuno yang mempersatukan Nusantara. ✓*

Majapahit was an ancient kingdom that united Nusantara.

On the other hand, if we take out the relative clause *yang mempersatukan Nusantara*, and only state the main nominative clause, then *merupakan* does not sit as well:

*Majapahit adalah sebuah kerajaan kuno. ✓*

*Majapahit merupakan sebuah kerajaan kuno. ✗*

Here we can see that *merupakan* sets the tone for more description to come in a relative clause (or otherwise). From this observation we can surmise two things:

Extrapolation #1: ***Merupakan*** works **better** when the **main clause** is **followed** by a **relative clause**.

Extrapolation #2: ***Merupakan*** does not function as a mere copula.

This is consistent with the semantic properties of *merupakan*'s base word *rupa* ('form', 'fact'), and that it is a proper verb (not a copula) possessing the semantic properties of its base word and works as an antecedent eliciting more descriptive information - from a relative clause - about the form, fact, state or condition of the subject in question.

To put it in a different way, *merupakan* performs a quasi function of a copula in a nominative sentence only when the main clause is followed by a relative clause offering more description.

This also explains why *merupakan* is stylistically associated with literature, where authors would utilise it in descriptive complex sentences.

Let's look at some other inflections of *rupa* and their usages.

*Gunung itu **rupanya** seperti bebek raksasa.*

That mountain is **shaped** like a giant duck.

*Oh **rupanya** dia masih di Tokyo.*

Oh so (as a matter of **fact**) he/she is still in Tokyo.

*Oh **rupanya** begitu*

Oh I see, so **that's** how it **is**.

***Rupawan***

good **looking**

*Pak Jokowi memberi kami bantuan yang berupa dana darurat.*

Pak Jokowi gave us assistance in the **form** of emergency funds.

In all of the sentences above, the different inflections of *rupa* relate to the form, state, situation or shape of something/someone. This is useful to keep in mind when we use *merupakan* in a sentence.

### Conclusion

*Adalah* is a copula while *merupakan* is a proper verb and its use elicits a relative clause (*yang...*).

Let's just remember this simple formula,

My magic grammar rule:

***merupakan*** is friends with ***yang!***

NP1 ***merupakan*** NP2 ***yang...***

Author's advice:

1. *Merupakan* does not sound natural in sentences with mundane/everyday context such as,

*Ini merupakan sepatu baru yang saya beli kemarin. X*

These are the new shoes that I bought yesterday.

*Ini adalah sepatu baru yang saya beli kemarin. ✓*



2. *Merupakan* works well in sentences of literature describing: events, history, geography, science, academia, etc, such as,

*Big bang merupakan suatu ledakan dahsyat yang menciptakan alam semesta. ✓*

The big bang was a mighty explosion that created the universe.

## D. Transposing active sentences

### Active sentence

This is an active sentence, because the subject is at the head of the clause [...]:

[*Sukarno mendeklarasikan kemerdekaan Indonesia*].

Subject                  Verb                          Object

The Subject-Verb-Object structure is abbreviated as SVO. A clause is the section of the sentence that contains the subject, predicate (main verb) and object. In the example above, *mendeklarasikan* is the predicate.

We can add information to the clause by adding adjuncts (...).

Let's add a 'time' adjunct to our clause:

(*Pada tanggal 17 Agustus 1945*) [*Sukarno mendeklarasikan kemerdekaan Indonesia*].

Time adjunct

Clause

Let's add another adjunct, this time a 'place' adjunct.

(*Pada tanggal 17 Agustus 1945*) [*Sukarno mendeklarasikan kemerdekaan Indonesia*] (*di Jakarta*).

Time adjunct

Clause

Place adjunct

You may have noticed that a clause is a complete sentence by itself but adjuncts aren't!

## Passive sentence

There are 2 types of passive structures, let's call them Passive 1 (P1) and Passive 2 (P2):

P1: OVS - for 3rd person

P2: OSV - for 1st & 2nd person

### Examples

P1: Kemerdekaan Indonesia dideklarasikan oleh Sukarno  
           O                                  V                                  S

P2: Kemerdekaan Indonesia saya deklarasikan  
           O                                  S                                  V

My magic grammar rule:

Passive 1: O di-V S

Passive 2: O S baseVerb.

In the P2 syntax, if the active *me*-verb has a *-kan* or *-i* suffix, then this suffix also inflects in the base verb.

For example

Active: Sukarno mendeklarasi**kan** kemerdekaan Indonesia.

P2: Kemerdekaan Indonesia saya deklaras**ikan**.

