

PELAJARAN 25

PESTA Party

PERCAKAPAN 25.1

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Sofiyon:</i> Musik ¹ itu rancak ² sekali. Rasanya saya mau ³ berdansa ⁴ saja. | The music is very lively. I really feel like dancing. |
| <i>Gede:</i> Tini dan Dina dari tadi melihat-lihat ⁵ kita saja. Barang kali mereka berdua menunggu kita ngajak mereka berdansa. | Tini and Dina, for a while now, have been glancing at us. Perhaps those two are waiting for us to invite them to dance. |
| <i>Sofiyon:</i> Kalau mereka tolak ⁶ , nanti kita malu. | If they refuse, we'll be embarrassed. |
| <i>Gede:</i> Sialan ⁷ ! Sekarang mereka memutar lagu ⁸ lain. Lagu ini, kan, nggak enak. | Damn! Now they're playing another song. That song's not nice, is it? |
| <i>Sofiyon:</i> Sabar saja. Nanti juga lagunya diganti ⁹ lagi. | Just be patient. In a moment the song will be changed again. |

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------|---------|
| <i>berdansa</i> | to dance | <i>menyanyi</i> | to sing |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------|---------|

CATATAN

- 25.1.1 *Musik* is spelled *muzik* in Malaysia. To play recorded music is expressed as *main muzik* in Malaysia and *putar musik* in Indonesia.
- 25.1.2 *Rancak - Hidup* may also be used in everyday conversation.
- 25.1.3 *Mau* - Colloquially you can say *pingin* or *kepingin*: *Saya pingin berdansa*.
- 25.1.4 *Berdansa* is the term used for Western-style dancing. *Menari*, based on the root *tari*, is used for traditional dancing. *Joget*, which refers to a particular traditional dance in Malaysia, generally refers to fast, modern dancing in Indonesia.
- 25.1.5 *Melihat-lihat* - Reduplication here indicates that the action is less deliberately performed (see Notes 19.1). *Melihat-lihat* means "glancing" not "looking". You can also say *melirik*.

- 25.1.6 *Tolak* would be expressed in its affixed form, *menolak*, in Malaysia, an alternative also found in Indonesia.
- 25.1.7 *Sialan* is considered a strong word by many people and can carry a force greater than the word "damn" does in English. It is best not to use it until you have a feeling for when it is appropriate. *Celaka* would be more commonly used in Malaysia in contexts such as this.
- 25.1.8 *Memutar lagu* would be expressed as *main lagu* in Malaysia.
- 25.1.9 *Diganti - Ganti* means "to replace" or "to substitute" something. To simply "change" or "exchange" something is *tukar*. When something changes in form, shape or feeling the term is *ubah* (see Dialogue 23.1).

STRUKTUR

- 25.1.1 *Musik itu rancak sekali. Rasa + nya saya mau ber+dansa*
 Music that lively very. Feels it I want dance
- 25.1.2 *saja. Tini dan Dina dari tadi me+lihat-lihat kita*
 just Tini and Dina from earlier glance at us
- 25.1.3 *saja. Barang kali mereka ber+dua meng+tunggu kita ngajak*
 just Perhaps they two wait for us invite
- 25.1.4 *mereka ber+dansa. Kalau mereka tolak nanti kita malu.*
 them dance If they refuse later we embarrassed
- 25.1.5 *Sial+an. Sekarang mereka meng+putar lagu lain.*
 Damn Now they turn song other
- 25.1.6 *Lagu ini, kan, nggak enak. Sabar saja.*
 Song this no no nice Be patient just
- 25.1.7 *Nanti juga lagu + nya di+ganti lagi.*
 Later anyway song the be changed again

LATIHAN

- 25.1.1 Statement: *Semua orang sedang berdansa.*
 Response: *Ya, musik hidup sekali.*

Student A makes a statement using *sedang* and following the English cue. Student B then replies in an appropriate manner.

1. Retno's in the middle of singing.
2. Father's putting on a new shirt.
3. My younger sister's washing the blankets.
4. Grandfather's on his way back to Sydney.

5. Ahyar is putting in a new light.
6. The doctor is talking to the nurse.
7. Yeni's in the middle of filling up the car with petrol.
8. Sofiyan's son is crying.
9. Kartini's in the process of reading a literature book.
10. The aeroplane's landing (*mendarat*)

- 25.1.2 Exchange:
- A. *Tini dan Dina melihat-lihat kita saja.*
 B. *Barang kali mereka berdua menunggu kita ngajak mereka berdansa.*
 A. *Mana bisa. Mereka dari dulu tidak suka kita.*

Student A begins the exchange following the English cue. Student B then responds appropriately using the underlined portions of the model in his reply. The number mentioned in the response should be the same as that indicated in the statement. Student A then makes one further statement, closing the exchange.

1. (Name 4 people) are singing one of Chrisye's songs.
2. (Name 3 people) are guarding that big house.
3. Anwar's brothers and sisters are carrying pillows [assume 6 people].
4. Ajie and his friends are taking Dewi home [assume 8 people].
5. That husband and wife are dropping by the bank.
6. I saw your relatives running along the road [assume 7 people].
7. My father and mother-in-law, my two older sisters-in-law, and my son-in-law were crossing the road when the police stopped them.
8. Budi's niece and nephew like riding horses more than cars.
9. That group of Portuguese and Spanish students are always there [assume 5 people].
10. Those nine children are bothering the other's who want to play.

- 25.1.3 Statement: *Sialan! Sekarang mereka memutar lagu lain.*
Lagu ini, kan, nggak enak.
 Response: *Sabar saja. Nanti juga lagunya diganti lagi.*

Student A makes an initial statement following the English cue. He then goes on to make some further comment. Student B should then respond appropriately beginning with *Sabar saja*.

