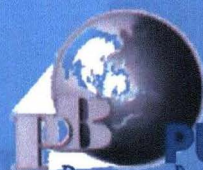


**untuk
pemula**

LENTERA INDONESIA

*Penerang
untuk Memahami
Masyarakat dan Budaya
Indonesia*



PUSAT BAHASA
Departemen Pendidikan Nasional Republik Indonesia

LENTERA INDONESIA



*Penerang
untuk Memahami
Masyarakat dan Budaya
Indonesia*

PERPUSTAKAAN
PUSAT BAHASA
DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL



PUSAT BAHASA
Departemen Pendidikan Nasional Republik Indonesia

TIM BIPA
PUSAT BAHASA

Penanggung Jawab
Dendy Sugono

Penyelia
Mustakim, Sugiyono

Penyusun Naskah
Luh Anik Mayani, Emma Maemunah,
Kity Karenisa, Wenny Oktavia,
Dwi Agus Erinita, T. Syarfina
Ganjar Harimansyah W., Joko Sugiarto
Teguh Dewabrata, Fairul Zabadi

PERPUSTAKAAN PUSAT BAHASA	
Klasifikasi DPP 499.218.24 LEN	No. Induk : 1279 Tgl. : 1/11 2004 Ttd. : Elm

e

SAMBUTAN KEPALA PUSAT BAHASA

The growth of Indonesian language spoken by foreigners is along with the growth of the teaching of Indonesian language itself. It is shown by the increasing of the speakers of other languages in learning Indonesian.

The teaching of Indonesian to speakers of other languages—known as BIPA (Bahasa Indonesia bagi Penutur Asing)—has been conducted by many institutions in Indonesia and overseas. The teaching of BIPA in Indonesia has been run by some universities, such as *Universitas Indonesia*, *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*, *Institut Teknologi Bandung*, and *Universitas Kristen Setya Wacana*, and also other private institutions such as *Indonesia Australia Language Foundation (IALF)* and *Lembaga Indonesia Amerika (LIA)*.

Although there are many institutions carrying out the teaching of BIPA, the lesson book as the materials of the learning still plays significant role. Nowadays, some lesson books are regarded unsupportive to the need of the teaching. That is the reason why the search for a standard book has been a subject matter among the BIPA institutions since a long time ago. On the 5th Indonesian Language Congress in 1988 and the 4th International Conference on the Teaching of Indonesian to speakers of Other Languages (KIPBIPA IV) in 2001, the production of BIPA books has become an important issue along with the progress of BIPA teaching at many institutions in Indonesia.

Pusat Bahasa (National Language Centre of Indonesia) as one of the institutions that deals with the language subject in Indonesia is called to try to accomplish the need of the learning material. With hardwork, *Pusat Bahasa* has managed to publish a book of BIPA teaching for beginner which is called *Lentera Indonesia I*. Hopefully this book could meet the need of speakers of other languages who want to learn Indonesian. Our best praise to Lord the Almighty, Tuhan yang Maha Esa, for blessing us in publishing this book.

The book *Lentera Indonesia I* is not just a learning material of Indonesian for beginner but it is also a mean of introducing Indonesian people and culture. Therefore, it is expected that the learners are not only able to communicate in Indonesian but also to comprehend the Indonesian culture.

The production of this book is assisted by some people and institutions. For that, we would like to thank Drs. Prih Suharto, M. Hum. as the head of Indonesian Language and Literature Project for the year of 2004. We also want to say our deep gratitude especially to Widodo, H.S., Nyoman Riasa, Irzanti Sutrasno, Irena Talakua, Suharsono, Tien Soedrajat, and Nunik S.I. for their kind contribution for this book. Then, for those whose names can not be stated one by one, we thank them for all their suggestion and critic on this book.

We really hope that this book would fulfil the users need in learning Indonesian. We expect some suggestions, notes, and critic from the readers to revise this book in the future.

Jakarta, September 2004

Dendy Sugono.

PENGANTAR

The book *Lentera Indonesia* is designed for the study of Indonesian for foreign speakers. The word *lentera* means a small kerosene lantern that has a glass cover. This lantern is commonly used as a tool of illumination by families in villages in Indonesia. In line with that function, this book, *Lentera Indonesia* is intended to be a facility of illumination for foreigners in studying the Indonesian language.

In order to make it easier for the beginner to learn, this book is designed learner-orientated. The material is presented in line with the requirements of tourists in visiting Indonesia, started with applying for a visa at an Indonesian Embassy (*KBRI*), arriving at the airport and reporting at an immigration office, ordering a taxi to go to a hotel, travelling to tourist destinations and ended with departing home.

The language variety used in this material is consistent with the communication situation. It means that if the communication is formal, the language variety taught is also formal (standard language). On the other hand, when the situation is informal, the language used is also informal. Therefore, it is expected that the learner will be able to understand formal and colloquial language corresponding to the communication situations faced.

The book consists of an introduction and ten units. Each unit begins with a dialogue based on an appropriate communication theme for tourists visiting Indonesia. The explanations of the dialogue, vocabulary and grammar are in English to help the beginner learner to use the material. In addition, each unit is accompanied by some notes or information about Indonesian culture that will broaden the outlook and the understanding of the learner. Finally, at the end of each unit, there are some exercises to test the learner's understanding of the material contained in that unit and also a glossary that will help the learners to increase their Indonesian vocabulary.

Lentera Indonesia is accompanied by cassettes containing guides to the pronunciation of words, the dialogues and the simulations for the learners to practice both listening and speaking skills. In addition, the book will be available on CD-ROM to help easier study.

Jakarta, May 2004

The *BIPA* Team

PETUNJUK PEMAKAIAAN BUKU

L *entera* Indonesia consists of dialogues, vocabulary and expression, grammar explanation, culture notes and exercises. To help the learners in comprehending and practicing the material, this book is accompanied by cassettes.

The materials presented in the cassette are *pronunciation of Indonesian sounds, dialogues and simulations*.

A. The pronunciation of Indonesian sounds

1. Play the tape.
2. Listen to each sound.
3. Repeat the sounds.

B. Dialogues

1. Read the dialogue.
2. Play the tape.
3. Listen to the dialogue carefully.
4. Read the dialogue while listening to the tape.
5. Comprehend the dialogue.
6. Play the tape once again (or more when necessary) and do the dialogue simulation.

C. Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Study the vocabulary and expression.
2. Study the grammar.
3. Do the exercise.

There are two colours of the cassette sign on the book. The black coloured cassette  is for listening skill. Teachers or learners are suggested to listen to this part and repeat it when necessary.

The red coloured cassette  is for listening and speaking skills. Teachers or learners must listen to this part, practice the dialogue and repeat it when necessary.

