

PELAJARAN 22

SAYA TIDAK LULUS I Didn't Pass

PERCAKAPAN 22.1

- Kartini:* *Ada apa sih? Kok, kelihatannya sedih. Kenapa?* What's this? You look sad. Why?
- Ajie:* *Saya baru selesai ujian¹ sejarah Asia Tenggara.* I've just finished the Southeast Asian History test.
- Kartini:* *Ujiannya, kan, sudah selesai? Harusnya² kakak³ gembira, dong.* The test is finished, isn't it? You should be happy.
- Ajie:* *Gembira apa? Rasanya⁴ saya gagal ujian itu.* What do you mean happy? I think I failed that test.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>sejarah</i>	history	<i>drama</i>	drama
<i>kesusasteraan</i>	literature		
<i>ekonomi</i>	economy	<i>gagal</i>	to fail
<i>politik</i>	politics	<i>lulus</i>	to pass

CATATAN

- 22.1.1 *Ujian* means literally "test". *Peperiksaan*, literally "examination", is also used in Malaysia. Other alternatives used colloquially in Indonesia are *kuis* [quiz] and *tes* [test].
- 22.1.2 *Harusnya* is the same as *seharusnya*.
- 22.1.3 *Kakak* - Here Kartini addresses her brother by a title indicating their family relationship. Family members usually work out quite naturally the titles of address they are most comfortable with. The familiar forms of *aku* and *engkau* or *kamu* have varying degrees of acceptance within families. You may also find that women may use familiar forms a bit more reluctantly than men.
- 22.1.4 *Rasanya* literally means "it feels". It is, however, commonly used where in English we would say "to think". You can also say *Saya rasa saya gagal* and *Rasanya gagal saya*.

STRUKTUR

- 22.1.1 *Ada apa sih? Kok kelihatan+an+nya sedih. Kenapa?*
EX what E How come appear sad Why

- 22.1.2 *Saya baru selesai uji+an sejarah Asia Tenggara. Uji+an,*
I just finish test history Asia Southeast Test
- 22.1.3 *kan, sudah selesai? Harus+nya kakak gembira dong.*
no has finished Should older brother happy E
- 22.1.4 *Gembira apa? Rasa + nya saya gagal uji+an itu*
Happy what Feels it I fail test that

LATIHAN

- 22.1.1 Question: Ada apa sih? (Kakak), kok, kelihatannya sedih. Kenapa?
Reply: Saya baru selesai ujian.

Student A asks a question following the English cue and including the underlined parts of the model. Student B then replies appropriately, including *baru* in his response.

1. You look tired.
2. Ajie looks happy.
3. You look sick.
4. Amir appears to be frightened.
5. That child looks full.
6. Those people seem to be hungry.
7. Eni looks thirsty.
8. You seem sleepy.
9. Yeni seems busy.
10. That family looks sad.

- 22.1.2 Question: Ujian kan, sudah selesai?
Reply: Ya, harusnya saya gembira, tetapi saya rasa sedih.

Student A asks a question according to the English cue, following the model. Student B then answers appropriately preceding her reply with *Ya, harusnya ...* and giving a reason after *tetapi*. Remember that when you say *harusnya* in this context it means that something should have happened, but did not. Use the passive *di-* for numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

1. The train has already arrived, hasn't it?
2. The politics test is already finished, isn't it?
3. The food has already been cooked, hasn't it?
4. The mee has already been boiled, hasn't it?
5. The fare has already been paid, hasn't it?
6. The package has been sent to Kartini, hasn't it?
7. Your assignment has already been checked (examined), hasn't it?
8. The new car has been bought, hasn't it?
9. Budi's father's already well, isn't he?
10. That incident is already over, isn't it?

- 22.1.3 Statement: *Kakak harusnya gembira, dong.*
 Response: *Gembira apa! Saya rasa saya gagal ujian itu.*

Student A makes a statement according to the English cue. Student B then responds in surprise following the model. He goes on to make some further comment.

1. Economics should be easy.
2. Halida should have been joking.
3. Her daughter should be good.
4. Most of the shops should be nearby.
5. These eggplants should be fresh (*segar*).
6. This material should be soft (*lembut*).
7. Our teacher should be smart.
8. Danan should have got up early.
9. This car should get 18 kilometres per litre.
10. Petrol in Australia should be cheap.

