

PELAJARAN 18

ISI BENSIN Filling Up With Petrol

PERCAKAPAN 18.1

<i>Penjual</i> ¹ : <i>Bapak mau berapa liter?</i>	How many litres would you like?
<i>Budi</i> : <i>Tolong isi penuh.</i>	Please fill it up.
<i>Penjual</i> : <i>Baik. Mana kuncinya?</i>	Ok, sir. Where's the key?
<i>Budi</i> : <i>Nih, ini kuncinya</i> ² .	Here, this is the key.
<i>Kemudian cek</i> ³ <i>oli</i> ⁴ , <i>air dan angin</i> ⁵ <i>bannya</i> ⁶ .	Then check the engine oil, water and tyre pressure.

CATATAN

18.1.1 *Penjual* [seller] (here "attendant") consists of the root word *jual* [sell] and the prefix *peng-*. *Peng-* derives agentive nouns from verbs and adjectives. Agentive nouns show the person or thing responsible for carrying out the action of the verb. In English this is accomplished by the suffixes "-er" and "-or": sing + er = singer; narrate + or = narrator. When *peng-* is prefixed to verbs beginning with *j* its form changes and it becomes *pen-*. In Dialogue 18.2 one further form change is observable: *Peng-* + *tumpang* [to get a ride, a lift] = *penumpang* [passenger]. In this case the initial consonant of the root word is lost. The sound changes which occur when *peng-* is prefixed to a root word are summarised as follows.

Peng- has five forms: *peng-*, *pem-*, *pen-*, *peny-* and *pe-*, the correct form being determined by the initial sound of the root. The rules which apply to *peng-* are the same as those which apply to the verbal prefix *meng-* (see Notes 12.5).

- (i) *Peng-* retains its full form when affixed to roots beginning with vowels (*a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*), and the consonants *h*, *g*, and *k*. The *k*, however, is deleted after *peng-* is prefixed to the root.
- (ii) *Peng-* becomes *pem-* when affixed to roots beginning with *b*, *p*, and *f*. The *p* and *f* are deleted after affixation.

- (iii) *Peng-* becomes *pen-* when affixed to roots beginning with *j*, *c*, *z*, *d* and *t*. The *t* is then deleted.
 - (iv) *Peng-* becomes *peny-* when affixed to roots beginning with *s*. The *s* is then deleted.
 - (v) *Peng-* becomes *pe-* when affixed to roots beginning with *r*, *l*, *w*, *y*, *m*, *n*, *ny* and *ng*.
- 18.1.2 *Nih, ini kuncinya* - If you want to say "The key is with me", you say *Kuncinya ada pada saya*. *Pada*, however, is used when people are conceived of as the location of particular objects. It cannot be used with other locations. The preposition for other locations is *di*, as has previously been studied.
- 18.1.3 *Cek* is the English loan word "check", commonly used in conversation. *Periksa* [to examine] can also be used.
- 18.1.4 *Oli* - In Malaysia, you say *minyak hitam* [black oil] or *minyak silinder* [cylinder oil]. The more formal term in both Indonesia and Malaysia is *minyak pelincir*.
- 18.1.5 *Angin* means "air" and "wind". In certain combinations it can also mean "air pressure", as is the case in this utterance. Air pressure can also be directly expressed as *tekanan angin*. It is also possible to simply say *cek anginnya* or *cek bannya*.
- 18.1.6 *Ban* is *tayar* in Malaysia.

STRUKTUR

- 18.1.1 *Bapak mau berapa liter? Tolong isi penuh.*
 Mister want how many litres Please fill full
- 18.1.2 *Mana kunci + nya? Nih, ini kunci + nya.*
 Where key its Here this key its
- 18.1.3 *Kemudian cek oli, air dan angin ban + nya.*
 Then check oil water and air tyre its

LATIHAN

- 18.1.1 Model: *jual* "to sell"
penjual "a seller"

Affix the verbs below with the prefix *peng-*, so that they become derived, agentive nouns, that is, a noun indicating the person doing the action. Where *peng-* changes form due to its proximity to particular initial sounds in the root word, the altered form is given. After you have added the prefix, determine the meaning of the agent noun you have derived.

1. *curi* to rob *pen-*
2. *jaga* to watch *pen-*

3.	<i>cerita</i>	to tell a story	<i>pen-</i>
4.	<i>cuci</i>	to clean	<i>pen-</i>
5.	<i>beli</i>	to buy	<i>pem-</i>
6.	<i>tumpang</i>	to get a ride	<i>penumpang</i>
7.	<i>tolong</i>	to help	<i>penolong</i>
8.	<i>ikut</i>	to follow	
9.	<i>ajar</i>	to teach	
10.	<i>guna</i>	to use	

- 18.1.2 A. 1 mau berapa 2?
 B. Tolong 3.
 A. Baik.

