

PELAJARAN 17

JALAN BERHATI-HATI Drive With Care

PERCAKAPAN 17.1

<i>Budi:</i> <i>Maaf, Danan. Film itu panjang.</i>	Sorry, Danan. The movie was long.
<i>Danan:</i> <i>Kalau ceritanya bagaimana¹?</i>	How was the story?
<i>Budi:</i> <i>Bagus, tapi aku² tidak bisa lihat <u>penghabisannya</u>³.</i>	Good, but I didn't get to see the end of it.
<i>Danan:</i> <i>Kalau aku tahu film itu panjang, aku bisa <u>tunda</u>⁴ janji⁵ dengan dokter⁶.</i>	If I knew the movie was long, I could have postponed my appointment with the doctor.
<i>Budi:</i> <i>Jangan khawatir. Lain kali kita⁷ bisa lihat penghabisannya.</i>	Don't worry. We can see the end of it another time.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>penghabisan</i>	end	<i>tunda</i>	to postpone
<i>permulaan</i>	beginning	<i>batalan</i>	to cancel

CATATAN

17.1.1 *Bagaimana* may be shortened colloquially to *gimana* (see Dialogue 18.2).

17.1.2 *Aku* is the familiar form of "I". You will hear it used among close friends and within the family. It is doubtful that you will be able to use this form with anyone except those with whom you are able to establish a long and close relationship.

Aku is usually described by Indonesians as *kasar* [coarse] as opposed to *halus* [refined], and you will probably be told that the form should not be used. Your use of *aku* with someone may indicate that you hold them in disrespect. Indonesians may feel that their use of *aku* with you may indicate the same. It is a delicate situation, but you should be aware of the possibilities.

The informal "you" in widespread use in Indonesia is *kamu* (see dialogue 16.4). In Sumatra and Malaysia *engkau* is used in addition to *kamu*. *Engkau* is the familiar form and carries the same restrictions as *aku*.

There is another set of familiar pronouns which students spending time in Jakarta will probably become aware of. These are *gue* (pronounced *gua* in Malaysia) [I] and *lu* [you] borrowed from Hokkien Chinese. These are also used in parts of Malaysia with

large Chinese populations, such as Penang. In Jakarta these pronouns are used in conversation among Indonesians, while in Malaysia they are used only when conversing with particular groups of Chinese.

- 17.1.3 *Penghabisannya* consists of the root word *habis*, the prefix-suffix combination *peng--an*, and the possessive suffix *-nya*. The *peng--an* combination generally derives nouns showing the process or performance of the verbal action. Usage, however, has led to exceptions and to specific meanings becoming attached to particular derivations, as you will see in the exercises. *Penghabisan* means "the end" or "the ending". *Penghabisannya* means "its end" or "its ending". For a discussion of the *per- -an* prefix-suffix combination, see Notes 10.3.

In place of *penghabisannya* you can also say *akhirnya* and *penutupnya*. The root word of *penutup* is *tutup* [to close].

- 17.1.4 *Tunda - Tangguhkan*, used in Malaysia, is an alternative to *tunda* in Indonesia. It is also possible to say *menunda* which includes the prefix *meng-*: *meng-* + *tunda* = *menunda*. Also used in Indonesia for the same meaning is *mengundurkan* [literally: to put back or set back].
- 17.1.5 *Janji* means "promise". The implication here is *janji untuk bertemu* [a promise to meet]. The longer form is *perjanjian* which also means "agreement". Other words which may imply appointment' are *pertemuan* and *perjumpaan*. Both of these literally mean "meeting".
- 17.1.6 *Dengan dokter - Dokter* is *dokter* in Malaysia. The term *dokter* in Indonesia is reserved for people with a PhD. In place of *dengan dokter* you can also say *sama dokter*.
- 17.1.7 *Kita* - It is not unusual in Indonesia to include the person you are talking to in an action that you will probably perform yourself. It politely gives the person the option of joining if he or she wants to.

STRUKTUR

- 17.1.1 *Maaf, Danan. Film itu panjang. Cerita+ nya bagaimana?*
 Sorry Danan Film that long Story its how
- 17.1.2 *Bagus tapi aku tidak bisa lihat peng+habis+an + nya.*
 Good but I no can see ending its
- 17.1.3 *Kalau aku tahu film itu panjang aku bisa*
 If I know film that long I can
- 17.1.4 *tunda janji dengan dokter. Lain kali*
 postpone appointment with doctor. Another time
- 17.1.5 *kita bisa lihat peng+habis+an + nya.*
 we can see ending its