When there is an auxiliary in the P2 passive, the syntax is:

O aux S baseVerb

For example

*Kue sudah saya bikin.*

O aux S baseVerb

### Nominative sentence

Before we discuss nominative sentences, we need to change our terminology for this next discussion. Instead of talking about subjects and objects, we will talk about *noun phrases* (NP) as *arguments*.

A noun phrase can be:

i. a noun;

e.g. '*kucing*'

ii. a noun with an adjective;

e.g. '*kucing lucu*'

iii. or a noun with an adjective phrase;

e.g. '*kucing yang lucu itu*'.

Arguments are the noun phrases that pertain to the predicate of a clause. In the active sentence example below, the subject NP1 and object NP2 are arguments of the predicate *membaca*.

*Mickey Mouse membaca buku.*  
 NP1            predicate    NP2

We are using the argument-NP terminology because in a nominative sentence, there is no subject doing something to an object.

A nominative sentence is a subject focused sentence. The two arguments are different noun phrases and different descriptions of the same constant (NP1 = NP2). The copula *adalah* functions like an '=' sign:

*Mickey Mouse adalah temanku.*  
 NP1            =            NP2

Let's go back to our sentence;

*Sukarno mendeklarasikan kemerdekaan Indonesia.*

We have learnt how to turn this active sentence into a passive sentence. We can also do something interesting and turn it into a nominative sentence. But obviously we can't just change the predicate with the copula *adalah*;

*Sukarno **adalah** kemerdekaan Indonesia.*

This would mean that ‘Sukarno *is* the Indonesian independence’. So what gives? Well, the trick is to change the predicate base word into an agentive *pe-* noun. The base word of the predicate *mendeklarasikan* is *deklarasi*. In Indonesian, an agentive *pe-* noun turns a base word into a ‘doer’:

<i>beli</i> - buy	<i>pembeli</i> - buyer
<i>jual</i> - sell	<i>penjual</i> - seller
<i>deklarasi</i> - declare	<i>pendeklarasi</i> - declarator

My magic grammar rule:

To transpose an active sentence into a nominative sentence, convert the **predicate base word** into an **agentive *pe-* noun** and phrase it together with the object to form the NP1-argument.

Pe-X + object = NP1

NP1 adalah NP2

Our original subject in the active sentence becomes the NP2.

Putting it all together;

Active: *Sukarno mendeklarasikan kemerdekaan Indonesia.*

S

V

O

Nominative: *Pendeklarasi kemerdekaan Indonesia adalah Sukarno.*  
 NP1 = NP2

Adding the time and place adjuncts:

*Pendeklarasi kemerdekaan Indonesia adalah Sukarno pada tanggal 17 Agustus 1945 di Jakarta.*  
 NP1 = NP2 Time adjunct Place adjunct

The *yang me-x* phrase as alternative to agentive *Pe-* noun.

Sometimes the agentive *pe-* noun can be awkward in everyday speech. The following sentence sounds stilted in both the Indonesian and English:

*Pembeli buah-buahan itu adalah Ibu Merta.*

The buyer of those fruit is Ibu Merta.

To get around this, we can use the ***yang + me-x*** phrase instead of the ***Pe-x*** noun.

*Yang membeli buah-buahan itu adalah Ibu Merta.*

The one who bought those fruit is Ibu Merta.

**Modal verbs** and **tense adverbs** will also block the use of the *Pe-x* noun in the nominative. This is when ***yang+VP*** (in this case VP is modal/tense auxiliary+verb) is very useful:

*Yang mau membeli buah-buahan itu adalah Ibu Merta.*  
 yang+VP                      NP1                      copula                      NP2

When composing, you will need to decide whether to use the *pe-x* noun, the *yang me-x* or the *yang+VP* phrase. Everyday mundane sentences will probably sound awkward using the *pe-x* noun. If it sounds strange in English then it would probably be strange in the Indonesian too - then use the *yang me-* / *yang+VP* phrase instead.

