

PELAJARAN 6

DARI MANA? Where Are You Coming From?

PERCAKAPAN 6.1

Ahyar: Apa kabar¹, Dadang?

Dadang: Baik saja, Ahyar.

Ahyar: Dari mana²?

Dadang: Saya dari rumah³.

Ahyar: Naik⁴ bis, ya?

Dadang: Tidak, saya punya mobil⁵, jadi saya bawa⁶ mobil⁷ itu. Saya tidak mau⁸ naik bis.

How are you, Dadang?

I'm fine.

Where are you coming from?

I'm coming from home.

You took the bus, didn't you?

No, I have a car, so I drove.

I didn't want to take the bus.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

rumah house
sekolah school
universitas⁷ university
toko⁶ store, shop
bis⁷ bus
taksi⁷ taxi

kereta api⁹ train
sepeda⁷ bicycle
sepeda motor⁷ motorcycle
kapal laut⁷ boat, ship
pesawat terbang¹⁰ aeroplane

KERAGAMAN 6.1.1

Ahyar: Naik bis, ya?

Dadang: Tidak, saya menumpang¹¹ mobil.

You took the bus, didn't you?

No, I got a lift.

KERAGAMAN 6.1.2

Ahyar: Naik bis, ya?

Dadang: Tidak, saya berjalan kaki¹².

You took the bus, didn't you?

No, I walked.

KERAGAMAN 6.1.3

Ahyar: Berjalan, ya?

You walked, didn't you?

Dadang: Tidak, saya berlari¹².

No, I ran.

CATATAN

- 6.1.1 *Apa kabar* is spelled *apa khabar* in Malaysia, although the pronunciation is the same as in Indonesia.
- 6.1.2 *Dari mana* is short for *Datang dari mana*. The utterance which follows, *Saya dari rumah* is short for *Saya datang dari rumah*. The omission of words such as *datang* [to arrive] and *pergi* [to go] is very common in conversational Indonesian.
- 6.1.3 *Rumah* means both "house" and "home".
- 6.1.4 *Naik* - The central meaning of *naik* is "to climb up", "to climb on" or "get on something". In this dialogue it translates best as "take" as in the English phrase "take a bus". It also means "to ride on something".
- 6.1.5 *Saya punya mobil* would be expressed in Malaysia as *Saya ada kereta*. Although *punya* is widely used in Malaysia, it is not used in this way. In Malaysia it is possible to say *Saya punya kereta itu* meaning "That car is mine" or I possess that car". You cannot not just **Saya punya kereta*.
- 6.1.6 *Bawa* literally means "to bring" or "to carry". In the expression *bawa mobil* it means "to drive (a car)". This is the conversational way of saying "to drive" in Indonesia. There are, however, many other ways to convey this meaning: *menyopir* based on the word *sopir* [driver], *menyetir* based on the word *setir* [steering wheel], *mengendarai mobil* (*mengendara* sharing the same base as the word *kendaraan* [vehicle]), *mengemudi* and *bawa kendaraan* are also used.
In Malaysia, informally, you say *bawa kereta*. More formally you can say *memandu kereta*. *Kendaraan* in Malaysia is *kenderaan*.
- 6.1.7 *Mobil, universitas, toko, bis, taksi, sepeda, sepeda motor, kapal laut* - Malaysian equivalents of these words are, respectively, *kereta, universitas, kedai, bas, teksi, basikal, and motorsikal*. *Sepeda motor* may be shortened to *motor* and *kapal laut* to *kapal*. Increasingly *bus* is used in Indonesia as a replacement for *bis*.
Other forms of transportation a student arriving in Jakarta may become familiar with are the three-wheeled motorised vehicle called *bajai* and the minibus called *mikrolet*.
- 6.1.8 *Mau* means "want" or "would like" as in the utterances "I want to go" or "I would like to go". It can also indicate intended action (see Notes 7.1). *Mau* is spelled *mahu* in Malaysia. In Indonesia and Malaysia *ingin* is also used to mean "to want to", although students will probably hear this word more often in Indonesia than Malaysia.
For the meaning "like" as in the utterance "I like him", use the word *suka*. Both *suka* and *mau* are drilled in the exercises.

