

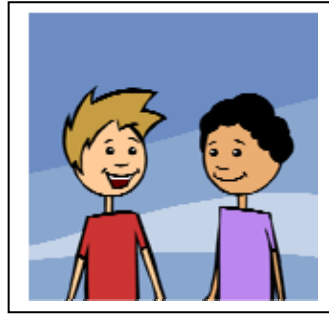
# Where do you live?

In the following dialogues, the phrase *tinggal di mana* is used to ask where someone lives and is formed by combining the verb *tinggal* (to live), the preposition *di* (in) and the question word *mana* (where).

**Dialogue 1:** Asking someone who is your own age or younger than you (informal)

*Kamu tinggal di mana?*

*Saya tinggal di Jakarta.*



**Dialogue 2:** Asking an adult whom you do not know or an adult who is in a position of authority (formal)

*Bapak tinggal di mana?*

*Saya tinggal di Jakarta.*



**Dialogue 3:** Asking about someone else

*Dia tinggal di mana?*

*Dia tinggal di Jakarta.*

The structure for asking the question is:

Subject	Verb	Preposition	Question word
Kamu / Anda Bapak / Ibu Pak (name) / Bu (name) Dia	tinggal	di	mana?

When asking questions such as 'Where do you live?' in Indonesian, you generally begin with the personal pronoun or term of address as in the examples above.

However, you can change the intonation of your voice or the position of the personal pronoun or term of address in order to change your emphasis.

If the personal pronoun or term of address in the above example is accompanied by a slight rise in intonation and a short pause, then emphasis is given to the person to whom you are asking the question.

You might do this if you have just been asked where you live and now you want to turn the conversation around and ask the other person where they live? This signals that you are now addressing the other person and no longer talking about yourself.

For example:

## Where do you live?

*Kamu* ↗ (pause) *tinggal di mana?*

Where do you live?

or

*Bapak* ↗ (pause) *tinggal di mana?*

Where do you live?

On the other hand, you may be in conversation with someone and realise that you don't yet know where they live. You can then begin your question with '*Tinggal di mana*' in order to emphasise to that person that you are interested in knowing where they live. The personal pronoun or term of address is placed at the end of the question and is usually accompanied by a slight lowering of pitch.

For example:

*Tinggal di mana, kamu?* ↘      Where do you live?

or

*Tinggal di mana, Pak?* ↘      Where do you live?

Notice that *Bapak* or *Ibu*, are shortened to *Pak* or *Bu* when used at the end of the question.

The structure for answering the question is:

Subject	Verb	Preposition	Location
Saya Dia	tinggal	di	Brisbane

## Exercises



1. Answer the following questions using the information provided in brackets or your own knowledge of the characters in the online story.

Example:

*Tono tinggal di mana? (Bali)*

*Tono tinggal di Bali. or Dia tinggal di Bali.*

- a) Yuli tinggal di mana? (Semarang)

\_\_\_\_\_

- b) Petrus tinggal di mana? (Padang)

\_\_\_\_\_

- c) Hamid tinggal di mana? (Bogor)

\_\_\_\_\_

- d) Anna tinggal di mana?

\_\_\_\_\_

- e) Wahyu tinggal di mana?

\_\_\_\_\_

- f) Kamu tinggal di mana?

\_\_\_\_\_



2. Of the people you know, who lives in a town or city different from your own?

Consider your friends, family or famous people you know about. Write five sentences in Indonesian about the different people and where they live.

For example:

*Kakak saya tinggal di Sydney.*

*Presiden Obama tinggal di Amerika.*

- a) \_\_\_\_\_

- b) \_\_\_\_\_

- c) \_\_\_\_\_

- d) \_\_\_\_\_

- e) \_\_\_\_\_

