

Saya beli bakso

s v o

Practising Indonesian sentences

A. Write 3 S-V-O sentences using words from these vocabulary lists and write the English translation below them:

S

<i>Saya</i> - I	<i>Bapak</i> - Father
<i>Kamu</i> - You	<i>Ibu</i> - Mother
<i>Dia</i> - He/She	<i>Kakak</i> - older sibling
	<i>Adik</i> - younger sibling
A person's name	

V

<i>beli</i> - buy	<i>menonton</i> - watch
<i>makan</i> - eat	<i>bikin</i> - make/do
<i>main</i> - play	<i>pergi ke</i> - go to
<i>bicara dengan</i> - talking to	
<i>punya</i> - own/have	

O

<i>bakso</i> - meatballs	<i>film</i> - movie
<i>sepak bola</i> - football	<i>toko</i> - shop
<i>TV</i> - TV	<i>pantai</i> - beach
<i>makanan</i> - food	PR - homework
<i>anjing</i> - dog	<i>kucing</i> - bird

1. _____

Eng _____

2. _____

Eng _____

3. _____

Eng _____

Modal verbs

Modal verbs go in the auxiliary (AUX) slot in the S-V-O structure:

Saya mau beli bakso

S (AUX) V O

Here are some of the most commonly used modal verbs:

***mau* - want**

***suka* - like**

***bisa* - can**

***pintar* - good at**

B. Write 3 sentences with modal verbs using S-(AUX)-V-O structure and write the English translation below them:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Eng _____ Eng _____ Eng _____

Tense markers

Tense markers indicate if something is happening ***now***, ***in the past***, or ***in the future***.

Tense markers also go in the auxiliary (AUX) slot in the S-V-O structure:

Here are three of the most commonly used tense markers:

pernah - **have been/have done**

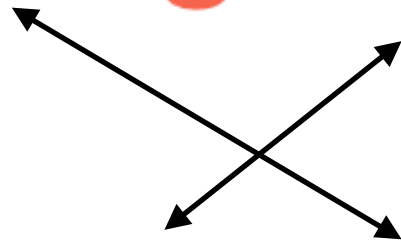
sedang - **-ing**

akan - **will**

Saya sedang beli bakso

S (AUX) V O

Saya sedang menonton filem



I am watching a movie

Saya pernah pergi ke Sydney

I have been to Sydney

Saya pernah main squash

I have played squash

Saya akan bikin PR

I will do homework

Nouns before adjectives

Indonesian adjectives and pronouns go after the noun:

Kucing hitam

Black cat

Makanan Italia

Italian food

Rumah saya

My house

Orang itu

That person

C. Write the English meaning of these sentences

1. Saya mau pergi ke Sunshine Coast

2. Ibu suka makan sate

3. Adik pintar main sepak bola

4. Jackie bisa berenang

5. Kakak punya kucing

D. Write these sentences in Indonesian

1. I like to watch TV

2. Tom is good at playing tennis

3. Older sister wants to go to the shops

4. Josh likes Italian food

5. Younger sibling has a dog

6. I want to buy chocolate

7. I have been to Bali

8. I have watched that film

9. I will go to the city

10. I can play the piano

Time clauses

Time clauses provide definite information about *when* something is taking place. Let's call it 'when' clause to make it easier to learn. 'When' clauses can be placed at the beginning of an S-V-O sentence:

('When') [S (AUX) V O]

Here are some common 'when' words:

***kemarin* - yesterday**

***hari ini* - today**

***besok* - tomorrow**

Let's add a 'when' clause to an S-V-O structure.

Here is an S (AUX) V O sentence without a 'when' clause:

Saya mau main tenis

S (AUX) V O

Here it is with a 'when' clause added:

Besok saya mau main tenis

('when') S (AUX) V O

Place clauses

Place clauses provide information about *where* something is taking place. Let's call it the 'where' clause. 'Where' clauses can be placed at the end of an S-V-O sentence:

[S (AUX) V O] ('Where')

'Where' words are typically place names such as *pantai* (beach), *toko* (shop) and *kota* (city).

'Where' words are typically preceded by the preposition *di* (in/at) and *ke* (to):

di kota

in/at the city

ke pantai

to the beach

Let's add a 'where' clause to an S-V-O structure.

Here is the same S (AUX) V O sentence without a 'where' clause:

Saya mau main tenis

S (AUX) V O

Here it is with a 'where' clause added:

Saya mau main tenis di sekolah

S (AUX) V O ('Where')

Now, let's look at the complete ('Where') S (AUX) V O ('When') sentence:

Besok saya mau main tenis di sekolah
(('When')) S (AUX) V O (('Where'))

E. Write 3 **(When) S (AUX) V O (Where)** sentences using words from these vocabulary lists:

'When' words and phrases

<i>Kemarin</i>	-	Yesterday
<i>Hari ini</i>	-	Today
<i>Besok</i>	-	Tomorrow
<i>Minggu lalu</i>	-	Last week
<i>Minggu ini</i>	-	This week
<i>Minggu depan</i>	-	Next week
<i>Bulan lalu</i>	-	Last month
<i>Bulan depan</i>	-	Next month
<i>Dua hari yang lalu</i>	-	Two days ago
<i>Dua hari lagi</i>	-	In two days
<i>Tadi</i>	-	Earlier
<i>Sekarang</i>	-	Now
<i>Nanti</i>	-	Later
<i>Setiap hari</i>	-	Every day
<i>Kadang-kadang</i>	-	Sometimes
<i>Dulu</i>	-	In the past

'Where' words and phrases

<i>di</i>	-	in / at
<i>ke</i>	-	to
<i>Pantai</i>	-	Beach
<i>Kota</i>	-	City
<i>Toko</i>	-	Shop
<i>Taman</i>	-	Park
<i>Sekolah</i>	-	School
<i>Lapangan</i>	-	Field
<i>Sungai</i>	-	River
<i>Hutan</i>	-	Forest
<i>Bioskop</i>	-	Cinema
<i>Rumah</i>	-	House
<i>Kamar</i>	-	Room
<i>Name of place</i>		

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

F. Write the English meaning of these sentences

1. Kemarin kita pergi ke pantai _____
2. Nanti malam keluarga saya mau makan di restoran _____
3. Dua hari yang lalu saya menonton film Joker di bioskop _____
4. Setiap sore Jackie suka berenang di rumah _____
5. Setiap hari Kakak suka main dengan kucing di kamarnya _____
6. Bulan depan John mau liburan ke Indonesia _____
7. Sekarang kita bisa pergi makan ke kota _____
8. Dulu saya pernah jalan-jalan ke Sydney _____

G. Write these sentences in Indonesian

1. I like to watch TV every day at home _____
2. Tom likes to play tennis twice a week at school _____
3. Older sister wants to go to the shops tomorrow _____
4. I have tried Indonesian food before (in the past) _____
5. Sometimes we go for a walk in the forest _____