

PELAJARAN 20

DI PASAR At The Market

PERCAKAPAN 20.1

<i>Budi:</i>	<i>Hai, Kartini. Apa kabar? Udah lama nggak ketemu.</i>	Hey, Kartini. How are you? I haven't seen you in a long time.
<i>Kartini:</i>	<i>Ya, lama sekali, Budi. Budi lagi¹ ngapain² di sini?</i>	Yes, really a long time, Budi. What are you doing here?
<i>Budi:</i>	<i>Saya nunggu teman. Kartini datang ke sini mau apa?</i>	I'm waiting for a friend. What did you come here to do?
<i>Kartini:</i>	<i>Ibu suruh saya beli sayur.</i>	My mother told me to buy vegetables.

CATATAN

- 20.1.1 *Lagi* - *Lagi* is used here in place of *sedang* or *tengah* meaning "to be in the process of". This structure is from Javanese and is commonly heard in Jakarta.
- 20.1.2 *Ngapain* is a shortened form of *mengapa* [why] and the suffix *-in* which is a feature of Jakarta Malay. *Ngapain*, which means "what are you doing", is widely used in conversational speech throughout Indonesia.
A colloquial expression which students may also hear in Jakarta when indicating surprise is *tumben*: *Tumben, Budi ada di sini?* [Why, what are you doing here, Budi?].

STRUKTUR

20.1.1	<i>Udah</i> Has been	<i>lama</i> long time	<i>nggak</i> no	<i>ke+temu.</i> meet	<i>Ya, lama sekali.</i> Yes long time really
20.1.2	<i>Budi</i> Budi	<i>lagi</i> still	<i>ngapa+in</i> do what	<i>di sini?</i> at here	<i>Saya nunggu teman.</i> I wait for friend
20.1.3	<i>Kartini</i> Kartini	<i>datang</i> come	<i>ke sini</i> to here	<i>mau apa?</i> IA what	
20.1.4	<i>Ibu</i> Mother	<i>suruh</i> tell	<i>saya</i> me	<i>beli</i> buy	<i>sayur.</i> vegetables

LATIHAN

- 20.1.1 A. *Hai, 1. 2?*
 B. *3.*

Substitutions

1. Use an appropriate name.
2. *Apa kabar?* *Sudah mandi?*
Dari mana? *Ke mari dengan siapa?*
Udah lama nggak ketemu. *Mau ke mana?*
Sudah berapa lama di sini? *Sibukkah?*
Masih berapa lama lagi di sini? *Ke sini sendiri?*
Udah makan? *Tidak kerja hari ini?*
3. Respond appropriately.

- 20.1.2 Question: *Kartini datang mau apa?*
 Reply: *Ibu suruh saya beli sayur.*
Sayur di rumah sudah habis.

Student A asks a question following the English cue and the model. Student B first replies directly to the question, and then adds one further comment of his own.

1. What did Tono go there to do?
2. Who telephoned to ask about the movie?
3. Who are you waiting to meet?
4. What are you going to your neighbour's house to ask?
5. Who are you coming to play ball with?
6. What did you go to the store to buy?
7. You washed the dishes to help whom?
8. You bought gold to make what?
9. Who did the nurse come to examine?
10. Who did you go out of the house to see last night?

- 20.1.3 Question: *Sekarang sudah beli sayur, mau apa lagi?*
 Reply: *Masih banyak lagi yang mau saya beli.*

Student A asks a question following the English cues and the model. Student B then replies in any appropriate manner. *Sekarang sudah* means "Now that". *Sekarang sudah beli sayur* therefore means "Now that you've bought vegetables" where the "you" is understood as the person you are talking to.

1. Now that you've broken your arm, what are you going to do?
2. Now that you know that medicine's not effective, what are you going to take?
3. Now that your temperature's gone down, what are you afraid of?
4. Now that you've taken off your shirt, are you going to swim?
5. Now that you have a headache and can't read, do you want to watch television?

