

PELAJARAN 15

KEBIASAAN YANG BERLAINAN¹ Differing Customs

PERCAKAPAN 15.1

<i>Andre:</i>	<i>Gelap sekali, ya², di sini.</i>	It's very dark in here, isn't it?
<i>Budi:</i>	<i>Memang gelap karena kita datang terlambat.</i>	Of course it's dark, because we came late.
	<i>Film udah³ mulai.</i>	The movie's already begun.
<i>Andre:</i>	<i>Mari ke sini⁴.</i>	Come over here.
	<i>Di sini ada tempat kosong.</i>	There are some empty places here.
<i>Budi:</i>	<i>Bagus, tempat lain sudah ada orang⁵.</i>	Good, the other places are already taken.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>kosong</i>	empty	<i>gelap</i>	dark
<i>penuh</i>	full	<i>terang⁶</i>	light, bright

CATATAN

- 15.1.1 *Berlainan* is increasingly associated with the Malay-speaking areas of Indonesia such as Sumatra. *Berbeda* [differing] may be the better choice for students living in other areas.
- 15.1.2 *Gelap sekali* - It is also possible to say *gelap betul* or *sangat gelap*. In Malaysia, *gelaplah* would probably be most commonly used in this context.
- 15.1.3 *Udah* is the short form of *sudah* used in Indonesia. In Malaysia the short form is *dah*.
- 15.1.4 *Mari ke sini* - *Ke mari* may be used in place of *mari ke sini*.
- 15.1.5 *Sudah ada orang* - You can also say *sudah penuh*.
- 15.1.6 *Terang* forms the basis of a number of other words dealing with "enlightening" or "informing". *Terangkan* is the verb meaning "to explain" and *keterangan* is the noun meaning "information".

STRUKTUR

- 15.1.1 *Gelap sekali, ya, di sini. Memang gelap karena*
Dark very yes in here Indeed dark because
- 15.1.2 *kita datang ter+lambat. Film udah mula+i. Mari ke sini.*
we arrive late Film already begin Come to here
- 15.1.3 *Di sini ada tempat kosong. Tempat lain sudah ada orang.*
At here EX places empty Places other already EX people

LATIHAN

- 15.1.1 Statement: *Gelap sekali ya di sini.*
Response: *Memang gelap karena kita datang terlambat.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cues, using the model as a guide. Student B then replies appropriately using *memang* and offering a reason after *karena*.

1. The food here is really delicious.
2. This bus is really full.
3. Books in Australia are really expensive.
4. Her hair is really long.
5. It's really cold in this room.
6. This place is very noisy.
7. This bag is truly heavy.
8. This test is really hard.
9. This child is really naughty.
10. Udin is really busy.

- 15.1.2 Statement: *Film sudah mulai.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Saya sudah berikan buku sains itu kepada Fauzi.*
2. *Saya sudah nonton film itu.*
3. *Kelihatannya Gede sudah lama menunggu.*
4. *Mantik sudah kenal saya.*

Make the following statements.

5. Marni has already helped.
6. Ida has invited me.
7. His holiday has been really long.
8. I have already spoken with Andre.
9. Amirudin has already forgotten.
10. That child can already count up to fifteen.

- 15.1.3 Statement: *Mari ke sini. Di sini ada tempat kosong.*
 Response: *Bagus. Tempat lain sudah ada orang.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. He always precedes this statement with *Mari ke sini*. Student B then replies appropriately, preceding her response with *Bagus*.

1. Here's a place to park the car.
2. Here's a restaurant that's open.
3. Here's a bookshop that's cheap.
4. Here's a place to sit down.
5. Here are big shoes.
6. Here are some good looking clothes.
7. Here's a road in good condition (literally: a good road).
8. Here's someone who's good at speaking English.
9. Here's a nice place to picnic.
10. Here there's a taxi waiting.

- 15.1.4 Statement: *Kalau tempat itu sudah ada orang, mari kita cari tempat lain.*
 Response: *Tempat lain jauh di belakang. Lebih baik kita berdiri di sini.*

Student A makes a statement following one of the English cues. Student B then replies in any appropriate manner.

