

SISTEM AWALAN DAN AKHIRAN

KATA BENDA DAN KATA KERJA

DALAM

BAHASA INONESIA

Nama:.....

Kelas:.....

THE AFFIXATION SYSTEM

FOR

NOUNS AND VERBS

IN INDONESIAN

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You can refer to any of your reference books to help you with understanding these words.

“Bahasa Tetanggaku Coursebook 2 and 3” by Ian White

“Bahasa Indonesia Modern” by I.S. Partoredjo

In Particular I have referred to Indonesian Reference Grammar by J. N. Sneddon

NOUNS

NOUNS WITH KE - AN AFFIXES

The word formed is an **abstract** noun.

1. Ke + Adjective + an

This is the most common function of Ke - an.

cepat = fast

kecepatan = speed

Pesawat terbang itu cepat sekali.

That Plane is very fast.

Kecepatan pesawat terbang itu tujuh ratus kilometer sejam.

The speed of that plane is 700 kilometers an hour.

istimewa = special

keistimewaan = specialty

Mas, saya mau pesan nasi goreng istimewa .

Keistimewaan rumah makan ini adalah ayam goreng.

sehat = healthy

kesehatan = health

Kalau berolahraga kita menjadi sehat.

Untuk kesehatan Anda, seharusnya sering berolahraga .

Exceptions: **berat** = heavy

malu = shy

terang = clear

keberatan = objection

kemaluan = genitals

keterangan = explanation

2. Ke + verb + an

Formed by adding to an intransitive verb.

datang = to come

kedatangan = arrival

hidup = live

kehidupan = life

naik = to go up

kenaikan = increase

perlu = need

keperluan = needs, necessities

hadir = attend

kehadiran = attendance

3. Ke + modal + an

Modals modify verbs - harus, kurang, lebih, mungkin

mungkin = possible
Kemungkinan = possibility

harus = must
keharusan = a must , necessity

lebih = more
kelebihan = excess

kurang = less
kekurangan = shortage

NOUNS WITH -AN SUFFIX

1. Verb + an

The noun formed means "What is *"

makan	= to eat
makanan	= food (what is eaten)
minum	= to drink
minuman	= a drink (what is drunk)
pakai (memakai)	= wear clothes
pakaian	= clothes (what is worn)
ajar (mengajar)	= teach
ajaran	= teaching (what is taught)
hidang (menghidangkan)	= serve food
hidangan	= the food that is served
pilih (memilih)	= choose
pilihan	= choice (what is chosen)
tulis (menulis)	= write
tulisan	= writing (what is written on the paper]

2. Noun + -an

Meaning is often similar to base, or a magnification of its meaning. Sometimes the meaning is different.

pinggir	= edge
pinggiran	= outskirts
pasar	= market
pasaran	= [international] market
darat	= land
daratan	= mainland
akhir	= end
akhiran	= suffix

3. Adjective + -an

The new word formed has the characteristic of the base.

kotor = dirty
kotoran = excrement , garbage

manis = sweet
manias = sweets

NOUNS WITH PE - AN AFFIXES

Note: The “pe-“ prefix behaves like the “me-“ prefix and changes with the initial letter of the base word.

1. Pe + verb + an

1a. The new noun formed is the name of the action.

Compare with noun formed with “-an“ suffix. These refer to the result of the action [what is * , * = base].

tulisan = writing [what is written, or the result of the action of writing]

penulisan = the writing [of that book]

Tulisan dia sangat rapi.

His writing is very tidy.

Penulisan buku itu memerlukan dua tahun.

The writing of that book took two years.

Pencetakan surat kabar itu diadakan pada malam hari.

[That printing of that news paper is done at night]

1b. It is sometimes easier to think of Pe - an nouns being derived from the verb.

mendarat = to land

pendaratan = landing

If there are several forms of the verb, the meaning of the pe - an noun has to be learnt, it may not be obvious.

menemui = to meet

menemukan = discover

penemuan = discovery

membangun = develop, build

membangunkan = wake up [someone]

pembangunan = development, construction/building of

NOUNS WITH PER - AN AFFIXES

1. Per + noun + an

Note: The “per–” prefix does not alter

The meaning is having something to do with the noun base.

saudara	= brother
persaudaraan	= brotherhood, friendship
wakil	= representative, deputy
perwakilan	= representation
musuh	= enemy
permusuhan	= enmity, hostility
kebun	= garden
perkebunan	= horticulture, plantation
toko	= shop
pertokoan	= shopping area
ternak	= animals
peternakan	= animal husbandry
sawah	= rice paddy
persawahan	= rice cultivation

Some occur referring to **other nouns**

dunia perfilman	= world of movies
dunia pelistrikan	= world of electricity
daerah perindustrian	= industrial region

2. Per + verb + an

2a. With ber - verbs

These newly formed verbs come from verbs with "ber-" prefixes
These meaning is the name of the action.

bekerja	= to work
pekerjaan	= work [noun]
belajar	= study
pelajaran	= lesson
berjanji	= to promise
perjanjian	= a promise , agreement
bertemu	= meet
pertemuan	= meeting

2b. With me- verbs

menolong	= to help
pertolongan	= help, assistance
mencoba	= to try
percobaan	= experiment
mengingatkan	= warn, remind
peringatan	= warning
mengatur	= put in order, organize
peraturan	= regulation

VERBS

Verbs are either **transitive** or **intransitive**.

