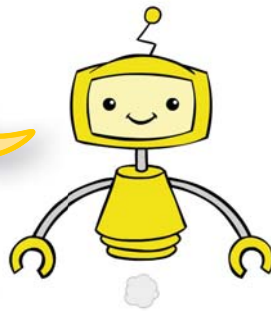


The one that got away

Way back in Module 3, Work Sheet 4, *Make it fly*, you were introduced to the object focus construction, or passive voice. We have been nibbling away at this construction ever since, much like a fish nibbling away on the bait at the end of a hook. Well, the time for nibbling is done! Let's consolidate what we have learnt and see if we can finally land the big one!



LINKS TO:
 Stage 2, Module 18
 Learning Objects 3: Going fishing

PRIOR LEARNING:
 Stage 2
 Module 3 Work Sheet 4: *Make it fly*



Focus on the fish, Peter!

1

In Learning Object 3, *Going fishing*, Nenek helped Peter assemble his fishing tackle so they could go out together to catch 'the big one'. Let's see if we can also hook the elusive object focus construction by focusing on the sentence *Saya menangkap ikan* (I caught a fish).

Study the table below:

Person	Subject focus (active voice)	Object focus (passive voice)
first-person singular	<i>Saya menangkap ikan.</i> <i>Aku menangkap ikan.</i>	<i>Ikan saya tangkap.</i> <i>Ikan kutangkap.</i>
first-person plural	<i>Kami menangkap ikan.</i> <i>Kita menangkap ikan.</i>	<i>Ikan kami tangkap.</i> <i>Ikan kita tangkap.</i>
second-person singular	<i>Kamu menangkap ikan.</i> <i>Anda menangkap ikan.</i> <i>Saudara menangkap ikan.</i> <i>Engkau menangkap ikan.</i>	<i>Ikan kamu tangkap.</i> <i>Ikan Anda tangkap.</i> <i>Ikan saudara tangkap.</i> <i>Ikan kautangkap.</i>
second-person plural	<i>Saudara-saudara menangkap ikan.</i> <i>Kalian menangkap ikan</i>	<i>Ikan saudara-saudara tangkap.</i> <i>Ikan kalian tangkap.</i>
third-person singular	<i>Dia menangkap ikan.</i> <i>Peter menangkap ikan</i>	<i>Ikan ditangkapnya.</i> <i>Ikan ditangkap olehnya.</i> <i>Ikan ditangkap Peter.</i> <i>Ikan ditangkap oleh Peter.</i>
third-person plural	<i>Mereka menangkap ikan.</i>	<i>Ikan ditangkap mereka.</i> <i>Ikan ditangkap oleh mereka.</i> <i>Ikan ditangkapnya.</i> <i>Ikan ditangkap olehnya.</i>

Did you notice that the verb *menangkap* is a transitive verb?

Only sentences that include transitive verbs can be changed into the object focus form.

Hint! A transitive verb is verb that requires both a direct subject and one or more objects.

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1

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To change the sentences in the table on page 1 from the subject focus (active) form to the object focus (passive) form we observed the following points.

For the first and second persons:

- We use the original verb, removing its *meN-* prefix but maintaining any suffix (*-kan* or *-i*).
- The personal pronoun, for example, *saya*, or *Anda* comes before the verb.
- *Aku* is abbreviated to *ku* and *engkau* to *kau* and in this prefix form are attached directly to the front of the verb.
- Nothing must be inserted between the personal pronoun and the verb. Thus, *saya menangkap*, *Anda menangkap*, *kutangkap*, *kautangkap*, and so on, must be regarded as indivisible units. Adverbs and verb auxiliaries are placed in front of these units.

➔ For example:

Ikan sudah kutangkap.
The fish has already been caught by me.

For the third person:

- We attach *di-* in front of the verb after removing its *meN-* prefix and keeping any suffix (*-kan* or *-i*).
- The personal pronoun follows the verb, in contrast to the rule for first and second person pronouns.
- *Dia* is replaced by the suffix *-nya*. *Mereka* may also be replaced by the suffix *-nya* if it is clear from the context that it refers to the third person plural.
- The use of *oleh* (by) is optional.
- Adverbs and verb auxiliaries are placed in front of the verb.

➔ For example:

Ikan akan ditangkap (oleh) Peter.
The fish will be caught by Peter.

2

An assembly line

In Indonesian written instructions, such as recipes or assembly instructions, can be written in two ways:

- in the subject focus construction using the imperative form of the verb
- or
- in the object focus construction if one wishes to place the emphasis on, for example, the main ingredient or part of each step in the cooking or assembly process.

Either way, no mention is made of the subject (the person cooking the meal or assembling the item). When the object focus construction is used we apply the *di-* form of the object focus verb as for third-person pronouns.

The recipe for Nasi Goreng, below, is written using both methods:

Instructions using imperative and the subject focus construction	Instructions using the object focus construction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertama-tama siapkan dua piring nasi putih dan pelengkap nasi goreng seperti irisan telur dadar, timun dan tomat • Kemudian masukkan nasi ke dalam wajan dan campurkan satu bungkus Bumbu Nasi Goreng • Lalu aduk rata di atas api kecil selama 5–10 menit • Akhirnya hidangkan nasi dengan pelengkapny. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertama-tama nasi putih dan pelengkap nasi goreng seperti irisan telur dadar, timun dan tomat disiapkan • Kemudian nasi dimasukkan dan dicampurkan dengan satu bungkus Bumbu Nasi Goreng • Lalu diaduk rata di atas api kecil selama 5–10 menit • Akhirnya nasi dihidangkan dengan pelengkapny.

Exercise 1

Rewrite the following sentences in the object focus construction.

1.1 Saya meminjam buku dari perpustakaan.

1.2 Aku membeli buah-buahan.

1.3 Engkau menjual makanan.

1.4 Kami mencari rumah kontrakan baru.

1.5 Dia membuat layang-layang yang bagus.

1.6 Mereka mengunjungi Candi Borobudur.

1.7 Wahyu mengangkat koper Anna.

1.8 Kami mendengarkan lagu Top 40 di radio.

1.9 Supir memakai mobil ayah.

1.10 Peter dan Ardi minum es kopyor di warung.

Exercise 2

In the following sentences drop the prefix from the verbs and list them as shown. Then convert the sentences to the object focus construction.

The first one has been done for you.

2.1 Aku membeli makanan enak. **beli** Makanan enak kubeli.

2.2 Kita menjual mobil lama.

2.3 Peter membaca majalah musik yang keren.

2.4 Dia mengadakan perjalanan ke Eropa.

2.5 Ibu mereka mencuci pakaian orang.

2.6 Engkau menonton film India.

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