

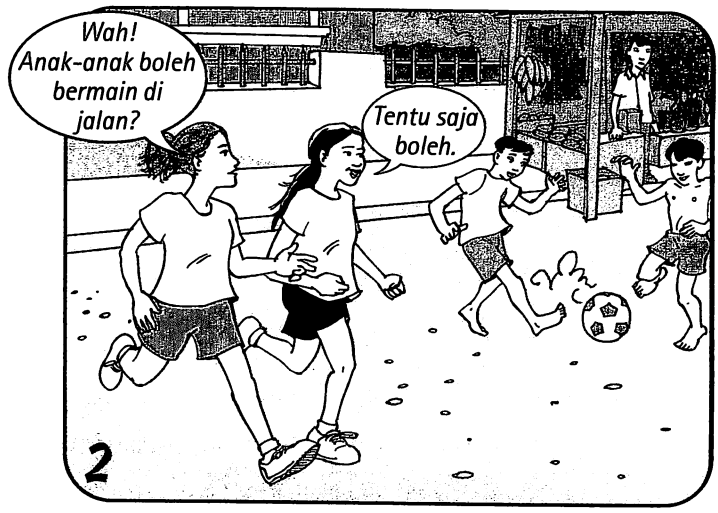
Topik Dua
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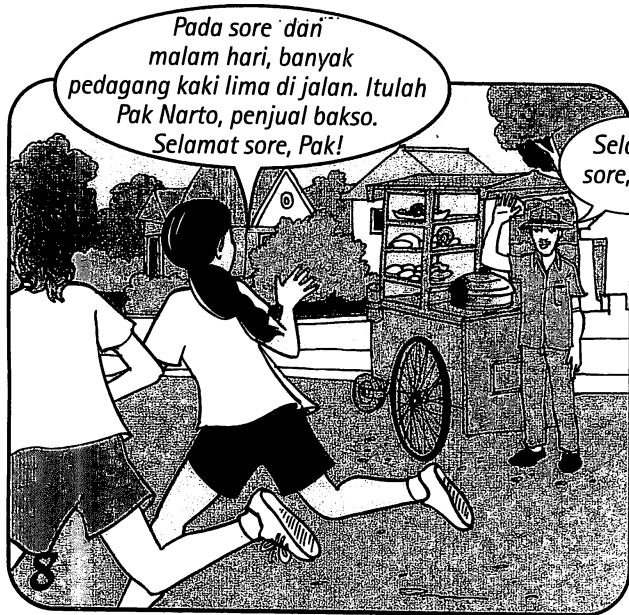
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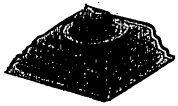
Mari kita berlari

Most afternoons, just before sunset, Achi goes jogging in the street. Nicky has decided to join her.

nB 2.1, 2.2, 2.3







Sholat

Did you notice that, while jogging, Achi talks about people going to the mosque (*mesjid*) for the **Sholat Magrib**? Prayer is one of the five basic obligations of the Moslem faith. Five times every day, Moslems all over the world turn and face the Holy City of Mecca for prayer. Most of these prayers may be done wherever the believer happens to be, although they can always go to the mosque for prayer if they wish. The midday prayer on Fridays, however, is considered the most important and Moslems will try to attend the mosque for this prayer. The act of prayer is called **sholat** and the prayers are given the following names.



- Sholat Subuh** *dawn prayer*
- Sholat Lohor** *noon prayer*
- Sholat Asar** *mid afternoon prayer*
- Sholat Magrib** *sunset prayer*
- Sholat Isya** *evening prayer*

Have you noticed that, if you begin with the evening prayer and take the first letter of each prayer name, the letters spell Islam?

A couple of times a year, on important religious days, large numbers of Moslems meet together for prayer on the **lapangan** or the **alun-alun**. At prayer times, whether in the **mushola**, the **mesjid**, or the **lapangan**, women must cover their bodies, except for the face and hands, with a white shawl known as the **telekung**.



<i>berbahaya</i>	<i>dangerous</i>	<i>pedagang</i>	<i>trader</i>
<i>tukang cukur</i>	<i>a barber</i>	<i>pedagang kaki lima</i>	<i>street trader</i>
<i>tukang sepatu</i>	<i>a shoe repair person</i>	<i>bakso</i>	<i>meatball soup</i>
<i>sholat</i>	<i>Moslem prayer</i>	<i>lapangan</i>	<i>a field/city square</i>
<i>bersembahyang</i>	<i>to pray</i>	<i>alun-alun</i>	<i>city square</i>
<i>Sholat Magrib</i>	<i>the sunset Moslem prayer</i>		



- Mari kita mulai!** *Let's start!*
- Apa tidak berbahaya?** *Isn't it dangerous?*
- pagi-pagi benar** *early in the morning*
- sampai jauh malam** *until late at night*
- dari pagi-pagi benar sampai jauh malam** *from early morning until late at night*
- Buka sampai jam berapa?** *Until what time is it open?*
- Berapa jauh?** *How far is it?*
- cukup jauh juga** *quite a long way*



How far is it?

AB 2.5

To ask how far it is to some particular place, use the phrase *berapa jauh*.

Contoh

- 1 Nicky: Achi, berapa jauh dari rumahmu ke pusat kota?
Achi: Tidak begitu jauh. Kira-kira tiga kilometer saja.
- 2 Nicky: Bu, berapa jauh mesjid dari sini?
Ibu: Oh, dekat sekali. Mesjid ada di ujung jalan ini. Hanya setengah kilometer dari sini.
- 3 Ibu: Nicky, berapa jauh dari kota Sydney ke kota Melbourne?
Nicky: Cukup jauh juga, Bu. Kira-kira seribu kilometer.



Berapa jauh rumahmu dari sekolah?

Move around the classroom and speak to every person, including the teacher. In Indonesian, ask each person how far it is from their home to the school. The people you speak to must answer in Indonesian, and you should make a note of the distance from their house to the school. Calculate the average distance that students travel to school, and determine who lives closest to the school and who lives furthest from the school. You can repeat this survey, asking how far people live from the shops, from the railway station and so on.



Classifiers for occupations

In Indonesian, many but not all occupations are categorised using the classifiers **tukang** (unskilled or semi-skilled workers), **juru** (skilled workers) and **ahli** (experts, highly skilled or technical workers). Some of the common occupations are listed below. Can you work out what they all are?

Tukang

tukang becak
tukang pos
tukang susu
tukang sepatu
tukang cukur
tukang sampah

Juru

juru ketik
juru tulis
juru rawat
juru masak
juru bicara
juru foto

Ahli

ahli agama
ahli teknik
ahli geologi
ahli sejarah
ahli hukum
ahli keuangan

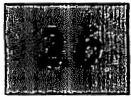
Pak Prpto bekerja di Jalan Lembang dekat rumah Achi. Pak Prpto pandai sekali memperbaiki sepatu. Karena itu, dia disebut 'tukang sepatu'.



Pak Tomo juga bekerja di Jalan Lembang. Pekerjaan Pak Tomo mencukur rambut orang. Karena itu, dia disebut 'tukang cukur'.



Pak Agus pandai sekali membuat foto. Dia membuat banyak foto untuk kartu pos, untuk majalah, dan untuk buku. Karena itu, Pak Agus disebut juru foto.



Numbers over 1,000

First, let us revise numbers in the thousands.

In *Keren! 1* (CB 2.9), we discovered that the counting system in Indonesian is very simple, and we quickly learnt to count into the thousands. Now, by learning just one more word, we can count into the millions.

Thousands

The word **ribu** is used when counting in thousands.

Contoh

- 1.000 seribu
- 2.000 dua ribu
- 3.000 tiga ribu.
- 200.000 dua ratus ribu

To form intermediate numbers, just combine the appropriate numbers.

Contoh

- 5.716 lima ribu tujuh ratus enam belas
- 272.527 dua ratus tujuh puluh dua ribu lima ratus dua puluh tujuh

Millions

The word **juta** is used to count in millions.

Contoh

- 1.000.000 sejuta
- 5.000.000 lima juta
- 12.000.000 dua belas juta

Once again, form intermediate numbers by combining the appropriate numbers.

Contoh

- 7.586.210 tujuh juta lima ratus delapan puluh enam ribu dua ratus sepuluh



Awas!

Have you noticed that, when the number is written in numerals where we would use a comma in English, Indonesian uses a full stop? Commas are, in fact, used to indicate decimal points in Indonesian, so it is the direct opposite of the English system. Where in English you would use a comma, Indonesian uses a full stop, and where in English you would use a full stop, Indonesian uses a comma.





Asking 'When ...?'

To ask when something happened, or will happen, use the question word **kapan**.

Contoh

- 1 Nicky: Achi, kapan kita bisa pergi berbelanja di Jalan Malioboro?
Achi: Nanti malam, kalau mau. Toko-toko dan pedagang kaki lima di Jalan Malioboro buka sampai kira-kira jam sembilan malam.
- 2 Achi: Kapan keluarga Nicky akan pulang ke Australia?
Nicky: Belum pasti, mungkin pada akhir tahun ini.
- 3 Nicky: Ibu, kapan tukang pos mengantarkan surat di daerah ini?
Ibu: Setiap pagi, biasanya sebelum jam sepuluh pagi. Mengapa, Nicky?
Nicky: Saya menunggu surat dari ibu saya di Jakarta, Bu.



Awas!

Kapan is a question word. You can only use it in questions when you want to ask when something did or will happen. You cannot use it in a sentence such as 'When we have finished this, we will go home', because that is not a question.



tukang pos	postal delivery person	ahli agama	expert on religion
tukang susu	milk person	ahli teknik	technician
tukang sampah	garbage collector	ahli geologi	geologist
juru ketik	typist	ahli komputer	computer specialist
juru tulis	secretary	ahli hukum	lawyer
juru bicara	spokesperson	ahli keuangan	financial expert
juru foto	photographer	juta	million

As we have seen, in Indonesian, verbs do not change their form for the purpose of indicating tense. Tense is usually determined by the context of the sentence. In the last topic (Section 1.23), we saw that the most common way of indicating past tense was to mention early in the sentence, or perhaps earlier in the conversation, a word or a phrase which clearly indicates that you are talking about a point in the past. To indicate future tense, you do the same thing, using words to indicate that you are talking about a point in the future. For example, you can commence by saying, *besok*, *lusa*, *minggu depan*, *tahun depan* and so on.



Contoh

- 1 *Besok* tanggal 17 Agustus. Toko-toko tutup semuanya karena hari itu adalah Hari Kemerdekaan Indonesia.
- 2 *Tahun depan* saya mau masuk universitas. Saya mau belajar untuk menjadi ahli hukum.
- 3 Pada akhir bulan ini Nicky harus pulang ke rumah orang tuanya di Jakarta.

Here are a couple of other words which are commonly used to indicate future tense. Notice how they are used in the examples.

Akan

Akan is the most common indicator of future tense. It says quite clearly that the action *will* happen. It has not happened yet.

Hai, Budi. Nanti malam Nicky dan saya mau makan malam di restoran. Budi mau ikut?



Contoh

- 1 Malam ini kita akan membeli bakso dari penjual bakso di jalan.
- 2 Karena *besok* hari Jumat, ayah akan pergi ke mesjid untuk sholat Lohor.
- 3 Pada akhir tahun ini Nicky dan keluarganya akan pulang ke Australia.

Nanti

Nanti is used to indicate the near future tense. It usually refers to a point later in the same day. In this respect, it is almost the opposite of *tadi*. **Nanti** is commonly used in combination with the words *sore* and *malam*.

Contoh

- 1 *Nanti malam* kita bisa berbelanja di Jalan Malioboro.
- 2 *Nanti sore*, sesudah ayah pulang dari kantor, kita harus membantu dia di kebun.
- 3 *Nanti saja*, kalau penjual sate lewat, marilah kita membeli sate untuk makan malam.

Dropping in

Kalau datang di kota Yogyakarta, singgahlah di rumah kami.



Most Indonesians delight in having visitors, and it is not at all uncommon for people to drop in unannounced to visit their relatives and friends. The word most commonly used meaning 'to drop in' is **singgah**. Notice how the word is used in the following situations.

Inviting somebody to 'drop in'

To turn the word **singgah** into an invitation, it is common to add the suffix **-lah**.

Contoh

Kalau mau bercakap-cakap sambil minum kopi atau teh, singgahlah di rumahku.

Saying that somebody 'dropped in'

To say that somebody dropped in, or will drop in, drop the **-lah** suffix, which makes it an invitation, and just revert to the stem word **singgah**.

Contoh

- 1 Tetangga kami singgah di rumah kami karena mau berbicara dengan ibu saya.
- 2 Tadi malam, teman ayah singgah di rumah kami untuk bercakap-cakap saja.
- 3 Sebelum pergi ke pasar Ibu Sudarmo singgah di rumah temannya.

Suggesting to somebody that you 'drop in' on a friend

You should be able to do this by now. Just use the phrase **Marilah kita singgah di ...**

Contoh

Nanti malam, marilah kita singgah di rumah pamanku.



Indicating frequency

In *Keren! 1* (CB 3.22), we learnt to say how often things happen. Do you remember the structure which we used to say such things as 'three times a day', 'once a week' and so on? Here we are going to learn some ways of indicating frequency in a less specific way. We have already seen some of the words.

Selalu

Selalu means 'always', 'without exception'.

Contoh

Selalu terdapat beberapa becak di Jalan Lembang.

Biasanya

Biasanya means 'usually, but not always'.

Contoh

Biasanya Achi suka berlari sebelum makan malam.

Sering

Sering (or **seringkali**) means 'often'.

Contoh

Achi sering bepergian dengan pacarnya, Budi.

You can emphasise **sering** by adding either **sekali** or **sangat** to make it 'very often'.

Kadang-kadang

Kadang-kadang means 'sometimes'.

Contoh

Kadang-kadang Pak Darmo suka beristirahat dan membaca surat kabar sambil minum kopi di kamar duduk.

Sekali-sekali

This is very similar to **kadang-kadang**. **Sekali-sekali** means 'now and then'.

Contoh

Sekali-sekali Achi membeli makanan dari penjual bakso di jalan.

Jarang

Jarang is the opposite of **sering**. **Jarang** means 'seldom' or 'rarely'.

Contoh

Bu Darmo jarang memasak. Biasanya masakan untuk keluarga Sudarmo disiapkan oleh Bu Lis, seorang pembantu.

Jarang can also be emphasised using either **sangat** or **sekali** to make it 'very rarely'.



Achi seringkali bepergian dengan pacarnya, Budi. Kalau ke bioskop, atau berbelanja, mereka biasanya berjalan kaki.

Contoh

Pak Darmo jarang sekali berbahasa Inggris.

Tidak pernah

The phrase *tidak pernah* means 'never'.

Contoh

Dari pagi-pagi benar sampai jauh malam, Jalan Lembang tidak pernah kosong.



*Kebudayaan
Indonesia*



Streets alive!

In Indonesia, streets are much more than mere thoroughfares for traffic. They serve an important role as centres of social activity. Indonesians have always seen streets as ideal places for playing soccer and badminton, for keeping goats, ducks and chickens, for drying washing and crops, for selling all kinds of food, and for disposing of rubbish. In the main streets and roads of the large cities, vehicular traffic holds sway—though sometimes only just! Move away from the main roads, however, and onto a back street like Jalan Lembang, where Achi and her family live, and the streets clearly belong to the people.

The first people to claim the streets each day are probably men walking to the mosque for prayer before dawn. Around dawn the joggers and hopeful *becak* drivers take to the streets and, by 6.30 am, large groups of children are making their way to school. Throughout the morning, housewives and domestic servants come and go on their way to and from the markets, and the *becak* drivers continue to look for customers. Sellers visit the street during the

morning too: vegetable and fruit sellers going from house to house, *jamu* ladies selling traditional medicines, the *tukang pos*, the *tukang susu*, people who walk the street selling cooking oil and calling 'Minyaaaaak!', and occasionally even the *tukang sampah* might be seen. Many people, of course, work in the street: the *tukang sepatu*, the *tukang cukur*, *pemilik warung* selling light snacks and drinks, and so on. By early afternoon, the children are coming home from school again. Afternoons, of course, are the perfect time to play sport, and what better place than the street?

By night, the streets belong to the *kaki-lima* men pushing their carts and selling all manner of meals on wheels. They usually begin work in the late afternoon and continue until after midnight. The people of Jalan Lembang recognise the *kaki-lima* men by the distinctive sounds that each of them make. 'Minyaaaaak!' calls the cooking oil seller. *Teng-teng-teng* goes the *bakso* man as he taps his spoon on a china bowl which he wants to fill with delicious meatball soup for you. The *bakmi* man sells noodles and makes a *tok-tok-tok* sound by tapping two pieces of bamboo together. The *rujak* man will mix

a delicious fruit salad for you, then cover it in peanut sauce. You'll hear him coming along the street tapping a spoon on a saucepan lid, *ting-ting-ting*. Day and night, the streets of Indonesia are alive. The streets never sleep!



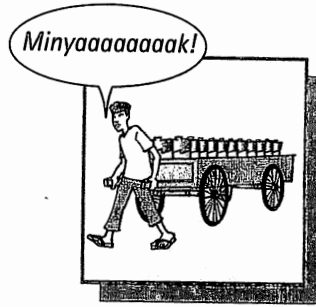
Pedagang kaki lima



penjual sate



penjual bakso



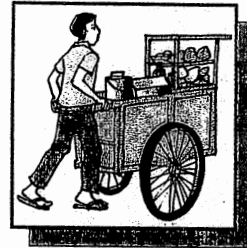
penjual minyak



penjual jamu



penjual kerupuk



penjual rujak

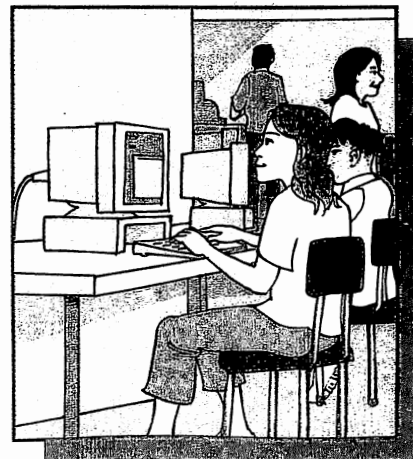
menjadi	to become	sekali-sekali	from time to time
akan	will	tidak pernah	never
nanti	soon/shortly	jamu	traditional herbal medicine
hampir	almost	bakmi	noodles
berlari	to run	rujak	fruit salad with peanut sauce
memakai	to use/to wear	pedagang	
seringkali	often	kaki lima	street trader
warung internet	Internet cafe		



nanti malam	later tonight
nanti sore	later this afternoon
nanti saja	later/shortly
singgahlah di rumah kami	drop in to our house
marilah kita singgah di ...	let's drop in on ...
tidak pernah	never
saya belum pernah ...	I have never ...



Tidak jauh dari rumah keluarga Sudarmo terdapat sebuah warung internet. Nicky singgah di sana untuk mengirimkan email kepada orang tuanya di Jakarta dan teman-temannya di Australia. Karena warung internet itu tidak jauh dari Universitas Gajah Mada, banyak mahasiswa juga singgah di sana untuk membuka dan mengirimkan email.





2.12

Pedagang kaki lima di Jalan Lembang

AB 2.11, 2.12

Nicky was fascinated by all of the street traders operating in Jalan Lembang. We have already seen some of them—Pak Prapto, the **tukang sepatu**, and Pak Tomo, the **tukang cukur**. Nicky decided to email her friend Matt in Australia and tell him about some of the other street traders. Read Nicky's email and look at the photographs which she attached.

email—Matt Edwards

From: Nicky Gardner<nickyg@hotmail.com>

To: Matt Edwards<matte@bigpond.com>

Sent: Selasa, 15 Mei, 08.30

Subject: Pedagang kaki lima

Attachment: bakmi.jpg, rujak.jpg, eskrim.jpg

Hai Matt! Salam dari kota Yogyakarta! Salam juga buat Sally, Gino, dan Bu Simpson. Saya sedang menginap di kota Yogya dengan keluarga Sudarmo. Anak perempuan Ibu dan Bapak Sudarmo, Achi, adalah sepupu teman saya di Jakarta. Rumah keluarga Sudarmo ada di Jalan Lembang.

Betapa menariknya Jalan Lembang! Kamu akan senang sekali kalau bisa singgah di Jalan Lembang, Matt. Dari sore hari sampai jauh malam banyak sekali pedagang kaki lima mendorong gerobak makanannya dan menjual bermacam-macam masakan.

Masakan kesayangan saya adalah bakmi goreng. Penjual bakmi biasanya lewat rumah keluarga Sudarmo kira-kira jam lima sore. Kalau penjual bakmi datang, kami bisa mendengar suaranya, *tok-tok-tok*. Wah, enak sekali bakmi itu! Kadang-kadang Achi dan saya membeli bakmi dari dia. Harganya murah sekali! Hanya Rp1.500 seporisi.

Saya juga suka makan rujak. Rujak adalah potongan buah-buahan yang kecil, dan ditutupi dengan saus kacang yang pedas. Aneh, ya? Memang aneh, tetapi enak juga.

Setiap hari, penjual sate juga lewat rumah keluarga Sudarmo. Dia menjual bermacam-macam sate, termasuk sate sapi, sate kambing, sate ayam, dan sate udang. Tidak ada sate babi karena kebanyakan orang di daerah ini beragama Islam. Kalau membeli sate, saya biasanya minta sate campur. Sate campur termasuk 2 tusuk sate ayam, 2 tusuk sate sapi, dan 2 tusuk sate kambing.

Bersama dengan email ini saya juga mengirimkan beberapa foto. Dalam foto-foto itu kamu bisa melihat beberapa pedagang kaki lima di Jalan Lembang.

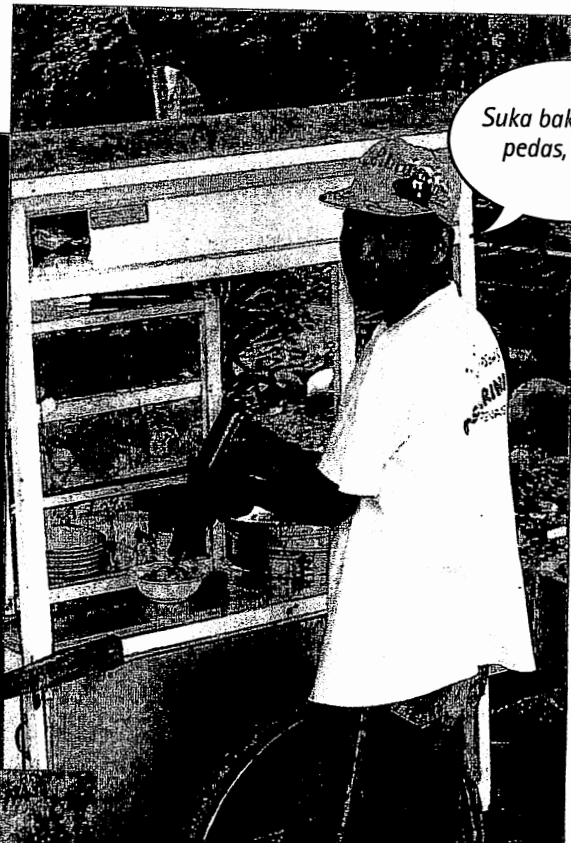
Jangan lupa menyampaikan salam saya kepada Bu Simpson dan teman-teman di kelas bahasa Indonesia.

Salam dari temanmu,

Nicky.



Andi adalah seorang pedagang kaki lima yang mendorong gerobak makanannya di Jalan Lembang. Andi memasak dan menjual bakmi goreng yang enak sekali.



Suka bakmi cukup pedas, bukan?

Mau beli rujak?
Hanya Rp1.000
seporsi!



Hendra menjual rujak di jalan. Rujak itu enak sekali. Biasanya Hendra lewat rumah keluarga Sudarmo pada sore hari.



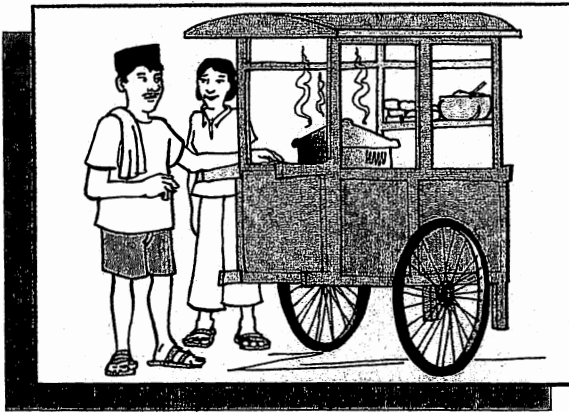
Satu es krim
besar, berapa
harganya?

Rp3.500
saja.

Setiap hari Ali lewat Jalan Lembang dan menjual bermacam-macam es krim. Kami sering membeli es krim dari Ali karena hari selalu panas. Enak sekali es krim itu, dan murah juga.



Street traders



The term **pedagang kaki lima** is used to talk about street traders in Indonesia. Some of them push small mobile carts around the streets selling various kinds of food, while others set up small stalls selling all manner of goods on the footpath or roadside. Perhaps you ask, 'Mengapa disebut pedagang kaki lima? Kakinya dua, bukan?' There are various opinions about the origins of the term **pedagang kaki lima**, but perhaps the most likely explanation stems from the fact that the British rulers of the Indonesian islands (1811–1816) made local rules allowing people an area five feet wide on the side of the streets, where they could sell things.



Daerah di sekitar rumahmu

Work with a partner. Ask your partner about his/her neighbourhood. As your partner describes the neighbourhood, make notes and then swap roles so that your partner can ask about your neighbourhood. When describing your neighbourhood, make sure that you say what the houses are like, what they are made from, whether it is a busy street or a quiet street, and how far it is to the shopping centres, schools, parks and so on. Tell your partner, also, about people who work in the street, people who come to the street (such as the mail delivery person) and about public transport.



mendorong	to push	aneh	strange
gerobak	cart	sate	grilled meat on skewers
gerobak makanan	food cart	sate ayam	chicken sate
sudra	voice/noise/sound	sate kambing	goat sate
potongan	cut up pieces	sate sapi	beef sate
ditutupi	covered	sate babi	pork sate
saus	sauce	sate campur	mixed sate
pedas	spicy/hot	tusuk	skewer
		bakmi goreng	fried noodles



daerah tempat saya tinggal

my neighbourhood

Betapa menariknya!

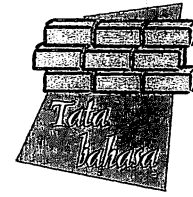
How interesting it is!

Salam buat ...

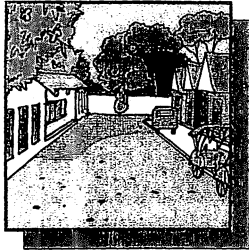
Greetings for ...

Sampaikan salam saya kepada ... Pass on my greetings to ...

Affixation: Nouns with 'ke-an' combination



By now, you have almost certainly noticed that Indonesian creates certain words from a common stem word by adding various combinations of prefixes and suffixes. For example, we have seen:



jalan
street (noun)



berjalan
to walk (verb)



menjalankan
to drive (verb)

The addition of prefixes and suffixes usually creates different kinds of words, but with similar or related meanings. If you know the rules which determine the functions of the prefixes and suffixes, it is possible to take a fairly good guess at the meaning of a word even though you may never have seen that word before. From time to time, throughout the rest of this book, we will look at some of the prefix and suffix combinations and their functions and meanings.

We are going to commence by looking at some of the functions of the **ke-an** combination. Some words created by the addition of the **ke-an** combination are verbs. We will look at those in a later topic. Here we are going to look at nouns which are created by the addition of the **ke-an** combination.

'Ke-an' combination attached to adjective stem words

Some adjectives can have the **ke-an** combination attached to them in order to turn them into nouns. The noun which is created in this way is usually an abstract noun. Look at the following examples.

kaya	<i>rich/wealthy</i>	kekayaan	<i>wealth</i>
miskin	<i>poor</i>	kemiskinan	<i>poverty</i>
sehat	<i>healthy</i>	kesehatan	<i>health</i>
cepat	<i>fast</i>	kecepatan	<i>speed</i>
cantik	<i>beautiful</i>	kecantikan	<i>beauty</i>
biasa	<i>ordinary/usual</i>	kebiasaan	<i>habit</i>
tenang	<i>quiet/calm</i>	ketenangan	<i>calmness</i>
celaka	<i>disastrous</i>	kecelakaan	<i>accident</i>



Some abstract nouns can also be created by adding the **ke-an** combination to certain stem words which are verbs. A few examples are shown below.

hidup	<i>live</i>	kehidupan	<i>life</i>
lahir	<i>born</i>	kelahiran	<i>birth</i>
datang	<i>come/arrive</i>	kedatangan	<i>arrival</i>
ingin	<i>want/wish</i>	keinginan	<i>a desire</i>
mau	<i>want/wish</i>	kemauan	<i>a desire</i>

Contoh

- 1 Aduh! Kecepatan mobil itu berbahaya sekali. *is very endangering*
- 2 Memakai peci adalah kebiasaan Bapak Sudarmo. ~~kebiasaan~~ *is habit*
- 3 Kesehatan anak-anak itu baik sekali. *Health*
- 4 Mereka sedang menunggu kedatangan kereta api dari kota Jakarta. *arrival*

Awas!

Don't think that you can just attach the combination ke-an to any adjective or verb stem word, in order to create a noun. There are only certain words to which the ke-an combination can be attached. You just have to learn them as you encounter them.



To say 'approaching'

Indonesian uses two words meaning 'approaching' or 'to approach'. One word is used when the intention is to say that somebody or something is approaching an object. Another is used when the intention is to say that we are approaching a point in time.



Pak Karim seorang pedagang kaki lima. Dia menjual bakso di daerah tempat keluarga Sudarmo tinggal. Pak Karim sedang mendekati gerobak makanannya sambil membawa beberapa piring.

Approaching an object

To say that somebody, or something, is approaching an object, use the verb **mendekati**.

Awas!

Mendekati is a transitive verb. This means that the very next word must be the thing, place or person which is being approached.



Contoh

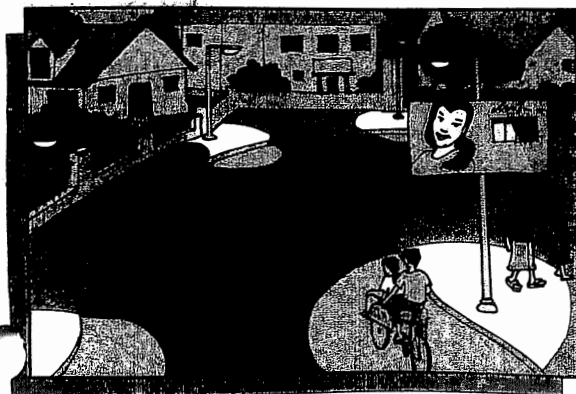
- 1 Kereta api itu sedang mendekati Stasiun Tugu di kota Yogyakarta.
- 2 Penjual bakmi sedang mendekati rumah keluarga Sudarmo.
- 3 Sekarang kita sedang mendekati pusat kota.

Approaching a point in time

When you want to indicate that a point in time is being approached—for example, 'approaching the end of the year', or 'approaching Christmas'—use the verb **menjelang**. **Menjelang** is also a transitive verb, so the next word must be the point in time.

Contoh

- 1 Menjelang Lebaran, banyak orang membuat *pakaian* baru.
- 2 Biasanya, menjelang Lebaran, harga barang-barang naik.
- 3 Menjelang hari Natal, kaum Kristen biasanya mengirimkan kartu Natal kepada semua teman mereka.

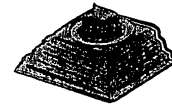


Setiap hari menjelang fajar Jalan Lembang sudah mulai ramai.

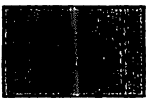


Lebaran

We have already seen that prayer is one of the five basic obligations of the Islamic faith. Another of these five obligations is fasting. Throughout the month of Ramadan, according to the Islamic calendar, Moslems fast between sunrise and sunset. During this time, devout Moslems will not eat, drink or smoke. The month following Ramadan is called Syawal and, on the first day of Syawal, Moslems the world over celebrate the end of Ramadan with a celebration known as Lebaran. Most people wear new clothes, food is prepared for visitors, and people visit their friends and relatives to ask for forgiveness and blessing. This visiting may go on for up to a week. Lebaran, also known as Idulfitri, is the most important celebration in the Islamic calendar. In Indonesia, it is a notorious time for price rises in markets and shops, particularly the price of food and clothing.



*Kebudayaan
Indonesia*



Expressing emotions

Sometimes we want to express our emotions by saying such things as 'I'm scared', or 'I feel embarrassed'. The following phrases can be used to express some of your emotions in Indonesian.

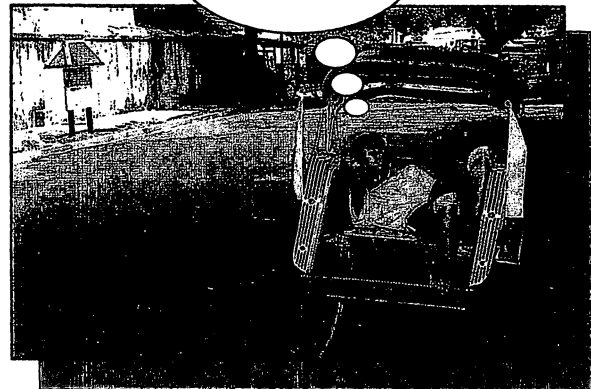
<i>bored</i>	Saya merasa bosan.
<i>embarrassed</i>	Saya merasa malu.
<i>frightened</i>	Saya merasa takut.
<i>confused</i>	Saya merasa bingung.

Quite often, however, we want to emphasise the emotion. In English, we might say 'I was so embarrassed'. To do this, drop the word **merasa** and move the word for the emotion up to the front of the sentence to emphasise it.

Contoh

Bosan saya! Malu saya! Takut saya! Bingung saya!

*Saya merasa
lelah. Harap jangan
mengganggu!*



Priority positioning: First things first!

This is a very simple, but extremely important feature of Indonesian grammar and sentence structure. If we were to make a study of Indonesian grammar, this is the one feature which would repeatedly catch our attention. We would notice that, invariably, in Indonesian the important element of a phrase or sentence comes first. We have already seen examples of this. We know that *when adjectives are used to qualify nouns*, the noun comes first. So, a 'big house' is a **rumah besar** because we are talking about a house. The same rule applies to compound nouns. A 'city bus' is a **bus kota** because we are talking about a bus, not a city. A 'telephone book' is a **buku telepon** because we are talking about a book, not a telephone. We have seen that we use the same rule with possessive pronouns. 'His car' is **mobil dia** because we are talking



about the car, not about him. Also, we have just seen that, in order to emphasise an emotion, we put it first: **Malu saya!** (I was so embarrassed!)

This is one of the most basic features of Indonesian grammar. If you can remember it, you will be well on your way to mastering Indonesian grammar.

Asking 'Is there a message?'



Ibu Nicky sedang menelepon dari Jakarta karena ingin berbicara dengan Nicky, tetapi Nicky dan Achi tidak ada di rumah. Mereka baru ke pusat kota untuk berbelanja.

Sometimes people who drop in, or who telephone, want to leave a message. You can ask them if they want to leave a message. Simply ask:

Ada pesan?

or

Ada pesan untuk dia?

You can also use this structure to ask if there are any messages for yourself. Perhaps you are returning to your hotel and have been expecting somebody to call. You can ask the reception clerk:

Ada pesan untuk saya?

The reception clerk will, of course, respond with either **Ada**, or **Maaf, tidak ada**.

Awas!

Remember! When you phrase questions without a question word, you must make sure that you use correct intonation so that it *sounds* like a question.

Asking 'Could you give him a message from me?'

If you want to ask somebody to pass on a message, you can ask:

Apa Anda bisa menyampaikan pesan kepadanya?

or

Apakah Anda bisa menyampaikan pesan kepadanya?

or

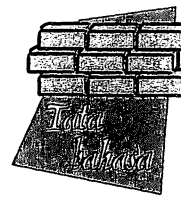
Kamu bisa menyampaikan pesan kepadanya?

When you ask this question, it is most likely that the person being asked will simply reply **Bisa**.





The conjunction 'bahwa'



As the name implies, conjunctions are words which are used to join together clauses of a sentence. Look closely at the following Indonesian sentence and its English translation.

AB 2.14

Ibu Sudarmo berkata bahwa kami bisa menginap di rumahnya.
Mrs Sudarmo said that we can stay at her house.

You can see that the conjunction **bahwa** (that) joins together the two parts of the sentence.

- 1 Ibu Sudarmo berkata
and
- 2 kami bisa menginap di rumahnya.

This is the role of the conjunction **bahwa**. It is commonly used together with the verbs **berkata** (said), **kira** (think), **mendengar** (hear), **berjanji** (promise) and **percaya** (believe). Look how it is used in the following examples.

Contoh

- 1 Dia berkata bahwa dia akan datang pada jam delapan malam.
- 2 Matt berjanji bahwa dia akan bertemu dengan temannya di depan bioskop.
- 3 Saya mendengar bahwa sebuah warung internet yang baru akan dibangun di jalan ini.



Asking somebody to pass on information

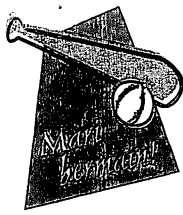
In Section 2.21, we learnt how to ask people if they can pass on a message. Assuming that the person is able to do that for you, you need to be able to give that person the message to be passed on. Use the following request.

Tolong beritahu dia bahwa ...
let know

Contoh

- Ibu Nicky: Tolong beritahu Nicky bahwa saya akan menelepon lagi nanti malam, kira-kira jam delapan.
- Dedi: Baik, Bu. Kalau Nicky pulang nanti, saya akan memberitahu dia.





'Pssst! Tolong beritahu dia bahwa ...'

Divide the class into groups of about six or eight students. Line up behind the other people in your team. The teacher will whisper a message to the person at the front of the queue, starting with **Pssst! Tolong beritahu dia bahwa ...** The first student whispers it to the second student, the second student whispers it to the third student, and so on. See if the person on the end of the queue gets the right message.



Menyampaikan pesan

Work with a friend and perform this role-play conversation.

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 ...

- You: Pick up the phone, say hello, and say that this is Achi/Dedi speaking.
- Friend: Say hello, and that your name is Mr/Mrs Sujiman. Ask if Achi/Dedi's parents are home.
- You: Apologise, say that they are not home, and say where they are.
- Friend: Ask if Achi/Dedi can pass a message on to them.
- You: Say that certainly you can give a message to your parents.
- Friend: Say thank you, then ask that he/she tells the parents that you need to speak with them, and that you will call in at their house tonight.
- You: Say OK, and ask what time Mr/Mrs Sujiman will come to the house.
- Friend: Say that you will be there about 8 pm.
- You: Say that you will certainly pass on the message.
- Friend: Thank Achi/Dedi, and say that you will see her/him tonight.
- You: Thank Mr/Mrs Sujiman and say goodbye.



Ini Jalan ...



Choose one of the main business streets in your city centre and prepare a presentation on that street. You will probably need to go there to take photographs. (Perhaps the teacher will make this a class excursion.) Try to get as many different and interesting details as you can about the street, the people who work there and the people passing by. You might find a **warung** selling flowers, fruit, or newspapers and magazines. You might find some **warung kopi** and perhaps some monuments. You might find some police officers on duty there, perhaps some buskers singing or playing music in the street, or maybe even some street artists. Try to talk to some of these people to find out how often they work there, if they enjoy it, and so on. Are there any garden or small park areas set aside in the street? Include details about the traffic that uses this street. Are there buses, trams, cars and so on, or is it a mall that is closed to traffic? Are there bus stops, tram stops, taxi ranks and so on?

You may wish to work in pairs or in small groups. You may choose to make an oral presentation, using photographs, to tell the rest of the class about the street. If you prefer, you could do a poster, a booklet, a PowerPoint presentation, or even make a video.

kekayaan	wealth	lebaran	Moslem festival at the end of the fasting month of Ramadan
kemiskinan	poverty	kesehatan	health
membuat	to make	kecepatan	speed
fajar	dawn	kecantikan	beauty (for women)
bosan	bored	kebiasaan	habit
malu	shy/embarrassed	ketenangan	calmness
takut	scared/frightened	kecelakaan	an accident
mengganggu	to bother somebody/interfere	kelahiran	birth
pesan	a message	kedatangan	arrival
menyampaikan	to pass something on	keinginan	a desire
berjanji	to promise	kemauan	a desire
dibangun	to be built	mendekati	to approach (an object)
mendengar	to hear	menjelang	to approach (time)
bahwa	that (conjunction)	piring	a plate
memberitahu	to inform	membawa	to carry/take
beritahu	to inform		



Dia berkata bahwa ...	He/she said that ...
Dia berjanji bahwa ...	He/she promised that ...
Saya mendengar bahwa ...	I heard that ...
Saya kira bahwa ...	I think that ...
Saya percaya bahwa ...	I believe that ...
Ada pesan?	Is there a message?
Kamu bisa menyampaikan pesan kepadanya?	Could you give him/her a message?
Tentu saja, bisa	Yes, of course I can.
Tolong beritahu dia bahwa ...	Please tell him/her that ...



Jalan Lembang

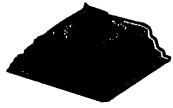
Ini Jalan Lembang, tempat kami tinggal. Ini hanya sebuah jalan yang biasa saja di kota Yogyakarta, tetapi kami senang sekali tinggal di sini. Di sebelah kanan kiri jalan ada bermacam-macam rumah. Ada yang bagus dan mewah, ada yang kurang bagus. Banyak orang juga bekerja di jalan ini. Ada pemilik warung, ada tukang sepatu, tukang cukur, dan ada juga sebuah bengkel. Tentu saja, di jalan kami selalu terdapat beberapa becak dan pedagang kaki lima. Di ujung jalan kami, kira-kira setengah kilometer dari rumah kami terdapat sebuah mesjid. Kalau berkunjung ke kota Yogyakarta, singgahlah di jalan kami. Kami akan senang kalau bisa bertemu dengan Anda.

Bagaimana jalan Anda, dan daerah tempat Anda tinggal?



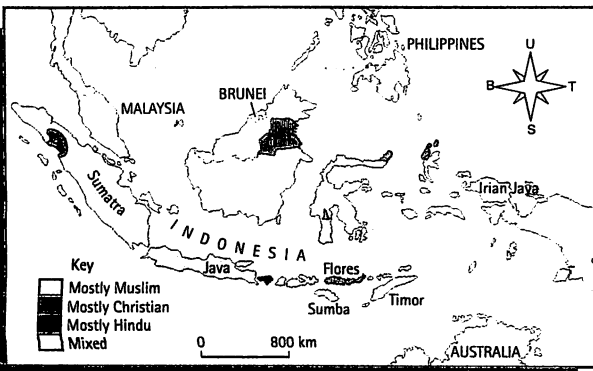


Agama di Indonesia



*Kebudayaan
Indonesia*

The map on this page shows the spread of the main religions in the various regions of Indonesia. Quite clearly, Islam is the dominant religion, but there are quite significant Christian communities in certain areas and, of course, the people of Bali practise the Hindu religion. There are small numbers of Buddhists and, in the highlands of Kalimantan and Irian Jaya, various tribal religions are practised. Some people follow their chosen religion devoutly, living strictly by the teachings of that particular religion. The majority of Indonesians, however, have always shown themselves willing to adapt religions and to blend with them their own pre-existing beliefs about mysticism and the spirit world. The religion of Bali is not simply called Agama Hindu, but Agama Hindu-Bali, signifying that it is a unique Balinese version of Hinduism. Let's have a quick look at the religions of Islam and Hinduism in particular, and their influence in Indonesian life.



Islam

Indonesia is the largest Moslem country in the world, with almost 90 per cent of the Indonesian people embracing the religion of Islam, although there is wide variation in the degree of adherence to the faith. The followers of the faith are called Moslems (or Muslims). Islam is an Arabic word meaning 'surrender to God'. Like Christians, Moslems believe in one God, but, according to Moslems, the name of that God is Allah.

Muhammad, the founder of Islam, is considered to be a prophet and the messenger of God, but he is not considered to be God, or the Son of God.

The Koran, the holy book of Islam, contains many stories which are familiar to readers of the Bible. The story of Adam, the first man, is found there. So too is the story of Noah and the great flood. The prophet Abraham is found in the Koran and also many stories about Jesus, his life and his miracles. However, Moslems do not believe that Jesus was the Son of God, nor that he was crucified and raised from the dead. They consider Jesus to be a major prophet, but not as important as the prophet Muhammad. When Muhammad founded Islam, he set down five obligations which Moslems should fulfil, sometimes called 'The Five Pillars of Islam'. Those obligations are as follows.

- Believe in Allah, and in his prophet Muhammad.
- Pray five times every day, facing the holy city of Mecca in Arabia.
- Give alms (money, food, clothing) to the poor.
- Fast (no food or drink) from sunrise to sunset during the month of Ramadan.
- Visit the holy city of Mecca at least once (if possible).

In Indonesia, some Moslems observe all of these obligations strictly. Others tend to observe some of the obligations strictly and are less sincere in observing some of the other obligations. For example, the month of fasting is almost universally practised, even by those who do not always observe the five daily prayers. Nonetheless, in most areas of Indonesia the dominance of Islam is very evident. This can be seen from the large number of mosques and, in some areas, the ever-increasing number of young women wearing the Moslem women's shawl, called the **jilbab** (see photograph on page 130). The Moslem call to prayer (called the



suara adzan) is also amplified from the mosque towers five times a day. It starts before dawn every day and it is likely that, if you are visiting a Moslem area in Indonesia, this will be your wake-up call. You can hear the suara adzan by going to the audio track associated with this section of the book.

Hindu-Bali

In the 15th century, Islam began to spread its influence in the Indonesian islands. It first spread eastwards from the northern-most tip of Sumatra, gradually absorbing the Hindu and Buddhist kingdoms in Sumatra and Java, and converting them to Islam. It is believed that the Hindu priests of the Javanese kingdoms, together with many of the ruling class and palace craftsmen, fled east to escape the oncoming surge of Islam. They moved across the Bali strait to the islands of Bali and Lombok, east of Java, and in Bali they established Hindu kingdoms which were able to withstand the influence of Islam. Bali, therefore, remains a centre of Hindu faith to the present day and the most obvious exception to the spread of Islam through the Indonesian archipelago. The Balinese, of course, have kept many of their ancestral beliefs in the spirit world and blended them together with Hindu beliefs to create a form of Hinduism which must puzzle orthodox Hindu believers from India.

The Balinese people, being followers of the Hindu-Bali faith, believe in many gods. The most important are Shiva, Brahma and Vishnu. Temples to honour each of these gods are to be found throughout Bali; in fact, most Balinese villages have three temples. There are, of course, major temples on the island and the most important is Besakih temple, built on the slopes of the island's highest mountain, Mount Agung.

The duties which followers of the Hindu-Bali faith are required to perform are as follows.

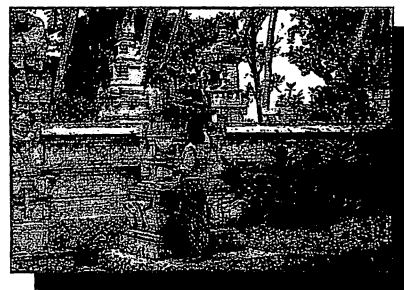
- They need to know the epic Hindu stories of the Mahabharata and Ramayana and know the relevance of these stories to daily life.
- They need to perform Hindu prayers.
- They need to participate fully in the Hindu religious ceremonies.
- They need to contribute to the upkeep of the local temples.
- They need to make offerings, usually in the form of food, to the gods.

Religious ceremonies seem to be happening somewhere in Bali every day, and women are often seen carrying large and elaborate offerings to the temples. Smaller offerings, made from flowers, incense and a small amount of rice, all laid in a small woven tray, are placed daily in family shrines, on the footpath outside homes and shops, and on the dashboard of cars and buses.

Religious harmony

Generally, the various religious communities of Indonesia seem to be able to co-exist with a quite remarkable level of tolerance and harmony. The government promotes religious tolerance and usually applies quite an even-handed approach to the financing of new mosques, churches and temples. At times of political and economic *tension*, however, religious differences sometimes erupt into civil unrest and conflict between adherents of different religions, particularly in the outer provinces.

Perhaps you would like to research more detailed information on the religions of Indonesia. Start with the Internet sites listed on the *Keren! 2* Companion Website at www.longman.com.au/cw.





2.20

Reading revision

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

1 To invite somebody to drop in, say:

- a. Marilah kita singgah di rumahmu.
- b. Harap singgah di rumahku.
- c. Singgahlah di rumahku.
- d. Dia akan singgah di rumahku.

2 The opposite of tadi pagi is:

- a. sekarang
- b. nanti pagi
- c. nanti malam
- d. tadi malam

3 To ask how far it is to somewhere, ask:

- a. Berapa jauh?
- b. Apa jauh?
- c. Di mana jauh?
- d. Kapan jauh?

4 Which one of these happens least often?

- a. jarang
- b. tidak pernah
- c. seringkali
- d. sekali-sekali

5 Which of the following would you be likely to find in a street in Yogyakarta?

- a. juru ketik
- b. tukang becak
- c. ahli hukum
- d. juru rawat

6 Which of these dishes is terbuat dari buah-buahan?

- a. bakso
- b. bakmi goreng
- c. sate
- d. rujak

7 The opposite of kemiskinan is:

- a. kesehatan
- b. sehat
- c. kekayaan
- d. kaya

8 Which of the following is not correct?

- a. Bus sedang mendekati rumah kami.
- b. Kami sedang mendekati pusat kota.
- c. Menjelang Lebaran harga barang-barang naik.
- d. Kereta api sedang menjelang stasiun.

9 To ask somebody to pass on a message, say:

- a. Ada pesan?
- b. Apa ada pesan untuk dia?
- c. Kamu bisa menyampaikan pesan kepada dia?
- d. Apakah ada pesan untuk saya?

10 To say 'that person is my friend', you should say:

- a. Itu orang adalah teman saya.
- b. Orang itu adalah teman saya.
- c. Bahwa orang adalah teman saya.
- d. Orang bahwa adalah teman saya.



Listening revision

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

- 1 a Ya, tidak pernah ada.
b Memang, dari pagi sampai jauh malam.
c Selalu ada pedagang kaki lima di jalan ini.
d Pak Prpto adalah tukang sepatu.
- 2 a Kereta api sedang mendekati stasiun.
b Tidak begitu jauh, kira-kira dua kilometer.
c Ya, itulah stasiun kereta api.
d Kita bisa ke stasiun kereta api nanti malam.
- 3 a Memang, itu makanan kesayangan saya.
b Ya, saya sangat suka makan ayam goreng.
c Sate ayam lebih mahal daripada sate kambing.
d Penjual sate biasanya lewat rumah kami pada sore hari.
- 4 a Ya, dia baru pulang dari mesjid.
b Betul, dia akan ke sana untuk sholat Magrib.
c Jauhnya dari sini ke mesjid hanya satu kilometer.
d Tadi pagi saya ke mesjid dengan teman saya.
- 5 a Maaf, Bu. Nicky tidak ada di rumah sekarang.
b Ya, saya bisa menyampaikan pesan kepadanya.
c Tentu saja, Nicky baru pergi ke pasar.
d Saya mau berbicara dengan Nicky.
- 6 a Tadi pagi.
b Tadi malam.
c Kemarin.
d Nanti malam.
- 7 a Dari tukang pos.
b Dari tukang sepatu.
c Dari penjual jamu.
d Dari penjual bakso.
- 8 a Maaf, tidak ada pesan untuk Anda.
b Ada pesan untuk saya?
c Tentu saja bisa, Bu.
d Dia menyampaikan pesan kepada saya.
- 9 a Ya, kecepatan mobil itu 120 kilometer sejam.
b Ya, mobil itu mewah sekali.
c Ya, saya terlalu miskin untuk membeli mobil itu.
d Ya, mobil saya ada di bengkel.
- 10 a Buka tujuh hari seminggu.
b Dibuka tadi pagi.
c Buka sampai jauh malam.
d Dibuka sebelum waktu fajar.





Cultural revision

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

1. You might expect to find a strong Christian community in:
 - a. South Sumatra
 - b. East Java
 - c. North Sulawesi
 - d. Bali

2. The most dominant religion in Indonesia is:
 - a. Hindu Bali
 - b. Christianity
 - c. Islam
 - d. Buddhism

3. The suara adzan is a:
 - a. Moslem prayer
 - b. call to prayer
 - c. religious festival
 - d. building for worship

4. The name of God, according to Moslems is:
 - a. Muhammad
 - b. Koran
 - c. Mecca
 - d. Allah

5. Moslems believe that Muhammad was:
 - a. God
 - b. the Son of God
 - c. a prophet
 - d. just an ordinary man

6. Followers of the Hindu religion in Bali should:
 - a. pray five times a day
 - b. fast for one month a year
 - c. help with the upkeep of temples
 - d. visit India once during their lifetime

7. The name of the most important temple in Bali is:
 - a. Besakih
 - b. Agung
 - c. Brahma
 - d. Vishnu

8. Balinese offerings to the Gods are made mainly from:
 - a. wood
 - b. gold
 - c. food
 - d. money

Jalan kami

2.1

Selesaikanlah!

CB 2.1



2.2

Membaca percakapan CB 2.1, kemudian menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut.



CB 2.1

- Achi dan Nicky berlari di jalan pada:
 - pagi hari
 - siang hari
 - sore hari
 - malam hari
- Pak Tomo bekerja sebagai:
 - tukang becak
 - penjual bakso
 - tukang sepatu
 - tukang cukur
- Mobil _____ masuk ke jalan itu.
 - sering
 - jarang
 - tidak pernah
 - _____
- _____ terdapat becak di jalan itu.
 - Selalu
 - Sering
 - Jarang
 - Tidak pernah
- Warung biasanya :
 - buka sampai jauh malam
 - tutup pada jam tujuh malam
 - tutup pada sore hari
 - buka 24 jam sehari



2.1

Dengarkanlah!

CB 2.1

2.3 Tulislah dalam bahasa Indonesia

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

1 Are you ready?

2 Wow! Are children allowed to play in the street?

3 Isn't it dangerous if cars come along?

4 Look, that's Mr Tomo!

5 From morning until late at night, there are always becaks in this street.

6 Those men are on their way to the mosque, aren't they?

7 In the afternoons and evenings, there are many street traders in the street.

8 Until what time are the stalls open?

9 Wow, there are a lot of people in the street in the afternoon!

Wah,

10 Yes. This street is always busy.

Can you write the following numbers using Indonesian words?

1 2.500

2 21.750

3 125.200

4 250.000

5 333.333

6 725.500

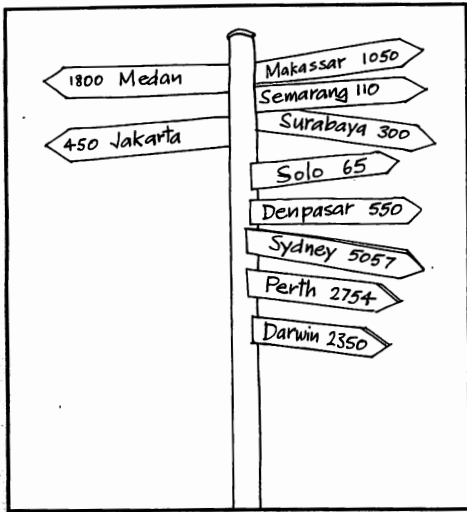
7 810.245

8 1.550.125

9 25.125.000

10 200.000.000

2.5 Berapa jauh ke ...?



If you were to set up a signpost in Yogyakarta showing the distances to some major cities, it might look something like the one shown here. Imagine that you and another person are setting up this sign. You need to ask each other the distances to some of these cities, so that they can be put on the sign. The parts spoken by the other person are written. Fill in your part in each of the question-and-answer exchanges below and on the next page. Always use words, not numbers.

1 T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Jakarta?

J: _____

2 T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Darwin?

J: _____

3 T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Perth?

J: _____

4 T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Semarang?

J: dari _____

5 T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Solo?

J: _____

6 T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Surabaya?

J: _____

7 T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Sydney?

J: _____

8 T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Denpasar?

J: _____

9 T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Medan?

J: _____

10 T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Makassar (Ujung Pandang)?

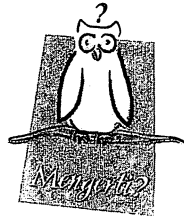
J: seribu lima puluh

2.7 Pilihlah jawaban yang tepat

Kalau sudah selesai, dengarkanlah CD untuk memeriksa jawaban Anda.



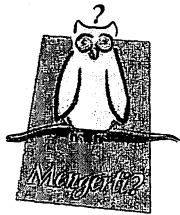
- 1 Pedagang kaki lima itu _____ gerobak makanannya.
a memasak b mendorong c mengundang
- 2 Pak Prpto _____ sepatu.
a memperbaiki b memasak c mengunjungi
- 3 Jumlah _____ kota Yogyakarta kira-kira satu setengah juta orang.
a stasiun b jauhnya c penduduk
- 4 Di depan stasiun selalu terdapat ber^{tens}puluh-puluh _____ becak.
a tukang b juru c ahli
- 5 Di rumah sakit, biasanya terdapat banyak _____ rawat.
a tukang b juru c ahli
- 6 Kalau rambut kita terlalu panjang, kita pergi ke _____.
a tukang cukur b tukang sampah c tukang susu
- 7 Pada sore hari, anak-anak sering _____ di jalan.
a berbahaya b belajar c bermain-main
- 8 Pagi-pagi benar, mereka ke _____ untuk sholat.
a pasar b rumah sakit c mesjid
- 9 Nicky sedang menunggu _____ dari ibunya di Jakarta.
a surat b gerobak c tukang pos
- 10 Warung biasanya buka sampai _____ malam.
a tadi b jauh c pukul





2.8 Kenalkan. Ini Pak Karim.

Pak Karim orang asli kota Surabaya, tetapi sekarang dia tinggal di kota Yogyakarta. Isteri Pak Karim orang asli Yogya. Ibu dan Bapak Karim mempunyai tiga anak. Harun berumur 12 tahun dan duduk di Sekolah Dasar kelas enam. Nani berumur 8 tahun dan duduk di Sekolah Dasar kelas tiga, sedangkan anak bungsu mereka, Ani, belum bersekolah karena baru berumur empat tahun. Keluarga itu beragama Islam.



Setiap hari, pagi-pagi benar, Ibu Karim pergi ke pasar untuk membeli bahan makanan untuk memasak bakso. Tentu saja dia selalu tawar-menawar dengan penjual di pasar. Bahan makanan itu diperlukan karena pada sore dan malam hari Pak Karim menjual bakso di jalan. Pak Karim adalah seorang pedagang kaki lima. Dia mulai mendorong gerobak makanannya pada sore hari dan baru pulang ke rumahnya pada jam dua belas tengah malam.

Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut ini dengan menggunakan kalimat-kalimat lengkap dalam Bahasa Indonesia.

Answer the following questions in Indonesian using complete sentences.

- 1 Dulu Pak Karim tinggal di mana?

- 2 Apakah Ibu Karim orang asli Yogyakarta?

- 3 Ibu dan Bapak Karim, anaknya berapa?

- 4 Apakah keluarga Pak Karim beragama Kristen?

- 5 Siapa nama anak sulung Ibu dan Bapak Karim?

- 6 Apa pekerjaan Pak Karim?

- 7 Pagi-pagi benar Ibu Karim pergi ke mana? Kenapa?

- 8 Pak Karim selesai bekerja kira-kira jam berapa?

2.11

Dengarkanlah atau bacalah email dari Nicky (CB 2.12) dan pilihlah jawaban yang benar.

- 1 Nicky mengirimkan email itu kepada Sally. Benar atau Salah
- 2 Nicky mengirimkan email itu dari kota Yogyakarta. Benar atau Salah
- 3 Menurut Nicky, pedagang kaki lima jarang terdapat di Jalan Lembang. Benar atau Salah
- 4 Nicky suka sekali makan bakmi goreng. Benar atau Salah
- 5 Penjual bakmi biasanya lewat Jalan Lembang pada pagi hari. Benar atau Salah
- 6 Nicky juga suka makan rujak. Benar atau Salah
- 7 Rujak terbuat dari sayur-sayuran. Benar atau Salah
- 8 Penjual sate menjual banyak sekali sate babi di daerah itu. Benar atau Salah
- 9 Sate campur terbuat dari daging sapi, daging kambing dan daging ayam. Benar atau Salah
- 10 Kebanyakan penduduk Jalan Lembang beragama Islam. Benar atau Salah



Dengarkanlah!

CB 2.12



2.12

Lihatlah foto-foto yang dikirimkan dengan email Nicky, dan pilihlah jawaban yang tepat.

- 1 Andi:
 - a bekerja sebagai tukang becak
 - b tinggal di Jalan Lembang
 - c menjual ayam goreng
 - d memasak bakmi goreng
- 2 Hendra biasanya lewat Jalan Lembang pada:
 - a pagi hari
 - b siang hari
 - c sore hari
 - d malam hari
- 3 Ali menjual:
 - a minuman dingin
 - b es krim
 - c buah-buahan
 - d rokok



CB 2.12



Dengarkanlah!

2.13

Choose the correct words from those shown in the right-hand column to fill the gaps in this passage.



Kalau sudah selesai, dengarkanlah CD untuk memeriksa jawaban Anda.

Note: Each word may only be used once.

Kenalkan. Ini Pak Prapto yang tinggal dengan keluarganya di Kampung Cempaka, tidak begitu jauh dari Jalan

Lembang, di kota Yogyakarta. Pak Prapto adalah

orang _____ kota Yogyakarta. Sejak

_____ dua puluh tahun, Pak Prapto

bekerja _____ tukang sepatu. Sekarang

umur Pak Prapto lima puluh lima tahun dan dia

pandai sekali _____ barang-barang

yang terbuat dari kulit. Bukan saja sepatu yang

diperbaiki Pak Prapto, dia juga bisa memperbaiki

tas kulit, kopor, atau barang-barang lain yang

terbuat dari kulit, misalnya _____, jas

kulit dan lain-lain.



Rumah Pak Prapto _____ saja. Dia

tinggal di rumah itu dengan isterinya dan anak-

anak mereka. Ibu dan Bapak Prapto mempunyai

tiga anak. Setiap hari, _____ jam delapan pagi,

Pak Prapto mulai bekerja di _____ Jalan

Lembang. Jalan Lembang adalah tempat kerja yang baik

untuk Pak Prapto karena jalan itu biasanya cukup

_____. Pada pagi hari ada banyak orang yang

lewat karena mereka pergi ke kantor, ke pasar, atau ke

_____ kota. Banyak orang yang lewat minta Pak

Prapto memperbaiki sepatu mereka atau barang-barang

lain mereka.

Pada siang hari, jalan itu agak sepi karena hari sudah

panas dan tidak banyak _____ yang lewat pada

siang hari. Banyak penduduk beristirahat di dalam rumah

mereka. Pak Prapto juga beristirahat pada waktu itu. Tetapi

pada sore hari, menjelang waktu matahari terbenam, jalan

itu _____ ramai lagi karena banyak orang

pulang dari pusat kota. Ada juga orang yang berjalan ke

_____ yang dekat untuk sholat. Sesudah

matahari terbenam Pak Prapto pulang ke rumahnya di

Kampung Cempaka. Besok dia _____ datang lagi

ke _____ kerjanya di Jalan Lembang.

ramai
sebagai
asli
tempat
orang
menjadi
dompet
mesjid
akan
tepi
pusat
sebelum
berumur
sederhana
memperbaiki

2.14 Using the conjunction 'bahwa'



CB 2.22

You have been trying to call Nicky to tell her about a party, but each time you call she is not home. Each time you call, ask the person who answers the phone to take a message for her. Write what you need to say in the blank speech bubbles.



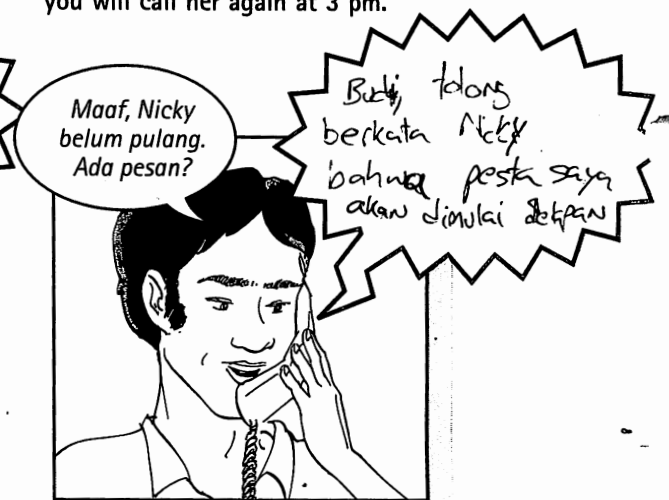
Ask Mrs Sudarmo to tell Nicky that there is a party at your house tomorrow night.



Ask Mr Sudarmo to tell Nicky that you will call her again at 3 pm.



Ask Dedi to tell Nicky that you need to talk with her.



Ask Budi to tell Nicky that the party starts at 8 pm.



Ask Achi to tell Nicky that you will call back shortly.

2.15

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.



Dedi's father says that Dedi doesn't need new shoes; he should take his shoes to a shoe repair person.

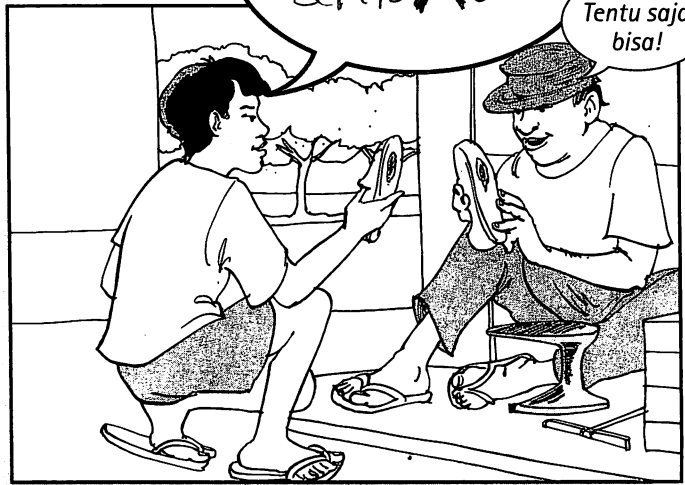
Membutuh kan
perlu
dibutuhkan
butuh

Pergilah

perbaikan
memperbaiki

Apakah anda bisa
memperbaiki
sepatu **KU**

Tentu saja bisa!



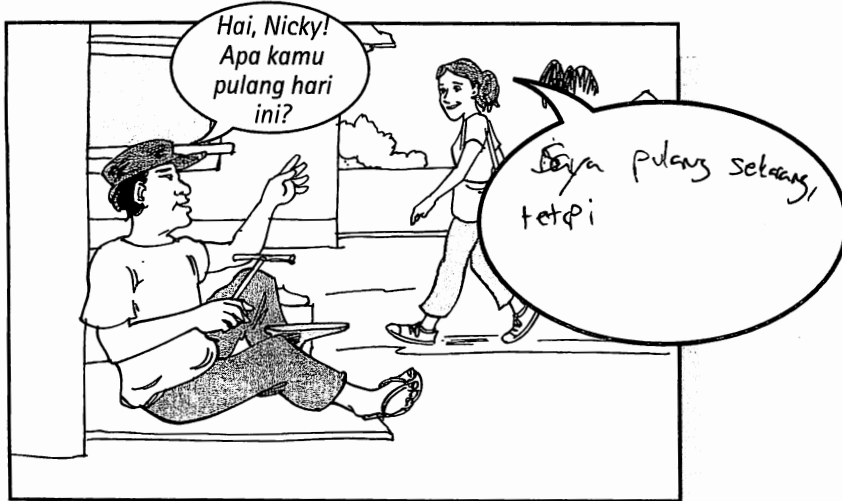
Dedi asks Mr Prapto if he is able to repair his shoes.



Mr Prapto says that the shoes will be ready later this afternoon.



Mr Prpto says that today he will be going home towards sunset.



Nicky says that she is going home, but is going to call in at a friend's house first.



Mr Prpto asks Nicky to tell Dedi that his shoes are ready.

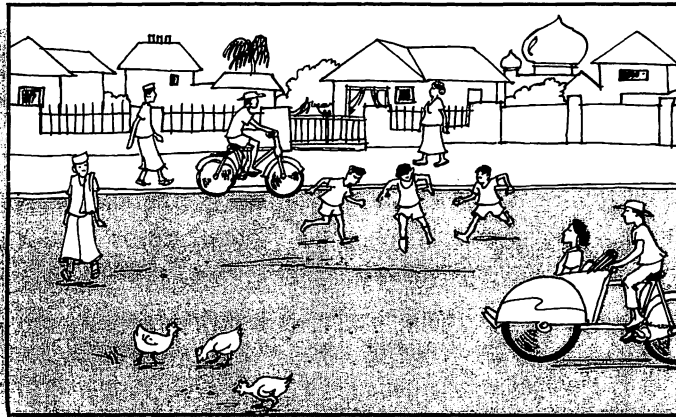


2.16 Jalan Megatruh

Read this passage, or listen to the recording of it on the CD, then answer the questions which follow. It is likely that you will come across new vocabulary in this passage. Some of the sentences might be quite difficult for you, but being able to make a 'calculated guess' about what is being said is one of the important skills of a good language learner. If you are really stuck on some sections of the passage, your Indonesian teacher will help.



Jalan Megatruh adalah sebuah jalan kecil di bagian utara kota Yogyakarta, tidak begitu jauh dari kampus Universitas Gajah Mada. Jalan itu bukan jalan yang istimewa, tetapi hanya sebuah jalan yang biasa saja. Biasanya jalan itu agak sepi karena mobil dan kendaraan lain jarang sekali masuk. Karena itu anak-anak sering bermain sepak bola atau bulu tangkis di jalan.



Orang yang tinggal di Jalan Megatruh juga bukan orang istimewa. Di antara mereka ada yang bekerja di kantor, ada yang memiliki warung atau toko kecil, ada yang bekerja di pasar, dan lain-lain.

Selalu terdapat beberapa becak di Jalan Megatruh. Pada pagi dan sore hari tukang-tukang becak mencari penumpang di jalan, tetapi pada siang hari mereka biasanya tidur di dalam becak mereka karena hari sudah terlalu panas untuk bekerja.

Di belakang Jalan Megatruh ada sebuah mesjid yang kecil. Kadang-kadang kelihatan orang yang berjalan ke mesjid untuk sholat. Menjelang fajar kita bisa mendengar suara adzan dari mesjid itu. Setiap hari penduduk Jalan Megatruh dibangunkan oleh suara adzan itu.

Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan ini dalam bahasa Inggris.

1 What is special about Jalan Megatruh?

2 In which direction is Jalan Megatruh from the city centre?

3 What do children often do in the street?

4 What are the **becak** drivers doing around the middle of the day, and why?

5 What is it that wakes the people of Jalan Megatruh in the mornings, and at what time?
