

# Linking ideas

## COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS:

So far you have learnt three coordinating conjunctions. They are **dan** (and), **atau** (or) and **tetapi** (but). *Tetapi* is often shortened to **tapi** in less-formal Indonesian.

These conjunctions are used to join two sentences into a single sentence. This improves the flow of what you say or write and avoids unnecessary repetition.

Read these sentences:

<i>Saya suka es krim.</i>	I like ice-cream.
<i>Saya suka kue coklat.</i>	I like chocolate cake.
<i>Saya tidak suka tenis.</i>	I don't like tennis.
<i>Saya tidak suka kriket.</i>	I don't like cricket.
<i>Peter suka teh.</i>	Peter likes tea.
<i>Peter tidak suka kopi.</i>	Peter doesn't like coffee.

Notice that by using *dan*, *atau* or *tetapi*, the ideas expressed in two of the sentences in the examples above can be expressed in a single sentence.

For example:

<i>Saya suka es krim <b>dan</b> kue coklat.</i>	I like ice-cream <b>and</b> chocolate cake.
<i>Saya tidak suka tenis <b>atau</b> kriket.</i>	I don't like tennis <b>or</b> cricket.
<i>Peter suka teh <b>tetapi</b> dia tidak suka kopi.</i>	Peter likes tea <b>but</b> he doesn't like coffee.

## 'SENTENCE LINKERS':

In Indonesian grammar there are words called 'sentence linkers'. Unlike the conjunctions above, 'sentence linkers' do not join two sentences into a single sentence. Rather, they link two ideas which are still written or said as two separate sentences. The second idea is usually a consequence or follow-on from the first.

Here is an example of two separate ideas:

<i>Peter suka masakan Indonesia.</i>	Peter likes Indonesian cooking.
<i>Peter mau pesan soto ayam.</i>	Peter is going to order <i>soto ayam</i> .

In order to link these two ideas you can use the 'sentence linker' **jadi** which means 'so' or 'therefore'. *Jadi* is placed at the beginning of the second sentence and the two sentences remain separate.

<i>Peter suka masakan Indonesia.</i>	Peter likes Indonesian cooking.
<i><b>Jadi</b>, dia mau pesan soto ayam.</i>	<b>So</b> , he is going to order <i>soto ayam</i> .

Notice also that after *jadi*, the pronoun *dia* is used instead of the noun 'Peter' to avoid repetition.

## Exercises



1. Use *dan*, *atau*, *tetapi* or *jadi* to link the following sentences.

Example:

*Peter bisa berenang. Peter tidak bisa bermain tenis.*

*Peter bisa berenang tetapi dia tidak bisa bermain tenis.*

a) *Anna suka lemonade. Anna suka es kelapa muda.*

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b) *Koala berasal dari Australia. Panda berasal dari Asia.*

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c) *Koala tidak makan serangga. Koala tidak makan ikan.*

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d) *Anna dan Peter tinggal di Indonesia. Mereka sedang belajar bahasa Indonesia.*

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e) *Peter mau naik ke atas Monas. Anna mau naik ke atas Monas. Zak takut.*

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2. Rewrite the story below in order to improve the 'flow' and make it sound more interesting and less repetitive. Refer to the vocabulary list on Page 3 for help.

*Hari ini hari Sabtu. John mau mengajak teman-temannya menonton film. John telepon Michael. John telepon Eric. John telepon Simon. Michael mau ikut. Simon mau ikut. Eric tidak bisa ikut. John, Michael dan Simon pergi menonton film tanpa Eric.*

*Setibanya di bioskop, mereka tidak tahu mau menonton film apa. John suka film komedi. Simon suka film komedi. Simon suka film aksi. Michael tidak suka film aksi. Michael tidak suka film komedi. Dia suka film kartun.*

*Akhirnya, mereka tidak menonton film aksi. Mereka tidak menonton film komedi. Mereka menonton film horror.*