### Abstract noun passive sentence

In an abstract noun passive sentence we use the Passive 1 / Passive 2 (P1/P2) syntax. To transpose an active sentence into an abstract noun passive sentence we need to convert the predicate base word into a *pe-X-an* abstract noun:

*deklarasi -> pendeklarasian*

Like with the nominative case, this is phrased with the original object to form the new object NP1-argument:

*Pendeklarasian kemerdekaan Indonesia*  
 Object (NP1)

Great! But our original predicate *mendeklarasikan* has been converted into a noun and we don't really want to reuse it in its passive form because it would sound repetitive;



*Pendeklarasian kemerdekaan Indonesia dideklarasikan oleh Sukarno.*  
 Object di-Verb prep Subject

Luckily, for P2, there is a passive *di-*verb which works well in all cases! *Dilakukan.*

**P2** *Pendeklarasian kemerdekaan Indonesia dilakukan oleh Sukarno.*  
 Object di-Verb prep Subject

**P1** *Pendeklarasian kemerdekaan Indonesia saya lakukan.*  
 Object Subject baseVerb

There are many different verbs that would be more eloquent for different contexts. You will learn these in your further studies as you encounter them in context. For now, we will use the safety net of *(di)lakukan.*

My magic grammar rule:

Similar to the nominative syntax, to transpose an active sentence into an abstract noun passive sentence, convert the **predicate base word** into an **abstract pe-X-an noun** and phrase it together with the original object to form the NP1-argument, and the subject in the active sentence becomes the NP2.

Pe-X-an + object = NP1

NP1 dilakukan oleh NP2

Adding the time and place adjuncts:

*Pendeklarasian kemerdekaan Indonesia* *dilakukan oleh Sukarno pada tanggal 17 Agustus 1945 di Jakarta.*  
 O (NP1)                      di-V      prep   S (NP2)                      Time adjunct                      Place adjunct

Well done! Now you have learnt how to turn **active** sentences into **passive**, **nominative** and **abstract noun** **passive** sentences. This is a great tool to have because it gives you the ability to write utilising a variety of syntax patterns to make your composition more rich and interesting.

Things to remember:

**predicate** = main verb

**arguments** = noun phrases (subjects & objects)

A **clause** is the main part of the sentence which contains the **predicate** and **arguments**.

**Time** and **place adjuncts** can be placed before or after the main clause. You must decide where the information is best placed in the sentence depending on what sounds more natural and which noun phrases they are describing, these might be different in Indonesian than in English, but don't worry, you'll get the hang of it!

## E. How to say 'it' in Indonesian

Technically, the pronoun 'it' does not exist in Indonesia. What we can do is see how different English usages and expressions of 'it' translate into Indonesian. Let's look at some of the different functions of 'it' in English and what the Indonesian equivalents are.

### 1. a. 'It' as an anaphora.

'It' as an anaphora represents an afore mentioned noun phrase:

I started reading **my new book** and **it** is good so far.  
(it = new book)

In Indonesian, the anaphoric 'it' is simply omitted (∅) or the noun phrase is reiterated:

*Saya mulai **membaca buku baru saya** dan sejauh ini bagus ∅.*

*Saya mulai **membaca buku baru saya** dan sejauh ini bagus **bukunya**.*

### b. Translating 'it' with *ini* / *itu*.

In Indonesian we often see an anaphoric 'it' translated as *ini* or *itu*. In this case, strictly speaking, 'it' has been changed to 'this' or 'that':

*Bahasa Betawi sangat populer di kalangan anak muda. **Ini** telah mempengaruhi Bahasa Indonesia sehari-hari.*

Betawi language is very popular among young people. (It) **This** has influenced everyday Indonesian.

## 2. 'It' as a dummy element/expletive.

In English, the dummy element or expletive 'it' simply sits in the subject position of the sentence not representing a particular noun. 'Weather' statements are one common example:

*It is raining today.*

*It is cold tonight.*

The Indonesian for these simply state the **weather adjective**:

*Hari ini hujan.*

*Malam ini dingin.*

## 3. 'It' in assumptive statements.

The 'it' in an assumptive statement anticipates or introduces a noun phrase that is to come in the clause that follows:

[It is believed that] [Sumatran tiger numbers are critical].

One way these type of phrases are constructed in Indonesian is using the *di*-Verb, sometimes followed by *bahwa/kalau*. Here are some examples:

*Dipercayai kalau...* - It is believed that...

*Diketahui bahwa...* - It is known that...

- Diduga kalau...* - It is assumed/suspected that...
- Diperkirakan...* - It is thought/estimated...
- Dikatakan bahwa...* - It is said that...

There are also some other non-*di*-Verb phrases:

- Konon...* - It is said (stylistic/literature)
- Katanya...* - They say...(informal)
- Kelihatannya...* - It looks like...
- Sepertiya...* - It seems like...
- Kayaknya...* - It seems like...(informal)

4. 'It' in 'dependency' statements.

In Indonesian, to say 'depending on...' use the *ter*-Verb. Often this is followed by *pada*.

- Tergantung pada...* - It depends on...
- It comes down to...

## **F. Untuk, supaya & sehingga**

Let's learn about how to create conjunction phrases using *untuk*, *supaya/agar* and *sehingga*.

