

PELAJARAN 16

JANGAN PEDULI Don't Pay Any Attention

PERCAKAPAN 16.1

(Orang teriak: Hoy, diamlah!)	(Someone shouts: Hey, quiet!)
Andre: <i>Ada apa itu? Kurang ajar¹!</i>	What's that? How rude!
Budi: <i>Shh, jangan bicara terlalu keras². Bicara pelan-pelan³.</i>	Shh, don't talk so very loud. Talk softly.
Andre: <i>Kenapa? Kita sedang asyik⁴ nonton film, orang mengganggu.</i>	Why? We're involved in watching a movie, and someone bothers us.
Budi: <i>Lupakan⁵ saja. Jangan peduli⁶ apa kata orang lain.</i>	Just forget about it. Don't pay any attention to what other people say.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>lupakan</i>	to forget about something
<i>ingatkan⁵</i>	to remind someone

CATATAN

- 16.1.1 *Kurang ajar* means "rude" or "badly brought up" even though it translates literally as "lacking in education". Be careful if you choose to say this, for it is considered very insulting.
- 16.1.2 *Keras* means "hard" or "harsh". When referring to voices, however, it means "loud". In Malaysia you would say *kuat* which literally means "strong".
- 16.1.3 *Pelan-pelan* is the shortened conversational form of *perlahan-lahan*. It literally means "slowly". When referring to voices, however, it means "soft" or "low". *Lambat* may also mean "slow" but not "soft" or "low". You may use this if it becomes necessary to disambiguate between the two meanings of *perlahan-lahan*.
- 16.1.4 *Sedang asyik - Sedang* means "to be involved in doing something" in the sense of being "in the process of doing something". It is used to emphasise continuing actions. *Sedang* literally means "moderate" or "medium". *Tengah* can be used in place of *sedang*.

Asyik means "to be involved" in the sense of being "absorbed" or "preoccupied" in doing something. "To be involved" in the sense of being "implicated" in something is another word again: *terlibat*. *Sedang* and *asyik* do not have to be used together. *Saya sedang bekerja* means "I'm working" or "I'm in the process of working". *Saya asyik mendengarkan radio* means "I'm absorbed in listening to the radio".

Asyik also has more colloquial meanings such as "great" and "far out", as in the expression *buku ini asyik* [this book is great].

16.1.5 *Lupakan, ingatkan* - The two preceding verbs represent two different uses of the suffix *-kan*. Affixed to *lupa*, *-kan*, means "about": "Forget about it". Affixed to *ingat*, *-kan* is causative. *Ingatkan* literally means "to cause to remember" and in that sense "to remind". A further use of *-kan* is to convert intransitive verbs to transitive ones. *Masuk* means "to enter". *Masukkan* means "to put something inside".

16.1.6 *Peduli* - *Peduli apa* is short for *Peduli kepada apa*. *Tidak peduli* means "to not care about", "to not pay attention to", "to not heed or mind", "to not bother about", etc. *Jangan peduli* means "Don't pay attention to it", etc. You can also say *Jangan pedulikan*.

Also used colloquially in Indonesia in place of *tidak peduli* and *jangan peduli* is *cuek aja*: *Cuek aja apa kata orang lain*.

STRUKTUR

16.1.1 *Orang teriak: Hoi, diam + lah! Kurang ajar!*
Someone yells Hey quite E Lacking education

16.1.2 *Jangan bicara ter+lalu keras. Bicara pelan-pelan. Kita*
Don't talk very loud Speak softly We

16.1.3 *sedang asyik nonton film orang meng+ganggu.*
middle involved look at movie someone bother

16.1.4 *Lupa+kan saja. Jangan peduli apa kata orang lain.*
Forget just Don't mind what say people other

LATIHAN

16.1.1 Statement: *Jangan bicara terlalu keras.*
Response: *Ya, bicara pelan-pelan.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B responds with the opposite adjective, as in the model. Both Student A and B are talking to a third person.

1. Don't walk so quickly.
2. Don't eat so very much.
3. Don't look for it for a very long time.
4. Don't invite a lot (of people) to have a meal.
5. Don't buy very expensive things.
6. Don't live so very far away.

7. Don't read very thick books.
8. Don't take the very heavy ones.
9. Don't drink water that's so hot.
10. Don't smoke so much.