LATIHAN

- 17.1.1 Model: *habis* to end
penghabisan ending

Affix the following verbs with the prefix *peng-* and the suffix *-an* so that they become derived nouns. Where *peng-* changes form due to its position before particular initial sounds in the root word, the altered form is given. After you have added the affixes, determine the meaning of the noun you have derived.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>ajar</i> | 6. <i>bangun</i> | <i>pem-</i> |
| 2. <i>guna</i> | 7. <i>beri</i> | <i>pem-</i> |
| 3. <i>keluar</i> | 8. <i>baca</i> | <i>pem-</i> |
| 4. <i>duduk</i> | 9. <i>beli</i> | <i>pem-</i> |
| 5. <i>dapat</i> | 10. <i>pikir</i> | <i>pemikiran</i> |

- 17.1.2 Model: *mula* to begin
permulaan beginning

Affix the following verbs with the prefix-suffix combination *per-* *-an* so that they become derived nouns. After you have added the affixes, determine the meaning of the nouns you have derived.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>minta</i> | 6. <i>hati</i> |
| 2. <i>coba</i> | 7. <i>jalan</i> |
| 3. <i>cakap</i> | 8. <i>buat</i> |
| 4. <i>henti</i> | 9. <i>temu</i> |
| 5. <i>tolong</i> | 10. <i>kenal</i> |

- 17.1.3 Statement: *Aku tidak bisa pergi ke Singapura.*
 Response: *Tidak apa. Lain kali bisa pergi.*
Ketika liburan sekolah tahun depan, kita sama-sama pergi ke sana.

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then responds appropriately, first following the model, then adding a relevant response of her own.

1. I couldn't see the beginning of the film.
2. I didn't get to try eating with my hands.
3. I didn't get to speak to Eni.
4. I couldn't stop at Tono's house.
5. I didn't get to wash my car.
6. I wasn't able to straighten up my things.
7. I didn't get to drink from that cup.
8. I didn't get to go on the picnic.
9. I couldn't clean the floor.
10. I wasn't able to study Indonesian customs.

17.1.4 Statement: *Kalau aku tahu film itu panjang, aku bisa tunda janji dengan dokter.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Kalau aku tahu Budi *berhati-hati bawa mobil, aku bisa numpang.*
2. *Kalau mereka tahu rumah itu murah, mereka bisa sewa.*

Make the following statements.

3. If I knew Yeni was coming, I could have met (*jemput*) her at the airport (**pelabuhan udara*).
4. If I knew the movie started late, I could have eaten.
5. If I knew you were on leave today, we could have gone to the beach.
6. If I knew there wasn't enough food, I could have bought more. There was a sale on the things we needed.
7. If I knew you didn't like sitting on a mat, I could have brought chairs.
8. If I knew Fauzi was thirsty, I could have given him a drink.
9. If we knew the library was closed on Monday night, we could have studied on Monday morning.
10. If I knew the class was almost over, I could have waited.

**Berhati-hati, pelabuhan udara - Berhati-hati is also expressed as cermat in Malaysia. Pelabuhan udara is lapangan terbang. Also used in Indonesia in place of pelabuhan udara is bandara which is short for bandar udara, also meaning "airport".*

17.1.5 Question: *Film itu selesai terlambat ya?*

Reply: *Ya terlambat. Jam 11:30 malam, jadi saya terlambat pulang ke rumah.*

Student A asks a question according to the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately, making a statement and indicating a particular consequence. The terms *ya* and *jadi* should be incorporated in this reply.

1. The class began early, didn't it?
2. The story was good, wasn't it?
3. There were many different kinds of cars, weren't there?
4. I was speaking very loudly, wasn't I?
5. My face is dirty, isn't it?
6. Your hands are clean, aren't they?
7. The room is full, isn't it?
8. That cloth (*kain*) is thick, isn't it?
9. Irma believes it, doesn't she?
10. You are worried, aren't you?

PERCAKAPAN 17.2

- Budi:* *Aku tidak tahu di mana alamat dokter itu.* I don't know where the doctor is.
- Danan:* *Mula-mula¹ ikuti Jalan Bukit sampai² ke Jalan Sungai.* First take Hill Street up to River Road.
Kemudian belok ke kiri. Di Jalan Sungai itulah³ klinik dia. Then turn left. His clinic is on River Road.
- Budi:* *Aku tidak suka Jalan Bukit. Jalannya berbelok-belok⁴.* I don't like Hill Street
Lagi pula, lubang⁵nya banyak. Dulu, The road is winding.
ketika aku lewat, ada kecelakaan⁵. Furthermore, there are a lot of holes. When
Sejak itu sampai sekarang aku tidak I went that way before there was an accident.
mau lagi lewat jalan itu. Since then, up to now, I haven't wanted to
 go that way again.
- Danan:* *Ya, tetapi kalau lewat jalan itu, kita Yes, but if we take that road, we get to*
bisa hindari⁶ jalan lain yang banyak avoid the other roads that have a lot of
kendaraannya⁷. traffic.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>lubang</i>	holes	<i>kendaraan</i>	vehicle
<i>selokan⁸</i>	drain, ditch	<i>truk⁹</i>	truck, lorry
		<i>becak⁹</i>	trishaw

