

PELAJARAN 21

MENUMPANG MOBIL Getting A Lift

PERCAKAPAN 21.1

<i>Budi:</i>	<i>Biar saya yang ngantar¹ Kartini pulang ke rumah.</i>	Let me take you home.
<i>Kartini:</i>	<i>Boleh juga² kalau saya bisa numpang. Bungkusan-bungkusan ini berat.</i>	It would be nice if I got a lift. These packages are heavy.
	<i>Coba aja diangkat³.</i>	Just try lifting them.
<i>Budi:</i>	<i>Berat sekali, Kartini.</i>	They're really heavy, Kartini.
<i>Kartini:</i>	<i>Kira-kira⁴ berapa kilo⁵?</i>	How many kilos do you think?
<i>Budi:</i>	<i>Sekitar⁶ 50 kilo.</i>	About 50 kilos.
<i>Kartini:</i>	<i>Kamu ngejek⁷, ya?</i>	You're teasing, aren't you?

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>bungkusan-bungkusan</i>	packages	<i>kilo</i>	kilogram
<i>barang-barang</i>	things	<i>gram</i>	gram
<i>angkat</i>	to lift, raise	<i>pon⁸</i>	pound
<i>pegang</i>	to hold	<i>on⁸</i>	ounce
		<i>ton</i>	ton

CATATAN

- 21.1.1 *Ngantar* is the shortened form of *mengantar*. The root word is *antar*. This can mean "to send" as well as "to take" in the sense of "to accompany" or "to escort". In Malaysia this is *hantar*.
- 21.1.2 *Boleh juga* literally means "also can", implying that even if Budi couldn't offer Kartini a lift she would be able to manage. She says this to show that Budi shouldn't be compelled to make his offer.
- When you use *boleh juga* you should remember that you can only refer to the same topic introduced by the person you are speaking to, and not introduce a new topic of

your own. In other words, Kartini can only say *Boleh juga kalau saya bisa numpang* [It would be nice if I got a lift], because that is what Budi has offered her. She cannot say in this context something like *Boleh juga kalau Budi pinjami saya wang* [It would be nice if you lent me some money] because this bears no relationship to what Budi is offering. *Boleh juga* does not mean "it would also be nice" it just means "it would be nice".

- 21.1.3 *diangkat* - It is also possible to use the active form: *Coba aja mengangkutnya*.
- 21.1.4 *Kira-kira* means "about" or "approximately". *Kira-kira berapa kilo* implies "Can you estimate how many kilos". It is possible to answer this with *Saya kira 50 kilo* [I guess it's 50 kilos]. In Malaysia you might also ask *Agak berapa kilo?*
- 21.1.5 *Kilo* is the shortened form of *kilogram*. *Kilo* is also short for *kilometer* (see Notes 18.4).
- 21.1.6 *Sekitar* - You can also say *kurang lebih*. In informal conversation you may also hear *paling nggak* which means "at the least". This is *paling sedikit* in standard Indonesian. In Malaysia the choices would be *lebih kurang* or *agak-agaknya*.
- 21.1.7 *Ngejek* - The root work here is *ejek*. *Ngejek* is shortened in conversation from the fully affixed form *mengejek*. In Jakarta students may also hear *ngeledek*. The root here is *ledek*.
- 21.1.8 *Pon, on* - These units would be rarely used in Indonesia. They are, however, necessary when referring to a non-metric system of measurement. Malaysian equivalents are *paun* and *auns*.

STRUKTUR

- 21.1.1 *Biar saya yang ngantar Kartini pulang ke rumah.*
Let me who accompany Kartini back to house
- 21.1.2 *Boleh juga kalau saya bisa numpang.*
Good also if I can get a lift
- 21.1.3 *Bungkusan-bungkusan ini berat. Coba aja di+angkat.*
Packages these heavy Try just to be lifted
- 21.1.4 *Berat sekali. kira-kira berapa kilo?*
Heavy very Approximately how many kilos
- 21.1.5 *Se+kitar 50 kilo. Kamu ngejek, ya?*
About 50 kilos You tease yes

LATIHAN

- 21.1.1 Statement: *Biar* saya yang ngantar Kartini pulang ke rumah.
 Response: *Boleh juga kalau* saya bisa numpang *karena* bungkus-bungkus ini berat.

Student A makes a statement following the model and the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately, incorporating the underlined portions of the model, and giving a reason for his response.

