

PELAJARAN 5

BERAPA SAUDARA? How Many Brothers And Sisters?

PERCAKAPAN 5.1

<i>Guru:</i> Berapa saudara ¹ Halida?	How many brothers and sisters do you have?
<i>Halida:</i> Kami berdua ² saja, bu. Saya sama ³ adik ⁴ saya.	There are just two of us, Ma'am. Me and my younger sibling.
<i>Guru:</i> Adik Halida perempuan ⁵ atau laki-laki ⁵ ?	Is your younger sibling a girl or a boy?
<i>Halida:</i> Adik saya laki-laki.	My younger sibling is a boy.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>adik</i>	younger brother or sister		
<i>kakak⁶</i>	older sister, older brother		
<i>nol⁷</i>	zero	<i>enam</i>	six
<i>satu</i>	one	<i>tujuh</i>	seven
<i>dua</i>	two	<i>delapan⁷</i>	eight
<i>tiga</i>	three	<i>sembilan</i>	nine
<i>empat⁸</i>	four	<i>sepuluh⁹</i>	ten
<i>lima</i>	five		

KERAGAMAN 5.1.1 Variation 5.1.1

<i>Guru:</i> Berapa saudara Halida?	How many brothers and sisters do you have?
<i>Halida:</i> Saya sendiri ¹⁰ saja ¹¹ .	I'm the only one.
<i>Guru:</i> Halida tidak punya ¹² saudara?	Don't you have any brothers and sisters?
<i>Halida:</i> Tidak, bu.	No, Ma'am.

KERAGAMAN 5.1.2

<i>Guru:</i> <i>Berapa saudara Halida?</i>	How many brothers and sisters do you have?
<i>Halida:</i> <i>Kami berempat, bu.</i>	There are four of us, Ma'am.
<i>Saya, dua kakak laki-laki, dan kakak perempuan.</i>	Me, two older brothers, and an older sister.

KERAGAMAN 5.1.3

<i>Guru:</i> <i>Berapa saudara Halida?</i>	How many brothers and sisters do you have?
<i>Halida:</i> <i>Kami lima orang¹³.</i>	There are five of us.
<i>Saya dan empat orang adik.</i>	Me and four younger siblings.
<i>Guru:</i> <i>Berapa laki-laki?</i>	How many boys?
<i>Halida:</i> <i>Satu adik laki-laki¹⁴ dan tiga adik perempuan.</i>	One younger brother and three younger sisters.

CATATAN

- 5.1.1 *Berapa saudara* - When answering this question you state the total number of brothers and sisters in your family, including yourself. In Malaysia the question you ask is *Berapa adik-beradik?* "Brothers and sisters" may also be expressed as *adik kakak* in Indonesia.
- 5.1.2 *Berdua* - *Dua* is the number "two". *Ber-* is a prefix which, in this instance, means "to possess". *Kami berdua* means literally "We possess two" or "There are two of us".
- 5.1.3 *Sama* here means "along with". You can also say *dengan* [with] or *dan* [and]. *Sama* may be shortened in conversation to just *ama*.
- 5.1.4 *Adik* means "younger sibling", either male or female, and therefore translates into English as either "younger brother" or "younger sister". If you wish to specify between male and female you can say *adik laki-laki* and *adik perempuan*.
- 5.1.5 *Perempuan, laki-laki* - Generally speaking, *perempuan* means both "girl" and "woman" and *laki-laki* means both "boy" and "man". More specifically, however, "girl" may be expressed as *anak perempuan* and "boy" and *anak laki-laki*.
Laki-laki may also be expressed as *lelaki*, the common form in Malaysia. *Pria*, also meaning "man", is only used in Indonesia. Another word for "woman" commonly used in Indonesia is *wanita*. In Malaysia it is mainly reserved for use in the titles of women's organisations or magazines. Slang for woman in Indonesia is *cewek* and for man is *cowok*. These words are very commonly used.
- 5.1.6 *Kakak* - in most of Indonesia means both "older sister" and "older brother". In Sumatra, as well as in Malaysia, *kakak* means only "older sister" and *abang* means "older brother".