- 22.1.4 Statement: *Maksud saya, kamu terlalu banyak bicara.*
 Response: *Mengapa tidak bilang dari dulu!*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue and using the term *maksud*. Student B then replies appropriately. In place of *maksud saya* you can also say *saya bermaksud* (see Exercises 14.3).

1. What my grandfather means is that there are ghosts in this family's house.
2. What I mean is don't marry him because he's already been married four times.
3. What Yeni means is that she hopes you pass the next test.
4. What the teacher means is if you count on the fingers of your hands and the toes on your feet, you can't make a mistake (be wrong).
5. What I mean is that if your feet fall asleep when you sit cross-legged on the floor, you should (it would be better if you) ask for a chair.

PERCAKAPAN 22.2

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|
| <i>Kartini:</i> | <i>Sudah terlambat kalau mau nyesal¹.</i> | It's too late to feel sorry. |
| <i>Ajie:</i> | <i>Itulah. Tadi malam ada teman yang ngajak² saya keluar.</i> | That's just it. Last night a friend invited me out. |
| <i>Kartini:</i> | <i>Ngapain?
Pasti ke disko lagi.</i> | To do what?
Certainly to go to a disco again. |
| <i>Ajie:</i> | <i>Tidak³, kami tidak pergi ke situ.
Kami cuma jalan-jalan sebentar untuk bersenang-senang.</i> | No, we didn't go there.
We just went around about a bit to have a good time. |
| <i>Kartini:</i> | <i>Kok, nggak cepat-cepat pulang?</i> | Why didn't you come home early? |
| <i>Ajie:</i> | <i>Betapa pun cepatnya⁴, pulanginya pasti juga⁵, tengah malam⁶.</i> | No matter how early we want it to be, it is nevertheless midnight when we return. |

CATATAN

- 22.2.1 *Nyesal* - The root word here is *sesal* [regret]. *Nyesal* is shortened from the fully affixed form *menyesal*.
- 22.2.2 *Ngajak* - The root word is *ajak* [invite]. *Ngajak* is shortened from *mengajak*.
- 22.2.3 *Tidak* - It is also possible to use *bukan*: *Bukan, kami tidak pergi ke situ*.
- 22.2.4 *Betapa pun cepatnya*- You can also say *secepat apa pun*. In Malaysia, the preferred expression is *walau macam mana pun cepat*.
- 22.2.5 *Juga* translates best in these contexts as "still".
- 22.2.6 *Tengah malam* - To say "late at night" the choices are *malam-malam* and *terlalu malam*.

STRUKTUR

- 22.2.1 *Sudah ter+lambat kalau mau nyesal. Itu + lah. Tadi malam*
Already too late if IA regret That E Last night
- 22.2.2 *ada teman yang ngajak saya keluar. Ngapa+in? Pasti*
EX friend that invite me to go out Do what Certainly
- 22.2.3 *ke disko lagi. Tidak, kami tidak pergi ke situ. Kami*
to disco again No we no go to there We
- 22.2.4 *cuma jalan-jalan se+ bentar untuk ber+senang+senang.*
only go around one moment in order to have a good time
- 22.2.5 *Kok, nggak cepat-cepat pulang? Betapa pun*
How come no quickly come home How even
- 22.2.6 *cepat + nya, pulang + nya pasti juga tengah malam.*
quick it return the certainly also middle night

LATIHAN

- 22.2.1 Exchange: A. *Terlalu lambat kalau mau nyesal.*
B. *Jadi, apa yang harus saya buat sekarang?*
A. *Belajar lebih rajin.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue and the model. Student B asks an appropriate question initiated with *jadi*, and Student A then closes the exchange in an appropriate way.

1. It's too late if you want to take the train.
2. It's too large if you want to bring it inside.
3. It's too heavy if you're going to lift it.

4. It's too difficult if you're going to guess.
5. It's too far if you're going to walk.
6. It's too expensive if you're going to buy it.
7. It's too soft if you want to cook it.
8. It's too salty to eat (literally: if you're going to eat it).
9. It's too high if you're going to climb up.
10. It's too narrow if you're going to drive a truck through.

- 22.2.2 Exchange:
- A. *Saya terminum bir ini.*
 - B. *Tidak sengaja?*
 - A. *Tidak. Saya ingat gelas itu penuh dengan air saja.*
 - B. *Saya tidak percaya. Saya tahu kamu selalu minum bir kalau ada.*

Student A makes a statement using *ter-* following the English cue. Student B asks the question set out in the model, and Student A replies in the negative adding some further comment. Student B then replies appropriately and closes the exchange. The *ter-* in this exercise indicates accidental action.