CATATAN

- 17.2.1 *Mula-mula* - You may also use *dulu*, but this word must be placed at the end of the verb, clause or sentence: *Ikuti dulu Jalan Bukit sampai ke Jalan Sungai, Ikuti Jalan Bukit dulu sampai ke Jalan Sungai* or *Ikuti Jalan Bukit sampai ke Jalan Sungai dulu*.
- 17.2.2 *Sampai* - You can also say *hingga* here.
- 17.2.3 *Itulah* is emphatic. An equivalent utterance in English is "It is on River Road where his clinic is".
- 17.2.4 *Berbelok-belok* - You can also say *banyak belokan*. *Belokan* is the noun meaning "curve". In Malaysia you say *banyak selekoh*.
- 17.2.5 *Kecelakaan* consists of the root word *celaka* [unfortunate], and the prefix-suffix combination *ke--an*. One function of the *ke--an* combination is to derive a noun from an adjective. *Kecelakaan* literally means "unluckiness". In Malaysia "accident" is *kemalangan*.
- 17.2.6 *Hindari* - *Elakkan*, also used in Indonesia, is the more common form in Malaysia.
- 17.2.7 *Banyak kendaraannya* - *Kendaraan* (*kenderaan* in Malaysia) means "vehicle". The actual word for "traffic" is *lalu lintas*. When there is a "traffic jam" you say *lalu lintas macet*.
- 17.2.8 *Selokan* refers to the drains which carry off excess rain water. The larger drainage ditches are called *parit*. In Malaysia, *longkang* is used in place of *selokan*.

17.2.9 *Truk, becak* - *Truk* is *lori* and *becak* is spelled *beca* in Malaysia.

STRUKTUR

- 17.2.1 *Aku tidak tahu di mana alamat dokter itu.*
I not know at where address doctor that
- 17.2.2 *Mula-mula ikut+i Jalan Bukit sampai ke Jalan Sungai.*
Firstly follow Road Hill until to Road River
- 17.2.3 *Kemudian belok ke kiri. Di Jalan Sungai itu + lah*
Afterwards turn to left At Road River that E
- 17.2.4 *klinik dia. Aku tidak suka Jalan Bukit. Jalan + nya*
clinic his. I no like Road Hill Road it
- 17.2.5 *ber+belok-belok. Lagi pula lubang + nya banyak. Dulu,*
winding More still holes its many Before
- 17.2.6 *ketika aku lewat, ada ke+celaka+an. Sejak itu sampai*
when I go by EX accident Since That up to
- 17.2.7 *sekarang aku tidak mau lagi lewat jalan itu.*
now I no want again go by road that
- 17.2.8 *Tetapi, kalau kita ikut+i jalan itu, kita dapat hindar+i*
But if we follow road that we get to avoid
- 17.2.9 *jalan-jalan lain yang banyak kendara+an + nya.*
roads other that many vehicles its

LATIHAN

- 17.2.1 A. *Saya tidak tahu di mana alamat 1.*
B. *Mula-mula ikuti Jalan 2 sampai ke Jalan 3.
Kemudian belok ke 4.
Di (sebelah 4 / ujung) Jalan 3 itulah 1.*
A. *Baik. Terima kasih.*

