

PELAJARAN 19

KE DOKTER Going to the Doctor

PERCAKAPAN 19.1

<i>Danan:</i> Baiklah, aku turun di sini. Kamu nunggu di mana?	Ok, I'll get off here. Where will you be waiting?
<i>Budi:</i> Aku cari tempat parkir mobil dulu, kemudian jalan-jalan ¹ sebentar.	I'll look for a place to park the car first, and then I'll walk around a little.
<i>Danan:</i> Kita ketemu di mana nanti?	Where will we meet later?
<i>Budi:</i> Di pasar, bagian ² belakang, di tempat orang jual sayur.	At the market, at the back, at the place they sell vegetables.
<i>Danan:</i> Kamu tidak mau nunggu di dalam klinik?	Don't you want to wait inside the clinic?
<i>Budi:</i> Nggak, aku nanti jemu ³ nunggu orang kalau tidak berbuat apa-apa.	No, I get bored waiting for someone if I'm not doing anything.
<i>Danan:</i> Terserah ⁴ kamulah.	It's up to you.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>sayur</i>	vegetables	<i>daging</i>	meat
<i>buah</i>	fruit	<i>ikan</i>	fish
<i>beras⁵</i>	rice	<i>ayam</i>	chicken
		<i>telur</i>	eggs

CATATAN

- 19.1.1 *Jalan-jalan* - The reduplication of verbs may give an additional meaning of randomness, variety, or repetition. *Berjalan* means "to walk", usually with a specific destination in mind. *Berjalan-jalan* means "to walk around".
- 19.1.2 *Bagian* is *bahagian* in Malaysia.
- 19.1.3 *Jemu* can be replaced by *bosan* without any change in meaning. Both mean "bored", "fed-up", "tired of doing something".

- 19.1.4 *Terserah kamulah* - The longer form is *terserah kepada kamu*. You can also say *sesukamu*, where *mu* is generally interpreted as a short form of *kamu*. In Malaysia you can also say *suka hati*, *ikut suka* or *terpulang kepada kamu*. When one does what one pleases, the expression in Indonesia and Malaysia is *sesuka hati*: *Dia makan sesuka hatinya* [He ate to his heart's content].
- 19.1.5 *Beras* - As mentioned in Notes 8.2, *beras* is the uncooked, but husked, rice you buy in the market. When it is cooked it is called *nasi*. Unhusked rice or rice still growing in the fields is called *padi*.

STRUKTUR

- 19.1.1 *Aku turun di sini. Kamu nunggu di mana? Aku cari*
I get off at here You wait at where I look for
- 19.1.2 *tempat parkir mobil dulu, kemudian aku jalan+jalan se+*
place park car first afterwards I walk around a
- 19.1.3 *bentar? Kita ke+temu di mana nanti? Di pasar, bagi+an*
moment We meet at where later At market section
- 19.1.4 *belakang, di tempat orang jual sayur. Kamu tidak mau*
behind at place people sell vegetables You no want
- 19.1.5 *nunggu di dalam klinik? Aku nanti jemu nunggu orang*
wait at in clinic I later bored wait someone
- 19.1.6 *kalau tidak ber+buat apa-apa. Ter+serah kamu + lah.*
if no do anything Surrender you E

LATIHAN

- 19.1.1 Prefix the following verbs with *ber-* and construct a sentence for each. If the verb commonly occurs without the *ber-* prefix, the prefixed form indicates that the action is more wilfully and perhaps more intensively performed.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>istirahat</i> | 5. <i>bicara</i> |
| 2. <i>tanya</i> | 6. <i>janji</i> |
| 3. <i>tambah</i> | 7. <i>setuju</i> |
| 4. <i>pikir</i> | 8. <i>sama-sama</i> |

Prefix *ber-* to the following words and phrases and determine the adjectival meaning. Construct a sentence for each prefixed word or phrase.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 9. <i>macam-macam</i> | 13. <i>nama Ali</i> |
| 10. <i>bukit</i> | 14. <i>warna hitam-putih</i> |
| 11. <i>isi air</i> | 15. <i>baju biru</i> |
| 12. <i>lubang besar</i> | |

- 19.1.2 Model: *berjalan* to walk
berjalan-jalan to walk around

Reduplicate the following verbs and determine the meaning of each.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <i>bertanya</i> | 4. <i>mencuri</i> |
| 2. <i>bercakap</i> | 5. <i>terhenti</i> |
| 3. <i>berjaga</i> | |

