

# PELAJARAN 14

## KEMBALIKAN BUKU Returning a Book

### PERCAKAPAN 14.1

<i>Gede:</i>	<i>Irma, tolong berikan<sup>1</sup> buku ini kepada Udin.</i>	Irma, please give this book to Udin.
<i>Irma:</i>	<i>Buku apa ini?</i>	What book is it?
<i>Gede:</i>	<i>Buku yang saya pinjam<sup>2</sup> dua minggu yang lalu. Dia minta saya kembalikannya<sup>3</sup> kepada dia.</i>	The book that I borrowed two weeks ago. He asked me to return it to him.
<i>Irma:</i>	<i>Buku ini tebal sekali<sup>4</sup>.</i>	This book is really thick.
<i>Gede:</i>	<i>Ya, buku itu juga sulit dimengerti<sup>5</sup>.</i>	It's also hard to understand.

### KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>tebal</i>	thick	<i>berikan kepada</i>	to give to
<i>tipis<sup>6</sup></i>	thin	<i>ambil dari</i>	to take from, get from
<i>berat<sup>7</sup></i>	heavy		
<i>ringan</i>	light		

### CATATAN

- 14.1.1 *Berikan* comprises the root *beri* and the suffix *-kan*. When you "give something to someone", you use the *-kan* suffix: *berikan*. When you just "give something" without mentioning "to whom" you just say *beri*. One of the functions of the *-kan* suffix is to indicate that an action is carried from an object, "the something" to an indirect object, "the someone".
- 14.1.2 *Pinjam* means "to borrow". *Pinjamkan* means "to lend". It is also possible to say *kasi pinjam* in informal conversation.
- 14.1.3 *Kembalikannya* comprises the verb *kembalikan* [to return something] and the suffix *-nya* [it]. While *kembalikan* is used in Malaysia, it is far less common than in Indonesia. More common is *pulangkan* or *pulangkan balik*. Also used in Malaysia are *beri balik* and *pulang balik*.
- 14.1.4 *Tebal sekali* - You can also say *sangat tebal*. In Malaysia another option is *tebal betul* [really thick].

14.1.5 *Sulit dimengerti* is more formally *sulit untuk dimengerti*. The sequence of the passive prefix *di-* and the active prefix *meng-* is an exception which you may never see again. Don't use it as a model in your language learning. In Malaysia you would say *susah nak faham* in everyday conversation.

14.1.6 *Tipis* is more commonly *nipis* in Malaysia.

14.1.7 *Berat* is "heavy". *Beratnya* is "weight"

### STRUKTUR

14.1.1 *Irma, tolong beri+kan buku ini kepada Udin. Buku apa*  
 Irma, please give book this to Udin Book what

14.1.2 *ini? Buku yang saya pinjam dua minggu yang lalu*  
 this Book that I borrow two weeks that past

14.1.3 *Dia minta saya kembali+kan + nya kepada dia. Buku ini*  
 He request I return it to him Book this

14.1.4 *tebal sekali. Buku itu juga, sulit di+meng+erti*  
 thick very Book that too difficult to be understood

### LATIHAN

14.1.1 Request: *Tolong berikan buku ini kepada Udin.*

Translate the following requests.

1. *Tolong pinjam buku untuk saya.*
2. *Tolong ambil majalah dari Ajat.*
3. *Tolong ikut saya.*
4. *Tolong datang \*pagi hari.*

Make the following statements.

5. Please buy cigarettes for me.
6. Please speak slowly.
7. Please bring this newspaper at the same time.
8. Please don't laugh.
9. Please borrow that story book for me.
10. Please drive my car.

\* *Pagi hari* means "in the morning". In Malaysia, *pagi* alone would be used, an alternative also found in Indonesia.

- 14.1.2 Question: *Buku apa ini?*  
 Reply: *Buku yang saya pinjam dua minggu yang lalu.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately using *yang* and following the structure of the model above. Cues for suggested replies are given.

