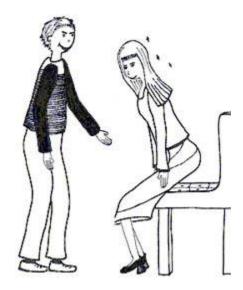
## Sila duduk/ Sila Berdiri/ Sila makan/ Sila minum



We already looked at one of the words for 'please'. **Sila duduk** refers to 'Please sit'. Next, we also learned another phrase **Sila berdiri** 'Please stand up.'

**Sila** is the word that means please, when the speaker thinks that the action suggested will be of benefit to the person he/she is addressing.

Sila duduk 'Please sit [you will be more comfortable]'

Sila berdiri 'Please stand [you have been sitting too long, you need to change your posture and be refreshed.]'

Now we have studied

Sila makan 'Please eat'

Sila minum 'Please drink'

So we can say:

**Sila makan ayam itu** 'Please eat that chicken'. (ayam = chicken)

**Sila minum kopi ini** 'Please drink this coffee. (kopi = coffee)

\_\_\_\_\_

## **PRONOUNS**

We have looked at pronouns like 'saya', 'dia' and now you know 'mereka', 'kami' and 'kita'.

**Mereka** 'They'

E.g. Fred belajar Sosiologi di NIU.

Javarus belajar Sosiologi di NIU juga.

Mereka belajar Sociologi di NIU.

[Fred studies Sociology in NIU.]

[Javarus studies Sociology in NIU **too**.]

[They study Sociology in NIU.]

**Kami** 'We' or 'us', exclusive of the person you are talking to.

E.g. Joshua: Saya dan Dwayne nak makan ayam goreng di KFC. Dustin nak makan ayam goreng?

Dustin: Tak nak. Saya dan Tiffany nak minum kopi. Kami nak pergi ke Starbucks. [ **Joshua**: Dwayne and I want to eat fried chicken at KFC. Do you want to eat fried chicken?

**Dustin**: No. Tiffany and I want to drink coffee. We want to go to Starbucks.]

\*So from the conversation above, when Dustin says 'kami', he is referring to Tiffany and himself and not Joshua or Dwayne.

E.g. Ini beg siapa?

Itu beg kami.

[Whose bags are these?

Those are our bags.]

Kita 'We' or 'us', inclusive of the person/ people you're speaking to.

E.g. Cik Jocelyn: Kita cakap bahasa Melayu di kelas.

Miss Jocelyn: We speak Malay in class.

Here, Cik Jocelyn said 'kita' when she is speaking to the class and she is referring to everyone in the class including herself.

1. Cikgu: teacher

2. **pelajar**: learner/ student (There is another term for university students in general, **Mahasiswa**)

4. **dekat**: near, close by (or for some cases, it could mean 'at')

E.g1. Darryl duduk di mana?

Dia duduk dekat Tiffany.

Dia duduk dekat Joseph juga.

[Where does Darryl sit?

She sits near Tiffany.

She sits near Joseph too.]

E.g2 Prof Jim tinggal di mana?

Prof Jim tinggal dekat Jewel.

[Where does Prof Jim live?

Prof Jim lives near Jewel.]

E.g.3 Di mana Aspen Leaf Frozen Yogurt?

Dekat Panda Express di Lincoln Highway.

[Where is Aspen Leaf Frozen Yogurt?

## Near Panda Express on Lincoln Highway.]

5.jauh: far

E.g.1 Javarus duduk di mana?

Dia duduk jauh dari Guide.

[Where does Javarus sit?

He sits far from Guide.]

E.g.2 Chicago jauh dari Dekalb.

[Chicago is far from DeKalb.]

Atau (or)

Chicago jauh.

[Chicago is far.]

6. juga: too, also, as well.

7.majalah: magazine

8. suratkhabar: newspaper

9.brosur: brochure/brochures