

# PELAJARAN 23

## KENA HUJAN Caught In The Rain

### PERCAKAPAN 23.1

<i>Danan:</i>	<i>Tiba-tiba<sup>1</sup> saja dingin.</i>	Suddenly it's cold.
<i>Budi:</i>	<i>Langit makin mendung<sup>2</sup> dan angin pun<sup>3</sup> makin kencang.</i>	The sky is becoming more overcast and the wind is becoming stronger.
<i>Danan:</i>	<i>Cuaca tampaknya sedang berubah<sup>4</sup>. Di pergantian musim<sup>5</sup> cuaca memang tidak menentu<sup>6</sup>.</i>	The weather seems to be changing. During the change in seasons, the weather isn't certain.
<i>Budi:</i>	<i>Lebih baik<sup>7</sup> kita cepat-cepat pulang. Kalau kena hujan<sup>8</sup>, nanti bisa demam<sup>9</sup>. Kalau demam, kita tidak bisa pergi ke pesta Ida.</i>	We should go back quickly. If we get caught in the rain, we can get sick. If we get sick, we won't be able to go to Ida's party.
	<i>Ya, kan?</i>	Isn't that so?
<i>Danan:</i>	<i>Demam? Aku sudah demam, kok. Bagaimana, ya<sup>10</sup>, kalau belum sembuh<sup>11</sup> sebelum pesta itu?</i>	Sick? I'm already sick. I wonder what will happen if I don't get better before the party?
<i>Budi:</i>	<i>Kalau nggak kuat, ya, jangan pergi<sup>12</sup>.</i>	If you're not strong, you don't go.

### KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>langit</i>	sky	<i>awan</i>	cloud
<i>matahari<sup>13</sup></i>	sun		
<i>bulan</i>	moon	<i>kuat</i>	strong
<i>bintang</i>	star	<i>lemah</i>	weak

### CATATAN

- 23.1.1 *Tiba-tiba* - *Tiba* alone means "to come" or "arrive". Reduplicated, however, it means "suddenly". Also used in Indonesia for suddenly is *mendadak*.
- 23.1.2 *Langit makin mendung* - An alternative in Indonesia is *langit makin berawan* [the sky is becoming cloudy]. In Malaysia you say *awan mendung*.

- 23.1.3 *Pun* - As mentioned previously, *pun* means "too", "also", and "even", as in the utterance above: "Even the wind is becoming strong". *Pun*, however, need not always be translated into English since it may simply convey a sense of sequencing. What is being sequenced in the dialogue above are the *langit mendung* [overcast sky], and the *angin kencang* [strong winds]. *Angin kencang* may also be expressed as *angin kuat*, the form most common in Malaysia.
- 23.1.4 *Berubah - Ubah* means "to change in shape", "form", or "position". This is different from *tukar* (see Dialogue 25.1) which means "to change" in the sense of "to exchange".
- 23.1.5 *Pergantian musim* - The root word for *pergantian* is *ganti* which means "change" in the sense of "to replace" or "to alternate".  
In Indonesia and Malaysia the two seasons are the "rainy season", *musim hujan* and the "dry season", which may be referred to in a number of ways: *musim panas*, *musim kering* and *musim kemarau*. The temperate seasons are usually rendered into Indonesian as follows: *musim luruh* or *musim gugur*, referring to the falling of leaves, is used for "Autumn"; *musim bunga* [the season of flowers], or *musim semi* is "Spring". *Musim dingin* (*musim sejuk* in Malaysia) and *musim panas* are respectively "Winter" and "Summer".
- 23.1.6 *Tidak menentu* means literally "it isn't certain". The root word here is *tentu*.
- 23.1.7 *Lebih baik* is another way of saying "should". This is used when indicating that "it is better" to do something. Other examples are: *Lebih baik kita makan sekarang* [We should eat now] and *Lebih baik kita diam* [We should be quiet]. When it is "preferable" to do something, you might want to say *sebaiknya* (see Dialogue 14.2).
- 23.1.8 *Kena hujan - Kehujanan* can also be used here.
- 23.1.9 *Demam* - As mentioned in Dialogue 19.4, while *demam* literally means "fever" it may be used as well when one feels generally "out of sorts". Here it is used in such a context to mean "sick".
- 23.1.10 *Bagaimana ya* is the Indonesian equivalent of the English "I wonder". It is also possible to shorten this in conversation to just *gimana ya*. In Malaysia you say *macam mana agaknya*.
- 23.1.11 *Sembuh* - Both this and *pulih* are used in Malaysia. It is also possible to simply say *baik*.
- 23.1.12 *Jangan pergi* literally says "don't go".
- 23.1.13 *Matahari* is a compound meaning literally "eye of the day": *mata* [eye], *hari* [day].

