

# PELAJARAN 13

## CARI TEMPAT Looking For A Place

### PERCAKAPAN 13.1

<i>Sofyan:</i>	<i>Ada apa, Marni?</i>	What's the matter, Marni?
<i>Marni:</i>	<i>Saya cari ruang kuliah 25.</i>	I'm looking for Lecture Room 25.
	<i>Saya dengar ada film di sana.</i>	I hear there's a movie there.
<i>Sofyan:</i>	<i>Memang<sup>1</sup> betul.</i>	That's indeed true.
	<i>Saya bisa tunjukkan di mana ruangan itu.</i>	I can show you where that room is.

### CATATAN

- 13.1.1 *Memang* in *memang betul* is an emphatic "yes". It can also mean "of course" or "indeed" when used in reply to questions or in response to statements. *Memang* generally implies that what is referred to is seen as a natural outcome of preceding events or expectations. *Tentu*, which may also mean "of course" is simply a statement of definiteness or certainty.

In Indonesia, there is another term which students will come across in conversation, and this is *memangnya*. *Memangnya* means something like "What do really think?" or "What do you actually believe?". It is used in expressions such as *Memangnya saya ini tuli?* [Do you think I'm deaf?] or *Memangnya saya pembantu?* [Do you think I'm a servant?]. This last example is included in the review for Dialogue 16.4.

### STRUKTUR

13.1.1	<i>Ada apa, Marni?</i>	<i>Saya cari ruang kuliah 25</i>
	EX what Marni	I look for space lecture 25
13.1.2	<i>Saya dengar ada film di sana.</i>	<i>Memang betul.</i>
	I hear EX film at there	Indeed true
13.1.3	<i>Saya bisa tunjuk+kan di mana ruangan itu.</i>	
	I can show at where	space+an that

**LATIHAN**

- 13.1.1 Question: *Ada apa, Marni?*  
Reply: *Saya cari ruang kuliah 25.*

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

1. I'm hungry. I want to eat.
2. My brother's crying. I don't know what I should do.
3. I just remembered that I have a class now.
4. I wasn't in time for my twelve o'clock class.
5. Euis said she'd wait for me, but she's not here.

- 13.1.2 Statement: *Saya dengar ada film di sana?*  
Response: *Memang ada.*  
*Kami mau pergi nonton sekarang. Mau ikut?*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then responds appropriately initiating his reply with *memang*, adding an appropriate phrase, then making a further statement.

1. I didn't know there was a movie last night.
2. I heard she lives far away from here.
3. They mentioned (said) there's an extra (additional) show today.
4. We didn't know you were from Darwin.
5. I think the library closes early today.
6. It seems like (*\*Kelihatannya*) the food here is very expensive.
7. I hear they don't sell cigarettes here any more.
8. People say Pak Dedi is a good teacher.
9. I didn't know you couldn't come.
10. It seems as if the bus doesn't pass this way any more.

\* *Kelihatannya* may also be expressed as *tampaknya* or *rupanya*. *Nampaknya* is the most commonly used term in Malaysia.

- 13.1.3 Statement: *Saya bisa tunjukkan di mana ruangan itu.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Saya tidak tahu di mana dia bekerja.*
2. *Mereka tidak tahu di mana saya lewat.*
3. *Guru tanya di mana saya lahir.*

Make the following statements.

4. Yeni doesn't know where she put her skirt.
5. Dewi pointed to the place where she parked her car.

6. Halida doesn't know where my house is.
7. Rosdiana didn't say where she was going to study.
8. I didn't hear where the bus stops.
9. Fauzi likes to eat in a place where there aren't many people.
10. I'm looking for a place where I can study.

## PERCAKAPAN 13.2

- Sofiyani:* *Ikuti<sup>1</sup> Jalan Lapangan sampai<sup>2</sup> ke ujung<sup>3</sup>.* Follow Field Road until the end.
- Marni:* *Jalan terus<sup>4</sup>.* Walk straight?
- Sofiyani:* *Ya, jalan terus ke ujung, kemudian belok ke kanan<sup>5</sup>.* Yes, walk straight to the end, then turn right.
- Marni:* *Kata Dina ruang kuliah 25 di sebelah<sup>6</sup> kiri perpustakaan.* Dina said Lecture Room 25 is on the left side of the library.
- Sofiyani:* *Betul. Di belakang itu ada Pusat Bahasa.* Correct. Behind is the Language Centre.

## KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>lapangan<sup>7</sup></i>	playing field	<i>Perpustakaan</i>	Library
<i>pantai</i>	beach	<i>Bursa Mahasiswa<sup>7</sup></i>	Student Store
<i>laut<sup>8</sup></i>	ocean	<i>Balai Mahasiswa<sup>7</sup></i>	Student Centre
		<i>asrama</i>	dormitory
<i>Pusat Bahasa</i>	Language Centre	<i>pos polisi<sup>7</sup></i>	police post
<i>Kantor<sup>7</sup> Pos</i>	Post Office	<i>kolam renang<sup>7</sup></i>	swimming pool
<i>telepon umum<sup>7</sup></i>	public telephone		
<i>Laboratorium<sup>7</sup> Bahasa</i>	Language Laboratory		
<i>Kantor Administrasi<sup>7</sup></i>	Administration Office		

## CATATAN

- 13.2.1 *Ikuti* - More informally you can say *ikut*.
- 13.2.2 *Sampai* also means "to reach" and "to get to" a particular place.
- 13.2.3 *Ujung* means "end" or "edge". It refers to "the furthest" or "the last" part. In Malaysia this is *hujung*.
- 13.2.4 *Jalan terus* - *Jalan* is also a verb, as in the utterance *jalan terus* [walk straight]. It can also be prefixed with *ber-* for the same meaning, *berjalan*. *Jalan* was also used in earlier lessons as the noun "road" or "street". *Jalan* is the general word for all carriageways and walkways.  
*Terus* means "straight ahead" or "in a direct line". It can also mean "to continue". In Indonesia *terus* is used in the context of going "straight ahead". To do something

"straight away" or "directly" is *langsung*: *Dia pulang langsung ke rumah* [He went straight home].

- 13.2.5 *Belok ke kanan* can be shortened to *belok kanan*.
- 13.2.6 *Di sebelah kiri* - *Sebelah* consists of the root word *belah* [side] and the prefix *se-* [one]. Used as a verb, *belah* means "to split" or "divide". The full phrase is *ada di sebelah kiri*, although *ada* is commonly omitted in conversation. *Sebelah* also translates as "next" in expressions such as *rumah sebelah* [the house next door].  
*Kiri* [left] is what is called out in Indonesia when passengers wish to stop a bus at a particular place.
- 13.2.7 *Lapangan, kantor, laboratorium, bursa mahasiswa, balai mahasiswa, kantor administrasi, pos polisi, kolam renang, telepon umum* - The Malaysian equivalents of these words are as follows: *padang, pejabat, makmal, Kedai Mahasiswa, Pusat Mahasiswa, Jabatan Pendaftar* and *pondok polis*. *Kolam renang* in Malaysia is conversationally referred to as *kolam mandi*. A "telephone booth" is *pondok telefon*.
- 13.2.8 *Laut* - An alternative to *laut* is *lautan*, although this is generally reserved for wide expanses of sea or ocean. Examples are *Lautan Hindia* [Indian Ocean] and *Lautan Teduh* [Pacific Ocean].

## STRUKTUR

- 13.2.1 *Ikut Jalan Lapang+an sampai ke ujung. Ya, jalan*  
 Follow Road Field until to end Yes, walk
- 13.2.2 *terus ke ujung, kemudian belok ke kanan.*  
 straight to end afterward turn to right
- 13.2.3 *Kata Dina ruang kuliah 25 di se + belah kiri*  
 Say Dina space lecture 25 at one side left
- 13.2.4 *per+pustaka+an. Di belakang itu ada Pusat Bahasa.*  
 library At back that EX Centre Language

## LATIHAN

- 13.2.1 Make the following statements.
1. Walk straight to the Student Centre.
  2. Turn left at the playing field.
  3. Walk up to the swimming pool.
  4. Follow East Street straight ahead.
  5. Turn right, then go straight.

- 13.2.2 A. *Permisi, numpang tanya.*  
 B. *Silakan.*  
 A. *Di mana 1?*  
 B. *Ikut Jalan 2 sampai ke 3.*  
 A. *Kemudian?*  
 B. *Kemudian belok ke 4. 1 itu ada di 5 6.*

Student A chooses any building shown on the map (see page 180) and asks Student B where that place is. As far as possible, follow the dialogue outline presented, although directions to some locations will require an adjustment. Refer to Notes 6.1 for the usage of *numpang tanya*. Also used in Indonesia are *Boleh saya numpang tanya* or *Permisi, saya mau tanya pak/bu*. The polite equivalent in Malaysia is *Boleh saya tumpang bertanya*.