In sentence with **intransitive verbs** there is a doer of the action, but no object or recipient of the action. For example, Dia sedang **bermain**. "Dia" is the actor or doer of action "bermain".

Intransitive verbs have no affix, or ber - or me- prefix only.

In sentence with **transitive verbs** there is both a doer and a recipient of the action. For example, Saya **membuka** jendela. "Saya" is the actor or doer of the action "membuka"; "jendela" is the thing to which the action was one [it was opened].

Transitive verbs have affixes:

me- or di - [passive]

me-kan, me - i, memper - kan, memper - i

Note about passive form:

Transitive verb has a **passive form**.

Intransitive verbs **do not have a passive form**, because there is no object.

See the note on page 15.

.....

A. INTRANSITIVE VERBS

VERBS WITH NO AFFIXES

Many common Indonesian verbs do not have affixes.
Most of them are **intransitive**.

bangun	masuk
hidup	ingat
mandi	kembali
duduk	minta
tidur	lulus
datang	mulai
ikut	pergi
kira	pulang
singgah	turut
percaya	tahu
pindah	bilang

VERBS WITH BER - PREFIX

1. Ber + verb

Intransitive verbs are produced, that is there is not object.

Below are other common "ber-" verbs you should know:

bernyanyi	= ber + nyanyi	= to sing
bersembahyang	= ber + sembahyang	= to pray
berbicara	= ber + bicara	= to speak
bercakap-cakap	= ber + cakap-cakap	= to be speaking
berbelanja	= ber + belanja	=to shop

Watch the spelling of these:

berenang	= ber + renang	= to swim [only one "r"]
bekerja	= ber + kerja	= to work [no "r"]
belajar	= bel + ajar	= to study ["bel" not "ber"]

2. Ber- + noun

With the following meanings:

2a. to have

Anak-anak Pak Haji **bernama** Jane and David.
Mr Haji's children are called (have the name) Jane and David.

Saya **berumur** lima belas tahun.
I am (have the age of) fifteen (years)

Dia **beradik** tiga orang.
also: Dia mempunyai tiga (orang) adik. Adiknya tiga orang.
He has three younger siblings.

2b. to wear

Dia **berdasi / bertopi**.
He is wearing a tie / hat.

2c. to travel, go by, riding

Dia suka **bersepeda**.
He likes riding a bike.

Orang Sumba sering **berkuda** jarak jauh.
Sumbanese people often travel long distances by horse.

2d. to produce

Pohon itu belum **berbuah**.
That tree has not yet produced fruit.

Ayam betina ini **bertelur** setiap pagi.
This hen lays (produces) an egg every morning.

Anjing itu baru saja **beranak**.
The dog has just given birth (produce a baby).
(For humans use "lahir/melahirkan")
(Dia **beranak** tiga. = He has three children)

Sesudah bermain sepak bola di panas matahari, dia **berkeringat**.
After playing soccer in the hot sun, he was perspiring (producing perspiration).

2e. play sport, do the activity specified by the base noun

Setiap sore mereka **berolah raga**.

Every morning they play sport.

Pada hari Minggu Jalan Thamrin tertutup untuk lalu lintas supaya orang Jakarta bias a **bersenam** di sepanjang jalan itu.

On Sundays Thamrin Street is closed to traffic so that Jakarta residents can exercise in the street.

Kami suka **berpiknik** di tanam nasional.

We like to have picnics in the national park.

2f. be in certain relationship with someone else

Mereka **berteman/bersahabat**.

They are friends.

Mereka saling **bersaingan**.

They compete each other / They are competitors.

2g. refer to work which is regularly performed

Dia **bertani/bersawah/berdagang/berternak**.

He farms/works rice fields/trades/engages in animal farming.

2h. Ber + noun phrase

Dia **berkepala gundul**.

He has a shaved head.

Dokter di rumah sakit biasanya **berpakaian putih**.

Doctors in hospitals usually wear white clothes.

Gedung itu **bertingkat tiga**.

That building is three-storied.

VERBS WITH ME - PREFIX

Most me - verbs are transitive, but some are intransitive.

1. Me- + verbs

These base verbs need me- prefix to form a good verb.

Anak itu sedang **menangis**.
The child is crying.

Dia harus **melapor** kepada polisi setiap minggu.
He has to report to the police every week.

Pencuri itu melompat ke luar melalui jendela.
The thief jumped out through the window.

There is no object of these sentences.

Other suffixes need to be added to form verbs which can take object.