DAFTAR ISI

SAMBUTAN KEPALA PUSAT BAHASA.....	v
PENGANTAR.....	vii
PETUNJUK PEMAKAIAN BUKU	ix
DAFTAR ISI.....	xi
 PENDAHULUAN	
A. A Brief History of the Indonesian Language	xviii
B. Language Variety.....	xix
C. The Pronunciation of Indonesian Sounds.....	xxi
D. The Stress and Intonation Pattern	xxvii
 UNIT 1	
DI KEDUTAAN	
A. Percakapan: Di Kedutaan Besar Indonesia	2
1. Catatan Kebahasaan	3
2. Pemahaman	3
3. Simulasi	4
B. Kosakata dan Ungkapan	5
1. Bilangan, Tanggal, Nama Hari, dan Nama Bulan	5
2. Ungkapan Salam.....	6
3. Ungkapan Terima Kasih.....	7
C. Tata Bahasa.....	7
1. <i>Ini</i> dan <i>Itu</i>	7
2. Kata Tanya <i>Apa</i>	8
3. Pernyataan	10
D. Catatan Budaya	11
E. Latihan.....	11

UNIT 2

DI BANDARA SOEKARNO-HATTA

A. Percakapan 1: Di dalam Penerbangan	18
1. Catatan Kebahasaan	19
2. Pemahaman	19
3. Simulasi	19
B. Percakapan 2: Membuat Visa di Bandara	20
1. Catatan Kebahasaan	21
2. Pemahaman	21
3. Simulasi	22
C. Percakapan 3: Memesan Taksi.....	22
1. Catatan Kebahasaan	23
2. Pemahaman	23
3. Simulasi	23
D. Kosakata dan Ungkapan	24
1. Kebangsaan	24
2. Pekerjaan.....	24
3. Warna	24
4. Bagian Tubuh	25
E. Tata Bahasa.....	25
1. Kata Kerja dengan <i>me-</i>	25
2. Kata Kerja dengan <i>ber-</i>	26
3. Kata Kerja dengan <i>di-</i>	28
4. Kata Tanya <i>siapa</i>	28
F. Latihan.....	30

UNIT 3

DI HOTEL

A. Percakapan 1: Lapor Masuk di Hotel Merdeka	34
1. Catatan Kebahasaan	35
2. Pemahaman	35
3. Simulasi	36
B. Percakapan 2: Meminta Informasi	37
1. Catatan Kebahasaan	38
2. Pemahaman	38
3. Simulasi	39

C. Kosakata dan Ungkapan	39
1. Tempat Menginap	39
2. Perlengkapan Kamar Mandi	39
3. Perlengkapan Tidur	40
D. Tata Bahasa	40
1. <i>Saya, Anda, dan Dia</i>	40
2. Kata Tanya <i>di mana, ke mana, dan dari mana</i>	42
E. Catatan Budaya	44
F. Latihan	44

UNIT 4

DI RESTORAN

A. Percakapan 1: Di Restoran Selera Indonesia	48
1. Catatan Kebahasaan	50
2. Pemahaman	50
3. Simulasi	50
B. Kosakata dan Ungkapan	51
1. Rasa	51
2. Tempat Makan	51
3. Waktu Makan	52
4. Peralatan Makan	52
C. Tata Bahasa	52
1. <i>Kami, Kita, Kalian, dan Mereka</i>	52
2. Negasi dengan <i>Bukan</i> dan <i>Tidak</i>	54
D. Catatan Budaya	55
E. Latihan	56

UNIT 5

DI PASAR TRADISIONAL

A. Percakapan 1: Berbelanja di Pasar Tradisional	60
1. Catatan Kebahasaan	61
2. Pemahaman	61
3. Simulasi	61

B. Percakapan 2: Berbelanja di Pasar Seni	62
1. Catatan Kebahasaan	64
2. Pemahaman	64
3. Simulasi	64
C. Kosakata dan Ungkapan	65
1. Tempat Berbelanja	65
2. Kain Tradisional.....	65
3. Buah-buahan	65
4. Sayur-sayuran	67
D. Tata Bahasa.....	68
1. Kata Tanya <i>Berapa</i>	68
2. Kata Sapaan	71
E. Catatan Budaya	73
F. Latihan	74

UNIT 6

DI TAMAN MINI INDONESIA INDAH

A. Percakapan 1: Di Anjungan Sulawesi Selatan	80
1. Catatan Kebahasaan	81
2. Pemahaman	81
3. Simulasi	81
B. Percakapan 2: Di Anjungan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	82
1. Catatan Kebahasaan	83
2. Pemahaman	83
3. Simulasi	83
C. Percakapan 3: Di Anjungan Bali	84
1. Catatan Kebahasaan	85
2. Pemahaman	85
3. Simulasi	86
D. Kosakata dan Ungkapan	87
1. Rumah Tradisional	87
2. Rumah Ibadah	87
3. Suku Bangsa	87
4. Tari Tradisional.....	88
5. Alat Musik Tradisional	88

E. Tata Bahasa.....	88
1. Kata Tanya <i>Kapan</i>	88
2. Ajakan.....	90
F. Catatan Budaya	91
G. Latihan	92

UNIT 7

DI KELUARGA BALI

A. Percakapan 1: Di Keluarga Nyoman.....	96
1. Catatan Kebahasaan	97
2. Pemahaman	97
3. Simulasi	98
B. Percakapan 2: Berkeliling Kota Denpasar	99
1. Catatan Kebahasaan	100
2. Pemahaman	100
3. Simulasi	101
C. Kosakata dan Ungkapan	101
1. Istilah Kekerabatan	101
2. Sarana Transportasi.....	102
3. Tempat Pemberhentian Kendaraan	102
4. Aktivitas Harian	103
5. Bagian Rumah.....	103
D. Tata Bahasa.....	103
1. Persilaan.....	103
2. Permintaan	104
E. Catatan Budaya	105
F. Latihan	105

UNIT 8

DI TEMPAT WISATA DI BALI

A. Percakapan 1: Di Uluwatu	112
1. Catatan Kebahasaan	113
2. Pemahaman	113
3. Simulasi	114

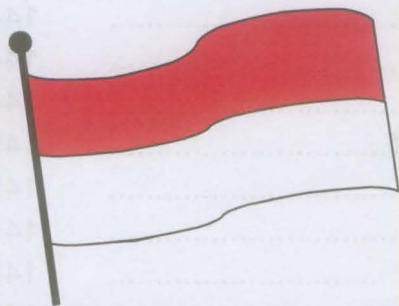
88	B. Percakapan 2: Di Tegalalang	115
88	1. Catatan Kebahasaan	116
90	2. Pemahaman	116
91	3. Simulasi	116
92	C. Kosakata dan Ungkapan	117
	1. Istilah Geografi	117
	2. Flora and Fauna	117
	3. Arah Mata Angin.....	119
98	4. Keadaan Cuaca dan Musim.....	119
97	D. Tata Bahasa.....	120
97	1. Eksklamatif <i>alangkah, wah, dan wow</i>	120
98	2. Perintah	120
99	E. Catatan Budaya	121
100	F. Latihan	122
100	UNIT 9	
101	DI TEMPAT PELAYANAN UMUM	
101	A. Percakapan 1: Di Warung Internet (Warnet)	128
102	1. Catatan Kebahasaan	129
102	2. Pemahaman	129
103	3. Simulasi	129
103	B. Percakapan 2: Di Kantor Polisi.....	130
103	1. Catatan Kebahasaan	131
103	2. Pemahaman	131
104	3. Simulasi	132
105	C. Kosakata dan Ungkapan	132
105	1. Antonim.....	132
	2. Tempat Pelayanan Umum	133
	3. Teknologi Informasi	133
	4. Penyakit.....	133
111	D. Tata Bahasa.....	134
113	Perbandingan	134
113	E. Catatan Budaya	137
114	F. Latihan	137