- 16.1.2 Statement: *Kita sedang nonton film, orang mengganggu.*
 Response: *Lupakan sajalah.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then responds either using the given model above, or in any other relevant way.

1. We're in the middle of eating, and someone asks for money.
2. I was pronouncing some difficult Indonesian words, and someone laughed.
3. He's in the middle of his shower, and some impolite person shuts off the hot water.
4. We're looking for a place, and no one wants to help.
5. We're on our way, and the bus breaks down (**rusak*).
6. I'm on my way in, and someone tells me to go out.
7. I'm in the middle of cooking, and we run out of gas (literally: the gas (*gas*) finishes).
8. He's in the process of getting dressed, and someone opens the door.
9. I'm in the middle of teaching, and someone arrives late.
10. I was telling my friend about the similarities and differences between (*antara*) Spanish and Portuguese, and someone I didn't know said I was wrong.

* *Rusak* is spelled *rosak* in Malaysia.

- 16.1.3 Model: *panas* hot
panaskan to heat

Below you are given intransitive verbs or adjectives and their English meanings. Add the suffix *-kan* to each and determine the transitive meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>lari</i> to run | 6. <i>duduk</i> to sit |
| 2. <i>keluar</i> to go out | 7. <i>tidur</i> to sleep |
| 3. <i>naik</i> to get up | 8. <i>bangun</i> to get up |
| 4. <i>turun</i> to get down | 9. <i>pendek</i> short |
| 5. <i>kembali</i> to return | 10. <i>dingin</i> cold |

- 16.1.4 Statement: *Ingatkan saya tutup pintu nanti.*
 Response: *Baik, tetapi saya tidak lama lagi di sini.*

Student A makes a statement according to the English cue. Student B then begins his response with *Baik, tetapi* and goes on to complete it in any relevant manner. Student A should then try to continue the dialogue further.

1. Remind me not to eat with my hands if they're dirty.
2. Remind me to take off my shoes before going into the house.
3. Remind me not to do the exercises until I've read the lesson.

4. Remind me to listen to the radio on Friday evenings.
5. Remind me to visit Dewi after work.
6. Remind me to point to his house when we go by.
7. Remind me to get off in front of the church (*gereja*).
8. Remind me to tell Rosdiana there's a party on May 5.
9. Remind me to buy cigarettes.
10. Remind me to put sugar in Eni's coffee.

- 16.1.5 Exchange:
- A. *Jangan peduli apa kata orang lain.*
 B. *Kenapa? Apa kata mereka?*
 A. *Kata mereka, kita tidak pandai bicara bahasa Indonesia.*

Student A begins the exchange by following the English cue. Student B then replies first with *Kenapa*, and then with a further relevant question. Student A answers this question in reply and closes the exchange.

1. Don't pay attention to the way they eat.
2. Don't pay attention to the clothes my friend is wearing.
3. Don't pay attention to what Sofiyan promised.
4. Don't bother about the people who are noisy.
5. Don't pay any attention to what he's asking for.

PERCAKAPAN 16.2

- | | | |
|---------------|--|--|
| <i>Andre:</i> | <i>Kelihatannya makanannya tidak cukup. Nasi saja yang banyak.</i> | It seems as if there's not enough food. There's only a lot of rice. |
| <i>Budi:</i> | <i>Mana bisa¹ tidak cukup? Lihat itu. Lauknya² banyak.</i> | How can there not be enough? Look at that. There are plenty of dishes. |
| <i>Andre:</i> | <i>Ya, lauknya bermacam-macam³, tapi masing-masingnya⁴ sedikit saja.</i> | Yes, there are various kinds of dishes, but there's only a little of each one. |
| <i>Budi:</i> | <i>Tidak perlu⁵ masing-masingnya banyak kalau banyak jenisnya⁶.</i> | There doesn't have to be a lot of each if there are many different kinds. |
| <i>Andre:</i> | <i>Saya tidak bisa makan seperti itu.</i> | I couldn't eat like that. |
| <i>Budi:</i> | <i>Coba⁷ dulu, nanti, kan, baru⁸ tahu.</i> | Try it first. Only then you'll know. |

