PELAJARAN 2

SAYA KURANG MENGERTI
I Don't Quite Understand

PERCAKAPAN 2.1

Tono:	*Saya minta maaf[1], pak.*	I'm sorry, Sir.
	Saya datang[2] terlambat[3] pagi ini.	I arrived late this morning.
Guru:	*Silakan[4] masuk Tono.*	Please come in, Tono.
	<u>*Duduklah*</u>[5] *di sini[6].*	Why don't you sit here.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

sini	here	*duduk*	to sit
situ	there	*tunggu[7]*	to wait, wait for
sana	there (further than *situ*)	*berdiri*	to stand

CATATAN

2.1.1 *Saya minta maaf* literally means "I request forgiveness". It may be expressed more informally as simply *Maaf*. Also used is *Maafkan saya*. In addition to meaning "I'm sorry", these expressions also mean "Excuse me" or "Forgive me".

  Permisi is another term used in Indonesia when one wishes to be excused. It would commonly be used when asking directions, when interrupting someone, or when passing in front of someone.

2.1.2 *Datang* - You will notice that verbs in Indonesian are not inflected for tense. *Datang* [come, arrive] has the same form whether it is past or present. Tense, or time, is usually determined by the context of the sentence. There are time words, however, which may be added to a sentence to clarify or emphasise time. These words may be compared to "will" in English. "Will" is added to an English sentence to show future time. The verb, however, does not change. *Tiba* also means "arrive" in Indonesia and Malaysia, but it is less conversational. *Sampai* is used in the sense of "to arrive at a particular destination".

2.1.3 *Terlambat* is composed of the prefix *ter-* and the root word *lambat*. When *lambat* is used on its own it may also mean "slowly". There is, however, a more commonly used word which means "slowly", *perlahan-lahan*. This is introduced in Dialogue 2.4. In Malaysia *lambat* is commonly used on its own to mean "late".

2.1.4   *Silakan* means "please" when you are inviting someone to do something, usually for their benefit or comfort, and not for yours. *Silakan* is composed of the root word *sila* and the suffix *-kan*. An alternative spelling in Indonesia is *silah*.

2.1.5   *Duduklah* consists of two parts. The main part is the verb *duduk* [sit] followed by the suffix *-lah*. The functions of *-lah* are not easily described out of context. Let us begin by saying that *-lah* generally functions to take the edge off a command making it more polite. A command such as "Sit here" becomes something like "Why don't you sit here" with the addition of *-lah*.

    The suffix *-lah* may also add emphasis to a command or statement. It is not always possible to distinguish between these two functions, nor is it always wise to do so. It is best to remember that both functions are included in the meaning of *-lah* and at different times different functions will predominate depending on use and context. *Lah* is marked in the Structure section by E for "emphasis".

    It is also possible to invite someone to take a seat by saying *Silakan duduk*. Since this phrase directly follows *Silakan masuk*, however, *duduklah* gives greater variety to the utterance sequence.

    While *-lah* is widely used in Malaysia, in Indonesia it is fairly restricted in conversational speech. Part of the emphatic meaning of *-lah* is captured by the colloquial particle *dong* which is common in Jakarta, but the meaning of these two particles is not fully equivalent.

2.1.6   *Sini* - In Indonesian there are three locative pronouns, their use determined by distance from the speaker. *Sini* is used to indicate a location close to the speaker. *Situ* indicates a distance further away, and *sana* even further. In English there are only two degrees of distance: "here" and "there". "Here" includes *sini* and part of *situ*, and "there" includes *sana* and also part of *situ*.

2.1.7   *Tunggu* means "to wait" and "to wait for". It is not necessary to add the word "for" in Indonesian. In this respect it is different from English. When you give a command to someone to "wait", you only use the root word, *tunggu*. This is true of all verbs. In other contexts, such as the utterance "I waited for him", you may add the prefix *meng-*: *meng- + tunggu = menunggu*. The changes which occur when this prefix and root are sequenced are described later [see Notes 12.5]. In everyday conversation, *menunggu* is shortened to *nunggu*.