1. If you don't want to talk to me, sit somewhere else (in another place).
2. If you don't want to lend me a watch, I'll borrow one from someone else (another person).
3. If it's dark inside, do your work outside.
4. If you find an empty seat, sit down quickly before someone else comes.
5. If you read this magazine, you'll understand what I mean.
6. If you make a mistake, don't tell anyone. If no one knows, it doesn't matter.
7. If you continue (*terus*) to be noisy, I'll tell you to go outside.
8. If you keep my camera a long time, next time I won't lend you anything.
9. If you can't count, you won't know how much 10,000 divided by 5 is.
10. If she's 29 years old, her older sister must be (certainly is) 35.

PERCAKAPAN 15.2

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>Andre: Lihat itu! Orang makan dengan tangan¹.</i> | Look at that! People are eating with their hands. |
| <i>Budi: Cara orang Indonesia makan² lain daripada³ cara orang barat makan.</i> | The way Indonesian's eat is different from the way westerner's eat. |
| <i>Andre: Apa tidak ada sendok³, garpu dan pisau?</i> | Aren't there spoons, forks and knives? |
| <i>Budi: Ada juga, tapi orang tidak selalu memakainya⁴.</i> | There are, but people don't always use them. |

LATIHAN

- 15.2.1 Exchange: A. Lihat itu!
 B. Ada apa itu?
 A. *Orang makan dengan tangan.*
 B. *Di sini orang memang makan dengan tangan.*

Student A begins the exchange by saying the utterance indicated. Student B also says the indicated utterance for his part. Student A then continues following the English cue and Student B closes the exchange by making one further comment.

1. There are no knives, forks, and spoons.
2. Everyone there is poor.
3. All the places are already taken.
4. The movie has already begun.
5. The teacher's sitting on the desk.
6. Mantik borrowed Tono's motorcycle.
7. Her finger is yellow.
8. That house is burning (**terbakar*).
9. That woman has eight children.
10. Halida ordered a new car.

** Terbakar* is "burning" or "on fire". *Bakar* is "to burn".

- 15.2.2 Exchange: A. *Cara Orang Indonesia makan lain daripada cara orang barat makan.*
 B. Apa **bedanya*?
 A. *Orang Indonesia makan dengan tangan.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then asks: *Apa bedanya?* [What's the difference?] Student A then replies, answering B's question. In place of *lain daripada* students may also use *berbeda dengan*.

1. The way Malays speak is different from the way Indonesians speak.
2. The way Budi studies is different from the way Ahyar studies.
3. Australian magazines are different from Indonesian magazines.
4. Eastern Indonesian cooking is different from western Indonesian cooking.
5. The way Fauzi drives is different from the way Nyoman drives.
6. The road that goes to the library is different from the road that goes to the dormitories.
7. The show this week is different from the show last week.
8. Indonesian money is different from Singaporean money.
9. Renting a house is different from buying a house.
10. Looking after a young (small) child is different from looking after a big child.

** Bedanya* is *bezanya* in Malaysia. The noun may also be formed with the prefix-suffix combination *per--an*: *perbedaan* in Indonesia and *perbezaan* in Malaysia. The word for "similarity" is *persamaan*.

- 15.2.3 Question: *Apa tidak ada sendok, garpu dan pisau?*
Reply: *Ada juga, tapi orang tidak selalu memakainya.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue, using the structure of the model. Student B then replies appropriately, preceding his response with the underlined parts of the model.

1. Aren't there any Indonesian films this year?
2. Aren't there any rich people in Indonesia?
3. Aren't there any empty places?
4. Aren't there any more Indonesian books in the library?
5. Aren't there any short pants sold in the shops?
6. Aren't there any radios and televisions in Papua?
7. Aren't there any Europeans (**orang putih*) in Indonesia?
8. Aren't there any bicycles for rent?
9. Isn't there an assignment for tomorrow?
10. Aren't there Saturday classes on campus now?

* *Orang putih* really means "white people". This term and the terms *bule* and *londo* are used conversationally in Indonesia. Also used conversationally in Malaysia is *Mat Salleh*. Formally "Europeans" is expressed as *orang Eropa* (*orang Eropah* in Malaysia).

- 15.2.4 Question: *Kalau orang kaya bagaimana?*
Reply: *Orang kaya dan orang miskin sama saja.*
Kedua-duanya makan dengan tangan.

Student A asks a question following the English cue and the structure of the model. Student B replies appropriately, first finding an appropriate pair for the word introduced by Student A, then adding the reason why she feels they are the same.

