

5

AB 5.1, 5.2, 5.3

Nicky wants to buy a souvenir from Yogyakarta for her mother. Achi is going to help her shop for it.







## 5.2

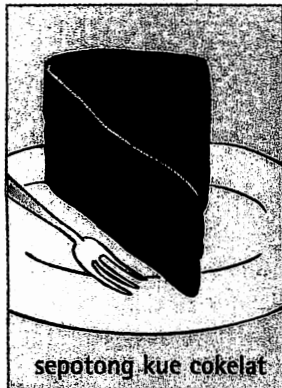
# Group classifiers

AB 5.4

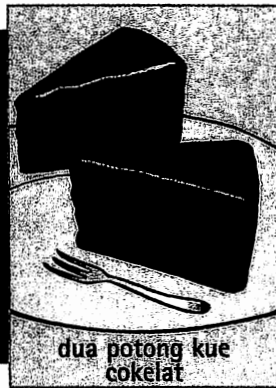
You have already learnt how to use the three most common group classifiers: **orang**, **ekor** and **buah** (*Keren! 1 CB 4.3*). Here you will learn two more group classifiers which, while not used as commonly as **orang**, **buah** and **ekor**, are important nonetheless.

## Potong

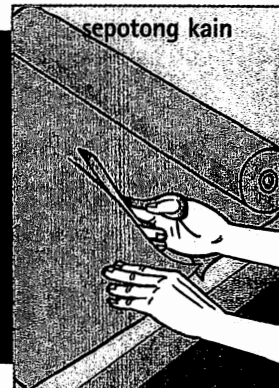
**Potong** is literally 'a slice', or 'a piece cut from a whole'. It is commonly used to speak of things such as 'a slice of cake', or 'a length of cloth' (cut from a longer length).



sepotong kue coklat



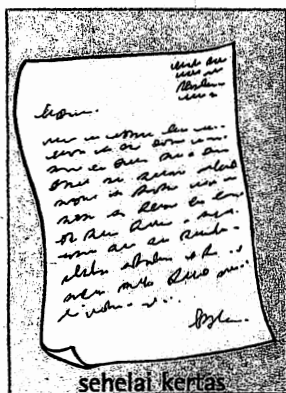
dua potong kue coklat



sepotong kain

## Helai

**Helai** literally means 'a sheet of something'. It is used to speak mainly of cloth or paper; for example, 'a sheet of paper', 'a tablecloth'. It is also used to quantify some items of clothing, mainly those items which are made from cloth and which are not bulky, such as T-shirts, skirts and so on.



sehelai kertas



sehelai taplak meja



sehelai baju kaos

### Awas!

1. When saying 'one piece' or 'one sheet' of anything, the prefix **se-** is attached to the group classifier. That is, you say **sepotong kue** never **sekue**.
2. Remember, you do not use group classifiers in combination with the word **banyak** (many or lots). With **beberapa** (several), the use of group classifiers is optional.

Did you notice, in the storyboard at the commencement of this topic (Section 5.1), how Achi said 'This is one of the large silver factories in Kota Gede'? She said *Ini salah satu pabrik perak yang besar di Kota Gede*. You have seen the word *salah* before, meaning 'wrong' or 'false', and *satu*, of course, means 'one'. You just need to remember that, together, these words mean 'one of ...'

However, we only use *salah satu* when talking about objects (not people or animals).

### Contoh

- 1 Salah satu toko kecil di jalan ini dimiliki oleh seorang teman saya.
- 2 Pasar Beringharjo adalah salah satu pasar besar di kota Yogyakarta.
- 3 Salah satu hotel yang terkenal di kota Yogyakarta adalah Hotel Natour Garuda di Jalan Malioboro.

When talking about people, you need to say *salah seorang*.

### Contoh

- 1 Salah seorang teman saya memiliki toko itu.
- 2 Di depan Pasar Beringharjo selalu terdapat beberapa penjual buah. Salah seorang di antara mereka adalah tetangga kami.
- 3 Salah seorang paman saya bekerja di pabrik batik itu.



Lina adalah salah seorang pelayan di pabrik perak ini. Lina berasal dari kota Semarang, ibu kota propinsi Jawa Tengah.

When talking about animals, you need to say *salah seekor*.

### Contoh

Dulu, tetangga keluarga Sudarmo memelihara sepuluh ekor burung, tetapi sekarang hanya tinggal sembilan ekor. Salah seekor di antara burung mereka baru dimakan oleh kucing Achi.



Salah satu tempat yang baik untuk membeli oleh-oleh di kota Yogyakarta adalah Jalan Malioboro. Di sana banyak pedagang kaki lima menjual barangnya di tepi jalan dan di depan toko-toko kecil.



Beberapa wanita bekerja di pabrik batik Radajongrang, di Jalan Tirtodipuran. Salah seorang di antara mereka adalah Ibu Sarmini.





oleh-oleh	souvenir(s)	para	plural indicator for people
sepotong	a length of/a slice of	pembeli	buyer/customer
kain	cloth/material	penonton	spectator/watcher
wayang kulit	shadow puppet	kertas	paper
perhiasan	jewellery/decoration	salah seorang ...	one of (people) ...
perak	silver	salah seekor ...	one of (animals) ...
cocok	suitable/appropriate	terkenal	well-known/famous
kurang cocok	not suitable/inappropriate	tepi	the edge
pabrik	factory	pelayan	shop assistant/waiter/waitress
salah satu	one of (objects) ...	ibu kota	capital city
cincin	a ring	propinsi	province
kalung	a necklace	dimakan	to be eaten
sehelai ...	a sheet of ...		

## 5.4 Making people plural

You have seen that, to make things plural in Indonesian, it is simply a matter of repeating the word: **mobil-mobil**, **rumah-rumah**, **orang-orang** and so on. When making people plural, however, there is a way to do it without having to repeat the word. The word **para** is used only when referring to humans, and only with nouns referring to people who have some characteristic in common, often relating to an occupation or activity in which they are engaged.

### Contoh

guru-guru	or	para guru	=	teachers
siswa-siswa	or	para siswa	=	students
penjual-penjual	or	para penjual	=	sellers
pemain-pemain	or	para pemain	=	players
penonton-penonton	or	para penonton	=	spectators

Kemarin saya membeli oleh-oleh di pabrik perak. Para pelayan di sana ramah sekali.



Tadi pagi kami singgah di pabrik batik. Para pekerja di pabrik itu pandai sekali.



Waktu yang paling ramai di Pasar Beringharjo adalah pagi hari sebelum jam sepuluh pagi, karena para pembeli datang ke pasar pagi-pagi benar untuk membeli bahan makanan.



### Awas!

Para is not used with generic nouns such as **orang**, **anak**, **cucu** and **nenek**. In these cases, you must use the reduplicated form; for example, **anak-anak** (not **para anak**). Similarly, **para** is not used with gender indicators. You do not say **para wanita**, or **para laki-laki**.

Not true

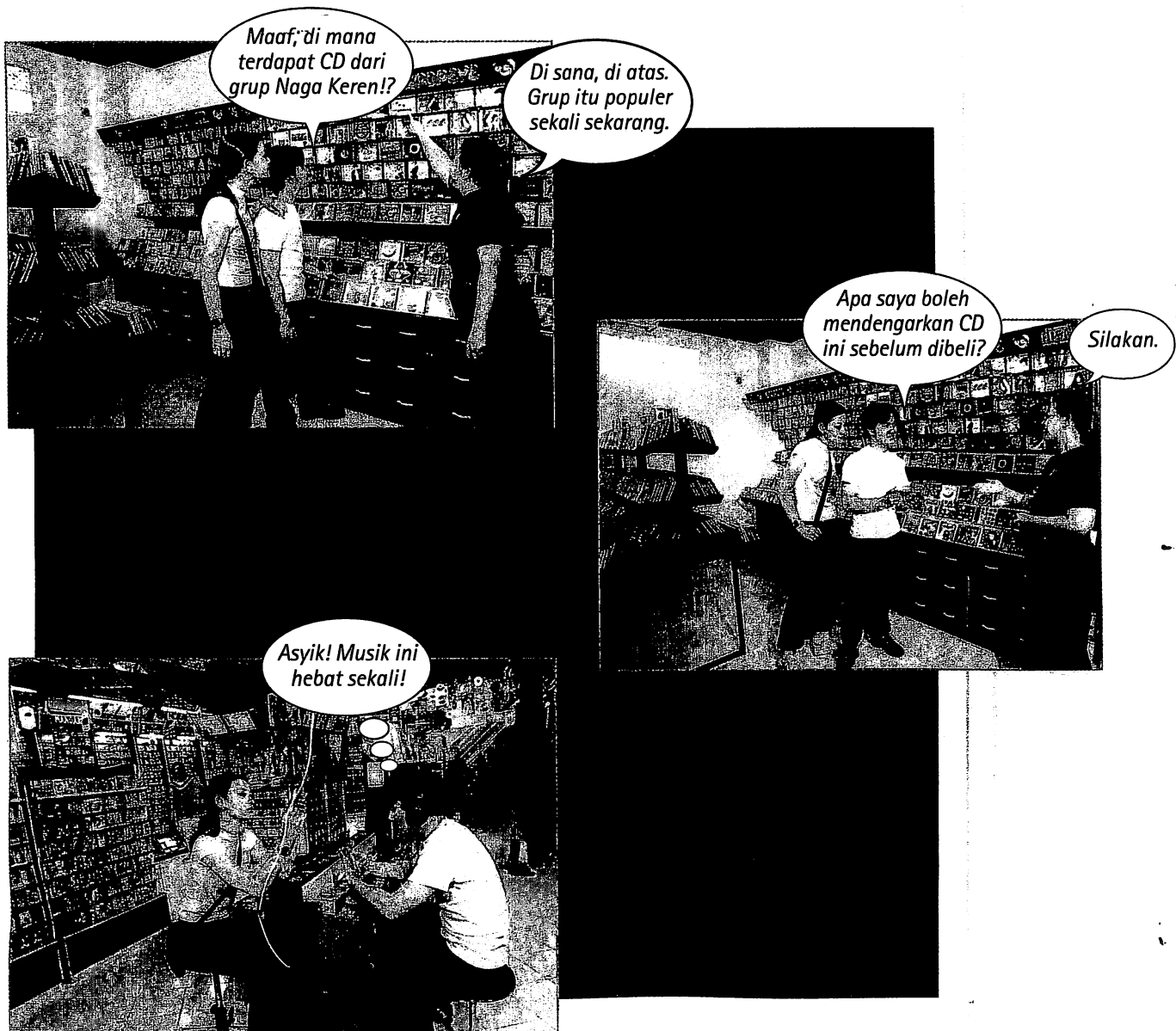
## Asking 'Where can I find ...?'

There's really nothing new here. To ask where something can be found, just combine words which you already know, and use the phrase *Di mana terdapat ...?*

Contoh

- 1 Nicky: Maaf, Achi. Di mana terdapat toko buku?  
Achi: Ada sebuah toko buku besar di Jalan Solo. Nicky mau beli buku apa?  
Nicky: Saya perlu membeli sebuah kamus.
- 2 Achi: Dedi, kamu tahu, di mana terdapat toko yang menjual pakaian dengan label trendi?  
Dedi: Ya, di Mal Malioboro ada beberapa toko yang menjual pakaian semacam itu, tetapi cukup mahal juga. Nicky mau ke sana?

You can also use this question in a store, to ask where you can find the things you are looking for. Look how Budi uses it when he and Achi go to the CD shop.



## Anything and nothing

In English, the one word 'anything' can be used in both a positive and a negative way. That is, in English you can say 'If you want anything at all, just ask' (positive), and you can say 'I don't need anything. I'm just looking' (negative). In Indonesian, different words are used in these two contexts.