1. My shirt got caught (*tersangkut*) on a nail.
2. The box is locked (*terkunci*).
3. The drawer fell on my foot.
4. I lost my hat (*topi*).
5. Your cousin is late again.
6. The light upstairs is out.
7. I'm so cold I'm shivering.
8. There is no place to take shelter.
9. I almost got to dance with Timi.
10. Someone changed the colour.

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

1. Because I believe in ghosts, everyone thinks I'm crazy. Actually, as far as I'm concerned, if you've never seen a ghost, how can you say there aren't any. I once saw one, so I know there are.
2. As long as you put the mats out in the sun to air every week, they won't smell. It's the same with the blankets and pillows.
3. I like all Indonesian fruits, including durian. There are people who say durian smells bad, but not me. I can't stand it if I don't eat one every other day (every two days) during durian season.
4. Six cabbages, plus 14 eggplants, times 10 cucumbers, divided by 2 onions is how many vegetables in all?
5. If two large countries are at war, don't you know everyone, including people in Australia, could die? That's my opinion.

PERCAKAPAN 25.2

| | | |
|--------------|--|--|
| <i>Gede:</i> | <i>Kita ini¹ datang dari jauh, tujuannya supaya bisa² berdansa dengan kamu.</i> | We've come from far with the aim of being able to dance with you. |
| <i>Dina:</i> | <i>Bohong³! Orang tinggal di seberang jalan aja berani-berani⁴ bilang dari jauh!</i> | That's a lie! Someone who lives just across the street has the nerve to say he comes from far! |
| <i>Gede:</i> | <i>Ah, saya cuma main-main saja, kok, tapi betul saya mau berdansa dengan kamu.</i> | I'm just kidding around, but it's true I want to dance with you. |
| <i>Dina:</i> | <i>Ah, nggak mau.</i> | I don't want to. |
| <i>Tini:</i> | <i>Semua laki-laki sama saja. Suka ganggu perempuan.</i> | All men are the same. They like to bother women. |

CATATAN

- 25.2.1 *Kita ini* is more emphatic than just saying *kita*. The utterance *Kita ini datang dari jauh ...* is spoken with tongue in cheek.
- 25.2.2 *Supaya bisa* means "in order to be able to" and "so that one can". If *bisa*, which shows ability, is omitted, *untuk* may be used.
- 25.2.3 *Bohong* means "to lie". "Liar" is *pembohong*.
- 25.2.4 *Berani* literally means "brave".

STRUKTUR

| | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 25.2.1 | <i>Kita ini datang dari jauh,</i> | <i>tuju+an + nya supaya</i> |
| | We this come from far | aim it in order to |

PELAJARAN 25 • Lesson 25

- 25.2.2 *bisa ber+dansa dengan kamu. Bohong! Orang tinggal di*
 be able dance with you Lie Someone live on
- 25.2.3 *seberang jalan aja berani-berani bilang dari jauh.*
 other side street only brave say from far
- 25.2.4 *Saya cuma main-main saja, kok, tapi betul saya*
 I only joke just E but true I
- 25.2.5 *mau ber+dansa dengan kamu. Ah, nggak mau.*
 want dance with you Oh, no want
- 25.2.6 *Semua laki-laki sama saja. Suka ganggu perempuan.*
 All men same just Like bother women

LATIHAN

- 25.2.1 A. 1 supaya 2.
 B. 3.

Substitutions

- I live in Fremantle
 Gede played that song
 Euis changed her course
 Tini refused to dance with me
 Men drink beer
 Kartini lied
 They played a fast song
 Mother borrowed a mattress
 The TV is on very loud
 We took shelter early
 I said I had a problem
 - it's easy to get to the university
 have a chance to dance with you
 she could finish this year
 she could talk longer with you
 they have the nerve to talk to women
 later you wouldn't be offended (*tersinggung*).
 everyone could sing
 later this evening we would have a place to sleep
 the people in the next house can hear
 we wouldn't get caught in the rain
 you could help me solve it
 - Make a relevant comment.
- 25.2.2 Model: *bohong* "lie"
pembohong "liar"
membongong "to lie"

A list of root words follows. Using the model as a guide, prefix each first with a form of *peng-* to indicate the agent of the action, then with a form of *meng-* to show the verb. Indicate the English translation for each form.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. <i>nyanyi</i> | sing | <i>pe-</i> | <i>me-</i> |
| 2. <i>tari</i> | dance | <i>penari</i> | <i>menari</i> |
| 3. <i>main</i> | play | <i>pe-</i> | <i>me-</i> |
| 4. <i>bawa</i> | carry | <i>pem-</i> | <i>mem-</i> |

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 5. | <i>minum</i> | drink | <i>pe-</i> | <i>me-</i> |
| 6. | <i>ajar</i> | teach | <i>peng-</i> | <i>meng-</i> |
| 7. | <i>beli</i> | buy | <i>pem-</i> | <i>mem-</i> |
| 8. | <i>kirim</i> | send | <i>pengirim</i> | <i>mengirim</i> |
| 9. | <i>jaga</i> | watch, guard | <i>pen-</i> | <i>men-</i> |
| 10. | <i>terima</i> | receive | <i>penerima</i> | <i>menerima</i> |

- 25.2.3 Exchange: A. *Gede berani-berani bilang dia datang dari jauh.*
 B. *Gede main-main saja.*
 A. *Mana bisa percaya kepada orang yang selalu bohong.*

Student A begins the exchange following the English cue and the structure of the model. Student B then replies in any appropriate manner. Student A then makes one further statement, closing the exchange.