STRUKTUR

2.1.1 | *Saya* | *minta* | *maaf,* | *pak.* | *Saya* | *datang* | *ter+lambat* | *pagi* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | request | forgiveness, | Sir. | I | arrive | late | morning |

2.1.2 | *ini.* | *Sila+kan* | *masuk,* | *Tono.* | *Duduk +* | *lah* | *di* | *sini* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| this | Please | enter | Tono | Sit | E | at | here |

LATIHAN

2.1.1   A.   *Saya minta maaf 1 .*
             Saya datang terlambat 2 ini.
         B.   *Silakan masuk 1 .*
              3 -lah di 4 .

Perform the given dialogue by adding the following substitutions. For self-study, students should write 3 different dialogues using various combinations of the substitution elements provided.

Substitutions

1.   Use an appropriate name or title.

2.   *pagi*   3.   *duduk*   4.   *sini*
     siang   *tunggu*   *situ*
     sore   *berdiri*   *sana*
     malam

2.1.2   This is a variation based on Exercise 2.1.1. Before Student A begins, he is cued by the teacher in English with a particular time, for example: 4:00 pm. This will govern his selection of substitution 2. He will then have to say, *Saya datang terlambat sore ini.* Following this, the teacher then cues Student B, also in English, with substitutions 3 and 4. This student then chooses the appropriate Indonesian word corresponding to the cue. For self-study, students should write an English translation for the dialogues written for Exercise 2.1.1.

2.1.3   Question: *Ajat tinggal di mana?*
         Reply: *Saya tinggal di Jakarta.*

Student A asks Student B a question following the English cues. Student B then replies in an appropriate manner.

1.   Ask where Ajat is sitting.
2.   Ask where the teacher is waiting.
3.   Ask where Dedi is originally from.
4.   Ask where Mrs. _____ is standing.
5.   Ask where Mr. _____ lives.

2.1.4.   Question: *Siapa berasal dari Surabaya?*
         Reply: *Ajat berasal dari sana.*

Student A asks Student B a question following the English cues. Student B then replies in an appropriate manner.

1.   Ask who came in late.
2.   Ask who asked to be forgiven.
3.   Ask who came this afternoon.
4.   Ask who originally came from Bogor.
5.   Ask who is the teacher here.

PERCAKAPAN 2.2

Tono:	*Saya kurang mengerti[1], pak.*	I don't quite understand, Sir.
	Apa arti duduk?	What is the meaning of *duduk*?
Guru:	*Artinya[2] "sit".*	It means "sit".
Tono:	*Oh, saya mengerti sekarang.*	Oh, I understand now.

CATATAN

2.2.1 *Kurang mengerti - Kurang* means variously "lacking", "insufficient" and "not enough". In the phrase *kurang mengerti* it means "lacking understanding". This is a polite way to refer to things that are not quite right, since to say "I don't understand" may reflect ill on the person you are speaking to. You do, however, have the option of saying *Saya tidak mengerti* [I don't understand].

     Paham may be used in place of *mengerti*. In Malaysia *faham* is the commonly used form.

2.2.2 *Artinya* - The suffix *-nya* is a third person possessive pronoun: "his", "her", or "its" which we saw in the Notes for Dialogue 1.2 in the expression *Siapa namanya*. In addition to this function it can also refer back to a previously mentioned noun, verb, object, or situation. Here it refers back to *duduk*. *Artinya* [its meaning] refers to the meaning of *duduk*. An alternative to *artinya* is *maknanya*, the term commonly used in Malaysia. *Artinya* is also used in Malaysia, although it is spelled and pronounced *ertinya*.

STRUKTUR

2.2.1

Saya	*kurang*	*meng+erti,*	*pak.*	*Apa*	*arti*	*duduk?*
I	not enough	understand	Sir.	What	meaning	sit

2.2.2

Arti	*+*	*nya*	*sit.*	*Oh,*	*saya*	*meng+erti*	*sekarang.*
Meaning		its	sit	Oh,	I	understand	now

LATIHAN

2.2.1   A. *Saya kurang mengerti 1 .*
           Apa arti 2 ?
       B. *Artinya 3 .*
       A. *Oh, saya mengerti sekarang.*

Perform the given dialogue, making the substitutions indicated. For self-study, students should write 3 different dialogues with varying substitutions.