1. Let me hold these things.
2. Let me take you to the Post Office.
3. Let me buy you a cup of coffee.
4. Let me pay this time.
5. Let me cook tonight.
6. Let him eat before going to class.
7. Let Mantik choose a good watermelon.
8. Let that man rest here for a moment.
9. Let me wash your car this afternoon.
10. Let me stay at home today.

- 21.1.2 Exchange: A. *Coba angkat ini.* *Bagaimana?*
 B. *Berat.* *Bagaimana bisa dibawa pulang?*
 A. *Kita harus naik taksi.*

Student A begins the exchange following the English cue and the model. Student B first replies directly, then makes a further comment or asks a question. Student A then closes the exchange with a relevant response.

1. ... tasting this.
2. ... having a look inside.
3. ... asking for money from your father.
4. ... driving this car.
5. ... listening to this car radio.
6. ... cutting meat with this knife.
7. ... wearing my eyeglasses.
8. ... reading this story.
9. ... looking for it in the match box.
10. ... sleeping on this bed.

- 21.1.3 Question: *Berapa kilo* bungkus ini?
 Reply: *Sekitar 50 kilo.* Berat, ya?

Student A asks a question according to the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately using *sekitar* and adding a further comment.

1. How far is it from Jakarta to here?
2. By aeroplane, how long is it from Singapore to here?
3. How many packages can you carry at once?
4. How much is the air fare (**ongkos*) from Perth to Sydney?

5. How long will the doctor be at the General Hospital?
6. Previously, how much was a phone call from Perth to Darwin after 9:00 at night?
7. How long can you hold your breath?
8. How many people were hurt in yesterday's accident?
9. At the fastest, how many kilometres an hour can this car go?
10. How much is a kilo of garlic?

* *Ongkos - Tambang* is used in Malaysia.

- 21.1.4 Question: *Boleh saya numpang mobil ini?*
 Replies: *Boleh. Mau ke mana?*

Student A asks a question using *numpang* and following the English cue. Student B replies positively and goes on to ask Student A a further question.

1. Can I read with you?
2. Can I ask you a question?
3. May I stay at your house?
4. May I bathe (in your bathroom)?
5. Can I sleep in your house?

- 21.1.5 Question: *Boleh saya ikut masak?*
 Reply: *Tidak boleh. Kamu tidak pandai.*

Student A ask a question using *ikut*. Student B then replies negatively, giving a reason for his refusal.

1. Can I share a meal with you?
2. May I join in your conversation?
3. Can I study with you?
4. May I join you for a drink?
5. May I go with you?

PERCAKAPAN 21.2

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Kartini: Mobil ini bagus¹.
Siapa yang punya²?</i></p> <p><i>Budi: Kok³, pura-pura nggak tahu aja.
Mengapa?</i></p> <p><i>Kartini: Saya main-main⁴ saja.
Tapi, ini yang pertama⁵ kali saya naik mobil ini.</i></p> <p><i>Budi: Itulah salahnya. Orang secantik⁶
Kartini seharusnya⁷ dari dulu naik mobil ini.</i></p> <p><i>Kartini: Kok, begitu sih⁸!</i></p> | <p>This car is beautiful.
Whose is it?
You're just pretending you don't know?
Why is that?
I'm just kidding around.
But this is the first time I've ridden in it.
That's a mistake. People as beautiful as Kartini should have always ridden in this car.
Oh, so that's the way it is.</p> |
|---|--|

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>pertama</i>	first
<i>kedua</i>	second
<i>ketiga</i>	third
<i>keseperuluh</i>	tenth
<i>keseperatus lima puluh</i>	one hundred and fiftieth
<i>keberapa</i>	how "manyeth"