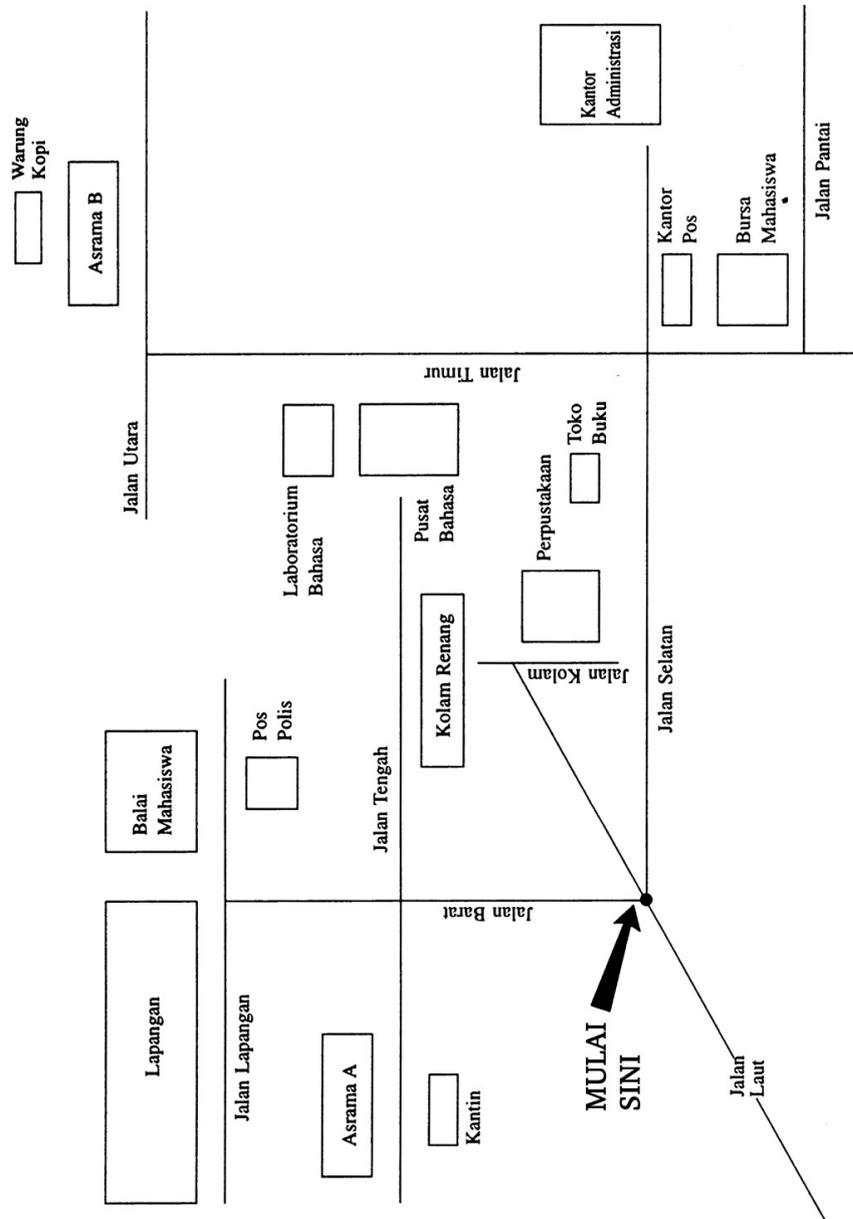
### Substitutions

1. Choose any building on the map.
  2. Choose the relevant street.
  3. Choose a relevant street, building, or indicate "end", etc.
  4. "left", "right"
  5. "behind", "on the left", "in front of", "at the end of", etc.
  6. Choose another building, street, etc.
- 13.2.3 Two columns of words follow. Form reasonable word combinations by choosing a word from Column 1 and combining it with a word from Column 2. Make 5 original combinations not present on the map and give the English translation for each.
- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>warung</i>    | 2. <i>administrasi</i> |
| <i>kantor</i>       | <i>bahasa</i>          |
| <i>jalan</i>        | <i>pos</i>             |
| <i>asrama</i>       | <i>kopi</i>            |
| <i>laboratorium</i> | <i>polisi</i>          |
| <i>pusat</i>        | <i>utara</i>           |
- 13.2.4 Statement: *Ada toko dekat rumah saya.*  
*Telepon umum ada di warung kopi*  
 Response: *Ya, saya lihat tadi waktu saya lewat.*

Student A makes a statement following one of the English cues and using *ada* based on one of the models. Student B then responds in any relevant manner. The first model translates as "There is a shop near my house" or "There are some shops near my house", and the second as "The public telephone is in the coffee shop".

