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VOLUME 3 OF A 4 VOLUME WORK ON BEGINNING INDONESIAN CONTAINS LESSONS 13-18 OF A TOTAL OF 24. THESE SIX LESSONS PROVIDE DRILLS IN BASIC INDONESIAN SENTENCE PATTERNS INVOLVING THE USE OF THE PASSIVE VOICE, PRONUNCIATION TECHNIQUES, ORTHOGRAPHY, FINAL VOWELS, AND FINAL SYLLABLES. LANGUAGE DRILLS ARE ALSO PROVIDED CONCERNING THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR AND THINGS TO EAT. RELATED REPORTS ARE ED 010 456 THROUGH ED 010 459. (GD)

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BEGINNING INDONESIAN

Lessons 1 - 24

Isidore Dyen

Volume III

LESSON 13

13a.1. Basic Sentences

<u>Indonesian</u>	<u>English</u>
<u>maġalah</u>	magazine
<u>taruh</u> [taruġ, taroo]	put
<u>menaruh</u>	put
<u>ditaruh</u>	be put
<u>suatu</u>	a certain
<u>suatu tempat</u>	a certain, some place
1. Maġalah itu/ saja taruh disuatu tempat.	1. I put that magazine somewhere.
<u>lupa</u>	forget
2. Sudah lupa <u>dimana</u> .	2. (I)'ve forgotten where.
<u>djangan</u>	don't
<u>kamar</u>	room
<u>kamar depan</u>	front room
3. Djangan tjari dikamar <u>depan</u> !	3. Don't look for it in the front room.
<u>lemari</u>	wardrobe
<u>kamar tidur</u>	bedroom
4. Tjari sadja dalam lemari dikamar <u>tidur</u> !	4. Just look for it in the wardrobe in the bedroom.
<u>agaknya</u>	probably
<u>simpan</u>	keep, save, put away
<u>menjimpan</u>	keep, save, put away
<u>disimpan</u>	be kept, saved, put away
5. Agaknya/ saja <u>simpan</u> <u>disitu</u> tadi.	5. I probably put it away there before.

takut

fear

robék or

torn

kojak6. Saja takut/ nanti robék.6. I was afraid it might get torn
(if I didn't).ketemukan

find

mengetemukan

find

diketahui.

be found

robék [robèk] or

tear

kojakmerobék or mengojak

tear

dirobék or dikojak

be torn

7. Kalau diketahui anak saja/ nanti
dirobéknja.7. If my child found it, he might
tear it.8. O ini dia. Masih baik.8. Oh, here it is. It's still all
right.dilihat

be seen

dilihatnja.

be seen by him

9. Rupanja/ belum dilihatnja.

9. Apparently he hasn't seen it yet.

batja

read

membatja

read

dibatja

be read

suluh

torch

Suluh Indonésia

Suluh Indonesia

(name of newspaper)

berikan

give (an object)

memberikan

give (an object)

diberikan

be given (of an object)

10. Apa sudah membaca Suluh Indonésia
jangan saja berikan kepada
saudara tadi?

10. Have you read the Suluh Indonesia
I gave you before?

artikel

article

menarik

interesting

mengenai, [mengenai] or
tentang

about, regarding

pidato [pidató]

speech

présidén [perésidèn]

president

Sukarno

Sukarno

11. Ada artikel yang menarik mengenai
pidato Présidén Sukarno.

11. There's an interesting article
about President Sukarno's
speech.

waktu

time

surat kabar or

newspaper

koran

12. Belum ada waktu untuk membaca
surat kabar.

12. I haven't had the time yet to
read a newspaper.

selama ini

all this time

terus

uninterruptedly,

immediately

sibuk

busy

bungkus

wrap

membungkus

wrap

dibungkus

be wrapped

13. Selama ini/ saya terus sibuk/
membungkus barang-barang.

13. All this time I have been
continually busy wrapping
things up.

sebuah

one (object)

dua-buah

two (objects)

tiga-buah

three (objects)

bungkusannya

package, bundle

selesai [selesèy].

finish

14. Ini/ tiga-buah bungkusannya/ yang
sudah selesai.

14. Here are three packages that are
finished.

bawa [bawa']

bring, carry

membawa

bring, carry

dibawa

be brought, carried

kantor

office

pos

mail

kantor pos

post office

kirin

send

mengkirin

send

dikirin

be sent

15. Harus dibawa ke kantor pos/ untuk
dikirin.

15. They have to be taken to the
post-office to be mailed
(lit. sent).

berdjalan-djalan

walk around, take a
walk16. Mari kita berdjalan-djalan.

16. Let's take a walk.

tunggu

wait, wait for

menunggu

wait, wait for

ditunggu

be waited for

17. Baiklah tunggu sebentar lagi!

17. All right. Wait a moment longer.

An Additional Transitive

ingat

remember

mengingat

remember

diingat

be remembered

13a.2. Notes

[Notes on pronunciation and spelling, which have been in a separate division up until now, will hereafter be included as the first among the notes.]

Note 13a.2.1. The standard orthography.

From here on sentences will be written in the main according to the rules of spelling in standard dictionaries. This differs somewhat from the spelling used in newspapers and books and also from the spelling that has been used up until now to make the proper pronunciation clear.

To indicate the pronunciation we shall continue to use the writing that we have used up until now, but will place the letters in brackets: e.g. [é].

In the spelling of Indonesian in newspapers and books the letter e can represent [e], [é] or [è]. Thus the words [lobih], [saté], and [médja] are spelled lebih, sate, and medja respectively.

Dictionaries generally distinguish [e] from [é] and [è]. The letter two however are both written é. Thus [saté] and [médja] are written saté and médja respectively.

In most other respects there are no differences between the spelling in dictionaries and that of newspapers and books. By standard orthography we mean the spelling of Indonesian found in dictionaries, newspapers and books.

Other important differences between the spelling used hitherto and the spelling used from now on are:

1. [ɛy] is written -ai: [sarpɛy] is written sampai.
2. [aw] if final or before a consonant is written au: [kalaw] is kalau 'if'; [sawdagar] is saudager 'merchant'. Furthermore the word mau represents both [mau] and [maw]. The word [sodara] is written saudara.
3. h is written between vowels in a number of words in which it is not usually pronounced: tahu [tau] 'know', tahun [taun] 'year', lihat [liat] 'see'.

Note 13a.2.2. Transitive verbs: passive.

We have seen (7a.3.3) that there are three forms of a transitive verb: the short active, the long active with *noNG*-prefix (e.g. *mentjari* 'look for'), the short active (e.g. *tjari*), and the base (e.g. *tjari*) generally identical in form with the short active.

The short active appears in commands:

tjari sa ja delan lemari dikamar tidur! 'Just look in the wardrobe in the bedroom.' (13a.1.4)

djangan tjari dikamar depan! 'Don't look for it in the front room.' (13a.1.3)

Only the short active is used in positive commands. For negative commands every one uses the short active as above (*djangan tjari*), but some also use the long active.

The long active (with the *noNG*-prefix) is used in the ACTIVE-GOAL CONSTRUCTION. The phrase *mentjari madjalah* 'look for a magazine' is an active-goal construction: it consists of an active *mentjari*, and an adjunct as goal *madjalah* to which a word like *saja*

can be added as subject: *saja mentjari mađjalah.* 'I am looking for a magazine.' Similar active-goal constructions occur in the following sentences:

apa saudara sudah membeli buku? 'Have you bought a book?'

In the active-goal construction the verb does not receive the principal stress except in the case when *nja* represents the goal. Thus if the sentence is to single out the event rather than deal with the combination of event and goal, one way of constructing such a sentence is by making the goal a subject rather than an adjunct. In this case the long active is NOT used; instead the BASE is used. The equivalents of the two sentences above are as follows:

mađjalah/ s. ja tjari. 'I looked for magazines or the magazine (magazines or the magazine was looked for by me).'

apa buku/ saudara beli? 'Did you buy the book?'

The combination of actor and base is called the PASSIVE PHRASE. Above, *saudara beli* is a passive phrase.

As is the case with other verbs the subject need not be present with the passive phrase:

Agaknja saja simpan disitu tadi. 'I probably put it (lit. it was probably put by me) away there before.'
(13a.1.5)

When the actor involved is the speaker or addressee, the difference between active and passive is as above.

When the actor is a third person (neither the speaker nor the addressee), there is a certain amount of variation in usage.

There is a form derived from the base by adding the prefix *di-*: thus *ditjari* 'be looked for', *dibeli* 'be bought'. Here the actor must (for most Indonesians) be a third person. However the enclitic *nja* can be added for greater specificity. Thus one can say:

buku itu/ sudah dibeli. 'That book has been bought.'

buku itu/ sudah dibelinja. 'That book has been bought
by him, them.'

buku itu/ sudah dibeli mereka. 'That book has been
bought by them.'

Sentences can be changed from active to passive, provided the verb is transitive, in the following way:

1. If the actor is the first or second person (speaker or addressee):

- a. apa saudara sudah membatja Suluh Indonésia? 'Have you read Suluh Indonesia?'
becomes: apa Suluh Indonésia/ sudah saudara

batja?

or: apa Suluh Indonésia/ saudara sudah batja?

- b. saya membungkus barang-barang. 'I am wrapping things.'

becomes: barang-barang saya bungkus. 'I have wrapped the things.'

The first example illustrates the fact that the actor with the base is often placed immediately before the base so that any auxiliary, aspectual or negative precedes the actor. Such a phrase is called a CLOSE PASSIVE PHRASE. One in which the actor is separated from the base by an auxiliary, aspectual or negative is an OPEN PASSIVE

PHRASE. In written Indonesian and in the most formal colloquial the close passive phrase is preferred. In this book we shall use both the open and close passive phrase interchangeably.

In example b there is no distinction between close and open passive phrases.

2. If the actor is a third person:

anak saja/ mengetemukan madjalah saja. 'My child found my magazine.'

becomes: madjalah saja/ diketemukan anak saja.

dia membungkus barang-barang. 'He wrapped things up.'

becomes: barang-barang dibungkus nja.

meréka membawa bungkusan/ kekantor pos. 'They are taking things to the post-office.'

bungkusan/ dibawa meréka/ kekantor pos.

Notice that the di-passive (unlike the passive phrase) does not require that the subject be definite.

Note 13a.2.3. beri and berikan.

The verbs beri and berikan both mean 'give' and both are transitives. They differ according to the goal. The goal of berikan is the object given and the goal of beri is the person. Thus there are the following sentences:

berilah saja | buku itu. 'Give me that book.'

berikanlah | buku itu kepada saja. 'Give that book to me.'

saja memberi saudara buku. 'I gave you a book.'

saja memberikan buku | kepada saudara. 'I gave a book to you.'

saudara | jang saja beri buku. 'It was you to whom I gave a book.'

buku | jang saja berikan saudara. 'It was a book that
I gave you.'

Note 13a.2.4. djangan.

The word djangan is used to form a negative command:

djangan tjari dikamar depan! 'Don't look for it in
the front room.' (13a.1.3).

Other examples are:

djangan minum aér itu! 'Don't drink that water.'

djangan masuk toko itu! 'Don't go into that store.'

Note 13a.2.5. Counting objects.

In counting objects there are actually a large number of different compound numerals used according to the object. There is however one very common set of compounds which are used freely on Java with any object: sebuah, dua-buah, etc.

On Sumatra the numeral compounds are more diversified. Here are some of them other than the one ending in -buah together with the nouns with which they occur:

1. sebatang, dua-batang, etc. (with nouns for long, slender objects).

kapur tulis 'chalk'

péna 'pen'

potlot 'pencil'

rokok 'cigarette'

2. selambar, dua-lambar, etc. (with nouns for thin, broad pliable objects; Sumatran speakers often use selalai [selalèy, selèy],

dua-helai [dua-helòy, dua-lòy], etc. instead).

rupiah	'a rupiah (bill)'
kertas	'(a sheet of) paper'
kain	'(a piece of) cloth'

Note 13a.2.6. nanti.

The word nanti is used idiomatically in stating the content of a fear as in:

saja takut/ nanti robék. 'I was afraid that it might get torn.' (13a.1.6)

However nanti need not be present:

saja takut/ robék. 'I was afraid it might get torn.'

Another example:

meréka takut/ (nanti) tidak ada. 'They were afraid that there might not be any (later).'

13a.3. Exercises

13a.3.1. Pronunciation.

taruh [taruh, taran]	'put'
tjari [tjari']	'look for'
sewajan [sewara]	'relative'
pidata [pidata]	'speech'
présidén [perésidén]	'president'
mengenai [mengenai]	'about'
selesai [selesai]	'finished'
perahu [perahu]	'boat'
masu [masu]	'went'
kalsu [kalsu]	'up'

13a.3.2. Variations.

- a. Majalah itu/ saja taruh di suatu tempat,
1. Majalah itu/ saja boli di suatu laka,
 2. Orang itu/ saja lihat di suatu pista,
 3. Barang ini/ saja ketemukan di suatu pasar,
 4. Pulpón/ saja tjari di semua kanar,
 5. Apul/ saja perkenalkan kepada suatu kawan saja.
- b. Tjari sadja | dalam lemari di kamar tidur,
1. Tjari sadja | dalam semua lemari itu,
 2. Lihat sadja | dalam kamar saja itu,
 3. Taruh sadja | dalam rumah kami itu,
 4. Siapkan sadja | ditempat ini,
 5. Bawa sadja | ke kantor pos.

- c. Kalau diketemukan anak saja/ nanti diroboknja.
1. Kalau dilihat adik saja/ nanti dimintanja.
 2. Kalau dibatja kakak saja/ akan dikirinja.
 3. Kalau dibawa kawan saja/ nanti diberinja.
 4. Kalau dibungkus isteri saja/ tentu diingainja.
 5. Kalau dibeli ibu saja/ nanti dimakannja.
- d. Ada artikel jang menarik/ mengenai pidato Présidén Sukarno.
1. Ada kalimat jang menarik/ mengenai Présidén kita.
 2. Ada kata jang menarik/ dalam surat kabar ini.
 3. Ada pidato jang menarik/ tentang Indonésia.
 4. Ada jang menarik/ dalam pidato itu.
 5. Tidak ada jang menarik/ ditoko itu.
- e. Selama ini/ saya terus sibuk/ membungkus barang-barang.
1. Selama ini/ kami terus sibuk/ mengulang kalimat-kalimat.
 2. Lari kemarin/ dia terus belajar kata-kata.
 3. Sampai sekarang/ mereka sibuk melihat buku-buku.
 4. Lari bulan September/ kita terus sibuk belajar bahasa Indonésia.
 5. Ibu akan terus sibuk mengedjar/ sampai bulan Méi.
- f. Harus dibawa ke kantor pos/ untuk dikirim.
1. Harus dikirim ke Indonésia/ untuk didjual.
 2. Mungkin diminta kantor/ untuk ditundjukkan.
 3. Mungkin dibungkus disini/ untuk dikirim.
 4. Harus dibatja sekarang/ untuk diingat besok.

13a.3.3. Translations.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Saudara suka membaca <u>lajim</u> ? | 1. What magazines do you like to read? |
| 2. <u>Madjalah</u> - <u>madj lah</u> <u>Indonésia</u> /
<u>banjak</u> diuniversitas
[universitas] ini. | 2. How many Indonesian magazines
in this university. |
| 3. <u>Apa</u> jang <u>Apul</u> taruk dalam <u>lemari</u>
ini? | 3. What did Apul put into this
wardrobe? |
| 4. <u>Apakah</u> / saudara sudah <u>lupa</u> jang
jang baru saja dikatakan. | 4. You've probably forgotten what
I've just said. |
| 5. Barang ini/ baru ditemukan anak
saya tadi di <u>djalan</u> . | 5. This thing was found by my child
in the street just before. |
| 6. <u>Pupanya</u> artikel jang disurat
kabar itu/ belum <u>dilihaenja</u> . | 6. Apparently he has not yet seen
the article that was in that
newspaper. |
| 7. <u>Baca</u> lah baik-baik! semua jang
saudara lihat di <u>atas</u> ini. | 7. Read carefully everything that
you see on this table. |
| 8. <u>Pukul</u> <u>berapa</u> saudara biasanya
tidur malam-malam? | 8. At what time do you usually go to
sleep at night (lit. nights)? |
| 9. Apa saudara ada <u>waktu</u> sekarang!
untuk <u>membacnja</u> ? | 9. Do you have time now to read it? |
| 10. <u>Banyak</u> surat kabar jang saudara
baca dalam sehari? | 10. Do you read many newspapers in a
day? |
| 11. Berapa buah <u>barang</u> jang saudara
bungkus dan kirikan tadi? | 11. How many things did you wrap and
send just before? |
| 12. <u>Dapatkah</u> mengirim barang-barang
ini dari kantor pos? | 12. Can one send these things through
the post-office? |

13. Bungkus-bungkus ini/ harus dikirim sekarang djuga (right now, immediately) saja pikir.
14. Selain dari bungkus ini/ bungkus yang mana lagi harus dikirim?
15. Kalau non kirim barang ke Indonésia/ apa yang harus diingat?
16. Barang yang saja akan kirim/ saja taruh disuatu tempat.
17. Apakah tidak terlalu mahal/ untuk mengirim barang ke Indonésia dari nos?
18. Kamar-kamar dirumah kami agak kecil semuanya.
19. Kalau hotel itu/ kamar-kamarnya besar-besar semuanya.
20. Singg yang takut pergi kerumah guru?
21. Sudah waktu saja makan sekarang.
13. These packages should be sent off immediately I think.
14. Other than this package which (other) package should be sent?
15. If one sends something to Indonesia what should be kept in mind (lit. remembered)?
16. I put the things I am going to send somewhere.
17. Isn't it too expensive to send things to Indonesia by mail?
18. The rooms in our house are all rather small.
19. As for that hotel its rooms are all large.
20. Who is afraid to go to the teacher's house?
21. It's time for me to eat (lit. that I eat) now.

13a.3.4. Responses.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Apa sudah kerabatja Suluh
<u>Andon^{da}sa</u> hari ini?</p> <p>2. Apa saudara <u>sibuk</u> selama ini?</p> <p>3. Berapa <u>buch</u> jang sudah selesai?</p> <p>4. <u>Konngna</u> harus dibawa bungkus-
bun busan ini?</p> <p>5. <u>Dinngna</u> majalah itu saudara taruh?</p> <p>6. Apa saudara <u>ingat</u> dikamar <u>mana</u>
saudara taruh?</p> <p>7. <u>Konggana</u> saudara menjimpan koran
itu rupanja?</p> <p>8. Apa anak saudara suka merobek
koran?</p> <p>9. <u>Apa</u> jang saudara taruh dalam
lompri ini?</p> <p>10. Apa saudara ada <u>waktu</u> untuk
kerabatja koran?</p> <p>11. <u>Banjak</u> koran jang saudara
betja dalam sehari?</p> | <p>1. <u>Belum</u> saja belum ada waktu
untuk kerabatjania.</p> <p>2. <u>Ja</u> saja terus sibuk membungkus
barang-barang.</p> <p>3. Baru tiga buch bungkus^{an} jang
sudah selesai.</p> <p>4. Harus dibawa ke kantor <u>pos</u> untuk
<u>dikirim</u>.</p> <p>5. <u>Kalaf</u> Saja <u>lupa</u> Saja hanya
<u>ingat</u> saja taruh disuatu
tempat.</p> <p>6. Itupun/ (even that, that too)
saja tidak ingat <u>lari</u>.</p> <p>7. Karena <u>takut</u> akan dirobek anak
<u>saja</u> kalau diketemukannya.</p> <p>8. <u>Ja</u> suka merobek apa jang dapat
<u>dirobeknja</u> sebab masif
<u>ketjil</u>.</p> <p>9. Hanya buku-buku/ dan majalah-
majalah <u>saja</u>.</p> <p>10. Tentu <u>sadja</u> sesudah pulang dari
<u>kantor</u>.</p> <p>11. Tidak <u>banjak</u> hanya sebuah <u>sadja</u>.</p> |
|--|--|

12. Berapa buah dari barang-barang ini |
jangan sudah saudara bungkus dan
kirim tadi?
13. Apa saudara sudah ketemukan | jangan
saja minta tadi?
14. Rupanja/ belum saudara tjari
dilemari ini?
15. Kalau saudara mengetemukannya/
dijangan lupa menunjukkannya.
16. Kapan | akan dikirim dan siapa |
jangan akan mengirimnya?
17. Berapa buah | kamar rumah ini | dan
berapa buah | lemarnya?
18. Apa-apa | yang menarik untuk
saudara di Indonésia?
19. Banjaklah waktu saudara untuk
belanja di rumah?
12. Tjuma sebuah saja | karena saja
tidak ada waktu tadi.
13. Belum | Saja masih nentjarnya.
14. Ja | baru saja tjari dilemari
dikamar depan.
15. Baiklah | Apa harus dibungkus
djuga?
16. Hari ini/ harus dikirim | dan
kalau dapat / saudaralah |
jangan mengirimnya.
17. Kamarnya/ enam buah | dan
lemarnya/ enam buah djuga.
18. Maaf | terlalu banjak | untuk
dikatakan begitu saja
(offhand).
19. Tentu saja | malam-malam/ saja
tidak begitu sibuk.

13a.3.5. Active to passive. Change the following sentences which have an active verb into one with a passive verb instead:

a. Example: saja menaruh Suluh Indonésia disitu. 'I put the Suluh Indonésia there.'

becomes: Suluh Indonésia/ s. ja taruh disitu.

1. saja membungkus barang-barang itu. 'I am wrapping those things up.'

2. Kami akan mengirim bungkusan ini. 'We are going to mail (or send) this package.'

3. Apa saudara akan membawa surat kabar? 'Will you bring a newspaper?'

4. Apa saudara-saudara mau menunggu saja sebentar lagi? 'Would you mind waiting for me a little while longer?'

b. Example: dia membeli surat kabar tadi. 'He bought a newspaper just before.'

becomes: surat kabar/ dibelinja tadi.

1. dia menaruh majalah itu disuatu tempat. 'He put that magazine somewhere.'

2. mereka mentjari anak disetasiun. 'They looked for the child in the station.'

3. dia menjimpan buku itu dilomari. 'He put that book away in the wardrobe.'

4. anaknya mengetemukan potlot itu. 'His child found that pencil.'

13b.1. Basic Sentences

<u>Indonesian</u>	<u>English</u>
<u>biar</u>	let
<u>selesaikan</u> [seles ^y kan]	finish (something)
<u>menjelesaikan</u>	finish (something)
<u>diselesaikan</u>	be finished
<u>pekerdjaan</u> [pekerdja'an]	job, work
1. Biar saja selesaikan pekerdjaan <u>ini</u> dulu!	1,1a. Let me finish this job first.
1a. Biar saja menjelesaikan pekerdjaan <u>ini</u> dulu!	
<u>sedang</u>	be engaged in, be (do)ing
<u>mengapa</u>	do what
2. Saudara sedang <u>mengapa</u> ?	2. What are you doing?
<u>kerdjakan</u>	work on, do
<u>mengerdjakan</u>	work on, do
<u>dikerdjakan</u>	be worked on, do
2a. Saudara sedang mengerdjakan <u>apa</u> ?	2a. What are you working on?
<u>sedang</u>	be engaged in
<u>tulis</u>	write
<u>menulis</u>	write
<u>ditulis</u>	be written
<u>surat</u>	letter

keluarga

family

Medan

Medan

3. Saja sedang menulis surat kepada keluarga saja di Medan.

3. I am writing a letter to my family in Medan.

terima

receive

menerima

receive

diterima

be received

4. Saja baru menerima surat daripadanya | kemarin.

4. I just received a letter from them yesterday.

sedang

while

dengarkan

listen

mendengarkan

listen

didengarkan

be listened to

siaran

broadcast

radio [radió]

radio

5. Sedang saudara menulis/ saja akan mendengarkan siaran radio.

5. While you are writing, I will listen to the radio broadcast.

 mungkin

possible

siarkan

broadcast

menjiarkan

broadcast

disiarkan

be broadcasted

musik

music

menarik

interesting

6. Mungkin disiarkan musik | atau kabar jang menarik.

6. It's possible that (some) music or interesting news is being broadcasted.

ajo [ajo or ajo']

come on

7. Ajo | kita pergi.

7. Come on, let's go.

berdjalan

walk

masukkan

put in, insert

memasukkan

put in, insert

dimasukkan

be put in, be inserted

bis surat

mailbox

8. Sedang kita berdjalan/ saja
memasukkan surat ini dibis
surat.

8. While we're walking I'll put
this letter in the mailbox.

arah

direction

9. Kita berdjalan kearah mana?

9. In which direction shall we walk?

Sutjipto

Sutjipto

10. Bagaimana/ kearah rumah Sutjipto?

10. How about in the direction of
Sutjipto's house?

11. Mungkin sudah dirumah.

11. It's possible that (he's) already
at home.

kaki

foot, leg

tangan

arm, hand

berdjalan kaki

go on foot

12. Terlalu djauh | untuk berdjalan
kaki.

12. It's too far to go on foot.

naik

go up, ride

bétja [bétja or bétja']

pedicab

13. Kalau begitu/ mari kita naik
bétja sadja.

13. In that case let's just take a
pedicab.

14. Saudara naik apa kemari/ tadi?

14. What did you come (lit. ride)
here in before?

mobil

car, auto

paman

uncle

15. Naik mobil paman saja.

15. I came in my uncle's car.

setir

drive (a car)

menjetir

drive (a car)

disetir

be driven (a car)

16. Apa sudah tau menjetir mobil?

16,16a. Do you know how to drive?

16a. Apa sudah tau menjetir?

tapi

but

17. Sudah/ tapi bukan saja/ jang
menjetir.

17. Yes, but it wasn't I who drove.

oléh

by

18. Saja dibawa kemari/ oléh paman
saja.

18. I was brought here by my uncle.

13b.2. Notes

Note 13b.2.1. Pronunciation: ch.

The two letters ch represent a sound like German ch. It is a friction sound made in the back of the throat at the same place that the k-sound is made. You make this sound in clearing the throat to spit. Here are some words that contain this sound.

Achmad	'Achmad'
achir	'end'
Chairil [Chayril]	'Chairil'
chusus	'special, particular'

Note 13b.2.2. Transitive verbs: the formation of the meNG-active.

Transitive verbs are indicated in this lesson by citing three forms: the base, the meNG-active, and the di-passive. After this lesson transitive verbs will be cited only by giving the base and the meNG-active because the di-passive is formed by simply placing di- before the base.

The shape of the meNG-active of a verb can nearly always be determined from the initial sound of the base. For example meliat is the long active of the base liat. In general all bases with initial l have a long active that begins with mel-: e.g. lepaskan 'let go', melupakan; lupakan 'forget about', melupakan.

Furthermore when the meNG-prefix is added to a base whose initial sound is p, t, k or s, that initial sound is dropped; tulis 'write', menulis; pakai 'use, wear', memakai. As you see, the shape of the meNG-prefix itself varies according to the initial sound which is dropped; its -ng- is present, absent or replaced by a different sound according to the initial sound of the base or base-initial. Only a base-initial that is one of the four sounds given above is dropped upon the addition of the meNG-prefix.

Here is a table showing typical results of adding the meNG-prefix:

Base-initial	meNG-shape	Base-initial Change	Examples		
Vowel	meng-		ulang 'repeat', mengulang		
h			harap 'hope', mengharap		
m	me-		maafkan 'forgive', memafkan		
n			namakan 'give a name', menamakan		
ng			njalakan 'light (something)', menjalakan		
ng			ngangakan 'open (mouth) wide' mengangakan		
j			jakinkan 'convince' mejakinkan		
l			lihat 'see', melihat		
r			rusakkan 'spoil, put out of order', merusakkan		
w			wakili 'represent' mewakili		
p			mem-	p is dropped	pakai 'use, wear', memakai
b					bawa 'bring, carry' membawa

Base-initial	meNG-shape	Base-initial Change	Examples
t d tj dj	men-	t is dropped	tulis 'write', menulis dengar 'hear', mendengar tjari 'look for', men tjari djaga 'guard', mendjaga
k g	meng-	k is dropped	kirim 'send', mengkirim gali 'dig', menggali
s	menj-	s is dropped	selesaikan 'finish', menjelaskan

Note 13b.2.3. oléh.

With di-passive the actor very often appears in the adjunct position, i.e. immediately after the verb:

kalau diketemukan anak saja/ ... 'If it is found by
my child ...' (13a.1.7)

If the actor cannot occupy the adjunct position, then the word or phrase that means the actor must follow the preposition oléh 'by, because' as in:

saja dibawa kemari/ oléh paman saja. 'I was brought
here by my uncle.' (13b.1.10)

Instead of the actor alone in the adjunct position, the prepositional phrase with oléh can also be used, though this is not the favorite way:

k. lau diketemukan oléh anak saja/ ... 'If it is found
by my child ...'

Note 13b.2.4. Doubled verbs.

The verb ber-djalan-djalan has a root that is doubled. Compare the meanings of the two verbs:

ber-djalan-djalan	'walk round, take a walk'
berdjalan	'walk, go'

The difference is that the doubled verb means to do the action repeatedly, or continuously over a period of time indicated as being long, or in varying directions. Similar pairs of verbs illustrating this difference are:

melihat-lihat	'look round'
melihat	'see, look'
mentjari-tj.ri	'hunt round, look round for'
mentjari	'look for, seek'

Note 13b.2.5. The suffix -kan.

The suffix -kan forms transitive verbs. Very commonly it is added to an intransitive verb to make a new, transitive verb: selesai 'to be finished, done' selesaikan 'to finish (something)'; masuk 'enter', masukkan 'insert'. The most common meaning that results from the addition of the suffix -kan to an intransitive is illustrated here. The new meaning is most commonly 'make it do or be ... (the meaning of the intransitive verb)'. Thus selesaikan is 'make it be finished' and masukkan is 'make it enter, go in'. Many transitive verbs are derived in this way.

However not all verbs ending in -kan are formed in this way; for example the verb siarkan 'to broadcast' is not made from an intransitive. It is however connected with the noun siaran 'a broadcast'. You should observe however that siarkan is a transitive verb. [Compare also Note 13a.2.3. about berikan.]

Note 13b.2.6. biar.

The particle biar is used in commands where in English we use 'let'. Here are some examples of its use in addition to 13b.1.1:

biar Anwar datang kalau dia mau. 'Let Anwar come if he wants to.'

biar kami pergi. 'Let us (excl.) go.'

biar saudara kesana dulu. 'Do (lit. let) you go there first.'

There is an idiomatic phrase involving this particle:

biarlah. 'Never mind.'

Note 13b.2.7. sedang.

There are two words sedang. One is a conjunction like English 'while':

sedang dia makan / saja masuk. 'While he was eating,
I entered.'

There is another word sedang which is an aspectual meaning 'be engaged in, be (do)ing':

dia sedang makan / waktu saya masuk. 'He was eating
when I entered.'

Notice that the combination waktu sedang (aspectual) can be translated by 'while':

waktu dia sedang makan / saja masuk. 'While he was
eating I entered.'

Many people from Sumatra use the word tengah in the same meaning as sedang.

Note 13b.2.8. naik.

The word naik means to 'ascend, go up':

dia naik. 'He went up, got on (a vehicle).'

dia naik gunung. 'He went up the mount. in.'

dia naik mobil. 'He got into the car.'

The word naik is also used where we say 'ride (in a vehicle)':

dia naik mobil. 'He went by car, is riding in a car.'

Note 13b.2.9. mengapa.

The word mengapa, which we have hitherto had in the meaning 'why?', is also used as an interrogative verb meaning 'to do what?':

dia mengapa? 'What did he do?'

dia sudah mengapa? 'What has he done?'

Thus:

sudah sedang mengapa? 'What are you doing? (13b.1.2)

13b.3. Exercises

13b.3.1. Pronunciation.

a. ch

Achmad	'Achmad'
achir	'end'
Chairil [Chapril]	'Chairil'
chusus	'special, particular'

b. Some words with pronunciation problems.

pekerjaan [pekerdja'an]	'job, work'
menyelesaikan [menjelodjikan]	'finish'
menapa [menapa]	'why, do what'
mengerjakan	'do'
mendengarkan	'listen'
didengarkan	'be listened to'
menjajarkan	'broadcast'
menyetir	'drive'

13b.3.2. Variations.

- a. Biar saja selesaikan pekerjaan ini dulu.
1. Biar saja aku i pekerjaan saja dulu.
 2. Biar kami terus pulang kerumah dulu.
 3. Biar saudara-saudara kalian digini dulu.
 4. Biar Amir ulang kalimat ini dulu.
 5. Biar saudara dengar bahasa Indonesiaini dulu.

- b. Saja sedang menulis surat kepada keluarganya saja
di Medan.
1. Nona ini sedang mengirim kabar kepada
keluarganya di Amerika.
 2. Kani sedang membungkus barang untuk
dikirim ke Amerika.
 3. Mereka sedang mengirim barangnya di kantor
pos.
 4. Dia sedang pergi ke kantor pos/ mengirim surat.
 5. Saudara itu sedang akan di restor n' jang di tempat.
- c. Sedang saudara menulis/ saya akan mendengarkan
siaran radio.
1. Sedang saja menulis/ saudara dapat mendengarkan
radio.
 2. Sedang kani belajar/ guru mendengar radio.
 3. Sedang dia di restoran/ dia makan dia koran.
 4. Sedang nona itu minum air [aér]/ te nya
datang.
 5. Sedang mereka di rumah/ mereka menolong
orang-tuanya.
- d. Mungkin disebarkan rasik/ atau kabar yang rasik.
1. Mungkin dilihatnya surat/ jang saudara
kirin itu.
 2. Mungkin didengarnya/ saudara atau adik
saudara datang.
 3. Mungkin ditjebanya masuk ke dalam rumah
saudara.

4. Mungkin ditunjukannya Hotél Duta
Indonésia/ atau Hotél Indonésia.
5. Mungkin ditjarinya dikamar depan/ atau
dikamar tidur.
- e. Bagaimana kearah rumah Sutjipto?
 1. Bagaimana kearah kota Bandung?
 2. Bagaimana kalau kami tidak pergi bésok?
 3. Bagaimana ke Djakarta sadja?
 4. Bagaimana kalau kita tinggal disini/ tidak
pergi kesana?

13b.3.3. Translations.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mari kita selesaikan pekerjaan
kita yang <u>tadi.</u> | 1. Let's finish the work we were
doing before (lit. our work
which was before). |
| 2. Pekerjaan yang dulu itu sudah
lama selesai. | 2. That work we were doing before
was finished long ago. |
| 3. Waktu saja sedang menulis surat
kepada teman saja di <u>Amérika/</u>
saudara Anwar <u>datang.</u> | 3. While I was (lit. when I was
engaged in) writing a letter
to my friend in America, Mr.
Anwar came. |
| 4. Kami suka mendengarkan <u>radio/</u>
waktu belajar sore-sore. | 4. We like to listen to the radio
when studying in the late
afternoon. |
| 5. Tolong masukkan surat-surat ini/
dibis surat/ untuk <u>ayah.</u> | 5. Please put these letters in the
mailbox for father. |

6. Saya suka sekali | mendengarkan
siaran radio Australia.
7. Mobil itu/ tidak kearah Tjirebon |
tapi kearah Bogor.
8. Biarlah.
9. Belum berapa banyak | perempuan
yang tahu menyetir di
Indonesia.
10. Teman saya/ yang tinggal di
Djatinegara/ suka mampir di
rumah ini | waktu pulang dari
kantor.
11. Dimanagedia | tuan singgah | waktu
pergi ke Amerika?
12. Kalau saudara ke Pasar Baru/
terpapu/ akan bertemu dengan
teman-teman disana.
13. Majalah "Minggu Pagi" itu/ belum
selesai saja ketja.
14. Kalau sudah selesai/ akan saja
berikan kepada saudara.
15. Biasanya anak-anak suka beraja-
landj. lan | sore-sore sesudah
makan.
6. I like very much to listen to
the broadcasts of Australian
radio.
7. That car didn't go in the
direction of Tjirebon but in
the direction of Bogor.
8. Never mind.
9. There are not very many women
who know how to drive in
Indonesia.
10. My friend who lives in Djatinegara
likes to stop in at this house
when returning home from the
office.
11. At which places did you stop
when going to America?
12. If you go to Pasar Baru, you are
sure to meet friends there.
13. I have not yet finished reading
the magazine Minggu Pagi
(Sunday morning).
14. When I finished it (lit. it is
finished), I will give it to
you.
15. Usually the children like to go for
a walk in the late afternoon
after eating.

16. Mikota Jakarta/ sudah banyak
sekali mobil/ sekarang.
17. Djangan lupa mengirim surat/ jang
saja berikan kepada saudara
tadi.
18. Kita harus menunggu sebentar lagi!
karena saudara itu belum
selesai.
19. Barang-barang jang baru kita
bungkus tadi/ harap dimasukkan
kedalam lemari ini.
20. Sekarang/ sudah banyak orang jang
lebih suka naik mobil/ daripada
berjalan kaki.
21. Saudara selalu juga rubanja/
menulis surat/ bukan?
22. Ja/ sialu juga/ karena saja
sangat sekali menerima surat.
16. There are already lots of cars in
the city of Jakarta now.
17. Don't forget to send the letter
that I gave you before.
18. We have to wait a while longer
because that gentleman has
not yet finished.
19. The things that we have wrapped
just before should please be
put into this wardrobe.
20. Now there are many people who
prefer to ride in a car than
walk.
21. Almost constantly, it seems, you
are writing letters, aren't
you?
22. Yes, almost constantly, because
I enjoy very much receiving
letters.

13b.3.4. Responses.

1. Haru kita ber-telan-djalan.
2. Saudara menjelesaikan apa/
rubanja?
1. Baiklah! Tunggu sebentar lagi!
Biar saja selesaikan pekerjaan
ini dulu.
2. Saja menjelesaikan surat kepada
keluarga saja di Medan.

3. Kalau begitu/ saja akan
mendengarkan siaran radio.
4. Kita berdi-lan kearah mana?
5. Saja ingin/ berl-lu sejauh untuk
berdi-lan lari kesana.
6. Saudara apa! kem di tadi?
7. Dia sudah tahu menjetir?
8. Apa nama saudara! yang menjetir?
9. Saudara ingin disini/ mau
bertemu dengan siapa?
10. Apa nama mau membaca surat
kabar ini?
11. Bagaimana! kabur mereka menurut
surat yang saudara kirim?
12. Ajo kita berdi-lan-djalan! sesudah
saudara selesai menjadi surat
kabar yang tadi.
13. Arah ke Pasar Baru saja! Kalau
saudara suka.
14. Bagaimana! mau selegi
sok ting?
15. Kalau saudara suka/ kita berdi-lan
kaki saja! dari/ baik.
3. Ajo/ kita pergi. Saja sudah
selesai menulis.
4. Bagaimana kearah rumah Subijto?
5. Kalau begitu/ mari kita naik
k^o saja.
6. Naik mobil manan saja.
7. Budah! tapi bukan saja! yang
menjetir.
8. Bukan! Sopirnya! Dia tidak tahu
menjetir.
9. Saja ingin bertemu dengan Achmad.
10. Sudah Indonésia? Tentu saja! Tapi
biar saja selesaikan pekerjaan
ini dulu.
11. Bagaimana/ baik-baik saja.
12. Bagaimana! Saudara ingin berdi-lan-
djalan kemana mana?
13. Tentu saja! saja suka kesana.
Banyak! yang dilihat disana.
14. Ja! ambilah! kita pergi. Saudara
ingin naik k^o?
15. Maaf! saja tidak bisa lama
berdi-lan kaki! sebab harus
dirumah di ling.

16. Apakah anda sendiri menyatakan kedatangan
(into) tersebut itu?
16. Itu sure-sure / jangan akan saja
kirim kepada ibu nenek saja
di Amerika.
17. Anda selalu ingin menyampaikan
melalui surat itu?
17. Ya selalu dijuga karena saja
gampang selalu menerima surat.
18. Itu / apa isi surat / itu?
18. Terimakasih / hampir saja / saja
lupa.
19. Itu / apa tujuan surat itu?
19. Baiklah / baiklah sebelum dulu.

Note 13b.5. Change from passive to active.

- a. Example: Saja dibawa ke tempat oleh paman saja.
- or : Saja dibawa (oleh) paman saja ke tempat. 'I was brought here by my uncle.'
- becomes: Paman saja / menyampaikan saja ke tempat.
- b. Example: Surat itu sendiri saja tulis.
- or : Surat itu saja sendiri tulis. 'I've already written that letter.'
- becomes: Saja sendiri menyampaikan surat itu.
1. Pengiriman ini akan di irim. 'I will send this package.'
2. Pesan itu didengar oleh guru. 'My friend heard that broadcast.'
3. Musik itu didengarkan oleh Radio. 'Mr. Sukarno listened to the music.'
4. Mobil ini akan disetir oleh paman saja. 'This car will be driven by my uncle's driver.'

5. Buku itu ditulis saudara saja. 'That book was written by my relative.'
6. Suratnya diterima mereka di Surabaya. 'They received his letter in Surabaya.'
7. Potlot saja sedang dipakai oleh dia. 'My pencil is being used by him.'
8. Orang Indonesia itu ditanyakan tiga hari di Kediri. 'He looked for that Indonesian for three days in Kediri.'
9. Rumah yang besar itu ada lihat tahun yang lalu. 'I saw that big house last year.'
10. Apa radio itu ingin saudara beli? 'Do you desire to buy that radio?'

LESSON 14

14a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

English

1. Silahkan masuk.

1. Please come in.

tjerita or

story

tjeritora

2. Apakah ada sebuah buku/ yang namanya/
Tjerita dari Djakarta?

2. Do you have a book called Tjerita
dari Djakarta (Stories from
Djakarta)?

mana-mana

everywhere

3. Saya sudah ke mana-mana/
mencarinya.

3. I have been (lit. to) everywhere
looking for it.

karang

compose, write (as author)

mengarang

compose, write (as author)

dikarang

be composed, be written

(as by an author)

karangan

composition

4. Dikarang oleh siapa? Saya lupa.

4,4a,4b. By whom was it written?

4a. Dikarang siapa? Saya lupa.

I forget.

4b. Karangan siapa? Saya lupa.

mengarang

author, composer

Pramoedya Ananta Toer

Pramoedya Ananta Toer

[Pramoedya Ananta Toer]

5. Pengarangnya/ Pramoedya Ananta
Toer.

5. The author of it is Pramoedya
Ananta Toer.

tapi

but

heran [hèran]

be surprised

6. Ada Tapi saja heran.

6. Yes. But I'm surprised.

ditual

sell

menditual

sell

didjual

be sold

dimana-mana.

everywhere

7. Ada didjual dimana-mana.

7. It's sold everywhere.

biarpun or

although, even if

walaupunmeskipun or

sungguhpun

berhasil

succeed

djumpai [djumpai]

find

mendjumpai

find

didjumpai

be found

8. Biarpun begitu/ saja tidak
berhasil mendjumpainya.8. Nevertheless (lit. Even if it is
so) I didn't succeed in
finding it.tadi malam or

last night

kemaren malam or

sebelum

usul

suggestion

usulkan

suggest

mengusulkan

suggest

- | | |
|---|---|
| diusulkan | be suggested |
| supaja | in order that, that |
| 9. Baru tadi malam ada jang
mengusulkan supaja saja
montjari disini. | 9. Finally last night somebody (lit.
there was one who) suggested
that I look here. |
| 10. Ini ada sebuah | 10. Here is one. |
| ambil | take, take away |
| mencambil | take, take away |
| diambil | be taken, be taken away |
| 11. Baik! Saja ambil. | 11. Good. I will take it (lit. it will
be taken by me). |
| tertarik | be interested |
| segala | all (regardless of variety) |
| buku roman or | novel |
| roman | |
| 12. Saja tertarik kepada segala buku
roman roman Indonesia. | 12. I am interested in all novels,
Indonesian novels. |
| sematjam | like, of the same types |
| 13. Belum banyak buku sematjam itu. | 13. There aren't many books of that
type as yet. |
| dipada | on, over |
| terkenal | well-known |
| 14. Dipada meja itu/ ada satu jang
terkenal. | 14. On that table there is one that's
well-known. |

kulit

skin, bark, cover

hijau [hi'jaw]

green

atheis [a'te'is]

atheist

Achdiat

Achdiat

15. Jang kulitnja hijau itu/ "Athéis"/
old: Achdiat.

15. The one with green cover is
"Athéis" (the Atheist) by
Achdiat.

16. Jang sebuah ini/ tidak begitu
menjanjatkan.

16. This particular one is not very
satisfactory.

16a. Buku jang sebuah ini/ tidak begitu
menjanjatkan.

16a. This particular book is not very
satisfactory.

didalam

inside

17. Ada dua buah lagi/ didalam lemari
ini.

17. There are two more inside this
bookcase (with doors).

rak

rack, shelf, open

(book) case

rak buku

bookcase (without doors)

disamping

beside

tiang

pole, column, post

lumpukan

collection

18. Dalam rak buku jang disamping
tiang itu/ ada lumpukan roman.

18. In that bookcase beside the
column there is a collection
of novels.

mosti

must

keluar

go out, go outside

19. Nanti sebentar saja mosti
keluar.

19. Wait a moment, I've got to go
out.

diluar

outside

20. Teman saja/ diluar/ di depan toko.

20. My friend is outside in front
of the store.

14c.2. Notes

Note 14c.2.1. Pronunciation and Spelling.

a. The sequence *oe* sometimes occurs for the sound usually represented by *u*. In pre-war Indonesian *oe* was regularly written for most instances of what is now written *u*. For example *sepuluh* was written *sepuloeh*. Later *oe* was restricted to names. Now *oe* appears for *u* only in the names of some individuals. For example a person with the name *Sukardjo* may spell it *Soekardjo*.

b. Similarly the letter *y* is sometimes, but rather rarely, used for *i* or *j*, as in the name *Frankoedya* [Peramadia].

c. In words taken in from foreign languages features of the spelling in the source language are often retained. Thus the spelling of *atheis*, presumably the Dutch word *atheist*, has been partly Indonesianized by dropping the final *t*, but retains the *h* of the Dutch spelling *g*.

d. Note that the opening quotation marks are placed at the level of the line of writing: "atheis" in Indonesian writing.

Note 14c.2.2. *tadi malam*, *kemaren malam*, *semalam* 'last night'.

These three expressions mean about the same thing. However the use of *semalam* is restricted to Sumatra.

The expression *tadi malam* is one of a set of expressions as follows:

<i>tadi pagi</i> or <i>pagi tadi</i>	'this (past) morning'
<i>tadi siang</i> or <i>siang tadi</i>	'this (past) early afternoon'
<i>tadi sore</i> or <i>sore tadi</i>	'this (past) late afternoon, evening'

However, although the other expressions have their elements in both orders freely everywhere, the expression for last night has fixed order on Java. On Sumatra malam tadi 'last night' is also used.

Corresponding to the expressions with tadi are the expressions with nanti:

nanti pagi	'this (coming) morning' (said that night)
nanti siang	'this (coming) early afternoon'
nanti soré	'this (coming) late afternoon'
nanti malam	'(coming) tonight'

The following expressions are also used:

pagi ini	'this (present or coming) morning'
siang ini	'this (present or coming) early afternoon'
soré ini	'this (present or coming) late afternoon'
malam ini	'tonight (present or coming)'

These expressions can also be combined with nanti.

In referring to the past part of the day the expression with tadi is expected: for example Indonesians will find it confusing if you use pagi ini for 'this (past) morning'.

The expression kemarin malam is one of a different set of expressions:

kemaren pagi	'yesterday morning'
kemaren siang	'yesterday early afternoon'
kemaren soré	'yesterday late afternoon, evening'
bésok pagi	'tomorrow morning'
bésok siang	'tomorrow early afternoon'

bésok soré 'tomorrow late afternoon'

bésok malam 'tomorrow night'

As in English there are expressions like hari Senén siang or siang hari Senén 'Monday early afternoon'. Here however there is one peculiarity:

malam Senén 'Monday eve = Sunday night'

Senén malam 'Monday night'

Note 1/2.2.3. ada.

In the sentence *ada didjual dimanamana*. 'It's sold everywhere.' (1/2.1.7) the word *ada* gives the sentence a mild positive assertive force. The speaker could have here said *didjual dimanamana*. However the preceding speaker has implied the opposite in saying that he could not find the book anywhere.

Note 1/2.2.4. Synonyms.

a. *djumpai* and *kotomukan*.

These two transitives mean 'find (something in the course of looking for it)'. The intransitive *ketomu* and its synonym *djumpa* 'meet, find' are used for 'find (not looking for it)' as in:

saja ketomu barang ini didjalan. or

saja djumpa barang ini didjalan. 'I found this thing in the street.'

Kotomu and *kotomukan* are more common on Java than *djumpa* and *djumpai* and the reverse is true on Sumatra.

b. *sematjan* and *seperti* 'like'.

Some speakers use these words interchangeably. Others use *seperti*: 'like (general)' and *sematjan* 'like (in type)'.

c. semua and segala 'all'.

The words semua and segala both mean all, but semua is the more common of the two both in ordinary speech and in writing. The word segala is more restricted in meaning than semua; segala is not usually used for 'all (of a number)', but rather for 'all (of a type, class)'. Thus talking about five men one would use semua orang itu for 'all those men' whereas segala is not possible. On the other hand in referring to some collection with members that are obviously unlike, such as people, books, houses, cars, etc., segala is appropriate, but semua can also be used. Thus:

segala rumah itu 'all of those houses (regardless of variety).'

semua rumah itu 'all of those houses (as enumerated, or regardless of variety).'

The word segala apa means 'everything'.

d. mesti and harus.

Of these harus is preferred and is characteristic of the higher colloquial level of speech as well as writing. Mesti is very common in the colloquial.

e. bagaimanapun, walaupun, meskipun, sungguhpun.

These words are interchangeable.

14a.3. Exercises

14a.3.1. Variations.

- a. Apa ada sebuah buku/ jang namanja Tjerita dari Djakarta?
1. Apa ada seorang/ jang namanja Anwar?
 2. Apa ada sebatang pulpón jang hidjau?
 3. Apa ada sebuah buku/ jang dikarang Achdiat?
 4. Apa ada sebuah buku tjerita dalam bahasa Indonésia?
 5. Apa ada sebuah buku tjerita roman dalam bahasa Ingggris?
- b. Saja sudah kemana-mana/ montjarinja.
1. Saja sudah dimana-mana/ singgah/ molihatnja.
 2. Moréka baru dari mana-mana datang/ rupanja.
 3. Dia masih montjarinja dimana-mana.
 4. Tuan Semit belum nampir kemana-mana di Indonésia.
 5. Kami molihatnja/ dimana-mana dipasar.
- c. Biarapun begitu/ saja tidak berhasil nondjupainja.
1. Biarapun kami nentjoba/ belum berhasil nondjupainja.
 2. Malaupun dia nentjarinja dimana-mana/ masih belum berhasil mengoterukkannja.
 3. Meskipun hari tidak baik/ moréka berhasil berdjalan-djalan djuga.
 4. Sungguhpun didjual dimana-mana/ buku itu tidak dapat didjupainja.
 5. Meskipun madjalah itu sudah ditjarinja disorua kamar masih belum dikotemukannja.

- d. Baru tadi malen| ada jang mengusulkan saja mentjari disini.
1. Baru tadi pagi| ada pagi untuk mentjari disini.
 2. Baru tadi siang| kani diusulkan mentjarinja disini.
 3. Baru tadi| meroka mengusulkan mentjarinja.
 4. Baru kemarin pagi| kita mengusulkan mentjari disini.
 5. Baru kemarin pagi| diusulkannya itu.
- e. Saja tertarik kepada segala buku-roman Indonésia.
1. Saja tertarik sekali/ kepada segala/ jang dia katakan.
 2. Saja tertarik kepada segala apa (everything) jang saja lihat.
 3. Dia tertarik kepada tjorita segala binatang.
 4. Hona itu tertarik/ kepada segala tjorita/ jang dikawannya.
 5. Jangan tertarik kepada segala jang dikatakannya!
- f. Lintas médja itu/ ada satu jang terkenal.
1. Lintas médja itu ada sebuah jang terkenal.
 2. Lintas médja ada jang menarik.
 3. Lintas jang manis| jang lebih terkenal itu?
 4. Lintas jang tadi| buku jang terkenal itu.
 5. Lintas apa| surat orang jang terkenal itu?
- g. Buku jang sebuah ini/ tidak begitu menjonangkan.
1. Jang sebuah ini/ masih tidak begitu memuaskan.
 2. Buku jang sebuah ini/ tidak menjonangkan.
 3. Kutjing jang sekor ini/ menjonangkan sekali.
 4. Pengarang jang seorang itu/ terkenal sekali.

140.3.2. Translations.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Surat kabar ini/ dihwanja/ supaya
dapat saudara <u>ba</u>ja.</p> <p>2. Buku yang kulitnya hijau itu/
sudah sepuluh rupiah/ harganya.</p> <p>3. Di toko buku itu/ <u>ban</u>jak/ buku-buku
yang dimiliki oleh orang
Inggris.</p> <p>4. Siapa/ pengarang buku itu/ tidak
diketahui.</p> <p>5. Mengapa <u>lagi</u>/ mengapa buku ini
tidak dijual <u>lagi</u>.</p> <p>6. Meskipun sudah saja dicari dimanapun/
tidak dijual saja
dimana.</p> <p>7. Apa yang saudara usulkan kemarin
pada itu/ betul?</p> <p>8. Yang saudara usulkan tadi malam/
sudah saja <u>te</u>ba.</p> <p>9. Buku ini/ kurang menonjolkan untuk
dibaca.</p> <p>10. Berapa <u>h</u>uh/ buku yang saudara
jual/ hari ini?</p> <p>11. Tidak ada sehpun/ buku yang
saja dijual hari ini.</p> | <p>1. He brought this newspaper so that
(= in order that) you could
read it.</p> <p>2. That book whose cover is green now
costs ten rupiah.</p> <p>3. In that store there are many books
written by Englishmen.</p> <p>4. Who the author of that book is
isn't said.</p> <p>5. They were surprised that (lit. why)
this book is not sold anymore.</p> <p>6. Although I have searched every-
where for it, I have
(nevertheless) not found it.</p> <p>7. Was what you suggested yesterday
morning true?</p> <p>8. I have already tried what you
suggested last night.</p> <p>9. This book is not so pleasant to
read (lit. to be read).</p> <p>10. How many books did you sell
today?</p> <p>11. There wasn't even a single book that
I sold today. (lit. I didn't sell
even a single book today.)</p> |
|--|---|

12. Siapa yang saudara jumpai di hotel itu?
12. Whom did you find in that hotel?
13. Segala apa/ yang dikatakan orang-tua/ biasanya/ baik untuk anak-anaknja.
13. Everything (segala apa) that a parent says is usually good for his children.
14. Banyak buku-buku yang baru kami terima/ di situ yang disobolch depan itu.
14. Many of the books that we have just received are in the bookcase up front.
15. Dia baru keluar dari kamar itu.
15. He has just gone out of that room.
16. Apa! nama buku yang diatas meja itu?
16. What is the name of the book on that table?
17. Usul-usul siapa/ yang saudara katakan tadi itu?
17. Whose suggestions did you give (lit. say) just before?
18. Seorangpun/ saja tidak lihat disitu.
18. I didn't see a single soul there.
19. Seekorpun anjing/ tidak dapat didjumpai/ dikota itu.
19. Not a single dog can be found in that city.
20. Usul siapa/ supaya saudara menemuknja disini?
20. Whose suggestion was it that you look for him here?

14a.3.3. Responses.

1. Apa ada sebuah buku yang nananja
Tjorita dari Djakarta?
 2. Sudah komana sadja! saudara
montjari buku itu?
 3. Buku itu/ dikarang siapa?
 4. Apa saudara ingat/ nama pengarang
„Ath6is“?
 5. Apa „Ath6is“ buku roman/ atau
buku tjorita per6is?
 6. Apa saudara masih ingat/ nama
buku yang dikarang Praneodya
Ananta Toor?
 7. Buku itu/ dijual dimana-mana
bukan?
 8. Kongg, saudara datang kemari
montjarija?
 9. Itu ada sebuah/ yang barangkali
buku yang saudara tjari itu.
 10. Saudara tertarik kepada buku
Indonesia apa?
 11. Apa sudah banjak! buku montjari
itu di Indonesia?
1. Ja. buku itu/ banjak! disini.
 2. Saja sudah komana-mana/ tidak
berhasil mondjumpainja.
 3. Buku itu dikarang Praneodya
Ananta Toor.
 4. Ja. pengarang „Ath6is“/ nananja
Achjant.
 5. „Ath6is“ itu/ buku roman/ yang
tjoritanja satu/ dan per6is.
 6. Ja. Nananja Tjorita dan Djakarta.
 7. Ja. Tetapi biarpun begitu/ saja
masih belum djuga berhasil
mondjumpainja.
 8. Ta6i malen/ ada yang mongsulkan/
supaja saja montjari disini.
 9. Ja. Botul. Itulah/ yang saja
tjari. Saja sabil.
 10. Saja tertarik kepada segala buku
roman Indonesia.
 11. Masih belum banjak! tetapi
barangkali tidak lama lagi
akan banjak.

12. Apa ada buku roman yang terkonal |
disini?
13. Jang mana | "Ath6is"?
14. Kongga | saudara tidak mau
mengenbil buku itu?
15. Apa | usul saudara mengonri buku
ini. Saja beli?
16. Apa | ada didalan lemari itu?
17. Diapna | bisa dikotakan buku-buku
roman?
18. Mongga | saudara harus keluar?
19. Lina | teman saudara itu?
Saja tidak lihat.
20. Kalau montjari buku-buku/
mampirlah lagi kongga tuu.
21. Siga | jang diluar itu?
22. Usul siga | supaja buku ini
saudara tjari disini?
12. Ada. Diatas meja ini/ ada
sebuah jang terkonal sekali.
13. "Ath6is"/ jang kulitnja hidjau
itu.
14. Jang sebuah itu/ tidak baik |
sokab kulitnja rebek sedikit.
15. Buku itu bagus sekali rupnja.
Ja. Belilah!
16. Didalan lemari itu saja nonjinpan
madjalah-madjalah dan surat-
surat kabar jang lama.
17. Ada kumpulan roman/ dalam rak
buku jang disamping tiang
sana itu.
18. Saja baru nolihat teman saja
diluar/ menunggu saja.
19. Itu dia/ didapan toko | di sobelah
kiri tiang itu.
20. Tontu saja saja akan datang
kemari dulu | sobelum kotoko
lain.
21. Itu teman saja/ jang sedang
menunggu.
22. O/ itu usul guru saja jang di
Prang.

14a.3.4. Change from active to passive.

1. Pramodya: Inante Toor/ mengarang Tjorita dari Jakarta.
2. Orang yang punya toko itu/ menjual buku-buku/ maajalah-
maajalah/ dan koran-koran.
3. Insanja/ tidak dapat menjampi kutjingga.
4. Sumitro/ mau mengusulkan nama saja.
5. Bapa saja/ mengambil segala buku roman.

14a.3.5. Change from passive to active.

1. Roman-roman disimpanja didalam lompri.
2. Tulpon itu sudah saja berikan kepada teman.
3. Apul diberi kutjing oleh kakaknya.
4. Surat ini/ saja tulis komarón.
5. Setasion bis/ sudah saja tjari dua ciam.

14b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

English

diantara

among, between

baru

new

1. Diantara buku itu/ ada sebuah
juga baru.

1. Among those books there's a new
one.

2. Bukan juga itu.

2. It's not that one.

keatas

upward, (to) above, higher

putih

white

3. Agak keatas sedikit dari juga
putih itu!

3. (Rather) a little above that
white one.

angkat

lift up, carry, carry away

mengangkat

lift up, carry, carry away

dianangkat

be lifted up

merah [merah]

red

dari atas

from above

biru

blue

4. Angkatlah buku merah itu dari
atas juga biru!

4. Lift up that red book from above
the blue one.

maksud

mean, intend or

meaning, intention

dimaksudkan

be meant

5. Juga biru | juga saja maksud.

5,5a. The blue one is the one I mean.

5a. Juga biru | juga saja maksudkan.

5b. Juga biru | maksud saja.

5b. (lit. the blue one is my intention.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <u>tepi</u> | edge |
| <u>ditepi</u> | at the edge |
| <u>djatuh</u> | fall |
| <u>kebawah</u> | (to) down, downward,
(to) beneath, (to) under,
(to) below |
| <u>dibawah</u> | below, beneath, under |
| 5. <u>Maaf!</u> Buku yang <u>ditepi</u> / <u>djatuh</u>
<u>kebawah</u> <u>meja</u> . | 6. Pardon me. The book at the edge
fell down under the table. |
| <u>pungut</u> | pick up |
| <u>dari bawah</u> | from down, below, under |
| 7. Biar saja <u>pungut</u> dari <u>bawahnya</u> . | 7. Let me pick it up from underneath
it. |
| <u>belakang</u> | back, rear |
| 8. <u>Dibelakang</u> lemari itu/ ada lagi/
rak dengan buku-buku <u>roman</u> . | 8. Behind that bookcase (with doors)
there is another bookcase
(without doors) with novels. |
| <u>perlu</u> | need, is necessary |
| <u>kamus</u> | dictionary |
| 9. Saya <u>perlu</u> kamus <u>Indonesia</u> <u>djuga</u> . | 9. I also need an Indonesian
dictionary. |
| <u>beberapa</u> | several |
| <u>tengah</u> | middle |
| <u>tengah-tengah</u> | center |
| 10. Ada <u>beberapa</u> / <u>ditengah</u> rak sana
<u>itu</u> . | 10. There are several in the middle of
that shelf over there (lit.
yonder). |

paling

most

11. Jang mana | jang paling baik?

11. Which is the best?

ahli

expert

umum

general, common

susun

compile

menjusun

compile

disusun

be compiled

Purwadarminta

Purwadarminta

12. Kata beberapa ahli/ Kamus Umum
jang disusun Purwadarminta.

12. Several experts say it's the Kamus
Umum compiled by Purwadarminta.

terbit

appear as a publication

terbitkan

publish

menerbitkan

publish

diterbitkan

be published

balai [balèy]

hall

Balai Pustaka

Balai Pustaka

(a publishing company)

13. Diterbitkan Balai Pustaka.

13. It was published by Balai
Pustaka.

Indonésia-Indonésia

Indonesian-Indonesian

14. Tetapi/ itu Indonésia-Indonésia.

14. But that is Indonesian-Indonesian.

jaitu [ja'itu]

that is

15. Jaitu dari bahasa Indonésia/
kebahasa Indonésia.

15. That is, (it's) from Indonesian
to Indonesian.

ingin

desire

ingini

desire

diingini

be desired

16. Itulah jang saja ingini.

16. That's what I want.

perlukan

need

memerlukan

need

diperlukan

be needed

17. Ada lagi/ jang tuan perlukan?

17. Is there anything else that you need?

18. O tidak ada lagi.

18. Oh, there's nothing else.

19. Itu saja.

19. That's all.

bajar

pay, pay for

membajar

pay, pay for

dibajar

be paid, be paid for

kesamping

to the side

20. Untuk membajar/ tuan kesamping

20. To pay you go to the left side to

kiri | kebagian depan/ sebelum

the front before going out.

keluar.Other Colorshitam

black

kelabu

gray

kuning

yellow

tjoklat or

brown

sawomatangungu or

purple

lilaoranje

orange

mérah djambu

pink

14b.2. Notes

Note 14b.2.1. Pronunciation and Spelling.

a. The name Purwadarminta is sometimes spelled Purwodarminto and commonly pronounced in that way. The author of the Kamus Umum is a Javanese. The spelling and pronunciation of the names of speakers of Javanese are likely to vary if a or o is the final letter or sound of the whole name or of a part of the name. The letter a is written in Javanese for final o and the Javanese spelling of the name is sometimes taken over intact. It is however becoming more and more customary to spell Javanese names in Indonesian as they are pronounced.

b. The pronunciation of syllable final b and d is for most Indonesians indistinguishable from that of final p and t respectively:

<u>sebab</u>	[<u>sebab</u>]
<u>Abdul</u>	[<u>Apdul</u>]
<u>maksud</u>	[<u>maksut</u>]

However speakers of Sundanese distinguish syllable final b and d from p and t respectively. Sundanese speakers of Indonesian pronounce the words above as they appear in the standard orthography.

Note 14b.2.2. Locating things.

There is a group of words that are often found in association with the prepositions di, ke, and dari and followed by a noun. We have had depan 'front', belakang 'back', dalam 'in', atas 'over, above, on', bawah 'under, below, beneath', samping 'side', dekat 'near', tengah 'middle', antara 'among, between', tepi 'edge'. We have had instances

like the following:

didalam lemari ini 'inside this (closed) bookcase'

disamping tiang itu 'beside that post'

didepan toko 'in front of the store'

dari atas jang biru 'from above the blue one'

kebawah médja '(to) under the table'

The word luar also belongs here:

diluar rumah 'outside the house'

dari bawahnja 'from under it'

dibelakang lemari itu 'in back of that bookcase'

ditengah rak sana itu 'in the middle of that shelf over there'

diantara buku itu 'among those books'

ditepi médja 'at the edge of the table'

Of these dalam very often occurs without a preposition. The difference between dalam lemari and didalam lemari is very much like the difference between 'in the bookcase' and 'inside the bookcase'. The word dalam 'in' can be regarded as a preposition in its own right (i.e. when not preceded by a preposition) and in the phrases didalam 'inside', kedalam 'into' it can be regarded as a member of the class of words listed above.

The word atas is (like dalam) also a preposition. We have had it in the sentence terimakasih atas undangan. 'Thanks for the invitation.' (11b.1.7).

We have had the word sebelah in the phrases disebelah kanan (kiri) 'on the right (left)'. The word sebelah is also a member of the class of words above, but its meaning appears to vary. With di, sebelah has

the same meaning as samping:

disebelah rumah itu or

disamping rumah itu 'beside that house'

However with ke and dari, sebelah is closer in meaning to arah:

kesebelah hotél or

kearah hotél 'toward the hotel'

dari sebelah hotél or

dari arah hotél 'from the direction of the hotel'

These words also occur without a noun following:

Ada didepan. 'It's in front, ahead.'

Ada dibelakang. 'It's in back.'

Ada diluar. 'It's outside.'

Djatuh kebawah. 'It fell down.'

Djatuh dari atas. 'It fell from above.'

Without a noun following these words refer to a general location or direction. Sometimes the word sebelah is inserted before them:

Djatuh kesebelah depan. 'It fell forward.'

The enclitic nja can be placed after these words to refer to an object already mentioned:

Ada didepannja. 'It was in front of him.'

Ada dibelakangnja. 'He was in back of it.'

etc.

Note 14b.2.3. jang.

The sentence *bukan jang itu*. 'Not that one.' (14b.1.2)

Two points about jang:

a. That a jang-phrase, like a noun, has *bukan* (not *tidak*) as its predicate negative. Other examples are as follows:

Bukan jang paling besar. 'It's not the biggest one.'

Itu bukan jang saja tjari. 'It's not the one that I am looking for.'

b. That the phrase *jang itu* means much the same as *itu*. Thus:

Bukan jang itu. 'It's not that one.'

Bukan itu. 'It's not that (one).'

Note 14b.2.4. *perlu* 'need, be necessary'.

The word *perlu* is used in the following ways:

Barang ini perlu. 'This thing is necessary.'

Saja perlu tas itu. 'I need that bag.'

Dia perlu pergi ke Djakarta. 'He needs to go to Djakarta.'

Note 14b.2.5. Defective Transitives.

For some transitives the long active with the *meNG*-prefix does not exist in speech or is relatively rare. For example there is a transitive *ingini* 'desire (something)' with a *di*-passive *diingini*. However the long active *mengingini* is hardly ever used in speech, though it can be found written. For colloquial Indonesian as opposed to written or literary Indonesian some transitives are defective. The missing active of defective transitives is made up by an intransitive. The form that fills the place of the active for *ingini* is *ingin*. [It must be kept in mind however that an intransitive, unlike the long active, cannot be followed by *-nja* for the goal.]

We thus have the following sets of sentences:

Saja ingin buku itu. 'I desire that book.'

Buku itu saja ingini. 'I desire that book (lit. 'That book is desired by me').'

Buku itu (jang) saja ingini. 'That book is the one I desire.'

Buku itu diingini kawan saja. 'That book is desired by my friend.'

Another transitive of this type is *perlu* 'need something'.

Memerlukan is mainly only literary. For speech there are the following sentences as examples:

Kita perlu mobil itu. 'We need that car.'

Mobil itu kita perlu. 'We need that car (lit. that car is needed by us).'

Mobil itu (jang) kita perlu. 'That car is what we need.'

Mobil itu/ diperlu bapak saja. 'That car is needed by my father.'

The following transitive has an additional peculiarity. The base corresponding to the di-passive *dimaksudkan* is either *maksud* or *maksudkan*. The long active (*memaksudkan*) is not used in speech. Furthermore neither the passive phrase (with *maksud*) nor the di-passive function as a predicate of a principal clause. Thus there are the following sentences as examples:

Rumah itu (jang) saja maksudkan. or

Rumah itu (jang) saja maksud. 'It's that house that I mean.'

Rumah itu (jang) dimaksudkann. 'It's that house that he meant (lit. that was meant by him).'

[There is a noun *maksud* which is used in sentences like the following:

Rumah itu maksud saja. or Maksud saja/ rumah itu.

'I meant that house (lit. my meaning was that house).']

Note 14b.2.6. paling.

The word paling is very much like our word 'most' when it is combined with another word in phrases like 'most beautiful', etc. It is also like the English suffix -est in words like 'biggest', 'smallest', etc. paling besar 'biggest', paling ketjil 'smallest'. Very commonly the sequences are found in a jang-phrase.

Rumah itu jang paling besar. 'That house is the largest.' or
Rumah itu jang paling besar. 'That house is the largest.'

Note 14b.2.7. supaja.

The word supaja is a conjunction which means 'in order that'.

Dibawanja artikel itu/ supaja dapat saja batja. 'He
brought that article in order that I might read it.'

The negative of a clause with supaja is often djangan rather than tidak.

Diambilnja artikel itu/ supaja djangan (or tidak) dapat
saja batja. 'He took that article away so that I
would not be able to read it.'

It also occurs where in English we use 'that' after certain verbs like minta 'request', harap 'hope' and usulkan 'suggest': e.g.

Dia minta/ supaja saudara datang. 'He requested that
you come.'

Meréka harap/ supaja Anwar akan membawa kursi-kursi.
'They hoped that Anwar would bring the chairs.'

Saja mengusulkan supaja saudara mentjari ditoko itu.
'I suggest that you look in that store.'

Note 14b.2.8. karang.

The transitive karang 'compose' is commonly used in the meaning 'be the author of'. In English we usually use 'write' in this meaning. As a matter of fact many Indonesians use tulis 'write' in this meaning as well as karang. Thus:

Artikel ini ditulis Hanka. or

Artikel ini dikarang Hanka. 'This article was written
by Hanka.'

14b.3. Exercises

14b.3.1. Variations.

- a. Agak keatas sedikit dari jang putih itu!
1. Agak keknanan sedikit dari buku jang hidjau itu!
 2. Agak disebelah depan sedikit dari medja jang putih itu!
 3. Agak dibelakang sedikit dari rumah itu!
 4. Agak kurang sedikit dari jang saja maksud!
 5. Agak kebawah sedikit dari jang saudara maksud!
- b. Angkatlah buku merah itu/ dari atas jang biru!
1. Angkatlah medja jang besar itu dari kamar itu!
 2. Bawalah kursi jang putih itu dari kamar depan!
 3. Tjarilah potlot jang biru itu didalam lemari itu!
 4. Ambillah kertas jang putih itu dari atas medja itu!
 5. Belilah buku jang merah itu dari toko itu!
- c. Maaf. Bukunja djatuh kebawah medja.
1. Maaf. Bukunja baru djatuh dari atas medja.
 2. Maaf. Buku itu/ saja taruh diatas medja.
 3. Maaf. Buku itu/ akan saja pungut dari bawah medja.
 4. Maaf. Djangan pungut! Biar saja jang pungut!
 5. Maaf. Akan saja pungut nanti.
- d. Dibagian belakang/ ada lagi rak dengan buku-buku roman.
1. Dibagian depan masih ada lagi rak dengan buku-buku itu.
 2. Dibagian kiri toko ini/ banjak lagi buku-buku seperti itu.
 3. Dibagian mana lagi ada rak-rak dengan madjalah seperti itu?
 4. Dibagian ini saja ada buku seperti itu.

e. Itulah | jang saja ingini.

1. Begitulah | jang saja djumpai.
2. Inilah | jang saja perlukan lagi.
3. Disitulah | barang jang saja maksudkan.
4. Seperti inilah buku jang meréka terbitkan.
5. Seperti itulah anak jang saja ketemukan.

f. Ada lagi/ jang tuan perlukan?

1. Apa masih ada lagi/ jang saudara perlukan?
2. Tjuma ini sadja | jang tuan tjari?
3. Apa baru ini sadja | jang nona ketemukan?
4. Apa masih belum ada lagi jang saudara ingini?
5. Apa baru seorang | jang didjumpainja?

14b.3.2. Translations.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Siapa jang dapat mengangkat lemari ini dari rumah ini? | 1. Who can carry this wardrobe out of (lit. from) this house? |
| 2. Buku jang tjoklat itu/ menarik sekali dan baik untuk dibatja. | 2. That brown book is very interesting and good to read. |
| 3. Kapur-tulis jang kuning/ jang djatuh tadi jang saja maksud. | 3. The yellow chalk that fell before is what I meant. |
| 4. Fungutlah segala apa jang djatuh tadi! | 4. Pick up everything (segala apa) that fell before. |
| 5. Rak-rak jang baru dibeli ini/ semuanya/ untuk bagian depan toko ini. | 5. All of the bookcases that have just been bought are for the front part of the store. |

6. Kalau belajar bahasa Indonésia/
perlu djuga komus.
7. Koran „Merdeka“ diterbitkan di
Djakarta | dan madjalah „Mimbar
Indonésia“ disitu djuga.
8. Bahasa Indonésia koran ini/ agak
lain sedikit dari bahasa buku.
9. Bajarlah buku-buku jang saudara
beli itu sekarang | supaya
djangan lupa nanti.
10. Djangan diluar lagi | karena hari
sudah malam. Masuklah!
11. Saja sudah pergi kemana-mana |
mentjari anak ini. Rupanja
dia disini dengan saudara.
12. Saja lebih suka berbitjara
Indonésia | daripada mengarang
dalam bahasa itu.
13. Djangan heran kalau dia tidak mau
menerima usul saudara.
14. Tadi malam/ Anwar mampir/ untuk
mengatakan/ bahwa dia tidak
dapat datang sekarang.
6. If one studies Indonesian one is
quite (djuga) needful of a
dictionary.
7. The newspaper Merdeka is published
in Djakarta and the journal
Mimbar Indonesia (is published)
there too.
8. The Indonesian of this newspaper
is to some extent (sedikit)
rather different from the
literary language (bahasa buku).
9. Pay for the books you bought now
so that you don't forget later.
10. Don't (remain) outside any longer
because it is night already.
Come in!
11. I have gone everywhere to look for
this child. Apparently he was
here with you.
12. I prefer to speak Indonesian than
to write in that language.
13. Don't be surprised if he doesn't
accept your suggestion.
14. Last night Anwar stopped in to say
that he could not come now.

15. Saudarakah jang mengusulkan supaya
kita datang kemari?

16. Orang jang terkenal itu baru
diperkenalkannya kepada kami.

17. Tunggulah disini| sebentar!
Saja mau melihat keluar.
Barangkali Apul/ sudah datang.

15. Was it you who suggested that
we come here?

16. He has just introduced that
notable person to us.

17. Wait here a while. I want to look
outside. Maybe Apul is coming
(lit. is already coming).

14b.3.3. Responses

1. Jang mana| buku jang saudara
maksudkan?

2. Dimana| buku jang saudara lihat
itu.

3. Apa| jang djatuh itu?

4. Dibagian mana lagi| ada rak-rak
dengan buku-buku seperti ini?

5. Tjuma ini sadjakah jang saudara
tjari?

6. Apa masih belum ada lagi| jang
saudara ingini?

7. Apa baru seorang| jang didjumpai
disitu?

8. Kalau ada barang jang djatuh| apa|
jang harus kita kerdjakan?

1. Jang menarik itu| jang kulitnja
biru itu?

2. Agak keatas sedikit dari jang
putih itu.

3. Maaf. Buku jang djatuh dibawah
mécja.

4. Menurut jang punja toko ini (the
owner of this store) disebelah
belakang.

5. Ja. Tjuma ini sadja| jang saja
perlukan.

6. Tidak. Sudah ada| jang saja
ingini sekarang.

7. Ja. Baru seorang| karena rupanja
jang lain sudah pulang semuanya.

8. Kita harus memungutnja.

9. Buku apa lagi | jang tuan perlukan?
10. Dimana | kamus Indonésia dapat ditjari disini?
11. Jang mana | jang paling baik?
12. Siapa | jang menerbitkannja?
13. Apa jang saudara ingini/ Kamus Indonésia-Indonésia?
14. Selain dari itu/ apa masih ada lagi | jang tuan perlukan?
15. Harus kebagian mana | saja | untuk membajar buku-buku ini?
16. Dimana | potlot mérah saja tadi?
17. Siapa dari saudara-saudara | dapat menolong saja | mengangkat barang-barang ini?
18. Buku mana | jang saudara maksud untuk dibatja tadi?
19. Djangan pungut barang-barang jang djatuh itu!
20. Jang mana dari barang-barang ini | jang tuan perlukan nanti?
9. Saja perlu kamus Indonésia djuga.
10. Dibagian belakang toko ini/ ada beberapa.
11. Katanja/ Kamus Umum jang disusun Purwadarminta.
12. Diterbitkan Balai Pustaka.
13. Ja. Itulah jang saja tjari.
14. O tidak ada lagi. Tjuma itu sadja.
15. Kesamping kanan | kebagian depan sebelum keluar.
16. Barangkali djatuh ke bawah médja ini.
17. Jang mana barang-barang tuan? Kami semuanja dapat menolong tuan.
18. Buku jang kulitnja mérah-biru (red and blue) itu.
19. Mengapa rupanja? (I can't imagine why not). Saja mau menolong saudara.
20. Jang putih ini sadja. Tjuma ini sadja jang saja perlukan nanti.

14b.3.4. Change from active to passive:

1. Dia akan mengangkat buku jang mérah itu.
2. Saja mau nemungut koran jang sudah dijatuh.
3. Saja tidak perlu kamus Indonésia.
4. Balai Pustaka/ baru menerbitkan buku tjerita itu.
5. Purwadarminta/ sudah menjusun kamus.
6. Teman saja tidak begitu ingin madjalah.
7. Paman Apul/ harus membajar rumah Apul.

14b.3.5. Change from passive to active:

1. Rumah itu sudah didjual Anwar tahun jang lalu.
2. Artikel ini/ akan saja batja bésok.
3. Tasnja/ apa nau saudara beli?
4. Koran ini/ diterbitkannja di Surabaja.
5. Tempat itu/ saja perlukan untuk pekerdjaan saja.
6. Artikel-artikel itu disusun bulan jang lalu oléh
Sukardjo.
7. Surat jang dikirim minggu jang lalu oléh Sartono/
kembali hari ini | sebab alamatnja tidak betul.

LESSON 15

15a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

English

kamu

you (familiar)

1. Kamu mau kemana?

1. Where are you going?

mana-mana

anywhere

2. Endak kemana-mana.

2. I am not going anywhere.

kerdja

work

3. Saja baru sadja kembali dari kerdja.

3. I've just this minute got back from
work.

tjapé [tjapè'] or

tired

tjapék [tjapèq]

beristirahat or

rest

istirahat

4. Sudah tjapé. Mau istirahat dulu.

4. (I'm) tired. (I'd like to rest first.

maka

so, consequently

kau [kaw]

you (familiar)

engkau [engkaw]

you (familiar)

tanjakan

ask about

menanjakan

ask about

ditanjakan

be asked about

5. Ada apa maka kau tanjakan?

5. Why do you ask (lit. There is what
so you ask about it)?

terpaksa

forced, compelled

sendirian

alone

Pasar Baru

Pasar Baru (New Market)

berbelanja or

shop

belanja

6. Rupanja/ saja nanti terpaksa belanja
sendirian ke Pasar Baru.

6. It looks like I'll have to go to
Pasar Baru alone to shop.

siapa-siapa

anyone

ikut or

go with, accompany, share

turut

7. Enggak ada siapa-siapa disini! jang
mau ikut pergi.

7. Nobody here (lit. there isn't any-
body here that) wants to go along.

7a. Enggak ada orang jang mau turut
pergi.

7a. Nobody (lit. there isn't anybody
that) wants to go along.

buat or

do, make

bikinmembuat or

do, make

membikindibuat or

be done, made

dibikin

8. Apa boleh buat?

8. What can you do? or What can one
do?

apa-apa

anything

mampu

be able to afford, well-off

9. Saja endak mampu beli apa-apa
disana.

9. I can't afford to buy anything there.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <u>segalanya</u> | everything |
| luar negeri | abroad, foreign |
| dalam negeri | internal, domestic |
| 10. Segalanya mahal-mahal. Barang-barang dari luar negeri. | 10. Everything's expensive. (They are) things from abroad. |
| <u>apalagi</u> | furthermore, besides |
| <u>wang</u> or | money |
| <u>uang</u> | |
| 11. Apalagi/ uang saja sudah tinggal sedikit. | 11. Besides I've only got a little money left (lit. my money there is now left a little). |
| <u>kan</u> | not |
| <u>achir</u> | end |
| achir <u>bulan</u> | end of the month |
| 12. Ini kan sudah achir <u>bulan</u> . | 12, 12a. This is the end of the month, isn't it? |
| 12a. Kan ini sudah achir <u>bulan</u> . | |
| <u>gadji</u> | wages, wage |
| <u>habis</u> | be gone, exhausted, used up |
| 13. Gadji saja/ hampir <u>habis</u> . | 13. My wages are almost gone. |
| <u>tjukup</u> | enough |
| 14. Barangkali uang saja endak <u>tjukup</u> nanti. | 14. Perhaps then I won't have enough money (lit. my money will not be enough). |
| <u>gadjian</u> | payday |
| 15. Masih seminggu <u>lagi</u> baru gadjian. | 15. There's still a week before payday. |

guna

use

16. Apa gunanja saja ikut!

16. What's the use of my going along!

17. Ikut sadalah!

17. Come along anyway.

pindjamkan

lend (money)

memindjamkan

lend (money)

dipindjamkan

be lent (of money)

18. Biar saja pindjamkan uang kalau
kamu perlu.18. Let me lend (you) money if you need
it.pindjami

lend (a person money)

memindjami

lend (a person money)

dipindjami

be lent (of a person money)

18a. Biar saja pindjami kamu uang kalau
perlu.18a,b. Let me lend you money if you need
it.18b. Biar saja pindjami kamu uang kalau
kamu perlukan.paling sedikit or

at least

sedikit-dikitnja orpaling kurang orsekurang-kurangnyamelihat-lihat or

look around at

lihat-lihat19. Atau kalau endak beli apa-apa/ paling
kurang lihat-lihat toko.19. Or if (you) don't buy anything at
least (you) will look around the
stores.

pindjam

borrow

memindjam

borrow

dipindjam

be borrowed

20. Kalau pindjam uang/ saja takut/ nanti
saja enggak bisa bajar.

20. If (I) borrow perhaps later I won't
be able to pay (it back).

utang

debt

permulaan

beginning

21. Banjak utang jang saja mesti bajar
permulaan bulan depan.

21. I have a lot of debts to pay at the
beginning of next month.

15a.2. Notes

Note 15a.2.1. Spelling and Pronunciation.

There are two spellings for the word for 'money': wang, uang. Some speakers pronounce it [uang]. Most however say [wang]. The spelling adopted here is uang.

Note 15a.2.2. Pronouns.

Words referring to the speaker and addressee (i.e., the words for 'I' and 'you') carry with them a reference to the relative age, status and relative degree of intimacy of the people conversing. Thus the use of tuan specifies (as a rule) that the addressee is a respectable non-Indonesian or an Indonesian high in the government. The words bapa 'father', ibu 'mother' are used by a child to his parents, but they are also used to older Indonesians.

The use of a person's name indicates an intermediate degree of familiarity. On Java a high degree of familiarity is indicated by the use of kamu or kau (engkau). Of these kau is used mainly in Djakarta and kamu elsewhere. The form engkau is Sumatran and is used along with aku 'I' (instead of saja) where the highest degree of familiarity is involved. In Djakarta the highest degree of familiarity is indicated by the use of lu 'you' which goes along with gua 'I'.

Note 15a.2.3. Javan informal speech.

The way of speaking Indonesian varies chiefly in two different ways (1) according to the addressee's relation to the person speaking and (2) according to the area.

Indonesian as it is written is called literary Indonesian. Literary Indonesian is much the same everywhere though there is some tendency to favor particular words and expressions in different areas. In most situations Indonesians do not speak the way they write. In fact, generally the difference

between written and spoken Indonesian is much greater than the difference between spoken and written English.

Under certain circumstances spoken Indonesian approaches literary Indonesian. This is customary in formal situations. Typical formal situations are the following: giving a lecture, addressing a meeting, talking to an official or a person of definitely higher rank. The Indonesian that you have learned so far has been of this formal type because (1) it is simpler to proceed from the formal to the informal and (2) when in doubt as to which type is appropriate it is advisable to use formal speech.

If formal speech is used under circumstances normally calling for informal speech the result is at worst a slight amount of embarrassment.

Informal speech is used wherever formal speech is not called for. Most Indonesians prefer informal speech for everything but official occasions.

There are mainly two types of informal speech which we will call (1) Javan and (2) Sumatran. They are mainly characteristic of the two islands, but not necessarily strictly limited to them because Sumatran speakers go to live in Java and Javan speakers go to live in Sumatra and the consequence is that these types are not always distinct. Features of the Javan type are penetrating Sumatra and vice versa. We shall here follow the Javan informal speech.

The features by which Javan and Sumatran informal differ in some cases are both regarded as acceptable in formal Indonesian.

Thus, many Javan speakers use the words bisa 'be able', gampang 'easy', pintar 'know well, be good at' in speech and in writing as the equivalent of dapat, mudah, pandai characteristic of Sumatran speech. The favoring of the question particle apa versus kah is another instance. In such cases the use of Sumatran forms by a Javan speaker tends to mark an even higher degree of literary Indonesian or if introduced into his informal speech a more nearly formal variety of informal speech.

Perhaps the main differences between Sumatran informal and formal (or literary) are:

1. The use of *tak* for *tidak*: e.g. *saja tak pergi*. 'I did not go'.
2. The use of the simple active rather than the *meng*-active: e.g. *saja sedang tulis* instead of *saja sedang menulis*. 'I am writing'.

The Javan informal colloquial differs from the formal and informal Sumatran in the following way.

1. The use of the negatives *enggak* and/or *endak*. The first of these is said to be prevalent in Djakarta and the second elsewhere. Many Javan speakers use them interchangeably; still others also use them beside *tidak*. They are now also used by some speakers in Sumatra.

2. The absence of the particle *kah*. The particle *lah* is used much less freely.

3. The use of the simple active instead of the *meng*-active. [Some speakers use the simple active with *nja* as a goal: e.g. *saja batjanja* 'I read it'.] Here a form like the *meng*-active occurs, but is only used if there is no goal (present or implied):

dia pintar menulis. 'He knows how to write'.

dia pintar menawar. 'He knows how to bargain'.

dia pintar membatja. 'He knows how to read'.

4. The use of *paling sedikit*, *paling kurang*, 'at least' and *paling banjak* 'at most' respectively against the literary *sedikit-dikitnja*, *sekurang-kurangnja* and *sebanjak-banjaknja*. The latter however do occur in informal Sumatran colloquial beside the former.

5. The use of *buat* only in the meaning 'do'. This corresponds to a formal *kerdjakan* or *perbuat* 'do'. On the other hand Sumatran uses *buat* and *bikin* as synonyms meaning 'do, make'.

Both colloquials share features against the formal:

1. The use of verbs without the prefix *ber-* in preference to the forms with them: e.g.

<u>informal</u>	<u>formal</u>
bitjara (also formal) 'speak'	berbitjara
djalan 'go, walk'	berdjalan
tanja 'ask'	bertanja
kerdja 'work'	bekerdja
belandja 'shop, spend in shopping'	berbelandja
djumpa 'meet'	berdjumpa
istirahat 'rest'	beristirahat

2. The use of *dari* instead of *diantara* 'among' in phrases like *siapa dari kita.....* 'Who among us.....?' (instead of *siapa diantara kita.....?*)

3. The use of *sama* for *kepada* 'to' and *dengan* 'with':

saja berikan buku itu sama Apul. 'I gave that book to Apul.' (formal: *kepada Apul*)

saja pergi sama Apul. 'I went with Apul.' (formal: *dengan*)

However many Sumatrans regard this use of *sama* as a mark of a lack of education.

Note 15a.2.4. 'Anyone', 'anything', 'anywhere'.

The words *siapa-siapa* 'anyone, anybody', *apa-apa* 'anything', *mana-mana* 'anywhere' are indefinite words. Like their English counterparts (the words used as the English equivalents in the preceding sentence) they typically occur in questions and/or with a negative:

Apa ada siapa-siapa | jang mau ikut pergi? 'Is there anyone who wants to go along?'

Enggak ada siapa-siapa | jang mau ikut pergi. 'There isn't anyone who wants to go along.' (15a.1.7)

Apa saudara mampu beli apa-apa¹ disana? 'Can you afford to buy anything there?'

Saja enggak mampu beli apa-apa¹ disana. 'I can't afford to buy anything there.' (15a.1.9)

Apa saudara mau pergi kemana-mana? 'Are you going anywhere?'

Saja endak kemana-mana. 'I am not going anywhere.'

There is another word mana-mana 'everywhere':

Dia sudah kemana-mana. 'He has been everywhere.'

The consequence is that the following question is ambiguous.

Apa saudara sudah kemana-mana? (1) 'Have you been everywhere?' and (2) 'Have you been anywhere?'

Note 15a.2.5. achir.

The word achir means 'end, termination'. It is not used for material objects like a 'pencil', 'table', or 'street'. For these the word udjung is used: thus

achir minggu	'end of the week'
achir tahun	'end of the year'
udjung potlot	'end of a pencil'
udjung médja	'end of a table'
udjung djalan	'end of a street, crossing'

Note 15a.2.6. pindjami and pindjamkan 'lend'.

The transitives pindjamkan and pindjami both mean 'lend' but differ in respect to the goal that is associated. The transitive pindjamkan has as its goal the object lent whereas pindjami has as its goal the person to whom the object is lent. Compare:

Biar saja pindjamkan uang sama kamu. 'Let me lend some money to you.' (cf. 15a.1.18)

Biar saja pindjami kamu uang. 'Let me lend you some money.'

(cf. 15a.1.18a)

Uang itu dipindjamkan sama Umar. or Umar dipindjami uang
itu. 'That money was lent to Umar.'

Saja akan memindjamkan uang kepada Umar. 'I am going to
lend money to Umar.'

Saja akan memindjami Umar uang. 'I am going to lend Umar
money.'

Be careful to distinguish both pindjamkan and pindjami 'lend' from
pindjam 'borrow'.

Note 15a.2.7. nja.

The word nja 'of it' has a special use. It is regularly placed after
certain words if they are followed by a modifying clause. The word guna is
one of these words. If guna is followed by a modifying noun, there is no nja.

Apa guna buku itu? 'What is the use of that book?'

But if the modifier is a clause then the noun is followed by nja:

Apa gunanja saja ikut? 'What is the use (lit. that I go
along) of my going along?' (15a.1.8)

The word sebab 'reason, cause' is used in much the same way as guna:

Apa sebabnja dia datang? 'What is the reason (lit. that
he came) for his coming?'

Note 15a.2.8. kan.

In informal speech the word kan (15a.1.12,12a) is used in putting
rhetorical questions: i.e. questions that the hearer is not expected to
answer. The word kan corresponds to bukan in a formal sentence like the
following:

Bukan ini sudah achir bulan? 'Isn't this the end of the month?'

However the formal sentence is not necessarily a rhetorical question.

Note 15a.2.9. Some special expressions.

(1) Notice the idiomatic use of sadjalah in the 15a.1.17:

Ikut sadjalah! 'Come along anyway!' Here are some other examples.

Batja sadjalah. 'Read it anyway.'

Beli sadjalah buku itu. 'Buy that book anyway.'

(2) The expression Apa boléh buat? 'What can you do?' (15a.1.8) is a fixed expression. Notice that the word boléh appears to mean 'able' here as it does in many dialects of Malay. Furthermore the word buat appears to have no subject, a feature which is normal in statements referring to all possible subjects if there is an auxiliary. [In English such reference is made by using the words 'one' or 'you' as in 'What can one or you do?'] A similar instance is:

Boléh pergi kalau mau. 'One (or you) may go if one wants to.'

Notice that this is identical in form with the sentence:

Saudara boléh pergi kalau saudara mau. 'You may go if you would like to.'

with the word saudara omitted.

In making generally applicable statements the word orang (not saudara) is commonly used, but its repetition as a subject is avoided. Thus:

Orang boléh pergi kalau mau. 'One may go if he wishes.'

It is thus possible to regard Apa boléh buat. (15a.1.8) as resembling in meaning:

Apa jang orang bisa buat?

but the latter is unidiomatic. Notice too that the place of the loudness in the idiomatic expression is not the usual one.

15a.3. Exercises

15a.3.1. Variations.

- a. Saja baru sadja kembali dari kerdja.
1. Saléh/ baru sadja pulang dari kerdja.
 2. Meréka baru pulang dari kantor.
 3. Kami akan kembali kekantor lagi.
 4. Siapa-siapa jang kembali dari Djakarta?
- b. Enggak ada siapa-siapa disini/ jang mau ikut pergi.
1. Endak ada teman-teman/ jang mau ikut.
 2. Enggak ada orang/ jang mau ikut dengan saja.
 3. Enggak ada jang mau turut kesana.
 4. Endak ada apa-apa jang baik.
- c. Saja endak mampu beli apa-apa disana.
1. Pak Saléh enggak mampu beli apa-apa disitu.
 2. Siapa jang endak mampu beli?
 3. Siapa jang enggak mampu ikut?
 4. Orang jang endak mau apa-apa/ belum tentu endak mampu.
 5. Apa-apa jang saudara beli kalau mampu?
- d. Apalagi uang saja sudah tinggal sedikit.
1. Apalagi uang saja sudah habis.
 2. Apalagi uang kami masih tinggal banjak.
 3. Apalagi dia tidak mampu lagi katanja.
 4. Apalagi belum achir bulan sekarang.
 5. Apalagi barang-barang itu dari luar negeri.

- e. Masih seminggu lagi baru gadjian.
1. Masih lama lagi baru tanggal satu.
 2. Masih djauh lagi baru kita sampai disitu.
 3. Masih beberapa hari lagi baru kami berangkat.
 4. Masih sedjam lagi baru dia datang.
 5. Masih banjak lagi baru habis.
- f. Biar saja pindjankan uang kalau saudara perlu.
1. Biar saja pindjam uang kalau saudara perlu.
 2. Biar saja beri uang kalau perlu.
 3. Mari kita pindjam oto untuk pergi kesana.
 4. Biar Saléh bajar uang saja dulu baru saja bisa bajar uang saudara.
- g. Kalau endak beli apa-apa/ paling kurang lihat-lihat toko.
1. Meskipun enggak beli apa-apa paling kurang lihat-lihat.
 2. Kalau enggak beli apa-apa/ paling kurang dapat lihat apa jang ada.
 3. Kalau endak berhasil/ paling kurang sudah tjoba.
 4. Buku ini/ harganja/ paling kurang/ seratus rupiah.
- h. Kalau pindjam uang/ saja takut nanti saja enggak bisa bajar.
1. Kalau saja pindjam uang saudara/ saja takut/ saja endak dapat bajar nanti.
 2. Kalau pindjam/ endak gampang bajar kembali.
 3. Pindjam/ gampang tetapi bajar/ sukar.
 4. Djangan pindjam uang/ dan djangan pindjamkan uang.

15a.3.2. Translations.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. "Kamu mau <u>kamana</u> ?" kata kakak sama adik. | 1. "Where do you want to go?" said the older brother to his younger brother. |
| 2. Kalau sudah <u>tjapé</u> / lebih baik istirahat <u>dulu</u> . | 2. If one is tired, it is better to rest. |
| 3. Adik sendirian <u>dirumah</u> / djadi saja harus <u>pulang</u> . | 3. My younger sister is alone at home so I've got to go home. |
| 4. Siapa-siapa dari anak-anak/ jang akan ikut pergi ke Médan <u>bésok</u> ? | 4. Who among (lit. from) the children are (the ones that are) going to Médan tomorrow? |
| 5. Ibu bikin <u>apa</u> untuk adik sekarang? | 5. What are you making for my younger brother now? |
| 6. Saja endak <u>mampu</u> beli barang-barang luar negeri. | 6. I can't afford to buy foreign goods. |
| 7. Harga barang luar negeri/ djauh lebih <u>mahal</u> / dari barang-barang dalam negeri. | 7. The price of foreign goods is far higher than domestic goods. |
| 8. Uang saja masih <u>banjak</u> / sebab masih bulan <u>muda</u> / dan baru <u>gadjian</u> . | 8. I still have a lot of money because it's still the early part of the month and it was just payday. |
| 9. Mau <u>djuga</u> / dia pindjamkan uangnya/ meskipun takut endak dibayar kembali. | 9. He was nevertheless willing to lend his money even though (he was) afraid (he) would not be paid back. |
| 10. Pindjami saja <u>uang</u> / karena saja perlu <u>betul</u> / uang sekarang. | 10. Lend me some money because I really need money now. |
| 11. Kalau sudah dipindjami/ djangan lupa <u>bayar kembali</u> . | 11. If (you) have been lent (money), don't forget to pay it back. |

12. Kalau endak ada uang/ kami lihat-lihat
saja dipasar/ endak beli apa-apa.
13. Ada orang jang suka pindjam sadia
tetapi enggak suka pindjamkan.
14. Saja enggak tahu/ bagaimana/ bazar
uang saudara sekarang.
15. Itu sebabnja saja datang.
16. Bulan depan/ kita akan peréi karena
achir tahun.
17. Permulaan bulan depan/ kami akan pergi
istirahat ke Puntjak.
18. Puntjak itu/ ialah/ tempat istirahat
jang baik/ dan endak berapa djauh
dari Djakarta.
19. Mau kemana/ saudara?
20. Saja endak kemana-mana. Ada apa?
21. Apa saudara mau ke Pasar Baru?
22. Bolélah. Beli apa?
12. If we don't have any money we will
just look around in the market
without (lit. not) buying anything.
13. There are people who just like to
borrow but do not like to lend.
14. I don't know how to pay (you) your
money now.
15. That's the reason I came.
16. Next month we'll be off because it's
the end of the year.
17. At the beginning of next month we'll
go (for a) rest at (lit. to) Puntjak.
18. Puntjak is a resort that's nice and
not very far from Djakarta.
19. Where do you want to go?
20. I'm not going anywhere. What is up?
(lit. What is there?)
21. Do you want to go to Pasar Baru?
22. O.K. To buy what?

15a.3.3. Responses.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Mau <u>kemana</u> saudara? | 1. Saja endak kemana- <u>mana</u> . |
| 2. Apa saudara baru kembali dari <u>kerdja</u> ? | 2. <u>Ja</u> . Saja agak <u>tjapek</u> sedikit. Saja mau istirahat dulu. |
| 3. Apa saudara nanti mau ikut ke Pasar <u>Baru</u> ? | 3. <u>Boléhlah</u> . Ada <u>apa</u> disitu? |
| 4. Saja harus <u>belandja</u> dan terpaksa <u>sendirian</u> kalau saudara endak ikut. | 4. Saja <u>mau</u> kalau begitu. Saja perlu belandja <u>djuga</u> . |
| 5. Kata orang/ barang-barang luar negeri jang didjual disana/ mahal- <u>mahal</u> sekarang. | 5. <u>Ja</u> . Saja dengar <u>begitu</u> . Tetapi lebih baik kita lihat- <u>lihat</u> nanti. |
| 6. <u>Boléh</u> saja pindjam uang saudara kalau saja perlu nanti? | 6. <u>Boléh sadja</u> . Uang saja masih <u>ada</u> sedikit meskipun belum gadjian. |
| 7. Apa saudara senang lihat-lihat <u> toko</u> ? | 7. Senang <u>djuga</u> . Kalau ada <u>waktu</u> . |
| 8. Saja <u>djuga</u> senang lihat-lihat tetapi lebih senang <u>lagi</u> kalau bisa beli. | 8. Saja begitu <u>djuga</u> . |
| 9. <u>Kemana</u> engkau nanti soré? | 9. Mau ke Pasar <u>Senén</u> . |
| 10. Ada <u>apa</u> disana? | 10. Endak ada apa- <u>apa</u> . Hanja mau lihat-lihat <u>sadja</u> . |
| 11. Apa ada jang mau <u>dibeli</u> ? | 11. <u>Ja</u> . Kalau ada jang <u>murah</u> . |
| 12. Kabarnja segalanja <u>mahal</u> . Apa ada jang <u>murah</u> sekarang? | 12. Endak <u>tahu</u> . Barangkali ada <u>sadja</u> nanti. |
| 13. <u>Kenapa</u> endak mau ke Pasar Baru? | 13. Di Pasar Baru/ barang-barang lebih <u>mahal</u> . |
| 14. Pergi <u>sendirian sadja</u> ? | 14. <u>Ja</u> . Isteri saja/ endak mau <u>ikut</u> . |
| 15. <u>Kenapa</u> endak mau ikut? | 15. Dia <u>tjapé</u> k. Dan kalau ikut/ anak-anak mesti ikut <u>djuga</u> . |

16. Kenapa takut anak-anak ikut?

16. Ah! nanti meréka minta ini minta itu.

17. Apa kamu bisa pindjami Saléh uang?

17. Sekarang endak bisa pindjami. Saja endak punja uang lagi.

18. Ape banjak jang kamu mesti bajar hari ini?

18. Endak begitu banjak. Barangkali uang ini tjukup.

19. Berapa lama lagi baru gadjian?

19. Masih dua hari lagi.

15a.3.4. Converting informal to formal. (Read Note 15a.2.3)

1. Saja endak mampu beli apa-apa disana.

Converts to: Saja tidak mampu membeli apa-apa disana.

2. Saja terpaksa belandja sendirian.
3. Saja pindjam uang sama Apul.
4. Meréka lihat-lihat toko.
5. Saja enggak bisa bayar utang saja.
6. Banjak utang jang saja mesti bayar.
7. Dimana saudara kerdja?

15a.3.5. Conversion from formal to informal.

1. Dia mendjual buku-buku.

Converts to: Dia djual buku-buku.

2. Bapa saja mengambil segala buku roman.
3. Pramoedya Ananta Toer mengarang Tjerita dari Djakarta.
4. Saja tidak auka bekerdja disitu.
5. Sumitro/ mau mengusulkan nama saja.
6. Sedang kami beladjar/ guru membatja buku.
7. Meréka menolong orang tuanja.

LESSON 15

15b. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

English

1. Boléh saja tanja sedikit?

1. May I ask a few (questions)?

tanja

ask

2. Boléh. Mau tanja apa?

2. Please do. What would you like to ask?

3. Dimana Pasar Baru?

3. Where is Pasar Baru?

4. O, endak djauh dari sini.

4. Oh, (it) isn't far from here.

djauhja

the distance

5. Berapa djauhja?

5. How far is it (lit. How much the distance) from here?

5a. Berapa djauh dari sini?

5a. How far is it from here?

kilo [kilò] or

kilometer (about 5/8
of a mile)

kilométer [kilòmèter] or

kilométer [kilòmètèr]

méter [mèter] or

about 39 inches

méter [mètèr]

6. Dari sini/ djauhja/ satu setengah

6. The distance from here is one and a
half kilometers.

kilo.

7. Mana djalan kesana?

7,7a. How do you go there (lit. which
is the road [that goes] there?

7a. Mana djalan sana?

berdjalan or

go, walk

djalanSetasion Gambir

Gambir Station

8. Djalan terus sadja dari sini/ nanti
sampai di Setasion Gambir.

8. Go straight on from here, (you) will
come to Gambir Station.

bélok [bèloq]

turn (right or left), veer

bélok kiri

turn left

bélok kanan

turn right

Djalan Pedjambon

Pedjambon Street

9. Dari didepan Setasion Gambir bélok
kanan/ ke Djalan Pedjambon.

9. In front of Gambir Station turn to
the right (in)to Pedjambon Street.

udjung

end

perapatan

intersection

10. Diujung djalan ini/ ada perapatan.

10. At the end of this street there is
an intersection.

lapangan

field, square

banténg [bantèng]

wild buffalo

selatan

south

utara

north

Lapangan Banténg Selatan

South Banteng Square

11. Dari perapatan itu/ terus sadja/ ke
Lapangan Banténg Selatan.

11. From that crossing (you go) straight
through to South Banteng Square.

timur

east

barat

west

Lapangan Banténg Timur

East Banteng Square

12. Dan dari sana/ bélok kiri ke
Lapangan Banténg Timur.

12. And from there turn left (in) to
East Banteng Square.

djembatan

bridge

13. Dari situ/ terus sadja/ nanti sampai
didjembatan.

13. From there you continue on; you will
arrive at a bridge.

seberang

across, other side

diseberang

across, on the other side

14. Diseberangnja/ Pasar Baru.

14. On the other side of it is Pasar Baru.

15. Dengan apa jang baik pergi kesana?

15. How (lit. on what) would you suggest
I (lit. that is good) go there?

15a. Dengan apa baiknja pergi kesana?

15a. How (lit. on what) would you suggest
I (lit. being good) go there?

terém [terém]

trolley

16. Dengan bis/ atau dengan terém?

16,16a. By bus or trolley?

16a. Dengan bis/ apa dengan terém?

17. Terém sudah lama endak kesana lagi.

17. There hasn't been a trolley that
goes there for a long time.

oplét

oplet (station wagon bus)

18. Bis/ dan oplét sadja jang ada.

18. All there is is a bus or an oplet.

penuh

full

kosong

empty

19. Tapi/ kalau siang/ biasanja penuh.

19. But usually (they) are full in the
early afternoon.

pagi-pagi

early in the morning, mornings

siang-sianglate in the early afternoon,
early afternoonssoré-sorélate in the late afternoon,
late afternoonsmalam-malam

nights

19a. Tapi siang-siang ini/ biasanja
penuh.19a. But usually (they) are full in the
early afternoon.20. Lebih baik/ naik bétja sadja.

20. (You)'d better just take a pedicab.

pakai

use, wear, put on

memakai

use, wear, put on

dipakai

be used, be worn, be put on

20a. Lebih baik/ pakai bétja sadja.

20a. (You)'d better just use a pedicab.

tawar

bargain, offer as a price

menawar

bargain, offer as a price

ditawarbe bargained for, be offered
as a price21. Tapi/ tawar dulu! Djangan naik
sadja.

21. But bargain first! Don't just get on.

tukang bétja

pedicab-driver

22. Nanti tukang bétjanja minta mahal
kalau endak ditawar dulu.22. The pedicab-driver will ask a lot of
money (lit. ask dear) if you don't
bargain (lit. it is not bargained
for) first.séwa

rent, hire

setinggi-tingginja or
paling tinggi

at the highest

23. Séwa bétja dari sini ke Pasar Baru/
paling tinggi/ tudjuh rupiah.23. The hire of a pedicab to Pasar Baru
is at the most seven rupiahs.

24. Djangan mau kalau lebih dari delapan rupiah.

duduk

25. Apalagi/ nanti kalau naik bétja/ djangan duduk sadja.

tempat duduk

bersih

kotor

26. Lihat dulu/ apa tempat duduknja bersih.

26a. Lihat dulu/ tempat duduknja/ bersih/ apa kotor.

26b. Lihat dulu/ tempat duduknja bersih/ apa endak.

26c. Lihat dulu/ tempat duduknja/ bersih endak.

24. Don't agree if it's more than eight rupiahs.

sit, sit down

25. Furthermore if you take a pedicab don't just sit down (in it).

seat

clean

dirty

26. Look first (to see) whether the seat is clean.

26a. Look first (to see whether) the seat is clean or dirty.

26b,c. Look first (to see whether) the seat is clean or not.

15b.2. Notes

Note 15b.2.1. Spelling and Pronunciation.

The word for 'meter' is generally pronounced [mèter] on Java and [mètèr] on Sumatra. The spellings méter and métér both occur in dictionaries. The short form kilo is more common in informal speech than kilométer (or kilométér). Only the latter is written.

On Java [e] is commonly pronounced for the -a- written before a final consonant in some words. Thus for example malam 'night' is commonly pronounced [malem]. On the other hand [a] is pronounced for -a- written in the same position in other words: thus [djalan] 'road'.

Here are some common words with the [e] pronunciation:

malam 'night' [malem]

pintar 'be good at, know well how to' [pinter]

Note 15b.2.2. nja.

Four appearances of nja will be discussed here: (1) in an article-like use, (2) in a use with words for dimensions, (3) in a noun-forming use, and (4) in baiknja.

1. In informal Javan speech nja is commonly placed after a noun when it is a subject. Thus in informal Javan speech one asks:

Dimana setasionnja? 'Where is the station?' (not Dimana setasion?)

In Sumatra this question would imply that the hearer could supply what the nja referred to as for example 'a train' or 'bus' or the like. In Java this implication is lacking.

Thus for a Javan the sentence: Tempat duduknja/ bersih. means 'The seat is clean.' whereas for the Sumatran, it means 'The seat of it (say the pedicab) is clean.'

2. In the sentence:

Berapa | djauhnja? 'How far is it (lit. How much is the distance)?'
the predicate is berapa 'how much' and the subject is djauhnja 'the distance',
which consists of djauh and nja. The word djauh by itself is a verb:
endak djauh. 'It is not far.'

Verbs like djauh 'far', tinggi 'tall, high', besar 'big', pandjang
'long', lébar 'wide', have beside them nouns which mean 'farness, distance',
'tallness, height', 'bigness, size', 'length', 'width' and the like.

The noun corresponding to djauh 'far' is djauh 'distance'. Under most
conditions the latter is followed by nja. Thus one says: Djauhnja rumah
saja dari djalan/ lima méter. 'The distance of my house from the road is
five meters.' It is this noun which occurs in berapa djauhnja? above.

The nouns corresponding to the other words likewise have the same shape
as the verbs. Javans and Sumatrans differ somewhat as to the conditions under
which nja appears. For Sumatrans it is possible to say:

Berapa | tinggi rumah itu? 'How tall is that house
(lit. how much the height of that house)?'

Tinggi rumah itu/ enam méter. 'The height of that
house is six meters.'

Berapa | lébar djalan ini? 'How wide is this road?'

Pandjang médja ini/ satu méter. 'The length of this
table is one meter.'

Javan speakers use this form only if saja or saudara is the modifier:
berapa | tinggi saudara? 'How tall are you?'; tinggi saja/ hampir sama.
'My height is almost the same.'

Otherwise for most speakers in Java -nja is attached and the sentences
above respectively are:

Berapa tingginja rumah itu?

Tingginja rumah itu enam méter.

Berapa lébarnja djalan ini?

Pandjangnja médja ini satu méter.

For speakers of both varieties the word djauh forms a phrase with berapa in:

Berapa djauh dari sini? 'How far is it from here?'

(15b.1.5a)

Berapa djauh rumah itu? 'How far is that house?'

For speakers of both varieties likewise -nja is present in sentences of the following type.

Rumah itu/ tingginja/ berapa? or

Rumah itu/ berapa tingginja? 'How tall is that house

(lit. that house its height is how much or how much is its height)?'

Rumah itu/ tingginja enam méter. or

Rumah itu/ enam méter tingginja. 'That house is six meters high (lit. its height is six meters or six meters is height).'

3. Nouns are made from verbs by the addition of nja. Thus one may say:

Bagaimana naiknja? 'How does one go up (lit. how is the going up)?'

Kesana perginja. 'There's where he went (lit. to there is the going).'

Berapa tawarnja? 'How much should one offer (in bargaining; lit. how is the bargaining)?'

4. The verb baik is used in the following way that resembles the use of an auxiliary:

Baik/ saja pergi. or

Saja baik pergi. 'I should go (lit. it is good [that] I go).'

Associated with this is the use of lebih baik:

Lebih baik saja pergi. or

Saja lebih baik pergi. 'I'd better go (lit. It is better [that] I go).'

Note that the subject is permitted to precede baik or lebih baik in this construction.

Beside baik, the word baiknja is also used as in 15b.1.15a. Here baiknja, an adverb, has a meaning like 'as for what is good' and thus often equates with English 'should'. The difference between the use of baik and baiknja comes out most clearly in the fact that baik can have a preceding negative whereas baiknja may not:

Endak baik/ saudara pergi. 'You shouldn't go (lit. not good [that] you go).'

Note 15b.2.3. Apa in questions, direct, indirect, and alternative.

In informal speech apa often appears after the subject and before the predicate. One may say:

Apa saudara pergi| kemarin? or

Saudara apa pergi| kemarin? 'Did you go yesterday?'

An indirect question is a question that is quoted but not quoted word-for-word. The question particle apa appears in such indirect questions and thus comes to be the equivalent of English 'whether' (and often in speech, 'if'):

Saja tanja/ apa dia mau ikut. 'I asked whether
(or if) he would like to go along.'

Lihat dulu/ apa tempat duduknja bersih. 'See (first)
whether (or if) the seat is clean.'

As in direct questions apa can appear after the subject immediately before the predicate:

Saja tanja/ dia apa mau ikut. 'I asked whether he
would like to go along.'

Lihat dulu/ tempat duduknja apa bersih. 'See (first)
whether the seat is clean.'

Sometimes a question presents the hearers with two alternatives. In such cases apa is more commonly used than atau for 'or' although the latter also occurs:

Saudara lebih suka ini/ apa (or atau) itu? 'Do you
prefer this or that?'

We have had the sentences:

Dengan bis/ atau dengan terém? 'By bus or trolley?'
(15b.1.16)

One may also ask:

Dengan bis/ apa dengan terém?

For many speakers of Indonesian it is not uncommon to ask an alternative question ending in 'apa endak' where in English the phrase 'or not' would be regarded as inappropriate. The Indonesian alternative question is often used in simply asking for information whereas in English the literal translation would be regarded as pressing for a choice: e.g. the sentence

Dia pergi/ apa endak? 'Did he go (lit. or didn't he)?'
is close in meaning to the English 'Did he go or didn't he, would you say?'

If the alternative is presented by a negative alone, the word for 'or' is often omitted.

Dia pergi endak? 'Did he go?'

Alternative questions also appear as indirect questions as in 15b.1.26a,b,c.

Note 15b.2.4. pagi-pagi etc.

The doubled form of three of the words for divisions of the day pagi 'morning', siang 'early afternoon', soré 'late afternoon' each has two meanings.

pagi-pagi	'mornings, early in the morning'
siang-siang	'early afternoons, late in the early afternoon'
soré-soré	'late afternoon, late in the late afternoon'

The doubled form of malam 'night' means only 'nights'. The word djauh-malam means 'late at night'.

Note 15b.2.5. ke.

The preposition ke 'to' sometimes does not appear in some kinds of informal speech where we would expect it to and where it would appear in formal speech. Some people use the phrases bélok kanan 'turn right' and bélok kiri 'turn left' whereas others say bélok kekanan and bélok kekiri. Some will also say pergi situ (sana) 'go there' instead of or as well as pergi kesitu (kesana).

The phrases djalan kanan 'the road to the right' and djalan kiri 'the road to the left' are used by everybody.

Note 15b.2.6. seberang: Locators.

The word seberang is a member of the class of words listed in

Note 14b.2.2. This class of words will now be called Locators.

Note 15b.2.7. séwa.

Many persons use phrases like harga naik for 'fare' instead of séwa.

Thus:

séwa bis	or	harga naik bis	'bus-fare'
séwa bétja	or	harga naik bétja	'pedicab-fare'
séwa terém	or	harga naik terém	'trolley-fare'

Note 15b.2.8. Bargaining.

In Indonesia as in many other countries prices are generally arrived at by bargaining between the buyer and seller. Although there are a few stores in the larger cities in which a counter-offer is not expected, these are the exception. As a general rule when other information is not available the prospective purchaser should offer to pay no more than half of the price asked.

Note 15b.2.9. tinggi and banjak.

Instead of saying paling tinggi (or setinggi-tingginja) in 15b.2.23 many people say paling banjak 'at the most'. Such people will also use the word sebanjak-banjaknja 'at the most'.

15b.3. Exercises

15b.3.1. Variations.

a. Boléh saja tanja sedikit?

1. Tuan mau tanja apa?
2. Apa jang saudara mau tanja?
3. Apa jang dia tanja tadi? Kurang terang.
4. Ada apa saudara tanjakan?
5. Kenapa dia tanja tentang itu?

b. Berapa djauhja dari sini?

1. Tempat itu/ endak berapa djauh.
2. Rumah itu/ djauhja/ tiga kilo.
3. Djauhja/ sama sadja dari sini.
4. Berapa djauh dari sini/ kepasar itu?
5. Berapa besarnja kota ini?

c. Dari sini/ djauhja/ satu setengah kilo.

1. Orang itu/ tingginja/ hanja satu setengah méter.
2. Lapangan ini/ lébarnja/ secepat kilo.
3. Djalan ini/ pandjangnja/ kirakira seratus kilo.
4. Lébarnja djalan ini/ biasa sadja.

d. Djalan terus sadja dari sini/ nanti sampai ke Setasion Gambir.

1. Kalau tuan terus/ tentu akan sampai ke Setasion Gambir.
2. Kalau kekanan/ akan sampai kerumah Suarni.
3. Kalau kekiri/ endak akan sampai kesitu.
4. Teruslah supaja djangan lupa nanti.
5. Djangan terus! Bélok!

e. Tapi siang-siang ini/ biasanja/ penuh.

1. Pagi/ bis-bis/ agak kosong.
2. Soré-soré/ oplét-oplét ke Pasar Baru/ hampir semuanja penuh.
3. Malam-malam/ djalan-djalan disitu/ biasanja/ kosong.
4. Siang ini/ bis-bis/ penuh sadja.

f. Lebih baik/ pakai bétja sadja.

1. Baiknja/ naik keréta-api ke Bandung.
2. Jang baik/ tawar setengah harga dulu.
3. Lebih baik/ djangan naik bétja sadja.
4. Jang paling baik/ pulang dulu.

g. Lihat dulu/ apa tempat duduknja bersih.

1. Dia tanja/ apa Suarni sudah pulang.
2. Saja tidak tahu/ apa Umar mau ikut ke Pasar Baru.
3. Apa saudara tahu/ apa ini baik?
4. Siapa tahu/ apa dia akan datang apa endak?

15b.3.2. Translations.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Tanja sama <u>dia</u> / djalan ke Setasion <u>Gambir</u> . | 1. Ask him the way to Gambir Station. |
| 2. Djalan <u>kemana</u> jang saudara perlu tanja? | 2. To where is it that you need to ask (about) going (lit. the road to where is it that...)? |
| 3. Berapa <u>kilo</u> dari sini? | 3. How many kilometers is it from here? |
| 4. Kalau mau <u>kesitu</u> / saudara terus sadja <u>dulu</u> / nanti bélok <u>kiri</u> . | 4. If you want to go there you first go straight on (and) then turn left. |
| 5. Kalau bawa <u>mobil</u> / saja lebih suka bélok kiri dari bélok <u>kanan</u> . | 5. If (I) drive (a car) I prefer to turn left to turning right. |
| 6. Di Indonésia/ mobil-mobil/ harus djalan <u>kiri</u> . | 6. Indonesian cars have to go on the left. |
| 7. Saudara lebih suka naik <u>apa</u> kalau pergi ke Indonésia nanti? | 7. What would you prefer to take if you should go to Indonesia? |
| 8. Karena rumah-rumah di Sumatera <u>tinggi</u> / maka orang biasanja <u>katakan</u> / „Naiklah <u>kerumah</u> !” | 8. Since the houses of Sumatra are high (off the ground) people used to say "Come (up, in) to the house!" |
| 9. Séwa bis/ lebih <u>murah</u> dari séwa <u>bétja</u> . | 9. Bus fare is cheaper than pedicab fare. |
| 10. Djangan mau naik bis jang sudah penuh. | 10. Don't take a bus that's full. |
| 11. Saudara baik pintar <u>menawar</u> kalau pergi ke Indonésia. | 11. You should know how to bargain if you go to Indonesia. |
| 12. Kalau endak bisa <u>menawar</u> / tanja orang jang <u>tahu</u> . | 12. If you cannot bargain ask somebody who knows. |
| 13. Harga barang-barang sebelum <u>ditawar</u> / djauh lebih <u>mahal</u> biasanja. | 13. The price of things before bargaining is usually far more (expensive). |

14. Pagi-pagi/ lebih banjak orang naik bis daripada jang naik bétja.
15. Naik bis ini sadjalah.
16. Masih ada tempat meskipun agak lambat.
17. Paling banjak/ nam-puluh orang jang dapat masuk dalam bis kota.
18. Kita bisa lihat kantor-pos dari djembatan Pasar Baru.
19. Oplét-oplét/ selalu penuh pagi-pagi/ tetapi siang-siang/ endak begitu penuh.
20. Ada satu kilo dari sekolah kita kerumah ini.
14. In the morning more people take the bus than take pedicabs.
15. Take this bus anyway.
16. There is still room (in it) even though it is rather slow.
17. At most it is sixty people that can get in a city bus.
18. We can see the post-office from the Pasar Baru bridge.
19. Oplets are always full early in the morning, but late in the afternoon they are not so full.
20. It is about (lit. there is) one kilometer from our school to this house.

15b.3.3. Responses.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Boléh</u> saja tanja sedikit?</p> <p>2. <u>Dimana</u> Pasar Baru?</p> <p>3. <u>Berapa</u> djauhja dari sini?</p> <p>4. <u>Mana</u> djalan kesana?</p> <p>5. <u>Berapa</u> séwa bétja kesitu?</p> <p>6. <u>Berapa</u> tawarnja?</p> <p>7. Kalau djalan <u>terus</u> dari sini/ nanti sampai <u>dimana</u>?</p> <p>8. <u>Dimana</u> baiknja/ bélok/ kalau mau ke Setasion <u>Gambir</u>?</p> <p>9. <u>Apa</u> jang ada didepan kantor-pos?</p> <p>10. <u>Apa</u> jang ada diujung djalan ini?</p> <p>11. <u>Berapa</u> pandjangnja djalan ini?</p> <p>12. Djembatan itu/ <u>berapa</u> pandjangnja?</p> <p>13. <u>Berapa</u> tingginja rumah itu?</p> <p>14. Orang itu/ <u>berapa</u> tingginja?</p> <p>15. Djalan Pedjambon itu/ <u>berapa</u> lébarnja?</p> | <p>1. <u>Boléh</u>. Tuan mau tanja <u>apa</u>?</p> <p>2. <u>O</u> Pasar Baru/ endak <u>djauh</u> dari sini.</p> <p>3. Djauhja/ setengah kilo <u>sadja</u>.</p> <p>4. Bélok kiri ke Lapangan Banténg <u>Timur</u>.
Terus sampai kedjembatan.
Diseberangnja/ Pasar <u>Baru</u>.</p> <p>5. Paling banjak/ tudjuh-belas <u>rupiah</u>.
Baik/ tuan tawar <u>dulu</u>.</p> <p>6. Tawar dulu setengahnja. Kalau endak <u>mau</u>/ <u>tambah</u> sedikit.</p> <p>7. Nanti sampai dikantor <u>pos</u>. Kirakira satu <u>kilo</u> djauhja.</p> <p>8. Baiknja/ bélok di Lapangan Banténg <u>Timur</u>.</p> <p>9. Didepan kantor-pos/ ada <u>lapangan</u>.</p> <p>10. Diujung djalan ini/ ada <u>perapatan</u>.</p> <p>11. Pandjangnja/ seperapat <u>kilo</u>.</p> <p>12. Djembatan itu endak berapa <u>pandjang</u> hanja sepuluh <u>méter</u> pandjangnja.</p> <p>13. Tingginja hampir enam <u>méter</u>.</p> <p>14. Tingginja orang itu/ hampir sama dengan tinggi <u>saja</u>.</p> <p>15. Lébarnja biasa <u>sadja</u>. Sama sadja/ dengan djalan-djalan <u>lain</u> di Djakarta.</p> |
|--|--|

- | | |
|---|---|
| 16. Berapa <u>l</u> ébarnja lapangan itu? | 16. Lapangan itu lébar <u>sekal</u> i kirakira seperapat <u>kilo</u> . |
| 17. Kalau mau ke Pasar <u>Baru</u> / baik bélok <u>mana</u> ? | 17. Bélok kiri/ ke Lapangan Banténg <u>Timur</u> . |
| 18. Tempat duduk <u>bétja</u> / apa selalu <u>bersih</u> ? | 18. Kadang-kadang <u>bersih</u> tetapi kadang-kadang <u>djuga</u> / <u>kotor</u> . |
| 19. Dengan <u>apa</u> baiknja pergi ke Pasar Baru dari Setasion Gambir? | 19. Lebih baik pakai <u>bétja</u> <u>sadja</u> . Bis atau oplét endak <u>ada</u> dari sini. |
| 20. Apa ada <u>bis</u> dari Harmoni ke Pasar Baru? | 20. Endak <u>ada</u> bis jang terus ke Pasar Baru dari Harmoni. |

15b.3.4. Change the following informal sentences to formal ones:

1. Boléh saja tanja sedikit?
2. Endak djauh dari sini.
3. Dari sini djauhnja satu setengah kilo.
4. Djalan terus sadja dari sini.
5. Lebih baik/ pakai bétja sadja.
6. Paling tinggi/ tudjuh rupiah séwanja.
7. Saudara beli koran ini dimana?

15b.3.5. Change the following formal sentences to informal ones:

1. Dia mau memakai bétja.
2. Setinggi-tingginja/ séwa bis kesana lima rupiah.
3. Saudara berdjalan kemana?
4. Meréka bertanja tentang tempat saja bekerdja.
5. Apa saudara membatja madjalah ini?
6. Apa Saléh mau membeli oto?
7. Siapa jang mentjari anaknja tadi?

LESSON 16

16a. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

English

rentjana

plan

Surjo [Surjò]

Surjo

1. Apa rentjana Surjo untuk soré ini?

1. What is your plan for this evening,
Surjo?

2. Belum ada rentjana. Ada apa rupanja?

2. I don't have a plan. Why do you ask
(lit. Why apparently)?

bioskop [biòskòp] or

movie, movies, movie
theater

pilem [pilem, pilèm] or

filem [filem, filèm]

3. Begini. Mari kita melihat bioskop.

3. Well (lit. It's like this), let's
go see a movie.

kebetulan

accidental, by chance,
as it happens

tonton

watch (as a spectator)

menonton or

watch (as a spectator)

nonton

ditonton

be watched (as by a
spectator)

4. Baiklah. Kebetulan djuga saja sudah
lama endak nonton pilem.

4. O.K. As it happens I haven't seen a
movie for a long time.

ditengah djalan

on the way

hawa

weather

masing2 [masing-masing]

each respectively

5. Ditengah djalan kebioskop/ meréka
berbitjara/ tentang hawa dinegeri
masing2.

5. On the way to the theater they talk
about the weather in their
respective countries.

matjam

kind

musim

season

6. Ada berapa matjam musim disini?

6. How many seasons are there here?

panas

hot

kering

dry

musim panas or

dry season

musim kering or

musim kemarau [kemaraw]

hudjan

rain

musim hudjan

rainy season

7. Hanja ada dua matjam sadja jaitu/
musim kemarau/ dan musim hudjan.

7. There are only two kinds, that is,
the dry season and the rainy season.

8. Musim apa sekarang?

8. Which (lit. what) season is it now?

9. Sekarang/ musim hudjan.

9. Now it's the rainy season.

mendung

overcast

gelap

dark

10. Lihatlah! Hari sudah mendung dan
gelap.

10. Look! It's become overcast and dark.

awan

cloud

bertambah or

increasingly

tambah11. Awan hitam/ sudah tambah banjak.

11. More and more black clouds have been coming (lit. The black clouds have been becoming increasingly many).

matahari

sun

bulan

moon

kelihatan

be visible, appear

12. Matahari/ sudah endak kelihatan lagi.

12. You can't see the sun any more.

padahal

and yet

13. Padahal tadi pagi/ terang dan panas.

13. And yet this morning it was clear and warm.

wah

gosh

susah

troublesome

14. Wah! Susah ini! Hudjan sudah mulai turun.

14. Gosh! this is tough! The rain's begun to come down.

15. Rupanja/ hudjan mau besar.

15. It looks like the rain's going to be heavy.

kilat or

lightning

gelédék [gelèdèk]guntur or

thunder

guruh16. Kilat dan guntur/ banjak sekali.

16. There's a lot of lightning and thunder.

pa.jung17. Endak bawa pa.jung lagi.sangkamen.jangka orn.jangkadisangkakehud.janan18. Endak n.jangka/ akan hud.jan.18a. Endak sangka/ akan hud.jan.berteduhkedai [kedèj] orwarungkopi [kòpi]téh [tèh]warung kopikehud.janan

19. Lebih baik/ kita berteduh diwarung

kopi ini dulu/ supaja djangankehud.janan.mana sadjaapa sadjasiapa sadja20. Dimana sadja/ baik.

umbrella

17. To top it off (lit. In addition)

I didn't bring an umbrella.

guess, suppose

guess, suppose

be guessed, supposed

be caught in the rain

18,18a. (I did)n't think I would get

caught in the rain.

take shelter

shop

coffee

tea

coffee house

get rained on, be caught in the rain

19. We'd better (lit. It is better that

we) take shelter in this coffee

house now, so as not to get rained

on.

anywhere at all

anything at all

anyone at all

20. Anywhere at all is all right.

pernah

ever, once, at some time

endak pernah

never

sakit

sick, hurt

21. Saja pernah sakit sebab kehudjanan.

21. I once got sick because of being caught in the rain.

22. Kapan biasanja | musim hudjan mulai dan berapa | lamanja?

22. When does the rainy season usually begin and how long is it?

Oktober [òktóber]

October

23. Mulai bulan Oktober | dan lamanja/ tiga/ sampai tiga setengah bulan.

23. It begins in the month of October and it lasts three to three and a half months.

terus or

right straight through, without any interruption

terus-terusan orterus-menerus24. Apa terus-terusan hudjan | pada waktu musim hudjan?

24,24a. Does it rain uninterruptedly during the rainy season?

24a. Apa terus hudjan | pada waktu musim hudjan?kadang2 [kadang-kadang]

sometimes

satu hari

all day

satu hari penuh or

all day long

sehari-harian25. O endak. Kadang2/ memang satu hari penuh | tapi biasanja/ hanja soré2.

25. Oh no. Sometimes it does (rain) all day (as you suggest), but usually only late afternoons.

<u>sering</u> or	often
<u>seringkali</u>	
<u>djarang</u>	rare, infrequent
<u>gerimis</u> or	drizzle
hudjan <u>gerimis</u> or	
<u>rintik2</u> [rintiq-rintiq] or	
hudjan <u>rintik2</u>	
<u>lebat</u> or	heavy (of rain)
<u>besar</u>	

26. Seringkali djuga/ hanja hudjan gerimis atau rintik2 tetapi kadang2/ ada djuga jang besar.

26. Sometimes too it only drizzles, but sometimes it (rains) hard too.

The Months

<u>Djanuari</u>	January	<u>Djuli</u>	July
<u>Pébruari</u>	February	<u>Agustus</u>	August
<u>Maret</u>	March	<u>Séptémber</u> [Sèptèmber]	September
<u>April</u>	April	<u>Oktober</u> [Òktóber]	October
<u>Méi</u> [Mèj]	May	<u>Nopémber</u> [Nópèmber]	November
<u>Djuni</u>	June	<u>Désémber</u> [Dèsèmber]	December

16a.2. Notes

Note 16a.2.1. Spelling and Pronunciation.

a. The spelling soré² is the most common way of writing soré-soré 'late afternoon' although the latter is also used. The number 2 is used instead of one of two successive identical parts of a word. Thus kadang² is written for kadang-kadang 'sometimes', buku² for buku-buku 'books' and so on.

b. Some words of foreign origin vary in spelling and/or pronunciation. One of the common variations concerns words with f in the language of origin. For example one of the words for 'movie' is pilem in the pronunciation of most people, but filem in the pronunciation of some, mainly well-educated, speakers.

Note 16a.2.2. The meng-prefix in Javan informal.

1. If a word with meng-prefix is used in Javan informal speech and there is only a single nasal consonant between me- and the next vowel (e.g. menonton 'watch'), the common pronunciation lacks the syllable me-. Thus nonton 'watch' (menonton), njangka 'guess, suppose' (menjangka), nolong 'help' (menolong). The use of me- in such cases increases the degree of formality.

2. Notice the use of nonton (meng- active) in the phrase nonton pilem 'see a movie'. The word nonton is often used by itself to mean 'see a movie'.

3. Notice the use of melihat in 16a.1.3 where lihat can also be used. Similarly the use of njangka beside sangka in 16a.1.18 and 16a.1.18a.

Note 16a.2.3. sakit 'sick, hurt'.

The word sakit means 'hurt, pain' when it refers to a part of the body: kaki saja sakit. 'My leg hurts'. It means 'be sick' if it refers to the whole of a person: saja sakit. 'I'm sick'.

Note 16a.2.4. The ke- -an affix.

The combined prefixation of ke- and the suffixation of -an forms verbs which have the meaning like 'to undergo, to suffer' what the element means to which they are added. We have had kehudjanaan 'be rained on' get caught in the rain' from hudjan 'rain'. Similarly formed words are kepanasan 'suffer from the heat' (panas 'hot') kesakitan 'suffer from pain' (sakit 'hurt'). Somewhat different from the meaning above is the one found in kelihatan 'appear, be visible'. The latter meaning is found also in kedengaran 'be or become audible'.

Note 16a.2.5. pernah.

The word pernah has the meanings 'once, ever, at some time' when used without the negative as in the following sentences (in addition to 16a.1.21):

Apa saudara sudah pernah pergi ke Amérika? 'Have you ever been to America?'

Saja sudah pernah ke Bali. 'I have once (or at some time) been to Bali.'

If the intention is to specify 'a single time' the word sekali should be used.

The phrase endak pernah (or tidak pernah) means 'never' and the phrase belum pernah 'never yet':

Saja endak pernah minum kopi. 'I never drink coffee.'

Dia belum pernah ke Sulawési. 'He has never been to Celebes.'

Note 16a.2.6. mana sadja 'anywhere at all'.

There are the following ways of saying 'anyone at all', anyone what(so)ever', 'anything at all, anything what(so)ever' etc.:

anyone at all, anyone what(so)ever: siapa sadja, siapapun,
siapapun djuga

anything at all, anything what(so)ever: apa sadja, apapun,
apapun djuga

anywhere at all, anywhere what(so)ever: mana sadja, manapun,
manapun djuga

in anyway at all, in anyway what(so)ever: bagaimana sadja,
bagaimanapun,
bagaimanapun djuga

Here are some examples of their use:

Siapa sadja (siapapun, siapapun djuga) bisa datang.

'Anyone at all can come.'

Apa sadja (apapun, apapun djuga) bisa dipakai.

'Anything at all can be used.'

Dimana sadja (dimanapun, dimanapun djuga) dia senang.

'He is satisfied, no matter where he is.'

Bagaimana sadja (bagaimanapun, bagaimanapun djuga) dia mau
berhasil. 'He wanted to succeed in anyway whatsoever.'

Note 16a.2.7. Some Sumatran equivalents.

Sumatrans use:

kedai for warung

lebat for 'heavy' in respect to rain

Many Javans as well as Sumatrans use the phrase satu hari for 'all day' as well as 'one day' (beside satu hari penuh). A formal equivalent is sehari-harian.

16a.3. Exercises

16a.3.1. Variations.

a. Lihatlah! Hari/ sudah mendung/ dan gelap.

1. Berilah! Orang sudah mau makan.
2. Belilah! Harganja/ murah/ dan barangnja/ baik.
3. Batjalah! Artikelnja/ menarik/ dan péndék.
4. Tjobalah! Barang itu baik/ lagi murah (and inexpensive as well).
5. Duduklah! Kursi itu kosong/ dan endak ada orang.

b. Kilat dan guntur banjak sekali.

1. Pada musim dingin di Amérika/ kilat djarang sekali.
2. Sesudah kilat/ biasanja ada guntur.
3. Kalau ada kilat/ seringkali ada hudjan.
4. Kilat sudah tambah banjak.

c. Matahari/ sudah endak kelihatan lagi.

1. Endak djarang/ matahari dan bulan kelihatan bersama-sama.
2. Matahari masih kelihatan| padahal sudah turun hudjan.
3. Bulan endak kelihatan| kalau malam mendung.
4. Orang bisa kehudjanan| kalau endak mau berteduh| waktu hudjan.

d. Lebih baik/ kita berteduh supaja djangan kehudjanan.

1. Baiknja kita berteduh| supaja djangan sakit nanti.
2. Lebih baik/ berangkat sekarang/ supaja djangan dimintanja
uang ~~sana~~ kita.
3. Dia kerdja/ supaja uangnya djangan habis.
4. Taruh di tengah médja| supaja djangan djatuh.

e. Apa terus-terusan hudjan pada waktu musim hudjan?

1. Apa terus kerdja pada waktu kerdja?
2. Dia terus-terusan tunggu/ satu hari penuh.
3. Apa hudjan pernah turun pada waktu musim kemarau?
4. Terus panas di Djakarta endak pernah dingin.

f. Matahari sudah endak kelihatan lagi padahal tadi pagi/ terang/ dan panas.

1. Matahari/ sudah kelihatan kembali padahal tadi sudah gelap.
2. Bulan masih kelihatan padahal awan sudah banjak.
3. Orang-orang itu sudah kelihatan padahal meréka masih djauh sekali.
4. Hudjan sudah mulai turun padahal matahari masih kelihatan.

16a.3.2. Translations.

1. Apa sudah ada rentjana saudara| untuk hari Minggu jang akan datang ini?
 2. Rentjana untuk p^ésta hari ulang tahunja/ endak djadi.
 3. Paling sedikit/ dia pergi nonton bioskop sekali seminggu.
 4. Saudara ini suka pilem jang gembira sadja?
 5. Pilem-pilem jang bagaimana| banjak ditonton orang di Indonésia ini?
 6. Ditengah djalan/ kami ketemu dengan Suanto| jang baru pulang dari bioskop.
 7. Musim apa| jang lama sekali di Indonésia?
 8. Kira-kira berapa lama| musim kemarau di Indonésia?
 9. Lama betul| dia pergi nonton kemaren.
 10. Saja endak bisa ketemu| sama dia| sebelum berangkat kesini.
 11. Awan ada jang hitam dan ada jang putih.
1. Do you have a plan for this coming Monday?
 2. The plan for his birthday party did not come off.
 3. He went to see a movie at least once a week.
 4. Do you like only happy movies?
 5. What kind of movies do people generally (go to) see here in Indonesia?
 6. On the way we met Suanto who had just got back from the movies.
 7. Which (lit. what) season is the longest in Indonesia?
 8. About how long is the dry season in Indonesia?
 9. He was at the movies a long time yesterday. (lit. It was really a long time that he went to see the movies yesterday.)
 10. I couldn't meet him before coming (lit. leaving for) here.
 11. Some clouds are black and some are white.

12. Apa sudah pernah saudara ke Bali? 12. Have you ever been to Bali?
13. Teman-teman jang datang tadi/ bitjara selama satu djam. 13. The friends who came before talked for one hour.
14. Kalau hudjan besar/ biasanja/ anak2 di Indonésia/ sedikit sadja sekolah. 14. If there's a big rain usually only a few children go to school.
15. Saja sangka/ saudara akan pergi hari ini. Rupanja/ baru bésok. 15. I thought you would go today (but) apparently (you won't) until tomorrow.
16. Hudjan sudah endak besar lagi hanja gerimis sadja. 16. The rain isn't very heavy anymore, it's only drizzling.
17. Apa selalu begini hari/ kalau musim kemarau? 17. Is the weather always this way in (lit. if it's) the dry season?
18. Mémang sering begitu. Sedang hudjan kelihatan matahari. 18. Actually it's often that way. While it's raining the sun is out.
19. Siang di Bandung/ panas tetapi malam/ seringkali dingin. 19. (During) the daytime in Bandung it's hot, but at night it's often cold.
20. Siapa sadja boléh masuk disitu. 20. Anyone at all may go in there.

16a.3.3. Responses.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Apa</u> rentjana Surjo untuk soré ini? | 1. Rentjana saja/ pergi nonton bioskop. |
| 2. Apa saudara ingin/ saja ikut <u>nonton</u> ? | 2. Tentu <u>sadja</u> . Saja endak begitu <u>suka</u> nonton sendirian. |
| 3. Ada berapa <u>matjam</u> musim disini? | 3. Ada dua matjam <u>sadja</u> . |
| 4. <u>Apa</u> nama musim disini? | 4. Namanja/ musim kemarau/ dan musim <u>hudjan</u> . |
| 5. Musim <u>apa</u> sekarang? | 5. Sekarang/ musim <u>hudjan</u> . |
| 6. Apa selalu <u>begini</u> hari kalau musim <u>hudjan</u> ? | 6. Endak <u>selalu</u> . Hanja kalau mau <u>hudjan</u> / hari mendung/ dan <u>gelap</u> . |
| 7. <u>Mengapa</u> akan hudjan sekarang padahal tadi pagi masih terang dan <u>panas</u> ? | 7. <u>Ja</u> . Mémang sering <u>begitu</u> . Sedang <u>panas</u> / turun <u>hudjan</u> . |
| 8. Apa selalu ada kilat dan <u>guntur</u> kalau hudjan mau <u>turun</u> ? | 8. O endak <u>selalu</u> tetapi/ biasanja <u>begitu</u> . |
| 9. <u>Kemana</u> kita berteduh karena sudah mulai <u>hudjan</u> ? | 9. Mari kita kewarung kopi jang didepan <u>sana</u> . |
| 10. Baiknja/ kita bawa <u>pa.jung</u> tadi bukan? | 10. <u>Ja</u> <u>betui</u> . Endak sangka/ akan <u>hudjan</u> . |
| 11. <u>Kapan</u> musim hudjan mulai dan berapa lamanja? | 11. Mulai bulan <u>Oktober</u> / dan lamanja/ tiga atau tiga setengah bulan <u>sadja</u> . |
| 12. Apa terus-terusan <u>hudjan</u> waktu musim hudjan? | 12. O/ <u>endak</u> . Biasanja hanja <u>soré2</u> dan hanja sebentar <u>sadja</u> lamanja. |
| 13. Apa <u>besar</u> hudjannja waktu itu? | 13. Kadang-kadang/ hudjannja/ <u>besar</u> dan kadang-kadang rintik2 <u>sadja</u> . |
| 14. <u>Kemaren</u> / apa hudjan <u>terus</u> disini? | 14. Hampir <u>terus</u> hudjannja. Mulai <u>pagi</u> / dan baru <u>soré</u> bisa keluar. |

15. Dimana baik berteduh/ kalau
kehudjanan ditengah djalan?
16. Hawa di Bandung/ apa selalu panas?
17. Kan saudara selalu kebioskop.
18. Apa meréka masing2 pulang kerumahnja?
19. Apa saudara pernah sakit sebab
kehudjanan?
20. Saudara suka mana hudjan gerimis
apa hudjan besar?
15. Dimana sadja baik. Kalau boléh/
diréstoran. Kalau endak/ ditempat
apa sadja.
16. Siang/ biasanja/ panas tetapi malam/
kadang-kadang dingin betul.
17. Betul djuga. Tetapi/ pilem jang baru
itu/ kebetulan belum saja tonton.
18. Endak. Semuanja/ ikut saléh
kerumahnja dan tunggu saudara
disitu.
19. Endak pernah. Saja belum pernah
sakit karena kehudjanan.
20. Saja lebih suka hudjan gerimis
karena masih bisa keluar.

16b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

English

1. Bagaimana hawanja pada waktu musim kering?

1. How is the weather in the hot season?

tahan

endure, stand

2. Hawanja/ panas sekali dan kalau siang/ endak bisa tahan panas matahari.

2. The weather is very hot and in the early afternoon one cannot stand the heat of the sun.

hangus

burnt, scorched

rasanja

feel

badan

body

3. Hangus rasanja badan kita.

3. You feel scorched (lit. our bodies feel scorched).

malah

even, so much so

tanaman

plant

tanaman2 [tanaman-tanaman]

plants

tanam2an [tanam-tanaman]

plants (collectively)
plant-life

kekurangan

suffer from a lack of, lack

4. Malah tanam2an banjak jang mati karena kekurangan air.

4. So much so, much of the plant-life dies (lit. Even plant-life much that dies) because it lacks water.

sungai [sungèj] or

river

kali

river, canal

sawah

wet rice field

kering

dry

5. Kali2/ dan sawah2/ banjak jang
kering.

5. Many of the rivers and rice fields
become dry.

luarbiasa

extraordinary, exceptional

beberapa lama

some time

6. Kadang2 panasja luarbiasa untuk
beberapa lama.

6. Occasionally the heat is exceptional
for some time.

makanan

food

7. Pada waktu itu/ makanan/ kurang.

7. At that time food is short.

sebut

mention, call (by a name)

menjebut or

mention, call

njebut

disebut

be mentioned, called

patjeklik [patjekelik]

famine

8. Karena itu/ musim itu/ disebut musim
patjeklik.

8. Because of that the season is called
a famine.

rata2 [rata-rata]

on the average

terdjadi

occur

kali

a time

sekali

once

9. Rata2 panas luarbiasa ini/ terdjadi
sekali dalam tiga tahun.

9. On the average this exceptional heat
occurs once in three years.

10. Ada berapa musim dinegeri saudara?

10. How many seasons are there in your country?

bunga

flower

musim bunga

spring (season)

gugur or

fall (hair, leaves, fruit)

rontok

musim gugur or

fall (season)

musim rontok

saldju

snow

musim dingin or

winter (cold season)

musim saldju

11. Ada empat. Jaitu musim bunga/ musim panas/ musim gugur/ atau rontok/ dan musim dingin atau saldju.

11. There are four: that is spring, summer, fall and winter.

12. Bagaimana | panasnja | pada musim panas/ dan bagaimana | dinginnja | pada musim dingin?

12. How about the heat of the summer and the cold of the winter?

13. Musim panas/ sama sadja/ dengan musim kemarau disini.

13. Summer is the same as the dry season here.

14. Tetapi lamanja/ hanya tiga bulan sadja | seperti musim2 jang lain.

14. But it lasts (lit. the length is) only three months like the other seasons.

15. Tetapi musim dinginnja/ dingin sekali | dan dibagian utara/ ada turun saldju.

15. But winter is cold and in the northern parts it sometimes snows.

angin

wind

kentjang

swift, strong (wind)

16. Apa kentjang anginnya pada waktu itu? 16. Are there strong winds at that time?

17. Ja. Keras sekali. Biasanya dari utara. 17. Yes. It's very strong. Usually the wind is from the north.

bukan... sadja

not only

tetapi djuga

but also

kuat

strong

18. Dan bukan hanya kuat sadja/ tetapi djuga/ dingin sekali. 18. And it is not only strong but also very cold.

sehingga or

so that (as a result)

hingga

19. Kadang2/ begitu dingin hingga orang endak tahan. 19. Sometimes it's so cold that generally you (lit. a person) can't stand it.

beku

freeze, congeal, harden

tjair

melt, dissolve, be liquid

djadi

become, come off, succeed

mendjadi

become

és [ès]

ice

téperatur [tèperatur]

temperature

nol

zero

deradjat

degree

Fahrenhéit [Farenhèit]

Fahrenheit

Celsius [Sèlsyus]

Celsius, centigrade

20. Air sering beku/djadi és sebab téperatur dibawah nol deradjat Celsius. 20. The water often freezes into ice because the temperature is below zero centigrade.

taufan [tawfan] or

typhoon, storm

topan [tòpan] or

angin topan

ribut

noise, disturbance

angin ribut

storm

21. Di Indonésia ini/ apa ada djuga/
angin topan/ atau angin ribut?

21. Here in Indonesia are there also
typhoons or storms?

djarang

rare

darat

land (as opposed to sea)

laut

sea

22. Ada djuga tetapi djarang sekali
didarat. Biasanja dilaut.

22. There are some, but they are very
rare on land. Usually (they happen)
at sea.

kapal

ship

perahu [perau]

boat

nelajan

fisherman

karam

be wrecked

tenggelam

sink

23. Hingga banjak perahu nelajan jang
karam dan tenggelam.

23. So that many fishermen's boats are
wrecked and sink.

24. Mari kita berangkat lagi. Hari sudah
terang.

24. Let's start off again. It's clear.

25. Surjo pikir/ malam ini/ akan hudjan
lagi?

25. Do you think it will rain again
tonight, Surjo?

pikiran

thought

bulan

moon

bintang

star

26. Menurut pikiran saja/ endak sebab
banjak bintang.

26. In my opinion no, because there are
lots of stars.

pula

also

27. Dan lihat! Itu! Bulan sudah
kelihatan pula.

27. And look! There! The moon's also out.

terlambat

too slow, too late

28. Ah! kita sudah terlambat ini.

28. Oh, we're too late now.

terachir [terachir, ter'achir] or

last

penghabisan [penghabisan,
pengabisan]pertama

first

29. Ini pertundjukan jang terachir lagi.

29. Besides this is the last show.

lain kali

some other time

30. Kalau begitu/ lain kali sadja
nonton, ja?

30. In that case (then) we'll go to the
movies some other time, O.K.?

16b.2. Notes

Note 16b.2.1. Spelling.

The spelling *tanam2an* is for *tanam-tanaman*. Although the longer spelling is also permitted, the shorter one is the more usual. Notice the difference between *tanam2an* and *tanaman2* (for *tanaman-tanaman*).

Note 16b.2.2. Seasons.

Nearly everywhere in Indonesia it is common to speak of a rainy season and a dry season. The rainy season is called *musim hudjan* everywhere. On Java the dry season is called *musim kemarau* or *musim kering*. On Sumatra this season is more commonly called *musim panas*.

Note 16b.2.3. Collectives.

The word *tanam2an* means 'plants of all kinds' and differs in meaning from *tanaman2* in that the latter could be used in a sentence like:

Tanaman2 jang dekat djalan/ sudah mati. 'The plants
near the road have died.'

Other collectives showing the same formation are:

buahbuahan 'fruits of all sorts' *buah* 'fruit'

bungabunga 'flowers of all sorts' *bunga* 'flower'

Note 16b.2.4. The suffix -an.

A common formation with the suffix *-an* contains a transitive base; the meaning is 'the natural goal of the transitive'. Thus *tanaman* '(a) plant' contains *tanam* '(to) plant' (*tanam*, *menanam* 'plant', *ditanam* 'be planted').

Similarly

makanan 'food'

makan 'eat'

bagian 'division, section'

bagi, membagi 'divide',
dibagi 'be divided'

bungkusan 'package'

bungkus, membungkus 'wrap',
dibungkus 'be wrapped'

Occasionally a s'milar formation is made from an intransitive:
pikiran 'thought' contains pikir 'think'.

Note 16b.2.5. tahan.

The word tahan is an intransitive. As such it means for many Indonesians 'be insupportable, be unendurable'. Such Indonesians say (instead of 16b.1.2):

Kalau siang/ endak tahan panas matahari. 'In the early afternoon the heat of the sun is unendurable (i.e. one cannot stand it)'.

In this meaning some Indonesians use the formal tertahan:

Kalau siang/ endak tertahan panas matahari.

There is also a transitive tahan 'to stop (an object), hold back, resist' (menahan, ditahan).

Note 16b.2.6. 'Not only, but also'.

In this combination of phrases the negative bukan is commonly used as in 16b.1.18. However there are other similar expressions:

Bukan tjama kuat sadja/ tetapi djuga/ dingin sekali.

Bukan kuat sadja/ tetapi dingin sekali djuga.

and the like.

Similar to this is the following:

Bukan karena dingin/ tetapi karena hudjan. 'Not because it was cold, but because it rained.'

Note 16b.2.7. Informal and formal.

1. The word mendjadi 'become' is more formal than djadi in this meaning. However mendjadi is restricted to the meaning 'become'. Only djadi has the meaning 'so, consequently' and the meanings of djadi indicated in Note 16b.2.8.

2. The word sehingga 'so that (as a result)' is more formal than hingga.

Note 16b.2.8 djadi.

We have had djadi as a verb in the meaning 'become' and as a particle in the meaning 'so, consequently'. The verb djadi (not mendjadi) is also used in the meaning 'come off, occur as planned'.

Pesta itu endak djadi. 'The party did not come off.'

In this sense djadi is also an auxiliary:

Dia djadi datang. 'He came as he planned to.'

Dia endak djadi pergi. 'He didn't go as he had planned.'

Note 16b.2.9. Temperature.

The Centigrade (or Celsius, as it is usually called outside of the United States) thermometer is used in Indonesia rather than the Fahrenheit thermometer that we use. The centigrade thermometer reads 0° at the freezing temperature of water and 100° at the boiling temperature of water. To transfer from centigrade to Fahrenheit one uses the following

formula (with c for a reading in centigrade): $\frac{9c}{5} + 32$.

To transfer from Fahrenheit to centigrade (with f for a reading in

Fahrenheit) the following formula is used: $\frac{5(f - 32)}{9}$.

Note 16b.2.10. pula.

For most Javan speakers pula is a formal word with the meaning of djuga. For some speakers originating from Sumatra pula is an informal word which has the meaning 'djuga plus surprise.' So in 16b.1.30.

Similarly:

Dia datang djuga. 'He came also.' or 'He came anyway.'

Dia datang pula. 'He came also (to my surprise).' or

'He came anyway (to my surprise).'

Note 16b.2.11. A use of ada.

The word ada is sometimes used as in 16b.1.15.

Ada turun saldju. 'It sometimes snows.'

Another example is

Dia ada pergi ke Djakarta. 'He sometimes goes to Djakarta.'

16b.3. Exercises

16b.3.1. Variations.

a. Rata2 panas luarbiasa ini/ terdjadi sekali/ dalam tiga tahun.

1. Rata2 meréka punja anak/ sekali dua tahun.
2. Suarni rata2 beli potlot/ sekali sebulan.
3. Guru itu rata2 kerdja delapan djam sehari.
4. Ibu kepasar rata2/ sekali seminggu.
5. Saudara rata2 berapa kali sebulan endak sekolah?

b. Menurut pikiran saja/ endak sebab banjak bintang.

1. Menurut katanja/ ja karena hari masih mendung.
2. Menurut kata meréka/ betul karena kalau endak/ tentu dia ketakan.
3. Menurut pikiran saudara/ epa betul jang dikatakannja?
4. Menurut pikiran orang itu/ buku itu baik.

c. Hangus rasanja| badan kita.

1. Panas rasanja| dikamar ini.
2. Endak djarang/ dingin rasanja malam disini.
3. Sakit rasanja| badan saja.
4. Bagaimana rasanja| badan saudara hari ini?

d. Kadang2 panasnja luarbiasa untuk beberapa lama.

1. Kadang2 orang endak bisa tahan panasnja.
2. Dinginnja luarbiasa| tetapi hanja untuk beberapa waktu sadja.
3. Ada waktu/ saja endak mau keluar rumah.
4. Waktu jang begini/ djarang sekali.

e. Kali2 dan sawah2/ banjak jang kering.

1. Rumah2 dan toko2 sedikit sadja jang besar disitu.
2. Buku2 dan madjalah2 beberapa sadja jang didjual ditoko itu.
3. Djalan ada jang péndék dan ada jang pandjang.
4. Kota endak banjak jang besar di Bali.

16b.3.2. Translations.

1. Bagaimana hawa endak akan panas didalam kamar ini? Semua djendela dan pintu endak dibuka.
 2. Sebab hujan keras pagi ini/ dia endak djadi datang kerumah kami.
 3. Banjak tanam2an jang mati di Amérika| bukan karena kekurangan air| tetapi karena kedinginan.
 4. Tempat2 jang kekurangan air/ harus pakai air kali untuk air minum.
 5. Kalau tengahhari/ matahari sudah tinggi dilangit.
 6. Luarbiasa| djauhnya tempat air dari rumah kami.
 7. Kalau musim kemarau terlalu lama/ banjak tanam2an jang mati kekeringan.
 8. Rata2/ berapa deradajat temperatur di Indonésia?
 9. Umur anak2 dalam kelas satu S.R. ini/ rata2/ enam tahun.
 10. Orang di Indonésia/ endak kenal saldju endak pernah ada lihat.
1. How could (lit. would) it (lit. the weather) not be hot in this room? All of the windows and doors haven't been opened.
 2. Since it rained hard this morning he didn't manage to come to our house.
 3. Many plants (lit. many are the plants that) die in America not because they lack water but because they suffer from the cold.
 4. Places that lack water must use river water for drinking (water).
 5. At noon the sun is high in the sky.
 6. The place we get our water is exceptionally far from our house.
 7. If the dry season is very long many plants die from the dryness.
 8. On the average how many degrees is the temperature in Indonesia?
 9. The age of children in the first grade of this elementary school is six years on the average.
 10. People in Indonesia do not know what snow is, not having had an occasion to see it.

11. Anek itu sama sadja umurnja dengan umur adik saja jang di S.M.P.
12. Apa sama bahasa orang2 jang dibagian utara Sumatera dengan jang dibagian selatannja?
13. Kata jang sama artinja dengan „angin kuat” ialah/ „angin kentjang”.
14. Hudjan keras pagi ini hingga saja endak djadi pergi kesekolah.
15. Rupanja saudara lebih tahan hawa dingin daripada hawa panas.
16. Hawa di Indonésia sering djuga dingin apalagi (particularly) ditempat2 tinggi.
17. Berapa deradjat panas hari ini saudara pikir?
18. Es/ ialah air jang beku dan air/ ialah es jang tjair.
19. Nelajan2 takut angin ribut/ karena perahunja bisa karam dibuatnja.
20. Pertundjukan jang penghabisan lebih banjak ditonton orang.
11. The age of that child is the same as that of my younger brother who is in S.M.P.
12. Is the language of the people in the northern part of Sumatra the same as (that of) those in its southern part?
13. A word that has the same meaning as angin kuat is angin kentjang.
14. It rained hard this morning so that I did not manage to go to school.
15. Apparently you can stand the cold weather better (lit. more) than the hot weather.
16. The weather in Indonesia is also often cold particularly in high places.
17. How many degrees is today's heat, do you think?
18. Ice is frozen water and water is melted (or liquid) ice.
19. The fishermen fear the storm because his boat can sink as a result of it.
20. The last show is seen by more people (lit. by people in greater numbers).

16b.3.3. Responses.

1. Bagaimana hawa waktu musim panas? 1. Hawanja panas dan matahari panas betul siang2.
2. Apa bisa tahan orang hawa jang panas sekali? 2. O endak. Tanam2an banjak djuga jang mati pada waktu itu.
3. Kan banjak kali2 dan sawah2 disini? 3. Banjak djuga. Tetapi/ biasanja kering pada musim kemarau.
4. Apa pernah panasnja luarbiasa? 4. Pernah djuga. Sampai orang kekurangan makanan.
5. Apa waktu jang begitu/ disebut patjeklik? 5. Ja. Memang itu jang disebut patjeklik.
6. Ada berapa musim dinegeri saudara? 6. Ada empat. Jaitu/ musim bunga/ musim panas/ musim rontok atau gugur/ dan musim dingin atau saldju.
7. Bagaimana panasnja musim panas/ dan bagaimana dinginnja musim dingin? 7. Musim panasnja/ sama sadja dengan musim panas disini. Tetapi musim dinginnja/ djauh lebih dingin dari musim hudjan disini.
8. Apa angin kuat pada musim dingin? 8. Kuat djuga. Angin dari utara/ bukan sadja kuat/ tetapi djuga dingin sekali.
9. Apa ada orang jang endak bisa tahan hawa dingin musim dingin? 9. Ja. Ada djuga. Meréka berlibur kebagian selatan/ atau kepulauan Hawai.
10. Apa pernah saudara lihat angin topan? 10. Pernah. Waktu saja masih ketjil.
11. Apa djarang angin topan disini? 11. Ja. Djarang didarat. Biasanja dilaut.

12. Saudara pikir/ malam ini akan hujan lagi?
13. Berapa deradajat panasnja hari ini?
14. Apa sama sadja panasnja dimana2 di Indonésia?
15. Berapa lama musim kemarau?
16. Berapa lama lagi baru musim kemarau mulai?
17. Saudara rata2 berapa kali sebulan endak kesekolah?
18. Apa bintang2 sudah kelihatan?
19. Berapa lamanja saudara tinggal di Indonésia?
20. Apa saudara bisa tahan matahari di Djakarta| kalau tengahhari?
21. Rata2/ berapa deradajat témperatur di Indonésia?
12. Saja pikir/ endak. Sebab bulan dan bintang2 terang kelihatan.
13. Panasnja/ tiga-puluh dua deradajat jaitu/ kirakira sembilan-puluh Fahrenhéit.
14. Biasanja sama tetapi ada djuga/ tempat2 tinggi jang dingin.
15. Tiga-empat bulan lamanja.
16. Satu-dua minggu lagi baru musim kemarau mulai.
17. Rata2 hanja satu-dua kali sadja.
18. Belum sebab masih mendung. Nanti dua-tiga djam lagi baru kelihatan.
19. Saja tinggal disini/ sudah satu tahun lamanja.
20. Bisa djuga. Tetapi lebih baik/ berteduh| pada waktu itu.
21. Rata2/ kirakira dua-puluh tudjuh deradajat Célsius.

LESSON 17

17a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

English

merasa

feel

lapar

hungry

haus

thirsty

1. Saja sudah merasa lapar.

1. I feel hungry.

2. Apa ada rumah makan jang dekat dari
sini?

2. Is there a restaurant near here?

kurang-lebih or

more or less, about

lebih-kurang

3. Ja. Réstoran jang dekat/ kurang-lebih
tiga perempat kilo dari sini.

3. There's a restaurant nearby about
three quarters of a kilometer
from here.

kan

not

4. Tiga-empat ratus méter dari sini kan
ada rumah makan?

4. Isn't there a restaurant about three
or four hundred meters from here?

makanan

food

énak

good (taste)

5. Ada. Tetapi kata orang/ makanannja
kurang énak.

5. There is, but I hear the food isn't
so good.

sendiri

myself, yourself, himself,
ourselves, yourselves,
themselves

6. Saja sendiri belum pernah kesana.

6. I myself haven't ever been there.

7. Mari kita djalan lebih djauh sedikit|
kerumah makan jang lain.

8. Rumah makan jang mana?

9. Rumah makan jang saja sukai/ jang
saja sebut tadi.

masak

memasak

dimasak

masakan

cook

cook

be cooked

cooking, cuisine

10. Masakannya lebih énak dan saja
pernah makan disitu.

10. The cooking is better tasting and I
ate there once.

pelajan

hampiri or

dekati

menghampiri or

mendekati

dihampiri or

didekati

waiter, bell-boy, servant

approach

approach

be approached

11. Pelajan rumah makan menghampiri
meréka dan bertanja.

11. The waiter of the restaurant
approaches them and asks.

12. Tuan2 mau makan diluar/ atau didalam?

12. Would you like to eat outside or
inside?

djadi

do, be all right

13. Dimana sadja djadi.

13. Anywhere at all will do.

béda

difference

buat

for

14. Endak ada bédanja buat saja.

14. There is no difference to (lit. for) me.

15. Bagaimana untuk saudara?

15. How about to you?

16. Untuk saja/ sama djuga.

16. To me it's just the same.

ketjuali

other than

ketjuali kalau

unless

abu

dust, ashes

17. Kalau saja/ djarang makan didalam
ketjuali kalau hudjan/ atau banjak
abu.17. As for me, (I) rarely eat inside
except when it rains or it is very
dusty (lit. there is a lot of dust).udara

air, atmosphere

segarrefreshing, invigorating,
refreshed, invigoratedtoh

one must admit

18. Dan malam ini/ toh udaranja segar.18. And tonight you'll have to admit the
air is fresh.19. Tuan2 mau makan apa?

19. What would you like (to eat)?

20. Apa jeng ada?

20. What is there?

ber-matjam2 [ber matjam-matjam] or

various (kinds of)

matjam2 [matjam-matjam]

21. Ada matjam2 makanan.

21. There are various kinds of food.

ménu

menu

daftar

list

tarip or

price list

daftar hargadaftar makanan

menu

22. Ini ada daftar makanan.

22. Here's the menus.

nasi

cooked rice

beras

polished rice (uncooked)

padi

unpolished rice (uncooked)

ikan

fish

lauk

accompanying dishes

lauk-paukaccompanying dishes
(collective)23. Kami mau makan nasi/ dengan
lauk-paukja.23. We would like to have (lit. eat) rice
with the dishes that go along with
it.nasi putih

white rice

goréng

fry

menggoréng

fry

digoréng

be fried

nasi goréng

fried rice

gurih

tasty

nasi gurihtasty rice (prepared with
coconut juice)24. Nasi putih/ nasi goréng/ atau nasi
gurih?24. White rice, fried rice, or tasty
rice?

piring

dish, saucer

sepiring or

a dish (of)

satu piring

25. Beri nasi putih/ satu piring/ dan
nasi goréng/ satu piring.

25. Give (us) a dish of white rice and
a dish of fried rice.

gulai

gulai (a kind of stew)

ajam

chicken

gulai ajam

chicken gulai

atjar

pickle

tjampur

mix

menttjampur

mix

dittjampur

be mixed

sambal

sambal (hot pepper condiment)

26. Beri djuga/ gulai ayam/ atjar
tjampur/ dan sambal.

26. Give (us) also chicken gulai, mixed
pickles, and sambal.

27. Tjuma itu sadja tuan?

27. Is that all, sir?

sekali

at the same time

saté

sate (meat on a skewer)

kambing

goat

saté kambing

goat sate

tanah

land, earth

katjang

bean, pea

katjang tanah

peanut

kuah katjang or

peanut sauce

sambal katjangporisi

portion, serving

satu porisi

a serving

28. Bawa sekali saté kambing satu porsi/
dengan kuah kat.jang.

gadogado [gadógadó]

pedas .

29. Dan djuga gadogado satu piring
tetapi djangan pedas.

28. Bring (us) at the same time a
serving of goat sate with peanut
sauce.

gadogado (fresh vegetable
salad served with spicy
peanut sauce)

spicy, hot

29. And also a dish of gadogado, but
not (too) hot.

Things to eat

két.jap [kètjap]

kuah két.jap

t.jabai or

t.jabé [tjabè']

bumbu

daging

sapi

kambing

udang

kepiting

sa.jur

sa.jur2an [sa.jur-sajuran]

kerupuk

keripik

gulai daging

gulai ikan

gulai a.jam

soya-sauce

sauce made with soya-sauce

very spicy (hot) small red peppers

spice

meat

cow, beef

goat

shrimp

crab

vegetable

vegetables (collective)

deep fried shrimp chips

deep fried vegetable chips

meat gulai

fish gulai

chicken gulai

gulai <u>kambing</u>	goat gulai
gulai <u>udang</u>	shrimp gulai
semur <u>daging</u>	meat gulai with soya-sauce
semur <u>ikan</u>	fish gulai with soya-sauce
semur <u>ajam</u>	chicken gulai with soya-sauce
semur <u>kambing</u>	goat gulai with soya-sauce
semur <u>udang</u>	shrimp gulai with soya-sauce
sambal goréng <u>ikan</u>	fish in a spicy sauce
sambal goréng <u>udang</u>	shrimp in a spicy sauce
ikan <u>goréng</u>	fried fish
ajam <u>goréng</u>	fried chicken
ikan <u>bakar</u>	grilled fish
<u>babi</u>	pig, pork
ajam <u>panggang</u>	barbecued chicken
ikan <u>panggang</u>	barbecued fish
babi <u>panggang</u>	barbecued pork
saté <u>kambing</u>	goat sate
saté <u>ajam</u>	chicken sate
saté <u>Madura</u>	chicken sate with a special sauce
saté <u>Padang</u>	beef sate with a special sauce
sate <u>babi</u>	pork sate
<u>ham</u>	ham
daging <u>bistik</u>	steak
<u>telor</u> or	egg
<u>telur</u>	
telor setengah <u>matang</u> or	soft-boiled egg
telor setengah <u>masak</u>	

telor <u>rebus</u>	boiled egg
telor mata <u>sapi</u>	eggs sunnyside up
<u>dadar</u>	omelet
sajur <u>lodéh</u>	vegetable soup with coconut cream
<u>sup</u> `or	soup
<u>sop</u> [sòp]	
sup <u>a.jam</u>	chicken soup
sup <u>kambing</u>	goat soup
sup <u>buntut</u>	ox-tail soup
<u>soto</u> [sótó]	soto, a watery stew (or soup with vegetable and meat)
soto <u>a.jam</u>	chicken soto

17a.2. Notes

Note 17a.2.1. Formal, informal, Javan, and Sumatran.

1. The word kurang-lebih 'more or less' is the usual Javan word, whereas lebih-kurang is very common on Sumatra.

2. In the Indonesian meal rice is regarded as the central part of the meal and other courses eaten with rice are regarded as accompanying the rice. In Sumatra such "companions" of rice are commonly called lauk with a collective lauk-pauk. On Java there is no universally used term. In Djakarta and East Java the word ikan "fish" is used in this meaning. It is said that in some places the term kawan nasi 'rice companion' is used. On Java lauk and lauk-pauk are formal.

3. Many nouns like kopi 'coffee', téh 'tea', nasi 'washed rice' and the like commonly appear associated with an amount like 'a cup of', 'a dish of' and the like. In formal Indonesian and in Sumatran the words for the amount can appear with the short form of 'one': e.g. sepiring 'a dish of'. In Javan informal this form is not commonly used; instead, satu piring is used. The latter is also permissible in Sumatran and formal.

Finally in Javan informal the numeral compounds with -ékor (for animals) and -buah (for objects) are not common. Instead the simple numerals are used. Thus the formal and Sumatran dua-buah kursi 'two chairs' appears in Javan as dua kursi.

4. The stage-setting sentence 17a.1.11 is in formal Indonesian. In informal Javan the sentence might read:

Pelajan rumah makan datang sama meréka/ dan tanja. 'A waiter of the restaurant comes to them and asks.'

The word menghampiri (or mendekati) does not have a like-sounding word (say hampiri or dekati) in Javan.

Note 17a.2.2. Stating the amount.

It is not uncommon to give amounts in measures or numbers in an independent clause. Thus one can say:

Saja beli dua kursi. 'I bought two chairs.'

Or one can say:

Saja beli kursi/ dua. 'I bought two chairs
(lit. I bought chairs, [they were] two).'

This second way draws more attention to the amount. The independence of the clause with the number is shown by:

Saja beli kursi disana/ dua. 'I bought two chairs
there (lit. I bought chairs there, [they were] two).'

Such a sentence can also involve a measure:

Dibawanja satu piring nasi putih. 'He brought a
dish of white rice.'

Dibawanja nasi putih/ satu piring. 'He brought one
dish of white rice (lit. He brought white rice,
[it was] one dish).'

Note 17a.2.3. ketjualian.

The word ketjualian appears in the phrase ketjualian kalau 'unless' as in 17a.1.17 and in the following:

Saja endak mau pergi kesana/ ketjualian/ kalau dia
mau bajar séwa keréta-api. 'I won't go there
unless he is willing to pay the railroad fare.'

It is also used as a synonym of selain (dari):

Ketjualian barang ini/ dia djuga/ mau buku. 'Besides
these things he also wanted a book.'

One can also say:

Selain (dari) barang ini/ dia djuga/ mau buku.

Note 17a.2.4. merasa, rasanja.

The word merasa is an intransitive verb and commonly refers to actual sensations:

Saja merasa panas. 'I feel hot.'

Dia endak merasa dingin. 'He didn't feel cold.'

Some speakers use a verb rasa in this meaning:

Saja rasa panas. 'I feel hot.'

More generally however the verb rasa is used in expressing an opinion or belief.

Saja rasa/ panas. 'I think it's hot.'

The meanings of rasanja, an adverb, are closer to those of merasa than rasa.

Badan saja/ panas rasanja. 'I'm hot, feverish, it seems to me.'

Note 17a.2.5. sendiri, sendirian.

The word sendiri means 'myself, yourself, himself, ourselves, themselves', but only intensively, not reflexively. When it refers to a subject it does not precede the subject, but is otherwise relatively free:

Saja sendiri endak mau pergi. 'I myself did not want to go.'

Saja mau lihat buku itu sendiri. 'I want to see that book myself.'

In Sumatra many speakers use sendiri where Javan speakers use sendirian:

Saja endak mau pergi sendiri. 'I don't want to go alone.'

In the reflexive meaning of 'myself, etc.' the word diri with the appropriate pronoun:

Dia pukul dirinja. 'He struck himself.'

Saja lihat diri saja dalam air. 'I looked at myself
in the water.'

Compare this with:

Dia pukul sendiri. 'He struck it himself.'

Note 17a.2.6. *toh*.

The particle *toh* is very common on Java and not so common on Sumatra. It is regarded as informal. It is used in two closely connected ways.

1. In statements it has the effect of 'one must admit' as in 17a.1.18.

Here is another example:

Buku ini toh baik! or

Toh buku ini baik! 'This book is good one must admit.'

2. In a question it has much the meaning of *kan*, though the two are often used together.

Ja toh? 'I'ts so (lit. yes), isn't it?'

Buku ini baik toh? 'This book is good, wouldn't
you have to say?'

Kan sawah ini banjak toh? 'There are lots of rice
fields here, wouldn't you have to say?'

Note 17a.2.7. *Menus*.

The word *tarip* is applied to a menu only if the prices are included. Otherwise a menu-card is called *daftar makanan* or, in the more elegant restaurants, *ménu*.

Note 17a.2.8. One kind of compound.

Among the words for things to eat are a number that have two parts and whose second part is identical with the simple form of a transitive verb:

ikan goréng	'fried fish' (digoréng)
ikan bakar	'grilled fish' (bakar 'burn, bake', membakar, dibakar)
ikan panggang	'barbecued fish' (panggang 'roast over open fire, toast', memanggang, dipanggang).
telor rebus	'boiled egg' (rebus 'boil', merebus, direbus)

The two parts function as one even though most commonly they are written as though they were two words.

17a.3. Exercises

17a.3.1. Variations.

- a. Tiga-empat ratus méter dari sini/ kan ada rumah makan?
1. Kan ada setasion/ kirakira setengah kilo dari rumah makan ini?
 2. Kan banjak orang jang léwat di perapatan itu?
 3. Anak jang endak sekolah/ kan sudah endak banjak lagi!
 4. Orang jang kekurangan/ kan endak sedikit lagi?
 5. Sekolah kita/ kan endak begitu djauh dari sini?
- b. Bawa djuga/ saté kambing/ satu porsi/ dengan kuah katjang.
1. Bawa saté ayam/ sekali/ satu porsi.
 2. Berikan sekali/ saté/ satu porsi/ sama kuah ketjap.
 3. Ambil djuga/ kopi/ satu tjangkir.
 4. Beli sekali/ daging sapi/ satu kilo.
 5. Djual ayam/ tiga ratus rupiah/ satu ékor.
- c. Kata orang/ makanannja kurang énak.
1. Katanja/ dia belum pernah makan disana.
 2. Kabarnja/ masakannja/ paling énak dikota ini.
 3. Kata pelajan/ segala makanan disini sama sadja énaknja.
 4. Kata kawan saja/ makanan/ endak lama lagi/ akan dibawa.
- d. Saja sendiri belum pernah kesana.
1. Dia sendiri sudah pernah kesana/ melihat-lihat.
 2. Saléh sendiri pernah sakit sebab kerdjanja terlalu berat.
 3. Lebih baik/ saudara datang sendiri.
 4. Saja sendiri takut pergi kesitu sendirian.

- e. Palajan rumah makan/ menghampiri meréka/ dan bertanja.
1. Meréka dihampiri pelajan rumah makan.
 2. Sesudah menghampirinja/ dia bertanja.
 3. Sesudah mentjampur bumbu2nja/ dia mulai masak.
 4. Pelajan membawa saté tetapi lupa membawa kuah katjangnja.
- f. Saja djarang makan didalam ketjuali kalau hudjan.
1. Dia selalu kesekolah ketjuali kalau dia sakit.
 2. Apul suka beladjar ketjuali kalau dia tjapé.
 3. Meréka biasanja datang ketjuali kalau endak ada waktu.
 4. Ketjuali rumah ini semua rumah disini ketjil2.
- g. Malam ini toh udaranja segar.
1. Toh besar kota ini.
 2. Gulai kambing ini/ toh énak!
 3. Kan sambal goréng udang itu toh pedas!
 4. Saudara Subagjo/ toh sudah tjoba soto itu.

17a.3.2. Translations.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Saja selaiu merasa <u>lapar</u> karena endak bisa makan banjak.</p> <p>2. Tentu <u>saudara</u> jang tahu karena <u>saudara</u> jang sudah pernah kesana.</p> <p>3. <u>Apa</u> jang paling énak dari makanan2 jang diatas médja ini?</p> <p>4. Rumah makan jang disukainja/ dan jang énak makanannja/ endak berapa <u>djauh</u> dari situ.</p> <p>5. <u>Apa</u> bédanja makan diréstoran ini dengan diréstoran diperapatan itu?</p> <p>6. Pada daftar makanan endak disebut <u>harga2nja</u>.</p> <p>7. Nasi goréng/ ialah nasi jang <u>digoréng</u> dan biasanja/ dimakan waktu makan <u>pagi</u>.</p> <p>8. Nasi kuning atau nasi gurih/ biasanja dimasak/ waktu <u>pésta</u>.</p> <p>9. Nasi berapa <u>porsi</u> saudara minta sama pelajan tadi?</p> <p>10. Satu porsi seorang/ belum <u>tjukup</u> untuk sekali makan.</p> <p>11. Kita perlu minta satu porsi lagi untuk <u>tambah</u>.</p> | <p>1. I always feel hungry because I cannot eat a great deal.</p> <p>2. Of course you know (lit. it is certain it is you who know) because you've been there once.</p> <p>3. What is the best of the foods on this table?</p> <p>4. A restaurant that he likes and one that has good food is not very far from there.</p> <p>5. What is the difference (between) eating in this restaurant and in the restaurant at that crossing?</p> <p>6. On a food list the prices are not mentioned.</p> <p>7. Fried rice is rice that is fried and is usually eaten at breakfast.</p> <p>8. Yellow rice and tasty rice are usually cooked at the time of a party.</p> <p>9. How many servings of rice did you ask the waiter for before?</p> <p>10. One serving per person isn't enough for one meal (lit. one time eating).</p> <p>11. We need to ask for another serving as seconds.</p> |
|--|--|

12. Masakan jang paling énak disini/ saté Madura.
13. Gulai/ bisa dimasak dari daging/ dari ikan/ atau dari udang.
14. Apa tahan saudara makan sambel itu? Endak rasa pedas?
15. Ambil mana jang saudara sukai.
16. Mana jang lebih énak? Saté kambing/ saté ajam/ atau saté babi?
17. Makanan2 Indonésia/ banjak djuga jang diambil dari makanan2 Tionghoa.
12. The best dish here is sate Madura.
13. Gulai can be prepared with meat, fish or shrimp.
14. Can you stand eating that sambal? Don't you feel it's hot?
15. Take whichever you like.
16. Which is better? Goat sate, chicken sate or pork sate?
17. Many Indonesian dishes are taken from Chinese dishes.

17a.3.3. Responses.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Dimana ada rumah makan jang dekat dari sini?</p> <p>2. Kirakira tiga-ratus méter dari sini/ kan ada rumah <u>makan</u>?</p> <p>3. Apa saudara sudah merasa lapar/ seperti <u>sa,ja</u>?</p> <p>4. Kerumah makan jang <u>mana</u> kita pergi?</p> <p>5. Apa saudara pernah <u>makan</u> disana?</p> <p>6. Dengan <u>apa</u> kita pergi kesana?</p> <p>7. <u>Siapa</u> jang menghampiri kita itu?</p> <p>8. Tuan mau makan diluar/ atau <u>didalam</u>?</p> <p>9. Bagaimana untuk saudara?</p> <p>10. Karena hari masih <u>soré</u>/ apa endak lebih baik/ duduk <u>diluar</u>?</p> <p>11. Apa <u>boléh</u> kami lihat daftar makanannja?</p> <p>12. Saudara mau makan <u>apa</u>?</p> <p>13. <u>Apa</u> jang diberikan sama nasi goréng?</p> <p>14. Apa sambal <u>djuga</u> diberikan?</p> | <p>1. Réstoran jang dekat/ kurang-lebih tiga perapat <u>kilo</u> dari sini.</p> <p>2. <u>Ada</u>. Tetapi saja dengar/ makanannja/ kurang <u>énak</u>.</p> <p>3. <u>Ja</u>. Mari kita pergi <u>makan</u>.</p> <p>4. Kerumah makan/ jang saja sebut tadi <u>sad,ja</u>.</p> <p>5. <u>Ja</u>/ pernah. Masakannja lebih <u>énak</u> dan lagi pula/ harganja <u>murah</u>.</p> <p>6. Baiknja djalan kaki <u>sad,ja</u> karena <u>dekat</u>.</p> <p>7. O itu/ pelajan réstoran <u>ini</u>.</p> <p>8. Dimana <u>sad,ja</u> <u>djadi</u>. Endak ada <u>bédan,ja</u>.</p> <p>9. Untuk saja/ sama <u>sad,ja</u>.</p> <p>10. <u>Ja</u>. Diluar <u>sad,ja</u>lah. Apa lagi/ udaranje <u>segar</u>.</p> <p>11. Tentu <u>sad,ja</u>. <u>Ini</u> dia.</p> <p>12. Saja ingin makan nasi goréng karena kabarnja <u>énak</u> disini.</p> <p>13. Biasanja/ <u>kerupuk</u>, <u>atjar</u>, telur mata <u>sapi</u> dan tjabé <u>goréng</u>.</p> <p>14. <u>Ja</u>. Tentu <u>sad,ja</u>. Makanan Indonésia/ <u>selalu</u> ada sambalnja.</p> |
|---|--|

15. Apa saudara tahan makan sambal?

15. Tahan djuga. Saja sudah beberapa kali tjoba.

16. Sambal itu/ dibuat dari apa?

16. Dibuat dari tjabé/ bumbu2/ dan garam (salt).

17. Apa pernah saudara lihat tjabé disini?

17. Pernah djuga. Tetapi hanja jang ketjil2.

18. O itu disebut tjabé rawit bukan?

18. Boléh djuga. Tetapi itu sadja jang saja pernah lihat.

19. Apa tjabé jang biasa/ belum pernah saudara lihat?

19. Saja pernah lihat tjabé jang lebih besar dari tjabé rawit. Barangkali itu dia.

20. Dimana tjabé jang biasa itu bisa dibeli?

20. Bisa dibeli dimana2. Bisa tjoba di Pasar Senén.

17b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

minuman

1. Minuman apa jang tuan mau?

kasih [kasih, kasi] or

kasihkan [kasihkan, kasikan]

mengasih or

mengasihkan

dikasih or

dikasihkan

gelas

segelas or

satu gelas

2. Kasih air és/ satu gelas/ dan téh és
satu gelas.

séndok

garpu

séndok-garpu

3. Mana séndok dan garpunja?

lupa

4. Maaf tuan. Saja lupa bawa tadi.

pisau

5. Pisau saja ini/ kotor.

English

drink, thing to drink

1. What drink would you like?

give

give

be given

tumbler

a glass (of)

2. Give us a glass of ice water and a
glass of iced tea.

spoon

fork

silver (flatware)

3. Where is the spoon and fork?

forget

4. Excuse sir. I forgot to bring it
before.

knife

5. My knife here is dirty.

tukar

exchange, change

menukar

exchange, change

ditukar

be exchanged, changed

6. Tolong tukar dengan jang bersih.

6. Please change it for a clean one.

ambilkan

get for someone, fetch

mengambilkan

get for someone, fetch

diambilkan

be got for someone, fetched

7. Nanti saja ambilkan.

7. I'll get it for you.

8. Ini disebut apa dalam bahasa
Indonésia?

8. What is this called in Indonesian?

garam

salt

meritja or

black pepper

lada9. Ini/ disebut garam dan itu/ meritja.9. This is called salt and that is
pepper.perbuatan

action

10. Bagaimana orang sebut perbuatan ini
dalam bahasa Indonésia? (makes
action of passing something)10. What (lit. how) does one call this
action in Indonesian?sebetulnja or

as a matter of fact

sebenarnjachusus

special

11. Sebenarnja/ endak ada nama chusus
untuk itu.11. As a matter of fact there is no
special name for that.12. Biasanja dikatakan/ „Berikan” atau
„Berikan kesebelah.”12. Usually it is said "berikan" or
"berikan kesebelah."

bilang

13. Boléh bilang begini/ dalam bahasa
Indonésia?

14. „Tolong berikan garam itu/ sama saja.”

15. Boléh. Mémang begitu bahasa
Indonésianja.

suruhmenjuruhdisuruh

16. Dan bagaimana/ kalau mau suruh orang
lain berikan kesebelah?

teruskan orlandjutkanmeneruskan ormelandjutkanditeruskan ordilandjutkan

17. Bisa bilang „teruskan” atau
„landjutkan”.

misalnja orumpamanja

18. Misalnja/ „Teruskan sambal goréng
keudjung sana.”

say

13. May one say this (lit. this way)
in Indonesian?

14. "Please pass that salt to me."

15. Yes. Actually that's the Indonesian
for it (lit. of it).

tell, order

tell, order

be told, ordered

16. And what do I say (lit. how is it)
if I wish to tell someone else to
pass (something)?

continue

continue

be continued

17. One can say "teruskan" or
"landjutkan".

for example

18. For example "Please pass (lit.
continue) the sambal goréng
(down) to that end."

kué [kuéh, kué]

cake, cookie

buah

fruit

buah2an [buah-buahan]

fruit (collective)

19. Apa jang ada? Kué/ atau buah2an?

19. Is there cake or fruit?

éskerim

ice cream

20. Ja. Ada kué/ buah2an dan djuga

20. Yes. There's cake, fruit and

éskerim.

ice cream too.

pisang

banana

kué lapis

layer-cake

sepotong or

a slice, a piece

satu potong21. Kasih pisang/ satu dan kué lapis/

21,21a,21b. Give us a banana and a piece

satu potong.

of layer cake.

21a. Kasih pisang sebuah/ dan kué lapissepotong.sebidji [sebidji, sebidji'] or

one (fruit)

satu bidji21b. Kasih pisang sebidji/ dan kué lapissatu potong.mangkuk [mangkuq, mangkòq]

bowl, deep dish

satu mangkuk or

a bowl (of)

satu mangkuktjangkir

cup

satu tjangkir or

a cup (of)

satu tjangkirkopi tubruk

Turkish coffee

22. Kasih djuga satu mangkuk éskrim dan
satu tjangkir kopi tubruk.

sekali or

sekaligus

sebatang or

satu batang

tjerutu

sebungkus or

satu bungkus

at the same time

one (long, slender)

cigar

a pack (of)

23. Bawa sekaligus/ tjerutu satu batang/
dengan rokok satu bungkus.

23. At the same time bring us a cigar
and a pack of cigarettes.

gula

sugar

24. Mana gulanja? Endak ada disini.

24. Where is the sugar? There isn't
any here.

25. Kopinja/ sudah pakai gula.

25. The coffee already has sugar in it.

manis

sweet

26. Tetapi kalau kurang manis/ boléh
tambah.

26. If it isn't sweet enough, you may
add (some).

27. Berapa semuanja?

27. How much is it altogether?

bon or

check, bill

rékening [rékening]

djumlah

sum, total

28. Ini bonnja. Djumlahnja/ empat-ratus
lima-puluh rupiah.

28. Here's the check. The total is
450 rupiah.

isap

suck, inhale, smoke

mengisap

suck, inhale, smoke

diisap

be sucked, inhaled, smoked

isap rokok or

smoke a cigarette

minum rokok ormerokok29. Sudah makan/ saja suka merokok.29. After eating I like to have a
cigarette.Additional Wordsroti [roti]

bread

mentéga [mentèga]

butter

17b.2. Notes

Note 17b.2.1. Pronunciation and Spelling.

The word kasih 'give' is pronounced by most Indonesians as though it were spelled kasi. On the other hand the word kué 'cake' is pronounced by large numbers of Indonesians as though it were spelled kuéh [kuèh].

Note 17b.2.2. kasih, kasihkan 'give'.

The difference between kasih and kasihkan is like that between beri and berikan. The words with the suffix -kan have only a single goal, the object given:

Saja kasihkan (berikan) potlot saja/ sama Apul. 'I gave my pencil to Apul.'

Pulpén ini/ dikasihkan sama saja. 'This fountain-pen was given to me.'

On the other hand kasih and beri have two goals of which the primary one is the person to whom the object is given:

Saja kasih (beri) Apul/ potlot saja. 'I gave Apul my pencil.'

Apul dikasih (diberi) potlot saja. 'Apul was given my pencil.'

Note 17b.2.3. tukar.

The word tukar means 'exchange', but in English we more commonly will say 'change'. Thus:

tukar séndok	'change a spoon'
tukar uang	'change money'
tukar pakaian	'change clothing'

In the meaning 'alter, change' tukar is not used. Instead the intransitive merobah [meròbah] and the transitive ubahkan (mengubahkan, diubahkan) are used:

Kota itu sudah merobah. 'That city has changed.'

Kamar ini sudah diubahkan. 'That room has been changed (altered).'

Saja mau ubahkan karangan ini. 'I want to change (alter)
this composition.'

Many people say robahkan (merobahkan, dirobahkan) for ubahkan.

The transitive ganti (mengganti, diganti) is used in the meaning
'replace, change':

Kamarnya sudah diganti. 'His room has been changed.' or

'He has been given a different room.'

Note 17b.2.4. Some derived transitives with -kan suffix.

1. The word ambil (mengambil, diambil) means 'take, take away'. The
word ambilkan (mengambilkan, diambilkan) means 'get for some one, fetch'.

2. The word terus means 'uninterrupted' and thus (1) 'immediately':
dia terus berangkat. 'He left immediately'; and (2) 'straight ahead':
dia djalan terus. 'He went straight ahead.'

The word teruskan means 'continue' as in sentence 17b.1.18.

3. The transitive landjutkan 'continue' does not stand beside a simple
form without -kan. [There is however a word terlandjut 'go past the goal,
go too far'.]

Note 17b.2.5. sebetulnja, sebenarnja, and mémang.

The three words sebetulnja, sebenarnja, and mémang are free adverbs and
have the same translation in English: 'actually, as a matter of fact'.

However the meaning of mémang is quite different from that of the other two
whereas there is little difference in meaning, if any, between sebetulnja
and sebenarnja.

When *mémang* is used, it implies that what is said agrees with the hearer's impression. When *sebetulnja* or *sebenarnja* are used it implies that what is said disagrees with the hearer's impression. Thus:

Memang dia pergi. 'As a matter of fact (as you seem to think) he went.'

Sebenarnja (sebetulnja) dia pergi. 'As a matter of fact (contrary to your impression) he went.'

Note 17b.2.6. *suruh*.

The word *suruh* means 'tell' when it means something like 'order, command'. In the meaning of 'tell (inform)' the compound verbs *beritahu*, *kasihtahu* are used. In the meaning 'tell (narrate)' the word *bertjerita* (formal), *tjerita* (informal) 'tell a story' and *tjeritakan* (*mentjeritakan*, *ditjeritakan*) 'tell about (an event), recount' are used. It is important to observe these differences in meaning.

Note 17b.2.7. *pakai*.

The word *pakai* in informal speech often has a meaning like 'have on it, have in it' as in 17b.1.25. As such, it is intransitive. Another example is:

Dia minta roti/ pakai mentéga. 'He asked for bread with butter (on it).'

Note 17b.2.8. Counters and measures.

1. The word *batang* ('log') appears in the counter *sebatang* used with long slender objects like cigarettes, cigars, poles, etc. Like other counters *sebatang* (*satu batang*, *dua batang*, etc.) can be replaced by the simple numeral.

Thus one can say:

Bawa sekaligus tjerutu satu. 'Bring one cigar at the same time.' (cf. 17b.2.23).

2. The word for package is bungkusan. However in the measure for objects which come in packages like cigarettes the second element is bungkus as in 17b.2.23. Do not confuse these two.

Note 17b.2.9. Omitting di.

In informal speech the preposition di is sometimes omitted with mana 'where?' as in 17b.1.3.

Note 17b.2.10. Sudah for sesudah.

In rapid informal speech sudah is often substituted for sesudah as in 17b.1.29.

17b.3. Exercises

17b.3.1. Variations.

a. Mana sendok dan garpunja.

1. Dimana sendok dan garpu jang saudara maksud?
2. Mana jang saudara mau beli?
3. Mana barang2 jang akan didjual?
4. Jang ini jang saja maksudkan.

b. Tolong berikan garam itu/ sama saja.

1. Tolong garamnja.
2. Minta garamnja.
3. Berikan meritjanja.
4. Teruskan sambalnja/ sama nona itu.

c. Sebenarnja/ endak ada nama khusus untuk itu.

1. Sebetulnja/ ada kamar jang khusus untuk membatja.
2. Mémang bis jang khusus/ ada jang djalan ke Bandung.
3. Sebenarnja/ korsi ini/ khusus untuk saudara.
4. Sebetulnja/ kata jang khusus untuk itu/ belum ada.

d. Kasih air és/ satu gelas.

1. Kasihkan air és itu/ sama Mahmud.
2. Saja kasih Subagjo/ téh dingin.
3. Éskrim ini mesti dikasihkan sama njonja itu.
4. Sukardi/ mesti dikasih kué ini.

e. Bagaimana/ kalau mau suruh orang lain berikan kesebelah?

1. Suruh dia datang kemari.
2. Saja suruh Amat berikan nasi goréng kesebelah sana.
3. Sukardjo disuruh pergi ke Bandung besok.
4. Minta dia beri saja/ nasi putih/ satu piring.

17b.3.2. Translations.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Saudara suka minuman jang bagaimana?
Dingin/ atau <u>panas</u>?</p> <p>2. Beri saja éskrim/ dengan air és/ satu gelas.</p> <p>3. Apa <u>pintar</u> anak itu makan/ dengan sendok dan garpu?</p> <p>4. Pisau/ perlu <u>sekali</u> untuk didapur.</p> <p>5. Potong kué itu/ dengan pisau <u>ini</u> dan bagi <u>delapan</u>.</p> <p>6. Saja sudah ambilkan séndok/ garpu/ dan pisau/ jang tuan <u>minta</u> tadi.</p> <p>7. Berikan makanan2 ini/ sebelah kiri saudara/ dan harap diteruskan <u>sekali</u>.</p> <p>8. Orang jang akan duduk disini/ minta duduk/ disamping kiri saudara.</p> <p>9. Berikan makanan2 ini/ sama orang <u>lain</u>.
Djangan saudara makan/ sendiri <u>sadja</u>.</p> <p>10. Mangkuk2 ini/ bisa dipakai untuk <u>makanan</u> dan tjangkir2 ini/ untuk <u>minuman</u>.</p> <p>11. Kasihkan sekaligus barang2 ini/ sama orang jang pesan buku <u>ini</u>.</p> | <p>1. How do you like things to drink
(lit. you like a thing to drink that is how)? Cold or hot?</p> <p>2. Give me ice-cream with a glass of ice-water.</p> <p>3. Does that child know how to eat with a spoon and fork?</p> <p>4. A knife is necessary for (in) the kitchen.</p> <p>5. Cut that cake with this knife and divide it into eight (parts).</p> <p>6. I have brought you the spoon, fork and knife that you asked for before.</p> <p>7. Pass this food to your left and it should be continued all the way round.</p> <p>8. The one who was going to sit here asks to sit at your left.</p> <p>9. Pass this food to somebody else.
Don't eat it (all) yourself.</p> <p>10. These bowls can be used for food and these cups for things to drink.</p> <p>11. Pass these things along with others (or at the same time) to the man who ordered this book.</p> |
|---|--|

12. Mana bon kami? Bawa sekaligus/
dengan satu gelas air és.
13. Berapa djumlah anak2 dikelas satu
ini tahun ini?
14. Djumlah harga barang2 jang ibu beli
tadi/ sudah lebih/ dari seribu
rupiah.
15. Kalau saudara perlu tahu djumlahnja/
minta bonnja/ sama pelajan.
16. Banjak matjam buah2an jang ada di
Indonésia/ jang endak ada di
Amérika.
17. Sampaikan surat undangan ini/ sama
tuan jang punja réstoran ini.
18. Harga satu potong kué lapis/ banjak
bédanja dengan harga satu mangkuk
éskrim.
19. Dia bilang/ dia endak bisa menunggu
lama djadi dia minta sama
pelajan/ kasih makanannja sekarang.
20. Kata orang/ di Indonésia itu banjak
matjam buah2an.
21. Apa séndok-garpu sudah bersih
semuanja?
12. Where's our check? Bring it together
with a glass of ice water.
13. What (lit. how much) is the number
of children in the first grade
this year?
14. The sum of the prices of the things
you bought before is (already)
more than a thousand rupiahs.
15. If you need to know the amount ask
the waiter for the check for it.
16. There are many kinds of fruit in
Indonesia that are not (found) in
America.
17. Hand this invitation to the gentle-
man who owns this restaurant.
18. There is a big difference between
(lit. The difference is much
[between]) the price of a slice of
cake and a bowl of ice cream.
19. He says that he can not wait long so
he asked the waiter to give (him)
his food now.
20. They say that there are many kinds
of fruit in Indonesia.
21. Is all of the silver clean?

17b.3.3. Responses.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Tuan pesan minuman2 <u>apa</u>?</p> <p>2. <u>Mana</u> séndok dan garpunja?</p> <p>3. Apa ada pisau/ jang lebih <u>bersih</u>?</p> <p>4. Tolong tukar dengan jang <u>bersih</u>!</p> <p>5. Ini <u>apa</u> dalam bahasa Indonésia?</p> <p>6. <u>Bagaimana</u> perbuatan begini disebut dalam bahasa Indonésia?</p> <p>7. Apa boléh bilang <u>begini</u> dalam bahasa Indonésia/ "tolong <u>teruskan</u>?"</p> <p>8. Apa ada kué/ atau buah2an?</p> <p>9. Dapat minta pisang <u>satu</u>/ dan kué lapis satu <u>potong</u>?</p> <p>10. Apa ada éskerim? Kalau <u>ada</u>/ beri dengan kopi/ satu <u>tjangkir</u>.</p> <p>11. <u>Mana</u> gulanja? Endak <u>ada</u> disini.</p> <p>12. <u>Berapa</u> semuanja?</p> <p>13. <u>Mana</u> bonnja?</p> | <p>1. Air és/ satu <u>gelas</u>/ dan téh és/ satu <u>gelas</u>.</p> <p>2. <u>Maaf</u> tuan. Saja lupa <u>bawa</u> tadi.</p> <p>3. Ada <u>apa</u> rupanja? Apa jang itu/ <u>kotor</u>?</p> <p>4. <u>Baiklah</u> tuan. Nanti saja <u>ambilkan</u>.</p> <p>5. Itu/ disebut <u>garam</u> dan jang disana itu/ <u>meritja</u>.</p> <p>6. Itu/ disebut "berikan."</p> <p>7. Tentu <u>boléh</u>. Mémang <u>begitu</u> bahasa Indonésianja.</p> <p>8. Ada. Ada <u>kué</u>/ buah2an/ dan éskerim <u>djuga</u>.</p> <p>9. <u>Ja</u>. <u>Dapat</u> tuan. Apa <u>lagi</u> jang tuan mau?</p> <p>10. <u>Baiklah</u>. Tjuma itu <u>sadja</u> tuan?</p> <p>11. Biasanja gula endak <u>diberikan</u> sebab sudah ada dalam <u>kopi</u>.</p> <p>12. Nanti saja <u>djumlahkan</u> (tot it up) tuan.</p> <p>13. <u>Ini</u> tuan. Djumlahnja empat ratus lima-puluh <u>rupiah</u>.</p> |
|---|--|

14. Sebut nama barang2/ jang dipakai
untuk makan.

15. Apa sendok-garpu sudah bersih
semuanja?

16. Orang jang baru datang tadi/ bilang
apa?

17. "Ice-cream" disebut apa dalam
bahasa Indonésia?

18. Apa kué/ lebih mahal dari éskerim?

19. Apa biasa saudara merokok?

20. Minta rokok/ satu bungkus sama
pelajan.

14. Saja pakai séndok/ dan garpu. Di
Indonésia biasanja pisau endak
dipakai.

15. Banjak jang sudah tapi ada jang
belum.

16. Dia bilang dia endak bisa menunggu
lagi.

17. Disebut éskerim. Kata ini/ asalnja
dari bahasa Inggris.

18. Méngang biasanja/ kué lebih mahal
dari éskerim.

19. Sudah biasa tetapi sekarang saja
endak begitu suka.

20. Sudah minta tadi. Akan dibawanja
nanti.

LESSON 18

Part 1. Review of Lessons 13 - 15a

I. Preliminary.

1. Spelling.

a. Write the following words in standard orthography.

[sampèy]

[Amérika]

[kalaw]

[taun]

[setasyon]

[minta']

[Indónésya]

[rokoq]

b. Spell the words in a, giving the Indonesian names for the letters.

2. Change from active to passive.

1. Saja menaruh madjalah itu/ disuatu tempat.
2. Rupanja/ dia belum melihatnja.
3. Sodara memberikan buku itu/ kepada saja.
4. Tuan itu/ sudah memberi saja rokok.
5. Saja mentjari pulpén/ disemua kamar.
6. Anak saja/ sudah mengetemukan barang ini/ didjalan.
7. Dapatkah mengirim barang2 ini dari kantor pos?
8. Anak kami/ ingin buku itu.
9. Sodara memindjamkan potlot saja/ kepada siapa?
10. Dia baru menerima surat/ dari bapaknja.
11. Sodara naik apa kemari/ tadi?

3. Change from passive to active.

1. Saja dibawa kemari/ oléh paman saja.
2. Barang2 itu/ sudah saja bungkus.
3. Bungkusannya itu/ dibawa meréka/ kekantor pos.
4. Sodara sudah saja beri buku itu.
5. Apa jang Apul taruh dalam lemari itu?
6. Barang ini/ saja ketemukan disuatu pasar.
7. Rupanja/ artikel jang disurat kabar itu/ belum dilihatnja.
8. Mungkin dilihatnja surat jang sodara kirim itu.
9. Apa jang sodara naiki tadi?
10. Bungkusannya ini/ akan dikirimnja.
11. Mobil itu/ diperlukan bapak saja.

4. Give the formal and informal meNG- (and NG-) forms of:

1. tolong
2. urus
3. pukul
4. keringkan
5. suruh

5. Translate:

1. malam Minggu
2. Kemis malam
3. malam Selasa
4. malam Senén
5. Minggu malam

II. Translate the following into Indonesian. After you have finished, compare your sentences with those referred to in the accompanying parentheses. Some of the sentences referred to are exact translations; others are merely suggestive:

1. I put that magazine somewhere. (13a.1.1)
2. Don't look for it in the front room. (13a.1.3)
3. I probably put it away there before. (13a.1.5)
4. If my child found it, he might tear it. (13a.1.7)
5. Have you read the Suluh Indonesia I gave you before? (13a.1.10)
6. I haven't had time yet to read a newspaper. (13a.1.12)
7. Here are three packages that are finished. (13a.1.14)
8. It's time for me to eat now. (13a.3.3.8)
9. Apparently he hasn't yet seen the article that was in that newspaper.
(13a.3.3.6)
10. At what time do you usually go to sleep at night? (13a.3.3.8)
11. Let me finish this job first. (13b.1.1)
12. I am writing a letter to my family in Medan. (13b.1.3)
13. While you are writing, I'll listen to the radio broadcast. (13b.1.5)
14. While we're walking, I'll put this letter in the mailbox. (13b.1.8)
15. I was brought here by my uncle. (13b.1.18)
16. That car didn't go in the direction of Tjirebon, but in the direction
of Bogor. (13b.3.3.7)
17. Usually the children like to go for a walk in the late afternoon
after eating (13b.3.3.15)
18. You seem almost constantly to be writing letters, don't you?
(13b.3.3.21)

19. We have to wait a while longer because that gentleman has not yet finished. (13b.3.3.18)
20. There are already lots of cars in the city of Djakarta now. (13b.3.3.16)
21. I have been everywhere looking for it. (14a.1.3)
22. By whom was it written? I forget. (14a.1.4)
23. Nevertheless I didn't succeed in finding it. (14a.1.8)
24. Finally last night somebody suggested that I look here. (14a.1.9)
25. In that bookcase beside the column there is a collection of novels. (14a.1.18)
26. He brought this newspaper so that you could read it. (14a.3.2.1)
27. I have already tried what you suggested last night. (14a.3.2.8)
28. Everything that a parent says is usually good for his children. (14a.3.2.13)
29. Not a single dog can be found in that city. (14a.3.2.19)
30. They were surprised that this book isn't sold any more. (14a.3.2.5)
31. Among those books there is a new one. (14b.1.1)
32. Lift up that red book from on top of the blue one. (14b.1.4)
33. The book at the edge fell down under the table. (14b.1.6)
34. There are several in the middle of the shelf over there. (14b.1.10)
35. Several experts say it's the Kamus Umum compiled by Purwadarminta. (14b.3.2.14)
36. All of the bookcases that have just been bought are for the front part of the store. (14b.3.2.5)
37. Pay for the books you bought now so that you don't forget later. (14b.3.2.9)
38. Last night Anwar stopped in to say that he could not come now. (14b.3.2.14)

39. That brown book is very interesting and good to read. (14b.3.2.3)
40. I have gone everywhere to look for this child. Apparently he was here with you. (14b.3.2.11)
41. It looks like I'll have to go to Pasar Baru alone to shop. (15a.1.6)
42. Nobody here wants to go along. (15a.1.7)
43. I can't afford to buy anything there. (15a.1.9)
44. Let me lend you money if you need it. (15a.1.18)
45. I have a lot of debts to pay at the beginning of next month. (15a.1.21)
46. If one is tired, it is better to rest. (15a.3.2.1)
47. The price of foreign goods is far higher than domestic goods. (15a.3.2.7)
48. There are people who just like to borrow but do not like to lend. (15a.3.2.12)
49. If we don't have any money, we will just look around in the market without buying anything. (15a.3.2.12)
50. Puntjak is a resort that's nice and not very far from Djakarta. (15a.3.2.18)

III. Give a response in a few words to the following. At the place indicated in parentheses the same or a similar question accompanied by a reply is found among the "Responses":

1. Apa sudah membatja Suluh Indonésia hari ini? (13a.3.4.1)
2. Mengapa saudara menjimpan koran itu rupanja? (13a.3.4.7)
3. Banjakkah koran jang saudara batja dalam sehari? (13a.3.4.11)
4. Apa-apa jang menarik untuk saudara di Indonésia? (13a.3.4.18)
5. Banjakkah waktu saudara untuk beladjar dirumah? (13a.3.4.19)

6. Saudara naik apa kemari tadi? (13b.3.4.6)
7. Apa saudara sudah tahu menjetir? (13b.3.4.7)
8. Saudara mampir disini/ mau bertemu dengan siapa? (13b.3.4.9)
9. Apa jang saudara masukkan kedalam tas saudara itu? (13b.3.4.16)
10. Saudara selalu djuga rupanja menulis surat bukan? (13b.3.4.17)
11. Sudah kemana sadja saudara mentjari buku itu? (14a.3.3.2)
12. Saudara tertarik kepada buku Indonésia apa? (14a.3.3.10)
13. Dimana bisa diketemukan buku-buku roman? (14b.3.3.17)
14. Usul siapa supaja buku ini saudara tjari disini? (14b.3.3.22)
15. Apa ada buku roman jang terkenal disini? (14a.3.3.12)
16. Dimana buku jang saudara lihat itu? (14b.3.3.2)
17. Apa baru seorang jang didjumpai disitu? (14b.3.3.7)
18. Dimana kamus Indonésia dapat ditjari disini? (14b.3.3.10)
19. Harus kebagian mana saja untuk membajar barang-barang ini?
(14b.3.3.15)
20. Siapa jang menerbitkan Kamus Umum? (14b.3.3.12)
21. Boléh saja pindjam uang saudara kalau saja perlu nanti? (15a.3.3.6)
22. Kabarnja/segalanja maha. Apa ada jang muran sekarang? (15a.3.3.12)
23. Apa kamu bisa pindjami Saléh uang? (15a.3.3.17)
24. Berapa lama lagi baru gedjian? (15a.3.3.19)
25. Apa saudara nanti mau ikut ke Pasar Baru? (15a.3.3.3)

Part 2. Review of Lessons 15b - 17

I. Preliminary.

1. Write the following in standard orthography.

[rintiqrintiq]	[tèmpèratur]
[kawankawannja]	[Sèlsyus]
[buahbuahan]	[musimmusim]
[tanamantanaman]	[terusterusan]
[djuga']	[menaruq]
[menjampèykan]	

2. What are the meNG- forms of the following:

<u>ingatkan</u>	<u>lirik</u>	<u>harga</u>	<u>suruh</u>
<u>tjeraikan</u>	<u>jakinkan</u>	<u>djerit</u>	<u>tahan</u>
<u>kukur</u>	<u>ukur</u>	<u>derita</u>	<u>renung</u>
<u>tepi</u>	<u>bagi</u>	<u>maki</u>	<u>bentur</u>
<u>rasa</u>	<u>gigit</u>	<u>naiki</u>	<u>pupuk</u>

3. Give all possible base forms of the following:

<u>meratakan</u>	<u>mewakili</u>	<u>menjisir</u>
<u>memukul</u>	<u>meniliti</u>	<u>menjatakan</u>
<u>mengalir</u>	<u>mengukur</u>	<u>membabi-buta</u>
<u>mendjamin</u>	<u>menggali</u>	<u>mentjurigai</u>
<u>mengetjéwakan</u>	<u>menghormat</u>	<u>melompat</u>

4. Change sentences in sets 2 and 3 in Part 1 (of this lesson):

- Into informal sentences with an active verb.
- Into informal sentences with a negated active verb.
- Into formal sentences with a negated active verb.

- d. Into sentences with a negated passive verb.
- e. By replacing the pronouns by familiar pronouns.

II. Translate the following into Indonesian. After you have finished, compare your sentences with those referred to in the accompanying parentheses. Some of the sentences referred to are exact translations; others are merely suggestive:

1. May I ask a few questions? (15b.1.1)
2. Go straight from here and you will come to Gambir station. (15b.1.8)
3. From that crossing go straight through to Banteng Square. (15b.1.11)
4. There hasn't been a trolley that goes there for a long time.
(15b.1.17)
5. The pedicab-driver will ask for a lot of money if you don't bargain first. (15b.1.22)
6. You can see the post-office from the Pasar Baru bridge. (15b.3.2.18)
7. It is about one kilometer from our school to this house. (15b.3.2.20)
8. In the morning more people take the bus than take pedicabs.
(15b.3.2.14)
9. What would you prefer to take (i.e. go by) if you should go to Indonesia? (15b.3.2.7)
10. Don't take a bus that's full. (15b.3.2.10)
11. What is your plan for this evening, Surjo? (16a.1.1)
12. As it happens I haven't seen a movie for a long time. (16a.1.4)
13. There are only two kinds of seasons, that is, the dry season and the rainy season. (16a.1.7)
14. We'd better take shelter in this coffee house now, so as not to get rained on. (16a.1.19)

15. When does the rainy season usually begin and how long is it?
(16a.1.22)
16. What kind of movies do people generally see here in Indonesia?
(16a.3.2.5)
17. If there's a heavy rain usually only a few children go to school.
(16a.3.2.14)
18. In the daytime in Bandung it's hot, but at night it's often cold.
(16a.3.2.19)
19. The plan for his birthday party did not come off. (16a.3.2.2)
20. Actually it's often that way. While it's raining, the sun is out.
(16a.3.2.18)
21. The weather is very hot and in the early afternoon one cannot stand
the heat of the sun. (16b.1.2)
22. So much so, much of the plant-life dies because it lacks water.
(16b.1.4)
23. On the average this exceptional heat occurs once in three years.
(16b.1.9)
24. The water often freezes into ice because the temperature is below zero
centigrade. (16b.1.20)
25. But it lasts only three months like the other seasons. (16b.1.14)
26. The place we get our water is unusually far from the house. (16b.3.2.6)
27. The age of the children in the first grade of this elementary school is
six years on the average. (16b.3.2.9)
28. Fishermen fear a storm because their boats can sink as a result of it.
(16b.3.2.19)
29. Is the language of the people in the northern part of Sumatra the same
as (that of) those in its southern part? (16b.3.2.12)

30. It rained hard this morning so that I did not manage to go to school. (16b.3.2.14)
31. There's a restaurant nearby, about three quarters of a kilometer from here. (17a.1.3)
32. I myself haven't ever been there. (17a.1.6)
33. As for me, I rarely eat inside except when it rains or it is very dusty. (17a.1.17)
34. We would like to have rice with the accompanying dishes. (17a.1.23)
35. Give us also some chicken gulai, mixed pickles, and sambal. (17a.1.26)
36. What is the difference between eating in this restaurant and in the restaurant at that crossing? (17a.3.2.5)
37. Yellow rice and tasty rice are usually cooked at the time of a party. (17a.3.2.8)
38. Can you stand eating that sambal? Don't you feel it's hot? (17a.3.2.14)
39. Many Indonesian dishes are taken from Chinese dishes. (17a.3.2.17)
40. How many servings of rice did you ask the waiter for before? (17a.3.2.9)
41. Excuse me sir. I forgot to bring it before. (17b.1.4)
42. What is this called in Indonesian? (17b.1.8)
43. As a matter of fact there is no special name for that. (17b.1.11)
44. What do I say if I wish to tell someone else to pass something? (17b.1.16)
45. Here's the check. The total is 450 rupiah. (17b.1.28)
46. Does that child know how to eat with a spoon and fork? (17b.3.2.3)
47. Cut that cake with this knife and divide it into eight parts. (17b.3.2.5)

48. These bowls can be used for food and these cups for things to drink.

(17b.3.2.10)

49. He says that he can not wait long so he asked the waiter to give him

his food now. (17b.3.2.19)

50. Hand this invitation to the gentleman who own this restaurant.

(17b.3.2.17)

III. Give a response in a few words to the following. At the place indicated in parentheses the same or a similar question accompanied by a reply is found among the "Responses":

1. Dimana baiknja | bélok | kalau mau ke Setasion Gambir? (15b.3.3.8)
2. Apa | jang ada didepan kantor-pos? (15b.3.3.9)
3. Tempat duduk bétja / apa selalu bersih? (15b.3.3.18)
4. Apa ada bis | dari Harmoni ke Pasar Baru? (15b.3.3.19)
5. Djalan Pedjambon itu / berapa | lébarnja? (15b.3.3.15)
6. Apa saudara ingin / saja ikut nonton? (16a.3.3.2)
7. Apa selalu ada kilat dan guntur | kalau hudjan mau turun? (16a.3.3.8)
8. Apa terus-terusan hudjan | waktu musim hudjan? (16a.3.3.12)
9. Hawa di Bandung / apa selalu panas? (16a.3.3.16)
10. Saudara suka mana | hudjan gerimis / apa hudjan besar? (16a.3.3.20)
11. Apa bisa tahan orang | hawa jang panas sekali? (16b.3.3.2)
12. Ada berapa musim | dinegeri saudara? (16b.3.3.6)
13. Apa angin kuat | pada musim dingin? (16b.3.3.8)
14. Berapa lama | musim kemarau? (16b.3.3.15)
15. Berapa lamanja | saudara tinggal di Indonésia? (16b.3.3.19)
16. Kirakira tiga-ratus méter dari sini / kan ada rumah makan? (16b.3.3.2)
17. Tuan suka makan diluar / atau didalam? (17a.3.3.8)

18. Apa jang diberikan sama nasi goréng? (17a.3.3.13)
19. Apa saudara tahan makan sambal? (17a.3.3.15)
20. Apa pernah saudara lihat tjabé di Amérika? (17a.3.3.17)
21. Sebut nama barang2 jang dipakai untuk makan. (17b.3.3.14)
22. Apa biasa saudara merokok? (17b.3.3.19)
23. Apa kué/ lebih mahal dari éskerim? (17b.3.3.18)
24. Minuman apa jang bisa dipesan diréstoran? (17b.3.3.1)
25. Apa sendok-garpu selalu bersih dirumah makan? (17b.3.3.15)

VOCABULARY

The following list includes all the words that have occurred in Basic Sentences of
Lessons 13 - 17

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>abu: dust, ashes 17a</p> <p>Achdiat: Achdiat 14a</p> <p>achir: end 15a</p> <p>achir bulan: end of the month 15a</p> <p>agaknja: probably 13a</p> <p>Agustus: August 16a</p> <p>ahli: expert 14b</p> <p>ajam: chicken 17a</p> <p>ajam goréng: fried chicken 17a</p> <p>ajam panggang: barbecued chicken 17a</p> <p>ajo [ajo, ajo']: come on 13b</p> <p>ambil (mengambil, diambil): take, take away 14a</p> <p>ambilkan (mengambilkan, diambilkan): get for someone, fetch 17b</p> <p>angin: wind 16b</p> <p>angin ribut: storm 16b</p> <p>angin topan: typhoon, storm 16b</p> <p>angkat (mengangkat, diangkat): lift up, carry, carry away 14b</p> <p>apa2 [apa-apa]: anything 15a</p> <p>apalagi: furthermore, besides 15a</p> <p>apa sadja: anything at all 16a</p> <p>April: April 16a</p> <p>arah: direction 13b</p> <p>artikel: article 13a</p> <p>"Athéis" [atéis]: "Atheist" 14a</p> | <p>atjar: pickle 17a</p> <p>awan: cloud 16a</p> <p>babi: pig, pork 17a</p> <p>babi panggang: barbecued pork 17a</p> <p>badan: body 16b</p> <p>bajar (membajar, dibajar): pay, pay for 14b</p> <p>Balai Pustaka: Balai Pustaka (a publishing company) 14b</p> <p>banténg [bantèng]: wild buffalo 15b</p> <p>barat: west 15b</p> <p>baru: new 14b</p> <p>batja (membatja, dibatja): read 13a</p> <p>bawa [bawa'] (membawa, dibawa): bring, carry 13a</p> <p>beberapa: several 14b</p> <p>beberapa lama: some time 16b</p> <p>béda: difference 17a</p> <p>beku: freeze, congeal, harden 16b</p> <p>belakang: back, rear 14b</p> <p>belandja <u>or</u> berbelandja: shop 15a</p> <p>bélok [bèloq]: turn (right or left), veer 15b</p> <p>bélok kanan: turn right 15b</p> <p>bélok kiri: turn left 15b</p> |
|---|---|

Vocabulary

beras: polished rice (uncooked) 17a
 berbelandja or belandja: shop 15a
 berdjalan: walk 13b
 ber-djalan2 [berdjalan-djalan]: walk
 around, take a walk 13a
 berdjalan kaki: go on foot 13b
 berhasil: succeed 14a
 berikan (memberikan, diberikan): give (an
 object) 13a
 beristirhat or istirahat: rest 15a
 ber-matjam2 [bermatjam-matjam] or matjam2
 [matjam-matjam]: various (kinds of) 17a
 bersih: clean 15b
 bertambah or tambah: increasingly 16a
 berteduh: take shelter 16a
 besar: big, large, heavy (of rain) 16a
 bétja [bètja, bètja']: pedicab 13b
 biar: let 13b
 biarpun: although, even if 14a
 bikin (membikin, dibikin): do make 15a
 bilang (membilang, dibilang): say 17b
 bintang: star 16b
 bioskop [biòskòp]: movie, movies 16a
 biru: blue 14b
 bis surat: mailbox 13b
 bon: check, bill 17b
 buah: fruit 17b

Lessons 13 - 17

- 2 -

buah2an [buah-buahan]: fruit
 (collective) 17b
 buat: for 17a
 buat (membuat, dibuat): do, make 15a
 bukan... sadja: not only 16b
 buku roman or roman: novel 14a
 bulan: moon 16a
 bumbu: spice 17a
 bungkus (membungkus, dibungkus): wrap
 13a
 bungkus: package, bundle 13a
 Celsius [Sèlsyus]: Celsius, centigrade
 16b
 khusus: special 17b
 dadar: omelet 17a
 daftar: list 17a
 daftar harga: price list 17a
 daftar makanan: menu 17a
 daging: meat 17a
 daging bistik: steak 17a
 dalam negeri: internal, domestic 15a
 darat: land (as opposed to sea) 16b
 dari atas: from above 14b
 dari bawah: from down, below, under 14b
 dekati (mendekati, didekati): approach
 17a
 dengarkan (mendengarkan, didengarkan):
 listen 13b

deradjat: degree 16b	diketemukan: be found 13a
Désémber [Désèmber]: December 16a	dikirim: be sent 13a
diambil: be taken, be taken away 14a	dikojak: be torn 13a
diangkat: be lifted up 14b	dilandjutkan: be continued 17b
diatas: on, over 14a	dilihat: be seen 13a
dibayar: be paid, be paid for 14b	diluar: outside 14a
dibatja: be read 13a	dimaksudkan: be meant 14b
dibawa: be brought, carried 13a	di-mana2 [dimana-mana]: everywhere 14a
diberikan: be given (of an object) 13a	dimasak: be cooked 17a
dibikin: be done, made 15a	dimasukkan: be put in, be inserted 13b
dibuat: be done, be made 15a	dipakai: be used, be worn, be put on 15b
dibungkus: be wrapped 13a	diperlukan: be needed 14b
didalam: inside 14a	dipinjami: be lent (of a person money) 15a
didekati: be approached 17a	dipinjamkan: be lent (of money) 15a
didergarkan: be listened to 13b	dirobék: be torn 13a
didjual: be sold 14a	disamping: beside 14a
didjumpai: be found 14a	disangka: be guessed, supposed 16a
digoréng: be fried 17a	diseberang: across, on the other side 15b
dihampiri: be approached 17a	disebut: be mentioned, called 16b
diingat: be remembered 13a	diselesaikan: be finished 13b
diingini: be desired 14b	disetir: be driven (a car) 13b
diisap: be sucked, inhaled, smoked 17b	disiarkan: be broadcasted 13b
dikarang: be composed, be written (as by an author) 14a	disimpan: be kept, save, put away 13a
dikasih: be given 17b	disuruh: be told, ordered 17b
dikasihkan: be given 17b	disusun: be compiled 14b
dikerdjakan: be worked on, do 13b	

Vocabulary

Lessons 13 - 17

- 4 -

ditanjakan: be asked about 15a	djumlah: sum, total 17b
ditaruh: be put 13a	djumpai (mendjumpai, didjumpai): find 14a
ditawar: be bargained for, be offered as a price 15b	Djuni: June 16a
ditengah djalan: on the way 16a	dua-buah: two (objects) 13a
ditepi: at the edge 14b	duduk: sit, sit down 15b
diterbitkan: be published 14b	énak: good (taste) 17a
diterima: be received 13b	éndak pernah: never 16a
diteruskan: be continued 17b	engkau [engkaw]: you (familiar) 15a
ditjampur: be mixed 17a	és [ès]: ice 16b
ditonton: be watched (as by a spectator) 16a	éskerim: ice cream 17b
ditukar: be exchanged, changed 17b	Fahrenhéit [Farenhèit]: Fahrenheit 16b
ditulis: be written 13b	filem [filem, filèm]: movie, movies, movie theatre 16a
ditunggu: be waited for 13a	gadji: wages, wage 15a
diusulkan: be suggested 14a	gadjian: payday 15a
djadi: do, be all right 17a	gadogado [gadógadó]: gadogado (fresh vegetable salad served with spicy peanut sauce) 17a
djadi <u>or</u> mendjadi: become 16b	garam: salt 17b
Djalan Pedjambon: Pedjambon Street 15b	garpu: fork 17b
djangan: don't 13a	gelap: dark 16a
Djanuari: January 16a	gelas: tumbler 17b
djarang: rare, infrequent 16a	gelédék [gelèdèk]: lightning 16a
djatuh: fall 14b	gerimis: drizzle 16a
djauhja: the distance 15b	goréng (menggóréng, digoréng): fry 17a
djembatan: bridge 15b	gugur: fall (hair, leaves, fruit) 16b
djual (mendjual, didjual): sell 14a	gula: sugar 17b
Djuli: July 16a	

Vocabulary

gulai: gulai (a kind of stew) 17a
 gulai ayam: chicken gulai 17a
 gulai daging: meat gulai 17a
 gulai ikan: fish gulai 17a
 gulai kambing: goat gulai 17a
 gulai udang: shrimp gulai 17a
 guna: use 15a
 guntur: thunder 16a
 gurih: tasty 17a
 guruh: thunder 16a
 habis: be gone, exhausted, used up 15a
 ham: ham 17a
 hampiri (menghampiri, dihampiri):
 approach 17a
 hangus: burnt, scorched 16b
 haus: thirsty 17a
 hawa: weather 16a
 héran: be surprised 14a
 hidjau [hidjaw]: green 14a
 hitam: black 14b
 hudjan: rain 16a
 hudjan gerimis: drizzle 16a
 hudjan rintik2: drizzle 16a
 ikan: fish 17a
 ikan bakar: grilled fish 17a
 ikan goréng: fried fish 17a
 ikan panggang: barbecued fish 17a

Lessons 13 - 17

- 5 -

ikut: go with, accompany, share 15a
 Indonésia-Indonésia: Indonesian-
 Indonesian 14b
 ingat (mengingat, diingat): remember 13a
 ingin: desire 14b
 ingini (mengingini, diingini): desire
 14b
 isap (mengisap, diisap): suck, inhale,
 smoke 17b
 isap rokok: smoke a cigarette 17b
 istirahat or beristirahat: rest 15a
 jaitu [ja'itu]: that is 14b
 kadang2 [kadang-kadang]: sometimes 16a
 kaki: foot, leg 13b
 kali: river, canal 16b
 kali: a time 16b
 kamar: room 13a
 kamar depan: front room 13a
 kamar tidur: bedroom 13a
 kambing: goat 17a
 kamu: you (familiar) 15a
 kamus: dictionary 14b
 kan: not 15a
 kantor: office 13a
 kantor-pos: post office 13a
 kapal: ship 16b
 karam: be wrecked 16b

karang (mengarang, dikarang): compose,

write (as author) 14a

karangan: composition 14a

kasih [kasih, kasi] (mengasih, dikasih):

give 17b

kasihkan [kasihkan, kasikan] (mengasihkan,

dikasihkan): give 17b

katjang: bean, pea 17a

katjang tanah: peanut 17a

kau [kaw]: you (familiar) 15a

keatas: upward, (to) above, higher 14b

kebawah: (to) down, downward, (to)

beneath, (to) under, (to) below 14b

kebetulan: accidental, by chance, as it

happens 16a

kedai [kedèy]: shop 16a

kehudjanan: get rained on, be caught in

the rain 16a

kekurangan: suffer from a lack of, lack

16b

kelabu: gray 14b

kelihatan: be visible, appear 16a

keluar: go out, go outside 14a

keluarga: family 15b

kemarén malam: last night 14a

kentjang: swift, strong (wind) 16b

kepiting: crab 17a

kerdja: work 15a

kerdjakan (mengerdjakan, dikerdjakan):

work on, do 15b

kering: dry 16a

keripik: deep fried vegetable chips 17a

kerupuk: deep fried shrimp chips 17a

kesamping: to the side 14b

ketemukan: find 15a

kétjap [kètjap]: soya-sauce 17a

ketjuali: other than 17a

ketjuali kalau: unless 17a

kilat: lightning 16a

kilo [kilò] or kilométer [kilòmèter] or

kilométer [kilòmètèr]: kilometer

(about 5/8 of a mile) 15b

kirim (mengirim, dikirim): send 15a

kojak (mengojak, dikojak): tear 15a

kopi [kòpi]: coffee 16a

kopi tubruk: Turkish coffee 17b

koran: newspaper 15a

kosong: empty 15b

kotor: dirty 15b

kuah katjang: peanut sauce 17a

kuah kétjap: sauce made with soya-sauce

17a

kuat: strong 16b

kué [kuèh, kué]: cake, cookie 17b

Vocabulary

Lessons 13 - 17

- 7 -

- kué lapis: layer-cake 17b
- kulit: skin, bark, cover 14a
- kumpulan: collection 14a
- kuning: yellow 14b
- kurang-lebih: more or less, about 17a
- lada: black pepper 17b
- lain kali: some other time 16b
- landjutkan (melandjutkan, dilandjutkan):
continue 17b
- lapangan: field, square 15b
- Lapangan Banténg Selatan: South Banteng
Square 15b
- Lapangan Banténg Timur: East Banteng
Square 15b
- lapar: hungry 17a
- lauk: accompanying dish 17a
- lauk-pauk: accompanying dishes (collective)
17a
- laut: sea 16b
- lebat: heavy (of rain) 16a
- lebih-kurang: more or less, about 17a
- lemari: wardrobe 13a
- lihat2 [lihat-lihat] or me-lihat2
[melihat-lihat]: look around at 15a
- lila: purple 14b
- luarbiasa: extraordinary, exceptional 16b
- luar negeri: abroad, foreign 15a
- lupa: forget 13a
- madjalah: magazine 13a
- maka: so, consequently 15a
- makanan: food 16b
- maksud: mean, intend, or meaning,
intention 14b
- malah: even, so much so 16b
- malam2 [malam-malam]: nights 15b
- mampu: be able to afford, well-off 15a
- mana2 [mana-mana]: everywhere 14a,
anywhere 15a
- mana sadja: anywhere at all 16a
- mangkuk [mangkuk, mangkuk]: bowl, deep
dish 17b
- manis: sweet 17b
- Maret: March 16a
- masak (memasak, dimasak): cook 17a
- masakan: cooking, cuisine 17a
- masing2 [masing-masing]: each
respectively 16a
- masukkan (memasukkan, dimasukkan): put
in, insert 13b
- matahari: sun 16a
- matjam: kind 16a
- matjam2 [matjam-matjam] or ber-matjam2
[bermatjam-matjam]: various (kinds
of) 17a

Vocabulary

Lessons 13 - 17

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Médan: Medan 13b
 Méi [mèy]: May 16a
 melandjutkan: continue 17b
 me-lihat2 [melihat-lihat] or lihat2
 [lihat-lihat]: look around at 15a
 memakai (pakai): use, wear, put on 15b
 memasak (masak): cook 17a
 memasukkan (masukkan): put in, insert
 13b
 membajar: pay, pay for 14b
 membatja: read 13a
 membawa: bring, carry 13a
 memberikan: give (an object) 13a
 membikin: do, make 15a
 membuat: do, make 15a
 membungkus: wrap 13a
 memerlukan (perluan): need 14b
 memindjami (pindjami): lend (a person
 money) 15a
 memindjamkan (pindjamkan): lend (money)
 15a
 menanjakan (tanjakan): ask about 15a
 menarik: interesting 13a
 menaruh (taruh): put 13a
 menawar (tawar): bargain, offer as a
 price 15b
 mendekati: approach 17a

mendengarkan: listen 13b
 mendjadi or djadi: become 16b
 mendjual: sell 14a
 mendjumpai: find 14a
 mendung: overcast 16a
 menerbitkan (terbitkan): publish 14b
 menerima (terima): receive 13b
 meneruskan (teruskan): continue 17b
 mengambil (ambil): take, take away 14a
 mengangkat (angkat): lift up, carry,
 carry away 14b
 mengapa: do what 13b
 mengarang (karang): compose, write
 (as author) 14a
 mengasih (kasih): give 17b
 mengasihkan (kasihkan): give 17b
 mengenai: about, regarding 13a
 mengerdjakan (kerdjakan): work on, do 13b
 mengetemukan (ketemukan): find 13a
 menggoréng: fry 17a
 menghampiri: approach 17a
 mengingat (ingat): remember 13a
 mengirim (kirim): send 13a
 mengisap (isap): suck, inhale, smoke 17b
 mengojak (kojak): to tear 13a
 mengusulkan (usulkan): suggest 14a

Vocabulary

Lessons 13 - 17

- 9 -

menjangka or njangka (sangka): guess
 suppose 16a

menjebut or njebut (sebut): mention,
 call 16b

menjelesaikan (selesaikan): finish
 (something) 13b

menjetir (setir): drive (a car) 13b

menjiarkan (siarkan): broadcast 13b

menjimpan (simpan): keep, save, put away
 13a

menjuruh (suruh): tell, order 17b

menjusun (susun): compile 14b

menonton or nonton (tonton): watch (as a
 spectator) 16a

menukar (tukar): exchange, change 17b

mentéga [mentèga]: butter 17b

mentjampur: mix 17a

ménu: menu 17a

menulis (tulisi): write 13b

menunggu (tunggu): wait, wait for 13a

mérah [mèrah]: red 14b

mérah djambu: pink 14b

merasa: feel 17a

meritja: black pepper 17b

merobék: tear 13a

merokok: smoke a cigarette 17b

meskipun: although, even if 14a

mesti: must 14a

méter [mèter] or métér [mètèr]: meter
 (about 39 inches) 15b

minuman: drink, thing to drink 17b

minum rokok: smoke a cigarette 17b

misalnya: for example 17b

mobil: car, auto 13b

mungkin: possible 13b

musik: music 13b

musim: season 16a

musim hudjan: rainy season 16a

musim panas or musim kering or musim
 kemarau [kemaraw]: dry season 16a

naik: go up, ride 13b

nasi: cooked rice 17a

nasi goréng: fried rice 17a

nasi gurih: tasty rice (prepared with
 coconut juice) 17a

nasi putih: white rice 17a

nelajan: fisherman 16b

nol: zero 16b

nonton or menonton (tonton): watch (as
 a spectator) 16a

Nopémber [Nópèmber]: November 16a

Oktober [òktóber]: October 16a

oléh: by 13b

oplét: oplet (station wagon bus) 15b

- oranje: orange 14b
 padahal: and yet 16a
 padi: unpolished rice (uncooked) 17a
 pagi2 [pagi-pagi]: early in the morning,
 mornings 15b
 pajung: umbrella 16a
 pakai (memakai, dipakai): use, wear,
 put on 15b
 paling: most 14b
 paling kurang: at least 15a
 paling sedikit: at least 15a
 paling tinggi: at the highest 15b
 paman: uncle 13b
 panas: hot 16a
 Pasar Baru: Pasar Baru (New Market) 15a
 patjeklik [patjekelik]: famine 16b
 Pébruari [pèbruari]: February 16a
 pedas: spicy, hot 17a
 pekerdjaan: job, work 13b
 pelajan: waiter, bell-boy, servant 17a
 pengarang: author, composer 14a
 penghabisan [penghabisan, pengabisan]:
 last 16b
 penuh: full 15b
 perahu [perau]: boat 16b
 perapatan: intersection 15b
 perbuatan: action 17b
 perlu: need, is necessary 14b
 perlukan (memerlukan, diperlukan):
 need 14b
 pernah: ever, once, at some time 16a
 pertama: first 16b
 pidato: speech 13a
 pikiran: thought 16b
 pilem [pilem, pilèm] or filem [filem,
 filèm]: movie, movies, movie theatre
 16a
 pindjami (memindjami, dipindjami): lend
 (a person money) 15a
 pindjamkan (memindjamkan, dipindjamkan):
 lend (money) 15a
 piring: dish, saucer 17a
 pisang: banana 17b
 pisau: knife 17b
 porsi: portion, serving 17a
 pos: mail 13a
 Pramoedya Ananta Toer [Peramudya Ananta
 Tur]: Pramoedya Ananta Toer 14a
 présidén [perésidèn]: president 13a
 pula: also 16b
 pungut: pick up 14b
 Purwadarminta [purwadarminta,
 purwodarminto]: Purwadarminta 14b
 putih: white 14b

- radio: radio 13b
- rak: rack, shelf, open (book) case 14a
- rak buku: book-case (without doors) 14a
- rasanja: feel 16b
- rata2 [rata-rata]: on the average 16b
- rékening [rèkening]: check, bill 17b
- rentjana: plan 16a
- ribut: noise, disturbance 16b
- rintik2 [rintiq-rintiq]: drizzle 16a
- robék [robèk] (merobék, dirobék): tear,
torn 13a
- roman: novel 14a
- rontok: fall (hair, leaves, fruit) 16b
- roti: bread 17b
- sajur: vegetable 17a
- sajur2an [sajur-sajuran]: vegetables
(collective) 17a
- sajur lodéh: vegetable soup with coconut
cream 17a
- sakit: sick, hurt 16a
- sambal: sambal (hot pepper condiment) 17a
- sambal goréng ikan: fish in a spicy sauce
17a
- sambal goréng udang: shrimp in a spicy
sauce 17a
- sambal katjang: peanut sauce 17a
- sangka (menjangka or njangka, disangka):
guess, suppose 16a
- sapi: cow, beef 17a
- saté: sate (meat on a skewer) 17a
- saté ayam: chicken sate 17a
- saté babi: pork sate 17a
- saté kambing: goat sate 17a
- saté Madura: chicken sate with a special
sauce 17a
- saté Padang: beef sate with a special
sauce 17a
- satu batang: one (long, slender) 17b
- satu bidji: one (fruit) 17b
- satu bungkus or sebungkus: a pack (of)
17b
- satu hari: all day 16a
- satu hari penuh: all day long 16a
- satu mangkuk or semangkuk: a bowl (of)
17b
- satu porsi: a serving 17a
- satu potong or sepotong: a slice, a
piece 17b
- satu piring or sepiring: a dish (of) 17a
- satu tjengkir or setjengkir: a cup (of)
17b
- sawah: wet rice field 16b
- sawomatang: brown 14b

- sebatang or satu batang: one (long, slender) 17b
- sebenarnja: as a matter of fact 17b
- seberang: across, other side 15b
- sebetulnja: as a matter of fact 17b
- sebidji [sebidji, sebidji'] or satu bidji: one (fruit) 17b
- sebuah: one (object) 13a
- sebungkus or satu bungkus: a pack (of) 17b
- sebut (menjebut or njebut, disebut): mention, call (by a name) 16b
- sedang: while 13b
- sedang: be engaged in, be (do)ing 13b
- se-dikit2nja [sedikit-dikitnja]: at least 15a
- segala: all 14a
- segalanja: everything 15a
- segar: refreshing, invigorating, refreshed, invigorated 17a
- segelas or satu gelas: a glass (of) 17b
- sehingga or hingga: so that (as a result) 16b
- se-hari2an [sehari-harian]: all day long 16a
- sekali: once 16b
- sekali: at the same time 17a
- sekali or sekaligus: at the same time 17a
- se-kurang2nja [sekurang-kurangnja]: at least 15a
- selama ini: all this time 13a
- selatan: south 15b
- selesaikan [selesèykan] (menjelesaikan, diselesaikan): finish (something) 13b
- semalam: last night 14a
- semangkuk or satu mangkuk: a bowl (of) 17b
- sematjam: like, of the same types 14a
- semur ayam: chicken gulai with soya-sauce 17a
- semur daging: meat gulai with soya-sauce 17a
- semur ikan: fish gulai with soya-sauce 17a
- semur kambing: goat gulai with soya-sauce 17a
- semur udang: shrimp gulai with soya-sauce 17a
- sendiri: myself, yourself, himself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves 17a
- sendirian: alone 15a
- séndok: spoon 17b
- séndok-garpu: silver (flatware) 17b
- sepiring or satu piring: a dish (of) 17a
- sepotong or satu potong: a slice, a piece 17b

Séptémber [Sèptèmber]: September 16a

sering or seringkali: often 16a

Setasion Gambir: Gambir Station 15b

se-tinggi2nja [setinggi-tingginja]: at
the highest 15b

setir: drive (a car) 13b

setjangkir or satu tjangkir: a cup (of)
17b

séwa (menjéwa, diséwa): rent, hire 15b

siang2 [siang-siang]: late in the early
afternoon, early afternoons 15b

siapa sadja: anyone at all 16a

siapa2 [siapa-siapa]: anyone 15a

siaran: broadcast 13b

siarkan (menjiarkan, disiarkan): broad-
cast 13b

sibuk: busy 13a

simpan (menjimpan, disimpan): keep, save,
put away 13a

sop [sòp] or sup: soup 17a

soré2 [sòré-sòré]: late in the late
afternoon, late afternoons 15b

soto [sótó]: soto, a watery stew (or soup
with vegetable and meat) 17a

soto ayam: chicken soto 17a

suatu: a certain 13a

suatu tempat: a certain, some place 13a

Sukarno: Sukarno 13a

suluh: torch 13a

Suluh Indonésia: Suluh Indonesia (name
of newspaper) 13a

sungai [sungè]: river 16b

sungguhpun: although, even if 14a

sup or sop [sòp]: soup 17a

supaja: in order that, that 14a

sup ayam: chicken soup 17a

sup buntut: ox-tail soup 17a

sup kambing: goat soup 17a

surat: letter 13b

surat kabar: newspaper 13a

Surjo [Surjò]: Surjo 16a

suruh (menjuruh, disuruh): tell, order
17b

susah: troublesome 16a

susun (menjusun, disusun): compile 14b

Sutjipto: Sutjipto 13b

tadi malam: last night 14a

tahan: endure, stand 16b

takut: fear 13a

tambah or bertambah: increasingly 16a

tanah: land, earth 17a

tanaman: plant 16b

tanam2an [tanam-tanaman]: plants

(collectively), plant life 16b

- tangan: arm, hand 13b
- tanja: ask 15b
- tanjakan (menanjakan, ditanjakan): ask
about 15a
- tapi: but 13b
- tarip or daftar harga: price list 17a
- taruh [taruq, taroq] (menaruh, ditaruh):
put 13a
- taufan [tawfan] or topan [tòpan] or angin
topan: typhoon, storm 16b
- tawar (menawar, ditawar): bargain, offer
as a price 15b
- téh [tèh]: tea 16a
- telor or telur: egg 17a
- telor mata sapi: eggs sunnyside up 17a
- telor rebus: boiled egg 17a
- telor setengah matang or telur setengah
masak: soft-boiled egg 17a
- tempat duduk: seat 15b
- téperatur [tèperatur]: temperature 16b
- tengah: middle 14b
- tengah2 [tengah-tengah]: center 14b
- tenggelam: sink 16b
- tentang: about, regarding 13a
- tepi: edge 14b
- terachir [terachir, ter'achir]: last 16b
- terbit: appear as a publication 14b
- terbitkan (menerbitkan, diterbitkan):
publish 14b
- terdjadi: occur 16b
- terém [terèm]: trolley 15b
- terima (menerima, diterima): receive 13b
- terkenal: well-known 14a
- terlambat: too slow, too late 16b
- terpaksa: forced, compelled 15a
- tertarik: be interested 14a
- terus: uninterruptedly, immediately,
right straight through 16a
- terus2an [terus-terusan] or terus-
menerus: right straight through,
without any interruption 16a
- teruskan (meneruskan, diteruskan):
continue 17b
- tetapi djuga: but also 16b
- tiang: pole, column, post 14a
- tiga-buah: three (objects) 13a
- timur: east 15b
- tjabai or tjabé [tjabè']: very spicy
(hot) small red peppers 17a
- tjair: melt, dissolve, be liquid 16b
- tjampur (mentjampur, ditjampur): mix 17a
- tjangkir: cup 17b
- tjapé [tjapè'] or tjapéék [tjapèq]:
tired 15a

tjerita or tjeritera: story 14a

tjerutu: cigar 17b

tjoklat: brown 14b

tjukup: enough 15a

toh: one must admit 17a

tonton (menonton or nonton, ditonton):

watch (as a spectator) 16a

topan [tòpan]: typhoon, storm 16b

tukang bétja: pedicab-driver 15b

tukar (menukar, ditukar): exchange, change

17b

tulis (menulis, ditulis): write 13b

tunggu (menunggu, ditunggu): wait,

wait for 15a

turut: go with, accompany, share 15a

uang or wang: money 15a

udang: shrimp 17a

udara: air, atmosphere 17a

udjung: end 15b

umpamanja: for example 17b

umum: general, common 14b

ungu: purple 14b

usul: suggestion 14a

usulkan (mengusulkan, diusulkan): suggest

14a

utara: north 15b

wah: gosh 16a

waktu: time 13a

walaupun: although, even if 14a

wang or uang: money 15a

warung: shop 16a

warung kopi: coffee house 16a