1. I accidentally stepped on (*pijak*) your foot.
2. I forgot to bring that book.
3. I unintentionally ate something that was spicy hot.
4. I accidentally said (pronounced) her name.
5. I accidentally took (drank) nine sleeping pills (literally: sleeping medicine).

- 22.2.3 Statement: *Saya tidak mau pergi ke disko.*
 Response: *Bukan. Kita tidak pergi ke disko. Kita keluar makan saja.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately initiating his response with *bukan*. He then goes on to make some further comment.

1. I don't want to go far.
2. I don't want to spend any money.
3. I don't want to stop by Yuni's house.
4. I don't want to play for a long time.
5. I don't want to go straight home.
6. I don't want to climb up to the top.
7. I don't want to wait for a long time.
8. I don't want to bring my car.
9. I don't want to straighten up things in the house.
10. I don't want to take Hill Street.

- 22.2.4 Statement: *Saya ada di disko sampai tengah malam.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Saya makan sampai kenyang saja.*
2. *Saya belajar sampai bisa lulus saja.*
3. *Saya bermain sampai capek saja.*

Make the following statements.

4. I climbed the mountain only half way.
5. I pushed (**dorong*) his car until it could run.
6. They waited for me until I came out.
7. We looked for the key until we found it.
8. I opened the window completely (*sampai habis*).
9. I don't want to buy cigarettes until the price goes down.
10. She added sugar until I said it was enough.

**Dorong - Tolak* is more commonly used in Malaysia.

- 22.2.5 Statement: *Betapa pun cepatnya saya mau pulang, saya juga tidak bisa.*
 Response: *Itu salah kakak sendiri. Seharusnya pulang sendiri.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue and the structure of the model. Student B then replies, also following the structure of the model. *Itu salah kakak sendiri* means "It's your own fault" when addressed to an older brother or sister. Use *banyaknya* in the examples below where the English examples have "much".

1. No matter how hard I tried to solve (*selesaikan*) my problems at the university, I couldn't.
2. No matter how much I say I want to help, they still don't want me to.
3. No matter how much I want to work, I still can't get a job.
4. No matter how much I want to pass, I still fail.
5. No matter how much I like to cook, what I cook is still no good.
6. No matter how much I want to play, they still won't let me.
7. No matter how much I try to win (*menang*), I still lose (*kalah*).
8. No matter how little (near) I walk, I'm still tired.
9. No matter how carefully I drive, I still have accidents.
10. No matter how much I tried to avoid the snake, I still stepped on it.

PERCAKAPAN 22.3

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| <i>Kartini:</i> | <i>Pelajarannya harus¹ diselesaikan dulu, dong, baru boleh keluar.</i> | Your lessons must be finished first before you go out. |
| <i>Ajie:</i> | <i>Jangan bicarakan² itu lagi. Saya sudah kesal³, tahu⁴.</i> | Don't talk about that anymore. I already feel bad, you know. |
| <i>Kartini:</i> | <i>Temannya datang lagi, lantas minta uang, terus ngajak keluar: Kakak, kan, buang-buang waktu⁵ saja. Harusnya lebih serius sedikit.</i> | Your friend comes again, straightaway asks for money, then invites you out. You're just wasting time. You should be a little more serious. |
| <i>Ajie:</i> | <i>Udah. Nggak usah kita bertengkar⁶ lagi.</i> | Enough. There's no need for us to argue any more. |

CATATAN

- 22.3.1 *Harus - Mesti* may also be used here, although this will be more common in Malaysia.
- 22.3.2 *Bicarakan itu* may also be expressed as *bicara tentang hal itu*. A colloquial alternative in Indonesia is *Jangan ngomongin itu* (also see Notes 22.3). In Malaysia the alternatives are *cakap hal itu* or *cakap tentang hal itu*. *Hal* means "matter" or "thing".
- 22.3.3 *Kesal - Susah hati* is what would be commonly used in Malaysia.
- 22.3.4 *Tahu* -functions like the English tag question "you know" when added to utterances.
- 22.3.5 *Buang-buang waktu* - literally means "to throw away time". *Buang* means "to throw away". The reduplication of *buang* means that the action is less deliberately performed. In other words, nothing is really being thrown away, but wasting time is like throwing something away. In Malaysia you would say *buang masa*.
- 22.3.6 *Bertengkar* - There are other words also commonly used for the meaning "to argue". Two of these are *bergaduh* and *berkelahi*. In this type of situation you could also say *ngomong* in place of *bertengkar* which means something like "There is no use for us to go on talking like this anymore". *Ngomong* is shortened from *mengomong*. *Omong* is the root word (also see 22.3.2).