1. Which movie was that?  
... I saw last April.
2. What magazine is that?  
... he said was good.
3. What dictionary is that?  
... I forgot at home.
4. What bicycle is that?  
... I borrowed from Gede.
5. What promise was that?  
... the promise I made last year.
6. What work is this?  
... I didn't finish last month.
7. Who are those people?  
... came to help.
8. What assignment is this?  
... I asked Dina to complete.
9. What grade was that?  
... the grade I got last year.
10. What place was that?  
... the place near the house where I was born.

- 14.1.3 Statement: *Dia minta saya kembalikannya kepada dia, jadi saya kembalikan.*

Make the following statements, adding one further comment after *jadi* [so].

1. He asked me to pay, so ...
2. Gede asked me to come to his house, so ...
3. They asked me to finish their assignment, so ...
4. Her child asked me to take two, so ...
5. Marni asked me to return the bicycle to her, so ...
6. We asked her to look for her own house, so ...
7. I asked Sofiyan to invite all my brothers and sisters, so ...
8. They asked me to rent that room, so ...
9. They asked me to walk to the end, then turn, so ...
10. We asked that boy to watch our car, so ....

- 14.1.4 Statement: *Buku ini tebal sekali.*  
 Response: *Buku ini juga sulit dimengerti*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately following the structure of the model, including the underlined parts in his response. Cues for suggested replies are given.

1. This road is very long.  
... difficult to follow.
2. This motorcycle is very light.  
... easy to use.
3. Irma's house is very far.  
... hard to see (literally: to look for).
4. The library here is open very late.  
In ... it's easy to borrow books (literally: the books are easy to borrow).
5. The food there is very cheap.  
... good (delicious) to eat.
6. Euis's house is very big.  
... cheap to rent.
7. There are public telephones everywhere.  
... cheap to use.
8. That fellow is very stupid.  
... a lazy worker (literally: lazy to be told to work).
9. This room is very noisy (*\*bising*).  
... difficult to use for studying.
10. Our books have very many pages.  
... difficult to read.

*\*Bising - Ribut* is also used in Indonesia. "Quiet" is *sunyi*. A "quiet person" is referred to as *pendiam*.

## PERCAKAPAN 14.2

- |              |   |  |
|--------------|---|--|
| <i>Irma:</i> | <i>Saya simpan<sup>1</sup> dulu<sup>2</sup> buku ini.</i>   | I'll keep this book for a while.                       |
| <i>Gede:</i> | <i>Jangan dipakai<sup>3</sup> terlalu<sup>4</sup> lama. Udin bisa marah.</i>                      | Don't use it too long. Udin could get angry.           |
| <i>Irma:</i> | <i>Kalau Gede khawatir<sup>5</sup>, sebaiknya<sup>6</sup> Gede sendiri berikannya kepada dia.</i> | If you're worried, you should give it to him yourself. |
| <i>Gede:</i> | <i>Saya tidak khawatir.<br/>Saya percaya kepada<sup>7</sup> Irma.</i>                             | I'm not worried.<br>I trust you.                       |

## CATATAN

- 14.2.1 *Simpan* means both "to keep", as it does in this utterance, and "to put away". When things are kept for a short or temporary period of time, such as when leaving your bags with a guard upon entering a supermarket, the term in Indonesia is *titip*, which means literally "to deposit" or "hand over".

- 14.2.2 *Dulu* - As mentioned in Dialogue 7.6, *dulu* means "ahead" or "before" in time or action, referring to something done earlier than something else. There are contexts, however, where *dulu* approaches the meaning of "for a while" in English. This refers to the implied time interval between the action done "before" and the action done "after".
- 14.2.3 *Jangan dipakai* - The passive, that is, verbs prefixed with *di-*, is commonly used to make commands more polite. The literal translation is "It shouldn't be used too long".
- 14.2.4 *Terlalu* means both "too" in the context "too long" and "very": *Buku ini terlalu mahal* [This book is very expensive].
- 14.2.5 *Khawatir* is spelled *khuatir* in Malaysia. An older spelling which is beginning to disappear from use in Indonesia is *kuatir*. Also used, particularly in Malaysia, is *bimbang*.
- 14.2.6 *Sebaiknya* shows preference. It also translates into English as "it is best to" and "it is preferable to" (see notes 14.3 and 21.2).
- 14.2.7 *Percaya kepada* means both "to trust in" and "to believe in".