Substitutions

1.	<i>bapak</i>	2.	<i>liter</i>	3.	<i>isi penuh</i>
	<i>ibu</i>		<i>cangkir kopi pahit</i>		<i>isi setengah</i>
	<i>om</i>		<i>piring nasi goreng</i>		<i>isi 24</i>
	<i>tante</i>		<i>gelas the</i>		<i>buat untuk 3 orang</i>
	<i>kakak</i>		<i>tiket</i>		<i>beri Rp600</i>
	<i>adik</i>		<i>rupiah</i>		<i>bawakan dua</i>
	<i>paman</i>		<i>mangkok mie</i>		<i>beri Rp100.000</i>
	<i>bibi</i>				<i>beri 5</i>

- 18.1.3 Question: *Mana kuncinya?*
 Reply: *Nih, ini kuncinya.*

Student A asks a question according to the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately using *nih* and *-nya* from the model in his reply.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|-----|--|
| 1. | Where's his map? | 6. | Where's the cup. |
| 2. | Where's the chalk. | 7. | Where are the cigarettes? |
| 3. | Where's her pencil? | 8. | Where are the matches (* <i>gorek api</i>)? |
| 4. | Where are his shoes? | 9. | Where's the money. |
| 5. | Where's his child? | 10. | Where's the newspaper? |

* *Gorek api* is also expressed as *mancis* in Malaysia. Variants of *gorek api* are *korek api*, *gores api*, *kores api* (Malaysia) and *koret api* (Indonesia).

- 18.1.4 Statement: *Mula-mula cek oli, kemudian cek angin bannya.*
Cek oli dulu, kemudian cek angin bannya.

Translate the following statements.

- Mula-mula isi penuh, kemudian cek airnya.*
- Jalan sampai ke setopan itu dulu, kemudian belok ke kiri.*
- Mula-mula naik di sebelah sini, kemudian turun di sebelah sana.*
- Tunda janji dengan dokter dulu, kemudian kita bisa pergi nonton film.*

Make the following statements following one of the models above.

5. First be quiet, then you'll be able to hear.
6. First the snake came in through the window, then it went out through the door.
7. First take the main dishes, then eat.
8. First look for the things you need by yourself and then, if you don't find them, call me.
9. First wash the dishes, then boil (*masak*) the water.
10. First I got yelled at, then my younger brother did.

18.1.5 Question: *Kapan mau berangkat?*
 Reply: *Besok.*

Question: *Ketika mau berangkat, siapa yang datang?*
 Reply: *Adik saya.*

Student A asks one of the questions set out below using either *kapan* or *ketika* (see Notes 11.2). In place of *ketika*, *waktu* or *saat* may also be used. Student B then replies appropriately.

1. When does the meeting end?
2. When you were coming to my house, were you careful not to drive too fast? You know, of course, that the police have been stopping vehicles along the road.
3. When are you going to the East-West Cinema?
4. When you were buying stamps earlier this afternoon, did you notice if it was noisy in the street outside the Post Office?
5. Isn't it true you said you would let me know when you were ready to begin. You do want me to help, don't you?

PERCAKAPAN 18.2

Penjual: Tekanan anginnya berapa?

Budi: Depan 22, belakang 24¹.

Penjual: (Sambil² isi³ bensin)

Bapak lihat kecelakaan tadi? Mobil Fiat nabrak⁴ tiang lampu.

Budi: Tidak. Ada yang cedera, nggak?

Penjual: Ya, tapi tidak parah⁵.

Ada darah keluar sedikit dari hidung sopir. Tangannya patah⁶ dan kakinya luka⁷. Penumpang lain selamat⁸.

Budi: Kalau mobilnya, gimana⁹?

Penjual: Kaca depannya¹⁰ pecah.

Mesinnya¹⁰ rusak¹¹.

What's the air pressure?

The front 22 pounds, and the back 24.

(While pumping petrol)

Did you see the accident earlier? A Fiat hit a lamp post.

No. Was anyone injured?

Yes, but not seriously.

There was a little blood coming out from the nose of the driver. His arm was also broken and his leg was cut. The other passengers were uninjured.

How about the car?

The windscreen was smashed.

The engine was damaged.

