

Class reconvenes

January

# Beginner 2

13<sup>th</sup>

(Wednesday)

# 10

# Bersiap-siap untuk berangkat

AB 3.1, 3.2

Matt, Gino and Sally are leaving tomorrow for their student exchange visit to Indonesia. They are having a last-minute discussion with their teacher, Bu Simpson, to make sure that they have everything that they need.



Kami akan berada di kota Semarang selama tiga bulan, Bu. Pakaian apa yang perlu kami bawa?

Bawalah banyak pakaian tipis, Sally.

Dan karena kamu sudah ada tugas bahasa yang perlu kamu kerjakan di sana, jangan lupa membawa kamus dan alat perekam.

2



Ya, ini alat perekam. Siapa yang bisa membawanya?

Saya. Alat itu bisa saya masukkan ke dalam kopor saya.



Dan ini kamus kita. Siapa yang bisa membawa kamus?

Ya, saya bisa membawa kamus itu di dalam kopor saya.



Kita perlu membawa kamera juga. Bisakah kamu membawa kamera juga, Sally?

Hey, Matt. Kamu akan membawa apa?



Maaf Gino. Kopor saya sudah penuh. Ada skateboard, ada vegemite, ada koleksi CD saya, ada teddy bear saya, ada ...



Kamu terlalu, Matt!



Matt, jangan lupa bahwa kamu boleh membawa kopor seberat 25 kilogram saja.

Ya, Bu. Jangan khawatir. Barang-barang itu tidak berat.



Apa lagi yang perlu kami bawa, Bu?

Kamu perlu membawa oleh-oleh dari Australia sebagai tanda terima kasih bagi keluarga angkat angkatmu di Indonesia.

Ya, Bu. Kami membeli oleh-oleh itu di kota pada hari Sabtu yang lalu.

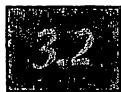


Kalian membawa cek wisata dalam dolar Australia atau dolar Amerika?

Dolar Amerika, Bu.



Baik. Kalau begitu, kalian bertiga sudah siap berangkat. Selamat jalan ke Indonesia.



## 'Who will bring ...?'

When you are preparing for a trip, an excursion or even a party, you might often want to ask 'Who will bring ...?' You can simply ask **Siapa yang akan membawa ...?** Note that the same phrase can be used to mean 'Who will take ...?' You have seen several examples of Matt using this language function on the previous page. Here are some more examples.

### Contoh

- 1 Bu Simpson: Saya perlu mengirimkan sebuah hadiah dari sekolah kita kepada sekolah di SMU2 Semarang. Siapa yang akan membawa tanda terima kasih ini untuk diberikan kepada kepala sekolah di sana?
- Gino: Matt akan membawanya, Bu. Sally dan saya membawa kamera, alat perekam dan kamus.
- Matt: Tidak bisa, Bu! Kopor saya sudah penuh dan berat sekali!
- Sally: Tidak apa-apa. Saya akan membawanya, Bu.
- 2 Bu Simpson: Oh, dan saya juga perlu mengirimkan buku kecil ini kepada Ibu Martha, guru bahasa Inggris di sekolah SMU2, Semarang. Siapa yang akan membawanya?
- Matt: Saya akan membawa buku itu, Bu.
- Gino: Oh ya! Sebuah buku yang sangat kecil saja. Terima kasih Matt!



## 'Could you bring/take ...?'

If you want to ask somebody to bring (or take) something, you can say:

**Kamu bisa membawa ...?**

*atau*

**Apa kamu bisa membawa ...?**

*atau*

**Apakah kamu bisa membawa ...?**

*atau*

**Bisakah kamu membawa ...?**

### Contoh

- Bu Simpson: Sally, kamu bisa membawa surat ini ke kota Semarang?
- Sally: Tentu saja bisa, Bu. Surat itu untuk siapa?
- Bu Simpson: Tolong disampaikan kepada Ibu Wati, kepala sekolah di Semarang.
- Sally: Baiklah.



## Object-focus questions

In the last topic (Section 2.10), you learnt how to form object-focus sentences. Remember that in object-focus sentences the direct object is in front of the verb. Sometimes, however, we form questions in which the object is unknown and the object is replaced with either **apa** (what) or **siapa** (who). These are what we call object-focus questions. Questions such as 'What did you buy?',



'What did she say?', 'What are you reading?', 'What do we need to take?', 'What are you waiting for?' and 'Who are you waiting for?' all ask questions about an unknown object and are therefore usually expressed in object-focus structure.

To help us understand how object-focus questions are formed, we will begin by looking at a simple sentence and then asking a question about the object. The following example is shown in both first/second person structure and third person structure.

*First/second person:* **Anda akan membawa kamus itu ke Indonesia.**

*Third person:* **Sally akan membawa kamus itu ke Indonesia.**

In both sentences, **kamus itu** is the object. You know how to express these sentences in object-focus structure.

*First/second person:* **Kamus itu akan Anda bawa ke Indonesia.**

*Third person:* **Kamus itu akan dibawa oleh Sally ke Indonesia.**

If we were to ask 'What will you take to Indonesia?' or 'What will Sally take to Indonesia', the object is really unknown. It is replaced by the word 'what' (**apa**). We also need to insert the word **yang**.

### Contoh

*First/second person:* **Apa yang akan Anda bawa ke Indonesia?**

*Third person:* **Apa yang akan dibawa Sally ke Indonesia?**

Object-focus questions are very common. Look at some of the object-focus questions shown below. The first few have their English translations with them. With those which do not have a translation provided, work out for yourself what is being asked.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 <b>Apa yang perlu kami bawa?</b>                    | <i>What do we need to take?</i>              |
| 2 <b>Apa yang ingin kamu beli di Indonesia?</b>       | <i>What do you want to buy in Indonesia?</i> |
| 3 <b>Siapa yang kamu cari?</b>                        | <i>Who are you looking for?</i>              |
| 4 <b>Apa yang kamu cari?</b>                          | <i>What are you looking for?</i>             |
| 5 <b>Apa yang kamu pinjam dari dia?</b>               |  |
| 6 <b>Apa yang dikatakan oleh dia?</b>                 |  |
| 7 <b>Apa yang didengarkannya?</b>                     |  |
| 8 <b>Apa yang dijual oleh pedagang kaki lima itu?</b> |  |
| 9 <b>Apa yang dibicarakan oleh mereka?</b>            |  |
| 10 <b>Siapa yang akan kita ajak?</b>                  |  |

Try it the other way. Here are a few answers. What questions would you ask in order to obtain these answers?

- 1 **Saya sedang menonton acara televisi MTV.**
- 2 **Ibu Simpson mengirimkan sebuah surat kepada Bu Wati.**
- 3 **Dia sedang membaca sebuah komik.**
- 4 **Kita perlu mengenakan pakaian yang tipis.**
- 5 **Ibu akan memasak ayam goreng.**





## Public announcements

AB 3.5, 3.6

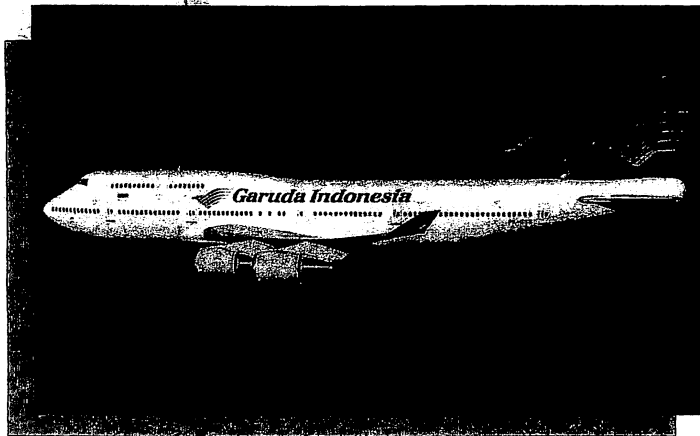
When you are travelling, public announcements are often heard, especially on board airline flights, in airports, at railway stations and so on. If you are familiar with the general structure of public announcements, you will often find that it is not necessary for you to understand every word.



On board airline flights, the announcements usually commence with the words **Para penumpang yang terhormat ...** Announcements usually conclude with the words **Terima kasih.**

### Contoh

- 1 Para penumpang yang terhormat, atas nama Kapten Hartono dan awak pesawat kami mengucapkan 'Selamat Datang' di pesawat Garuda dengan penerbangan GA611 dengan tujuan Denpasar, Bali. Penerbangan dari Sydney ke Denpasar ini akan makan waktu tujuh setengah jam. Karena pesawat terbang ini sekarang siap untuk tinggal landas, para penumpang diminta agar memasang sabuk pengaman. Harap meja kecil di depan Anda dalam keadaan terlipat dan kursi Anda dalam posisi tegak. Terima kasih.
- 2 Para penumpang yang terhormat, Kapten Hartono sekarang sudah memadamkan lampu tanda sabuk pengaman sehingga Anda sekarang boleh berdiri kalau mau. Walaupun demikian, kami anjurkan agar Anda tetap mengenakan sabuk pengaman selama Anda duduk. Terima kasih.



In public places, such as airport lounges and railway stations, public announcements usually begin with the words **Perhatian! Perhatian!**



Sesudah tiba di Denpasar Sally, Matt dan Gino pindah ke terminal domestik karena mereka harus ganti pesawat di Denpasar. Di terminal domestik mereka duduk di ruang tunggu sambil menunggu penerbangan mereka ke Semarang.

berada di	to be at/in	terhormat	most respected
alat perekam	tape recorder	atas nama	on behalf of
masuk	object-focus form of memasukkan	awak pesawat	flight crew
koléksi	collection	penerbangan	flight
kepala sekolah	school principal	tinggal landas	take-off (aeroplane)
berat	heavy	sabuk pengaman	safety seatbelt
disampaikan	passed on to	terlipat	folded/stowed away
dikatakan	object-focus form of mengatakan	tegak	upright
mengatakan	to say something	memadamkan	to turn off/extinguish
didengarkan	object-focus form of mendengarkan	anjurkan	object-focus form of menganjurkan
dibicarakan	object-focus form of membicarakan	ingat	object-focus form of mengingatkan
membicarakan	to discuss	mengingat	to remind
ajak	object-focus form of mengajak	dipersilakan	object-focus form of mempersilakan
		mempersilakan	to invite
		ruang tunggu	waiting room



Silakan baca lebih banyak informasi tentang penerbangan Garuda Indonesia dengan mengunjungi home-page mereka. Anda bahkan bisa memesan tiket ke Indonesia melalui situs itu. Kunjungilah situs Garuda Indonesia melalui *Keren!* 3&4 Companion Website di [www.longman.com.au/cw](http://www.longman.com.au/cw).



## Verbs with the 'memper-' prefix

The prefix **memper-** is, in fact, made up from two prefixes: the primary prefix **mem-** and the secondary prefix **per-**. In combination, this double-barrelled prefix has a number of effects.



### AB 3.7

The first thing that you should remember about the **memper-** prefix is that it creates verbs, all of which are transitive—and you know what that means: they must be followed by a direct object. Let's look at some uses of the **memper-** prefix.

#### Verbs used in either the 'me-' or 'memper-' form

There are some verbs which are commonly used in either the **me-** form or the **memper-** form. In these cases, there is normally no difference in meaning.

#### Contoh

- 1 menggunakan            *atau*            mempergunakan  
Untuk mengerjakan latihan bahasa mereka di Semarang, Sally, Gino dan Matt harus menggunakan sebuah alat perekam.

*atau*  
Untuk mengerjakan latihan bahasa mereka di Semarang, Sally, Gino dan Matt harus mempergunakan sebuah alat perekam.

- 2 mengenalkan            *atau*            memperkenalkan  
Ibu Simpson mengirimkan sebuah surat kepada kepala sekolah SMU2 di Semarang untuk mengenalkan siswanya, Sally, Gino dan Matt.

*atau*  
Ibu Simpson mengirimkan sebuah surat kepada kepala sekolah SMU2 di Semarang untuk memperkenalkan siswanya, Sally, Gino dan Matt.

- 3 menghentikan            *atau*            memperhentikan  
Polisi itu sedang menghentikan lalu lintas karena ada kecelakaan di jalan.

*atau*  
Polisi itu sedang memperhentikan lalu lintas karena ada kecelakaan di jalan.

Do not assume that for any verbs which have the **me-** prefix you can add the secondary prefix **per-**. Use only those **memper-** verbs which you have seen and learnt.

#### 'Memper-' + adjective

Verbs formed by combining the **memper-** prefix with an adjective are similar in nature to those formed by the combination of **me-** + adjective + **-kan**. Notice, however, that if the **memper-** prefix is used, the **-kan** suffix is not used. The difference which exists in meaning between these two forms of the verb is not readily distinguishable in the English translation.

By way of example, **membesarkan** means 'to enlarge' or 'to make bigger' and it implies that we started with a small object and made it larger. Similarly, **memperbesar** also means 'to enlarge' or 'to make bigger', but implies that we started with an object that was already quite large and made it even larger. Obviously, in English, we do not normally imply the original size of the object. In English, then, both words would simply be translated as 'to enlarge'.

#### Contoh

- 1 Ibu Simpson ingin memperkuat persahabatan antara sekolahnya di Australia dan sekolah SMU2 di kota Semarang.
- 2 Waktu tinggal landas Kapten Hartono mempercepat pesawat Garuda itu.
- 3 Maksud Sally, Gino dan Matt pergi ke Indonesia ialah untuk memperluas dan memperdalam pengertian mereka tentang cara hidup di Indonesia dan untuk memperlancar Bahasa Indonesia mereka.

## 'Memper-' verbs + '-i' suffix

A few **memper-** verbs take the suffix **-i**.

### Contoh

- 1 **memperbarui**  
Kita harus memperbarui paspor kita lima tahun sekali.
- 2 **memperbaiki**  
Ahli teknik itu sedang memperbaiki pesawat itu.
- 3 **mempelajari**  
Sally ingin mempelajari kesusasteraan Indonesia di universitas sesudah tamat sekolah.

**Note:** The stem word **ajar** is something of an exception. When you studied the uses of the **ber-** prefix in *Keren! 2* (CB 4.16) you learnt that for **ajar** the prefix was modified to become **bel-**. Similarly, the **memper-** prefix is modified to become **mempel-** when attached to the stem word **ajar**. Notice, also, that there is a slight difference between **belajar**, meaning simply 'to study', and **mempelajari**, meaning 'to make a detailed, in-depth study of something'.



Sebelum pesawat tinggal landas kita harus memperhatikan instruksi yang diberikan oleh awak pesawat.

## Verbs used only in 'memper-' form

A few verbs are only used in the **memper-** form.

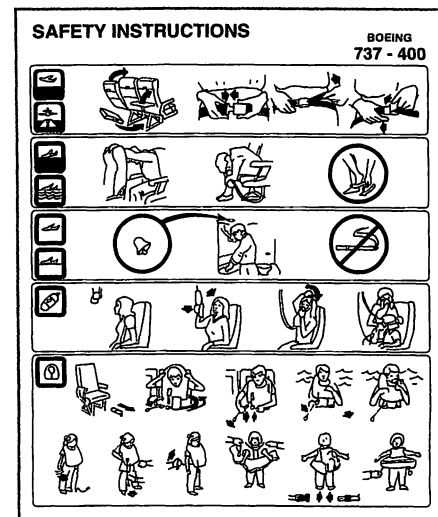
**Memperbarui** and **memperbaiki**, which you have just seen, are only ever used in the **memper-** form. Another example is **memperhatikan**; that is, there is no such word as **menghatikan** or **menghati**.

## 'Memper-' verbs in the object-focus and imperative forms

You know that when verbs are used in object-focus form (either first, second or third person) and also in the imperative form (commands), the **me-** prefix must be dropped. It is important to remember that, when dropping the **me-** prefix from **memper-** verbs, the **per-** prefix is retained.

### Contoh

- 1 Pesawat terbang yang rusak itu harus diperbaiki.
- 2 SIM harus saya perbarui di kantor polisi.
- 3 Lalu lintas diperhentikan polisi karena ada kecelakaan di jalan.
- 4 Perhatikan tanda jalan itu!
- 5 Guru kami berkata 'Perhatikanlah!'.



Demi keselamatan, informasi yang tersedia di dalam pesawat terbang harus diperhatikan benar.

## Proses imigrasi

When you get off the plane in Indonesia, the first thing you have to do is be processed by the immigration officials. Line up with the other passengers. Have your passport ready. You will also need an incoming immigration card which will have been given to you on the flight and which you will have completed. When you get to the front of the queue, give your passport and immigration card to the **pegawai imigrasi** and give an appropriate greeting, such as **Selamat siang, Pak**.

Often the **pegawai imigrasi** will ask you some questions, even though most of these questions you have already answered on the immigration card.

### What is the purpose of your visit to Indonesia?



If the **pegawai imigrasi** wants to ask this question, he/she will probably say:

**Apa maksud kunjungan Anda ke Indonesia?**

#### Contoh

Pegawai imigrasi: **Apa maksud kunjungan Anda ke Indonesia?**

Sally: **Saya ikut dalam program pertukaran siswa dengan sebuah sekolah di kota Semarang, Pak.**

Pegawai imigrasi: **Anda akan bersekolah di sana?**

Sally: **Ya, betul.**

### Is this your first visit to Indonesia?

If the **pegawai imigrasi** wants to ask this question, he/she will probably say:

**Apa ini pertama kali Anda ke Indonesia?**

*atau*

**Apa ini kunjungan Anda yang pertama ke Indonesia?**

#### Contoh

1 Pegawai imigrasi: **Apa ini pertama kali Anda ke Indonesia?**

Sally: **Ya, betul.**

Pegawai imigrasi: **Anda pandai sekali berbahasa Indonesia. Di mana Anda belajar bahasa Indonesia?**

Sally: **Terima kasih, Pak. Saya mempelajari bahasa Indonesia di sekolah.**

2 Pegawai imigrasi: **Apa ini pertama kali Ibu ke Indonesia?**

Wisatawan: **Tidak, Pak. Saya berlibur di Pulau Bali tiga tahun yang lalu.**



## Where will you be staying in Indonesia?

If the pegawai imigrasi wants to ask this question, he/she will probably say:

**Di mana alamat Anda di Indonesia?**

### Contoh

Pegawai imigrasi: Di mana alamat Ibu di Indonesia?

Wisatawan: Saya akan menginap di Hotel Hyatt, di Sanur, Pak.



## How long will you be staying in Indonesia?

If the pegawai imigrasi wants to ask this question, he/she will probably say:

**(Anda) akan tinggal berapa lama di Indonesia?**

*atau*

**Berapa lama Anda akan tinggal di Indonesia?**

### Contoh

Pegawai imigrasi: Akan tinggal berapa lama di Indonesia?

Sally: Saya akan tinggal di sini tiga bulan, Pak.

Pegawai imigrasi: Visa Anda hanya berlaku untuk 60 hari.

Sally: Apa bisa diperpanjang, Pak?

Pegawai imigrasi: Ya. Dengan mudah bisa diperpanjang. Anda harus pergi ke kantor imigrasi di kota Semarang dan minta agar visa itu diperpanjang sampai 90 hari.

Sally: Baiklah. Terima kasih, Pak.



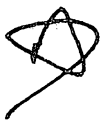




3.8

## Di loket imigrasi

PR



Work with a friend and perform this role play of a conversation at the immigration checkpoint at Ngurah Rai international airport, Denpasar. One of you play the role of the immigration officer and the other play the role of a visitor to Indonesia who has just arrived from Australia.

**Note:** It is not intended that you will do a word-for-word translation, but rather that you will convey the intended meaning.

- Immigration official: Say good morning and ask the visitor for his/her passport.  
Visitor: Hand over your passport while greeting the immigration officer.  
Immigration official: Ask the visitor whether he/she also has a completed immigration card.  
Visitor: Reply that you do, and hand it to the immigration officer.  
Immigration official: Ask the visitor if this is his/her first visit to Indonesia.  
Visitor: Reply that, no, it is not. Last year you travelled through Java with a group of students and teachers from your school in Australia.  
Immigration official: Ask the visitor the purpose of this visit to Indonesia.  
Visitor: Reply that you have come to deepen your knowledge of Indonesian culture and to make your Indonesian language more fluent before entering university next year.  
Immigration official: Tell the visitor that his/her Indonesian is already very good.  
Visitor: Thank the immigration officer for the compliment.  
Immigration official: Ask where the visitor will be staying in Indonesia.  
Visitor: Say that you intend to travel around a lot, in order to see as much as possible of Indonesian lifestyle. You are going to visit Jakarta, Bandung, Yogyakarta, Semarang and Bali.  
Immigration official: Ask how long the visitor will be in Indonesia. *Berapa lama?*  
Visitor: Say that you are not sure yet, but probably about three months. *Belum pasti,*  
Immigration official: Point out that the visitor's visa is only valid for 60 days.  
Visitor: Express your surprise: 'Really?' Ask if it can be extended. *mungkin tiga bulan*  
Immigration official: Tell the visitor that, yes, it can be extended. The visitor will need to go to the immigration office.  
Visitor: Thank the officer very much.  
Immigration official: Return the passport to the visitor and welcome him/her to Indonesia.



## Pemeriksaan bea-cukai

After you have cleared immigration, you will collect your luggage. Before you can leave the airport, you have to clear customs. You will have been given a customs declaration form on the flight, which you will have filled in, stating whether you have any goods to declare. If you have indicated that you have goods to declare, you will proceed to a checkpoint where your luggage will be checked by the customs officer (**pegawai bea-cukai**). If you have nothing to declare, it is likely that you will pass through customs without having your luggage checked, although random checks are conducted of people who state that they have 'nothing to declare' and penalties for making a false declaration are very heavy. Be smart! If in doubt, declare it.

The customs officer is likely to ask if you have anything to declare. He/she will probably say:

**Apa Anda membawa barang-barang yang dilarang?**



*Contoh*

- Pegawai Bea-cukai: Selamat siang. Apa Anda membawa barang-barang yang dilarang?
- Matt: Sama sekali tidak, Pak.
- Pegawai Bea-cukai: Baiklah. Selamat datang di Indonesia.
- Matt: Terima kasih, Pak.



mempergunakan	<i>to use</i>	memperhatikan	<i>to pay attention to</i>
mengenalkan	<i>to introduce</i>	instruksi	<i>instructions</i>
memperkenalkan	<i>to introduce</i>	perhatikan(lah)	<i>pay attention!</i>
menghentikan	<i>to stop something</i>	demi	<i>for the sake of</i>
memperhentikan	<i>to stop something</i>	keselamatan	<i>safety</i>
lalu lintas	<i>traffic</i>	tersedia	<i>provided/made available</i>
memperkuat	<i>to strengthen</i>	imigrasi	<i>immigration</i>
persahabatan	<i>friendship</i>	berlaku	<i>valid</i>
mempercepat	<i>to accelerate something</i>	diperpanjang	<i>to be made longer/extended</i>
memperluas	<i>to extend</i>	beres	<i>in order</i>
memperdalam	<i>to deepen</i>	loket	<i>counter/ticket box</i>
memperlancar	<i>to make more fluent</i>	pemeriksaan	<i>the process of checking</i>
pengertian	<i>understanding</i>	bea-cukai	<i>customs and excise</i>
mempelajari	<i>to study (in detail)</i>		
kesusasteraan	<i>literature</i>		



demi keselamatan (para penumpang)  
 harus diperhatikan benar  
 hanya berlaku untuk ...  
 dalam keadaan beres  
 apa bisa diperpanjang?  
 barang-barang yang dilarang

*for the safety of (the passengers)*  
*must be given full attention*  
*only valid for ...*  
*all in order*  
*can it be extended?*  
*prohibited goods*



Anda bisa membaca tentang Departmen Bea-Cukai Republik Indonesia di internet. Situs itu bisa Anda baca dalam bahasa Indonesia atau dalam bahasa Inggris. Informasi di sana termasuk daftar barang-barang yang dilarang. Kunjungilah situs itu melalui *Keren! 3&4 Companion Website* di [www.longman.com.au/cw](http://www.longman.com.au/cw).



## Expressing hopes and wishes

When you want to say 'I hope that ...' or 'Let's hope that ...', there are a number of phrases which can be used.

### Mudah-mudahan ...

**Mudah-mudahan** is probably the most commonly used phrase for expressing this language function. It can be used to mean 'I hope ...', 'Let's hope that ...' or 'It is to be hoped that ...'

#### Contoh

- 1 Sally, Gino dan Matt pergi ke Indonesia untuk belajar di sekolah SMU2 di kota Semarang selama tiga bulan. Mudah-mudahan mereka akan memanfaatkan kesempatan itu.
- 2 Mudah-mudahan pesawat mereka tidak terlambat sampai di pelabuhan udara Semarang.
- 3 Mudah-mudahan bahasa Indonesia mereka bisa diperlancar selama berada di kota Semarang.

### Saya harap ...

**Saya harap** is quite specific in its meaning. It simply says 'I hope ...'

#### Contoh

- 1 Gino: Saya harap saya akan suka masakan Indonesia.  
Matt: Jangan khawatir, Gino. Saya membawa sebotol Vegemite yang besar!
- 2 Sally: Saya harap kami akan sempat bertemu dengan Nicky selama di Indonesia.  
Matt: Ya, mudah-mudahan begitu.

### Moga-moga ...

**Moga-moga** is very similar to **mudah-mudahan**. It is like saying 'May it be that ...' or 'Let's hope that ...'

#### Contoh

- 1 Gino: Moga-moga kami akan sempat ke bank besok pagi karena saya perlu menukar cek wisata menjadi rupiah.  
Sally: Ya, saya pun perlu menukar cek wisata.
- 2 Matt: Moga-moga cuaca di sini enak sekali karena saya lupa membawa payung atau jas hujan.  
Gino: Goblok kamu! Sekarang musim hujan di sini.





Di pelabuhan udara kota Semarang, Sally, Gino dan Matt dijemput oleh kepala sekolah yang bernama Ibu Wati, dan guru bahasa Inggris yang bernama Ibu Martha.

## Semoga

**Semoga** means the same as **moga-moga** and is used in the same way.

### Contoh

- 1 Ibu Wati: Semoga Anda tidak begitu lelah sesudah perjalanan dari Australia itu.  
Matt: Oh, sama sekali tidak, Bu.
- 2 Ibu Martha: Selama Anda berada di Indonesia semoga Anda selalu memakai bahasa Indonesia.  
Gino: Ya, Bu. Kami ingin memperlancar bahasa Indonesia kami.

## Diharapkan

**Diharapkan**, of course, is derived from the stem word **harap**, which you have just learnt, and is the object-focus form of **mengharapkan**, meaning 'to hope for' or 'to expect something'. (In Indonesian, there is little, if any, difference between 'to hope' and 'to expect'.)

### Contoh

Ibu Wati menerangkan peraturan sekolah sebagai berikut:

- 1 Diharapkan Anda sampai di sekolah sebelum jam tujuh pagi.
- 2 Diharapkan Anda bertiga akan ikut juga dalam kegiatan tambahan sesudah sekolah, misalnya musik gamelan, menari, dan lain-lain.
- 3 Setiap siswa diharapkan mengenakan pakaian seragam sekolah.
- 4 Diharapkan agar pekerjaan rumahmu (PR) selalu diselesaikan dengan baik.

## Insyallah

**Insyallah**, meaning 'God willing', is used by Moslems when it is considered that the outcome could be dependent upon the will of God.

### Contoh

- Ibu Wati: Hari ini tiga siswa dari Australia akan datang untuk ikut dalam program pertukaran siswa.
- Ibu Martha: Insyallah mereka akan sampai dengan selamat.

## Membawa uang valuta asing ke Indonesia

CURRENCY	BN	TC
US \$	825 825	850
AS \$	820 820	850
HK \$	115	
SIN \$	800	
MAL	250	
CAN	850	850
£	1475	1400
EURO	920	920
CHF	640	635
¥	74	74
NZD	475	475
THB	197	
NTD	245	
RMB	1020	

Kalau bepergian ke Indonesia Anda perlu membawa sejumlah uang. Demi keselamatan, sebaiknya Anda membawa uang itu dalam bentuk cek wisata. Kalau hanya pergi ke tempat-tempat yang sering dikunjungi oleh wisatawan, misalnya pulau Bali atau kota Yogyakarta, cek wisata itu bisa dibawa dalam bentuk dolar Australia. Tetapi kalau ke tempat lain, misalnya kota Bandung, Semarang, Jakarta, atau ke pulau-pulau lain seperti Sumatra, Sulawesi, dll., lebih baik membawa cek wisata dalam bentuk dolar Amerika. Di tempat-tempat itu cek wisata dalam bentuk dolar Australia kadang-kadang tidak diterima.

Di tempat-tempat yang sering dikunjungi oleh turis biasanya terdapat sejumlah 'Penukar Valuta Asing' atau 'Money Changer'. Di tempat-tempat lain Anda perlu pergi ke bank. Tetapi kalau bisa memilih, kurs di 'Money Changer' biasanya lebih tinggi daripada di bank.

### Asking if you can change traveller's cheques

To enquire about whether you are able to change traveller's cheques into cash (rupiah), you can say:

Apa saya bisa menukar cek wisata di sini?

atau

Bisakah saya menukar cek wisata di sini?

atau

Saya bisa menukar cek wisata di sini?

#### Contoh

Matt: Selamat pagi, Pak. Saya bisa menukar cek wisata di sini?

Pegawai: Bisa, kalau mempunyai paspor.

### Asking about the exchange rate

To enquire about the day's exchange rate (that is, how many rupiah you will get for your dollar), you can say:

Kursnya berapa hari ini?

atau

Berapa kursnya hari ini?

#### Contoh

Matt: Berapa kursnya hari ini, Pak?

Pegawai: Dolar Australia atau dolar Amerika?

Matt: Dolar Amerika, Pak.

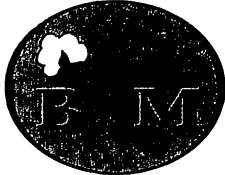
Pegawai: Kursnya 9.750, yaitu satu dolar Amerika kami beli Rp9.750.

# Filling in the foreign exchange sales note

AB 3.9, 3.19

Whether you change your traveller's cheques at a bank or at a licensed money changer, you will need to fill in a form. You will also need to show your passport. Some banks also ask for the 'proof of purchase', a form that will have been given to you by the bank when you purchased your traveller's cheques. The form which you will be asked to fill out can vary from one bank or one money changer to another, but most of the requested details remain the same. Look at how Matt filled in the form when he changed his traveller's cheques.

## BANK MANDIRI



### NOTA PEMBELIAN VALUTA ASING

Cabang *Semarang* Tanggal *25/01/2003*

Jenis	Jumlah Valuta Asing	Kurs	Jumlah Rupiah
<input type="checkbox"/> Bank note <input type="checkbox"/> Cek wisata			Rp.

**Nama:** *Matthew Edwards*

**Alamat tetap:** *34 Pinebrook Cres, Brookvale, NSW 2100, Australia*

**Alamat local:** *Jl. Merbabu, No 157, Semarang*

**Nomor Paspor:** *A247386*

**Paspor berlaku sampai tgl:** *08 Desember 2012*

**Tempat paspor dikeluarkan:** *Sydney, Australia*

**Kebangsaan:** *Australia*

*M. Edwards*

**(tanda tangan penjual)**

**(tanda tangan pegawai bank)**

**Note:** On the form above, usually the details about the actual transaction (the grid sections under **Jenis**, **Jumlah Valuta Asing**, **Kurs** and **Jumlah Rupiah**), will be filled in by the bank teller or money changer. You are required to fill in your personal details, the date and so on. Check the exchange rate (**kurs**), which will be displayed on an information board, and do the calculation yourself to make sure that you receive the correct amount of **rupiah**. Once you leave the office or the bank, you will not be able to return and claim that there is a discrepancy.

Wah! Untuk \$120 Amerika saya mendapat lebih dari sejuta rupiah! Saya seorang jutawan!





### 3.15 Uses of 'yang'

AB 3.10

You have already learnt some of the uses of **yang**. In *Keren! 1* (CB 4.12), you learnt to use **yang** when identifying objects: **yang ini**, **yang itu**, **yang merah itu** and so on. In the previous topic of this book (CB 2.5), you learnt the use of **yang** in initial position, with words understood.

If you consider both of those uses, you will see that, generally speaking, **yang** means 'who' or 'which'. However, **yang** is used in Indonesian far more commonly than its English equivalent. The most common use of **yang** is to introduce additional information which will help to identify the object or the person being spoken about. If you look at both of those uses of **yang** which you have already learnt, you will see that it is doing exactly that.

There are some rules governing the use of **yang**. In some cases, the use of **yang** is optional; in some cases, it must be used; in other cases, it must not be used. We will learn some of those rules now.

#### When a noun is qualified by an adjective

As you know, in Indonesian, nouns precede the adjectives which qualify them. You will also have noticed that the noun and the adjective are often linked together by the word **yang**. When a noun is qualified by an adjective, the use of **yang** is optional.

#### Contoh

ruang tunggu besar	atau	ruang tunggu yang besar	<i>a waiting room which is big</i>
perjalanan baik	atau	perjalanan yang baik	
makanan enak	atau	makanan yang enak	



Di pelabuhan udara biasanya tersedia sejumlah brosur gratis. Dalam brosur-brosur ini ada informasi yang penting dan menarik tentang akomodasi, tempat-tempat indah, peta, dan lain-lain.

In phrases such as those shown in the above examples, the addition of **yang** does not change the meaning at all, but the presence of yang does tend to draw our attention to the adjective and, therefore, to emphasise it. **Yang** is very commonly used in this way, even though it is optional. It is especially likely to be used if the noun is qualified by an adjectival phrase of more than one word.

#### Contoh

- 1 Ketika berangkat ke Indonesia, Matt membawa sebuah kopor yang sangat besar dan berat.
- 2 Di Denpasar mereka harus ganti pesawat dan harus pindah ke sebuah terminal yang jauh lebih kecil daripada terminal internasional.
- 3 Di kota Semarang mereka bertiga dijemput oleh Ibu Wati dan Ibu Martha dengan sebuah bus sekolah yang tidak begitu besar.

While **yang** could technically be omitted from the above examples, it would almost always be used because of the length of the qualifying phrases.

### Atas!

Remember that, in a few cases, the addition of **yang** does actually change the meaning. For example:

orang besar	VIP	orang yang besar	a big person
kamar kecil	toilet	kamar yang kecil	a small room
orang tua	parents	orang yang tua	an old person

### When a noun is qualified by a possessive pronoun plus an adjective

When the additional information being provided takes the form of a possessive pronoun and an adjective, the use of **yang** is essential. In this type of phrase, the word order will be:

noun — possessive pronoun —  
**yang** — adjective

#### Contoh

- 1 Rumah mereka yang besar dan mewah ada di Jalan Meranti.
- 2 Maaf, tas Anda yang besar dan berat itu tidak boleh Anda bawa ke dalam pesawat terbang.
- 3 Rok Sally yang pendek tidak cocok untuk dikenakan di Indonesia karena di Indonesia rok mini dianggap kurang sopan.

**Yang** cannot be omitted from this type of phrase without making the sentence incorrect.



Waktu berjalan ke sekolah, Matt, Gino, dan Sally mengenakan pakaian seragam mereka yang baru.

### When a noun is qualified by a verb

Often the additional information takes the form of a verb; for example, 'the person who lives in that house ...' or 'the people arriving on this flight ...' In phrases where the noun is qualified by a verb, the use of **yang** is essential.

#### Contoh

- 1 Orang yang mau menukar cek wisata di bank harus mengisi sebuah formulir.
- 2 Pegawai yang bekerja di bank biasanya senang membantu Anda mengisi formulir tsb.
- 3 Setiap penumpang yang berangkat dari pelabuhan udara Ngurah Rai, Denpasar, harus membayar pajak sebanyak Rp50.000.



### *Awas!*

When translating into English phrases where a noun is qualified by a verb, we would often not translate the word **yang**. For example **Setiap penumpang yang berangkat dari pelabuhan Ngurah Rai ...** would probably just be translated as 'Every passenger departing from Ngurah Rai airport ...'. Remember, however, that in Indonesian, when a noun is qualified by a verb, the word **yang** cannot be omitted without making the sentence incorrect.



Orang yang mau membayar pajak di pelabuhan udara harus antri di depan loket.

### When 'yang' must not be used

Sometimes, in English, we use a noun to give more information about another noun. For example, we say things like 'Our neighbour, who is an airline pilot, often brings us souvenirs from overseas'. In Indonesian, the word **yang** cannot be used in this context. Instead, place the second noun between commas like this:

**Tetangga kami, seorang penerbang, sering membawa oleh-oleh dari luar negeri untuk kami.**

Here are some more examples:

#### *Contoh*

- 1 Ibu Martha, guru bahasa Inggris, menjemput Sally, Matt, dan Gino di pelabuhan udara.
- 2 Penerbangan mereka, penerbangan GA632, berangkat pada jam tiga sore.
- 3 Orang asing itu, warga negara Inggris, harus memperpanjang visanya di kantor imigrasi.



kesempatan	opportunity	diselesaikan	object-focus form of
diperlancar	to be made more fluent	Insyau Allah!	menyelesaikan
menjemput	to meet		God willing!
moga-moga	hopefully/it is hoped	bepergian	to go on an excursion
semoga	hopefully/it is hoped	bentuk	form/shape
mentukar	to exchange/swap	kurs	exchange rate
pengetahuan	knowledge		(financial)
menerangkan	to explain	kebangsaan	nationality
peraturan	rules/regulations	tanda tangan	signature
mengharapkan	to hope for something	valuta asing	foreign currency
diharapkan	object-focus form of	mengisi	to fill in something
	<b>mengharapkan</b>	formulir	a form/pro-forma
kegiatan	activity	pajak	tax
tambahan	additional	memperpanjang	to extend/lengthen
pakaian seragam	uniform (clothing)	keluarga angkat	host family
menyelesaikan	to finish/complete something		



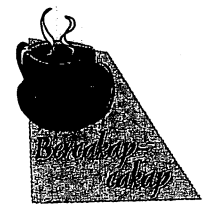
mudah-mudahan begitu  
saya harap ...  
sebagai berikut:  
kegiatan tambahan sekolah  
demi keselamatan  
tidak diterima

*I hope so/Let's hope it is so  
I hope ...  
as follows:  
extra-curricular activities  
for safety's sake  
not accepted*



## Role play – Di kantor penukar valuta asing

Work with a partner to create a role play in which one of you plays the part of a tourist calling at the bank or the money changer's office to cash some traveller's cheques. Start with normal greetings, then the tourist should ask if he/she can change some traveller's cheques into **rupiah**. The official in the bank or money changer's office should say that, of course that is all right, as long as the tourist has his/her passport. The tourist should then ask what the exchange rate is for that day. Use a currency exchange form, which your teacher will provide for you, fill it in, do the calculations and complete the transaction. Learn your role play and act it out in front of the class.



Dengan mudah Anda bisa melihat kurs yang berlaku setiap hari. Kalau mau menggantikan sejumlah uang Australia, Amerika, atau uang dari mana saja ke dalam valuta Indonesia kunjungilah situs untuk itu melalui Keren! 3&4 Companion Website di [www.longman.com.au/cw](http://www.longman.com.au/cw).



PR

try to  
reply

Sesudah tiba di kota Semarang, Matt mengirimkan email kepada Ibu Simpson untuk memberitahu dia bahwa mereka bertiga telah tiba dengan selamat, dan untuk memberitahu Ibu Simpson tentang keluarga angkat mereka di kota Semarang.

### email—Matthew Edwards

**From:** Matt Edwards <matte@hotmail.com>  
**To:** Ibu Simpson <simpa@bigpond.com>  
**Sent:** Selasa, 30 Januari, 08.30  
**Subject:** Kami sudah sampai!  
**Attachment:** Ibu Nani.jpg, Kel Sudarsono.jpg, Harun.jpg

Salam dari Semarang, Bu! Saya mengirimkan email ini atas nama Sally dan Gino juga, untuk memberitahu Ibu bahwa kami bertiga sudah sampai di kota Semarang dengan selamat. Penerbangan dari kota Sydney ke Denpasar, Bali, makan waktu tujuh setengah jam. Sesudah diperiksa oleh pegawai imigrasi dan pegawai bea-cukai kami pindah ke terminal domestik untuk penerbangan dari Denpasar ke Semarang. Kami tidak tahu bahwa kami akan diminta membayar pajak sebelum naik penerbangan itu, tetapi untungnya Gino membawa sejumlah rupiah dari Australia, cukup untuk membayar pajak itu dan cukup juga untuk membeli minuman di ruang tunggu sambil menunggu berangkatnya penerbangan kami ke Semarang.

Setiba di pelabuhan udara Semarang kami dijemput oleh Ibu Wati, kepala sekolah SMU2, dan Ibu Martha, guru bahasa Inggris dari sekolah itu. Dari pelabuhan udara mereka membawa kami naik bus kecil ke rumah-rumah keluarga angkat kami di sini. Keluarga angkat saya bernama keluarga Sudarsono. Bapak Sudarsono, seorang dokter, bekerja di rumah sakit besar di pusat kota Semarang. Dalam keluarga angkat saya sama sekali tidak ada orang yang berbahasa Inggris. Demikian juga keluarga angkat Sally dan Gino. Menurut Ibu Martha, dia memilih ketiga keluarga itu justru supaya kami akan dipaksa berbahasa Indonesia. Rumah keluarga Sudarsono besar dan saya diberi kamar tidur sendiri. Dalam keluarga Sudarsono ada empat orang, Ibu-kos saya, Bapak kos saya, dan dua anak mereka. Selain itu ada juga seorang pembantu yang bernama Ibu Nani. Tugasnya adalah membereskan rumah dan memasak. Setiap hari dia juga ke pasar untuk membeli bahan makanan untuk keluarga Sudarsono. Keluarga itu juga mempunyai seorang sopir yang bernama Pak Harun. Kadang-kadang Pak Harun juga bekerja di kebun.

Minggu depan ada liburan sekolah selama seminggu karena minggu depan adalah Lebaran di sini. Kalau diberi ijin oleh Ibu Wati, Sally, Gino dan saya hendak bertamasya ke kota Yogyakarta. Menurut teman kami di Jakarta, Nicky, Yogyakarta adalah tempat baik untuk dikunjungi karena ada banyak tempat menarik di kota itu dan di sekitarnya. Kalau bisa, kami akan ke Yogya naik bus dan menginap di sebuah hotel atau losmen selama tiga malam.

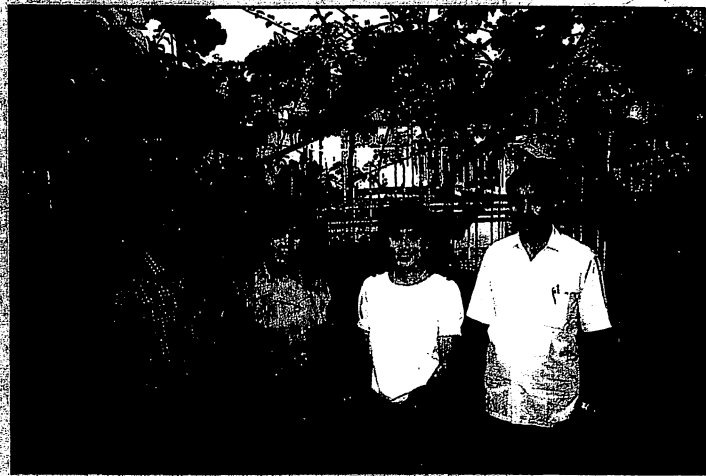
Bersama dengan email ini saya kirimkan tiga foto yang saya ambil di rumah keluarga angkat saya. Sekian dulu, Bu. Mudah-mudahan ibu dalam keadaan sehat-sehat selalu.

Salam dari ketiga murid Ibu,

*Matt*

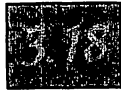


Ibu Nani adalah pembantu rumah tangga di rumah keluarga Sudarsono. Dia tidur di sebuah kamar di belakang dapur. Tugas Ibu Nani adalah membereskan kamar dan memasak untuk keluarga Sudarsono. Semua makanan keluarga Sudarsono dimasak oleh Nani. Selain itu, dia juga mencuci pakaian mereka.



Ini keluarga angkat saya, keluarga Sudarsono, di depan rumah mereka. Bapak Sudarsono (Bapak kos saya), Ibu Sudarsono (Ibu kos saya), dan dua anak mereka bernama Irma dan Salim.

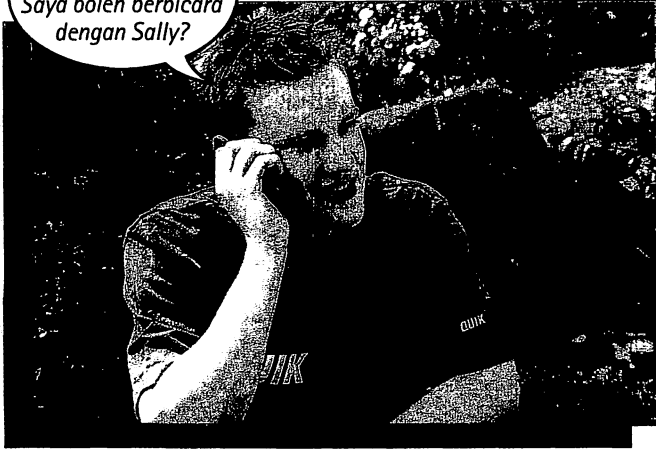
Harun juga bekerja di rumah keluarga Sudarsono tetapi dia tidak tinggal di rumah itu. Harun mempunyai rumah sendiri tidak begitu jauh dari rumah Bapak Sudarsono. Setiap hari Harun datang ke rumah keluarga Sudarsono sebelum jam tujuh pagi. Pekerjaannya dua. Pertama-tama dia memelihara kebun yang indah di rumah itu. Selain itu Harun adalah sopir untuk keluarga itu. Dia menjalankan mobil Sudarsono kalau Bapak Sudarsono ingin pergi ke tempat kerjanya atau kalau Ibu Sudarsono mau pergi berbelanja. Kalau saya mau pergi ke mana-mana di kota Semarang, saya pun diantarkan oleh Harun dengan mobil itu.



## Bahasa telepon

Telephone language often has specific language functions and you need to be familiar with these when making or receiving a phone call in Indonesia. Here you are going to learn some of the most common language functions used when speaking on the telephone.

Selamat siang,  
Bu. Di sini Matt.  
Saya boleh berbicara  
dengan Sally?



### Hello, may I speak with ...?

When you make a call, often you have to ask for the person to whom you wish to speak. Say it like this:

**Selamat siang. Saya boleh berbicara dengan ...?**

(Remember to use the correct intonation to indicate that it is a question.)

### May I have extension ...?

Sometimes, when your call goes through a switchboard, you need to ask for a certain

extension number. Ask in this way:

**Selamat siang. Saya minta hubungan dengan pesawat nomor 235.**

### Sorry, you have the wrong number

If you get a wrong number, the person is likely to say:

**Maaf, salah sambung.**

Your reply in this situation should be simply **Maaf, terima kasih.**

### Contoh

*ring, ring ... ring, ring ...*

Ibu: Selamat siang.

Matt: Selamat siang, Bu. Saya boleh berbicara dengan Bapak Sudarsono?

Ibu: Siapa?

Matt: Bapak Sudarsono.

Ibu: Maaf, salah sambung.

Matt: Maaf, Bu. Terima kasih.

### I'm sorry, the line is busy

Sometimes an operator will tell you that the number you want is busy. Almost certainly, the operator will say:

**Maaf, sibuk.**

*atau*

**Maaf, pesawat itu sibuk.**



## I'm sorry, that extension is not answering

Sometimes an operator will tell you that the number you want is not answering. Most likely, the operator will say:

**Maaf, tidak ada yang angkat.**

## Who's calling please?

This is a very common question. Just think about how often it is used on the telephone in English and you will understand how important it is to be familiar with this language function. In Indonesian, it is a little tricky because what the person will actually say is **Dari mana?**

You will remember that the question word **mana** usually asks 'where' (**di mana, ke mana, dari mana**). To foreigners, it often sounds like the person is asking 'Where are you from?' or 'Where are you calling from?' However, in this context, the question actually means 'Who is calling please?' The correct response is to give your name, not the place you are calling from.

### Contoh

*ring, ring ... ring, ring ...*

Operator: Selamat pagi, SMU2 Semarang.

Ibu Simpson: Selamat pagi. Saya boleh berbicara dengan Ibu Wati?

Operator: Dari mana, Bu?

Ibu Simpson: Alice Simpson.

Operator: Tunggu sebentar, Bu.

## What? Say that again, please

If the person to whom you are speaking has difficulty understanding you, he or she will want to ask you to repeat what you said. There are a number of ways in which the person might say this.

### Maaf?

This is just like saying 'Sorry, I didn't get that.'

### Bagaimana?

This is a little less formal, but not impolite. It is like saying 'What? Run that by me again.'

### Mohon diulangi?

This is more formal. It quite literally means 'Would you please repeat that?'



Sebelum berkunjung ke Yogyakarta, Matt menelepon teman Nicky di sana, Achi.



3.19

# Conditionals: 'kalau', 'jika', 'jikalau' and 'andaikata'

AB 3.13

There are a number of words in Indonesian which can be used to mean 'if' in a conditional sense. You already know the most common of these, **kalau**. **Jika** and **jikalau** also mean 'if' in a conditional sense. So, too, does the word **andaikata**—although, as you will see, it is used in different circumstances. However, the most important thing to remember is that all of these words are conditionals; that is, they can only be used when stipulating a condition.

Look back at how Matt used **kalau** in his email to Bu Simpson (CB 3.17). Matt said:

**Kalau diberi ijin oleh Ibu Wati, Sally, Gino dan saya hendak bertamasya ke kota Yogyakarta.**

*If we are given permission by Ibu Wati, Sally, Gino and I will go to Yogyakarta.*

The word **kalau** (if) in this sentence is introducing the condition. The condition is: if they are given permission, they will go; this implies that, if they are not given permission, they won't go. Whether or not they go to Yogyakarta is conditional upon getting permission.

**Atas!**

Many people use these conditional words incorrectly. These words cannot be used in a sentence like 'I will ask him if he wants to come with us', because you are going to ask anyway. Your asking is not conditional upon whether or not he wants to come. In this kind of sentence, you must use **apakah** as a conjunction meaning 'whether or not' (see *Keren!* 2 CB 7.18); that is, **Saya akan bertanya apakah dia mau ikut dengan kami.**



## Conditionals with probable relationships

You can use **kalau**, **jikalau** or **jika** (though **kalau** is the most common) as a conditional when the condition being described is quite likely or even certain to be fulfilled.

### Contoh

- 1 Kalau diberi ijin kami akan pergi ke kota Yogyakarta pada akhir minggu.
- 2 Kalau sempat ke bank besok pagi saya akan menukar cek wisata.
- 3 Jika cuacanya baik, kami akan bertamasya pada hari Sabtu.
- 4 Jikalau bisa bertamasya ke Yogya saya akan senang sekali.

It is quite reasonable to phrase these conditional relationships in the reverse order.

### Contoh

- 1 Kami akan pergi ke kota Yogyakarta pada akhir minggu kalau diberi ijin.
- 2 Saya akan menukar cek wisata kalau sempat ke bank besok pagi.
- 3 Kami akan bertamasya pada hari Sabtu jika cuacanya baik.
- 4 Saya akan senang sekali kalau bisa bertamasya ke Yogyakarta.

## Conditionals with improbable relationships

Sometimes we use conditional relationships when it is very unlikely, perhaps even impossible, that the primary condition can be fulfilled. For example, we say things like 'If I win Lotto ...', or perhaps even 'If I were a king ...' In these sentences with very unlikely conditional relationships, we use the word **andaikata**.

### Contoh

- 1 Andaikata menang Lotto, saya tidak perlu bekerja lagi.
- 2 Andaikata saya seorang jutawan, saya akan membeli sebuah pesawat terbang yang besar dan cepat.
- 3 Andaikata saya Presiden Republik Indonesia saya akan membangun industri wisata.

Again, the conditional relationship can be phrased in the reverse order.

### Contoh

- 1 Saya tidak perlu bekerja lagi andaikata menang Lotto.
- 2 Saya akan membeli sebuah pesawat terbang yang besar dan cepat andaikata saya seorang jutawan.
- 3 Saya akan membangun industri wisata andaikata saya Presiden Republik Indonesia.

## 'If it's no trouble ...'

This is a common language function. It is a particularly polite way to ask for something and you are likely to need it when you are a guest in an Indonesian home, or even in an Indonesian hotel. Clearly, it is introducing a conditional relationship, so begin with the word **kalaupun** and phrase the sentence like this:

**Kalaupun tidak mengganggu, ...**

*atau*

**Kalaupun tidak terlalu mengganggu, ...**

### Contoh

Matt: Maaf, Pak. Kalau tidak terlalu mengganggu, apa Pak Harun bisa mengantarkan saya ke pusat kota dengan mobil?

Bapak Sudarsono: Tentu saja bisa, Matt. Mari kita mencari Pak Harun sekarang.







keluarga angkat	host family	sambung	to be connected
Ibu kos	mother from the host family	mengangkat	to lift something
Bapak kos	father from the host family	angkat	object-focus form of mengangkat
justeru	precisely	diulangi	to be repeated
selain itu	apart from that	ide	an idea
hendak	intend	jika	if (conditional)
losmen	cheap inn/guest house	jikalau	if (conditional)
mencuci	to wash something	andakato	if (unlikely conditional)
ke mana-mana	anywhere at all	menang	to win
hubungan	connection	mengganggu	to interfere/to trouble somebody



Kami sudah sampai dengan selamat.  
 kalau sempat ...  
 Dari mana?  
 salah sambung  
 mohon diulangi  
 kalau tidak (terlalu) mengganggu ...

We have arrived safely.  
 If (I) have an opportunity ...  
 Who's calling, please?  
 wrong number  
 Could you please say that again?  
 if it's no trouble ...



## Getting around

### How will we get there?

To ask how you will get to your destination, say:

**Naik apa kita/kami ke sana?**

#### Contoh

Sally: Naik apa kita ke Yogyakarta?  
 Gino: Mari kita minta nasehat dari Ibu Wati.  
 Matt: Ya, itu ide yang baik.

Kalau mau ke Yogya, sebaiknya naik bus atau kereta api. Kalau naik kereta api harus ganti kereta api di kota Solo. Kebetulan saja, sekolah kami sudah menyediakan sebuah brosur dengan informasi tentang angkutan antar kota dan antar pulau di Indonesia. Kalau datang ke kantor saya, Anda bisa mengambil brosur itu.





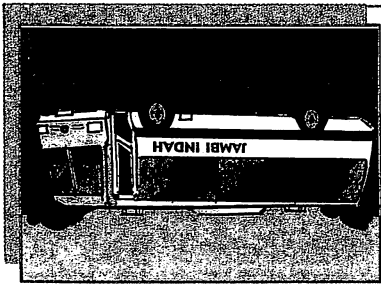
# Brosur dengan informasi tentang angkutan

AR 3.14

Brosur ini disediakan oleh SMU2 Semarang, justru untuk memberi informasi kepada para peserta program pertukaran siswa tentang jenis angkutan antar kota dan antar pulau di Indonesia.

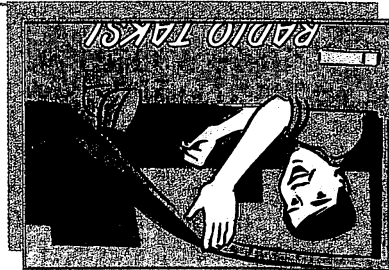
## Bus antar kota

Di setiap kota besar Anda bisa naik bus antar kota dari terminal bus pusat. Di kota Semarang, Terminal Bus Terboyo terletak 4km di sebelah timur pusat kota. Dari sana Anda bisa naik bus ke kota-kota lain di pulau Jawa, misalnya, Jakarta, Solo, Yogyakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, dll. Ada bus yang baik dan mewah, ada yang kurang baik. Seringkali bus antar kota penuh sesak, dan kadang-kadang ramai (ada bus di terminal bus tentang bus yang paling baik ke tempat tujuan Anda.



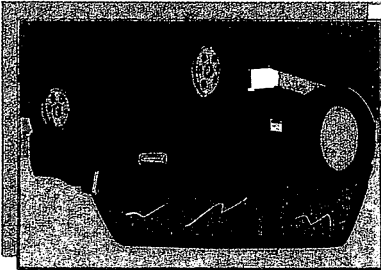
## Taksi

Di kota-kota yang besar, seperti Semarang, terdapat taksi meteran. Kalau tidak perlu mengadakan perjalanan jauh taksi meteran adalah angkutan yang baik. Taksi meteran juga bisa dipakai untuk perjalanan antar kota, tetapi cukup mahal.



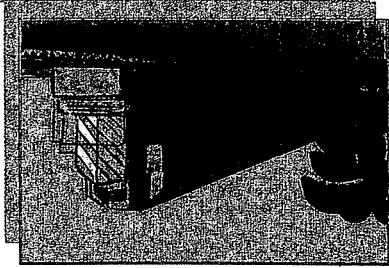
## Mobil sewaan

Jikalau menyewa mobil di Indonesia, biasanya mobil itu disewa dengan sopir. Menyewa mobil yang bisa Anda jalankan sendiri bukan hal biasa di Indonesia, kecuali di kota Jakarta dan di pulau Bali. Andaikata menyewa mobil yang bisa dijalankan sendiri Anda akan memerlukan SIM internasional atau SIM Indonesia. Kalau bepergian jauh (antar kota) mobil sewaan dengan sopir lebih murah daripada taksi.



## Kereta api

Di pulau Jawa dan pulau Sumatra ada pelayanan kereta api yang cukup baik. Di pulau-pulau lain di Indonesia tidak ada pelayanan kereta api. Kebanyakan kota besar di pulau Jawa dihubungkan dengan kereta api. Dari Semarang Anda bisa naik kereta api ke barat (Jakarta), ke timur (Surabaya), atau ke selatan (Solo). Akan tetapi kereta api ke Solo makan waktu empat setengah jam untuk perjalanan yang tidak jauh itu. Kalau ke Solo, lebih cepat naik bus.



## Pesawat terbang

Kalau perlu mengadakan perjalanan jauh pesawat terbang merupakan angkutan yang paling enak, tetapi yang paling mahal juga. Kebanyakan kota-kota besar Indonesia atau Merpati Nusantara Airlines. Tiket untuk penerbangan dengan Garuda atau dengan Merpati Nusantara Airlines bisa dipesan di kantor Garuda. Untuk kota-kota yang lebih kecil atau untuk mengadakan perjalanan ke pulau-pulau yang lebih kecil dan terpencil, mungkin Anda perlu memesan tempat dengan perusahaan penerbangan Sempati Air, Pelita, atau Bouraq.



## Memesan kamar di hotel

Sally called several hotels in the Yogyakarta area to make a reservation for their trip to that city. There are a number of different language functions which she needed to use.

### Do you have any vacant rooms?

To ask whether the hotel has any vacancies, you can say:

**Ada kamar kosong?**

#### Contoh

*ring, ring ... ring, ring ...*

Pegawai hotel: Selamat sore, Hotel Garuda. Apa bisa saya bantu?

Sally: Selamat sore, Pak. Saya dengan dua orang teman mau berkunjung ke kota Yogyakarta minggu depan, mulai hari Senin. Saya mau bertanya apakah ada kamar kosong?

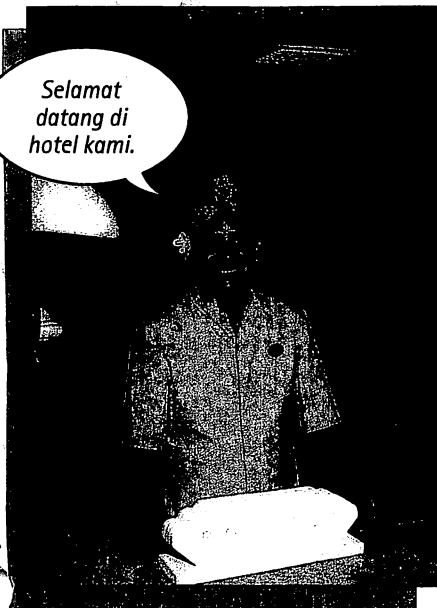
Pegawai hotel: Berapa kamar, dan untuk berapa malam?

Sally: Dua kamar, Pak, selama tiga malam.

Pegawai hotel: Mulai hari Senin?

Sally: Ya, betul.

Pegawai hotel: Ya, ada kamar.



### Are the rooms air-conditioned?

The large international class hotels are, of course, all air-conditioned. When speaking to some of the smaller hotels, you might need to ask about air-conditioning. In Indonesian, an air-conditioner is called an **alat pendingin udara**, but more commonly hotels these days simply say AC (pronounced *Ah-Che*). To ask whether the rooms are air-conditioned, you can say:

**Apakah kamar di hotel ini berpendingin udara?**

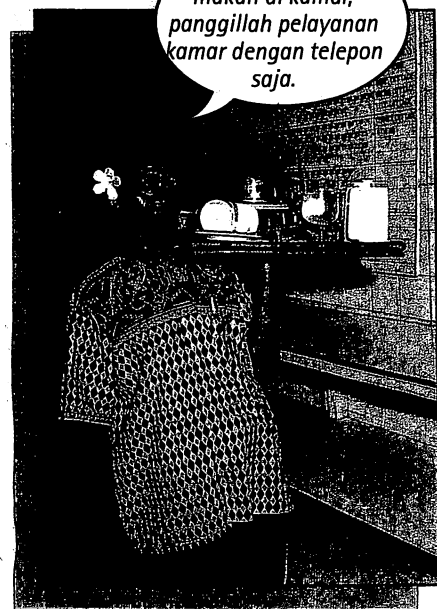
*atau*

**Apakah kamar di hotel ini pakai AC?**

#### Contoh

Sally: Apakah kamar di hotel ini pakai AC, Pak?

Pegawai hotel: Tentu saja. Semua kamar di hotel kami pakai AC.



### What services are available at the hotel?

**Does the hotel have room service?**

To ask whether the hotel has room service, say:

**Ada pelayanan kamar?**

*atau*

**Apakah makanan dan minuman bisa dikirimkan ke kamar tamu?**

### Contoh

Sally: Ada pelayanan kamar di hotel ini, Pak?

Pegawai hotel: Ada. Di hotel kami pelayanan kamar tersedia 24 jam sehari. Panggilah dengan telepon saja.

Does the hotel have a laundry service?

To ask whether laundry service is available, say:

Ada pelayanan cuci pakaian di hotel ini?



### Contoh

Sally: Ada pelayanan cuci pakaian di hotel ini, Pak?

Pegawai hotel: Ada. Kalau pakaian diambil pagi hari, dikembalikan pada sore hari itu juga.

How much per night does the room cost?

To enquire how much it is going to cost you to stay at the hotel, you can say:

Tarif kamar di hotel ini berapa semalam?

atau

Berapa sewa kamar di hotel ini?



### Contoh

Sally: Tarif kamar di hotel ini berapa semalam, Pak?

Pegawai

hotel: Kamar standar Rp250.000 semalam. Kamar eksekutif Rp300.000 semalam.

Anda bisa mengunjungi banyak hotel besar di Indonesia. Beberapa hotel bisa Anda kunjungi melalui Companion Website, dan banyak lagi bisa Anda cari sendiri di internet. Kalau mau melihat beberapa hotel besar di Indonesia kunjungilah Keren! 3&4 Companion Website di [www.longman.com.au/cw](http://www.longman.com.au/cw).

2nd sent. = object-focused, so drop the "meny"



## Dealing with confusion: spelling

When staying with an Indonesian family, or speaking to hotel staff and so on, sometimes you might have difficulty understanding what another person has said. This is particularly common with names and addresses, which can be difficult to catch the first time. Perhaps you will need to ask somebody to spell something, or perhaps you will need to spell something yourself.



If you want to ask somebody to spell something, say: **Mohon dieja.**

To indicate that you are going to spell something, say: **Ejaannya begini, ...**

### Contoh:

- Operator: Selamat pagi, Hotel Garuda.  
Matt: Selamat pagi. Apa saya boleh berbicara dengan Bapak Robertson. Kalau tidak salah beliau menginap di hotel itu.  
Operator: Maaf, siapa namanya?  
Matt: Bapak Robertson.  
Operator: Maaf, mohon dieja.  
Matt: Ejaannya begini, R-O-B-E-R-T-S-O-N.  
Operator: Oh, begitu. Bapak Robertson. Harap tunggu sebentar.

Listen to the sounds of the Indonesian alphabet on the CD and mimic it. You will need to be able to produce these sounds when you want to spell something.

## Memesan kamar hotel melalui telepon

Work with a friend and perform this role play of a telephone conversation between a tourist and the reservations clerk at the Hotel Garuda. One of you play the tourist's part. The other person will play the part of the hotel reception clerk.

**Note:** It is not intended that you will do a word-for-word translation, but rather that you will convey the intended meaning.

*ring, ring ... ring, ring ...*

- Hotel reception: Pick up the phone and answer it professionally.  
Tourist: Greet the person and say that you would like to book a room for two people.  
Hotel reception: Ask which dates the person needs the room for.  
Tourist: Tell the reception clerk that you need a double room for four nights, commencing on 17 September.  
Hotel reception: Say that will be fine and ask the person's name.  
Tourist: Give your name.  
Hotel reception: Ask the person to spell that.  
Tourist: Spell your name.  
Hotel reception: Thank the person and say the room has been booked for him/her.  
Tourist: Ask the reception clerk the cost of the room per night.  
Hotel reception: Tell the caller that the cost of a double room is Rp400.000, including breakfast.  
Tourist: Ask if the hotel has restaurants.  
Hotel reception: Assure the caller that the hotel has two restaurants, and room service twenty-four hours a day.  
Tourist: Ask if the rooms are air-conditioned.  
Hotel reception: Assure the person that all rooms in the hotel are air-conditioned.  
Tourist: Ask if there is a swimming pool for guests.  
Hotel reception: Tell the person that there is a pool. It is quite small, but nice.  
Tourist: Thank the reception clerk and end the call.  
Hotel reception: Thank the caller.

☆  
PR?  
"do  
by  
yself"



It goes against the Indonesian way of doing things to make complaints. It is just not in their nature to do so and Indonesians will, wherever possible, avoid making an official complaint. Certainly, when staying with an Indonesian family, it would be considered very bad manners to complain about anything at all. If you are staying in a hotel it might, on occasions, be necessary to make a complaint. When it must be done, etiquette dictates that it be done with good grace. There is no point in jumping up and down and getting annoyed, for you will just be seen as an uncouth foreigner. Be polite and smile while making your complaint. Avoid making complaints against an individual. Rather, make your complaint in a manner which suggests that 'this is really nobody's fault, but something is not quite right here'.



## Making a complaint

AB 3.18

Occasionally it may be necessary to make a complaint, particularly in a hotel. In Indonesian, making a complaint is always done as politely as possible, even to the point of beginning with the word **maaf**. It is rather like saying 'I'm terribly sorry to trouble you, but ...'

### Contoh

- Maaf, tetapi kamar saya belum dibersihkan.
- Maaf, di kamar saya tidak ada handuk. Mohon handuk dikirimkan ~~dengan~~ segera,  
*doesn't work*
- Maaf, alat pendingin udara di kamar saya tidak jalan. Mohon agar diperbaiki.  
*Please repair it.*



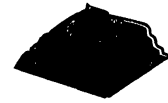
kebetulan	coincidence	alat pendingin udara	air-conditioner
angkutan antar	transportation between	berpendingin udara	air-conditioned
taksi meteran	taxi with meter	panggilan	(please) call
menyewa	to hire/rent	mengembalikan	to return something
disewa	object-focus form of menyewa	dikembalikan	object-focus form of mengembalikan
kecuali	except/apart from	tarif	rate/hotel charge
mobil sewaan	hire car	sewa	hire charge/rent
pelayanan	service	mampir	drop in
menghubungkan	to connect		
dihubungkan	object-focus form of menghubungkan		



kebetulan saja	by coincidence
antar kota	inter-city
antar pulau	inter-island
bukan hal biasa	It's not normal/It doesn't usually happen
(Apa) ada kamar kosong?	Are there any vacant rooms?
Pakai AC?	Is it air-conditioned?
... tidak jalan	... (it) doesn't work.
Tarifnya berapa?	How much is the cost of a room?

3.28

# Being a guest in an Indonesian home



*Kebudayaan  
Indonesia*

If you are going to stay for an extended period as a guest in an Indonesian home, you are probably going to approach it with a little apprehension: 'Will I like it?', 'Will they like me?', 'Will I be able to eat the food?', 'How will I know what to do and what not to do?' The first thing to remember is that Indonesians are wonderfully gracious hosts. As a guest in an Indonesian home, you will discover that, more than anything else, your hosts are concerned with pleasing you in every way. Hopefully (**mudah-mudahan**), this section will help to answer some of the questions that you may have about being a guest in an Indonesian home.

## Leave your shoes at the door

Most Indonesians go barefoot inside the house. You will probably see everybody else's shoes lined up on the verandah beside the front door. Leave yours there too. Take your socks off and go barefoot like everybody else. This will save you from walking dirt and grime into the house. You will also feel much more comfortable. Most Indonesian homes are fully tiled with ceramic tiles. Carpet is very uncommon. The cool ceramic tiles on your bare feet will feel very pleasant and much more comfortable than wearing shoes. When you first do this, your Indonesian hosts may say **Oh, tidak perlu** or **Oh, tak usah melepaskan sepatu**. The best advice is to take off your shoes and say **tapi, lebih enak kalau tidak memakai sepatu, Bu**.

## Food and eating

Indonesians will be delighted to find that you enjoy their food and you should make every effort to convey that impression. At mealtime, when you are invited to the table, a 'No thanks, I'm not hungry' would be a totally unacceptable response. It would convey to the family that you think there is something wrong with their food. When you sit at the table, it is good manners to wait until the host or hostess invites you to eat by saying **Silakan makan** or simply **Silakan**. Take some rice from the main bowl of rice and add side dishes of your choice. Eating will be conducted with a spoon and fork, or often simply with fingers (of the right hand). Eating is also often conducted without a lot of conversation. It is quite acceptable for you to ask about the food; for example, 'What is this?' (**Apa ini, Bu?**) or 'Is it spicy?' (**Pedas?**). It is good manners to leave a small portion on the side of your plate to indicate your 'proper upbringing'. When you find a dish that you really like, be sure to comment that you like it. You will then find that dish being served up frequently at mealtimes! A note on eating out: the general rule is that the inviter pays. Paying your own way is not accepted.

## Servants

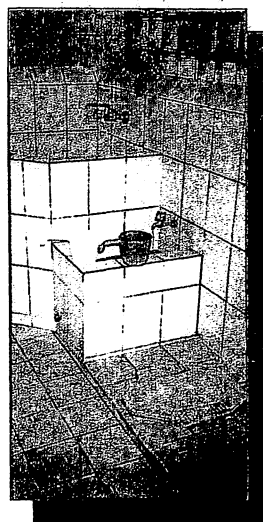
Servants (**pembantu rumah tangga**) are commonplace in middle-class and upper-class Indonesian families. Foreigners, particularly Australians, often have some trouble accepting the role of household servants, because it goes against their sense of egalitarianism. In Indonesia, however, being a servant in a good family is a much sought after occupation. Many servants actually 'live in' and are treated very much as part of the family. You might be expecting to do your own laundry and might feel awkward when the servant comes to collect your dirty laundry for washing, including your underwear. It is best to remember that this is her job and that, not only is it a job in which she is happy, but one which she values greatly. So how should you interact with the servants? You will quickly get a feel of how 'warmly' they are treated by the rest of the family and should take your lead from that. Be friendly towards them, take time to chat with them, but let them get on with their work. Do not take it on yourself to give them instructions or even requests. That is the prerogative of the lady of the house.



★  
Don't eat after  
'Silakan makan.'  
wait for  
and the

## Bathrooms and toilets

Some wealthier families have adopted the western-style shower, but many continue to use the traditional **bak mandi**. Use the dipper to throw water over yourself and then lather up. Do not get into the **bak mandi**! Throw some more water around, get yourself washed, then dry off with the towel. It is expected that the entire bathroom floor will become wet. Do not worry about it too much; that is the servant's job. Shock, horror—many Indonesian homes have squat toilets. They are not unique to Indonesia, but are common throughout Asia. In fact, more than half the world's population use squat toilets. Westerners are often alarmed by this prospect and it *will* take time to get used to using a squat toilet. Persevere—there is no choice! Do not expect to find a roll of toilet paper. Washing, not wiping, is the general practice (unless you carry your own roll of toilet paper) and for this the left hand is used exclusively. (Now you know why the left hand is never used for eating or social purposes!) You are also unlikely to find a flush system in the toilet. Use the dipper from the **bak mandi** and throw copious amounts of water down the toilet to move everything on!



## Gifts and giving

Generally speaking, gifts are not opened in the presence of the giver. Do not be dismayed if you give your host family a lovely 'thank you' gift and they do not open it then and there. If you have developed a warm rapport with the family, it is possible that they may ask if they may open it immediately by saying **Boleh dibuka?** Your response should be **Silakan**. Similarly, if you are given a gift, you should ask whether it is all right for you to open it immediately. Be aware that, whether the gift is opened in front of the giver or later in private, it will be appreciated and not forgotten. Indeed, many Indonesian families keep lists of gifts received so that, at a later date, they can reciprocate appropriately. You should also be aware that Indonesians are exceedingly generous and remember that they want, more than anything, to please you. Therefore, if you should comment on something in the house which you find really appealing, you could be taking it home with you!

## How do you like it here?

Indonesians are always keen to ask what you think of their city, their country and their culture. This is not the time for you to tell them all the negative things that you find wrong with the place: the chaotic traffic, the unsanitary kampungs, the pesky salesmen who confront you on the footpath, the heat, the humidity, the overpopulation, the corruption at official levels. They know about all this and more. They do not need you telling them. Remember, this is their country and their culture. For all its faults, they love it and are proud of it—and rightly so. Be positive. Tell them that you like it here and speak about the wonderful scenery, the fantastic fruits available in the markets, the friendliness of the people and the richness of the culture. Speak about your interest in cultural icons, such as batik, **wayang** and Borobudur. Speak about anything, but be positive. It is acceptable to say 'Yes, I like it here, but I miss my family'. Family ties are considered to be extremely important and are respected by Indonesians.

## Mampir (Drop in)

It may be that other Indonesians will call at the house when you are not expecting them. No, it's not that the lady of the house forgot to tell you that visitors were coming. She didn't know! Indonesians often drop in unannounced and unexpected. When that happens, all family activity ceases and the visitors are given full attention. Unlike some western families, Indonesians are not annoyed by the arrival of unexpected guests. Indeed, it is considered an honour. You, too, may drop in without calling in advance. Perhaps you have a friend who is also staying with another Indonesian family. It would be quite acceptable for you to just drop in to see your friend. The Indonesian host family would be honoured.

## Smile a lot!

It's the golden rule. When in doubt, smile!

A  
Gifts  
never  
opened  
in front  
of  
giver



## Reading revision

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

- 1 At the money changer, to ask the exchange rate, say:
  - a Valuta berapa ini?
  - b Kursnya berapa?
  - c Berapa uang saya?
  - d Berapa banyak?
- 2 Salah sambung means:
  - a The line is busy.
  - b Nobody is answering.
  - c Sorry, he's not here.
  - d You've got the wrong number.
- 3 On air flights, announcements usually begin with:
  - a Perhatian! Perhatian!
  - b Awas kamu!
  - c Para Bapak dan Ibu ...
  - d Para penumpang yang terhormat ...
- 4 Which of these is correct?
  - a Mobil mereka yang baru adalah mobil Toyota.
  - b Mobil mereka baru adalah mobil Toyota.
  - c Mobil baru mereka adalah mobil Toyota.
  - d Mobil baru yang mereka adalah mobil Toyota.
- 5 If the immigration officer asks Apa maksud kunjungan Anda ke Indonesia?, an appropriate response would be:
  - a Ya, ini pertama kali saya ke Indonesia.
  - b Saya akan menginap dengan keluarga di Jalan Banjar.
  - c Saya datang untuk belajar di sekolah.
  - d Saya hendak pergi ke banyak tempat di pulau Jawa.
- 6 The person who asks you Apa Anda membawa barang-barang yang dilarang? is probably a:
  - a bus driver
  - b hotel receptionist
  - c flight attendant
  - d customs officer
- 7 Di Pulau Jawa kebanyakan kota besar ... dengan pelayanan kereta api.
  - a hubungan
  - b dihubungkan
  - c menghubungi
  - d berhubungan
- 8 Which of the following is not correct?
  - a Kalau lapar, panggilah pelayanan kamar.
  - b Saya ingin tahu kalau Anda bisa membantu saya.
  - c Kalau tidak mengganggu, saya boleh duduk di sini?
  - d Besok kami akan ke pantai kalau cuacanya enak.
- 9 Kita harus ke kantor imigrasi untuk:
  - a memperpanjang visa
  - b membeli tiket penerbangan
  - c memperbarui SIM
  - d menyewa mobil sewaan
- 10 On the telephone, Dari mana? means:
  - a Who's calling, please?
  - b Where are you calling from?
  - c Where are you from?
  - d Who do you want to speak with?



Choose the most appropriate answer and write it in your exercise book.

- 1 In most Indonesian homes, the floor covering is:
  - a tiles
  - b carpet
  - c timber
  - d cement
- 2 When dealing with servants in an Indonesian home, you should:
  - a tell them what you want done
  - b tell the lady of the house if they are not helpful
  - c tell them that you are going to do your own laundry and so on
  - d just treat them in a friendly manner
- 3 If you invite an Indonesian family to a restaurant:
  - a you should ask them what the arrangements will be for paying
  - b each person will usually pay for his or her own meal
  - c you will be expected to pay for everybody
  - d they will insist on paying for you
- 4 Before entering an Indonesian home, you should:
  - a take your shoes off
  - b wipe your shoes on the doormat
  - c ask for a broom to sweep the dust off your shoes
  - d offer to pick up all the shoes at the front door
- 5 Gifts are usually opened:
  - a immediately
  - b in private
  - c at the dinner table
  - d when the whole family is present
- 6 When eating with an Indonesian family, you should:
  - a ask who cooked the food
  - b keep eating until there is nothing left
  - c ask whether the food will make you ill
  - d leave a small amount on your plate
- 7 Squat toilets are found:
  - a only in the homes of poor people
  - b only outside of the large cities
  - c only in Java
  - d throughout Asia
- 8 If you call on an Indonesian family unexpectedly, the family will:
  - a be annoyed
  - b be honoured
  - c ask why you did not call in advance
  - d ask the servant to tell you that they are not home

# Berkunjung ke Indonesia

Topik tiga

3

3.1

## Bersiap-siap untuk berangkat

Tulislah dalam bahasa Indonesia

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

1 We will be in Semarang for three months.

Kami akan di Semarang untuk tiga bulan

2 What clothes should we take?

Pakaian apa yang perlu kami bawa

3 Take plenty of thin clothes.

Bawalah banyak pakaian tipis.

4 Don't forget to take your dictionaries and tape recorder.

5 I can put the tape recorder in my suitcase.

Saya akan meletakkan tape recorder di koper

6 Who can take the dictionaries?

Siapakah akan membawa kamus-kamus

7 We need a camera too.

Kami perlu kamera juga.

8 Can you carry the camera also, Sally?

Bisakah kamu membawa kamera juga, Sally?

9 What are you taking?

Kamu akan membawa apa?

10 Sorry, Gino. My suitcase is full.

Maaf, Gino. Kopermu sudah penuh.

11 What else do we need to take?

Apa lagi yang perlu kami bawa?

12 In that case, you are ready to go.

Kalau begitu, kamu sudah siap berangkat.

## 3.2

## Bersiap-siap untuk berangkat



CB 3.1

Pilihlah jawaban yang benar

1 Sally bertanya kepada Ibu Simpson karena ingin tahu:

- a  berapa lama mereka akan berada di Semarang
- b  pakaian apa yang cocok untuk dipakai di Semarang
- c  siapa yang akan membawa kamus
- d  mengapa mereka perlu membawa kamus

2 Alat perekam akan dibawa oleh:

- a  Matt
- b  Gino
- c  Sally
- d  Ibu Simpson

3 Kamus akan dibawa oleh:

- a  Matt
- b  Gino
- c  Sally
- d  Ibu Simpson

4 Kopor Matt:

- a  tua sekali
- b  terlalu besar
- c  kecil sekali
- d  sudah penuh

5 Menurut Matt:

- a  kopornya tidak berat
- b  dia akan membawa dua kopor
- c  berat kopornya 50 kilogram
- d  para penumpang boleh membawa barang sampai 50 kilogram

6 Cek wisata mereka dalam bentuk:

- a  rupiah Indonesia
- b  dolar Australia
- c  dolar Amerika
- d  dolar Singapura

Selesaikanlah!



## 3.4

## Object-focus questions

PR

Ask these questions in Indonesian using object-focus structure.

Kalau sudah selesai, dengarkanlah CD untuk memeriksa kalimat-kalimat Anda.

1 What do we need to take?

Apa yang perlu kami bawa?

2 What did you buy at the shopping centre today?

Apa yang hari ini Anda beli di pusat perbelanjaan?

3 Who did you invite to the party?

Siapa yang Anda undang ke pesta?

4 What did Matt take to Indonesia in his suitcase?

Apa yang dibawa Matt ke Indonesia di koper?

5 What are you going to take?

Apa yang kami akan digambil?

6 What did she say?

Apa yang dikatakan dia?

7 Who is he looking for?

Siapa yang kamu cari?

8 What did you eat at the restaurant (last night)?

Apa yang makan Anda di restoran malam lalu?

9 Who did you accompany to the concert on Saturday night?

Siapa yang menemani Anda ke concert di malam Sabtu?

10 What did you borrow from your friend?

Apa yang pinjam Anda dari temanmu?

11 What did you write on the postcard?

Apa yang tulis di postcard?

12 What did you send to your parents?

Apa yang kirim Anda ke orang tua?



CB 3.4

PR



3.7

Verbs with the 'memper-' prefix

CB 3.6

Use each of the following verbs in a sentence of your own.

Note:

- 1 Don't copy the examples from your Course Book. Create your own sentences.
- 2 Because some of these verbs are given in object-focus form, it is a good opportunity to revise object-focus structures.

Ask for figurative ex

- 1 memperbesar Meskipun pertumbuhan ekonomi memperbesar pendapatan beberapa rakyat, banyak yg. lain lpar.
- 2 mempergunakan Saya akan terangkan bagaimana cara mempergunakan sumpt di meg rumah
- 3 diperluas Di kelas pertama, tempat duduk diperluas insentif untuk perkembangan
- 4 diperkuat Kemalasan kebiasaan buruk diperkuat.
- 5 memperkenalkan Saya memperkenalkan anjing saya ke Utan.
- 6 diperkenalkan Mata uang internasional pertama diperkenalkan di tahun dua ribu.
- 7 memperbaiki Para tetangga tetangga sedang bekerja bersama-sama memperbaiki hampiran.
- 8 diperbaiki Latihan ini sudah baik kecuali beberapa hal yang perlu diperbaiki
- 9 menghentikan Ahli bedah ingin menghentikan pembedahan.
- 10 diperhentikan Sepuluh orang pegawai harus diperhentikan
- 11 diperhatikan Nasehat orang tua diperhatikan
- 12 memperbarui Saya harus bekerja untuk memperbarui karanganku
- 13 diperbarui Jelenda dekat tempat tidur diperbarui oleh tukang reparasi
- 14 diperlancar Pembayaran ke Hati diperlancar
- 15 mempelajari
- 16 dipelajari
- 17 pelajari

38

## Pilihlah kata yang tepat

PR

Kalau sudah selesai, dengarkanlah CD untuk memeriksa jawaban Anda.



- 1 Apa yang \_\_\_\_\_ oleh pegawai imigrasi itu?  
a berkata                      b mengatakan                       c dikatakan
- 2 Dewasa ini, di hampir semua penerbangan, para \_\_\_\_\_ dilarang merokok.  
 a penumpang                      b pesawat terbang                      c perhatian
- 3 Ibu Simpson memberikan sebuah surat kepada Sally untuk \_\_\_\_\_ kepada kepala sekolah di Semarang.  
a memberikan                       b disampaikan                      c memperkenalkan
- 4 Para penumpang \_\_\_\_\_ naik ke pesawat terbang melalui pintu nomor tujuh.  
a membawa                      b dikatakan                       c dipersilakan
- 5 Pesawat terbang Garuda ini sudah siap untuk \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a tinggal landas                      b memadamkan                      c penerbang
- 6 Sally, Matt dan Gino pergi ke Indonesia untuk \_\_\_\_\_ bahasa Indonesia mereka.  
 a membicarakan                      b memperlancar                      c memperhatikan
- 7 Mereka juga ingin \_\_\_\_\_ pengertian mereka tentang cara hidup dan kebudayaan orang Indonesia.  
 a memperdalam                      b memperkenalkan                      c mempelajari
- 8 Siapa yang bisa \_\_\_\_\_ alat kamera ini di dalam kopornya?  
a membawa                       b bawa                      c dibawa
- 9 Wisatawan itu harus pergi ke kantor imigrasi untuk \_\_\_\_\_ visanya.  
a diperbarui                       b memperpanjang                      c memperbaiki
- 10 Instruksi yang diberikan oleh awak pesawat harus \_\_\_\_\_ benar.  
a mengatakan                      b mendengarkan                       c diperhatikan
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ yang akan kita undang ke pesta?  
a Apa                      b Mengapa                       c Siapa
- 12 Para penumpang yang terhormat, \_\_\_\_\_ Kapten Hartono dan awak pesawat Garuda ini kami mengucapkan selamat datang dan selamat terbang ke Denpasar.  
a ruang tunggu                      b mempersilakan                       c atas nama



PR  
3.10

## Pemakaian kata 'yang'

Some of the following sentences are incorrect in their present form and need to have the word **yang** inserted in the space. If the sentence needs the word **yang**, write it in. If the use of **yang** in the space is optional, write it in but put it in brackets, i.e. (yang). If **yang** cannot be used in the space, leave it blank, but insert commas if necessary.



CB 3.15

- 1 Kopor \_\_\_\_\_ dibawa ke Indonesia oleh Matt berat sekali.
- 2 Kota Semarang \_\_\_\_\_ ibu kota propinsi Jawa Tengah, ramai sekali.
- 3 Sebuah warung internet \_\_\_\_\_ buka tujuh hari seminggu terdapat di Jalan Hayam Wuruk.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ menjemput Sally, Matt dan Gino di pelabuhan udara Semarang adalah Ibu Wati dan Ibu Martha.
- 5 Angklung adalah sebuah alat musik \_\_\_\_\_ terbuat dari bambu.
- 6 Penyanyi \_\_\_\_\_ cantik itu biasanya menyanyikan lagu-lagu dangdut.
- 7 Dalam seperangkat gamelan terdapat beberapa gong \_\_\_\_\_ besar.
- 8 Kopor kami \_\_\_\_\_ penuh diperiksa oleh pegawai bea cukai.
- 9 Ayahnya \_\_\_\_\_ seorang pegawai imigrasi, bekerja di pelabuhan udara.
- 10 Wisatawan \_\_\_\_\_ ingin menukar cek wisata harus membawa paspor.
- 11 Biasanya ada sejumlah taksi \_\_\_\_\_ menunggu di depan pelabuhan udara.
- 12 Orang \_\_\_\_\_ sedang berbicara dengan Sally itu adalah kepala sekolah.
- 13 Semua wisatawan \_\_\_\_\_ berkunjung ke Indonesia harus mengisi sebuah formulir imigrasi.
- 14 Mobil mereka \_\_\_\_\_ mewah adalah mobil buatan Jerman.
- 15 Visa Anda bisa diperpanjang di kantor imigrasi \_\_\_\_\_ terletak di Jalan Diponegoro.
- 16 Di ruang tunggu pelabuhan udara tersedia sejumlah brosur \_\_\_\_\_ gratis.
- 17 Tetangga kami \_\_\_\_\_ kaya itu berasal dari Sumatra Utara.
- 18 Ibu Simpson menulis sebuah surat \_\_\_\_\_ pendek untuk memperkenalkan Sally, Matt dan Gino kepada Ibu Wati.
- 19 Dari jendela pesawat terbang kelihatan desa-desa \_\_\_\_\_ kecil.
- 20 Instruksi \_\_\_\_\_ diberikan awak kapal harus diperhatikan benar.





# 3.13 Conditionals

Complete the speech bubbles using *kalau* or *apakah* as appropriate. 1

CB 3.19

1

Hai Gino! Saya ingin tahu \_\_\_\_\_ ada pekerjaan rumah Matematika malam ini?

2

Hai Sally! \_\_\_\_\_ Sally tidak memerlukan buku matematika malam ini, boleh saya pinjam?

3

Hai Gino! Minggu depan, \_\_\_\_\_ diberi ijin oleh Ibu Wati, Matt dan saya akan ke Yogyakarta. Mau ikut?

4

Halo, Ibu Wati? Maaf, Bu. Saya ingin tahu \_\_\_\_\_ kami boleh pergi ke kota Yogyakarta minggu depan?

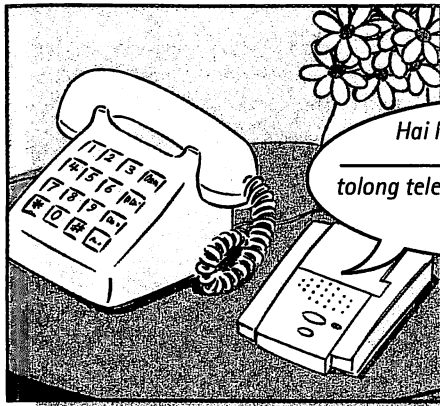
5

Halo, terminal bus? Saya ingin bertanya \_\_\_\_\_ ada bus yang pergi ke Yogyakarta pada hari Sabtu?

6

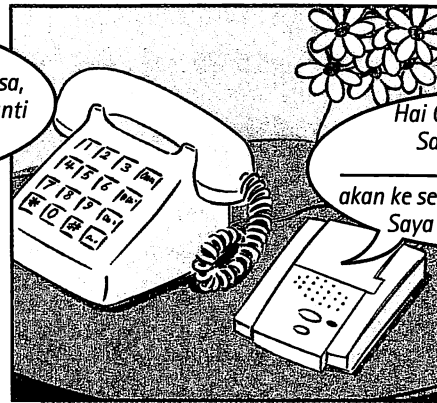
Hai Matt! Menurut Ibu Wati, \_\_\_\_\_ pergi ke Yogyakarta kami harus memesan kamar di hotel dulu.

7



Hai Matt, di sini Sally.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ bisa,  
 tolong telepon saya kembali nanti  
 malam, ya?

8



Hai Gino, di sini Matt.  
 Saya belum pasti  
 \_\_\_\_\_ saya  
 akan ke sekolah besok atau tidak.  
 Saya tidak enak badan.

Complete the following sentences using *kalau*, *andaikata* or *apakah* as appropriate.

- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ ada kesulitan, minta bantuan dari gurumu.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ saya muda lagi, saya akan menjadi seorang pemain tenis yang baik.
- 11 Ibu Wati berkata bahwa mereka boleh pergi ke kota Yogyakarta \_\_\_\_\_ semua pekerjaan rumah sudah diselesaikan.
- 12 Ayah kos Sally bertanya \_\_\_\_\_ mereka sudah memesan penginapan di kota Yogyakarta.
- 13 Sally, Matt dan Gino harus memutuskan \_\_\_\_\_ mereka ingin menginap di hotel berbintang atau di losmen.
- 14 \_\_\_\_\_ pergi ke kota Yogyakarta mereka juga akan berkunjung ke Candi Borobudur.
- 15 Sally kurang pasti \_\_\_\_\_ mereka harus memesan tempat di bus atau tidak.
- 16 Mereka pasti akan ikut ke pesta \_\_\_\_\_ diundang.
- 17 Mereka harus membawa paspor \_\_\_\_\_ ingin menukar cek wisata di bank.
- 18 Sally bertanya kepada pegawai bank \_\_\_\_\_ bank itu buka tujuh hari seminggu.

### 3.15 Penginapan di Indonesia

#### 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 Audio CD.

**Note:** Each word may only be used once.

Untuk mereka yang mengadakan \_\_\_\_\_ ke Indonesia, memilih penginapan yang cocok merupakan suatu hal yang perlu \_\_\_\_\_ benar. Tentu saja, penginapan yang bisa dipilih \_\_\_\_\_ pada daerahnya. Di luar kota-kota besar, sama sekali tidak terdapat hotel berbintang lima. Di sana mungkin hanya terdapat hotel yang kecil atau \_\_\_\_\_ saja, tetapi di kota-kota besar tersedia bermacam-macam hotel yang bermutu internasional dan yang dilengkapi dengan segala macam \_\_\_\_\_ serta kemewahan, sampai losmen-losmen kecil dengan fasilitas yang \_\_\_\_\_ saja.

Karena kota Semarang tidak sering \_\_\_\_\_ banyak wisatawan, di sana tidak terdapat banyak hotel yang besar dan mewah. Baik Hotel Metro \_\_\_\_\_ Hotel Patra Jasa berbintang tiga sedangkan hotel yang paling \_\_\_\_\_, dengan empat bintang, adalah Hotel Graha Santika di Jalan Pandanan. Di antara fasilitas di Hotel Graha Santika ada kolam renang, restoran, dan televisi \_\_\_\_\_ dengan saluran satelit dan video.

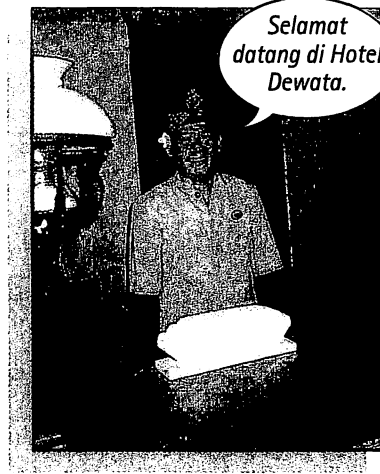
Banyak pengunjung yang datang ke kota Semarang memilih penginapan di \_\_\_\_\_ losmen yang terdapat di kota itu karena menginap di losmen jauh lebih murah \_\_\_\_\_ menginap di hotel berbintang. Tetapi losmen harus \_\_\_\_\_ dengan hati-hati karena ada yang baik dan bersih, ada yang tidak.

Untuk mereka yang \_\_\_\_\_ bahasa dan kebudayaan Indonesia, cara yang paling baik untuk \_\_\_\_\_ bahasa Indonesia kita dan \_\_\_\_\_ pengetahuan kita tentang kebudayaan dan cara hidup orang Indonesia adalah menginap di rumah keluarga Indonesia.

memperlancar  
mempelajari  
berwarna  
perjalanan  
tergantung  
diperhatikan  
fasilitas  
dipilih  
mewah  
memperdalam  
losmen  
salah satu  
dikunjungi  
maupun  
daripada  
sederhana



Bacalah iklan Hotel Dewata pada halaman berikut, kemudian jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut ini:



1 Berapa jauh hotel ini dari pantai?

---

2 Selain pantai, apakah tersedia juga tempat lain para tamu bisa berenang?

---

3 Ada fasilitas olahraga yang lain untuk para tamu?

---

4 Bagaimana lobby di hotel ini?

---

5 Fasilitas apa yang tersedia untuk mereka yang suka berdansa?

---

6 Untuk mereka yang mau mendengarkan musik romantis sambil minum-minum ada fasilitas apa?

---

7 Para tamu bisa makan di berapa restoran?

---

8 Uang dan barang-barang berharga bisa disimpan di mana?

---

9 Fasilitas apa yang tersedia untuk para pengusaha yang menginap di hotel ini?

---

10 Setiap kamar di hotel ini dapat dibuka dengan menggunakan apa?

---



# Hotel Dewata

Sanur, Bali

Hotel berbintang lima di jantung Sanur



- Hanya lima puluh meter dari pantai Sanur
- Empat ratus dua puluh kamar tamu yang mewah.
- Lobby luas bergaya tradisional Bali
- Dua kolam renang yang luas dan indah
- Lapangan golf, lapangan tenis dan jogging track
- Empat restoran menghadirkan masakan khas Bali, termasuk restoran Nelayan di tepi pantai
- Ruang musik dan disko bergaya serba modern
- Beberapa bar romantis dengan alunan piano
- Sejumlah toko oleh-oleh
- Ruang konferensi dan pusat bisnis dengan fax dan email

## Setiap kamar dilengkapi dengan:

- telepon internasional secara langsung
- televisi berwarna dengan saluran satelit dan video
- Fasilitas untuk membuat teh dan kopi
- kartu kunci elektronik
- safe deposit box

Hotel Dewata, Jl Pantai Sanur, No 328, Sanur, Bali  
Telepon (321) 5207829  
Fax (321) 5209301

### 3.17 Pilihlah kata yang tepat

Kalau sudah selesai, dengarkanlah CD untuk memeriksa jawaban Anda.

- 1 Kalau tidak \_\_\_\_\_ saya boleh minta bantuan Anda?  
a mengganggu      b mengangkat      c menjemput
- 2 Selamat siang. Saya minta \_\_\_\_\_ dengan pesawat nomor 225.  
a membicarakan      b hubungan      c telepon
- 3 Di hotel berbintang biasanya tersedia \_\_\_\_\_ cuci pakaian.  
a kantor      b pelayanan      c pengangkutan
- 4 Kalau mau mengadakan perjalanan \_\_\_\_\_ lebih baik naik pesawat terbang.  
a antar-pulau      b murah      c pendek
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ mereka akan sampai dengan selamat.  
a Bermacam-macam      b Jangan-jangan      c Mudah-mudahan
- 6 Apa ada kamar \_\_\_\_\_ di hotel itu pada tanggal 12 bulan ini?  
a kosong      b menginap      c tunggu
- 7 Lebih baik memesan kamar hotel dulu \_\_\_\_\_ akan berkunjung ke kota Yogyakarta.  
a kapan      b apakah      c jikalau
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ menang lotto saya akan membeli hotel mewah ini.  
a Jika      b Jikalau      c Andaikata
- 9 Sally, Matt dan Gino \_\_\_\_\_ berkunjung ke kota Yogyakarta.  
a justru      b hendak      c mengucapkan
- 10 Kalau mau makan di kamar Anda di hotel, \_\_\_\_\_ pelayanan kamar dengan telepon saja.  
a panggillah      b mengganggu      c mengangkat
- 11 Pekerjaan Ibu Kusnadi adalah \_\_\_\_\_ kamar tamu di hotel itu.  
a menyewa      b mencuci      c membereskan
- 12 Brosur yang menarik itu \_\_\_\_\_ oleh para guru di SMU2 Semarang.  
a menyediakan      b sediakan      c disediakan

### 3.18

## Pelayanan cuci pakaian

You are staying at the Hotel Dewata and have put some clothes into the laundry service. Fill in the details on the laundry list on this page. Make sure that you have read and understood all of the conditions. Then use the laundry list as the basis of a role play with a partner. When your laundry was returned there was one item of clothing which was damaged. You called the laundry to complain and the laundry manager has come to your room to listen to your complaint and to fix the problem. You play the part of the hotel guest and your partner will play the part of the laundry manager.



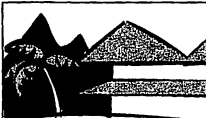
Berebak-cakap

CB 3.27

# Hotel Dewata

## Laundry

Pesawat 4240



*Hotel Dewata*

Nama \_\_\_\_\_ Kamar \_\_\_\_\_

Instruksi khusus \_\_\_\_\_

MACAM PAKAIAN	HIT TAMU	HIT HOTEL	HARGA Rp	JUMLAH Rp
Baju atas wanita			8.500	
Celana dalam pria			4.000	
Rok panjang			12.500	
Sapu tangan			3.500	
Baju tidur wanita			10.500	
Celana dalam wanita			4.000	
Baju tidur stelan			8.500	
Kemeja			12.000	
Celana pendek			7.500	
Rok bawah			11.000	
Baju dalam			6.500	
Kaos Kaki			4.000	
Celana panjang			12.500	
Baju kaos			6.000	
Lain-lain				
			Jumlah (tanpa pajak)	
			Pajak 10%	
			Jumlah	

Dikanji  
 Tanpa kanji  
 Dilipat  
 Digantung

Pelayanan Biasa     Pakaian diambil sebelum jam 10.00 pagi akan dikembalikan jam 19.00 malam  
 Pelayanan Cepat     Pakaian diambil setelah jam 10.00 pagi, sebelum jam 14.00 siang akan dikembalikan hari yang sama dengan dikenakan biaya tambahan 50%.  
 Pelayanan 3 Jam     Pakaian diambil dari jam 08.00 pagi dan sebelum jam 14.00 siang akan dikembalikan dalam waktu 3 jam, dikenakan biaya tambahan 100%.

Biaya akan kami bebankan pada rekening Anda, oleh karenanya janganlah membayar tunai pada waktu pakaian dikembalikan.

Hotel tidak bertanggungjawab atas kerusakan yang diakibatkan oleh proses pencucian atau hilangnya kancing dan hiasan pakaian serta barang-barang lainnya yang tertinggal dalam kantong pakaian.

Hotel hanya bertanggung jawab membayar 10 kali ongkos cucian apabila cucian hilang atau mengalami kerusakan.

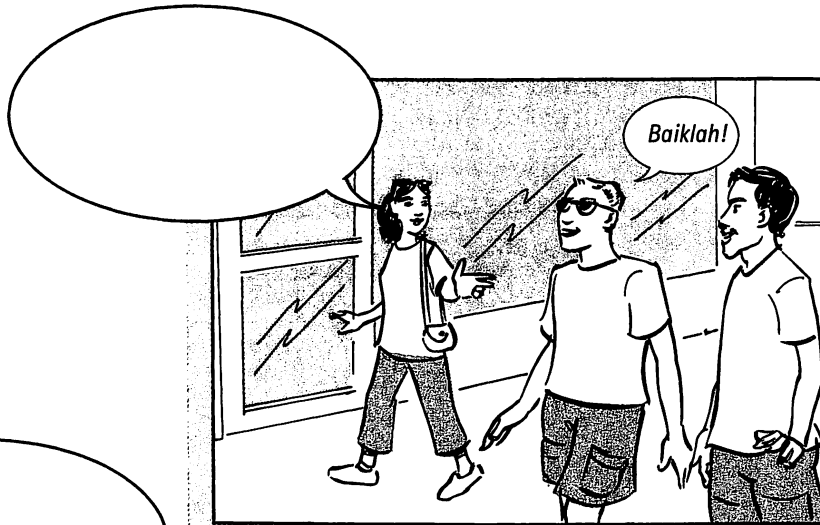
Semua pengaduan harus dilakukan dalam waktu 24 jam setelah cucian diterima.

Tanda tangan tamu \_\_\_\_\_ tanggal \_\_\_\_\_



### 3.19 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.



Sally tells Gino and Matt to wait because she needs to change some traveller's cheques.



Sally asks if she can exchange traveller's cheques here.



The man asks what amount Sally wants to exchange.



The man asks Sally to fill in the form.



Sally wants to know what today's exchange rate is.



The man says that the total is one million and fifty thousand rupiah, and asks Sally to count it before leaving the shop.

3.20

## Jalur Hijau dan Jalur Merah

Read this Indonesian customs information leaflet, then answer the questions which follow. You will find new words in this activity, but remember, that being able to make an educated guess at the meaning is the sign of a good language learner. Use your dictionary if necessary.



### JALUR HIJAU DAN JALUR MERAH

Direktorat Jenderal Bea dan Cukai

PERHATIKAN DAN IKUTI  
PETUNJUK BERIKUT INI



#### JALUR HIJAU

Jalur Hijau adalah jalur pengawasan bea-cukai bagi penumpang yang berdasarkan ketentuan tidak diwajibkan menunjukkan barang bawaannya kepada pegawai Bea dan Cukai. Di Jalur Hijau pada umumnya tidak dilakukan pemeriksaan bea-cukai, walaupun kadang-kadang bisa dilakukan terhadap orang-orang tertentu secara mendadak.

Anda dipersilakan menggunakan Jalur Hijau jika membawa:

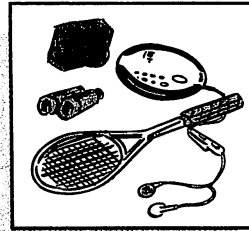
- 1 Barang keperluan pribadi selama perjalanan yang dibeli di luar negeri seperti pakaian, sepatu, jam tangan atau tas yang nilainya tidak melebihi US\$250 setiap penumpang atau maksimum US\$1.000 setiap keluarga.



- 2 Rokok yang jumlahnya tidak melebihi 200 batang atau 50 batang cerutu atau 100 gram tembakau iris dan minuman yang mengandung alkohol yang jumlahnya tidak lebih dari satu liter bagi setiap orang dewasa.



- 3 Kamera, video kamera, radio, alat CD atau perlengkapan olah raga dalam jumlah wajar, sebanyak yang diperlukan wisatawan asing selama di Indonesia.



**Peringatan:** Menghindari/menyembunyikan barang-barang dari pemeriksaan serta memberikan informasi yang tidak benar kepada para petugas Bea dan Cukai merupakan pelanggaran yang dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

## JALUR MERAH

Jalur Merah adalah jalur pengawasan Bea dan Cukai yang disediakan bagi penumpang yang berdasarkan ketentuan diwajibkan untuk menunjukkan barang bawasanya kepada pegawai Bea dan Cukai. Di Jalur Merah dilakukan pemeriksaan oleh Bea dan Cukai.

Anda diwajibkan menggunakan Jalur Merah jika membawa:

- 1 Barang keperluan pribadi selama perjalanan yang dibeli di luar negeri seperti pakaian, sepatu, jam tangan atau tas yang nilainya melebihi US\$250 setiap penumpang atau maksimum US\$1.000 setiap keluarga.



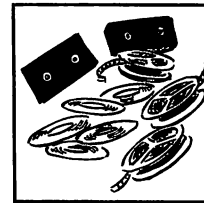
- 2 Rokok yang jumlahnya melebihi 200 batang atau 50 batang cerutu atau minuman yang mengandung alkohol yang jumlahnya lebih dari satu liter bagi setiap orang dewasa.



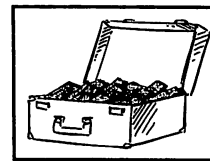
- 3 Kamera, video kamera, radio, alat CD atau perlengkapan olah raga dalam jumlah tidak wajar, melebihi dari yang diperlukan wisatawan asing selama di Indonesia.



- 4 Film, pita video berisi rekaman, video laser disc dan CD harus diperlihatkan kepada pegawai Bea dan Cukai untuk diperiksa isinya.



- 5 Barang bawaan penumpang lainnya yang mempunyai nilai komersial.



### Perlu Anda perhatikan benar!

Dilarang membawa masuk ke wilayah Indonesia barang-barang seperti berikut:

- narkotika
- senjata api, termasuk pistol
- amunisi
- bahan peledak
- barang/publikasi pornografi
- bahan cetakan bahasa Cina
- obat-obatan Cina

## Pertanyaan

1 Who is generally permitted to proceed through customs using the 'Green Channel'?

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2 Is it true that searches of passenger luggage are never conducted in the 'Green Channel'?

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3 What limits are placed upon the importation of personal effects, such as clothing and watches?

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4 How many cigarettes and cigars can be brought into Indonesia by a passenger without having to be declared to customs?

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5 How much alcohol can be brought into Indonesia by a passenger without having to be declared to customs?

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6 Are visitors permitted to bring sporting equipment and CD machines into Indonesia?

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7 Who is generally required to proceed through customs using the 'Red Channel'?

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8 What happens when people try to bring into Indonesia pre-recorded video tapes, laser discs or CDs?

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9 Apart from pornography, what other printed material may not be brought into Indonesia?

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10 What other things are listed as banned imports? (list 5).

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