- 19.1.3 Exchange: A. *Baiklah, aku 1.*
 B. *Kita ketemu di mana nanti?*
 A. *2.*

Substitutions

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. get off here | sit here |
| wait here | buy things now |
| go out now | stop in here for a second |
| go in now | stand near this post for a while (first) |
| go home to eat | look for a telephone now |

2. Make any appropriate response.

- 19.1.4 Exchange: A. *Kamu nunggu di mana?*
 B. *Di 1, bagian 2, di tempat orang 3 4.*
 A. *Baik, 5.*

Substitutions

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <i>pasar</i> | 2. <i>belakang</i> | 3. <i>jual</i> | 4. <i>bensin</i> |
| <i>stasiun</i> | <i>depan</i> | <i>pinjam</i> | <i>sayur</i> |
| <i>rumah sakit</i> | <i>utara</i> | <i>minta</i> | <i>rokok</i> |
| <i>sekolah</i> | <i>selatan</i> | <i>beli</i> | <i>obat</i> |
| <i>lapangan</i> | <i>luar</i> | <i>isi</i> | <i>telur</i> |
| <i>toko</i> | <i>dalam</i> | <i>baca</i> | <i>minuman</i> |
| <i>perpustakaan</i> | <i>atas</i> | <i>main [play]</i> | <i>karcis</i> |
| | <i>bawah</i> | | <i>surat kabar</i> |
| | | | <i>bola [ball]</i> |

5. Make any appropriate response.

- 19.1.5 Question: *Kita lakukan apa nanti?*
 Reply: *Pergi ke sekolah.*
Di situ kita bisa lihat orang lain belajar.

Student A asks a question following the model and one of the English cues below. Student B then answers, explaining his reply. For number 10, Student A should use *siapa* in place of *apa*.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. ... pay | 6. ... straighten up |
| 2. ... eat | 7. ... cook |
| 3. ... read | 8. ... give |
| 4. ... ride | 9. ... wear |
| 5. ... clean | 10. ... ask |

19.1.6 Statement: Aku nanti jemu nunggu orang kalau tidak berbuat apa-apa.

Translate the following statements.

- Aku nanti capek kalau udah berjalan jauh.*
- Aku nanti marah kalau orang yang janji datang, tidak datang.*
- Aku nanti jemu belajar kalau tidak istirahat sepuluh menit setiap jam.*

Make the following statements.

- I get sleepy (*mengantuk*) if I've read for a long time.
- I get cold if my clothes aren't heavy (thick) enough.
- I get thirsty if I haven't had enough to drink.
- I get hungry if I don't eat five times a day.
- I get sad (*sedih*) if I hear someone's injured.
- I get embarrassed if someone speaks to me in Indonesian.
- I get frightened if I see an accident.

PERCAKAPAN 19.2

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>Perawat¹: Namanya siapa?</i> | What is your name? |
| <i>Danan: Nama saya Danan Adisucipto². Saya ada janji dengan dokter jam setengah enam.</i> | My name is Danan Adisucipto. I have an appointment with the doctor at 5:30. |
| <i>Perawat: Baru tadi saya terima³ telepon dari dokter. Katanya, dia ada di rumah sakit⁴ dan terlambat⁵ datang ke sini. Duduklah dulu. Nanti saya beritahu kapan dokter sampai. (Setengah jam kemudian)</i> | A short while ago I received a telephone call from the doctor. He said he was at the hospital and would be delayed in coming here. Please have a seat for a while. I'll let you know when the doctor has arrived. (A half hour later) |
| <i>Perawat: Dokter sudah datang. Boleh masuk kamar periksa sekarang.</i> | The doctor has arrived. You can go into the examination room now. |
| <i>Danan: Kamar yang mana?</i> | Which room? |
| <i>Perawat: Itu, yang di sebelah kiri.</i> | The one on the left. |

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

terima to receive, accept

kirim to send

CATATAN

19.2.1 *Perawat* means "nurse". The root word here is *rawat* [care for] or [nurse]. The prefix is a form of *peng-* indicating agent (see Notes 18.1). The verbal form is *merawat* [to nurse, care for].