- 20.1.4 Statement: *Ibu suruh saya beli sayur.*
 Response: *Cepatlah. Saya sudah jemu nunggu.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue and using one of the following:

<i>beritahu</i>	<i>pesan</i>	<i>kata</i>	<i>bilang</i>
<i>suruh</i>	<i>minta</i>	<i>tanya</i>	<i>bicara</i>

Student B then replies in any appropriate manner.

1. Kartini asked me to buy cigarettes.
2. Rosdiana asked for paper.
3. Dadang told me the doctor would be late.
4. Ahyar said he doesn't like to play tennis any more.
5. The doctor told me to rest at home.
6. Maringan ordered two plates of fried rice.
7. Grandfather asked me to buy cough (*batuk*) medicine.
8. Fauzi said he telephoned two days ago.
9. Mantik told us Tini was in the bank.
10. Gede spoke to me yesterday and asked me to keep Udin's book.

- 20.1.5 Student A makes one of the following statements or asks one of the following questions. Student B then replies in an appropriate manner.

1. Ask someone how much everything costs, including what you bought last week that you haven't paid for yet.
2. Tell the doctor you hope the new medicine is more effective than the old one because the old one just made (*membuat*) you sleepy.
3. Warn someone that they're not allowed (use the passive form *di-*) to go up the front steps. Tell them that they have to enter from the rear.
4. Tell someone that if she continues to smoke too much, she'll continue coughing and, in the end, will die young. Add that nothing at all can be done.
5. Tell someone they're fortunate to live in Western Australia because it's near Asia, and consequently they can visit any Asian country whenever they want to.

PERCAKAPAN 20.2

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>Kartini: Bu, <u>nenas</u> ini berapa satu?</i> | Mum, how much is one of these pineapples? |
| <i>Penjual: Satunya dua ratus rupiah.</i> | One is two hundred rupiah. |
| <i>Kartini: Mahal amat¹!</i> | That's very expensive. |
| <i>Penjual: Nenas ini manis.</i> | These pineapples are sweet. |
| <i>Nih, bisa dicoba dulu².</i> | Here, you can try it first. |
| <i>Kartini: Bisa kurang, nggak³?</i> | Can't you lower the price? |
| <i>Penjual: Sedikit boleh. Kalau beli dua biji, saya bisa beri tiga ratus enam puluh rupiah.</i> | I can, a little. If you buy two, I can give it to you for three hundred and sixty rupiah. |
| <i>Kartini: Baik, saya ambil dua biji⁴.</i> | Ok, I'll take two. |

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>nenas</i> ⁵	pineapple	<i>semangka</i> ⁵	watermelon
<i>rambutan</i>	rambutan	<i>apel</i> ⁵	apple
<i>durian</i>	durian	<i>jeruk</i> ⁵	orange
<i>sawo</i> ⁵	sapodilla	<i>pisang</i>	banana
<i>batang</i>	rod	<i>helai</i>	piece (as cloth)
<i>biji</i>	seed, grain	<i>lembar</i>	sheet (paper)
<i>butir</i>	grain	<i>orang</i>	person
<i>buah</i>	fruit	<i>potong</i>	slice (meat)
<i>ekor</i>	tail		

CATATAN

20.2.1 *Mahal amat* - You can also say *sangat mahal* or *mahal sekali* here. Colloquially, *mahal banget* is commonly heard.

20.2.2 *Bisa dicoba dulu* can also be expressed in the active form *Bisa coba*. In Malaysia you would probably say *Nah, boleh rasa dulu* [Here, you can have a taste first].

20.2.3 *Bisa kurang* - It is common in Indonesia to ask if bargaining is possible, before actually going ahead with bargaining. One way is to ask *Bisa kurang, nggak?* as in this dialogue, or more formally *Bisa kurang, tidak?* You can also say *Bisa tawar* [Can I bargain?] In Malaysia you would commonly say *Boleh tawar?* [Can I bargain?] or *Boleh minta kurang?* [Can I ask for a discount?]

A "fixed price", one which cannot be discounted, is referred to in Indonesia as *harga pas*, and in Malaysia as *harga tetap*.

