

Chapter 10

NEGATIVES AND TAG QUESTIONS

Discussed in this chapter is the difference between the two main negatives, *bukan* and *tidak*, their use as tag questions, and a comparison with the negative command *jangan* [don't]. Also included is a short discussion of *ya* [yes] used as a tag question, and the Indonesian particle *kok*.

10.1 *Bukan* and *Tidak*

(i) The short forms

Bukan has a short form, *kan*, which is only used as a tag question (see Section 10.2). *Tidak* in Malaysia is commonly shortened in conversation to *tak*. *Tak* is less common in Indonesian conversation, although it is used in newspaper articles and novels, places where it would rarely be found in Malaysia.

In Indonesia the common short forms of *tidak* are *ndak* and *nggak*. Of these *nggak* is generally considered more informal and is more widespread. *Ndak* is more common in Javanese influenced Indonesian. The following utterances exemplify the short forms of *tidak*.

1. *Tak* usah kita pergi. *Tak* ada tempat duduk lagi^M.
It doesn't pay for us to go. There are no more places to sit.
2. *Saya tadi pagi* *nggak* bisa ke sekolah. *Saya* sakit^I.
I couldn't go to school earlier this morning. I was sick.
3. *Kalau* *ndak* salah, *harganya* 50.000 rupiah^I.
If (I'm) not mistaken, it costs 50,000 rupiah.

10.1 *Bukan* and *Tidak*

(ii) The basic differences

The basic difference between *bukan* and *tidak* as negatives is that *bukan* negates a noun or noun phrase, and *tidak* negates verbs and adjectives. *Bukan*, however, also has a somewhat wider usage which complicates matters. This is discussed in the section which follows.

Bukan may negate either of the two noun phrases in the following utterances, that is *Encik Ali*^M/*Pak Ali*^I or *Australia*^M/*Australi*^I.

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| <p>4. <i>Encik Alikah yang belajar di Australia? - Bukan, Encik Ahmad.</i></p> <p>Is it Mr. Ali who is studying in Australia? - No, it's Mr. Ahmad.</p> | <p>4. <i>Pak Alikah yang belajar di Australi? - Bukan, Pak Amad.</i></p> <p>Is it Mr. Ali who is studying in Australia? - No, it's Mr. Amad.</p> |
| <p>5. <i>Encik Ali belajar di Australiakah? - Bukan, di Amerika.</i></p> <p>Does Mr. Ali study in Australia? - No, in America.</p> | <p>5. <i>Pak Ali belajar di Australikah? - Bukan, di Amerika.</i></p> <p>Does Mr. Ali study in Australia? - No, in America.</p> |

A full negative reply for each of the preceding responses is as follows.

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| <p>6. <i>Bukan Encik Ali yang belajar di Australia. Encik Ahmad yang belajar di situ.</i></p> <p>It isn't Mr. Ali that studies in Australia. It's Mr. Ahmad that studies there.</p> | <p>6. <i>Bukan Pak Ali yang belajar di Australi. Pak Amad yang belajar di situ.</i></p> <p>It isn't Mr. Ali that studies in Australia. It's Mr. Amad that studies there.</p> |
| <p>7. <i>Encik Ali belajar bukan di Australia, tetapi di Amerika.</i></p> <p>Mr. Ali studies not in Australia, but in America.</p> | <p>7. <i>Pak Ali belajar bukan di Australi, tetapi di Amerika.</i></p> <p>Mr. Ali studies not in Australia, but in America.</p> |

Tidak, or one of its short forms, is used to negate the verb.

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| <p>8. <i>Encik Ali belajar di Australiakah? - Tidak, dia bekerja di situ.</i></p> <p>Does Mr. Ali study in Australia? - No, he works there.</p> | <p>8. <i>Pak Ali belajar di Australikah? - Tidak, dia bekerja di situ.</i></p> <p>Does Mr. Ali study in Australia? - No, he works there.</p> |
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Tidak also negates existential utterances in which *ada* either appears or is implied. It also negates adjectives, as exemplified in the following utterances.