STRUKTUR

- 22.3.1 *Pel+ajar+an + nya harus di+selesai+kan dulu, dong,*
 Lessons your must be prepared first E
- 22.3.2 *baru boleh ke+luar. Jangan bicara+kan itu lagi.*
 only then can go out Don't speak that again
- 22.3.3 *Saya sudah kesal, tahu. Teman + nya datang lagi,*
 I already feel bad know Friend your come again
- 22.3.4 *lantas minta uang, terus ngajak ke+luar.*
 straightaway ask for money continue invite to go out
- 22.3.5 *Kakak, kan, buang-buang waktu saja. Harus+nya lebih*
 Older brother no throw away time just Should be more
- 22.3.6 *serius sedikit. Udah. Nggak usah kita ber+tengkar lagi.*
 serious a little. Already no use we argue anymore

LATIHAN

- 22.3.1 Exchange: A. Kenapa saya tidak boleh keluar?
 B. Pelajarannya harus diselesaikan dulu, dong, baru kakak boleh keluar.
 A. Sebentar lagi, pasti sudah selesai.

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B replies appropriately following the model, incorporating the underlined sections with the given English cues. Student A then closes the exchange with a relevant response. Use the passive form of the verb, *di-*, for numbers 2, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

1. Why can't I play?
... men ... play ... women
2. Why can't I have a drink now?
... glass ... cleaned ... drink
3. Why can't I help?
... work ... completed ... help
4. Why can't I get on the bus?
... the others ... get on ... you can get on
5. Why can't I count this money?
... I ... count ... you can count
6. Why can't we cook the rice now?
... meat ... cook ... rice
7. Why can't I put in the water?
... potatoes ... put in ... water
8. Why can't I buy a car?
... money ... save ... buy a car
9. Why can't I borrow this magazine?
... that magazine ... return ... borrow another
10. Why can't I get off now?
... bus ... stop ... get off

- 22.3.2 Statement: Jangan bicarakan itu lagi.
Saya sudah kesal, tahu.
 Response: Baik. Kita bicarakan hal lain.

Student A initiates a statement with *jangan* and then follows with the English cue. She then continues with a second statement, incorporating the English cue into the structure of the model, retaining the underlined portions. Student B then responds appropriately.

1. Let's not argue any more.
... troubled
2. Don't drink until you're drunk (*mabuk*) again.
... angry
3. Don't send me to that shop again.
... been cheated many times (**sering kali*).
4. Don't feel bad about that any more.
... fed up

5. Don't tease me any more.
... pass the test
6. Don't hold my hand any more.
... married
7. Don't cry any more.
... sad
8. Don't joke any more.
... happy
9. Don't tell me you won.
... know you lost.
10. Don't swim here any more.
... told you.

* *Sering kali* is more commonly *banyak kali* in Malaysia.

- 22.3.3 A. *Temannya* 1 lagi, lantas minta 2, terus ngajak 3.
Kakak, kan, buang-buang waktu saja.
- B. 4.
- A: 5.

Substitutions

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. telephones | 2. money | 3. go out |
| comes | help | drink |
| enters | to eat | ride a motorcycle |
| returns | to drink | play tennis |
| waits | key | swim |
| calls | get a lift | eat |
| | take him home | go to a party |
| | sleep here | go on a picnic |
| | cigarette | |
4. Make some excuse for your behaviour.
 5. Make an appropriate response.

22.3.4 Review

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

1. It's his fault if his car doesn't run because he doesn't take care of it well (*baik-baik*).
2. It's not only this time he lost. He always loses. He's never won.
3. If you find out exactly what time the train arrives, tell me and I'll bring all of our friends to meet you, including Sarah.
4. It seems as if you waste a lot of time when you should be studying. That's the reason you fail.
5. Hearing that our parents don't argue any more makes me happy. I used to get (Before I was) fed up listening to them yell.