20.2.4 *Biji* - Indonesian, as mentioned previously, has a series of numerical coefficients or classifiers. Some of the more common ones are presented here and briefly drilled in the exercises which follow.

Batang is used for long rod-like objects such as pencils, trees, cigarettes, candles, teeth.

It is also used for roads and rivers.

Biji is used for all fruits and small round objects such as seeds and balls.

Buah is used for objects of indefinite size or shape such as buildings, vehicles, furniture and books.

Butir is used for small, round objects such as jewels, beads, bullets. It is also used for eggs and spices such as cloves and cardamom.

Ekor is used for animals and insects.

Helai is used for thin, flat objects, such as cloth, clothing, blankets and paper.

Lembar is used for thin, fine objects such as thread, wire and a strand of hair. It is also used for cloth, leaves, paper and pages.

Orang is used for people.

Potong is used for objects cut from a main piece, such as pieces of cake, meat and bread.

20.2.5 *Nenas, sawo, semangka, apel, jeruk* - *Nenas* is sometimes spelled *nanas* in both Indonesia and Malaysia. *Apel* is spelled *epal* in Malaysia. *Jeruk* in Malaysia is *oren*, *semangka* is *tembikai*, and *sawo* is *ciku*.

STRUKTUR

- 20.2.1 *Bu, nenas ini, berapa satu? Satu + nya 200*
Mum, pineapple this how much one One of them 200
- 20.2.2 *rupiah Mahal amat! Nenas ini manis. Nih, bisa di +*
rupiah Expensive very Pineapples these sweet Here can be
- 20.2.3 *coba dulu. Bisa kurang, nggak? Sedikit boleh. Kalau beli dua*
tried first Can reduce no A little can If buy two
- 20.2.4 *biji, saya bisa beri 360 rupiah. Baik, saya ambil dua biji.*
C I can give 360 rupiah Ok, I take two C

LATIHAN

- 20.2.1 A. *Bu, 1 ini, berapa 2?*
B. *2-nya 3.*
A. *Baik, saya ambil se-4.*

Substitutions

1. *semangka *kue (cakes) kain kertas*
ayam daging bolpoin pensil
mobil telur ikan baju
durian rokok rumah roti
2. Mention a reasonable number.
3. Give any reasonable price
4. *batang butir helai*
biji ekor lembar
buah orang potong

* *Kue* is spelled *kuih* in Malaysia and refers only to traditional Malay cakes. In Indonesia it may refer to all cakes. The older Malay spelling, still in common use, is *kueh*. Western cakes in Malaysia are referred to as *kek*.

- 20.2.2 Perform a dialogue according to the following outline. This follows the format of Dialogue 20.2.
- A. Ask how much something costs.
B. Give a price a little on the expensive side.
A. Make some comment about the price given.
B. Give some reason why it is expensive.
A. Ask for a discount.
B. Indicate the discount you are willing to give.
A. Indicate your decision on whether to buy or not, and if you buy, how much or how many you want.

- 20.2.3 Statement: *Kalau beli dua biji, saya bisa beri Rp 360.*
Response: *Baik, saya ambil dua biji tetapi hanya kalau dikurangkan.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then responds appropriately, adding a further comment after *tetapi*. *Hanya kalau dikurangkan* means "only if it is reduced".

1. If you sit next to me, we can talk to each other.
2. If you don't know how to eat with your hands, I can show you.
3. If you want to study Toraja customs, I can help you.
4. If you find an empty seat, you can call me.
5. If you talk louder, I can hear you.
6. If you finish work early, you can have dinner at my house.
7. If your friends don't like these dishes, I can serve (bring) others.
8. If you don't help me wash the dishes, I won't be able to go.
9. If you see the doctor (*ke dokter*) in the morning, in the afternoon we can have a picnic.
10. If you hold your breath, I can check your lungs.

- 20.2.4 Statement: *Belajar bahasa buat saya mengantuk.*
Studying languages makes me sleepy.

Make the following statements.

