

# MATI – words to do with ‘die’

\* Kucing itu **mati**?

*Is that cat **dead**?*

\* Manusia **mati** tanpa air.

*Humans **die** without water.*

\* Penyebab **kematian** penyanyi itu belum diketahui.

*The cause of that singer’s **death** is not yet known.*

\* Dia **kematian** ayahnya ketika dia masih kecil.

*Her father died // She suffered the **death of / lost** her father when she was still a child.*

\* Jangan lupa **mematikan** lampu.

*Don’t forget to **turn off** the light.*

\* Semua lampu harus **dimatikan**.

*All the lights should **be turned off**.*

## Notes

\* **mati** (v): to be dead, to die

[This is the normal word to talk about plants and animals dying, as well as a blunt way to refer to humans dying. (To be less blunt when talking about people, we use “meninggal” e.g., ‘Bapaknya meninggal tahun lalu’: His father *died/ passed away* last year.]

\* **mematikan** (v): to turn off (something), turn out (sth.) [i.e., to cause it to “mati”]

\* **kematian** (n): death

\* **kematian** (v): to suffer the death of (somebody); to have (sb.) die, to lose (sb.).

[The “ke-an” on the verb “kematian” suggests that something unpleasant or unwanted happens. When a person “*kematian* [somebody],” they suffer the “mati” of that person.].

**Practice.** Say it in Indonesian. For each word in bold use a MATI word. (Be ready to choose between *mematikan* and *dimatikan* as needed.)

1. Many children **lost** their father or mother as a result of COVID-19. [with ‘akibat’]

Banyak anak yang **kematian** ayah atau ibu akibat COVID-19.

2. They were blamed for the **death** of thousands of fish in that river. [with ‘disalahkan’]

Mereka disalahkan atas **kematian** ribuan ikan di sungai itu.

3. S/he forgot to **turn off** the stove.

Dia lupa **mematikan** kompor.

4. He **lost** his father and mother a long time ago.

Dia sudah lama **kematian** bapak dan ibu.

5. We learned about funeral ceremonies (i.e., ‘**death** ceremonies’) in Toraja. [with ‘upacara’]

Kita belajar tentang upacara **kematian** di Toraja.

6. Should the car air-conditioning **be turned off** before you **turn off** the engine? [with ‘AC’]

Apakah AC mobil harus **dimatikan** sebelum **mematikan** mesin?

7. There are **dead** flowers in our garden.

Ada bunga **mati** di kebun kita.

8. What’s the correct way to **turn off** / shut down a laptop? [with ‘laptop’]

Bagaimana cara **mematikan** *laptop* yang benar?

9. They’re not afraid to **die**.

Mereka tidak takut **mati**.

10. My daughter has already **lost** her husband / had her husband die.

Anak perempuan saya sudah **kematian** suami.

11. Can people **die** if they don’t sleep enough?

Apakah orang bisa **mati** jika kurang tidur?

12. They investigated the **death** of dozens of people at a football match. [with ‘menyelidiki’]

Mereka menyelidiki **kematian** puluhan orang pada pertandingan sepak bola.