UNIT 10

DI BANDARA NGURAH RAI

A. Percakapan: Di Terminal Keberangkatan	142
1. Catatan Kebahasaan	143
2. Pemahaman	143
3. Simulasi	143
B. Kosakata dan Ungkapan	144
1. Wadah Bawaan	144
2. Perasaan	144
3. Ungkapan Permohonan Maaf	145
C. Tata Bahasa	145
1. Larangan	145
2. Harapan	146
D. Catatan Budaya	147
E. Latihan	147
DAFTAR PUSTAKA	151
GLOSARIUM	153

PENDAHULUAN



A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE INDONESIAN LANGUAGE

BAHASA Indonesia was established on 28 October 1928. At that time, young people from various corners of the Archipelago met at a Youth Congress and declared (1) they have one homeland, Indonesia, (2) they are of one nation, Indonesia, and (3) they promote the language of unity, Indonesian. That oath is known by the name Sumpah Pemuda, the Youth Pledge.

The third element of the Youth Pledge is the statement that Indonesian is the language of unity of the Indonesian nation. Therefore, it was in 1928 that Indonesian officially became the national language. Indonesian was declared to have the position of the state language on 18 August 1945 since the 1945 Constitution was ratified as the constitution of the Republic of Indonesia: "The language of the state is Indonesian (1945 Constitution, Chapter XV article 36).

One of the resolutions of Indonesian Language Congress II, held in Medan in 1954, was that Indonesian came from Malay. Indonesian had grown and developed from Malay since long ago as it had been used as a lingua franca not only in the Indonesian archipelago but also throughout all of South East Asia.

Malay had been used in the South East Asian region since the 7th century. Malay then spread throughout the Archipelago along with the spread of Islam. At that time, Malay was accepted by the communities of the Archipelago as an inter-island, inter-ethnic, inter-trader, inter-national and inter-kingdom language because Malay did not have levels of speech.

Malay had been used everywhere in the Archipelago and developed and expanded its strong position. The growth of its use in different regions of the Archipelago had been influenced by regional culture. It had absorbed vocabulary from various languages, in particular from Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and European languages. Its development had also involved the appearance of variations and dialects.

The development of Malay in the Archipelago influenced and promoted the growth of the feelings of brotherhood and unity of Indonesian people. Communication between groups that rose up at that time was in Malay. The youth of Indonesia who gathered in various movements consciously promoted Malay to become the Indonesian language, which later became the language of unity for the entire Indonesian nation (in the Youth Pledge, 28 October 1928).

The rise of nationalism promoted intensive growth in the development of Indonesian. The role of political activities, commerce, newspapers and magazines was enormous in modernising Indonesian. The Proclamation of Independence on 17 August 1945 constitutionally strengthened the position and function of Indonesian as the state language.

Nowadays, Indonesian is used by diverse levels of Indonesian society, in both the capital and various regions.

LANGUAGE VARIETY

LANGUAGE varieties can be differentiated according to the speakers and the use of the language. Based on speakers, language varieties can be specified according to region, education, and attitude of the speakers.

Language varieties which are based on region are known as logat or dialek. Besides its lexicon, logat or dialek can be usually recognized from its specific characteristics which involve pitch pattern and sound length. Meanwhile, language varieties that are based on educational factors indicate clear differences between language of an educated and an uneducated man. The differences are found especially on fluency in pronouncing words and the systematic way in arranging sentences. Related to this point, the educated man tends to be able to pronounce the words fakultas, film, kompleks, and fitnah appropriately, whereas the uneducated one tends to pronounce those words as pakultas, pilm, komplek, and pitnah. Sentences that are

arranged by the educated man tend to be more systematic than those arranged by the uneducated. However, language varieties based on the attitude of the speakers cope a number of language styles called *langgam* or *gaya*. The variety selection depends on the attitude of the speaker towards his interlocutor or his reader. That attitude, for example, is influenced by age, interlocutor's status, intimacy between participants, and the topic being discussed. In this case, the selection of language varieties could describe the attitude itself, such as formal, civilized, monotonous, frozen, warm, intimate, or casual attitude. The difference between one variety and another is reflected by its vocabulary and the grammar used.

Language varieties which are based on the kinds of use can be specified according to field, mode, and mixture. Language varieties based on the field of use, for example, can be divided into religious language, political, scientific, economic, technological, journalistic, literature, law, and constitutional language. Language varieties based on mode consist of written and spoken language. Written language is used in a non-face-to-face communication. Further, this type of language should be explicitly expressed because it is not accompanied by gesture and intonation. Therefore, sentences in written language have to be more accurate and clearer. In addition, the grammatical functions for instance subject, predicate, and object should be also explicitly mentioned. Meanwhile, in the spoken language, grammatical functions are sometimes eliminated because the speaker and the listener are communicating face-to-face, for the gesture and the intonation can help them to express their intention. A mixture variety is a language in which has a mixed use of two or more languages, for example between Indonesian and local languages or between Indonesian and foreign languages.

Language varieties can also be divided based on language norm. On this basis, language varieties can be divided into two types, they are standard and non-standard language. The characteristic of the standard language is having a dynamic stability in the form of stable norm or rule thus it can not be easily changed. Besides, the standard language also has an educational characteristic. Within sentences, paragraph, and other language units, this characteristic appears as an ordered and logical thinking. In addition, unity is also the characteristic of the standard language. The standardization on a certain level means a rule unity, not an equating process of language varieties or a unity of language varieties.

The comprehension on language varieties can guide someone to the comprehension on the use of Indonesian language in a proper and right manner. In this case, the use of language which is based on

that standardized rule is called a right language. Then, in communication, speakers will deal with some language situations which force him to choose one language variety that is suitable to a certain situation. Meanwhile, the use of an appropriate and compatible language with regard to its speakers and the kind of language variety chosen is called a proper language. Therefore, the use of Indonesian language in a proper and right manner indicates the use of Indonesian in the right communication situation with the right rules, as well.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF INDONESIAN SOUNDS

INDONESIAN has 5 vowels and 22 consonants. Some of these consonants, namely [ŋ, ŋ, ʃ, and x] are graphemically consist of two letters, they are ng, ny, sy and kh. In addition, some of the vowels have variations of sound or allophones, for example, the vowel e can be pronounced as [ə, ɛ, and e]. Indonesian also has three diphthongs, namely ai [ay], oi [oy], and au [aw]. The pronunciation of the Indonesian sounds is explained below through comparison with English.

