

# PELAJARAN 7

## BAGAIMANA RUPA PAK ALI? What Does Mr. Ali Look Like?

### PERCAKAPAN 7.1

<i>Yuni:</i> <i>Retno mau<sup>1</sup> ke<sup>2</sup> mana?</i>	Where are you going?
<i>Retno:</i> <i>Saya ada kuliah.</i>	I have a lecture.
<i>Yuni:</i> <i>Kuliah apa?</i>	What lecture?
<i>Retno:</i> <i>Kuliah <u>bahasa<sup>3</sup> Inggris<sup>4</sup>.</u></i>	An English lecture.

### KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>bahasa Inggris</i>	English	<i>bahasa Jepang<sup>4</sup></i>	Japanese
<i>bahasa Cina<sup>4</sup></i>	Chinese	<i>bahasa Portugis</i>	Portuguese
<i>bahasa Jerman</i>	German	<i>bahasa Belanda</i>	Dutch
<i>bahasa Prancis</i>	French	<i>bahasa Filipina</i>	Filipino
<i>bahasa Spanyol</i>	Spanish	<i>bahasa Arab</i>	Arabic

### CATATAN

7.1.1 *Mau* indicates intention and in this way marks actions which are intended to be performed. From the viewpoint of English it may be seen as a future marker, translating sometimes as "will" and sometimes as "going to". Because *mau* also indicates desire, it can also be translated into English as "want to" and "would like to", depending on its use in a conversation (see Notes 6.1). *Mau* is marked in the structure section with IA standing for "intended action". In Malaysia either *mahu* or *nak* (short for *hendak*) is used for this function.

7.1.2 *Ke* is a preposition which shows movement and, thus, has a function different from that of *di* introduced in Dialogue 1.3 which marks stationary locations. It translates into English as "to" or "towards". *Ke* is used before place nouns serving as locations. Another preposition, *kepada*, is most commonly used before nouns referring to people, in utterances such as *Berikan itu kepada Yuni* [Give that to Yuni] (see Exercise 7.2.4; Dialogue 14.1). It is possible to add the verb *pergi* in the preceding dialogue. You can also say *Retno mau pergi ke mana?* The short form, however, is what you will commonly hear in Indonesian conversation.

*Ke* is equivalent only to the English preposition "to" and not to the English verbal infinitive "to". In other words "to eat" in Indonesian is *makan* and not *\*ke makan*.

7.1.3 *Bahasa* as mentioned in Notes 3.3 means "language". *Bahasa Indonesia* means literally "the language of Indonesia", in the same way that *bahasa Prancis* and *bahasa Cina* mean respectively "the language of France" and "the language of China". Use *bahasa* to indicate a language name. You will find, however, that in conversation *bahasa* may be omitted preceding a language name if it is clear from the context that the name of a language and not the name of a country is intended.

To refer to the people of a particular country, *orang* is used before the country name: *orang Spanyol* [a Spaniard], *orang Jerman* [a German], *orang Australia* (or *orang Australi*) [an Australian]. *Bangsa* specifically means "race" or "nationality".

7.1.4 *Inggris, Cina, Jepang - Inggris* also means England in Indonesia. In Malaysia the name of the language is spelled *Inggeris*. *England* is used for the country name. In Singapore and Indonesia *bahasa Tionghoa* is used politely to refer to the "Chinese language" and *Tionggok* to the country "China". This last usage is less common in Malaysia, although in Malaysia the country is usually spelled *China*, presumably at the request of the country in question. *Cina* is used in all Malay speaking countries to refer conversationally to the language, the people and the country. *Jepang* is *Jepun*, both the country and the language, in Malaysia.

## STRUKTUR

7.1.1. *Retno mau ke mana? Saya ada kuliah.*  
Retno IA to where I have lecture

7.1.2 *Kuliah apa? Kuliah bahasa Inggris.*  
Lecture what Lecture language English

## LATIHAN

7.1.1 Question: *Retno mau parkir mobilnya di sini?*  
Reply: *Ya, dari sini ke kelas saya, dekat.*

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

1. Are you going to drive to the university?
2. Are you going to take (ride) the bus?
3. Are you going to park your car over there?
4. Is Sally going to meet Dadang?
5. Are you going to sit down here?
6. Is your uncle going to work?
7. Is your older brother going to walk to school?
8. Are you going to wait for me near that tree?
9. Are your grandparents going to listen to the radio?
10. Are you going to help your parents?