CATATAN

- 21.2.1 *Bagus - Canggih*, which also means "sophisticated" may be used here. Colloquially in Jakarta *bagus* may be expressed as *banget* which means "very nice". In Malaysia *lawa* carries the meaning of "stylish" or "smart".
- 21.2.2 *Siapa yang punya* - You can also say *Punya siapa*.
- 21.2.3 *Kok* has a number of uses in colloquial Indonesian. It is commonly used to deny a previous speaker's implication or belief and may translate into English as "as you know" or "as you are aware". It also may translate as "how come" or "why". The utterance here may translate as 'How come you're pretending you don't know?'
Kok is not used in Malaysia. *Pula* would be used in its place: *Mengapa pula pura-pura tak tahu?* While *pula* is also used in Indonesia, its use tends to be more restricted than in Malaysia. The exercises below drill both *kok* and *pula*.
- 21.2.4 *Main-main* - *Main* in its non-reduplicated form, means "to play". *Main-main* means "to joke", "kid", "fool around", etc. Another expression, *bukan main*, means "no kidding" or "really" as in the utterance: *Rumah itu bukan main mahal* or *Rumah itu mahal, bukan main* [That house is really expensive] or [That house is expensive, no kidding].
- 21.2.5 *Pertama* - Introduced here are the ordinal numbers for Indonesian. All ordinals except *yang pertama* [the first], are formed by prefixing *ke-* to the cardinal number: *dua* [two], *yang kedua* [the second]. This utterance may also be expressed as *Tapi, kali ini kali yang pertama ...*
- 21.2.6 *Secantik* may also be expressed as *Orang cantik seperti Kartini ...* . *Seperti* [like] or [as], is also drilled in the exercises.
- 21.2.7 *Seharusnya* - There are number of words which carry the meaning "should" in Indonesia. *Seharusnya* is perhaps the most common and the strongest. It carries some sense of "obligation". Other words are *sebaiknya* generally meaning "it is preferable that" (see Dialogue 14.2) and *sepatasnya* [it is fitting that].
 In Malaysia two words sharing the same root, *patut*, are used. *Patut* means that something "should be and is". *Sepatutnya* means that something "should be but isn't". These words are also found in Indonesia, but would be more restricted in their use.
- 21.2.8 *Sih* is used colloquially to make requests more polite. It is also used, as above, when one gives an answer contrary to that expected, when questioning what has been said,

or to add emphasis to a particular element in the utterance: *Mahal sih tinggal di hotel ini* [It's really expensive to live in this hotel].

STRUKTUR

- 21.2.1 *Mobil ini bagus. Siapa yang punya? Kok pura-pura*
 Car this good Who that owns How come pretend
- 21.2.2 *nggak tahu aja. Mengapa? Saya main-main saja. Tapi*
 not know just Why I joke just But
- 21.2.3 *ini yang pertama kali saya naik mobil ini. Itu + lah*
 this N first time I ride car this That E
- 21.2.4 *salah + nya. Perempuan se+cantik Kartini se+harus+nya*
 mistake the Women as pretty as Kartini should
- 21.2.5 *dari dulu naik mobil ini. Kok begitu sih.*
 from before ride car this Oh like that then

LATIHAN

- 21.2.1 Exchange: A. *Siapa yang punya mobil ini?*
 B. *Saya yang punya.*
 A. *Mobil ini bagus. Kapan belinya?*
 B. *Minggu yang lalu.*

Construct a dialogue following the outline of the model exchange above.

- A. Ask who owns something
 B. Answer telling who the owner is.
 A. Make some comment about the thing under discussion, then go on to ask one of the following:
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| When it was bought. | Where |
| From whom | With whom |
| Why | How did you manage to |
- B. Give an appropriate response.

- 21.2.2 Question: *Mengapa pura-pura nggak tahu.*
 Reply: *Saya main-main saja.*

Student A makes a statement following the model and the English cue. Student B replies appropriately. Suggested replies are given.

- Why are you pretending these packages are heavy?
 For me, they're heavy.
- Why are you pretending you can't lift your foot?
 Actually, my foot hurts today.

3. Why is Sally pretending she doesn't understand Indonesian at all?
As far as I know, she doesn't.
4. Why is Budi pretending he has a cold?
If I'm not mistaken, he has.
5. Why is Dina pretending she's shy in front of men?
That's her way.
6. Why did you pretend you were full?
Because I knew there wasn't enough food.
7. Why did you pretend the hotel (**hotel*) was full when those people asked if you had an empty room?
I knew they didn't have enough money to pay for the night.
8. Why did you pretend you didn't know the difference between durian and rambutan?
I really don't know.
9. Why did she pretend she was already married (**kawin*)?
She didn't want you to ask her out.
10. Why did you pretend you had plans (**rencana*) to study Arabic?
If I didn't, I wouldn't have got the job.

**Kawin, rencana, hotel - Kawin is spelled kahwin in Malaysia. Rencana is rancangan. In Indonesia, the smaller and cheaper variety hotels are referred to as losmen.*

- 21.2.3 Model: *Kok pura-pura nggak tahu?*
Tadi kamu minta uang. Sekarang orang lain pula.