In addition to the prefix *peng-*, *juru* and *tukang* are also used to show professions. Of these, *tukang* is much more common in everyday speech, while *juru* is more common in writing and formal speech. Although both serve the same function, they are not completely interchangeable. Some words have become fixed with *juru*, and others with *tukang*. Since the *peng-* prefix has been previously drilled (see Exercise 18.1.1) the following exercises drill *tukang* and *juru*. *Jururawat* is the term for nurse in Malaysia.

19.2.2 *Danan Adisucipto* - *Danan* is the given name; *Adisucipto* is the father's name. You address people by their given names, and not by the name of the father. Many people in Indonesia, however, do not use their father's names, yet still may have two given names of their own; for example, *Agung Prakosa* and *Sri Astuti*.

With Muslim names the father's name appears second. *Anwar Yusuf*, for example, is short for *Anwar bin Yusuf*, Anwar the son of Yusuf. *Bin* means "son of". In like manner *Asma binti Yusuf* means Asma the daughter of Yusuf. *Binti* means "the daughter of".

19.2.3 *Telepon* - It is also possible to say *panggilan telepon* which is literally "a telephone call".

19.2.4 *Rumah sakit* is *hospital* in Malaysia, *rumah sakit* being the older term which is now disappearing from use.

19.2.5 *Terlambat* - It is also possible to say *terlalu lambat*. While *terlalu terlambat* is another possibility, speakers may feel this sounds awkward.

STRUKTUR

19.2.1 *Saya ada janji dengan dokter jam se+ tengah enam*
I have appointment with doctor hour one half six

19.2.2 *Baru tadi saya terima telepon dari dokter. Kata + nya*
Just earlier I receive telephone from doctor Say he

19.2.3 *dia ada di rumah sakit dan dia ter+lambat datang*
he EX at hospital and he delayed arrive

19.2.4 *ke sini. Duduk + lah dulu. Nanti saya beri+tahu kapan*
at here Sit E first Later I inform when

19.2.5 *dokter sampai. Boleh masuk kamar periksa sekarang.*
Doctor arrive Can enter room examine now

- 19.2.6 *Kamar yang mana? Itu, yang di sebelah kiri.*
 Room N which That N at side left.

LATIHAN

- 19.2.1 Model: *bayar* to pay
juru bayar cashier

Prefix each of the following words with *juru* to derive the agent or the person engaged in a specific profession or occupation.

1. *bahasa*
2. *terbang*
3. *bicara*
4. **ketik* type
5. *teknik* technical

* *Ketik* - "To type" is *mengetik* (*ketik*) in Indonesian. In Malay it is *taip*.

- 19.2.2 Model: *becak* trishaw
tukang becak trishaw driver

Each of the following words can be preceded by *tukang* to produce the agent or the person engaged in a specific job or occupation. Place *tukang* before these words and determine what job or occupation the person has.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>batu</i> stone | 6. <i>sepatu</i> |
| 2. <i>foto</i> | 7. <i>masak</i> |
| 3. <i>emas</i> gold | 8. <i>silap mata</i> magic |
| 4. <i>gigi</i> | 9. <i>besi</i> iron |
| 5. <i>jahit</i> to sew | 10. <i>cat</i> paint |

- 19.2.3 Exchange: A. *Namanya siapa?*
 B. *Nama saya _____.*
Saya ada janji dengan _____ jam _____.
 A. *Duduklah dulu.*
Nanti saya beritahu kapan _____ sampai.

Students perform a conversation following the model set out in the exchange. The setting of the exchange should be fairly formal, for example in the office of a doctor, businessman, teacher, etc. Student A should choose a title appropriate to the person he or she is talking to. Variations on the exchange are welcomed, but all variations should follow the format set out in the model above.

- 19.2.4 Question: Sudah berapa lama terima telepon dari dokter?
Reply: Baru tadi saya terima.

Student A asks a question according to the English cue, incorporating the underlined portions of the model. Student B then answers incorporating the given time phrases in his reply.

1. ... since you sent that telegram (*telegram*)?
Just a day.
2. ... have you kept this fish?
Just two days.
3. ... since you haven't bought rice?
Just a week.
4. ... since you haven't eaten meat?
Just a year.
5. ... have you been here?
Just a month.
6. ... since you've noticed your son has a problem at school?
Just two or three weeks
7. ... have you known Yeni?
Just a month.
8. ... have you bought petrol here?
Just a week.
9. ... have the police kept him?
Just a day.
10. ... have you been driving?
Just two months.