1. Watching sad movies makes me cry.
2. Sitting cross-legged makes my feet numb.
3. Reading ghost (*hantu*) stories at midnight makes me frightened.
4. Playing ball at noon makes me thirsty.
5. Hearing that someone died makes me sad.
6. Working throughout (*sepanjang*) the day makes my body feel exhausted.
7. Taking care of six noisy children drives me crazy.
8. The smell (*bau*) of food makes me hungry.
9. Smoking cigarettes makes me cough.
10. Meeting impolite people makes me angry.

KAJI ULANG

20.2 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 466 if you wish to check your answers.

Percakapan 1: Marcus dan Amanda

1. Marcus tells Amanda that since earlier this morning he has wanted to tell her something, but that he has not yet had the opportunity (chance).

2. Marcus says that he was afraid that what he wanted to say would make her angry and, perhaps, make the both of them embarrassed. Amanda says that that is all right. She goes on to ask why.
3. Marcus says that it is not because Amanda's hair always looks as if she has just got up, or that her ears are usually dirty and need cleaning.
4. Marcus says that he doesn't want to be impolite, but he has noticed that when they sit beside one another and Amanda opens her mouth, her breath smells.
5. Marcus says that because he's a nurse, he often meets people who have problems such as that. He adds that there is something that can be done to overcome it [*mengatasinya*].
6. Marcus says that after eating food such as fish to always drink a small cup of hot Chinese tea before leaving the house or talking to people she doesn't know very well.
7. Marcus says that if Amanda feels as if she is going to cough, to always place her hand over her mouth and look down like the Japanese do.
8. Marcus says that not only is that the polite way, but it also prevents [*mencegah*] other people from getting sick if she just happens to have (by chance has) a cold.
9. Marcus says that, furthermore, Amanda must stop smoking. He says that for people who smoke, the more time that passes, the blacker their lungs become. Marcus adds that there is no effective medicine which can be taken.
10. Marcus asks Amanda why she is quiet. He says that before her face was red and healthy, but now it is white like she has seen a ghost.

Percakapan 2: David dan Carolyn

11. David says that he has been looking for fruits, including pineapples, oranges and bananas, since he entered the market thirty minutes ago, but still hasn't found any.
12. Carolyn says that David is lucky. She says that now that David has arrived at her place, she is sure he will find everything he is looking for at (with) a cheap price.
13. Carolyn says that in addition to (besides) fruits, she also sells vegetables. She tells David not to rush. She tells him to examine everything and choose the best.
14. Carolyn says that after David is finished, to go to her uncle's stall [*warung*]. She says that he sells chickens and eggs, but she doesn't know which people buy first. She adds that place is also cheap.
15. David says that it seems as if there are offices upstairs (up). Carolyn agrees. She says that the rich people stay there. She says that buyers and sellers aren't allowed to mix with the rich people who are always in their offices. She adds that she rarely sees the people who work there.
16. Carolyn says that she once tried to go upstairs, but that an old woman yelled and told her come back down again.
17. David asks if that woman was the owner of the shops. Carolyn answers that she has never seen the owner and so doesn't know where he originally comes from or what he looks like.
18. Carolyn says that someone told her he is tall and thin, and that he uses a cane [*tongkat*] when he walks because he was in a bicycle accident five years ago.
19. Carolyn says that there is a man about forty years old who visits there once a week, usually on Fridays afternoons, and that he might be the owner.
20. Carolyn adds that no one, except her, pays any attention to him, and he, too, just walks straight ahead and doesn't seem to notice the people on the left and right.

21. Carolyn says that she also doesn't know the colour of the man's eyes because he always wears dark glasses, but that he is certainly injured and finds it (feels it) difficult to walk.
22. Carolyn says that he is the only one with a key to the door at the end of stairs, and once (if) it is opened, it is quickly closed.