1. What about the old people?
2. What about the men?
3. What about the light (not heavy) cars?
4. What about the expensive restaurants?
5. What about the planes to Jakarta?
6. What about the pronunciation of the letter (*huruf*) M in Indonesian?
7. How about the hard working students?
8. How about the people outside?
9. What about the news reports on television?
10. What about Indonesian stories?

PERCAKAPAN 15.3

- Andre:* *Ada apa ini!*
Orang duduk di atas lantai. What's this!
People are sitting on the floor.
- Budi:* *Bukan¹, orang duduk di atas tikar².*
Duduk bersila³. No, people are sitting on mats. They're
sitting cross-legged.
- Andre:* *Kebiasaan⁴ orang di sana lebih*
menarik⁵ daripada kebiasaan orang
di sini. The customs of people there are more
interesting than the customs of people here.
- Budi:* *Tapi, ada juga kebiasaan yang*
sama⁶ dengan kebiasaan orang di
sini⁷. But there are also customs that are the same
as the customs of people here.

CATATAN

- 15.3.1 *Bukan* was previously discussed for its use in negating nouns and noun phrases (see Dialogue 7.3). Here it is used to show contradiction. *Tidak* can negate a statement without showing contradiction.
- 15.3.2 *Di atas tikar* - It is also possible to just say *di tikar*.
- 15.3.3 *Bersila* is a description of how men sit on the floor or on mats. Women usually sit with legs to one side, and this is called *bersimpuh* or *bertimpuh*.
- 15.3.4 *Kebiasaan* comprises the root *biasa* [usual] or [ordinary] and the noun prefix-suffix combination *ke--an*. *Kebiasaan* means "custom" in the sense of "everyday habits". Traditional customs or expected modes of behaviour is expressed by *adat*. Both of these words are drilled in the exercises.
- 15.3.5 *Menarik* comprises the root *tarik* [pull] and the prefix *meng-* (see Notes 12.5 for changes which occur when *meng-* is prefixed to a word beginning with *t*). When you say something is interesting, you are saying that "it pulls" you. The full form is *menarik hati* [to pull the heart]. To find something interesting is *Saya tertarik pada ...* [I am interested in ...], although you most commonly just say that something is interesting. To be interested in doing something is *berminat*.
- 15.3.6 *Sama* - Another word commonly used in place of *sama* in contexts such as this is *serupa*, literally "having the same form or appearance".
- 15.3.7 *Di sini* is commonly shortened in Malaysia to just *sini* in conversation: *adat orang sini*.

STRUKTUR

- 15.3.1 *Ada apa ini. Orang duduk di atas lantai. Bukan, orang*
EX what this People sit at on floor No people
- 15.3.2 *duduk di atas tikar Duduk ber+sila. Ke+biasa+an orang*
sit at on mat sit cross-legged Customs people

15.3.3 *di sana lebih meng-tarik daripada ke+biasa+an orang di sini.*
at there more interesting than customs people at here

15.3.4 *Ada juga ke+biasa+an yang sama dengan adat di sini.*
EX also customs that same with customs at here

LATIHAN

15.3.1 Question: *Ada apa ini! Orang duduk di atas lantai.*
Reply: *Bukan, orang duduk di atas tikar.*

Student A asks a question which begins with *Ada apa ini!* followed by the English cue. Student B replies appropriately in the negative beginning with *Bukan*. Suggested replies are given.

1. His parents didn't want to speak to you!
They don't know me yet.
2. You work and study at the same time!
I just study.
3. Budi walked home.
He took a taxi.
4. You have twelve brothers and sisters!
Just ten.
5. Rosdiana came alone!
She came with her grandparents.
6. Dadang bought a motorcycle too!
He just borrowed it.
7. Yeni is teaching French now!
She's studying it.
8. The telephone costs 100 rupiah now!
It's still 50 rupiah.
9. You counted wrong!
I said 15 times 3 is 45.
10. Her friends are all Indonesians!
There are also Europeans.

15.3.2 Statement: *Kebiasaan orang di sana lebih menarik daripada kebiasaan orang di sini.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Rumah mereka lebih besar daripada rumah kita.*
2. *Makanan di luar lebih enak daripada makanan di kantin.*
3. *Film tadi malam lebih bagus daripada film minggu lalu.*
4. *Andre berangkat dari rumah lebih awal daripada saya.*

Make the following statements.