- 19.2.5 Statement: Dokter terlalu lambat datang.
Response: Lain kali jangan tunggu.

Student A makes the following statements using *terlalu*. Student B then replies in any appropriate manner.

1. This car uses a lot of petrol.
2. The air pressure was too much.
3. These plates and bowls are very dirty.
4. That fellow is very good.
5. I'm very hungry.

- 19.2.6 Exchange: A. (*Bapak*) boleh masuk kamar periksa sekarang.
B. Kamar yang mana?
A. Itu, yang di sebelah kiri.

Student A initiates the exchange by following the English cue. Student B then responds appropriately retaining *yang mana* from the model in her question. Student A ends the exchange by answering appropriately including *yang* and *itu* from the model above in his reply. Suggested replies are given.

1. You can get on the bus now.
... on the right side
2. You can use the telephone now.
... on the top of the desk
3. You can send the letter now.
... inside the book
4. You can choose the newspapers you want now.
... near the lamp
5. You can stop at a petrol station now.
... on top of the hill, near the church
6. We can eat at the beach.
... at the end of the road, near the place we usually picnic
7. We turn at the intersection.
... up ahead, about 100 metres from here
8. You can see the doctor now.
... just came out
9. You can follow this road to the language lab if you want to.
... has a lot of curves
10. You can sleep on that bed (**tempat tidur*).
... near the wall

** Tempat tidur* in Malaysia is *katil*. Another alternative in Indonesia and Malaysia is *ranjang*, although this is more specifically an "iron-framed bed".

PERCAKAPAN 19.3

<i>Dokter:</i>	<i>Sakit apa?</i>	What's wrong with you?
<i>Danan:</i>	<i>Saya masuk angin¹. Sudah dua tiga² hari lebih saya begini. Dua hari yang lalu saya bermain bola. Hari itulah saya jatuh sakit.</i>	I have a head cold. I've been like this for more than two or three days. Two days ago I was playing ball. It was on that day that I fell sick.
<i>Dokter:</i>	<i>Kepalanya sakit³?</i>	Do you have a headache?
<i>Danan:</i>	<i>Ya, kadang-kadang kepala saya pusing sampai⁴ saya tidak bisa baca.</i>	Yes, sometimes my head aches so badly that I can't read.
<i>Dokter:</i>	<i>Tolong buka bajunya. Saya mau periksa jantung⁵ dan paru-parunya.</i>	Please take off your shirt. I'd like to examine your heart and lungs.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>sakit</i>	sick	<i>bermain⁷</i>	to play
<i>sehat⁶</i>	healthy	<i>berenang</i>	to swim
<i>sakit kepala</i>	a headache	<i>bertamasya</i>	to picnic
<i>sakit perut</i>	a stomach ache		

CATATAN

- 19.3.1 *Masuk angin* literally means "to be entered by air". It generally refers to a head cold, but is also used when people generally feel unwell. In Malaysia you say *selsema*. A similar term, *selesma* is also used in Indonesia.
- 19.3.2 *Dua tiga* means "two or three". It is very uncommon in all forms of written or spoken Indonesian to say *atau* [or] in this context.
- 19.3.3 *Sakit kepala* means "a headache". To say "I have a headache" you say *Saya sakit kepala*. To say "My head aches" you say *Kepala saya sakit*. In place of *sakit kepala*, you can say *pusing kepala*.
- 19.3.4 *Sampai* literally means "until". It is, however, used in utterances such as the one above to convey the English meaning "so ... that ...". For example *Kepala saya sakit sampai saya tidak boleh baca* [My head aches so bad that I can't read anymore]. You can also add *lagi* for extra emphasis: ... *sampai saya tidak bisa baca lagi*.
- 19.3.5 *Jantung* is the physical heart. The heart as the seat of emotions is referred to in Indonesian as *hati*, also meaning "liver".
- 19.3.6 *Sehat* is spelled *sihat* in Malaysia.
- 19.3.7 *Bermain - Main*, the root word for *bermain*, has a special use in parts of Indonesia. It means "to pay a brief visit" or "to spend a short period of time". Students visiting Indonesia will probably hear expressions such as *Mari main ke rumah teman saya* [Let's drop by my friend's house] or *Kita main di gunung nanti* [Lets spend a short time at the mountains later].

