

PELAJARAN 9

CARI ORANG Looking For Someone

PERCAKAPAN 9.1

<i>Mantik:</i> <i>Lihat¹ Tini, tidak²?</i>	Have you seen Tini?
<i>Dina:</i> <i>Tadi³ dia ada⁴ di sini?</i>	She was here earlier.
<i>Mantik:</i> <i>Di mana dia sekarang?</i>	Where is she now?
<i>Dina:</i> <i>Saya tidak tahu.</i>	I don't know.

CATATAN

- 9.1.1 *Lihat* and the prefixed form, *melihat*, mean "to look at" and "to see". "To look for" is *cari* or *mencari*. In Malaysia you may also use *lihat*. More common, however, is the use of *nampak* meaning "to see" without deliberately looking at something, and *tengok* meaning "to look at".
- 9.1.2 *Tidak* is used as a tag question here to indicate that Mantik is not sure of the answer he will be getting from Dina. The question more accurately asks "Have you or haven't you seen Tina". A more positively phrased question might be *Lihat Tini, ya?* [You've seen Tini, haven't you?]
- 9.1.3 *Tadi* refers to the very recent past, from a few minutes to a number of hours before the event being discussed. It translates into English as "before" or "earlier". If you wish to refer to an event that happened on a previous day use *dulu*.
- 9.1.4 *Ada* indicates existence (see Dialogue 6.4). It also translates into English as "there is" or "there are". To say *Tadi dia ada di sini* means literally "Earlier she existed here". It is also possible to say: *Tadi dia di sini* to convey the same meaning. The longer form with *ada* is less ambiguous and the better model for students to use.

STRUKTUR

9.1.1	<i>Lihat Tini, tidak?</i>	<i>Tadi dia ada di sini.</i>
	See Tini no	Earlier she EX at here
9.1.2	<i>Di mana dia sekarang?</i>	<i>Saya tidak tahu.</i>
	At where she now	I no know

LATIHAN

- 9.1.1 A. *Lihat 1, tidak?*
 B. *Tadi dia 2.*
 A. *Di mana dia sekarang?*
 B. *3.*

Substitutions

1. Use any appropriate name or title.
2. Indicate any appropriate place or action.
3. Give an appropriate reply.

- 9.1.2 Exchange: A. *Tadi saya belajar bahasa Cina.*
 B. *Sekarang mau belajar apa?*
 A. *Sekarang saya mau belajar bahasa Indonesia.*

Student A makes a statement, as cued in English, indicating what he did earlier. Student B then asks what he is going to do now. Student B's question should take into consideration what A has previously said. Student A then replies appropriately.

1. Earlier I had (drank) some coffee.
2. Earlier we ordered a cup of tea.
3. I put in sugar before.
4. I paid for the dictionary earlier (or) I paid the price of the dictionary earlier.
5. I bought cigarettes before.
6. Earlier he took off his shirt.
7. Earlier I brought my younger sister.
8. She was walking earlier.
9. Earlier Ahyar didn't want to eat.
10. Halida had a class earlier.

- 9.1.3 Statement: *Saya tidak tahu di mana Tini sekarang.*
 Response: *Saya tahu. Tini ada di sini.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then replies positively, first following the underlined portion of the model, then continuing on to supply further relevant information.

1. I don't know how many brothers and sisters Yeni has.
2. I don't know where he works.
3. I didn't know Dadang was coming tonight.
4. I don't know what Mantik's address is.
5. I don't know how far that place is.
6. I don't know what colour her skirt is.
7. I don't know how many people went.
8. I don't know what "cheque" is in Indonesian.
9. I don't know why she came late this evening.
10. I didn't know Tono didn't understand.

9.1.4 Statement: Ada sepeda di depan rumah saya.

Make the following statements or ask the following questions.

1. There is a car here.
2. There is a teacher in the classroom.
3. Is there sugar?
4. Are there cigarettes?
5. Is there someone coming?
6. There was someone who answered.
7. There's no one here.
8. There are drinks.
9. There's a dictionary under the table.
10. There were people who paid.

PERCAKAPAN 9.2

<i>Mantik:</i>	<i>Tini ke mana¹?</i>	Where did Tini go?
<i>Amirudin:</i>	<i>Mungkin² dia pulang.</i>	Perhaps she returned home.
<i>Mantik:</i>	<i>Pulang? Dia janji mau³ ketemu saya di sini.</i>	Returned home? She promised to meet me here.
<i>Amirudin:</i>	<i>Mungkin dia datang nanti⁴.</i>	Maybe she'll arrive later.

CATATAN

- 9.2.1 *Ke mana* - It also possible to say *pergi ke mana*, although the short form is preferred in conversation.
- 9.2.2 *Mungkin* means "maybe", "possibly", "probably", "perhaps" and "might". *Boleh jadi* and *barang kali* may also convey the same meaning. *Mungkin* is also used in expressions such as *secepat mungkin* [as fast as possible].
- 9.2.3 *Dia janji mau* - It is possible to repeat the pronoun in the second phrase. The sentence thus becomes *Dia janji dia mau ...* [She promised she would ...].
- 9.2.4 *Nanti* indicates that an action is to take place at some future time: "later". Because *nanti* has already set the utterance in the future, it is not necessary to show intended action by the use of *mau*. The use of *mau* indicates that the action is less definite. An utterance such as *Mungkin nanti dia mau datang* means "Maybe she intends to come later".

STRUKTUR

9.2.1	<i>Tini ke mana?</i>	<i>Mungkin</i>	<i>dia</i>	<i>pulang.</i>	<i>Dia janji</i>	<i>mau</i>
	Tini to where	Perhaps	she	return home	She promise	IA
9.2.2	<i>ke+temu</i>	<i>saya di sini.</i>	<i>Mungkin</i>	<i>dia datang nanti.</i>		
	meet	me at here	Maybe	she arrive later		

LATIHAN

- 9.2.1 Question: *Tini ke mana?*
 Reply: *Mungkin dia pulang.*

Student A asks a question in accordance with the English cue. Student B then answers appropriately using *mungkin* or one of the other words indicated in the notes as having the same meaning. The names in the questions below refer to a third person, and not to the person being talked to. For questions calling for a "yes" or "no" answer, it is best to add *ya* or *tidak* before the reply.

1. Tini isn't here.
2. Is Ajat an old acquaintance of Dina's?
3. What does Eni want to eat?
4. Does Fauzi want to leave now?
5. Is the mee in this shop spicy hot?
6. Is there a sale (**obral*) at the Indian shop?
7. What language is Rosdiana studying?
8. Was there an additional payment?
9. Is Retno good at driving?
10. Was Tono's answer correct?

* *Obral* in Malaysia is *jualan murah*.

- 9.2.2 Statement: *Dia janji mau ketemu saya di sini.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Retno janji mau tunggu saya.*
2. *Dia janji mau naik pesawat terbang.*
3. *Saya janji mau belajar sama dia.*

Make the following statements.

4. Halida promised to work with her father.
5. You promised to ask our teacher.
6. Yeni promised to point to her aunt.
7. We promised to answer everything in Indonesian.
8. Our teacher promised to speak slowly.
9. Fauzi promised to pay.
10. That young man promised to buy my bicycle.

- 9.2.3 Statement: *Nanti dia datang.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Nanti saya masuk.*
2. *Nanti saya tanya dia.*

Make the following statements.

3. I'll help look for your keys later.
4. Dadang will take the boat later.
5. We'll run later.

PERCAKAPAN 9.3

<i>Astuti:</i> <i>Tini ada di dalam kantin.</i>	Tini's in the canteen.
<i>Mantik:</i> <i>Dia masuk sendiri¹?</i>	Did she go in alone?
<i>Astuti:</i> <i>Tidak, dia masuk sama² teman-temannya³.</i>	No, she went in with her friends.
<i>Mantik:</i> <i>Apa kata⁴ dia?</i>	What did she say?
<i>Astuti:</i> <i>Kata⁴ dia, dia mau makan siang⁵.</i>	She said she was going to have lunch.
<i>Mantik:</i> <i>Saya menunggu dia di sini⁶.</i>	I'll wait for her here.
<i>Sebentar lagi⁷ tentu mereka⁸ keluar.</i>	They'll certainly come out in a few moments.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>di dalam</i>	inside	<i>makan pagi</i>	to eat breakfast
<i>di luar</i>	outside	<i>makan malam</i>	to eat dinner
<i>makan siang</i>	to eat lunch	<i>makan nasi⁹</i>	to eat, have a meal

CATATAN

- 9.3.1 *Sendiri* - In Malaysia, *seorang* is the better choice in this context as *sendiri* generally implies "doing something on one's own" and not just "being alone" (see Notes 12.1).
- 9.3.2 *Sama* - You may also say *dengan* in place of *sama*, although this may be regarded as more formal.
- 9.3.3 *Teman-temannya* consists of the root word *teman* which is reduplicated, *teman-teman*. The reduplicated root is then suffixed with the possessive *-nya*. One function of reduplication is to show "different kinds of" or "a variety of" things.
Indonesian has no forms equivalent to the English plural. As mentioned in Notes 4.3, one form in Indonesian can carry both singular and plural meaning. *Teman*, then, can mean both "friend" or "friends" depending on context. If it means "friends", then the friends are intended to be seen as a group. If the intention is to emphasise that the group of friends comprises a variety of different people, then the reduplicated form will be used, *teman-teman*. *Kawan* is the commonly used term in Malaysia, not *teman*.
- 9.3.4 *Kata* means "to say". *Bicara*, introduced in Dialogue 2.4, means "to speak". When you "speak to" someone you say *bicara dengan* or *bicara sama*. *Omong* and *obrol* commonly mean "to converse".
While in Indonesian you say *kata dia*, in Malaysia you say *dia kata*. The more formal expression is *dia mengatakan*. Informally, it is common to use *bilang*: *Bilang apa dia?* [What did she say?], *Dia bilang...* [She said ...].

- 9.3.5 *Makan siang* means literally "to eat at midday" and so translates into English as "to have lunch". In the same way *makan malam* [to eat at night], means "to have dinner", and *makan pagi* [to eat at morning], means "to have breakfast". Instead of *makan pagi*, you can also say *sarapan*. The Malaysian equivalent of *makan siang* is *makan tengah hari*.
- 9.3.6 *Saya menunggu dia di sini* is a statement of definite action, not intended action, and it is for this reason that *mau* is not used in the utterance (see Notes 12.2). *Menunggu* may be shortened in informal conversation to *nunggu*.
- 9.3.7 *Sebentar lagi* - This, like *nanti*, indicates that an action is to take place at some future time. *Sebentar* means "a moment" or "for a moment" as in the utterance *Tunggu sebentar* [Wait (for) a moment]. This usage is drilled in Exercise 10.4.3. When combined with *lagi* it means "in a moment". In Malaysia *sekejap* is more commonly used than *sebentar*, although this preference is regional.
- 9.3.8 *Mereka* - In the every day conversational speech of Malaysia, this term is almost never used. In the standard dialects it is expressed as *dia orang*, a term also used in Indonesia, although a number of other dialectal forms are also used. *Mereka* also means "their" and "them".
- 9.3.9 *Makan nasi* means literally "to eat rice". Since rice is eaten at most meals, this has become synonymous with eating or having a meal.

STRUKTUR

- 9.3.1 *Tini ada di dalam kantin. Dia masuk sen- + diri?*
Tini EX at inside canteen She enter one self
- 9.3.2 *Dia masuk sama teman-teman + nya. Apa kata dia?*
She enter with friends her What she say
- 9.3.3 *Kata dia, dia mau makan siang. Saya meng+tunggu*
Say she she IA eat noon I wait for
- 9.3.4 *dia di sini. Se + bentar lagi tentu mereka ke+luar.*
her at here One moment more certain they come out

LATIHAN

- 9.3.1 Exchange: A. *Tini ada di dalam kantin.*
B. *Dia masuk sendiri?*
A. *Tidak, dia masuk sama teman-temannya.*

Student A states where someone is, where they went, or what they're doing, following the English cue. Student B then asks if the person was alone, following the model. Student A then responds in the negative, indicating with whom the action was done.

1. Anwar is waiting in the coffee shop.
2. Amirudin went home.
3. Yeni's older brother is eating lunch outside.
4. Mantik's coming.
5. Ahyar is getting a lift.
6. Her son is getting out of the taxi.
7. Dewi is studying French.
8. Tono lives in a big house.
9. Astuti returned from the university.
10. My aunt's eating breakfast.

- 9.3.2 Statement: *Teman-teman Yeni pandai.*
 Response: *Bukan teman-teman Yeni saja.*
Teman-teman saya juga pandai.

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. The subject noun in this statement should be reduplicated as in the model. Student B then replies in an appropriate manner. Remember that reduplication indicates variety not plurality.

1. The schools near my house are not very good.
2. Ladies and gentlemen (**Bapak-bapak dan ibu-ibu sekalian*), we can eat now.
3. The students in Perth schools are clever.
4. The people that are eating lunch outside the house are tired.
5. Mrs _____'s children promised to sit down and not say anything.

**Bapak-bapak dan ibu-ibu sekalian* - The Malaysian equivalent is *tuan-tuan dan puan-puan*.

- 9.3.3 A. *Di mana 1 sekarang?*
 B. *2 3.*

Substitutions

1. Use any appropriate name, title, or object.
2. *di luar di atas di belakang di dalam*
di di bawah dekat di dalam di depan
di samping
3. Use any appropriate place name or location.

- 9.3.4 Exchange: A. *Saya menunggu Tini di sini.*
 B. *Saya kurang dengar. Apa kata A?*
 C. *Kata dia, dia menunggu Tini di sini.*

Student A makes a statement following one of the English cues. Student B then asks Student C what A said, and Student C replies appropriately. Both students B and C follow the structure of the model.

1. They left the restaurant earlier.
2. Tini and Astuti said the weather was hot.
3. Fauzi's father certainly wants to meet me later.
4. Ajat wants to drink water.
5. Ahyar certainly doesn't want any sugar.
6. Eni is standing near the door.
7. It's not necessary that her grandmother pay for everything.
8. Halida is in her car.
9. I'm hungry because I didn't eat earlier.
10. My uncle's looking for his son.

9.3.5 Statement: *Sebentar lagi mereka keluar.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Sebentar lagi saya makan.*
2. *Sebentar lagi kita pulang.*
3. *Sebentar lagi kita pesan minuman lagi.*
4. *Sebentar lagi tentu dia bayar.*
5. *Sebentar lagi kita cari apa saja Aminah mau.*

PERCAKAPAN 9.4

<p><i>Tini:</i> <i>Maaf¹, Mantik.</i> <i>Saya sedikit² terlambat.</i></p> <p><i>Mantik:</i> <i>Tidak apa-apa.</i> <i>Lagi pula³, saya tidak terlalu lama menunggu.</i></p> <p><i>Tini:</i> <i>Boleh saya minta⁴ lima puluh rupiah⁴?</i> <i>Saya mau telepon⁵ ibu.</i></p> <p><i>Mantik:</i> <i>Boleh, nih⁶.</i></p>	<p>I'm, sorry, Mantik. I'm a little late. That's all right. Furthermore, I haven't been waiting a very long time. May I have fifty rupiah? I want to telephone my mother. Sure, here.</p>
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KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<p><i>sedikit</i> a little</p> <p><i>banyak</i> a lot, much, many</p> <p><i>rupiah⁷</i> rupiah</p>	<p><i>dolar</i> dollar</p> <p><i>sen</i> cents</p> <p><i>uang⁷</i> money</p>
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	teens <i>belas</i>	10s <i>puluh</i>	100s <i>ratus</i>	1,000s <i>ribu</i>	1,000,000s <i>juta</i>
<i>se- (satu)</i>	<i>sebelas</i>				
<i>dua</i>	(11)	<i>dua puluh</i>			
<i>tiga</i>		(20)			
<i>empat</i>			<i>empat ratus</i>		
<i>lima</i>			(400)		
<i>enam</i>				<i>enam ribu</i>	
<i>tujuh</i>				(6,000)	
<i>delapan</i>					<i>delapan juta</i>
<i>sembilan</i>					(8,000,000)

CATATAN

- 9.4.1 *Maaf* is the shortened form of *minta maaf*. You can also say *maafkan saya*.
- 9.4.2 *Sedikit* - While *sedikit* generally precedes adverbs, as in the current dialogue, it and *banyak* [a lot] generally follow verbs: *Saya belajar sedikit* [I studied a little].
When modifying nouns, words like *sedikit* and *banyak* generally precede. This is drilled in Exercise 9.4.3. In this position, *sedikit* may also translate as "some" in English: *Saya taruh sedikit gula* [I added some sugar]. Also translating as "some" is *sebagian* (*sebahagian* in Malaysia) which literally means "a part of". "Some", however, may have no equivalent in Indonesian. You can also say *Saya taruh gula* [I added (some) sugar].
The shortened form of *sedikit*, *sikit*, is common in Malaysia. In place of *Saya sedikit terlambat* in Indonesia you can also say *Saya agak terlambat* [I'm rather late].
- 9.4.3 *Lagi pula* - More common in Malaysia is *lagi pun*.
- 9.4.4 *Minta* means "to request" or "to ask for something". This was used previously in Dialogue 2.1 in the phrase *Saya minta maaf*. *Tanya* means only "to ask a question". When Tini says *Boleh saya minta 50 rupiah* [May I have 50 rupiah], she does not intend to return the money. If she wanted to ask for a loan, she would use the word *pinjam* [borrow]: *Boleh saya pinjam 50 rupiah?*
- 9.4.5 *Telepon* is *telefon* in Malaysia. The verb "to telephone" is commonly expressed as *menelepon*. Students should be prepared for the following expressions if they use the telephone in Indonesia. The person answering the telephone may ask: *Dari mana nih?* or *Ke mana nih?* which mean respectively "Who's calling?" or "Who's this?" and "Who do you want to speak to?" In Malaysia this would most commonly be expressed, respectively, as *Siapa ni?* [Who's this] and *Mahu cakap dengan siapa?* [Who would you like to talk to?]

- 9.4.6 *Nih* is what is said when handing something to someone. It is the English equivalent of "Here it is". *Nih* is the colloquial form of *ini* [this]. The equivalent form for *itu* is *tuh* (see Notes 3.1). In Malaysia you say *nah* in the same situation.
- 9.4.7 *Rupiah, uang* - The Malaysian currency is the *ringgit* which comprises 100 *sen* [cents]. *Uang* is written *wang* in Malaysia. Another term commonly used in Malaysia is *duit*. In Penang and the other former Straits settlements of Malaysia *duit* means "cent", *kupang* means *sepuluh sen* [ten cents] and *ringgit* means "one dollar". The amount \$1.55 in these places may be expressed either as *seringgit lima puluh lima sen* or *seringgit lima kupang lima duit*.

STRUKTUR

- 9.4.1 *Saya sedikit ter+lambat. Tidak apa-apa. Lagi pula, saya*
I a little late No what Furthermore I
- 9.4.2 *tidak ter+lalu lama meng+tunggu. Boleh saya minta*
no very long wait May I ask for
- 9.4.3 *lima puluh rupiah? Saya mau telepon ibu. Boleh, nih.*
fifty rupiah I IA phone mother Can here.

LATIHAN

- 9.4.1 Statement: *Kalau saya datang sedikit terlambat, bagaimana?*
Response: *Kalau begitu, tidak bisa pergi.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue, incorporating the underlined parts of the model. Student B then replies using *kalau begitu*.

1. ... I eat a little bit late, ...
2. ... she enters a little bit late, ...
3. ... Dadang meets me a little bit late, ...
4. ... Retno gets dressed a little bit late, ...
5. ... they say they will arrive a little bit late, ...

- 9.4.2 Statement: *Saya minum sedikit saja.*

Make the following statements.

1. I just added a little.
2. I just ate a little.
3. I want to study just a little bit.
4. This student just wants to ask a little something.
5. I just ordered a little.

- 9.4.3 Statement: *Saya taruh sedikit/banyak gula.*
Response: *Saya juga.*

Student A makes a statement following one of the English cues and using either *sedikit* or *banyak*. Student B then replies appropriately using *juga*.

1. I asked for a little bit of money.
2. Mrs _____ bought a little bit of red paper.
3. I treated just a few people, not a lot.
4. There are a lot of doors in that house.
5. My dictionary doesn't have a lot of pages (**halaman*).
6. There isn't a lot of chalk.
7. Mr _____'s grandmother doesn't have a lot of teeth in her mouth.
8. There is only a little bit of hair on Fauzi's grandfather's head.
9. There aren't a lot of stores in that place.
10. There are only a few children in Halida's family.

** Halaman - Muka surat* is the term commonly used in Malaysia.

- 9.4.4 Statement: *Kita tidak terlalu lama menunggu.*
Response: *Lagi pula kita tidak punya apa-apa lagi yang mau kita kerjakan.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then replies in any appropriate manner, beginning his response with *lagi pula*. The full response means: "Furthermore, we don't have anything else we want to do". Suggested responses are given.

1. The food here is not good.
Moreover, it's expensive.
2. Dewi's house is small.
In addition, it's far away.
3. The fried rice is very little.
There are also a lot of chillies.
4. Pak Dedi is certainly good at speaking French.
Besides that, he's a good teacher.
5. Her payment was late.
Furthermore, it was wrong.

- 9.4.5 Question: *Boleh saya minta 5000 rupiah?*
Reply: *Tidak boleh, sebab saya tidak punya.*
- Question: *Bisa Sally berbicara bahasa Indonesia?*
Reply: *Tidak bisa, sebab dia baru di sini.*

Student A makes a request following the English cue using *boleh* where permission is requested, or *bisa* where ability is indicated. Student B then replies negatively giving a reason for her response.