- Hassan is afraid to dance with Yeni.
- Danan doesn't have the nerve to sing in front of a lot of people.
- Irma has the patience to wait for the chance to become a doctor.
- My son-in-law refused to invite me to the place where he works.
- His wife didn't remember to change her shoes before going out in the rain.
- I was sad to meet my cousin again.
- I was tired of arguing with Andre.
- Our teacher was glad to receive the news that we had all passed.
- I've already given up hope of learning how to sing in Chinese.
- Cecep was wrong to think I was going to give him a lift.

- 25.2.4 Question: *Betul kamu mau berdansa dengan saya?*
 Reply: *Betul, saya hanya tidak berani ngajak.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then replies appropriately. Both students initiate their utterances with *betul*. Suggested replies are given.

- Is it true you were joking that you came from far?
I was looking for a chance to talk to you.
- Were you really afraid to change the tyre?
I was afraid the car would fall on my foot.
- Is it true that as far as you're concerned Chrisye's songs are not nice?
But actually it depends on the person who's listening.
- Is it true you had the patience to teach your cousin how to sing?
She has a beautiful voice (*suara*).
- Did you really refuse to take Yeni to the market?
We always argue and I was already fed up.
- Is it true that you lost your key while you were playing tennis?
We looked but couldn't find it.
- Did the lights really go out while you were eating dinner?
We lit candles (*lilin*) until the lights came on again.
- Is it correct that Fauzi and Rafidah are already married?

They got married six months ago in Japan.

9. Is the rain really heavy in Sumatra?
During the rainy season the rain is heavy.
10. Is it true you sometimes have to pay to use toilets in the United States?
Yes. I used to think the toilets were all free (**cuma-cuma*).

* *Cuma-cuma* is also *gratis* in Indonesia. *Percuma*, which means "worthless" in Indonesia, is the term used in Malaysia.

- 25.5.2 Statement: *Semua laki-laki sama saja.*
Response: *Ya, semua suka ganggu perempuan.*

Student A makes a statement following the cue. Student B then responds, also following the cue in English. Both students should try to continue the dialogue further. To say "both of them" or "the two of them" use *keduanya* or *kedua-duanya*. To say "both those people" or "those two people" use *kedua orang itu*. "The three of them" is expressed as *ketiganya* or *ketiga-tiganya*, etc.

1. Dogs and cats are similar.
They like to live with people.
2. The language in Portugal and Brazil is the same.
People in both countries speak Portuguese.
3. The word for blanket and pillow in Malaysia and Indonesia is the same.
Yes, people use ... and
4. Dry seasons anywhere are the same.
No rain.
5. Ida's house and Astuti's house are similar.
Both are big and expensive.
6. Studying history, politics and economics is all the same.
All are hard.
7. Bananas from anywhere are the same.
They are delicious.
8. Cucumbers, potatoes, and beans have the same effect.
They all make the body healthy.
9. Buying something in the shops and making it yourself is the same.
The price is more or less the same.
10. Hanging clothes up in the wardrobe and putting them away in a drawer is the same.
No one can see them.

KAJI ULANG

25.2 The following instructions show you how to construct possible conversations between two people. Write these conversations in Indonesian on a separate sheet of paper. Refer to the section *Jawaban Kaji Ulang* [Answers to the Review Exercises] on page 476 if you wish to check your answers. The following review also includes vocabulary in Situational Glossary 1-5.

Percakapan 1: Andrew dan Jemma

1. Andrew tells Jemma that both beaches that she said were dangerous were actually safe except when the tide was high.
2. Jemma tells Andrew not to joke around. She continues on to say that on Crab Beach and Snail Beach swimmers often hear the voices of people who once drowned there.
3. Andrew says that those people must have misunderstood (*salah faham*), or they are just as crazy as Jemma. He says that his parents taught him not to believe in ghosts.
4. Jemma says that she doesn't care what Andrew thinks. She says that her mother-in-law, whose sweet personality hasn't changed since she was married, once saw something there that made her nervous there.
5. Jemma goes on to say that her mother-in-law was alone digging a hole to light the fire while her older brother-in-law was looking for firewood. She says that the grill and the meat for barbecuing were beside her.
6. Jemma says that her mother-in-law was just about to light the fire when she realised that the picnic basket was shaking like a wet dog.
7. Jemma says that at that very moment [*saat*] the lid [literally: close + *nya*] slowly rose into the air [*udara*] and a white cloud spread out like a mat in the sky.
8. Jemma says that her mother-in-law could notice two figures [*sosok badan*], a man and a woman, dancing and singing a song to (following) music that seemed to come from the wind blowing over an empty pail.
9. Jemma says that suddenly a large wave that brought lumps [*gumpal*] of coral crashed on [hit, knocked into] the yellow sand like thunder.
10. Jemma continues by saying that the two bodies floated into the shade. She adds that a few minutes later, there were only several strips [*lembar*] of seaweed left caught on the trees.
11. Andrew says that he already knows the end of the story. He continues on to say that when the tide went out and the deep water became shallow, there were (could be seen) footprints [*bekas* + foot] of a young man and woman in the damp sand.
12. Andrew tells Jemma that it is up to her if she wants to believe a nonsensical [*berkarut*] story like that, but as far as he is concerned, it couldn't possibly happen.
13. Andrew says that five or six years ago there was a movie that was shown in the Thousand Mile Movie Theatre about a husband and wife who died on that beach.
14. Andrew says that they were camping there on a Saturday afternoon. He continues on to say that even though people said they were good swimmers, when they jumped from the rocks into the cloudy water, they were lost at sea and never seen again.
15. Andrew says that no matter how much the owners of the theatre tried to tell people the story wasn't true, no one paid any attention to them.
16. Jemma says that as long as people are happy, let them believe what they want. She says that different groups of people also have different needs [*ke-* + need + *-an*].
17. Jemma adds that not everything is dependent on what can be seen or understood. She goes on to say that this situation is one example [*contoh*] of what has to be accepted, even though it can't be fully [*se-* + full + *nya*] explained [*di-* + light, bright + *-kan*].