## STRUKTUR

- 14.2.1 *Saya simpan dulu buku ini. Jangan di+pakai ter+lalu lama.*  
I keep first book this Don't to be used very long
- 14.2.2 *Udin bisa marah. Kalau Gede khawatir, se+baik+nya Gede*  
Udin can angry If Gede worry it is best Gede
- 14.2.3 *sen+diri beri+kan + nya kepada dia.*  
oneself give it to him
- 14.2.4 *Saya tidak khawatir. Saya percaya kepada Irma.*  
I no worry I trust to Irma

## LATIHAN

### 14.2.1 Review

Translate the following statements.

1. *Jangan belajar sampai capek.*
2. *Saya memang suka kursus ini.*
3. *Sebenarnya saya tidak tahu siapa yang pinjam buku itu dari saya.*
4. *Tidak usah selesaikan latihan sekarang.*
5. *Setahu saya, tiap hari perpustakaan buka.*
6. *Kata orang mobil buatan Korea bagus.*

7. *Kelihatannya \*tuan rumah berlibur.*
8. *Tentu Ahyar terlambat pulang.*
9. *Orang tua Eni tidak bawa apa-apa untuk dimakan.*
10. *\*Apakah saya pergi atau tidak tergantung pada cuaca.*

\* *Tuan rumah, apakah* - *Tuan rumah* means "home owner", "host" or "landlord/landlady". *Apakah* here means "whether". In Malaysia *sama ada* is used formally and *kalau* [if] informally.

- 14.2.2 Statement: *Saya simpan dulu buku ini.*  
Response: *Jangan dipakai terlalu lama.*  
*Udin bisa marah.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B first replies following the structure of the model, then gives some reason for his response.

1. I'll wait in the Indonesian classroom for a while.
2. I'll go home for a while.
3. I'll follow Ocean Street for a while.
4. I'll take a nap for a while.
5. I'll sit in the canteen for a while.

- 14.2.3 Statement: *Kalau Gede khawatir, sebaiknya Gede sendiri berikan buku itu kepada dia.*  
Response: *Saya tidak khawatir. Saya percaya kepada Irma.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately, first responding directly to what Student A has said, then making some further comment. Both students should try to continue the dialogue through two further exchanges. The continuation should be relevant to the initial part of the exchange.

1. If you're worried, you should get the map from Dadang yourself.
2. If you don't believe it, you should go there yourself.
3. If you think Ajat's crazy, you should drive the car yourself.
4. If you've already promised, it's best if you pay for it yourself.
5. If you're worried about the test, you should talk to the teacher yourself.
6. If you're worried, you should write the letter yourself.
7. If you don't believe me, it's best if you go to meet him yourself.
8. If you don't believe it, you should read it yourself.
9. If you're worried, it's preferable if you watch the child yourself.
10. If he's worried, it's best if you tell your father to do it himself.

**PERCAKAPAN 14.3**

<i>Irma:</i>	<i>Lebih baik<sup>1</sup> buku ini dikembalikan<sup>2</sup> Gede sendiri. Saya jarang ketemu Udin.</i>	It would be better if you returned this book yourself. I rarely see Udin.
<i>Gede:</i>	<i>Nanti Irma nonton film, tidak<sup>3</sup>? Sudah tentu dia ada di situ.</i>	Later you'll be seeing a movie, won't you? For sure he'll be there.
<i>Irma:</i>	<i>Kalau saya tidak ketemu<sup>4</sup> dia nanti, saya beritahu<sup>5</sup>.</i>	If I don't see him later, I'll let you know.
<i>Gede:</i>	<i>Kata dia<sup>6</sup>, dia mau pergi.</i>	He said he was going.

