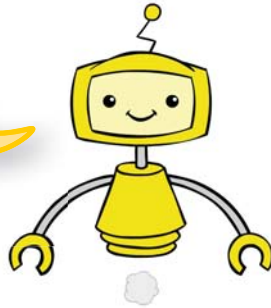


A simple 'yes' or 'no' would suffice

How do you get a straight answer from someone? Through experience, I've learned that it is as simple as starting your question with *Apakah ...?*



LINKS TO:

Stage 2, Module 16

Learning Object 4: Do many people eat kangaroo?

PRIOR LEARNING:

Stage 2

Module 9 Work Sheet 4: *There are many cinemas in Jakarta, aren't there?*

Module 15 Work Sheet 7: *Let the games begin*



The nos have it!

1

You may recall from your work in Stage 1 that there are two words for 'no' or 'not' in Indonesian.

When negating a noun or pronoun we use *bukan*.



For example:

Komodo bukan binatang asli Australia.
A komodo dragon is not an animal native to Australia.

On the other hand when negating a verb or adjective we use *tidak*.



For example:

Binatang koala tidak ganas (adjective).
Koalas are not vicious animals.

or

Binatang kanguru tidak boleh dipelihara (verb).
Kangaroos may not be domesticated.

Is that a definite yes?

2

By now you would have learnt that questions commencing with *Apakah* generate answers commencing with either, *ya* (yes), or *tidak* or *bukan* (no).



For example:

Apakah banyak orang makan daging kanguru?
Do many people eat kangaroo meat?

Here is the answer to this question in both the affirmative and the negative.

Ya, banyak orang makan daging kanguru.
Yes, many people eat kangaroo meat.

or

Tidak, hanya sedikit orang makan daging kanguru.
No, only a few people eat kangaroo meat.

In everyday speech *Apakah* is often shortened to *Apa* and should not be confused with the question marker meaning 'What'.



For example:

Apa banyak orang makan daging kanguru?
Do many people eat kangaroo meat?

In summary, then, if *Apakah* or *Apa* appear at the front of a statement, you can be certain that you are expected to give a 'yes' or 'no' answer.

Whatever ...

3

As mentioned in Block 2, there is another *apa* that means 'what' and it is placed at the end of a question.

➡ For example:

Binatang koala suka makan apa?
Koalas like to eat what?

Recently in Module 15, Work Sheet 7, *Let the games begin*, you learnt how to ask *apa* questions such as the one above in the object focus construction or passive voice. Let's now rewrite this sentence in the object focus construction:

Apa yang suka dimakan binatang koala?
What is it that koalas like to eat?

From this example you can see that the question word *Apa* is followed by the word *yang*. This is because if *apa* is used in the object focus construction at the beginning of a sentence, and it is followed by anything other than a noun, then

the word *yang* must be inserted.

Questions commencing with *Apa yang ...*, therefore, focus on the object and are object focus or passive voice questions.

If the word *apa* is used at the beginning of a sentence and is followed by a noun, then *yang* cannot be used.

➡ For example:

Apa warna bulu koala?
What is the colour of a koala's fur?

You may also remember that no matter whether questions such as these are asked in the subject focus or object focus construction, the answer is invariably given in the subject focus construction:

Binatang koala suka makan daun kayu putih.
Koalas like to eat eucalyptus leaves.

Very much alike ...

4

Throughout your study of Indonesian you have learnt that *suka* means to like or enjoy doing something, or to like someone or something. *Suka* often acts as an auxiliary verb, preceding the main verb.

➡ For example:

Peter suka menonton film komedi.
Peter likes to watch comedy movies.

Menyukai is the transitive form of *suka* which immediately precedes the object of the sentence. Compare the following sentence with the above example.

Peter menyukai film komedi.
Peter likes comedy films.

Did you notice that when we removed the main verb *menonton* (to watch) *suka* ceases to function as an auxiliary and must be changed to the transitive form *menyukai*?

This is very important to note when using the object focus construction, or passive voice, because only transitive (*meN-*) verbs such as *menyukai* can be expressed passively.

Already or not yet?

5

When Indonesians meet adult foreigners for the first time, they will often ask if they are married, followed closely by whether they have children. These questions also commence with *Apakah* but the answers that one provides will be either *sudah* (already) or *belum* (not yet).

For Indonesians, marriage and children are important milestones. Therefore, if you are not yet married or do not have children, the appropriate answer to give is *belum* as opposed to *tidak*.

➡ For example:

Question: *Apakah Bapak sudah berkeluarga?*
Do you have a family yet?

Response: *Belum.*
Not yet.

Exercise 1

In Learning Object 4, *Do many people eat kangaroo?*, Aunty had some strange images in her head about Australia's 'killer' animals. To help put her mind at ease and educate her a little on Australian fauna, Peter and Anna have created the following table:

	Kasuari	Koala	Kanguru	Dingo	Buaya
Burung	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mamalia	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Marsupial	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Reptil	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Binatang asli Australia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Jinak	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Ganas	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Berbahaya (bagi manusia)	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓

Use the information in the table above to write ten sentences using the words *tidak* and *bukan* to make negating statements. For example:

Buaya bukan binatang jenis burung tetapi reptil.
A crocodile is not a bird but a reptile.

Try to write five sentences using *bukan* and five sentences using *tidak*.

1.1 _____

1.2 _____

1.3 _____

1.4 _____

1.5 _____

1.6 _____

1.7 _____

1.8 _____

1.9 _____

1.10 _____

Exercise 2

Examine the table below outlining some of Peter and Anna's likes.

	Peter	Anna
Suka makan ...	risotto	nasi goreng
Suka menonton film ...	komedis	animasi
Suka olahraga	hockey	sepak bola
Suka melakukan*	fotografi	surat-menyurat

*Remember from Module 15, Work Sheet 7, *Let the games begin*, that when *melakukan* (to do) is included in a question, it is always omitted in the answer because you only mention the activity that has been undertaken.

Select either Peter or Anna and use the information in the table to practise writing and answering the whole range of *Apakah* and *Apa* and *Apa yang* (object focus) questions you have learnt in the work sheet.

Sample responses based on Ardi's likes are provided below:

Apakah Ardi suka makan sate?

Ya, Ardi suka makan sate.

Ardi suka makan apa?

Ardi suka makan sate.

Apa yang suka dimakan Ardi?

Sate yang suka dimakan Ardi

(continued on following page)