CATATAN

- 18.2.1 *Belakang 24* - The assumption here is "pounds" of air pressure, *pon*, but this is never said.
- 18.2.2 *Sambil* refers to one person doing two actions at the same time. *Sementara*, also meaning "while", is used when two different people perform their respective actions at the same or different times. *Sewaktu* [while] or [during] is a more general term and is commonly used in place of both *sambil* or *sementara*.
- 18.2.3 *Isi* is both the verb "to fill" and the noun "contents".
- 18.2.4 *Nabrak* is short for *menabrak*. The root word is *tabrak*. You can also say *melanggar*, the term which is used in Malaysia. Both terms also mean "to knock into" or "to bump into".
- 18.2.5 *Parah* - You can also say *berat*, literally "heavy", but figuratively meaning "serious". *Parah* and *teruk* are used in Malaysia.
- 18.2.6 *Patah* - You will find that Indonesian has three common words meaning to "break" depending upon what is broken. Two of these words are introduced in this dialogue. *Patah* is used when fairly rigid and hard things are broken, such as bones, or wood. *Pecah* is used when brittle things are broken, such as glass. Other English words commonly used to translate *pecah* are "shattered" or "smashed". A third word is *putus*, used when things like string are broken. Other common English translations are "snapped" or "severed".
- 18.2.7 *Luka* also means "hurt" and "wounded".
- 18.2.8 *Selamat* means "safe". In Malaysia it also means "secure". The noun form, *keselamatan*, means both "safety" and "security". In Indonesia *aman* means "secure". The noun form for this is *keamanan*.
- 18.2.9 *Gimana*, a colloquial expression, is short for *bagaimana*.
- 18.2.10 *Kaca depan, mesin* in Malaysia are respectively *cermin depan* and *enjin*.
- 18.2.11 *Rusak* has a wide range of meanings, all centred on something being damaged: "broken", "out of order", "ruined", "spoiled", "destroyed", "in disrepair", etc. This is spelled *rosak* in Malaysia.

STRUKTUR

- 18.2.1 *Tekan+an* *angin + nya* *berapa?* *Sambil* *isi* *bensin.* *Bapak*
 Pressure air its how much While fill petrol Mister
- 18.2.2 *lihat* *ke+celaka+an* *tadi?* *Mobil* *Fiat* *nabrak*
 see accident earlier Car Fiat knock into

18.2.3	<i>tiang lampu.</i> post light	<i>Ada yang cedera, nggak?</i> EX N injured no	<i>Ya, tapi tidak</i> Yes but not
18.2.4	<i>parah.</i> serious.	<i>Ada darah keluar sedikit dari hidung</i> EX blood come out a little from nose	
18.2.5	<i>sopir.</i> driver	<i>Tangan + nya patah dan kaki + nya luka.</i> Arm his broken and leg his cut	
18.2.6	<i>Peng+tumpang</i> Passengers	<i>lain selamat.</i> other safe	<i>Kalau mobil + nya, gimana?</i> If car its how
18.2.7	<i>Kaca depan + nya pecah.</i> Glass front its smashed	<i>Mesin+ nya rusak.</i> Engine its damaged	

LATIHAN

- 18.2.1 Exchange: A. *Ada penumpang lari dari kemalangan sambil teriak.*
 B. *Orang itu cedera, nggak?*
 A. *Cedera, tapi tidak parah.*

Student A completes the sentences found in Column 1 by choosing an appropriate ending found in Column 2 using *sambil* to connect both sentence parts. Student B then asks an appropriate question, and Student A makes an appropriate reply.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The attendant was pumping petrol | 2. talking. |
| Budi was smoking | looking at the accident. |
| That child was smiling | crying. |
| Someone was sitting on a mat | eating. |
| She was bathing | watching television. |
| Cecep was riding on the bus | reading a magazine. |
| That woman was talking loud | pointing to her mouth. |

- 18.2.2 Exchange: A. *Bapak lihat kecelakaan tadi?*
 B. *Ya, mobil Fiat nabrak tiang lampu.*
 A. *Ada orang cedera, tidak?*
 B. *Ya, sopir dan orang yang duduk di sampingnya.*

Student A asks the question set out in the model. She adjusts the title (such as *bapak*) so that it is appropriate to the person she is talking to. Student B then replies according to the English cue, following the model. Students A and B then continue with one further exchange.

1. A lot of people were hurt (injured).
2. The driver tried to avoid the drainage ditch, but didn't succeed (**berhasil*).
3. The side window of the car was smashed.
4. A small child was wounded (cut).
5. The people in the bus were safe.
6. Even the engine of the motorcycle was ruined.

