

PELAJARAN 24

SUDAH SIAP Ready

PERCAKAPAN 24.1

<i>Kartini:</i>	<i>Bu, tolong <u>hidupkan</u>¹ lampu di luar, dong².</i>	Mother, put on the light outside.
	<i>Sebentar lagi teman saya datang.</i>	My friend is coming in a little while.
<i>Ibu:</i>	<i>Kamu³ lagi⁴ di mana?</i>	Where are you now?
<i>Kartini:</i>	<i>Saya baru mau⁵ mandi.</i>	I'm about to bathe.
<i>Ibu:</i>	<i>Bicaranya⁶ lebih keras sedikit, dong².</i>	Talk a little louder, please.
	<i>Soalnya, <u>TV</u> di bawah itu sangat keras.</i>	The problem is that the TV down there is very loud.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>hidupkan</i>	to put on	<i>TV</i>	television
<i>matikan</i> ¹	to turn off	<i>radio</i>	radio

CATATAN

- 24.1.1 *Hidupkan, matikan* - *Hidupkan* means "to turn on" as lights, radios, etc. You can also say *pasang* which also means "to install", "fix", or "set". *Putar* [literally: to turn] also means "to turn on". *Putar besar*, used colloquially in Indonesia, means "to turn something on loudly". *Matikan* literally means "to kill". You can also say *padam* which also means "to burn out", as a bulb.

In addition to the words above, two other words are commonly used in Malaysia. *Buka* [to open] means "to turn something on", and *tutup* [to close] means "to turn something off".

- 24.1.2 *Dong* in these utterances takes the edge off the command.

- 24.1.3 *Kamu* - This is a familiar form of "you" (see Notes 1.2, 16.4). Notice that Kartini does not use this form with her mother, yet her mother uses it with her.

- 24.1.4 *Lagi* here shows continuing action. You can also say *Kamu sedang di mana* (see Notes 20.1).
- 24.1.5 *Baru mau* means "about to". If the components are analysed literally they mean "just now intend to". In Malaysia you say *baru nak* or *baru mahu*.
- 24.1.6 *Bicaranya* - When the mother addresses Kartini in this way she is saying "You speak".

STRUKTUR

- 24.1.1 *Tolong hidup+kan lampu di luar. dong. Se + bentar*
Please turn on light at outside E One moment
- 24.1.2 *lagi teman datang. Kamu lagi di mana? Saya baru*
more friend arrive You still at where I just
- 24.1.3 *mau mandi. Bicara + nya lebih keras sedikit, dong.*
IA bathe Speak her more loud a little E
- 24.1.4 *Soal + nya TV di bawah itu sangat keras.*
Problem it TV at below that very loud

LATIHAN

- 24.1.1 Exchange: A. *Bu, tolong hidupkan lampu di luar.*
B. *Kenapa harus dihidupkan?*
A. *Sebentar lagi teman saya datang.*
Kalau sangat gelap di luar, dia bisa salah jalan.

Student A begins the exchange by following the English cue. He begins, as in the model, by calling out to somebody. Student B then asks why she should carry out the request, also following the structure of the model. Student A first replies appropriately initiating his response with *sebentar lagi*, and then adds some further comment in explanation.

1. ..., please turn off the television.
2. ..., look for a place to take shelter.
3. ..., tell me about the hot season in Singapore.
4. ..., carry an umbrella if you're going out.
5. ..., finish writing your assignment now.
6. ..., taste (try) these Indonesian cakes.
7. ..., ask Kartini to have lunch with us.
8. ..., lock (key) this door before you go out.
9. ..., throw out the things we're not going to use.
10. ..., put on your heavy (*tebal*) shirt.

- 24.1.2 Exchange: A. *Kamu lagi di mana?*
Kamu lagi ngapain di sini?
 B. *Saya baru mau mandi.*
 A. *Tunggu sebentar. Air belum panas.*

Student A asks one of the two questions in the model. Student B then replies following the English cue and the structure of the model. Student A then ends the exchange with an appropriate comment.