### Anything

In Indonesian, **apa saja** is used with the meaning 'anything', or sometimes 'whatever', when referring to a verb positively.

#### Contoh

- 1 Kalau mau apa saja dari kota Yogyakarta, silakan minta saja dan saya akan mengirimkan barang itu kepada kamu.
- 2 Apa saja yang kamu perlu, pasti dijual di Jalan Malioboro.
- 3 Di sekitar pasar itu terdapat berpuluh-puluh warung. Kalau mau makan apa saja, tentu saja bisa dibeli di sana.

### Nothing

In Indonesian, **apa-apa** actually means 'anything', but it is almost always used in conjunction with the word **tidak**, therefore meaning 'not anything', or 'nothing'. However, it is not always the case that the two words come together. Often they are separated by a verb.

#### Contoh

- 1 Ibu Sudarmo tidak pergi ke pasar hari ini, karena tidak perlu apa-apa.
- 2 Karena Budi tidak enak badan, hari ini dia tidak makan apa-apa.
- 3 Mereka pergi ke Plaza untuk bertemu dengan teman-teman mereka, tetapi mereka tidak membeli apa-apa.

One case when the words **tidak apa-apa** are used together is when responding to somebody's apology.

For example, if somebody were to accidentally bump into you, that person might say *Maaf*. The response is usually **Tidak apa-apa**. It's like saying 'Oh, it's nothing'.



## Di toko CD

Work in groups of two or three to produce a short role play in a CD shop. One of you be the shop assistant in the store, and the others play the parts of customers looking for particular CDs. You can ask where particular CDs can be found, ask how much they are (you probably cannot bargain in a CD store) and ask whether you can listen to a CD before you decide to buy it. The shop assistant can ask what kind of music the customer likes, what his/her favourite group is called, and recommend CDs from some particular singers and groups, saying that it is great music, that it is a popular group, and so on. Try to include in your role play the phrase meaning 'one of ...'



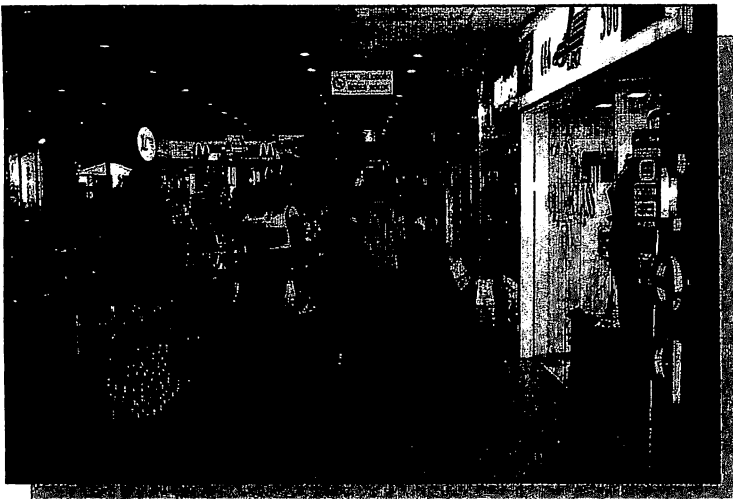


Sometimes you will need to say things like 'both men and women', or 'both food and clothing'. Indonesian has a special language construction which is used for this purpose. It is a very important structure in Indonesian and you should become familiar with using it.

The construction is **baik ... maupun ...**. You know that **baik** by itself means 'good', but you need to remember that, when used in conjunction with **maupun**, the phrase takes on the special meaning 'both ... and ...'

### Contoh

- 1 Baik pria maupun wanita bekerja di pasar.
- 2 Baik pakaian maupun bahan makanan dijual di toko besar itu.
- 3 Baik CD dalam bahasa Inggris maupun CD dalam bahasa Indonesia bisa dibeli di toko CD itu.
- 4 Semua pelayan di toko itu, baik pria maupun wanita, sangat ramah.
- 5 Di jalan itu terdapat berpuluh-puluh toko, baik toko kecil maupun toko besar.



Baik orang muda maupun orang yang tua suka berbelanja di Mal Malioboro.



Dari pagi sampai jauh malam, Jalan Malioboro selalu ramai. Baik orang asli Yogyakarta maupun orang asing berbelanja di sana.

**Saya kira itu kurang cocok.**

*I don't think that is suitable.*

**Dia sudah punya.**

*He/she has already got one.*

**Salah seorang di antara mereka ...**

*One of them/One from among them ...*

**Saya tidak perlu apa-apa.**

*I don't need anything.*

**Saya melihat-lihat saja.**

*I'm just looking.*

**Maaf, di mana terdapat ...**

*Excuse me, where can I find ...*

**semacam itu**

*of that type*

**baik ... maupun ...**

*both ... and ...*

Ungkapan penting

Nicky is so amazed at the range of shopping places in Yogyakarta that she decided to send an email with some pictures to her friend Sally in Australia. Nicky and Sally both love shopping, so Nicky knew that Sally would be interested. Read her email and the captions with the pictures which she sent to Sally.

## email—Sally Johnstone

**From:** Nicky Gardner<nickyg@hotmail.com>

**To:** Sally Johnstone<smileysally@bigpond.com >

**Sent:** Jumat, 21 Agustus, 10.30

**Subject:** Tempat berbelanja di Yogya

**Attachment:** mal.jpg, tokobatik.jpg, malioboro.jpg

Hi Sally! Apa kabar? Saya minta maaf karena sudah lama tidak mengirimkan email kepada teman saya di Australia. Maklumlah saya sangat sibuk di sini, melihat-lihat tempat yang menarik di kota Yogya. Oh ya, dan berbelanja! Hampir setiap hari saya pergi berbelanja. Untuk orang yang suka berbelanja, seperti kita, tempat ini adalah surga! Sally tidak akan percaya betapa banyaknya tempat berbelanja yang menarik di sini (Lihatlah foto-foto yang terlampir).

Salah satu tempat yang terbaik untuk membeli oleh-oleh adalah Jalan Malioboro di pusat kota. Di sana, beratus-ratus pedagang kaki lima menjual bermacam-macam barang di tepi jalan, dan di depan toko-toko kecil. Macam barang yang dijual mereka hampir tidak terbatas; dari pakaian, kain batik, taplak meja, wayang kulit, perhiasan dan lain-lain. Sebenarnya mutu barang-barang itu tidak begitu baik, tetapi cukup murah juga, dan para pedagang di sana sangat ramah dan baik hati. Kalau mau membeli barang yang bermutu, lebih baik pergi ke toko besar, atau ke Mal Malioboro. Tentu saja, kain batik yang paling bermutu dijual di pabrik batik.

Kemarin saya membeli sebuah kalung perak sebagai oleh-oleh dari kota ini untuk ibu saya. Kalung itu saya beli di pabrik perak di Kota Gede, tidak jauh dari pusat kota Yogyakarta. Di sana perhiasan perak sangat bermutu dan tidak begitu mahal.

Kalau mau membeli CD inilah tempatnya, karena harga CD di sini jauh lebih murah daripada di Australia. Baik CD dengan musik dalam bahasa Inggris maupun CD dengan musik dalam bahasa Indonesia dijual di sini. Di Mal Malioboro terdapat toko CD yang hebat sekali. Kalau Sally mau mengirimkan email dengan nama grup kesayanganmu, Nicky akan membeli beberapa CD mereka untuk kamu. Padahal, kalau mau apa saja dari kota Yogyakarta, silakan minta saja. Saya akan senang membeli barang itu untuk kamu.

Salam hangat untuk Bu Simpson dan teman-teman lain di kelas, khususnya Matt dan Gino.

Temanmu,

*Nicky.*

di dalam Mal Malioboro adalah toko Matahari. Di sini kami bisa membeli pakaian dengan harga murah.



Di Jalan Malioboro, di tepi jalan, dijual bermacam-macam barang, dari pakaian sampai buah-buahan.



Di Jalan Malioboro ada juga beberapa toko yang menjual kain batik yang halus sekali.

## 5.10 Asking and saying where something is made

To ask where something is made, use the phrase *buatan mana?*

### Contoh

Pedagang batik: Kain batik ini murah sekali, Bu.  
 Ibu Sudarmo: Batik itu buatan mana, Pak?  
 Pedagang batik: Buatan kota Solo, Bu, halus sekali.  
 Ibu Sudarmo: Memang halus, tetapi tidak begitu murah.

The word **buatan** literally means 'it is the produce of ...' So, to say where something is made, simply use **buatan** followed by the name of the place where it was made.

### Contoh

- 1 Mobil Holden buatan Australia.
- 2 Konon, kain batik buatan kota Solo adalah batik yang paling halus.
- 3 Sepatu yang bagus itu buatan Italia.



Tanya: Kalung perak itu buatan mana?  
 Jawab: Kalung perak ini buatan Kota Gede.

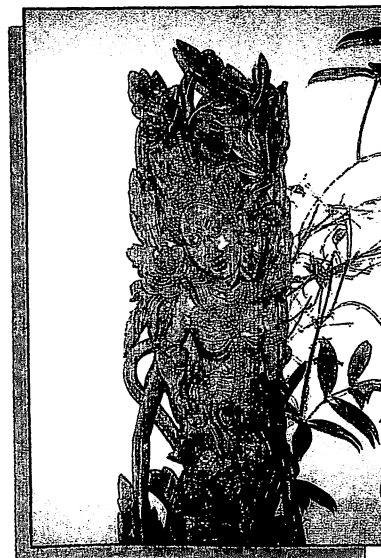


Tanya: Wayang golek itu buatan mana?  
 Jawab: Wayang golek ini buatan kota Yogyakarta.



## 5.11 Buatan mana?

Work with a partner. Bring in pictures of products, such as cars, motorcycles, watches or clothing, with well-known brand names. Take it in turns to ask your partner where these things are made. The more you practise, the more fluent you will become with this language function.

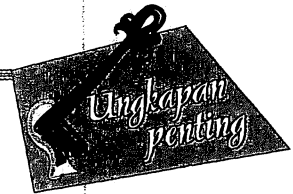


Tanya: Ukiran kayu itu buatan mana?  
 Jawab: Ukiran kayu itu buatan Bali.

pekerja	worker	ukiran kayu	wood carving
kamus	dictionary	maupun ...	as well as ...
label	label	pria	man/men
trendi	trendy	wanita	woman/women
semacam itu	of that type	asing	foreign
grup	group (musical)	maklumlah!	you know how it is!
Asyik!	It's great! Wicked!	sorga	heaven
apa saja	anything	terlampir	attached
tidak apa-apa	nothing/it's nothing	terbatas	limited/restricted
berpuluh-puluh	tens of .../ dozens of ...	padahal	in fact
		buatan	produce of ...



<b>tidak terbatas</b>	<i>unlimited/without limits</i>
<b>hampir tidak terbatas</b>	<i>almost unlimited</i>
<b>padahal</b>	<i>in fact</i>
<b>apa saja</b>	<i>anything</i>
<b>Itu buatan mana?</b>	<i>Where is it made?</i>
<b>Apa ini pantas/cocok?</b>	<i>Is this suitable?</i>



## 5.12 What's suitable, and what's not suitable?

You might need to ask advice on whether something is suitable or appropriate. Perhaps you are considering buying a gift for somebody and you want to ask if what you have in mind is appropriate. Perhaps you have been invited somewhere and you want to ask if what you are intending to wear is appropriate. In the dialogue at the commencement of this topic, when talking about buying a **wayang kulit**, Nicky said **Untuk ibu, saya kira kurang cocok** (I don't think that's appropriate for mother).

To ask if something is appropriate or suitable, you can say **Apa ini pantas?** If it is suitable, the answer is likely to be **Ya, pantas**. If it is not suitable, the answer is likely to be **kurang pantas** or **tidak begitu pantas**.