- 5.1.7 *Nol, delapan* - *Nol* is also expressed as *kosong* in Indonesia, the term which is used in Malaysia. *Kosong* also means "empty". *Delapan* is *lapan* in Malaysia.
- 5.1.8 *Empat* - Words beginning with the unstressed, central vowel called "schwa" are pronounced almost as if this vowel were not there. Thus, *empat* [four] is pronounced almost as *mpat*, *enam* [six] as *nam*; *emas* [gold] as *mas*; etc.
- 5.1.9 *Sepuluh* - consists of the prefix *se-*, the combining form for "one" seen previously in Dialogue 2.3 in the word *sekali* [one time], and the root word *puluh* [tens]. Following this pattern, then, *dua puluh* [literally: two tens] means "twenty"; *tiga puluh* [thirty]; etc. Numbers are discussed next in Dialogue 9.4.
- 5.1.10 *Sendiri* - *Sen-* is a variant of *se-* [one]. *Diri* means "self". *Sendiri* literally means "oneself". In Malaysia *seorang* [literally: one person] would be used in this context.
- 5.1.11 *Saja* - It is possible to omit *sendiri* and just say *Saya saja* [Just me]. *Saja* is often shortened in both Indonesia and Malaysia to *aja*. It is also possible to use the term *hanya* or *cuma* in place of *saja* or in addition to it for further emphasis. The positions of *hanya* and *cuma* however, are different: *Hanya saya sendiri* [I'm the only one] or [Just me alone].
- 5.1.12 *Punya* - *Punya* means literally "to possess" or "to own". In Malaysia *ada* [literally: to exist], would be used in this context: *Halida tidak ada adik-beradik?*
- 5.1.13 *Orang* - Indonesian has a series of numerical classifiers, words which are used before countable nouns. *Orang* [person] or [people] is the classifier used before nouns which refer to people. By saying *Kami lima orang* the speaker is literally saying "We are five people".
Numerical classifiers may be omitted, particularly in conversation. In *Keragaman 5.1.3*, for example, *Saya dan empat orang adik* may also be expressed as *Saya dan empat adik*.
- 5.1.14 *Satu adik laki-laki* means "a younger brother". If you want to say "one of my younger brothers" use *dari*: *satu dari adik laki-laki saya*.

STRUKTUR

- 5.1.1 *Berapa saudara Halida?*
How many brothers and sisters Halida
- 5.1.2 *Kami ber+dua saja, bu. Saya sama adik*
We two only Ma'am I along with younger sibling
- 5.1.3 *saya. Adik Halida perempuan atau laki-laki?*
my Sibling Halida girl or boy

BERAPA SAUDARA? • *How Many Brother's and Sisters?*

- 5.1.4 *Saya sen + diri saja. Halida tidak punya saudara?*
I one self only Halida no possess brothers/sisters
- 5.1.5 *Kami lima orang. Saya dan empat orang adik.*
We five people Me and four people younger siblings
- 5.1.6 *Satu adik laki-laki, dan tiga adik perempuan*
One younger brother and three younger sisters

LATIHAN

- 5.1.1 Perform Dialogue 5.1 with other students in the class providing answers that are real for your own family. Vocabulary that is not known may be requested by using the utterance patterns introduced in Lesson 2. For self-study, students should write one dialogue that gives factual information about themselves. Follow the format of the presentation dialogue or the variations.
- 5.1.2 For self-study, students should write 2 original dialogues of four utterances each by combining sections of the presentation dialogue and the variations.
- 5.1.3 Make the following statements or ask the following questions.
1. How many girls?
 2. How many brothers and sisters does Dewi have?
 3. There are nine of us.
 4. An older sister, a younger sister and me.
 5. Ajat is alone.
 6. An older brother and me.
 7. I don't know how many people live there.
 8. I didn't hear the name of your younger brother.
 9. Did you ask how many brothers and sisters I had?
 10. Tina doesn't quite understand what *delapan* means.

PERCAKAPAN 5.2

- Guru: Kakak perempuan Halida belajar¹ di universitas², ya?* Your older sister studies at a university, doesn't she?
- Halida: Ya, dia belajar di Ujung Pandang.* Yes, she studies in Ujung Pandang.
- Guru: Dia belajar apa³?* What is she studying?
- Halida: Sains⁴.* Science.

