

PELAJARAN

Lessons

PELAJARAN 1

SELAMAT PAGI Good Morning

PERCAKAPAN¹ 1.1 Dialogue 1.1

<i>Guru</i> ² : (Teacher)	<i>Selamat pagi.</i>	Good morning.
<i>Pelajar</i> ³ : (Student)	<i>Selamat pagi, pak.</i>	Good morning, Sir.

KATA-KATA⁴ TAMBAHAN Additional Vocabulary

<i>pagi</i>	morning
<i>siang</i> ⁵	noon
<i>sore</i> ⁶	afternoon
<i>malam</i> ⁷	evening, night

CATATAN Notes

- 1.1.1 *Percakapan* is *perbualan* in Malaysia, *perbualan* having the negative connotation of "empty chatter" in Indonesia.
- 1.1.2 *Guru* is the general word for "teacher". In universities, the teacher, generally referred to as "lecturer" in English, is *dosen* in Indonesia and *pensyarah* in Malaysia.
- 1.1.3 *Pelajar* is the general word for "student" or "one who studies". The term may refer to primary or secondary school students in Indonesia, but not university. Primary school students are referred to specifically to as *murid* or *siswa* and university students as *mahasiswa*. Also used in Malaysia to refer to university students is *penuntut*. The specifically feminine forms of *siswa* and *mahasiswa* are *siswi* and *mahasiswi*.
- 1.1.4 *Kata-kata* means "word". This may also be shortened to just *kata*. In Malaysia this is *perkataan*.
- 1.1.5 *Siang* refers to the time from approximately 11:00 noon to 3:00 p.m. The point at which it is exactly noon is referred to as *tengah hari*, literally *tengah* [middle] and *hari* [day]. In Malaysia *tengah hari* is used in place of *siang* to also refer to the general noontime period. *Siang* in both Malaysia and Indonesia also means "daytime".

- 1.1.6 *Sore* refers to the afternoon period and is used until darkness falls. *Petang* is the term used in Malaysia in place of *sore*, and will also be heard on Indonesian radio and television.
- 1.1.7 *Malam* means both "evening" and "night". *Selamat malam* is conventionally used as the greeting "good evening". It is increasingly heard as the leave taking "good night".

STRUKTUR Structure

- 1.1.1 *Selamat* *pagi* *pak*
Safe morning Sir

LATIHAN Exercises

- 1.1.1 Perform the dialogue above using vocabulary appropriate for the times listed below. For self-study, students should write out the appropriate greetings for the times indicated. For example, at "12:00 noon" you say *Selamat siang*.

12:00 noon	6:00 pm
8:00 am	8:00 pm
10:00 am	6:00 am
11:00 pm	4:00 pm
1:00 pm	5:00 pm

PERCAKAPAN 1.2

- Guru:* *Nama saya Pak¹ Dedi.* My name is Mr. Dedi.
 Siapa nama saudara²? What is your name?
Pelajar: *Nama saya Ajat.* My name is Ajat.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

- bapak, pak* Mr. *nona¹* Miss
ibu, bu¹ Mrs. *tuan¹* Mr.
nyonya¹ Mrs.

CATATAN

- 1.2.1 *Pak, bu, nyonya, nona, tuan* - *Pak* is short for *bapak* [father] and *bu* is short for *ibu* [mother]. These terms also mean "Mr." and "Mrs." *Bapak* in Malaysia is spelled *bapa*. *Nyonya* also means "Mrs." and *nona*, "Miss". These terms, however, are more commonly used to refer to people who are not ethnically Indonesian, or to those who are more westernised or urban. *Nyonya* in Malaysia refers only to married Chinese women.

Tuan, which also means "Mr.", is a rather old term and is no longer common. It may carry connotations such as "master" from the colonial past in both Malaysia and Indonesia.

In Malaysia, *encik* means "Mr.", *cik* means "Miss" and *puan* means "Mrs.". A blend of *encik* and *guru* is *cikgu*. This is used to address teachers at the primary and secondary school level.

- 1.2.2 *Siapa nama saudara* - *Siapa* means "who". *Siapa nama saudara?*, then, literally means "Who is your name?" This is the preferred form when asking for names of people in a formal situation such as a classroom. *Saudara* means "brother" or "sister". The specifically feminine form is *saudari*.

There is another way of asking politely for someone's name which is also widely used: *Siapa namanya?* The *-nya* suffix literally means "his" or "hers", but serves to refer politely in these contexts to "you". This suffix cannot be used to mean "you" in Malaysia".