1. There's a post office beside the student store.
2. The language centre is behind the swimming pool.

## PETA KAMPUS UNIVERSITAS SUKSES Success University Campus Map



3. Dormitory B is in front of the coffee shop.
4. The book shop owner is in the library.
5. There are cups and plates in the student dormitory.
6. There's a bank in the Post Office.
7. The language lab is in the language centre.
8. There's a police post in the student dormitory.
9. The Administration Office is on Beach Street.
10. There's a playing field on Ocean Street.

### PERCAKAPAN 13.3

<i>Marni:</i>	<i>Tiap<sup>1</sup> hari ada film?</i>	Is there a film every day?
<i>Sofiyani:</i>	<i>Tidak, hanya sebulan sekali<sup>2</sup>.</i>	No, just once a month.
<i>Marni:</i>	<i>Bulan depan<sup>3</sup> film apa, ya<sup>4</sup>?</i>	What's the movie next month?
<i>Sofiyani:</i>	<i>Bulan April<sup>5</sup> ada film tentang Eropa<sup>6</sup>.</i>	For April there's a film about Europe.
<i>Marni:</i>	<i>Tanggal berapa<sup>7</sup>?</i>	What date?
<i>Sofiyani:</i>	<i>Tanggal dua puluh April.</i>	April twentieth.

### KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>hari</i>	day	<i>bulan</i>	month
<i>jam</i>	hour	<i>tahun</i>	year
<i>minggu</i>	week		
<i>bulan depan<sup>8</sup></i>	next month		
<i>dua bulan depan<sup>8</sup></i>	two months from now		
<i>Januari</i>	January	<i>Juli</i>	July
<i>Februari</i>	February	<i>Agustus</i>	August
<i>Maret</i>	March	<i>September</i>	September
<i>April</i>	April	<i>Oktober</i>	October
<i>Mei</i>	May	<i>November</i>	November
<i>Juni</i>	June	<i>Desember</i>	December

### CATATAN

- 13.3.1 *Tiap* is short for *setiap*. In Malaysia you can also say *tiap-tiap*.
- 13.3.2 *Sebulan sekali* can also be reversed, *sekali sebulan*.
- 13.3.3 *Depan* means "front". In the current dialogue, however, it means "next". The longer form of *depan* is *hadapan*.
- 13.3.4 *Ya* here is setting a polite question, something like "May I ask?"
- 13.3.5 *Bulan April* - The months in Malaysia are as follows: *Januari, Februari, Mac, April, Mei, Jun, Julai, Ogos, September, Oktober, November, Disember*.

- 13.3.6 *Eropa* is spelled *Eropah* in Malaysia. "Europeans" is *orang Eropa*.
- 13.3.7 *Tanggal berapa* - In Malaysia you ask *Berapa hari bulan?* The answer to this is *dua puluh hari bulan April*. *Tanggal* is abbreviated *tgl* and *hari bulan*, *hb*.
- 13.3.8 *Bulan depan, dua bulan depan* - Instead of *bulan depan* you can also say *sebulan lagi* and in place of *dua bulan depan, dua bulan lagi*, etc [literally one month more, two months more, etc].

### STRUKTUR

- 13.3.1 *Tiap hari ada film? Tidak, hanya se + bulan se + kali*  
Each day EX film No only one month one time
- 13.3.2 *Bulan depan film apa, ya? Bulan April ada film*  
Month next film what yes Month April EX film
- 13.3.3 *tentang Eropa. Tanggal berapa? Tanggal dua puluh April.*  
about Europe Date how much Date twenty April

### LATIHAN

- 13.3.1 Question: *Tiap hari ada film?*  
Reply: *Tidak, hanya sebulan sekali.*

Student A asks a question according to the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately following the model. Suggested replies are given.