Percakapan 3: Peter dan Diana

23. Peter tells Diana that if she has a fever to go home and rest. He adds that their meeting can be postponed until the eighth of October.
24. Diana says that even though her stomach aches and she feels as if someone is playing the piano very loudly in her head, she actually feels better than yesterday.
25. Peter says that it is up to Diana if she wants to go or not, but that as far as he is concerned, it is better if she just stays home.
26. Diana says that it is nothing. She says that she wants to continue until the end of the meeting. She says that everyone agreed there would be a meeting at the beginning of each month and, consequently, it would be better if they didn't cancel the September meeting.

Percakapan 4: Pauline dan Gani

27. Pauline tells Gani that when she was flying between Medan and Singapore the weather was so bad she couldn't get up from her seat. She adds that her foot fell asleep.
28. Pauline says that she tried to stand up and lean against [*bersandar pada*] the walls at the back of the aeroplane, but could not and almost fell.
29. Pauline says that since she cut her finger when she was cutting (slicing) meat with a dirty knife at the end of August, she hasn't been well.
30. Pauline says that sometimes her nose bleeds and at other times her heart beats [*berdetup*] loudly, and sometimes she just falls asleep and doesn't know why.
31. Gani tells Pauline not to worry. He says that most of the doctors in Singapore Hospitals are clever and very few of their patients [*pasien*] have died while being treated there.

Percakapan 5: Chris dan Katherine

32. Chris says that he hopes the clothes that Katherine is wearing are waterproof because he heard on the TV yesterday afternoon that it was going to rain today from morning until night.
33. Katherine looks surprised and says: "How can that be!" She goes on to say that the day is warm. She says that some children are swimming in the swimming pool outside, some in the river, and others in the ocean nearby.
34. Chris says that the news reports have never been wrong. He says that one time he didn't believe what the news readers were saying and went on a picnic to Sweet Hill, even though [*padahal*] the news readers said that it would rain very heavily.
35. Chris says it was true. He says that on that day it rained more than on any other day that year and they couldn't return until after it was over (it stopped).

Percakapan 6: Lynette dan Terry

36. Lynette says that when she first arrived in Kuala Lumpur, she noticed that when older people smiled or laughed, all of their teeth were white except one.

37. Lynette says that when her acquaintances go to a dentist, they ask him to fill part of their teeth with gold because they think it is attractive.
38. Terry asks: "What about the younger people?" Lynette says that the younger people follow western customs which are different from the customs of their parents or grandparents.
39. Terry says that even in Indonesia there are many differences between what the people born before nineteen seventy (1970) do compared to [*dibanding*] people born after.
40. Terry says that even the language is different. He says that in the city everyone uses Indonesian, but in other places people use the language of their own region.

PERCAKAPAN 20.3

<i>Kartini: Kacang¹ ini, agaknya², sudah lama ada di sini.</i>	I guess these beans have been here a long time?
<i>Penjual: Ah, nggak. Paling juga³ dua tiga hari saya simpan.</i>	Oh, no. I've only kept them for two or three days, at the longest.
<i>Kartini: Kalau begitu⁴, murah dong⁵.</i>	If that's the case, they must be cheap.
<i>Penjual: Sekilo seratus rupiah.</i>	A kilo is one hundred rupiah.
<i>Kartini: Saya ambil satu setengah kilo⁶.</i>	I'll take a kilo and a half.
<i>Penjual: Lagi?</i>	Anything else?
<i>Kartini: Tidak.</i>	No.

CATATAN

- 20.3.1 *Kacang* is the general word for all beans, peas, and nuts.
- 20.3.2 *Agaknya* means "I guess", "it is possible that", "it is probable that", "it seems as if". etc. A colloquial alternative in Indonesia is *kayaknya* (also see Notes 21.3). *Agak* used alone may also mean "rather" or "somewhat" as in the phrase *agak besar* [somewhat large].
- 20.3.3 *Paling juga* is a colloquial expression. The implication, here, is *paling lama*, which you can also say. *Paling* indicates the superlative degree: *paling besar* [the biggest], *paling kecil* [the smallest].
- 20.3.4 *Kalau begitu* may also be expressed as *kalau macam itu* in Malaysia.
- 20.3.5 *Dong* is an emphatic particle used in Jakarta. It has a similar function to *-lah* (see Notes 2.1). You don't have to use it in your own speech, but you should know its function in case you hear it in the speech of others. In this context you can also say *murahin dong* or *kasi murah* [give it to me cheap].
- 20.3.6 *Satu setengah kilo* - It is also possible to say *sekilo setengah*, the form most commonly used in Malaysia.