- 7.1.2 Question: Tahu bagaimana bicara bahasa Cina?  
 Reply: Ya, saya tahu.  
*Saya belajar bahasa itu di universitas.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue and incorporating the underlined words in the model. Student B then replies, first using the reply in the model, then adding a further comment. Suggested comments are given. *Bagaimana* means "how".

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Spanish                 | I went to Spain.                               |
| 2. English                 | I was born in England.                         |
| 3. German                  | My older sister also knows German.             |
| 4. French                  | I come from France.                            |
| 5. Japanese                | I lived in Japan.                              |
| 6. Portuguese              | I live near a Portuguese family.               |
| 7. Dutch                   | My younger brother and I studied in Amsterdam. |
| 8. Filipino                | The Philippines isn't far from Indonesia.      |
| 9. Arabic                  | I worked in Egypt ( <i>Mesir</i> ).            |
| 10. Tamil ( <i>Tamil</i> ) | My uncle is an Indian ( <i>orang India</i> ).  |

- 7.1.3 Exchange: A. *Tolong jawab.*  
 B. *Jawab apa?*  
 A. *Jawab apa yang saya tanya.*

Student A begins the exchange by asking a question following the model and one of the given English cues. Use *tolong* for "please" if you are making a request, and *silakan* if you are extending an invitation. Student B then replies appropriately also following the model and the English cues. Student A ends the exchange with an appropriate answer. Refer to Notes 2.1.3 and 2.3.4. Both *silakan* and *tolong* may be correct for particular utterances depending upon your intended meaning.

- |                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Please come in.          | ... into where?         |
| 2. Please sit down.         | ... where?              |
| 3. Please speak.            | ... in what language?   |
| 4. Please get in (ride).    | ... get in (ride) what? |
| 5. Please listen.           | ... (to) what?          |
| 6. Please ask.              | ... who?                |
| 7. Please come.             | ... by (with) what?     |
| 8. Please say you're sorry. | ... to (from) whom?     |
| 9. Please point.            | ... to what?            |
| 10. Please wait.            | ... where?              |

## PERCAKAPAN 7.2

- |               |   |                       |
|---------------|---|-----------------------|
| <i>Yuni:</i>  | <i>Di mana kuliahnya<sup>1</sup>?</i>   | Where is the lecture? |
| <i>Retno:</i> | <i>Di samping kantin.</i>               | Next to the canteen.  |
| <i>Yuni:</i>  | <i>Siapa yang mengajar<sup>2</sup>?</i> | Who's teaching?       |
| <i>Retno:</i> | <i>Pak Ali.</i>                         | Mr. Ali.              |

**CATATAN**

- 7.2.1 *Kuliahnya* - The suffix *-nya* has been introduced previously as a possessive suffix meaning "his", "her" or "its". Here it has a somewhat different meaning quite common in Indonesia. It is used to refer back to the previously mentioned "lecture" and therefore is equivalent here to the English "the". In Malaysia you would say *Di mana kuliah itu?* [Where is that lecture?].
- 7.2.2 *Mengajar* consists of the root word *ajar* and the prefix *meng-*. We saw in Dialogue 1.3 that a root word prefixed with *ber-* (*bel-* in the exceptional case of *ajar*) tends to be regarded as intransitive. The *ber-* prefix indicates that an actor or agent is involved in an action which is not directed outward from himself. The *meng-* prefix most commonly indicates the opposite function. It shows that an action involving an actor or agent is directed outward. Such verbs are traditionally regarded as transitive.  
*Mengajar* may be shortened in conversation to *ngajar*. It is also possible to omit the *yang*: *Siapa mengajar*, although this is less emphatic. *Siapa yang mengajar* means literally, "Who is the one who is teaching?"

**STRUKTUR**

- 7.2.1 *Di mana kuliah + nya? Di samping kantin.*  
 At where lecture the At next to canteen
- 7.2.2 *Siapa yang meng+ajar?*  
 Who N teach

**LATIHAN**

- 7.2.1 A. *Di mana 1?*  
 B. 2.