CATATAN

- 5.2.1 *Belajar* - The root word here is *ajar*. For the meanings to "study" and "to learn" *ajar* is prefixed with *bel-*. This is an exception as the usual prefix is *ber-*.
- 5.2.2 *Universitas* is *universiti* in Malaysia.

5.2.3 *Dia belajar apa* - *Apa* may also precede *dia belajar*. You can also say *Apa dia belajar?* There is a difference in emphasis. When the question starts with *dia*, you are focussing your listener's attention on the person you are talking about. When it starts with *apa*, you are first signalling to your listener that you are going to ask a question.

Dia means both "he" and "she". It also means "him" and "her", and "his" and "hers". *Belajar* means both "to learn" and "to study".

5.2.4 *Sains* - This is the English word "science" borrowed into Indonesian as *sains*. A more general term that is closer to the English "the science of" or "the study of" is *ilmu*. *Ilmu pengetahuan* means both "the sciences" and "knowledge".

STRUKTUR

5.2.1 *Kakak Halida bel+ajar di universitas, ya?*
Older sister Halida study at university doesn't she?

5.2.2 *Ya, dia bel+ajar di Ujung Pandang. Dia bel+ajar apa?*
Yes she study in Ujung Pandang. She study what

LATIHAN

5.2.1 Perform Dialogue 5.2 with other students in the class. Use the utterance patterns introduced in Lesson 2 to request new vocabulary. For self-study, students should write 2 original dialogues. Use the names of different people, places and courses of study. Use English for the course names and places if you don't know them in Indonesian.

5.2.2 Student A asks one of the following questions. Student B then replies in any appropriate manner.

1. Is your older sister waiting for a teacher?
2. What's the meaning of "body" in Indonesian?
3. Please say the names of your brothers and sisters.
4. How many men came late?
5. Did your older brother say he was sorry?

5.2.3 Statement: *Saya sendiri saja.*

Make the following statements.

1. I only study science.
2. Only nine.
3. My older sister just lives in Fremantle (she doesn't work there).
4. I'll just stand.
5. Only this afternoon (not any other time).

PERCAKAPAN 5.3

- Guru: *Apa pekerjaan¹ bapak² Halida?* What kind of work does your do?
 Halida: *Bapak saya guru³.* My father's a teacher.
 Guru: *Kalau ibu², pekerjaannya⁴ apa?* What kind of work does your mother do?
 Halida: *Ibu saya di rumah saja⁵.* My mother just stays at home.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>bapak</i>	father	<i>paman⁷</i>	uncle
<i>ibu</i>	mother	<i>bibi⁷</i>	aunt
<i>kakek⁶</i>	grandfather	<i>keluarga</i>	family
<i>nenek⁶</i>	grandmother	<i>anak⁸</i>	child; son, daughter

CATATAN

- 5.3.1 *Pekerjaan* - The root word here is *kerja* [work] which is prefixed with *pe-* and suffixed with *-an* to form a noun. It is also possible to say *Apa kerja bapak Halida?* which has the same meaning, but is considered more informal.
 The root *kerja* may be used as noun, as in the example above, or as a verb: *Bapak Halida kerja, ya?* [Your father works, doesn't he?]. When used a verb, it has the option of being prefixed with *be-*; *Bapak Halida bekerja, ya?* The prefixed form is generally considered more formal.
 Both *pe--an* and *be-* are irregular affixes used with *kerja*. The normal form of these affixes is *per--an* and *ber-*.
- 5.3.2 *Bapak, ibu* - An alternative for *bapak* is *ayah*, and for *ibu*, *emak*. In Malaysia, *bapak* is spelled *bapa*. The word for "parents" is *orang tua* in Indonesia, literally "old people". While this may also be used in Malaysia, *ibu bapa* is more common.
- 5.3.3 *Bapak saya guru* - It is also possible to say: *Bapak saya bekerja sebagai guru* [My father works as a teacher]. While in Malaysia this is quite commonly used, in Indonesia it would be rarer and may be considered more informal.
- 5.3.4 *Pekerjaannya* - comprises the root word *kerja* and the prefix-suffix combination *pe--an*: *pekerjaan* (see Notes 5.3). In addition, it also has the suffix *-nya* which means "his", "her" or "its": *pekerjaannya*. The full form means "her work". The utterance *Kalau ibu, pekerjaannya apa?* says: "If we consider your mother, what is her work?"
- 5.3.5 *Ibu saya di rumah saja* - is the closest conversational way of saying "My mother is a housewife". It is short for *Ibu saya tinggal di rumah saja*, *Ibu saya duduk di rumah saja*, or *Ibu saya ada di rumah saja*.
- 5.3.6 *Kakek, nenek* - The equivalent of grandparents is *kakek nenek*, literally "grandfather and grandmother". In Malaysia *datuk* is used for "grandfather", not *kakek*, and "grandparents" is *datuk nenek*.

