

# PELAJARAN 10

## JAM BERAPA? What Time Is It?

### PERCAKAPAN 10.1

<i>Dina:</i>	<i>Cecep bangun<sup>1</sup> jam berapa<sup>2</sup> tadi pagi?</i>	What time did you get up this morning.?
<i>Cecep:</i>	<i>Saya terlambat tadi pagi<sup>3</sup>. Saya bangun jam sembilan.</i>	I was late this morning. I got up at nine o'clock.
<i>Dina:</i>	<i>Berangkat<sup>4</sup> dari rumah jam berapa?</i>	What time did you leave the house?
<i>Cecep:</i>	<i>Kira-kira<sup>5</sup> jam sepuluh. Saya tidak bisa<sup>6</sup> naik bis yang<sup>7</sup> jam setengah sepuluh<sup>8</sup>.</i>	About ten o'clock. I wasn't able to catch the nine thirty bus.

### KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>bangun</i>	to get up
<i>tidur</i>	to sleep, go to bed
<i>mandi</i>	to bathe, shower

### CATATAN

- 10.1.1 *Bangun* means "to get up" from anything, from bed, from a chair, from the floor, etc. In the current dialogue it implies "to awaken" or "to wake up", but it does not specifically mean this.
- 10.1.2 *Jam berapa* - It is also possible to say *pada jam berapa*, but this is unnecessary. *Jam* means "hour". In Malaysia the commonly used expression is *pukul berapa*. Students will also hear *pukul*, literally "to hit", "strike" or "beat", used in Indonesia, particularly in radio and television broadcasts. *Jam berapa?* [What time is it?] is different from *Berapa jam?* [How many hours?].  
In Indonesia, the 24 hour clock is also quite commonly used: 1:00 pm may be expressed as *jam satu* or *jam tiga belas*.

- 10.1.3 *Tadi pagi* and *pagi ini* both translate as "this morning" in English. *Tadi pagi* refers to the part of the morning that is past, and *pagi ini* to the entire morning. In Malaysia *pagi tadi* is more commonly heard than *tadi pagi*.
- 10.1.4 *Berangkat* has as its root word *angkat* [to lift] or [raise]. In Malaysia this is a term reserved for royalty. *Bertolak* may be used in its place.  
The English verb "to leave" is not always expressed by *berangkat* and this expression should not be overused. It is also common to simply say *pergi* [to go]. If you are leaving to return home, say *pulang*. If you are going out, say *keluar*.
- 10.1.5 *Kira-kira* may also be expressed as *kurang lebih* which, in Malaysia is *lebih kurang*. *Kira-kira* means "about" only in the sense of approximately. "About" as in the utterance "We talked about the film" is expressed as *tentang* (see Dialogue 12.4).
- 10.1.6 *Bisa* - It is also possible to say *dapat* here, but this would be more common in Malaysia. *Dapat* shares the meaning "to be able to" or "can" with *bisa*. It, however, also conveys the meanings "to get to do something" or "to manage to do something". *Dapat* also means "to get" in the sense of "to obtain".
- 10.1.7 *Yang* is used here to make it clear that it is the "nine thirty bus" and not that someone was "unable to get on the bus at nine thirty". It is possible to omit *yang*, but this may result in some ambiguity.
- 10.1.8 *Jam setengah sepuluh* is literally "half ten o'clock". You can also say *jam sembilan tiga puluh menit*. In Malaysia you say *pukul sembilan setengah*.

## STRUKTUR

- 10.1.1 *Cecep bangun jam berapa tadi pagi?*  
Cecep get up hour how much earlier morning
- 10.1.2 *Saya ter+lambat tadi pagi. Saya bangun jam 9:00*  
I late earlier morning I get up hour 9:00
- 10.1.3 *Ber+angkat dari rumah jam berapa?*  
Leave from home hour how much
- 10.1.4 *Kira-kira jam se + puluh. Saya tidak bisa*  
About hour one ten I no able
- 10.1.5 *naik bis yang jam se + tengah se + puluh*  
ride bus N hour one half one ten

**LATIHAN**

- 10.1.1 A. *Cecep* 1 jam berapa tadi pagi?  
 B. *Saya* terlambat tadi pagi.  
*Saya* 1 kira-kira jam 2.

**Substitutions**

1. get up	2. 8:00
go to the bank	8:30
bathe	10:00
eat breakfast	10:30
arrive	11:00
telephoned me	11:30
meet Nyoman	7:00
get dressed	7:30
leave the house	9:00
pass by my house	9:30

- 10.1.2 Question: Mengapa pak tidak bisa naik bis tadi.  
 Reply: Sebab saya bangun terlambat.

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies in any appropriate manner, initiating his response with *sebab*. *Kenapa* may be substituted for *mengapa* and *karena* for *sebab*.

- Why couldn't you bathe this afternoon?
- Why couldn't you sleep this morning?
- Why weren't you able to meet Amir earlier this morning?
- Why didn't you get to ask him his name?
- Why couldn't you answer in Indonesian?
- Why wasn't Halida able to go to your house this noon?
- Why wasn't Retno able to treat us this morning?
- Why wasn't she able to go to class this afternoon?
- Why couldn't your mother give you any money?
- Why couldn't your older sister get a lift?

- 10.1.3 Question: Berapa orang semuanya yang mau pergi?  
 Reply: Kira-kira sepuluh.

Student A asks a question following one of the English cues. Student B then answers appropriately including *kira-kira* in his reply.

- How many packs (*\*bungkus*) of cigarettes are you going to buy?
- How many dollars is Tini going to take to Singapore?
- How many women are waiting outside?
- How many bottles of beer are there?
- How many stores sell dictionaries in Perth?

\* *Bungkus* may also be expressed as *kotak* in Malaysia.

- 10.1.4 Exchange:   A. *Saya minta dua ribu rupiah.*  
                           B. *Dari siapa?*  
                           A. *Dari Ajat. Kami teman baik.*

Student A begins the exchange by asking a question following one of the English cues. Each of these cues requires the correct use of either *minta* or *tanya*. Student B replies in an appropriate manner with either a statement or question and Student A then closes the exchange.

1. I asked for only two cigarettes.
2. I asked what time Dina got up.
3. I asked for too much fried rice in the Crazy (*gila*) Man restaurant.
4. No one answered when (*\*ketika*) I asked who was looking for me.
5. They asked me why I eat breakfast at five thirty in the morning.
6. They asked to eat breakfast at eleven thirty.
7. Astuti might have asked me where you were waiting.
8. I asked my father to buy a new bicycle.
9. She asked me where I studied Dutch.
10. That child always (*selalu*) asks for milk when (if) he's hungry.

\* *Ketika* - *Bila* is used in Malaysia.

## PERCAKAPAN 10.2

- |               |  |   |
|---------------|--|---|
| <i>Dina:</i>  | <i>Saya datang lebih awal<sup>1</sup> hari ini.</i>  | I was early today.  |
| <i>Cecep:</i> | <i>Dina selalu<sup>2</sup> lebih awal.</i>   | You're always early.                                      |
|               | <i>Kuliah tadi<sup>3</sup> mulai<sup>4</sup> jam berapa?</i>                               | What time did the lecture begin?                          |
| <i>Dina:</i>  | <i>Kuliah itu mulai jam setengah sepuluh dan selesai<sup>5</sup> jam setengah sebelas.</i> | The lecture began at nine thirty and ended at ten thirty. |
| <i>Cecep:</i> | <i>Saya tidak sempat<sup>6</sup> masuk kuliah<sup>7</sup> yang jam setengah sepuluh.</i>   | I wasn't in time to enter my nine thirty class.           |

## KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

- |               |        |                             |         |
|---------------|--------|-----------------------------|---------|
| <i>selalu</i> | always | <i>biasanya<sup>2</sup></i> | usually |
|---------------|--------|-----------------------------|---------|

## CATATAN

- 10.2.1 *Lebih awal* means "early" referring to the time an action takes place. It is the opposite of *terlambat* [late]. This is a somewhat unusual structure as *lebih* shows comparison and translates as "more". *Lebih awal* literally means "earlier". In Malaysia you just say *awal*.

There are other ways of expressing the concept of early. *Agak pagi* means "early in the morning" and *agak sore* means "early in the afternoon". *Pagi-pagi* or *pagi sekali* means "very early in the morning". You can also say *agak cepat* which means "earlier than expected". If someone wants to go home early in the evening, you say *masih sore*, literally "It is still afternoon", even though it is indeed *malam* or "night".

*Tadi* means "earlier" referring to a part of the day. The opposite is *nanti* [later]. Be careful not to confuse these with *lebih awal* and *terlambat*.

- 10.2.2 *Selalu, biasanya - Selalu* is also expressed as *selalunya* in Malaysia. *Biasanya* means "usually" in both Indonesia and Malaysia. There is another word, however, common in Indonesia, *sering*, which generally translates as "frequently". In actual usage the boundaries between words like "always, usually" and "frequently" tend to become a bit blurred. Example utterances using *sering* are: *Itu sering terjadi* [That frequently happens] and *Dia sering ke sana* [He usually goes there].
- 10.2.3 *Kuliah tadi* - You will find that in Indonesian objects are often identified by the approximate time they were talked about, and situations by the approximate time they occurred, usually in the general terms of "earlier" and "later". In the dialogue above the particular lecture that is meant is identified by *tadi* [earlier], and this serves to distinguish it from a class that may have been held yesterday, the day before, or one that is yet to be held.
- 10.2.4 *Mulai* is composed of the root word *mula* and the verbal suffix *-i*.
- 10.2.5 *Selesai - Berakhir* may also be used here, although this is more formal. In Malaysia, *habis* would be most common. *Habis* in Indonesia means "finished" in terms of being "consumed".
- 10.2.6 *Sempat* can either mean "to have the time to do something", or "to have the chance" or "opportunity to do something". In this way it differs from *bisa* or *dapat* which means "to be able to do something" or "to manage to do something". The noun "chance" or "opportunity" is *kesempatan* or *peluang*.  
When something "just happens" or occurs "by chance" you say *kebetulan*: *Saya kebetulan ada di kuliah itu waktu Dadang masuk* [I just happened to be in that lecture when Dadang came in] (see Dialogue 11.2).
- 10.2.7 *Masuk kuliah* - You could have also said *pergi ke* [to go to] in place of *masuk* [to enter].

## STRUKTUR

- 10.2.1 *Saya datang lebih awal hari ini. Dina selalu awal. Kuliah*  
I arrive more early day this Dina always early. Lecture
- 10.2.2 *tadi mula+i jam berapa? Kuliah itu mula+i jam se +*  
earlier begin hour how much Lecture that begin hour one
- 10.2.3 *tengah se + puluh dan selesai jam se + tengah se + puluh.*  
half one ten and finish hour one half one ten
- 10.2.4 *Saya tidak sempat masuk kuliah yang jam 9:30.*  
I no chance enter lecture N hour 9:30

**LATIHAN**

- 10.2.1 Statement: *Saya datang lebih awal hari ini.*  
 Response: *Dina biasanya lebih awal.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cues. Student B then gives an appropriate response following the model.

1. Cecep will certainly be late this morning.
2. They placed their keys on the table this morning.
3. We left the house at 12:30 this noon.
4. Tini went to bed at 10:00 this evening.
5. Mantik's family ate dinner at 5:30 today.
6. Eni paid this afternoon.
7. I'm hungry this morning.
8. They added chilli this time.
9. Her son was smoking this evening.
10. She was wearing a green skirt today.

- 10.2.2 Statement: *Kuliah tadi mulai jam berapa?*  
 That lecture (the earlier one) began at what time?

Translate the following statements.

1. *Orang tadi jual apa?*
2. *Perempuan tadi kerjakan apa?*
3. *Bis yang jam sembilan tadi datang jam berapa?*
4. *Laki-laki tadi minta apa?*
5. *Teh tadi berapa?*

- 10.2.3 Statement: *Saya mulai makan jam 9:00 dan selesai makan jam 9:30.*

Make the following statements.

1. I started bathing at 6:00 and finished bathing at 6:30.
2. The extra class starts at 11:30 and finishes at 12:30.
3. My younger sister starts studying at 7:30 and finishes at 10:00.
4. Ahyar started running at 4:30 and finished at 5:00.
5. Their father started to work at 8:30 and finished at 4:00.

- 10.2.4 Question: *Mengapa Dina lapar sekarang?*  
 Reply: *Sebab dia tidak sempat makan tadi.*

Student A asks a question following the English cues. Student B then replies in an appropriate manner, incorporating the underlined words in the model.

1. Why did you come late?
2. Why are you waiting outside?

3. Why is Ajat asking you for a cigarette?
4. Why did Dadang park far away?
5. Why did the teacher say Husaini's answer was not correct?
6. Why do they want to go to Fremantle now?
7. Why isn't he wearing any shoes?
8. Why is she buying bread in that shop? That shop is expensive.
9. Why didn't Rosdiana complete this exercise?
10. Why is your friend eating lunch late?

10.2.5 Question: *Tadi sempat naik bis, tidak?*  
 Reply: *Ya, karena bis juga terlambat.*

Student A asks one of the questions outlined below using *sempat*. Student B then replies appropriately with either "yes" or "no", continuing on to make one further statement.

1. Were you in time to meet Dewi this morning?
2. Were you in time to get [*dapat*] a place to sit in front?
3. Did Ahyar have a chance to speak to the teacher?
4. Did my parents get a chance to talk to you?
5. Did you have time to bathe?

### PERCAKAPAN 10.3

<i>Dina:</i>	<i>Nanti ada pertunjukan<sup>1</sup> wayang<sup>2</sup>.</i>	Later there's a show.
<i>Cecep:</i>	<i>Wayang apa?</i>	What show?
<i>Dina:</i>	<i>Wayang kulit<sup>2</sup>.</i>	Wayang kulit.
<i>Cecep:</i>	<i>Jam berapa?</i>	What time?
<i>Dina:</i>	<i>Sore ini, tepatnya<sup>3</sup> jam empat seperempat<sup>4</sup>.</i>	This afternoon, exactly at a quarter after four.
<i>Cecep:</i>	<i>Tapi, pada jam itu, ada juga film<sup>5</sup>.</i>	But, at that time there is also a film.
<i>Dina:</i>	<i>Di ruangan<sup>6</sup> yang mana?</i>	In which room?
<i>Cecep:</i>	<i>Film itu di ruang kuliah<sup>6</sup> nomor dua puluh lima.</i>	The film is in Lecture Room number twenty five.

### KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>jam empat seperempat</i>	4:15	<i>dua puluh lima</i>	25
<i>jam lima kurang seperempat<sup>4</sup></i>	4:45	<i>tiga puluh enam</i>	36
<i>jam empat lima belas</i>	4:15	<i>empat puluh tujuh</i>	47
<i>jam empat empat puluh lima</i>	4:45	<i>lima puluh lapan</i>	58
		<i>enam puluh sembilan</i>	69

### CATATAN

10.3.1 *Pertunjukan* consists of the root word *tunjuk* [to show] or [point], the prefix *per-*, and the suffix *-an*. The combination of *per-* and *-an* creates a noun from a verb (also see Notes 5.3). The derived noun generally indicates a final product or state associated with

the verbal action. *Tunjuk* means "to show", *pertunjukan* means "a showing" or "a show". For a discussion of the prefix-suffix combination *peng--an* see Notes 17.1.

- 10.3.2 *Wayang, wayang kulit* - *Wayang* refers to traditional drama performances. In Malaysia this also includes Chinese street opera. The *wayang kulit* is the traditional shadow play performed with leather puppets. Other traditional performances in Indonesia are the *wayang golek* and the *wayang wong*.
- 10.3.3 *Tepatnya* is composed of *tepat* plus the suffix *-nya*. In Malaysia you would most commonly just say *tepat*. In Indonesia you can also say *persis*.
- 10.3.4 *Jam empat seperempat, jam lima kurang seperempat - Seperempat* means "one fourth" or "one quarter". The root word here is *empat* [four].  
 In telling time you also have the option of saying *jam empat lima belas* [four fifteen] and *jam empat empat puluh lima* [four forty five]. Minutes after the hour may also be expressed with *lebih* or *lewat*. "Four forty-five" may also be expressed as *jam empat lewat empat puluh lima* or *jam empat lebih empat puluh lima*.  
 In Malaysia, *suku* means "one fourth" or "one quarter". *Tiga suku* means "three fourths" or "three quarters". "Four forty-five" is *pukul empat tiga suku* and "a quarter after four" is *pukul empat suku*.
- 10.3.5 *film - Wayang gambar*, frequently shortened to *wayang*, is also used Malaysia.
- 10.3.6 *Ruangan, ruang kuliah* - *Ruangan* means an "area" or "space". *Ruang kuliah* is a "lecture hall". It is also possible to say *ruangan kuliah*. A "hall" or "auditorium" is *aula*. In Malaysia, *bilik kuliah* is a small lecture room. *Bilik* means "room". For a lecture hall *dewan*, which means "hall" or "auditorium", is used: *dewan kuliah*.

## STRUKTUR

- 10.3.1 *Nanti ada per+tunjuk+an wayang. Sore ini, tepat+nya*  
 Later EX show drama Afternoon this exactly
- 10.3.2 *jam empat se+per+empat. Tapi pada jam itu*  
 hour four quarter But at hour that
- 10.3.3 *ada juga film. Di ruang+an yang mana?*  
 EX also film At space which
- 10.3.4 *Film itu di ruang kuliah nomor 25.*  
 Film that in space lecture number 25



**LATIHAN**

- 10.3.1 Model: *tunjuk* "to show"  
*pertunjukan* "a showing", "a show"

Several Indonesian verbs follow. Derive nouns from each of them by prefixing *per-* and suffixing *-an*, then determine the meaning of each.

- |                 |                                |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>janji</i> | 6. <i>minta</i>                |
| 2. <i>cakap</i> | 7. <i>tanya</i>                |
| 3. <i>jalan</i> | 8. <i>tolong</i>               |
| 4. <i>henti</i> | 9. <i>kerja</i> <i>pe- -an</i> |
| 5. <i>temu</i>  | 10. <i>ajar</i> <i>pel--an</i> |

- 10.3.2 A. *Saya* 1 *jam* 2.  
 B. 3 *jam* *berapa*?  
 A. 3 *jam* 4.

**Substitutions**

- |                  |         |                            |               |
|------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. enter         | 2. 5:15 | 3. left                    | 4. 6:45       |
| went to bed      | 11:45   | got up                     | 6:30 exactly  |
| arrived          | 8:10    | returned                   | 9:50          |
| opened the store | 7:25    | closed it ( <i>tutup</i> ) | 6:55          |
| got on the bus   | 11:40   | got off                    | 12:00 exactly |
| bathed           | 10:15   | went to bed                | 10:45         |

- 10.3.3 Question: *Kuliah yang mana ada di ruang kuliah 25?*  
 Reply: *Kuliah bahasa Arab.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies in any appropriate manner.

- Which film usually starts at 8:45?
- Which person was born in Adelaide?
- Which sale ends at 10:15?
- Which trip goes via Tokyo?
- Which restaurant isn't open today?
- Which coffee has the sugar?
- Which bus stop is close?
- Which store usually sells cigarettes?
- Which word did I pronounce incorrectly?
- Which book has 175 pages?

10.3.4 Translate the following into Indonesian using *lebih awal*, *terlambat*, *tadi* or *nanti*.

1. I bathed early because the water was hot.
2. My older brother returned home (earlier) this morning.
3. I passed Mantik's house earlier.
4. Dedi woke up early because I telephoned.
5. I'm selling my car later this evening.
6. Tini always leaves late because she helps me.
7. Don't come late this time.
8. Ajat said he'll eat breakfast later.
9. Perhaps they'll stop smoking later.
10. I brought some food earlier. You were out.

#### PERCAKAPAN 10.4

<i>Cecep:</i>	<i>Mau ke mana sekarang, Dina?</i>	Where are you going to now, Dina?
<i>Dina:</i>	<i>Ke perpustakaan. Saya janji ketemu teman di situ.</i>	To the library. I promised to meet a friend there.
	<i>Dia suruh<sup>1</sup> saya bawa pekerjaan rumah<sup>2</sup>.</i>	She told me to bring my homework.
	<i>Ya, saya setuju<sup>3</sup> saja.</i>	Well, I agreed.
<i>Cecep:</i>	<i>Tunggu sebentar<sup>4</sup>. Saya mau ikut<sup>5</sup>.</i>	Wait a moment. I want to go along.
<i>Dina:</i>	<i>Cepat<sup>6</sup> sedikit, Cecep.</i>	Hurry up a little, Cecep.
	<i>Sebentar lagi perpustakaan mau tutup.</i>	The library closes in a few minutes.

#### KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>tutup</i>	to close, closed	<i>buka</i>	to open, opened
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#### CATATAN

- 10.4.1 *Suruh* means "to tell" in the sense of telling someone to do something. It can also mean "to order" someone to do something. *Suruh*, however, is not as harsh as the English word "order". To err on the polite side you can say *minta* [to request] in place of *suruh*.
- 10.4.2 *Pekerjaan rumah* is "homework". This is commonly referred to by its initials *PR* (pronounced *pe er*). *Pekerjaan*, in this context, means "assignment". *Tugas* is also used for this meaning. In Malaysia it is also possible to use *latihan* [exercise] or [drill] based on the root *latih*, or *tugasan* based on the word *tugas* [duty] or [task]. *Karangan* is specifically an "essay" and *bacaan* is specifically a "reading".
- 10.4.3 *Setuju* can be divided into the root word *tuju* and the prefix *se-*. *Tuju* is the root of words like "aim", "goal", etc. *Setuju*, then, means having "one aim" or "one goal" and, therefore, being "in agreement". The actual word for agreement is *persetujuan*. The utterance *Ya, saya setuju saja* is a very weak form of agreement, indicating some reluctance.

- 10.4.4 *Tunggu sebentar* - Also commonly used to mean "wait" is *nanti dulu*.
- 10.4.5 *Ikut* literally means "to follow". This is what you say when you "go along" or "accompany" someone. In Malaysia you say *ikut sama*.
- 10.4.6 *Cepat sedikit* may be replaced by expressions such as *cepatlah*, *ayo cepat* and *cepat dong*, this last expression used in Jakarta.

### STRUKTUR

- 10.4.1 *Mau ke mana sekarang? Ke per+pustaka+an.*  
 IA to where now To library
- 10.4.2 *Saya janji ke+temu teman di situ. Dia suruh*  
 I promise meet friend at there She tell
- 10.4.3 *saya bawa pe+kerja+an rumah. Ya, saya setuju saja.*  
 me bring work home Yes I agree just
- 10.4.4 *Tunggu se + bentar. Saya mau ikut. Cepat sedikit.*  
 Wait one moment I want follow Hurry a little
- 10.4.5 *Se + bentar lagi per+pustaka+an mau tutup.*  
 One moment more library IA close

### LATIHAN

- 10.4.1 Statement: *Teman suruh saya bawa pekerjaan rumah.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Ibu suruh saya ikut dia masuk.*
2. *Bapak suruh saya tutup toko tepatnya jam 6:20.*
3. *Ibu Tini suruh saya cari buku-buku lama bahasa Indonesia.*
4. *Saya suruh adik mandi pagi dan sore.*

Make the following statements.

5. My brother told me not to answer any of his friends' questions.
6. My older sister told them to buy a plate of fried rice.
7. His friend told me to wait outside.
8. I told Dadang to pay for the lunch this afternoon.
9. We told him not to come back late.
10. She told the boy not to open the door.

- 10.4.2 Statement: *Saya setuju mau ketemu Retno di sana.*  
*Saya setuju tidak merokok.*

Make the following statements using either *setuju mau* or *setuju tidak*.

1. I agreed to go to the show this evening.
2. Ahyar agreed to pass by my house this evening.
3. We agreed to study all the dialogues in Lesson 12.
4. They agreed to wear blue trousers/skirts today.
5. Dewi agreed to eat early.
6. I certainly agreed not to return home late.
7. Eni agreed not to eat anything.
8. Mantik agreed not to bring the car today.
9. She agreed to ask for our help.
10. All of us agreed not to talk to Fauzi. He's crazy.

- 10.4.3 Model statement: *Tunggu sebentar.*

Make the following statements.

1. I want to stop here for a moment.
2. I want to listen to the radio for a moment.
3. Tono said he wants to speak to me for a moment.
4. She wants to go out for a moment.
5. They want to sit down for a moment.

- 10.4.4 Statement: *Saya mau ikut minum.*  
 Response: *Tunggulah dulu.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cues. Student B then responds, also following the given cue. *Saya mau ikut minum* means "I want to have a drink (with you)"

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. I want to eat together (with you).       | Have a seat first.  |
| 2. I want to go home together (with you).   | Eat first.          |
| 3. I want to leave together (with you).     | Pay first.          |
| 4. I want to study together (with you).     | Ask first.          |
| 5. I want to get a lift together with Yeni. | Look for her first. |

- 10.4.5 Statement: *Cepat sedikit, Cecep.*  
 Response: *Pergilah dulu. Saya ikut nanti.*

Student A makes one of the following statements. Student B then responds in any appropriate manner.

1. Agree to go.
2. Tell him to eat.
3. Bathe quickly.

4. Close it now (the window).
5. Do it this evening (your assignment).
6. Stop running.
7. Give it to me (a dictionary).
8. Go ahead.
9. Go to sleep early.
10. Get up.

## KAJI ULANG

10.4 The following instructions show you how to construct possible conversations between two people. Write these conversations in Indonesian on a separate sheet of paper. Refer to the section *Jawaban Kaji Ulang* [Answers to the Review Exercises] on page 457 if you wish to check your answers.

### Percakapan 1: Jayson dan Dolores

1. Jayson asks Dolores if she has seen the new teacher from the Philippines who is teaching Spanish.
2. Dolores says that she has. She says that she saw her walking slowly from the language class to the science room.
3. Dolores says that she was carrying a green notebook and a small dictionary containing [*yang isinya*] only one hundred pages. She adds some [*ada*] pages were white and some were red.
4. Dolores says that the teacher first stopped under the tree near the gate [door + enter] to the university, and then [*kemudian*] put the books in a large school bag.
5. Jayson says that he is looking for that teacher. He says that he wants to give her the assignment where he compares [*bandingkan*] Spanish and Portuguese words.

### Percakapan 2: Glenda dan Adam

6. Glenda tells Adam not to smoke in her house because her mother doesn't like it. She adds: "No one likes it".
7. Glenda says that everyone in her family including [*termasuk*] her aunt and uncle, and her grandmother and grandfather believe [*percaya*] people who smoke are crazy.
8. Adam says that he is sorry. He says that he bought a pack of cigarettes at noon after [*sesudah*] his class was finished, but he hasn't [*belum*] opened it.
9. Adam says that when he was still young, his parents told him not to start smoking, but [*tapi*] he didn't follow [*ikuti*] what they said. He adds that now he can't stop.
10. Adam asks Glenda where her mother is. He says: "Please ask your mother to come here, and I will ask her if I can smoke".
11. Glenda says that her mother is still sleeping because she works at night, and won't get up until [*sampai*] later in the afternoon.
12. Adam says: "All right, I won't smoke". He says that he knows a lot of people who ask him not to smoke when he goes to their houses. He adds: "They say it is not good for the body".

**Percakapan 3: Susan dan Tim**

13. Tim says that his address is ninety-eight Red Lips Road. He says that he has lived there a long time.
14. Tim says that he wasn't born there. He explains that he originally comes from France. He adds that he came to Australia when he was a small child.
15. Susan says that she doesn't know where that street is. She tells Tim to please point to it next time they pass by.
16. Tim asks Susan if she would like to see his house. He explains that it is a beautiful place that has Japanese floors and ceilings not very far from the railway line [train road].
17. Tim says that the outside walls are white. He says that the inside walls that she can see through the windows are blue.

**Percakapan 4: Michael dan Rose**

18. Rose tells Michael not to ask for money because she doesn't have any. She says that she lives alone, and living alone is expensive.
19. Michael says that he promises not to ask. He says: "Let's go to the canteen and drink something".
20. Michael says that if Rose doesn't like cold drinks, they also sell hot drinks like coffee and tea.
21. Rose replies that her friends said that the food at the student canteen is not very good. She adds that they will probably not return there again.
22. Rose says that the milk is old, the ice tea is sweet, and the portions [*porsi*] of fried rice and noodles are small.
23. Rose says that she heard the people there don't bathe. She says that they also don't wash [*basuh*] their hands or wear shoes on their feet.
24. Rose says that she, her older sister and older brother once [*pernah*] ate dinner there. She says that the food that they ordered was spicy hot and salty.
25. Rose says that there was a black hair in her water glass, a little bit of paper in her tea cup, and something yellow in the salt.
26. Rose says that there were also children running here and there. She adds that they climbed up on top of the tables.
27. Rose says that her older sister told them to get down, but [*tapi*] that they didn't want to.
28. Rose says that a fat boy and his thin younger sister sat under her chair and tickled [*gelitik*] her toes.
29. Rose says that when she entered the canteen she was hungry and thirsty, but that when she left she felt [*rasanya*] as if she wouldn't eat or drink anything again. She says: "Furthermore, my stomach hurt [*sakit*]".
30. Michael says: "That's not my canteen!" He says: "We're going to eat in a different place". He also says that he will treat.
31. Rose says that as long as [*asalkan*] Michael drives, she will agree to accompany him. She says that she isn't good [clever] at parking at new places.
32. Michael says that it is not far from the coffee shop where Rose buys the bread she eats for [*untuk*] lunch.
33. Michael says that the name of the restaurant is the One Thousand and One Nights. He says that the food isn't very expensive.

**Percakapan 5: Sarah dan Penny**

34. Sarah tells Penny to hurry up and open her book. She adds that all of the other students are waiting.
35. Penny says that she didn't have the chance to study at the library earlier that morning because the bus from town [*kota*] arrived late.
36. Penny says that it usually arrives at seven forty-five, but that this time it arrived at exactly eight o'clock.
37. Sarah says that she usually passes by Penny's house at six thirty. She adds that, next time, Penny can get a lift in her car if she wants to.
38. Penny agrees, but [*tapi*] says that it is very early. She says that she will still be eating breakfast.
39. Sarah says that it is all right. She says that she can wait twenty minutes [*menit*] if [*kalau*] Penny wants to ride in her car.
40. Penny says that will be fine. She says that she will meet Sarah outside her front door at about ten minutes to seven tomorrow [*besok*].