**STRUKTUR**

- 23.1.1 *Tiba-tiba saja dingin. Langit makin mendung dan angin*  
Suddenly just cold Sky increasingly overcast and wind
- 23.1.2 *pun makin kuat. Cuaca tampak+nya sedang*  
too increasingly strong Weather it seems in the process of
- 23.1.3 *ber+ubah. Di per+ganti+an musim, cuaca tidak meng+tentu.*  
change At change season weather no sure
- 23.1.4 *Lebih baik kita cepat-cepat pulang. Kalau kena hujan*  
More better we quickly return If incur rain
- 23.1.5 *nanti bisa demam. Kalau demam kita tidak bisa pergi ke*  
later can sick If sick we no can go to
- 23.1.6 *pesta Ida. Ya, kan. Bagaimana, ya, kalau belum sembuh*  
party Ida Yes no How yes if not yet well
- 23.1.7 *se+belum pesta itu. Kalau nggak kuat, ya, jangan pergi.*  
before party that If no strong yes don't go

**LATIHAN**

- 23.1.1 Statement: *Tiba-tiba saja dingin.*  
Response: *Langit makin mendung dan angin pun makin kencang.*

Student A makes a statement or asks a question following the cue in English. Student B responds, using the underlined words in the model and incorporating the given English cues.

1. Suddenly your father fell sick.  
He had a fever ... body ... weak.
2. Suddenly the sun came out (*terang* [bright]).  
The clouds are becoming less ... day ... warm.
3. Suddenly your older sister looked happy.  
Her tests are finished ... assignments ... completed.
4. Suddenly it rained.  
The sky was overcast ... day ... dark.
5. Suddenly you got a flat tyre (*\*kempes*).  
My grandmother fainted (*\*pingsan*) ... I ... afraid.

\* *Kempes, pingsan* - *Kempes* is also spelled *kempis* and *kempih*. The basic meaning is "deflated". A "flat tyre" in Malaysia is expressed as *tayar bocor* or *tayar pancat*. *Pingsan* is spelled *pengsan* in Malaysia.

- 23.1.2 Exchange: A. *Cuaca tampaknya sedang berubah.*  
 B. *Cuaca di pergantian musim tidak menentu.*  
 A: *Kita tentu kena hujan nanti.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then responds appropriately using the key word given as a cue, and including the underlined parts of the model in his response. Student A then closes the exchange with a relevant comment.

1. The train is late again.  
*Kedatangan (arrival) ...*
2. The doctor didn't give me any medicine to take.  
*\*Efeknya (effect) ...*
3. Sometimes this clinic isn't open.  
*Waktu ...*
4. Sometimes we get leave, sometimes we don't.  
*Liburan ...*
5. Vegetables were expensive this morning.  
*Harga ...*

\* *Efeknya* - The term in Malaysia is *kesannya*.

- 23.1.3 Statement: *Tampaknya mau hujan.*  
 Response: *Lebih baik kita cepat-cepat pulang.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then responds appropriately using *lebih baik*.

1. My trip to Bali was suddenly cancelled.
2. Not only my head, but even my stomach aches.
3. I've given up hope of becoming a teacher.
4. Living (life) in Indonesia is difficult.
5. I happened to meet Ajie in the waiting area of the hotel, and we, as usual, straightaway argued.
6. Andre and Rocky always drink until they're drunk.
7. I tried pulling, and he tried pushing, but we didn't succeed.
8. Literature isn't interesting any more.
9. My car broke down before I reached a petrol station.
10. The water that I put in isn't enough.

- 23.1.4 A. 1 nanti bisa 2.  
 Kalau 2 kita tidak bisa 3. Ya, kan?  
 B. 4.

### Substitutions

- |                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1. If we have to help | 2. late |
| If we don't study     | fail    |
| If we don't agree     | argue   |

If we drink a lot	drunk
If we're bad	get scolded
If we let him go	have to follow
If we guess it correctly	have to buy it
If we have to pay	poor
If we talk a lot	be embarrassed
If we don't bathe	smell bad

- Continue with any appropriate statement.
- Respond in an appropriate way.

23.1.5 Question: *Bagaimana, ya, kalau saya belum sembuh sebelum pesta itu.*  
 Response: *Kalau belum sembuh, jangan pergi.*

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

- I wonder what will happen if it rains before we get there.
- I wonder what will happen if there's no place to park the car.
- I wonder what will happen if I have a fever.
- I wonder what will happen if I faint in the middle of the road.
- I wonder what will happen if the wind becomes strong.
- I wonder what will happen if I fail.
- I wonder what will happen if my nose bleeds when I'm in the aeroplane.
- I wonder what will happen if we argue.
- I wonder what will happen if we drink until we get drunk.
- I wonder what will happen if I pretend that I'm rich.