Substitutions:

1. Use an appropriate name or title
2. Choose any word from this or the previous lesson.
3. Give an appropriate answer to the question asked.

PERCAKAPAN 2.3

Guru:	*Tono dengar¹ apa yang² saya tanya?*	Did you hear what I asked?
Tono:	*Saya tidak³ dengar.*	
	Tolong⁴ ulang sekali lagi⁵, pak.	I didn't hear.
Guru:	*Saya tanya, "Tono tinggal di mana?"*	Please repeat it again, Sir. I asked, "Where do you live?"
Tono:	*Saya tinggal di Bogor.*	I live in Bogor.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

ulang to repeat   *ucapkan⁶* to say, pronounce

CATATAN

2.3.1   *Dengar* means "to hear". "To listen" is *dengarkan*, although there are times when this is shortened in conversational speech to simply *dengar*. *Dengarkan* is more emphatic than simply saying *dengar*.

2.3.2   *Yang* is optional in this Utterance. It is also possible to say *apa saya tanya*.

2.3.3   *Tidak* - There are two alternative forms used in conversational Indonesian. Of these *nggak*, associated with the speech of Jakarta, is the most common. *Ndak* may also be heard, but tends to be associated more with Javanese speakers. In Malaysia, *tidak* is shortened in conversation to *tak*, a form which is less common in Indonesian conversation, but found in newspapers and novels.

2.3.4   *Tolong* literally means "help". It translates into English as "please" when you are asking someone to do something, usually for your benefit and not for theirs. In this way it differs from *silakan* introduced in Dialogue 2.1. Another word for "please" that students will probably come across in Indonesia and Malaysia is *harap* which literally means "hope". A sign common in Indonesia is *Tamu harap lapor* [Guests please register].

2.3.5   *Sekali lagi* - *Sekali* consists of the root word *kali* [time] and the prefix *se-* which is the combining form of *satu* [one]. *Lagi* in *sekali lagi* means "more", the whole expression thus meaning "one time more". *Lagi*, depending on context, may also mean "again" and "in addition to". Other words meaning "again" are *kembali* in Indonesia and *semula* in Malaysia.
        In place of *Tolong ulang sekali lagi, pak* it is also possible to say *Bisa diulang sekali lagi, pak?* [Is it possible to repeat it again, Sir?].

2.3.6   *Ucapkan* consists of the root word *ucap* [pronounce, say, utter], and the suffix *-kan*. One function of *-kan* is to indicate that an action is directed toward an object, and in this way it is traditionally regarded as transitive.
        The basic meaning of *ucap* is "utter" and it is usually used when you want clarification of something that was said. Although *ucap* is the proper word to use in the context of Dialogue 2.3, it is not the correct word to convey the meanings "speak" or "say". *Bicara*, introduced in Dialogue 2.4, means "to speak" or "to converse". *Kata* introduced in Dialogue 9.3 means "to say".

Ucapkan is also used in expressions such as *ucapkan terima kasih* [to say thank you]. In Malaysia, *ucapkan* means "to utter" but not "to pronounce". For this latter meaning, *sebutkan* is used.

STRUKTUR

2.3.1	*Tono*	*dengar*	*apa*	*yang*	*saya*	*tanya?*	*Saya*	*tidak*	*dengar,*	*pak.*
	Tono	hear	what	that	I	ask	I	no	hear	Sir

2.3.2	*Tolong*	*ulang*	*se +*	*kali*	*lagi.*
	Please	repeat	one	time	more

2.3.3	*Saya*	*tanya*	*Tono*	*tinggal*	*di*	*mana?*
	I	ask	Tono	live	at	where

LATIHAN

2.3.1   A.   _1_ _2_ *apa yang saya tanya?*
          B.   *Saya tidak* _2_ .
              Tolong _3_ *sekali lagi* _1_ .
          A.   *Saya tanya* _4_ .
          B.   _5_ .