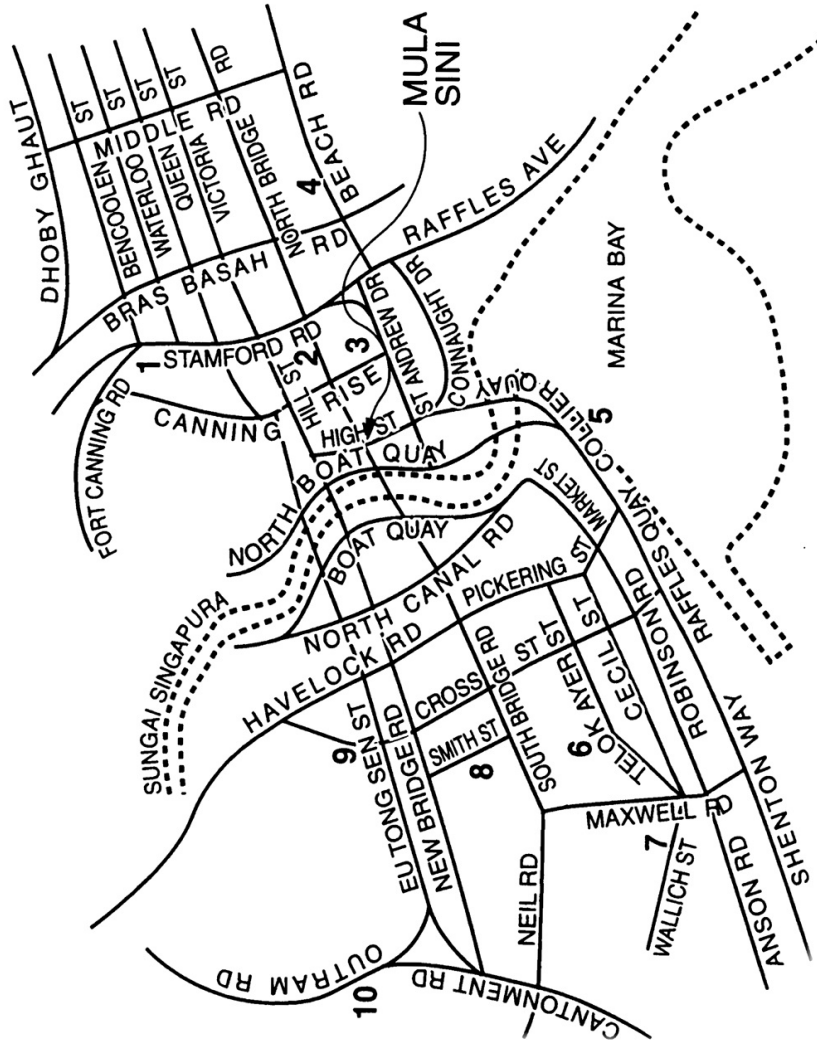
Substitutions

1. Choose any place represented on the maps of Singapore (p. 230-231) or Jakarta (p. 232-233).
- 2-3. Choose the relevant streets from the map. Adjust the sequence of utterances as required.
4. left, right

PETA *KOTA SINGAPURA
Singapore City Map

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. *Museum Negara | National Museum |
| 2. *Lembaga Informasi Amerika Serikat | United States Information Agency |
| 3. Gereja Saint Andrews | Saint Andrews Church |
| 4. Hotel Raffles | Raffles Hotel |
| 5. Clifford Pier | Clifford Pier |
| 6. *Mesjid Al-Abrar | Al-Abrar Mosque |
| 7. *Stasiun MRT Tanjong Pagar | Tanjong Pagar Mass Rapid Transit Station
Chinatown |
| 8. Chinatown | People's Park Complex |
| 9. Kompleks People's Park | General Hospital |
| 10. *Rumah Sakit Umum | |

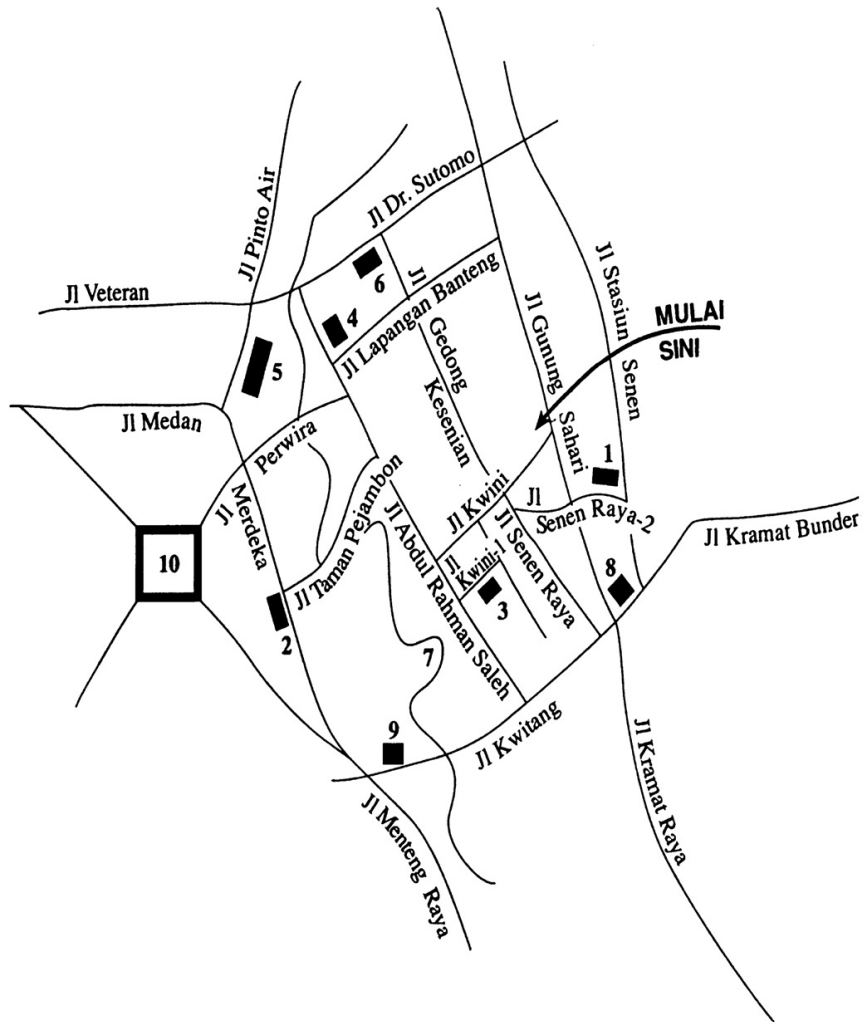
*Museum, Lembaga Informasi Amerika Serikat, mesjid, stasiun, Rumah Sakit Umum - Kota is *bandaraya* in Malaysia. Kota, which means "fort" is used in Malaysia to refer to places which traditionally would have been guarded by some type of fortress. In Malaysia as well, museum is *muzium*, Lembaga Informasi Amerika Serikat is *Perkhidmatan Penerangan Amerika Syarikat*, stasiun is *stesen*, mesjid is more commonly *masjid* and Rumah Sakit Umum is *Hospital Besar*. The term for "embassy" is *kedutaan* in Malaysia and *kedutaan besar* in Indonesia.