7. A little blood was coming from the wound on the driver's arm.
8. It was a terrible accident.
9. One car hit another.
10. The nose of the passenger sitting in the front seat was broken.

* *Berhasil* is *berjaya* in Malaysia. The noun "success" is *kejayaan* in Malaysia and *sukses* or *keberhasilan* in Indonesia.

- 18.2.3 Statement: *Saya dengar* *ibu kecelakaan tadi malam.*
 Response: *Betul*, *tangan saya patah dan kaki saya luka.*

Student A makes a statement according to the English cue, preceding his utterance with *Saya dengar*. Student B then responds forming an appropriate utterance following the model and incorporating the words given in Indonesian as cues.

1. ... your car hit a tree last night.
... *pecah ... rusak*
2. ... your neighbour fell (*jatuh*) from a bus last week.
... *patah ... luka*
3. ... you and your younger sister had an accident.
... *cedera ... selamat*
4. ... Danan doesn't work here any more.
... *kecelakaan ... parah*
5. ... you saw an accident this morning near the General Hospital.
... *nabrak ... terbakar*
6. ... a truck was in an accident.
... *jatuh ... terbalik* (overturned)
7. ... fell down the stairs (*tangga*) at the railway station.
... *darah keluar dari ... luka*
8. ... a bird hit the windscreen when you were driving by the airport at midnight.
... *mati ... pecah*
9. ... a robber tried to get away (run) in your car.
... *tidak cukup ... ditangkap*
10. ... you didn't notice the traffic lights at the intersection of Snake River Road.
... *cepat ... tidak peduli*

18.2.4 **Preview**

Student A makes one of the following statements or asks one of the following questions. Student B then replies in an appropriate manner. This exercise introduces a number of new expressions which are incorporated into the lessons which follow.

1. If you travel too fast, you're bound to (certain to) have an accident this year or next year.
2. I hope (*harap*) you weren't seriously injured.
3. All the cars happened to overturn at the same time, including (*termasuk*) mine.
4. It's lucky (**Untung*) your car had enough petrol since (because) petrol stations close early on Sunday night.

5. I didn't permit my child to go up the stairs alone because I was afraid (*takut*) she'd fall.
6. What I meant was, if you smoke half the cigarette and I also smoke half, we won't have to buy another pack of cigarettes.
7. If you don't succeed this time, I hope you succeed when you try again. If you don't it might become (*jadi*) a big problem (**masalah*).
8. If you continue to get low grades on your Indonesian exams, you'd better (it would be better if you) choose (*pilih*) another course next year.
9. Most of (*kebanyakan*) the courses at this university, including the language courses, aren't very interesting. I don't like them at all (**sama sekali*).
10. You're fortunate the robber had already left (gone out) when you returned home.

* *Untung, masalah, sama sekali* - *Untung* is commonly expressed as *nasib baik* in Malaysia. *Masalah* is pronounced as *masa'alah* in both Malaysia and Indonesia. When a "problem" is the result of some personal difficulty different words are commonly used: in Indonesia *kesulitan* and in Malaysia, *kesusahan*. *Sama sekali* may also be expressed as *langsung* in Malaysia.

PERCAKAPAN 18.3

<i>Penjual:</i> Tekanan anginnya lebih. Saya buang ¹ sedikit, ya?	The tyre pressure was high. I let out a little, ok?
<i>Airnya cukup. Saya biarkan saja. Olinya kurang. Saya tambah³ sedikit.</i>	The water was fine. I didn't touch it. The engine oil was low. I added a little. How much for everything?
<i>Budi:</i> Semuanya berapa?	It all comes to sixteen thousand rupiah. A little more than thirty litres.
<i>Penjual:</i> Semuanya enam belas ribu rupiah. Tiga puluh liter lebih ³ sedikit.	
<i>Budi:</i> Nih, dua puluh ribu rupiah.	Here's twenty thousand rupiah.
<i>Penjual:</i> Bapak punya uang kecil ⁴ , seribu rupiah?	Do you have any small change, one thousand rupiah?
<i>Budi:</i> Ada, nih.	Yes, here.

