

# PELAJARAN 12

## UNDANGAN An Invitation

### PERCAKAPAN 12.1

<i>Ida:</i>	<i>Lusa ada acara<sup>1</sup> apa, Euis?</i>	What are you doing the day after tomorrow, Euis?
<i>Euis:</i>	<i>Saya tidak ada acara apa-apa.</i>	I'm not doing anything.
<i>Ida:</i>	<i>Kalau ada waktu<sup>2</sup>, mampir<sup>3</sup> ke rumah. Jalan <u>Selatan</u>, nomor seratus lima puluh.</i>	If you have time, stop by the house. Number 150, South Street.
<i>Euis:</i>	<i>Rumah itu rumah sendiri?</i>	Is it your own house?
<i>Ida:</i>	<i>Bukan, saya sewa<sup>4</sup>.</i>	No, I rent it.

### KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>selatan</i>	south	<i>timur</i>	east
<i>utara</i>	north	<i>barat</i>	west

### CATATAN

- 12.1.1 *Acara* is a "programme" or an "agenda". You can also say *kegiatan* [activity]. In Malaysia, in this context, you would probably say *Lusa ada buat apa-apa?* [Have you anything to do the day after tomorrow?]
- 12.1.2 *Waktu* means "a period of time" and is used in expressions such as "the time", "at that time", "during", etc. *Kali* (see Dialogue 8.3) means "instance" or "occurrence" and is used in expressions such as "one time", "two times", etc.  
*Masa* is another word that means "time" and is almost identical in use to *waktu*. *Waktu*, however, is the commonly used term in Indonesia, and *masa* in Malaysia.  
Students in Indonesia will probably come across the phrase *ah masa* which has the special meaning "I don't believe that" or "It's not possible that" used in utterances such as: *Ah masa tidak bisa pergi* [I don't believe that you can't go].
- 12.1.3 *Mampir ke - Singgah di* is also used, although it may be considered more proper or formal. *Mampir* is not used in Malaysia. Very commonly used in Indonesia in this context is *main*: *Main ke rumah* (see Notes 19.3).

- 12.1.4 *Sewa* means "to rent (from)". *Sewakan* means "to rent (to)" or "to rent out". The term *kontrak* is also used in Indonesia to mean "to rent" and *kontrakkan*, "to rent out".

### STRUKTUR

- 12.1.1 *Lusa*        *ada*    *acara*        *apa?*        *Saya tidak ada*  
 Day after    EX    programme    what        I        no        EX
- 12.1.2 *acara*        *apa-apa. Kalau*    *ada*    *waktu,*    *mampir*        *ke rumah.*  
 programme    any        If        EX    time        stop by        to house
- 12.1.3 *Rumah itu*    *rumah*    *sendiri?*    *Bukan,*    *saya*    *sewa.*  
 House    that    house    own        No        I        rent

### LATIHAN

- 12.1.1 Exchange:    A. *Kemarin ketemu siapa?*  
                           B. *Saya tidak ketemu siapa-siapa.*  
                           A. *Kata orang Sahat ketemu Yeni.*  
                           B. *Ah, tidak.*

Student A begins the exchange by asking one of the following questions. Student B then replies negatively using a reduplicated pronoun as in the model. Student A then indicates that she has heard something different. She begins her statement with *Kata orang ...* [Someone said ...]. Student B then replies appropriately.

1. What assignment did you finish this morning?
2. What did you read last night?
3. Where did you go last night?
4. Does your friend have any work the day after tomorrow?
5. Where are you studying now?
6. Who did they speak to this morning?
7. What did Rosdiana promise yesterday afternoon?
8. What did you eat today?
9. Who is your mother waiting for?
10. What did you buy in Perth?

- 12.1.2 Statement:    *Kalau ada waktu, mampirlah.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Kalau ada buku, bacalah.*
2. *Kalau mie enak, makanlah.*
3. *Kalau ada kunci, bukalah.*
4. *Kalau bayaran itu mahal, minta orang lain tolonglah.*

Make the following statements.