STRUKTUR

20.3.1	<i>Kacang ini,</i>	<i>agak+nya</i>	<i>sudah</i>	<i>lama</i>	<i>ada di sini.</i>	<i>Ah,</i>
	Beans	these	it seems	have been	long time	EX at here Oh

20.3.2 *nggak. Paling juga dua tiga hari saya simpan. Kalau begitu,*
no Most also two three days I keep If like that

20.3.3 *murah dong. Se + kilo se+ ratus rupiah.*
cheap E. One kilo one hundred rupiah

20.3.4 *Saya ambil satu se + tengah kilo. Lagi? Tidak.*
I take one one half kilo. More No

LATIHAN

20.3.1 Statement: *Kacang ini, agaknya sudah lama ada di sini.*
Response: *Ah, nggak. Paling juga dua tiga hari saya simpan.*

Student A makes a statement using *agak*nya and following the English cue. Student B then replies in any appropriate manner.

1. I guess a kilo will be (literally: is already) enough.
2. The campus is probably crowded [**ramai*] now.
3. It's possible that your older sister has a fever.
4. I guess you won't be able to send that letter until tomorrow morning. Is it important (*penting*)?
5. I think most trips anywhere nowadays are expensive.
6. The air pressure in the rear tyre is probably 28 (pounds).
7. I guess all the passengers were safe.
8. It's possible that my older brother will be working the whole (throughout the) night.
9. I guess the police stopped him because he was travelling too fast.
10. I think our teacher has already cancelled our class. If that's the case, our problem has been solved (*selesai*).

* *Ramai - Sibuk*, which means "busy", is the term used in Malaysia.

20.3.2 Exchange: A. *Mau beli rambutan?*
B. *Kalau murah, tentu saya beli.*
A. *Hari ini rambutan memang murah.*
B. *Jadi saya ambil satu setengah kilo.*

Student A begins the exchange following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately using the model as a guide. Suggested replies are given. Student A responds to this reply, and Student B then closes the exchange using *jadi*.

1. Are you going to cook?
Sure I'll cook if you show me how.
2. Are you going to sell your car?
Sure I'd sell my car if there was someone who wanted to buy it.
3. Is Ajat coming straight home?
For sure Ajat would come straight home if he knew we were waiting.

4. Is the doctor going to check your temperature?
For sure he'd check my temperature if he thought I had a fever.
5. Are you going to give me small change?
For sure I'd give you small change if I had any.
6. Are they going to watch an Indonesian film?
For sure they'd watch an Indonesian film if they knew where there was one.
7. Are you going to take leave next month?
Sure I'd take leave if I knew I'd be permitted to.
8. Are you going to borrow his car?
Sure I'd borrow his car if I knew he'd lend it to me.
9. Are you going to light (**nyalakan*) your cigarette?
For sure I'd light it if I had matches.
10. Are they going to invite a lot of people?
For sure they'd invite a lot of people if they could rent a big house.

**Nyalakan - Hidupkan* may also be used in this context. In Malaysia, *cucuh* would be the commonly used term.

20.3.3 Student A asks Student B a question following the English cues. Student B then replies in any appropriate manner.

1. Ask the price of 10 grams of mushrooms (**jamur*).
2. Ask how much a kilo of salt costs.
3. Ask how much a dollar's worth of bananas weighs.
4. Ask approximately how many kilos a chicken weighs.
5. Ask whether or not you can buy half a pineapple.
6. Ask if you can try the watermelon before you buy it.
7. Ask if the price of durians has come down yet.
8. Ask if the customer in your shop wants to buy anything else.
9. Ask if you can get a discount if you buy 10 eggs.
10. Ask if Indian cloth is cheaper than Chinese cloth.