Translate the following.

1. *Kok sudah mau pulang? Kamu baru sampai.*
2. *Mobil ini rusak, kok mau dipakai.*
3. *Kamu baru kemarin pinjam Rp20.000. Kok, masih mau pinjam lagi.*
4. *Kok tidak mau nolong? Ini, kan, bukannya kerja berat.*
5. *Tidak pandai bicara bahasa Indonesia, mau belajar bahasa lain pula.*
6. *Minggu lalu adik kamu berhenti kerja. Sekarang kamu pula.*
7. *Lagi pula, apa gunanya beli kamus kecil?*

Make the following statements using *kok*.

8. My house is close, and still you don't want to come.
9. On Monday we had a test. Why didn't you tell me on Friday we have another one?
10. You can't ride a bicycle, and yet you want to ride a motorcycle.

- 21.2.4 Question: *Ini kali yang keberapa naik mobil ini?*
Reply: *Kali yang pertama.*

Student A asks a question according to the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately using an ordinal number. Suggested replies are given.

1. Which man was carrying things?

- The second man.
2. Which car did your older brother buy?
The third one he looked at.
 3. Which man did you think was handsome?
The fifth one I met.
 4. Up to which page have you read?
The tenth.
 5. Is this the first time you've played tennis?
No, the fourth.
 6. Is this man the second one who came out of the bank?
I didn't notice. Possibly the second.
 7. This makes how many times that you've seen the doctor?
The sixth.
 8. This makes how many times that you've been swimming here?
I didn't count. Maybe the ninth.
 9. Is the doctor's office the third door on the right?
No, the second.
 10. Is Mobil the first petrol station where you stopped?
Yes, the first.

- 21.2.5 Statement: *Orang secantik Kartini seharusnya dari dulu naik mobil ini.*
Response: *Ya, karena mobil bagus hanya untuk perempuan yang cantik.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue and the model, using *se-*. Student B then replies in agreement, adding a further reason for the statement. Use the passive form of the verb, *di-*, for all numbers **except** 1, 4 and 9.

1. Big cars like the Commodore should be expensive.
2. Houses that are as far as yours should be rented cheaply.
3. People as feverish as Ajat should be brought to the hospital.
4. People as rich as Amir should give money to the poor.
5. Pots as old as these should be thrown out.
6. Plans as important as those should be made early.
7. Playing fields as spacious as those at the university, should be open to everyone.
8. A library as crowded as ours should be open every night
9. Someone as old as Yeni shouldn't have any accidents.
10. A child as naughty as yours should be hit (*pukul*).

- 21.2.6 Statement: *Seperti Kartini.*

Make the following statements.

1. Do like I do.
2. Sit like this.
3. Walk like that.
4. Talk like Churchill talks.
5. Ajat's new car looks like it's already old.

KAJI ULANG

21.2 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 469 if you wish to check your answers.

Percakapan 1: Leon dan Nikki

1. Leon tells Nikki that they should have got on the bus a little faster because it was cold and raining. Leon says that, furthermore, many people were waiting outside who also wanted to get on.
2. Nikki tells Leon to just be quiet and not to say anything else. She says that she had to walk carefully because she broke her toe and it hurt if she walked fast.
3. Leon tells Nikki that people who are injured as she is should take taxis. He tells Nikki that she is making everything hard (difficult). He tells to just take a taxi.
4. Nikki asks Leon why he thinks she is rich and can pay for taxis every time she goes out. She says that her skirt, blouse and shoes are the clothes of poor people, not rich ones.
5. Nikki says that she doesn't have enough money to take taxis or the new expensive trains that go from the northern part of the city to the south.
6. Nikki says that rude boys like Leon should have been hit when they were still small to teach them how to be polite [*ber-* + polite].
7. Nikki tells Leon that next time he shouldn't tell her to hurry up. She says that this is the second time that Leon has embarrassed her (made her embarrassed). She adds that the first time was Monday afternoon when she was leaving the bank.
8. Nikki tells Leon not to pretend that he doesn't remember. She tells Leon that he kept asking if the bag she was carrying was filled with small change, and if it was, he said that he wanted some.
9. Nikki says that in the middle of a crowded street she had to open her bag and show Leon that there were only six (use the proper classifier) over ripe (too cooked) bananas.
10. Nikki says: "Have you forgotten? You said that I didn't need fruit like that and told me to throw the bag and its contents into a passing garbage [*sampah*] truck".