CATATAN

- 16.2.1 *Mana bisa* is short for *bagaimana bisa*. *Mana boleh*, the form in common use in Malaysia, is also used in Indonesia, but to indicate permission and not ability.
- 16.2.2 *Lauk* refers to the various meat, fish, and cooked vegetable dishes which are eaten with rice. These dishes are usually placed in the centre of the table, and those eating help themselves by placing some of each on their plates. The plates are usually served heaped with rice. The smaller dishes of spicy condiments are called *sambal* and the dishes of raw leaves and fruits are called *ulam*.
- 16.2.3 *Bermacam-macam - Macam* means "type", "sort", or "kind". The reduplication here indicates indefiniteness or variety. The *ber-* prefix is not verbal as discussed previously,

but adjectival. What precedes *ber-* contains the qualities of what follows. *Lauk*, then, possesses the qualities of *macam-macam*: the dishes are of "various kinds". You can also say *lauknya berjenis-jenis* or *berbagai-bagai lauknya*.

- 16.2.4 *Masing-masingnya* is here translated as "of each". *Masing-masing* also means "respectively".
- 16.2.5 *Tidak perlu* also translates as "it isn't necessary". *Perlu* also means "to need", as in *Saya perlu banyak barang* [I need many things]. You can also say *Saya membutuhkan banyak barang* for the same meaning.
- 16.2.6 *jenisnya* - You can also say *ragamnya*.
- 16.2.7 *Coba* is spelled *cuba* in Malaysia.
- 16.2.8 *Baru* - In addition the meanings "new" and "just" presented previously, *baru* here means "only then". *Baru* in this context also approaches the meaning of the English "before". It is possible to translate *Coba dulu, nanti, kan, baru tahu* as "You'll have to try it first before you find out". *Baru*, however, is always different from *sebelum* in that its basic meaning is "only then", while the basic meaning of *sebelum* is "before".

STRUKTUR

- 16.2.1 *Ke+lihat+an+ nya makan+an + nya tidak cukup. Nasi saja*
Seems it food the not enough Rice only
- 16.2.2 *yang banyak. Mana bisa tidak cukup?. Lihat itu Lauk + nya*
that a lot How can not enough Look that Dishes the
- 16.2.3 *banyak. Lauk + nya ber+macam-macam, tapi masing-masing*
a lot Dishes its various but each
- 16.2.4 *+ nya sedikit saja. Tidak perlu masing-masing + nya*
of it a little only Not necessary each one of it
- 16.2.5 *banyak kalau banyak jenis + nya. Saya tidak bisa makan*
a lot if many types of it I no can eat
- 16.2.6 *seperti itu. Coba dulu, nanti, kan, baru tahu.*
like that Try first later no only then know

LATIHAN

- 16.2.1 Statement: *Kelihatannya makanannya tidak cukup.*
Response: *Kelihatannya saja, tapi cukup.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B responds appropriately following the model.

1. It seems like the movie's already begun.
2. It appears as if everyone in Singapore is rich.
3. It seems like there's an empty place here.
4. It seems like his mother is angry.
5. It seems like Gede doesn't believe what we told him
6. It seems like this book is easy to understand.
7. It seems as if many places in Australia burn when it's hot.
8. It seems like there will be no show next year.
9. It seems as if Nyoman always gets low (*rendah*) grades on tests.
10. It seems as if there are many similarities between Dutch and English.

- 16.2.2 Statement: *Lauknya tidak cukup.*
Response: *Mana bisa tidak cukup. Pasti cukup.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B responds appropriately using *mana bisa* and *pasti*, following the model. *Pasti* means "certainly" or "for sure". You can also say *sudah tentu* in its place.

1. Yeni's brothers and sisters are impolite.
2. Cars in Australia are cheap.
3. Many people don't go to church anymore.
4. The weather in Brunei isn't hot.
5. Astuti's a hard worker.
6. The bus from Denpasar is quick.
7. Nyoman said he paid.
8. Indian food isn't spicy hot.
9. The house Andre rents is clean.
10. Yeni always gets up early.

- 16.2.3 Statement: *Setiap rumah ada mobil.*
Response: *Kecuali rumah saya. Kami tidak punya.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B begins his first response with *kecuali* [except] and then goes on to respond further in any relevant manner.

1. Every person has a knife and fork.
2. Each country (**negara*) has rich people and poor people.
3. Do you meet Ibu Tini every day?
4. Taufik comes late every single time.
5. Each person brought something.
6. Each lesson has four or five dialogues.
7. Each library has newspapers and magazines.,
8. Each afternoon there's a meeting about politics (*politik*).
9. Each time your father comes, he buys something for you.
10. Every train has a place for bicycles.

