

# The person who likes fish...

In Learning Object 6: 'Fish, Chocolate, Hamburger, Beef', you encountered examples of relative clauses. Relative clauses provide additional information about the person or object you are talking about. In English, they begin with the relative pronouns 'who', 'which', 'that'.

Study this example:

The person who speaks Indonesian likes chocolate.

In this sentence:

- the principal clause is 'The person likes chocolate'.
- the relative clause is 'who speaks Indonesian'
- the relative pronoun is 'who' which refers to 'the person'.

So, we know two things about this person even though we haven't used two sentences.

- He likes chocolate
- He speaks Indonesian.

In Indonesian, the use of relative clauses is similar to that of English. However, only one relative pronoun is used to introduce the relative clauses. This is the word **yang** which literally means 'who', 'which' or 'that'.

Study this example:

*Orang yang berbahasa Indonesia suka coklat.*

Notice the structure. The shaded boxes indicate the relative clause.

<b>Orang</b>	<b>yang</b>	<b>berbahasa Indonesia</b>	<b>suka coklat.</b>
The person	who	speaks Indonesian	likes chocolate.

However, unlike in English, if you describe certain people within a small group and it is understood that you are referring only to those particular people and to no one else, you do not have to use the subject word at the beginning of the sentence. You can begin straight away with the relative pronoun **yang**. This is what you did in Learning Object 6.

For example:

*Yang berbahasa Indonesia suka coklat.*  
(The person) who speaks Indonesian likes chocolate.

Notice the structure:

<b>Yang</b>	<b>berbahasa Indonesia</b>	<b>suka coklat.</b>
(The person) who	speaks Indonesian	likes chocolate.

## Exercises



1. a) Read the following descriptions and compare them to the descriptions in Learning Object 6: 'Fish, Chocolate, Hamburger, Beef'. Write whether they are *benar* (true) or *salah* (false).

For example:

*Yang berbahasa Inggris suka coklat.*

*Salah*

(i) *Yang berumur 10 tahun suka nasi goreng.*

\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) *Yang berbahasa Jerman suka burger.*

\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) *Yang berbahasa Jepang berumur 18 tahun.*

\_\_\_\_\_

(iv) *Yang berbahasa Cina suka daging ayam.*

\_\_\_\_\_

(v) *Yang suka coklat berbahasa Perancis.*

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- b) Rewrite each statement you marked as false (*salah*) and give the correct information according to Learning Object 6.

\_\_\_\_\_

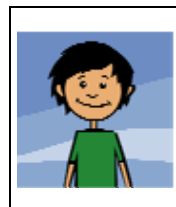
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2. a) Look at the pictures of the people below. Read the sentences under the pictures to help you identify them. Then, write their names on the lines provided. (Refer to Module 2 if you are not sure about the words for colours.)



\_\_\_\_\_

- (i) *Yang berbaju hijau bernama Joni.*
- (ii) *Yang berbaju putih bernama Yuda.*
- (iii) *Yang berbaju biru bernama Simon.*
- (iv) *Yang bernama Erik berbaju merah.*
- (v) *Yang bernama Tono berbaju kuning.*

## The person who likes fish...

- b) (i) What new word did you notice in Exercise 2a? \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) Based on your understanding of *ber~* verbs from Worksheet 6 and the exercise above, what do you think this new word means?

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