For example:

Dia **melompat** setinggi dua meter.

Dia **melompat** mistar setinggi dua meter. (See page 24)

2. Me- + noun

2a. With a place noun

The meaning is to go to the place suggested by the base.

darat = land
Mereka sudah mendarat.
They have already landed.

seberang = the other side
Kami tidak bisa menyeberang di sini.
We can't cross to the other side in the place.

2b. With the name of sound

The meaning is to produce that sound.

mengeong	= miaow
menggonggong	= bark
mengeluh	= groan , complain

3. Me- + adjective

The meaning is to become like what the adjective suggests.

menguning	= become yellow
menghangat	= become warm, warm up
mengering	= become dry

There are only a limited number of adjectives that can have me-prefix.

Comparing ber-, me- and no affix.

There is no rule to as which one is chosen.

mandi	= bath
berbaring	= lie down
menginap	= to stay (overnight)

There are a few cases where there are two alternatives that can be used, for example:

bernyanyi	= menyanyi	= sing
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In a few cases two forms have different meanings, for example:

tinggal	= live, stay
meninggal	= die
lari	= run, flee, escape
berlari	= run (no other meaning)

B. TRANSITIVE VERBS

VERBS WITH NO AFFIXES

There are small number of transitive verbs that do not have any affixes.

makan	= eat
minum	= drink
minta	= ask for, request
mohon	= request (more polite than "minta")

VERBS WITH ME - PREFIX

The mayor group of verb in Indonesian
The me- is often dropped in colloquial speech.

All me- verbs are active

The doer of the action is the **subject** of the sentence.
Dia sedang **membaca**.

Most me- verb are transitive

There is an object and an action is performed on the object.
Dia sedang **membaca** - buku buku roman.
Pak Harjo **menjual** batik di pasar itu.

Note:

As mentioned in the previous section there are also
Intransitive verbs with **me-** prefix.
All ber- verbs are intransitive.

Transitive verbs can be passive.

Intransitive verbs can not be passive.

The passive form is also called object focus:

For first and second person prefix me- is dropped.
The doer of action must come immediately before the verb.

For third person, use di- instead of me-.

The doer of action follows the verb.

Use of "oleh" is optional.

Often the doer of the action is not mentioned.

Examples:

Buku itu sedang **saya / kamu baca**. (first and second person)

Buku itu sedang **dibacanya**. (third person)

Batik itu sudah **dijual**. (third person - doer of action not mentioned)

Batik itu sudah **dijual** (oleh) Pak Harjo. (third person - doer of action is mentioned)

The following chart helps identify the form of “me-“ in front of bases beginning with different letters.

The changes made apply to “pe-“ prefixes also

	First sound of base-word	<i>me-</i> form	Examples
(1)	l m n ny r w y	Unchanged	lihat.....melihat (see) masak.....memasak (cook) naik.....menaikkan (put up, raise) nyanyi..... menyanyi (sing) rebus..... merebus (boil) wakil.....mewakili (represent) yakini..... menyakinkan (convince)
(2)	Vowel (a e i o u)	Add nasal- <i>ng</i>	ambil.....mengambil (take,get) eja.....mengeja (spell) isi.....mengisi (fill) obat.....mengobati (apply medicine) ulang.....mengulang (repeat)
(3)	h	Add nasal- <i>ng</i>	hitung.....menghitung (count)
(4)	g	Add nasal- <i>ng</i>	gambar...menggambar (draw)
(5)	k	Replace <i>k</i> by nasal- <i>ng</i>	kirim.....mengirim (send)
(6)	b	Add - <i>m</i>	bawa.....membawa (carry)
(7)	p	Replace <i>p</i> by nasal - <i>m</i>	potong....memotong (cut)
(8)	d j c	Add - <i>n</i>	dengar.....mendengar (hear) jual.....menjual (sell) cari.....mencari (find)
(9)	t	Replace <i>t</i> by nasal - <i>n</i>	tulis.....menulis (write)
(10)	s	Replace <i>s</i> by nasal - <i>ny</i>	simpan.....menyimpan (keep)

VERBS WITH ME - KAN AFFIXES

All **are active** and transitive

Pada hari Sabtu yang lalu, kami **mengadakan** pesta.

Last Saturday we organized/ put on a party.

1. Many transitive verbs require the me-kan affixes

They all have an object.

mengerjakan (tugas itu) = do (that task)

membutuhkan (Sumber daya lain) = need (other resources)

mengadakan (pesta) = put on/organize (a party)

For some verbs the use of -kan is optional.

memberi (kan) = give

mengharap (kan) = hope

mengirimkan (kan) = send

2. Causative

The most common meaning of **me-kan** is causing something to be done

2a. Me + adjective + kan

Note: The object acted on immediately follows the verb.

bersih = clean

membersihkan = to make clean

Kamar ini sudah bersih. = This room is clean.

