



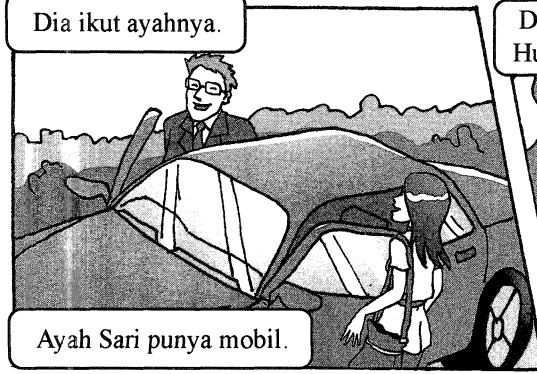
Sari lahir di Jakarta.



Keluarga Sari tinggal di Pasar Minggu.



Sari pergi ke kampus UI di Dépok.



Dia ikut ayahnya.



Di kampus Sari belajar Hubungan Internasional.



Soré dia pulang dari kampus.



Di kantin Sari minum Pepsi.



Di rumah dia minum téh.



Kakaknya suka minum Bir Bintang.

Adiknya suka minum és jeruk.



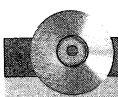
Meréka suka makan nasi goréng.



Sari makan siang di kampus. Di kampus dia makan mi goréng

## LESSON 2

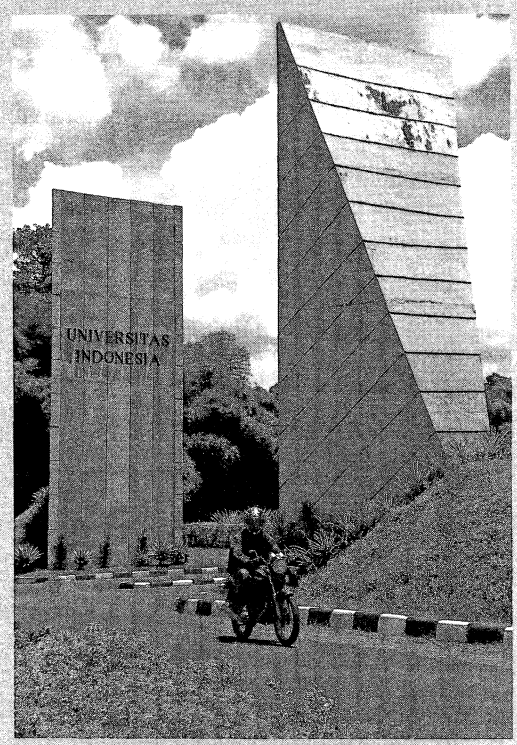
# At the Campus Di Kampus



Sari lahir di Jakarta.  
 Keluarga Sari tinggal di Pasar Minggu.  
 Sari pergi ke kampus UI di Dépok.  
 Dia ikut ayahnya.  
 Ayah Sari punya mobil.  
 Di kampus Sari belajar Hubungan Internasional.  
 Soré dia pulang dari kampus.

Di kantin Sari minum Pepsi.  
 Di rumah dia minum téh.  
 Adiknya suka minum és jeruk.  
 Kakaknya suka minum Bir Bintang.  
 Meréka suka makan nasi goréng.

Sari makan siang di kampus.  
 Di kampus dia makan mi goréng.



### WORDLIST

**belajar** to study  
**bintang** star  
**bir** beer  
**és jeruk** cold orange juice  
**hubungan** relations  
**ikut** to go along, accompany  
**internasional** international  
**kampus** campus

**kantin** canteen  
**lahir** to be born  
**mi goréng** fried noodles  
**mobil** car  
**nasi goréng** fried rice  
**pulang** to go home  
**téh** tea

## LANGUAGE NOTES

**Personal pronouns**

It will be useful to set out the personal pronouns of Indonesian by means of a table. The advantage of this is that we can reveal the system, and you can see what choices you have when you want to use a pronoun.