STRUKTUR

- 19.3.1 *Sakit apa? Saya masuk angin. Sudah dua tiga*
Sick what I enter air Has been two three
- 19.3.2 *hari lebih saya begini. Dua hari yang lalu*
days more I like this Two days N past
- 19.3.3 *saya ber+main bola. Pada hari itu + lah saya*
I play ball On day that E I
- 19.3.4 *jatuh sakit. Kepala + nya sakit Kadang-Kadang kepala*
fall sick Head his Ache Sometimes head
- 19.3.5 *saya pusing sampai saya tidak bisa baca.*
my ache until I no can read
- 19.3.6 *Tolong buka baju + nya.*
Please take off shirt his

19.3.7 *Saya mau periksa jantung dan paru-paru+ nya.*
 I IA examine heart and lungs his

LATIHAN

19.3.1 Question: *Sakit apa?*
 Reply: *Saya masuk angin.*
Sudah dua tiga hari lebih saya begini.

Student A asks the question as set out in the model, adjusting the title of address to fit the person he is talking to. Student B then replies, adjusting the model to include the following cues.

1. I have a headache; ... three or four weeks
2. I have a stomach ache; ... four or five days
3. I have a toothache; ... five or six days
4. I have an earache; ... one or two weeks
5. My eyes hurt; ... six or seven days
6. My foot hurts; ... one or two months
7. My finger's broken; ... two or three days
8. My foot's cut; ... three or four days
9. My nose is bleeding (*berdarah*); ... five or six days
10. My body feels worn out (**capek*); ... three or four months.

* *Capek* - may also be expressed as *lelah*. Both of these terms also mean exhausted, although *teler* is more commonly used in Java for this last meaning. *Lenguh*, and *lelah* are the terms used in Malaysia.

19.3.2 Exchange: A. *Dua hari yang lalu saya bermain bola.*
 B. *Hari itukah jatuh sakit?*
 A. *Ya, hari itu.*
Lebih baik saya istirahat saja hari ini.

Student A begins the exchange with one of the English cues. Student B then replies following the model and an English cue. Student A closes the exchange adjusting her response so that it fits with what has preceded. She also goes on to add one further comment.

1. Yesterday I was swimming.
... you fell sick?
2. Three days ago I was on a picnic.
... you got a stomach ache?
3. Last week I was playing the piano (*piano*).
... you got an earache?
4. Yesterday afternoon I was sleepy.
... you had an accident?
5. Four years ago I bumped into a tree.
... you broke your finger?
6. Last night I was slicing (*potong*) meat.
... your finger got cut?

7. Four months ago I was running quickly.
... your eyeglasses (**kaca mata*) got broken?
8. Yesterday morning we were washing dishes.
... a dish fell and broke?
9. At three o'clock I was sitting cross-legged.
... your foot fell asleep (**kesemutan*)?
10. Last March I was putting my things in order.
... your back (**punggung*) hurt?

* *Kaca mata, kesemutan, punggung* - *Kaca mata* is *cermin mata* in Malaysia, *kesemutan* is *kebas*, and *punggung* is *belakang*.

- 19.3.3 Statement: *Kadang-kadang kepala saya pusing sampai saya tidak bisa baca.*
Response: *Kalau begitu, jangan baca lagi.*

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

1. Sometimes I'm so tired I can't sleep.
2. Sometimes my car is so dirty, I avoid passing in front of the university.
3. Sometimes most of his grades are so low, he's embarrassed to tell his friends.
4. Sometimes I spend so much, I have no more money.
5. Sometimes I'm so sad, I feel (**rasanya*) like crying.
6. Sometimes my friend is so busy, he doesn't have time to talk to me.
7. Sometimes my body feels so worn out, I can't even play tennis (*tenis*).
8. Sometimes the wind is so strong (*kencang*), we can't picnic.
9. Sometimes the ocean is so cold, we can't swim.
10. Sometimes we receive so many letters, we can't answer all of them.

* *Kencang, rasanya* - Both *kencang* and *kuat* are used in Malaysia. In addition to *rasanya*, you can also say just *rasa*, or *merasa*.

19.3.4 Review

Make the following statements.