**CATATAN**

- 14.3.1 *Lebih baik* literally means "better yet" or "more better". It also translates into English as "it would be better" or "it's better if". Another common phrase with the same meaning used in Malaysia is *elok lagi*. *Lebih baik* and *sebaiknya* (see Dialogue 4.1) differ in only minor ways. Use *sebaiknya* when something "should" be done because it is preferable to do so. *Lebih baik* simply indicates the better of two or more options.
- 14.3.2 *Dikembalikan Gede* - It is also possible to say *dikembalikan oleh Gede* [be returned by Gede]. *Oleh* [by] is optional, and while it is common in writing and formal speech, it is not needed and often avoided in conversation.
- 14.3.3 *Tidak* serves as a tag question. It translates variously in English as "isn't it", "don't you", "aren't they", etc. Another common tag question is *bukan*, or its short form *kan* (see Dialogue 11.2). The tag *kan* asks for confirmation, emphasising a shared understanding of the situation by speaker and listener.
- 14.3.4 *Tidak ketemu* - As mentioned in Dialogue 7.6, where in English you commonly say "I didn't see someone", in Indonesian you say "I didn't meet someone". You can also say, in the context of the dialogue above, *Saya tidak melihat dia* which does literally mean "I didn't see him".
- 14.3.5 *Beritahu* is a compound consisting of *beri* [give] and *tahu* [know]. It means "to tell", "inform", "let know", etc. Informal expressions with the same meaning are *bagi tahu* and *kasi tahu*. Also used informally in Indonesia, Singapore and parts of Malaysia is *bilang* which means both "to say" and "to inform: *Saya bilang* [I said] and *Saya bilang sama dia* [I told him].
- 14.3.6 *Kata dia* - You can also say *Dia bilang*.

**STRUKTUR**

- 14.3.1 *Lebih baik buku ini di+kembali+kan Gede sen + diri.*  
More better book this be returned by Gede one self
- 14.3.2 *Saya jarang ke+temu Udin. Nanti Irma nonton film tidak?*  
I rarely meet Udin Later Irma see film no

14.3.3 *Sudah tentu dia ada di situ. Kalau saya tidak ketemu*  
 Already certain he EX at there If I no meet

14.3.4 *dia, saya beri+tahu nanti. Kata dia, dia mau pergi.*  
 him I tell later Say he he IA go

### LATIHAN

14.3.1 Statement: Lebih baik buku ini dikembalikan Gede sendiri.  
 Response: Saya tidak bisa/tidak mau. Saya jarang ketemu dia.

Student A makes a statement following the cue in English. Student B then responds in the negative indicating why something can't be done, *tidak bisa*, or why she doesn't want to do something, *tidak mau*. Student B goes on to give a reason why Student A's suggestion can't be carried out.

1. It's better if we wear blue skirts/trousers this Friday.
2. It's better if you ask Pak Ali what "skin" is in Indonesian.
3. It's better to live near by.
4. It's better to park behind the library.
5. It's better if you studied outside under a tree.
6. It's better if you go to work straight from here.
7. It's better if we buy a big car.
8. It's better if we stop smoking.
9. It's better if you finish reading first.
10. It's better if we telephone now.

14.3.2 Statement: Saya jarang ketemu Udin.

Make the following statements.

1. I rarely borrow books.
2. My older sister rarely gets angry.
3. Irma rarely sees movies about Asia.
4. You rarely have to help your aunt.
5. My son rarely goes to bed early.
6. My friend says he rarely has time to study.
7. I rarely rest when I'm working.
8. Mrs. Rosdiana rarely has an appointment on Friday afternoons.
9. My teacher rarely remembers what I say.
10. You rarely lend me anything.

14.3.3. Exchange: A. Nanti Irma nonton film, *tidak*?  
 B. Ya, *kenapa*?  
 A. Boleh saya ikut?  
 B. Boleh.

Student A asks a question following the English cues. Student B replies following the model. Student A then continues the conversation, answering B's question, and Student B ends the exchange with a final reply. Student A may use *kan* in place of *tidak* to

indicate that he anticipates the answer to be given by Student B and is only asking for confirmation.

