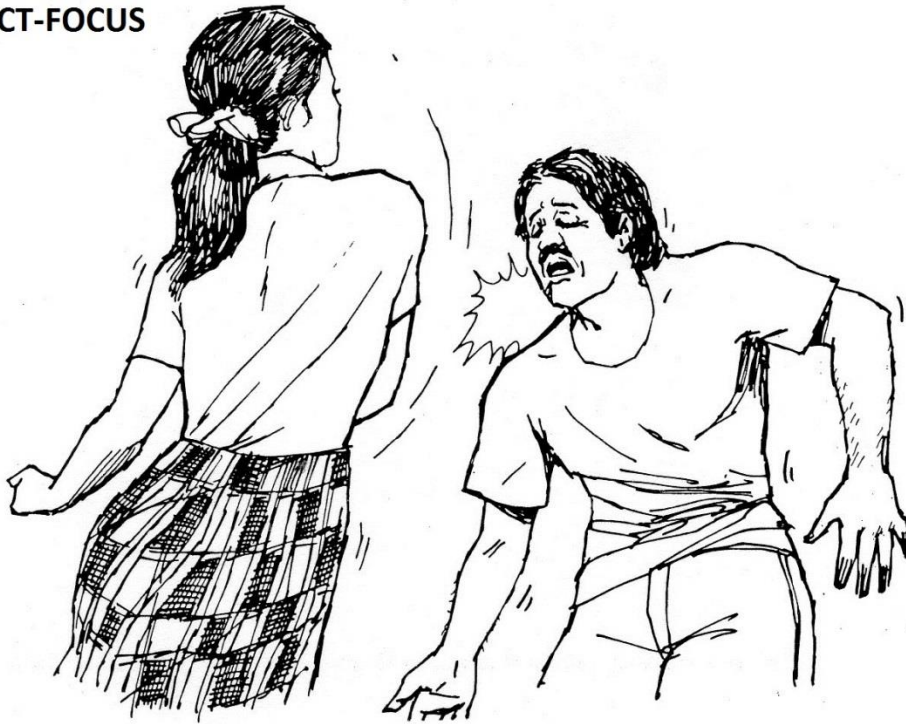


SUBJECT-FOCUS



Farida memukul pencuri.

OBJECT FOCUS



**Pencuri dipukul Farida.
or Pencuri dipukul oleh Farida.**

forming the passive [object focus] ... 3rd person

The 3rd person passive form is used when the *subject* [the *doer* of the action] is:

- **dia** [he, him, she, her, it], **mereka** [they, them]
- **name/s, a thing/s**
- is not mentioned e.g. *The key was lost* [who lost the key is not mentioned].

In Indonesian the 3rd person passive is formed in this way:

- **me-** [or **men-**, **mem-**, **meng-**, **meny-**] is dropped from the base word of the verb then **di-** is added to the original base word [including any letters that were dropped] e.g. **menulis** → **tulis** → **ditulis**
- any *suffixes* stay on the base word, e.g. **membangun** → **dibangun**
- the *subject* [doer] is placed after the verb. Sometimes the word **oleh by** is inserted, but usually just placing the subject after the verb means the word **oleh** is not necessary.
- in Indonesian **by** is 'understood' or 'implied' in such sentences owing to the word order of the sentence. But in English the word **by** is necessary in passive sentences like these.

Look at these sentences and pay particular attention to the *prefix* used and the positions of the *subject* [doer] and the *object* in the following sentences. The *subject* is underlined in each.

Active **Sari** membeli buku. *Sari bought a book.*

Passive Buku dibeli oleh Sari. } *A book was bought by Sari.*
Buku dibeli Sari.

Active **Alicia** menulis email. *Alicia wrote an email.*

Passive Email ditulis oleh Alicia. } *An email was written by Alicia.*
Email ditulis Alicia.

Hati-hati lho! After the **men-** was dropped, the base word became **tulis** again, then **di-** was added to form the *passive*. In the *passive* form the *prefix* changes [**me-** → **di-**] but the *suffix*, **-kan** or **-i**, does not change.

Active **Tini** mengadakan pesta.
Tini is organising the party.

Passive Pesta diadakan Tini.
A party is being organised by Tini.

Active **Mereka** menikmati makanan.
They are enjoying the dances.

Passive Makanan dinikmati mereka.
The dances are enjoyed by them.

Hati-hati lho! Notice the *suffix* [**-kan** or **-i**] has not changed.

When the subject is dia

In the *passive* form, if the *subject* is **dia** [meaning *he, she* or *it*] the **me-** [or **men-**, **mem-**, **meng-**, **meny-**] is dropped from the base word of the verb and **di-** is added, but 3 different patterns can be used:

- 1 **dia** can be placed after the **di-** verb, sometimes including **oleh by**.

Active **dia** menulis surat

Passive surat ditulis **dia**

Active **dia** menulis surat

Passive surat ditulis oleh **dia**

- 2 **dia** can be replaced with **-nya** which is attached to the end of the base word [after any existing suffixes e.g. **menikmati** → **dinikmatinya**].

Active **dia** menulis surat

Passive surat ditulis**nya**

Active **dia** menikmati makanan

Passive makanan dinikmati**nya**

- 3 alternatively, the **dia** can be placed after the object, and before the verb. In this case **di-** is not attached to the base word.

Active **dia** menulis surat

Passive surat **dia** tulis

Active **dia** menutup pintu

Passive pintu **dia** tutup

Notice that all three patterns have the *object* first.