## PERCAKAPAN 23.2

<i>Danan:</i> <i>Ya, Allah! <u>Hujan</u> deras<sup>1</sup>.</i>	Oh God! It's raining heavily.
<i>Kilat juga ada.</i>	There's even lightning.
<i>Budi:</i> <i>Saat ini, hampir setiap sore selalu hujan.</i>	It almost always rains in the afternoon at this time.
<i>Danan:</i> <i>Hati-hati<sup>2</sup>, ada genangan air<sup>3</sup> di tengah jalan.</i>	Watch out, there's water in the middle of the road.
<i>Budi:</i> <i>Lihat, kedua ekor <u>anjing</u> itu, <u>basah</u> sampai menggigil<sup>4</sup>.</i>	Look at those two dogs, so wet that they're shivering.
<i>Danan:</i> <i>Anjing itu, tampaknya, lebih pintar dari kita. Lihat saja, cari tempat berteduh.</i>	Those dogs seem to be smarter than we are. Just look. They're looking for a place to take shelter.

## KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>hujan</i>	rain	<i>anjing</i>	dog
<i>salju<sup>5</sup></i>	snow	<i>kucing</i>	cat
<i>kilat</i>	lightning	<i>kambing</i>	goat

<i>guntur</i> <sup>5</sup>	thunder	<i>biri-biri</i> <sup>6</sup>	sheep
<i>basah</i>	wet	<i>sapi</i> <sup>6</sup>	cow
<i>kering</i>	dry	<i>kuda</i>	horse
		<i>itik</i> <sup>6</sup>	duck
		<i>binatang</i>	animal
<i>genangan air</i>	stagnant water		
<i>air yang mengalir</i>	flowing water		

### CATATAN

- 23.2.1 *Deras* means "swift" or "fast". It is also possible to say *hujan lebat*. *Lebat* means "dense". *Daun lebat* means "heavy foliage". *Hujan deras* is not used in Malaysia.
- 23.2.2 *Hati-hati* - You can also say *jaga* in Malaysia. An alternative in Indonesia is *awas*.
- 23.2.3 *Ada genangan air* - You can also say *air tergenang*. This would be *air bertakung* in Malaysia. Both refer to water which is stagnant or does not flow.
- 23.2.4 *Menggigil* is "to shiver". "To shake" is *menggeletar*.
- 23.2.5 *Salju, guntur* - *Salju* is *salji* and *guntur* is *guruh* in Malaysia.
- 23.2.6 *Biri-biri, itik, sapi* - *Biri-biri* is also *domba* in Indonesia and *itik, bebek*. *Biri-biri* is *kambing biri-biri* in Malaysia and *sapi* is *lembu*, a term also found in Indonesia.

### STRUKTUR

- 23.2.1 *Hujan deras. Kilat juga ada. Saat ini hampir*  
 Rain fast Lightning too EX Moment this almost
- 23.2.2 *se + tiap sore selalu hujan. Hati-hati ada genangan*  
 each afternoon always rain Careful EX puddle
- 23.2.3 *air di tengah jalan. Lihat ke+dua ekor anjing itu,*  
 water in middle road Look both C dogs those
- 23.2.4 *basah sampai meng+gigil. Anjing itu tampak+nya lebih*  
 wet until shivering Dogs those seem more
- 23.2.5 *pintar dari kita. Lihat saja, cari tempat ber+teduh.*  
 clever than us Look just look for place to take shelter

### LATIHAN

- 23.2.1 Exchange: A. *Ya, Allah! Hujan deras.*  
 B. *Kilat juga ada.*  
 A. *Lebih baik kita cepat-cepat pulang.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue, preceding that statement with *Ya Allah!*. Student B then responds appropriately using *juga*. Student A then closes the exchange with any appropriate response.

1. There's a horse in the middle of the road.
2. The water's flowing alongside the road.
3. It's overcast.
4. I won a lot of money last week.
5. These fruits are old.
6. That man killed a duck.
7. The driver was injured.
8. There's no more petrol.
9. The police stopped the white car in front over there.
10. I can't stand eating with my hands.

- 23.2.2 A. 1 lagi.  
 B. Pada 2 selalu 1 3.

**Substitutions**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. rain<br>snow<br>thunder<br>lightning<br>cloudy<br>strong wind<br>hot<br>cold<br>weather's changing | 2. dry season<br>rainy season<br>summer<br>winter<br>autumn<br>spring<br>December<br>Christmas Day<br>(*Hari Natal) | 3. every morning<br>almost every afternoon<br>at night<br>in the mountains<br>along the coast<br>in the upper parts<br>in the lower parts<br>here |
|---|---|---|

\* *Hari Natal* is *Hari Krismas* in Malaysia.

- 23.2.3 A. Lihat ke-1 2 3 ini/itu.  
 B. Ya, 3 ini/itu 4.