* *Negara* also translates as "nation".

- 16.2.4 Statement: *Kita tidak perlu pergi.*
 Response: *Saya harus pergi karena ada yang menunggu.*

Student A makes a statement according to the English cue. Student B then responds following the model, using *harus* and giving an appropriate reason following *karena*. Student A should try to continue the conversation further. In this context ... *ada yang menunggu* means "... someone is waiting" and is short for ... *ada orang yang menunggu*.

1. We don't have to study every day.
2. We don't have to help Budi.
3. You don't have to write a letter to your mother every two weeks.
4. You didn't have to take a taxi earlier this morning.
5. We don't have to go to bed early tonight.
6. We don't have to move at the end of this month.
7. You don't have to buy food for Eni.
8. We don't have to learn Japanese.
9. We don't have to go via Perth the day after tomorrow.
10. You didn't have to drive two days ago.

- 16.2.5 Statement: *Coba dulu, (nanti) baru tahu.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Makan dulu, nanti baru pergi.*
2. *Buka sepatu dulu, nanti baru masuk.*
3. *Coba dulu, baru beli.*
4. *Tanya dulu, baru jawab.*

Make the following statements.

5. Ask first before you get on.
6. Read all the pages first and only then write.
7. Have a drink first before you eat.
8. Rest first and only then leave.
9. Listen first before you go.
10. Look for that road first on this map, and if you don't find it, only then ask for help.

PERCAKAPAN 16.3

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| <i>Andre:</i> | <i>Mereka sudah kenyang¹.
Semua orang sudah berhenti makan.</i> | They're already full.
Everyone has stopped eating. |
| <i>Budi:</i> | <i>Ibu memanggil anak-anaknya masuk
dapur² untuk menolong <u>cuci</u>³ <u>piring</u>.
Banyak piring yang kotor.</i> | The mother is calling her children to come
into the kitchen to help wash the dishes.
There are many dirty dishes. |
| <i>Andre:</i> | <i>Lihat, ada juga anak yang tidak mau
menolong.</i> | Look, there a child who doesn't want to
help. |
| <i>Budi:</i> | <i>Ya Allah! Anak bungsu tadi⁴ kena
marah⁵ ayahnya.
Wah! Marahnya makin bertambah⁶.</i> | Oh God! The youngest child is getting
scolded by his father.
It's terrible! He's getting more and more angry. |
| <i>Andre:</i> | <i>Akhirnya dia harus menolong juga⁷.</i> | In the end he'll have to help too. |

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>cuci</i>	to clean, wash	<i>piring</i>	plates, dishes
<i>basuh</i> ⁸	to wash	<i>mangkok</i>	bowls
<i>berkemas</i> ⁹	to tidy up	<i>cangkir</i>	cups
<i>merapikan</i>	to straighten things up; to put things in order		
<i>rapi</i>	neat, tidy		

CATATAN

- 16.3.1 *Kenyang* means "full" only in terms of the stomach being full after eating. Other meanings of "full" are usually expressed by *penuh*.
- 16.3.2 *Masuk dapur* is a shortened form. You can also say *masuk ke dapur* or *masuk ke dalam dapur*.
- 16.3.3 *Cuci* - In Javanese influenced Indonesian the initial *c* of words like *cuci* and *coba* is replaced by *ny*: *nyuci* and *nyoba* respectively. These forms are used colloquially.
- 16.3.4 *Anak bungsu tadi* - As mentioned previously, people and objects are often identified by the time they were seen or talked about, usually in terms of earlier or later. Here *anak bungsu tadi* refers to the child they had seen earlier in the movie eating with his left hand.
- 16.3.5 *Kena marah* means "to incur the anger of" or, in the present context, "to get scolded" or "to be yelled at". *Kena* here means "to incur". You can also say: *Ayah itu marah kepada anaknya*. It is also possible to use the passive: *Anak bungsu tadi dimarahi ayahnya*, although this is more formal. The noun "anger" is *kemarahan*.
- 16.3.6 *Makin bertambah - Tambah* means "to increase" by adding more of the same. Here "anger" is increasing due to the father becoming more and more angry. *Makin* means "to become more and more". *Makin bertambah* is literally "to increase more and more". You can also say *makin menjadi*. *Makin panas* means "to become hotter and hotter", *makin kurang*, "to become less and less".
- 16.3.7 *Juga* - While *juga* most commonly means "too" or "also", it can also have the meaning of "anyway" or "anyhow". It is possible to translate this utterance into English as "In the end, he'll have to help anyhow".
- 16.3.8 *Basuh* is "to wash with water". *Cuci* is "to clean" or "to wash". *Bersih* [clean] is generally used as an adjective. The verb form, *bersihkan*, means "to clean".
- 16.3.9 *Berkemas* means "to straighten things up" as well as "to pack" as when going on a journey. When you indicate specific things which are to be arranged, *merapikan* is used in Indonesia. *Rapi* means "neat" or "tidy". You can also say *membereskan* for "to straighten up" or "to put in order".