Percakapan 2: Rodney dan Idriana

11. Rodney asks Idriana what her parent's opinion of mixed marriages [*marry* + *mix*] is. He says that he has to make plans for next year.
12. Idriana says that it depends on the man, how he looks, and what kind of work he does. She says that if it were Rodney, her family wouldn't agree.
13. Idriana says that what is important to westerners is not so important to her, and that, furthermore, Rodney doesn't know anything about eastern customs.
14. Idriana says that it might be true that Rodney has lived in Indonesia, but if she is not mistaken, it was only for three months and only in a large city near the coast (beach). She adds that she is from a small town [*desa*] in the interior [*pe-* + inside + *-an*].
15. Idriana says that, as far as she is concerned, it would be better if they continued to see each other (meet) only once a week, and only during the daytime, and not at night.

Percakapan 3: James dan Genise

16. James tells Genise not to put the garlic near his nose. James says that he can't stand the smell.
17. Genise says that garlic was on sale cheap at the Crazy Heart Market earlier that morning, so she bought a kilo and a half because she knew James was sick.
18. James says that instead of making him feel better, the garlic is giving him a headache. He tells Genise to leave him alone. He says that he is beginning to see light and dark spots [*bintik-bintik*].
19. Genise says that James should rest without [*tanpa*] anyone disturbing him. She says that if the phone rings (sounds), she will answer.
20. James says that using garlic when people have colds is an old custom and comes from a time [*zaman*] people believed in ghosts.
21. Genise tells James to try it. She says that only then will he know if it is effective. She says that if it is no good, he can try something else.

Percakapan 4: Annabelle dan David

22. Annabelle tells David not to tease her. She says that it is true she is heavier than she used to be, but not much. She says that she knows that she is not more than sixty five kilos now.
23. David asks how Annabelle knows. He says that Annabelle now puts three spoons of sugar into a cup of tea and eats sweet cakes after lunch and dinner. David adds that it is reasonable to expect [*Pantas*] that Annabelle will get fatter.
24. Annabelle says that events in Australia during the past year have made her sad, and the sadder she is the more she eats.
25. David says that next year it won't be any better. He adds that more than five hundred thousand people are looking for work and can't get any. He says that for older people as well the situation [*keadaan*] is worse.
26. David says that his father's pension is less than his grandfather's if you consider (count) that the cost (expense) of living [*hidup*] has gone up ten times.
27. David says that, at the most, his father gets only enough to pay the rent, buy food, and save (put away, keep) a little for a trip home to his village [*kampung*] once every two years.
28. David says that it is not just that his father has to work to supplement (add to) his pension, but that his father's friends and acquaintances have to do the same thing.
29. David says that the problem of unemployment [*pengangguran*] won't easily be solved until our country succeeds in selling goods (things) to the neighbouring countries.
30. David says that the country's economy [*ekonomi*] is like a car with a newly repaired [*diper-* + fine, all right + *-i*] engine but a windscreen that is still smashed.
31. David says that even though now you can go forward (to the front), you are still exposed [*ter-* + open] to [*bagi*] the winds from outside.

Percakapan 5: Penny dan Charles

32. Penny tells Charles that if he puts the eggplant, tomatoes and potatoes into the pot before the water, the three of them will burn.
33. Charles tells Penny that she is wrong. He says that he always sautes [*tumis*] the vegetables a little first so that [*supaya*] they will not become soft.

34. Charles says that he is going to light the fire now and doesn't want Penny to worry. He asks Penny to please get him the matches that are on the kitchen table.
35. Charles says that he promises that he won't use salt since (because) Penny has high blood pressure (high blood) and has to avoid salty foods.
36. Penny says that it isn't that she doesn't trust Charles or believe he's a good cook, but she prefers to eat out. She says that she knows where there is a restaurant which is neat (tidy) and clean. She says that they can order delicious Spanish or Portuguese food there.