1. I'm about to shut off the light in the bedroom (literally: sleeping room).
2. I'm about to urinate.
3. I'm about to cross the street.
4. I'm about to look for the things that were lost yesterday.
5. I'm about to take a test in literature.
6. I'm about to argue with my younger brother-in-law.
7. I'm about to start washing the dishes in the sink.
8. I'm about to joke with my nephew.
9. I'm about to take Ajie home.
10. I'm about to help Mariam pick up her packages.

- 24.1.3 Exchange: A. *Bicaranya lebih keras sedikit, dong.*
 B. *Soalnya, TV di bawah itu sangat keras.*
 C. *Saya sudah bicara cukup keras.*

Students A and B are talking to Student C. Both Students A and B follow the given English cues and the structure of the model. Student C replies in any appropriate manner.

1. Bathe a little bit faster.
Lots of people are waiting for you to finish.
2. Walk a little bit slower.
There's standing water everywhere.
3. Open the umbrella a little bit faster.
It's already raining heavily.
4. Get on (Climb up) a little bit faster.
The bus is about to leave.
5. Wait a little bit longer.
The food isn't prepared yet.
6. Cut the material a little bit shorter.
The shirt is too big for me.
7. Add a little bit more.
There's not enough salt (literally: the salt is not enough).
8. The vegetables in the other shop are a little bit cheaper.
We need vegetables that are fresh and cheap.
9. We have to walk a little bit further.
The university is on the other side of the Post Office.
10. Come into this room. It is a little bit darker.
Perhaps we can show (**tayangkan*) the movie here.

* *Tayangkan - Putar* is also used in Indonesia for the showing of films in a cinema.

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

1. Even though the return (literally: go-return) fare to Bali has come down, and I now have enough money to buy a ticket, I still haven't found anyone to take care of my house.
2. It wasn't just me who answered incorrectly (wrong). All the students in the class couldn't answer either. That's why, in (*pada*) my opinion, the question was too hard. Even my other teachers feel that way.
3. I found out (knew) too late that they were showing a movie about Mawson's trip to Antarctica. That's the second time I didn't get to see it.
4. It's been raining heavily the whole month and I'm just fed up. Water's collected in the playing field and is flowing along the road. It's so overcast, I've forgotten what the sun looks like.
5. I wonder what will happen if they don't permit our teacher to return to work after his leave is over. He happened to be at the doctor's clinic when I was there, and looked sad.

PERCAKAPAN 24.2

<i>Ibu:</i>	<i>Handuk¹, sabun, semuanya ada di dalam lemari¹ itu.</i>	Towels, soap, everything is in the wardrobe.
<i>Kartini:</i>	<i>Saya mesti cepat mandi. Kalau tidak, saya takut terlambat nanti.</i>	I have to bathe quickly. If not, I'm afraid I'll be late.
<i>Ibu:</i>	<i>Siapa yang mau datang menjemput² kamu?</i>	Who's coming to pick you up?
<i>Kartini:</i>	<i>Anwar yang akan³ datang sama⁴ istrinya⁵.</i>	Anwar will be coming with his wife.
<i>Ibu:</i>	<i>Oh, ibu⁶ pikir dia masih belum kawin.</i>	Oh, I thought he still wasn't married.
<i>Kartini:</i>	<i>Sudah⁷, sudah dua tahun dia kawin.</i>	He is. He's been married for two years.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>istri</i>	wife	<i>suami⁵</i>	husband
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CATATAN

- 24.2.1 *Handuk, lemari - Tuala* and *almari* are used in Malaysia.
- 24.2.2 *Datang menjemput* - The longer form is *datang untuk menjemput* [is coming in order to pick (you) up]. This is the form drilled in the exercises.
- 24.2.3 *Akan* conveys the definite future, and as such translates into English as "will". This should not be overused in conversational speech as *mau* will serve the same function.
- 24.2.4 *Sama - Dengan* can also be used here.