### Cantoh

- 1 Nicky: Kita akan singgah di rumah Agus nanti malam, ya? Apakah pakaian ini pantas?  
Achi: Ya, pantas. Saya pun akan mengenakan jins dengan baju kaos.
- 2 Achi: Nanti malam kita akan makan di restoran mahal dengan nenek dan kakek saya.  
Nicky: Baiklah! Apakah pakaian ini pantas?  
Achi: Sebenarnya, kurang pantas Nik'. Lebih baik kamu mengenakan pakaian yang lebih sopan.



## 2.13 Asking 'Are you sure?'

Sometimes you might doubt what somebody has told you. This is often the case when you are considering buying something. On other occasions, you might just want to ask whether the person is sure of what he/she has just said. You can ask:

**Apa Anda pasti? or Apa Anda pasti tentang itu?**

By using the conjunction **bahwa**, which you learnt in an earlier topic (Section 2.22), you can combine phrases to clarify the intent of your question.

### Contoh

**Apa kamu pasti bahwa pasar itu buka pada hari Minggu?**

There are several ways in which a person might respond to this type of question, depending on how sure he/she is.

### 'Yes, I'm sure'

As you will have noticed, Indonesians tend to avoid the use of **ya** when answering in this way. To respond that he/she is sure, an Indonesian person would usually respond simply with the word **pasti**.

### Contoh

Nicky: **Taplak meja ini buatan mana, Pak?**

Penjual: **Buatan Yogyakarta.**

Nicky: **Apa Bapak pasti tentang itu?**

Penjual: **Pasti! Saya membeli taplak meja ini langsung dari pabrik.**

To emphasise that he/she is really sure, the person might say either:

**Ya, pasti! or Tentu saja pasti!**



### 'I think so'

If the person is not 100 per cent sure, he/she might respond using the phrase **Saya kira begitu**.

If you want to disagree with somebody who has used this phrase, you can do so by saying **Saya kira tidak** or **Saya kira tidak begitu**.



Nicky: Cincin perak ini buatan mana, Pak?  
 Penjual: Buatan Kota Gede.  
 Nicky: Apa Bapak pasti tentang itu?  
 Penjual: Saya kira begitu.  
 Nicky: Saya kira tidak. Mutunya kurang baik.

I'm not really sure'

You have already learnt this response in *Keren! 1* (CB 5.22), but this is a good opportunity to revise it. You should remember that you learnt the phrase **Saya kurang pasti**.

*Contoh*

Nicky: Kain batik ini buatan mana, Pak?  
 Penjual: Maaf, mungkin buatan kota Solo, tetapi saya kurang pasti.

'Actually, I wouldn't have a clue'

To say 'I don't know', use the phrase **Saya tidak tahu**. You can precede this with the word **sebenarnya** (actually). You can also emphasise it, much like saying 'I wouldn't have a clue', or 'I have no idea', by inserting the words **sama sekali**.

*Contoh*

Nicky: Jins itu buatan mana, Pak?  
 Penjual: Maaf, 'Nak. Saya sama sekali tidak tahu.

## 5.14 Membeli jins

Work with a friend and perform this role-play conversation in a department store. One of you play the part of the customer, the other the part of the shop assistant.

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

Shop assistant: Say good morning to the customer, and ask if you can help.  
 Customer: Say good morning, and ask if they have any good jeans.  
 Shop assistant: Tell the customer that you do have jeans, and show a pair of jeans which you say are quite good.  
 Customer: Ask where these jeans are made.  
 Shop assistant: Tell the customer that they are made in Australia.  
 Customer: Ask if the shop assistant is sure of that.  
 Shop assistant: Admit that you are not quite sure, but you think that is so.  
 Customer: Say that you don't think that is so. Suggest that the jeans are really not good quality and that perhaps they are made in China.  
 Shop assistant: Admit that that could be the case, and say that actually you don't know where they are made.  
 Customer: Ask the shop assistant if they have any better jeans.  
 Shop assistant: Say that you do have some better ones and show the customer some jeans which you say are made in America.  
 Customer: Ask if the shop assistant is certain that these are made in America.  
 Shop assistant: Convince the customer that you are absolutely certain, because these are Levi 501 jeans.  
 Customer: Indicate that these jeans are good, and that you will buy them.





AB 5.9, 5.10

In earlier topics, we have been looking at different kinds of verbs. You have seen simple verbs without prefixes, and verbs with the *ber-* prefix. Now you are going to learn about the largest group of Indonesian verbs—those with a *me-* prefix. What you are going to learn here is just an introduction to the *me-* verbs, because to fully master all aspects of the *me-* verbs would be a major topic of study and, at this stage, is not necessary.

First, look at how *me-* verbs are formed.

- 1 *Me-* verbs consist of a stem word (sometimes called a root word or a base word) to which the *me-* prefix has been added.

### Contoh

melihat	=	me	+	lihat
membuat	=	mem	+	buat
mengajar	=	meng	+	ajar
menjadi	=	men	+	jadi

- 2 Some stem words can also have the suffixes *-kan* or *-i* added.

### Contoh

mendekati	=	men	+	dekat	+	i
menjalankan	=	men	+	jalan	+	kan
menyaksikan	=	meny	+	saksi	+	kan

- 3 The stem word could be a noun, a verb or an adjective.

### Contoh

merokok	(from the noun stem rokok)
membeli	(from the verb stem beli)
membersihkan	(from the adjective stem bersih)

Did you notice that the *me-* prefix actually changes and takes on several forms? There are five forms of the *me-* prefix, and we have seen them all above.

<b>me-</b>	(added to <b>lihat</b> and <b>rokok</b> )
<b>mem-</b>	(added to <b>buat</b> and <b>beli</b> )
<b>men-</b>	(added to <b>jadi</b> , <b>jalan</b> and <b>dekat</b> )
<b>meng-</b>	(added to <b>ajar</b> )
<b>meny-</b>	(added to <b>saksi</b> , although the <i>s</i> dropped out in the process)

## Prefix Initial letter of stem word

**Note:** If the stem word begins with one of the letters marked with an asterisk, that letter drops out when the *me-* prefix is added.

me-	l	m	n	r	w			
mem-	p*	b	f					
men-	t*	d	j	c	y			
meng-	k*	h	g	a	e	i	o	u
meny-	s*							

These changes to the *me-* prefix are simply for the purpose of making the verb easier to pronounce, and which form of the prefix is used is determined by the initial letter of the stem word. The chart shows which prefix to use, depending on the initial letter of the stem word. It is not intended that

you should try to memorise this chart. Increased familiarity with the *me-* verbs will lead to a natural feeling for what is right or wrong.

Remember that when a stem word begins with p, t, k or s, that letter drops out when the me- prefix is added.

Contoh

memesan	=	mem	+	pesan		(p dropped)
menurut	=	men	+	turut		(t dropped)
mengunjungi	=	meng	+	kunjung	+	i (k dropped)
menyampaikan	=	meny	+	sampai	+	kan (s dropped)



**Awas!**

The word **mempunyai** is an exception to the rule. **Mempunyai** is made from the combination of **mem- + punya + i**. According to the rule, the letter **p** should drop out, but **mempunyai** retains the letter **p**, simply because it is easier to say if the **p** is retained.

Now look at how the **me-** verbs are used.

- 1 All **me-** verbs are active. That means that they are preceded in the sentence by the agent or the doer of the action. In grammatical terms, the agent of the action is called the subject.

Contoh

Pedagang itu      menjual      bermacam-macam pakaian.  
 agent/subject      verb

In this sentence you can see that the **pedagang** is the one doing the action. He is the agent of the action. When a **me-** verb is used, the agent or subject must appear before the verb.

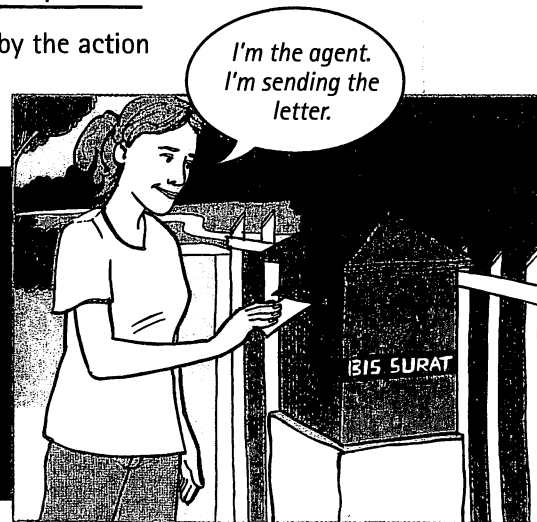
- 2 Most **me-** verbs, and certainly all verbs combining the **me-** prefix with either the **-kan** or **-i** suffix, are transitive. This means that they perform an action affecting an object, and the object must follow the verb. Later, you will see that some transitive verbs may be used with objects being understood though not mentioned. However, in most cases, a transitive verb will be followed by an object which is affected by the action of the verb.

Contoh

Pedagang itu      menjual      bermacam-macam pakaian.  
 agent/subject      verb      object affected by the action

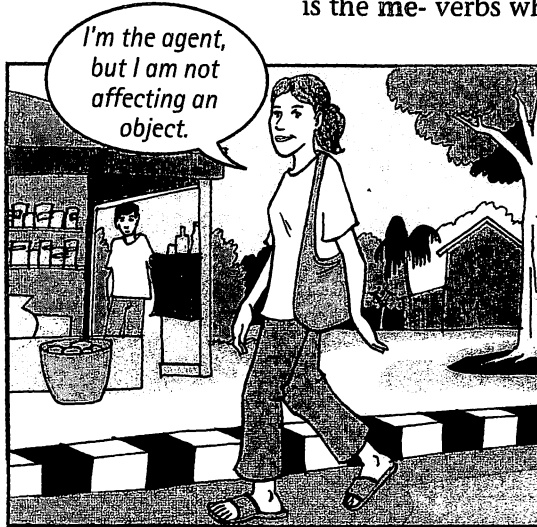


Ibu Sudarmo sedang menyiapkan makan pagi.

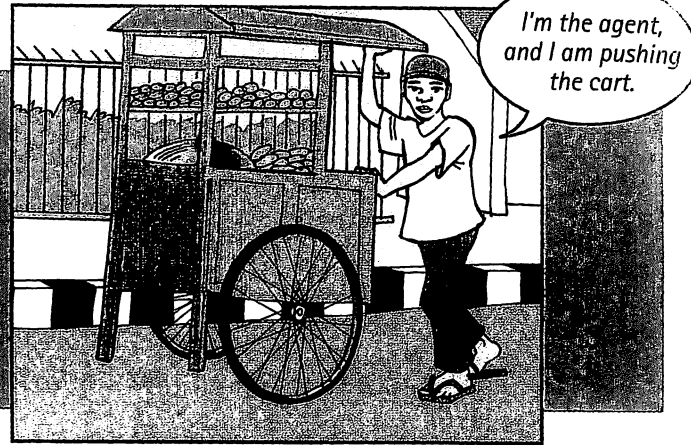


Nicky sedang mengirimkan surat kepada orang tuanya di Jakarta.

remember that, with *ber-* verbs, the agent of the action, or the subject, cannot perform an action on an object. *Ber-* verbs only perform action affecting self. It is the *me-* verbs which perform an action upon or affecting an object.



Nicky sedang berjalan ke pasar.



Penjual bakso sedang mendorong gerobak makanannya.

Look at the following sentences. Identify the subject (the agent of the action), the verb and the object in each sentence. Try, also, to identify the stem word of the verb.

- 1 Sopir bus itu selalu menjalankan busnya dengan hati-hati.
- 2 Achi akan menyampaikan pesan itu kepada ibunya.
- 3 Nicky mengirimkan email kepada temannya di Australia.