CATATAN

- 18.3.1 *Buang* literally means "to throw out" or "away". It also translates colloquially as "to get rid of something".
- 18.3.2 *Tambah* - Use *tambah* when you add more of the same to an already existing quantity, such as more engine oil to the existing engine oil, more sugar to coffee, more chillies to fried rice, etc. Use *taruh* when you add something for the first time, such as sugar to coffee that has none, chilli to fried rice that wasn't cooked with any, etc.
- 18.3.3 *Lebih* - *Tiga puluh liter lebih sedikit* is commonly used in conversation. A more formal way of expressing the same thing is *Lebih sedikit daripada tiga puluh liter*.
- 18.3.4 *Uang kecil* [literally: small money], in Indonesia refers to smaller rupiah notes or coins. Coins are specifically *uang receh*, *recehan* or *logam*. In Malaysia *wang kecil* or *duit*

kecil means "small change" or loose change" This is sometimes expressed as *syiling* from the British monetary unit "shilling".

STRUKTUR

- 18.3.1 *Tekan+an angin + nya lebih. Saya buang sedikit, ya?*
 Pressure air its more I throw out a little yes
- 18.3.2 *Air + nya cukup. Saya biar+kan saja. Oli + nya kurang.*
 Water its enough I leave just Oil its l acking
- 18.3.3 *Saya tambah sedikit. Semua+ nya berapa?*
 I add a little All of it how much
- 18.3.4 *Semua+ nya Rp 16.000. Tiga puluh liter lebih sedikit. Nih,*
 All of it Rp 16.000 Thirty litre more a little Here
- 18.3.5 *Rp 20.000. Bapak punya uang kecil se+ ribu rupiah?*
 Rp 20.000 Mister possess money small one thousand rupiah

LATIHAN

- 18.3.1 A. 1-nya 2, nggak?
 B. 2. Saya 3.

Substitutions

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <i>air</i> | <i>garam</i> | 2. <i>kurang</i> | 3. <i>buang sedikit</i> |
| <i>angin</i> | <i>susu</i> | <i>lebih</i> | <i>tambah sedikit</i> |
| <i>bensin</i> | <i>es</i> | <i>cukup</i> | <i>biarkan saja</i> |
| <i>oli</i> | | | |
| <i>gula</i> | | | |

- 18.3.2 Question: *Berapa liter semuanya?*
 Reply: *Tiga puluh liter, lebih sedikit.*
Banyak, ya?

Student A asks a question according to the English cue and following the model. Student B replies appropriately, including the underlined portions of the model in his reply, and then goes on to make some further comment.

- How many pages in all?
- How many tests in all?
- How much money in all?
- How many metres (*meter*) in all?
- How many people in all?
- How many minutes in all?
- How many years in all?
- How many in all?

9. How many times in all?
10. How many days in all?

- 18.3.3 A. *Semuanya berapa?*
 B. 1.
 A. *Nih, 2*.
 B. *Bapak punya uang kecil, 3*.
 A. *Ada, nih*.

Substitutions

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rp 350 17.500 800 26.100 1700 37.000 8300 42.000 15.600 48.200 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Rp 50 5000 100 10.000 500 20.000 1000 50.000 |
|--|---|

3. Request the appropriate small change.

- 18.3.4 Student A asks Student B a question following the English cues. Student B then replies in any appropriate manner. Both students should then try to extend the conversation further.

1. Ask how many pounds of air pressure are in the tyres?
2. Ask if there is enough petrol.
3. Ask if the customer wants you to let out some air from the tyres.
4. Ask if the attendant can clean the windscreen.
5. Ask when the price of petrol went up.
6. Ask if petrol is more expensive in Jakarta than Singapore.
7. Ask if the driver of the car in front ever had an accident.
8. Ask if it's necessary to add engine oil. Say that you're afraid there will be too much.
9. Ask where the keys to the boot (rear) are.
10. Ask where the bus passengers got off.

- 18.3.5 Question: *Dua puluh kurang lima, berapa?*
 Reply: *Lima belas.*

Student A asks the following questions. Student B then replies appropriately.

1. How much is 2000 times 5?
2. How much is 1,000,000 divided by 2?
3. How much is Rp80.750 minus Rp20.500?
4. How much is 350 plus 140?
5. How much is 18 divided by 3?

When answering the following problems, Student B should express her calculations. For example, for Number 6, she would say "Two metres plus six metres is eight metres".

6. If I first buy 2 metres of cloth and then buy six more, how many metres in all do I have?
7. If we usually have 9 tests a year, but this year the teacher cancels 2, how many tests do we have in all?
8. If I first buy six 2000 rupiah stamps and then buy two 5000 rupiah stamps, how much do I spend in all?
9. If I have 20 cigarettes and give my friends 5 cigarettes each, how many friends do I have?
10. If there are ten countries in Asia and each sells products (things) worth (*berharga*) \$2,000,000 a year, how much do Asian countries earn (*dapat*) a year?