5. If Fauzi has a car, get a lift.
6. If the conversation is in Indonesian, just listen.
7. If the water's already hot, take a bath.

8. If it's cold, close the window.
9. If you're busy, we'll do it another time.
10. If the story is difficult, don't read it.

- 12.1.3 Statement: *Kalau ada waktu, mampir ke rumah.*  
 Response: *Ya, kalau ada waktu.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then responds with an appropriate statement.

1. If you don't understand, ask.
2. If you don't want to walk slowly, I certainly won't go with you.
3. If he doesn't ask in English, I won't be able to understand.
4. If you don't know what "kertas" means, look for it in the Indonesian dictionary.
5. If you point to your mouth, he'll know what you want.
6. If your older brother works as a teacher, certainly he has a lot of work.
7. If you finish studying at 6:00, we can eat together.
8. If you park near the canteen, we can walk to the library.
9. If I telephone Irawati, she'll wait for us.
10. If you don't like taking the bus, buy a car.

- 12.1.4 Question: *Sewa rumah itu sendiri?*  
 Reply: *Tidak, dengan teman saya.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies in the negative correcting the assumption of Student A. Suggested replies are given following the question cues.

1. Did you do the assignment yourself?  
My older sister helped.
2. Did you learn to drive yourself?  
My uncle taught me.
3. Did you write this letter yourself?  
My teacher helped.
4. Did you buy this car yourself?  
I asked my father for some money.
5. Did Ajat pay for everything himself?  
I paid for half.
6. Did Artha go home by herself?  
She got a lift.
7. Did your son take off his shoes by himself?  
His father took them off.
8. Did Eni carry all of this herself?  
I carried a little.
9. Does Cecep rent the house by himself?  
He rents it with friends.
10. Did you come by yourself?  
My aunt brought the car.

## PERCAKAPAN 12.2

<i>Ida:</i>	<i>Besok hari Sabtu, ya?</i>	Tomorrow is Saturday, isn't it?
<i>Euis:</i>	<i>Bukan, besok hari Jumat. Lusa hari Sabtu. Hari ini hari Kamis.</i>	No, tomorrow is Friday. The day after is Saturday. Today is Thursday.
<i>Ida:</i>	<i>Malam Sabtu<sup>1</sup> datanglah<sup>2</sup> ke rumah. Ada pesta<sup>3</sup>.</i>	Come to the house on Friday night. There's a party.
<i>Euis:</i>	<i>Baik. Saya datang<sup>4</sup>.</i>	Good. I'll come.
<i>Ida:</i>	<i>Jangan lupa, Jumat malam<sup>1</sup>.</i>	Don't forget, it's Friday night.

## KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>hari Sabtu</i>	Saturday	<i>hari Rabu</i>	Wednesday
<i>hari Minggu<sup>5</sup></i>	Sunday	<i>hari Kamis<sup>5</sup></i>	Thursday
<i>hari Senin<sup>5</sup></i>	Monday	<i>hari Jumat<sup>5</sup></i>	Friday
<i>hari Selasa</i>	Tuesday		

## CATATAN

12.2.1 *Malam Sabtu, Jumat malam* both mean "Friday evening". *Malam Sabtu* does not mean "Saturday evening" but the "evening before Saturday". We have the same concept in English. Christmas Eve is the evening before Christmas Day. New Year's Eve is the evening before New Year's Day. *Jumat malam* means "Friday night".

In Malaysia you also say *malam Sabtu*, but you may clarify the meaning by saying *hari Jumaat malam Sabtu* [Friday, on the eve of Saturday].

12.2.2 *Datanglah* - You can also say *silakan datang*.