AB 5.13

5.16

## Enquiring about and indicating size

When you enquire about size, whether you ask how long it is, how wide it is, how tall it is or how heavy it is, the answer is almost certainly going to be a number. The question word that you need to use, therefore, is **berapa**. You will recognise that the questions can be framed as topic-comment structures, or with the question word in front of the object you are asking about.

The same can be done when asking or indicating the size allocated to items of clothing; for example, the size of shoes, the size of jeans or the size of T-shirts.

'What size do you need?'

Achi needs to buy new jeans. The girl serving in the store is going to ask 'What size do you need?' She will use the question **ukuran berapa?**

*Contoh*

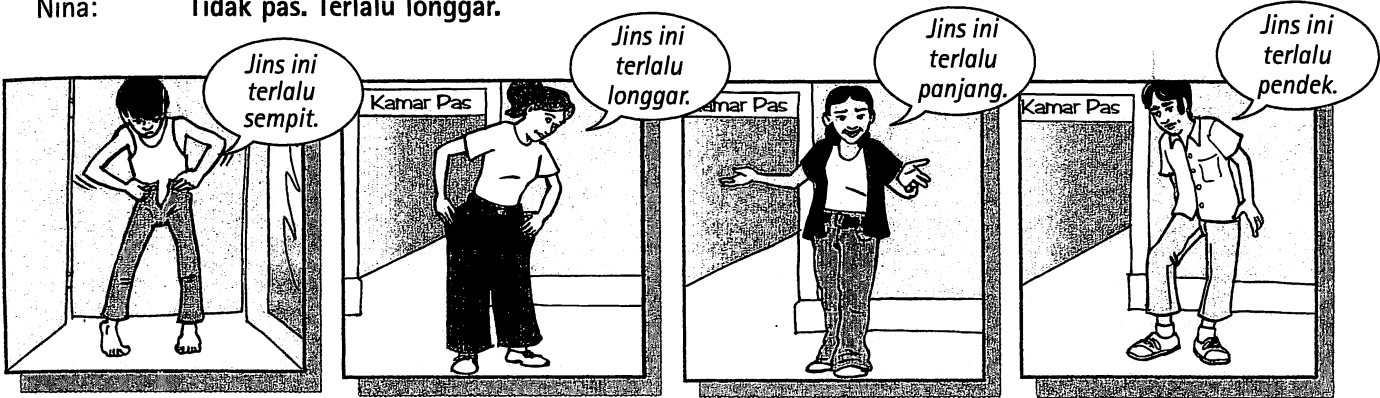
- Achi: Saya perlu jins. Ada jins 'Old Navy'?
- Penjual: Ada. Anda perlu ukuran berapa?
- Achi: Kalau tidak salah, ukuran 10. Bisa saya coba dulu?
- Penjual: Bisa. Silakan coba di kamar pas.
- Achi: Terima kasih.



when trying on clothes, quite often the salesperson will ask 'Does it fit?'. In Indonesian, the word *pas* means 'properly fitting'. So it is likely that the salesperson will ask *Apakah pas?*, or perhaps just *Pas?* If the clothing does fit, the response is usually just *Pas*. If it does not fit, the response is likely to be *Tidak pas*, perhaps with the reason added.

*Contoh*

Penjual: Bagaimana jins itu? Pas?  
 Nina: Tidak pas. Terlalu longgar.



'How long is it?'

To ask how long something is, you can ask *Berapa panjangnya?*, or you can use the topic-comment structure and ask ... *itu, panjangnya berapa?*

*Contoh*

Nicky: Berapa panjangnya taplak meja itu, Bu?  
 Penjual: Panjangnya satu setengah meter.

'How wide is it?'

The word for wide is *lebar*. Therefore, to ask about width, use the same structures that you used to ask about length. Just substitute *panjang* with *lebar*.

*Contoh*

Nicky: Dan lebarnya berapa?  
 Penjual: Lebarnya satu meter saja.





pantas	suitable/appropriate	panjang	long
taplak meja	tablecloth	halus	fine/refined
langsung	direct	jilbab	Moslem women's shawl
ukuran	size/measurement	kain kebaya	traditional Indonesian women's dress (sarong and light blouse)
coba	try	kamar pas	fitting room
selendang	shoulder sash worn as part of Javanese women's traditional dress	pas	fits/tight size
sempit	narrow/tight fitting	pakaian adat	traditional dress
longgar	loose/baggy		



## 5.17 Pakaian apa yang pantas?

Wearing clothes which are considered appropriate (**pantas**) is very important in Indonesia. For normal everyday dress in Indonesia, most people wear western-style clothing. Teenage boys usually wear jeans, cargo pants and casual shirts or T-shirts. Older men usually wear shoes, long trousers and a short-sleeved shirt. Professional men never wear shorts. Shorts are only worn by young boys, manual labourers, **becak** drivers and so on.

Girls also often wear jeans and T-shirts, but sometimes a dress or a skirt and a blouse. Women wear slacks, dresses, or a skirt and blouse. Girls and women usually dress modestly. Skirts and dresses are usually close to the knee and dresses or blouses have short sleeves. In many places, short skirts are considered offensive, as are dresses or blouses which are off-the-shoulder or which have thin shoulder straps. Basically shoulders and armpits are considered offensive and are therefore covered. Women, of course, never wear shorts. Quite a lot of young Moslem women are seen wearing the Moslem shawl, the **jilbab**, especially in predominantly Moslem areas.

When attending important meetings, parties or ceremonies such as weddings, most adult Indonesians wear their traditional style of clothing. This varies from one area to another, but in Java men would wear a batik sarong with a shirt and a traditional-style jacket, and perhaps a **peci**. Women would wear a batik sarong with a **kebaya** (a kind of loose-fitting blouse or light jacket). This combination is known as **kain kebaya** or sometimes as **sarung kebaya**. Often it is worn with a shoulder sash known as a **selendang**.



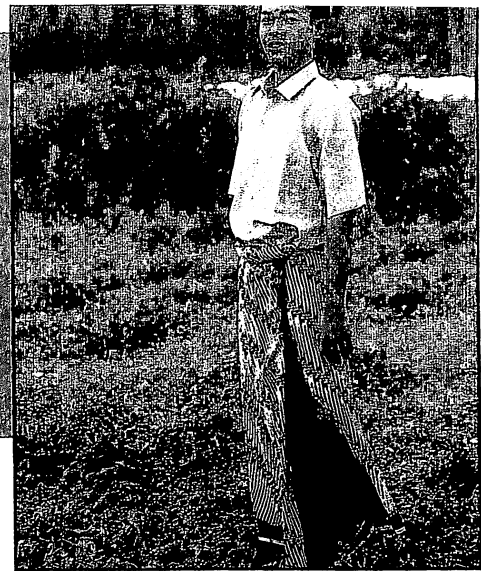
Ida, kenapa Anda mengenakan jilbab?

Karena saya beragama Islam. Memakai jilbab adalah kebiasaan wanita yang beragama Islam.





Ibu-ibu ini sedang memakai pakaian adat Jawa. Mereka memakai kain kebaya dengan selendang.

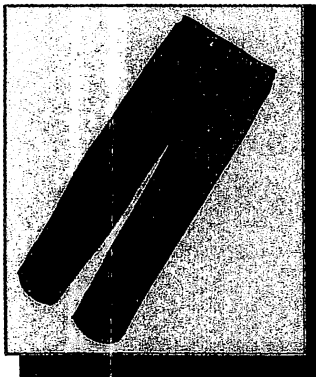


Keluarga Ali beragama Islam. Kalau Ali pergi ke mesjid dengan ayahnya, dia memakai sarung, baju, dan peci.

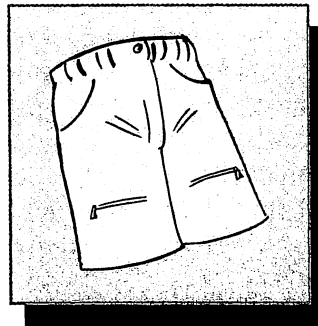
## 5.18 Pakaian

AB 5.15

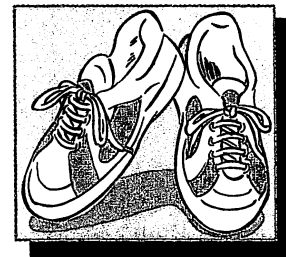
In *Keren! 1* (CB 4.22), you learnt the names of some items of clothing. Some items of traditional Indonesian dress have also just been mentioned in Section 5.17. Revise all of those and learn the new ones shown below so that you will be able to discuss clothing, and to say what you are wanting to buy.



celana panjang



celana pendek



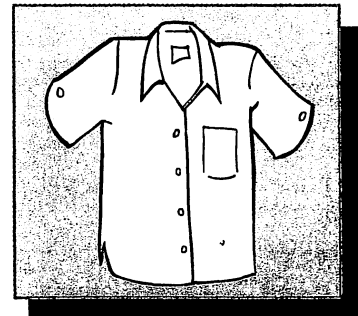
sepatu karet



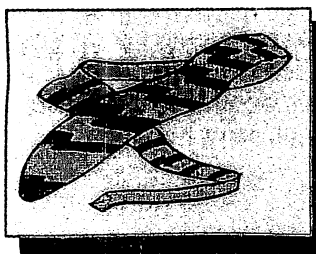
sepatu kulit



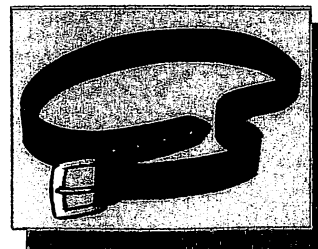
kaos kaki



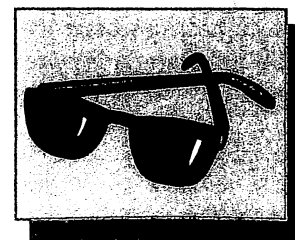
kemeja



dasi



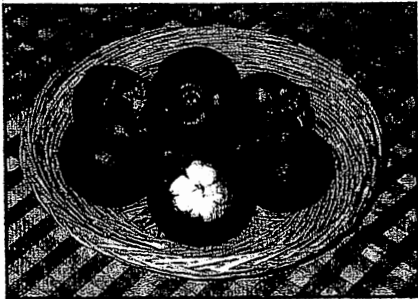
ikat pinggang



kaca mata hitam

## 3.19 Membeli buah-buahan di pasar

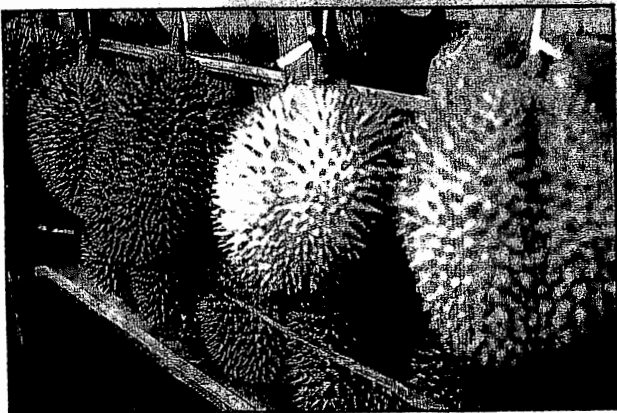
In *Keren! 1* (CB 4.30), you were introduced to a number of tropical fruits found in Indonesia. Here you are going to learn to describe some of them in Indonesian. The descriptions will make use of the words **kulit** (skin) and **daging** (flesh). You should already be able to say what colour the fruits are, and you will learn to say how big they are by using the phrase **sebesar ...** (as big as a ...). Read carefully the descriptions of these fruits and practise describing them yourself.