We have horizontal rows for the three persons: first person is the person speaking (I and we); second person is the person being addressed (you); and the third person is the one being spoken about (he, she, they). Then we have three columns, which list the pronouns as non-formal, neutral or formal. A number of notes follow below, to explain further.

		non-formal	neutral	formal
<b>first person</b>	I	<b>aku</b>	-	<b>saya</b>
	we (inclusive)	-	<b>kita</b>	-
	we (exclusive)	-	<b>kami</b>	-
<b>second person</b>	you	<b>kamu</b>	<b>anda</b>	<b>saudara</b> etc.
		<b>engkau</b>	-	-
	you (plural)	<b>kalian</b>	-	-
<b>third person</b>	he, she	-	<b>dia, ia</b>	<b>beliau</b>
	they	-	<b>meréka</b>	-

1. The best word to choose for “I” is **saya**, as **aku** is only suitable if you know somebody very well.
2. When you want to say “we”, you do have to make a choice: do you mean “I and you” (inclusive), or “I/we and not you” (exclusive)? This can make a big difference.
3. When you want to say “you”, it is best to use the neutral **anda**, or something formal, including a pronoun substitute (see Lesson 3); **kamu** should only be used to a good friend.
4. The pronoun **engkau** is obsolete except in the Christian scriptures (“thou”).
5. For “he” or “she”, choose **dia**; **beliau** is only suitable if you want to show high respect for someone.
6. In fact, you will find that pronouns tend to be omitted if the sentence is clear without them. In particular, avoid referring to yourself too much.
7. There is no special word for “it”; depending on the context, there are other ways of saying “it”.
8. Indonesian has no separate forms according to gender: “he” and “she” are the same.
9. The word **meréka**, “they”, refers only to people, not to things; if you want to talk about things, just repeat the relevant noun.

**More about possession**

We can now expand a little on what has already been said about possession. We have seen **rumah saya**, “my house”. Similarly, we could also have **rumah kami**, “our house”, or **rumah meréka**, “their house”. But when the possessor is **aku**, **kamu** or **dia**, then an interesting change takes place: the pronoun takes another form, and is attached to the noun as a suffix, **-ku**, **-mu** and **-nya**, as in the following examples, using the word **adik**, “younger brother or sister”:

<b>adikku</b>	my younger brother/sister
<b>adikmu</b>	your younger brother/sister
<b>adiknya</b>	his/her younger brother/sister

The suffix **-nya** is worth making a special note of, as it has various uses. It can be used as a possessive instead of **meréka**, so “of them, their” (but not people), and it can refer to a thing possessor, so “its”. We will meet it again later.

### Simple verbs

In order to create a predicate, we can have a noun (as we saw in Lesson 1), or we could have an adjective (to be mentioned later), or a verb. Verbs come in two categories: simple and derived. Simple verbs have no affixes, that is, elements attached to them, whereas derived verbs are produced by various processes of affixation that we will introduce step by step later.

Simple verbs come in two kinds, ones that have no object, and ones that do have an object. The difference is clear enough when you look at the meaning of the word. So here are a few examples of simple verbs without an object:

<b>masuk</b>	to go in
<b>keluar</b>	to go out
<b>pergi</b>	to go
<b>datang</b>	to come
<b>tinggal</b>	to live



Because they do not have objects they are called intransitive. The transitive/intransitive distinction will become relevant when we have to deal with the Indonesian passive. By the way, note also that in our translations of verbs we use the “infinitive” with “to...”; this is in order to make it absolutely clear that we are dealing with a verb and not a noun (in English this may not be evident without a context).

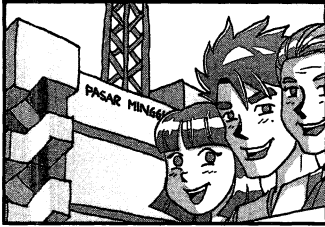
And now some examples of verbs that can have objects:

<b>makan</b>	to eat
<b>minum</b>	to drink
<b>punya</b>	to have, own

Obviously, you can eat, drink or have *something* – that something is the object, and it follows its verb directly, just where you would expect it.

The usual word-order in our sentence will be: subject–verb–object–expression of place. However, we could vary this, and have: expression of place–subject–verb–object. What is the difference? If the expression of place is put first, then it gets extra emphasis; it says, for example, specifically “at home”, not somewhere else.

Three prepositions are introduced here: **di** “in, at”, **ke** “to”, and **dari** “from”. These will help us to make expressions of place.


