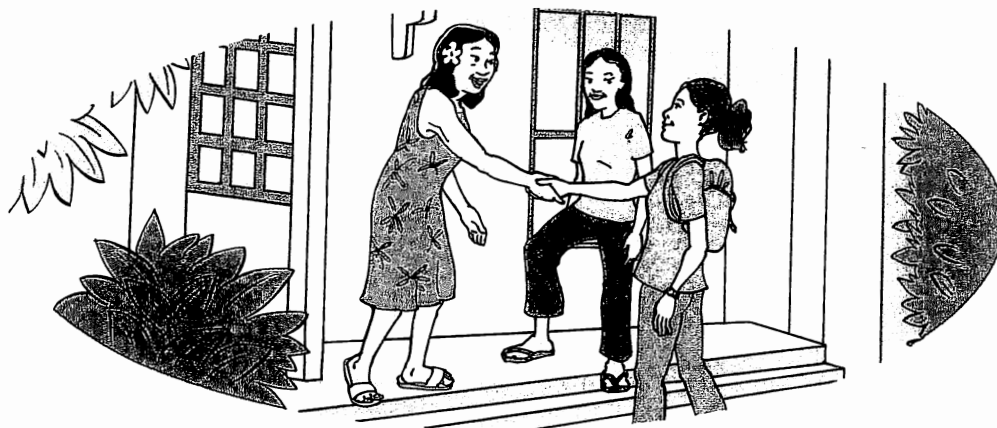


Di rumah teman



Learning outcomes

Communicative

- ❏ To be able to describe houses, including the names of various rooms, the furniture in various rooms, and the kind of family activities commonly conducted in various rooms
- ❏ To be able to ask what something is made from, and to respond by saying what something is made from
- ❏ To be able to use contrasting adjectives in sentences saying 'It's not ..., but it's not ... either'
- ❏ To be able to use 'before' and 'after' and to distinguish them from 'already' and 'not yet'
- ❏ To be able to use the appropriate word for 'while' in different situations
- ❏ To be able to formulate and use topic-comment sentences, with particular emphasis on sentences where the subject of the sentence is an inanimate object
- ❏ To be able to use emphasis when comparing things
- ❏ To be able to enquire about possession and to be able to indicate possession
- ❏ To be able to indicate past tense in different situations
- ❏ To be able to ask where certain things are kept, and to be able to indicate where certain things are kept

Cultural

- ❏ To understand the *indekost* system of boarding common among tertiary students in Indonesian cities
- ❏ To understand the purpose of the *mushola* in Indonesian homes and in public places
- ❏ To understand a little of Indonesian customs and etiquette at the meal table
- ❏ To understand the importance of the *keris* in Indonesian (particularly Javanese) society, and some of the beliefs associated with it

Informational

- ❏ To gain a basic knowledge of the diversity of housing styles found in Indonesia, including both urban residences and the traditional housing styles of some of the major ethnic groups





1.2

Dengarkanlah!

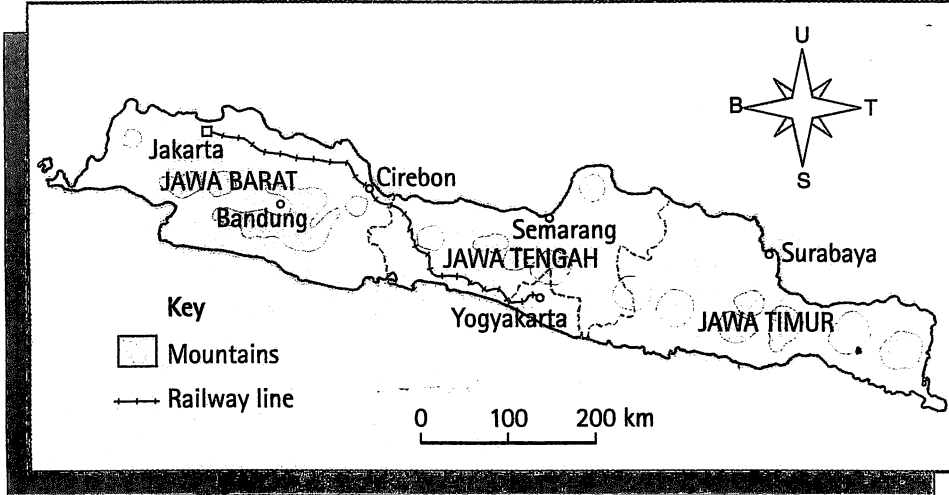
1.2

Naik kereta api dari kota Jakarta ke kota Yogyakarta

AB 1.3

Pulau Jawa terdiri atas tiga propinsi: propinsi Jawa Barat, propinsi Jawa Timur, dan propinsi Jawa Tengah. Ibu kota propinsi Jawa Barat adalah kota Bandung.

Ibu kota propinsi Jawa Tengah adalah kota Semarang, dan ibu kota propinsi Jawa Timur adalah kota Surabaya. Di bagian selatan propinsi Jawa Tengah terdapat juga Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Kota Yogyakarta adalah ibu kota Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Jumlah penduduk Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta kira-kira tiga juta orang.

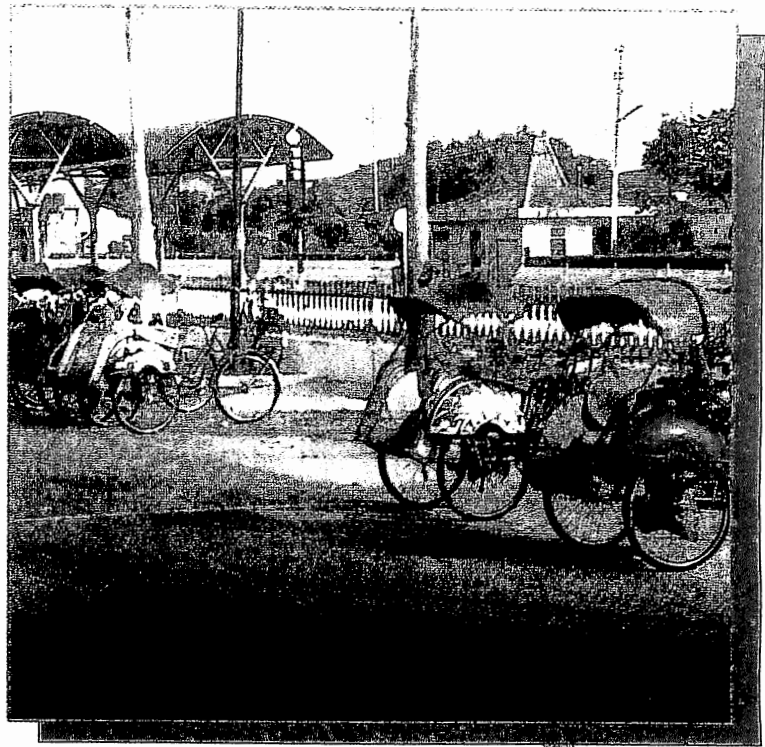


Achi, sepupu Melati, tinggal di kota Yogyakarta dengan keluarganya. Nicky akan berlibur di rumah mereka.

Nicky naik kereta api Bima dari kota Jakarta ke kota Yogyakarta. Kereta api itu melalui kota Cirebon, Bandung, dan Tasikmalaya, dan sampai di kota Yogyakarta pada pukul 4.30 sore. Di kota Yogyakarta, Nicky dijemput oleh Achi di Stasiun Tugu. Rumah keluarga Achi hanya kira-kira lima kilometer dari Stasiun Tugu, jadi Achi akan mengajak Nicky ke rumahnya naik taksi.



Di kota Yogyakarta terdapat banyak sekali becak. Di kota Jakarta, Nicky belum pernah melihat becak karena di Jakarta becak sudah tidak ada lagi. Di depan Stasiun Tugu ada banyak becak. Tukang-tukang becak menunggu di sana karena banyak orang ingin pulang dari stasiun naik becak. Orang juga bisa pulang dari stasiun naik andong, naik bus, atau naik taksi. Karena kopor Nicky cukup besar dan berat, Achi mengajak Nicky pulang ke rumahnya naik taksi.



sepupu	cousin	asli	original
telepon	telephone	orang asli	native
khawatir	to worry	lahir	born
dijemput	to be met	tapi	but (tetapi)
tentu saja	certainly/without doubt	mudah-mudahan	hopefully/it is hoped
tempat duduk	a seat/sitting place	gerbong restorasi	restaurant carriage (on train)
gerbong	a carriage (train)	menunggu	to wait
berlibur	to have a holiday	andong	a horse-drawn cart
sampaikan	to pass on/give to	kopor	suitcase
sampai	arrive	berat	heavy
termasuk	including		



Kapan kita sampai di ...?

Ini pertama kali.

Apa(kah) Anda orang asli ...?

Saya lahir di ...

Kita sudah sampai.

Sebentar saja!

Selamat berlibur di ...

Sampaikan salam saya kepada ...

belum pernah

tidak ada lagi

When will we arrive in ...?

This is the first time.

Are you a native of ...?

I was born in ...

We have arrived.

Hang on a sec!

Enjoy your holiday in ...

Give my regards to ...

not yet ever/never yet

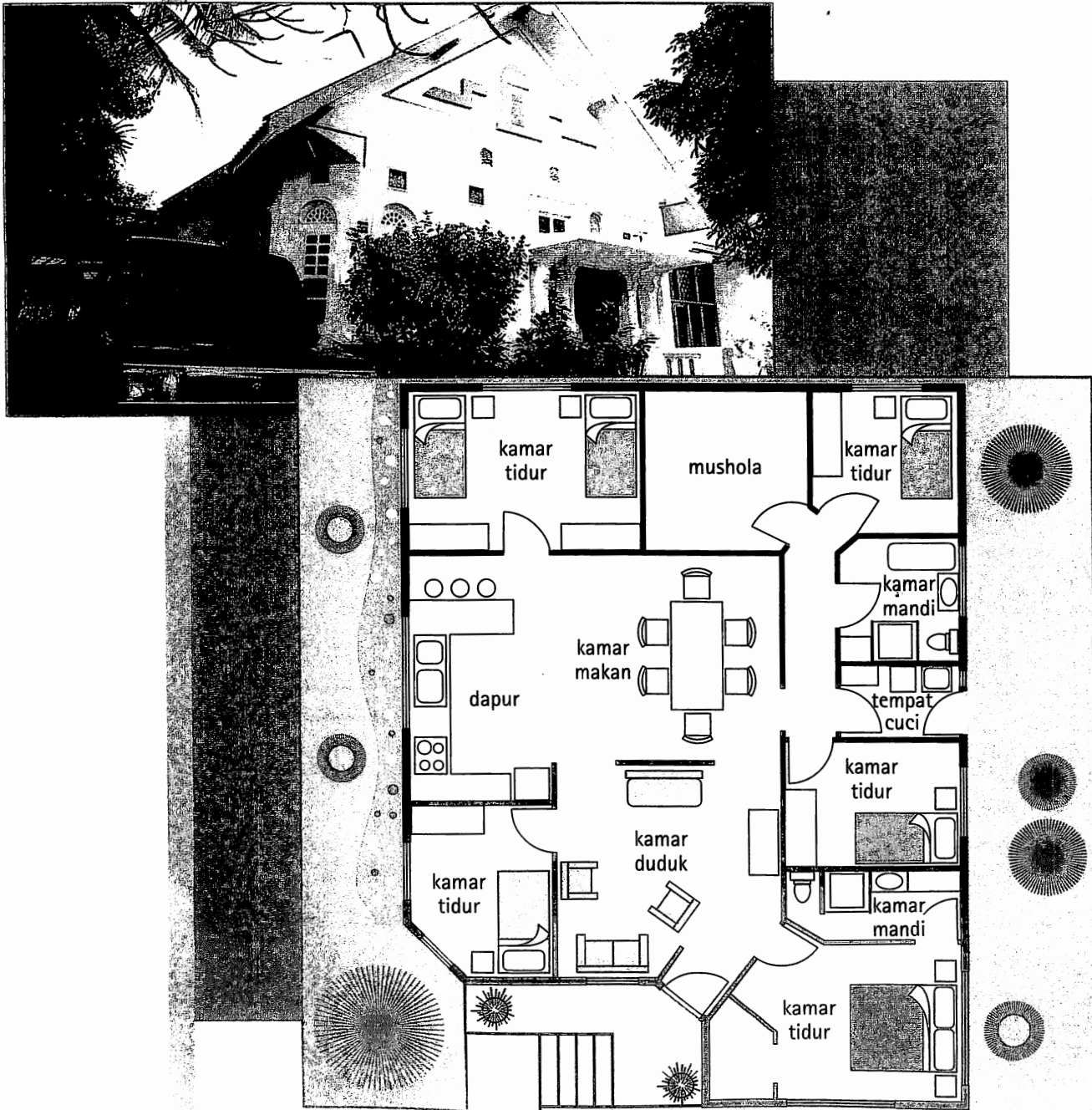
no longer exist



Achi dan keluarganya tinggal di Jalan Lembang

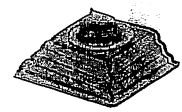
Keluarga Sudarmo tinggal di Jalan Lembang 19, di daerah kota Yogyakarta yang disebut kampung Cempaka. Rumah mereka besar dan bagus. Di rumah itu tinggal lima orang; Bapak Sudarmo, Ibu Sudarmo, anak perempuan mereka bernama Achi, anak laki-laki mereka bernama Dedi, dan seorang anak kos bernama Mustafa. Mustafa adalah orang Minangkabau dan berasal dari kota Padang. Dia ke Yogyakarta untuk belajar di universitas Gajah Mada yang terletak tidak begitu jauh dari rumah keluarga Sudarmo. Achi adalah anak sulung dalam keluarga Sudarmo.

Ini rumah keluarga Sudarmo.



1.4

Indekost



Kebudayaan
Indonesia

In many Indonesian cities, young people from other parts of Indonesia rent rooms with local families. Anak kost or anak kos is the term used meaning 'boarder' or 'lodger'. Kost or kos is derived from the Dutch word *indekost*, meaning 'to board'. If asked where they live, young people who are boarding often respond with something like *Saya indekost di rumah Pak Darmo*. The practice is particularly common in Yogyakarta, where many young people come from other parts of Indonesia to study at one of Yogyakarta's numerous universities.



Kamu tinggal di mana, Yusuf?

Saya indekost di rumah keluarga Sujiman. Rumah mereka tidak begitu jauh dari Universitas Gajah Mada.

indekost
021-7247330. Suami Istri/K.Wati pnt sendiri Jl. Damno Kby Baru & Komp.Garuda Jl.Ry.Ps.Minggu
1 Kmr utk Wanita bekerja siang, Telp, Pintu Bebas. Jl.Cisanggiri III/2. Kbybaru. 7393349
Ac, Kmd dim, Spring bed, Lmri & Fas.lain. lok.strtg dtblk Ps.Baru(Jl.Lautze)0811868661/0811864300
Apartement service,blnan/thnan mulai 600 rb/bln, thnan hub:6406486-6406575-08161364424
Green Ville,Dkt Grogol,Kywati baik? Ac,Kmr mandi didim, Spring Bed, Garasi/Parkir.Hub:5805280
Harga Mutei 40rb Tv,Ac,Telp,Cuci,Strika, Pam, Bisa Bulanan.Imperial Lokasari Residen Telp:8283058
Kamar.AC utk Wanita karir Jl.Rasarnala No.20 Menteng Dalam Jaksel.Telp:8303218 atau 8351701
Kost Cempaka Putih Tengah 300-750rb/Bln, Strgs, Ac/Non Ac,Tenang,Bersih.Hub:4532052/4219333
Kost Eksekutif di Daerah Benhil,Ac,W/h,S.Bed, Kulkas,Tv,Tip Pabx,Km Dlm/Luar.Hub.5745690/91
Kost K'wan/ti di Fatmawati (Jl.Abdul Majid No.3), AC, Kabel Vision, Spring Bed Ph:7198067
Kost K.Wati/S/I, kmr,Baru, Perabot Baru, Lok.Strtg, Pintu mak sendiri,Hb.4257117/Yayah
Kost Wanita Aman, Strategis, Mudah kend.Umum, Jejanan, Tip, parkir Luas Jl.Tegalan 3A Matraman Dpn. Gramedia
Kost u/Wnt + Cuci 300rb/Bln Dkt Rute Kend Umum Hub.Ibu Tommy KS.Tubun IV no.29,Jakbar Ph.5485586
Kost: K'wan/ti AC,Cuci,Strika,Tip,Parkir Luas Jl.Pembangunan II/53 Petojo Utara Ph.6335310
Kost: pria/wanita/suami/istri Pasar Genjing Pramuka Kampung Ambon tip 420-9220
Kost Apt Kadoya Elok, furn, Clubhouse, indovision, carpark,Rp.2,5 Juta.Hub.0818809919
Kost Wanita Aman,Tng,Strg,Pnt 24Jam, Dekat Casablanca,Tebet IV/75,Ph:0818853516,8311876 (Malam)
Pria, 1Krt, Kmd,dim AC, non AC, cuci gsk, strategis Jl.Dwijaya I Radio Dalam.500rb/bl.Hub:7244637
Terima Kost Kha Karyawati,suami/istri Ac/Non Ae fas Ibp.Green Ville Ph 560-4278,0816-1857307
Tmn Kost Wnt Rod Mas Blok E1/15 Fas: AC, Kulkas, TV,kompor gas sendiri,ruang tamu.Ph:6326976.
Tmn Kost Kha Karyawati, Lok Strategis. Ciomas IV/7 Kby Baru.Jaksel.Telp.7394446

1.5

'Not ..., but not ... either'

Sometimes we want to say things like 'It's not big, but it's not small either', or 'They are not wealthy, but not poor either'. To express this kind of language function in Indonesian, we use the following sentence structure.

Tidak (adjective), tetapi tidak pula (adjective).

The word *tetapi* (but) may be omitted.

Tidak (adjective), tidak pula (adjective).

Contoh

Rumah keluarga Sudarmo tidak besar, tetapi tidak pula kecil. Cukup untuk kelima orang yang tinggal di rumah itu.

Keluarga itu tidak kaya, tidak pula miskin.

Ibu Sudarmo tidak muda, tidak pula tua.

What is it made from?

When describing houses, in particular, we often want to say what the house is made from.

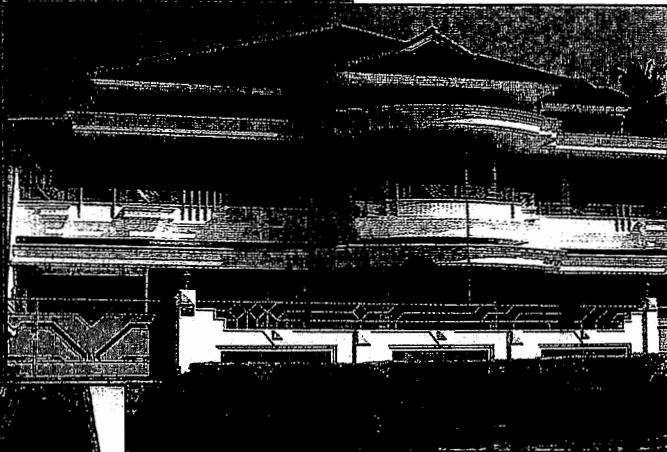
To say what something is made from in Indonesian, we use the words *terbuat dari*.

To ask what something is made from, you can use the phrase *terbuat dari apa?*

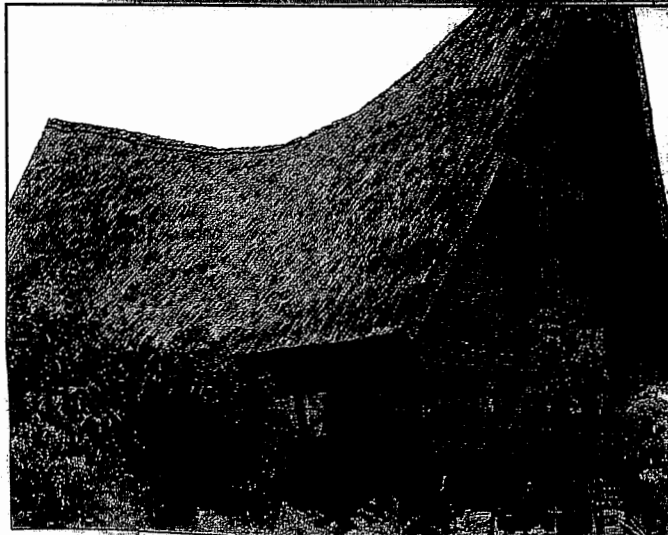


Rumah ini kecil dan sederhana saja.
Ini rumah seorang petani.
Rumah ini terbuat dari kayu dan bambu saja.

Rumah Anda terbuat dari apa?



Rumah ini sangat besar dan mewah.
Dindingnya terbuat dari batu bata.
Atapnya terbuat dari genting.



Ini rumah orang Batak.
Orang Batak tinggal di Sumatra Utara.
Dinding rumah ini terbuat dari kayu.
Atapnya terbuat dari alang-alang.

The Indonesian words for 'before' and 'after' are formed by adding the prefix *se-* to words which we have already seen.

Before

We have already seen the negative indicator *belum*, meaning 'not yet'. To say 'before', add the prefix *se-* to *belum* to form the word *sebelum*. Take care not to confuse *belum* and *sebelum*.

Contoh

- 1 Achi dan keluarganya makan pagi sebelum jam setengah tujuh pagi.
- 2 Sebelum makan, mereka mandi di kamar mandi.
- 3 Achi harus membereskan kamar tidurnya sebelum berangkat ke sekolah.
- 4 Ayah selalu bersembahyang di mushola sebelum matahari terbit.
- 5 Setiap malam, sebelum tidur, Achi belajar selama beberapa jam di kamar tidurnya.

After

We know that the opposite of *belum* is *sudah*, meaning 'already'. It follows, then, that the opposite of *sebelum* is *sesudah*. Another word meaning the same as *sudah* is *telah*. Therefore, *setelah* may also be used, meaning 'after'.

Contoh

- 1 Sesudah pulang dari kantor, ayah Achi suka bekerja di kebun.
- 2 Kadang-kadang keluarga itu menonton televisi di kamar duduk sesudah makan malam.
- 3 Mustafa biasanya belajar di kamar tidurnya sesudah pulang dari universitas.
- 4 Setiap hari, sesudah sekolah, Achi mengantarkan Nicky ke tempat-tempat yang menarik di kota Yogyakarta.
- 5 Sesudah bangun, Ibu menyiapkan makan pagi di dapur.



Sesudah dijemput di stasiun, Nicky diajak pulang oleh Achi dan diperkenalkan kepada ibunya.



kampung	poor residential area	kayu	wood/timber
anak kos(t)	boarder	bambu	bamboo
berasal dari	to originate from ...	dinding	a wall
kamar tidur	bedroom	batu bata	bricks
kamar duduk	lounge room/sitting room	atap	roof
dapur	kitchen	genting	roof tiles
tempat cuci	laundry	alang-alang	long grass
mushola	prayer room	membersihkan	to tidy up
kolam ikan	fish pond	matahari terbit	sunrise
pula	also	kebun	a garden
terbuat dari	made from	tempat	a place
sederhana	simple	diantarkan	to be taken/accompanied
petani	farmer	mengantarkan	to take/to accompany
		diperkenalkan	to be introduced



Saya berasal dari ...

I originally come from ...

Anda berasal dari mana?

Where are you from?

Saya indekost di ...

I am boarding at ...

(Rumah) itu terbuat dari ...

That (house) is made from ...

(Rumah) itu terbuat dari apa?

What is that (house) made from?

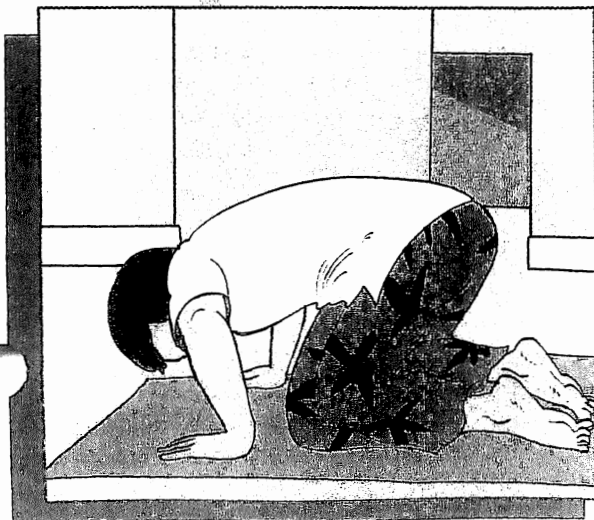
Note: The words in brackets are examples only, and can be substituted with other words.



*Kebudayaan
Indonesia*

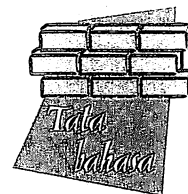


Mushola



A **mushola** is a room, usually quite a small room, which is commonly found in the homes of middle-class and wealthier Indonesian Moslems, and which is set aside for prayers. Moslems are required to pray five times every day. The midday prayer on Friday must be conducted in the mosque (**mesjid**), but the other prayers may be conducted at home, or wherever the Moslem believer happens to be. A **mushola** contains no icons or pictures, though sometimes Moslem (Arabic) writing is found on the wall. There is no furniture. Often a line is painted on the floor so that people know that if they line up on the line they will be facing the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, the birthplace of the prophet Muhammad. It is also quite common to find a **mushola** in places such as airports, railway stations, some large shopping centres, some large hotels, and even in some marketplaces.

19 While



AB 1.10, 1.12

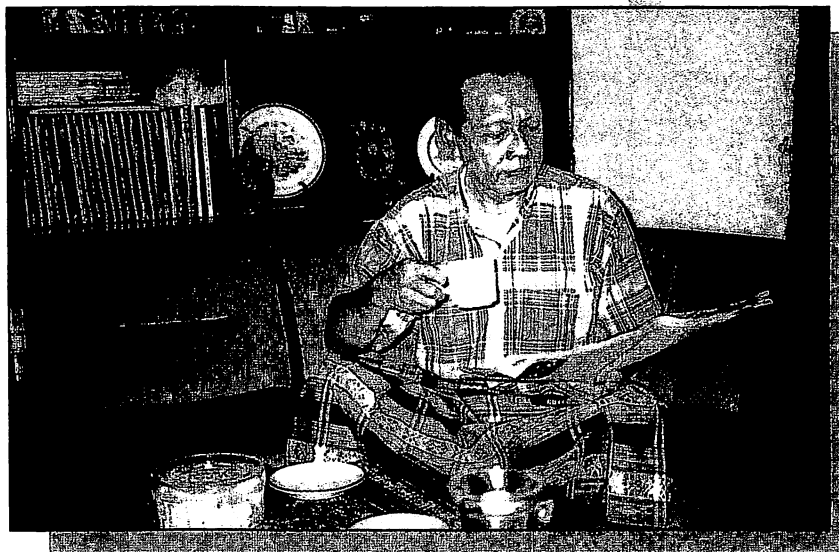
To say 'while' in Indonesian is not quite as straightforward as saying it in English, because in Indonesian there are three words used for 'while', and they are *not* interchangeable. First, you must decide in your own mind exactly what you are intending to say.

When a person is doing two things at the same time

If you want to say that a person (or a group of people) is doing two things at the same time—for example, 'He is listening to the radio while working in the garden'—you must use the word **sambil**.

Contoh

- 1 Ayah Achi suka minum kopi sambil bekerja di kebun.
- 2 Ibu sering mendengarkan radio sambil memasak di dapur.
- 3 Achi dan adiknya sedang makan kacang sambil menonton televisi di kamar duduk.
- 4 Keluarga itu bercakap-cakap sambil makan malam.
- 5 Nicky suka bernyanyi sambil bermain piano.



Pada sore hari Pak Ari selalu duduk di kamar duduk dan minum kopi sambil membaca surat kabar.

When somebody is doing something, while somebody else is doing something different

If you want to say that somebody is doing one activity, while somebody else is doing something different at the same time, use the word **sementara**.

Contoh

- 1 Achi dan Nicky membaca majalah di kamar duduk sementara ibu bersembahyang di mushola.
- 2 Bapak sedang membereskan rumah sementara ibu berbelanja di pasar.
- 3 Achi suka bernyanyi sementara Dedi bermain gitar.
- 4 Mustafa sedang belajar di kamarnya sementara keluarga itu menonton televisi di kamar duduk.
- 5 Dedi sedang bermain komputer sementara Nicky dan Achi mendengarkan musik.



Nicky dan Achi sedang beristirahat di kamar tidur mereka. Nicky sedang membaca majalah sementara Achi mendengarkan 'Walkman'.

While, on the other hand

Sometimes we want to contrast what somebody or some group of people does with that which is commonly done by others, though not necessarily at the same time. For example, we want to say things like 'Achi likes to play tennis while, on the other hand, Dedi prefers playing soccer'. Often, these sentences are contrasting what people do, as a matter of habit. For this purpose, use the word **sedangkan**.

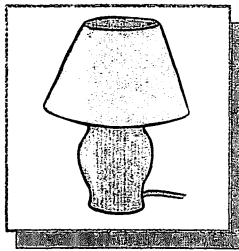
Contoh

- 1 Pak Darmo pergi ke kantornya naik sepeda motor sedangkan temannya, Pak Ari, biasanya naik bus kota.
- 2 Orang Islam bersembahyang di mesjid sedangkan orang Kristen bersembahyang di gereja.
- 3 Orang Kristen pergi ke gereja pada hari Minggu sedangkan orang Islam pergi ke mesjid pada hari Jumat.
- 4 Achi suka mendengarkan musik pop sedangkan ibunya lebih suka mendengarkan musik klasik.
- 5 Dinding rumah keluarga Sudarmo terbuat dari batu bata sedangkan atapnya terbuat dari genting.

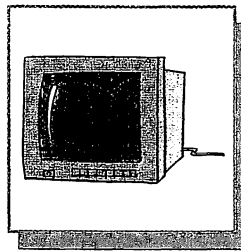


Di rumah keluarga Sudarmo ada dua orang pembantu. Bu Lis memasak dan membereskan rumah sedangkan Pak Karo bekerja di kebun dan menjalankan mobil untuk Ibu Sudarmo.

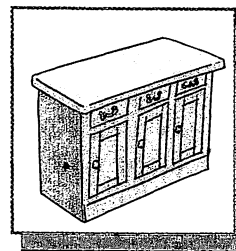
Di rumah, terdapat bermacam-macam perabot rumah. Di kamar duduk ada sebuah televisi, sebuah lampu, sebuah lemari dan beberapa kursi besar sedangkan di kamar makan terdapat sebuah meja makan dan beberapa kursi. Di setiap kamar tidur terdapat sebuah atau dua buah tempat tidur, sebuah meja kecil dengan laci dan cermin, serta sebuah lemari besar untuk pakaian kita. Di dapur ada sebuah kompor dan sebuah lemari es. Di mushola tidak ada perabot rumah karena kamar itu hanya digunakan untuk bersembahyang.



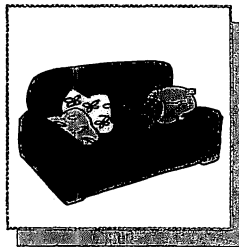
lampu



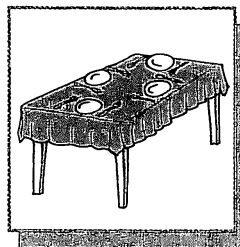
televisi



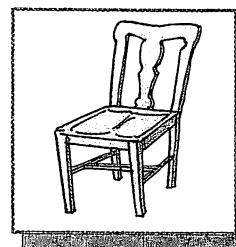
lemari



sofa



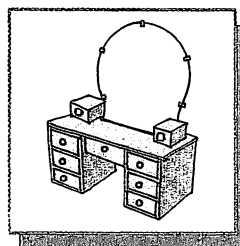
meja makan



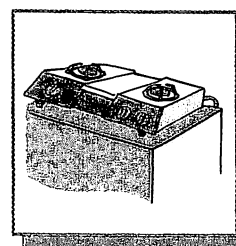
kursi



tempat tidur



meja kecil dengan laci dan cermin



kompor



lemari es

Di rumah Anda ada perabot apa?



1.11

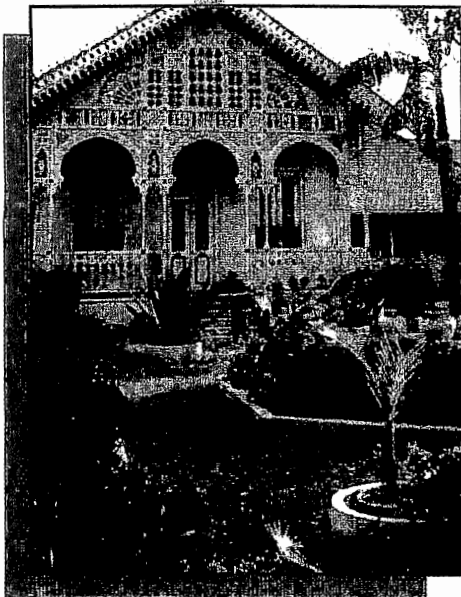
Topic-comment sentences

AB 1.14

The 'topic-comment' sentence is an important structure in Indonesian. It is commonly used instead of using the verb *mempunyai*. The sentence consists of a subject (the topic or the thing/person that the sentence is all about) followed by a comment about it. The topic and the comment are separated by a comma. Look at the following example.

(topic)	(comment)
_____	_____
Keluarga Sudarmo, rumahnya besar dan bagus.	

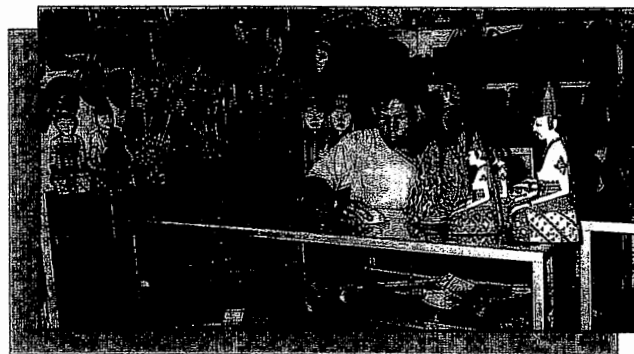
Of course, we could have said the same thing by using the verb *mempunyai*; that is, **Keluarga Sudarmo mempunyai rumah yang besar dan bagus**. However, Indonesians often prefer to use the topic-comment sentence, particularly in spoken language. It is particularly common when the subject is an inanimate object, like a house, because Indonesians would say that, technically, a house (or any inanimate object) cannot *have* or *own* anything. The use of the verb *mempunyai*, therefore, is inappropriate with an inanimate subject. Look carefully at the following examples of topic-comment sentences.



Rumah itu, kebunnya sangat indah.

Contoh

- 1 Rumah itu, kamar mandinya modern dan bersih sekali.
- 2 Rumah Sudarmo, kamar tidurnya lima.
- 3 Rumah itu, kamar duduknya sangat besar.
- 4 Ibu dan Bapak Sudarmo, anaknya dua.
- 5 Tetangga kami, rumahnya terbuat dari kayu dan seng.



Penjual itu, barangnya menarik sekali.

Awas!

We have seen that the topic-comment sentence structure can not only be used with sentences where the subject is an inanimate object, but that it can also be used when the subject of a sentence is a person, or a group of people. It is important to remember, however, that when the subject of a sentence is a person, the topic-comment sentence is generally only used if the subject is in the third person. Topic-comment sentences with subjects/topics which are in the first or second person are rarely used. That is, the topic-comment sentence structure would be quite commonly used to say 'Mr Sudarmo has two children' (**Pak Sudarmo, anaknya dua**), but it would not normally be used to say 'I have two children', or 'You have two children'.



sambil	while	lemari	cupboard
kacang	peanut(s)	kursi	chair
surat kabar	newspaper	sofa	sofa
sementara	while	meja makan	dining table
sedangkan	while on the other hand	tempat tidur	a bed
menjalankan	to drive something	laci	a drawer
perabot rumah	furniture	cermin	a mirror
digunakan	used by	kompur	small gas/kerosene stove
lampu	a lamp	lemari es	refrigerator
seng	metal roofing material		



1.12 Makan malam di Yogya

Sesudah sampai di rumah keluarga Sudarmo, Nicky beristirahat selama satu setengah jam, kemudian makan malam dengan Achi serta orang tuanya. Pada malam itu, adik Achi, Dedi, tidak makan malam di rumah itu karena dia pergi ke bioskop dengan temannya. Karena itu, Nicky makan malam dengan Ibu Sudarmo, Bapak Sudarmo dan Achi. Mereka berempas makan di kamar makan keluarga Sudarmo. Kamar makan itu bagus sekali. Perabot rumahnya termasuk sebuah meja makan yang cukup besar, lima buah kursi, dan sebuah lemari. Masakan itu juga enak karena Bu Darmo pandai sekali memasak. Sambil makan, mereka bercakap-cakap tentang perjalanan Nicky dari Jakarta naik kereta api.



1.13 Makan dengan keluarga Indonesia

When you are visiting an Indonesian home you will be treated as an honoured guest and the family will be particularly delighted if you enjoy their food. At meal time, on an Indonesian dining table, you will undoubtedly find a large bowl of white rice and numerous side dishes. Side dishes are referred to collectively as *lauk-pauk* and might consist of small bowls of *ayam goreng* (fried chicken), *ikan* (fish), *rendang* (a kind of beef curry), *udang* (prawns), *sayur-mayur* (vegetables), and *kerupuk* (prawn crackers). Probably there will also be a small bowl of *sambal* (chilli paste), but be careful with the *sambal*. It is very hot! As a guest, it is polite to wait until the host or hostess invites you to start by saying *Silakan makan*.

*Kebudayaan
Indonesia*



Surat dari Nicky

Nicky has written a letter to her parents in Jakarta, to let them know that she has arrived safely in Yogyakarta, and to tell them a little about Achi's family and their house. Notice, in particular, how Nicky makes use of topic-comment sentences.

Yogyakarta

21 Agustus

Ibu dan Ayah yang tercinta,

Nicky sudah sampai dengan selamat di kota Yogyakarta, dan sudah beberapa hari di rumah keluarga Sudarmo. Nicky dijemput di stasiun oleh Achi, sepupu Melati. Keluarga Sudarmo ramah dan baik hati sekali sehingga Nicky senang sekali menginap di sini.

Rumah mereka bagus sekali, tidak besar tetapi tidak pula kecil. Dindingnya terbuat dari batu bata sedangkan atapnya terbuat dari genting. Rumah itu, kamar tidurnya lima, dan kamar mandinya dua. Kamar duduk, kamar makan, dapur, dan tempat cucinya juga satu. Ada pula sebuah mushola, karena keluarga Sudarmo beragama Islam. Perabot rumah mereka juga bagus sekali. Nicky tidur di kamar tidur yang sama dengan Achi. Kamar itu, tempat tidurnya dua. Ada pula sebuah meja kecil dan sebuah lemari untuk pakaian kami. Rumah mereka terletak hanya lima kilometer dari pusat kota Yogyakarta, tidak jauh dari Universitas Gajah Mada. Di dekat rumah mereka ada juga sebuah pasar besar, sebuah pusat perbelanjaan yang modern, dan sebuah sekolah.

Kalau mau ke pusat kota kami bisa naik bus atau becak. Pak Darmo, kebunnya indah sekali. Pada sore hari, sesudah pulang dari kantor, dan sebelum makan malam, bapak suka bekerja di kebun sementara ibu menyiapkan makan malam.

Sekian dulu surat dari Yogya ini. Minggu depan saya akan menelepon Ibu dan Bapak di Jakarta. Salam hangat dari Achi serta keluarganya.

Nicky

1.15

Rumah untuk dijual!

Design an A4-size brochure advertising a house for sale. You might be able to get a picture of a house, and a plan of the house, from local real estate brochures. Try to make your written description of the house persuasive, so that potential buyers will be really interested. Make sure that you say what the house is made from, how many bedrooms and other rooms there are, and where it is located. You can also mention what the garden is like and whether the house has a swimming pool. You should tell potential buyers whether there are parks, shops and schools nearby. Perhaps you could mention what kind of public transport is available. Before you start to write your brochure, have another look at the letter that Nicky wrote to her parents, in which she described the Sudarmo family house (Section 1.14). Make sure that you make use of topic-comment sentences in the brochure. Don't forget to mention the price!



1.16

Comparisons

AB 1.16

In *Keren! 1* (CB 4.18), we learnt the structure for comparing two objects.

Contoh

Rumah mereka lebih besar daripada rumah kami.

Sometimes we want to emphasise the differences between things. In English, we would say 'Their house is much bigger than ours', or perhaps 'Their house is a lot bigger than ours'. In Indonesian, for this purpose, we use the word **jauh** (far).

Contoh

- 1 Rumah mereka jauh lebih modern daripada rumah kami.
- 2 Kebun Pak Darmo jauh lebih indah daripada kebun di rumah kami.
- 3 Dapur di rumah keluarga Sudarmo jauh lebih besar daripada dapur kami.

Kehidupan di kota Yogyakarta jauh lebih tenang daripada kehidupan di Jakarta. Jalannya juga jauh lebih sepi. Karena itu, di kota Yogyakarta masih terdapat banyak becak.



Awas!

Don't use the word **banyak** to emphasise differences in comparisons. For this purpose you must always use the word **jauh**.



1.17

Enquiring about possession

We have already learnt how to ask who something belongs to. In *Keren! 1* (CB 1.20), we learnt questions like **Buku ini buku siapa?**

The word **milik** means 'the property of ...' We can use it in questions enquiring about who the owner (**pemilik**) is. Phrase your questions as shown below.

Contoh

- 1 Mobil mewah itu milik siapa?
- 2 Baju ini milik siapa?
- 3 Rumah itu milik siapa?
- 4 Anjing nakal itu milik siapa?



1.18

Indicating possession

The easiest way to answer these questions enquiring about possession is to delete the question word (**siapa**) and replace it with the answer.



Contoh

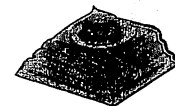
- 1 Mobil mewah itu milik teman ayah saya.
- 2 Baju itu milik saya.
- 3 Rumah itu milik paman saya.
- 4 Anjing nakal itu milik tetangga kami.

1.19

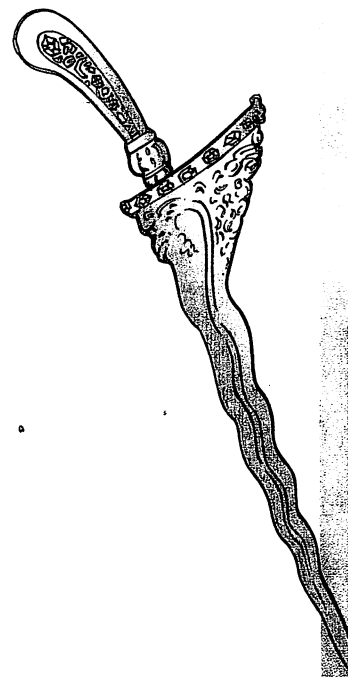
Keris

The keris is a sacred, double-edged dagger, worn tucked into the back of the sarong as part of the traditional dress of Indonesian men, particularly in Java and Bali. In times past, the keris was used as a weapon of war, but today it is worn only for ceremonial purposes as part of the traditional dress. The blade of a keris can be wavy or straight and is about thirty-five centimetres long. The handle is usually made from high-quality wood, or perhaps ivory or silver. It is often beautifully carved and may be set with precious jewels.

A keris is made by a craftsman known as an **empu**, a holy man of sorts who, before commencing work, would meditate, fast and ask the gods for help in his task. It is widely believed that many keris possess supernatural power (**kesaktian**) and that, provided it is treated with honour and respect, the keris can pass this supernatural power on to its owner. It is said that Gajah Mada, the powerful Prime Minister of the Majapahit Empire, drew his strength and power from his keris. A keris is a highly valued and venerated family heirloom, passed down from father to son, and always spoken of and handled with the utmost respect.



*Kebudayaan
Indonesia*



1.20

Keris Pak Darmo

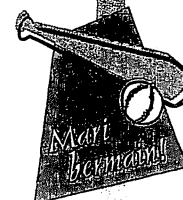
Read this short conversation between Pak Darmo and his son, Dedi. Pay particular attention to the way in which they use the word **milik**.

- Dedi: Pak, keris itu milik siapa?
 Pak Darmo: Sekarang keris ini milik saya, tetapi dulu milik ayah saya. Keris ini diberikan kepada saya sebelum ayah saya meninggal.
 Dedi: Berapa umur keris itu, Pak?
 Pak Darmo: Kalau tidak salah, usianya lebih dari seratus tahun.
 Dedi: Wah! Tua sekali! Apa keris itu sakti, Pak?
 Pak Darmo: Memang, kesaktiannya luar biasa.

1.21

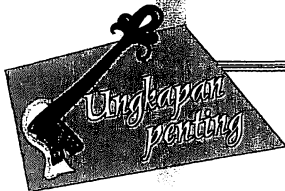
Milik siapa ini?

Everybody in the class puts one thing that they own into a large box, after making sure that the item is held up for everybody else to see. One by one, the items are taken out of the box by one of the students, who asks *Milik siapa ini?* Students have to try to remember who owns that item and to respond with answers such as *Penggaris itu milik Sally, Pensil itu milik John* and so on. Of course, the student who owns the item must remain quiet. The student who successfully remembers who the item belongs to draws the next item from the box and asks the question.





kamar makan	dining room	kehidupan	life
kemudian	then	tenang	calm
serta	and	milik	property of ...
perjalanan	a journey	pemilik	owner
lauk-pauk	side dishes	keris	traditional Javanese dagger
rendang	hot spicy meat dish	sakti	having supernatural power
udang	prawn(s)	kesaktian	supernatural power
sayur-mayur	cooked vegetables	diberikan	to be given
menginap	to stay (temporarily)	meninggal	to die
pusat kota	city centre	usia	age (umur)
dijual	to be sold		



karena itu, ...	because of that, ...
oleh karena itu, ...	because of that, ...
Silakan makan!	Please, eat up!/Help yourself!
Ibu dan Ayah yang tercinta,	Dear Mum and Dad,
dengan selamat	safely
Sekian dulu, ...	That's all for now (ending a letter)
Untuk dijual!	For sale!



1.22 Bagaimana rumahmu?

Ask your partner about his/her house. You can ask where it is located, what it is made from, how many rooms there are, how many bedrooms and so on. You could ask what furniture is found in various rooms. You could also ask about the garden, whether there is a swimming pool and so on. Of course, all of your conversation must be in Indonesian. The person answering the questions should make sure that he/she makes use of topic-comment sentences where appropriate. As your partner tells you about his/her house, make notes. Swap roles and allow your partner to ask about your house. Using the notes that you have made, write a short passage in your exercise book describing your friend's house.



1.23 Indicating past tense

By now, you have probably noticed that, in Indonesian, verbs do not change their form for the purpose of indicating tense. In many languages, including English, verbs change their form depending on the tense. This is called conjugating the verb. In Indonesian, however, verbs are not conjugated.

Contoh

- 1 pergi go, going, gone, went
- 2 datang come, coming, came
- 3 makan eat, eating, ate
- 4 berlari run, running, ran

If the verbs do not change for the purpose of indicating tense, there need to be other ways in which to indicate the tense. In Indonesian, this is often determined by the context of the sentence. For example, the speaker might have said, either earlier in that sentence or in a previous sentence, *kemarin*, ... or perhaps *minggu yang lalu*, ... When the context has been used to set the tense in this way, it is assumed that what follows will be in past tense until the speaker introduces something to change it.

Contoh

- 1 Kemarin dulu, Nicky datang dari kota Jakarta naik kereta api.
- 2 Dua tahun yang lalu keluarga Sudarmo membeli sebuah rumah yang baru.

Here are a few other words which can be used in sentences to indicate past tense.

Dahulu (often abbreviated to 'dulu')

Dahulu or **dulu** means 'previously', 'formerly', 'in the past'. It is usually used to indicate a much earlier point in time. Read the conversation between Nicky and Achi's father in the following illustration and notice how Nicky starts her sentence by using **dulu** to indicate that the verb **tinggal** is in the past tense, but then changes it to the present tense in the second half of the sentence by using the word **sekarang**.



dulu =

Tadi = recent

Tadi

Tadi is used to indicate a point in the recent past, usually not further back than the night before. It is commonly used in combinations such as *tadi pagi* or *tadi malam*.

Contoh

- 1 Tadi malam Mustafa belajar sampai pukul dua malam.
- 2 Tadi pagi, sebelum makan pagi, keluarga Sudarmo bersembahyang di mushola.

Tadi siang, Achi dan Nicky beristirahat sambil mendengarkan musik di kamar duduk.

Small mosque

Baru

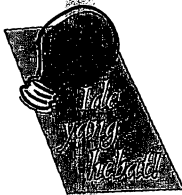
We know that *baru* means 'new', but it can also be used to mean 'just recently'. Just how recent *baru* is will depend on the context.

Contoh

- 1 Kereta api itu baru datang dari Jakarta.
- 2 Keluarga itu baru pindah rumah.

In the first example, because we are talking about a train having just arrived, we can assume that it arrived very recently, perhaps in the past few minutes.

In the second example, because we are talking about people just having moved house, it could have happened sometime in the past few months.



Rumah impian saya—My dream house

What would your dream house be like? Would it be a huge luxurious mansion, or a beautiful small cottage? Here is your chance to plan it. Produce a written and illustrated project about your dream house. You will be able to get pictures from magazines to illustrate your project. Show a plan of the house with the rooms labelled in Indonesian. Show the gardens and anything that might be outside the house, such as a swimming pool, a garage and so on. Use a separate page of your project to feature each of the main rooms: one page for the kitchen, one for the living room, one for the dining room, one for the bathroom, one for your bedroom, and so on. Make sure that you say where the house is located, and what it is made from, and remember to use topic-comment sentences. Perhaps you would like to present your project in booklet form, as a poster, as a video production, or perhaps as a PowerPoint presentation.



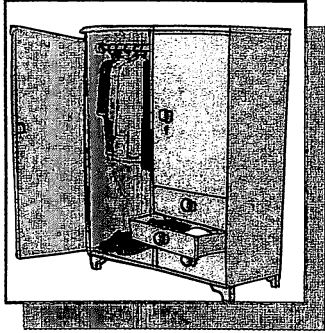
Mau beli rumah?

Use the brochure that you produced showing a house for sale (Section 1.15). Working with a partner, pretend that you are the real estate agent and your partner has called on the telephone to enquire about buying the house. Your partner should ask what the house is made from, how many bedrooms it has, whether it has a nice garden, whether it has a large living room, where it is and what local facilities are available (schools, shopping centres, public transport and so on). When answering these questions, remember to use topic-comment sentences where appropriate. Practise your conversation a few times and be prepared to act it out in front of the rest of the class.

Di mana barang ini kita simpan?

When Nicky arrived at Achi's house, Achi showed her where things are usually kept and where Nicky could store her belongings.

Di mana pakaian kita simpan?



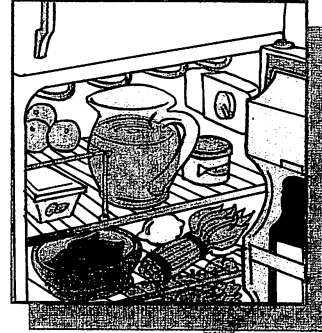
Pakaian kita simpan di dalam lemari pakaian itu.

Di mana mobil kita parkir?



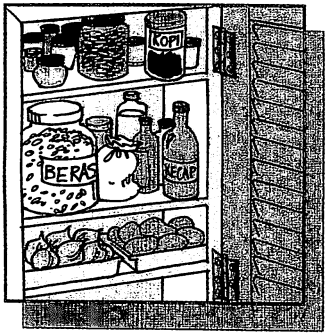
Mobil kita, kita parkir di dalam garasi.

Di mana air putih kita simpan?



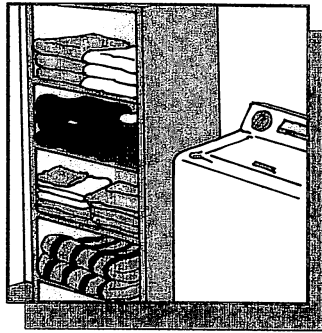
Air putih kita simpan di dalam lemari es.

Di mana makanan kita simpan?



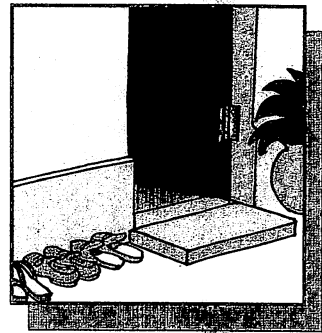
Makanan kita simpan di dalam lemari makanan itu.

Di mana handuk dan seprai kita simpan?



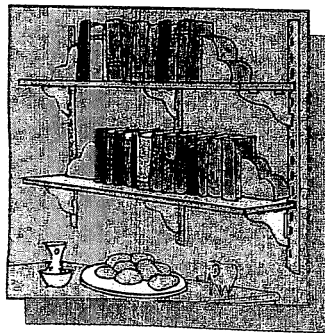
Handuk dan seprai kita simpan di dalam lemari kecil di tempat cuci.

Di mana sepatu kita simpan?



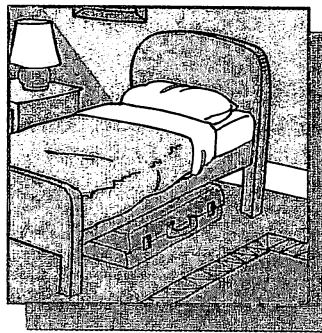
Sepatu biasanya kita tinggalkan di dekat pintu. Kami jarang memakai sepatu di dalam rumah.

Di mana buku-buku kita simpan?



Buku-buku biasanya kita simpan di atas rak itu.

Di mana kopor kita simpan?



Kalau kosong, kopor itu kita simpan di bawah tempat tidur.

handuk towel

Kosong

bedsheets



tadi	<i>in the recent past</i>	air putih	<i>drinking water</i>
baru	<i>just recently</i>	garasi	<i>garage</i>
kereta api	<i>a train</i>	parkir	<i>to park (a vehicle)</i>
dulu/dahulu	<i>in the past/ used to be</i>	handuk	<i>a towel</i>
impian	<i>a dream</i>	seperai	<i>bedsheets</i>
simpan	<i>to store something</i>	tinggalkan	<i>to leave something</i>
lemari pakaian	<i>wardrobe</i>	rak	<i>a shelf</i>
lemari makanan	<i>pantry</i>	kosong	<i>empty</i>



<i>tadi pagi</i>	<i>earlier this morning</i>
<i>tadi malam</i>	<i>last night</i>
<i>baru datang</i>	<i>just arrived</i>
<i>baru pergi</i>	<i>just left/just departed</i>
<i>pindah rumah</i>	<i>move house</i>
<i>Di mana ... kita simpan?</i>	<i>Where do we keep the ...?</i>



Macam rumah di Indonesia

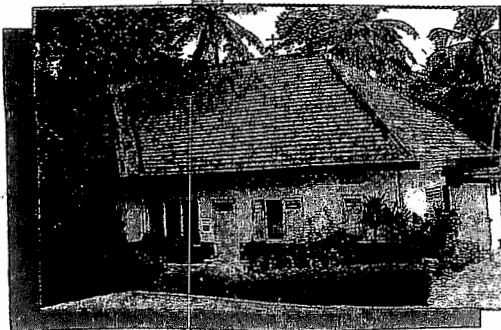
*Kebudayaan
Indonesia*

The variety in housing styles found in Indonesia is enormous. Even within a city like Jakarta, Bandung or Yogyakarta we can see many different types of houses, ranging from small huts and shacks crammed together in the **kampung** areas to large comfortable and luxurious homes. Outside of the cities, of course, the village houses are much simpler, although in some areas particular ethnic groups, such as the Batak and Minangkabau people of Sumatra and the Toraja people of Central Sulawesi, have developed quite elaborate and unique styles of housing. It is probably best if, in this section, we look at city housing and village housing separately.

City housing

Generally speaking, the vast majority of city houses (apart from the **kampung** shacks) are made from brick with tiled roofs. Invariably, however, the brick walls of the house are plastered or rendered both inside and out. One rarely, if ever, sees the kind of open brickwork commonly used to build Australian

homes. A lot of the large city houses have architectural styles which are reminiscent of Dutch architecture: very steep tiled roofs with high ceiling cavity space and tall windows, often with wooden shutters. These houses are usually pleasantly cool inside—a welcome retreat from the tropical sun. The floors are almost always finished with ceramic, terracotta or stone tiles. The tiles add to the pleasant coolness inside the house, particularly because people usually wear no shoes inside. Carpet is rarely used because it tends to be hot and, in any event, it does not last long in the tropical humidity. In these houses the living areas are usually very comfortable and



often luxuriously furnished. However, it is not uncommon for the service areas of the houses, kitchens, laundries and, to a lesser extent, bathrooms, to be less well appointed. In kitchens, portable gas or kerosene stoves (*kompot*) are still commonly used for cooking. Not all residents of the cities enjoy large and luxurious houses, however. In the back streets of Indonesian cities there are many smaller houses built close together, often sharing common walls. Still, most of these houses are made from brick with tiled roofs and are relatively comfortable.

Unfortunately, many people are forced to live in squalid *kampung* areas, where the shacks and huts are built from whatever materials the people have been able to find. These areas are usually lacking electricity, piped water supply, and basic sanitary conditions. They are almost always built on government land and are, therefore, considered 'unofficial' residences. From time to time, in large cities like Jakarta, such areas are demolished by the government and the people moved on to re-establish themselves elsewhere.

Village housing

Village houses, too, come in a great variety of shape, size, structure and plan. Some village houses continue to be made from brick, though as one moves further from the larger cities and towns, it is less common to see brick houses. In rural areas, probably the most common material for the building of walls is plaited bamboo sheeting attached to a wooden or bamboo frame. However, roofing tiles continue to be very commonly used, even with these simple houses. Some village houses, particularly those built in accordance with the traditions of ethnic groups, use thatched grass for the roof. There was a time when corrugated iron was tried, but it is no longer popular because it rusts too quickly. The village houses are always sparsely furnished, may have a plain wooden plank floor, or may simply have a dirt floor. Quite often, for sleeping, the people will use a woven grass mat (*tikar*) rather than a bed. In the morning, the mat can simply be rolled up and stood in the corner until needed again that night. Some villages have electricity; some do not. For water supply, villagers are usually dependent on wells or rivers.

There are many different ethnic groups in Indonesia, and many of them have developed their own unique housing styles. The Dayak people of Central Kalimantan build traditional 'long houses', which may be over 200 metres in length and home to over 600 people! Also very interesting are the large traditional houses built by the Minangkabau people of West Sumatra (see *Keren! 1 CB*, page 177), the Batak people's houses in North Sumatra (see *Keren! 2 CB*, page 8) and those built by the Toraja people of Central Sulawesi. Although these house styles are quite different, common features include the often elaborate carvings on the walls, the large buffalo horn or saddle back roof shape, and the fact that they are built on high poles so that farming equipment and animals can be kept underneath. Often these houses are not divided into rooms by internal walls, although different parts of the house are set aside for different functions, such as sleeping, eating, cooking and so on. These houses tend to be poorly ventilated and are often blackened inside from the smoke of the cooking fire in the hearth.





Choose the most appropriate answer to each question and write the answers in your exercise book.

- 1 Somebody who is boarding is called:
 - a indekost
 - b anak kos
 - c mahasiswa
 - d anak sulung
- 2 Which of these sentences is most likely correct?
 - a Dindingnya terbuat dari alang-alang.
 - b Atapnya terbuat dari batu bata.
 - c Dindingnya terbuat dari genting.
 - d Atapnya terbuat dari genting.
- 3 The opposite of sudah is:
 - a belum
 - b sudah
 - c sebelum
 - d setelah
- 4 Biasanya kita menonton televisi di:
 - a kamar duduk
 - b kamar mandi
 - c tempat cuci
 - d mushola
- 5 Which sentence is correct?
 - a Saya suka mendengarkan musik sementara belajar.
 - b Saya suka mendengarkan musik sambil belajar.
 - c Saya suka mendengarkan musik sedangkan belajar.
 - d Saya suka mendengarkan musik sambil adikku belajar.
- 6 The words Sekian dulu are often found:
 - a in a mushola
 - b at a railway station
 - c in a letter
 - d in a garden or park
- 7 What do we normally keep in a garasi?
 - a food
 - b clothing
 - c towels and sheets
 - d car
- 8 Milik siapa ini? means:
 - a Who owns this?
 - b Whose milk is this?
 - c Do you want this milk?
 - d Is this yours?
- 9 To say 'last night' we say:
 - a baru malam
 - b dulu malam
 - c tadi malam
 - d sudah malam
- 10 Indonesians often believe that a keris has:
 - a kesaktian (power?)
 - b sakti
 - c empu
 - d milik

Listening revision

Listen to each question on the Audio CD. For each question you will hear a question or a sentence read twice. Choose the most appropriate response and write it in your exercise book.

- 1 a Di kamar kecil.
b Di kamar tidur.
c Di mushola.
d Di kamar makan.
- 2 a Rumah kami bagus sekali.
b Rumah itu milik kakek saya.
c Rumah kami, dindingnya terbuat dari kayu.
d Rumah kami ada di dekat stasiun kereta api.
- 3 a Tidak gemuk, tetapi tidak pula kurus.
b Tidak pandai, tetapi tidak pula bodoh.
c Tidak mahal, tetapi tidak pula murah.
d Tidak besar, tetapi tidak pula kecil.
- 4 a mendengarkan radio
b minum kopi
c orang Kristen bersembahyang di gereja
d ibu menyiapkan makan malam
- 5 a Ya, mobil itu bagus sekali.
b Mobil itu adalah mobil Mercedes.
c Mobil itu berwarna merah.
d Mobil itu milik paman saya.
- 6 a Ya, ibu suka berbelanja di pasar.
b Ibu ke pasar naik bus kota.
c Tadi pagi ibu berbelanja di pasar.
d Karena dia ingin membeli pakaian baru.
- 7 a Di garasi.
b Di dalam lemari pakaian.
c Di bawah tempat tidur.
d Di dalam lemari es.
- 8 a lemari es, meja makan, dan kompor
b sofa, lampu, dan televisi
c tempat tidur, meja tulis, dan lemari pakaian
d bak mandi, cermin, dan lemari
- 9 a Ayah akan pergi ke kantornya sesudah makan pagi.
b Ayah baru berangkat ke kantornya.
c Ayah bekerja di setasiun kereta api.
d Sebelum makan pagi, ayah selalu bersembahyang.
- 10 a sangat indah
b sangat pandai
c sangat gemuk
d sangat pendek



Ulangan



1.11

Dengarkanlah!



1.30

Cultural revision

Choose the most appropriate answer to each question and write the answers in your exercise book.

1. Most houses in Indonesian cities have roofs made from:
 - a. thatched grass
 - b. corrugated iron
 - c. tiles
 - d. bamboo

2. The Toraja people live in:
 - a. Java
 - b. Kalimantan
 - c. Sumatra
 - d. Sulawesi

3. Carpet is not often used because:
 - a. it is too expensive
 - b. it is too hot
 - c. most houses have dirt floors
 - d. it is too hard to keep clean

4. Brick walls on houses in Indonesia:
 - a. are very uncommon
 - b. are usually plastered over
 - c. are made from large concrete bricks
 - d. make the houses very hot inside

5. A tikar is a:
 - a. thatched roof
 - b. plaited bamboo wall
 - c. mat for sleeping on
 - d. fireplace

6. 'Long houses' are built by the:
 - a. Dayak people
 - b. Minangkabau people
 - c. Batak people
 - d. Toraja people

7. Many traditional houses have roofs made from:
 - a. bamboo sheets
 - b. tiles
 - c. thatched grass
 - d. iron

8. The walls of many Minangkabau and Toraja houses are:
 - a. made from bricks
 - b. made from plaited bamboo sheets
 - c. beautifully carved
 - d. painted black

Di rumah teman

1.1 Tulislah dalam bahasa Indonesia

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and, without looking at your Course Book, write the following sentences in Indonesian.

1 How do I get to their house from the station?

2 What's Yogyakarta like?

3 The city is beautiful and interesting.

4 Hang on a sec, I want to buy some drinks and a magazine before I leave.

5 Give my regards to Achi and her family.

6 When do we arrive in Yogyakarta, Sir?

7 Can I buy food and drink on the train?

8 The cost of the ticket includes lunch.

9 Ah, now we've arrived in Yogyakarta.

10 I hope you enjoy your holiday here.

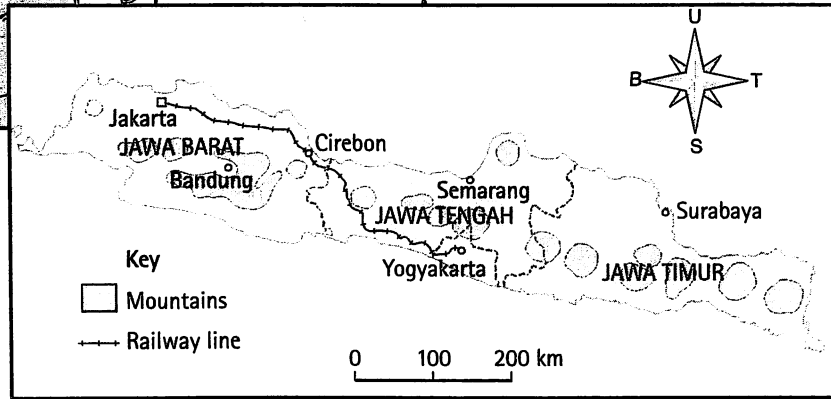


CB 1.1



1.2

Selesaikanlah!



1.3

Bacalah atau dengarkanlah (CB 1.2), kemudian jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut.

CB 1.2

- 1 Di Pulau Jawa ada berapa propinsi?
 - a dua
 - b tiga
 - c empat
 - d lima
- 2 Ibu kota propinsi Jawa Barat adalah:
 - a Jakarta
 - b Bandung
 - c Yogyakarta
 - d Semarang
- 3 Jumlah penduduk Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta lebih dari:
 - a dua setengah juta
 - b tiga setengah juta
 - c empat setengah juta
 - d delapan juta
- 4 Kota Tasikmalaya terletak di antara:
 - a Jakarta dan Cirebon
 - b Cirebon dan Bandung
 - c Bandung dan Yogyakarta
 - d Yogyakarta dan Surabaya

1.2

Dengarkanlah!

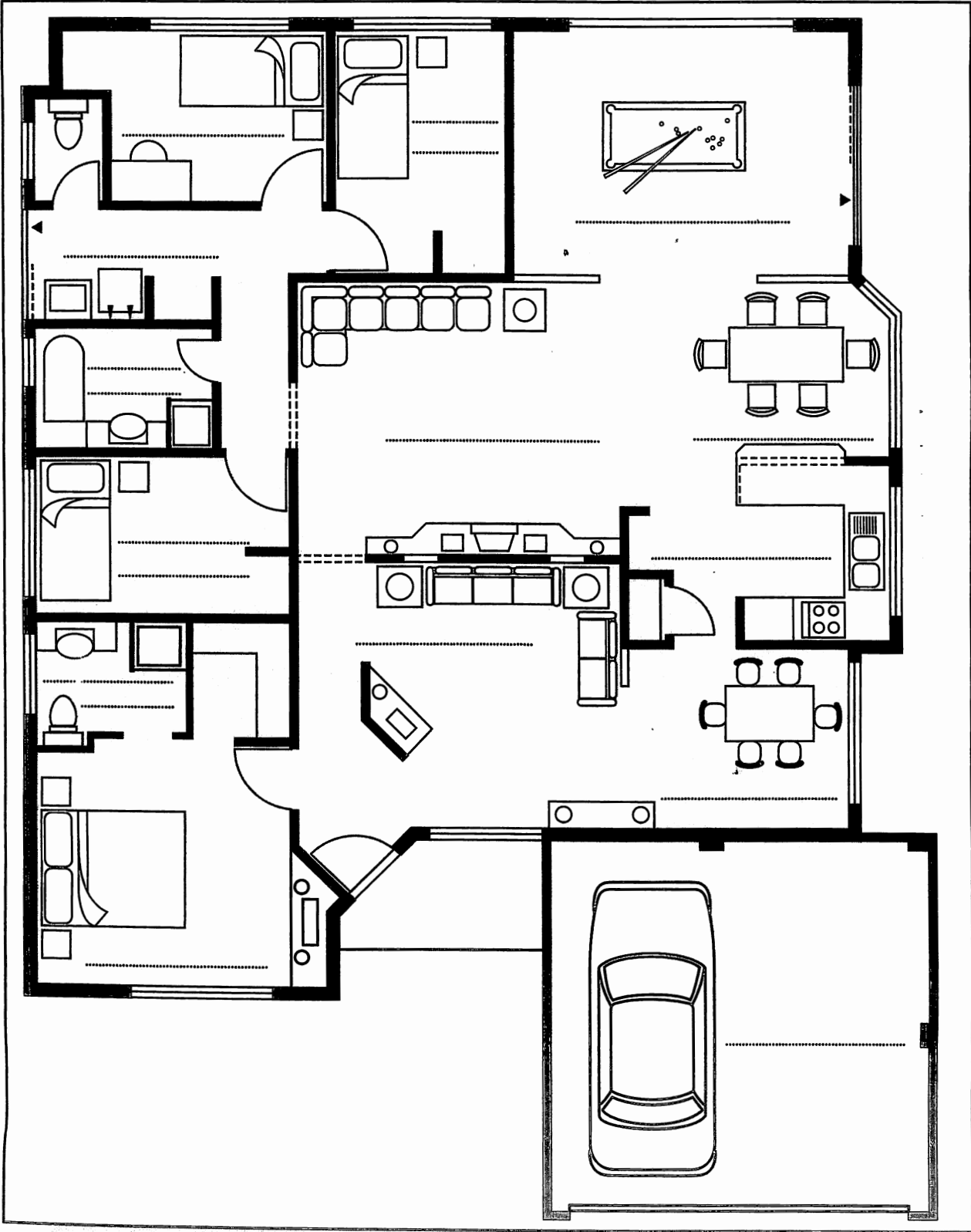


1.4

CB 1.3

Selesaikanlah!

A local building company is producing a brochure to attract Indonesian people to buy its homes. You have been given the job of writing the names of the rooms on this house plan.



What is the most popular building material for houses in your area? Using Indonesian at all times, conduct a survey. Ask every person in the class, including your teacher, what his/her house is made from. Find out what the walls are made from, and what the roof is made from. For each person you speak to, put a tick in one of the boxes below. Then you can work out the most popular combinations.

Brick walls,
metal roof

Brick walls,
tiled roof

Timber walls,
metal roof

Timber walls,
tiled roof

Hasil dari tanya jawab

- 1 ___% rumah di daerah ini berdinding _____ dan beratap _____
- 2 ___% rumah di daerah ini _____
- 3 ___% rumah di daerah ini _____
- 4 ___% rumah di daerah ini _____
- 5 Bahan yang paling sering dipakai untuk dinding rumah adalah _____
- 6 Bahan yang paling sering dipakai untuk atap rumah adalah _____

1.6

Dengarkanlah, dan pilihlah jawaban yang betul.

- 1 Melati adalah sepupu Achi. Benar atau Salah
- 2 Kota Yogyakarta seramai kota Jakarta. Benar atau Salah
- 3 Sebelum berangkat, Nicky membeli minuman. Benar atau Salah
- 4 Kereta api itu akan sampai di kota Yogyakarta pada malam hari. Benar atau Salah
- 5 Nicky pernah ke kota Yogyakarta beberapa kali. Benar atau Salah
- 6 Penumpang-penumpang diberi makan Benar atau Salah

1.1
Dengarkanlah!

CB 1.1

Mengapa?

1.7 Dengarkanlah!

Listen to these people being asked about their houses, and write the information on the grid below. Take care—they may be asked questions in a different order from that appearing on the grid.



Rumah Achi

Terletak di mana?	Berapa orang tinggal di rumah itu?	Berapa jauh dari pusat kota?	Baru atau tua?
Besar atau kecil?	Jumlah kamar tidurnya berapa?	Dindingnya terbuat dari apa?	Atapnya terbuat dari apa?
Ada garasi?	Ada mushola?	Ada kolam renang?	Ada kebun?

Rumah Budi

Terletak di mana?	Berapa orang tinggal di rumah itu?	Berapa jauh dari pusat kota?	Baru atau tua?
Besar atau kecil?	Jumlah kamar tidurnya berapa?	Dindingnya terbuat dari apa?	Atapnya terbuat dari apa?
Ada garasi?	Ada mushola?	Ada kolam renang?	Ada kebun?

Rumah Mila

Terletak di mana?	Berapa orang tinggal di rumah itu?	Berapa jauh dari pusat kota?	Baru atau tua?
Besar atau kecil?	Jumlah kamar tidurnya berapa?	Dindingnya terbuat dari apa?	Atapnya terbuat dari apa?
Ada garasi?	Ada mushola?	Ada kolam renang?	Ada kebun?

1.8

Speak to three other people in the class and, using Indonesian, find out the information required about their houses to complete the grid below.

Rumah _____

Terletak di mana?	Berapa orang tinggal di rumah itu?	Berapa jauh dari pusat kota?	Baru atau tua?
Besar atau kecil?	Jumlah kamar tidurnya berapa?	Dindingnya terbuat dari apa?	Atapnya terbuat dari apa?
Ada garasi?	Ada mushola?	Ada kolam renang?	Ada kebun?

Rumah _____

Terletak di mana?	Berapa orang tinggal di rumah itu?	Berapa jauh dari pusat kota?	Baru atau tua?
Besar atau kecil?	Jumlah kamar tidurnya berapa?	Dindingnya terbuat dari apa?	Atapnya terbuat dari apa?
Ada garasi?	Ada mushola?	Ada kolam renang?	Ada kebun?

Rumah _____

Terletak di mana?	Berapa orang tinggal di rumah itu?	Berapa jauh dari pusat kota?	Baru atau tua?
Besar atau kecil?	Jumlah kamar tidurnya berapa?	Dindingnya terbuat dari apa?	Atapnya terbuat dari apa?
Ada garasi?	Ada mushola?	Ada kolam renang?	Ada kebun?

1.9

Selesaikanlah kalimat-kalimat ini dengan memakai sebelum atau sesudah.
Kalau sudah selesai, dengarkanlah CD untuk memeriksa jawaban Anda.

- 1 _____ naik kereta api, kita harus membeli tiket.
- 2 Penumpang-penumpang harus naik _____ kereta api berangkat.
- 3 Nicky membeli majalah di stasiun _____ kereta api itu berangkat.
- 4 Di Yogyakarta, Nicky turun dari kereta api _____ kereta api itu berhenti di Stasiun Tugu.
- 5 Ibu memasak makan malam _____ kita makan.
- 6 _____ ke luar dari Stasiun Tugu, Achi dan Nicky naik taksi ke rumah Achi.
- 7 _____ sekolah selesai anak-anak boleh pulang.
- 8 Kita harus mengundang teman _____ mengadakan pesta.
- 9 Ibu Sudarmo selalu tawar-menawar _____ membeli barang di pasar.
- 10 Kita mandi _____ bangun.

1.10

Selesaikanlah kalimat-kalimat ini dengan memakai sambil, sementara atau sedangkan.

Kalau sudah selesai, dengarkanlah CD untuk memeriksa jawaban Anda.

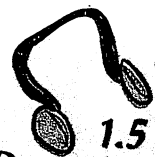
- 1 Ayah Achi sering bernyanyi _____ mandi.
- 2 Ibu Achi sedang menonton televisi _____ Achi dan Nicky bercakap-cakap di kamar duduk.
- 3 Keluarga Sudarmo beragama Islam _____ tetangganya beragama Kristen.
- 4 Pak Darmo bercakap-cakap dengan temannya _____ menunggu bus.
- 5 Achi ingin menjadi guru _____ Dedi ingin menjadi dokter hewan.
- 6 Ayah sedang bersembahyang di mushola _____ ibu memasak di dapur.
- 7 Pak Darmo memelihara ikan _____ Dedi memelihara burung.
- 8 Keluarga itu sedang bercakap-cakap _____ makan malam.
- 9 Ibu suka minum teh _____ ayah lebih suka minum kopi.
- 10 Achi suka membaca majalah _____ mendengarkan musik



1.4

Dengarkanlah!

CB 1.7



1.5

Dengarkanlah!

CB 1.9



1.11

There are seven people at the Sudarmo family's house at the moment. Listen to the CD and you will be told where these people are, or what they are doing. Draw lines to connect each of them to the place in the house where they are.



Ibu Sudarmo



Bapak Sudarmo



Dedi



Achi



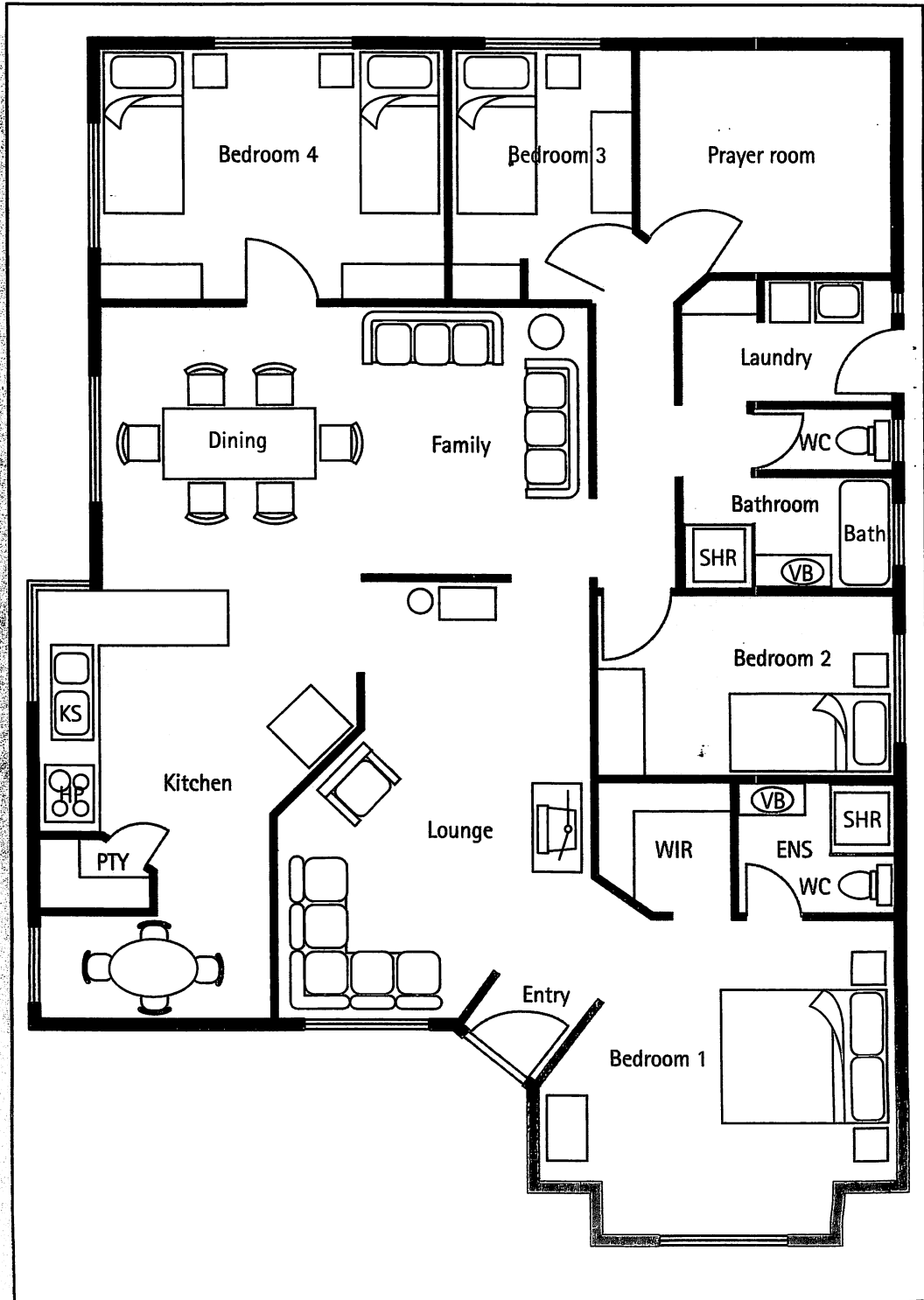
Budi



Nicky



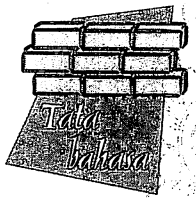
Nenek Achi



1.12

Selesaikanlah!

Selesaikanlah dengan kata-kata sendiri.



CB 1.9



Aku sering mendengarkan musik pop sambil _____



Saya suka _____
sedangkan adik saya lebih suka _____



Saya sedang _____
_____ sementara _____



Ayah sedang bekerja di kebun _____




_____ sambil minum teh.



_____ sementara ayah bersembahyang di mushola.



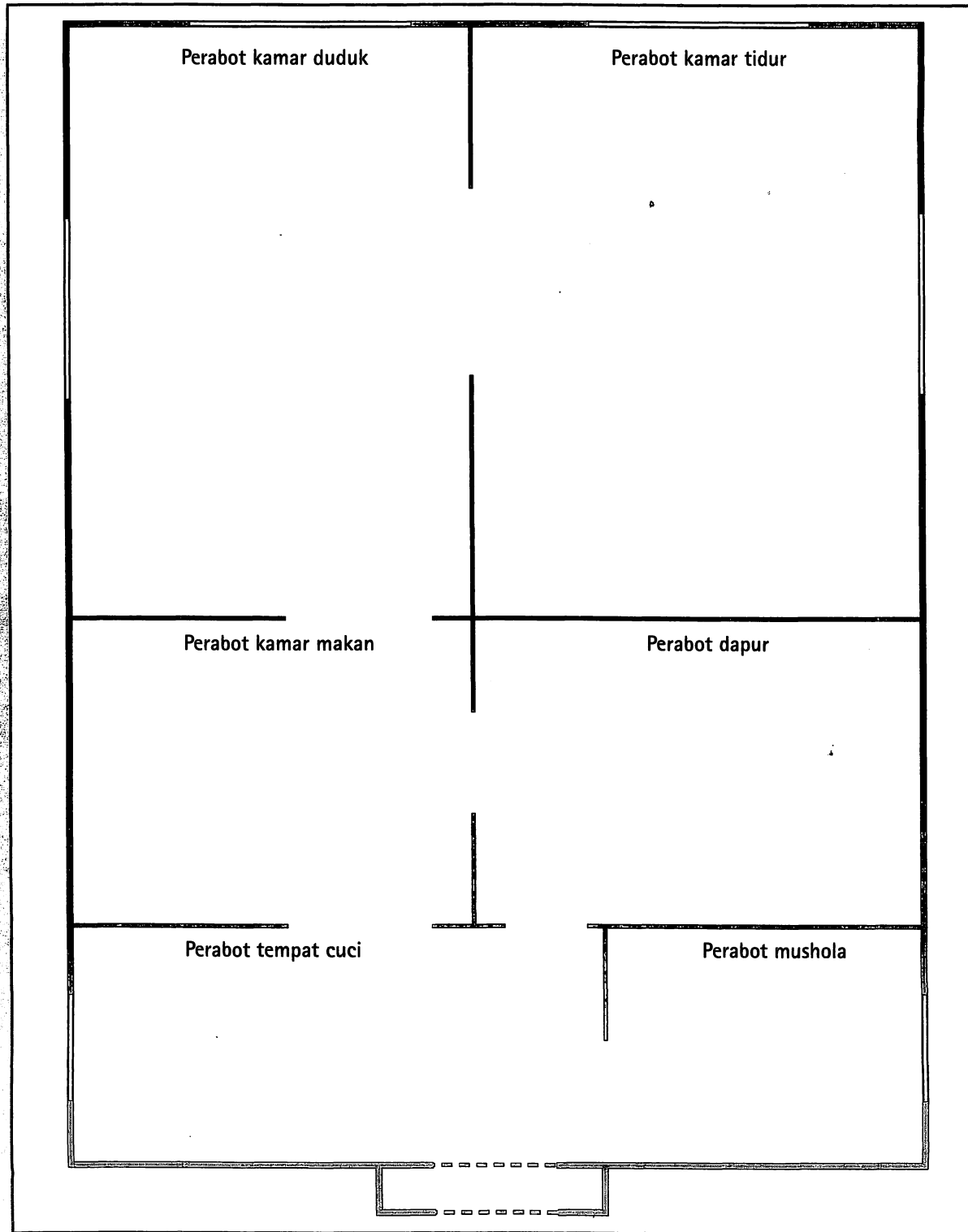
Ayah saya suka _____
_____ temannya, Pak Karim, lebih suka _____



Saya _____
_____ sambil _____

In the furniture department of the Matahari store, the floor space is divided into sections for bedroom furniture, sitting-room furniture, and so on. Your teacher will supply you with small cut-out pictures of the furniture. Help the store by positioning each item of furniture in the right section.

Bagian perabot rumah—Toko Matahari



1.14

Rewrite the following sentences using a topic-comment sentence structure. When you have finished, check your answers by listening to the CD.

1 Ibu dan Bapak Sudarmo mempunyai dua anak.

2 Di rumah keluarga Darmo ada empat kamar tidur.

3 Pak Darmo mempunyai sebuah mobil baru.

4 Pemuda itu mempunyai banyak CD.

5 Di rumah itu ada kamar duduk yang besar sekali.

6 Keluarga itu mempunyai rumah yang bagus sekali.

7 Tetangga kami mempunyai garasi yang cukup besar untuk dua mobil.

8 Di kamar tidur saya ada dua tempat tidur.

tempat tidur

9 Pak Karim mempunyai anak yang nakal sekali.

10 Penjual itu mempunyai barang yang sangat menarik.

Express the following sentences in Indonesian using a topic-comment structure.

11 Our house has a tiled roof.

12 My house has four bedrooms.

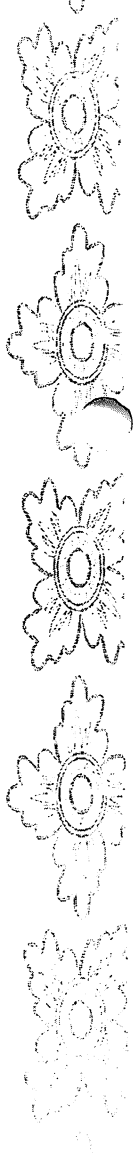
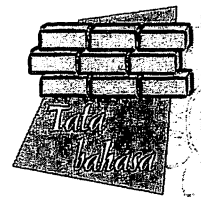
Ruang saya kamar — empat

13 Our house has a beautiful garden.

indah



CB 1.11



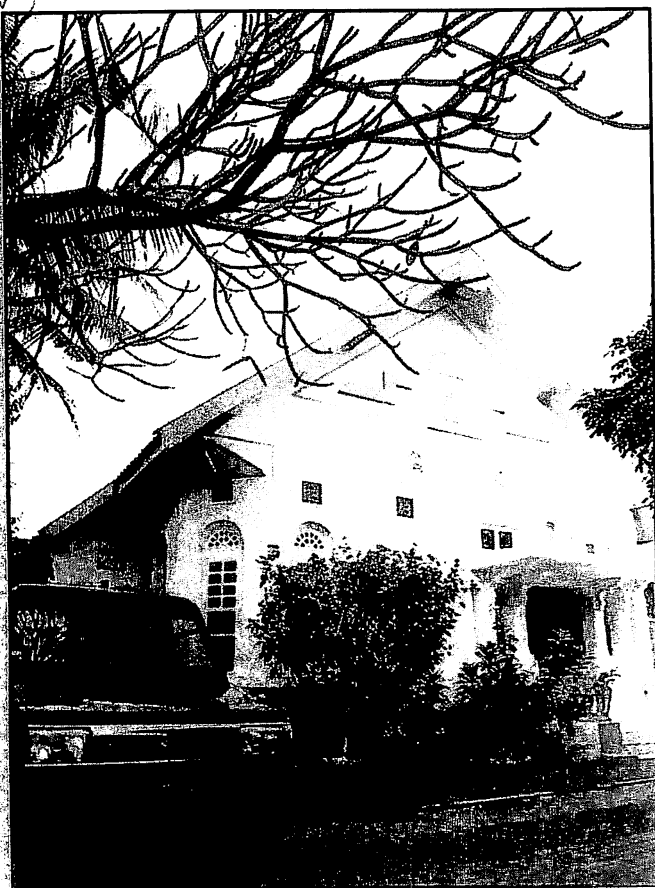


1.15

CB 1.14

Bacalah surat dari Nicky, dan pilihlah jawaban yang benar.

- 1 Nicky sampai di kota Yogyakarta kemarin. Benar atau Salah
- 2 Nicky dijemput di stasiun oleh Achi. Benar atau Salah
- 3 Rumah Achi besar sekali. Benar atau Salah
- 4 Rumah itu, atapnya terbuat dari genting. Benar atau Salah
- 5 Rumah itu, dindingnya terbuat dari kayu. Benar atau Salah
- 6 Keluarga itu biasanya makan di dapur karena tidak mempunyai kamar makan. Benar atau Salah
- 7 Di rumah itu Nicky diberi kamarnya sendiri. Benar atau Salah
- 8 Keluarga Achi beragama Kristen. Benar atau Salah
- 9 Dekat rumah keluarga Sudarmo ada sebuah universitas. Benar atau Salah
- 10 Pada sore hari Pak Darmo sering bekerja di kebun. Benar atau Salah



- 11 Rumah keluarga Sudarmo terletak lima kilometer dari:
 - a pasar
 - b pusat kota
 - c universitas
 - d pusat perbelanjaan
- 12 Rumah itu, kamar tidurnya:
 - a dua
 - b tiga
 - c empat
 - d lima

1.16 Perbandingan

CB 1.16

Selesaikanlah!

Selesaikanlah dengan kata-kata sendiri.

- 1 Kota Jakarta jauh lebih _____ daripada kota Yogyakarta.
- 2 Pesawat terbang jauh lebih _____ daripada _____.
- 3 Rumah itu jauh lebih _____.
- 4 Buah-buahan di pasar jauh lebih _____.
- 5 Naik becak jauh lebih _____ *pelan lambat* _____.
- 6 Nenek jauh lebih *tua* _____.
- 7 *Vang* _____ jauh lebih banyak daripada _____.
- 8 _____ jauh lebih mahal daripada _____.
- 9 _____ jauh lebih kecil daripada _____.
- 10 _____ jauh lebih panas daripada _____.

1.17 Makan Malam

Selesaikanlah!

Choose the correct words from those shown in the right-hand column to fill the gaps in this passage. When you have finished, check your answers by listening to the CD.

Note: Each word may only be used once.

Nicky _____¹ di Stasiun Tugu oleh Achi dan diajak ke rumahnya _____² taksi. Karena Nicky lelah dia _____³ di kamar tidurnya _____⁴ satu setengah jam. _____⁵ itu Nicky makan malam dengan Achi dan orang tuanya, Bapak dan Ibu Sudarmo. Nicky, Achi, Ibu Sudarmo dan Bapak Sudarmo makan malam di _____⁶. Di kamar itu ada sebuah meja makan yang _____⁷ besar, lima buah kursi dan sebuah _____⁸. Sambil makan malam, Nicky dan keluarga Sudarmo bercakap-cakap. Ibu dan Bapak Sudarmo _____⁹ tentang keluarganya, rumahnya di Australia, sekolah Nicky dan teman-temannya.

selama 4
bertanya 9
sesudah 5
naik 2
kamar makan 6
lemari 8
beristirahat 3
dijemput 1
cukup 7



1.18



Listen to these people tell you about their houses. Make notes about each person's house on the grid provided. You will be given all the information about each house twice. Take care—the speakers may give you the information in a different order from that on the grid. Part of the first one has been done for you.

1

nama pemilik	
alamat	<i>Jalan Pahlawan 117, Yogyakarta</i>
Dindingnya terbuat dari ...	
Atapnya terbuat dari ...	<i>genting</i>
kamar duduk	<i>bagus, tetapi tidak begitu besar</i>
kamar tidur	
kamar mandi	<i>ada satu</i>
mushola	
kebun	<i>ada kebun kecil di depan rumah</i>
kolam renang	
garasi	

2

nama pemilik	
alamat	
Dindingnya terbuat dari ...	
Atapnya terbuat dari ...	
kamar duduk	
kamar tidur	
kamar mandi	
mushola	
kebun	
kolam renang	
garasi	

3

nama pemilik	
alamat	
Dindingnya terbuat dari ...	
Atapnya terbuat dari ...	
kamar duduk	
kamar tidur	
kamar mandi	
mushola	
kebun	
kolam renang	
garasi	

4

nama pemilik	
alamat	
Dindingnya terbuat dari ...	
Atapnya terbuat dari ...	
kamar duduk	
kamar tidur	
kamar mandi	
mushola	
kebun	
kolam renang	
garasi	



1.19

Listen to the sentences read on the CD. Each sentence will be read twice. From the sentences below, choose the statement which is true.

CB 1.23

Sentence number one

- a Nicky arrived in Yogyakarta yesterday.
- b Nicky arrived in Yogyakarta earlier this morning.
- c Nicky has just arrived in Yogyakarta.
- d Nicky will be arriving in Yogyakarta this afternoon.

Sentence number two

- a Mrs Sudarmo went to the market every morning this week.
- b Yesterday, Mrs Sudarmo went to the market in the morning.
- c This morning, Mrs Sudarmo went to the market.
- d Mrs Sudarmo has just gone to the market.

Sentence number three

- a Father used to go to the office by bus.
- b Father used to work in an office in the city centre.
- c Father went into the office early this morning.
- d Father has just left for the office.

Sentence number four

- a Budi has gone to visit his family in Semarang.
- b Budi's family has gone on a holiday to Semarang.
- c Budi's family used to live in Semarang.
- d Budi's family has just returned from Semarang.

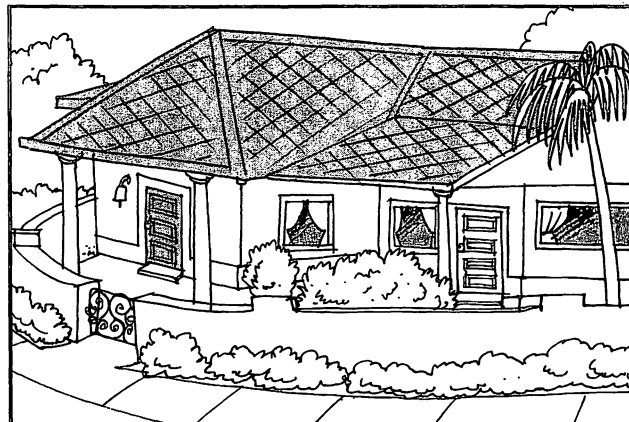
Sentence number five

- a Achi and Budi have gone to the movies.
- b Achi and Budi went to the movies last night.
- c Achi and Budi have just been to the movies.
- d Achi and Budi went to the movies the day before yesterday.



Work with a partner. Using Indonesian, ask your partner about his/her house. Find out the following information.

- Where is it?
- Is it an old house or a new house?
- What are the walls made from?
- What is the roof made from?
- How many people live in the house?
- Is it a large house or a small house?
- How many bedrooms are there?
- What other rooms are there?
- Is there a garage?



As you get the information, jot it down on a piece of paper. Then write a passage below, in Indonesian, about your friend's house.

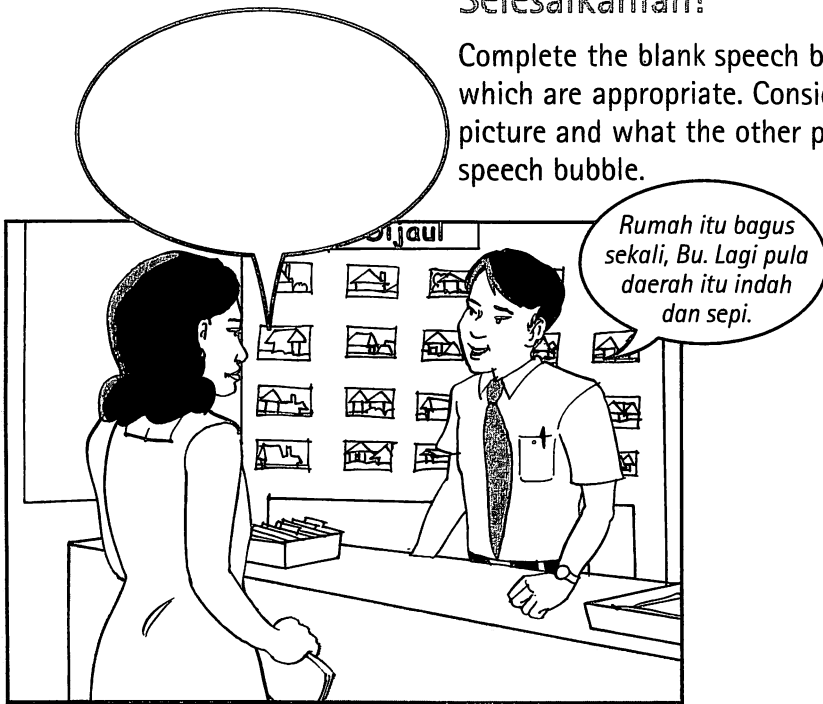
Rumah teman saya



1.21

Selesaikanlah!

Complete the blank speech bubble in each picture with words which are appropriate. Consider the description below each picture and what the other person is saying before you fill in the speech bubble.



Ibu Yanti is interested in buying a new house. She asks the salesman what the house in Lembang Street is like.



The salesman says that the house has brick walls and a tiled roof.



Ibu Yanti wants to know how many bedrooms there are.



Apakah kamar duduknya besar?

The salesman says that the sitting room is not all that big, but it is not small either.



Rumah itu, kebunnya indah sekali, Bu.

Ibu Yanti wants to know about the garden because she likes gardening.



Ada garasi?

The salesman explains that there is a garage which is big enough for two cars.



1.22 Revision checklist

Go through the checklist of what you have learnt in **Topik satu**. Work with a partner to check what you know, then help your partner check what he/she knows. Tick the ones that you know. Put a cross beside the ones that you need to revise.

Ungkapan yang berguna *Useful expressions*

- Sebentar, ya?
- Sampaikan salam saya kepada ...
- belum pernah
- tidak ada lagi
- Tidak (besar), tidak pula (kecil)
- tadi pagi
- tadi malam
- pindah rumah

Memberitahu *Informing*

- Saya lahir di ...
- Saya berasal dari ...
- (Rumah) itu terbuat dari ...
- (Baju) itu milik saya.
- Dia baru datang.
- Dia baru berangkat.

Perbandingan *Comparisons*

- (Rumah) itu jauh lebih (besar) daripada (rumah saya).

Pertanyaan *Questions*

- Kapan kita sampai di ...?
- Apa Anda orang asli ...?
- Anda berasal dari mana?
- (Rumah) itu terbuat dari apa?
- (Sepeda) itu milik siapa?
- Bagaimana rumahmu?
- Di mana barang ini kita simpan?

1.23 Speaking test (1)

Test yourself on the language functions listed below. When you are sure that you know each one, write your initials in the column headed **Sendiri**. The next task is to get a classmate to test you on each function and, if satisfied, he/she will initial the column headed **Teman**. Finally, your teacher will test you and initial the column headed **Guru**. Any language functions which have not been satisfactorily mastered should be relearnt and retested.

Language functions	Sendiri	Teman	Guru
1 When will we arrive in Yogyakarta?			
2 Are you a native of Yogyakarta?			
3 Give my regards to your parents/grandmother etc.			
4 It's not (big) but not (small) either. <i>Note: Other adjectives could be substituted.</i>			
5 What is that house made from?			
6 The walls are made from timber/bricks, while the roof is made from tiles/iron.			
7 I come (originally) from ...			
8 Where do you come from?			
9 Mother is (listening to the radio) while (cooking dinner). <i>Note: Other activities could be substituted.</i>			
10 Nicky is (watching television) while Achi is (reading). <i>Note: Other activities could be substituted.</i>			
11 That house has two bathrooms. (Use topic-comment structure.)			
12 Yogyakarta is a lot quieter/cooler/more interesting than Jakarta.			
13 Whose bag/bike/book/car is this?			
14 That car belongs to my father/uncle/grandfather/friend etc.			
15 Where do we store the food/drink/fruit/vegetables?			
16 We store the food/drink/fruit/vegetables in the refrigerator.			
Respond to the following questions in Indonesian.			
17 Rumahmu terbuat dari apa?			
18 Rumah itu, kamar tidurnya berapa?			
19 Apakah kamar penduduknya besar sekali?			
20 Apakah rumah itu baru atau tua?			



Bercakap-
cakap

1.24 Speaking test (2)

This is an alternative speaking test which your teacher may choose to use. If you do this speaking test, you will be required to hold a conversation with your teacher in which you discuss your house.

You will need to answer questions from your teacher. In order to do this, you will need to be able to say the following in Indonesian.

- where your house is located and how many people live in it
- what it is made from
- whether it is big or small
- whether it is old or new
- whether the sitting room is large
- what furniture there is in various rooms (sitting room, your bedroom, kitchen, and so on)
- how many bedrooms there are, and what other rooms there are
- whether there is a garage
- whether there is a swimming pool
- what the garden is like, and who likes to work in the garden

Your performance in this test will be marked on the following criteria.

- your understanding of the questions being asked of you
- control of the language necessary to maintain the conversation
- avoidance of unnatural silent periods between responses
- pronunciation
- phrasing and intonation
- appropriateness of body language
- some acceptance of responsibility for moving the conversation forward, such as by providing additional detail, asking questions, and so on