

More about verbs

You have already learnt that many Indonesian verbs begin with the *meN~* group of prefixes. You also know that many other verbs begin with the prefix **ber~**.

- These *ber~* verbs are built on noun bases, verb bases or adjectives.
- The largest group of *ber~* verbs are built on nouns.
- Like the *meN~* prefixes, the prefix *ber~* has a wide range of functions which you will learn more about in future worksheets.

The verbs covered in this worksheet are **built on nouns**.

They have **three main functions** which you need to try and discover.

Exercises



1. Read the explanations of each of the *ber~* verbs in the three categories below. Then, try and find **the function** of the verbs in the different categories. Write your suggestions for these functions on the lines provided.

For example, if you think the function of the verbs described in a category is to say what someone feels, write 'Saying what someone feels' on the line. Think carefully as the answer may not be immediately obvious!

Category A: _____

- Adding **ber~** to **nama** (name) makes the verb **bernama**.

For example:

Dia bernama Peter. His name is Peter.

- Adding **ber~** to **umur** makes the verb **berumur**.

For example:

Dia berumur tiga belas tahun. He is thirteen years old.

- Adding **ber** to **mata** makes the verb **bermata**.

For example:

Dia bermata biru. She has blue eyes.

- Adding **ber** to **rambut** makes the verb **berambut**.

For example:

Dia berambut panjang. He has long hair.

Notice in this last example that when the base word begins with the letter 'r', the prefix is **be~** and not **ber~**. The letter 'r' is not doubled.

Category B: _____

- Adding **ber~** to the name of an item of clothing, for example **topi** (a hat), makes the verb **bertopi**.

For example:

Anna bertopi besar. Anna is wearing a large hat.

- Adding **ber** to **celana** (pants) makes the verb **bercelana**.

For example:

Peter bercelana panjang. Peter is wearing trousers.

Category C: _____

- Adding **ber~** to **bahasa** (language) makes the verb **berbahasa**.

For example:

Saya berbahasa Indonesia. I speak Indonesian.
Anda berbahasa Inggris. You speak English.

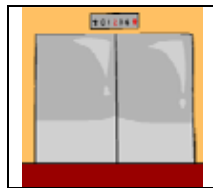
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2. Look at the plan of the second floor of the Jayakarta Hotel below. Read the information that follows and decide who is in the different rooms. Write the person's name in the appropriate room.

(For help, go back to the beginning of this module to find out what rooms the Smarts are in. You can also refer to the vocabulary list on Page 5.)

06	07	08	09	10
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Anda di sini

05	04	03	02	01
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- a) Keluar dari lift. Kamar Peter dan Anna ada di sebelah kanan. Kamar Bapak dan Ibu Smart ada di sebelah kiri.
- b) Di samping kamar Bapak dan Ibu Smart ada dua orang Indonesia. Mereka berbahasa Indonesia. Mereka juga berbahasa Inggris sedikit. Anak mereka bernama Hendra.
- c) Di samping kamar Peter dan Anna ada orang bernama Pak Schneider. Dia berbahasa Jerman. Dia juga bisa berbahasa Inggris sedikit.
- d) Di kamar 01 ada dua orang. Budi Santoso berumur 18 tahun dan Iwan Sejati berumur 19 tahun. Mereka berbahasa Indonesia. Budi Santoso juga bisa berbahasa Itali sedikit. Iwan Sejati juga bisa berbahasa Jepang sedikit. Dia suka berbicara dengan Pak Yamaguchi.
- e) Di samping Pak Schneider ada orang Jepang.
- f) Hendra ada di kamar 07 bersama orangtuanya, Bapak dan Ibu Susilo. Dia belajar bahasa Inggris tetapi lebih suka berbahasa Indonesia.
- g) Di samping keluarga Susilo ada orang bernama Bu Susanto. Bu Susanto orang Indonesia. Dia tinggal di Jawa. Dia berbahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Jepang.
- h) Tidak ada orang di kamar 10.
- i) Bapak dan Ibu Lee tinggal di Beijing. Mereka orang Cina tetapi juga bisa berbahasa Indonesia.
- j) Bapak dan Ibu Yamaguchi tinggal di Tokyo. Mereka orang Jepang. Mereka bisa berbahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia.
- k) Bapak Smith ada di samping kamar Bapak dan Ibu Yamaguchi. Dia orang Inggris. Dia tidak bisa berbahasa Indonesia tetapi dia bisa berbahasa Cina.
- l) Di samping Bu Susanto ada orang Cina. Mereka bisa berbahasa Indonesia.

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3.

PART A

Read the information again about the people on the second floor. Which languages do they speak? Write their names in the table below. (Include people even if they only speak the language a little.)

<i>Bahasa Inggris</i>	<i>Bahasa Indonesia</i>	<i>Bahasa Jerman</i>
<i>Bahasa Itali</i>	<i>Bahasa Cina</i>	<i>Bahasa Jepang</i>

PART B

Now answer these questions in complete sentences based on the information above.

Example:

Apakah Pak Lee bisa berbahasa Jepang?

Bisa, Pak Lee bisa berbahasa Jepang. or Tidak, Pak Lee tidak bisa berbahasa Jepang.

a) Apakah Pak Schneider bisa berbahasa Inggris?

b) Apakah Bapak dan Ibu Susilo bisa berbahasa Jepang?

c) Apakah Pak Santoso bisa berbahasa Itali?

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d) Apakah Pak Lee bisa berbahasa Cina?

e) Apakah Pak Smith bisa berbahasa Inggris?

f) Apakah Hendra bisa berbahasa Inggris?

g) Apakah Pak Yamaguchi bisa berbahasa Cina?

Vocabulary:

<i>keluar dari lift</i>	exit the lift
<i>di samping</i>	next to
<i>mereka</i>	they / them / their
<i>sedikit</i>	a little bit
<i>berbicara</i>	to talk / to speak
<i>lebih suka</i>	to prefer
<i>bersama</i>	together with