- 6.1.9 *Kereta api* is a compound consisting of the words *kereta* [car] and *api* [fire] meaning, literally, "fire car". This is commonly shortened to *kereta*.
- 6.1.10 *Pesawat terbang - Terbang* means "to fly". *Pesawat terbang* is a "flying machine". More commonly used in Malaysia is *kapal terbang* [literally: flying ship], a term which will also be heard in Indonesia.
- 6.1.11 *Menumpang* - The root word here is *tumpang*. This is prefixed with *meng-*. The sequence of *meng-* + *tumpang* results in *menumpang*. The shortened, conversational, form is *numpang*.

Menumpang generally means "to take the opportunity to do something", or "to share in doing something", with the sharing being one-sided. In the context of *menumpang mobil*, *menumpang* means "to take the opportunity to ride in someone's car" or, "to get a lift". This is short for *menumpang naik mobil*.

Menumpang or *numpang* can be used in other contexts as well. *Numpang baca* means "to take the opportunity to read with someone", or "to share a book" as you might do with another student in class if you forget to bring a book of your own. There are also more idiomatic meanings. *Numpang tanya* means "to ask a question", usually of a stranger, as you might do if you needed directions to a particular place.

- 6.1.12 *Berjalan kaki, berlari* - *Berjalan kaki* means literally "to walk on foot". Although to say *kaki* in this instance is redundant, it is, however, commonly used when the meaning "to walk" or "to come on foot" is intended. It is also correct to say *Saya berjalan* [I walked].

Berjalan and *berlari* may also be expressed without the *ber-* prefix as *jalan* and *lari*. The meaning does not change, but the usage is more informal.

STRUKTUR

- 6.1.1 *Apa kabar? Baik saja. Dari mana? Saya dari rumah.*
 What news Good just From where I from home
- 6.1.2 *Naik bis, ya? Saya punya mobil, jadi saya bawa mobil itu.*
 Ride bus yes I have car so I drive car that
- 6.1.3 *Saya tidak mau naik bis. Saya meng+tumpang mobil.*
 I no want ride bus I share car
- 6.1.4 *Saya ber+jalan kaki. Ber+jalan, ya? Saya ber+lari.*
 I walk foot Walk yes I run

LATIHAN

- 6.1.1 A. 1 dari mana?
 B. Saya dari 2.

Perform the given dialogue making the substitutions indicated. For self-study, students should write 2 dialogues using different substitutions in each. These instructions apply as well to Exercise 6.1.2.

Substitutions

1. Use an appropriate name or title.
2. Mention an appropriate place.

- 6.1.2 A. *Dari 1, ya?*
B. *Tidak, saya dari 1.*
A. *Naik 2, ya?*
B. *Tidak, saya naik 2.*

See instructions for 6.1.1 above.

Substitutions

1. Mention an appropriate place.
2. Mention an appropriate vehicle.

- 6.1.3 Statement: *Saya punya mobil.*

Make the following statements.

1. I have a bicycle.
2. I have a pen.
3. I have an eraser.
4. I have chalk.
5. I have an older brother, two older sisters and two younger sisters.

- 6.1.4 Statement: *Saya tidak mau naik bis.*

Make the following statements.

1. I don't want to excuse myself.
2. I don't want to enter.
3. I don't want to answer.
4. I don't want to ask what the meaning of pencil is in Indonesia.
5. I don't want to listen.

- 6.1.5 Statement: *Saya tidak suka berjalan kaki.*

Make the following statements.

1. I don't like to walk near his house.
2. I don't like working in Sydney.
3. I don't like my older brother.
4. I don't like the colour green.
5. I don't like this dictionary.

6.1.6 Statement: *Saya tidak suka 1, jadi saya 2.*

Substitutions

1. to take taxis
to get lifts
riding in an aeroplane
living near the university
driving
2. Make any relevant statement.

PERCAKAPAN 6.2

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Ahyar: Dadang parkir¹ mobilnya² di mana?</i> | Where did you park your car? |
| <i>Dadang: Di sana, di bawah pohon³.</i> | There, under a tree. |
| <i>Ahyar: Mobilnya merek⁴ apa?</i> | What kind of car do you have? |
| <i>Dadang: Toyota. Itu dia⁵, yang kecil.</i> | A Toyota. That's it, the small one. |
| <i>Ahyar: Di mana Dadang letakkan⁶ kuncinya⁷?</i> | Where did you put the keys? |
| <i>Dadang: Di sini. Di atas meja.</i> | Here, on top of the table. |