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| <p>9. <i>Peak Lim tidak ada di rumah semasa saya lalu di situ.</i></p> <p>Peak Lim wasn't at home when I passed by.</p> | <p>9. <i>Tini tidak di rumah waktu saya lewat di situ.</i></p> <p>Tini wasn't at home when I passed by.</p> |
| <p>10. <i>Bakar gemukkah? - Tidak, dia kurus.</i></p> <p>Is Bakar fat? - No, he's thin.</p> | <p>10. <i>Apakah Bakar gemuk? - Tidak, dia kurus.</i></p> <p>Is Bakar fat? - No, he's thin.</p> |

Full negative replies for the responses given to the questions in 8 and 10 are as follows.

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| <p>11. <i>Encik Ali tidak belajar di Australia. Dia bekerja di situ.</i></p> <p>Mr. Ali doesn't study in America. He works there.</p> | <p>11. <i>Pak Ali tidak belajar di Australi. Dia bekerja di situ.</i></p> <p>Mr. Ali doesn't study in America. He works there.</p> |
| <p>12. <i>Bakar tidak gemuk. Dia kurus. Bakar isn't fat. He's thin.</i></p> | <p>12. <i>Bakar tidak gemuk. Dia kurus. Bakar isn't fat. He's thin.</i></p> |

10.1 *Bukan* and *Tidak* (iii) *Bukan* negating verbs and adjectives

Matters become more complicated when *bukan* is used to negate verbs and adjectives. The interpretation of the negative in these cases is far more dependent on the context of the conversation than when either *bukan* or *tidak* is used in their more normal negative function as described in the previous section.

A negative reply such as *Encik Ali bukan belajar di Australia. Dia bekerja di situ*^{M/} *Pak Ali bukan belajar di Australi. Dia bekerja di situ*¹ would be used in a conversation about Mr. Ali in which the first speaker either stated, or assumed, that the main reason for Mr. Ali's presence in Australia was to study. The second speaker would then reply in the preceding manner to indicate not only that Mr. Ali is not in Australia to study, but also to negate the first speaker's assumptions about Mr. Ali as well. The following utterance exemplifies this exchange and presents a number of possibilities for translations into English.

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| <p>13. <i>Encik Ali belajar di Australia. - Bukan. Encik Ali bukan belajar di Australia. Dia bekerja di situ.</i></p> <p>Mr. Ali is studying in Australia. - No. It's not that Mr. Ali is studying in Australia. He's working there. (OR) You're wrong about Mr. Ali studying in Australia. He's working there.</p> | <p>13. <i>Pak Ali belajar di Australi. - Bukan. Pak Ali bukan belajar di Australi. Dia bekerja di situ.</i></p> <p>Mr. Ali is studying in Australia. - No. It's not that Mr. Ali is studying in Australia. He's working there. (OR) You're wrong about Mr. Ali studying in Australia. He's working there.</p> |
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When *bukan* negates adjectives, the same interpretation applies as in the discussion for the negation of verbs. There is a negation not only of the adjective, but of the implications associated with the statements. For example, after a discussion about Bakar in which the first speaker stated that Bakar was fat, the second speaker may reply as follows.

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14. *Bakar gemuk. - Bakar **bukan** gemuk.
Dia kuat dan badannya besar.*
14. *Bakar gemuk. - Bakar **bukan** gemuk.
Dia kuat dan badannya besar.*

Bakar is fat. - Bakar's **not** fat! He's strong and has a big build. (OR) **It's not true** that Bakar's fat. He's strong and has a big build.

Bakar is fat. - Bakar's **not** fat! He's strong and has a big build. (OR) **It's not true that** Bakar's fat. He's strong and has a big build.

10.1 *Bukan and Tidak* (iv) *Tidak negating nouns*

To add, unfortunately, to the complexity of the situation, *tidak* may also be used in the negation of nouns.

15. *Encik Ali yang belajar di Australia? -
Tidak, Encik Ahmad yang belajar di situ.*
15. *Pak Ali yang belajar di Australi? -
Tidak, Pak Amad yang belajar di situ.*

Is it Mr. Ali who is studying in Australia? - **No**, its Mr. Ahmad who is studying there.

Is it Mr. Ali who is studying in Australia? - **No**, its Mr. Amad who is studying there.

The only reason that the preceding reply with *tidak* is acceptable is because *tidak* is recognised as the more widely used negative, and it is separated by a pause from the noun phrase which follows it. It is not acceptable to say **Tidak Encik Ali yang belajar di Australia*^M/**Tidak Pak Ali yang belajar di Australi*^I. Here *tidak* is directly followed by the noun phrase it is meant to negate, and the sequence with no pause is unacceptable. The negative must be *Bukan Encik Ali yang belajar di Australia*^M/*Bukan Pak Ali yang belajar di Australi*^I.

10.1 *Bukan and Tidak* (v) *Negating prepositional phrases*

Both *bukan* and *tidak* may negate prepositional phrases. The choice of either depends very much on whether it is the noun within the phrase that is being negated, or the implied verb associated with the phrase. For example, an utterance such as the following may be negated by either *bukan* or *tidak*. Negation with *bukan* is discussed first.

16. *Encik Ali belajar di Australiakah? -
Bukan, di Amerika.*
16. *Pak Ali belajar di Australikah? -
Bukan, di Amerika.*

Does Mr. Ali study in Australia? - **No**, in America.

Does Mr. Ali study in Australia? - **No**, in America.

Bukan, di Amerika is a shortened reply for *Bukan di Australia. Di Amerika*^M/*Bukan di Australi*^I. *Di Amerika* [Not in Australia. In America]. In this example it is the noun *Australia*^M/*Australi*^I within the prepositional phrase *di Australia* [in Australia] which

is being negated. A full negative utterance appears as follows. *Encik Ali belajar bukan di Australia, tetapi di Amerika^M/Pak Ali belajar bukan di Australi, tetapi di Amerika^I* [Mr. Ali studies not in Australia, but in America].

The same question presented in example 16 above may also be answered with *tidak*.

17. *Encik Ali belajar di Australiakah? - Tidak, di Amerika.* 17. *Pak Ali belajar di Australikah? - Tidak, di Amerika.*

Does Mr. Ali study in Australia? - **No**, in America.

Does Mr. Ali study in Australia? - **No**, in America.

Tidak, di Amerika is a shortened form of the full negative *Encik Ali tidak belajar di Australia, tetapi di Amerika^M/Pak Ali tidak belajar di Australi, tetapi di Amerika^I* [Mr. Ali doesn't study in Australia, but in America]. Here it is the verb *belajar* [to study], associated with the prepositional phrase which is being negated.

In like manner, negative prepositional phrases such as the following would have similar interpretations.

18. *Bukan di atas kerusi.* 18. *Bukan di atas kursi.*
Not on the chair. **Not** on the chair.

Tidak di atas kerusi.
Not on the chair.

Tidak di atas kursi.
Not on the chair.

Bukan negates the noun in the prepositional phrase, that is, *kerusi^M/kursi^I* [chair], and *tidak* negates the implied verb which would have to have appeared in context earlier in the discussion. Look at the preceding replies in context.

19. *Saya taruh ini di atas kerusi, ya? - Bukan, di atas meja.* 19. *Saya taruh ini di atas kursi, ya? - Bukan, di atas meja.*

Should I put this on the chair? - **No**, on the table.

Should I put this on the chair? - **No**, on the table.

20. *Saya taruh ini di atas kerusi, ya? - Tidak di atas kerusi. Di atas meja.* 20. *Saya taruh ini di atas kursi, ya? - Tidak di atas kursi. Di atas meja.*

Should I put this on the chair? - **Not** on the chair. On the table.

Should I put this on the chair? - **Not** on the chair. On the table.

The implied verb in the reply for utterance 20 is *taruh*, and the full negative reply might be as follows: **Tidak taruh di atas kerusi^M/*Tidak taruh di atas kursi^I. Di atas meja*. This, however, results in an ungrammatical utterance. There is a direct parallel in English.

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In answer to the English question "Should I put it on the chair?" one can reply "Not on the chair" which is the equivalent of *Tidak di atas kerusi*^M/*Tidak di atas kursi*^I. The implied verb is "put", but when this verb is made explicit, the resultant utterance in English is "*Not put it on the chair" which is equivalent to **Tidak taruh di atas kerusi*^M/**Tidak taruh di atas kursi*^I.

When the verb is present in this type of reply, both Malay and Indonesian, as well as English require the negative "don't": *Jangan taruh di atas kerusi*^M/*Jangan taruh di atas kursi*^I [Don't put it on the chair]. Nevertheless, *tidak* may be used, just as "not" is in English, when the verb is implied, though not present, and where the imperative sense (the strength of the command) is weak.

10.1 *Bukan and Tidak*

(vi) *Bukan* negating possessive noun phrases

The negation of noun phrases showing possession is accomplished with *bukan* and not *tidak*.

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| 21. <i>Baju itu bukan baju saya. (OR) Baju itu bukan (baju yang) saya punya.</i>
That shirt isn't mine. | 21. <i>Baju itu bukan baju saya. (OR) Baju itu bukan (baju yang) saya punya.</i>
That shirt isn't mine. |
| 22. <i>Bukan kereta Samy yang lari deras, tetapi kereta Gopal.</i>
It's not Samy's car that was speeding, but Gopal's. | 22. <i>Bukan mobil Dedi yang jalan cepat, tetapi mobil Budi.</i>
It's not Dedi's car that was speeding, but Budi's. |

10.1 *Bukan and Tidak*

(vii) Negation of time phrases

Time phrases are also generally negated with *bukan*.

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| 23. <i>Kita berjumpa besok, bukan hari ini.</i>
We'll meet tomorrow, not today. | 23. <i>Kita berjumpa besok, bukan hari ini.</i>
We'll meet tomorrow, not today. |
| 24. <i>Pergilah nanti, bukan sekarang.</i>
Go later, not now. | 24. <i>Pergi nanti aja, bukan sekarang.</i>
Go later, not now. |
- Tidak* and *jangan* however, may also be used. The translations into English remain the same.
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| 25. <i>Kita berjumpa besok, tidak hari ini.</i> | 25. <i>Kita berjumpa besok, tidak hari ini.</i> |
| 26. <i>Pergilah nanti, jangan sekarang.</i> | 26. <i>Pergi nanti aja, jangan sekarang.</i> |

In the instances where *tidak* is used as the negative, it is an implied verb which is negated and not the time phrase directly. In utterance 23, *Kita berjumpa besok, tidak*

hari ini is short for *Kita berjumpa besok. Kita tidak berjumpa hari ini* [We'll meet tomorrow. We won't meet today].

An analysis of utterance 24 raises the same problem as with the prepositional phrases discussed in Section 10.1.5. The verb must be implied and not be present. *Pergilah nanti, tidak sekarang^M/Pergi nanti aja, tidak sekarang^L* implies the negation of the verb *pergi*. The full negative might appear as follows: *Pergilah nanti^M/Pergi nanti aja^L. *Tidak pergi sekarang*. When the verb is explicit, however, the negative *jangan* [don't] must be used: *Pergilah nanti^M/Pergi nanti aja^L. Jangan pergi sekarang* [Go later. Don't go now].

10.1 *Bukan and Tidak* (viii) *Bukannya*

Bukan either alone or when suffixed with *-nya* (see Section 6.6), *bukannya*, forms a phrase that means "it isn't that". The specific interpretation is dependent upon the context of the utterance, but the general meaning attributed to *bukan* or *bukannya* is consistent with the discussion in Section 10.1(iii). A previous speaker's assumptions about a particular situation are negated, as well as the facts of the situation as stated.

If, for example, the first speaker when talking about Sita has indicated that she is reluctant to do something, a second speaker in reply may negate the first speaker's assumptions by using *bukan* or *bukannya*. A sample exchange follows.

27. ... dan sebab itu Sita tak mahu beri wang kepada adiknya. - **Bukannya** dia tak mahu. Dia tak mampu sejak suami dia mati dalam kemalangan dua tahun lalu.
27. ... dan sebab itu Sita tidak mau berikan uang kepada adiknya. - **Bukannya** dia tidak mau. Dia tidak mampu sejak suami dia meninggal dalam kecelakaan dua tahun lalu.

... and because of that Sita really doesn't want to give any money to her younger brother. - **It's not that** she doesn't want to. She is not able to since her husband died in an accident two years ago.

... and because of that Sita really doesn't want to give any money to her younger brother. - **It's not that** she doesn't want to. She is not able to since her husband died in an accident two years ago.

10.2 *Tag Questions* (i) *Introduction*

Both *bukan* and *tidak* are commonly used as tag questions. Some examples of tag questions in English are: "isn't it", "doesn't he" and "wasn't she" in utterances such as the following: "It's going to rain later, isn't it?", "Rashid teaches at a primary school, doesn't he?" and "Ida was at the market earlier, wasn't she?"

In Malay and Indonesian the variations in the form of the auxiliary "to be", such as "is", "are", "was" and "were, and the auxiliary "do", do not exist. The tag is simply either the negative *tidak* or *bukan*. These are usually shortened respectively to *tak* or *kan*. In

Malaysia, *kan* also has an alternative form, *ngan*, which is used conversationally by some speakers. In Indonesia, *tidak* is frequently used in its full form as a tag question. The shortened conversational form is most commonly *nggak*.

10.2 Tag Questions

(ii) *Tidak* and *kan* compared

When *tidak* is used as a tag question, it asks for agreement or disagreement with the statement made. *Kan*, however, assumes agreement with the statement and its implications. The speaker using *kan*, then, usually goes on to make a further statement based on those assumptions. The following are examples.

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| 1. <i>Nak hujan nanti, tak? - Ay tidak. Awan selalunya macam itu pada musim ini.</i> | 1. <i>Mau hujan, tidak? - Ay tidak. Awan selalu seperti itu pada musim ini.</i> |
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It's going to rain later, **isn't it?** - No. The clouds are always like that during this season.

It's going to rain later, **isn't it?** - No. The clouds are always like that during this season.

Nak hujan nanti, kan? Biar kita tinggal lagi di sini sampai hujan berhenti. Selepas itu kita boleh pergi.

Mau hujan, kan? Mari kita tinggal di sini saja sampai hujan reda. Setelah itu kita bisa pergi.

It's going to rain later, **isn't it?** Let's stay here until the rain is over. After that we can go.

It's going to rain later, **isn't it?** Let's stay here until the rain is over. After that we can go.

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| 2. <i>Ramli ada di pasar tadi, tak? - Ada, tetapi dia tak beli apa yang saya pesan.</i> | 2. <i>Ramli tadi di pasar, nggak? - Ada, tetapi dia tidak beli apa yang saya minta.</i> |
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Ramli was at the market earlier, **wasn't he?** - Yes, but he didn't buy what I asked for.

Ramli was at the market earlier, **wasn't he?** - Yes, but he didn't buy what I asked for.

Ramli ada di pasar tadi, kan? Mengapa dia tak beli apa yang saya pesan?

Ramli tadi di pasar, kan? Mengapa dia tidak beli apa yang saya minta?

Ramli was at the market earlier, **wasn't he?** Why didn't he buy what I asked for?

Ramli was at the market earlier, **wasn't he?** Why didn't he buy what I asked for?

10.2 Tag Questions (iii) Positions of *tidak* and *kan* in the utterance

Tidak and *kan* may also assume a position in the utterance other than at the end. This change is made to emphasise the word which precedes the tag, generally the subject noun or the verb.

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| <p>3. <i>Rashid, kan, mengajar di sekolah rendah? - Ya. - Dialah yang kerajaan pilih menjadi guru besar tahun depan.</i></p> <p>It's Rashid, isn't it, who teaches in a primary school? - Yes. - He was the one chosen by the government to become the headmaster next year.</p> | <p>3. <i>Rashid, kan, mengajar di sekolah dasar? - Ya. - Dialah yang diangkat sebagai kepala sekolah tahun depan.</i></p> <p>It's Rashid, isn't it, who teaches in a primary school? - Yes. - He was the one chosen to become the headmaster next year.</p> |
| <p>4. <i>Rashid mengajar, kan, di sekolah rendah? - Bukan. Dia bekerja sebagai kerani di pejabat.</i></p> <p>Rashid teaches, doesn't he, in a primary school? - No. He works as a clerk in the office.</p> | <p>4. <i>Rashid mengajar, kan, di sekolah dasar? - Bukan. Dia bekerja sebagai pegawai administrasi di kantor.</i></p> <p>Rashid teaches, doesn't he, in a primary school? - No. He works as a clerk in the office.</p> |
| <p>5. <i>Rashid mengajar, tak, di sekolah rendah? - Tidak. Dulu dia ada di situ, tetapi sekarang entahlah apa yang dia buat.</i></p> <p>Doesn't Rashid teach at a primary school? - No. Before he was there, but now who knows what he's doing.</p> | <p>5. <i>Rashid mengajar, nggak, di sekolah dasar? - Nggak. Dulu dia di situ, tetapi nggak tahu sekarang apa yang dia perbuat.</i></p> <p>Doesn't Rashid teach at a primary school? - No. Before he was there, but now who knows what he's doing.</p> |

10.2 Tag Questions (iv) *Kan* may focus on shared knowledge

Kan may focus upon some form of knowledge or understanding shared by both speaker and listener. One equivalent phrase in English might be "As I'm sure you are aware,...".

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| <p>6. <i>Rashid, ngan, yang mengajar di sekolah rendah, dialah yang kerajaan pilih menjadi guru besar tahun depan.</i></p> <p>Rashid, you know, the one teaching at a primary school, he was the one the government chose to become the headmaster next year.</p> | <p>6. <i>Rashid, kan, yang mengajar di sekolah dasar, dialah yang diangkat sebagai kepala sekolah tahun depan.</i></p> <p>Rashid, you know, the one teaching at a primary school, he was the one chosen to become the headmaster next year.</p> |
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Without *kan*, the preceding utterance simply becomes a statement of fact without the first speaker assuming any knowledge of the situation on behalf of his listener.

7. *Rashid yang mengajar di sekolah rendah, dialah yang kerajaan pilih menjadi guru besar tahun depan.* 7. *Rashid yang mengajar di sekolah dasar, dialah yang diangkat sebagai kepala sekolah tahun depan.*

It was Rashid, the one teaching at a primary school, he was the one that the government chose to become the headmaster next year.

It was Rashid, the one teaching at a primary school, he was the one that was chosen to become the headmaster next year.

10.2 Tag Questions

(v) *Ya*

Ya [literally: yes], is used as a tag question when the speaker is fairly sure of agreement from the listener.

8. *Cikgu Ali muda lagi, ya? - Ya, dia pun pandai mengajar.* 8. *Pak Ali masih muda, ya? - Ya, dia juga pintar mengajar.*

Mr. Ali is still young, **isn't he?** - **Yes**, and he's also a good teacher.

Mr. Ali is still young, **isn't he?** - **Yes**, and he's also a good teacher.

When the speaker is less sure of agreement from a listener, the more neutral question with *-kah* will be asked in Malaysia. In Indonesia *apakah* or the short form *apa* will be used to introduce the utterance.

9. *Itu Cikgu Alikah? - Bukan, itu bukan dia.* 9. *Apakah itu Pak Ali? - Bukan, itu bukan dia.*

Is that Mr. Ali? - No, it isn't him.

Is that Mr. Ali? - No, it isn't him.

Ya is used far more frequently in conversational Indonesian than it is in conversational Malay. Conversely, *-kah* has greater frequency of occurrence in Malaysia. The Malaysian question, then, may be seen as more neutral, compared to the Indonesian which asks more for agreement.

10. *Ismail bekerja di Singapurakah?* 10. *Ismail bekerja di Singapura, ya?*
Does Ismail work in Singapore? Ismail works in Singapore, **doesn't he?**

A less definite question may be formed in Indonesian with *tidak*.

11. *Ismail, tidak, yang bekerja di Singapura?* 11. *Tidakkah Ismail yang bekerja di Singapura?*

It's Ismail, **isn't it**, who works in Singapore?

It's Ismail, **isn't it**, who works in Singapore?

In Indonesia, *ya* is frequently used as a tag whereas a simple statement will be made in Malaysia.

12. *Rafidah sudah lupa. - Lupa, macam mana?* 12. *Rafidah sudah lupa, ya? - Lupa apa?*

Rafidah forgot. - Forgot, how so?

Rafidah forgot, **didn't she?** - Forgot what?

10.2 Tag Questions (vi) *Kok*

In conversational Indonesian, the particle *kok* may be used as a tag to deny a previous speaker's implication or belief.

13. *Saya ngintip. Saya tahu kamu yang ngambil barang itu. - Bukan saya, kok!*
I was watching. I know it was you who took it. - But it wasn't me!
14. *Ke Bandung dari Jakarta sepuluh jam aja, kan? - Nggak sampai, kok!*
From Jakarta to Bandung is just ten hours, isn't it? - Not quite.

Kok also has a number of other meanings which are highly context sensitive. It may carry the meaning "as you know" or "as you are aware", as in utterance 15. It also commonly carries the meaning "how come", "why hasn't" or "why not" as in the utterances "How come you haven't left yet?", "Why hasn't he bathed yet" or "Why not a month?" These are exemplified in utterances 16-18.

15. *Saya itu, kok, belum pernah ke Bali. Kata orang tempatnya indah!*
As you know, I've never been to Bali. People says it's beautiful.
16. *Kok belum berangkat?*¹
How come you haven't left yet?
17. *Hutomo, kok, belum mandi?*¹
Why hasn't Hutomo bathed yet?
18. *Saya mau tinggal di sini seminggu saja. - Kok tidak sebulan?*¹
I'll be staying here just a week. - Why not a month?

10.3 *Jangan*

Jangan is the negative command, translating most commonly into English as "don't". In most cases Malay and Indonesian usage is the same as the English. The following are examples.

1. *Jangan taruh di situ. Nanti jatuh.* 1. *Jangan taruh di situ. Pasti jatuh.*
Don't put it there. It will fall. **Don't** put it there. It will fall.

CHAPTER 10

- | | |
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| 2. Jangan kata sudah buat kalau belum buat lagi. Itu bohong, tahu!

Don't say you have done it if you haven't done it yet. It's a lie, you know! | 2. Jangan bilang sudah dilakukan kalau masih belum. Itu bohong, tahu!

Don't say you have done it if you haven't done it yet. It's a lie, you know! |
|--|---|

There are occasions, however, where the Malay or Indonesian and English uses are not parallel. Compare the following utterances where Malay or Indonesian uses the verbal negative *tidak* and English uses a form of "do not".

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|--|---|
| 3. <i>Lebih baik encik tak pergi sekarang. Hujan lagi.</i>

It would be better if you didn't go now. It's still raining. | 3. <i>Lebih baik bapak tidak pergi sekarang. Masih hujan.</i>

It would be better if you didn't go now. It's still raining. |
| 4. <i>Kalau Tina tak buat sekarang, nanti terlambatlah.</i>

If Tina doesn't do it now, later it will be too late. | 4. <i>Kalau Tina tidak kerjakan sekarang, nanti bisa terlambat.</i>

If Tina doesn't do it now, later it might be too late. |

Conversely, there are times when English uses the simple negative "not" and Malay or Indonesian requires *jangan* [don't]. This case arises in the reporting of negative commands. Compare the following utterances.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. <i>Emak suruh saya jangan pergi, tetapi saya pergi juga.</i>

Mother told me not to go, but I went anyhow. | 5. <i>Ibu beritahu saya jangan pergi, tetapi saya pergi juga.</i>

Mother advised me not to go, but I went anyhow. |
| 6. <i>Jurucakap minta orang jangan berdiri semasa orang lain bercakap, tetapi ada juga orang yang tidak mempedulikannya.</i>

The spokesperson asked people not to stand up while other people were speaking, but there were those who didn't pay any attention to him. | 6. <i>Pembawa acara minta orang jangan berdiri waktu orang lain berbicara, tetapi ada juga orang yang tidak mempedulikannya.</i>

The spokesperson asked people not to stand up while other people were speaking, but there were those who didn't pay any attention to him. |