PETA DAERAH KHUSUS *IBU KOTA (DKI) JAKARTA
Map of the Special Capital District of Jakarta

1. <i>Terminal Bis</i>	Bus Terminal
2. <i>Stasiun Kereta Api Gambir</i>	Gambir Train Station
3. <i>Rumah Sakit Umum</i>	General Hospital
4. <i>Gereja Kathedral</i>	Cathedral
5. <i>*Mesjid ISTICLAL</i>	ISTICLAL Mosque
6. <i>Kantor Pos Pusat</i>	Central Police Station
7. <i>*Kali Ciliwung</i>	Ciliwung River
8. <i>Pasar Senen</i>	Senen Market
9. <i>Hotel Aryaduta Hyatt</i>	Hotel Aryaduta Hyatt
10. <i>Monumen Nasional (Monas)</i>	National Monument

**Ibu kota, mesjid, kali* - *Ibu Kota* [capital city] is *Ibu Negara* in Malaysia, although the term *ibu kota* is increasingly used for formal reference. *Kali* means "river" in Javanese and is commonly used on Java to name rivers. The Indonesian term is *sungai*.



- 17.2.2 A. *Saya tidak suka 1.*
 B. *Mengapa tidak suka?*
 A. *Dulu, ketika saya 2, 3.*

Substitutions

1. Choose any relevant person, thing, place, or action.
2. Choose an appropriate verb or verb phrase.
3. Give an appropriate reason.

- 17.2.3 Statement: *Sejak itu, sampai sekarang, aku tidak mau lagi lewat jalan itu*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Sejak tahun 1979 sampai sekarang, jalan itu banyak lubangnya.*
2. *Sejak hari ini sampai lusa, saya tidak ada di rumah.*
3. *Sejak bulan Januari sampai bulan Maret depan, film itu ada di *Bioskop (Cinema) Capitol.*
4. *Sejak dua minggu lalu sampai kemarin, truk itu rusak.*
5. *Sejak saya pergi ke Indonesia, sampai saya kembali ke sini, saya makan dengan tangan.*

Make the following statements.

6. From when Budi arrived until he left, I didn't get to study.
7. From 5:30 this morning until noon we didn't have any water.
8. From yesterday until today, my mother has been washing clothes.
9. From the time we got on the train to the time we got off, Eni didn't say anything.
10. From Monday to Friday, I was sick (*sakit*).

* *Bioskop* in Malaysia is *panggung*. *Panggung* may also be a "theatre".

- 17.2.4 Question: *Mengapa mau ikuti Jalan Sungai?*
 Reply: *Kalau kita ikuti jalan itu, kita bisa lewat di depan rumah saya.*

Student A asks a question according to the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately, including in his reply the underlined portions of the model. Cues for suggested replies are given.

1. Why do you want to put off your appointment with Yeni?
... see a movie
2. Why does our teacher want to cancel class today?
... go home early
3. Why do you want to stand by the door?
... go out first
4. Why do you want to study Indonesian?
... to speak to Indonesians

5. Why does your neighbour want to know Yeni's address?
... go there tonight
6. Why don't you want to buy a new car?
... live in France for a year
7. Why do you want to go via Bandung?
... meet my old friends
8. Why do you want to see the teacher this afternoon?
... finish the assignment.
9. Why does Euis's oldest (firstborn) child want to rent a house near the university?
... to walk
10. Why do you want to be rich?
... to go anywhere

- 17.2.5 Exchange: A. *Jalan Bukit, ya, yang banyak kendaraannya?*
 B. *Bukan, jalan lain.*
 A. *Oh, saya kira Jalan Bukit karena kapan saja saya lewat di situ, kendaraannya banyak.*

Student A begins the exchange by following the English cue. Student B replies appropriately following the model. Student A gives a final response, first following the model, and then giving a reason after *karena*. *Saya kira* means "I thought".