**LATIHAN 2 EXERCISE 2**

# Di Kampus

## At the Campus

**A. Pertanyaan untuk bacaan | Questions for the reading**

- Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan di bawah ini sesuai dengan isi bacaan!  
(Answer the questions below in accordance with the content of the reading!)

1. P: Sebutkan nama kota di mana Sari lahir!

J: \_\_\_\_\_

2. P: Di mana rumah keluarga Sari?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

3. P: Di kampus mana Sari belajar?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

4. P: Apa yang dipelajari Sari?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

5. P: Bagaimana Sari pergi kuliah setiap hari?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

6. P: Sebutkan minuman dan makanan kesukaan Ratih dan Agus!

J: \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Menyimak | Listening comprehension**

- Simaklah dan dengarkan baik-baik Tape Latihan 2 lalu berilah tanda (√) untuk suka dan tanda (X) untuk tidak suka. (Pay attention and listen carefully to the Exercise Tape 2 and then place a sign (√) for like and a sign (X) for don't like.

1. Nama (Name): Sari

	Suka (√)	Tidak suka (X)
Minum kopi		
Minum téh		
Minum bir		
Makan pisang		
Belajar		
Membaca novel		

	Suka (√)	Tidak suka (X)
Menonton olahraga di télévisi		
Bermain game di komputer		
Memasak		
Bermain sépak bola		
Berenang		
Naik gunung		
Naik sepéda		
Mendengarkan musik pop		
Melihat berita di télévisi		
Membaca surat kabar		
Menari		
Mendayung		
Pergi ke gym		
Menyanyi		
Melukis		
Merokok		

2. Nama (Name): Ratih

	Suka (√)	Tidak suka (X)
Minum kopi		
Minum téh		
Minum bir		
Makan pisang		
Belajar		
Membaca novel		
Menonton olahraga di télévisi		
Bermain game di komputer		
Memasak		
Bermain sépak bola		
Berenang		
Naik gunung		
Naik sepéda		
Mendengarkan musik pop		
Melihat berita di télévisi		
Membaca surat kabar		
Menari		
Mendayung		
Pergi ke gym		

	Suka (√)	Tidak suka (X)
Menyanyi		
Melukis		
Merokok		

3. Nama (Name): Agus

	Suka (√)	Tidak suka (X)
Minum kopi		
Minum téh		
Minum bir		
Makan pisang		
Belajar		
Membaca novel		
Menonton olahraga di télévisi		
Bermain game di komputer		
Memasak		
Bermain sépak bola		
Berenang		
Naik gunung		
Naik sepéda		
Mendengarkan musik pop		
Melihat berita di télévisi		
Membaca surat kabar		
Menari		
Mendayung		
Pergi ke gym		
Menyanyi		
Melukis		
Merokok		

### C. Teka-teki | Puzzle

■ Carilah kata-kata yang ada dalam kotak sesuai dengan daftar kata-kata Inggris lalu lingkarilah! (Look for Indonesian words in the box that match the English list. Circle these words!)

- |                |               |                    |            |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. Star        | 5. To be born | 9. You (formal)    | 13. Day    |
| 2. To study    | 6. Fried rice | 10. You (informal) | 14. To eat |
| 3. Beer        | 7. To go home | 11. To drink       |            |
| 4. To go along | 8. Tea        | 12. Child          |            |

B	E	L	A	J	A	R	N
I	F	A	N	D	A	I	A
N	G	H	A	R	I	B	S
T	M	I	N	U	M	O	I
A	A	R	K	C	G	I	G
N	K	A	M	U	V	X	O
G	A	I	K	U	T	W	R
A	N	A	K	E	M	L	E
C	T	E	H	T	A	P	N
D	J	P	U	L	A	N	G

#### D. Tata bahasa | Grammar

■ Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang berhubungan dengan tata bahasa di bawah ini!  
(Answer the questions connected with the grammar below!)

1. P: Sebutkan nama orangtuamu!

J: \_\_\_\_\_

2. P: Sebutkan di mana alamat rumahmu!

J: \_\_\_\_\_

3. P: Apakah pekerjaan utamamu?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

4. P: Carilah 5 kata kerja intransitif selain yang sudah disebutkan di Pelajaran 2 (masuk, keluar, pergi, datang dan tinggal)! (Look for 5 intransitive verbs besides the ones mentioned in Lesson 2.)

J: a. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_