12.2.3 *Pesta* is *parti* in Malaysia. *Pesta* in both countries means "festival". *Pesta* and *parti* refer to western-style parties. More traditional parties and dinners might variously be called *kenduri, jamuan, majlis, selamatan* etc.

12.2.4 *Saya datang* is an indication of definite future "I will come". This is different from saying *saya mau datang* which carries implications of "I'd like to come", "I want to come", or "I intend to come". The fact that future time is intended is clear from the context of the conversation. There is a definite future marker, but this is not commonly used in everyday conversation. It is however, possible to say *Saya akan datang*.

12.2.5 *Hari Minggu, hari Senin, hari Kamis, hari Jumat* - In Malaysia, both *hari Minggu* and *hari Ahad* mean "Sunday". *Senin* is *Isnin*, *Kamis* is spelled *Khamis* and *Jumat, Jumaat*.

## STRUKTUR

12.2.1 *Besok hari Sabtu, ya? Hari ini hari Kamis.*  
Tomorrow day Saturday yes Day this day Thursday

12.2.2 *Malam Sabtu datang + lah ke rumah. Ada pesta.*  
Eve of Saturday come E to house EX party

- 12.2.3 *Baik. Saya datang. Jangan lupa, Jumat malam*  
 Good I come Don't forget Friday night

**LATIHAN**

- 12.2.1 A. *Besok hari 1 ya?*  
 B. *Bukan, besok hari 2. Lusa hari 1.  
 Hari ini hari 3.*  
 A. *Malam 1 datanglah ke rumah. Ada 4.*  
 B. *Baik. Saya datang.*  
 A. *Jangan lupa, 2 malam.*

Student A begins the dialogue with a particular day. Student B, in reply, answers that that day is the day after tomorrow and not tomorrow. The dialogue then continues following the model.

**Substitutions**

- |                  |                 |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. <i>Minggu</i> | 2. <i>Sabtu</i> | 3. <i>Jumat</i> |
| <i>Senin</i>     | <i>Minggu</i>   | <i>Sabtu</i>    |
| <i>etc.</i>      | <i>etc.</i>     | <i>etc.</i>     |
4. State any relevant event.

- 12.2.2 Statement: *Jangan lupa.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Jangan merokok di sini.*
2. *Jangan sewa. Beli.*
3. *Jangan kerjakan sendiri. Minta tolong.*

Make the following statements.

4. Don't come at 5:00. Come at 4:30.
5. Don't read that newspaper. It's old.
6. Don't ask Maringan. He doesn't know anything.
7. Don't give it to Ida. Give it to me.
8. Don't be late. We have an appointment at ten to nine.
9. Don't get off (down). The bus hasn't stopped yet.
10. Don't go to bed. It's still early.

- 12.2.3 Exchange: A. *Jangan tidur terlambat.*  
 B. *Kenapa?*  
 A. *Besok kita ada kuliah.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then asks: *Kenapa?* or *Mengapa?* Student A replies to this in any relevant manner.

1. Don't go home early.
2. Don't look for those magazines now.
3. Don't eat outside.
4. Don't ask for too much money.
5. Don't eat fried mee in the student canteen.
6. Don't wear shorts tomorrow.
7. Don't take (*ikut* [follow]) Pak Ali's course.
8. Don't just stand there. Sit down.
9. Don't walk. Run.
10. Don't write a letter. Telephone.

- 12.2.4 Statement: *Saya lupa jam berapa Euis mau datang.*  
 Response: *Saya pikir jam 12:00 atau 12:30*

Student A makes a statement or asks a question following the English cue. The English cues require the correct use of either *jam berapa*, *kapan*, *waktu* or *kali*. Student B then responds in any appropriate manner.

1. I came back twice (literally: two times) but you weren't here.
2. Retno couldn't remember what time you said.
3. The time I lived there, there wasn't any work.
4. Ida invited (*\*undang*) me when we met and I agreed to bring the food and drinks.
5. I listened to that story three times.
6. During the Japanese times, the trains, boats and planes no longer ran (*jalan*).
7. I've told Ahyar many times to write a letter.
8. Tini said she'd rest when she's finished reading the newspaper.
9. What time did you manage to take the bus?
10. Do you still remember the year (*tahun*) 1956? At that time I was still small.