STRUKTUR

- 16.3.1 *Mereka sudah kenyang. Semua orang sudah ber+henti*
 They already full All people have stop
- 16.3.2 *makan. Ibu meng+panggil anak-anak + nya masuk dapur*
 eat Mother call children her enter kitchen
- 16.3.3 *untuk meng+tolong cuci piring. Banyak piring yang kotor.*
 in order help wash dishes Many plates that dirty
- 16.3.4 *Lihat. Ada juga anak yang tidak mau meng+tolong. Anak*
 Look EX also child who no like help Child
- 16.3.5 *bungsu tadi kena marah ayah + nya. Marah +nya makin*
 young earlier incur anger father his Anger his more
- 16.3.6 *ber-tambah. Akhir + nya, dia harus meng+tolong juga.*
 increase Finally it he have to help also

LATIHAN

- 16.3.1 Statement: Banyak piring yang kotor.
 Response: Tidak terlalu kotor.
Di rumah saya ada piring yang lebih kotor.

Student A makes a statement according to the English cue. Student B then responds appropriately following the model and adding a further relevant comment.

1. There are a lot of clothes which are clean.
2. There are a lot of people who are old.
3. There are a lot of cups which we have used for a long time.
4. Much of the food is expensive.
5. Many of the main dishes are delicious.
6. There are many things (**barang*) which are necessary.
7. There are many people who believe (in it).
8. There are many people who are already full.
9. There are many watches which are broken.
10. There are many families who are angry.

**Barang* - When *barang* does not occur with a word indicating amount, such as *banyak* or *semua*, it is usually reduplicated and becomes *barang-barang*.

- 16.3.2 Statement: Banyak orang yang mau menolong.
 Response: Ada juga yang tidak mau menolong karena sudah capek bekerja.

Student A makes a statement according to the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately following the structure of the model, and then giving a reason after *karena*. Student A should try to continue the dialogue further.

1. Her children want to help straighten things up.
2. All the students want to try.
3. Everyone wants to stop at a restaurant.
4. Everyone wants to use the telephone.
5. All the children want to wear short pants.

16.3.3 Statement: *Anak bungsu tadi harus menolong cuci piring, jadi dia masuk ke dapur.*

Add a further comment after *jadi* [so], then translate the utterance into English.

1. *Andre harus duduk di belakang, jadi ...*
2. *Saya yang harus traktir, jadi ...*
3. *Budi saja yang harus berdiri, jadi ...*
4. *Ibu saya kena air panas, jadi ...*

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

5. I was the one who had to wait a long time, so ...
6. Budi was the one who had to ask, so ...
7. All of us had to sit cross-legged on the floor, so ...
8. They had to return home, so ...
9. Just the two of us had to stay home, so ...
10. Cecep had to get up early, so ...

16.3.4 Question: *Kalau ayahnya bagaimana?*

Reply: *Marah ayahnya makin bertambah.*

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. What about Andre's clothes? | ... dirty |
| 2. How about the food at the canteen? | ... expensive |
| 3. How about the plates and bowls? | ... less |
| 4. How's Indonesian? | ... difficult |
| 5. How's your grandfather? | ... older |

16.3.5 Statement: *Makin lama, (mereka) makin kaya.*

The more time that passes, the richer (they get).

Make the following statements.

1. The fuller it gets, the heavier it gets.
2. The more time that passes, the more fluent (**fasih*) I get.
3. The emptier it is, the lighter it gets.
4. The more time that passes, the darker it gets.
5. The hotter it gets, the more tired (I feel).
6. The more time that goes by, the easier it is.
7. The closer it gets, the louder it gets.