Ibu sudah **membersihkan** kamar ini. = Mum has cleaned this room.

mati = dead , go out (light)

mematikan = to extinguish (cause a light to be put out)

Lampu itu sudah **mati**. = The light is already off.

Dia **mematikan** lampu itu. = He turned off the light.

However, when added to adjectives of emotion and attitude, the object is often omitted. The subject causes someone (often not mentioned) to experience the emotion.

Film itu membosankan. = That movie is boring.

Liburan saya sangat menyenangkan. My holidays were very enjoyable/

I really enjoyed my holiday.

Note: In the above examples the me-kan word is like an adjective.

Film itu baru. = The film is new.

Film itu membosankan. = The film is boring.

You could use saya :

Film itu membosankan saya. = The film bored me.

2b. Me + verb + kan (intransitive base verb)

Setiap pagi saya bangun pada jam tujuh.

I Get up at 7 o'clock every morning.

Ibu membangunkan saya pada jam tujuh setiap pagi.

Every morning, mum wakes me up at 7 o'clock.

Every morning, mum causes me to get up at 7 o'clock.

Dia jatuh ketika bermain rugby.

He fell when playing rugby.

Adik saya menangis sebab dia menjatuhkan akuariumnya.

My little sister cried because she dropped her aquarium.

lahir = be born

melahirkan = to give birth to

Saya lahir pada tanggal 20 Desember.

I was born on the 20th December.

Dia belum melahirkan anaknya.

She hasn't yet given birth to her child.

2c. Me + verb + kan

In this case the subject causes someone else to carry out the action on the object. The **person** who does the action is given in a **phrase** Beginning with **ke, kepada or pada**.

Look carefully at the word order in both sentences.

Dokter **memeriksa** mata saya.

The doctor checked my eyes.

Saya **memeriksa**n mata saya ke dokter.

I had my eyes checked by the doctor.

Ibu itu **mencuci** pakaian saya.

That woman washed my clothes.

Saya **mencucikan** pakaian saya pada ibu itu.

I had my clothes washed by that woman.

Saya **mencucikan** pakaian saya pada laundromat itu.

I had my clothes washed at that laundromat.

Ali **meminjam** buku saya.

Ali borrowed my book.

Saya **meminjamkan** buku saya kepada Ali.

I had my book borrowed by Ali. I lent my book to Ali.

(In this case in English we have another word)

Saya **menyewa** rumah Pak Jones.

I rented Mr Jones' house.

Pak Jones **menyewakan** rumahnya kepada saya.

Mr Jones rented his house to me.

(Mr Jones had his house rented out to me)

3. Meaning benefitting someone. Instead of using “ Untuk “.

The **person** for whose benefit something is done is the object of the sentence and comes immediately after the me-kan verb.

Look carefully at the word order in both sentences.

Compare these sentences with those in point 2 above.

Ibu **membeli** pakaian baru untuk anaknya.

Mum bought new clothes for her child.

Ibu **membelikan** anaknya pakaian baru.

Mum bought her child new clothes.

Dia **membeli** hadiah untuk ibunya.

She bought a gift for her mother.

Dia **membelikan** ibunya hadiah.

She bought her mother a gift.

Jack **membuka** pintu untuk saya.

Jack opened the door for me.

Jack **membukakan** saya pintu.

Jack opened the door for me.

Note:

a. In the last example in English we can't do away with “for”.

Other examples:

Bapak **membawakan** anak barang yang berat.

The man carried the heavy bags for the child.

David **mencarikan** saya buku yang hilang.

David looked for the lost book for me.

b. Study carefully the differences here.

Dia **menulis** surat kepada ayahnya.

He wrote a letter to his father.

Dia **menulis** surat untuk ayahnya.

He wrote a letter for his father, on his father's behalf.

(It was his father's letter. He wrote it.)

Dia **menuliskan** ayahnya surat.

Same meaning as previous sentence.

4. Some Me – kan verbs have special meanings

membacakan = read for someone's benefit (above meaning)
and read aloud

Dia **membacakan** anaknya cerita.

He read his child a story.

Mary **membacakan** puisinya kepada teman-teman sekelas.

Mary read out her poem to the class.

menuliskan = write something for someone (above meaning)
and write down

Tolong **menuliskan** pikiranmu.

Please write down your ideas.

melukiskan = paint for someone (above meaning)
and describe

Dia **melukiskan** orang kaya itu gambar.

He painted that rich person a picture.

Dia **melukiskan** caranya memakai alat itu.

He described how to use that instrument.

VERBS WITH ME - I AFFIXES

All are **transitive**, that is have an object.

The object is the **place** where action occurs or the person who has something done to them.

1. Me + noun + i

1a. Meaning is give / apply something to the object.

nasihat = advice, admonition
menasihati = give someone advice
Guru **menasihati** murid supaya jangan ribut.
The teacher advised the student not to be noisy.

obat = medicine
mengobati = give medicine / treatment to someone
Dokter **mengobatinya**. The doctor treated him.
Dia **diobati** dokter. = He was treated by the doctor.

tangan = hand
menangani = handle, tackle
Mereka belum siap **menangani** teknologi tinggi itu.

