

PELAJARAN 3

APA INI? What Is This?

PERCAKAPAN 3.1

<i>Guru:</i>	<i>Apa ini¹, Dewi?</i>	What is this, Dewi?
<i>Dewi:</i>	<i>Itu kursi.</i>	That's a chair.
<i>Guru:</i>	<i>Yang² ini?</i>	This one?
<i>Dewi:</i>	<i>Itu meja.</i>	That's a table.
<i>Guru:</i>	<i>Bagus.</i>	Good.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>kursi³</i>	chair	<i>lantai</i>	floor
<i>meja</i>	table	<i>langit-langit³</i>	ceiling
<i>pintu</i>	door	<i>dinding</i>	wall
<i>jendela³</i>	window		

CATATAN

- 3.1.1 *ini, itu* - The demonstrative pronouns in Indonesian are similar to those in English. There are only two forms and their use is determined by distance from the speaker. *Ini* [this] indicates that something is at a distance very near the speaker, usually close enough to be touched, and *itu* [that] that something is at a distance further from the speaker. In Jakarta, *ini* may be expressed conversationally as *nih* and *itu* as *tuh*. In Malaysia the conversational forms are *ni* and *tu*.
- 3.1.2 *Yang* - In the previous lesson, *yang* was used as the relative pronoun "that". It is also the Indonesian equivalent of other English relative pronouns, such as "who" or "which". In this lesson, however, *yang* is introduced as a nominaliser. As a nominaliser, *yang* creates noun phrases when in combination with words which are not nouns. In the dialogue above, *yang* is combined with the demonstrative pronoun *ini* creating the noun phrase *yang ini* [this one]. *Ini* alone means "this". For its nominaliser function, *yang* will be marked in the Structure section by N, for "nominal".

- 3.1.3 *Kursi, jendela, langit-langit* - *Kursi*, is spelled *kerusi* in Malaysia. Both *jendela* and *tingkap* are used in Malaysia, with *tingkap* being more common. *Langit* means "sky". *Langit-langit rumah* is "ceiling". In Malaysia the term *siling* is used.

STRUKTUR

- 3.1.1 *Apa ini, Dewi? Itu kursi. Yang ini? Itu meja.*
 What this Dewi That chair N this That table

LATIHAN

- 3.1.1 Perform Dialogues 3.1 to 3.3 with other students in class substituting the various objects introduced in the *Kata-kata Tambahan* [Additional Vocabulary] sections. For self-study, students should write 2 dialogues for each presentation dialogue (that is Dialogues 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3). Supply an English translation for each. You will, in all, be writing 6 dialogues with their English translations.

PERCAKAPAN 3.2

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|--------------|--|---------------------------|
| <i>Guru:</i> | <i>Tahukah¹ Dewi apa ini?</i> | Do you know what this is? |
| <i>Dewi:</i> | <i>Saya tidak tahu², pak.</i> | I don't know, Sir. |
| | <i>Apa itu?</i> | What is it? |
| <i>Guru:</i> | <i>Ini kapur.</i> | This is chalk. |
| <i>Dewi:</i> | <i>Kapur?</i> | Chalk? |
| <i>Guru:</i> | <i>Ya, kapur.</i> | Yes, chalk. |

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------------|
| <i>kapur</i> | chalk | <i>bolpen⁴</i> | ballpoint pen |
| <i>pensil⁴</i> | pencil | <i>karet⁴</i> | eraser |

CATATAN

- 3.2.1 *Tahukah* - *Tahu* is pronounced *tau* when used conversationally. It is common that an *h* following an *a* and preceding a *u* or *i* is lost in conversational speech. Another example where this happens is in the word *tahun* [year] pronounced *taun*.
 The suffix, *-kah*, shows that a phrase or sentence is interrogative. It is not necessary to suffix *-kah* to form a question as questions may be signalled by intonation alone. The suffix *-kah* tends to be emphatic. It is marked in the Structure section by "Q".
 The structure of the question *Tahukah Dewi apa ini?* is itself emphatic with the verb placed before the subject. It is also possible to say *Dewi, tahukah apa ini?*
 In Indonesia, but not Malaysia, questions may be signalled by preceding an utterance with *apa* or *apakah*, although students are advised not to overuse this structure as intonation alone will suffice. *Apa ini kapur?* means "Is this chalk"? This structure is introduced in Dialogue 4.2.
- 3.2.2 *Saya tidak tahu* is informally expressed as *entah*. You would not say this to a teacher.

- 3.2.3 *Itu* - The demonstrative pronouns *itu* [that] and *ini* [this] are used in Indonesian where in English it would be more common to say "it". Conversationally it might be possible to say *Itu dia* which means "That's it". *Dia*, however, most commonly means "he" or "she", and only colloquially may be used to mean "it".
- 3.2.5 *Pensil, bolpen, karet* - *Pensil* in Malaysia is spelled *pensel*. Another term used in Indonesia is *potlot*. Both *bolpen* and *bolpoin* refer to "ballpoint pens". "Fountain pens" are *pulpen* or *pena*. *Karet* literally means "rubber". For the meaning "eraser", *karet* is short for *karet penghapus*. Also used is *setip*. In Malaysia the term is *getah*, which also means "rubber".