8. The more the people, the busier it is.
9. The older he gets, the naughtier he becomes.
10. The dirtier it is, the more it smells (*busuk*).

* *Fasih - Lancar* is also used in Indonesia.

16.3.6 Statement: Akhirnya, dia harus menolong juga.

Translate the following statements.

1. *Akhirnya, kedua-duanya datang.*
2. *Akhirnya, saya kenyang.*
3. *Akhirnya, kebetulan Bambang bisa naik bis.*
4. *Akhirnya, anak sulung bisa berlibur.*

Make the following statements.

5. Finally we found what we were looking for.
6. Finally Tono told me where he lived.
7. At the end of it all, she understood what I meant.
8. Finally his answer was correct.
9. Finally she helped wash the clothes (*kain*).
10. Finally Yeni was quiet.

PERCAKAPAN 16.4

<i>Budi:</i>	<i>Saya terburu-buru¹.</i>	I'm in a hurry.
<i>Andre:</i>	<i>Nanti dulu. Film ini hampir selesai.</i>	Wait a minute. The movie's almost finished.
<i>Budi:</i>	<i>Saya nggak bisa.</i>	I can't.
	<i>Sejak jam lima² tadi Danan menunggu saya di luar.</i>	Danan has been waiting outside for me since five o'clock.
<i>Andre:</i>	<i>Saya malah³ tidak memperhatikan⁴.</i>	I didn't even notice.
<i>Budi:</i>	<i>Dia memang menunggu. Dia menunggu di tempat saya parkir mobil.</i>	He's indeed waiting. He's waiting where I parked the car.
<i>Andre:</i>	<i>Ah, apa boleh buat?</i>	What (else) can you do?
	<i>Kalau sangat terlambat, nanti kamu malu⁵.</i>	If you're very late, you'll be embarrassed.

CATATAN

- 16.4.1 *Saya terburu-buru* - You can also say *Saya tergesa-gesa*. Another alternative is *Saya mau cepat*, but this has varying degrees of acceptance when used as in the current dialogue.
- 16.4.2 *Jam lima* - When you anticipate that the answer to a time question will be a particular hour, such as *jam lima*, you ask *Jam berapa?* If you don't expect such an answer say *kapan*. This is drilled in the exercises which follow.

- 16.4.3 *Malah* in addition to meaning "even", also means "in fact" and "on the contrary". In Malaysia you would probably choose *pun* in this context: *Saya tidak perasan pun*.
- 16.4.4 *Memperhatikan* may be shortened to *perhatikan*. *Perasan* would be the more common choice in Malaysia.
- 16.4.5 *Nanti kamu malu* - *Nanti* sets the future mood of the utterance. It means not only "later", but sometime in the near future, more immediate than *besok*.
Kamu is a rather informal form of "you" (see Notes 1.2) and should not be used with people who are older or who have a higher social status than yourself.

STRUKTUR

- 16.4.1 *Saya ter+buru-buru. Nanti dulu. Film ini hampir selesai.*
 I hurry. Wait first Film this almost finished
- 16.4.2 *Saya nggak bisa. Sejak jam lima tadi Danan meng+tunggu*
 I no can Since hour five earlier Danan wait for
- 16.4.3 *saya di luar. Saya malah tidak mem+per+hati+kan. Dia*
 me at outside I even not notice He
- 16.4.4 *memang meng+tunggu. Dia meng+tunggu di tempat*
 indeed wait He wait at place
- 16.4.5 *saya parkir mobil. Apa boleh buat?*
 I park car What can do
- 16.4.6 *Kalau sangat ter+lambat, nanti kamu malu.*
 If very late later you embarrassed

LATIHAN

- 16.4.1 Statement: *Nanti dulu. Film ini hampir selesai.*
 Response: *Saya nggak bisa / nggak mau. Sudah terlambat.*

Student A makes a statement according to the English cue and following the model. Student B then responds in the negative, saying *nggak bisa* or *nggak mau*, then giving a reason for her response. Use the passive *di-* for numbers 1, 5, 6, 8 and 9.

1. The food is almost cooked.
2. We're almost there.
3. It's now almost ten to five.
4. Almost everyone has already gone home.
5. Almost all the dishes have already been washed.
6. Almost all the windows have already been closed.
7. Almost everyone has already gone inside.
8. Almost all the books have already been sold.

