

# Expressing ownership

## Answers

1.

- a) It is the shortened form of **kamu**.

Sample answer:

- b) I think this is the shortened form of **aku**. I read about *aku* in the info bites and learnt that it is an informal form of *saya*. In Dialogue 1, *ku* comes after the noun, so I think it also means 'my'.

2.

- a)
- i) Apa ini ransel **mu**?
  - ii) Apa ini koper **dia**?
  - iii) Bukan, koper **dia** hijau.
  - iv) Apa ini koper-koper **dia**?
  - v) Anna anak perempuan **dia**.
  - vi) Saya kapiten **Anda**.
  - vii) Ini alamat email **ku** or **saya**.

- b) Sentence 4 contains a plural.  
The plural word is *koper-koper*.

Sample answer:

- c) I think this must mean that to form plurals in Indonesian you double the word and put a hyphen between the two words. There is no change in spelling. This is different from English where you have to think about the correct spelling of the plural form of words. In English, you have to know whether the ending is 's', 'es' or 'ies'.

3. Sample answer:

- a) The word is *bukan*.
- b) I think *bukan* is used to negate nouns because in the dialogues it is next to the word *koperku* (suitcase). Previously, we learnt that *tidak* is placed next to verbs to make the sentence negative: *Saya tidak dari Australia*. It seems that in Indonesian there are two ways of making a sentence negative.