STRUKTUR

- 3.2.1 *Tahu + kah Dewi apa ini? Saya tidak tahu, pak.*
 Know Q Dewi what this I no know Sir
- 3.2.2 *Apa itu? Ini kapur.*
 What that This chalk

LATIHAN

- 3.2.1 (See exercises for Dialogue 3.1)
- 3.2.2 Question: *Tahukah Dewi apa ini?*
 Reply: *Saya tidak tahu, pak.*

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

1. Ask someone if they know who lives in Bandung.
2. Ask someone if they know who originally comes from Australia (**Australi*).
3. Ask someone if they know what the teacher's name is.
4. Ask someone if they know what the meaning of *berdiri* is.
5. Ask someone if they know who came in late.

* *Australi* - *Australia* is used in formal contexts. In Malaysia only the term *Australia* is used.

PERCAKAPAN 3.3

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| <i>Guru:</i> | <i>Apa ini, Dewi?</i> | What is this, Dewi? |
| <i>Dewi:</i> | <i>"A book".</i> | "A book". |
| <i>Guru:</i> | <i>Tolong jawab dalam¹ bahasa Indonesia².</i> | Please answer in Indonesian. |
| <i>Dewi:</i> | <i>Saya tidak tahu, pak, apa itu dalam bahasa Indonesia.</i> | I don't know, sir, what it is in Indonesian. |
| <i>Guru:</i> | <i>Ini <u>buku</u>.</i> | This is a book. |

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>buku</i>	book	<i>kamus</i>	dictionary
<i>buku catatan</i>	notebook	<i>kertas</i>	paper

CATATAN

- 3.3.1 *Dalam* means "in", "into", or "inside". For these various meanings it is optionally preceded by *di* or *ke*. *Dalam*, however only means "in" if the location is container-like. For example, *di dalam tas* [in the bag]; *di dalam taksi* [in the taxi]. "In Jakarta", however, is just *di Jakarta* since Jakarta is not a container-like location. Its use in this dialogue is more idiomatic. The use of *di* and *di dalam* is drilled specifically in Exercise 7.6.3.
- 3.3.2 *Bahasa Indonesia* is a political designation meaning "the language of Indonesia". *Bahasa* means "language". The same is true of *bahasa Malaysia* which means literally "the language of Malaysia". The language referred to by both of these terms is historically Malay, *bahasa Melayu*.

STRUKTUR

- 3.3.1 *Tolong jawab dalam Bahasa Indonesia.*
Please answer in Indonesian
- 3.3.2 *Saya tidak tahu apa itu dalam Bahasa Indonesia.*
I no know what it in Indonesian

LATIHAN

- 3.3.1 (See exercises for Dialogue 3.1).
- 3.3.2 Make the following statements
- Say you don't know who is waiting in Perth.
 - Say you didn't hear who came (arrived) from Fremantle.
 - Say you didn't understand what the meaning of *pintu* was.
 - Say that Mr. _____ didn't answer in Indonesian.
 - Say that the teacher doesn't speak slowly.

PERCAKAPAN 3.4

<i>Dewi:</i>	<i>Apa arti "bank" dalam bahasa Indonesia?</i>	What is "bank" in Indonesian?
<i>Guru:</i>	<i>Bank juga.</i>	It is also bank.
<i>Dewi:</i>	<i>Bank juga?</i>	Also bank?
<i>Guru:</i>	<i>Ya, bank juga.</i>	Yes, also bank.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>gelas</i>	glass	<i>kaset</i>	cassette
<i>cek</i>	cheque	<i>boto^l</i>	bottle
<i>bank</i>	bank	<i>radio</i>	radio

CATATAN

- 3.4.1 *Arti* - This utterance is asking literally "What is the meaning of bank in Indonesian?". It means as well "What is bank in Indonesian?". You can also say: *Apa bahasa Indonesianya "bank"?*
- 3.4.2 *Botol* - Another common container for liquids is *kaleng* in Indonesia, and *tin* in Malaysia, both meaning "tin" or "can" in English.

STRUKTUR

- 3.4.1 *Apa arti bank dalam bahasa Indonesia?*
What meaning bank in Indonesian
- 3.4.2 *Bank juga. Bank juga? Ya, bank juga.*
Bank also Bank also Yes bank also

LATIHAN

- 3.4.1 A. *Apa arti 1 dalam bahasa Indonesia?*
B. *1 juga.*
A. *1 juga?*
B. *Ya, 1 juga.*

Perform the given dialogue by making the following substitutions. For self-study, students should write 2 dialogues using different substitutions in each.

Substitutions

- Choose any word that has the same form and meaning in Indonesian as it has in English.
- 3.4.2 Perform a dialogue according to the following outline. For self-study, students should write 2 dialogues following the given outline.
- Ask what the meaning of something is in Indonesian.
 - Reply that you don't know what it is in Indonesian.
 - Supply the correct answer to the initial question.
- 3.4.3 For self-study, students should write 3 original dialogues, each one consisting of four to six utterances. Construct these dialogues by combining the relevant parts of Dialogues 3.1 to 3.4.