9. Almost all the things have been straightened up.
10. Almost everyone has already eaten.

- 16.4.2 A. Sejak 1 2?
 B. Sejak 3.

Substitutions

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| 1. <i>jam berapa kapan</i> | 2. <i>sampai di sini menunggu kerja di bank ada di Australia mulai belajar bahasa ini pinjam buku ini film itu mulai makanan disiapkan</i> | 3. <i>lima tahun jam 1:00 tadi dua hari lalu bulan Maret jam 3:30 tanggal 26 Oktober jam 8:45 tadi pagi bulan Juni tahun lalu</i> |
|----------------------------|--|---|

- 16.4.3 Exchange: A. *Tadi Tini menunggu di sini.*
 B. *Saya malah tidak perhatikan.*
 A. *Dia memang menunggu.*

Student A begins the exchange according to the English cue. Student B then responds as indicated in the model. Student A's last response should be adjusted, as necessary, to the context of the exchange.

1. The mother was calling her children earlier this morning.
2. The father got angry with his children last night.
3. Budi's aunt washed clothes last night.
4. Pak Nyoman said 10,000 minus 6,000 was 3,000.
5. Someone yelled, "Be quiet".
6. Indonesians eat with their hands.
7. I fell asleep earlier.
8. Dewi asked what our names were.
9. Someone took your bicycle before (earlier).
10. Sofiyan's TV was on very loud yesterday afternoon.

- 16.4.4 Statement: *Kalau sangat terlambat, nanti malu.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Kalau kita tidak makan sekarang, nanti lapar.*
2. *Kalau anak-anaknya tidak merapikan piring, nanti kena marah.*
3. *Kalau radio kita terlalu keras, nanti *tetangga [neighbour] kita marah.*
4. *Kalau kita beritahu sekarang, nanti bisa pergi.*
5. *Kalau kita mengendarai mobil ke universitas, nanti gampang pulang.*

Make the following statements.

6. If you don't return what I lent you, I'll get angry.
7. If the politics test isn't over before 12:45, I won't be able to go.

8. If you study Indonesian two hours a day, five days a week, certainly you'll be fluent.
9. If you sit for a long time in a low chair, it will be hard to stand up.
10. If there were many differences between Malay and Indonesian, people in Malaysia and Indonesia couldn't talk to one other (*satu sama lain*).

* *Tetangga* may also be expressed as *jiran tetangga* which is shortened to *jiran* in Malaysia. *Rumah tangga* means "household".

KAJI ULANG

16.4 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 461 if you wish to check your answers.

Percakapan 1: Joe dan Liz

1. Joe says that it is difficult to believe that people in two different countries like Malaysia and Indonesia can talk to one another.
2. Liz says that it is not difficult. She says that both countries are neighbours [*ber-* + neighbour] and people in both countries watch the same movies.
3. Joe says that he didn't even notice. He says that when he visited Indonesia three years ago he didn't have time to do anything but (except) sit on the beach.
4. Liz says that she also went to Indonesia for two months. She says that since she's returned to Australia and started studying again, she's noticed that there are many similarities and differences between the two languages that she didn't know before.
5. Joe says that, as far as he's concerned, the more time that passes, the easier his lessons get. He adds that he doesn't know about the other people who are not so smart.
6. Liz says that sometimes she doesn't know if what she has written is what the teacher wants, and so she has to ask for help.
7. Joe says that the way their current teacher teaches is different from the way he was taught in Hongkong where all the teachers originally came from England.
8. Joe says that if he didn't arrive exactly at six minutes to nine in the morning, the doors of the school would be closed and everyone who was late would have to wait outside.
9. Joe says that Australia is like New Zealand [*Selandia Baru*] where he was born on the fourteenth of August, nineteen ninety.
10. Joe says that in those countries it seems as if people don't care what time you arrive, how long you study or even how much you learn.

Percakapan 2: Lyn dan Steve

11. Lyn tells Steve to please talk a little bit louder. She says that the children outside are yelling and that she hardly (almost) can't hear what Steve is saying.
12. Steve says: "It's terrible". He says that the dirty plates, cups and bowls have been on the kitchen table a long time and are beginning to smell [*berbau*].
13. Steve says that he reminded Lyn earlier that morning to [*supaya*] wash the dishes before she went out of the house, but that she didn't do what he told her.