**Substitutions**

1. Choose an appropriate number.
2. *ekor*  
*orang*  
*buah*  
*biji*  
*batang*  
*helai*  
*lembar*  
*potong*  
*butir*
3. *kucing*  
*lembu*  
*anak*  
*perempuan*  
*rumah*  
*pesawat terbang*  
*pensil*  
*tiang*  
*mangkok*
4. *kursi*  
*celana*  
*kertas*  
*foto*  
*rokok*  
*daging*  
*telur*  
*rambutan*  
*baju*
4. Continue with an appropriate statement.

- 23.2.4 Statement: *Anjing itu basah sampai menggigil.*  
 Response: *Anjing menggigil karena cuaca dingin.*

Student A makes a statement following the structure of the model and the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately. *Hingga* may be used in place of *sampai*.

1. The rain's so heavy I can't see anything.
2. That person's so weak he can't stand up.
3. The sun's so hot I felt sleepy.
4. It's so overcast you can't see the sun.
5. The moon's so bright you can read.
6. It's so cold you can't go swimming.
7. That horse ran until it was tired.
8. That woman was so sad, she cried.
9. I was so late I was embarrassed.
10. Kartini's packages were so heavy I couldn't lift them.

- 23.2.5 Statement: *Anjing itu, tampaknya, lebih pintar dari kita.*  
 Response: *Ya, cari tempat berteduh.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue and the structure of the model. Student B then agrees, giving an appropriate reason.

1. Their clothes seem drier than ours.
2. The Swan River seems to flow quicker than the Canning River.
3. The thunder this afternoon was apparently louder than this morning.
4. In the rainy season there seem to be more fruits than in the dry season.
5. The weather in Manila appears to be hotter than in Kuala Lumpur.
6. Yeni seemed to get better quicker than Rosdiana.
7. My brother seems to get higher grades than I do.
8. Kartini's lessons appeared to be finished later than mine.
9. The ordinary (*biasa*) fare to Singapore appears to be cheaper than the usual fare to Sydney.
10. Life in Malaysia seems to be easier than life in Indonesia.

### PERCAKAPAN 23.3

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Budi: <i>Tante<sup>1</sup> aku bilang<sup>2</sup> pernah ada orang mati kena hujan deras.</i></p>                            | <p>My aunt said there once was a man who died when he was caught in a heavy rain.</p> |
| <p>Danan: <i>Apa, ya<sup>3</sup>? Apa sebabnya? Ketabrak<sup>4</sup> mobil ketika menyeberang<sup>5</sup> jalan?</i></p>        | <p>Is that so? For what reason?<br/>Was he hit by a car while crossing the road?</p>  |
| <p>Budi: <i>Tidak, dia berjalan dengan mulut ternganga<sup>6</sup>. Terang aja<sup>7</sup>, dia mati lemas<sup>8</sup>.</i></p> | <p>No, he was walking with his mouth open.<br/>Clearly, he drowned.</p>               |
| <p>Danan: <i>Makanya<sup>9</sup>, lain kali kalau ke mana-mana, lebih baik kita bawa payung.</i></p>                            | <p>So, the next time we go anywhere, we should carry an umbrella.</p>                 |



**KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN**

<i>tante</i>	aunt	<i>kemenakan</i> <sup>10</sup>	niece, nephew
<i>om</i> <sup>1</sup>	uncle	<i>sepupu</i>	cousin
<i>ibu mertua</i> <sup>11</sup>	mother-in-law		
<i>bapak mertua</i> <sup>11</sup>	father-in-law		
<i>adik ipar</i>	younger brother or sister-in-law		
<i>kakak ipar laki-laki</i> <sup>11</sup>	older brother-in-law		
<i>kakak ipar perempuan</i> <sup>11</sup>	older sister-in-law		
<i>menantu</i>	son or daughter-in-law		

**CATATAN**

- 23.3.1 *Tante, om* are the terms for "uncle" and "aunt" commonly used in a more urban setting and reserved for people of perceived greater sophistication or education. The general terms are *paman* and *bibi* (see Notes 5.3). In Malaysia the choices are *bapa saudara* or *pakcik, emak saudara* or *makcik*.
- 23.3.2 *Bilang* - You can also say *ceritakan* here which comprises the root word *cerita* [story] and the suffix *-kan*. It means "to tell a story about". It can translate into English just as "tell", or "say" but it is implied that it is a story, anecdote, or narrative that is being told.
- 23.3.3 *Apa ya* - The Malaysian equivalent is *yakah*. Each is used as an interjection meaning "Is that so?"
- 23.3.4 *Ketabrak* - The *ke-* prefix is the same one we saw in *ke+temu* [to meet]. While this prefix is not commonly used, it is what you will commonly hear used in conversation with these two verbs.  
More formally, the verb is prefixed with the passive prefix *di-*: *ditabrak*. Since this is the pattern which will be most useful to you, it is the *di-* which is drilled in the exercises which follow. In place of *ditabrak* you can also say *dilanggar*, the form which is commonly used in Malaysia.
- 23.3.5 *Menyeberang* - comprises the root word *seberang* which means "the other side" when referring to rivers, roads, etc, and the prefix *meng-*. You can also say *melintas* here, the form which is common in Malaysia.
- 23.3.6 *Ternganga* - The prefix *ter-* here shows completed action. *Nganga* means "agape" and refers to the mouth. The more general term is *terbuka* [open].
- 23.3.7 *Terang aja*, which means literally "so clear", is an expression used in Jakarta. More generally you can say *tentu saja*.
- 23.3.8 *Mati lemas* - *Lemas* means "suffocate". *Mati lemas* can mean "to drown" or "to suffocate". You can also say *mati tenggelam* [to drown]. *Tenggelam* means specifically "to sink".