1b. Meaning is to act * or be the * (* = base)

juara = champion
menjuarai = win, the be champion
Dia menjuarai turnamen tenis itu.
He won the tennis tournament.

bintang = star
membintangi = be the star (in a film)
Siapa membintangi film itu?
Who stars in that movie?

2. Me + adjective + i

Many of these adjectives occur with “me-kan”, meaning causing something to become like the adjective.

The meaning of “me-i” is that something is applied to the object or something is done to the object.

You might find me-kan and me-i in this case a bit hard to distinguish.

panas = hot
memanasi = heat something by applying heat
memanaskan = cause something to become hot

penuh = full
memenuhi = fulfil

Indonesia ingin membangun PLTN untuk **memenuhi** kebutuhan tenaga listrik. Indonesia wants to build nuclear power stations to fill their needs for electric power.

3. With words indicating location or position

Meaning is to become in that position in relation to the object.

dekat = near
mendekati = become near, approach
Anak itu tidak takut **mendekati** anjing galak di sana.
That child is not afraid to go near the savage dog over there.

lalu = past
melalui = pass
Mereka jalan **melalui** hutan itu.
They walked / passed through the forest.

jauh = far
menjahui = avoid
Sebaiknya kamu **menjahui** tempat itu.
It's best if you keep away from that place.

4. Me + verbs + i

4a. Turns some intransitive verbs into transitive

The verb base is intransitive, but with -i added it becomes **transitive** taking an object.

datang = come
mendatangi = come to, visit
Dia **didatangi** seseorang wartawan.
She was visited by a journalist.

melompat = jump
melompati = to jump over something
Kuda itu **melompati** pagar lapangan.
The horse jumped over the fence around the field.

duduk = sit
menduduki = occupy
Orang Aborijin sudah lama **menduduki** tanah itu.
Aboriginals have occupied that land for a long time.

4b. Replace some intransitive verbs plus preposition

With some intransitive verbs that take prepositions, the me-i verb can be used without the preposition with no change of meaning.

Mereka **hadir di** rapat itu.
They were present at the meeting.
Mereka **menghadiri** rapat itu.
They attended the meeting.

suka (akan)	menyukai	= like someone or something
benci (akan)	membenci	= hate (the -i is not double)
masuk (ke dalam)	memasuki	= enter something
tahu (akan)	mengetahui	= know something
sadar (akan)	menyadari	= aware of something
bertemu dengan	menemui	= meet with someone
berkunjung ke	mengunjungi	= visit a place
gemar akan	menggemari	= be fond of something
cinta akan	mencintai	= love someone

Note: With some verbs above the preposition is optimal.

The following do not take the -i suffix.

kenal akan mengenal = know someone
ingat akan mengingat = remember something

There are also me-i verbs with verb bases which do not replace a verb plus preposition. They just require this form.

melayani = serve
Di kantor itu kami **dilayani** dengan baik.

Mengulangi = repeat
Guru **mengulangi** pertanyaan itu beberapa kali.
The teacher repeated the question several time.

mempunyai = have
Saya **mempunyai** tiga orang adik.
I have three younger sibling.

5. **Me + verb + i producing verbs with two objects**

The primary object is the **person** to whom something is done, and **comes immediately after the verb.**

The secondary object is what is * (* = base).

Ayah **mengirim** uang kepada saya.
Dad sent money to me.
primary object - saya
secondary object - uang
Ayah **mengirimi** saya uang.
Dad sent me money.

Saya **meminjamkan** buku kepada Ali. (See page 19)
I had a book borrowed by Ali. I lent a book to Ali.
Saya **meminjami** Ali buku.
I lent Ali a book.

Mereka **memberi** uang kepada dia.
They gave money to him.
Mereka **memberi** dia uang.
They gave him money.
(**memberi + i = member i**)

Compare the difference between me-kan and me-i verbs with the same base, particularly word order.

Note : Not all verbs take both suffixes.

Saya **meminjamkan** buku kepada Ali.

I lent a book to Ali.

Saya **meminjami** Ali buku.

I lent Ali a book.

Mereka **menawarkan** bantuan kepada saya.

They offered help to me.

Mereka **menawari** saya bantuan.

They offered me help.

For some verbs the use of -i is optional.

Kita bisa **menyeberang/menyeberangi** jalan di sini.

We can cross the road here.

Dia tidak **menurut/menuruti** nasihat orang tuanya.

He did not follow his parent's advice.

Sebaiknya dia mengikut/mengikuti nasihat itu.

It's better if he obeys/follows that advice.

Panggung sudah **dihias/dihiasi** untuk pertunjukan nanti malam.

The stage is already decorated for the performance tonight.

6. **Me + verb + i meaning repeated action**

Dia **mencium** pacarnya.