Percakapan 6: Roger dan Judy

37. Roger asks Judy how much fifteen grams of mushrooms costs. He says that he wants the black ones from China and not the red ones that are small and hard from Japan.
38. Judy says that because of bad weather, Chinese mushrooms are no longer cheap. She says that sellers in the market won't reduce the price, and so he will have to pay fifteen dollars for ten grams.
39. Judy says that there might be another place where he can find what he is looking for at a cheaper price. She says that there is an old Chinese medicine shop on Church Street. She says that if Roger wants to go there, to walk straight until he comes to Middle Street, and turn left at the traffic lights.
40. Judy says that there many packages, and on those packages are names written in Chinese, a language which she can't read. She says that in one of those packages there may be cheap mushrooms. She tells Roger to ask the shop owner for help in looking for them.

PERCAKAPAN 21.3

(Di depan rumah Kartini)

Kartini: Masuk dulu, dong¹, sebelum pergi.

Budi: Lain kali saja. Soalnya, teman saya sedang nunggu di pasar, jadi saya harus² langsung kembali. Seharusnya saya jemput³ dia jam 6:00, tetapi sekarang tampaknya⁴ sudah terlambat.

Kartini: Jadi, kita nggak ketemu lagi, dong, minggu ini?

Budi: Ketemu⁵. Kartini, kan⁶, mau pergi ke pesta Ida? Saya juga mau pergi.

(In front of Kartini's house)

Come in before you go.

Another time.

The problem is that my friend is waiting at the market, so I have to go straight back.

I should have picked him up at 6:00, but now it's apparently already late.

So, we won't see each other again this week?

We will. You're going to Ida's party, aren't you?

I'm also going.

CATATAN

21.3.1 *Dong* is an emphatic particle associated with the Indonesian spoken in Jakarta. In Malaysia *-lah* would be used (see Notes 2.1).

21.3.2 *Harus - Kena* would be the form commonly used in Malaysia: *Saya kena balik terus*.

- 21.3.3 *Jemput* would be *ambil* in Malaysia, *jemput* meaning "to invite".
- 21.3.4 *Tampaknya - Kayaknya* is also used colloquially in Jakarta (also see notes 20.3). *Nampaknya* would be used in Malaysia.
- 21.3.5 *Ketemu* - It is very common in Indonesian conversation to answer affirmatively by repeating one of the main words in the question which is asked. When Budi says *Ketemu* he is saying "Yes, we will meet again". He need not say *ya* [yes], for this is understood, although this can be used for emphasis.
- 21.3.6 *Kan* is short for *bukan*.

STRUKTUR

- 21.3.1 *Masuk dulu dong se+belum pergi. Lain kali saja.*
 Enter first E before go Other time just
- 21.3.2 *Soal + nya teman saya, sedang nunggu di pasar, jadi*
 Problem the friend my middle wait at market so
- 21.3.3 *saya harus langsung kembali. Se+harus+nya saya jemput*
 I have to directly return Should I pick up
- 21.3.4 *dia jam 6:00, tetapi sekarang tampak+nya sudah ter+lambat.*
 him time 6:00 but now it seems already late
- 21.3.5 *Jadi kita nggak ke+temu lagi minggu ini? Ke+temu.*
 So we no meet again week this Meet
- 21.3.6 *Kartini, kan, mau pergi ke pesta Ida? Saya juga mau pergi.*
 Kartini no IA go to party Ida I also IA go

LATIHAN

- 21.3.1 Statement: *Masuk dulu, dong.*
 Response: *Lain kali saja. / Saya tidak bisa.*
Soalnya, teman saya sedang nunggu di pasar.

Student A makes a statement following the English cue and the underlined portions of the model. Student B then replies appropriately, beginning with either *Lain kali saja* or *Saya tidak bisa*, and then continuing her response using the given English cue and the underlined portions of the model.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Telephone first. | ... eating |
| 2. Come over here for a while | ... working |
| 3. Put down that package first. | ... carrying it to |
| 4. Hold this for a while. | ... calling |
| 5. Stop in for a while. | ... taking my sister to school |

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 6. | Have a cigarette first. | ... cooking |
| 7. | Play ball for a while. | ... writing |
| 8. | Check the radiator first. | ... filling up |
| 9. | Leave him alone for a while. | ... blood is coming out |
| 10. | Help me for a while. | ... watching |

- 21.3.2 Exchange: A. *Teman saya sedang munggu di pasar.*
 B. *Jadi, Danan tidak bisa masuk?*
 A. *Lain kali saja. Sekarang saya harus langsung kembali.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately with *jadi*. Student A then ends the exchange with an appropriate statement which includes *harus*.