Perform the given dialogue adding the following substitutions. For self-study, students should write 3 dialogues using varying substitutions.

Substitutions

1.   Use an appropriate name or title.

2.   *dengar*   3.   *ulang*
      mengerti   *ucapkan*

4.   Where do you live?   5.   Give an appropriate response.
      What is the meaning of?
      What is your name?
      Where do you come from?

2.3.2   Model: *Siapa datang?*

Student A asks Student B a question following the English cues and using the model as a guide. Student B replies in an appropriate manner.

1.   Ask who doesn't understand.
2.   Ask who doesn't understand what *tunggu* means.
3.   Ask who didn't hear.
4.   Ask who didn't hear the teacher's name.
5.   Ask who helped.

2.3.3   Model: *Saya ulang <u>sekali lagi</u>.*

Make the following statements using the model as a guide.

1.   I came in again.
2.   Ajat sat down again.
3.   Mr. _____ stood up again.
4.   Mrs. _____ was waiting again.
5.   Miss _____ asked to be forgiven again.

PERCAKAPAN 2.4

Tono:	*Pak, tolong bicara[1] perlahan-lahan[2].*	Please speak slowly, Sir.
Guru:	*Baik, Tono.*	Ok, Tono.
	Tono dengar apa yang saya tanya?	Did you hear what I asked?
Tono:	*Ya, saya dengar, pak.*	Yes, I heard, sir.

CATATAN

2.4.1   *Bicara* means "to converse" or "to speak". The longer and somewhat more formal form, is *berbicara. Kata*, which means "to say", is introduced in Dialogue 9.3. When you "speak to" someone you say *bicara dengan* which translates literally as "to speak with". Two very commonly used words in Indonesia meaning "to converse" or "chat" are *omong* and *obrol*. These are spoken conversationally as *ngomong* and *ngobrol* which are shortened respectively from *mengomong* and *mengobrol*.

In Malaysia, "to speak" is *cakap* or *bercakap. Bicara* is not used. "To chat" is *berbual* which shares the same root word as *perbualan* [dialogue] or [conversation].

2.4.2   *Perlahan-lahan* is commonly shortened in conversation to *pelan-pelan*. This occurs in both Indonesia and Malaysia.

STRUKTUR

2.4.1

Pak,	*tolong*	*bicara*	*perlahan-lahan.*	*Baik,*	*Tono.*
Sir,	please	speak	slowly	All right	Tono

2.4.2

Tono	*dengar*	*apa*	*yang*	*saya*	*tanya?*	*Ya,*	*saya*	*dengar,*	*pak.*
Tono	hear	what	that	I	ask	Yes	I	hear	Sir

LATIHAN

2.4.1.   A.   <u>*1*</u> *tolong bicara perlahan-lahan.*
          B.   *Baik* <u>*1*</u> *.*
                 <u>*1*</u> <u>*2*</u> *apa yang saya tanya?*
          A.   <u>*3*</u> *.*

Perform the given dialogue making the various substitutions indicated. For self-study, students should write 3 dialogues using varying substitutions.

Substitutions

1. Use an appropriate name or title.
2. hear
   understand
3. Reply in full saying either *yes* or *no*

2.4.2 For self-study, students should write 3 original dialogues of four utterances each. Construct these dialogues by choosing and combining the relevant parts of Dialogues 2.1 to 2.4. The following dialogue is an example.

A. *Saya minta maaf, bu.*
   Saya tidak dengar.
   Apa arti tunggu?
B. *Artinya "wait".*

2.4.3 Translate each of the following. Use *tolong* [please] for numbers 1-3 which are requests, and *silakan* [please] for numbers 4-5 which are invitations. Refer to Notes 2.1.3 and 2.3.4.

1. Please speak slowly.
2. Please listen (hear).
3. Please stand up here.
4. Please sit down.
5. Please come in.