He kissed his girlfriend.

Dia **menciumi** pacarnya.

He kissed his girlfriend repeatedly.

Dia **memukul** anjingnya.

He hit his dog.

Dia **memukuli** anjingnya.

He hit his dog repeatedly.

Compare the following verbs:

duduk = sit
Dia **duduk** diatas kursi.
(He sat on the chair.)

mendudukkan = cause someone to sit, seat somebody
Ibu **mendudukkan** bayinya di kursi kecil.
The woman sat her baby in the small chair.

menduduki = to sit on or in something, to occupy.
Tentara Jepang **menduduki** Indonesia tahun 1942 sampai 1945.
Japanese soldiers occupied Indonesia from 1942 to 1945.

VERBS WITH MEM + PER PREFIXES

All are **transitive** that is having an object.

The object directly follows the verb.

In passive form the per–prefix is kept.

Rumah itu sudah **diperbesar**.

The house has been extended.

1. Mem + per + adjective

The meaning is to make something more what it already is.

memperbesar	= make bigger, enlarge	(besar = big)
memperkecil	= make smaller, reduce	(kecil = small)
mempercepat	= make go faster, speed up	(cepat = fast)
mempermudah	= make easier	(mudah = easy)
memperpanjang	= make longer, extend	(panjang = long)

Compare with **me-kan** affixes with these adjectives, meaning causing the object to become something (it wasn't before).

e.g. **membesarkan** = make big something which was not big
memperbesar = make bigger something which was already big

According to Sneddon, this distinction between “memper-“ and “me-kan” is not accepted by all speakers.

Also some speakers use for example, **memperbesarkan**.

Note : Not all adjectives take both the “memper-“ and “me-kan” affixes.

2. Mem + per + noun

The meaning is not to treat someone like *. (* = base)

isteri = wife

memperisteri = treat or take someone as wife (for a man)

Dia tidak mau **memperisteri** gadis seperti itu.

(He doesn't want to marry a girl like that.)

Budak = slave

Memperbudak = treat as a slave, enslave

Kami sering merasa diperbudak.

We often feel we are treated like slave.

Note : Sometimes “-kan” is also used with these prefixes with no change in meaning, for example, **memperisterikan**.

Some speakers would use this form to mean “marry off a son/ daughter”.

3. Mem + per + numbers and banyak (many)

Usually only number 2 -4.

memperdua = divide into two part

Itu harus **diperdua**.

That has to be divided into two.

Memperbanyak = increase

Mereka **memperbanyak** senjatanya.

They increased the number of their weapons.

VERBS WITH MEM + PER + KAN AFFIXES

All verbs formed are transitive with objects.

1. With adjective and noun bases

The use of “-kan” with adjective and noun bases seems to be optional, or at least used differently by different speakers.

Some useful words though are:

soal	= problem
mempersoalkan	= dispute, question
Dia mempersoalkan jawaban itu. He questioned that answer.	

debat	= debate
memperdebatkan	= debate over
Mereka memperdebatkan keputusan wasit. They debated over the decision of the referee.	

2. Mem + per + verb + kan

2a. With some verbs the “memper - kan” affixes are needed.

However with a few verbs the “per” is optional , as shown .

memperbandingkan/membandingkan	= compare with
memperlakukan	= treat
memperhitungkan	= calculate, estimate
mempertunjukkan	= perform, present
mempersilakan/menyilakan	= invite (to do something)
mempertontonkan/menontonkan	= show, exhibit
memperhatikan	= take notice, pay attention

2b. Some turn intransitive verbs into transitive.

bersatu	= be united
mempersatukan/menyatukan	= unite
Jerman Barat dan Jerman Timur telah bersatu . West Germany and East Germany have united (become one). Presiden itu mempersatukan negaranya. The president united his country.	

2c. In certain cases the subject causes another person to carry out the action.

The one who does the action is shown in a phrase beginning with kepada / pada.

melihat = see

memperlihatkan = cause someone to see, show

Ali **melihat** foto saya.

Ali show my photos.

Saya **memperlihatkan** foto saya kepada Ali.

I showed my photos to Ali. (I caused Ali to see my photos.)

Many verbs which function like this, only use “me-kan”, page 19.

In summary : Many “me-kan” and “memper-kan” verbs are often the same. However, there are some where the meaning is different.

Dia **menunjukkan** jalan kepada para turis.

He pointed out the road to the tourists.

Mereka **mempertunjukkan** drama Shakespeare.

They performed a Shakespeare drama.

Mereka **melakukan** tugasnya dengan baik.

They performed their tasks well.

Mereka **memperlakukan** saya sebagai anak mereka.

They treated me like their child.

Saya **menayakan** soal matematika kepada gurunya.

He asked the teacher about the maths problem.

Dia selalu **mempertanyakan** keputusan ayahnya.

He always questions/argues about his father’s decisions.

Lagu itu **mengingat** saya pada masa lampau.