### **Untuk**

We have learnt that *untuk* is a preposition meaning 'for' in a sentence such as:

*Ini kado untuk kamu.*

Another function of *untuk* is as a conjunction phrase starter meaning 'in order to'. This is used to state the purpose or intention for doing something. This is similar to the English infinitive verb particle 'to':

"I am going to my parents' house **to** help them cook."

As a conjunction phrase (CP), *untuk* connects a clause with another clause, most commonly a *me-VP*, *di-VP*, *ber-VP* or *pe-x-an NP*:

*Saya pergi ke rumah orangtua **untuk** membantu mereka masak.*

clause

CP

*me-VP* clause

*Saya mengantar Ibu ke dokter **untuk** dirawat dokter.*

clause

CP

*di-VP* clause

*Saya pergi ke rumah orangtua untuk bersenang-senang.*

clause

CP

*ber*-VP clause

*Saya pergi ke rumah orangtua untuk perayaan natal.*

clause

CP

*pe-x-an* NP clause

### My magic grammar rules

Clause + *untuk* + *me*-VP clause

Clause + *untuk* + *di*-VP clause

Clause + *untuk* + *ber*-VP clause

Clause + *untuk* + *pe-x-an* NP clause

### Supaya

Other CPs to state purpose or intention are *supaya* and *agar*. *Supaya* and *agar* are interchangeable. It roughly translates as 'so that':

*Saya pergi ke rumah orangtua supaya mereka tidak sendirian.*

clause

CP

clause

## My magic grammar rule

Clause + supaya/agar + clause

### Sehingga

*Sehingga* is used to state **causative** relationship between the clauses.

*Dia berlari begitu cepatnya sehingga dia (ter)jatuh.*

clause

CP

clause

*Musik itu terlalu keras sehingga telinga saya sakit.*

clause

CP

clause

Sometimes **sehingga** and **supaya** can be interchangeable, depending on whether you want to emphasise the **causative** or the **purposive** quality of the sentence. *Supaya* shifts the focus on the subject of the first clause:

*Bu Arya menjelaskannya begitu baik sehingga kita jadi mengerti.*

(Causing us to understand)

*Bu Arya menjelaskannya begitu baik supaya kita jadi mengerti.*

(So that we understand)



## My magic grammar rule

Clause + sehingga + clause

### Things to remember:

*Untuk* (CP) = purposive

*Supaya* = purposive

*Sehingga* = causative

## G. Contrasting / comparing using *sedangkan*

*Sedangkan* translates as 'whereas' and is used to contrast or compare statements.

Let's look at an examples:

*Saya suka mie ayam sedangkan Tino suka mie bakso.*

I like chicken noodles whereas Tino likes bakso noodles.

### **'Calling out' using *padahal***

*Padahal* can translate as 'whereas' or 'but' and is used to 'call out' an unreasonable fact.

Let's look at an examples:

*Dia menjualnya satu juta, padahal belinya hanya seratus ribu rupiah.*

He sells it for a million, whereas he only bought it for a hundred rupiah.

### **H. Making contrasting statements using *justru* and *malah***

*Justru* and *malah* are used to make contrasting alternative statements such as, 'how something is instead', 'what should have been done', or stating 'how it really is'.

Let's look at some examples:

Instead of

*Bukannya belajar untuk ujian besok, kamu malah main game.*

Instead of studying for the exam tomorrow, you are playing computer game.

But actually / on the contrary

*Mengamen ondel-ondel bukannya merendahkan, namun justru melestarikan budaya.*

Busking ondel-ondel is not undermining, but actually preserves culture.

*Memang rendang ini agak pedas, tapi saya malah suka begini.*  
 This rendang is indeed rather hot, but I actually like it like this.

This is actually...

A: *Itu tidak terlalu pedas?*

B: *Justru ini yang saya suka!*

A: *Isn't that too spicy?*

B: *This is actually how I like it!*

Useful syntax:

*Bukannya..., malah...*

*...bukannya..., namun justru...*

*...bukannya..., tapi justru...*

*Memang..., tapi...malah...*

## I. When to repeat nouns for plurals.

When a plural noun is in the object position, it mostly behaves like a collective noun:

***Pertama-tama, saya baca email.***

Firstly, I read the emails.

When the plural noun is in subject position, then it is repeated (i.e. *pohon-pohon* + determiner (*ini, itu, -nya, yang, adjective phrase*):

***Email-email itu mengenai...***

- Those emails are about...

***Email-emailnya mengenai...***

- The emails are about...

***Email-email hari ini mengenai...***

- Today's emails are about...