1. **a** is pronounced similar to the English **a** in *rather*.

<u>a</u> du	[adu]	'compete'
ca <u>r</u> i	[cari]	'search'
min <u>t</u> a	[minta]	'ask'
2. **b** is pronounced similar to the English **b** in *big*.

<u>b</u> awa	[bawa]	'bring'
<u>b</u> uah	[buah]	'fruit'
re <u>b</u> ut	[rəbut]	'grab'
3. **c** is pronounced similar to the English **ch** in *church* but it is not aspirated.

ca <u>b</u> ut	[cabut]	'pull'
<u>c</u> oba	[coba]	'try'
pa <u>c</u> ar	[pacar]	'beau'

4. **d** is pronounced similar to the English **d** in *daddy*.

dat <u>a</u> ng	[dataŋ]	'come'
pu <u>d</u> ar	[pudaŋ]	'fade'
du <u>d</u> uk	[duduŋ]	'sit'

5. **e** is sometimes pronounced similar to the English **e** [ɛ] in *rest*.

ka <u>e</u> kek	[kakeʔ]	'grandfather'
ne <u>e</u> kek	[neneʔ]	'grandmother'
be <u>e</u> kek	[bebeʔ]	'duck'

in some cases, **e** is pronounced similar to the English **e** [e] in *mend*.

en <u>a</u> k	[enaʔ]	'nice'
me <u>r</u> ah	[merah]	'red'
so <u>r</u> e	[sore]	'noon'

e is also pronounced similar to the English **e** [ə] in *ago*.

em <u>p</u> at	[əmpat]	'four'
be <u>r</u> i	[bəri]	'give'
ritm <u>e</u>	[ritmə]	'rhythm'

6. **f** is pronounced similar to the English **f** in *father*.

fo <u>t</u> o	[foto]	'photo'
man <u>f</u> aat	[manfaʔat]	'benefit'
hu <u>r</u> uf	[huruf]	'letter'

7. **g** is pronounced similar to the English **g** in *good*.

ga <u>g</u> am	[gagam]	'salt'
ra <u>g</u> am	[ragam]	'variety'

In the final position, **g** is pronounced as **k** in *black*.

gude <u>g</u>	[gudək]	'gudeg'
---------------	---------	---------

8. **h** is pronounced similar to the English **h** in *hall*.

hu <u>h</u> an	[hutan]	'forest'
ja <u>h</u> at	[jatah]	'portion'
hi <u>h</u> au	[hijau]	'green'

Sometimes **h** is not pronounced.

ta <u>h</u> u	[tau]	'know'
ta <u>h</u> un	[taun]	'year'

9. Generally **i** in an open syllable is pronounced similar to the English **ee** [i] in *three*.

<u>itu</u>	[itu]	'that'
<u>babi</u>	[babi]	'pig'
<u>teliti</u>	[təlitɪ]	'careful'

In a closed final syllable, **i** is pronounced similar to the English [ɪ] in *sit*.

<u>batik</u>	[batɪk]	'batik'
<u>bangkit</u>	[baŋkɪt]	'arise'
<u>culik</u>	[culɪk]	'steal'

10. **j** is pronounced similar to the English **j** in *July*.

<u>jumpa</u>	[jumpa]	'see'
<u>saja</u>	[saja]	'only'
<u>juga</u>	[juga]	'also'

11. **k** is pronounced similar to the English **k** in *kite*.

<u>kita</u>	[kita]	'we'
<u>makan</u>	[makan]	'eat'
<u>ombak</u>	[ombak]	'wave'

But at the end of word, **k** is also pronounced as a glottal stop.

<u>bapak</u>	[bapaʔ]	'father'
<u>tidak</u>	[tidaʔ]	'no'
<u>lunak</u>	[lunaʔ]	'soft'

12. **l** is pronounced similar to the English **l** in *long*.

<u>lama</u>	[lama]	'old'
<u>malu</u>	[malu]	'shy'
<u>pudel</u>	[puðəl]	'poodle'

13. **m** is pronounced similar to the English **m** in *man*.

<u>makan</u>	[makan]	'eat'
<u>puma</u>	[puma]	'pumma'
<u>tajam</u>	[taʃam]	'sharp'

14. **n** is pronounced similar to the English **n** in *next*.

<u>nona</u>	[nona]	'Miss.'
<u>tanda</u>	[tanda]	'sign'
<u>hutan</u>	[hutan]	'forest'

15. **o** is usually pronounced similar to the English **o** [o] in *go*.

<u>t</u> oko	[toko]	'store'
ro <u>d</u> a	[roda]	'wheel'
ola <u>h</u> raga	[olahraga]	'sport'

However, in certain cases the sound is pronounced similar to the English **a** [ɔ] in *ball*.

bon <u>u</u> s	[bɔnus]	'extra'
odo <u>l</u>	[ɔdɔl]	'toothpaste'
bodo <u>h</u>	[bɔdɔh]	'stupid'

16. **p** is pronounced similar to the English **p** in *stop*

<u>p</u> utus	[putus]	'break off'
rap <u>a</u> t	[rapat]	'meeting'
man <u>t</u> ap	[mantap]	'exactly'

17. **q** is pronounced similar to the English **q** in *quality*

Qura <u>n</u>	[kuran]	'the Quran'
---------------	---------	-------------

18. **r** is pronounced similar to the English **r** in *read*.

<u>r</u> amai	[ramay]	'crowd'
ma <u>r</u> i	[mari]	'let's'
suka <u>r</u>	[sukar]	'difficult'

19. **s** is pronounced similar to the English **s** in *soft*.

<u>s</u> uara	[suara]	'sound'
ru <u>s</u> a	[rusa]	'deer'
ke <u>r</u> a <u>s</u>	[kəras]	'hard'

20. **t** is pronounced similar to the English **t** in *put*.

<u>t</u> ulis	[tulis]	'write'
ke <u>t</u> am	[kətam]	'plane'
rapa <u>t</u>	[rapat]	'meeting'

21. **u** is pronounced similar to the English **oo** in *pool*

<u>u</u> bah	[ubah]	'change'
ba <u>u</u>	[baru]	'new'
s <u>u</u> s <u>u</u>	[susu]	'milk'

but in a closed final syllable it is sometimes pronounced similar to the English **o** [ʊ] in *pull*.

sah <u>u</u> r	[sahur]	'early breakfast'
rambu <u>t</u>	[rambut]	'hair'
lembu <u>r</u>	[ləmbur]	'overtime (work)'

22. **v** is pronounced similar to the English **f** in *finish*.