PERCAKAPAN 18.4

<i>Penjual:</i> Mobil ini bisa berapa kilometer per liter ¹ ?	How many kilometres per litre can this car get?
<i>Budi:</i> Mobil ini tidak makan ² banyak bensin. Sekurang-kurangnya bisa tiga belas kilometer per liter.	This car doesn't use a lot of petrol. It gets at least thirteen litres per kilometre.
<i>Penjual:</i> Baguslah. Ini kembalinya ³ lima ribu rupiah.	Good. Here's the change, five thousand rupiah.
<i>Budi:</i> Pombensin ini buka setiap hari, ya?	This station is open every day, isn't it?
<i>Penjual:</i> Ya, kecuali hari Minggu.	Yes, except Sunday.
<i>Budi:</i> Terima kasih. Selamat tinggal ⁴ .	Thank you. Goodbye.
<i>Penjual:</i> Kembali. Selamat jalan ⁴ .	You're welcome. Goodbye.

KERAGAMAN

<i>Penjual:</i> Mobil ini bisa berapa kilometer per liter?	How kilometres per litre can this car get.
<i>Budi:</i> Mobil ini kuat ⁵ makan bensin. Tidak bisa lebih daripada delapan kilometer per liter.	This car uses a lot of petrol. It can't get more than eight kilometres per litre.

CATATAN

- 18.4.1 *Bisa berapa kilometer per liter* in Malaysia is *dapat berapa kilometer seliter*. "Miles per gallon" is expressed in Indonesia as *mil per galon* and in Malaysia as *batu segelen*. The common metric units of length are *kilometer*, *meter*, *sentimeter* and *milimeter*. *Kilometer* is commonly shortened to *kilo* in Indonesia.
- 18.4.2 *Makan* literally refers to "the car eating" petrol. The car, of course, is "using" petrol. *Tidak makan banyak bensin* may also be expressed as *nggak boros*. *Boros* means "wasteful" or "extravagant".

- 18.4.3 *Kembalinya* may also be expressed as *uang kembali* and *kembalian*. In Malaysia you say *bakinya*. *Baki* means "remainder" or "balance".
- 18.4.4 *Selamat tinggal, selamat jalan - Selamat jalan* is what is said to someone who is leaving on a trip. It means "bon voyage", or "have a safe journey". Here it is used by the petrol station attendant in this second, more literal meaning. *Selamat tinggal* is what is said in response by the person leaving to the person left behind.
- 18.4.5 *Kuat* means strong. Its use, here, however, is figurative. In place of *kuat makan bensin* you can also say *mobilnya boros*.

STRUKTUR

- 18.4.1 *Mobil ini bisa berapa kilometer per liter? Mobil*
Car this can how many kilometre per litre Car
- 18.4.2 *ini tidak makan banyak bensin. Se+kurang-kurang+nya bisa*
this not eat much petrol At least can
- 18.4.3 *13 kilometer per liter Ini kembali + nya. Pombensin*
13 kilometre per litre This balance of it Petrol station
- 18.4.4 *ini buka se+tiap hari? Kecuali hari Minggu. Selamat tinggal.*
this open every day Except Sunday Safe stay
- 18.4.5 *Selamat jalan. Mobil ini kuat makan bensin.*
Safe trip Car this strong eat petrol
- 18.4.6 *Tidak bisa lebih daripada delapan kilometer per liter.*
No can more than eight kilometre per litre

LATIHAN

- 18.4.1 Exchange: A. *Mobil ini bisa berapa kilometer per liter?*
B. *Sekurang-kurangnya tiga belas kilometer per liter.*
A. *Untunglah. Mobil saya kuat makan bensin.*
B. *Lebih baik beli mobil baru.*

Student A asks a question following the model and the cue given in English. Student B then replies in any appropriate manner, preceding his reply with *sekurang-kurangnya*. Students A and B then continue with one further exchange. While *per* is used in expressions such as *per liter*, *se-* is the prefix used in expressions such as *sejam* [an hour].

1. How much money do you get an hour?
2. How many days a week do you stop by here?
3. How many times a year do you see the doctor?
4. How much is the air pressure in the tyres?
5. How many days a week do your friends talk to each other?

6. How many kilometres a day do you drive?
7. How many litres of engine oil do you add in a year?
8. How many times a month does your car break down?
9. How many days a week is this petrol station open?
10. How many hours a day is the canteen closed?