\* *Undang - Jemput* is used more commonly in Malaysia.

### PERCAKAPAN 12.3

- |              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
| <i>Euis:</i> | <i>Berapa orang semuanya<sup>1</sup> yang mau pergi?</i>   | How may people in all are going?                             |
| <i>Ida:</i>  | <i>Sebenarnya<sup>2</sup> saya undang<sup>3</sup> dua puluh lima orang.</i>                                  | Actually I invited twenty five people.                       |
| <i>Euis:</i> | <i>Oh, banyak<sup>4</sup>.</i>   | Oh, a lot.   |
| <i>Ida:</i>  | <i>Ya, tapi<sup>5</sup> sampai sekarang<sup>6</sup> saya tidak tahu berapa orang mau datang<sup>7</sup>.</i> | Yes, but up to now, I don't know how many people are coming. |

### CATATAN

- 12.3.1 *Semuanya* consists of the root word *semua* [all] and the suffix *-nya*. It means literally "all of them" but translates best into English as "in all" (see Notes 8.3).

- 12.3.2 *Sebenarnya* consists of the root word *benar* [actual, true, real] and the prefix- suffix combination *se- -nya*. It is taken together to mean "actually", "in fact", "really", etc. *Sebetulnya* may also be used, although this alternative is less common in Malaysia.
- 12.3.3 *Undang* is the root word used here as the verb "to invite". More formally you can say *mengundang*. An "invitation" is *undangan*. In Malaysia it is more common to use *jemput* for "to invite" and *jemputan* for "invitation".  
*Jemput* in polite Indonesian conversation may be used as a direct invitation. *Jemput makan* addressed to a person means "Please come and eat". *Jemput* in Indonesia also means "to pick someone up" or "to fetch someone" as in the utterance *Saya jemput Eni di rumah* [I picked Eni up at the house] (see Dialogue 24.2).
- 12.3.4 *Banyak* - When referring to "many people", the preferred adjective in Malaysia is *ramai*. *Banyak*, however, is very widely used. In Indonesia, *ramai* means "crowded" in the sense of there being "many" people.
- 12.3.5 *Tapi* is the shortened form of *tetapi*.
- 12.3.6 *Sampai sekarang* may also be expressed as *hingga sekarang*. *Setakat ini* is also used in Malaysia.
- 12.3.7 *Datang* - In Indonesian *datang* [come] is used when you refer to a place you are either at, at the time you are speaking, or to a place with which you are usually associated, such as your home. *Pergi* [go] refers to places you are not at or are not associated with. It is for this reason that in the current dialogue Euis says *pergi* while Ida says *datang*. It is Ida's house that they will be going to.

## STRUKTUR

- 12.3.1 *Berapa orang semua + nya yang mau pergi?*  
 How many people all of them N IA go
- 12.3.2 *Se+benar+nya saya undang 25 orang. Tapi, sampai*  
 Actually I invite 25 people But up
- 12.3.3 *sekarang saya tidak tahu berapa orang mau datang.*  
 now I not know how many people IA come

## LATIHAN

- 12.3.1 Question: *Berapa orang semuanya yang mau pergi?*  
 Reply: *Sebenarnya, saya undang 25 orang, tetapi sudah tentu tidak semua orang bisa datang.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B replies appropriately using *sebenarnya ... tetapi*. Suggested responses are given after the question cues.

- Did you do anything on Saturday?  
 Actually I wanted to study, but there was no time.

2. Is this your own house?  
Actually it's my older sister's, but I'm the one who lives here.
3. Was there a film on Monday afternoon?  
Actually there was, but we didn't know.
4. When does your father finish work?  
Actually he finishes at 5:45, but today he comes home late.
5. Who paid before (earlier)?  
Actually Fauzi was going to pay, but he forgot to bring money.