There is a problem in Indonesian in determining the proper second person pronoun, "you", to use since the choice depends upon variables such as familiarity and status. As a result, it is common to use a title such as *pak* (see Dialogue 1.1) or *saudara* (see Dialogue 2.1) when referring directly to someone. You may also use a person's name when directly addressing them. An example of this is in Dialogue 1.3. The use of a title usually shows more respect and less familiarity than the use of a name.

There are a number of words which actually mean "you", but students will find that they are not widely used in everyday conversation. *Anda* is the most common of these. It is also used in advertisements, and some of this cultural distance still remains. *Kamu* is rather informal. It should not be used with people who are older or have a higher social status than yourself.

Awak has a place in conversation in Malaysia, but students will find that it is used far more when addressing foreigners than by Malays when addressing each other. Its restrictions are similar to that of *kamu*.

Students travelling in Java will commonly hear men called *mas* and women *mbak*. These titles may be used by people of the same age, or older people addressing those who are younger.

STRUKTUR

- | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1.2.1 | <i>Nama saya</i> | <i>Pak Dedi.</i> | <i>Siapa</i> | <i>nama</i> | <i>saudara?</i> |
| | Name my | Mr. Dedi. | Who | name | brother |

LATIHAN

- 1.2.1 Perform Dialogues 1.2 and 1.3 with other students. The information supplied in answer to the questions asked should be factual, reflecting the background of each individual student. For self-study, students should write 2 dialogues, one following the structure of Dialogue 1.2 and one following the structure of Dialogue 1.3. Take the part of the student and give factual information about yourself.

PERCAKAPAN 1.3

<i>Guru:</i>	<i>Ajat</i> ¹ <i>tinggal</i> ² <i>di mana?</i>	Where do you live?
<i>Ajat:</i>	<i>Saya tinggal di Jakarta</i> ³ .	I live in Jakarta.
<i>Guru:</i>	<i>Berasal</i> ⁴ <i>dari mana?</i>	Where do you originally come from?
<i>Ajat:</i>	<i>Saya berasal dari Surabaya.</i>	I originally come from Surabaya.

CATATAN

- 1.3.1 *Ajat* - This is an example of a name used as the second person singular pronoun "you". The question *Ajat tinggal di mana?* addressed to Ajat means "Where do you live?" It is also possible to say: *Ajat, Ajat tinggal di mana?* [Ajat, where do you live?] but this is redundant.
- 1.3.2 *Tinggal* means "live" in the sense of "stay, remain" or "reside".
- 1.3.3 *Di Jakarta* - *Di* is a preposition used to mark stationary locations. It can be translated variously into English as "in, on, at," or "by". Both Jakarta and Surabaya are located on the island of Java, referred to as *pulau Jawa* in Indonesian.
- 1.3.4 *Berasal* consists of the root word *asal* [origin] and the prefix *ber-*. It means literally "Where do you originate from". One function of the prefix *ber-* is to indicate that an actor or agent is involved in an action which is not directed outward from himself. Traditionally verbs prefixed with *ber-* would be regarded as intransitive. In place of *Berasal dari mana?* you can also say *Asalnya dari mana?* The answer could have also been shortened to just *Dari Surabaya*.

STRUKTUR

1.3.1	<i>Ajat tinggal di mana?</i>	<i>Saya tinggal di Jakarta</i>
	Ajat stay at where	I stay in Jakarta
1.3.2	<i>Ber+asal dari mana?</i>	<i>Ber+asal dari Surabaya</i>
	Originate from where	Originate from Surabaya

LATIHAN

See the exercises for Dialogue 1.2.

PERCAKAPAN 1.4

<i>Guru:</i>	<i>Terima kasih</i> ¹ , <i>Ajat.</i>	Thank you, Ajat.
<i>Ajat:</i>	<i>Terima kasih kembali</i> ² , <i>pak.</i>	You're welcome, Sir.

CATATAN

- 1.4.1 *Terima kasih* consists of the words *terima* [receive] and *kasih* [love].

- 1.4.2 *Terima kasih kembali* is usually shortened in less formal contexts to just *kembali*. It is also possible to say *sama-sama*, the form most common in Malaysia. *Sama* means "same".

STRUKTUR

- 1.4.1 *Terima kasih kembali.*
Receive love return

LATIHAN

- 1.4.1 First perform Dialogue 1.4 in combination with either Dialogues 1.2 or 1.3. Dialogues 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 may then later be performed in sequence to allow a longer conversational interchange.
For self-study, students should write one original dialogue by joining Dialogues 1.1 to 1.4. Use names, titles, and places which are different from those used in the presentation dialogues, and different from those supplied in the exercises for Dialogues 1.2 and 1.3 above.