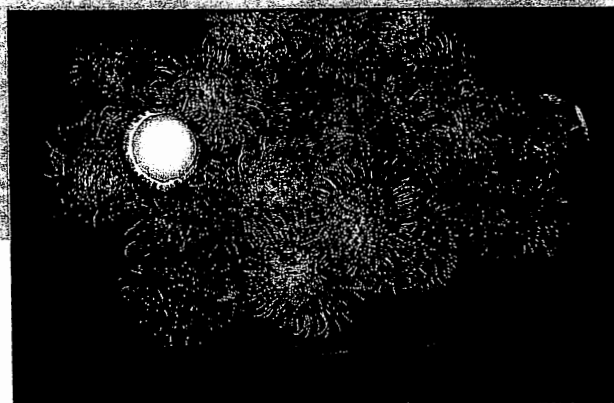
Manggis adalah buah tropis yang sangat enak. Kulit manggis tebal sekali dan berwarna ungu. Dagingnya berwarna putih dan sangat manis. Manggis kira-kira sebesar bola tenis.



Kulit pisang berwarna kuning sedangkan dagingnya berwarna krem. Jenis pisang yang terdapat di Indonesia banyak sekali. Ada yang besar, ada pula yang kecil sekali. Pisang yang paling besar bernama pisang tanduk, tetapi pisang tanduk tidak begitu enak. Pisang yang paling kecil bernama pisang emas. Menurut banyak orang pisang emas adalah pisang yang paling enak.

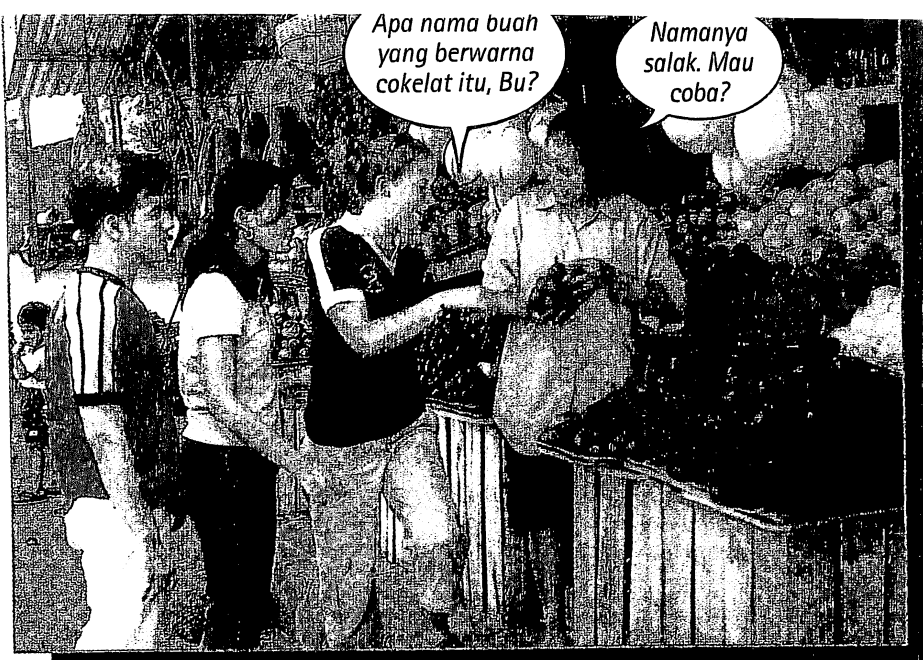


Buah durian sangat disenangi baik di Indonesia maupun di Malaysia, tetapi orang asing seringkali tidak ingin mencobanya karena baunya yang keras. Durian kadang-kadang sebesar bola sepak. Kulitnya keras dan berduri. Durinya banyak sekali dan sangat tajam. Karena itu, jangan duduk di bawah pohon durian!



Mungkin sekali, buah tropis yang paling terkenal dan yang paling disenangi adalah rambutan. Rambutan biasanya sebesar bola golf. Kulitnya yang tidak begitu tebal berwarna merah kalau sudah matang, dan sangat berambut. Karena itulah, namanya rambutan. Daging rambutan berwarna putih dan amat manis.

dan bersisik seperti kulit ular.  
 Karena itu buah ini kadang-kadang disebut buah kulit ular oleh orang asing. Kulit salak tidak begitu tebal, tetapi keras juga. Dagingnya berwarna krem. Salak berbentuk buah per, tetapi biasanya lebih kecil daripada per.



Apa nama buah yang berwarna coklat itu, Bu?

Namanya salak. Mau coba?

celana	pants	disenangi	to be liked
celana panjang	long trousers	bau	a smell
celana pendek	shorts	keras	hard/harsh
sepatu kulit	leather shoes	duri	a spike
kulit	leather/skin	berduri	spiky/having spikes
kaos kaki	socks	tajam	sharp
kemeja	shirt	berambut	hairy/having hair
dasi	tie	bersisik	scaly/having scales
ikat pinggang	belt	ular	snake
kaca mata hitam	sunglasses	berbentuk	having the shape of ...
tebal	thick	per	a pear
bola	a ball		
krem	cream (colour)		



... itu buatan mana?

Where is that ... made?

Apa kamu pasti?

Are you sure?

Saya kira begitu.

I think so.

Saya kurang pasti.

I'm not sure.

Kamu perlu ukuran berapa?

What size do you need?

Apa(kah) ini pantas?

Does this suit me?

Apa(kah) ini cocok?

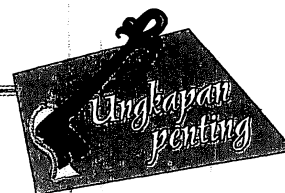
Is this suitable?

Sebenarnya, itu kurang cocok.

Actually, that's not very suitable.

Mau coba?

Would you like to try them?



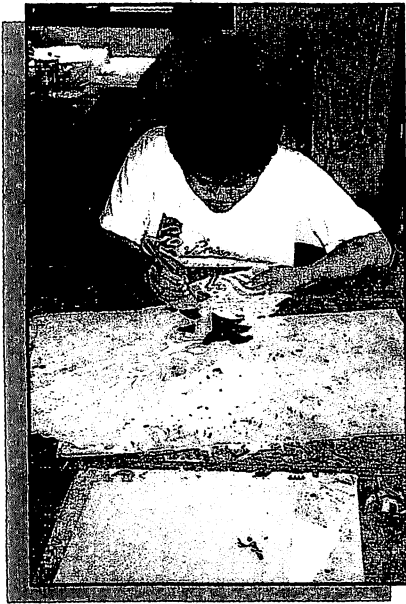
**5.20**

## Wayang

*Kebudayaan  
Indonesia*

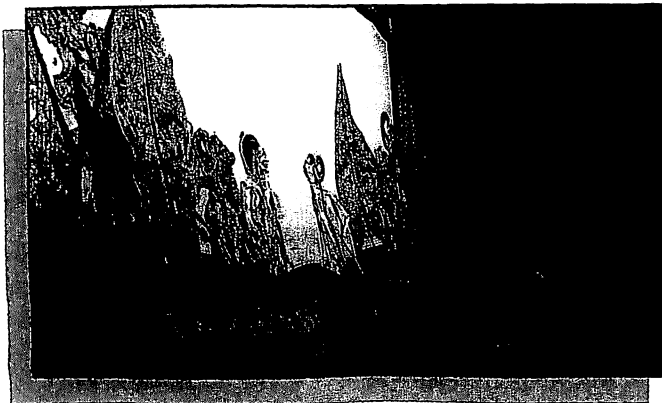
**Wayang** is an ancient form of traditional theatre in Indonesia. Just how old it is and where it originated from are unknown. The earliest written reference to a **wayang** performance dates from the 11th century, although the stone carvings on ancient Indonesian temples show that people as far back as the 8th century knew the Ramayana story on which much of the **wayang** performance is based. For many centuries, the Indonesians, particularly the people of Java, Southern Sumatra and Bali, have used shadow puppets to relate stories of gods, demons, warriors and heroes. These stories teach moral and ethical values, so that people can live wisely. There are a number of different forms of **wayang**, the two most well known being **wayang kulit** (or **wayang purwa**), and **wayang golek**.

### Wayang kulit



The **wayang kulit** puppets are flat and are made from buffalo hide which is punched and perforated to allow light to shine through the puppet. This produces an intricate shadow on the screen. Usually the audience watches from the other side of the screen (the **kelir**) and sees only the shadow, although these days many people prefer to sit behind the screen where they can watch the puppet master (**dalang**) work. The light hanging above the head of the **dalang** and producing the shadow of the puppet on the screen is traditionally an oil lamp producing an eerie orange glow. Since **wayang kulit** performances are held at night, and usually outdoors, the flame of the oil lamp flickers in the slightest breeze, making the shadows of the puppets seem alive. These days, however, the oil lamp is often replaced with an electric light bulb, producing a steady and bright light on the screen.

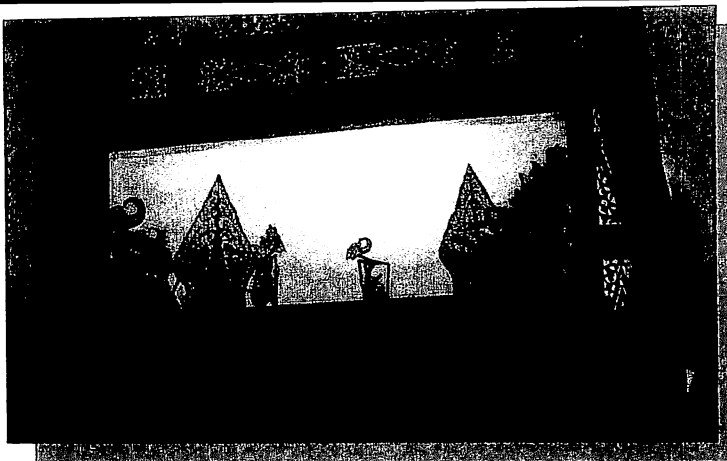
The **dalang** is a highly respected man in Indonesian society. When you consider the skills and stamina that he must possess, it is little wonder. A **wayang kulit** performance begins around 9 pm and lasts without interval until sunrise. During that time, the **dalang** will sit cross-legged behind the screen, manipulating the puppets and narrating the story in up to thirty different voices. He must also produce numerous sound effects—shrieks, groans, grunts, battle sounds and so on—all while indicating to the **gamelan** when they should play, how fast or how loudly they should play, and when they should stop. It used to be the case that the only way one could become a **dalang** was to be taught by one's own father. However, there are now **dalang** schools in Central Java where one can study and learn from great puppet masters.



The **wayang** stories are taken from the two ancient Indian epic stories, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. An episode of one of these epics, as shown in a **wayang** performance, usually begins with the King, or a God, talking to his servants about some serious problem. The play then usually follows the efforts of the main characters to resolve the problem and undoubtedly involves battles with demons and evil kings. There will be humorous interludes in the story before the climactic battle which

of the righteous king, thus reinforcing the moral ethic that good, or right, will win out over evil.

Before the commencement of the performance, and while waiting their turn, puppets are lined up against the screen on both sides, leaving the centre of the screen free as the 'performance stage'. The **dalang** brings in the good puppets from his right, and the evil ones from his left. To the audience seated on the other side of the screen, of course, this appears in reverse.



## Wayang golek

**Wayang golek** is a different form of **wayang** performance which is particularly popular in West Java. Further east, in Central Java, East Java, and Bali, it is the **wayang kulit** which is more popular. Unlike **wayang kulit** puppets, the **wayang golek** puppets are solid, three-dimensional, made from wood and dressed in material clothing. The **wayang golek** is not a shadow puppet performance, since the light would not shine through the solid puppets, and any shadow would be very indistinct. Rather, **wayang golek** performances are performed on an open puppet stage, with the **dalang** seated behind and below the stage, and the audience in front of the stage. There is no screen. **Wayang golek** performances, therefore, do not need to be performed at night, as is the case with **wayang kulit**. In other ways, the **wayang golek** performance is similar to the **wayang kulit** performance, in that it is accompanied by singers and a **gamelan**, it tells the same stories, has the same characters and, again, the **dalang** is the sole puppet master and director of the performance.