1. My car's not working.
2. I didn't get to boil the vegetables earlier.
3. Kartini married someone else.
4. The car park is full.
5. The bus didn't stop in front of my house this morning.
6. I don't know how to go to Sofiyan's house.
7. I don't have enough money to pay the air fare to Sydney.
8. I'm feeling exhausted today.
9. Cecep got up late yesterday morning.
10. Gede borrowed my magazine.

- 21.3.3 Statement: *Seharusnya saya jemput dia jam 6:00, tetapi sekarang tampaknya sudah terlambat.*
 Response: *Nggak apa. Sudah tentu dia masih menunggu.*

Student A makes a statement following the model and the English cue. Student B responds appropriately, beginning his response with *nggak apa*.

1. I should have bought three, but only two were left.
2. I should have held these packages with my right hand, but I held them with my left.
3. I should have got a lift with Fauzi, but I was late.
4. I should have asked him to buy cigarettes, but I forgot.
5. I should have got an A on that test, but I just got a B.
6. I should have bathed last night, but there was no more hot water.
7. We should have picnicked at White Sand (*pasir*) Island but the ferry (**feri*) wasn't running.
8. That group should have played tennis first, but they were afraid it would rain.
9. They should have followed Field Street to the end, but they turned left at River Road.
10. I should have gone with you, but I had to finish my exercises first.

* *Feri* - In addition to *feri*, *perahu tambang* is also used in Indonesia.

- 21.3.4 Statement: *Jadi, kita nggak ketemu lagi, dong, minggu ini?*
 Response: *Ya, ketemu. Lusa saya datang lagi.*

Student A makes a statement beginning with *jadi*, following the English cue. Student B then answers positively repeating the main word or words in Student A's statement. He then goes on to explain briefly why he answered as he did.

1. ... we have to go straight back.
2. ... Ida was only kidding around when she invited us.
3. ... you want me to keep these things.
4. ... the way Australians and Europeans eat is the same.
5. ... we have to cancel our meeting the day after tomorrow.
6. ... we won't get to catch fish next week.
7. ... the police stopped him.
8. ... he counted wrong.
9. ... this car doesn't use a lot of petrol.
10. ... there's nothing else to do.

PERCAKAPAN 21.4

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Kartini: Nah, itu ibu saya yang manggil¹.
Dia mungkin sudah mulai masak dan
nunggu barang-barang yang saya
bawa ini².</i></p> <p><i>Budi: Itu adiknya datang mau nolong.</i></p> <p><i>Kartini: Kamu, kok, selalu begitu sih. Bukan
adik. Itu, kan, kakak saya.</i></p> <p><i>Budi: Ya, tentu saja saya tahu.
Saya, kan, cuma bercanda³.
Saya memang sengaja⁴ bergurau.</i></p> | <p>Hey, that's my mother calling.
She's probably started cooking and is
waiting for these things that I'm bringing.
Your younger brother's coming to help.
Why are you always like that? It's not my
younger brother. It's my older brother,
you know.
Yes, of course I know.
I'm just kidding around, you know.
I'm really just joking.</p> |
|---|--|

CATATAN

- 21.4.1 *Manggil* - The root word here is *panggil*. *Manggil* is shortened from the fully affixed form *memanggil*. It is also possible to say *Itu ibu saya manggil*.
- 21.4.2 *Ini* - The *ini* here serves to modify the full phrase that precedes it, turning *barang-barang yang saya bawa* [things that I'm carrying] into "these things that I'm carrying".
- 21.4.3 *Bercanda* means "to joke" in a teasing sort of way. You can also say *main-main* (see Dialogue 21.2).
- 21.4.4 *Sengaja* shows deliberate intent. It is related to *saja* which is sometimes used to replace it: *Saya saja bergurau*. *Sengaja* also means "purposely" or "deliberately".

STRUKTUR

- 21.4.1 *Nah, itu ibu saya yang manggil. Dia mungkin*
 Hey that mother my who call She probably

- 21.4.2 *sudah mulai+i masak dan nunggu barang-barang yang*
has begun cook and wait for things that
- 21.4.3 *saya bawa ini. Itu adik + nya datang mau*
I bring these That younger brother her come IA
- 21.4.4 *nolong. Kamu, kok, selalu begitu sih. Bukan*
help You how come always like that then Not
- 21.4.5 *adik. Itu, kan kakak saya. Ya, tentu*
younger brother That no older brother my Yes of course
- 21.4.6 *saja saya tahu. Saya memang sengaja ber+gurau.*
just I know I of course deliberately joke

LATIHAN

- 21.4.1 Statement: *Nah, itu ibu saya memanggil.*
Response: *Dia mungkin sudah mulai masak dan nunggu barang-barang yang saya bawa ini.*

Student A makes a statement following the model and the English cue. Student B then replies, incorporating in his response the underlined parts of the model and the given English cue.