1. You took my keys from the table, didn't you?
2. It was raining yesterday, wasn't it?
3. You know where Lecture Room 16 is, don't you?
4. Marni treated us last week, didn't she?
5. You've already finished reading the newspaper, haven't you?
6. You pass in front of the campus every morning, don't you?
7. The teacher has already spoken to you, hasn't she?
8. You've already made a trip to Indonesia, haven't you?
9. One hundred divided by five is twenty, isn't it?
10. Sofiyan's parents are (already) forty-five years old, aren't they?

- 14.3.4 Statement: *Sudah tentu dia ada di situ.*  
 Response: *Belum tahu. Saya belum pergi.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then responds following the model above, and then goes on to make a further statement. *Belum tahu* means [(We) don't yet know].

1. For sure he trusts you.
2. For sure Gede will pay.
3. For sure he understands what we mean (*\*apa maksud kita*).
4. For sure they don't want to keep it a long time.
5. For sure Rosdiana's good at making coffee.
6. For sure Ida's father will help.
7. For sure they'll tell you where the place is.
8. For sure he'll come.
9. For sure your son won't cry.
10. For sure Fauzi forgot.

*\* Apa maksud kita* - In this construction *maksud* is a noun and *maksud kita* means "our meaning". The verbal construction is *kita bermaksud* which means "we mean". It is also possible to say *apa kita maksudkan* [what we mean]. Both *maksud* and *arti* mean "implication". Only *arti*, however, is used when defining the meaning of words. In this way they differ.

- 14.3.5 Statement: *Saya beritahu/bilang nanti.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Saya beritahu nanti mengapa saya pulang cepat.*
2. *Saya beritahu tadi jam berapa film selesai.*
3. *Kenapa tidak mau bilang sama saya berapa umurnya?*
4. *Dia bilang tadi malam di mana bapak tinggal.*

Make the following statements.

5. Let me know if you're worried.
6. Please tell me what time you want to eat.
7. Please tell me how to go to the student store.
8. Tell me if it's noisy outside and I'll close the window.
9. I've already told her about the movie, but she doesn't believe me.
10. I've already told Maringan I didn't bring any money today.

#### PERCAKAPAN 14.4

<i>Irma:</i>	<i>Kalau saya tidak salah<sup>1</sup>, film itu mulai jam lima kurang seperempat.</i>	If I'm not mistaken, the film begins at four forty five.
<i>Gede:</i>	<i>Irma mau pergi langsung dari sini?</i>	Are you going straight from here?
<i>Irma:</i>	<i>Tidak. Saya pulang ke rumah<sup>2</sup> dulu<sup>3</sup> sebentar.</i>	No. I'm going home for a few moments first.
	<i>Sesudah itu<sup>4</sup> saya kembali ke sini.</i>	After that I'll come back here.
<i>Gede:</i>	<i>Saya mau ngajak<sup>5</sup> Irma minum sebelum pulang.</i>	I'd like to invite you to have a drink before going home.
	<i>Saya yang traktir.</i>	I'll treat.

#### CATATAN

- 14.4.1 *Kalau saya tidak salah* is expressed informally as *Kalau nggak salah*. In Malaysia *Kalau tak salah saya* is the commonly used expression.
- 14.4.2 *Pulang ke rumah* - More common in Malaysia is *balik rumah* or *balik ke rumah*, although *pulang* is also used.
- 14.4.3 *Dulu* here means "first" only in the context of doing something "before" doing something else. The second action, however, is implied, not stated.
- 14.4.4 *Sesudah itu* - You can also say *kemudian* or *lalu*. These also translate into English as "then". In Malaysia *selepas itu* is far more common than *sesudah itu*.
- 14.4.5 *Ngajak* is short for *mengajak*. The root word is *ajak*. This is an informal, spur of the moment invitation. *Undang* is more formal and less spontaneous.

