

# Expressing ownership

## Pronouns used to express ownership:

In Module 1, you learnt the pronouns *saya*, *Anda*, *kamu* and *dia* (I, you, he/she). You also learnt that these pronouns are used to express possession when they are placed after a noun.

For example:

<i>Nama saya Sugianto.</i>	My name is Sugianto.
<i>Koper Anda biru.</i>	Your suitcase is blue.
<i>Siapa nama kamu?</i>	What's your name?
<i>Nama dia Yeni.</i>	Her name is Yeni.

## Terms of address used to express ownership:

In Module 1, you also learnt that terms of address such as *Ibu/Bapak* or *Bu/Pak* plus the person's name are used to say 'you' to certain people.

For example:

<i>Ibu dari Indonesia?</i>	Are you from Indonesia? (addressing an older female).
<i>Pak Smart tinggal di Jakarta?</i>	Do you live in Jakarta? (when addressing Mr Smart)

However, *Ibu/Bapak* or *Bu/Pak* plus the person's name are also used to express ownership in the same way that *Anda*, *kamu* and *dia* are.

For example:

<i>Siapa nama Bapak?</i>	What is your name? (addressing an older male).
<i>Apa ini koper Pak Sugianto?</i>	Is this your suitcase? (addressing Mr Sugianto.)

How you use the above pronouns and terms of address depends on the person to whom you are speaking or the formality of the situation.

## Summary:

So the statement: 'This is your suitcase' could be said in the following ways in Indonesian.

- *Ini koper Anda.* (formal; unfamiliar)
- *Ini koper kamu.* / *kopermu.* (informal; familiar; use with someone your own age or younger)
- *Ini koper Ibu/Bapak.* (respectful; use with adults)
- *Ini koper Bu Smart/Pak Smart.* (respectful; use with adults)

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Read the following dialogues to understand how to express ownership in Indonesian. There may be one or two words you don't know. Think about what they might mean.

**Dialogue 1:** Between two people in an informal situation

*Apa ini kopermu?*

– *Ya, itu koperku.* (affirmative)

– *Bukan, itu bukan koperku.* (negative)

**Dialogue 2:** In a situation where respect is required

*Apakah ini koper Ibu?*

– *Ya, itu koper saya.* (affirmative)

– *Bukan, itu bukan koper saya.* (negative)

**Dialogue 3:** Asking if something belongs to someone else

*Apa ini koper dia?*

– *Ya, itu koper dia.* (affirmative)

– *Bukan, itu bukan koper dia.* (negative)

## Exercises



1.

- a) Notice in Dialogue 1 that the possessive adjective is ~ *mu* (*kopermu*). This is the shortened form of one of the 'your' adjectives. Which one?

\_\_\_\_\_

- b) The response in Dialogue 1 includes ~ *ku* (*koperku*). What do you think this is? What does it indicate?

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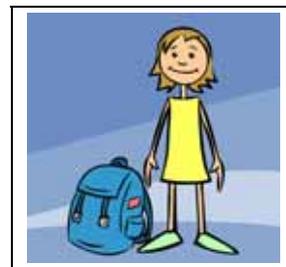


2.

- a) Complete the following by filling in the blanks. One of the sentences contains a plural. You haven't yet learnt about plurals. See if you can find it so that you can answer Question 2b).

- i) You ask Anna:

Apa ini ransel \_\_\_\_\_?



- ii) You ask someone about Anna:

Apa ini koper \_\_\_\_\_?



- iii) The person gives a response about Anna:

Bukan, koper \_\_\_\_\_ hijau.



- iv) You ask someone about Peter:

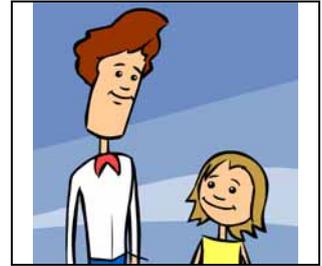
Apa ini koper-koper \_\_\_\_\_?



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v) You tell someone about Anna:

Anna anak perempuan \_\_\_\_\_.



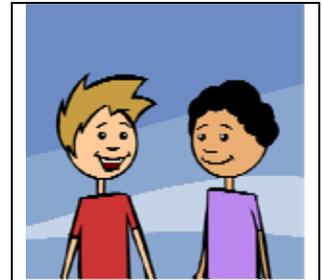
vi) A pilot announces to plane passengers who he is:

Saya kapiten \_\_\_\_\_



vii) Peter gives his email address to his friend:

Ini alamat email \_\_\_\_\_



b) Which sentence contains a plural? \_\_\_\_\_

Write the plural here. \_\_\_\_\_

c) What does this tell you about how to form plurals in Indonesian?

How does this compare with English?

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3. In the three dialogues on Page 1, the second response is a negative one. In Unit 1, you learnt that you can form negative sentences using *tidak*.

What word is used here to form the negative? \_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think *bukan* is used in these dialogues and not *tidak*?

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