1. Is it Cecep and Andre who are fluent at speaking Japanese?
2. Is it the floor of the library that has a lot of holes?
3. Was it my payment that was late?
4. Is it Amirudin's cup that's dirty?
5. Is it the Spanish class that's noisy?
6. Is it the bus that goes to Fremantle that's full?
7. Is it the movie about European countries that's good?
8. Was it Mantik's house that burned?
9. Is it Room 13 that smells bad.
10. Was it the Australian child that cried?

- 17.2.6 Model: *celaka* misfortune
 kecelakaan accident

Affix the following adjectives with the prefix-suffix combination *ke-* *-an* so that they become derived nouns. After you have added the affixes, determine the meaning of the nouns you have derived.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>kaya</i> | 6. <i>fasih</i> |
| 2. <i>biasa</i> | 7. <i>banyak</i> |
| 3. <i>cepat</i> | 8. <i>kotor</i> |
| 4. <i>kurang</i> | 9. <i>bersih</i> |
| 5. <i>kuat</i> strong | 10. <i>miskin</i> |

PERCAKAPAN 17.3

- Budi:* *Lihat, orang di belakang mau nyalip¹. Sudah tahu² jalannya sempit.* Look, the fellow behind wants to overtake. And he knows its a narrow road. Let him come up close.
- Danan:* *Biar³ saja dia nyusul¹. Siapa tahu, nanti dia ditangkap polisi⁴.* Who knows, one of these days he'll be caught by the police.
- Budi:* *Setopan⁵ di perempatan⁶ itu, di Jalan Sungai, kan⁷?* The traffic light at the intersection is at River Road, isn't it?
- Danan:* *Ya, belok kiri dari situ.* Yes, turn left there.
- Budi:* *Aku tahu. Aku udah biasa⁸ di sini.* I know. I know my way around here.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>sempit</i>	narrow	<i>ditangkap</i>	to be captured, caught
<i>luas</i>	wide	<i>ditahan</i>	to be detained, stoped

CATATAN

- 17.3.1 *Nyalip, nyusul:* *Nyalip* is short for *menyalip*. The root word is *salip*. The formal term for "to overtake" is *mendahului*. When a car is following closely from behind you say *nyusul* which is short for *menyusul*. The root word here is *susul* which means "to follow and catch up with". When one car cuts in front of another, as from another lane, this is referred to as *potong*, literally "to cut". The fully affixed form is *memotong* which is shortened to *motong* in conversational Indonesian.
- 17.3.2 *Sudah tahu* - This implies "He already knows", even though "he" is not expressed.
- 17.3.3 *Biar* means "let" only in the sense of allowing an existing situation to continue. This includes ignoring a particular set of circumstances, or neglecting to act in a particular way. *Biar* in no way implies giving permission. In place of *biar* you can also say *biarkan*.
 "To let" meaning "to allow" or "to give permission to" is expressed formally in Indonesian by *izinkan* and informally by *kasi izin*. *Bolehkan* also conveys this meaning. In Malaysia you say *benarkan*, formally, or *bagi*, informally, to give permission. The noun forms are *izin* and *kebenaran*. *Izinkan* and *kasi izin* are drilled in Exercise 17.4.4.
- 17.3.4 *Ditangkap polisi* - This is a passive utterance. An equivalent active utterance is *polisi menangkapnya* or *polisi menangkap dia*.
- 17.3.5 *Setopan* is formally *lampu lalu lintas*. In Malaysia you say *lampu isyarat*.
- 17.3.6 *Perempatan* has as its root the word *empat* [four]. You can also say *simpang* which is the term used in Malaysia. A "T-junction" is referred to as *pertigaan* based on the word *tiga* [three].

17.3.7 *Kan* - The full form here is *bukan*, commonly shortened to *kan* in conversation. *Kan*, here, serves as a tag question, as *ya* and *tidak* did in a number of previous dialogues. With *kan* you are asking for confirmation. In a number of areas of Malaysia, *kan* as a tag question is pronounced *ngan*.

17.3.8 *Biasa* means "to be familiar with", "to be accustomed to something" or "to be used to doing something".

STRUKTUR

17.3.1 *Lihat, orang di belakang mau nyalip. Sudah tahu*
 Look person at back IA overtake Already know

17.3.2 *jalan + nya sempit. Biar saja dia nyusul. Siapa*
 road its narrow Let just him follow closely Who

17.3.3 *tahu, nanti dia di+tangkap polisi. Setop+an di*
 knows later he be caught by police Stop light at

17.3.4 *per+empat+an itu di Jalan Sungai, kan? Belok kiri*
 junction that at Road River no Turn left

17.3.5 *dari situ. Aku udah biasa di sini.*
 from there I already used to at here

LATIHAN

17.3.1 Statement: *Lihat, orang di belakang mau nyalip.*
 Response: *Ya, dia juga jalan cepat, jadi lebih baik kita biarkan dia pergi dulu.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then responds using *juga* and *jadi* as in the model. Suggested responses are given for the first part of the response, but students should add their own response for the part following *jadi* [so].