5. Tini walks faster than I do.
6. I live nearer than your older brother.
7. People in the Philippines are poorer than people in Malaysia.
8. The trains coming from Perth are fuller than the buses.
9. Following Beach Street is shorter (nearer) than following Ocean Street.
10. There's more rain in August than September.

- 15.3.3 Exchange: A. *Ada juga adat di sana yang sama dengan adat di sini.*
 B. *Adat apa itu?*
 A. *Adat sopan-santun.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue, incorporating the underlined portions of the model above. Student B then asks a relevant question, also following the model. Student A then closes the exchange. *Sopan-santun* means "polite" and *adat sopan-santun* "traditions of politeness". Conversationally, "polite" is expressed simply as *sopan* and "impolite" as *kurang sopan* or *tidak sopan*.

1. The colour of Dewi's car is the same as Udin's.
2. The place Cecep is going to work is the same as the place Andre is going to work.
3. What he's studying is the same as what I'm studying.
4. What my older brother was drinking in the restaurant was the same as what your older sister was drinking.
5. The way she wears clothes is the same as the way I wear clothes.
6. The language in Indonesia is the same as that in Malaysia.
7. The book Dina is reading is the same one Yeni is reading.
8. What Fauzi meant was also what I meant.
9. The date he was born is the same date I was born.
10. What the shop owner lent me was the same as what he lent you.

- 15.3.4 Question: *Kalau kopi di sini bagaimana?*
 Reply: *Kopi di sini sama enaknya dengan kopi di sana.*

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

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. How are the new people? | ... lazy ... old. |
| 2. How's the price of thin books? | ... expensive ... thick. |
| 3. How are the men? | ... smart ... women. |
| 4. How's the mee now? | ... spicy hot ... earlier. |
| 5. What's the price of dictionaries like now? | ... cheap ... before. |
| 6. How's Indonesian? | ... difficult ... Chinese. |
| 7. What's Euis's daughter like? | ... naughty ... son. |
| 8. How about Marni's age? | ... old ... me. |
| 9. How about Field Street? | ... far ... West Street. |
| 10. How's the weather in Bangkok? | ... hot ... Manila |

PERCAKAPAN 15.4

- | | | |
|---------------|--|--|
| <i>Andre:</i> | <i>Apa sebabnya ayah itu marah?</i> | Why is the father angry? |
| <i>Budi:</i> | <i>Sebab anak bungsunya¹ makan dengan tangan kiri.</i> | Because his youngest child is eating with his left hand. |
| <i>Andre:</i> | <i>Apa salahnya makan dengan tangan kiri?</i> | What's wrong with eating with your left hand? |
| <i>Budi:</i> | <i>Tangan kiri digunakan² untuk semua yang kotor dan tangan kanan untuk semua yang bersih. Nggak usah³ tanya-tanya⁴ lagi.</i> | The left hand is used for everything dirty and the right hand for everything clean. There's no need to go on asking about it any more. |

CATATAN

- 15.4.1 *Anak bungsu* refers to "the youngest child in the family": "the last born". This is spelled *anak bongsu* in Malaysia. *Anak sulung* refers to "the oldest", or "the firstborn".
- 15.4.2 *Digunakan - Di-* is a passive prefix and, as in English, the effect of using it is to focus on the object of the action. An equivalent active sentence is *Orang gunakan tangan kiri untuk semua yang kotor* [People use the left hand for everything dirty].
- 15.4.3 *Nggak usah* is the colloquial way of expressing *tidak usah* (see Notes 8.3). While this is common in Jakarta, it is also widely imitated throughout Indonesia.
- 15.4.4 *Tanya-tanya* - Reduplication here shows repetitive action. While *tanya* means "to ask", *tanya-tanya* means "to persistently ask" or "to ask over and over again".