- 18.4.2 A. *Berapa harga 1.*
 B. 2.
 A. *Nih, 3.*
 B. *Ini kembalinya, 4.*

Substitutions

1. <i>satu kotak [box] kopi</i>	2. Rp 10.000	3. Rp 5000
<i>satu liter oli</i>	7000	10.000
<i>sewa kamar ini seminggu</i>	80.000	50.000
<i>secangkir teh</i>	4000	100.000
<i>satu *karcis [tiket]</i>	250.000	500.000
<i>perangko ke Brunei</i>	1500	200.000
<i>surat kabar "Jawa Pos"</i>	800.000	1.000.000
<i>satu *tub [tube] Pepsodent</i>	140.000	750.000
<i>sebotol bir "Bintang"</i>	27.000	2.000.000

4. State the appropriate amount.

* *Karcis, tub* - *Karcis* in Malaysia is *ticket*. In Indonesia, while *karcis* may still be the more common term for train and bus tickets, *tiket* is more common for the theatre, etc. You buy tickets for trains, buses, etc. at a *loket* in Indonesia. *Tub* in Malaysia is *tiub*.

- 18.4.3 Exchange: A. *Pombensin ini buka setiap hari, ya ?*
 B. Ya, kecuali hari Minggu.
 A. *Jadi, kalau hari Minggu, bagaimana?*
 B. *Kalau mobil kita tidak punya cukup bensin, kita jalan kaki saja.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately preceding his reply with *Ya, kecuali ...*. Students A and B then continue with one further exchange.

1. Is everyone who is going polite?
2. Do all cars get 15 kilometres per litre?
3. Will all of the students have a problem if the library closed early every day?
4. Did you throw out all the old newspapers?
5. Were all the passengers safe?
6. Were all the tyres low on air?
7. Were all the windows broken?
8. Have you found everything you were looking for?
9. Have you lent her everything she asked for?
10. Do all the roads have a lot of curves?

- 18.4.4 Question: *Mobil ini bisa 10 kilometer per liter?*
 Reply: 1. Lebih banyak. Lima belas.
 2. Kurang sedikit. Delapan saja.
Jadi kalau bapak beli, tidak perlu beli banyak bensin.

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies using *lebih* or *kurang* and the appropriate adjective, giving the new amount. She also adds some further comment following *jadi*.

1. Were one hundred people injured?
2. Is one litre of petrol in Australia 40 cents?
3. Did Andre get up at 7:30 this morning?
4. Is this bag 35 kilos?
5. Does this book have 400 pages?
6. Are Sofiyan's parents 75 years old?
7. Will this movie be over in two hours?
8. Did 10 people die in that accident?
9. Were the stamps that you bought 1500 rupiah each?
10. Is the airport 35 kilometres from here?

- 18.4.5 Exchange: A. Pernah lewat jalan ini sebelumnya?
 B. Belum. Jalannya bagaimana?
 A. Baik.

Student A begins the exchange incorporating the underlined portions of the model. Student B replies appropriately, also in accordance with the model, and Student A then closes the exchange.

1. Have you ever visited my university before?
2. Have you ever eaten in this Spanish restaurant before?
3. Have you ever stopped at this petrol station previously?
4. Have you ever driven in Bogor previously?
5. Have you ever worked in this place before?

KAJI ULANG

- 18.4 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 464 if you wish to check your answers.

Percakapan 1: Eddie dan Judy

1. Eddie asks Judy if she has ever visited Singapore. He also asks Judy if she knows that petrol is two times more expensive there than in Australia.
2. Eddie says that his car is old and uses a lot of petrol. He says that he can't get more than seven kilometres per litre when he drives in the city.
3. Eddie says that each litre costs one dollar and sixty cents, and he uses forty litres when he fills up his car at the end [*akhir*] of the week.

4. Eddie says that he is lucky that his father is a rich shop owner in Katong and doesn't care how much he spends each month.
5. Eddie says that the petrol attendants (sellers) always remember to check the oil and water, but usually forget about the tyre pressure until he reminds them to [*supaya*] check that too.
6. Eddie says that if the air pressure is low, the attendant adds a little air, and that if the water is too much, he gets rid of some, and if the oil is fine he just leaves it alone.
7. Eddie says that most of the workers at petrol stations in Singapore are polite and can tell you what's wrong if something is damaged and you need help.
8. Eddie says that there are also other petrol stations where he rarely stops. He says that there people are rude and you have to count your change.
9. Eddie says that last Friday night he bought sixty two dollars worth of petrol (petrol as much as [*sebanyak*] sixty two dollars). Eddie says that he first gave the attendant seventy dollars. He says that the attendant then asked him if he had two dollars in small change.
10. Eddie says: "I said, here's two dollars." Eddie goes on to say that the attendant subtracted \$62.00 from the \$72.00 he gave him, but didn't return \$10.00. Instead [*malah*] he kept \$2.00 dollars for himself [*dirinya*].