- 23.3.9 *Makanya* means "consequently". You can also say *jadi*.
- 23.3.10 *Kemenakan* - Also used commonly in the Javanese and Sundanese speaking areas is *keponakan*. In Malaysia *anak saudara* is used.
- 23.3.11 *Ibu mertua, bapak mertua, kakak ipar laki-laki, kakak ipar perempuan* - Malaysian equivalents are: *emak mertua, bapa mertua, abang ipar* and *kakak ipar*.

### STRUKTUR

- 23.3.1 *Tante aku bilang pernah ada orang mati kena hujan*  
Aunt my said once EX person die incur rain
- 23.3.2 *deras. Apa, ya? Apa sebab + nya? Ke+tabrak mobil*  
quick What yes What reason it Hit by car
- 23.3.3 *ketika meng+seberang jalan? Dia ber+jalan dengan*  
while cross street He walk with
- 23.3.4 *mulut + nya ter+nganga. Terang aja, dia mati lemas.*  
mouth his open Clear very he die suffocate
- 23.3.5 *Maka+nya lain kali kalau ke mana-mana*  
Consequently another time if to wherever
- 23.3.6 *lebih baik kita bawa payung.*  
more better we bring umbrella

### LATIHAN

- 23.3.1 Exchange: A. *Dulu tante aku bilang dia pernah melihat orang mati di tengah jalan.*  
B. *Apa, ya? Apa sebabnya orang itu ada di situ?*  
A. *Dia ketabrak mobil ketika menyeberang jalan.*

Student A begins the exchange by following the model and the English cue. Student B then replies, also following the model. Student A closes the exchange with any appropriate reply.

1. Last week my older sister-in-law told me that someone once drowned in the Southern River.
2. Two weeks ago my cousin told me an animal once bit (*gigit*) her leg.
3. Just last night my niece told me she once heard a goat cry.
4. One or two years ago my father-in-law told me he once found a lot of water collected (stagnant) in his house.
5. Last month my uncle told me he once had a fever for five weeks.
6. Three or four months ago my older brother-in-law told me there once was a yellow cloud in the sky.

7. A while ago, my mother-in-law said that there was once water flowing in the road in front of her house.
8. My younger brother-in-law told me just this morning that he once had an argument with my parents.
9. My son-in-law told me last Thursday that he once pretended to be a doctor.
10. Last March my aunt told me she once made a telephone call to Indonesia.

- 23.3.2 Exchange:
- A. *Kenapa orang itu cedera?*  
 B. *Dia ditabrak mobil.*  
 A. *Wah! Bagaimana itu bisa terjadi?*  
 B. *Ketika menyeberang jalan, dia tidak lihat ke kiri-kanan.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B then replies in the passive using *di-*. Cues for suggested replies are given. Student A then asks a further question, and Student B answers appropriately, closing the exchange. *Terjadi* means "to happen" or "to occur".

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Why doesn't your father-in-law want to stand up? | ... bitten ...    |
| 2. Why is that child crying?                        | ... hit ...       |
| 3. Why is your friend troubled?                     | ... teased ...    |
| 4. Why is your nephew happy?                        | ... given ...     |
| 5. Where is the newspaper?                          | ... taken ...     |
| 6. Why aren't there any more watermelons?           | ... bought ...    |
| 7. Why hasn't Bakar arrived yet?                    | ... detained ...  |
| 8. Why isn't there any class today?                 | ... cancelled ... |
| 9. Is the film about Europe over?                   | ... postponed ... |
| 10. Where are the dirty dishes?                     | ... cleaned ...   |

- 23.3.3 Statement: *Gigi teman saya sakit.*  
 Response: *Makanya, lain kali jangan (dia) berjalan dengan mulut ternganga.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then replies using the underlined portion of the model and the given English cues. *Makanya, lain kali jangan (dia) ...* means "Consequently, next time (he) shouldn't ..."