Percakapan 2: Maria dan David

18. Maria tells David that next time he wants to comb his hair not to use someone else's comb because it might be dirty.

19. David says that it doesn't matter. He says that he's careful. David explains that he first puts the comb out in the sun to air for a half hour, and then washes it with strong soap.
20. Maria asks David if it wouldn't be better if he bought a comb of his own. She goes on to say that they aren't expensive and that they are sold everywhere.
21. David says that he has had money problems since his bicycles were stolen from the front of his house where they are usually stored in a room near the swimming pool. He adds that since then he has had many problems.
22. David says that he used to keep the key to that room in the drawer of the wardrobe in his bedroom, but moved [transferred] it because it always got lost when he put it under the sheets, blankets and pillows.
23. David says that he hung it on the inside wall of the bathroom and covered it with a towel so that people looking in through the window wouldn't know it was there.
24. David explains that one morning he was startled [surprised]. He says that instead of the alarm going off early, it went off late and he quickly got up from bed.
25. David says that everything that he did that morning was reversed [overturned]. He says that he placed the shaving cream on to [over] his toothbrush and the toothpaste on to [over] his beard.
26. David goes on to say that when he washed his face the soap got into [entered] his nose and eyes and that he couldn't breathe or see anything.
27. David says that when he lifted the towel from the nail, he didn't notice that the key that was under it fell into the toilet [*jamban*].
28. David continues on to say that after urinating, he flushed the toilet [literally: pressed the button on the tank] and suddenly the key was gone. David adds that his family was angry and he was sorry about [regretted] what happened.
29. David tells Maria that that night the bicycles were gone. David says: "I wonder if was my neighbours who took them, and if it was them how could they find the key"?
30. Maria tells David not to be suspicious of other people. Maria says that David was the one who was careless and should not blame [wrong + *-kan*] someone else without proof [*bukti*].

Percakapan 3: Ben dan John

31. Ben tells John that he dreamed [*mimpi*] he was once sheltering under a large umbrella in a playing field when someone arrived and said that the rain had already stopped.
32. Ben says that he was so embarrassed that the blood rose from his chest to his head and his ears felt thick like an awkward new comer [new person] in a room full of old friends.
33. Ben says that he then fainted, and when he awoke, he was lying alone in the dark in an empty car park.
34. Ben says that he could remember following some sort [type] of animal, perhaps a cat, when suddenly there was a thunderstorm.
35. Ben continues on to say that he ended up [finally] standing in the middle of a puddle of water [literally: water that was stagnant] holding an umbrella while a duck was bathing at his feet.
36. Ben says that when he told this story to his cousin, his cousin laughed until his stomach hurt and then he started to cry because he couldn't stand it anymore.

Percakapan 4: Natalie dan Rosemary

37. Natalie tells Rosemary that she was about to buy some bananas and other fruit in the market a few days ago when she saw that her nephew was in the next stall.
38. Natalie goes on to say that her nephew was buying some fish, chicken and beef [cow meat]. She says that he was trying to bargain, but didn't know how. He kept on saying (repeatedly [*berulang kali*] said) that the seller was trying to cheat him.
39. Natalie says that the price he was asking for was so low that the seller took back everything he had already prepared for sale. Natalie adds: "It was embarrassing [*me- + embarrassed + -kan*]"
40. Rosemary tells Natalie that the seller was only pretending to be angry. She adds that, in [with] that way the seller gets a higher price for the things that he sells.

PERCAKAPAN 25.3

| | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| <i>Dadang:</i> | <i>Jangan bergerak. Fauzi mau ngambil' foto.</i> | Don't move. Fauzi's going to take a picture. |
| <i>Rosdiana:</i> | <i>Hati-hati di belakangnya, Fauzi. Ada orang lewat bawa baki. Jangan sampai² bakinya jatuh.</i> | Watch out behind you Fauzi. Someone's passing by with a tray. Don't knock it over. |
| <i>Dadang:</i> | <i>Ke sini³ Euis. Kamu berdiri di depan, di antara⁴ Marni dan Cecep.</i> | Come over here, Euis. You stand in front, between Marni and Cecep. |
| <i>Rosdiana:</i> | <i>Kami sudah siap, Fauzi. Jangan lupa beri kami fotonya nanti.</i> | We're ready, Fauzi. Don't forget to give us a copy. |

CATATAN

- 25.3.1 *Ngambil* is the short form of *mengambil* [to take]. The root word is *ambil*. An alternative in Indonesia is *memotret* based on the root *potret*. In Malaysia the choices are *ambil gambar*, *petik gambar* or *tangkap gambar*.
- 25.3.2 *Sampai* means "until". *Jangan sampai jatuh* means "Don't do something until it falls" or "Don't do something so that it falls". In Malaysia this would be expressed as *Jangan bagi jatuh* or *Jangan kasi jatuh*. For a deliberate action *jatuhkan* would be used. This conveys a meaning closer to "to drop" rather than "to let fall".
- 25.3.3 *Ke sini* may also be expressed as *mari sini*.
- 25.3.4 *Di antara* means both "between" and "among".

STRUKTUR

| | |
|--------|---|
| 25.3.1 | <i>Jangan ber+gerak. Fauzi mau ngambil foto. Hati-hati di</i> |
| | Don't move Fauzi IA take picture Careful at |

- 25.3.2 *belakang + nya Fauzi. Ada orang lewat bawa baki.*
back you Fauzi EX someone pass by carry tray
- 25.3.3 *Jangan sampai baki+ nya jatuh. Ke sini Euis.*
Don't until tray it fall To here Euis
- 25.3.4 *Kamu ber+diri di depan di antara Marni dan Cecep.*
Your stand in front at between Marni dan Cecep.
- 25.3.5 *Kami sudah siap, Fauzi.*
We already ready Fauzi
- 25.3.6 *Jangan lupa beri kami foto + nya nanti.*
Don't forget give us photo it later

LATIHAN

- 25.3.1 Exchange: A. *Jangan bergerak.*
B. *Fauzi mau ngambil foto.*
C. *Saya sudah siap.*

Students A and B are talking to Student C. Student A gives a command and Student B makes a further relevant comment following the given English cues. Student C then replies in any appropriate manner.

1. Don't stand in front.
We can't pass.
2. Don't take off your hat.
It's still hot outside.
3. Don't lie.
We know you met Rafidah last night.
4. Don't interfere (bother us).
Earlier you didn't have the nerve to help.
5. Don't change it.
Everyone here likes fast songs.
6. Don't joke around.
Dina thinks you really like her.
7. Don't refuse.
No one else can do it.
8. Don't taste it.
If you're not used to it, it doesn't taste good.
9. Don't ask (invite) her to dance.
Later we'll be embarrassed.
10. Don't turn off the television.
We're in the middle of watching the news reports.

- 25.3.2 Exchange: A. Hati-hati di belakangnya.
 B. Ada orang lewat bawa baki.
 C. Baik, aku hati-hati.

Students A and B are talking to Student C. Both Students A and B make statements following the English cue, incorporating the underlined portions of the model. Student C then comments in any appropriate manner.

1. Watch out. Don't cross the street.
There's a man in the shop across the street who was killed.
2. Watch out for yourself.
The streets are crowded and there are people who are drunk outside.
3. Guard your money well.
There are robbers who ride motorcycles in Jakarta.
4. Watch out. Go downstairs and see what's happening.
There's someone who turned off the light.
5. Take care. Carry this piece of wood (*kayu*).
There's a mouse (**tikus*) that went into the kitchen.
6. Watch out. It's raining heavily.
There's thunder and lightning tonight.
7. Be careful. The river is flowing quickly.
There was an animal that drowned last week.
8. Be on your guard. If you feel weak, stop and rest.
There are a lot of people who fall sick during this season.
9. Watch out. Don't bathe without wearing clothes.
There are children playing not far away.
10. Take care. If you drink, don't drive.
There are police stopping people in the middle of the road.

**Tikus* means both "mouse" and "rat". The distinction between the two may sometimes be made by referring to "rat" as *tikus besar*.

- 25.3.3 Statement: *Jangan sampai bakinya jatuh.*

Translate the following statements.

1. *Jangan sampai panas.*
2. *Jangan sampai dia naik.*
3. *Jangan sampai basah.*

Make the following statements.

4. Next time, don't let him in for free.
5. Don't let him deliberately kill it.
6. Don't let anyone look at it.
7. Don't let him take any medicine unless you're sure (it is certain) it's effective.
8. Don't let her take too much.
9. Don't let it get too soft before you cook it.
10. Next time, don't fill it up.

- 25.3.4 Exchange: A. *Kamu berdiri di antara Marni dan Cecep.*
 B. *Tidak ada tempat.*
 A. *Ada.*

Student A gives a command following the English cue. Student B then replies with a relevant statement. Student A then responds and closes the exchange.

1. Write your name on the back of this piece of paper.
2. Take a picture on the other side of the river.
3. Dance in the room next door.
4. Let's turn off the lights, and light candles.
5. Walk between the red and the green poles.
6. Put your shoes outside the door.
7. Hang your pants on the nail.
8. Take shelter beneath that tree.
9. Look for it next to the others.
10. Listen to me sing. I have a nice voice.

- 25.3.5 Model: *ganggu* "to disturb"
gangguan "a disturbance"

Affix each of the following root words with the nominal suffix *-an* and determine the new meaning.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------------------|--------|
| 1. <i>tari</i> | dance | 6. <i>uji</i> | test |
| 2. <i>nyanyi</i> | sing | 7. <i>pesan</i> | order |
| 3. <i>main</i> | play | 8. <i>panggil</i> | call |
| 4. <i>pikir</i> | think | 9. <i>pukul</i> | strike |
| 5. <i>alir</i> | flow | 10. <i>jual</i> | sell |

PERCAKAPAN 25.4

- Mantik:* *Semua makanan, makanan Indonesia di sini.* All the food is Indonesian food here.
Nasi goreng, mie rebus, sate, gulai¹ ayam, semuanya tampaknya enak. Fried rice, boiled mee, satay, chicken curry, everything looks good.
- Andre:* *Bagaimana saya bisa makan? Semuanya, kan, makanan yang pedas?* How am I going to eat? It's all spicy hot food, isn't it?
- Mantik:* *Coba dulu sedikit. Nanti, kalau sudah biasa, bisa makan lebih banyak.* Try a little first. Later, when you're used to it, you can eat more.
- Andre:* *Tidak mau, ah. Nanti sakit perut. Kalau perut sakit, bagaimana bisa bersenang-senang?* I don't want to. I'll get a stomach ache. If your stomach aches, how can you have a good time?

KATA-KATA TAMBAHAN

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| <i>pedas</i> | spicy hot |
| <i>pahit</i> | bitter |
| <i>asam²</i> | sour |

CATATAN

25.4.1 *Gulai* - The term *kari* is also used in Malaysia.

25.4.2 *Asam* is *masam* in Malaysia.

STRUKTUR

25.4.1 *Semua makan+an makan+an Indonesia di sini.*
All food food Indonesian at here

25.4.2 *Nasi goreng, mie rebus, sate, gulai ayam, semua + nya*
Rice fried mee boiled satay curry chicken all it

25.4.3 *tampak + nya enak. Bagaimana saya bisa makan?*
looks it delicious How I can eat

25.4.4 *Semua + nya, kan, makan+an yang pedas.*
All it no food that hot

25.4.5 *Cuba dulu sedikit. Nanti kalau sudah biasa, bisa*
Try first a little Later if already used to can

25.4.6 *makan lebih banyak. Nanti sakit perut.*
eat more a lot Later ache stomach

25.4.7 *Kalau perut sakit bagaimana bisa ber+senang-senang*
If stomach ache how can enjoy

LATIHAN

- 25.4.1 Exchange: A. Semua makanan, makanan Indonesia di sini.
B. Betul. Nasi goreng, mie rebus, sate, semuanya memang makanan Indonesia.
A. *Semuanya, kan, tampaknya enak.*

Student A makes a statement following the English cue and the structure of the model. Student B then responds in an appropriate manner, also incorporating *semuanya memang* in his response. Student A then closes the exchange with one further comment.

1. All the cars here are Japanese.
2. All the people here are Europeans.
3. All the songs are fast.

4. All the fruits here are Australian.
5. All the animals are tame (*jinak*) here.
6. All the people here are your wife's relatives.
7. All the courses are interesting at this university.
8. All the Asian airlines (aeroplanes) land in Singapore.
9. All the vegetables here are from Sumatra.
10. All the medicines are western medicines.

- 25.4.2 Statement: *Semua makanan tampaknya enak.*
 Response: *Tampaknya saja, tetapi sebenarnya makanan di restoran ini kurang enak.*

Student A makes a statement using *tampaknya* and following the English cue. Student B then responds appropriately incorporating the underlined portions of the model in his reply.

1. Most of these pineapples look sour.
2. It seems as if Dina is going to marry an important person.
3. It looks like Rosdiana's going to take a picture.
4. It seems like Tini doesn't want Gede to ask her to dance.
5. Astuti's father-in-law looks young.
6. It looks like it's going to rain.
7. It seems like Euis refused to dance with Sofiyan.
8. It appears as if your younger brother-in-law doesn't have the nerve to sing.
9. It seems as if Danan got a chance to go out with Mariam.
10. The moon looks further away than the sun.

- 25.4.3 Question: *Bagaimana saya bisa makan?
Semuanya, kan, makanan yang pedas.*
 Reply: *Coba dulu sedikit.*

Student A asks a question following the English cue and the structure of the model. He then adds a relevant statement of his own. Student B answers appropriately.

1. How am I going to take a picture?
2. How am I going to make a copy of this letter?
3. How am I going to get in for free?
4. How am I going to dance to this song?
5. How am I going to hang up my shirt?
6. How is Yeni going to take Mariam home?
7. How are we going to cross the street here?
8. How am I going to become an engineer?
9. How am I going to lift these packages?
10. How am I going to make my parents realise smoking is no good.

- 25.4.4 A. *Coba dulu* 1. *Nanti kalau* 2 *bisa* 3.
 B. 4.

Substitutions

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. dancing with Tini finishing the film tasting a little holding the child cleaning the upper parts first</p> | <p>resting at home studying history drinking water talking to the teacher calling Ajie</p> |
| <p>2. the song is over already developed you're used to it already sleeping already clean</p> | <p>already recovered already passed no longer thirsty already informed him he's already agreed</p> |
| <p>3. invite her to see a movie give us a copy take more clean the lower parts study politics</p> | <p>work on your own put her on the bed picnic with us drink beer ask him to help</p> |
| <p>4. Give an appropriate response.</p> | |

- 25.4.5 A. *Kalau nanti* 1, *bagaimana bisa* 2.
 B. 3.

Substitutions

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. arrive late the picture's won't come out someone will change the song someone will look they'll return home someone will pass behind us the key will get lost the sheet will get dirty the light will go out the soap will be finished the horses that they bring won't be tame</p> | <p>2. meet her remember Ida's party dance change our clothes get a lift see them get into the car sleep read bathe ride them</p> |
| <p>3. Make a relevant comment.</p> | |

PERCAKAPAN 25.5

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| <i>Kartini:</i> | <i>Permisi dulu¹, Ida. Sekarang sudah larut², jadi saya mau pulang.</i> | Please excuse me, Ida. It's now late, so I'll be going home. |
| <i>Ida:</i> | <i>Masih sore³, kok. Besok, kan, kita libur? Kok mau⁴ pulang cepat-cepat, sih?</i> | It's still early. Tomorrow we have a holiday, don't we? Why do you want to go home early? |
| <i>Kartini:</i> | <i>Saya mau pulang sama Budi dan Danan. Saya sudah janji sama ibu untuk tidak pulang sendirian.</i> | I'm going home with Budi and Danan. I promised my mother that I wouldn't go home alone. |
| <i>Ida:</i> | <i>Baiklah, kalau begitu. Sampai ketemu lagi minggu depan.</i> | Ok, if that's the way it is. See you again next week. |
| <i>Kartini:</i> | <i>Sampai ketemu lagi. Terima kasih.</i> | See you again. Thank you. |

CATATAN

- 25.5.1 *Permisi dulu* may also be expressed as *minta diri*, the term used in Malaysia.
- 25.5.2 *Sudah larut* means "late at night". You can also say *sudah malam*. In Malaysia, *sudah lewat* would be used in such contexts.
- 25.5.3 *Sore* literally means "afternoon". Here it means "early".
- 25.5.4 *Kok mau cepat-cepat pulang* may be expressed less colloquially as *Mengapa mau cepat-cepat pulang*. *Cepat* in contexts such as these means "early" and not "quickly".

STRUKTUR

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| 25.5.1 | <i>Permisi dulu, Ida. Sekarang sudah larut, jadi</i> | Excuse first Ida Now already late so |
| 25.5.2 | <i>saya mau pulang. Masih sore, kok. Besok,</i> | I IA leave Still afternoon E Tomorrow |
| 25.5.3 | <i>kan, kita libur? Saya mau pulang sama</i> | no we on holiday I IA return together with |
| 25.5.4 | <i>Budi dan Danan. Saya sudah janji sama ibu</i> | Budi and Danan I already promise with mother |
| 25.5.5 | <i>saya tidak pulang sendiri+an. Baik + lah kalau</i> | I no return alone OK E if |
| 25.5.6 | <i>begitu. Sampai ke+temu lagi minggu depan</i> | like that Until meet again week next |

LATIHAN

- 25.5.1 Statement: Permisi dulu, Ida.
 Sekarang sudah larut, jadi saya mau pulang.
 Response: Masih sore, kok. Besok, kan, kita libur?

Student A first excuses herself following the model. She then goes on to give some reason why she has to leave following the English cue. Student B then responds, first following the given English cue, then adding some further relevant comment. Both students should incorporate the underlined portions of the model in their utterances.

1. The show is about to begin ... see it.
It's still a long time.
2. It's almost midnight ... I'm in a rush.
We're still on leave.
3. My younger sister's coming in an hour ... take a picture.
Early ...
4. Earlier I had a flat tyre ... change it before I leave.
Rain ...
5. My husband's home alone ... help him watch the children.
Hot ...

- 25.2.2 Statement: Soalnya, film mulai sebentar lagi, jadi saya mau ke bioskop sekarang.
 Response: Tunggu saja dulu. Jam 8:00 baru film itu mulai.

Student A makes a statement following the English cue. Student B then replies, first following the given cue, and then adding a further comment of her own. Both students should incorporate the underlined portions of the model.

1. I'm working tomorrow ... go home and sleep.
Sit ...
2. It's already five thirty ... finish my work.
Eat ...
3. I have a headache ... see the doctor.
Rest here ...
4. My wife's going shopping (literally: buying things) ... take her to the shops.
Drink ...
5. My brother's coming to get me ... meet him outside.
Wait ...

- 25.5.3 Exchange: A. Mengapa mau cepat pulang?
 B. Saya sudah janji sama ibu saya tidak pulang sendirian.
 C. Kalau masuk diam-diam ke rumah, ibu tidak bisa tahu.
 B. Aku tidak pernah mungkir janji.

Students A and C are talking to Student B. Student A begins the exchange following the English cue. Student B replies following the English cue while incorporating the underlined portions of the model. Student C then speaks to Student B, continuing the theme of the discussion. Student B replies, closing the exchange.

Diam-diam means "on the sly" or "secretly". *Mungkir* means "to break (a promise)".

1. Why are you going home with Budi?
I promised my father I wouldn't go home alone.
2. Why are you going to ask for leave?
I promised my wife I wouldn't work on New Year's Day.
3. Why are you going to take a picture?
I promised my cousin I wouldn't return without a picture.
4. Why is Fauzi with Mantik?
Mantik wants Fauzi to promise him he won't tell Rosdiana he is married.
5. Why is Gede changing to another song?
He promised Dina he wouldn't play any fast songs.
6. Why is Danan leaving early?
He promised Kartini he wouldn't stay after she left.
7. Why is your mother-in-law turning off the TV?
She promised us she wouldn't watch after we went to bed.
8. Why are you taking a taxi home?
I promised Sofiyan I wouldn't drive if I drank.
9. Why didn't your niece bring her swimming costume?
She promised me she wouldn't swim if I didn't let her.
10. Why is your son still inside the house?
He promised me he wouldn't go out until he finished his work.

25.5.4 Review

Make the following statements or ask the following questions.

1. It won't be a problem any more. Rashid said he'd go home together with his son-in-law.
2. There's someone passing by selling fruits and vegetables.
3. Anita Sarawak's songs aren't as good as Sharifah Aini's.
4. Don't you remember, Fauzi promised he would give us a copy?
5. While we were walking, there was someone following behind.
6. As long as you get up by 6:30 in the morning, you can go to bed late.
7. I happened to see him when he was hanging his clothes outside.
8. There once was a tame horse that could count up to fifteen.
9. Summers in Perth are drier than summers in Brisbane.
10. It's not that he wants to bother you; he just wants to dance with you.
11. I almost stepped on the snake with the yellow and black belly.
12. It's not my fault I didn't pass the test. No one passed.
13. I hope you win tomorrow, because if you don't I know you're not going to be happy.
14. Not only did I get bitten by a mouse, but I got bitten by a cat as well.
15. I was so sleepy I fell asleep, no matter how much I tried not to.

KAJI ULANG

25.5 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 478 if you wish to check your answers. The following review also includes vocabulary in Thematic Glossary 1-8.

Percakapan 1: Anton dan Michael

1. Anton tells Michael that he went to church with his older brother-in-law yesterday to celebrate his (Anton's) birthday on November first.
2. Anton says that it is on that day that he asks for forgiveness for all of his mistakes (*kesalahan*) during [throughout] the past year.
3. Anton says that not only does he light a candle for each year he has lived [of his age], but he also pays a tithe for people less fortunate [lucky] than him.
4. Anton says that since his grandfather converted to [entered] Christianity a hundred years ago, his family have been followers of that religion.
5. Anton says that his parents practise all the Christian religious duties which are required including eating just fish and vegetables on Fridays and not meat.
6. Anton says that they are so religious [literally: strong + religion] that they wake up before the sun rises on Sunday mornings and arrive at church before the priest arrives to give a prayer of hope.
7. Anton says that even though he also believes in God and kneels, bows his head and prays when everyone else does, he knows that what he asks for will probably not be fulfilled [*di-* + fill + *-i*].
8. Michael says that he is not religious. He adds that he hardly knows [literally: almost doesn't know] the difference (between) what is acceptable according to religious laws and what is forbidden, and who is pure and who is sinful.
9. Michael says that what he knows about Christ and the spirit [soul] is [*ialah*] what he remembers from his Bible readings when he was still small.
10. Michael says that he knows people who are noble go to heaven and people who are bad go to hell, but he doesn't know what happens to people like him who sometimes do what they are supposed to and sometimes don't.
11. Michael says that there are many people who don't care much about religion, yet still follow religious customs such as circumcising their children. He adds that these people always say, "God willing", and yet, in his opinion, they don't even understand the meaning of the word "God".
12. Anton says that from the outside people everywhere seem different, but that on the inside they are more or less the same. He adds that it just seems as if they don't believe in anything, but, in reality they all have similar hopes and plans for the future. He adds that they have their own types of religion.
13. Anton says that it might be true that westerners don't stop working anymore when the church bells ring and don't sing hymns [*ber-* + hymn] on Saturday evening, but that might not mean anything.
14. Anton says that it is also true that Muslims still heed [listen to] the call to prayer and go to the mosque whenever they can. Anton asks: "Does that mean that they are more religious?"

15. Anton says that Buddhists go to the Chinese temple, and Hindus to the Hindu temple, and teach their grandchildren and great-grandchildren to do the same.
16. Anton says that as long as people believe in something besides themselves, that is what is important.

Percakapan 2: Cheryl dan Trent

17. Cheryl says that her friend's daughter just got married to someone from Germany and that the two of them are honeymooning in Spain and France for three weeks.
18. Cheryl says that at first the boy's parents refused to accept [receive] the girl because the family was poor and the dowry wasn't big enough.
19. Cheryl says that the bride and groom were aware [conscious] they were in love, so they were patient and waited until their parents finally agreed.
20. Cheryl says that when the couple [*pasangan*] were together they would kiss and embrace each other [*saling*], and when one of them [*salah satunya*] was far away they would miss each other.
21. Trent says that his neighbour's youngest son ran off with a girl that he [the son] had been courting for a long time because the parents were stubborn.
22. Trent says that while the children were living together the parents didn't pay any attention, but when the boy bought a diamond ring and said he was going to get married, the parents felt offended.
23. Trent says: "The children said that it was up to them what they did in the future and that their parents shouldn't be annoyed [resentful]".
24. Trent says that there was no wedding reception, wedding cards, wedding cake, gifts, and no congratulations from the relatives [*sanak saudara*] as well.
25. Cheryl says that parents usually regret such actions, especially [literally: more + more] if their children end up [finally] getting divorced.

Percakapan 3: Rory dan Laura

26. Rory tells Laura that no matter how much he tried to sew (a pair of) pants, he still [*tetap*] failed because he had forgotten how.
27. Rory says that he put the end of the thread in his mouth to moisten it, but it took [literally: eat + time] ten minutes before he succeeded in putting [entering] the thread through the eye [hole] in the needle.
28. Rory goes on to say that when he was about to switch on the sewing machine, the cloth got stuck on the chair and ripped.
29. Rory says that he pulled the cloth as hard as possible, but that instead of coming free [*ter- + free*] the chair turned over.
30. Rory says that when he lived in Indonesia he had his clothes made to order, but that in Australia tailors are expensive and difficult to find.
31. Rory says that because he's tall and thin, the sleeves are usually too long or too short and the cloth is too tight or too loose around his chest.
32. Rory says that because he has to measure his neck, shoulders, underarms and waist himself, sewing clothes is ten times harder than it seems [looks].
33. Rory says that he prefers cloth with stripes [*ber- + stripe*] from top to bottom [literally: below], and not from left to right.

34. Rory says that he can also choose buttons or a zipper, sew pants cuffs or not, or make the seams narrow or wide.
35. Laura says that she's given up hope of cutting out her own patterns and making her own design because the size (measurement) is never right.

Percakapan 4: Beth dan Charlie

36. Charlie tells Beth that he hopes she has been satisfied studying the third year language course because, as far as he is concerned, there was a lot that was boring [bored, fed up + *-kan*].
37. Charlie says that people as calm as their teacher should not be permitted to run [literally: walk + *-kan*] language courses because they don't understand how students feel.
38. Beth tells Charlie next time not to take any course if he doesn't know who is teaching and if all the grades that are given are either high or low.
39. Charlie replies that the students in the previous year told him that studying Indonesian was like driving a car with a flat tyre.
40. Charlie says: "The further you drive, the more difficult it is, until you can't go forward anymore and it is too late to go back [reverse]."