1. It's up to you if you want to ask for permission, but those people certainly won't agree.
2. Actually, I feel healthy now.
3. Furthermore, I haven't had a headache for a long time.
4. As far as I know, she has heart trouble.
5. If I'm not mistaken, people also died in a previous accident similar to that one.
6. As far as I'm concerned, there are many similarities between Dutch and German.
7. I haven't promised to buy anything yet. I'm afraid someone will cheat (*menipu*) me.
8. They have nothing to do except sit and talk.
9. You're lucky you came exactly at 12:00. There happened to be many people you don't like who were here earlier.
10. I hope the mosque is where (is at the place) you said it was.

PERCAKAPAN 19.4

<i>Dokter:</i>	<i>Tahan¹ nafas. Lepas².</i>	Hold your breath. Let it out.
	<i>Tahan sekali lagi. Lepas.</i>	Hold it once again. Let it out.
	<i>Bagus. Sekarang buka mulut. Saya mau periksa panasnya³.</i>	Good. Now open your mouth. I want to check your temperature.
<i>Danan:</i>	<i>Bagaimana, dokter?</i>	How is it, doctor?
<i>Dokter:</i>	<i>Cuma sedikit demam⁴.</i>	You just have a slight fever.
	<i>Lebih baik langsung pulang ke rumah dan istirahat.</i>	It's best if you go straight home and rest.
	<i>Kalau kepalanya masih pusing, minum⁵ satu dua tablet⁶ aspirin.</i>	If you have a headache, take one or two aspirins.
	<i>Selain itu⁷, tidak ada lagi yang bisa dilakukan⁸.</i>	Besides that, there is nothing else you can do.
<i>Danan:</i>	<i>Tidak ada obat⁹ lain?</i>	Isn't there any other medicine?
<i>Dokter:</i>	<i>Tidak. Walaupun saya beri¹⁰ obat lain, tidak efektif¹¹.</i>	No. Even if I give you some other medicine, it won't be effective.
<i>Danan:</i>	<i>Baik. Terima kasih, dokter.</i>	Thank you, doctor.

CATATAN

- 19.4.1 *Tahan* has a variety of meanings centred around the idea of withstanding or holding. In Dialogue 17.3, *tahan* in the context *ditahan polisi* meant "to be detained by the police". *Tahan* also means "to restrain", "stop", or "hold back" someone. In this lesson *tahan* means "to hold" or "keep in". The drills will explore slightly different uses.
The expression *tarik nafas* is also used in Indonesia. In Indonesia, as well, *nafas* may be spelled and pronounced *napas*.
- 19.4.2 *Lepas* literally means "to free", or "to set loose".
- 19.4.3 *Panasnya* - The general word for "temperature" is *suhu*, although *panasnya* is what is used in situations such as this.
- 19.4.4 *Demam* means fever, and when you say *Saya demam* it means "I have a fever". This is a literal meaning. You will find, however, that people say *Saya demam* when they generally feel out of sorts.
- 19.4.5 *Minum* - *Makan* is more commonly used in Malaysia, but both *makan* and *minum* may be used in both countries.
- 19.4.6 *Tablet* - In Malaysia you use the numerical classifier *biji*. Classifiers are introduced in Dialogue 20.1
- 19.4.7 *Selain itu* is short for *selain dari itu* or *selain daripada itu*. It can mean "besides that" or "in addition to that", as well as "instead of that". It is the second phrase of the sentence that serves to distinguish between the meanings "in addition to" and "instead of". If the second phrase contains words like *juga*, *pun*, *lagi*, or other words showing

additional action, the meaning is "in addition to" or "besides". If these words are missing, the meaning is generally "instead of".

For example, *Selain pergi ke Jakarta, saya mau ke Surabaya juga* means "Besides going to Jakarta, I want to go to Surabaya too". *Selain pergi ke Jakarta, saya mau ke Surabaya* however, means "Instead of ...", although some ambiguity may exist due to the fact that a fairly large difference in meaning is dependent upon one single word. Context will be all important in clarifying which meaning is intended. Ambiguity may also be avoided by rephrasing the utterance and choosing different introductory expressions. You can also say *di samping* for the meaning "besides". In addition, *selain daripada itu* may be shortened to just *daripada* for the meaning "instead of".