<u>v</u> akum	[fakum]	'vacuum'
la <u>v</u> a	[lafə]	'lava'
<u>v</u> aluta	[faluta]	'currency'

23. **w** is pronounced similar to the English **w** in *why*.

<u>w</u> ilayah	[wilajah]	'region'
ta <u>w</u> ar	[tawar]	'bargain'

24. **x** is pronounced similar to the English **x** in *xylophone*.

<u>x</u> enon	[xenon]	'xenon'
xe <u>n</u> ia	[xenia]	'xenial'

25. **y** is pronounced similar to the English **y** in *year*.

<u>y</u> ayasan	[jajasan]	'foundation'
sa <u>y</u> ang	[sajan]	'love'
aya <u>y</u> ah	[ajah]	'father'

26. **z** is pronounced similar to the English **z** in *zero*.

<u>z</u> aman	[zaman]	'era'
aza <u>z</u> an	[azan]	'azan'

27. **ng** is pronounced similar to the English **ng** [ŋ] in *long*.

<u>ng</u> ilu	[ŋilu]	'pain'
in <u>g</u> at	[iŋat]	'remember'
tula <u>ng</u>	[tulan]	'bone'

28. **ny** is pronounced similar to the English **n** [n] in *new*.

<u>ny</u> anyi	[ŋaŋi]	'sing'
Tanya	[taŋa]	'ask'

29. **kh** is pronounced as [x].

<u>kh</u> awatir	[xawatir]	'worry'
muta <u>kh</u> ir	[mutaxir]	'modern'
tari <u>kh</u>	[tarix]	'year'

30. **sy** is pronounced similar to the English sh [ʃ] in *shoot*.

<u>sy</u> ukur	[ʃukur]	'grace'
ma <u>sy</u> arakat	[maʃarakat]	'society'

31. **ai** is pronounced as a dipthong similar to the English y [ay] in *my*.

ra <u>mai</u>	[ramay]	'crowded'
ba <u>dai</u>	[baday]	'storm'
san <u>tai</u>	[santay]	'relax'

In between two consonants, **ai** is not a dipthong but is two separate sounds.

<u>lai</u> n	[lain]	'other'
ma <u>in</u>	[main]	'play'
ba <u>ik</u>	[baik]	'good'

32. **au** is pronounced as a dipthong similar to the English ow [aw] in *cow*.

ke <u>marau</u>	[kemaraw]	'dry season'
wa <u>lau</u>	[walaw]	'eventhough'

In a closed syllable and some other words, **au** is two separate short sounds.

<u>lau</u> t	[laut]	'sea'
ma <u>u</u> t	[maut]	'death'
da <u>u</u> n	[daun]	'leaf'

33. **oi** is pronounced as a dipthong similar to the English oy [oy] in *boy*.

ko <u>boi</u>	[koboy]	'cowboy'
am <u>boi</u>	[amboy]	'wow'
se <u>poi</u>	[sepoy]	'breezy'

STRESS AND INTONATION PATTERN

THE stress position in Indonesian is relatively fixed. The stress usually falls on penultimate syllable, the syllable before last.

bela	[béla]	'defend'
pembelaan	[pəmbeláʔan]	'defence'
taman	[táman]	'park'

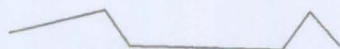
An ultimate syllable will be stressed when the penultimate syllable contain weak vowel [ə].

belah	[bəláh]	'cut'
bekerja	[bəkéʔjá]	'work'
empat	[əmpát]	'four'

The intonation of Indonesian sentence is determined by initial pitch in contour. The pitch movement patterns in utterance are as follows.



1. Mereka sedang belajar.



2. Di mana kalian tinggal?



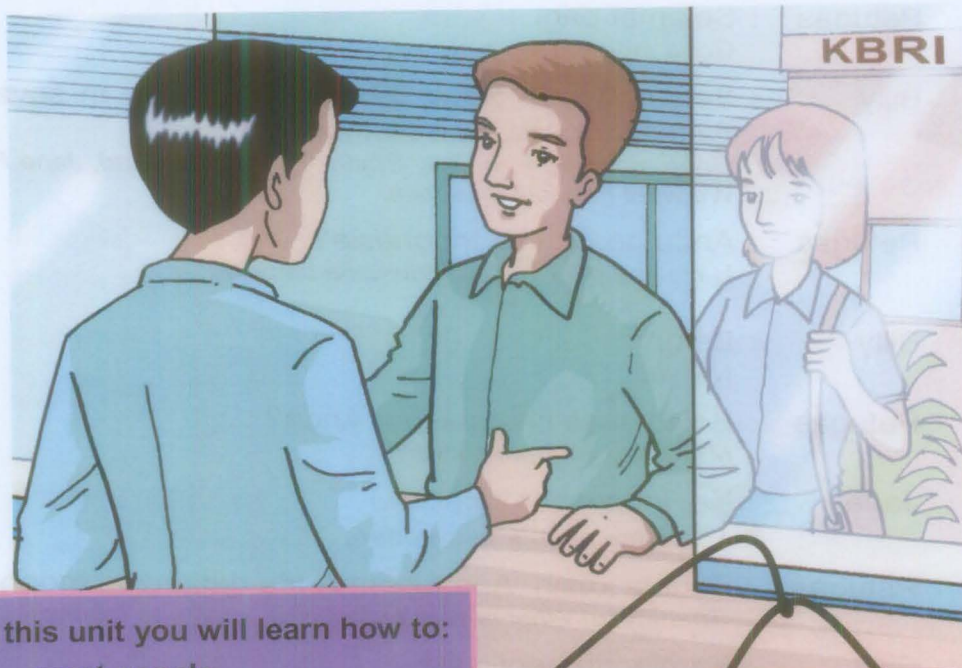
3. Berangkatlah ke Jakarta sore ini.



4. Wow, cantik sekali gadis itu!

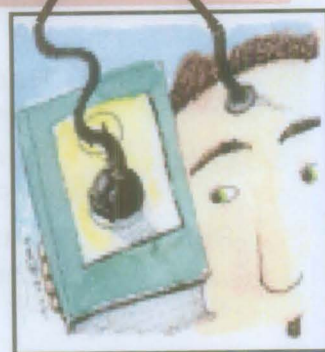
UNIT 1

DI KEDUTAAN



In this unit you will learn how to:

- greet people
- thank people
- count from 1—100.000
- use the word *ini* and *itu*
- ask using *apa*
- make a *statement*.



A. Percakapan



Di Kedutaan Besar Indonesia

Billy Smith and Jane Fairchild went to the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra, Australia. Right now, they are in front of the counter to apply for a visa to visit Indonesia.

Petugas : Selamat pagi.
Good morning.

Billy : Selamat pagi. Saya Billy Smith. Ini teman saya, Jane Fairchild. Kami mau membuat visa.
Good morning. I am Billy Smith. This is my friend, Jane Fairchild. We want to apply for a visa.