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>di bawah</i> | under, beneath | <i>kecil</i> | small, little |
| <i>di atas</i> | over, above, on top of | <i>besar</i> | large |
| <i>di samping⁸</i> | next to, beside | <i>cantik⁹</i> | nice, beautiful, good-looking |

CATATAN

- 6.2.1 *Parkir mobil* - Also used in Indonesia is *titip* which literally means "to deposit", "hand over" or "keep for a short period of time". This is used when you actually leave your car in the care of someone. In Malaysia you say *letak kereta*. More informally in Malaysia you say *taruh kereta* or *simpan kereta*.
- 6.2.2 *Mobilnya* comprises two parts, *mobil* [car] and *-nya* [his, her] or [its] (see Dialogue 5.2). In this instance, however, *-nya* takes on a special meaning quite common in Indonesia. It means "your". The utterance literally says "Where did Dadang park his car?" Addressed to Dadang, however, it means "Where did you park your car?"
- 6.2.3 *Pohon - Pokok* is the term used in Malaysia.
- 6.2.4 *Merek* means "brand" or "make". It may be left out of this utterance if in its place the word *mobil* is repeated. It is common to say *Mobil Dadang mobil apa?* which has the same meaning as *Mobil Dadang merek apa?* *Jenis*, meaning "kind" or "type", is what would be used in Malaysia, not *merek*.
- 6.2.5 *Itu dia* - As mentioned in Notes 3.2, *dia* means "he" or "she" and only colloquially means "it". *Itu dia* is one of these colloquial expressions.

- 6.2.6 *Letakkan* - The root word here is *letak*. The verbal suffix is *-kan*. We have seen this before with the word *ucapkan* [to utter] or [pronounce] (see Notes 2.3). You can also say *taruh* (see Dialogue 8.2).
- 6.2.7 *Kuncinya* means literally "its key": *kunci* [key] and *-nya* [its].
- 6.2.8 *Di samping* is the general term used in Indonesia to mean "beside" or "next to". When referring to locations which have long borders, such as rivers, roads and the sea, however, the term used is *di tepi*. In Malaysia, *di tepi* is the term in general use for all locations. *Di samping* would be much less common.
- 6.2.9 *Cantik* - The opposite of *cantik* is *jelek* [ugly] in Indonesia and *hodoh* in Malaysia. These terms, however, are not common in polite conversation. If you want to indicate that something is "ugly" you politely do so by saying it is *kurang cantik* [less than beautiful]. *Cantik* is more commonly used to describe women. *Cakap* or *cakep* are used colloquially for both men and women. *Tampan* and *ganteng* mean "handsome" and are commonly used to describe men. In Malaysia the equivalent of "handsome" is *tampan* or *kacak*.
In Indonesia, *cantik* most commonly refers to people. *Indah* refers to things, music, scenery, etc.

STRUKTUR

- 6.2.1 *Dadang parkir mobil + nya di mana? Di sana, di bawah*
Dadang park car his at where At there at under
- 6.2.2 *pohon. Mobil + nya merek apa? Itu dia, yang kecil. Di*
tree Car his brand what That it N small At
- 6.2.3 *mana Dadang letak+kan kunci + nya? Di sini. Di atas meja*
where Dadang put key its At here At top table

LATIHAN

- 6.2.1 A. *Dadang letakkan 1 -nya di mana?*
B. *Di 2 3 4.*

Substitutions

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. <i>kunci</i> | 2. <i>sana</i> | 3. <i>di bawah</i> |
| <i>buku</i> | <i>situ</i> | <i>di atas</i> |
| <i>kursi</i> | <i>sini</i> | <i>di samping</i> |
| <i>pensil</i> | | <i>dekat</i> |
| <i>tas</i> | | <i>di</i> |

4. Choose an appropriate place.

- 6.2.2 A. 1 2 merek apa?
B. 3.

Substitutions

- | | |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 1. car | camera (<i>kamera</i>) |
| bicycle | watch (<i>*jam tangan</i>) |
| pen | coat (<i>*jas</i>) |

2. Choose an appropriate name or title.
3. Reply stating, as far as possible, a true state of affairs.

* *Jam tangan, jas - Arloji* may also be used in Indonesia in place of *jam tangan*. *Jam* on its own means "clock" or "hour". *Jas* is *kot* in Malaysia.