1. Do you have an appointment with the lecturer every day?  
Only three days a week.
2. Is there a story every month?  
Just once every two weeks.
3. Is there a lecture every week?  
Just five nights a week.
4. Are there news reports every night?  
Only four times a week.
5. Do your teachers visit (*\*mengunjungi*) you every May?  
Just once every two years.
6. Do your parents give you money every day?  
Just five times a month.
7. Do you stop by every hour?  
Every two hours.
8. Is the Post Office open every day of the week?  
Just five and a half days.
9. Is the swimming pool closed every afternoon?  
Only every Thursday afternoon.
10. Does every person have his own map?  
Only every two people.

\* *Mengunjungi* is what you say when you visit someone. The function of the *-i* suffix is to direct the action to an indirect object (in this case the person visited) or a location. If you just "pay a visit" you say *berkunjung* or *kunjung*. In Malaysia *melawat* is the most commonly used word.

- 13.3.2 A. *Tiap minggu ada 1, tidak?*  
 B. *Tidak, hanya sebulan sekali.*  
 A. *Bulan depan ada 1 apa lagi?*  
 B. *Bulan 2 ada 1 tentang/untuk 3.*

### Substitutions

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. meeting (* <i>rapat</i> ) | lecture                |
| test (* <i>ujian</i> )       | forum ( <i>forum</i> ) |
| show                         | kelas                  |
| assignment                   | party                  |
2. Choose any month.  
 3. Supply a relevant answer. If you are unable to do so in Indonesian, then give the answer in English.

\* *Rapat, ujian* - Formally *musyawarat* is used for *rapat* in Indonesia. In Malaysia, *mesyuarat* is used formally, and *miting* informally. *Ujian* is also *peperiksaan* [examination] in Malaysia. *Kuis*, literally "quiz" is used informally in Indonesia.

- 13.3.3 A. *Tanggal berapa 1?*  
 B. *2.*

### Substitutions

- |                                      |                      |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>rapat kita</i>                 | 2. <i>Tgl 11 Mei</i> |
| <i>mau pindah (move)</i>             | <i>31 Januari</i>    |
| <i>kuliah bahasa Indonesia mulai</i> | <i>25 Februari</i>   |
| <i>*liburan (leave) sekolah</i>      | <i>09 Desember</i>   |
| <i>bapak/ibu mau datang</i>          | <i>19 Juli</i>       |
| <i>mau pergi</i>                     | <i>07 September</i>  |
| <i>film bahasa Prancis</i>           | <i>22 Maret</i>      |
| <i>mau ketemu saya lagi</i>          | <i>13 Agustus</i>    |

\* *Liburan* - The root word here is *libur*. The verb is *berlibur* [to have a holiday] or [to have a vacation]. The Malaysian term is *cuti*. While *cuti* is also used in Indonesia, it is generally reserved for longer periods of leave from one's job.

**PERCAKAPAN 13.4**

Marni:	Film <i>bulan lalu</i> <sup>1</sup> bagus, tidak?	Was the film last month good?
Sofiyan:	Saya tidak bisa nonton <sup>2</sup> film bulan lalu.	I didn't get to see the movie last month.
Marni:	Kenapa?	Why?
Sofiyan:	Karena <sup>3</sup> saya harus menolong <sup>4</sup> ibu di rumah. Dia sudah tua.	Because I had to help my mother at home. She's old.
Marni:	Berapa umurnya <sup>5</sup> ?	How old is she?
Sofiyan:	Umurnya <sup>5</sup> sudah tujuh puluh tahun <sup>6</sup> .	She's already seventy years old.

**KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN**

<i>bulan lalu</i>	last month
<i>dua bulan lalu</i>	two months ago
<i>dulu</i>	before

**CATATAN**

- 13.4.1 *Lalu* - You can also say *lepas* in place of *lalu* in Malaysia, a substitution which would be rare in Indonesia. The central meaning of both of these words is "to pass by". In Indonesia *lewat* may be used in place of *lalu* in some contexts.
- 13.4.2 *Nonton* is short for *menonton* (also see Notes 12.4).
- 13.4.3 *Karena* is *kerana* in Malaysia.
- 13.4.4 *Menolong* may also be expressed as *membantu* in both Indonesia and Malaysia although in Indonesia it is somewhat more common in conversation. In Malaysia it is used in more formal contexts.
- 13.4.5 *Berapa umurnya* - You can also say *Dia berapa tahun?* In place of *umurnya* [her age is] you can say *dia berumur* [she has the age of].
- 13.4.6 *Tahun* is pronounced *taun* (see Notes 3.2).