Petugas : Anda pernah ke Indonesia?
Have you ever visited Indonesia before?

Billy : Belum.
Not yet.

Petugas : Boleh saya lihat paspor Anda?
May I see your passports?

Jane : Ya. Ini paspor kami.
Yes. Here are our passports.

Petugas : Terima kasih. Apa tujuan Anda datang ke Indonesia?
Thank you. What is your purpose of coming to Indonesia?

Billy : Kami mau berwisata.
We will make a tour.

Petugas : Berapa lama?
How long?

Billy : Dua minggu.
Two weeks.

Petugas : Oh, Anda dapat membuat visa langsung di Bandara Soekarno-Hatta.
Oh, you can apply for it directly at Soekarno-Hatta airport.

Billy : Baiklah. Terima kasih.
All right. Thank you.

Petugas : Sama-sama. Selamat berwisata.
You are welcome. Have a nice trip.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

- (1) In a close or an informal conversation *selamat pagi* is often abbreviated to *pagi*, as well as *selamat siang* or *selamat malam* is also abbreviated to *siang* or *malam*.
- (2) *Bandara* is the abbreviation of *bandar udara* 'airport'. For example, *bandara Soekarno-Hatta* means *bandar udara Soekarno-Hatta*.
- (3) In a formal conversation, the expression of *terima kasih* is said completely. However, in an informal situation *terima kasih* is often abbreviated to *makasih* or even *trims*.
- (4) In responding to thanking, *sama-sama* is interchangeable with *kembali*.

2. Pemahaman

Mark the following statements with B (*betul*) if it is true or S (*salah*) if it is false based on the dialogue above.

- (1) () Billy dan Jane akan mengurus visa di KBRI.
- (2) () Petugas meminta visa kepada mereka.
- (3) () Visa kunjungan wisata dapat diurus di KBRI.
- (4) () Billy dan Jane mendapat visa kunjungan wisata di Bandara Soekarno Hatta.
- (5) () Billy dan Jane pernah berkunjung ke Indonesia.

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue.
Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

Petugas : Selamat pagi.

Billy :

Petugas : Anda pernah ke Indonesia?

Billy :

Petugas : Boleh saya lihat paspor Anda?

Jane : Ya. Ini paspor kami.

Petugas : Terima kasih. Apa tujuan Anda datang ke Indonesia?

Billy :

Petugas : Berapa lama?

Billy :

Petugas : Oh, Anda dapat membuat visa di Bandara Soekarno-Hatta.

Billy :

Petugas : Sama-sama. Selamat berwisata.

B. Kosakata dan Ungkapan

1. Bilangan, Tanggal, Nama Hari, dan Nama Bulan

JANUARI 2005						
SENIN	SELASA	RABU	KAMIS	JUMAT	SABTU	MINGGU
					1 satu (one)	2 dua (two)
3 tiga (three)	4 empat (four)	5 lima (five)	6 enam (six)	7 tujuh (seven)	8 delapan (eight)	9 sembilan (nine)
10 sepuluh (ten)	11 sebelas (eleven)	12 dua belas (twelve)	13 tiga belas (thirteen)	14 empat belas (fourteen)	15 lima belas (fifteen)	16 enam belas (sixteen)
17 tujuh belas (seventeen)	18 delapan belas (eighteen)	19 sembilan belas (nineteen)	20 dua puluh (twenty)	21 dua puluh Satu (twenty one)	22 dua puluh dua (twenty two)	23 dua puluh tiga (twenty three)
24 dua puluh empat (twenty four)	25 dua puluh lima (twenty five)	26 dua puluh enam (twenty six)	27 dua puluh tujuh (twenty seven)	28 dua puluh delapan (twenty eight)	29 dua puluh sembilan (twenty nine)	30 tiga puluh (thirty)
31 tiga puluh satu (thirty one)						

Almanak/Kalender
(*Almanac/Calendar*)

Bilangan		Numbers
30	tiga puluh	thirty
35	tiga puluh lima	thirty five
100	seratus	a hundred
1000	seribu	a thousand
10.000	sepuluh ribu	ten thousand
100.000	seratus ribu	a hundred thousand

2. Ungkapan Salam

Selamat pagi.	Good morning.
Selamat siang.	Good afternoon.
Selamat sore.	Good afternoon.
Selamat malam.	Good evening.
Selamat tidur.	Good night.
Selamat makan.	Enjoy your meal.
Selamat ulang tahun.	Happy birthday.

Note:

In Indonesian, there are some words that refer to a certain time, those are *pagi*, *siang*, *sore*, and *malam*. In line with that, the expression of *selamat pagi* is commonly used between 04.00—10.00. *Selamat siang* is between 10.00—14.00, *selamat sore* is between 14.00—18.30, and *selamat malam* is between 18.00—04.00. Besides, between 16.00—18.30 the expression of *selamat petang* is also used. Meanwhile, time between 00.01—04.00 is called *dini hari*, but the expression of *selamat dini hari* is never used.



a. Salam Perjumpaan

Selamat datang.	Welcome.
Apa kabar?	How are you?
Senang berjumpa dengan Anda.	Nice to see you.
Lama tidak bertemu.	Long time no see.

b. Salam Perpisahan

Selamat jalan.
Selamat tinggal.
Sampai jumpa.
Sampai bertemu lagi.

Goodbye.
Goodbye.
Bye; See you.
See you again.

3. Ungkapan Terima kasih

Terima kasih
Trims
Makasih

Thank you
Thank you
Thank you

C. Tata Bahasa

1. *Ini* and *Itu*

I*ni* is used to refer to something which is close to the speaker, while *itu* is used to refer to something which is far or quite far from the speaker.

For example:

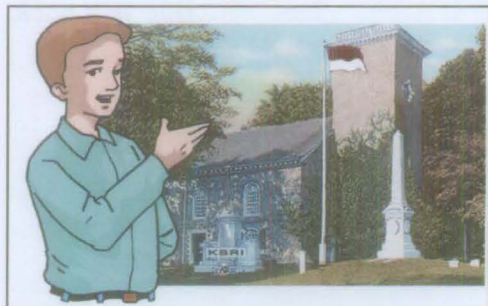
(1) *Ini* paspor.

This is a passport.

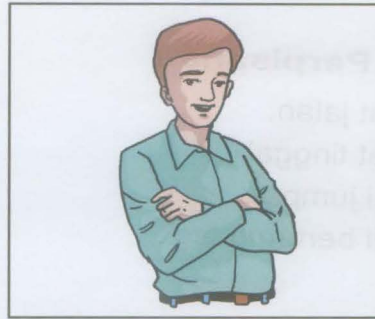


(2) *Itu* KBRI.

That is KBRI.



- (3) Ini Billy.
This is Billy.



- (4) Itu Jane.
That is Jane.