12.3.2 Statement: *Saya undang 25 orang, tapi saya tidak tahu berapa orang yang mau datang.*

Make the following statements.

1. I wanted to take the bus this morning, but I wasn't in time.
2. She said she wanted to invite me too, but I happened not to be there when she was looking for me.
3. Euis wanted to know when the film began, but no one knew.
4. I thought she was going to wait, but Mantik said she went home.
5. Koko usually drinks coffee, but today she asked for tea.
6. I wanted to invite 48 people, but up to now I've invited only 37.
7. Rosdiana wanted to bring her lunch, but she didn't have time to make it, so she just ordered fried mee in the student canteen.

Translate the following statements.

8. *Amirudin selalu datang terlambat, tapi pulang cepat.*
9. *Sebenarnya Yeni menunjuk ke mulutnya, tapi saya pikir dia menunjuk ke bibir.*
10. *Badan anaknya kecil, tapi kepalanya besar.*

12.3.3 Student A makes one of the following statements using either *tidak*, *sudah*, or *belum*. Student B then replies in an appropriate manner.

1. Tell someone that you don't like renting houses.
2. Tell someone that you've already looked for a place to rent but couldn't find (*\*temukan*) one.
3. Tell someone you haven't finished the story yet.
4. Tell someone that you're not busy tomorrow morning.
5. Tell someone that your child already knows how to read.
6. Tell someone that the owner (*\*pemilik*) of the shop hasn't come out yet.
7. Tell someone that you usually don't agree with what they say.
8. Tell someone to wait a moment because you haven't got dressed yet.
9. Tell someone that Ahyar already asked for money but didn't get (*dapat*) any.
10. Tell someone you certainly don't want to promise anything.

*\* Temukan, pemilik - Temukan is jumpa in Malaysia. Pemilik, based on the word milik [to own] or [possess] means "owner". In Malaysia taukeh, a borrowing from Hokkien, is most commonly used. More formally you say tuan kedai.*



**PERCAKAPAN 12.4**

<i>Ida:</i>	<i>Ada apa di universitas minggu<sup>1</sup> ini?</i>	What going at the university this week?
<i>Euis:</i>	<i>Setahu saya<sup>2</sup> sore ini ada film tentang<sup>3</sup> Indonesia.</i>	As far as I know, this afternoon there's a film about Indonesia.
<i>Ida:</i>	<i>Film itu untuk<sup>4</sup> kuliah apa<sup>5</sup>?</i>	Which class is the film for?
<i>Euis:</i>	<i>Untuk kuliah bahasa Indonesia. Mereka gunakan<sup>6</sup> ruang kuliah dua puluh lima.</i>	For the Indonesian class. They're using Lecture Room twenty five.
<i>Ida:</i>	<i>Bagus. Mari kita nonton<sup>7</sup>.</i>	Good. Let's go see it.
<i>Euis:</i>	<i>Boleh juga<sup>8</sup>.</i>	Oh, all right.