Whether it be **wayang kulit** or **wayang golek** (or, indeed some of the other less common forms of **wayang** performance), a full set of characters consists of between 200 and 250 puppets, although in a typical performance only around seventy would be used. The **gamelan** accompanying the performance, if complete, consists of around thirty-five musicians, and up to fifteen singers might also be used to accompany the performance.

Would you like to learn more about wayang performances and the history of wayang? You can do this by visiting the Internet sites listed on the *Keren! 2* Companion Website at [www.longman.com.au/cw](http://www.longman.com.au/cw).





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

- 1 Which of the following is not correct?
  - a sepotong kain batik
  - b sehelai kertas
  - c sepotong pelajar
  - d sehelai taplak meja
  
- 2 Which of the following is not correct?
  - a para dokter
  - b para siswa
  - c para anjing
  - d para pekerja
  
- 3 If somebody says Maaf, it is quite common to respond:
  - a Awas kamu!
  - b Tidak apa-apa.
  - c Kamu yang salah!
  - d Apa saja!
  
- 4 To ask where something was made, you can say:
  - a Di mana buatan?
  - b Kenapa buatan?
  - c Buatan siapa?
  - d Buatan mana?
  
- 5 What would a Javanese woman normally wear to a wedding?
  - a kain kebaya
  - b rok yang pendek
  - c celana panjang dan jas
  - d celana pendek dan sepatu karet
  
- 6 Which of these would you not expect to buy in a clothing store?
  - a kaca mata hitam
  - b ikat pinggang (bowl of fish)
  - c wayang golek
  - d jilbab
  
- 7 To ask how long a piece of batik cloth is, you should say:
  - a Panjang apa ini?
  - b Apakah ini panjang?
  - c Berapa panjangnya?
  - d Berapa ukuran?
  
- 8 Saya sama sekali tidak tahu means:
  - a I'm sure of that.
  - b I'm not sure.
  - c I don't think so.
  - d I wouldn't have a clue!
  
- 9 Daging buah salak berwarna:
  - a coklat
  - b putih
  - c krem
  - d ungu
  
- 10 Buah manggis sebesar bola:
  - a golf
  - b sepak
  - c tenis
  - d tenis meja



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

- 1 Where did the art of wayang performance originate?
  - a in Bali
  - b in Java
  - c in Sumatra
  - d nobody knows
  
- 2 Wayang kulit puppets are made from:
  - a wood
  - b leather
  - c cardboard
  - d ceramics
  
- 3 A kelir is a:
  - a screen
  - b oil lamp
  - c type of puppet
  - d musical instrument
  
- 4 A dalang is a person who is usually very:
  - a old
  - b wealthy
  - c well-known
  - d highly respected
  
- 5 A wayang kulit performance usually lasts:
  - a about an hour
  - b between one and two hours
  - c up to four hours
  - d about nine hours
  
- 6 The Ramayana and Mahabharata are:
  - a ancient Indian stories
  - b ancient Indonesian stories
  - c stories found in the Moslem holy book, the Koran
  - d stories about Indonesia's battle for independence
  
- 7 A wayang golek puppet is:
  - ~~a shadow puppet~~
  - b made from wood
  - c a more ancient form of wayang puppet
  - d the most popular form of wayang puppet in Central Java
  
- 8 One of the main purposes of the wayang stories is to teach people how to:
  - a live wisely
  - b become wealthy
  - c live to an old age
  - d defeat their enemies

# Tempat berbelanja di kota Yogyakarta

## 5.1 Bingung mencari oleh-oleh!

Tulislah dalam bahasa Indonesia

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



CB 5.1

1 What souvenir do you want to buy for your mother, Nicky?

---

2 Oh! I'm so confused!

---

3 That tablecloth is very beautiful.

---

4 How about a shadow puppet?

---

5 Let's go to the silver factory at Kota Gede.

---

6 This is one of the large silver factories in Kota Gede.

---

7 How about this silver ring?

---

8 In that case, maybe it would be better to buy a necklace.

---

9 Wow! That's wicked! I'll buy that one!

---

10 This is a great souvenir.

---

## 5.4 Group classifiers

Selesaikanlah!

Read the passage carefully and fill in each space with one of the group classifiers that you have learnt: orang, ekor, buah, helai, potong.

Kalau sudah selesai, dengarkanlah CD untuk memeriksa jawaban Anda.

### Berbelanja di Pasar Beringharjo

Tadi pagi, seperti biasa, Ibu Sudarmo pergi ke pasar. Hari ini dia perlu membeli bahan makanan untuk keluarganya, dan dia juga perlu membeli sebuah hadiah ulang tahun untuk adiknya. Sebelum berangkat ke pasar Ibu Sudarmo menulis semua barang yang harus dibelinya pada se \_\_\_\_\_ kertas. Bahan makanan yang perlu dibeli oleh Ibu Sudarmo termasuk dua kilo beras, se \_\_\_\_\_ nanas, dua kilo manggis, dua \_\_\_\_\_ ikan besar, dan dua kilo daging kambing. Tetapi dia akan membeli apa sebagai hadiah ulang tahun adiknya? Belum pasti. Oleh karena itu, untuk mencari hadiah yang baik, dia melihat-lihat di Pasar Beringharjo. Di pasar itu Ibu Sudarmo melihat se \_\_\_\_\_ taplak meja, tetapi dia tidak membeli taplak meja itu karena tidak begitu suka warnanya. Dia juga melihat beberapa \_\_\_\_\_ baju kaos, tetapi mutunya kurang baik sehingga dia tidak membelinya. Di tingkat bawah Pasar Beringharjo terdapat banyak penjual batik. Memang batik yang dijual mereka bermacam-macam. Ada yang halus, ada yang kasar. Ibu Sudarmo mencari se \_\_\_\_\_ kain batik yang halus untuk adiknya. Dia kira bahwa adiknya bisa menggunakan kain batik itu untuk membuat \_\_\_\_\_ rok yang baik. Tetapi dia masih bingung karena ada banyak batik yang bagus. Ada yang berwarna coklat, merah, biru, hijau, kuning, dan lain-lain. Akhirnya Ibu Sudarmo membeli dua \_\_\_\_\_ kain batik. Dia membeli se \_\_\_\_\_ kain batik yang berwarna merah dan juga se \_\_\_\_\_ kain batik yang berwarna hijau. Adiknya sekarang bisa membuat dua \_\_\_\_\_ rok baru!

Sebelum pulang dari Pasar Beringharjo, Ibu Sudarmo juga membeli dua \_\_\_\_\_ baju kaos; satu untuk anaknya Achi, satu untuk Nicky. Kemudian Ibu Sudarmo pulang naik taksi. Karena lelah, dia duduk di kamar duduk dan minum teh panas sambil makan se \_\_\_\_\_ kue.



CB 5.2





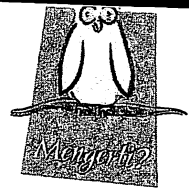
5.5

### Selesaikanlah!

Complete the following sentences with your own words.

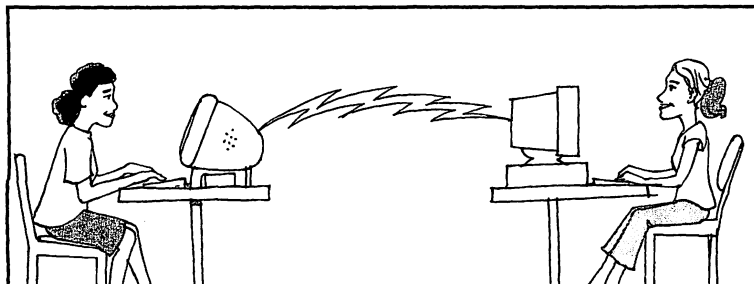
CB 5.8

- 1 Baik orang laki-laki maupun perempuan \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Baik \_\_\_\_\_ maupun \_\_\_\_\_ dijual di toko 'Sanity'.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ baik makanan maupun pakaian.
- 4 Baik orang muda maupun \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Baik orang asli Yogyakarta maupun \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Di Jalan Malioboro terdapat baik \_\_\_\_\_ maupun \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Baik di Australia maupun di Indonesia \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Di sekolah \_\_\_\_\_ baik bahasa Inggris maupun bahasa Indonesia.
- 9 Baik orang kaya maupun \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 Baik \_\_\_\_\_ maupun \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ membeli baik \_\_\_\_\_  
maupun \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12 Di \_\_\_\_\_ kita bisa memesan baik \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ maupun \_\_\_\_\_.

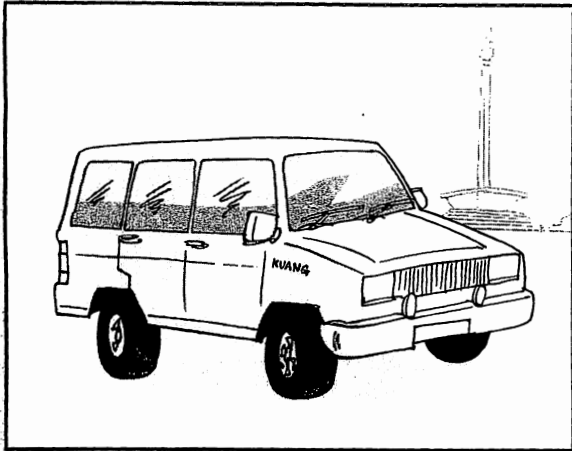


Bacalah email dari Nicky kepada Sally (CB 5.9), dan pilihlah jawaban yang benar.

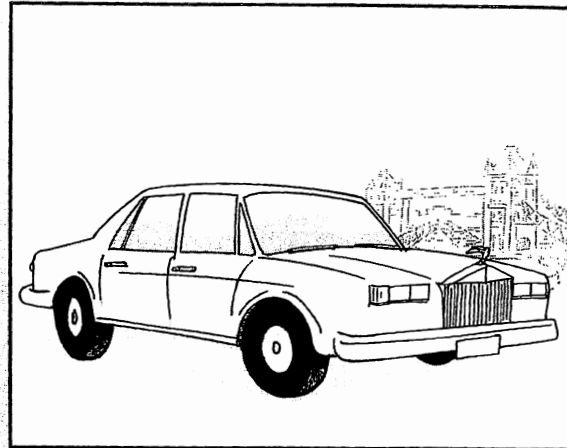
- 1 Nicky mengirimkan email kepada Sally sekali seminggu.  Benar atau  Salah
- 2 Di kota Yogyakarta, Nicky berbelanja hampir setiap hari.  Benar atau  Salah
- 3 Menurut Nicky, kota Yogyakarta adalah tempat yang baik sekali untuk berbelanja.  Benar atau  Salah
- 4 Jalan Malioboro terletak di bagian selatan kota Yogyakarta.  Benar atau  Salah
- 5 Pedagang kaki lima di Jalan Malioboro menjual bermacam-macam barang.  Benar atau  Salah
- 6 Barang-barang yang dijual oleh para pedagang di Jalan Malioboro sangat bermutu.  Benar atau  Salah
- 7 Barang-barang yang dijual di Mal Malioboro lebih bermutu dari pada barang-barang yang dijual di tepi jalan Malioboro.  Benar atau  Salah
- 8 Kota Gede tidak begitu jauh dari pusat kota Yogyakarta.  Benar atau  Salah
- 9 Baik CD dalam bahasa Inggris maupun CD dalam bahasa Indonesia bisa dibeli di kota Yogyakarta.  Benar atau  Salah
- 10 Ada sebuah toko CD yang bagus sekali di dalam Mal Malioboro.  Benar atau  Salah
- 11 Di Mal Malioboro hanya terdapat satu toko yang besar. Namanya toko Matahari.  Benar atau  Salah
- 12 Di toko Matahari harga pakaian cukup mahal.  Benar atau  Salah



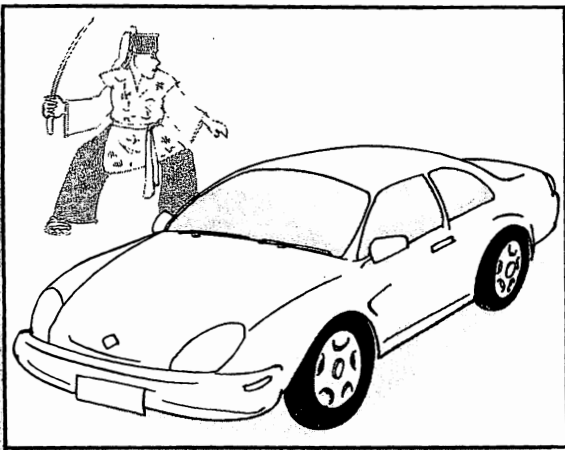
Read the questions below each picture and write an answer for each in Indonesian.