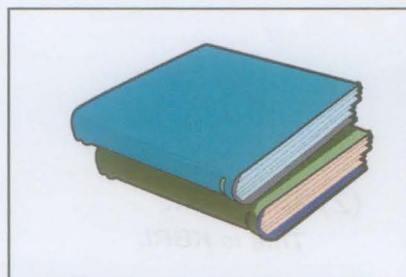
2. Kata Tanya Apa

Question word *apa* can be used to ask thing(s).

- (1) Apa itu?
What is that?
Itu taksi.
That is a taxi.



- (2) Apa ini?
What is this?
Ini buku.
This is a book.



Question word *apa* in Indonesian can be emphasized by adding *-kah* to *apakah*. This question word can be used to form *yes or no question*.

For example:

(3) Apakah Anda Billy?

Are you Billy?

Ya, saya Billy.

Yes, I am Billy.

(4) Apakah Anda Jane?

Are you Jane?

Bukan, saya Suzan.

No, I am not. I am Suzan

(5) Apakah dia polisi?

Is he a police?

Ya, dia polisi.

Yes, he is.

(6) Apakah kamu dokter?

Are you a doctor?

Bukan, saya guru.

No, I am not. I am a teacher.

(7) Apakah ini formulir?

Is this a form?

Ya, ini formulir.

Yes, this is a form.

(8) Apakah itu paspor?

Is that a passport?

Bukan, itu dompet.

No, that is not. That is a wallet.

Besides using *ya* or *bukan*, questions with *apa/apakah* can also be answered by using *ya* or *tidak*.

For example:

(9) Apakah Billy mau ke Indonesia?

Did Billy want to go to Indonesia?

Ya, Billy mau ke Indonesia.

Yes, he did.

(10) Apakah Anda mengisi formulir itu?

Did you fill in that form?

Tidak, saya tidak mengisi formulir itu.

No, I did not.

(11) Apakah Jane pergi ke Bali?

Did Jane go to Bali?

Ya, Jane pergi ke Bali.

Yes, she did.

Question in Indonesian is not only stated by using question words. A simple way to make question in Indonesian is by rising the final pitch of a statement.

For example:

(12) Jane pergi ke Bali?

Jane went to Bali?

Ya, Jane pergi ke Bali

Yes, she did.

(13) Billy mau ke Indonesia?

Billy wanted to go to Indonesia?

Tidak

No, he did not

3. Pernyataan

Pernyataan or statement is used to inform something to the reader or to the listener.

For example:

(1) Nama saya Billy Smith.

My name is Billy Smith.

(2) Saya mau ke Indonesia.

I am going to Indonesia.

(3) Billy dan Jane pergi ke Bali.

Billy and Jane went to Bali.

(4) Anton lahir tanggal 21 Januari 1978.

Anton was born on 21st January 1978.

D. Catatan Budaya

KTP (kartu tanda penduduk) is an Indonesian identity card in which there are the owner identities, such as name, address, date of birth, marital status, blood type, religion, and occupation.

KARTU TANDA PENDUDUK
WARGA NEGARA INDONESIA
PEMERINTAH KOTA BANDUNG

Nomor K.T.P. : 1050115805690002
 Nama lengkap : EMMA MAEMUNAH
 Jenis Kelamin : WANITA
 Tempat/tgl. lahir : BANDUNG, 18 MEI 1969
 Kawin/Tidak kawin : BELUM KAWIN
 Pekerjaan : PEG. SWASTA
 Alamat : JL. NILEM I NO. 16
 RT./RW. : 006/005
 Kelurahan/Desa : CIJAGRA
 Kecamatan : LENGKONG
 Berlaku hingga : 18 MEI 2006

Golongan darah : B
 Agama : ISLAM
 11-06-2001
 R. N. S. W. A. B. A. N. D. U. N. G.
 R. N. D. S. I. S. W. A. Y. A. D. M. B. A.
 NIP. 010 137 803

name
 blood type
 date of birth
 religion
 marital status
 address
 occupation

E. Latihan

1. Make a dialogue by choosing one of the sentences provided in the box. The statement of first speaker is on the left box and the statement of the second speaker is on the right box. Act out in pairs. If your choice is correct, you will make three good dialogues.

- (1) a. Selamat pagi.
 b. Siapa nama Anda?
 c. Apa kabar?

- a. Nama saya Billy.
 b. Baik.
 c. Selamat pagi.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (2) a. Anda orang Indonesia?
b. Sudah lama tidak bertemu.
c. Anda ingin mengurus visa? | a. Ya, saya mau ke Indonesia.
b. Bukan, saya orang Malaysia.
c. Ya, hampir tiga tahun. |
| (3) a. Ke mana saja?
b. Mau apa Anda ke Indonesia?
c. Saya pernah pergi ke sana. | a. Saya belajar di Australia.
b. Oh, begitu. Kapan?
c. Saya mau berwisata. |
| (4) a. Berapa lama?
b. Tahun lalu.
c. Di mana? | a. Di Australia National University.
b. Hanya dua minggu.
c. Apa mengunjungi Kuala Lumpur? |
| (5) a. Ya, kota itu sangat indah.
b. Wah, hebat ya.
c. Semoga perjalanan Anda menyenangkan | a. Terima kasih.
b. Jakarta juga.
c. Ah, biasa saja. |

2. Complete the following statements.

Example:

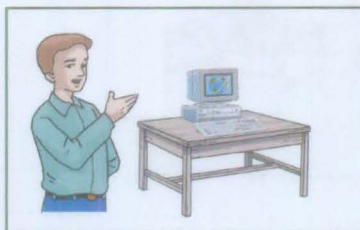
Saya lahir tanggal **17 September 1990**.

- (1) Ibu saya lahir tanggal.....
- (2) Sekolah libur pada hari.....
- (3) Billy pergi ke Indonesia bulan.....
- (4) Saya berulang tahun tanggal
- (5) Jane belajar bahasa Indonesia setiap hari.....

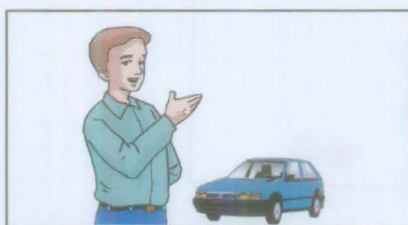
3. Make questions and answer using the words given.

Example:

Apakah itu?
Itu komputer.



(1)



.....
.....

(2)



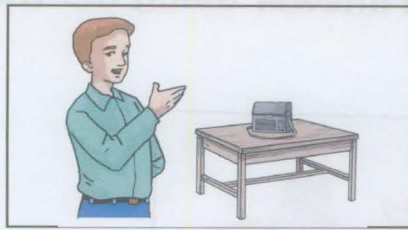
.....
.....

(3)



.....
.....

(4)



.....
.....

(5)



.....
.....

4. Make questions and answers as the example.

Example:

Anda berwisata ke Indonesia

Apakah Anda berwisata ke Indonesia?