**STRUKTUR**

- 13.4.1 *Film bulan lalu bagus, tidak? Saya tidak bisa nonton film*  
Film month past good no I no able see film
- 13.4.2 *bulan lalu. Kenapa? Karena saya harus meng+tolong*  
month past Why Because I must help

13.4.3 *ibu di rumah. Dia sudah tua. Berapa umur + nya?*  
 mother at home She already old How much age her

13.4.4 *Umur + nya sudah 70 tahun.*  
 Age her already 70 years

### LATIHAN

13.4.1 Question: Kenapa Sofiyan tidak bisa nonton film bulan lalu?  
 Reply: Karena saya harus menolong ibu di rumah.

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately using *karena* and *harus*.

1. Why couldn't you help your mother last week?
2. Why didn't you get to write a letter before (earlier).
3. Why couldn't you go to the meeting on the university campus the month before last?
4. Why didn't you have a test two days ago?
5. Why didn't you bring your assignment two weeks ago?
6. Why didn't you visit your grandparents in Sydney last year?
7. Why didn't you get up early yesterday?
8. Why didn't you come straight [*langsung*] home last night?
9. Why didn't Fauzi finish his work this morning?
10. Why didn't Retno telephone her older sister yesterday afternoon?

13.4.2 A. *Berapa umur 1?*  
 B. 2 tahun.  
 A. *Kapan dia berumur 2 tahun?*  
 B. 3 tahun lagi.

### Substitutions

1. <i>anak Ida</i>	<i>adik</i>
<i>bapak</i>	<i>kakek</i>
<i>ibu</i>	<i>bibi</i>
<i>kakak</i>	<i>paman</i>
<i>Ibu _____</i>	<i>Pak _____</i>

2. State any relevant age.
3. State the number of years it will take for someone to reach the age mentioned.

- 13.4.3 Question: *Tolong hitung.  
Dua tambah tiga berapa?*  
Reply: *Dua tambah tiga sama dengan lima.*

Student A asks Student B to perform the following mathematical problems. The vocabulary presented below is necessary to do this. Three of the five words have been introduced previously, but for a different use.

* <i>tambah</i>	plus (literally: add)
* <i>kurang</i>	minus (literally: reduce)
<i>kali</i>	times (literally: time)
* <i>bagi</i>	divide (literally: divide)
* <i>sama dengan</i>	equals
* <i>hitung</i>	count, calculate

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. $6 \div 3 =$       | 6. $9 \times 7 =$       |
| 2. $100 \times 8 =$   | 7. $163 - 13 =$         |
| 3. $1500 - 750 =$     | 8. $585 + 15 =$         |
| 4. $10,000 + 3,000 =$ | 9. $200 \div 5 =$       |
| 5. $80 \div 4 =$      | 10. $11,000 \times 7 =$ |

\**Tambah, kurang, bagi, sama dengan, hitung* are respectively *campur, tolak, bahagi, jadi* and *kira* in Malaysia. An alternative for *tolak* in Malaysia is *potong*.

## PERCAKAPAN 13.5

- Sofiyan: Berapa kali sebulan Marni nonton film?* How many times a month to you go to see movies?  
*Marni: Tidak tentu<sup>1</sup>. Kadang-kadang lima kali.* It's not fixed. Sometimes five times.  
*Sofiyan bagaimana?* How about you?  
*Sofiyan: Itu tergantung pada<sup>2</sup> uang. Kalau punya uang, saya sering kali<sup>3</sup> pergi nonton.* It depends on the money. If I have the money, I go to see them many times.  
*Marni: Kalau tidak?* If not?  
*Sofiyan: Kalau tidak, saya tinggal di rumah saja.* If not, I just stay at home.

## CATATAN

- 13.5.1 *Tentu* means "fixed", "sure" or "certain", and is used in expressions such as "it is certain" or "certainly". You can also say *sudah tentu*. If you want to say "I am sure" or "I am certain", use *yakin* or *pasti*: *Saya yakin dia datang* or *Saya pasti dia datang* [I'm sure she will come], or just say *Tentu dia datang* [Certainly she will come] or *Saya tahu dia datang* [I know she will come].

- 13.5.2 *Tergantung pada* consists of the root word *gantung* [hang] and the prefix *ter-*. The implication here is that when something "depends" upon something else, it "hangs" upon that something. *Pada* and *kepada* can both be used, or they may be omitted. It is also possible to say *Itu tergantung uang*. In Malaysia you say *itu bergantung pada*.
- 13.5.3 *Sering kali* also translates into English as "often" or "frequently". Students travelling in Indonesia will also hear people say *sering sekali*. In Malaysia *banyak kali* will be commonly used.