STRUKTUR

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 15.4.1 | <i>Apa</i> | <i>sebab + nya</i> | <i>ayah</i> | <i>itu</i> | <i>marah?</i> | <i>Sebab</i> | <i>anak</i> |
| | What | reason it | father | that | angry | Because | child |
| 15.4.2 | <i>bungsu+ nya</i> | <i>makan</i> | <i>dengan</i> | <i>tangan</i> | <i>kiri</i> | <i>Apa</i> | <i>salah +</i> |
| | youngest his | eat | with | hand | left | What | wrong |
| 15.4.3 | <i>nya</i> | <i>makan</i> | <i>dengan</i> | <i>tangan</i> | <i>kiri?</i> | <i>Tangan</i> | <i>kiri</i> |
| | it | eat | with | hand | left | Hand | left |
| | | | | | | <i>di+guna+kan</i> | is used |
| 15.4.4 | <i>untuk</i> | <i>semua</i> | <i>yang</i> | <i>kotor</i> | <i>dan</i> | <i>tangan</i> | <i>kanan</i> |
| | for | all | that | dirty | and | hand | right |
| | | | | | | <i>untuk</i> | <i>semua</i> |
| | | | | | | for | all |
| 15.4.5 | <i>yang</i> | <i>bersih.</i> | <i>Nggak</i> | <i>usah</i> | <i>tanya-tanya</i> | <i>lagi.</i> | |
| | that | clean | No | need | to ask | more | |

LATIHAN

- 15.4.1 Question: *Apa sebabnya ayah itu marah?*
 Reply: *Sebab anak bungsunya makan dengan tangan kiri.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies in any appropriate manner initiating his response with *sebab*.

1. Why do you have to look after Andre's older brother this afternoon?
2. Why do we have to sit on the floor?
3. Why do people eat with their hands in Indonesia?
4. Why are there no more empty seats?
5. Why are our expenses so much this year?
6. Why is this dialogue difficult to understand?
7. Why doesn't anyone believe my promises?
8. Why didn't you tell me there was a meeting two days ago?
9. Why didn't you follow the road to the end?
10. Why didn't you tell me my face was dirty?

- 15.4.2 Question: *Apa salahnya makan dengan tangan?*
 Reply: *Nggak ada yang salah. Saya selalu makan begitu.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then responds in any appropriate manner. *Nggak ada yang salah* means "Nothing is wrong".

1. What's wrong with renting a room by yourself?
2. What's wrong with coming late?
3. What's wrong with studying French and Spanish at the same time?
4. What's wrong with going to bed early?
5. What's wrong with bathing once a week if your body doesn't appear to be dirty?
6. What's wrong with wearing clean shoes in someone's house?
7. What's wrong with telling my mother to hurry up?
8. What's wrong with going out for a minute to have a cigarette?
9. What's wrong with adding more chillies?
10. What's wrong with being fat?

- 15.4.3 Statement: *Nggak usah tanya-tanya lagi.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Nggak usah duduk di atas tikar kalau ada kursi.*
2. *Nggak usah pergi. Tempat itu sudah penuh sekali.*
3. *Nggak usah pulang makan. Kuliah kita sore hari ini.*

Make the following statements.

4. There's no need to study at a university. After we finish we're not sure of getting work.
5. It doesn't pay to go to the bookshop. The Indonesian language books haven't arrived yet.

6. It doesn't pay to drop by Retno's house. She's rarely home.
7. It's no use studying Indonesian any more. Up to now we still haven't learned anything.
8. It doesn't pay to go up to their office. As far as I know, both of them are not there.
9. There's no need to get up early if we can't go anywhere.
10. It doesn't pay for me to go along (follow along) if everyone doesn't agree.

15.4.4 Model: *Orang gunakan tangan kiri untuk semua yang kotor.*
People use the left hand for everything that is dirty.

Tangan kiri digunakan untuk semua yang kotor.
The left hand is used for everything dirty.

Convert the given active sentences to passive ones using the model as a guide.

1. *Orang sudah ambil peta saya.*
2. *Orang sudah selesaikan pekerjaan saya.*
3. *Orang sudah baca *kartu pos (postcard) itu.*
4. *Orang sudah tutup pintu depan.*
5. *Orang sudah buka toko.*
6. *Orang sudah masak makanan kita.*
7. *Orang sudah bayar *bon (bill) mereka.*
8. *Orang sudah bawa anak Eni pulang.*
9. *Orang sudah berikan uang kepada saya.*
10. *Orang sudah beritahu saya ada pesta di rumah Ida.*

**Kartu pos, bon* - *Kartu pos* is *poskad* in Malaysia and *bon* is *bil*. *Rekening* also means "bill" in Indonesia, particularly for accounts such as water, electricity, telephone, etc.