**Jamur - Cendawan* is the term used in Malaysia.

20.3.4 Statement: *Bukan saja* rambutan yang saya beli mahal, *tetapi juga* durian yang saya beli.

Response: *Lain kali, kalau beli barang, minta harga baru beli.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cues, incorporating the underlined portions of the model. Student B then replies in an appropriate manner. The meaning of the statement in the model is: "It wasn't only the rambutan that I bought that was expensive, but the durian that I bought as well". This can also be expressed as *Bukan rambutan saja* yang saya beli mahal, *tetapi juga* durian yang saya beli. It is also possible to say *tidak hanya* in place of *bukan saja*.

1. It wasn't just the cough medicine I bought that wasn't effective, but the medicine the doctor gave me as well.

2. It wasn't just the vegetables for sale (that are sold) in the market that smelled bad, but the ones for sale outside the market as well.
3. It wasn't just me who was lucky, but everyone riding in the rear of the bus was lucky too.
4. It's not just you who have been trying to avoid me, but everyone I know as well.
5. It's not just Ahyar who was permitted to study in Egypt, but everyone who asked at that time was permitted to go as well.

PERCAKAPAN 20.4

<i>Penjual:</i> Mau beli <u>kubis</u> ¹ ?	Do you want to buy cabbage?
<i>Kartini:</i> Saya tidak tahu bagaimana masak kubis.	I don't know how to cook cabbage.
<i>Penjual:</i> Caranya mudah sekali ² . Direbus aja ³ dan biarkan masak sampai <u>lunak</u> ⁴ .	The method is extremely easy. Just boil it and let it cook until it's soft.
<i>Kartini:</i> Berapa lama baru lunak?	How long before it's soft?
<i>Penjual:</i> Paling lama, setengah jam.	At the longest, a half an hour.
<i>Kartini:</i> Lain kali saja, bu. Kali ini saya nggak jadi ⁵ beli. Uang yang saya bawa ini nggak cukup.	Another time, Ma'am. This time I won't be buying it. The money that I brought isn't enough.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>kubis</i>	cabbage	<i>bawang</i> ⁸	onions
<i>kacang</i>	beans, peas	<i>bawang putih</i> ⁸	garlic
<i>terung</i>	eggplant		
<i>tomat</i> ⁶	tomato	<i>lunak</i>	soft
<i>ketimun</i> ⁶	cucumber	<i>keras</i>	hard
<i>kentang</i> ⁷	potato		

CATATAN

- 20.4.1 *Kubis* is spelled *kobis* in Malaysia. An alternative in Indonesia is *kol*.
- 20.4.2 *Sekali* here indicates the superlative degree as in *yang besar sekali* [the biggest one].
- 20.4.3 *Direbus aja* - When you "boil" food, *rebus* is the proper word to use. The active form is *merebus*. When you "boil water", just *saya masak* [to cook]. When water comes to the boil, the term is *mendidih*.
Aja is short for *saja* (see Notes 5.1). This occurs in both Malaysia and Indonesia.
- 20.4.4 *Lunak - Lembut* is the preferred term in Malaysia.
- 20.4.5 *Nggak jadi - Jadi* means "to happen" or "occur". A sentence like *Saya nggak jadi beli* means literally "It won't happen that I buy it" or "I won't be buying it". The noun *kejadian* means "event", "occurrence" or "incident".

- 20.4.6 *Tomat, ketimun* - Malaysian equivalents are *tomato* and *timun*. *Mentimun* is also used in Indonesia for "cucumber".
- 20.4.7 *Kentang* - The full form here is *ubi kentang*, the term for western potatoes. This is generally shortened to *kentang* in both Malaysia and Indonesia. *Ubi* is the general term for all edible tubers.
- 20.4.8 *Bawang, bawang putih* - *Bawang* is the general term for all types of onions and garlic. *Bawang merah* is also a commonly used condiment in Southeast Asia. It grows like *bawang putih* [garlic], that is, as a bulb with clustered segments, but has the flavour of a mild onion.