6. The owner of the house permitted me to live here only until I finished all my tests. Now that everything's over, I have to move.
7. Sometimes my luck (**nasib*) is good, but today I feel my luck is bad (*buruk*). When I feel like that I rarely go out of the house.
8. What I mean is that this house is too close to the airport. If you buy it, it will be so noisy you won't be able to sleep at night.
9. If you push from the back, I pull (*tarik*) from the front, and Amirudin lifts from the bottom, certainly we'll be able to carry it up the stairs.
10. If your foot falls asleep, it's not effective if you continue to just sit down. You should get up and walk around a bit.

* *Nasib* also means "fate" or "fortune".

PERCAKAPAN 22.4

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>Ajie:</i> <i>Walau pun¹ saya belajar sungguh-sungguh, saya juga tidak akan² dapat nilai tinggi³.</i> | Although I study hard, I still won't get high marks. |
| <i>Kartini:</i> <i>Kalau nilainya tidak tinggi, bagaimana bisa jadi dokter?</i> | If your grades aren't high, how can you become a doctor? |
| <i>Ajie:</i> <i>Saya sudah putus asa⁴ jadi⁵ dokter.</i> | I've given up hope of becoming a doctor. |
| <i>Kartini:</i> <i>Saya juga putus asa. Entah kapan harapan⁴ saya jadi insinyur⁶ dapat tercapai⁷.</i> | I've also given up hope. Who knows when my hopes of becoming an engineer will be fulfilled. |
| <i>Ajie:</i> <i>Sayang⁸. Akhirnya, masa depan kita tergantung pada pekerjaan apa saja yang ada.</i> | What a shame. At the end of it all, our future is dependent on whatever work is available. |

CATATAN

- 22.4.1 *Walau pun* means "even though" as well as "although".
- 22.4.2 *Akan* is a statement of the definite future. Be careful not to overuse it in conversation as the function is adequately served by *mau* (see Notes 7.1).
- 22.4.3 *Nilai tinggi* - The longer form is *nilai yang tinggi*.
- 22.4.4 *Putus asa, harapan* - *Asa* means "hope" and *putus* means "snap" or "break", as a string. *Asa* is usually used in this expression. Most commonly, when you refer to hopes or expectations you use *harapan*. *Harap* means "to hope".
- 22.4.5 *Jadi* comes close in meaning to the English "to become". The central meaning, however, is "to happen". Don't make the mistake of equating it completely with the English "to become" and consequently overusing it in Indonesian.
- 22.4.6 *Insinyur* - The commonly used equivalent in Malaysia is the English loan word *engineer*. The Malay word is *jurutera*.

22.4.7 *Dapat tercapai* - You can also say *bisa tercapai*, or more colloquially, *kesampaian*.

22.4.8 *Sayang* means "what a pity" or "what a shame". Another word commonly used is *kesian* or *kasihan*.

STRUKTUR

22.4.1 *Walau pun saya bel+ajar sungguh-sungguh, saya juga*
 Although I study hard I also

22.4.2 *tidak akan dapat nilai tinggi. Kalau nilai + nya*
 no will get marks high If marks his

22.4.3 *tidak tinggi, bagaimana bisa jadi dokter? Saya sudah putus*
 not high how can become doctor I already snap

22.4.4 *asa jadi dokter. Saya juga putus asa. Entah*
 hope become doctor I also snap hope Who knows

22.4.5 *kapan harap+an saya jadi insinyur dapat ter+capai.*
 when hope my become engineer can be reached

22.4.6 *Sayang. Akhir+nya, masa depan kita ter+gantung pada*
 Pity In the end time in front our depends on

22.4.7 *pe+kerja+an apa saja yang ada.*
 work what only that EX

LATIHAN

22.4.1 Question: *Mengapa tidak belajar sungguh-sungguh?*
 Reply: *Walau pun saya belajar sungguh-sungguh, saya juga tidak akan dapat nilai tinggi.*

Student A asks a question according to the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately incorporating the underlined portions of the model in his response.

1. Why don't you borrow some money?
2. Why don't you prepare your lesson all day Monday?
3. Why don't they come home early?
4. Why don't you hit your child if he's naughty?
5. Why don't you invite Eni out?
6. Why don't you tell her you'll be coming late?
7. Why don't you cook a lot this time?
8. Why don't you make believe you're a doctor?
9. Why don't you try counting it again?
10. Why don't you mail (send) the letter on Friday?