### STRUKTUR

- 13.5.1 *Berapa kali se + bulan Marni nonton film? Tidak*  
How many times one month Marni see film Not
- 13.5.2 *tentu. Kadang-kadang lima kali. Sofiyan bagaimana? Itu*  
certain Sometimes five times Sofiyan how That
- 13.5.3 *ter+gantung pada uang. Kalau punya uang, saya sering*  
depend on money If have money I often
- 13.5.4 *kali pergi nonton. Kalau tidak, saya tinggal di rumah saja.*  
time go see If not I stay at home just

### LATIHAN

- 13.5.1 Exchange: A. *Berapa kali sebulan Marni nonton film?*  
B. *Tidak tentu. Kadang-kadang lima kali.*  
*Sofiyan bagaimana?*  
A. *Saya juga begitu.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately following the structure of the model. Student A's reply to Student B's final question may be answered by either following the model, or in any other relevant manner.

1. How many days a week do you help your mother at home?
2. How many hours a day are there news reports on television?
3. How many times a year do you have leave (holidays)?
4. How many months a year does it rain (*hujan*) in Perth?
5. How many times a month does your teacher use Lecture Room 30?
6. How many hours a day do you look after your younger sister?
7. How many hours a week do you spend reading Indonesian newspapers?
8. How many days a month do you order only bread and water in the student canteen?
9. How many times a day do you bathe?
10. How many days a week does the library close early?

- 13.5.2 Question: *Mau pergi nonton Elton John?*  
 Reply: *Itu tergantung pada harga tiket.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B replies in any appropriate manner using *Itu tergantung pada*. Cues for suggested replies are given.

1. Do you want to go on a picnic (*\*bertamasya*) tomorrow?  
... weather.
2. Do you want to go to Singapore?  
... what day.
3. Do you want to ride in my car?  
... you.
4. Does your younger brother want to buy my bicycle?  
... price.
5. Do you want to move house today?  
... who can help me.
6. Does Yeni want to go with us?  
... whether her other friends also agree.
7. What time does Cecep arrive?  
... what time he wakes up.
8. What time does the library close?  
... how many people want to use it.
9. Are you going to see the movie tonight?  
... what time I finish work.
10. Are you going to study Indonesian next year?  
... grades (*\*nilai*) this year.

\* *Bertamasya*, *nilai* - *Bertamasya* has the more general meaning "to go on an excursion", but may mean "to go on a picnic" as well. It is also possible to say *berpiknik* or *pergi piknik*. *Berkelah* is the verb form used in Malaysia meaning "to go on a picnic". The noun is *piknik*. *Nilai* is alternatively *angka* in Indonesian. In Malaysia *markah* is used.

- 13.5.3 Exchange: A. *Kalau saya punya uang, saya nonton film tiap malam.*  
 B. *Kalau tidak?*  
 A. *Kalau tidak, saya tinggal di rumah saja.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B asks the question in the model. Student A then replies in any relevant manner, beginning with *kalau tidak*.

1. If my older brother happens to be home when I arrive, I'll ask if I can use his car this evening.
2. If my expenses are a lot, my father said he'd help.
3. If I understand what the teacher says, I don't ask anything.
4. If the lessons are difficult, I don't do them.
5. If I have money, I pay for everything.
6. If my answers are correct, I'll get a high grade.

7. If the question is easy, I'll answer it.
8. If there is a sale, I work until the shop closes.
9. If I get up early, I'm in time for the 8:30 bus.
10. If you come at six o'clock, I'll probably be home.

## KAJI ULANG

13.5 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 459 if you wish to check your answers.

### Percakapan 1: Wendy dan Jeremy

1. Wendy approaches Jeremy and asks as politely as possible if she can ask a question. She then asks where the heated [hot] swimming pool is.
2. Jeremy says that it is far. He adds that it is near the Post Office.
3. Wendy asks if it is the white building [*gedung*] behind the library. Jeremy says that it is not the white one, but the black one.
4. Wendy asks Jeremy how to go there. Jeremy tells Wendy to follow Middle Road to the end, and then turn left on Ocean Road.
5. Jeremy says that the swimming pool is next to the Administration Office. He says that the entrance fee [price + enter] is four dollars for one family.
6. Wendy asks if the swimming pool is open every day. Jeremy replies that it is open only from Tuesday to Sunday.
7. Jeremy adds that the swimming pool closes in the afternoon at exactly a quarter after six and everyone has to go home at that time.