- 5.3.7 *Paman, bibi* - Also used in Indonesia are *om* [uncle] and *tante* [aunt]. These terms are more common in urban areas and refer to people perceived to be more sophisticated or educated. In Malaysia, *pakcik* and *makcik* mean, respectively, "uncle" and "aunt".

As mentioned in Notes 1.2, there is difficulty in finding the proper second person singular pronoun, "you", and as a result titles become extremely important as they take the place of the "you" pronoun.

A person old enough to be your uncle or aunt may be called *om* or *tante*, or *paman* or *bibi* respectively. If someone is old enough to be your older brother or sister, then call him or her *kak* (short for *kakak*). In Sumatra, and in Malaysia, where *abang* is used for "older brother", the short form is *bang*. A younger person may be called *dik*, short for *adik* [younger brother or sister]. *Abang* may also be used as a term of address for a husband by a wife, and *adik* as a term of address for a wife by a husband. Those engaged or "going steady" may use the same terms.

- 5.3.8 *Anak* - means "son" or "daughter". In this context it also means "child". If you wish to distinguish between "son" and "daughter", you can do so by specifying *anak laki-laki* or *anak perempuan* respectively. The distinction, however, is made only when the speaker feels that the extra information is important. A similar example in English is the word "cousin". When we say "cousin" in English we only specify "male" or "female" if we consider that this information is important to the full meaning or understanding of the conversation. Often the male-female distinction is made by the use of a name. For example, if an Indonesian says *Anak saya, Ajat*, he obviously is saying "My son Ajat" since Ajat is a man's name. In the same manner, *Anak saya, Dewi* means "My daughter Dewi".

To have, or not have, children, is usually expressed by *punya* in Indonesia and *ada* in Malaysia, respectively: *Saya tidak punya anak* or *Saya tidak ada anak* [I don't have any children].

If you wish to say child and not imply a relationship such as "son" or "daughter", in Malaysia you say *budak*. For example, *budak itu* [that child] or [those children]. *Budak* cannot be used for this meaning in Indonesia since it normally means "servant" or "slave" and only in literary contexts carries the meaning "youngster". Indonesians use *anak* for all contexts implying "child".

STRUKTUR

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 5.3.1 | <i>Apa</i>
What | <i>pe+kerja+an</i>
work | <i>bapak</i>
father | <i>Halida?</i>
Halida | <i>Bapak</i>
Father | <i>saya</i>
my | <i>guru.</i>
teacher |
| 5.3.2 | <i>Kalau</i>
If | <i>ibu,</i>
mother | <i>pe+kerja+an</i>
work | + <i>nya</i>
her | <i>apa?</i>
what | | |
| 5.3.3 | <i>Ibu</i>
Mother | <i>saya</i>
my | <i>di rumah</i>
at home | <i>saja.</i>
just | | | |

LATIHAN

5.3.1 Perform the presentation dialogue above with other students in class providing factual information about your family. For self-study, students should write one dialogue giving factual information about their families following the structure of the presentation dialogue.

5.3.2 For self-study, students should write 2 original dialogues of four utterances each following the structure of the presentation dialogue. Use different jobs, people, etc. Use English terms if you don't know the equivalents in Indonesian.

5.3.3 Question: *Kakak perempuan Halida bekerja, ya?*
Reply: *Tidak, dia belajar.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies, first by saying *tidak* as indicated in the model, then making some further comment.

1. Does your family live in Singapore (*Singapura*)?.
2. Does your grandmother stay at home alone?
3. Does Halida's father also study?
4. Do you work as a science teacher?
5. Does your aunt's son know Indonesian?

5.3.4 Translate the following phrases into Indonesian. The Indonesian word order for these phrases is the exact opposite of the English. The only exception to this are the compounds “older/younger brother” and “older/younger sister” where the word order is fixed. For example: *kakak laki-laki* and *kakak perempuan*.

1. my older sister
2. my father's older brother
3. his mother's older sister's child
4. her aunt's child's white bicycle
5. Astuti's grandfather's family's house's red door

PERCAKAPAN 5.4

<i>Guru:</i> <i>Di mana alamat¹ Halida?</i>	What is your address?
<i>Halida:</i> <i>Jalan² Salemba, Nomor³ 6, Jakarta Pusat.</i>	Salemba Road, Number 6, Central Jakarta
<i>Guru:</i> <i>Jauhkah tempat itu dari sini?</i>	Is that place far from here?
<i>Halida:</i> <i>Tidak begitu⁴ jauh.</i>	Not very far.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

jauh dari sini far from here *dekat dari sini⁵* near here

CATATAN

- 5.4.1 *Di mana alamat Halida* says literally "Where is your address?". In Malaysia the question is *Apa alamat?* [What is (your) address].
- 5.4.2 *Jalan* - means "road", "street", etc. It also means "to walk", as introduced in Dialogue 6.1.
- 5.4.3 *Nomor* is also spelled *nomer* in Indonesia. In Malaysia the term is *nombor*.
- 5.4.4 *Tidak begitu jauh - Begitu* means "like that". *Tidak begitu* literally means "not like that", although figuratively it conveys the meaning "not very". It is also possible to say *tidak berapa jauh*, although this is more common in Malaysia.
- 5.4.5 *Dekat dari sini* - literally says "Near from here". In Malaysia you say *dekat sini* which is also an alternative in Indonesia. It is also possible to simply say *dekat saja* [just near]. In Indonesia *dekat* often is used with *di*: *di dekat*. In Malaysia this is not the case and *dekat* is used on its own.

STRUKTUR

- 5.4.1 *Di mana alamat Halida? Jalan Salemba, Nomor 6.*
At where address Halida Road Salemba, Number 6
- 5.4.2 *Jauh + kah tempat itu dari sini? Tidak begitu jauh.*
Far Q place that from here Not very far

LATIHAN

- 5.4.1 Perform Dialogue 5.4 above with other students in class giving factual information about where you live. For self-study, students should write one dialogue giving factual information about where they live. For long numbers, 245 for example, write "two-four-five" and not "two hundred and forty five". Write all numbers out in full.
- 5.4.2 Write two original dialogues using different numbers and addresses. In one of these dialogues use the new vocabulary introduced in the *Kata-kata Tambahan* [Additional Vocabulary].
- 5.4.3 Write 3 original dialogues of six to eight utterances each. Construct these by choosing and combining the relevant parts of Dialogues 5.1 to 5.4. Use names, places, etc., not used in previous exercises.

***KAJI ULANG Review**

5.4.1 Rewrite the following paragraph on a separate sheet of paper filling in the blanks with the appropriate words. Choose your words from the following list and use each word only once.

<i>saudara</i>	<i>rambut</i>	<i>nama</i>
<i>laki-laki</i>	<i>rumah</i>	<i>berasal</i>
<i>perempuan</i>	<i>nomor</i>	<i>keluarga</i>
<i>alamat</i>	<i>hitam</i>	<i>Jalan</i>
<i>dekat</i>	<i>belajar</i>	<i>pekerjaan</i>
<i>warna</i>		<i>delapan</i>

Irma 1 _____ dari Jakarta. 2 _____ -nya 3 _____ Tomang Tinggi, 4 _____ tujuh. Rumahnya 5 _____ Universitas Tarumanegara. Irma 6 _____ sains di universitas itu. 7 _____ dosennya Pak Ali. Mata Irma 8 _____ - nya coklat dan 9 _____ -nya warnanya 10 _____. Dia punya lima 11 _____, dua kakak 12 _____, Ajat dan Rustam, dan tiga adik 13 _____, Mariam, Ana dan Minah. 14 _____ bapaknya guru. Ibunya tinggal di 15 _____ saja. Ada 16 _____ orang dalam 17 _____ Irma.

* *Kaji ulang* is *ulang kaji* in Malaysia.

5.4.2 The following instructions show you how to construct possible conversations between two people. Write these conversations in Indonesian on a separate sheet of paper. The first dialogue is written out for you as a sample of what you have to do. Refer to the section *Jawaban Kaji Ulang* [Answers to the Review Exercises] on page 456 if you wish to check your answers.

Percakapan 1: Amin dan Amat

- Amin picks up something and asks Amat what it is.
Amin: *Apa ini, Amat?*
- Amat says: "That one?"
Amat: *Yang itu?*
- Amin replies: "Yes, this one".
Amin: *Ya, yang ini.*
- Amat tells Amin that it is his cassette from Indonesia.
Amat: *Itu kaset saya dari Indonesia.*

5. Amin asks how many cassettes Amat has from Indonesia.
Amin: *Amat punya berapa kaset dari Indonesia?*

6. Amat answers that he only has five.
Amat: *Saya punya lima saja.*

Percakapan 2: Halida dan Dewi

7. Halida asks Dewi if she knows how many brothers and sisters Shariah has.
8. Dewi says that she knows. She continues on to say: "Two older sisters, an older brother, and a younger sister".
9. Halida asks Dewi if Shariah is working.
10. Dewi replies that she is. She goes on to add that she is a waitress (*pelayan*) in Fremantle.
11. Halida asks if Shariah also lives in Fremantle.
12. Dewi answers that she does. She says further that Shariah lives near the university.

Percakapan 3: Ajat dan Sofiyan

13. Ajat greets Sofiyan about 1:30 p.m.
14. Sofiyan responds appropriately. He then asks where Ajat's father comes from.
15. Ajat responds that his father was born (*lahir*) in Cililin, not far from Bandung. He asks if Sofiyan's father is also from there.
16. Sofiyan says: "No". He says that his father is from Bogor.
17. Ajat asks what Sofiyan's father's address was there.
18. Sofiyan answers that it was number eight-zero-two, Black Road.
19. Ajat says that he knows where that road is. He adds that his uncle also lives there.

Percakapan 4: Yeni dan Eni

20. Yeni asks Eni if she came alone.
21. Eni answers that she did. She adds that she is now waiting for her teacher.
22. Yeni invites Eni to come in and tells her to sit down.
23. Eni thanks Yeni. She continues on to say that her teacher is late.
24. Yeni asks what Eni's teacher's name is.
25. Eni responds with the name of her teacher. She adds that his family is from Medan.

Percakapan 5: Saul dan Aziz

26. Saul asks what colour Aziz's radio is.
27. Aziz says that there are five radios in his house. He says that the colour of one radio is blue and white.
28. Saul, a bit surprised, asks for clarification by repeating the colours as a question.
29. Aziz answers: "Yes". He then asks: "Didn't you hear what I said [*kata*]?"
30. Saul says that he didn't quite hear. He then asks what radio is in Indonesian.
31. Aziz says that it's also radio.
32. Saul says that he didn't know.

Percakapan 6: Fauzi dan Artha

33. Fauzi asks Artha to please wait for him near the window.
34. Artha says: "All right". She adds that she'll stand there with her younger brother until [*sampai*] Fauzi comes.

Percakapan 7: Rohana dan Khadijah

35. Rohana asks Khadijah if the teacher asked her what *lantai* means in English (*bahasa Inggris*).
36. Khadijah says that he did. She continues by saying that she didn't know. She adds that she answered in Indonesian.
37. Rohana asks what language the teacher spoke in.
38. Khadijah answers that he spoke in English
39. Rohana asks if he spoke slowly.
40. Khadijah says: "No, quickly [*cepat*]".