- 19.4.8 *Yang bisa dilakukan* says literally "that can be carried out".
- 19.4.9 *Obat* in Malaysia is spelled *ubat*.
- 19.4.10 *Beri* - Informally you can also say *kasi* here. Additionally, in Malaysia, you can also say *bagi*.
- 19.4.11 *Efektif - Berkesan* is what is used in Malaysia.

STRUKTUR

- 19.4.1 *Tahan nafas. Lepas. Sekarang buka mulut. Saya mau*
Hold breath Free Now open mouth I want
- 19.4.2 *periksa panas + nya. Bagaimana dokter? Cuma sedikit*
examine heat its How doctor Only a little
- 19.4.3 *demam. Lebih baik langsung pulang ke rumah dan istirahat.*
fever More better directly return to house and rest
- 19.4.4 *Kalau kepala + nya masih pusing, minum satu dua*
If head his still turning drink one two
- 19.4.5 *tablet aspirin Se+lain itu tidak ada lagi yang bisa*
tablet aspirin Besides that no EX more N can
- 19.4.6 *di+laku+kan. Tidak ada obat lain? Walaupun*
be carried out No EX medicine other Even though
- 19.4.7 *saya beri obat lain, pun, tidak efektif.*
I give medicine other even not effective

LATIHAN

19.4.1 Use *tahan* in translating each of the following phrases.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. long lasting | 6. waterproof |
| 2. heat resistant | 7. washable |
| 3. resistant to cold | 8. able to bear hunger |
| 4. fireproof (<i>api</i> is "fire") | 9. stable in price |
| 5. colourfast | 10. rust proof (<i>karat</i> is "rust") |

19.4.2 Statement: *Saya sedikit demam.*
 Response: *Lebih baik istirahat saja di rumah.*

Student A makes a statement according to the English cue. Student B then responds, preceding his response with *lebih baik*. Suggested responses are given.

1. The nurse is angry at everyone, including you.
... we don't talk to her.
2. There are no more places to sit at all in front.
... we sit here, near the stairs.
3. Indonesians eat with their hands.
... we eat the way Indonesians eat.
4. It seems as if that woman is sick.
... we look for someone who can help.
5. Petrol here is cheap.
... we buy here.
6. The movie tomorrow seems good.
... we cancel our meeting.
7. Fauzi's car uses a lot of petrol.
... he buys another or moves closer to the place he works.
8. I have a fever.
... I check your temperature.
9. There's too much water in the radiator (*radiator*).
... you get rid of some.
10. The people sitting behind us are noisy.
... we tell them to be quiet.

19.4.3 Question: *Selain itu, apa lagi yang bisa saya lakukan?*
 Reply: *Tidak ada lagi yang bisa dilakukan.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately.

1. Besides taking aspirin, what else can I take?
2. In addition to examining your heart, what else should I examine?
3. In addition to buying eggs, what else should I buy?
4. Besides your foot, what else hurts?
5. Besides allowing you to enter, who else did she allow?

19.4.4 Statement: *Di samping / Selain ketemu Eni, saya juga ketemu Ida.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Selain dari kaca depan, kaca belakang juga pecah.*
2. *Di samping bayar untuk saya, Danan bayar untuk kawan saya juga.*
3. *Selain dari fasih dalam bahasa Prancis, dia fasih juga dalam bahasa Spanyol.*
4. *Selain dari hari Minggu, pombensin ini buka hari Sabtu juga.*
5. *Di samping menangkap burung, orang itu juga menangkap ular.*

19.4.5 Statement: *Selain daripada pergi ke rumah Euis, datanglah ke rumah saya.*

Make the following statements.

1. Instead of using a knife, fork, and spoon, eat with your hands.
2. Instead of walking, ride in my car.
3. Instead of borrowing the book yourself, tell Gede to borrow it.
4. Instead of going straight ahead, turn left at the traffic light.
5. Instead of having a picnic today, it's better to postpone it until next week.

19.4.6 Question: *Tidak ada obat lain?*

Reply: *Walaupun saya beri obat lain, tidak efektif.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies following the given English cues, and the model.

1. Don't you want to telephone another doctor?
... I won't know what to say.
2. Don't you want to try another shirt?
... it won't look nice (literally: it's not nice)
3. Don't you want to use my eyeglasses?
... I won't be able to see.
4. Don't you want to go with us?
... I won't mix (*campur*).
5. Don't you want to study politics?
... I won't succeed.