14. Lyn tells Steve to think before he speaks. She says: "Do you really think [*Memangnya*] I'm a servant [*pembantu*]? She tells Steve not to be rude. She says that she works and takes care of the children at the same time. She says that there is no need to go on asking her anymore what she does.
15. Steve says that he is sorry. He says that sometimes he forgets that Lyn is busier than he is. Steve adds that he has been studying about Asian customs for too long.
16. Steve says that in Indonesia or the Philippines it might be true that women's work is different from men's, but in Australia he forgets that it is the same. Steve says that life [*hidup*] in Asia is more interesting.
17. Lyn says that even about that Steve is wrong. She says that in those countries it only seems as if the customs are more interesting, but for ordinary (usual) people life is not easy.
18. Lyn tells Steve that Westerners only see people sitting cross-legged on mats and not chairs, and eating with their hands and not knives, forks and spoons. Lyn says that that is interesting for [*bagi*] them.
19. Lyn says that Europeans take planes to Bali, and while they are there think that all the food and drink that is sold is cheap. She adds that for local [*setempat*] people that is not true.
20. Lyn warns Steve: "Remember!" She says that everyone everywhere has dark days when they don't want to get up from bed. She says that this is one of her dark days, so Steve had better be careful [*hati-hati*].
21. Lyn tells Steve that if he wants her to continue paying the bills and cooking the food, he had better be (it would be better if he were) quiet or she will tell him to find a new place to live (a new living place).

Percakapan 3: Richard dan Frances

22. Frances tells Richard that if he wants to drive from Leonora to Manjimup, to take the Great (Big) Eastern Road to Perth and then turn to the south at a place called Burning Nose.
23. Frances tells Richard to drive slowly through the cities [*kota*]. She tells him not to drive more than one hundred and ten kilometres an hour when driving outside the city.
24. Frances says that sometimes there are police behind the trees, and that they will certainly tell him to stop if he goes too fast.
25. Frances says that just [*persis*] before Richard enters Manjimup, he will be able to see a tall tree. She says that beneath it is a long, low restaurant.
26. Frances says that her oldest child will be waiting at the front door. She says that he will certainly invite Richard in and ask him what he wants to order.
27. Frances says that she knows Richard will certainly be tired after the long journey from the north and will also certainly be hungry and thirsty. She says that her child will treat. She tells Richard not to be embarrassed.
28. Frances tells Richard not to worry about the food. She says that the food there is clean and tasty. She adds that the previous owners (the owners before) were her grandparents and that they sold the place to her friend's father.
29. Richard says that if he leaves in the morning, at noon he'll be in Perth and by evening he'll arrive in Manjimup. He tells Frances that he'll see her there the day after tomorrow.

Percakapan 4: Vivian dan Chris

30. Vivian says that she won't lend Chris anything again if what was borrowed two months ago isn't returned.
31. Vivian asks Chris why he kept her dictionary so long. She says that it is just a thin book. She says that there aren't more than eleven thousand English words with their meanings in Indonesian. She says: "So why are you using it so long?"
32. Chris said that he had to look for a lot of words since (because) there were many words in last week's assignment which he didn't know.
33. Chris says that on each page there were approximately fifteen words, and there were twenty pages in all. He says that 20 times 15 is three hundred.
34. Vivian, surprised, says that is a lot, but that she also needs the dictionary. She says that her grades depend upon how much she studies, and she can't study until Chris brings the dictionary to class and gives it to her.

Percakapan 5: Anna dan Brad

35. Anna asks Brad why he always laughs when her answers aren't correct. She says that she is more polite and doesn't say anything when Brad is wrong.
36. Brad says that, actually, he is just smiling and doesn't mean anything.
37. Anna tells Brad that if he's not doing anything on Wednesday night, how about if they meet in the library and study together. She says that she sits at the left side near the Dutch and German books.
38. Anna tells Brad that if they prepare their lessons together, maybe he can help with the difficult questions. She says that she can answer the easy ones herself.

Percakapan 6: Aileen dan Dave

39. Aileen says that she read in the newspaper last night that the price of cigarettes was going to rise (climb up) fifty cents a pack because the government [*pemerintah*] wanted people to stop smoking.
40. Dave says that everything is more expensive than before including [*termasuk*] the price of hot water for bathing and milk for breakfast. He concludes by saying: "It's the same with cigarettes".