1. The road's all broken up.
Even the holes are big, so ...
2. This road is narrow.
There's even a lot of curves, so ...
3. This truck is high.
Even the driver (**sopir*) is tall, so ...
4. The door's already closed.
Even the windows are closed, so ...
5. There aren't many main dishes.
Even the rice isn't enough, so ...
6. Someone's already washed the dishes.
Even the kitchen's clean, so ...

7. There are a lot of cars.
Even the car park's full, so ...
8. All his children are laughing.
Even the father's smiling, so ...
9. His house is like a Indonesian house.
There are even mats, so ...
10. The ocean's pretty.
Even the water's warm, so ...

* *Sopir* is *pemandu* in Malaysia. Other alternatives in Indonesian are *pengemudi* and *pengendara*.

- 17.3.2 Statement: *Orang di belakang mau nyalip.*
Response: *Biar saja dia nyusul.*
Nanti dia ditangkap polisi.

Student A makes a statement according to the English cue. Student B then responds appropriately preceding his response with *biar saja*, and then continuing on with an additional comment.

1. Your son's riding a bicycle.
2. The police are following us.
3. Mantik's taking our books.
4. All these bowls are dirty.
5. Dina's older sister is embarrassed.
6. Astuti's angry.
7. Someone's sitting on my chair.
8. Irma's already started eating.
9. Gede wants to borrow twenty dollars.
10. Nyoman wants to speak first.

- 17.3.3 Question: *Setopan di perempatan itu, di Jalan Sungai, kan?*
Replies: *Ya, belok kiri dari situ.*
Oh, bukan, di depan lagi.

Student A asks a question ending with *kan*, using the model as a guide. Student B then replies either negatively or positively giving additional information. Suggested questions and replies are given.

1. He was caught by the police last night, wasn't he?
Yes, at home.
2. Isn't the person behind us Budi?
No, Yusuf.
3. They took a trishaw, didn't they?
Yes, at the intersection with South Street.
4. Ocean Street goes by the National Mosque, doesn't it?
No, Beach Street.

5. The film ends at 10:15, doesn't it?
Yes, exactly at 10:15.
6. Everyone's already stopped eating, haven't they?
Yes, everyone's already full.
7. The youngest child got yelled at, didn't he?
No, the oldest.
8. Fauzi and Nyoman are usually quiet, aren't they?
No, both talk a lot.
9. The car stopped at the end of Field Street, didn't it?
Yes, I got off there.
10. Your car is the Nissan, isn't it?
Yes, the blue one.

- 17.3.4 Statement: *Belok kiri dari Jalan Bukit.*
Response: *Aku tahu. Aku udah biasa di sini.*

Student A makes a statement according to the English cue. Student B then responds appropriately including in her response the underlined portions of the model. Use *aku* or *saya* in the response depending upon how familiar or close you are with the person you're talking to. Cues for suggested responses are given.

1. Bus Number 150 goes to Surabaya.
... taking the bus
2. The Post Office is on the right.
... passing this way
3. Streets in Singapore are wide.
... in Singapore
4. No one here uses knives, forks, and spoons.
... to eating with my hands
5. This magazine is in German.
... to reading German
6. You have to order in Chinese in this restaurant.
... eating in the restaurant
7. We have to help wash the dishes tonight.
... washing dishes
8. There are no chairs here.
... sitting on the floor
9. Houses are expensive in Jakarta.
... renting houses
10. The show ends at midnight (*tengah malam*).
... to going to bed late

PERCAKAPAN 17.4

- Danan: *Hati-hati¹, di depan itu ada mobil polisi.* Watch out, there's a police car ahead.
- Budi: *Ya, dia jalan pelan-pelan, nunggu² mobil lain yang jalan cepat.* Yes, he's travelling slowly, waiting for other cars that are going fast.
- Danan: *Tadi kamu bilang³ bensinnya⁴ kurang, kan? Di sini ada pombensin⁵. Kita bisa isi bensin di sini.* Earlier you said we were low on petrol, didn't you? There's a petrol station here. We can fill up with petrol here.
- Budi: *Boleh, tapi aku tidak pernah⁶ berhenti di sini sebelumnya.* Ok, but I've never stopped here before.

CATATAN

- 17.4.1 *Hati-hati* - In this context, *jaga* would be more commonly used in Malaysia. It is also possible to say *awas*.
- 17.4.2 *Nunggu* is the short form of *menunggu* (see Notes 9.3).
- 17.4.3 *Kamu bilang* - You can also say *kata kamu* (see Notes 9.3).
- 17.4.4 *Bensinnya* - *Bensin* means "petrol". *Minyak* means "oil". In Malaysia *minyak* is used for both "petrol" and "oil".
- 17.4.5 *Pombensin* - *Stesen minyak* is used in Malaysia.
- 17.4.6 *Pernah* means "once" or "ever". It is used when you want to say that at some time in your life you have, or have not, done something. *Budi pernah berhenti di sini?* [Have you ever stopped here?] *Ya, pernah* [Yes, once], or [Yes, I have]. *Tidak pernah* means "I have never".