- 24.2.5 *Istri, suami* - *Istri* means "wife" and *suami* means "husband". You will also quite commonly hear wife referred to as *bini* and husband as *laki*, but these terms are not considered as polite as *suami* and *istri*. *Istri* is spelled *isteri* in Malaysia.
- 24.2.6 *Ibu* - Kartini's mother here refers to herself by her title, "mother", and not by either of the pronouns *saya* or *aku*. It is not uncommon to refer to yourself by a name or title, although this usage may be associated with more traditional, perhaps rural, elements in society.
- 24.2.7 *Sudah* is answered in contradiction to the utterance directly before containing *belum*. The mother says *belum* [not yet] while Kartini says *sudah* [already].

STRUKTUR

- 24.2.1 *Handuk, sabon, semua + nya ada di dalam almari itu.*
Towel soap all it EX at inside wardrobe that
- 24.2.2 *Saya mesti cepat mandi. Kalau tidak saya*
I must quickly bathe If not I
- 24.2.3 *takut ter+lambat nanti. Siapa yang mau datang*
afraid late later Who that IA arrive
- 24.2.4 *meng+jemput kamu? Anwar yang akan datang sama*
pick up you? Anwar who will come together
- 24.2.5 *istri + nya. Oh, ibu pikir dia masih belum kawin.*
wife his Oh mother thought he still not yet married
- 24.2.6 *Sudah, sudah dua tahun dia kawin.*
Already, already two years he marry

LATIHAN

- 24.2.1 Exchange: A. *Handuk, sabun, orang bilang semuanya ada di dalam lemari itu.*
B. *Kalau *sampunya (shampoo) bagaimana?*
A. *Tampaknya sampunya juga ada di situ.*

Student A makes a statement following the cue in English, reporting what someone said. Student B then asks about the object mentioned in the English cues. Student A then closes the exchange appropriately, following the model.

1. TV, radio, they said everything was on top of that table.
Cassette ...
2. The moon, the stars, they said everything was in that show.
The sun ...
3. Lightning, thunder, someone said there was everything yesterday.
Rain ...

4. My older brothers-in-law and older sisters-in-law, mother said all of them were here.
Your father-in-law ...
5. The history tests and the literature tests, a student said all were held on that day.
The drama tests ...
6. He asked for money, asked to borrow the car, my friend said he asked for everything last week.
Asked to stay in your house ...
7. The first time he won, the second time he won, they said he won everything.
The third time ...
8. Cucumbers, potatoes, someone said they're all in the market.
Onions ...
9. The plates, the bowls, my parents said everything has already been washed.
The pots ...
10. Watermelon, bananas, they said all of them have already been sold.
Pineapples ...

* *Sampu* is *syampu* in Malaysia.

- 24.2.2 Exchange:
- A. *Kartini mesti cepat mandi.*
 - B. *Ya, kalau tidak, saya takut dia terlambat nanti.*
 - A. *Lagi pula, ada orang lain yang menunggu.*

Students A and B are talking about a third person. Student A begins the exchange following the English cue. Student B then answers appropriately, including in her response the underlined portions of the model. Student A closes the exchange with an appropriate comment preceded by *lagi pula*.

1. Fauzi has to put off the light upstairs.
2. Dewi has to get her father's permission before she marries Udin.
3. Mother has to look for a place to take shelter now.
4. Bakar has to put on (*pasang*) the tyre.
5. Budi has to get better before Ida's party.
6. My niece has to pass the test next week.
7. Maringan has to pick up Cecep at 10:30.
8. Rosdiana has to hold her son's hand while walking.
9. My aunt has to buy some eggs before we take her home.
10. Danan has to examine the radiator before our trip.

- 24.2.3 Exchange:
- A. *Siapa yang mau datang untuk menjemput kamu?*
 - B. *Anwar akan datang sama istrinya.*
 - A. *Bagus. Memang lebih baik kalau ikut orang lain.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue and the structure of the model. Student B then replies appropriately using *akan* in his response. Student A then ends the exchange with an appropriate response.

1. Who's going upstairs to turn off the television?

2. Who's returning to Indonesia to get married?
3. Who's going outside to bathe in the river?
4. Who's coming downstairs to play ball?
5. Who's going to come and check his lungs?
6. Who's getting up early to go to church?
7. Who's stopping by for (to drink) a beer?
8. Who's going to the Post Office to mail (*kirim*) a letter?
9. Who's going to stay to help clean?
10. Who's going to stand up to receive the gift (*hadiah*)?

24.2.4 Statement: *Ibu pikir dia masih belum kawin.*
 Response: *Sudah, sudah dua tahun dia kawin.*

Student A makes a statement following the English and the structure of the model. The student refers to himself by using his own name. Student B then responds appropriately using *sudah*.

1. I thought Hassan hadn't got better yet.
2. Danan thought the child still hadn't crossed the road.
3. I thought your older sister wasn't married yet.
4. I thought you hadn't gone to the toilet yet.
5. We thought Ajie hadn't passed his test yet.
6. Andre thought that you hadn't gone out yet.
7. Kartini thought Yeni still hadn't completed her work.
8. I thought you hadn't become a doctor yet.
9. I thought the teacher hadn't called you yet.
10. Gede thought his child still hadn't gone downstairs.

PERCAKAPAN 24.3

<i>Kartini:</i> <i>Ibu, kunci saya hilang¹.</i>	Mother, I lost my key.
<i>Ibu:</i> <i>Tidak. Tadi pagi, ibu temukan² dekat tempat tidur³.</i>	No. Earlier this morning I found it near the bed.
<i>Mungkin jatuh waktu kamu pakai baju.</i>	It might have fallen when you were getting dressed.
<i>Kartini:</i> <i>Mana kunci itu⁴ sekarang?</i>	Where is it now?
<i>Ibu:</i> <i>Ibu taruh dalam laci.</i>	I put it in the drawer.

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

<i>tempat tidur</i>	bed	<i>peti</i>	box
<i>kasur³</i>	mattress		
<i>bantal</i>	pillow	<i>taruh</i>	to put
<i>selimut</i>	blanket	<i>sangkut⁵</i>	to hang (as on hook)
<i>seperai³</i>	sheet	<i>gantung⁵</i>	to hang (suspend)
<i>laci</i>	drawer		

CATATAN

- 24.3.1 *Hilang* - As mentioned previously, it is common in Indonesian to express utterances of accidental action without mentioning any agent. Where in English we might say "I lost my key", an Indonesian would say "My key got lost". In like manner, "I dropped my watch" is expressed as "My watch dropped" and "I broke the glass" as "The glass broke".
- 24.3.2 *Temukan* means "find" in the sense of "to come across". Its central meaning is "to meet". More informally you can say *ketemu* and more formally *menemukannya*. In Malaysia *jumpa* is used.
- 24.3.3 *Tempat tidur; kasur; seperai* - Malaysian equivalents are *katil, tilam* and *cadar*. An alternative to *kasur* in Indonesia is *bolsak*.
- 24.3.4 *Mana kunci itu* is short for *di mana kunci itu*. Colloquially you can also say *mana dia*.
- 24.3.5 *Sangkut, gantung* - *Sangkut* means "to hang something", usually on a nail or a peg. *Tersangkut*, showing accidental action, is used when something is "caught", as on a nail, peg, etc. *Gantung* is used when something is suspended or hung freely.

STRUKTUR

- 24.3.1 *Ibu, kunci saya hilang. Tidak. Pagi tadi ibu*
 Mother key my lost No Morning earlier mother
- 24.3.2 *temu+kan dekat tempat tidur. Mungkin jatuh waktu*
 found near place sleep Perhaps fall time
- 24.3.3 *kamu pakai baju. Mana kunci itu sekarang?*
 you wear clothes Where key that now
- 24.3.4 *Ibu taruh dalam laci.*
 Mother put in drawer

LATIHAN

- 24.3.1 Statement: *Ibu, kunci saya hilang.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Kepala saya sakit.*
2. *Kaki saya patah.*

Make the following statements.

3. I dropped my watch.
4. I got my pants caught on a nail (*paku*).
5. My clothes got wet.

6. I broke my cup.
7. I ripped (**sobek*) my umbrella.
8. He accidentally turned his car over.
9. He got a flat tyre.
10. He snapped the rubber band (**gelang karet*).

** Sobek, gelang karet* - An alternative for *sobek* is *koyak* which is the common form in Malaysia. *Gelang karet* in Malaysia is *getah*.

- 24.3.2 Exchange: A: *Tadi pagi, waktu saya pakai baju, mungkin kunci saya jatuh.*
 B: *Temukan kunci itu di mana?*
 A: *Dekat tempat tidur.*

Student A makes a statement using the English cue and following the structure of the model. Student B then asks an appropriate question. Student A then answers the question and closes the exchange.

1. Earlier this noon ... I was hanging up my pants ... my shirt ripped.
2. Last night ... I was putting my comb (**sisir*) in the drawer ... the teeth broke.
3. Yesterday morning ... I was putting on the radio ... your youngest child woke up.
4. Yesterday afternoon ... I was bathing ... the hot water finished.
5. Yesterday ... it was raining heavily ... the water flowed in.
6. Two days ago ... the moon was full (**purnama*) ... that incident occurred.
7. Two nights ago (the night of two days ago) ... her mother-in-law was driving ... she hit a post.
8. Two mornings ago ... I was leaving the campus ... I lost my umbrella.
9. Last week ... our friend went swimming ... he caught a cold.
10. Two months ago ... Uncle Hassan was in Sydney ... he got bitten by a dog.

** Sisir, bulan purnama - Sikat* is used in Malaysia for *sisir*. In Malaysia, as well, *bulan purnama* is *bulan terang*.

- 24.3.3 Exchange: A. *Mana kunci saya sekarang?*
 B. *Ibu taruh dalam laci.*
 A. *Tidak ada lagi di situ.*
 B. *Pasti ada. Coba lihat sekali lagi.*

Student A asks the question in the model, substituting the given English cue. Student B then replies following the cue in English. Student A then continues on with a further comment, and Student B replies, closing the exchange.

1. ... mattress I put it out to air (*jemurkan*).
2. ... pillow Mother hung it on the post.
3. ... bed In the other room.
4. ... blanket I washed it and hung it out to dry (**gantungkan*) outside.
5. ... sheets I folded them up (*lipat*) and put them away.
6. ... box Father is keeping it downstairs.
7. ... TV Our neighbour borrowed it earlier.

8. ... towel I hung it in the bathroom.
9. ... soap There isn't any more. Our sister used it until it was finished.
10. ... cat We opened the door earlier and it went out.

* *Gantungan - Sidai* is used in Malaysia when something is hung out to dry.

24.3.4 Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then replies in an appropriate manner.

1. Next time don't leave your shirt outside if you don't want it to get ripped. Fold it up and straightaway put it away in a drawer.
2. No matter how bad my luck is, it's still better than those poor people who don't have enough to eat. Knowing people live like that makes me angry.
3. The gift I give to Yeni for her birthday depends upon the gift she gives me for mine. When it comes to (With) Yeni, I can't be sure she'll give me anything.
4. Ida meant that I really was invited, but that I misunderstood (wrongly understood). That always happens when people speak to me in a language that isn't my own.
5. The language lab should have been open until 6:30 in the afternoon, but when I got there it was already closed. The last teacher wasn't like this. I'm convinced (certain) the new teacher doesn't care about his students.

PERCAKAPAN 24.4

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| <i>Kartini:</i> | <i>Bu, kalau saya pulang terlambat, bagaimana?</i> | Mother, is it all right if I come back late? |
| <i>Ibu:</i> | <i>Terserah kamu, asalkan¹ kamu jangan pulang sendirian.</i> | It's up to you, as long as you don't come back alone. |
| <i>Kartini:</i> | <i>Tidak. Ada banyak orang di pesta nanti. Tentu ada yang bisa ngantar saya pulang.</i> | I won't. There will be plenty of people at the party. Certainly there will be someone who can bring me home. |
| <i>Ibu:</i> | <i>Bagus.</i> | Good. |

CATATAN

24.4.1 *Asalkan* can also be expressed also as *asal*.

STRUKTUR

- | | | |
|--------|---|--|
| 24.4.1 | <i>Bu, kalau saya pulang ter+lambat, bagaimana?</i> | Mother if I return late how |
| 24.4.2 | <i>Ter+serah kamu, asal+kan kamu jangan pulang</i> | Up to you as long as you don't return |
| 24.4.3 | <i>sendiri+an. Tidak. Ada banyak orang di pesta nanti</i> | alone No EX many people at party later |
| 24.4.4 | <i>Tentu ada yang bisa ngantar saya pulang.</i> | Sure EX one can accompany me return |

LATIHAN

- 24.4.1 Question: *Bu, kalau saya pulang terlambat, bagaimana?*
 Reply: *Terserah kamu, asalkan kamu jangan pulang sendirian.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue and the structure of the model. Student B then replies appropriately, initiating her response with the underlined portions of the above model.

1. Is it all right if I get a lift with you?
2. What about borrowing your comb for a moment?
3. How about if I smoke?
4. Is it all right if I hang my shirt on this nail?
5. Can't I turn on the television downstairs?
6. How about if I bathe this evening?
7. Can't I take the test tomorrow, not today?
8. How about if I take you to the railway station later?
9. What happens if I wear your new shoes this evening?
10. Can't I hold your packages?

- 24.4.2 Statement: *Ada banyak orang di pesta nanti.*
 Response: *Tentu ada orang yang bisa ngantar saya pulang.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately initiating his response with *tentu*.

1. I have a blanket, two pillows and a mattress, but no bed.
2. I think I might get cheated if I go to the market alone.
3. I lost my key when I was walking to school.
4. I want to bathe, but I don't have any soap.
5. Suddenly the wind is becoming stronger.
6. Kartini's afraid no one at all wants to marry her.
7. I studied hard for the economics test.
8. The doctor will be coming in a few more minutes.
9. I'm only going to cook Indonesian food.
10. Your mother's calling.

24.4.3 **Review**

Make the following statements or ask the following questions.

1. My thoughts are in the process of changing.
2. Mr. _____'s son-in-law isn't very polite, is he?
3. If we get pricked (*kena*) by a nail, we'll be hurt (wounded). If we're hurt we won't be able to work any more.
4. I wonder what will happen if we don't pass the Indonesian test.
5. My body is shaking because I'm cold.
6. Horses are smarter than people, aren't they?
7. Next time we go anywhere, we'll buy a map first. This time we got lost.

8. Your cat died, didn't it? What a shame. You should be sad.
9. I'm sorry I didn't study Chinese. I'm tired (bored) of studying Indonesian.
10. No matter how much I tried to pass, I failed the last driving test too.

24.4.4 Statement: *Saya biasanya simpan baju dalam lemari yang pintunya rusak.*
 Response: *Ya, saya lihat tadi.*

Student A makes one of the following statements. Student B then replies in an appropriate manner. The above statement means: "I usually keep my clothes in a wardrobe with a broken door" or "I usually keep my clothes in a wardrobe whose door is broken".

1. I couldn't believe he drives a car with a smashed windscreen.
2. I found this comb with broken teeth. Would you like it?
3. I bought a dictionary with torn pages and the shop wouldn't take (*terima* [accept]) it back.
4. I have a neighbour whose small son plays with matches, and my neighbour doesn't care.
5. I sleep on a bed with a mattress made from rubber.
6. My cousin told me he once saw a man carrying a bag whose contents was only money.
7. I tried to boil water in a pot whose inside was rusty.
8. Last night they showed a movie whose story made me sleepy.
9. I wanted to help the woman with a bloody nose, but wasn't successful.
10. I met a man who had only four toes on his left foot.

PERCAKAPAN 24.5

<i>Ibu:</i>	<i>Rumah Ida sejauh mana¹, sih?</i>	How far is Ida's house?
<i>Kartini:</i>	<i>Tidak jauh. Ibu ingat, nggak, waktu kita beli mobil baru? Hari itu juga, waktu pulang dari toko, kita, kan, mampir ke rumah Ida.</i>	Not far. Don't you remember when we bought a new car? On that day, while we were returning from the shop, we dropped in at Ida's house.
<i>Ibu:</i>	<i>Ibu tidak ingat. Rumah itu besar, nggak?</i>	I don't remember. Is the house big?
<i>Kartini:</i>	<i>Tidak sebesar² rumah kita, tetapi lebih bagus.</i>	Not as big as our house, but nicer.
<i>Ibu:</i>	<i>Tuh, Anwar datang³.</i>	That's Anwar coming.
<i>Kartini:</i>	<i>Saya pergi dulu, bu.</i>	I'll be going, mother.
<i>Ibu:</i>	<i>Jaga dirimu⁴ baik-baik, ya?</i>	Take good care of yourself.
<i>Kartini:</i>	<i>Tentu!</i>	Of course!

CATATAN

24.5.1 *Sejauh mana* literally says "as far as where". You can say *berapa jauhnya* for simply "how far".

- 24.5.2 *Sebesar* means "as big as", and is the same construction as *sejauh* discussed above. *Tidak sebesar rumah kita* can also be expressed as *Tidak sama besar (dengan) rumah kita*. It is important to remember that the *se-* construction implies comparison, not just measurement.
- 24.5.3 *Tuh, Anwar datang* may be expressed more formally as *Itu Anwar yang datang*.
- 24.5.4 *Dirimu* comprises the word *diri* [self] and the suffix *-mu* [your]. This is a construction we have seen many times with *-nya*: *dirinya* [herself, himself] or [oneself]. The other suffix which forms part of this set is *-ku* [my]: *diriku* [myself].

STRUKTUR

- 24.5.1 *Rumah Ida se+jauh mana, sih? Ibu ingat nggak,*
House Ida as far as where E Mother remember no
- 24.5.2 *waktu kita beli mobil baru? Hari itu juga, waktu pulang*
time we buy car new Day that too time go home
- 24.5.3 *dari toko, kita mampir, kan, ke rumah Ida. Ibu tidak*
from shop we drop in no to house Ida Mother no
- 24.5.4 *ingat Rumah itu besar nggak? Tidak se+besar rumah*
remember. House that big no Not as big as house
- 24.5.5 *kita tetapi lebih bagus. Tuh, Anwar datang. Saya pergi*
our but more nice That Anwar come I go
- 24.5.6 *dulu. Jaga diri + mu baik-baik, ya. Tentu!*
first Guard self your well yes Of course

LATIHAN

- 24.5.1 Question: *Rumah Ida berapa jauhnya?*
Reply: *Tidak sejauh rumah kita.*
Beberapa kilometer saja dari universitas.

Student A asks a question following the English cue. Student B replies following the structure of the first part of the model above, then continuing with some relevant comment.

1. How big is Budi's house?
2. How heavy is your bag?
3. How long is Fauzi's bed?
4. How tall is Ajie?
5. How low were your grades?

24.5.2 Statement: *Andre cakap sekeras saya.*

Make the following statements.

1. My uncle chose a book that wasn't as thick as yours.
2. I'm not as hungry as you are.
3. Indonesian food isn't as spicy hot as Indian food.
4. Mantik's wife isn't as polite as Ismail's.
5. Australia isn't as cold as the United States (**Amerika Serikat*).
6. Kartini didn't buy as much as I did.
7. You aren't as hardworking as I am.
8. Dina is as busy as Yeni.
9. Coffee in the university canteen is not as expensive as it is outside.
10. The bus to Perth is not as full as the bus to Fremantle.

* *Amerika Serikat* is *Amerika Syarikat* in Malaysia.

24.5.3 Exchange: A. *Ibu ingat nggak, waktu kita beli mobil baru?*
 B. *Ibu tidak ingat. Kenapa?*
 A. *Orang yang jual mobil itu kepada kita, sepupu Anwar.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue and the structure of the model. Student B, referring to herself with her own name, then replies either positively or negatively and asks *kenapa*. Student A then answers the question and closes the exchange.

1. You took Yeni home, didn't you?
2. You borrowed the key from Cecep, didn't you?
3. You got married last year, didn't you?
4. You're afraid of getting sick later, aren't you?
5. You put the sheet in the box, didn't you?
6. You plugged in (*pasang*) the TV earlier, didn't you?
7. You were shivering outside, weren't you?
8. You knocked into the post box, didn't you?
9. You hung your pants outside to dry, didn't you?
10. Cecep combed his hair with this comb, didn't he?

24.5.4 Exchange: A. *Hari Jumat beli mobil baru?*
 B. *Ya, hari itu juga saya bawa pulang ke rumah.*
 A. *Mahalkah mobilnya?*
 B. *Oh, tidak. Saya beli dari tangan orang lain.*

Student A begins the exchange following the English cue. Student B then replies incorporating the given cue into the structure of the model. Student A then asks one further question, and Student B answers, closing the exchange. *Beli dari tangan orang lain* means "to buy something second hand".

1. On Thursday did you take Yeni home?
 ... I stopped in for a drink.

2. On Monday did you take a book from my desk?
... I used your pen.
3. Last week did you find \$2,000?
... I gave it to the police.
4. Yesterday did you install a refrigerator (**lemari es*)?
... we found out (knew) it was out of order.
5. Was it cloudy two days ago?
... there was thunder and lightning.
6. Two weeks ago could you see Mars (*Marikh*)?
... we could see the moon and the stars clearly.
7. Did it rain heavily on that morning?
... water flowed into our house.
8. Last year did your cousin drown?
... my father-in-law got hit by a car.
9. In 1979 did you study European history?
... I studied American literature and Australian politics.
10. Last night did you get drunk?
... I had a headache.

**Lemari es - Kol kas, es kas and peti es* are also used in Indonesia. In Malaysia the term is *peti ais*.

- 24.5.5 Exchange:
- | | |
|----|--|
| A. | <u>Kapan</u> mampir ke rumah Ida? |
| B. | <u>Waktu</u> pulang dari toko. |
| A. | Bilang apa dia? |
| B. | Dia bilang kamu juga diundang ke pestanya. |

Student A begins the exchange following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately using *waktu*. Student A then asks a further question, and Student B replies, closing the exchange.

1. When did you see me hang the key on the wall?
2. When did you find my pillow?
3. When did you hear that those two countries were at war (*berperang*)?
4. When did you notice that someone took your key?
5. When did you first feel sick?
6. When did you get caught in the rain?
7. When did you realise (**sadar*) your plans almost failed?
8. When did Ahyar invite you to lunch?
9. When did you see them arguing?
10. When did you first taste durian?

**Sadar* is *sedar* in Malaysia.