

'-i' to make verbs transitive (*berkunjung ke* -- **mengunjungi**)

The suffix '-i' is used to make many transitive verbs out of *intransitive* verbs.

Look at these pairs of sentences. Both mean: "We visited the village" (or 'are visiting, etc)

Kami **berkunjung ke** desa itu.
mengunjungi

The first time we said 'berkunjung'. This is an intransitive verb. So the action 'berkunjung' is not performed upon an Undergoer, such as the 'desa'. This is shown by the way that we did not say directly "berkunjung desa", but rather said 'berkunjung *ke* desa.'

The second time we said **mengunjungi**". We have now turned the verb 'berkunjung' into a transitive verb, by adding an '-i' suffix to it. So we no longer say '*ke* desa'. Insteads, now we say directly, *mengunjungi desa*. The 'desa' now has a direct relationship to the verb *mengunjungi*: it is the Undergoer of the action.

Other examples of the same thing:

Mereka **suka pada** anak itu.
menyukai

(Both mean: 'They like that child' (or: 'liked that child', etc).

Kami **bertemu dengan** Hadi.
menemui

(Both mean: 'We met Hadi'. (or: 'are meeting Hadi', etc).

Transitive verbs have an advantage over their intransitive twin: they allow you to focus on the Actor OR the Undergoer. So you can (e.g.) say either:

Kami mengunjungi desa itu. [i.e. focus on the Actor: 'kami']

OR

Desa itu kami kunjungi. [i.e. focus on the Undergoer: 'desa itu']

But if you use 'berkunjung' you cannot focus on an Undergoer. There is no Undergoer of 'berkunjung'. So you can only focus on the Actor, and say, "Kami berkunjung ke desa itu."

Some transitive *-i* verbs have a slightly different meaning from the matching intransitive verb. Examples:

Saya **ikut** dengan Bu Ida.
Detektif itu **mengikuti** Bu Ida.

I **accompanied** Bu Ida.
The detective **followed** Bu Ida.

Mereka **duduk** di kursi itu.
Tentara **menduduki** kota itu.

They **sat** in those seats.
The army **occupied** the city.

Exercise 1. Say the same thing with an *-i* verb instead. Then give the translation. Use each of these verbs once:

menyukai menemui menyaingi mencintai memasuki
 mengunjungi menyadari menyetujui mengetahui mempercayai

1. Dia berkunjung ke Jakarta. OR Dia mengunjungi Jakarta . = S/he visited Jakarta .
2. Saya bertemu dengan Widi. OR Saya _____ = _____ .
3. Dia sadar akan hal itu itu. OR Dia _____ . = _____ .
4. Saya percaya pada Bu Ida. OR Saya _____ = _____ .
5. Sri cinta (pada) suaminya. OR Sri _____ = _____ .
6. Ari masuk (ke) kamar itu. OR Ari _____ . = _____ .
7. Dia tahu (akan) rahasia itu. OR Dia _____ . = _____ .
8. Siti suka (pada) Fivi. OR Siti _____ . = _____ .
9. Kami setuju dengan usul Anda. OR _____ . = _____ .
10. Jepang bersaing dengan Taiwan. OR _____ . = _____ .

* Brackets around a preposition, for example in “*cinta (pada)*”, show that the preposition is commonly dropped in this expression.

Exercise 2: In some cases, using a transitive *-i* verb changes the meaning slightly. Complete each sentence with an *-i* verb that has a slightly changed meaning.

menguasai menduduki mengikuti menghormati mendatangi

1. I **sat on** the floor. Saya duduk di lantai.
 The army **occupied** Jakarta. Tentara itu menduduki Jakarta .
2. That party **is powerful** in several provinces. Partai itu berkuasa di beberapa propinsi.
 That party **controls** several provinces. Partai itu _____ .
3. Sri **came** to the office. Sri datang ke kantor.
 The official **visited** Pak Salim’s house. Pegawai itu _____ .
4. I **am respectful** of my boss. Saya hormat pada bos saya.
 Tuti **respects** her father. Tuti _____ .
5. Wayan **accompanied** his friend to the market. Wayan ikut dengan temannya ke pasar.
 Wayan **followed** his older brother to the market. Wayan _____ .

Exercise 3. Say it *two* ways, using the transitive *-i* verb both times.

1. a) Mengapa orang itu tidak menyukai musik gamelan ? Why don’t those people
 b) Mengapa musik gamelan tidak disukai orang itu ? like gamelan music? [SUKA]
2. a) Tamu asing itu _____ tadi pagi. The foreign guests met General
 b) Jenderal Latief _____ tadi pagi. Latief this morning. [TEMU]
3. a) Hal itu belum _____ . We weren’t aware of that
 b) Kami belum _____ . fact yet. [SADAR]
4. a) Kuta itu _____ ? Is Kuta visited by Chinese

- b) Apa wisatawan Cina _____? tourists? [KUNJUNG]
5. a) Wartawan itu _____ The journalists visited Pak Arief's
b) Rumah Pak Arief _____ house. [DATANG]
6. a) Mereka sudah _____ They already compete with
b) IBM sudah _____ IBM. [SAING]
6. a) Siapa yang akan _____? Who's going to occupy these
b) Kursi ini akan _____? seats? [DUDUK]
7. a) Anda tidak _____ You do not respect us.
b) Kami tidak _____ . [HORMAT]
8. a) Skandal seks itu sudah _____ We know about that
b) Kami sudah _____ sex scandal. [TAHU]
9. a) Kepala sekolah _____ The school principal agrees
b) Ide itu _____ with that idea. [SETUJU]
10. a) Murid itu tidak _____ Pak Basri doesn't trust
a) Pak Basri tidak _____ that pupil. [PERCAYA]
11. a) Kami boleh _____? Are we allowed to
b) Mesjid ini boleh _____? enter this mosque? [MASUK]

Answer Key

Exercise 1. 2) Saya menemui Widi = I met Widi. 3) Dia menyadari hal itu = S/he is aware of that matter. 4) Saya mempercayai Bu Ida = I trust Bu Ida/ believe Bu Ida. 5) Sri mencintai suaminya = Sri loves her husband. 6) Ari memasuki kamar itu = Ari entered the room. 7) Dia mengetahui rahasia itu = S/he knows that secret. 8) Siti menyukai Fivi = Siti likes Fivi. 9) Kami menyetujui usul Anda = We agree with your proposal. 10) Jepang menyaingi Taiwan = Japan competes with Taiwan.

Exercise 2. 2) menguasai beberapa provinsi. 3) mendatangi rumah Pak Salim.
4) menghormati ayahnya. 5) mengikuti abangnya ke pasar.

Exercise 3. 2a) menemui Jenderal Latief tadi pagi 2b) ditemui oleh tamu asing itu
3a) kami sadari 3b) menyadari hal itu 4a) dikunjungi oleh wisatawan Cina?
4b) mengunjungi Kuta? 5a) mendatangi rumah Pak Arief. 5b) didatangi wartawan itu
6a) menyaingi IBM 6b) mereka saingi 6a) menduduki kursi itu? 6b) diduduki oleh siapa? 7a)
menghormati kami. 7b) Anda hormati. 8a) kami ketahui. 8b) mengetahui skandal seks itu 9a)
menyetujui ide itu 9b) disetujui kepala sekolah 10a) dipercayai Pak Basri 11b) mempercayai
murid itu 12a) memasuki mesjid ini? 12b) kami masuki?