1. She lost (*hilang*) her keys (literally: Her keys were lost).  
... run with her bag open.
2. Irma and her friend got caught in the rain.  
... go out without carrying an umbrella.
3. Ajie's son got hit by a bicycle.  
... cross without (*\*tanpa*) looking left and right.
4. Our clothes are still wet.  
... wash late in the afternoon.
5. Budi's troubled because he failed his history test.  
... play ball if his lessons are still not finished.
6. We ran out of petrol (literally: The petrol finished) on Field Street.  
... drive without checking the petrol first.

7. There wasn't enough food for ten people.  
... cook before you know how many people are coming.
8. My back hurts.  
... lift anything if you don't know how heavy it is.
9. The cucumbers were expensive.  
... buy before you know the price.
10. Danan's mother-in-law fell out of the car.  
... ride with the door not closed.

\* *Tanpa* - Also used in some parts of Indonesia is *sonder*. In Malaysia you can also say *dengan tidak*.

- 23.3.4 Exchange:
- A. *Lain kali ke mana saja saya pergi, lebih baik saya bawa payung.*
  - B. *Mengapa? Apa yang terjadi kali ini?*
  - A. *Kali ini hujan deras. Saya basah karena tidak bawa payung.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. All cues require the use of a question word plus *saja*: *mana saja*, *apa saja*, *siapa saja*, or *kapan saja*. Student B then responds following the model. Student A closes the exchange with an appropriate reply.

1. The next time we study anything we should ask if it has similarities to what we studied previously.
2. The next time we say any time will do, we should add "except midnight".
3. The next time I make plans to go anywhere, I should ask your opinion (*pendapat*) first.
4. The next time whatever is lost, I should ask you to help look for it.
5. The next time I go anywhere, I should fill up with petrol first.
6. The next time we get lost (*sesat*) anywhere, we should telephone the police first.
7. The next time wherever we stop, we should stop in a place far from other people.
8. Next time whenever I get bitten by a snake, I should go straight to the doctor's clinic.
9. Next time whoever comes here should mention his name before he enters.
10. Next time whenever my friend says she has a problem, I'm not going to pay attention.

## PERCAKAPAN 23.4

- |               |   |  |
|---------------|---|--|
| <i>Budi:</i>  | <i>Cari apa?</i>  | What are you looking for?                        |
| <i>Danan:</i> | <i>Aku cari tempat buang air kecil<sup>1</sup>.</i>                             | I'm looking for a place to urinate.              |
| <i>Budi:</i>  | <i>Di stasiun kereta<sup>2</sup> ada kamar kecil<sup>3</sup>.</i>               | At the train station there's a toilet.           |
|               | <i>Mobil kita, kan, diparkir di sana?</i>                                       | Isn't our car parked there as well?              |
| <i>Danan:</i> | <i>Berapa jauh stasiun kereta itu?</i>  | How far is the train station?                    |
| <i>Budi:</i>  | <i>Tidak jauh. Cuma beberapa<sup>4</sup> ratus meter saja dari sini.</i>        | Not far. Just several hundred metres from here.  |
| <i>Danan:</i> | <i>Yuk<sup>5</sup>, cepat. Sekalian<sup>6</sup> saja kita berteduh di sana.</i> | Come quickly. Together we'll take shelter there. |

**KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN**

<i>buang air kecil (atau kencing)</i>	to urinate
<i>buang air besar (atau berak)</i>	to defecate
<i>kentut</i>	to pass wind
<i>meter</i>	metre
<i>inci</i>	inch
<i>kaki</i>	foot
	<i>yar</i> <sup>7</sup> yard
	<i>mil</i> <sup>7</sup> mile

**CATATAN**

- 23.4.1 *Buang air kecil* means literally "to throw away small water", and it is a euphemism for *kencing* [to urinate]. *Buang air besar* [literally: to throw away big water], is the euphemism for *berak* [to defecate]. *Buang air kecil* is often shortened to just *buang air*.
- 23.4.2 *Kereta* is short for *kereta api* [train].
- 23.4.3 *Kamar kecil* - Also used in Indonesia is *WC*, pronounced *wese*. In Malaysia you will hear *bilik air*, *bilik kecil* or *tandas*.
- 23.4.4 *Beberapa* means "few" or "several". Don't confuse this with *berapa* which means "how many", or "how much".
- 23.4.5 *Yuk* is a shortened form of *ayuk* which is a variation on the standard term *ayo*. This is used in Jakarta. You can also say *mari*.
- 23.4.6 *Sekalian* - The root here is *kali* [time]. When prefixed with *se-* and suffixed with *-an* it implies that something is done at the same time. The meaning here derives from the fact that people are doing things at the same time and therefore, together (see Notes 12.5).
- 23.4.7 *Yar, mil* - Malaysian equivalents are *ela* and *batu*.