**CATATAN**

- 12.4.1 *Minggu - Pekan* also means "week" in Indonesia, although this is not common in conversation.
- 12.4.2 *Setahu saya* is a phrase meaning "as far as I know" or "as far as I am aware". The root word here, *tahu* [know], is prefixed with *se-*.
- 12.4.3 *Tentang* means "about" in the context of the current dialogue. Other words commonly used to convey the meaning "about" are *mengenai* and *berkenaan (dengan)* both having as their base the root *kena*.
- 12.4.4 *Untuk* means "for" in this dialogue. It can also mean "in order to" and "for the purpose of". *Untuk*, however, is not used in time expressions. A sentence such as "He spoke for four hours" is expressed in Indonesian as *Dia berbicara empat jam* or *Dia berbicara selama empat jam*. In the second sentence, *selama* means "for the length of".
- 12.4.5 *Kuliah apa* - It is more common in Indonesian to ask "what class" than "which class". As a result, you will find *apa* [what] more commonly used than *yang mana* [which].
- 12.4.6 *Mereka gunakan* - For this particular usage you can also use *orang* in place of *mereka*. In place of *gunakan* you can say *pakai*.
- 12.4.7 *Nonton* is shortened from *menonton*. The root word is *tonton*. More informally you say *lihat* in Indonesia and *tengok* in Malaysia, both meaning "to see".
- 12.4.8 *Boleh juga* means literally "can also". It is at best a weak agreement which usually means you are willing to go along with someone else's decision for want of anything else to do. In Jakarta you will probably hear *boleh deh* in this type of situation.

**STRUKTUR**

12.4.1	<i>Ada apa di universitas minggu ini? Se+tahu saya sore</i>
EX	what at university week this Know I afternoon

12.4.2 *ini ada film tentang Indonesia. Film itu untuk kuliah apa?*  
this EX film about Indonesia Film that for lecture what

12.4.3 *Untuk kuliah bahasa Indonesia. Mereka guna+kan ruang*  
For lecture Indonesian They use space

12.4.4 *kuliah 25. Bagus. Mari kita nonton. Boleh juga.*  
lecture 25 Good Come we see Can also

### LATIHAN

- 12.4.1 Exchanges:
- A. *Film itu tentang apa?*  
B. *Setahu saya, film itu tentang Brunei.*
- A. *Buku itu untuk siapa?*  
B. *Setahu saya, buku itu untuk anak Eni.*

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

1. What is Ida talking about?
2. Who is the party on Saturday night for?
3. What is our assignment about today?
4. Who did they open the door for?
5. What is that story about?
6. What is this chilli for?
7. What did the teacher ask about?

Translate the following questions.

8. *Bolehkah saya tanya sedikit tentang universitas ini?*
9. *Bapak Dadang buat kursi ini untuk siapa?*
10. *Mengapa tidak mau bicara tentang \*hal itu lagi.*

\* *Hal* means "matter" or "thing" when the reference is abstract. When "thing" refers to a physical object, use *barang*.

12.4.2 Statement: *Orang gunakan ruang kuliah 25.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Orang tidak paham kalau kita bicara cepat.*
2. *Orang tidak mau datang kalau pesta mulai terlambat.*
3. *Orang di belakang tidak bisa dengar.*
4. *Kata orang, Fauzi menunggu di ruang istirahat tadi malam.*

Make the following statements.

5. People come here to read newspapers.
6. People usually ask if they don't understand.
7. Those who were born near Surabaya, usually live in Surabaya.
8. Everyone who comes in here asks for fried rice.
9. Those people don't know how to speak Indonesian.
10. No one wants to take his course because he's not a good teacher.

12.4.3 Student A asks one of the following questions. Student B then replies appropriately.

1. Ask someone why they promised to go if they didn't want to.
2. Ask someone who said the room was ready. Say that it isn't ready yet.
3. Ask someone from whom they heard that driving a car was easy.
4. Ask someone what time they agreed to meet with Ahyar.
5. Ask someone when they met (became acquainted with) Nyoman.

12.4.4 Make the following statements.

1. As far as I know Dedi spoke to the woman who was here earlier.
2. In Perth, there are no good newspapers, are there?
3. Actually, it's Indian food that's spicy hot, not Chinese.
4. I know my uncle only drinks tea that has a little bit of milk and sugar.
5. My friend said that the tall woman who was looking for us is his aunt.