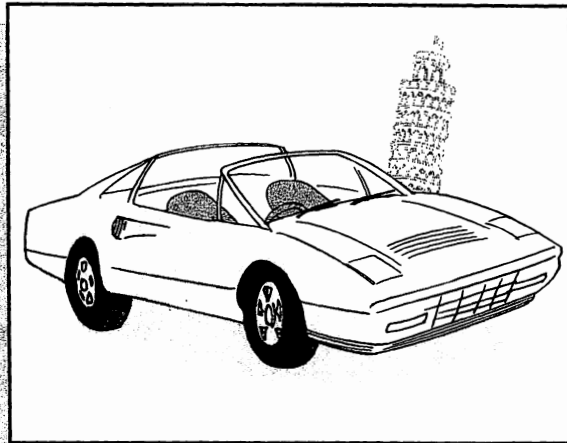
Tanya: Mobil Kijang buatan mana?  
Jawab: \_\_\_\_\_



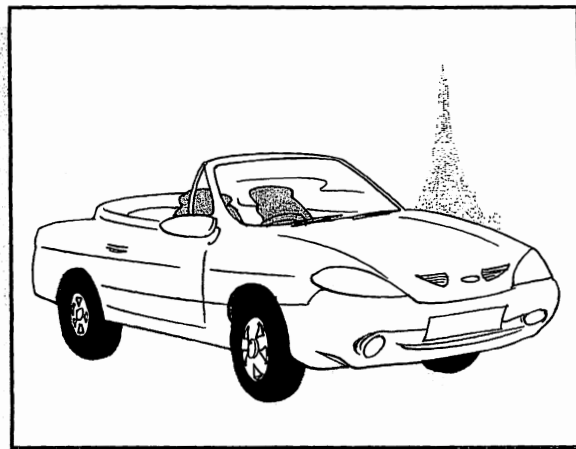
Tanya: Mobil Rolls Royce buatan mana?  
Jawab: \_\_\_\_\_



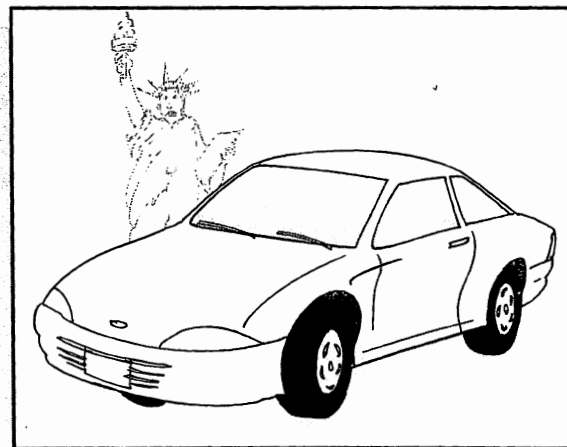
Tanya: Mobil Honda buatan mana?  
Jawab: \_\_\_\_\_



Tanya: Mobil Ferrari buatan mana?  
Jawab: \_\_\_\_\_



Tanya: Mobil Renault buatan mana?  
Jawab: \_\_\_\_\_



Tanya: Mobil Chevrolet buatan mana?  
Jawab: \_\_\_\_\_



## 5.8 Pasar Beringharjo

Selesaikanlah!

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

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

Kalau sudah selesai, dengarkanlah CD untuk memeriksa jawaban Anda.

Pasar Beringharjo \_\_\_\_\_ di ujung selatan Jalan Malioboro, di pusat kota Yogyakarta. Pasar itu adalah pasar yang \_\_\_\_\_ di kota Yogyakarta. Setiap hari beratus-ratus orang, baik laki-laki maupun \_\_\_\_\_ bekerja di pasar itu. Di luar pasar itu, di tepi jalan, selalu terdapat sejumlah \_\_\_\_\_ kaki lima yang menjual buah-buahan segar, minuman dingin dan makanan kecil. Tentu saja, di sana selalu terdapat banyak \_\_\_\_\_ becak yang menunggu penumpang.

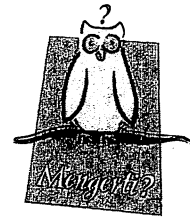


Kalau Anda masuk pasar itu dari \_\_\_\_\_ depan, terdapat tempat orang menjual kain batik. Batik yang dijual di sana tidak sehalus batik yang dijual di \_\_\_\_\_, tetapi biasanya lebih halus daripada batik yang dijual oleh pedagang kaki lima di Jalan Malioboro. Pakaian juga dijual di pasar itu, \_\_\_\_\_ untuk anak kecil, dan di tengah-tengah pasar itu terdapat tempat Anda bisa membeli \_\_\_\_\_ alat dapur.

Di bagian belakang pasar terdapat tempat Anda dapat membeli buah-buahan, \_\_\_\_\_, dan bumbu-bumbu. Daging juga dijual di bagian belakang Pasar Beringharjo, \_\_\_\_\_ daging ayam, daging kambing, daging sapi, dan ikan.

Pasar Beringharjo bukan tempat yang baik untuk \_\_\_\_\_ oleh-oleh. Kalau mau membeli oleh-oleh, \_\_\_\_\_ baik berbelanja di Jalan Malioboro. Tetapi, kalau mau membeli keperluan sehari-hari dengan harga yang \_\_\_\_\_, pergilah ke Pasar Beringharjo.

termasuk  
pintu  
murah  
khususnya  
perempuan  
sayur-sayuran  
terletak  
pabrik  
tukang  
pedagang  
terbesar  
mencari  
lebih  
bermacam-macam





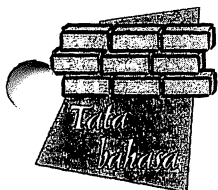
5.9

CB 5.15

Add me- prefixes to the following stem words. Remember that the me- prefix could be me-, mem-, men-, meng- or meny-. Try to do this exercise without referring to the chart in your Course Book. Try to do it by working out what 'sounds right'. When you have finished, use the chart in your Course Book to check your answers.

- |            |                     |             |                      |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 pesan    | <u> Memesan </u>    | 15 siap     | <u> Menyet </u>      |
| 2 tarik    | <u> Menarik </u>    | 16 masak    | <u> Memasak </u>     |
| 3 ajar     | <u> Mengajar </u>   | 17 sebut    | <u> Menuntut </u>    |
| 4 buat     | <u> Membuat </u>    | 18 bangun   | <u> Membangun </u>   |
| 5 inap     | <u> Menginap </u>   | 19 tolong   | <u> Menolong </u>    |
| 6 tuju     | <u> Menunjuk </u>   | 20 bayar    | <u> Membayar </u>    |
| 7 pakai    | <u> Memakai </u>    | 21 tulis    | <u> Menulis </u>     |
| 8 kirim    | <u> Mengirim </u>   | 22 pelihara | <u> Menelihara </u>  |
| 9 dengar   | <u> Mendengar </u>  | 23 potret   | <u> Memotret </u>    |
| 10 tonton  | <u> Menonton </u>   | 24 sebab    | <u> Menyebabkan </u> |
| 11 hitung  | <u> Menghitung </u> | 25 gambar   | <u> Menggambar </u>  |
| 12 lihat   | <u> Menilik </u>    | 26 curi     | <u> Mencuri </u>     |
| 13 panggil | <u> Memanggil </u>  | 27 cari     | <u> Mencari </u>     |
| 14 baca    | <u> Membaca </u>    | 28 ambil    | <u> Mengambil </u>   |

kehitung



5.10

CB 5.15

Remove the me- prefixes from the following verbs. If the verb has a -kan suffix on the end of it, remove that too, so that you finish up with the stem word. Try to do this exercise without referring to the chart in your Course Book. Try to do it by working out what 'sounds right'. If there are a couple of 'possible alternatives', think about whether you recognise the stem word. When you have finished, use the chart in your Course Book to check your answers.

- |                 |                |                 |       |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1 mengantarkan  | _____          | 15 mengerjakan  | _____ |
| 2 meninggalkan  | _____          | 16 menyaksikan  | _____ |
| 3 menggunakan   | _____          | 17 membangunkan | _____ |
| 4 membereskan   | _____          | 18 menjadi      | _____ |
| 5 mengadakan    | _____          | 19 membaca      | _____ |
| 6 menjalankan   | _____          | 20 menyampaikan | _____ |
| 7 menerima      | _____          | 21 menjemput    | _____ |
| 8 memerlukan    | _____          | 22 membawa      | _____ |
| 9 menyekolahkan | _____          | 23 merugikan    | _____ |
| 10 menurut      | <u> tunt </u>  | 24 menyebabkan  | _____ |
| 11 menghasilkan | _____          | 25 mendorong    | _____ |
| 12 mengirimkan  | <u> kirim </u> | 26 mengundang   | _____ |
| 13 menelepon    | _____          | 27 menaikkan    | _____ |
| 14 menawar      | _____          | 28 mengganggu   | _____ |

kerja saksi

Sampai

perugi

taner

to disturb

## 5.12 Membeli papaya di pasar

Today, Ibu Sudarmo needs to buy fruit at the market. She particularly wants a nice sweet papaya. Write Ibu Sudarmo's side of her conversation with the fruit seller.

*Note:* You will need to look at what is being said by the seller, both before and after each piece of conversation by Ibu Sudarmo, so that the conversation will flow logically.



Penjual: Selamat pagi, Bu. Mau beli apa?

Ibu: \_\_\_\_\_

Penjual: Ada Bu.

Ibu: *Apakah segar? (SP?)*

Penjual: Tentu saja, Bu. Segar sekali!

Ibu: \_\_\_\_\_

Penjual: Manis sekali. Silakan coba.

Ibu: \_\_\_\_\_

Penjual: Bagaimana? Manis?

Ibu: \_\_\_\_\_

Penjual: Harganya Rp8.000 sekilo, Bu.

*Bisa kurang sedikit*

Ibu: \_\_\_\_\_

Penjual: Bisa, Bu. Rp7.000 sekilo. Mau tidak?

Ibu: \_\_\_\_\_

Penjual: Berapa kilo papaya Ibu perlu?

Ibu: \_\_\_\_\_

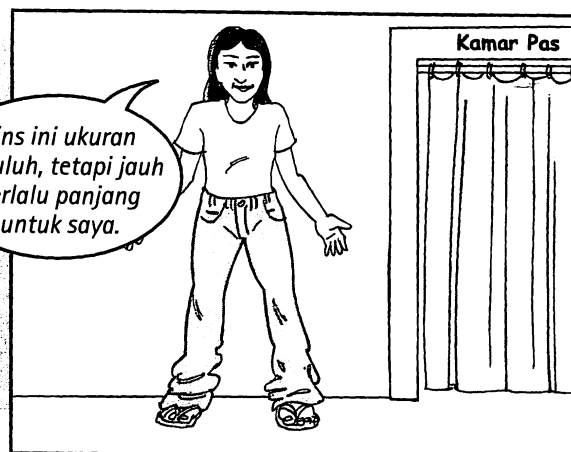
Penjual: Baiklah! *Empat belas kilo* Dua kilo Rp14.000. Apa Ibu perlu buah-buahan lain? Ada mangga, ada rambutan, ada salak. Semuanya enak sekali.

Ibu: \_\_\_\_\_

Penjual: Baiklah! Terima kasih, Bu.

Ibu: \_\_\_\_\_

Achi and Budi are both buying jeans in the Matahari department store. They go to the kamar pas to try on several pairs of jeans, but they need some help working out what sizes they need.



1 Apakah jins ukuran enam pas untuk Achi?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Bagaimana jins ukuran sepuluh? Apakah jins itu pas untuk Achi? Apakah cukup panjang?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Achi perlu jins ukuran berapa?

\_\_\_\_\_



4 Jins ukuran dua belas pas untuk Budi, bukan?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Bagaimana jins ukuran enam belas? Apakah jins itu pas untuk Budi? Apakah cukup besar?

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Budi perlu jins ukuran berapa?

\_\_\_\_\_



## 5.14 Pilihlah jawaban yang tepat

Kalau sudah selesai, dengarkanlah CD untuk memeriksa jawaban Anda.



- 1 Salah \_\_\_\_\_ pedagang di tepi jalan itu menjual bermacam-macam wayang kulit.  
a satu                      b seorang                      c seekor
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ penjual di Pasar Beringharjo ramah sekali.  
a oleh-oleh                      b penonton                      c para
- 3 Di pasar Nicky membeli beberapa \_\_\_\_\_ baju kaos untuk temannya di Australia.  
a orang                      b helai                      c ekor
- 4 Mobil Mercedes \_\_\_\_\_ Jerman.  
a adalah                      b buatan                      c membuat
- 5 Di toko CD kita boleh \_\_\_\_\_ CD sebelum membelinya.  
a menjual                      b mendengarkan                      c menyediakan
- 6 Tadi pagi Achi dan Nicky pergi ke pasar, tetapi mereka tidak membeli \_\_\_\_\_.  
a apa                      b apa saja                      c apa-apa
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ buah-buahan maupun sayur-sayuran dijual di pasar itu.  
a baik                      b dengan                      c kedua
- 8 Mengenakan celana pendek, baju kaos dan sandal dianggap kurang \_\_\_\_\_ kalau pergi ke restoran yang bagus.  
a kasar                      b pantas                      c bersih
- 9 Baik orang asli Yogyakarta maupun orang \_\_\_\_\_ berbelanja di Jalan Malioboro.  
a aneh                      b asing                      c antri
- 10 Saya perlu \_\_\_\_\_ yang lebih besar.  
a mutu                      b buatan                      c ukuran

## 5.16 Pasar Ngasem



Read or listen to the passage about Pasar Ngasem, one of the old marketplaces in Yogyakarta, then answer the questions. You will find new words in this activity, but remember, being able to make an educated guess at the meaning is the sign of a good language learner.



Pasar Ngasem adalah sebuah pasar di pusat kota Yogyakarta, tidak jauh dari keraton Sultan. Pasar yang sangat tua itu terletak hanya setengah kilometer di sebelah barat dari keraton. Menurut banyak orang asing yang mengunjungi Pasar Ngasem, pasar itu kurang bersih. Walaupun demikian, pasar itu menarik juga. Di sekitar pasar itu terdapat toko-toko kecil, pabrik kecil, dan rumah-rumah yang kecil dan sederhana saja. Setiap hari wanita-wanita yang tinggal di daerah itu berjalan ke Pasar Ngasem untuk membeli barang-barang keperluan sehari-hari. Tentu saja, di depan pasar itu selalu terdapat banyak sekali becak.

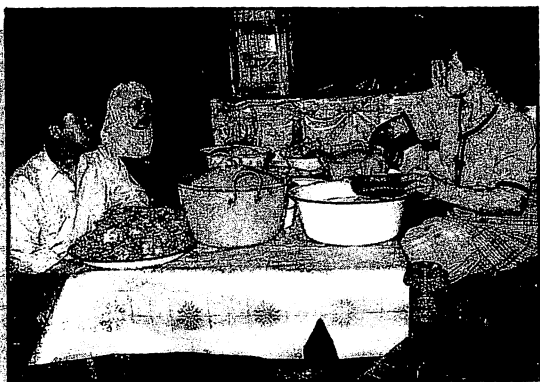


Ibu Murti dan Ibu Nur menjual ikan di Pasar Ngasem. Banyak orang asing tidak mau masuk ke bagian pasar ini karena bau ikan itu kurang enak.

Sebenarnya, macam barang yang dijual di Pasar Ngasem tidak banyak. Kalau Anda ingin membeli pakaian, CD, kain batik, alat-alat dapur, dan barang-barang seperti itu, lebih baik pergi ke Pasar Beringharjo atau ke Jalan Malioboro. Janganlah pergi ke Pasar Ngasem karena barang-barang itu tidak dijual di sana.

Kalau kita masuk Pasar Ngasem dari pintu depan, pasar itu dibagi menjadi dua bagian, yang satu di sebelah kiri dan yang satu lagi di sebelah kanan. Di bagian sebelah kanan dijual bahan makanan saja; beras, sayur-sayuran, buah-buahan, daging, ikan, bumbu-bumbu, telur,

dan lain-lain. Di sana ada juga orang yang membuat jamu tradisional. Orang yang mau minum jamu tradisional bisa duduk dan minum jamu di pasar itu.



Ibu Sulastri pandai membuat jamu tradisional. Setiap hari Ibu Sulastri menjual jamu itu di Pasar Ngasem. Para pembeli harus menunggu sementara Ibu Sulastri mencampur jamu itu. Sambil menunggu mereka diberi makanan kecil.

Tetapi kalau masuk Pasar Ngasem dari pintu masuk, di bagian pasar di sebelah kiri tidak ada penjual makanan. Di sana orang menjual binatang yang masih hidup. Ada monyet kecil, ada ular, ada ikan tropis dan ikan emas. Akan tetapi, kebanyakan binatang yang dijual di sana adalah burung. Jenis burung yang dijual banyak sekali, misalnya burung kakaktua, burung perkutut, dan berjenis-jenis burung dari setiap pulau di Indonesia. Ada burung dari Kalimantan, dari pulau Sumatra, dari pulau Sulawesi, dan dari Irian Jaya. Di sana para pembeli dapat memilih

dari lebih dari seratus jenis burung, baik yang besar maupun yang kecil. Ayam, bebek dan angsa juga dijual di sana.

Kalau pergi ke kota Yogyakarta, singgahlah di Pasar Ngasem untuk melihat-lihat, khususnya di bagian 'pasar burung'.

1 Pasar Ngasem terletak di sebelah mana keraton?

Berat

2 Apakah Pasar Ngasem baru dan bersih?

3 Bagaimana daerah di sekitar Pasar Ngasem?

4 Apakah pakaian untuk anak kecil dijual di Pasar Ngasem?

5 Kalau mau membeli alat-alat dapur, sebaiknya kita pergi ke mana?

6 Kalau masuk Pasar Ngasem dari pintu depan, apa yang dijual di sebelah kanan?

7 Mengapa Ibu Sulastri memberi makanan kecil kepada para pembeli?

8 Kalau masuk Pasar Ngasem dari pintu depan, apa yang dijual di sebelah kiri?

9 Berapa jenis burung bisa dibeli di Pasar Ngasem?

10 Apakah hanya burung kecil yang dijual di sana?



**5.17**

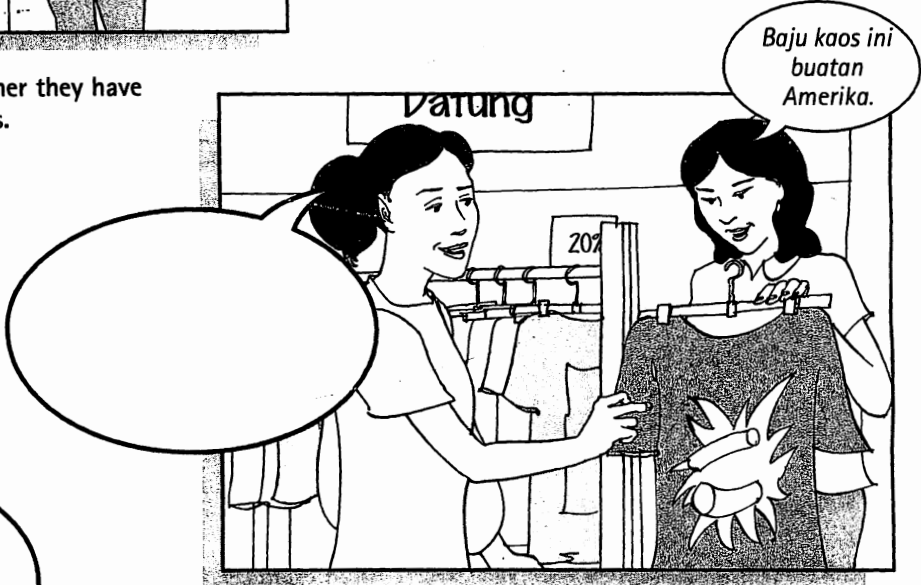
**Selesaikanlah!**

Nicky is in the Matahari department store and wants to buy a T-shirt.

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.



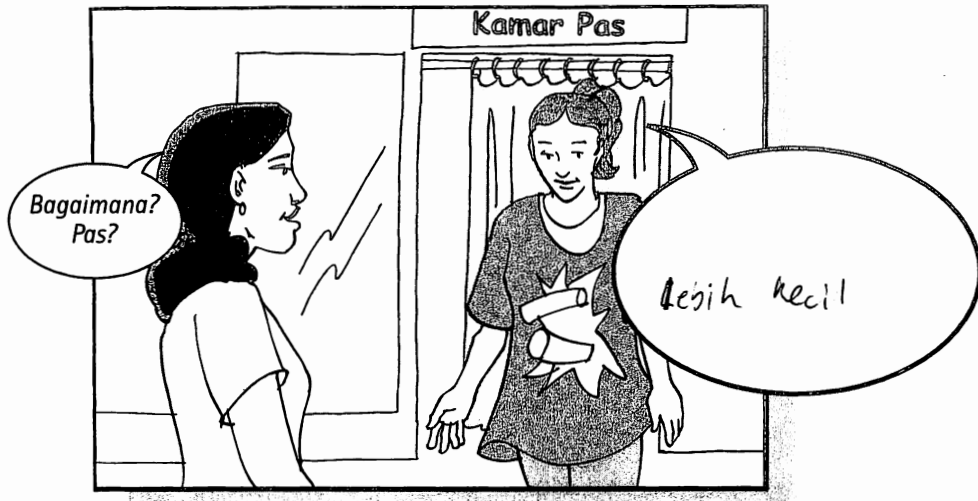
Nicky asks the girl in the shop whether they have any good quality T-shirts.



Nicky wants to know where it is made.



Nicky asks if she can try it on.



Nicky says that it is too loose. She needs a smaller size.



The shop assistant says that this one is smaller and invites Nicky to try it on.



Nicky says that this one fits well. She'll take it.