- 22.4.2 Statement: *Kalau nilainya tidak tinggi, bagaimana kakak bisa jadi dokter?*
 Response: *Saya sudah putus asa jadi dokter.*

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

1. If you don't like reading at all, how can you become a literature teacher?
2. If you don't drive carefully, how can you arrive safely?
3. If you don't work hard, how can you become rich?
4. If you don't get high grades, how can you pass?
5. If you don't like your hands to become dirty, how can you become a mechanic (**montir*)?
6. If you always argue, how can you make (get) friends?
7. If you just waste time, how can you finish your lessons?
8. If you're always drunk, how can you get a driver's licence (**rebuwes*)?
9. If you've already failed the test, how can you pass the course?
10. If you always tease Ida, how can you become her friend?

* *Montir, rebuwes* - *Montir* is *mekanik* in Malaysia, and *rebuwes* is *lesen pemandu*. Also used in Indonesian for "driver's licence" is *SIM* (pronounced *sim*) short for *Surat Izin Mengemudi*. *Lisensi* means "licence".

- 22.4.3 Statement: *Saya sudah putus asa jadi dokter.*
 Response: *Harapan saya juga begitu jadi insinyur.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then responds appropriately, incorporating *juga begitu* in her response. Suggested responses are given.

1. I don't like studying literature. I should have chosen another course.
My feelings (*perasaan*) are the same about economics.
2. I've given up hope of passing history.
It's the same way with my hopes of passing politics.
3. I don't know the difference between *arti* and *maksud*.
I'm the same with *tentu* and *memang*.
4. Whenever Ahyar comes, he teases me.
He's the same way with me.
5. I have to go straight home because my mother is waiting for these things I'm bringing.
It's the same with my mother who is waiting for the things I'm bringing.
6. Jeya's daughter is polite.
Her son is the same.
7. I should have spoken to Budi about his accident.
I should have done the same with Danan.
8. That man pretended he was a doctor and wanted to examine me.
He was the same way with me last week.
9. I get fed up of cooking.
My feelings are the same about washing dishes.
10. The money I brought wasn't enough.
The food you ordered wasn't either.

- 22.4.4 Statement: *Masa depan kita tergantung pada pekerjaan apa saja yang ada.*
 Response: *Itu sebabnya saya kesal.*

Student A makes a statement according to the English cue. Student B then responds in any appropriate manner.

1. Our grades depend upon the tests.
2. Our breakfast (*sarapan*) depends upon whatever food there is.
3. Our trip depends on our leave.
4. Our life (**hidup*) depends upon whatever water's available.
5. Our lesson today depends upon what teacher we have.
6. The price of pineapples in the store depends upon the price in the market.
7. The place we park depends upon the empty spaces (places) there are.
8. My appointment depends upon when the teacher is free (has time).
9. The medicine I take depends upon the disease (*penyakit*) I have.
10. How much I add depends upon how much is lacking.

* *Hidup* means both "life" and "to live".

KAJI ULANG

- 22.4 The following instructions show you how to construct possible conversations between two people. Write these conversations in Indonesian on a separate sheet of paper. Refer to the section *Jawaban Kaji Ulang* [Answers to the Review Exercises] on page 471 if you wish to check your answers. The following review also includes vocabulary in Thematic Glossary 1.

Percakapan 1: Kara dan Andrew

1. Kara asks Andrew if it is true that their grades depend upon how their language teacher is feeling the day he checks (examines) their tests.
2. Andrew says that is indeed true. Andrew says that it is the same with his other teachers, including his Southeast Asian history teacher and literature teacher. He adds that they are even stricter.
3. Kara says that not only is their language teacher conceited, but stubborn as well. She says that she is sorry she is taking (following) his language course.
4. Andrew says that if Kara is fed up and is no longer interested in studying language, how can she expect to pass the course.
5. Kara says that she has not yet given up hope. She adds that her friends still tell her to continue to work hard.
6. Andrew says that if they are not satisfied with the teacher's behaviour, when the class finishes they should write something in the *Alternative Handbook*.
7. Kara says that it doesn't pay to do that. She says that someone told her that the teacher always says that it is not his fault if the students are annoyed (resentful).
8. Andrew says that some [*sebagian*] of the students were lucky. He says that while [*sementara*] their (Andrew and Kara's) teacher is mean, the teacher in the other language class is gentle and polite.
9. Kara says that she hesitates saying this, but that choosing a teacher is like winning the lottery [*lotere*]. She says that usually you lose, but sometimes you find a teacher who

is sincere and sympathetic toward his students.