## PERCAKAPAN 12.5

<i>Euis:</i>	<i>Eh, saya tidak bisa pergi. Saya harus<sup>1</sup> jaga<sup>2</sup> anak kakak sore ini.</i>	Oh, I can't go. I have to watch my older sister's child this afternoon.
<i>Ida:</i>	<i>Bawa<sup>3</sup> dia sekalian<sup>4</sup>.</i>	Take her along.
<i>Euis:</i>	<i>Dia nakal<sup>5</sup>. Kalau ikut, nanti dia menangis<sup>6</sup>.</i>	She's naughty. If she comes along, she'll cry.
<i>Ida:</i>	<i>Buat saya<sup>7</sup> tidak apa. Orang lain<sup>8</sup>, saya tidak tahu.</i>	As far as I'm concerned it's all right. As for the others, I don't know.

## KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>nakal</i>	naughty	<i>menangis</i>	cry
<i>baik</i>	good	<i>ketawa<sup>9</sup></i>	to laugh
		<i>senyum</i>	to smile

## CATATAN

12.5.1 *Harus* means "have to" or "must", and is fairly neutral as to whether the compulsion to do something comes from within you or without. In Malaysia, *mesti* is the term in common use.

- 12.5.2 *Jaga* means "watch" only in the sense of "watch over" or "take care of". It also means "to guard".
- 12.5.3 *Bawa* - The basic meaning of *bawa* is "to carry", but it also translates into English as "to bring" or "take". It, however, only has these meanings if the underlying assumption is "to carry". If you "take" something or "get" something, such as picking up something from a table, use *ambil* (see Dialogue 14.1).
- 12.5.4 *Sekalian* means "at the same time". The root word here is *kali*. You can also say *Bawa dia bersama* [Take her along] or *Bawa dia pada waktu yang sama* [Take her at the same time]. In Malaysia you use *sekali* and not *sekalian*.
- 12.5.5 *Nakal* specifically means "naughty". To refer in general to people who are bad, say *jahat*. For food that has gone bad use *busuk* and for things that are in bad shape, such as an old, worn out mat, use *buruk*. *Buruk* is also used in expressions such as *cuaca buruk* [bad weather] and *kabar buruk* [bad news].
- 12.5.6 *Menangis* consists of the root word *tangis* [cry] and the prefix *meng-*. When *meng-* is prefixed to words beginning with *t*, the *ng* of the prefix becomes *n*: *meng-* becomes *men-*. There is also one further change. The initial *t* of the root word is lost: *men* + *tangis* = *menangis* [also see Notes 2.1]. The changes which occur when *meng-* is prefixed to a root are summarised below.
- The prefix *meng-* has five forms which are determined by the initial sound of the root word.
- (i) *Meng-* retains its full form when affixed to roots beginning with vowels, and the consonants *h*, *g*, and *k*. The *k*, however, is deleted after *meng-* is prefixed to the root.
  - (ii) *Meng-* becomes *mem-* when affixed to roots beginning with *b*, *p* and *f*. The *p* and *f* are deleted after affixation.
  - (iii) *Meng-* becomes *men-* when affixed to roots beginning with *j*, *c*, *z*, *d* and *t*. The *t* is then deleted after affixation.
  - (iv) *Meng-* becomes *meny-* when affixed to roots beginning with *s*. The *s* is then deleted after affixation.
  - (v) *Meng-* becomes *me-* when affixed to roots beginning with *r*, *l*, *w*, *y*, *m*, *n*, *ny* and *ng*.
- 12.5.7 *Buat saya* is an expression meaning "as far as I'm concerned", or "as far as it concerns me". You can also say *pada saya*, *untuk saya* or *menurut saya*. *Pada pendapat saya* means "In my opinion".
- 12.5.8 *Orang lain - Kalau* [if], is implied and may be specifically stated: *Kalau orang lain, saya tidak tahu*.

12.5.9 *Ketawa* is also expressed as *tertawa*. In some parts of Malaysia students will also hear *tergelak*.