Percakapan 2: James dan Jenny

11. James asks Jenny if it's true what he heard on the radio news reports that [*bahwa*] car accidents in northern Queensland are increasing [*meningkat*]?
12. Jenny says that it is. She says that the more time that passes, the more serious the accidents become. She adds that the police have tried to solve [*selesaikan*] the problem but have not succeeded.
13. Jenny says that just last night there was a bus filled with Japanese passengers from Cairns heading [*menuju*] south along River Road that hit a tree.
14. Jenny says that people aren't sure what happened [*terjadi*] but that it appears as if the bus didn't stop at the traffic light at the intersection of Good Weather and White Tooth Road.
15. Jenny says that it was five thirty in the afternoon and the roads were busy because people were returning from work.
16. Jenny says that a neighbour told her that the bus driver tried to avoid a car on the left side of the bus and turned right. She says that first he hit a lamp post and then a tree.
17. Jenny says that the bus overturned and fell into a drainage ditch used to carry (channel) [*menyalurkan*] rain water from the hills to the sea.
18. Jenny says that if James opens a map of the east coast (beach) of Australia and looks for Townsville, she can show him exactly where the bus entered the ditch.
19. James says that, if he's not mistaken, there were a lot of people who were injured, but no one seriously. He adds that no one died.
20. Jenny says that all of the people sitting at the back were uninjured (safe), but that half of the people in front had to be taken to the hospital.
21. Jenny says that the face of a woman sitting near the windscreen was cut and the man sitting next to her broke his leg.
22. Jenny says that some people were yelling and others were crying. She says that everyone, including the people living nearby who could hear the noise (sound), were frightened.

Percakapan 3: Carol dan Hans

23. Hans tells Carol that he only heard the end of the story about the robber who entered her house at midnight. He says that he now wants to hear the beginning.
24. Carol says that she was in the middle of reading a history book. She says that she almost didn't notice, but the door of her kitchen suddenly [*tiba-tiba*] opened slowly.
25. Carol says that she's used to living alone, but that sometimes, when it is dark, she would prefer (more + like) if her family lived together with her and not far away.
26. Carol says that she called out: "Who's there?". She says that no one answered. She says that she began to feel [*rasa*] cold and that her head began to hurt.
27. Carol says that she heard someone running quickly. She says that someone bumped into the table. She continues on to say that first one dish fell and broke, and then another.
28. Carol says that it seemed as if someone was waiting for her. She says that she stood up and began to talk. She says that she hoped the robber would think there were other people in the room.
29. Carol says the robber [*si + robber*] took the hand bag she had placed on a chair, and went out through the window, the same way he came in.
30. Carol says that in the end he was caught by the police after they stopped [*hentikan*] all of the cars passing along the street.
31. Hans says that there are many similarities between what Carol is telling him and what he saw in a German film on the twenty ninth of June at the foreign [*asing*] language cinema.

Percakapan 4: Kirsten dan John

32. Kirsten tells John that if he wants to go to the swimming pool near the church on Mosque Street, to ask someone at the station after he gets off the train.
33. John says that he knows Kirsten isn't going to believe him, but he couldn't find that place when he went there during his leave (holidays).
34. Kirsten says that it is not very far from the Student Centre and, as far as she knows, it is alongside (next to) the language laboratory of Success University.
35. Kirsten says that a long time ago there was a mosque at the end of the road, but that it burned down before she was born and a church was built [*dibangun*] in its place.

Percakapan 5: Jay dan Terry

36. Terry tells Jay that if she is going to the Post Office later this afternoon to buy her six, eighty five cent stamps.
37. Terry tells Jay to choose the new colourful [*ber- + colour*] stamps that have just come out because they are more interesting than the old black and white ones.
38. Terry says that he can't buy the stamps himself because he has to watch his shop. He says that his older brother worries if he is not there.
39. Jay says that it is difficult to understand why Terry still writes letters to his friends when [*padahal*] there is a newer way to let them know the news, and that it is [*yaitu*] to telephone.
40. Jay says that the telephone might not be cheaper, but that it is quicker and easier to use. She adds that, furthermore, the price of long (far) distance [*jarak*] calls has come down.