1. Ya/ Saya berwisata ke Indonesia. or

2. Tidak/ Saya tidak berwisata ke Indonesia

- (1) Billy dan Jane membuat paspor.
- (2) Jane belajar di Indonesia.
- (3) Billy membeli tiket.
- (4) Itu Billy dan Jane.
- (5) Ini gedung KBRI.

5. Find and practice the correct expression based on the situation given.

Example:

Billy berulang tahun hari ini.

Selamat ulang tahun, Billy.

- (1) Anda bertemu Jane pukul 09.00.
- (2) Billy memberi Anda buku.
- (3) Anda berpisah dengan Jane.
- (4) Jane mau tidur.
- (5) Anda bertemu Billy.

6. Put these words in order and start with the underlined word.

Example:

atas-buku-di-meja → **Buku di atas meja.**

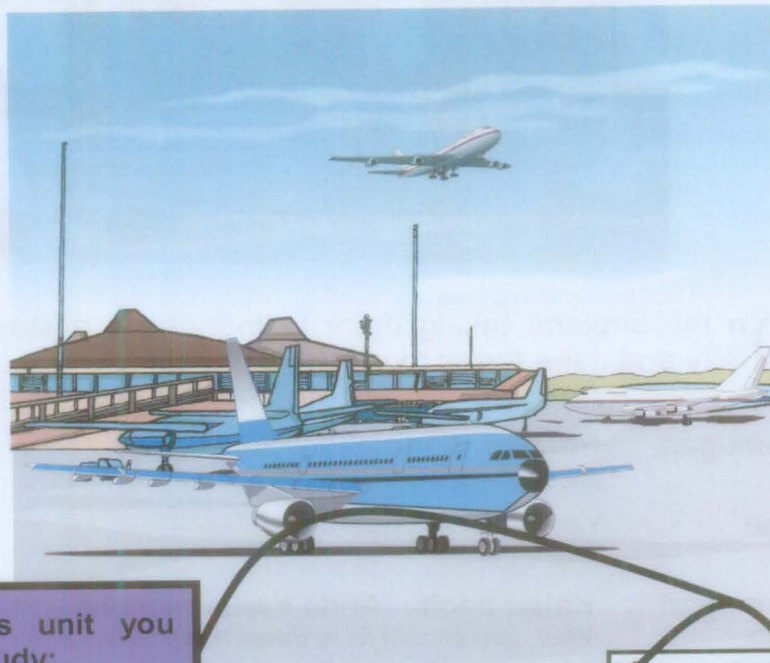
- (1) belajar-bahasa Indonesia-Billy dan Jane
- (2) membuat-visa-mereka
- (3) John-Indonesia-mau-ke
- (4) menginap-saya-hotel-di
- (5) Billy-ke-Indonesia-pergi

Catatan

"Ikatlah ilmu dengan menuliskannya"

UNIT 2

DI BANDARA SOEKARNO-HATTA



In this unit you
will study:

- nationalities
- occupation
- colours
- parts of body

and learn how to:

- make acting words
using *me-*, *di-*,
and *ber-*
- ask using *siapa*.



A. Percakapan I



Di dalam Penerbangan



On the airplane taking them to Indonesia, a stewardess gave Billy and Jane forms to enter Indonesia.

Pramugari : Permisi, Anda akan berwisata?
Excuse me, will you make a tour?

Jane : Ya.
Yes.

Pramugari : Kalau begitu, Anda harus mengisi tiga formulir ini.
Well, you should fill in these three forms then.

Jane : Maaf, yang putih untuk apa?
Excuse me, what is this white form for?

Pramugari : Yang putih untuk bea cukai.
The white one is for the customs.

Billy : Yang coklat dan kuning untuk apa?
What about the brown and the yellow ones?

Pramugari : Yang coklat untuk imigrasi. Yang kuning untuk catatan kesehatan.
The brown one is for the immigration. The yellow one is for the health report.

Jane : Oh, begitu. Terima kasih.
I see. Thank you.

Pramugari : Sama-sama.
You are welcome.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

- (1) *Maaf* is similar to the English 'sorry' and 'excuse me'. Besides using *maaf*, the other word that is usually used to excuse is *permisi*.
- (2) The word *yang* in *yang putih untuk bea cukai* is used when the thing refers to is the same as it is mentioned before. In this case, *yang putih* 'the white one' refers to *formulir putih* 'white form'.

2. Pemahaman

Mark the following statements with B (*betul*) if it is true or S (*salah*) if it is false based on the dialogue above.

- (1) () Jane dan Billy mengisi formulir di bandara.
- (2) () Mereka mendapat empat formulir.
- (3) () Pramugari memberi formulir.
- (4) () Formulir putih untuk bea cukai.
- (5) () Formulir coklat untuk catatan kesehatan.

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue. Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

Pramugari : Permisi, Anda akan berwisata?

Jane :

Pramugari : Kalau begitu, Anda harus mengisi tiga formulir ini.

Jane :

Pramugari : Yang putih di tangan Anda itu untuk bea cukai.

Billy : Yang coklat dan kuning untuk apa?

Pramugari : Yang coklat untuk imigrasi. Yang kuning untuk catatan kesehatan.

Jane :

Pramugari : Sama-sama.

B. Percakapan II



Membuat Visa di Bandara



Arriving at Soekarno-Hatta airport, Billy Smith and Jane Fairchild directly headed to the immigration counter to apply for the visa on arrival.

- Petugas : Selamat sore.
Good afternoon.
- Billy : Selamat sore. Kami mau membuat visa.
Good afternoon. We want to apply for a visa.
- Petugas : Siapa nama Anda?
What is your name?
- Billy : Saya Billy Smith dari Australia. Ini teman saya, Jane Fairchild.
I am Billy Smith from Australia. This is my friend, Jane Fairchild.
- Petugas : Boleh lihat paspor Anda?
May I see your passports?
- Billy : Ini, Pak.
Here they are, Sir.
- Petugas : Baiklah. Tunggu sebentar.
All right. Wait a moment, please.
- Petugas : Oke. Ini paspor dan visa Anda.
Okay. Here are your passports and visa.
- Billy : Terima kasih.
Thank you.
- Petugas : Kembali. Selamat berwisata.
You are welcome. Have a nice stay.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

- (1) *Oke* is derived from an English word *okay*. In a daily conversation, this word is used to show an agreement. *Oke* has the same meaning as *baiklah*.
- (2) *Anda* is actually used for both man and woman, the one we talk to, without considering social status and age.

2. Pemahaman

Answer the following questions based on the dialogue above.

- (1) Jane dan Billy membuat apa di bandara?
- (2) Apa yang diminta petugas dari Billy dan Jane?
- (3) Apakah Billy berasal dari Australia?
- (4) Berapa lama Billy dan Jane akan berwisata?
- (5) Apakah mereka mendapat visa?

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue. