

# PELAJARAN 11

## INI TEMAN SAYA Meet My Friend

### PERCAKAPAN 11.1

<i>Dina:</i>	<i>Yeni, ini teman saya<sup>1</sup>, Cecep.</i>	Yeni, this is my friend, Cecep.
<i>Yeni:</i>	<i>Apa kabar, Cecep?</i>	How are you, Cecep?
<i>Cecep:</i>	<i>Baik, Yeni.</i>	Fine, Yeni.
<i>Yeni:</i>	<i>Cecep ke sini mau<sup>2</sup> baca <u>surat</u> <u>kabar</u><sup>3</sup> Sydney?</i>	Did you come here to read the Sydney newspaper?
<i>Cecep:</i>	<i>Tidak, saya hanya datang saja<sup>4</sup>.</i>	No, I came for no particular reason.
<i>Yeni:</i>	<i>Maafkan<sup>5</sup> kami, Cecep. Kami ada janji<sup>6</sup>, jadi kami harus pergi sekarang.</i>	Excuse us, Cecep. We have an appointment, so we have to go now.
<i>Cecep:</i>	<i>Baik. Sampai jumpa lagi.</i>	Ok. See you again.

### KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>surat kabar</i>	newspaper
<i>majalah</i>	magazine
<i>buku</i>	book

### CATATAN

- 11.1.1 *Ini teman saya* literally says "this is my friend", but it is the equivalent of the English "meet my friend". Introductions in Indonesia are also commonly made with *kenalkan*: *Kenalkan teman saya* [(I would like) to introduce my friend].
- 11.1.2 *Mau* here retains its function of indicating intended action *Cecep ke sini mau baca surat kabar Sydney* means literally "Did you come intending to read the Sydney newspaper". *Mau* does not mean "to" or "in order to". For this meaning see *untuk* (Dialogue 12.4).
- 11.1.3 *Surat kabar* is spelled *surat khabar* in Malaysia. *Koran* is also used in Indonesia to mean "newspaper".

- 11.1.4 *Saya hanya datang saja* literally means "I only just came" in the sense of having no particular reason for the arrival. This is a common answer when you have nothing in particular to say, or you don't want to particularly say anything. In answer to the question *Mengapa baca buku ini?* [Why are you reading this book?] you might answer *Saya baca saja* [I'm just reading (but not for any particular reason)].
- 11.1.5 *Maafkan* consists of the root word *maaf* and the suffix *-kan* (see Dialogue 2.1). *Maafkan kami* can be used as an alternative for *Kami minta maaf*.
- 11.1.6 *Janji* literally means "promise" (see Dialogue 9.2). Here it means "appointment".

### STRUKTUR

- 11.1.1 *Ini teman saya. Apa kabar. Baik.*  
This friend my What news Good
- 11.1.2 *Cecep ke sini mau baca surat kabar Sydney? Tidak.*  
Cecep to here IA read newspaper Sydney No
- 11.1.3 *Saya hanya datang saja. Maaf+kan kami, Cecep.*  
I just came only Forgive us Cecep
- 11.1.4 *Kami ada janji, jadi kami harus pergi sekarang.*  
We have promise so we have to go now

### LATIHAN

- 11.1.1 A. 1, ini teman saya 1.  
B. 2, 1.  
C. 3, 1.

#### Substitutions

- Use an appropriate name or title.
- Respond with an appropriate greeting:

<i>Apa kabar?</i>	<i>Dari mana?</i>
<i>Mau ke mana?</i>	<i>Datang sendiri?</i>
<i>Tinggal di mana?</i>	<i>Masih lama di sini?</i>
<i>Sudah lama di sini?</i>	

- Reply appropriately to the greeting.

- 11.1.2 Question: *Cecep datang mau baca surat kabar?*  
Reply: *Tidak. Saya hanya datang saja.*

Student A asks a question following one of the English cues. Student B then replies appropriately following the model.

1. Did you go to Singapore to meet Rosdiana?
2. Did you get up early to read our Indonesian book?
3. Did you come in earlier to meet Dina?
4. Is Cecep waiting to go with us?
5. Did Mantik go out to look for Tini?
6. Did Astuti go home to eat?
7. Did he open the door to go out?
8. Did your younger brother telephone to ask for money?
9. Did your mother sit down to rest (*\*beristirahat*)?
10. Did she buy cigarettes to smoke?

*\*Beristirahat is berehat in Malaysia.*

- 11.1.3 Statement: *Maafkan saya. Saya ada janji, jadi saya harus pergi sekarang.*  
 Response: *Baik. Sampai jumpa lagi.*

Student A first asks to be excused as indicated in the model. He then goes on to give one of the reasons set out in English, adding a further comment after *jadi* [so]. Student B then replies in an appropriate manner.

1. The weather isn't nice, so ...
2. I'd like to bathe first, so ...
3. I didn't quite understand, so ...
4. I usually get up late, so ...
5. I wasn't in time for the train, so ...
6. I can't teach today, so ...
7. I don't know what your father looks like, so ...
8. I forgot to order fried rice this morning, so ...
9. I don't know your older sister, so ...
10. I didn't complete my assignment, so ...

- 11.1.4 Statement: *Ini kamar Dina, bukan kamar saya.*

Make the following statements using the model as a guide.

1. Mantik is Fauzi's friend, not mine.
2. This is Indonesian made, not Malaysian.
3. That's the school's radio not his.
4. It's Dina who has an appointment, not Tini.
5. That Nissan is Eni's car, not Yeni's.
6. It's my uncle's stomach that's big, not my grandfather's.
7. The girl's eyes are green, not the boy's.
8. These are Halida's expenses (*\*ongkos*), not Majid's.
9. This is the men's dormitory (*asrama*) not the women's.
10. The red dictionary is mine, not yours.

*\*Ongkos is used in Indonesia; perbelanjaan is used in Malaysia.*

## PERCAKAPAN 11.2

<i>Yeni:</i>	<i>Dina sudah<sup>1</sup> lupa, ya?</i>	You've forgotten, haven't you?.
<i>Dina:</i>	<i>Lupa apa?</i>	Forgot what?
<i>Yeni:</i>	<i>Saya sudah kenal<sup>2</sup> Cecep.</i>	I've already met Cecep.
<i>Dina:</i>	<i>Oh ya, saya baru<sup>3</sup> ingat.</i>	Oh yes, I just remembered.
	<i>Kemarin<sup>4</sup>, di ruang istirahat<sup>5</sup>, kan?</i>	Yesterday, in the lounge, wasn't it?
	<i>Waktu<sup>6</sup> Yeni masuk, kebetulan Cecep ada di situ.</i>	When you came in, Cecep happened to be there.

## KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>kemarin</i>	yesterday
<i>tadi malam<sup>7</sup> (atau semalam)</i>	last night
<i>kemarin sore</i>	yesterday afternoon
<i>kemarin pagi</i>	yesterday morning

## CATATAN

- 11.2.1 *Sudah* here is emphasising a completed action. In informal conversation it may be shortened to *udah* in Indonesia and *dah* in Malaysia.
- 11.2.2 *Kenal* means "to know" or "to be acquainted with" (see Notes 7.4). *Kenal*, however, is also the verb "to meet" or "introduce". *Kenalkan* means "to introduce someone" or "to have someone meet someone else". If we work back from this verbal meaning, then *Saya sudah kenal dia* means "I've already met him" as well as "I already know him".
- 11.2.3 *Baru* usually means "new" (see Dialogue 7.4). Used, however, as it is in the current dialogue, it can be interpreted as "just". *Saya baru ingat* means "I've just remembered". A more general meaning for *baru* in this context is "only now" or "only then" (see Dialogue 16.2).
- 11.2.4 *Kemarin* is *kelmarin* in the northern part of the Malay peninsula and *semalam* in the southern part and in Singapore.
- 11.2.5 *Ruang istirahat* is *bilik rehat* in Malaysia. Both *rehat* and *istirahat* mean "to rest" or "relax". Another word commonly used for these meanings in Indonesia is *santai*. Also used for "lounge" in Indonesia are *kamar duduk* and *kamar tamu*. *Kamar* means "room" and *tamu* means "guest".
- 11.2.6 *Waktu* in this utterance literally means "at the time", and in this way also means "when". When you set the time of one occurrence in relation to another, use *waktu* or *ketika*. When you ask when something occurred or will occur, use *kapan*: *Kapan mau ke sana?* [When are you going there?].
- 11.2.7 *Tadi malam* is *malam tadi* in Malaysia. In the areas of Malaysia when *semalam* means "yesterday", *malam semalam* means "last night".

**STRUKTUR**

- 11.2.1 *Dina sudah lupa, ya? Lupa apa? Saya sudah kenal*  
 Dina already forget yes Forget what I already know
- 11.2.2 *Cecep. Saya baru ingat. Kemarin di ruang istirahat.*  
 Cecep I just remember Yesterday in space rest
- 11.2.3 *Waktu Yeni masuk, ke+betul+an Cecep ada di situ.*  
 Time Yeni enter by chance Cecep EX at there

**LATIHAN**

- 11.2.1 Statement: *Dina sudah lupa, ya?*

Make the following statements.

1. They've already met Dedi, haven't they.
2. Cecep has already finished a pack of cigarettes, hasn't he?
3. The teacher has already forgotten her promise not to speak quickly, hasn't she?
4. Tono has already heard what I said, hasn't he?
5. You already know the meaning of that word, don't you?

- 11.2.2 Statement: *Dina lupa (mau) bawa tas hitam.*  
*Dina lupa nama saya.*

Make the following statements choosing correctly from one of the two models.

1. We forgot to listen to the radio last night.
2. Yeni forgot to bring the car yesterday afternoon.
3. I forgot what time he came yesterday morning.
4. Halida forgot my address.
5. Tono forgot to study Indonesian yesterday.

- 11.2.3 Question: *Dina sudah ingat namanya?*  
 Reply: *Ya, saya baru ingat semalam.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately, following the structure of the model, and including the time phrase indicated in her reply.

1. Has father already returned from work?  
... earlier at 4:15.
2. Has your friend already gone to Darwin?  
... last night.
3. Has the train already passed?  
... earlier this morning.
4. Has Retno been able to get a lift yet?  
... earlier.

5. Has Ahyar already started teaching?  
... yesterday morning.
6. Has your son already gone to bed?  
... earlier at 10:45.
7. Has Ajat been able to sell his house yet?  
... yesterday.
8. Have you remembered how much everything cost?  
... earlier this afternoon.
9. Has your grandfather already rested?  
... earlier at 3:00.
10. Has Fauzi already agreed to come along?  
... last night.

- 11.2.4 Statement: Waktu Yeni masuk, kebetulan Cecep ada di situ.  
Response: *Maaf, saya tidak tahu.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cues and incorporating the underlined words in the model. Student B then replies appropriately.

1. When I was in the coffee shop, Anwar happened to hear what I was ordering.
2. When Santi was looking for the place she parked her car, I happened to be passing by.
3. When Bambang was smoking in the classroom, the teacher by chance saw him.
4. When Ira was finishing her assignment in the library, I too happened to be there.
5. When Dedi was looking for the bus stop, the bus happened to stop beside him.

### PERCAKAPAN 11.3

- |              |   |   |
|--------------|---|---|
| <i>Dina:</i> | <i>Yeni mau apa<sup>1</sup> sekarang?</i>   | What are you going to do now?   |
| <i>Yeni:</i> | <i>Oh, banyak. Saya belum<sup>2</sup> <u>baca</u> pekerjaan rumah kita.</i>   | Oh, a lot. I haven't read our assignment yet. You can read it tomorrow. |
| <i>Dina:</i> | <i>Bisa dibaca besok<sup>3</sup>.<br/>Sore ini ada film.</i>  | This afternoon there's a film.  |
| <i>Yeni:</i> | <i>Saya tidak bisa pergi.</i>   | I can't go.   |
| <i>Dina:</i> | <i>Yeni selalu <u>sibuk</u><sup>4</sup>. Ayo, pergilah.</i>   | You're always busy. Come on, go.  |
| <i>Yeni:</i> | <i>Lain<sup>5</sup> kali saja. Sudah terlambat<sup>6</sup>.<br/>Sekarang sudah jam empat kurang lima menit<sup>7</sup>.</i> | Some other time. It's already late. It's already five to four.          |

### KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

- |              |          |                          |                        |
|--------------|----------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>baca</i>  | to read  | <i>bebas<sup>8</sup></i> | free                   |
| <i>tulis</i> | to write | <i>rajin<sup>9</sup></i> | hard working, diligent |
| <i>sibuk</i> | busy     | <i>malas</i>             | lazy                   |

**CATATAN**

- 11.3.1 *Mau apa* is a conversational way of saying *mau lakukan apa*.
- 11.3.2 *Belum* means "not yet". *Tidak lagi* means "not anymore".
- 11.3.3 *Bisa dibaca besok* is a passive utterance which says literally "It can be read tomorrow". The use of the passive is a way of avoiding having to choose the second person pronoun "you". An alternative to *besok* in Malaysia is *esok*.
- 11.3.4 *Sibuk* is also used when the telephone is "engaged" or "busy".
- 11.3.5 *Lain* means "another" or "other". It also translates into English as "different" meaning "of another kind". *Lain kali* means "another time", "a different time" or "next time". The structure of the phrase, however, is more the exception than the rule. *Lain* most commonly follows the noun it modifies. *Orang lain* means "another person" or "someone else" (see Dialogue 12.5) and is the model you should follow.
- 11.3.6 *Terlambat* - It is also possible to say: *Sekarang sudah lewat waktunya*. The basic meaning of *lambat* is "delayed", while *lewat* means "after a set time".  
The prefix *ter-* in *terlambat* has a number of functions. Firstly, it may show completed action, as it does here: "It is now too late". It may also show accidental action. Both functions are drilled briefly in the exercises which follow.
- 11.3.7 *Jam empat kurang lima menit* may also be expressed as *lima menit lagi jam empat*. In Malaysia it would be most common to say *lagi lima minit pukul empat*. Note, as well, the different spelling of *menit*.
- 11.3.8 *Bebas* may also be expressed as *ada waktu* [to have time]. In Malaysia you would say *senang* or *ada masa*.
- 11.3.9 *Rajin* - Adjectives such as *rajin* are commonly used preceding verbs: *Dia rajin bekerja*. A literal translation is something like "She is diligent in working". To form adverbs, *dengan* is used with the adjective: *Dia bekerja dengan rajin* [She works diligently].

**STRUKTUR**

- 11.3.1 *Yeni mau apa sekarang? Saya belum baca pe+kerja+an*  
Yeni IA what now I still not read assignment
- 11.3.2 *rumah kita. Bisa di+baca besok. Sore ini ada*  
home our Can be read tomorrow Afternoon this EX
- 11.3.3 *film. Saya tidak bisa pergi. Yeni selalu sibuk. Ayo,*  
film I no can go Yeni always busy Come on
- 11.3.4 *pergi + lah. Lain kali saja. Sudah ter+lambat.*  
go E Another time just Already late

11.3.5 *Sekarang sudah jam empat kurang lima menit.*  
Now already hour four minus five minutes

### LATIHAN

11.3.1 Statement: *Saya belum baca pekerjaan rumah kita.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Ajat belum pergi.*
2. *Artha belum kenal Cecep.*
3. *Bapak belum datang.*

Make the following statements.

4. I haven't read Mad (literally: Crazy-Crazy) magazine yet.
5. Yeni hasn't left her house yet.
6. The library isn't open yet.
7. My daughter hasn't had a chance to bathe yet.
8. I haven't been able to rest yet.
9. Astuti still hasn't asked for our help.
10. Our child hasn't gone to bed yet.

11.3.2 Statement: *Ayo, kita pergi ke perpustakaan sekarang.*  
Response: *Saya tidak bisa. Saya ada janji.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then replies that he is "unable" to do something, and gives a reason. Suggested reasons are given below the statement cues.

1. Let's go out now.  
Mother told me to bathe first.
2. Let's go to Ahyar's house tomorrow.  
I'm going to study tomorrow.
3. Let's have a drink later this evening.  
I'm going home early this evening.
4. Let's pay for everything.  
I don't have any money.
5. Let's go to Semarang tomorrow.  
I have a class.
6. Let's study Japanese.  
I'm not good at learning languages.
7. Let's get a ride with Ahyar this noon.  
It's already late.
8. Let's walk to school later.  
I'm already tired.
9. Let's park near the library.  
There's no room (place).
10. Let's take the bus.  
There is no bus stop near by.



- 11.3.3 Question: *Yeni selalu / biasanya sibuk.*  
 Reply: *Tidak. Pagi ini saja.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue, using either *selalu* or *biasanya* as appropriate. Student B then replies in any appropriate manner.

1. Is the weather usually nice?
2. Do you always eat too much when someone else pays?
3. Does she always write letters (*surat*) to her father?
4. Do they usually answer in Indonesian?
5. Does Halida always walk home from the university?

- 11.3.4 Question: *Jam berapa sekarang?*  
 Reply: *Jam empat kurang lima menit.*

Student A asks the question set out in the model. Student B then replies following one of the English cues.

1. Ten to five.
2. Fifteen minutes to six.
3. Twenty minutes to seven.
4. Twenty five minutes to eight.
5. Five minutes to nine.

- 11.3.5 Model: *lambat*  
*terlambat*

Prefix each of the following verbs with *ter-*, state the meaning, then use each in a sentence. The first two examples will show a completed state when prefixed, and the final three, accidental action.

1. *tutup*
2. *buka*
3. *tidur*
4. *duduk*
5. *makan*

## PERCAKAPAN 11.4

Dina: *Kapan<sup>1</sup> pekerjaan ini bisa selesai<sup>2</sup>?*  
 Yeni: *Saya pikir<sup>3</sup> besok atau lusa.*

When can that assignment be finished?  
 I think tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

Dina: *Mudahkah pekerjaan itu?*  
 Yeni: *Sulit. Minggu ini saya banyak pekerjaan<sup>4</sup>.*

Is the assignment easy?  
 It's difficult. This week I have a lot of work.

### KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>selesai</i>	finished	<i>mudah</i> <sup>5</sup>	easy
<i>siap</i> <sup>5</sup>	ready	<i>sulit</i> <sup>5</sup>	difficult
<i>besok</i>	tomorrow	<i>panjang</i>	long
<i>besok pagi</i>	tomorrow morning	<i>pendek</i>	short
<i>besok sore</i>	tomorrow afternoon		
<i>besok malam</i> <sup>6</sup>	tomorrow night		

### CATATAN

11.4.1 *Kapan* expresses "when" something occurred or is going to occur. When the time of one event is set in relation to another, the choices in Indonesia are *waktu*, *ketika* and *saat* (also see Notes 11.2).

*Kapan* is not used in Malaysia where the term is *bila*. *Bila* in Indonesia means "when" in the sense of "whenever" as in the utterance "When it rains there is no electricity. Both *bila* and *apabila* convey this meaning in Malaysia.

11.4.2 *Selesai* means "finished" or "completed". The verb "to finish" or "complete" is *selesaikan*.

11.4.3 *Pikir* is spelled *fikir* in Malaysia. It is also possible to say *saya kira* which means literally "I reckon". *Saya ingat*, literally "I remember", may also be used for the meaning "I think" in Malaysia.

11.4.4 *Saya banyak pekerjaan* - Implied here is *ada* [have]. You can also say *Saya ada banyak pekerjaan*. *Pekerjaan* also has a short form, *kerjaan*. More informally it may even be just *kerja*.

11.4.5 *Siap*, *mudah*, *sulit* - An alternative for *siap* is *sedia*. The verb forms are *siapkan* and *sedikan* [to prepare something]. *Senang* may be substituted for *mudah* meaning "easy" in Malaysia, and *gampang* may be used in its place in Indonesia.

In Indonesia both *sukar* and *sulit* refer to something which is "hard" or "difficult". *Susah* refers to the difficulty one feels in doing something. In Malaysia *susah* is most commonly used for both of these meanings.

11.4.6 *Besok malam* is "tomorrow night" and *tadi malam* is "last night". *Malam ini* is "tonight".

### STRUKTUR

11.4.1 *Kapan pe+kerja+an ini bisa selesai? Saya pikir besok*  
When assignment this can finish I think tomorrow

11.4.2 *besok atau lusa. Mudah + kah pe+kerja+an*  
tomorrow or day after. Easy Q assignment

- 11.4.3 *itu?*      *Sulit.*      *Minggu ini*      *saya banyak pe+kerja+an.*  
 That      Difficult      Week this      I      much      work

**LATIHAN**

- 11.4.1    A. *Kapan 1 bisa 2?*  
           B. *Saya pikir 3 atau 4.*

**Substitutions**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1.    that man<br/>               you<br/>               I<br/>               Eni<br/>               my car<br/>               we<br/>               you (Sir)</p>  | <p>2.    come<br/>               do this work<br/>               meet Amirudin<br/>               read the newspaper<br/>               ready<br/>               look for a place to live<br/>               pay it off</p>  |
| <p>3.    tomorrow morning<br/>               tomorrow<br/>               this afternoon<br/>               this morning<br/>               later this afternoon<br/>               tomorrow evening<br/>               today</p> | <p>4.    tomorrow afternoon<br/>               the day after tomorrow<br/>               tomorrow night<br/>               this afternoon<br/>               this evening<br/>               the evening of the day after tomorrow<br/>               tomorrow morning</p> |

- 11.4.2    Question:      *Ajat sudah selesaikan pekerjaan kita?*  
           Reply:          *Belum. Besok saya mau kerjakan.*

Student A asks Student B if something has already been done, following the English cue. Student B answers that it hasn't yet been done, as shown in the model, then goes on to indicate when he will do it. Suggestions for Student B's replies are given after the relevant statement cues.

1.    Have you already spoken to Sahat?  
       Today ...
2.    Has the show already started?  
       Later at 5:30 ...
3.    Have you already bathed?  
       Now ...
4.    Has the restaurant already opened?  
       This week ...
5.    Have your friends already gone back home?  
       Tomorrow night ...
6.    Have you already given the answer to the question?  
       In a moment ...
7.    Have you already met my older sister?  
       Later at 3:45 ...

8. Have Mr. and Mrs. Iskandar already read the newspaper?  
Later ...
9. Is the library already closed?  
Later this evening at 9:00 sharp ...
10. Does everyone already have an appointment with the teacher?  
Tomorrow afternoon ...

- 11.4.3 Question: *Pekerjaan itu gampang, tidak?*  
Reply: *Sulit. Minggu ini saya banyak pekerjaan.*

Student A asks a question following the cue in English. Student B answers in the negative by supplying the adjective opposite in meaning to the adjective in the question. Student B then comments in some relevant way about his answer.

1. Is that story (*cerita*) long?
2. Is Ajat's car big?
3. Does Agustina's family live far away?
4. Are you busy now?
5. Are all the students lazy?
6. Is the trip by train from Jakarta to Surabaya fast?
7. Is it expensive to live in Denpasar?
8. Is the pronunciation of French words difficult?
9. Is the bus slow?
10. Are your clothes new?

- 11.4.4 Student A asks one of the questions as set out below. Student B then replies in an appropriate manner.

1. Ask someone if Eni is an old family acquaintance.
2. Ask someone if she knows why Euis said: "If that's the case, it doesn't matter"?
3. Ask if someone knows what time the bread shop opens.
4. Ask if someone knows who wrote this English-Indonesian dictionary.
5. Ask someone if they heard when Fauzi promised to come.
6. Ask someone if they know which waitress is tall and fat.
7. Ask if someone knows where there is a good film this afternoon.
8. Ask someone if she knows who got a lift with Ajat yesterday.
9. Ask someone if they know who put the car keys on the chair.
10. Ask if someone knows the name of the person who happened to be in the room when you came in.