Remember, these passive sentences may sound a bit strange in English, but in Indonesian they sound fine and are used when the emphasis is on the *object*.

You can also find more information about the *passive [object] construction* on pages 27 – 30 of the *Bersama-sama Senior Grammar Booklet*.

Turn to the next page for **aktivitas** to practise the active and passive forms.

Aktivitas Complete this table with the PASSIVE or ACTIVE.

| | Active | Passive |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Alice menulis surat | |
| 2 | | email ditulis Markus |
| 3 | Tini mengajak Ben | |
| 4 | | kueh dimasak pembantu |
| 5 | ibu menjahit rok | |
| 6 | dia mendaki gunung | |
| 7 | | film ditontonnya |
| 8 | dia melaksanakan program | |
| 9 | | tur diadakan sekolah |
| 10 | mereka membantu guru | |
| 11 | dia menikmati makanan | |
| 12 | | desa dirusak banjir |
| 13 | | program dilaksanakan pemerintah |
| 14 | anak melukis binatang | |

forming the passive [object focus] ...

1st & 2nd person

The 1st & 2nd person passive is formed when the subject is:

- saya or aku [I, me]
- kamu or engkau [you]
- kami or kita [we, us]

In Indonesian the 1st & 2nd person passive is formed in this way:

- **me-** [or **men-**, **mem-**, **meng-**, **meny-**] is dropped from the base word of the verb [any letters that were dropped are reattached, e.g. **menulis** → **tulis**].
- any **suffixes** remain on the base word, e.g. **bangunkan** [passive form].
- the **object** of the sentence is placed **before** the **subject** [doer].
- the verb comes **after** the **subject**.

[In the following examples the **subjects** are **underlined**.]

Active saya membeli buku *I bought a book*
Passive buku saya beli *a book was bought by me**

Active kami membeli buku *we bought a book*
Passive buku kami beli *a book was bought by us**

Active aku membangunkan mereka *I woke them*
Passive mereka aku bangunkan *they were woken by me**

* In English these sentences may sound a bit awkward, but such sentences are common in Indonesian when stressing the **object**. They are also used in Indonesian to avoid stressing or even mentioning who did something, e.g. *you left the book* can be interpreted as accusatory, but *the book was left by you* is a bit less direct.

When translating the passive from Indonesian into English it is possible to change them to active forms. But you should be aware that in Indonesian the stress was **not** placed on the **doer** of the action.

Special forms for engkau & aku

When the subjects **engkau** & **aku** are used in the **passive** they are sometimes shortened and actually affixed to beginning of the base form of the verb.

Active aku mendapatkan paspor *I got the passport*
Passive paspor aku dapatkan *the passport was obtained by me*
 OR paspor kudapatkan

Active engkau membayar uang *you paid the money*
Passive uang engkau bayar *the money was paid by you*
 OR uang kaubayar

Hati-hati lho! **engkau** is a form of **you** more common in literature than in everyday language.

Have a look for examples of these forms in the text on page 17 SB.

Aktivitas 1 Highlight the **P** or **A** to show whether these phrases are **passive** or **active**, also indicate whether the **subject** is 1st or 2nd person.

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | aku mendaki gunung | P | A | 1 st | 2 nd |
| 2 | gunung aku daki | P | A | 1 st | 2 nd |
| 3 | gambar itu kulukis | P | A | 1 st | 2 nd |
| 4 | film itu kita tonton | P | A | 1 st | 2 nd |
| 5 | kita menyewa rumah itu | P | A | 1 st | 2 nd |
| 6 | paspor saya dapatkan | P | A | 1 st | 2 nd |
| 7 | engkau membantu dia | P | A | 1 st | 2 nd |
| 8 | dia kauajak? | P | A | 1 st | 2 nd |
| 9 | sop kami masak | P | A | 1 st | 2 nd |
| 10 | aku menulis laporan | P | A | 1 st | 2 nd |
| 11 | email kutulis | P | A | 1 st | 2 nd |
| 12 | kamu membangunkan lta | P | A | 1 st | 2 nd |
| 13 | saya kamu bangunkan | P | A | 1 st | 2 nd |
| 14 | mesjid kami kunjungi | P | A | 1 st | 2 nd |
| 15 | bagasi kaumasukkan | P | A | 1 st | 2 nd |
| 16 | saya mengurus perjalanan | P | A | 1 st | 2 nd |

Turn to the next page for more **aktivitas**.

Aktivitas 2 Complete these boxes with the PASSIVE or ACTIVE.

1 Active: engkau mengajak dia

Passive:

2 Active:

Passive: cerita saya baca

3 Active: kami mengunjungi mesjid

Passive:

4 Active:

Passive: Ita kamu bangunkan

5 Active: kita menonton film

Passive:

6 Active: aku memasukkan bagasi

Passive:

7 Active:

Passive: rumah itu kusewa

8 Active: saya mendapatkan paspor

Passive:

9 Active:

Passive: gunung kulihat

10 Active:

Passive: dia kaubantu

11 Active: aku menulis email

Passive:

12 Active:

Passive: saya kamu bangunkan

13 Active:

Passive: sop kami masak

14 Active: kita mengurus perjalanan

Passive:

15 Active:

Passive: laporan kautulis

You can also find more information about the *passive [object focus]* construction on pages 27 – 30 of the *Bersama-sama Senior Grammar Booklet*.

For more practice ask your teacher for more *passive [object focus]* exercises from the *Teacher Resource Book*, on pages 140 – 145.