- 6.2.3 Exchange: A. *Itu dia, yang kecil.*
B. *Apa itu?*
A. *Mobil saya.*

Student A begins the exchange by following one of the English cues. Student B responds following the model. Student A then closes the exchange with any appropriate answer.

1. That's it. The big one.
2. That's it. The beautiful one.
3. This is it. The close one.
4. That is it. The far one.
5. This is it. The wrong one.

- 6.2.4 Question: *Jauhkah rumah Ahyar?*
Reply: *Tidak begitu jauh.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies incorporating the underlined part of the model.

1. Is your parent's car big?
2. Is the place where Dewi works near?
3. Is your son's school small?
4. Is your aunt pretty?
5. Was Yeni's family late?
6. Is your daughter good (*baik*)?
7. Is Mr _____'s nose red?
8. Are your teeth white?
9. Is what Mrs _____ answered correct?
10. Was that film (**film*) good (*bagus*)?

* *Film* has two older spellings, *filem* and *pilem*, both of which are beginning to disappear from use. *Filem* is the spelling used in Malaysia.

PERCAKAPAN 6.3

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| <i>Ahyar: Saya datang naik¹ bis.</i> | I came by bus. |
| <i>Dadang: Mengapa²?</i> | Why? |
| <i>Ahyar: Sebab² saya tidak punya mobil.</i> | Because I don't have a car. |
| <i>Dadang: Bis itu³ berhenti di mana?</i> | Where does the bus stop? |
| <i>Ahyar: Di depan universitas.</i> | In front of the university. |
| <i>Saya turun⁴ di situ.</i> | I get off there. |

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>di depan⁵</i> in front | <i>berhenti⁶</i> to stop |
| <i>di belakang</i> at the back, behind | <i>lewat⁷</i> to pass, go via, run by |

CATATAN

- 6.3.1 *Naik* means "to ride", although here it translates into English as "by". It is also possible to say *Saya datang dengan bis*, although this is not the preferred expression.
- 6.3.2 *Mengapa, sebab* - *Mengapa* may also be expressed as *kenapa* or *sebab apa*. *Sebab* may also be expressed as *karena*. In Malaysia, *karena* is *kerana*.
- 6.3.3 *Bis itu* - In Indonesian it is necessary to identify specific nouns that have already been introduced into the conversation. One way of making this identification is by using demonstrative pronouns. By saying *bis itu* the speaker is saying "that bus", referring back to the bus that was talked about earlier, the one that Ahyar took to the university. In English this identification is usually made with the definite article "the". If this specific identification is not made and the utterance is spoken as *Bis berhenti di mana?* then the meaning is more general. The equivalent in English would be "Where do the buses stop?".
- 6.3.4 *Turun* is the opposite of *naik* and means "to get off", "to climb down", and "to descend".
- 6.3.5 *Depan* - *Hadapan* may also be heard in Indonesia and Malaysia, although *depan* is the more common form.
- 6.3.6 *Berhenti* - The noun form is *perhentian* meaning "a stop". A "bus stop" is expressed as *perhentian bis* or *halte bis*. In Malaysia this is *perhentian bas*.
- 6.3.7 *Lewat* - The *di* preposition may be optionally omitted after *lewat* and before a noun. It is suggested that you retain it in your speech, but listen for variation in the speech of Indonesians. *Lewat di* is more formally expressed as *melewati*. This also means "through" as in *melewati jendela* [through the window]. *Lalu*, the term commonly used in Malaysia, may also be used in Indonesia in place of *lewat*. The fully affixed form is *melalui*.

STRUKTUR

6.3.1 *Saya datang naik bis. Sebab saya tidak punya mobil.*
I came ride bus Because I no have car

6.3.2 *Bis itu ber+henti di mana?*
Bus that stop at where

6.3.3 *Di depan universitas. Saya turun di situ.*
In front university I get off at there

LATIHAN

6.3.1 Statement: *Saya datang naik bis.*

Make the following statements.

1. I came by ship.
2. I came by bicycle.
3. I came by plane.
4. I came by motorcycle.
5. I came by taxi.

6.3.2 Question: *Mengapa datang naik bis?*
Reply: *Sebab saya tidak punya mobil.*

Student A is cued in English with one of the following questions. He then asks the question in Indonesian to any student of his choice. Student B then replies appropriately, beginning his response with *sebab*. Any request for new vocabulary should be made in Indonesian using the structures introduced in Lesson 2.