That song reminds me of bygone times.

Murid-murid itu telah **diperingatkan** guru supaya tidak bercakap-cakap di dalam kelas.

The pupils have been warned by their teacher not to speak in the class.

VERBS WITH MEM + PER + I AFFIXES

All are transitive taking an object.
Followed directly by the object.

There are only a limited number of verbs in this category.
Remember the following:

memperbaiki = fix, repair

memperbarui = renew, repair

Dia harus **memperbaiki/memperbarui** rumah it.

He has to repair/renovate that house.

mempelajari = study

(ber+ajar = belajar; mem+per+ajar = mempelajari)

Sebelum meneruskan perjalanan, mereka **mempelajari** peta.

Before continuing their journey, they studied the map.

memperingati = commemorate

Hari Kemerdekaan Indonesia **diperingati** pada tanggal 17 Agustus.

Indonesian Independence Day is commemorated on the 17th August.

VERBS WITH KE - AN AFFIXES

1. Ke + verb + an

The meaning is that someone is “suffering from” the action.

In the following examples the verb is followed by an object, the thing that is owned by the subject.

Study carefully the sentences contrasted.

curi = steal

Sepeda saya **dicuri**.

My bicycle was stolen. (What happened to my bike.)

Saya **kecurian** sepeda.

I have suffered the theft of my bicycle.

(What happened to me.)

hilang = lose

Kunci saya **hilang**.

My keys are lost. (What happened to my keys.)

Saya **kehilangan** kunci.

I have lost my keys. I have suffered the loss of my keys.

(What happened to me.)

habis = finished, used up

Beras kami **habis**.

Our rice is finished. (What has happened to our rice.)

Kami **kehabisan** beras.

Our rice has run out. We have run out of rice.

We are suffering from having run out of rice.

(What has happened to us.)

These are the same but don't have to have an object.

Saya **kecopetan**.

I suffered from having something taken by a pick-pocket.

Saya **kemalingan**.

I am suffering from having been burgled.

Rumah saya **kebakaran**.

(Also: Rumah saya **terbakar**. See page 38)

My house has been burnt.

Saya **ketinggalan** bis.

I was left behind by the bus.

Sometimes “ke-an” is used in the same way as the passive “di-i” but with a negative sense.
Compare the sentences.

Rumah saya **dimasuki** polisi.
The police entered my house.
(My house was entered by the police.)
Rumah saya **kemasukkan** pencuri.
My house was broken into by a thief.

Dia **kedatangan** wartawan.
She was unexpectedly visited by a journalist.
(It’s not what she wanted.)

Pencuri itu **kedapatan** sedang mengambil uang.
The thief was caught in the act of taking the money.

Dia **ketahuan** ayahnya.
He was found out by his father.

2. Ke + noun = an

The meaning is that the subject is adversely affected by the action.

Saya **kehujan**.
I was caught by the rain.

Dia **kemalaman** di hutan.
He was overtaken by nightfall in the forest.

Kota itu **kebanjiran**.
The town was flooded.

3. Ke + adjective + an

The meaning is someone (the subject) is suffering extremely from the condition.

Mereka **dingin**.

They are cold.

Mereka **kedinginan**.

They are freezing. They are suffering severely from the cold.

Dia **takut**.

He is frightened.

Dia **ketakutan**.

He is terrified. He is suffering from extreme fear.

Dia **lapar**.

She is hungry.

Dia **kelaparan**.

She is starving. She is suffering from extreme hunger.

Dia **sakit**.

He is sick.

Dia **kesakitan**.

He is suffering from pain.

The “ke-an” affixes are also use with adjectives meaning “too”.

The dictionary says this usage is colloquial.

The words formed are adjectives not verbs.

Air ini **kedinginan**.

This water is too cold.

Celana ini **kebesaran**.

These pants are too large.

Kue ini **kemanisan**.

This cake is too sweet.

4. Ke - an added to “lihat” and “dengar”

The meaning is “can be seen/heard”.

The meaning is the same as “ter-“ (see page 39)

Kota **kelihatan/terlihat** dari sini.
The city can be seen from here.

Bunyi bel tidak kedengaran/terlihat oleh mereka.
They didn't hear the bell ringing.
The sound of the bell was not heard by them.

VERBS WITH TER - PREFIX

With numbers 1 and 2 below, no other prefixes are used.

1. Expresses a state

There is no action so no actor is mentioned.

Compare carefully with "di-kan" verbs. Here there is an actor otherwise the passive form could not be used.

diletakkan = is placed (by someone)

terletak = situated

Tas siapa yang **diletakkan** di atas meja?

Who has placed their bag on the table?

Brisbane **terletak** di bagian selatan Queensland.

Brisbane is situated in southern Queensland.

Dibuat = is made by

terbuat = made of

Rumah itu **dibuat** oleh dia sendiri.

That house was made by him, himself.

Rumah itu **terbuat** dari kayu.