**STRUKTUR**

- 23.4.1 *Cari apa? Aku cari tempat buang air*  
Look for what I look for place throw away water
- 23.4.2 *kecil. Di stasiun kereta ada kamar kecil. Mobil kita,*  
small At station train EX room small Car our
- 23.4.3 *kan, di+parkir di sana? Berapa jauh stasiun kereta itu?*  
no is parked at there How far station train that
- 23.4.4 *Cuma beberapa ratus meter saja dari sini.*  
Only several hundred metres just from here

23.4.5 *Yuk cepat. Se+kali+an saja kita ber+teduh di sana.*  
 Let's go quickly At one time just we take shelter at there

**LATIHAN**

- 23.4.1 A. *Cari apa?*  
 B. *Aku cari tempat 1.*  
 A. *Di 2 ada 3.*  
 B. *4.*

**Substitutions**

- |                         |                 |                                |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. read the newspaper   | 2. library      | 3. desk                        |
| take shelter            | bus stop        | bench ( <i>bangku</i> )        |
| buy a watermelon        | Fremantle       | market                         |
| cross the street        | intersection    | signal light                   |
| wash my hands           | toilet          | sink ( <i>*bak</i> )           |
| eat                     | university      | restaurant                     |
| urinate                 | end of the road | toilet                         |
| mail a letter           | Post Office     | post box ( <i>*bis surat</i> ) |
| fill up with petrol     | behind my house | petrol station                 |
| put down these packages |                 | chair                          |

4. Make any appropriate response.

*\* Bak, bis surat - Bak in Malaysia basin. Bis surat is the place where you post letters in Indonesia, and kotak surat is the place where letters are delivered to your house. Both of these in Malaysia are peti surat.*

23.4.2 Question: *Stasiun kereta berapa jauh?*  
 Reply: *Tidak jauh. Cuma beberapa meter saja dari sini.*

Student A asks a question using the English cue and following the structure of the model. Student B responds incorporating the given cue into the model structure.

1. How tall are most of the trees in front of your house?  
... feet ...
2. How far is Bogor from Jakarta?  
... hundred kilometres ...
3. How thick is your Southeast Asian history book?  
... inches ...
4. How long is it to Denpasar?  
... hours by plane ...
5. How heavy is your bag?  
... kilos ...
6. How long has the owner of the shop been dead?  
... years ...

7. How long is the assignment?  
... pages ...
8. How strong is the wind?  
... miles per hour ...
9. How expensive is this shirt?  
... dollars ...
10. How wide is this field?  
... yards ...

- 23.4.3 Question: *Sulit, tidak, pekerjaan kita?*  
 Reply: *Oh, sulit.*  
*Soalnya, saya tidak bisa selesaikan pekerjaan itu.*

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

1. Isn't Rosdiana's house big?
2. Isn't Thai food delicious?
3. Was the wound serious?
4. Is Andre smart?
5. Is engineering a difficult job?
6. Was your meeting with the trishaw drivers important?
7. Did the doctor come late?
8. Was the street in front of the map shop crowded.
9. Were you frightened?
10. Is the bus to Medan fast?

#### 23.4.4 **Review**

Make the following statements or ask the following questions.

1. How do you expect to pass if you don't study hard?
2. Although I live close by, I still can't get here early.
3. We have to know the weather before we can go on a picnic.
4. No matter how hard we tried, we still got lost.
5. It's not that we run until we're tired, to be happy, that's all.
6. I should have ridden a horse, but there weren't any more.
7. Houses as big as this should be expensive. How expensive do you think the smaller houses are?
8. This is the third time I let him take me home. He just happened to be waiting for me outside.
9. I hope you know how to study for the next Indonesian test, because I certainly (indeed) don't know.
10. What a shame. I'm sorry I didn't become a teacher when I was younger. I straight away started working and didn't have a chance to study.

**KAJI ULANG**

23.4 The following instructions show you how to construct possible conversations between two people. Write these conversations in on a separate sheet of paper. Refer to the section *Jawaban Kaji Ulang* [Answers to the Review Exercises] on page 474 if you wish to check your answers. The following review also includes vocabulary in Thematic Glossary 1-3.

**Percakapan 1: Clarissa dan Warren**

1. Clarissa says that she is sorry she didn't stay in Sulawesi until the end of the dry season when the wind brings the rains from the Indian [*Hindia*] Ocean.
2. Clarissa says that, although this was the fourth time she had been to Indonesia she had never stayed long enough to see the weather change from dry to wet.
3. Warren says that he hopes Clarissa is a good swimmer. Warren adds: "In a newspaper that I read, a writer said that it always floods when (if) there is heavy rain."
4. Clarissa says that, in fact (actually), she doesn't know how to swim at all, but she learned to run quickly due to the actions of a few Indonesian men.
5. Warren says that the climate of countries near the equator [*khatulistiwa*] is really very [far] different from that in countries further to the north or south.
6. Clarissa says that every afternoon before the beginning of the rainy season the sky is frequently overcast as if there will be a thunderstorm.
7. Clarissa says that although the temperature doesn't rise, the days become increasingly humid and, because of that, people rarely go out in the heat of the day (if it's still hot).
8. Clarissa says that suddenly, one day, there was heavy rain, accompanied by (together with) thunder and lightning, and there is water standing (stagnant) everywhere.
9. Warren says that his older brother-in-law told him six months ago, that in the Central Philippines, there once was a typhoon that caused trees to fall over and mud to flow down the slopes [*lereng*] of mountains.
10. Warren says when the sun rose and it was daytime, people could see animals such as cows, goats and horses drowned along the roads.