***Email-email yang saya baca mengenai...***

- The emails that I'm reading are about...

When plural nouns are accompanied by a determiner, they are generally repeated:

***Saya mau baca dulu email-emailnya.***

I want to read the emails first.

*Para* as plural particle marker

*Para* is used as a plural particle marker for a group of people:

*Para hadirin yang terhormat...*

Honourable *guests*...

*Pada* as plural particle marker

*Pada* is used as a plural particle marker for a group of people and objects:

*Teman-teman pada di mana?*

Where is *everyone*?

*Lu pada kalau ngantuk, tidur di kamar gue ya.*

If *'yoos'* are *tired*, sleep in my room okay.

*Kalian kalau ngantuk, tidur di kamar saya ya.*

If *you* are *tired*, sleep in my room okay.

*Surat-suratnya udah pada dikirim.*

The *letters* have been sent.

## **J. Sambil & sementara.**

Both *Sambil* and *sementara* translate as 'while', but there is a difference in usage. When the subject/agent NP is simultaneously doing two things at the same time, we use *sambil*:

Saya *mendengar musik sambil sarapan*.

*Sambil sarapan* saya *mendengar musik*.

I listen to music *while* eating breakfast.

When there are two subjects/agent NPs are doing to different things at the same time, we use *sementara*:

*Saya lagi di kantor sementara si Joe lagi ke cafe*.

*Sementara* saya *lagi di kantor*, *si Joe lagi ke cafe*.

I'm at the office *while* Joe is going to the cafe.

### K. Baru as adjective and adverb.

*Baru* can be used as adjective ('new') and as adverb ('recently occurred'):

#### Noun+baru

*Anjing baru* = new dog

*Pacar baru* = new boy/girlfriend

#### Baru+verb

*Baru sakit* = just been ill

*Baru saja datang* = just recently arrived

### L. Lagi as adverb and tense adverb.

*Lagi* as adverb means 'again', and in informal usage it is commonly used instead of *sedang* as a continuous tense adverb:

*Makan lagi* = eat again/more

**Lagi makan** = is eating

### M. How to say 'when', 'when' and 'when'

In English, the word 'when' can be used as a question word and as a conditional/future/past tense conjunction. Let's see how these translate in Indonesian:

<i>Kapan</i>	= question word
<i>Kalau/jika/bila</i>	= when/if (future/conditional) & general
<i>Ketika</i>	= [past] & general
<i>Waktu</i>	= [past]

Examples:

<i>Kapan mau ke pantai?</i>	- When are (we/you) going to the beach?
<i>Kalau kita pergi ke pantai...</i>	- When/if we go to the beach...
<i>Waktu kita ada di pantai...</i>	- When we were at the beach...



## **N. Using *apa saja***

The question phrase *apa saja?* is used to ask when the information object is plural:

*Apa saja tugas-tugasnya?*

What are the tasks?

*Ada makanan apa saja di rumah makan itu?*

What food is there at that restaurant?

When only asking about one object, then we just use *apa*:

*Apa tugasnya?*

What is the task?

To inquire about more than one person we can use the question phrase *Siapa saja...?*

For examples:

*Ada siapa saja di situ?*

Who is there?

*Siapa saja yang sudah datang?*

Who has arrived?

If you are only asking about one person, then we just use *siapa*:

Ada siapa?  
Who is here?

The greeting phrases *Ke mana aja?/Ke mana saja?* and *Ngapain aja?* are similar to the English, 'Where have you been?' / 'What've you been up to?'

### O. Translating Indonesian to English / English to Indonesian

From **literal translation** to **semantic translation**.

Literal translation is translating the 'literal' / dictionary definition of a word.

Let's consider the expression, 'Let's have a go at it'.

A literal translation into Indonesian might be:

*Ayo punya sesuatu pergi padanya*  
Let's have a go at it

...which of course makes no sense in Indonesian. So what steps can we take to transfer the meaning into Indonesian?

First is to identify a synonym verb to the phrase 'have a go'. Yes you're right, 'to try'! Next we find the equivalent Indonesian verb, which is *coba*.

Thus, the Indonesian semantic translation is:

*Ayo kita coba.*

Let's have a go at it / let's try.

If you're telling someone 'to have a go at it', then you could say:

*Ayo dicoba dulu.*

The reverse process, translating Indonesian expressions into English, is of course harder. Consider this expression:

*Bukan main*

Not play

Which literally of course makes no sense in English. The semantic translation is 'incredible', usually used when complimenting or expressing amazement.

In this case, unfortunately we just need to learn the many Indonesian expressions that do not literally translate into English and their semantic equivalent/what they mean.