### Percakapan 2: Rae dan Athan

8. Rae tells Athan that there is a picnic next Saturday, the fourteenth of November, two thousand and ten.
9. Rae says that the picnic starts at eight o'clock in the morning and finishes at seven thirty at night. She tells Athan to come along.
10. Athan says that for sure he'll go if he is free. He asks how many people in all are going.
11. Rae says that, up to now, twenty three people have agreed to go. She adds that she has not invited the students from the Green Dormitory yet.
12. Athan says that he wants to bring two friends who have just arrived from Germany. He says they are staying with him. He asks if he can.
13. Rae says that he can. She says that later that afternoon she is going to hire (rent) a minibus [*bis mini*] to take them to the picnic place.
14. Athan says that he forgot to ask where they are going and how much everything costs.
15. Rae says that she wrote the name of the beach on a slip [*carik*] of paper, but can't remember where she put it.
16. Rae says that each person pays ten dollars, and that price includes [*termasuk*] the cost of the trip, food and drinks.

17. Rae says that she is bringing fried chicken [*ayam*], rice, mee, cold drinks and hot drinks like [*seperti*] tea and coffee from home.

**Percakapan 3: Carolina dan Martin**

18. Carolina tells Martin not to wait for her later. She says that she has an appointment with her Arabic teacher.
19. Martin asks how many times a week Carolina studies Arabic. Carolina replies that it is twice a week, on Monday and Wednesday.
20. Carolina says that next year she is going to study Indonesian. She adds that people say that language is not too difficult.
21. Martin says that when he began studying it was easy, but that now it is difficult. He says that he studies about four hours a day.
22. Carolina says that Martin is indeed hardworking. She says that she has no time to re-read [read again] the Arabic lessons that she has written. She says that she has to work. She explains that she is a waitress in an Egyptian restaurant and always listens to the customers [*pelanggan*] when they speak.
23. Carolina says that when she comes home, she goes straight to bed. She says that she doesn't have a chance to read the newspaper.
24. Martin says that sometimes he buys the newspaper, but that he, too, rarely finishes reading it. He says that he usually listens to the news reports on radio after finishing his assignments and before going to bed.

**Percakapan 4: Jesse dan Rita**

25. Jesse asks Rita if she wants to see a film about the East-West Centre at the lecture hall of University of Hawaii tomorrow night.
26. Rita apologises and says that she is unable to go. She explains that every Thursday night she helps her older brother at his shop.
27. Rita says that her older brother is the owner of a shop on Red Street that sells wrist watches and wall clocks.

**Percakapan 5: Lyn dan Myles**

28. Lyn first asks how Myles is. She then says that if Myles isn't busy to please come in and sit down.
29. Lyn says that the coffee is ready and that there is sugar and milk on the table. She tells him to take what he wants.
30. Myles says that although he used to [before] add milk and sugar to his drinks because he (at that time) liked sweet drinks, now he only drinks black coffee because he's afraid of [*takut*] getting fat.
31. Lyn tells Myles that when he finishes drinking, to please go into the lounge because she wants to show him something.
32. Lyn says that yesterday she was reading some old magazines when she found a newspaper from the year eighteen seventy-two.
33. Lyn says that on page fifty-two there was a map of Jakarta, and on the left side of the map someone had written a note in Dutch.
34. Lyn says that because Myles' family originally comes from Holland, she wants him to help translate [*terjemahkan*] the note into English.

35. Myles explains that it might be true that his grandparents came from Holland a hundred years ago, but that he doesn't even know one word of that language. He tells Lyn not to laugh.

**Percakapan 6: Helen dan John**

36. Helen tells John that there are three short stories in the book she is reading this week. She adds that it is the book that John lent (*pinjamkan kepada*) her.
37. Helen says that she does not yet know what the stories are about because she has not yet read them, but she is going to start reading the day after tomorrow.
38. John says that Helen will certainly smile when (if) she reads the story about the little old woman who lived in a shoe. He says that she had a lot of children and didn't know what to do.
39. John says that story number two is about a brother and sister who climbed up the north side of a hill [*bukit*] to look for water and then climbed down the south side.
40. John says that he likes the story about a beautiful woman who falls asleep and doesn't wake up until a handsome man kisses [*cium*] her.