#### STRUKTUR

- 14.4.1 *Kalau saya tidak salah, film itu mula+i jam lima*  
If I not wrong film that start hour five
- 14.4.2 *kurang se+per+empat. Irma mau pergi langsung dari*  
minus one quarter Irma IA go straight from
- 14.4.3 *sini? Saya mau pulang ke rumah dulu se + bentar.*  
here I IA return to home first one moment

- 14.4.4 *Se+sudah itu, saya kembali ke sini. Saya mau*  
After that I return to here I want
- 14.4.5 *ngajak Irma minum se+belum pulang. Saya yang traktir.*  
invite Irma drink before return I N treat

**LATIHAN**

- 14.4.1 Statement: *Kalau saya tidak salah, hari ini hari Kamis*  
Responses: *Salah, hari ini hari Rabu, jadi ...*  
*Tidak betul, kemarin hari Kamis, jadi ...*  
*Memang betul, hari ini ulang tahun saya, jadi ...*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately, first choosing one of the responses in the model, then going on to comment further on Student A's statement using *jadi* as part of this comment. *Ulang tahun* means "birthday" or "anniversary". *Hari lahir* or *hari jadi* are more commonly used to mean "birthday" in Malaysia.

1. If I'm not mistaken, you invited me to drink coffee.
  2. If I'm not mistaken, you happened to be there when Tini was visiting her older brother and older sister.
  3. If I'm not mistaken, Rocky didn't want our help.
  4. If I'm not mistaken, Gede's father is a language teacher.
  5. If I'm not mistaken, the bus stop is at the end of this street.
  6. If I'm not mistaken, they moved to a house on the right side of the university.
  7. If I'm not mistaken, there's a film about South America next April.
  8. If I'm not mistaken, you got an A for Indonesian last year.
  9. If I'm not mistaken, Mantik just bought a new car.
  10. If I'm not mistaken, Astuti meant we could go if we wanted to.
- 14.4.2 A. *Irma mau 1 langsung dari sini?*  
B. *Tidak. Saya mau 2 dulu sebentar.*

**Substitutions**

- |                       |                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. go                 | 2. stop by my friend's house |
| return home           | eat                          |
| eat                   | rest                         |
| ride                  | buy some things              |
| see a movie           | drink coffee                 |
| drive your car        | speak with Mr. Ali           |
| finish the assignment | read the newspaper           |

- 14.4.3 Statement: *Sesudah itu, saya kembali ke sini.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Sesudah sembilan puluh sembilan, seratus.*
2. *Sesudah bulan Februari, bulan Maret.*

3. *Sesudah film selesai, dia ngajak saya ke restoran.*
4. *Sesudah makan, saya mau pulang ke rumah.*

Make the following statements.

5. After turning right, turn left.
6. After taking off your shoes, take off your shirt.
7. After I heard the news report, I went to bed.
8. After Tuesday, is Wednesday.
9. After our meeting, they left.
10. After her child smiled, he laughed.

- 14.4.4 A. 1 2 mau apa?  
B. 1 itu, saya mau 3.

**Substitutions**

- |                   |                      |                       |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>sebelum</i> | 2. <i>pulang</i>     | <i>bangun</i>         |
| <i>sesudah</i>    | <i>keluar</i>        | <i>kantin tutup</i>   |
|                   | <i>mulai belajar</i> | <i>toko buka</i>      |
|                   | <i>selesai baca</i>  | <i>bertamasya</i>     |
|                   | <i>tidur</i>         | <i>masuk ke dalam</i> |

3. Make any relevant statement.

- 14.4.5 Make the following statements. Four of the statements require the use of either *dulu* or *sebelum*. One statement, however, requires the use of both.

1. Before Gede was right, but this time he is wrong.
2. I asked how much a cup of coffee was before I invited Irma for a drink.
3. Before you borrow anything, ask when you have to return it.
4. Before Ajat was worried, but not now.
5. Look for a nice place first, before going on a picnic.