That house is made of wood.

ditulis = is written (by someone)

tertulis = written

Buku itu **ditulis** oleh dia.

That book was written by him.

Buku itu **tertulis** dalam bahasa Indonesia.

That book is written in Indonesia.

tertanggal = dated

terkenal = well known

tersedia = available

tertutup = shut

terjamin = guaranteed

terhormat = respected, honoured

tertarik (oleh) = attracted (by)

tersebut = mentioned

2. Accidental, Unintentional, Unexpected

Compare the other verb forms to identify meaning.

Tasnya **ditinggalkan** di perpustakaan.

Tasnya **tertinggal** di perpustakaan.

I left my bag in the library.

These two sentences have the same translation in English.

We can't tell if the action was deliberate or accidental.

Indonesian is more specific.

Sentence 1 - I deliberately left my bag in the library.

Sentence 2 - I accidentally left my bag in the library.

Rumah saya **dibakar** oleh dia.

My house was burnt down by him.

Rumah saya **terbakar**.

My house was burnt down (accidentally).

Dia **tertudur** dalam kelas.

He fell asleep in class. (unintentionally, accidentally)

Apakah dia **ditembak** atau **tertembak** oleh polisi?

Was he deliberately or accidentally shot by the police?

terjatuh = fell down

tergelincir = slipped

tersandung = tripped

tertipu = tricked

tertabrak = collided with

terluka = wounded

terbunuh = killed

3. Expressing the possibility

The meaning is that something can / cannot be done.

Often negative.

The suffix "kan" is retained if it occurs.

Also, if an actor is mentioned, **oleh** must always be used.

Tulisan itu tidak **terbaca oleh** guru.
His writing can't be read by the teacher.

Kota dapat **terlihat** dari sini.
The city can be seen from here.

Mobil mahal itu tidak **terbeli oleh** saya.
I can't afford an expensive car like that.

Barang berat itu tidak **terbawa oleh** anak itu.
That heavy luggage could not be carried by the child.

4. Some Ter- verbs don't fit any of these categories

The followings are useful to know:

tertawa	= laugh
tersenyum	= smile
terlalu	= too
terlambat	= late
terhadap	= against
terutama	= especially
terkejut	= surprised
termasuk	= including
terburu-buru	= in a hurry
terpaksa	= forced

C. OTHER VERBS

1. DUPLICATION OF BASE, BASE - ME + BASE

1a. Reciprocal Verbs

The meaning is that two people do the same thing to each other.

English uses "each other".

The verbs are intransitive so there is no passive form.

The subject includes the actor and the object of the act.

Note: A hyphen is used between the two parts.

pukul = hit

pukul-memukul = hit each other

Mereka sering **pukul-memukul**.

They often hit each other.

Compare: Dia **memukuli** anjingnya.

He repeatedly hits his dog. (see page 26)

The action doesn't go both ways, only the man does the hitting, the dog doesn't.

tolong = help

tolong-menolong = help each other

Tetangga-tetangga di daerah ini selalu **tolong-menolong**.

The neighbours in this area always help each other.

peluk-memeluk = embrace each other

telepon-menelepon = phone each other

cinta-mencintai = love each other

surat-menyurat = correspond, write to each other

kunjung-mengunjungi = visit each other

Some verbs do have an object (actually a complement which can't be the subject of a passive sentence).

One of the people involved can be mentioned in the phrase beginning with **dengan**.

tukar = exchange

tukar-menukar = exchange (with someone)

David dan Lisa **tukar-menukar** hadiah Natal.

David dan Lisa exchanged Christmas presents (with each other).

David **tukar-menukar** hadiah Natal dengan Lisa.

David exchanged Christmas presents with Lisa.

tawar-menawar = bargain (with someone)

Ibu dan penjual sayur itu selalu **tawar-menawar**.

Mam and the vegetable seller always bargain with each other.

Ibu selalu **tawar-menawar** dengan penjual sayur.

Mum always bargains with the vegetable seller (and he bargains with her).

pinjam-meminjam = borrow (from each other)

Saya dan teman saya sering **pinjam-meminjam** buku roman.

My friend and I often borrow novels from each other.

Saya sering **pinjam-meminjam** buku roman dengan teman saya.

I often borrow novels from my friend (and vice versa).

The second and third examples in their English translation do not convey the same sense as the Indonesian verbs.

The majority of verbs do not have a reciprocal form. Reciprocity can be shown by using **saling**.

Mereka **saling** mengenal.
They know /are acquainted with each other.

Saling can also be used instead of the duplication.

Mereka **kunjung-mengunjungi**.
Mereka **saling mengunjungi**.
They visit each other.

1b. Verbs meaning “everything do do with”

The meaning is “everything to do with” or “matters relating to” the base.

tari = dance
tari-menari = everything to do with dancing
Dia sangat pintar **tari-menari**.
He is very clever in the art of dancing.

Dia banyak tahu tentang **masak memasak**.
She knows a lot about the art of cooking.