1. ... older brother ... telephone
... study ... look for
2. ... grandmother ... arrive
... drive ... wants to invite
3. ... father ... call
... work ... wants to find out (**cari tahu*)
4. ... my friend ... speak
... lift ... wants me to help
5. ... uncle ... wait
... eat ... wants to drink
6. ... younger brother...telephone
... fill up ... hasn't enough money
7. ... grandfather ... call
... straighten up ... wants to know
8. ... aunt ... asking a question
... walk ... requesting
9. ... Irma ... return
... ride a motorcycle ... ask for permission
10. ... teacher ... speak
... teach ...wait

* *Cari tahu* - *Dapat tahu* is used in Malaysia.

- 21.4.2 Question: *Barang-barang yang mana?*
 Reply: *Barang-barang yang saya bawa ini.*

Student A asks a question according to the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately following the model, using a verb and a demonstrative pronoun, either *ini* or *itu*.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Which steps? | 6. Which books? |
| 2. Which things? | 7. Which woman? |
| 3. Which car? | 8. Which lesson? |
| 4. Which cucumbers? | 9. Which film? |
| 5. Which road? | 10. Which customs? |

- 21.4.3 Exchange: A. *Itu adiknya datang mau nolong.*
 B. *Bukan adik. Itu, kan, kakak saya.*
 A. *Bagaimana bisa saya tahu?*
 B. *Kalau lihat baik-baik, bisa tahu.*

Student A begins the exchange following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately following the model. Student A then continues on with a further comment or question, and Student B then answers, closing the exchange.

- Your mother's going inside to cook.
- Your friend's getting into the car to go to Ida's party.
- Kartini's waiting to go inside.
- Your grandmother's going to Perth to shop (**belanja*).
- Your father's picking up an iron bar to kill a snake.
- Yeni's father's coming up the steps to return some books.
- Your uncle's going to the beach to swim.
- Your aunt's getting off at the corner (**perempatan* [intersection]) to walk.
- Marni's teacher's telephoning to ask something.
- Mrs. _____'s looking for a place to rent.

**Belanja, perempatan*: *Belanja* in Malaysia is *beli barang* and *perempatan* is *simpang*.

- 21.4.4 Statement: *Itu, kan, kakak saya.*
 Response: *Ya, tentu saja saya tahu.*
Saya sudah kenal dia.

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately, beginning his response with *Ya, tentu saja saya tahu*. Suggested replies are given.

- That child is naughty.
You can tell just by looking (literally: looking, you can know).
- My friend's waiting outside.
I met him when I came in.
- Tono had to go straight home.
His mother fell and broke a leg.

4. I'm just teasing.
You're always like that.
5. These things are light.
I've already tried lifting them.
6. This watermelon is delicious.
I've already tasted it.
7. Yeni is crying.
The news (*berita*) from home made her sad.
8. This medicine isn't effective.
I've already tried it.
9. Besides the train, there's nothing else to take.
But there's only one train.
10. The doctor told me to rest.
I don't want to disturb you.

- 21.4.5 Statement: *Saya, kan, cuma main-main.*
Response: *Soalnya, kami tidak tahu.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B replies appropriately. Both students incorporate the underlined portions of the model.

1. I was only wearing these glasses because I didn't want anyone to recognise me, you see.
2. He was only pretending he didn't have enough money to pay for the train fare, you know.
3. Ajat only cooked enough food for five people, you see.
4. Our teacher, you see, only taught the difficult words.
5. My parents, you see, only rent a house with two bedrooms.

- 21.4.6 Statement: *Saya sengaja bergurau.*
Response: *Saya tidak suka orang seperti itu.*

Student A makes one of the following statements using *sengaja*. Student B replies in any appropriate manner.

1. I deliberately took too many.
2. I spoke like that on purpose.
3. I deliberately hit your child.
4. I got up late today on purpose.
5. I deliberately coughed.