### STRUKTUR

12.5.1 *Saya tidak bisa pergi. Saya harus jaga anak*  
I no can go I must watch child

12.5.2 *kakak saya sore ini. Bawa dia se + kali+an.*  
older sister my afternoon this Take her one time

12.5.3 *Kalau ikut nanti dia meng+tangis.*  
If follow later she cry

12.5.4 *Buat saya, tidak apa. Orang lain tidak tahu.*  
Do me no what People other no know

### LATIHAN

12.5.1 Question: *Mengapa Euis tidak bisa pergi?*  
Reply: *Saya harus jaga anak kakak saya.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately using *harus*. Cues for suggested replies are given following the statements.

1. Why can't you watch television (*\*televisi*) tonight?  
... study ...
2. Why can't you bring your friend along?  
... go to ...
3. Why weren't you in time for your 10:30 class?  
... help my father.
4. Why don't you want to go with us tomorrow night?  
... listen to the news report (*warta berita*) on radio.
5. Why has Eni already gone home?  
... watch her younger brother.

\* *Televisi* is *televisyen* in Malaysia.

12.5.2 Statement: *Bawa dia sekalian.*

Make the following statements.

1. We'll eat at the same time.
2. You can't listen to the radio and watch television at the same time.
3. I have to talk to both of them at the same time.
4. Ida invited all of them at the same time.
5. The people from the north and the people from the south arrived at the same time.

6. Her child usually smiles and cries at the same time.
7. Amirudin treated Cecep and Dina at the same time.
8. Let's do our assignments together.
9. He said he wants to do the work for tomorrow and the day after at the same time.
10. The owner of the shop and his daughter left together.

- 12.5.3 Exchange:     A. *Dia nakal. Kalau ikut, nanti dia menangis.*  
                           B. *Oh, sebab itu (ibu) tidak mau dia ikut?*  
                           A. *Ya, lagi pula dia tidak mau pergi.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then responds appropriately using the structures in the model. Student A then closes the exchange by saying *ya* and adding some further comment after *lagi pula* [furthermore]. *Oh, sebab itu (ibu) tidak mau ...* means "Oh, because of that (you) don't want to ...".

1. I'm tired. If I go I'll fall asleep.
2. It's already 6:45. If I don't take the car I'll arrive late.
3. Astuti is new here. If I don't help she won't know what to do.
4. Tini's friends have already gone home. If I don't wait for her, she won't be able to get a lift.
5. The other restaurants are far away. If we don't stop now we won't get to eat.
6. He doesn't like sweet drinks. If I put sugar in his tea he won't drink it.
7. The car is 5,600 dollars. If I buy it, I won't be able to buy a house.
8. Retno walks to school. If I take the bus, I won't be able to talk to her.
9. Today is hot. If I don't park under a tree, we won't be able to get into the car.
10. Halida has 10 brothers and sisters. If she doesn't work, they won't be able to study.

- 12.5.4 Question:     *Mau makan di sini?*  
 Reply:             *Buat saya, tidak apa, tetapi teman saya tidak mau.*

Student A asks a question following the English cues. Student B then replies beginning with the underlined portion of the model above and continuing on with an original statement.

1. Can I write on this paper?
2. Let's invite a lot of people.
3. Let's go to Bandung on Friday.
4. Do you want to see "Superman"?
5. Can we spend fifty dollars?
6. Do you still want to wait?
7. Do you want to drop by Ida's house?
8. Can we start now?
9. May I have ten dollars?
10. Can I smoke?

12.5.5 Statement: *Orang lain.*

Make the following statements.

1. The other houses.
2. Another week.
3. It wasn't (*Bukan*) the weather on that day that was no good. It was the weather on another day.
4. I had an appointment with another person, not Cecep.
5. Yeni wants to read another page, not page one.
6. I'm writing another assignment, not yesterday's.
7. Dina doesn't listen to that news report. She listens to the other one.
8. I want to bathe again (one more time). I don't know about the others.
9. The other show wasn't good.
10. I don't want to eat in the canteen. I want to eat in another place.