**Percakapan 2: Adam dan Roma**

11. Roma says that she wonders what will happen if she forgets to step on the clutch when she changes to second gear while going down a hill.
12. Adam tells Roma not to try it. He adds that it is dangerous. He says that if the clutch is freed [*di- + free + -kan*] she won't be able to put the car in gear without stepping on the brake first.
13. Roma says that the instructor [*instruktur*] of the course where she studied how to drive almost fainted when she first started driving on the first of April.
14. Roma says that you can't be sure how instructors will behave. Some are calm, but others are nervous. She says that hers had clearly plans to open the door on the passenger's side in order to get out quickly if there was a problem.
15. Roma says that she did [followed] everything the instructor told her to do. She put the key in the ignition, turned it slowly to the right, and started the engine.
16. Roma says that, because the sun was about to set [go down], she put on her parking lights and, a few minutes later when it became darker, her headlights.



17. Roma says that it wasn't her fault the car coming up closely from behind didn't see the signal which said she was going to enter his lane.
18. Roma says that people as careless as the driver behind her shouldn't be permitted to pass in front of schools where even [*bahkan ... pun*] the youngest child knows drivers have to be more careful.
19. Roma says that not only was his horn broken, but his brakes didn't hold as well, and so he crashed into the back of the car.
20. Roma says that the driver was so angry that his ears were red, and the language he used was so terrible [*jelek*] she can't repeat [*ngulang*] it.
21. Roma says that seeing a man so rude made her reluctant [*lazy*] to just continue sitting there listening to him, so she stepped on the accelerator.
22. Roma says that, because the road was wet, the wheels turned [*ber- + turn*] until they let out a sound (a sound came out) like the voices of a hundred people yelling together.
23. Roma says that she was horrified (amazed) because, instead of going forward, the car reversed and pushed the car behind her into another car that had stopped to help.
24. Roma says that the paint of the car behind was scratched, the front left fender was dented, the windscreen was smashed and the wiper was broken.
25. Roma says that when that happened, she just gave up hope of passing her test and getting her licence. She adds that the instructor seemed to think that way as well.

### **Percakapan 3: Kati dan Ian**

26. Ian says that, even though he has just met Kati, he would still like to know a little about the people of Hungary [*Hongaria*] before and after the fall [*fall + -nya*] of the previous government.
27. Ian says that he doesn't mean to bother Kati with questions about her cousins, nieces, parents-in-law or her own family and close acquaintances.
28. Ian says that he has known for a long time that the economics and politics, as well as [*serta*] the history and literature, of the countries in Eastern Europe are different from Western Europe.
29. Ian asks Kati if she agrees that Australians should know a little about the food, customs and way of life of all ethnic groups [*suku bangsa*] in the world [*dunia*].
30. Kati says that she is fortunate she lives in Australia, but sometimes she regrets leaving behind [*reside, stay + -kan*] her brothers and sisters.
31. Kati says that until the end of the war [*perang*] Hungary was a part of Western Europe along with France, Spain and Germany, and all the older people still remember what their life was like then.
32. Kati says that, as far as she knows, everything is now in the process of changing, but as far as she's concerned, all of that is good.
33. Kati says that it is certainly true that the prices of things in the shops are rising and that meat, chicken and fish are more expensive than before.
34. Kati says that, if she is not mistaken, renting houses is also no longer cheap and petrol is a least two dollars a litre. She adds that all of these things are truly problems that are difficult to solve.
35. Kati says that the ordinary person is certainly more contented, and because they are no longer afraid, they are brave enough to say what they are thinking about [*think + -kan*].

### **Percakapan 4: John dan Bishi**

36. John tells Bishi that, if she feels sleepy, she should go to bed, but that if her foot falls asleep to stand up and walk around.
37. Bishi tells John that she is fed up of listening to him tell her what to do, and how to behave. She says that she can't stand it anymore.
38. Bishi tells John that last time he told her to forget about re-reading the lessons in the first part of the book, and because of that she almost failed the test.
39. Bishi tells John that he also told her that if she wrote only one and a half pages for her writing assignment, the teacher wouldn't notice.
- 40: Bishi says that, not only did the teacher say it wasn't enough, but that she was the only one to hand in a short assignment. She says that, furthermore, the topic [*topik*] she chose was also wrong, and she blames [*wrong + -kan*] him for telling her to choose it.