1. Why did you come by plane?
2. Why did you stop here?
3. Why did you get off here?
4. Why did you get on the bus in front of the university?
5. Why did your grandfather park near my house?
6. Why is your child studying science?
7. Why don't you like to drive?
8. Why don't you want to sit next to me?
9. Why don't you want to wait there?
10. Why don't you want to arrive late?

6.3.3 Exchange: A. *Saya datang naik bis, jadi ...*
B. *Jadi apa?*
A. *Jadi saya terlambat.*

Student A begins the conversation by following one of the English cues. She leaves her first utterance unfinished by saying *jadi ...* [so ...]. Student B replies with *Jadi apa?* [So,

what happened?]) Student A then completes the exchange giving any appropriate response.

1. I didn't know your address, ...
2. I didn't know what "head" was in Indonesian, ...
3. I was walking slowly, ...
4. I came late, ...
5. I was standing in the back, ...

6.3.4. Statement: Yang di atas.

Translate the following statements.

1. *Yang dekat.*
2. *Yang di depan.*

Make the following statements.

3. The one below.
4. The one next to it.
5. The one behind.

PERCAKAPAN 6.4

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Ahyar: Saya ada¹ kuliah², Dadang. Sampai ketemu³ lagi.</i> | I have a lecture, Dadang. See you again. |
| <i>Dadang: Saya juga⁴ ada kuliah. Sampai ketemu lagi.</i> | I also have. See you again. |

CATATAN

6.4.1 *Ada* is a term which shows existence, although it translates into English as "have". This differs from *punya* which shows possession and refers to things you can own or inherit: *Saya punya mobil* [I have a car] or *Saya tidak punya anak* [I don't have any children]. Where *ada* means "have" it is translated in this way in the *Structure* section. Where it simply shows "existence" it is marked "EX".

6.4.2 *Kuliah* is a university lecture. The term is also used as a verb to mean "to be attending university": *Saya masih kuliah* [I am still attending university]. In Malaysia it would be most common to say *Saya ada kelas* [I have a class]. *Kelas* in Indonesia refers to a "classroom".

A course of study is *kursus*. A subject of study at a university is *mata kuliah* and in high school or primary school is *mata pelajaran*.

6.4.3 *Sampai ketemu lagi* means literally "Until we meet again". In this context it also means "goodbye". The root word for *ketemu* is *temu* and the prefix is *ke-*. This is an informal expression. More formally you say *bertemu*. While *bertemu* or *ketemu* mean "to meet", these terms are also used where in English we might say "to see", as in the expression

"See you again". In Malaysia you say *Sampai jumpa lagi* an expression also used in Indonesia.

- 6.4.4 *Juga* - There is another term which may also be used here in place of *juga*, and that is *pun*. *Pun*, however, also means "even", and in this way the two terms are different. *Saya pun ada kuliah* may mean "Even I have a lecture". In Indonesia *juga* and *pun* are distinguished fairly clearly. In Malaysia, however, there is more overlap.

STRUKTUR

6.4.1 *Saya ada kuliah. Sampai ke+temu lagi.*
I have lecture Until meet again

6.4.2 *Saya juga ada kuliah.*
I also have lecture.

LATIHAN

6.4.1 Statement: *Saya tidak punya mobil.*
Response: *Saya juga tidak.*

Student A makes a statement repeating the underlined portion of the model and adding one of the English cues. Student B then replies using the standard response given in the model.

1. I don't have a younger sister.
2. I don't have a house.
3. I don't have a black bag.
4. I don't have a big desk.
5. I don't have your older sister's address.

6.4.2 Statement: *Saya juga ada kuliah.*

Make the following statements.

1. I also have a bicycle.
2. I also came by bus.
3. I also came from (originated from) Brisbane.
4. My family also lives in Adelaide.
5. Her grandfather also asked him.
6. My son was also standing near the window.
7. My daughter also didn't quite understand.
8. That child also didn't know what my name was.
9. He also has my car keys.
10. She was also born (*lahir*) here.

6.4.3 Translate the following phrases into Indonesian.

1. My class.
2. Her car.
3. Mrs _____'s watch.
4. His place.
5. Whose dictionary?
6. My older brother's camera.
7. My grandparent's address.
8. Her uncle's lips.
9. His father's face.
10. Halida's brothers' and sisters' hair.