STRUKTUR

- 17.4.1 *Di depan itu ada mobil polisi. Dia jalan pelan-pelan*
In front there EX car police He travel slowly
- 17.4.2 *nunggu mobil lain yang jalan cepat. Tadi kamu*
wait for cars other that travel quickly Earlier you
- 17.4.3 *bilang bensin+ nya kurang, kan? Di sini ada pombensin.*
say petrol its lacking no At here EX petrol station
- 17.4.4 *Kita bisa isi bensin di sini. Boleh, tapi aku tidak*
We can fill petrol at here Can but I not
- 17.4.5 *pernah ber+henti di sini se+belum+nya*
ever stop at here previously

LATIHAN

- 17.4.1 Exchange: A. Hati-hati, di depan itu ada mobil polisi.
 B. Saya malah tidak perhatikan.
 A. Mobil polisi memang ada.

Student A begins the exchange following the English cue, and preceding his statement with *hati-hati*. Student B then responds in any relevant manner. Student A adjusts his final response so that it is appropriate to the situation.

1. Down there, there is a truck.
2. Up there, there is a plane.
3. Behind this there's a snake (*ular*).
4. At the intersection there's a traffic light.
5. Ahead there's an accident.
6. On the other side of campus there's a large man in a trishaw.
7. Outside there's someone we don't know waiting.
8. Inside the church there's a robber (**pencuri*).
9. On the left side of the airport there's a large drain.
10. At the end of the road there's a river.

* *Pencuri* - Also commonly used in Indonesia is the Javanese word *maling*. The root word is *curi* [to rob, steal].

- 17.4.2 Exchange: A. Tadi kamu bilang bensinnya kurang, kan?
 B. Ya, betul.
 A. Di sini ada pombensin.
 Kita bisa isi bensin di sini.

Student A begins the exchange according to the English cue and following the model. The underlined portions should be included in the exchange. Student A should also choose a word for "you" that is appropriate for the person he is talking to and use *kurang* in each statement. Student B replies with the utterance in the model. Student A adjusts his final response to the situation and closes the exchange.

1. ... you were short of money ...
2. ... you were running out of paper ...
3. ... we didn't have enough food ...
4. ... there wasn't enough water ...
5. ... you were short of cloth ...
6. ... there weren't many places to park the car ...
7. ... you were running out of stamps (**perangko*) ...
8. ... there weren't many taxis ...
9. ... there were only a few places to take a bath ...
10. ... there weren't many telephones ...

* *Perangko* - The Malaysian equivalent is *setem*.

- 17.4.3 Exchange: A. Pernah pergi ke Sydney?
 B. Pernah.
Belum pernah.
 A. Baik, mari kita pergi sekali lagi.
Baik, mari kita pergi sekarang.

Student A begins the exchange using *pernah* and following the English cue. Student B then replies either positively or negatively. Student A then closes the exchange, taking into consideration what Student B has said.

1. Have you ever eaten with your hands?
2. Have you ever filled up with petrol here before?
3. Have you ever gone via Hill Street before?
4. Have you ever caught birds (*burung*)?
5. Have you ever driven a truck?
6. Have you ever seen "Godfather III"?
7. Have you ever gone to the Medan airport?
8. Have you ever sat with legs to one side?
9. Have you ever visited Danan?
10. Have you ever seen a dead person (**mati*)?

**Mati* means both "dead" and "to die". When people die the word *mati* may be avoided in polite conversation, replaced by *meninggal dunia* or just *meninggal*. This literally means "to leave the world". The verb "to kill" is either *matikan* or *bunuh*.

- 17.4.4 Statement: *Saya mau pergi, tetapi ibu tidak kasi izin.*
 Response: *Tidak apa. Lain kali bisa pergi.*

Student A makes a statement or asks a question following the English cues as set out below. Student B then replies in an appropriate manner. Both *kasi izin* and *izinkan* mean "to allow" or "to permit", the second being more formal (see Notes 17.3).

1. I wanted to study five subjects at the same time, but the Administration Office didn't allow me to.
2. If you let me use your car, I'll return it at midnight.
3. Retno's youngest child did indeed come, but because she was late, they didn't let her enter.
4. The Indonesian students wanted to move to a house closer to the University's Language Lab, but the owner of the new house wouldn't allow them to.
5. The robber wanted to visit his mother since (*karena* or *sebab*) it was her birthday, but the people guarding him wouldn't allow it.