10. Andrew tells Kara not to talk so loud. He says that he thinks someone is walking outside, and that it might be their teacher.

Percakapan 2: Raymond dan Tamara

11. Tamara tells Raymond that he's wasting his time studying language as an external student [a student outside campus]. She says that if it were her, she couldn't stand it.
12. Raymond says that it's not so terrible. He says that the university sends him cassettes for each lesson. He adds that he can listen to them when he's driving to the place he works.
13. Tamara tells Raymond that he has to listen to the dialogues first, before trying to answer the exercises. She says that if he doesn't, his answers will certainly be wrong.
14. Raymond says that he doesn't mean to argue with Tamara, but he's been studying a long time and knows how to study better than Tamara.
15. Tamara says that she's sorry Raymond is offended, but that she only wanted to help, not make him angry.
16. Raymond says that no matter how much he tries to do what other people tell him to do, he can't because he has been successful studying his own way.
17. Tamara says that it doesn't matter whether Raymond pays any attention to her or not, but he should study hard because next week's assignment is very difficult.
18. Raymond says that the last time his grades were twice (two times) higher than Tamara's, and he only studied three hours in the morning four days a week. Raymond says that Tamara should do [follow] what he does, and not the other way around [*sebaliknya*].
19. Tamara says that studying on campus might not be as relaxing (calm) as studying at home because everyone is nervous (anxious) waiting for the teacher to call on them.
20. Raymond says that he works full time while he's studying, and that that, too, is not easy.

Percakapan 3: Gerri dan Sam

21. Sam says: "Sorry Gerri". He goes on to say that, although he wanted to, he didn't have a chance to stop by the student cinema on Friday night.
22. Gerri tells Sam that people as fluent in Indonesian as Sam should have been there. Gerri goes on to say that they showed [*tayangkan*] a film where all the words (expressions) [*ucapan*], except for a few [*beberapa*] words of French, was in Indonesian.
23. Gerri says that this was the fifth time she had seen an Indonesian movie, and that this was the best one she had ever seen.
24. Gerri says that the story is about a rich Javanese [*Jawa*] boy who doesn't follow what his parents want him to do, and goes off to Jakarta to become a painter [*pelukis*].
25. Gerri says that while he is there, he meets a French woman who doesn't know anything about Javanese customs and brings her home.
26. Gerri says that the boy's mother is disappointed when she meets the girl, and is afraid that her son will end up (finally) marrying her.
27. Gerri goes on to that the girl feels out of place (awkward) and doesn't understand the mother's character (personality) at all, even though the two of them pretend to like each other.
28. Gerri says that the end of the story is sadder than the beginning. She says that the woman is forced to leave the house for a few months. She adds that when she returns,

the man [*si* + *man*] refuses to open the locked [*ter-* + *key*] door.

Percakapan 4: Sally dan Gavin

29. Sally says that she works as a nurse in the Fremantle General Hospital and can help Gavin if he's feeling sick.
30. Sally says: "Let's see how long you can hold your breath". She then tells Gavin not to let out his breath until she tells him to.
31. Gavin says that the medicine he is talking isn't very effective. He says: "Furthermore, it makes my stomach hurt, and turns the tips (ends) of my fingers blue".
32. Gavin says that, besides the headaches, sometimes he is so weak he can't read anything except the third page of the English newspapers.
33. Sally tells Gavin not to be shy. She tells him to take off his shirt and she'll check his temperature and examine his heart and lungs. She adds that it won't be long before she finds out what the problem is.

Percakapan 5: Beth dan Adam

34. Beth says that she saw an accident on Southern River Road when she was passing by. She says that the bus driver and his passengers were injured.
35. Beth says that the police didn't let (permit) her to go close [*men-* + *near*], but someone said that a truck was overtaking a bus on a narrow road.
36. Beth says that the truck overturned and fell into a ditch, and the bus hit a tree and stopped on the left side of the road.
37. Beth says that people were running here and there while screaming (yelling). She adds that the mouth of a young girl was bleeding.

Percakapan 6: Peter dan Barbara

38. Peter says that his father told him to first buy potatoes, onions and beans, and with the remainder (change) of the money, to buy a watermelon if it was cheap.
39. Peter says that he wasn't used to buying fruits and vegetables in the market and didn't know how to bargain (ask for a discount), so everything was expensive.
40. Peter says that when he finished, he didn't have enough money to pay the taxi fare, and had to take the bus in order to bring his packages home.