

Someone can't rollerblade

CAN / CANNOT:

You know that *bisa* means 'can' or 'able to' and that *tidak bisa* means 'cannot' or 'unable to'.

A synonym of *bisa* is **dapat**. Synonyms are words that have the same meaning. As with *bisa*, *tidak* is put before *dapat* to form the negative.

For example:

<i>Peter bisa bermain rollerblade.</i>	Peter can rollerblade.
<i>Ardi dapat bernyanyi.</i>	Ardi can sing.
<i>Peter tidak bisa menari.</i>	Peter can't dance.
<i>Ardi tidak dapat berenang.</i>	Ardi can't swim.

Here is a list of common activities and actions that can be referred to using *bisa*, *dapat*, *tidak bisa* or *tidak dapat*.

<i>membaca</i>	read
<i>bernyanyi</i>	sing
<i>menulis</i>	write
<i>mengeja</i>	spell
<i>menari</i>	dance
<i>berenang</i>	swim
<i>melihat</i>	see
<i>mendengar</i>	hear
<i>pergi</i>	go
<i>datang</i>	come
<i>menunggu</i>	wait
<i>ikut</i>	follow / come along
<i>tidur</i>	sleep
<i>memasak</i>	cook
<i>menjahit</i>	sew

NOTE:

In English, when you want to say that you are excited about an upcoming event such as your birthday or the school holidays, you can use the expression 'I can't wait for ...'.

However, in Indonesian, to express this same excitement and anticipation, you must use the phrase **tidak tahan** or **tidak sabar** before the verb **menunggu** (wait).

For example:

<i>Saya tidak tahan menunggu ulang tahun saya.</i>	I can't wait for my birthday.
<i>Saya tidak sabar menunggu liburan sekolah.</i>	I can't wait for the school holidays.

Tahan means 'to persevere' or 'not give up'. *Sabar* means 'patient'. You can use either of these expressions with *tidak* in situations where you are excited and eagerly anticipating an event.

Exercises



1. Who can do what?

Read these sentences about what Erwin, Yuli, Johan and Emi can and cannot do. Put a tick or a cross beside each of the activities listed to indicate what each person can and cannot do.

- *Erwin bisa bermain gitar tetapi dia tidak bisa bermain sepak bola.*
- *Yuli dapat bermain roller blade tetapi dia tidak dapat bernyanyi.*
- *Johan tidak bisa bersepeda tetapi dia bisa bermain piano.*
- *Emi dapat bermain hoki tetapi dia tidak dapat bermain biola.*

	<i>Erwin</i>	<i>Yuli</i>	<i>Johan</i>	<i>Emi</i>
<i>Bermain biola</i>				
<i>Roller Blade</i>				
<i>Bermain gitar</i>				
<i>Sepak bola</i>				
<i>Bermain piano</i>				
<i>Bermain hoki</i>				
<i>Bersepeda</i>				
<i>Bernyanyi</i>				



2. Read these results of a survey taken of some students. Each student has been given a ✓ if they can do the activity listed and a ✗ if they can't.

	<i>Menari</i>	<i>Bernyanyi</i>	<i>Menjahit</i>	<i>Memasak</i>	<i>Bermain Tenis</i>
Alex	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
John	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
Sarah	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Michael	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Rachael	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗

Write out the results of the survey in sentence form.

Try to use the conjunctions *dan*, *tetapi* or *atau* in your sentences. Refer back to the list on Page 1 if you can't remember what some of the activities are.

Example:

Alex: *Alex bisa menjahit, memasak dan bermain tenis, tetapi dia tidak bisa menari atau bernyanyi.*

a) John:

Someone can't rollerblade

b) Sarah:

c) Michael:

d) Rachael:
