

All except

6.2, 6.8, 6.6, 6.9

6

7

8

II

6.1 | mengunjungi sanak-saudara di desa

AB 6.1, 6.2, 6.3

Achi and Nicky are going to visit Achi's cousins in a village. They will stay overnight and return to Yogyakarta tomorrow.



Wah! Ramai sekali di sini! Apa kita perlu memesan tempat dulu?

Tak usah. Setiap 30 menit ada bus ke sana.

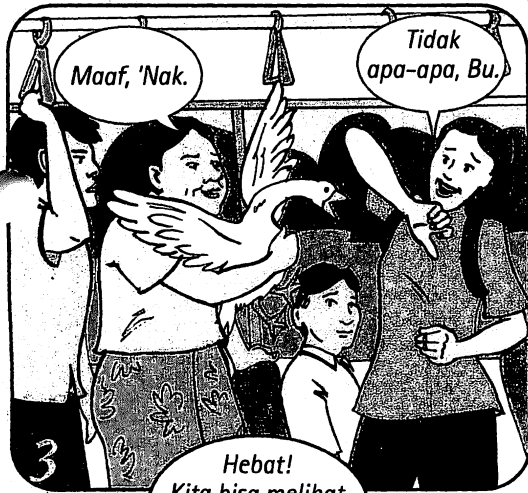


Aduh! Bus ini penuh sesak!

Oh, itu hal biasa. Bus umum selalu penuh, tapi orang-orangnya ramah.

Perjalanan ke rumah pamanmu makan waktu berapa lama?

Dari Yogya, kira-kira satu setengah jam. Mereka tinggal dekat Candi Borobudur.



Maaf, 'Nak.

Tidak apa-apa, Bu.

Hebat! Kita bisa melihat Candi Borobudur juga?



Hebat!

Ya, besok pagi kita ke sana sebelum pulang ke Yogya.

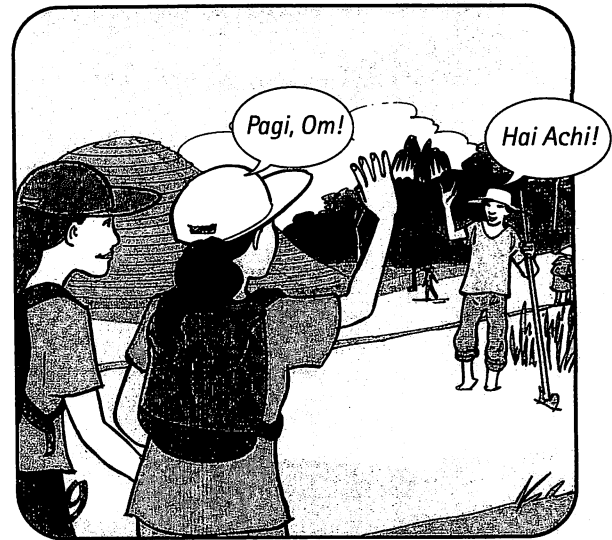
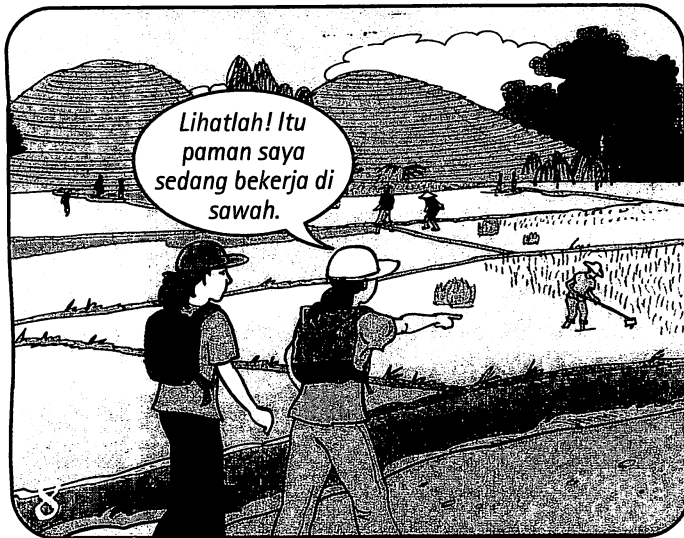


Kami turun di sini saja, Pak.

Baiklah!



7





Kebudayaan
Indonesia

0.2 'Om' and 'Tante'

Om is taken from the Dutch language and sometimes Indonesians spell it Oom, as in Dutch. It is used when talking to, or about, an older man. It is considered a friendly, almost affectionate term, and is quite polite. It is therefore commonly used when talking to one's uncles. It might also be used to offer friendly comments and advice to any older man. For example, on a bus, somebody might say to an older man **Om, jangan berdiri saja. Di sini ada tempat. Silakan duduk, Om.** (Don't stand up, Sir. There's room here. Take a seat.) The female gender equivalent of Om, also taken from Dutch, is Tante.

AB 6.4

6.3 Asking 'How long does it take?'

To ask how long something takes, or to indicate how long something takes, Indonesians use the phrase **makan waktu**, literally meaning 'eats up time'. In the dialogue at the beginning of this topic, on the bus Nicky asked Achi **Perjalanan ke rumah pamanmu makan waktu berapa lama?** This is the way to ask how long something takes. Use the same phrase, **makan waktu**, when you want to say how long something takes.

Contoh

- Achi: Dari kota Sydney ke kota Jakarta naik pesawat terbang makan waktu berapa lama, Nicky?
Nicky: Perjalanan itu makan waktu kira-kira tujuh jam.
- Nicky: Pertunjukan wayang kulit makan waktu berapa lama?
Achi: Biasanya pertunjukan wayang kulit mulai kira-kira pukul sembilan malam sampai waktu fajar. Jadi, pertunjukan itu makan waktu kira-kira sembilan jam.

Mutiara Jakarta-Surabaya (via Yogyakarta)		Mutiara Surabaya-Jakarta (via Yogyakarta)	
stasiun	pukul	stasiun	pukul
Jakarta Kota	07.10	Surabaya Gubeng	07.10
Gambir	-	Kertosono	08.45
Cirebon	10.45	Madiun	10.15
Purwokerto	13.50	Solo Balapan	12.00
Yogyakarta	16.30	Yogyakarta	13.40
Solo Balapan	18.10	Purwokerto	16.20
Madiun	19.55	Cirebon	19.25
Kertosono	21.25	Gambir	22.55
Surabaya Gubeng	23.00	Jakarta Kota	23.10

Nicky still has the timetable for the train she caught from Jakarta to Yogyakarta. The name of the train is the Mutiara. In fact, there are two Mutiara trains. Every morning, at 7.10 am, one departs from Jakarta station bound for Surabaya in East Java. At precisely the same time, the other departs from Surabaya station bound for Jakarta. They pass, in the middle of the afternoon, between the cities of Yogyakarta and Purwokerto.

Pertanyaan

- Perjalanan dari stasiun Jakarta Kota ke stasiun Surabaya Gubeng makan waktu berapa lama?
- Kalau Nicky pulang ke Jakarta dari Yogyakarta, naik kereta api Mutiara, perjalanan itu akan makan waktu berapa lama?



6.4 Tanya jawab

Work with a partner and take it in turns to ask each other questions based on the train timetable above. For example, you can ask 'How long does it take to get from Surabaya to Madiun?', 'How many stations are there between Yogyakarta and Surabaya?' The more you practise, the more fluent you will become at asking and

answering this kind of question. Make sure that you use a number of questions with the phrase *makan waktu*.

daerah pedesaan	<i>rural area/village area</i>	candi	<i>an ancient temple</i>
berkunjung	<i>to go on a visit</i>	turun	<i>go down/get off transport</i>
desa	<i>village</i>	sawah	<i>wet rice field</i>
sanak-saudara	<i>relatives</i>	Om	<i>Sir/Mr/uncle/older man</i>
memesan	<i>book a reservation</i>	Tante	<i>Madam/aunt/older lady</i>
menit	<i>a minute</i>	kelihatan	<i>can be seen/it seems</i>
tidak perlu	<i>not necessary</i>	akhirnya	<i>finally</i>
penuh sesak	<i>chock-a-block full</i>	cape	<i>exhausted</i>
bus umum	<i>public bus</i>	pertunjukan	<i>performance</i>
makan waktu	<i>takes time/eats up time</i>		



<i>Apa kita perlu memesan tempat dulu?</i>	<i>Do we need to book a seat in advance?</i>
<i>Tak usah.</i>	<i>It's not necessary.</i>
<i>Tak perlu.</i>	<i>It's not necessary.</i>
<i>Itulah hal biasa!</i>	<i>That's quite normal./It's always like that.</i>
<i>makan waktu ...</i>	<i>takes time ... (eats up time)</i>
<i>Kami turun di sini saja, Pak.</i>	<i>We get off here, Pak.</i>
<i>Saya cape sekali.</i>	<i>I'm exhausted.</i>



6.5

Asking 'Do I need to ...?'

It is quite common to have to ask whether you need to do something. Perhaps you will need to call the station to ask if it is necessary to book a seat. Perhaps you have been invited somewhere and will have to ask somebody whether you need to wear better clothes or whether casual clothes will be acceptable. In these situations, you can ask:

Apa(kah) saya perlu ... or Perlu saya ...

Remember, if you use the second of these, there is no question word, so you will have to make it sound like a question by the intonation and stress in your voice.

Contoh

- 1 Nicky: Achi, apa kita perlu membawa hadiah untuk paman dan bibimu di desa?
Achi: Ya, mungkin kita akan membeli buah salak di pasar untuk mereka. Mereka sangat suka buah salak.
- 2 Nicky: Kalau mau pulang ke Jakarta naik kereta api, apa saya perlu memesan tempat dulu?
Achi: Tentu saja perlu. Kereta api itu selalu penuh sesak.

To indicate that it is not necessary for somebody to do something, you can use either *tidak perlu* or *tidak usah*.

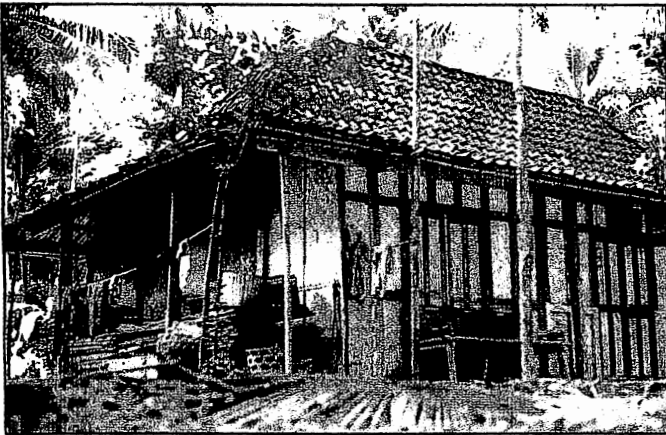
Contoh

- 1 Kalau mau naik bus ke desa itu, tidak usah memesan tempat dulu. Setiap tiga puluh menit ada bus yang berangkat ke sana.
- 2 Paman dan bibi saya akan senang kalau kita singgah di rumah mereka. Tidak perlu minta ijin dulu.

It is quite common in certain circumstances for *tidak* to be abbreviated, somewhat colloquially, to become *tak*. It is therefore acceptable to say *tak perlu*, or *tak usah*.

Contoh

- 1 Kita akan menginap di sana satu malam saja. Tak perlu membawa banyak pakaian.
- 2 Tak usah naik taxi ke sana. Kita bisa pergi dengan bus umum.



Di desa, paman dan bibi Achi mempunyai sebuah rumah yang sederhana. Dalam rumah itu ada satu kamar saja.

Tempat tidur, tempat makan, dan lain-lain, semuanya terdapat dalam satu kamar besar saja. Rumah itu tak usah dibagi-bagi menjadi beberapa kamar. Kamar mandi pun tidak perlu. Kalau mau mandi, mereka mandi di sungai saja.



Di belakang rumah itu terdapat dapur yang sederhana juga. Keluarga itu tak usah membeli kompor atau lemari es.

Awas!

- 1 The abbreviated form of *tidak* (*tak*) can only be used in certain situations. Don't assume that wherever you use *tidak* it can be abbreviated to *tak*.
- 2 *Usah* is only used in the negative sense; that is, it is always used together with *tidak*. It is only used to say that something is not necessary (*tidak usah* or *tak usah*). It cannot be used to say that something is necessary. To say that something is necessary, you must use *perlu*, *harus* or *mesti*.

For the vast majority of foreign tourists who visit Indonesia, Bali and the city of Jakarta are the most common entry points. Some go no further, while some may move on to other large cities, such as Bandung, Yogyakarta and Surabaya. If they fly from one point to another, they see little of the countryside. Those who travel overland by train or bus see a little more. They will see villages flashing by, rice fields on the hillsides, and village people waving as they pass by. Even so, it is very easy to visit Indonesia and to come away with an impression dominated by city life.

Of course, the cities are important. They are the centres of commercial activity, of government, of higher education and of research. The fact is, however, around 85 per cent of Indonesians live in villages. Depending on the location of the village, some villagers may be fishermen, but most are rice farmers. The men are usually engaged in ploughing the fields, maintaining the walls of the rice fields and maintaining the irrigation system. Women and older children help out in the rice fields when it is time to plant the rice, and for the harvest. It is a simple lifestyle, and often one which involves a lot of hard work. Although most village people are quite poor, they always seem to have a smile, are always happy to see visitors, and seem content with their lifestyle.

6.8

'In spite of that ...'

Sometimes, for us, things just seem a little bit inexplicable. This could be because we have different values, different views about what is important. Because of that, sometimes you might say something which could quite reasonably be expected to lead to a certain conclusion, but in fact that is not the case. In situations like this, in English, you might qualify what you have just said by adding 'In spite of this ...', or 'nonetheless ...' In Indonesian, this is done by using the phrase **walaupun demikian**.

Contoh

- 1 Keluarga itu miskin sekali dan anak-anak mereka belum pernah ke sekolah. Walaupun demikian anak-anak itu sopan sekali.
- 2 Petani itu harus bekerja keras, dari pagi-pagi benar sampai senja. Walaupun demikian, dia puas dengan kehidupannya.
- 3 Paman Achi, Pak Tomo, adalah seorang petani. Dia tinggal dengan isterinya dan anak-anak mereka di sebuah desa kecil yang terletak kira-kira empat puluh kilometer dari kota Yogyakarta. Rumah mereka sederhana saja, dan keluarga itu cukup miskin. Walaupun demikian, mereka bahagia.



Anak-anak di desa hidup sederhana saja. Biasanya mereka harus membantu orang tua mereka baik di rumah maupun di sawah. Kalau desa mereka jauh dari sekolah, mungkin mereka sama sekali tidak sempat bersekolah. Tentu saja, mereka tidak bisa berbelanja di mal atau di plaza, dan tidak bisa pergi ke bioskop, ke disko, atau ke tempat hiburan lain seperti anak-anak di kota. Walaupun demikian, mereka senang tinggal di desa.

AB 6.5

You have already seen the conjunction *bahwa* (Section 2.22). You know that conjunctions join together clauses of a sentence. Here you are going to learn to use two very important conjunctions.

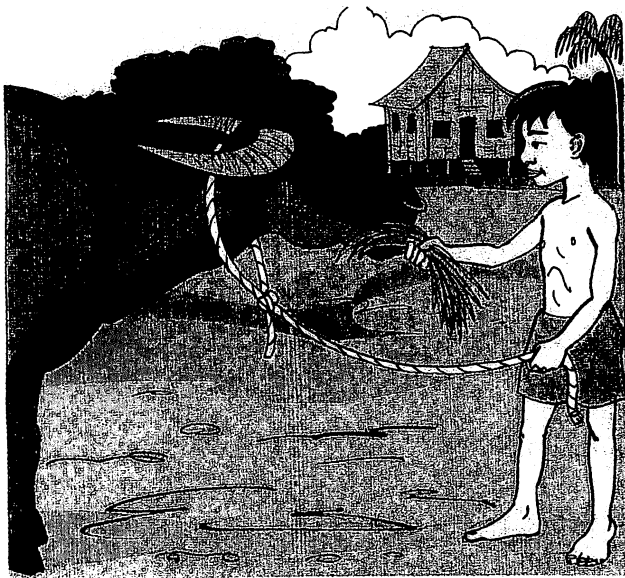
Supaya

The conjunction **supaya** means 'so that ...', or 'in order that ...'. It is used to say that something is done 'so that' some other outcome will occur. For example, you might use it in a sentence like 'I studied hard, so that I would pass the exam', or 'Achi and Nicky went to the bus terminal early, so that they would not miss the bus'. Observe how it is used in the following examples.

Contoh

- 1 Para petani sering memelihara itik supaya keluarga mereka bisa makan baik daging itik maupun telur itik.
- 2 Di desa, anak-anak perempuan sering harus mengasuh adik-adik mereka supaya ibu mereka bisa menyiapkan makanan dan membantu suaminya di sawah.
- 3 Pak Tomo harus bangun pagi-pagi benar supaya bisa bekerja di sawah sebelum hari terlalu panas.

Supaya is a rather clever conjunction. Because conjunctions join together clauses of sentences, they are usually found in the middle of sentences, just as in the examples shown above. However, **supaya** can also be used as the first word of sentences. Notice in the following examples how the sentences have been rephrased so that **supaya** is the first word of the sentence.



Kerbau Pak Tomo diberi makan banyak rumput supaya menjadi besar dan kuat.
Supaya menjadi besar dan kuat, kerbau Pak Tomo diberi makan banyak rumput.



Anak-anak laki-laki yang tinggal di desa diberi tugas menjaga sawah supaya padi tidak dimakan oleh burung.

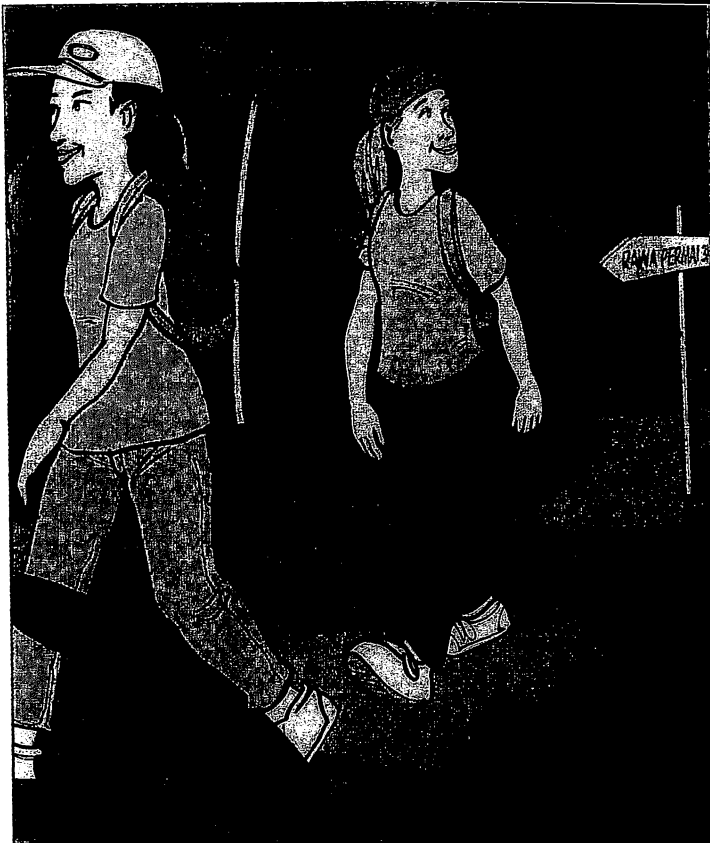
Supaya padi tidak dimakan oleh burung, anak-anak laki-laki yang tinggal di desa diberi tugas menjaga sawah.

Sehingga

The conjunction *sehingga* is often confused with *supaya*. They are, however, quite different, and you need to be familiar with the use of both of them. *Sehingga* means 'consequently' or 'as a result of which'. It is used when you want to indicate that something happens, or something is done and, as a result of that, something else happens.

Contoh

- 1 Anak-anak Pak Tomo harus berjalan empat kilometer ke sekolah sehingga mereka harus berangkat dari rumah mereka sebelum jam enam lewat seperempat.
- 2 Setiap hari ada banyak bus yang menuju ke daerah desa Rawa Permai, sehingga Nicky dan Achi tak usah memesan tempat dahulu.
- 3 Desa Rawa Permai tidak begitu jauh dari Candi Borobudur, sehingga Nicky dan Achi bisa melihat candi itu sebelum pulang ke kota Yogyakarta.
- 4 Besok, anak-anak Pak Tomo tidak perlu masuk sekolah, sehingga anak bungsu Pak Tomo, Harun, akan ikut dengan Nicky dan Achi ke Candi Borobudur.



Pak Tomo dan keluarganya tinggal di desa Rawa Permai. Sama sekali tidak ada bus yang pergi ke desa Rawa Permai sehingga Achi dan Nicky harus berjalan kaki tiga kilometer ke desa itu.

Awas!

Sehingga can only be used in the middle of a sentence to join clauses together. You cannot use it as the initial word in the sentence as you can with *supaya*.

6.10

Padi, beras, dan nasi

Why is it that Eskimo people have numerous words meaning 'snow'? To Eskimo people, snow is very important and they need to differentiate various kinds of snow. It is hardly surprising then, that Indonesians have three words which mean 'rice', because probably nothing is more important to them than rice. When rice is still growing in the fields, it is called **padi**. This is where we get our English expression 'paddy fields' (**padi** fields). After the rice has been harvested and husked, the uncooked grain is called **beras**. After it has been cooked, it is called **nasi**. Of course, there are different forms of **nasi**, depending on how it has been cooked: **nasi putih**, **nasi kuning**, **nasi goreng** and so on. Make sure that you use the correct word for rice. If you go into a restaurant and ask for a plate of **beras**, they will tell you to go to the market. That's where **beras** is sold!



Kebudayaan
Indonesia



dibagi-bagi	to be divided up	supaya	so that/in order that
sungai	river	sehingga	consequently/as a result of that
walaupun demikian	nonetheless/in spite of that	itik	a duck
senja	dusk/twilight	mengasuh	to look after (usually children)
puas	satisfied	kerbau	water buffalo
isteri	wife	rumput	grass
suami	husband	kuat	strong
menuju	to head in the direction of ...	diberi	to be given
ijin	permission (sometimes izin)	menjaga	to guard
bahagia	happy	padi	rice (still growing)



6.11 Kehidupan di desa dan di kota

AB 6.6

While staying with Achi's relatives in desa Rawa Permai, Nicky was so astonished by the huge differences between city life and village life that she decided to take some photographs and write some notes about the differences. She intends to send these photographs and notes to Bu Simpson in Australia.

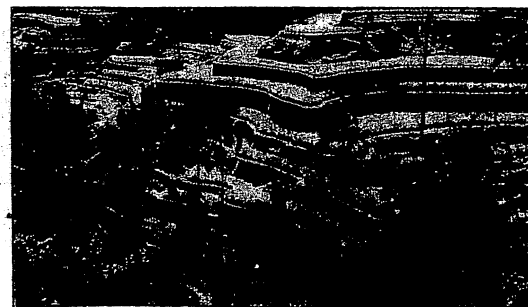
Perbedaan antara kehidupan di kota dengan kehidupan di desa sangat jelas. Di kota, banyak orang bekerja di kantor, bank, toko, atau pasar. Banyak juga yang bekerja sebagai polisi, sopir, dokter, juru rawat, guru, dan sebagainya. Tetapi di desa, kebanyakan orang bercocok tanam. Tentu saja, di antara mereka ada yang memiliki warung atau toko kecil, dan ada juga yang menghasilkan barang-barang kerajinan tangan, tetapi kebanyakan penduduk desa bekerja di sawah.



Membajak sawah adalah pekerjaan kaum laki-laki. Biasanya seorang petani menggunakan dua ekor kerbau untuk membajak sawahnya. Menurut Pak Tomo, ada petani yang mempunyai sebuah traktor kecil, tetapi traktor sangat mahal dan kebanyakan petani tidak mampu membeli traktor.

Pak Tomo mempunyai dua ekor kerbau. Kerbau itu cukup mahal juga. Setiap hari sesudah selesai membajak sawah, kedua ekor kerbau itu dibawa ke sungai oleh anak laki-laki Pak Tomo, Harun. Tugas Harun adalah mencuci kerbau itu di sungai.

Di sekitar desa Rawa Permai terdapat banyak bukit. Di sana, sawah-sawah harus dibangun bertingkat-tingkat di lereng bukit. Pemandangan seperti itu memang indah sekali, tetapi untuk para petani, membuat sawah semacam itu memerlukan banyak pekerjaan, baik untuk membuat sawah maupun untuk membuat sistim perairan.



Baik laki-laki maupun perempuan bekerja di sawah. Kaum wanita membantu suami mereka di sawah pada waktu menanam padi, dan pada waktu panen. Pekerjaan itu memang berat sekali. Orang yang bekerja di sawah tidak mengenakan celana pendek. Mereka harus berdiri di sawah yang sangat berlumpur. Walaupun demikian kaum laki-laki mengenakan celana panjang dan baju sedangkan kaum wanita mengenakan sarung dan kebaya. Itulah kebiasaan mereka.



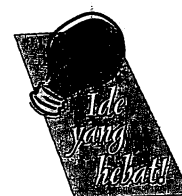
Sesudah padi ditanam, hampir setiap hari kaum wanita pergi ke sawah dan bekerja di sana. Sawah harus sering dibersihkan supaya rumput tidak tumbuh di sana. Kasihan wanita-wanita itu! Mereka harus berdiri berjam-jam di sawah yang berlumpur itu sehingga waktu pulang ke rumah mereka lelah sekali. Pada malam hari, keluarga petani biasanya duduk bercakap-cakap saja sambil minum kopi atau teh. Tentu saja macam hiburan yang terdapat di desa sangat terbatas. Kadang-kadang ada pertunjukan wayang kulit, tetapi hiburan semacam itu jarang terjadi. Sekali-sekali, pada malam hari, salah seorang di antara mereka bermain gitar sedangkan yang lain bernyanyi. Sebelum jam sepuluh malam mereka sudah tidur, karena besok harus mulai bekerja lagi pada waktu fajar.



6.12

A comparison: Kehidupan di kota dengan kehidupan di desa

Discuss with your teacher the different lifestyles of city dwellers and village dwellers in Indonesia. Then create a poster or wall chart showing the differences between city life and village life. For example, you could show different occupations and different forms of entertainment in city and village life. You may wish to show the extra facilities available to city dwellers, such as health facilities, education facilities and so on. Don't forget, however, that city life has its downside too. City life is usually much more expensive, busy and stressful than village life. Use as much Indonesian language as you can in your poster or chart.





6.13 The 'pe-' prefix

AB 6.7

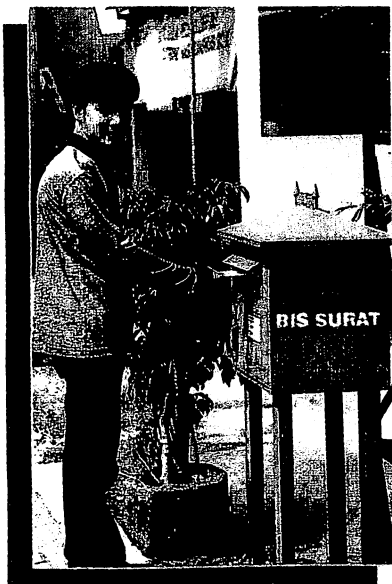
The **pe-** prefix is attached to the stem words of verbs to indicate the agent of an action. So, the word that we finish up with will be the word meaning the person who does the action implied in the verb stem word.

The **pe-** prefix is modified in exactly the same way that the **me-** prefix was modified, depending on the initial letter of the stem word.

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 pe- prefix is added.						
pe-	l	m	n	r	w		
pem-	p*	b	f				
pen-	t*	d	j	c	y		
peng-	k*	h	g	a	e	i	o u
peny-	s*						

Contoh

- 1 Orang yang bertani adalah petani.
- 2 Orang yang bernyanyi adalah penyanyi.
- 3 Orang yang bermain olahraga adalah pemain.
- 4 Orang yang menjual barang adalah penjual.
- 5 Orang yang memiliki sawah adalah pemilik sawah.



Kalau berkunjung ke kota Semarang, Budi selalu ingat mengirimkan surat kepada Achi. Budi adalah pengirim surat itu.



Achi sangat senang kalau menerima surat dari Budi. Achi adalah penerima surat itu.

Awas!

It is important to remember that these words, meaning 'the person who does the action', are formed by adding the prefix **pe-** to a verb stem word, *without any suffix*. Some words are formed by adding a **pe-** prefix *and* an **-an** suffix. These words have a different meaning, and you will learn about them later in this course.



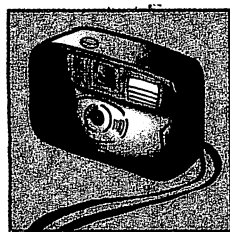
Applying the *pe-* prefix to names of particular sports is one example of how Indonesian, like other languages, continues to evolve. Not so long ago, the word *pemain* was always used with sports to indicate a player of that particular sport. For example, *pemain golf*, *pemain tenis*, *pemain sepak bola*, *pemain bola basket*. These days, the names of *some* sports are attached directly to the *pe-* prefix, without using the word *pemain*. *Pegolf*, *petenis* and *perenang* have become quite common. Other sports like basketball and soccer, however, continue to use the word *pemain*, probably because there are two words in the name of the sport.

Contoh

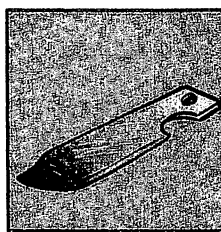
- 1 Lleyton Hewitt adalah petenis Australia yang sangat baik.
- 2 Ian Thorpe adalah perenang Australia yang hebat.
- 3 Michael Jordan adalah pemain bola basket yang terkenal.
- 4 Tiger Woods adalah pegolf yang paling baik di dunia.

Sometimes the *pe-* prefix is used to indicate a tool, an implement or an appliance which is used to perform the action implied by the stem word, rather than a person. In these cases, the word *alat* is usually used preceding the noun.

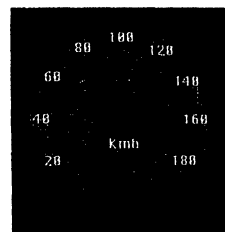
Contoh



alat pemotret



alat pembuka botol



alat pengukur kecepatan

perbedaan	<i>the difference</i>
bercocok tanam	<i>to be engaged in agriculture</i>
menghasilkan	<i>to produce</i>
kerajinan tangan	<i>handicrafts</i>
membajak	<i>to plough</i>
menggunakan	<i>to use</i>
traktor	<i>tractor</i>
selesai	<i>finished</i>
menanam	<i>to plant</i>
panen	<i>the harvest</i>
berlumpur	<i>muddy</i>
bukit	<i>hill</i>
bertingkat-tingkat	<i>built in levels</i>
lereng	<i>slope</i>
pemandangan	<i>scenery</i>

memerlukan	<i>to need something</i>
sistim	<i>system</i>
pengairan	<i>irrigation</i>
ditanam	<i>to be planted</i>
dibersihkan	<i>to be cleaned</i>
tumbuh	<i>to grow</i>
berjam-jam	<i>for hours and hours</i>
pengirim	<i>sender</i>
penerima	<i>receiver</i>
petenis	<i>tennis player</i>
perenang	<i>swimmer</i>
pegolf	<i>golfer</i>
alat pemotret	<i>camera</i>
alat pembuka botol	<i>bottle opener</i>
alat pengukur kecepatan	<i>speedometer</i>



0.14 Gotong royong dan kerja sama

You are already familiar with the term kerja sama. It is the name of one of the icons which has been used throughout this course. Kerja sama means 'cooperation' or 'cooperative work'; work which is done together with other people. Gotong royong is another term with the same meaning. Both terms can be turned into intransitive verbs by adding the prefix ber-.

Di Indonesia, khususnya di desa-desa dan kota-kota yang kecil, kita sering melihat orang bekerja sama. Misalnya penduduk desa membantu orang lain membuat jalan yang baru, memperbaiki rumah, memanen padi di sawah dan lain-lain. Orang yang membantu tidak dibayar, tetapi mereka biasanya diberi makanan dan minuman oleh orang yang dibantu. Sistem kerja sama ini disebut gotong royong. Sayangnya, di kota-kota besar orang jarang bergotong royong karena kehidupan di kota besar terlalu ramai. Orang terlalu sibuk untuk bergotong royong di sana.



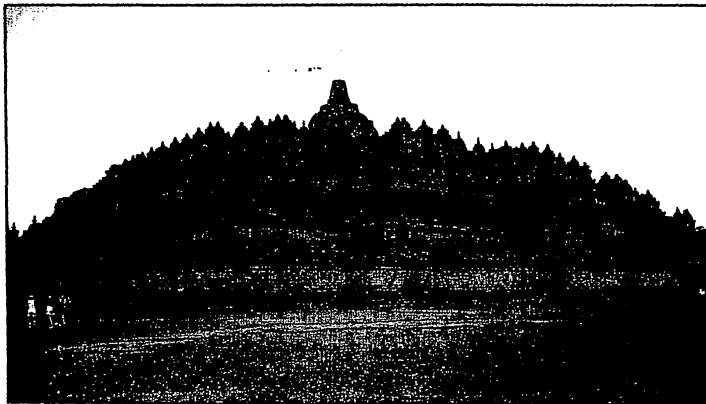
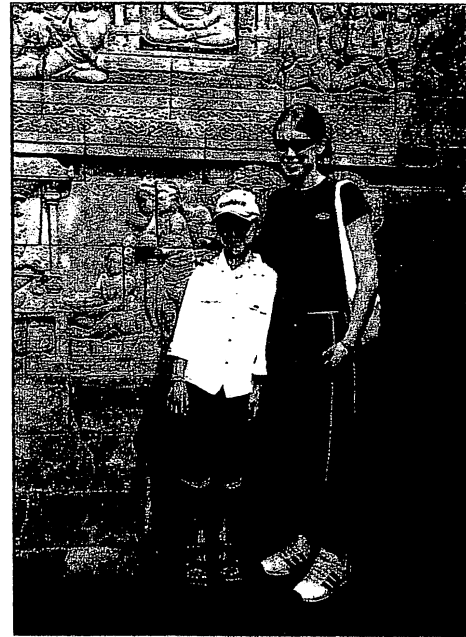
Seorang petani jarang sendirian saja memanen padi di sawahnya. Biasanya penduduk desa bergotong royong untuk memanen padi karena pekerjaan itu terlalu banyak untuk seorang saja. Penduduk desa juga senang bergotong royong karena sambil bekerja sama mereka bisa bercakap-cakap, tertawa, atau bernyanyi.



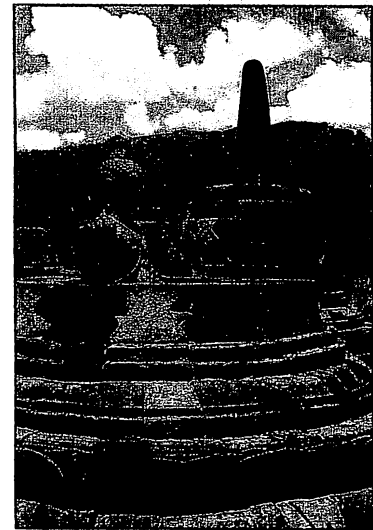
Hanya pekerjaan yang memerlukan bantuan orang lain dikerjakan dengan sistem gotong royong itu. Untuk tugas-tugas yang tidak memerlukan bantuan orang lain, seorang petani biasanya bekerja sendirian saja.

Visiting Borobudur temple was one of the highlights of Nicky's visit to Central Java. She had heard so much about it in her Indonesian classes. Again, she took some photographs which she is going to send to Bu Simpson in Australia.

Sebelum pulang ke kota Yogyakarta, Achi dan Nicky berkunjung ke Candi Borobudur karena Nicky ingin melihat candi itu. Harun, anak laki-laki Ibu dan Bapak Sutomo juga ikut dengan mereka, karena pada hari itu Harun tak usah bersekolah. Di dinding candi itu ada banyak sekali ukiran batu yang sangat bagus dan sangat menarik.



Candi Borobudur adalah candi Budha yang paling besar di dunia. Candi yang terletak kira-kira empat puluh kilometer di sebelah utara kota Yogyakarta itu dibangun pada abad ke 8 oleh kerajaan Syailendra, sebuah kerajaan Budha di Jawa Tengah pada waktu itu. Di Candi itu terdapat 504 buah patung Budha. Di bagian atas candi itu terdapat tujuh puluh dua buah stupa yang masing-masing mengandung sebuah patung Budha.



Awat!

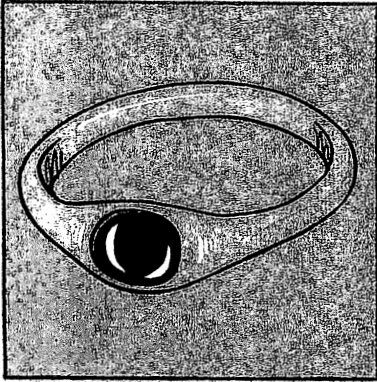
Have you noticed that the word **berkunjung** has been used a number of times in this topic? Obviously, **berkunjung** comes from the stem word **kunjung**. So does the verb **mengunjungi**. What is the difference? You should remember that **ber-** verbs are intransitive (they do not have an object which immediately follows the verb), but **me-** verbs are transitive and must be followed immediately by the object. Therefore, if you use the word **berkunjung** it must be followed, not by the object, but by the preposition **ke**. On the other hand, **mengunjungi** must be followed by the object. So, **Nicky mengunjungi Candi Borobudur** means exactly the same as **Nicky berkunjung ke Candi Borobudur**.

6.16 Indicating shape

To indicate what shape something is, use the word berbentuk.

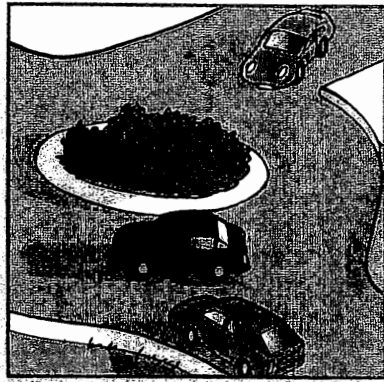
Contoh

Dunia berbentuk bulat.



Cincin berbentuk bundar.

circle

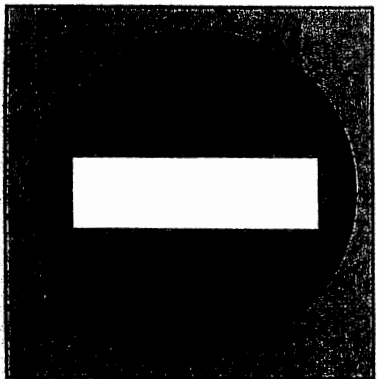


Bundaran juga berbentuk bundar.



Bola sepak berbentuk bulat.

sphere



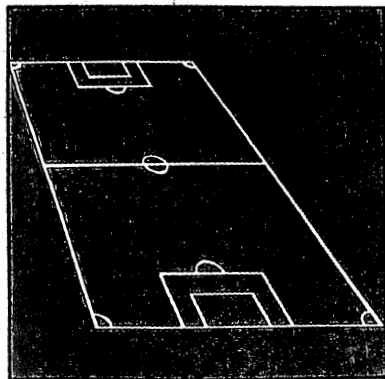
Tanda jalan ini berbentuk bundar.



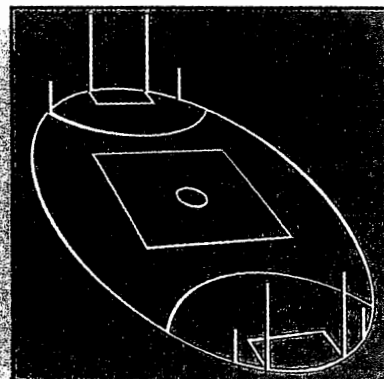
Tanda jalan ini berbentuk segi empat.



Tanda jalan ini berbentuk segi tiga.



Lapangan olahraga ini berbentuk empat persegi panjang.



Lapangan olahraga ini berbentuk bundar panjang.

elipse
long circle



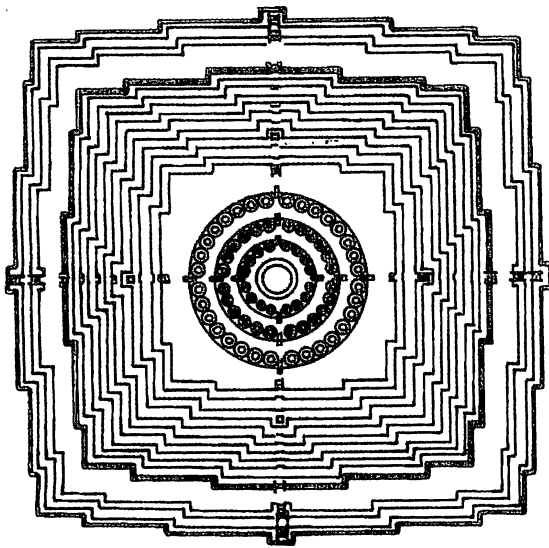
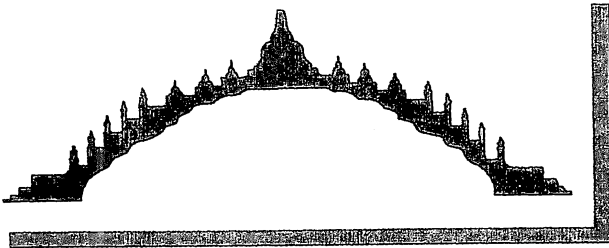
Bola futbol ini berbentuk bulat panjang.

Asking about shape

To ask what shape something is, use the phrase *Bagaimana bentuk ...?*

Contoh

1 Bagaimana bentuk Candi Borobudur?



Candi Borobudur dibangun bertingkat-tingkat. Jumlah tingkatnya delapan. Bagian bawah candi itu berbentuk segi empat dan kelima tingkat di bagian itu berbentuk segi empat. Setiba di tingkat keenam bentuk candi itu menjadi bundar. Ketiga tingkat paling atas berbentuk bundar dan di sana terdapat tujuh puluh dua buah stupa. Panjang dan lebarnya dasar candi itu 123 meter sedangkan tingginya 42 meter.

2 Bagaimana bentuk stupa?



Stupa berbentuk lonceng. Setiap stupa mengandung sebuah patung Budha.



kerja sama	cooperative work
gotong royong	cooperative work
bekerja sama	to cooperate/work together
bergotong royong	to cooperate/work together
memperbaiki	to repair
memanen	to harvest
dibantu	to be helped
tertawa	to laugh
dikerjakan ...	to be done by ...
ukiran batu	stone carving(s)
kerajaan	kingdom
stupa	bell-shaped construction

masing-masing	each one/respectively
mengandung	to contain
➔ bentuk	shape
berbentuk ...	having the shape of ...
bundar	round/circular shape
bulat	spherical shape
tanda jalan	road sign
segi empat	square shape
segi tiga	triangular shape
empat persegi panjang	rectangular shape
bulat panjang	oval-shaped
setiba	on arrival
lonceng	bell



Walaupun demikian, ...

Nonetheless, .../In spite of that, ...

Perbedaan antara ...

The difference between ...

dibangun bertingkat-tingkat

built in levels

Terima kasih atas kerja sama yang baik itu.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Bagaimana bentuknya?

What shape is it?

... itu berbentuk apa?

What shape is that ...?

Bentuk ... itu ...

The shape of that ... is ...

Bentuknya ...

The shape of it is ...

AB 6.10

6.18 'For a period of time'

To say 'for' when you mean 'for a period of time', use the word **selama**.

Contoh

- 1 Nicky telah menginap di rumah Achi selama dua bulan.
- 2 Orang tua Nicky sudah tinggal di kota Jakarta selama tiga tahun.
- 3 Nicky dan Achi menginap di rumah Ibu dan Bapak Sutomo selama satu malam saja.
- 4 Nicky, Achi dan Harun berkunjung ke Candi Borobudur selama dua jam.
- 5 Setiap hari Pak Tomo bekerja di sawah selama sepuluh jam.

Awas!

For this purpose, do not use the word **untuk**. **Untuk** is used to mean 'for a purpose' or 'for somebody'. When you want to say 'for a period of time', you must use **selama**.

6.19 Pronouns



Pronouns are words which are used to take the place of nouns, especially names. In English, they are words like 'I', 'me', 'you', 'she', 'him', 'they' and 'them'.

AB 6.11

Very often, the subject of a sentence (the doer or the agent of the action) is a pronoun. Pronouns are divided into three groups, and soon you will need to be able to determine which group pronouns belong to. The three groups of pronouns are known as first person, second person and third person pronouns.

First person pronouns

The first person pronouns are those which include *the person speaking*. In English, they are 'I', 'me', 'we' and 'us'. In Indonesian, the first person pronouns are *saya*, *aku* (*ku*), *kami* and *kita*.

Second person pronouns

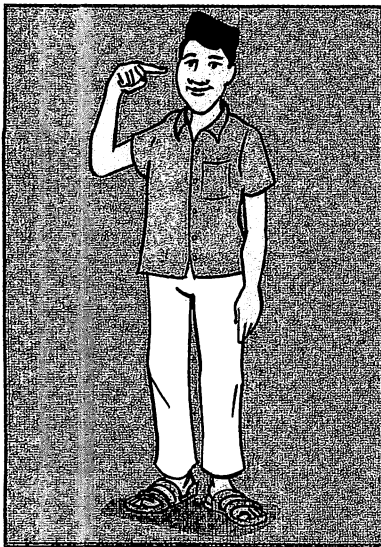
Second person pronouns are those which indicate *the person or persons being spoken to*. In English, the second person pronoun is 'you'. In Indonesian, there are quite a lot of second person pronouns: *Anda*, *Saudara*, *kamu*, *engkau* and so on.

kalian

Third person pronouns

Third person pronouns are those which indicate *the person or persons being spoken about*. In English, these are 'he', 'she', 'him', 'her', 'they' and 'them'. In Indonesian, the third person pronouns are *dia* (*ia*), *beliau*, *mereka* and *-nya*.

First person



saya, *aku*

Second person



Saudara, *Anda*, *engkau*, *kamu*, *kalian*, *nona*, *nyonya*, *Tuan*

Third person



dia (*ia*), *beliau*, *mereka*, *-nya*

Awas!

You should remember that Indonesians often use names when they mean 'you' or 'I'. Names, then, can be first, second or third person, depending on the context. So too can the words *Ayah*, *Bapak* and *Ibu*. To determine whether these words are first, second or third person, you should always analyse the context and ask whether this word indicates the person speaking (first person), a person being spoken to (second person), or a person being spoken about (third person).





0.20 The -kan suffix with causative effect

AB 6.15

In the previous topic, you learnt about verbs which employ the **me-** prefix. You should remember that most **me-** verbs are transitive; that is, they usually need to be followed immediately by the direct object which is affected by the action of the verb, by the agent of the action. Many of the verbs which employ the **me-** prefix can also take the **-kan** suffix.

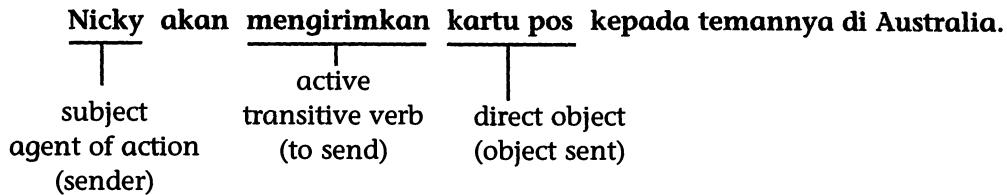
Contoh

mengirimkan = meng + kirim + kan

There are two important points to remember about verbs which are formed by the **me-kan** combination.

- 1 They are all active. This means that they will be preceded, though not necessarily immediately, by the agent of the action, by the doer of the action. The agent of the action is called the subject of the sentence.
- 2 They are all transitive. Normally, this means that they will be followed immediately by the direct object which is affected by the action of the verb.

Look at the sentence components (subject, verb, object) in this sentence using a **me-kan** verb.



You can see in the above sentence that the **me-kan** verb is preceded by the agent of the action (Nicky), and is followed by the object which is affected by the action (**kartu pos**). This is the typical structure (subject – verb – object) which is used with **me-kan** verbs.



Awas!

Certain transitive verbs can be used with the object being understood, though not mentioned. In these sentences, the transitive verb appears to be used almost like an adjective, but you must remember that there really is an object which is understood.

Contoh

Makanan itu sangat memuaskan. That food is very satisfying.

What is really being said here is that the food 'satisfies me/us/them'. The object (me/us/them) is understood.

However, as well as this function of indicating that verbs are transitive (that they affect objects), the **-kan** suffix does have meaning as well. In fact, there are a number of meanings associated with the **-kan** suffix. Here you will learn the most common meaning associated with the **-kan** suffix. Some others will be learnt in later topics.

Verb, adjective and noun stem words can take the *me-* prefix to form verbs. Verbs formed from noun stem words, however, are not particularly common. Most of the *me-* verbs are formed from stem words which are either verbs or adjectives. When the *me-**-kan* combination is applied to these stem words, by far the most common meaning of the *-kan* suffix is what is known as causative effect. This means that the *me-**-kan* combination *causes* the direct object to be affected by the action implied in the stem verb, or to take on the characteristic of the stem adjective.

Have another look at the example sentence we used on the previous page.



Nicky akan mengirimkan kartu pos kepada temannya di Australia.

You can see here that the subject (Nicky) will *cause* the object (the **kartu pos**) to be affected by the action implied by the stem word of the verb (**kirim**). She will cause the postcard to be sent. She will send it.



Bapak Sudarmo sedang membersihkan mobilnya.

Now, look at a sentence using a verb which is formed from an adjective stem word. In this example, Mr Sudarmo (the subject) is *causing* the object (the **mobil**) to become clean (**bersih**). He is cleaning it.

Look at the following example sentences and notice how the *me-**-kan* verb is used with causative effect in each one.

Contoh

- 1 Ibu sedang menyiapkan makan pagi di dapur.
- 2 Petani itu ingin membesarkan sawahnya.
- 3 Pak Tomo menggunakan dua ekor kerbau untuk membajak sawahnya.
- 4 Setiap pagi, Achi dan Nicky harus membereskan kamar mereka.
- 5 Penduduk desa itu menghasilkan barang-barang kerajinan tangan dari bambu.
- 6 Achi tidak lupa menyampaikan salam dari ibunya kepada tantenya.
- 7 Setiap hari sebelum jam setengah enam pagi, Ibu Sutomo membangunkan anak-anaknya.
- 8 Tugas Harun adalah membersihkan kerbau sesudah kerbau itu bekerja di sawah.

Expressing astonishment

Sometimes, when you find things totally amazing, it is likely that you will want to say things like 'Wow! It is so big!', or 'Gee! He is so clever!' These are exclamatory sentences, and in Indonesian there are two special sentence structures which can be used to form these exclamations.

Normally, as you know, an adjective comes after the noun which it describes. In exclamatory sentences, however, it is the description which is the important part of the sentence. Because of that, in these sentence structures the clause which describes the object actually comes before the naming of the object.

The first of these structures is formed by using the phrase **Bukan main**, followed by a suitable adjective with the suffix **-nya** attached. The exclamation **Wah!** is also often used in conjunction with this structure.

Contoh

- 1 Bukan main sederhananya rumah mereka!
- 2 Bukan main indahny pemandangan di sekitar desa Rawa Permai!
- 3 Bukan main lebarnya sawah itu!
- 4 Wah! Bukan main ramainya pasar itu!



Bukan main beratnya para penumpang itu! Kasihan tukang becak!

The alternative structure to **Bukan main**, is to use the word **Alangkah**, followed by a suitable adjective with suffix **-nya** attached. Again, the exclamation **Wah!** can be used in conjunction with this structure.

Contoh

- 1 Alangkah kuatnya kerbau itu!
- 2 Alangkah enakny buah-buahan itu!
- 3 Wah! Alangkah pedasnya masakan Padang!
- 4 Wah! Alangkah bagusnya candi itu!



Alangkah tuanya bus itu! Kasihan para penumpangnya!

In *Keren! 1* (CB 4.14) you learnt some simple ways in which to express astonishment at the asking price in a bargaining situation. Both of the structures which you have just learnt here could also be used in that situation.

Contoh

- 1 Bukan main mahalny!
- 2 Wah! Alangkah mahalny!

Asking for impressions

Indonesians will often ask you what you think of their country, or of things which you have seen. It is likely that they will ask using the question phrase **Bagaimana kesan Anda tentang ...**

Contoh

- 1 Achi: Nicky, bagaimana kesan Anda tentang Candi Borobudur?
 Nicky: Wah! Bagus sekali! Alangkah besarnya dan indahny candi itu!
 Achi: Apa Nicky sudah melihat ukiran-ukiran batu di dinding Candi Borobudur?
 Nicky: Sudah.
 Achi: Bagaimana kesan Nicky tentang ukiran-ukiran itu?
 Nicky: Ukiran itu bagus sekali dan sangat mengesankan. *← saya is understood.*
- 2 Achi: Bagaimana kesan Nicky tentang kunjungan kita ke desa Rawa Permai?
 Nicky: Perjalanan itu sangat menyenangkan. Saya senang sekali bertemu dengan bibi dan pamanmu.

Note: Do you remember that you recently learnt about transitive verbs using the **me-kan** combination? You saw that certain **me-kan** verbs can be used with the object being understood and not mentioned, and that in those cases the **me-kan** verb functions almost like an adjective. The **me-kan** verbs which can be used in this way are mainly those relating to emotions, such as to astonish, to amaze, to surprise, to worry, to sadden, or to make happy. Notice that Nicky used one of them in this way in the first conversation above. She said **Ukiran itu bagus sekali dan sangat mengesankan**. Of course, **mengesankan** comes from the stem word **kesan** (impression), so it means that the subject causes somebody to have a **kesan**; that is, it is impressive. So, what Nicky really meant was that the carvings **sangat mengesankan saya**, but the object, **saya**, is understood. Similarly, in the second conversation, she said **Perjalanan itu sangat menyenangkan**, meaning that the **perjalanan** (journey) caused her (understood) to be very **senang** (pleased or happy); that is, it was very pleasing.



6.23 Asking what are your plans for ...?'

To enquire about somebody's plans, you can ask *Apa rencana Anda untuk ...?*

Contoh

- 1 Apa rencana Anda untuk akhir minggu ini?
- 2 Apa rencanamu untuk liburan sekolah bulan depan?
- 3 Apa rencana Anda untuk malam ini?
- 4 Achi: Apa rencana Nicky untuk bulan depan?
Nicky: Pada akhir bulan ini saya akan pulang ke Jakarta, karena harus masuk sekolah lagi bulan depan.



6.24 Kegiatan paling populer pada hari Sabtu

Conduct a survey. Speak to every person in the class, including the teacher, and ask what that person's plans are for next Saturday. Make notes as you get their responses, then calculate the most popular activities.

Contoh

- 15% orang di kelas akan berolahraga.
- 10% orang di kelas akan menjadi penonton olahraga.
- 20% orang di kelas akan berbelanja.
- 18% orang di kelas akan ke pantai.
- 12% orang di kelas akan tinggal di rumah dan bermalas-malas saja.

6.25 Asking somebody to tell you about something

When you want to ask somebody to tell you about something, such as a recent holiday, a recent experience or a film that they have just seen, use the phrase **Tolong ceritakanlah sedikit tentang ...**

Contoh

- 1 Tolong ceritakanlah sedikit tentang liburan Anda bulan yang lalu.
- 2 Tolong ceritakanlah sedikit tentang kotamu.
- 3 Tolong ceritakanlah sedikit tentang sekolahmu.

Tolong ceritakanlah sedikit tentang perjalanan Nicky ke desa.



Perjalanan itu sangat memuaskan, Pak. Saya senang sekali melihat cara hidup orang di desa.

Sesudah Achi dan Nicky pulang ke kota Yogyakarta dari desa Rawa Permai, ayah Nicky menelepon dari Jakarta.

Percakapan melalui telepon

Work with a friend and perform this role play of a telephone conversation between Nicky and her father. One of you plays Nicky's part. The other person plays the part of Nicky's father, who has called from Jakarta.

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

- Father: Greet Nicky and ask how she is.
 Nicky: Tell your father how you are, and ask how things are in Jakarta.
 Father: Tell Nicky that everybody at home is well. Ask her to tell you a little about her journey to the village.
 Nicky: Tell your father how you got to the village and how long it took.
 Father: Ask Nicky to tell you about the village lifestyle.
 Nicky: Tell your father a little about their house, and the kind of work that they do. Tell him about their lack of shopping and entertainment facilities.
 Father: Ask about the scenery.
 Nicky: Tell your father about the beautiful scenery, especially the terraced rice fields.
 Father: Ask Nicky for her impressions of Borobudur.
 Nicky: Tell your father what you thought of Borobudur.
 Father: Ask Nicky what her plans are for her journey back to Jakarta.
 Nicky: Tell your father that you will go to the Garuda office next week and book a seat, and that you will return to Jakarta at the end of this month.
 Father: Say OK, and that you will see her later.
 Nicky: Say goodbye, and hang up.



engkau	<i>you (similar usage to kamu)</i>	ceriterakanlah ...	<i>tell me about ...</i>
beliau	<i>he/she (for people accorded great respect)</i>	cara hidup	<i>lifestyle</i>
Bukan main ...!	<i>Wow! It's so ...!</i>	membangunkan	<i>to wake somebody</i>
Alangkah ...!	<i>Wow! It's so ...!</i>	luas	<i>extensive</i>
kesan	<i>impression</i>	Tuan	<i>Sir/Mr</i>
mengesankan	<i>to impress/impressive</i>	Nona	<i>Miss</i>
kesan		Nyonya	<i>Mrs</i>
kunjungan	<i>a visit (noun)</i>	memuaskan	<i>to satisfy</i>
menyenangkan	<i>to please (pleasing)</i>	membersihkan	<i>to clean</i>
bermalas-malas	<i>to laze around</i>	bersih	<i>clean (adjective)</i>
		membesarkan	<i>to enlarge</i>



You can find out more about village lifestyles in Indonesia by visiting some of the Internet sites listed on the *Keren! 2* Companion Website at www.longman.com.au/cw.



Bukan main ... nya!

It is so ...!

Alangkah ... nya!

It is so ...!

Bagaimana kesan Anda tentang ...?

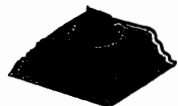
What are your impressions of ...?

Tolong ceriterakanlah sedikit tentang ...

Please tell me a little about ...

Apa rencana Anda untuk ...?

What are your plans for ...?



Kebudayaan
Indonesia

6.27 Sistim penanaman padi di Indonesia

Rice is the most important agricultural crop in Indonesia, for it forms the staple diet of the Indonesian people, and a large percentage of the population is engaged in rice cultivation. In areas where there is insufficient rainfall or water supply to irrigate wet rice fields (*sawah*), rice is grown in dry rice fields. However, wherever possible, the intensive irrigated form of wet rice cultivation is used, because it produces a much greater yield of grain and allows the farmers to produce at least two, sometimes three, crops per year. New forms of rice introduced in the 1970s also greatly increased the amount of rice which could be produced.



Wet rice cultivation is a very labour-intensive form of agriculture, particularly in developing countries such as Indonesia, where all work is done manually by farmers with small land allotments. Wet rice cultivation, of course, needs the rice fields to be flooded, and this means that the rice fields have to be on level ground. If they were on a slope, the water would simply run off. However, level ground in Java, Sumatra and Bali is in short supply, and such level land as there was available was used up long ago. When the level land was all in use, farmers turned to the hillsides and created terraced rice fields, levelling out the hillside into terraces sometimes no more than a couple of metres wide. Rice terraces on the hillsides (*sawah yang bertingkat-tingkat di lereng bukit*) have been used in Indonesia, particularly in Java, Sumatra and Bali, for almost 2,000 years.

After the harvest, the farmer burns off the stubble and ploughs it back into the rice field while the field is dry. For this, it is quite common for the farmer to use one or two water buffalo (*kerbau*) to plough the fields. In Bali, farmers tend to use Balinese cattle rather than water buffalo. On the steep hillsides, where rice fields might be too small to use cattle or buffalo, the field must be dug up over and over again using a hoe. The field is then flooded and ploughed or dug up with the hoe several more times while flooded. The farmer must also ensure that the mud or clay walls (*tanggul*) around the edge of the rice field are well maintained. On hillside terraces, water is pumped up to the highest rice field. Once a field is flooded, the farmer opens part of the rice field wall to allow water to run down into the next rice field, and so on until it reaches the bottom again.



preparing the rice fields, the women have planted rice seeds in a small seedling bed called a persemaian. Here the rice seeds grow into tightly packed seedlings. After about six weeks, the seedlings are about 15 centimetres tall and ready to be transplanted into the field.

Planting rice seedlings in the rice field is a back-breaking task. In Java, this task seems to be done usually by the women; in Bali, it is men who are most commonly seen doing this. At times, men and

women can be seen working side by side to plant the rice. They must stand for several hours, ankle-deep in the muddy rice fields, constantly bent over to push the young seedlings into the mud.

More back-breaking work follows while the rice grows. The men must maintain the mud banks around the rice fields and carefully monitor the water levels within the fields. Too much water and the rice will rot; too little and the rice plants will die. The women regularly weed the rice fields to stop weeds from choking the crop.

After about five months, the crop is fully grown and has turned a golden yellow, ready for the harvest. As the crop turns yellow, the banks of the rice field are opened so that the field can be drained of water in preparation for the harvest.

When the rice is ready to be cut, usually the entire village turns out to help, working with their neighbours to help bring in the harvest. This is what the villagers call **gotong royong**. Harvest time is usually a time of joy in the villages. If the farmers have worked carefully, and if the weather has been kind, the harvest is likely to be good and the village families are able to store up sufficient rice to meet their needs for the rest of the year. Perhaps the harvest will provide a small surplus which they can sell. If the crop fails, for whatever reason, the villagers face a period of extreme hardship.

Because it is possible to produce two or three crops a year, rice fields are often seen side by side in different stages of the rice cycle. Some fields may be green, with young rice growing in the flooded field; some may be drained, with the crop yellow and ready for harvest; some may be muddy and being ploughed in preparation for the next planting.

Would you like to learn more about rice cultivation? You can find more information by visiting the Internet sites listed on the *Keren! 2* Companion Website at www.longman.com.au/cw.





6.28 Reading revision

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

- 1 Makan waktu means:
 - a let's eat
 - b takes time
 - c I'm hungry
 - d it's lunchtime
- 2 Which of the following is wrong?
 - a Saya perlu memesan tempat.
 - b Saya usah memesan tempat.
 - c Saya tak perlu memesan tempat.
 - d Saya tak usah memesan tempat.
- 3 Which of the following would you buy in a marketplace?
 - a padi
 - b beras
 - c nasi
 - d nasi goreng
- 4 A person who watches tennis is called a:
 - a petenis
 - b pemain tenis
 - c penonton
 - d pertandingan
- 5 Which of the following is wrong?
 - a Achi dan Nicky berkunjung ke desa itu.
 - b Achi dan Nicky mengunjungi desa itu.
 - c Achi dan Nicky berkunjung ke Candi Borobudur.
 - d Achi dan Nicky mengunjungi ke Candi Borobudur.
- 6 Which of the following is correct?
 - a Cincin berbentuk bulat.
 - b Cincin berbentuk bundar.
 - c Cincin berbentuk segi tiga.
 - d Cincin berbentuk segi empat.
- 7 Which of the following is wrong?
 - a Mereka naik bus selama sejam.
 - b Mereka mengunjungi candi itu selama dua jam.
 - c Mereka menginap di desa itu untuk satu malam.
 - d Mereka ke desa itu untuk mengunjungi paman Achi.
- 8 To express your astonishment at the size of something, you should say:
 - a Aduh besarnya!
 - b Berapa besarnya!
 - c Alangkah besarnya!
 - d Wah! Itu sekali besar!
- 9 To ask for somebody's impressions you should say:
 - a Kamu kesan apa?
 - b Bagaimana kesan Anda?
 - c Apa itu mengesankan?
 - d Bagaimana rencanamu?
- 10 Tolong ceriterakanlah sedikit tentang itu means:
 - a It's only a little way.
 - b How was your holiday?
 - c What plans have you made?
 - d Please tell me a little about it.



0.30 Cultural revision

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

- 1 Wet rice cultivation is preferred to dry rice cultivation because:
 - a it is easier work
 - b it produces more grain
 - c the flooded fields can be used to keep fish
 - d water buffalo do not like working in dry fields
- 2 A big breakthrough in the 1970s was the:
 - a discovery of fertilisers
 - b taming of water buffalo
 - c introduction of new varieties of rice
 - d discovery of how to make terraced hillsides
- 3 Farmers make terraced rice fields on the hillsides because:
 - a it creates beautiful scenery
 - b the soil is richer on the hillsides
 - c there is a shortage of level land
 - d rice grows better at higher altitudes
- 4 The mud wall around the rice field is called a:
 - a bukit
 - b lereng
 - c sawah
 - d tanggul
- 5 In Java, the field is usually ploughed using a:
 - a cow
 - b horse
 - c buffalo
 - d tractor
- 6 A persemaian is a:
 - a rice seed
 - b seedling bed
 - c tool for harvesting rice
 - d place for storing rice grain
- 7 In Bali, planting the rice seedlings is usually done by:
 - a men
 - b women
 - c children
 - d the entire village
- 8 Before the rice can be harvested, the field must be:
 - a drained of water
 - b sprayed with an insecticide
 - c blessed by the village priest
 - d fenced off to stop the buffalo eating it

Berkunjung ke daerah pedesaan

6.1 Mengunjungi sanak-saudara di desa



CB 6.1

Tuliskan dalam bahasa Indonesia

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

1 Wow! It's so busy here!

Sangat ramai di sini

2 Do we need to book a seat in advance?

3 The public buses are always full.

4 How long does the journey to your uncle's house take?

5 They live near Borobudur temple.

6 We'll get off here, Mr.

Kira turun di sini

7 From here we have to walk, about three kilometres.

8 Look! That's my uncle working in the rice field.

9 They rarely see a foreign person like you.

10 Come on! Let's go meet my aunty.



6.2 Pilihlah jawaban yang tepat

CB 6.1

- 1 There is a bus from Yogyakarta to the area where Achi's uncle lives:
 - a every half hour
 - b every hour
 - c every three hours
 - d three times a day

- 2 The public buses are:
 - a crowded during the school holiday periods
 - b very crowded on market days
 - c crowded on the weekends
 - d always crowded

- 3 From Yogyakarta to the area where Achi's uncle lives, the bus journey takes:
 - a about half an hour
 - b about an hour
 - c about three hours
 - d all day

- 4 They get off the bus:
 - a in front of Achi's uncle's house
 - b where Achi's uncle is working in the rice field
 - c half a kilometre from Achi's uncle's house
 - d three kilometres from Achi's uncle's house

- 5 When they arrived at the house, Nicky was feeling very:
 - a excited
 - b happy
 - c worried
 - d tired

CB 6.1

6.3

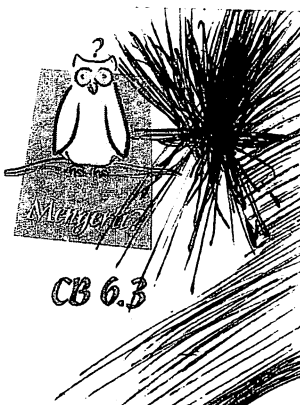
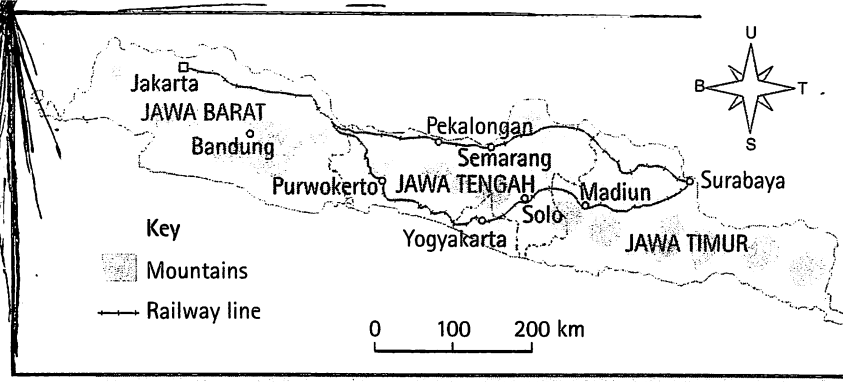
Selesaikanlah!



If you wanted to travel by train from Jakarta to Surabaya in East Java, you would find that there are two different routes available.

One line runs along the north coast to Cirebon, then heads south into Central Java, calling at Yogyakarta, Solo and Madiun before heading north again into Surabaya on the north coast of East Java. The other

line runs straight along the north coastal plain of Java, through Cirebon, Pekalongan, Semarang and Tuban, before arriving in Surabaya. There are a number of different trains running on each route. Two of them are shown on the timetable above. Read the timetable, then answer the questions below.



Nama kereta api	Stasiun	Pukul	Nama kereta api	Stasiun	Pukul
Sembrani	Jakarta	17.30	Jayabaya Selatan	Jakarta	13.40
	Cirebon	18.55		Cirebon	15.05
	Pekalongan	22.50		Purwokerto	18.10
	Semarang	00.10		Yogyakarta	22.40
	Tuban	01.15		Solo	23.30
	Surabaya	03.44		Madiun	01.10
				Kertosono	02.25
			Surabaya	03.50	

- 1 Perjalanan dari kota Jakarta ke kota Surabaya naik kereta api Sembrani makan waktu berapa lama?

Setuju jam empat belas menit

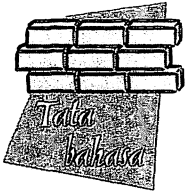
- 2 Kalau mau naik kereta api Jayabaya Selatan dari kota Jakarta ke kota Surabaya perjalanan itu makan waktu berapa lama?

- 3 Naik kereta api dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Solo makan waktu berapa lama?

- 4 Berapa lama perjalanan dari kota Jakarta ke kota Cirebon naik kereta api?

- 5 Kalau mau pergi dari kota Jakarta ke kota Surabaya naik kereta api, perjalanan melalui kota Yogyakarta makan waktu lebih lama daripada perjalanan melalui kota Semarang. Benar atau Salah

CB 6.9

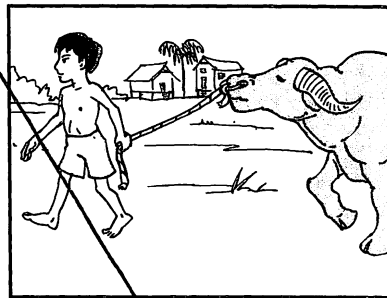


Selesaikanlah kalimat-kalimat ini dengan memakai sehingga atau supaya. Kalau sudah selesai, dengarkanlah CD untuk memeriksa jawaban Anda.

- 1 Bus ini penuh _____ kita harus menunggu bus yang berikut.
- 2 Ada bus yang berangkat setiap tiga puluh menit sehingga mereka tak usah memesan tempat dahulu.
- 3 Achi dan Nicky berangkat dari kota Yogya pagi-pagi benar _____ mereka bisa sampai di rumah paman Achi sebelum waktu makan siang.
- 4 Bus itu tidak lewat rumah paman Achi _____ Nicky dan Achi harus berjalan tiga kilometer.
- 5 Mereka memakai topi _____ tidak kepanasan.
- 6 Harun memberi makan rumput kepada kerbaunya _____ kerbau itu menjadi kuat.
- 7 Di rumah itu tidak ada tempat tidur _____ mereka tidur di atas tikar.
- 8 Bapak Sutomo tidak mampu membeli traktor _____ dia menggunakan dua ekor kerbau untuk membajak sawahnya.
- 9 Setiap hari, anak-anak Bapak Sutomo harus mencuci kerbau di sungai _____ kerbau itu tetap sehat.
- 10 Bapak dan Ibu Sutomo tinggal dekat Candi Borobudur _____ Nicky dan Achi bisa mengunjungi candi itu sebelum pulang ke kota Yogyakarta.
- 11 Keluarga Sutomo tidak begitu kaya _____ rumah mereka sederhana saja.
- 12 Di rumah itu tidak ada telepon _____ Achi tidak mungkin menelepon mereka sebelum singgah di sana.
- 13 Nicky dan Achi berkunjung ke rumah keluarga Sutomo _____ Nicky bisa melihat cara hidup orang desa.
- 14 Pada malam hari mereka memakai jas _____ tidak kedinginan.
- 15 Mereka harus berjalan kaki tiga kilometer ke rumah itu _____ Nicky cape sekali waktu mereka tiba di sana.

Bacalah atau dengarkanlah ceritera ini (CB 6.11), kemudian pilihlah jawapan yang benar.

- 1 Perbedaan antara kehidupan di kota dengan kehidupan di desa bukan perbedaan besar. Benar atau Salah
- 2 Di desa, kebanyakan penduduk bekerja sebagai petani. Benar atau Salah
- 3 Penduduk desa kadang-kadang menghasilkan barang-barang kerajinan tangan. Benar atau Salah
- 4 Kebanyakan petani mempunyai sebuah traktor kecil. Benar atau Salah
- 5 Tugas Harun adalah mencuci kerbau di sungai. Benar atau Salah
- 6 Di sekitar desa Rawa Permai ada banyak sawah yang bertingkat-tingkat di lereng bukit. Benar atau Salah
- 7 Membuat sawah bertingkat-tingkat adalah pekerjaan yang berat. Benar atau Salah
- 8 Hanya orang laki-laki bekerja di sawah. Benar atau Salah
- 9 Di desa tidak ada banyak hiburan. Benar atau Salah
- 10 Seringkali ada pertunjukan wayang kulit di desa. Benar atau Salah
- 11 Di antara penduduk desa ada orang yang:
 - a bekerja di bank
 - b bekerja di toko besar
 - c memiliki toko kecil
 - d memiliki rumah mewah
- 12 Membajak sawah biasanya dikerjakan oleh:
 - a kaum laki-laki
 - b kaum perempuan
 - c anak-anak keluarga petani
 - d semua penduduk desa
- 13 Di daerah sekitar desa Rawa Permai terdapat banyak:
 - a bukit
 - b sungai



- c pohon
- d candi

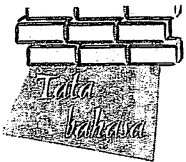
- 14 Sesudah pulang ke rumah dari sawah kaum wanita biasanya merasa:
 - a cape
 - b mual
 - c lapar
 - d senang



Dengarkanlah!

CB 6.11





Match the pictures with the correct word.

CB 6.13

penonton
pencuri
pegolf

pengirim
pembeli
petenis

pemain
penjahat
pelayan

pendengar
penyanyi

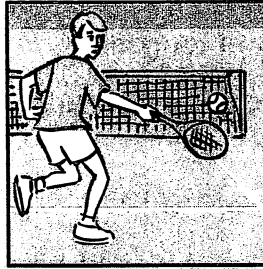
pembaca
perenang



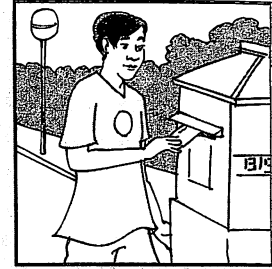
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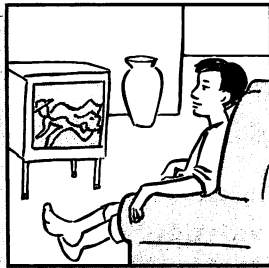


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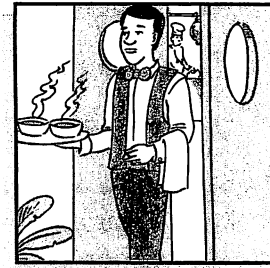
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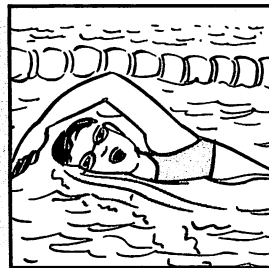
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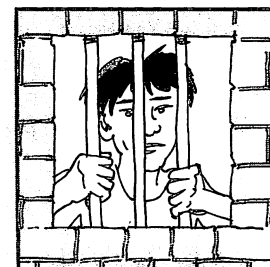
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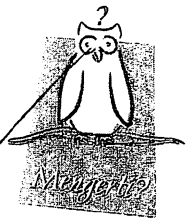
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penjahat

6.8



Bacalah tentang kunjungan Nicky ke Candi Borobudur, kemudian pilihlah jawaban yang betul.

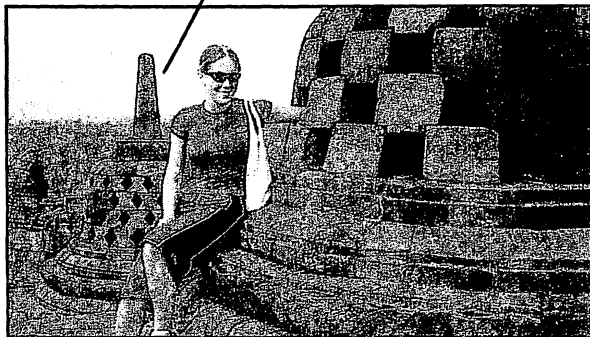
- 1 Nicky dan Achi berkunjung ke Candi Borobudur dengan saudara sepupu Achi. Benar atau Salah
- 2 Di dinding Candi Borobudur terdapat banyak ukiran batu. Benar atau Salah
- 3 Candi Borobudur adalah sebuah candi Hindu. Benar atau Salah
- 4 Candi Borobudur menarik, tetapi tidak begitu besar. Benar atau Salah
- 5 Candi Borobudur dibangun pada abad ke 8. Benar atau Salah
- 6 Pada abad ke 8 di Jawa Tengah terdapat sebuah kerajaan yang bernama Syailendra. Benar atau Salah
- 7 Di Candi Borobudur terdapat lebih dari 70 buah stupa. Benar atau Salah
- 8 Ada kira-kira 35 buah stupa yang mengandung patung Buddha. Benar atau Salah
- 9 Candi Borobudur terletak di sebelah timur kota Yogyakarta. Benar atau Salah
- 10 Candi Borobudur terletak kira-kira empat puluh kilometer dari kota Yogyakarta. Benar atau Salah

CB 6.15

6.9

Nicky has taken these photographs and stuck them in her album. Write a short caption in Indonesian for each photograph.

CB 6.15



Two horizontal lines provided for writing captions for the photographs.

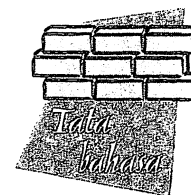
6.10

6.4
Dengarkanlah!

CB 6.18

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

- 1 Nicky berlibur di kota Yogyakarta _____ dua bulan.
- 2 Mereka pergi ke Kota Gede _____ membeli oleh-oleh.
- 3 Nicky membeli sebuah kalung _____ ibunya.
- 4 Besok mereka akan pergi ke kantor Garuda _____ bertanya tentang penerbangan ke Jakarta.
- 5 Karena sakit, Budi pergi ke dokter _____ minta nasehat dari dokter itu.
- 6 Achi dan Nicky melihat-lihat di Candi Borobudur _____ tiga jam.
- 7 Nicky akan pergi ke warung internet untuk mengirimkan email kepada orang tuanya di Jakarta.
- 8 Di warung internet Nicky menggunakan komputer selama sejam.
- 9 Mereka harus menunggu _____ dua jam di terminal bus.
- 10 Kemarin Nicky dan Achi pergi ke Pasar Ngasem untuk melihat-lihat saja.
- 11 Mereka melihat-lihat di pasar yang menarik itu _____ dua jam.
- 12 Keluarga Sutomo sudah tinggal di desa Rawa Permai _____ dua puluh tahun.
- 13 Harun membawa kerbau ke sungai _____ dicuci.
- 14 Wanita itu sudah bekerja di sawah yang berlumpur _____ empat jam.
- 15 Sebelum berangkat dari kota Yogyakarta, Achi membeli buah salak _____ paman dan bibinya di desa.
- 16 Nicky mau mengunjungi daerah pedesaan _____ melihat cara hidup orang desa.
- 17 Mereka menginap di desa Rawa Permai _____ semalam saja.
- 18 Setiap hari, Ibu Sutomo bangun pagi-pagi benar supaya bisa menyiapkan makan pagi untuk keluarganya.
- 19 Pada hari Jumat kaum Muslimin pergi ke mesjid untuk sholat.
- 20 Kami sudah belajar bahasa Indonesia selama tiga tahun.



In each of the sentences below, identify the pronoun and write it in the space provided. Then tick the appropriate box to indicate whether the pronoun is first, second or third person.

1 Setiap hari dia bekerja di sawah dari jam enam pagi sampai jam lima sore.

Pronoun: dia first person second person third person

2 Besok kita akan berkunjung ke Candi Borobudur.

Pronoun: kita first person second person third person

3 Apakah Saudara senang tinggal di desa ini?

Pronoun: Saudara first person second person third person

4 Mereka memiliki sebuah rumah yang sederhana saja.

Pronoun: _____ first person second person third person

5 Kalian berasal dari mana?

Pronoun: _____ first person second person third person

6 Apakah kamu pernah mengunjungi keraton?

Pronoun: _____ first person second person third person

7 Minggu depan liburan selesai dan kami harus masuk sekolah lagi.

Pronoun: _____ first person second person third person

8 Saya akan berlibur di kota Yogyakarta selama dua bulan.

Pronoun: _____ first person second person third person

9 Bapak bekerja di mana?

Pronoun: _____ first person second person third person

10 Anda harus ke kantor Garuda untuk memesan tempat.

Pronoun: _____ first person second person third person

11 Beliau tinggal di keraton dengan keluarganya.

Pronoun: _____ first person second person third person

12 Aku senang sekali berlibur di sini.

Pronoun: _____ first person second person third person

Selesaikanlah!

Complete the following sentences with appropriate words.

- 1 Bukan main _____ Jalan Malioboro!
- 2 Wah! Bukan main indahnya _____!
- 3 Alangkah cantiknya _____!
- 4 Alangkah besarnya _____!
- 5 Bukan main panasnya _____!
- 6 _____ guru saya!
- 7 _____ orang itu!
- 8 _____ adik saya!
- 9 _____ pemandangan dari sini!
- 10 _____ masakan Padang!
- 11 _____ rumah mereka!
- 12 _____ kerbau itu!
- 13 _____ mobil kami!
- 14 _____ buah-buahan itu!
- 15 _____ bus umum itu!
- 16 Bukan main _____!
- 17 Alangkah _____!
- 18 Bukan main _____!
- 19 Alangkah _____!
- 20 Bukan main _____!

6.13 Pilihlah jawaban yang tepat

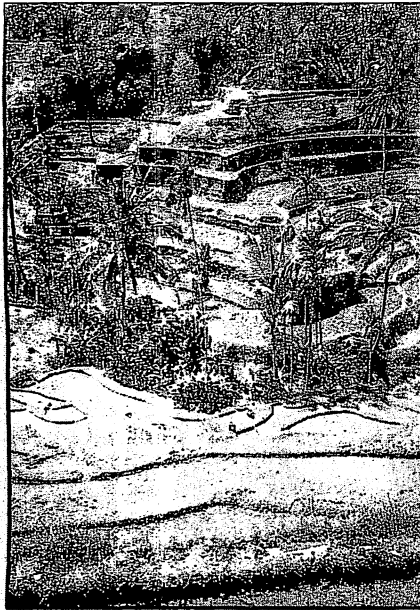
Kalau sudah selesai, dengarkanlah CD untuk memeriksa jawaban Anda.



- 1 Perjalanan dari sini ke Jakarta makan waktu _____ lama?
a bagaimana b berapa c apakah
- 2 Tidak perlu _____ tempat karena ada bus setiap 30 menit.
a buku b memasak c memesan
- 3 Petani itu bekerja keras di sawahnya dari pagi sampai _____.
a fajar b senja c kemarin
- 4 Hari ini hari libur _____ Harun tidak perlu bersekolah.
a sehingga b supaya c selama
- 5 Di pasar Ibu Sudarmo membeli tiga kilo _____.
a beras b padi c nasi
- 6 Ibu Sutomo tinggal di desa Rawa Permai dengan suami nya dan anak-anak mereka.
a suami b rumah c sawah
- 7 Besok mereka akan _____ ke Candi Borobudur.
a berkunjung b mengunjungi c kunjungan
- 8 Di _____ bukit-bukit di sekitar desa itu terdapat sawah yang bertingkat-tingkat.
a atas **(b)** lereng c pada
- 9 Di desa kecil orang _____ bergotong royong.
a sering b sejak c sambil
- 10 Kami akan menginap di pantai Parangtritis selama dua malam.
a sehingga b supaya **(c)** selama



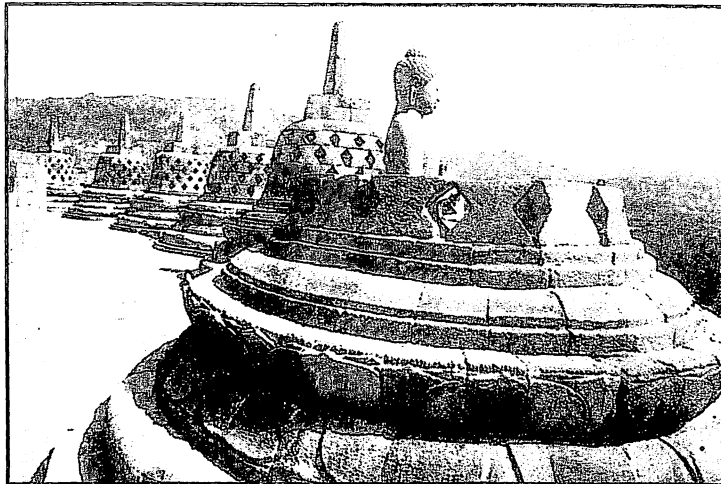
While visiting Indonesia, you decide to send these postcards to your friends back in Australia. Write on the back of the postcards to tell your friends about the scenes on the postcards.



1



2



3



4

Gerobak sapi

Read or listen to the passage about **gerobak sapi**, a traditional form of heavy transport in Indonesia, 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.



Di Indonesia terdapat bermacam-macam gerobak. Anda sudah melihat gerobak makanan yang didorong oleh pedagang-pedagang kaki lima, bukan? Tetapi para petani di Indonesia mengenal jenis gerobak yang lain, yang jauh lebih besar. Gerobak semacam ini biasanya ditarik oleh dua ekor sapi dan, karena itu, namanya gerobak

sapi. Gerobak makanan biasanya memakai roda dari sepeda, tetapi roda-roda yang digunakan untuk membuat gerobak sapi biasanya diambil dari sebuah truk atau sebuah bus yang terlalu tua untuk dijalankan lagi. Dengan menggunakan dua buah roda dari truk atau bus, petani bisa membuat sebuah gerobak yang besar dan kuat.

Gerobak sapi bisa digunakan untuk membawa barang-barang yang besar dan berat, misalnya batu-bata, kayu, genting, dan lain-lain. Sesudah padi dipanen di sawah gerobak sapi kadang-kadang digunakan untuk membawa beras ke kota untuk dijual.

Di jalan, sebuah gerobak sapi biasanya lambat sekali sehingga kadang-kadang mengganggu lalu lintas. Tetapi sopir-sopir bus, mobil, taksi dan lain-lain selalu hati-hati. Mereka tidak mau menabrak sebuah gerobak sapi karena mereka tahu bahwa gerobak itu berat dan kuat sekali.

- 1 Roda-roda pada gerobak makanan biasanya diambil dari kendaraan apa?

- 2 Untuk membuat sebuah gerobak sapi, para petani biasanya mengambil rodanya dari kendaraan apa?

- 3 Bagaimana sebuah gerobak sapi?

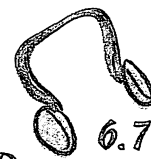
- 4 Apakah sebuah gerobak sapi bermesin?

- 5 Barang-barang apa yang dibawa dengan menggunakan gerobak sapi?

- 6 Mengapa gerobak sapi kadang-kadang mengganggu lalu lintas?

- 7 Kenapa sopir-sopir lain harus hati-hati?

Aktivitas tambahan



6.7

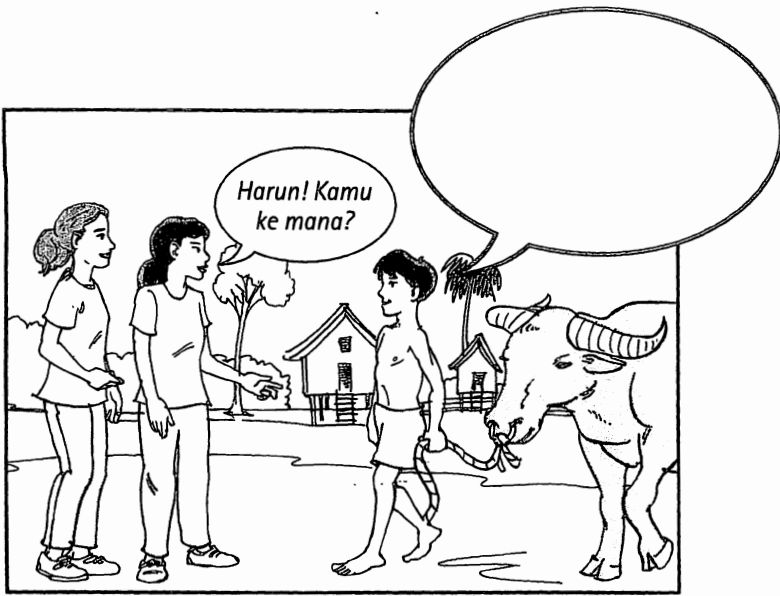
Dengarkanlah!



Mengerti?

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.



Harun says that he is going to the river to wash the buffalo.



Achi asks him how long it takes to wash the buffalo.

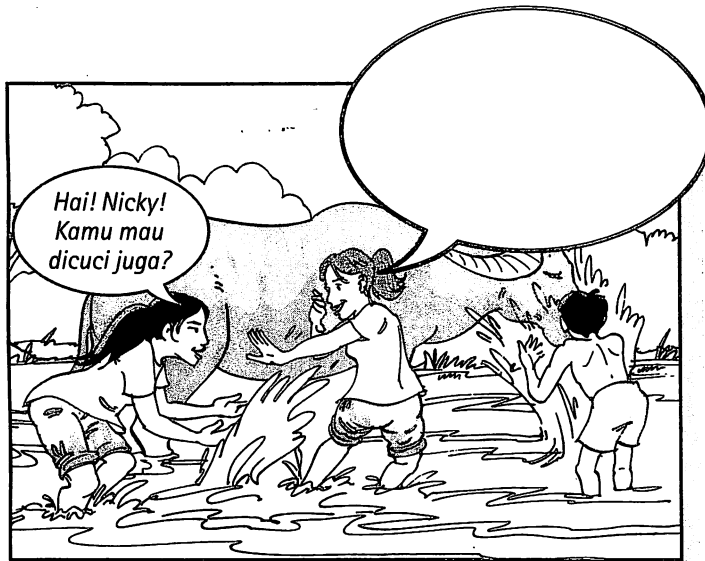


Nicky asks if they can help.



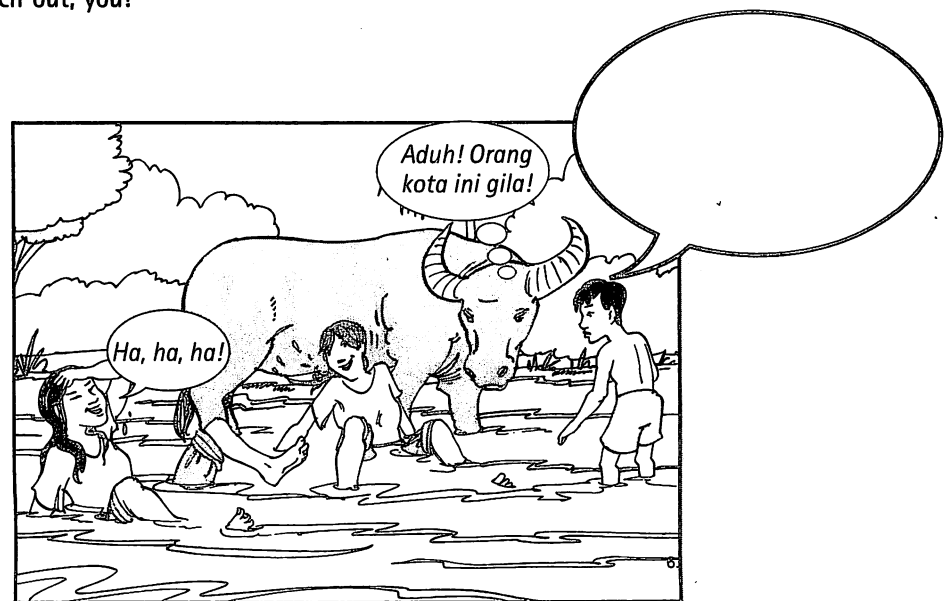
Kenapa kerbau harus dicuci, Harun?

Harun says that the buffalo has to be washed so that it remains healthy.



Hai! Nicky! Kamu mau dicuci juga?

Nicky and Achi start to splash each other. Nicky warns Achi, 'Watch out, you!'



Aduh! Orang kota ini gila!

Ha, ha, ha!

Harun says it would be best if he washed the buffalo.