STRUKTUR

- 20.4.1 *Mau beli kubis? Saya tidak tahu bagaimana masak*
 Want buy cabbage I no know how cook
- 20.4.2 *kubis. Cara + nya mudah sekali. Di+rebus aja dan*
 cabbage Way its easy very To be boiled just and
- 20.4.3 *biar+kan masak sampai lunak. Berapa lama baru*
 let cook until soft How much long only then
- 20.4.4 *lunak? Paling lama se+ tengah jam. Lain kali saja,*
 soft Most long one half hour Another time just
- 20.4.5 *bu Kali ini saya nggak jadi beli.*
 Ma'am Time this I not happen buy
- 20.4.6 *Uang yang saya bawa ini nggak cukup.*
 Money that I bring this not enough

LATIHAN

- 20.4.1 Statement: *Saya tidak tahu bagaimana masak kubis.*
 Response: *Caranya mudah/sulit sekali.*
Masukkan dulu dalam air yang sudah mendidih.
Kemudian direbus aja sampai lunak.

Student A makes a statement incorporating the English cue with the underlined parts of the model. Student B responds, first saying that the way, method, etc. is easy or difficult, then briefly explaining what to do, indicating two sequential steps in the process.

1. ... to drive.
2. ... to bargain
3. ... to go to Semarang.
4. ... to eat with my hands.
5. ... to study a language.
6. ... to overtake on a hill.
7. ... to eat durian.
8. ... to get on a trishaw.
9. ... to wash clothes.
10. ... to recognise your aunt.

- 20.4.2 Statement: *Kubis ada di atas meja.*
Response: *Biarkan saja di situ.*
Tidak ada orang yang mengambilnya.

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then responds appropriately, first using *biarkan saja*, then going on to make some further comment.

1. People usually get cheated in that market.
2. A truck has overturned.
3. My younger sister's swimming.
4. The engine oil is low.
5. The key's with Budi.
6. Retno's afraid of ghosts.
7. One group (**kelompok*) of students doesn't understand.
8. Gede doesn't believe I paid.
9. Marni's going straight to the university.
10. The eggplant and potatoes are in the pot (*periuk*).

**Kelompok* is *kumpulan* in Malaysia.

- 20.4.3 Statement: *Biarkan masak sampai lunak.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Biarkan dia nonton televisi sampai mengantuk.*
2. *Saya tidak mau jalan sampai capek.*
3. *Orang selalu makan sampai kenyang.*
4. *Saya istirahat di rumah sampai sehat.*

Make the following statements.

5. I drank the coffee until it was finished.
6. They waited until we paid.
7. Andre said he studied until he understood.
8. We drove until the petrol was finished.
9. Tini practised until she succeeded.
10. She asked until someone answered.

- 20.4.4 Question: *Berapa lama baru lunak?*
Reply: *Paling lama, setengah jam.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately preceding her response with *paling*.

1. How long before we get there?
2. How much further before we can see her house?
3. How old (do you have to be) before you can get a pension (**pensium*)?
4. How much longer before the movie's over.

5. How long is our assignment?
6. How many pounds of tomatoes did your mother ask you to get?
7. How many aspirins in this bottle?
8. How much longer before we arrive?
9. How thick is the newspaper today?
10. How big is their house?

* *Pensiun* is *pencen* in Malaysia.

- 20.4.5 Statement: *Kali ini saya nggak jadi beli.*
 Response: *Ya, saya tahu. Uang yang dibawa nggak cukup.*

Student A makes a statement using *nggak jadi*, incorporating the English cue. Student B first replies with the underlined portion of the model, and then goes on to make some comment.

1. Today I won't be seeing the doctor.
2. This week I won't be studying in the library.
3. Later I won't be stopping to buy petrol.
4. Today I won't be paying for everything.
5. Tomorrow I won't be checking the tyre pressure.
6. This afternoon the television news reports won't be talking about events in the Middle East.
7. It won't happen that we find an effective medicine.
8. Tonight we won't be seeing the start of the movie.
9. This evening we won't be lighting a fire.
10. Tomorrow I won't be washing dishes.