**Substitutions**

1. Choose any object or person visible in the room.
2. Answer appropriately. Include in your answer one of the following locations:

*di*                      *di bawah*      *di dalam*      *di depan*  
*di belakang*      *di atas*      *di samping*      *dekat*

- 7.2.2 Question: *Siapa yang mengajar bahasa Inggris?*  
 Reply: *Pak Ali yang mengajar bahasa itu.*

Student A asks a question following one of the English cues. Student B then expresses her reply in a full utterance.

1. Who drove from Medan to Padang?
2. Who has a class?
3. Who comes from America?
4. Who lives in Bandar Seri Begawan?

5. Who doesn't understand?
6. Who passed by?
7. Who didn't hear what I asked?
8. Who knows what "key" is in Indonesia?
9. Who answered in Spanish?
10. Who stopped studying?

7.2.3 Question: *Pak Ali mengajar di mana?*  
Reply: *Dia mengajar di Universitas Airlanga.*

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

1. Where is Yeni studying?
2. Where did your grandfather originally come from?
3. Where is your teacher going?
4. Who did Mr \_\_\_\_\_ point to?
5. Where was her older brother standing?

7.2.4 Exchange: A. *Saya berdiri di samping pintu.*  
B. *Mengapa berdiri di situ?*  
A. *Saya menunggu Yuni.*

Student A makes a statement following one of the English cues. These statements require the correct use of prepositions *ke*, *kepada* or *di*. Student B then responds with a relevant question and Student A closes the exchange by giving an appropriate reply.

1. We ran to the bus.
2. Her uncle pointed to my aunt.
3. I met Dadang's older sister at the watch shop.
4. Miss \_\_\_\_\_ climbed to the top of the tree.
5. Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ went down under the house.
6. Halida's family came to the bank.
7. Your mother got off the bus at Menteng.
8. I gave (*\*berikan*) a camera to Yeni's daughter.
9. Her grandmother was sitting beside me.
10. The taxi stopped at her house.

\* *Berikan* is the root *beri* plus the suffix *-kan*.

### PERCAKAPAN 7.3

<i>Yuni:</i>	<i>Itu Pak Ali, ya<sup>1</sup>?</i>	That's Mr Ali, isn't it?
<i>Retno:</i>	<i>Yang mana<sup>2</sup>?</i>	Which one?
<i>Yuni:</i>	<i>Yang pakai baju<sup>3</sup> merah.</i>	The one wearing a red shirt.
<i>Retno:</i>	<i>Bukan<sup>4</sup>. Itu bukan dia.</i>	No, that's not him.

**KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN**

<i>baju</i>	shirt, clothes; dress	<i>jas</i>	coat, jacket
<i>celana</i> <sup>5</sup>	pants, slacks	<i>pakai</i>	to put on, wear, use
<i>rok</i> <sup>5</sup>	skirt	<i>buka</i>	to take off, open
<i>sepatu</i> <sup>5</sup>	shoes		

**CATATAN**

- 7.3.1 *Ya* - The more neutral, and more formal question, is *Apakah itu Pak Ali?*
- 7.3.2 *Yang mana* - *Mana* used alone means "where". When used in combination with *yang*, however, as is the case here, it means "which".
- 7.3.3 *Pakai baju* - *Pakai* literally means "to use". *Pakai baju*, however, means "to wear (clothes)" or "to get dressed". *Pakai* is used conversationally in place of *gunakan* [see Dialogue 12.4]. You can say *Pakai gula* [Do you use sugar?] or *Pakai tangan* [Do you use your hands?] or *Saya pakai komputer* [I use a computer].  
*Baju* has two general meanings based on context. It can mean "shirt" or "blouse", as in the current dialogue, and can also mean "clothes" in general. In Indonesia students will see another term for "clothes", *busana*, in shops. This, however, is not conversational.  
 In parts of Indonesia and Malaysia *kemeja* also means "shirt", thereby distinguishing it from *baju* meaning "clothes". In Indonesia a "T-shirt" is *kemeja kaos* or just *kaos* while in Malaysia it is generally called a *T-shirt*, although in shops this may be referred to as *baju-T*. A woman's "blouse" is more specifically referred to as *blus* in Indonesia and *blaus* in Malaysia.  
*Pakai baju merah* may also be expressed as *berbaju merah* but this is not the preferred conversational form in Indonesia or Malaysia.
- 7.3.4 *Bukan* - There are two basic negatives in Indonesian, *tidak*, introduced in Dialogue 2.3, and *bukan*, introduced here. *Bukan* is used most commonly, but not exclusively, to negate nouns and noun phrases while *tidak* negates verbs and adjectives.  
 The noun phrase that is negated in this dialogue is *yang pakai baju merah* [the one wearing a red shirt]. The full negative form is as follows: *Bukan dia yang pakai baju merah* [He's not the one wearing a red shirt]. The question *Itu Pak Ali, ya?* [That's Mr. Ali, isn't it?] would also be answered directly in the negative by *bukan*. The full negative form of this is: *Itu bukan Pak Ali* [That is not Mr. Ali]. It is not expected that students will master the distinction between *bukan* and *tidak* in one lesson. It will take long exposure to the use of these forms in the language before the distinction becomes clear.
- 7.3.5 *Celana, rok, sepatu* - Malaysian equivalents of *celana* and *rok* are *seluar* and *skirt* respectively. *Rok* in Indonesia may also refer to a "dress". While *sepatu* is commonly used in many parts of Malaysia, *kasut* is probably more common in the country as a whole. In Indonesia, *kasut* means "sandal" or "slipper" in some areas. *Sandal* is used in others. The Malaysian equivalent of "sandal" and "slipper" is *capal* and *selipar* respectively.

### STRUKTUR

7.3.1 *Itu Pak Ali, ya? Yang mana?*  
That Mr. Ali yes N which

7.3.2 *Yang pakai baju merah. Bukan. Itu bukan dia.*  
N wear shirt red No That not him

### LATIHAN

7.3.1 Perform Dialogue 3 in the following way. Student A points to another student in class. She asks Student B if that is a particular person. She deliberately mentions the wrong name. Student B then asks for clarification and the dialogue continues. For self-study, students should write 3 original dialogues based on the structure of the presentation dialogue. Incorporated into these dialogues should be the new words in the *Kata-kata Tambahan*.

7.3.2 Statement: *Pak Ali yang pakai baju hitam.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Saya yang pakai celana biru.*
2. *Saya yang punya mobil besar.*
3. *Kami yang datang terlambat.*

Make the following statements.

4. He was the one who took the train.
5. He is the one who doesn't know.
6. Mr. Ahyar was the one standing by the door.
7. We were the ones who took off our shoes.
8. I am the one who has five older brothers.
9. My uncle was the one who answered.
10. My younger brother was the one who was running.

7.3.3 Statement: *Halida tidak bekerja di Fremantle.*  
Question: *Halida bekerja di Fremantle, ya?*

Statement: *Bukan Halida yang bekerja di Fremantle.*  
Question: *Halidakah, yang bekerja di Fremantle?*

A list of negative statements using both *tidak* and *bukan* follows. First translate each of these statements into English, then form a relevant question in Indonesian following the model.

1. *Rohana tidak pergi ke Semarang.*
2. *Ahyar tidak bawa mobil.*
3. *Ibu Asma tidak pakai baju kuning.*
4. *Eni tidak berhenti belajar.*

5. *Rumah Santi tidak besar.*
6. *Bukan Wirno yang parkir mobil di samping pohon.*
7. *Amad bukan guru.*
8. *Bukan Sally yang belajar bahasa Indonesia.*
9. *Ini bukan buku Dewi.*
10. *Guru Ajat bukan Rosnah.*

7.3.4 Translate the following statements into Indonesian. This exercise exemplifies the use of *ini* or *itu*, *yang ini* or *yang itu*, and *yang*.

- |                             |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. That's my shirt.         | 6. That one's far.              |
| 2. That one is big.         | 7. This is an Australian boat.  |
| 3. The red one.             | 8. The new ( <i>baru</i> ) one. |
| 4. This watch is beautiful. | 9. The one behind.              |
| 5. That tree is big.        | 10. That's her foot.            |

#### PERCAKAPAN 7.4

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| <i>Yuni:</i> <i>Bagaimana<sup>1</sup> rupa Pak Ali?</i>  | What does Pak Ali look like? |
| <i>Retno:</i> <i>Dia <u>kurus</u> dan <u>tinggi</u>.</i> | He's thin and tall.          |
| <i>Yuni:</i> <i>Saya tidak kenal<sup>2</sup> dia.</i>    | I don't know him.            |
| <i>Retno:</i> <i>Dia <u>baru</u> di sini.</i>            | He's new here.               |

#### KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>kurus</i>	thin	<i>baru</i>	new
<i>tinggi</i>	tall, high	<i>sudah<sup>3</sup> lama</i>	old (already a long time)
<i>gemuk</i>	fat		
<i>pendek</i>	short		

#### CATATAN

- 7.4.1 *Bagaimana* literally means "how". *Bagaimana rupa Pak Ali?* more literally translates as "How does Mr. Ali look?" *Macam mana* can be used in Malaysia in place of *bagaimana* with no change in meaning. Both *rupa* and *rupanya* mean "looks" or "appearance".
- 7.4.2 *Kenal* means "to know" in the sense of "to be acquainted with". Don't confuse this with *tahu* which means "to know" in the sense of being familiar with a body of knowledge.
- 7.4.3 *Sudah* means "already". It has widespread use as a marker for completed sequences of actions and examples of this will appear in coming lessons.

#### STRUKTUR

- 7.4.1 *Bagaimana rupa Pak Ali? Dia kurus dan tinggi. Saya tidak*  
 How look Mr. Ali He thin and tall I no

7.4.2 *kenal dia. Dia baru di sini. Sudah lama.*  
 know him He new at here Already long time

### LATIHAN

The drills for Dialogue 4 are combined with those of Dialogue 5.

### PERCAKAPAN 7.5

Yuni: *Siapa itu yang bawa tas hitam?* Who's that, the one carrying a black bag?  
 Retno: *Itulah dia.* That's him.  
 Yuni: *Dia masih<sup>1</sup> muda, ya.* He's still young, isn't he?  
 Retno: *Dia juga pandai<sup>2</sup> mengajar.* He's also a good teacher.

### KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>masih muda</i>	still young	<i>pandai</i>	clever, smart
<i>sudah tua<sup>3</sup></i>	already old	<i>bodoh<sup>4</sup></i>	stupid

### CATATAN

7.5.1 *Masih* means "still". *Lagi* means "again". In Malaysia, however, these two meanings are not so distinct as in Indonesia and *lagi* may mean both "still" and "again". *Masih* is far less commonly used. In Malaysia it would far more usual to say *Dia muda lagi, ya?*

7.5.2 *Pandai* means "clever" or "smart". *Dia pandai mengajar* means literally "He's clever at teaching". *Mengajar* is the verb "to teach" and not the noun "teacher". The Indonesian expression *Dia pandai mengajar* is the equivalent of the English "He's a good teacher". *Pintar* may also be used in Indonesia in place of *pandai*.

7.5.3 *Tua* is used to refer to living things which are old. For inanimate objects, that is, things which cannot "grow" old, use *lama* meaning literally "long time". For example, *guru tua* means an "old teacher". *Guru lama*, however, refers to someone who has been your teacher for a long time or one that was your teacher a long time ago.

There are some common exceptions to this rule. In Indonesia, particularly, people commonly refer to an "old car" as *mobil tua*. It appears as if certain objects that you grow up with or become closely associated with you, also take *tua* and not *lama*.

7.5.4 *Bodoh* is rarely used in polite Indonesian conversation. You say someone is not clever, *tidak pandai*, or not so clever, *kurang pandai*.

### STRUKTUR

7.5.1 *Siapa itu, yang bawa tas hitam? Itu + lah dia.*  
 Who that N carry bag black That E him

7.5.2 *Dia masih muda, ya? Dia juga pandai meng+ajar.*  
 He still young yes He also clever teach

## LATIHAN

7.5.1 Perform Dialogues 4 and 5 asking about other students in the class. Use adjectives included in Dialogue 4 and 5, as well as adjectives introduced earlier such as *besar*, *kecil*, and *cantik*. For self-study, students should write one original dialogue based upon the structure of Dialogue 7.4, one original dialogue based upon Dialogue 7.5, and one original dialogue which combines Dialogues 7.4 and 7.5. You will be writing three dialogues in all.

7.5.2 Question: Bagaimana rupa Pak Ali?

Translate the following questions.

1. *Bagaimana kuliah bahasa Indonesia?*
2. *Bagaimana ibu datang ke sini?*
3. *Bagaimana saya pergi ke Sydney?*
4. *Bagaimana pekerjaan bapak?*
5. *Bagaimana "Kamus Pelajar"?*

7.5.3 Statement: Pak Ali kurus.

Make the following statements.

1. That aeroplane is new.
2. My family's house is old.
3. My older brother is fat.
4. Our grandfather is still young
5. Dadang's teacher is stupid.
6. He's a white man.
7. Your parents were mistaken.
8. I'm right.
9. His stomach is big.
10. Ahyar's grandmother old.

7.5.4 Question: Siapa itu, yang bawa tas hitam?

Reply: Itu Pak Ali. Dia masih muda, ya?

Student A asks a question following one of the English cues. Student B then replies following the model, adding some further comment about the person under discussion. Use Dialogue 7.5 as a model.

1. Who's that, the one who's teaching Japanese?
2. Who's that, the one going to go to Sydney?
3. Who's that, the one who came from the store?
4. Who's that, the one riding in a taxi?
5. Who's that, the one who's parked behind the university?
6. Who's that, the one passing by?
7. Who's that, the one who got off the bus?
8. Who's that, the one who's driving?

9. Who's that, the one who lives far away?
10. Who's that, the one who doesn't understand?

7.5.5 Statement: *Dia pandai mengajar.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Dia pandai belajar bahasa.*
2. *Dia pandai bawa mobil.*

Make the following statements.

3. He's good at speaking Indonesian.
4. He's a good worker.
5. We're good at riding motorcycles.

7.5.6 Statements: *Dia masih muda.*  
*Dia masih tinggal di Bangkok.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Kami masih kurang mengerti.*
2. *Kami masih naik bis.*
3. *Saya masih di toko.*
4. *Laki-laki ini masih salah.*
5. *Tempat itu masih jauh.*

Make the following statements.

6. She's still fat.
7. We're still new here.
8. I still have a class.
9. I still have a bicycle.
10. She still has some paper.

7.5.7 Exchange: A. *Kakak laki-laki saya masih bekerja, jadi dia tidak ada di rumah.*  
B. *Apa pekerjaannya?*  
A. *Guru bahasa.*

Student A begins the exchange following the English cue and adding a relevant statement after *jadi* [so]. Student B then asks a relevant question, and Student A answers this question, closing the exchange.

1. He's still studying in Darwin, so ...
2. She's still in science class, so ...
3. Dadang is still at home, so ...
4. The bus still stops in front of my house, so ...
5. She still doesn't have a car, so ...

## PERCAKAPAN 7.6

Yuni: *Saya mau pergi dulu!* Retno. I'll go on ahead, Retno.  
 Retno: *Baik, Yuni.* Ok, Yuni.

### CATATAN

7.6.1 *Dulu* means "ahead" or "before" in time or action. It refers to something done earlier or before something else, and in this sense also translates into English as "first". When you leave someone behind, it is polite in Indonesian to say that you are going on ahead. This implies that the person you are talking to will soon be going somewhere as well. You, therefore, will not be leaving them alone for long.

### STRUKTUR

7.6.1 *Saya mau pergi dulu. Baik.*  
 I IA go ahead Good

### LATIHAN

7.6.1 Statement: *Saya mau pergi dulu.*

Make the following statements.

1. I want to put on my shirt first.
2. I want to take off my shoes first.
3. I want to listen to the radio first.
4. I want to go to the university first.
5. I want to help my brother first.

7.6.2 Question: *Mau lewat di mana?*  
 Reply: *Saya mau lewat di depan sekolah.*

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

1. Ask someone where they're going to work.
2. Ask someone what they're going to study.
3. Ask someone who they're going to meet.
4. Ask someone what they're going to take (ride on).
5. Ask someone who they're going to get a lift with.
6. Ask someone where they want to stop.
7. Ask someone what they want to point to.
8. Ask someone who's going to wait at the canteen.
9. Ask someone where the bus is going to pass.
10. Ask someone who wants to stand.

7.6.3 Make the following statements. This exercise exemplifies the use of *di*, *di dalam*, and *ke dalam*. Refer to Note 3.3.1.

1. My older sister put the book in the bag.
2. Mrs. \_\_ is waiting in the taxi.
3. Ahyar's mother came into the school.
4. My son works in Japan.
5. Ajat's waiting by the door.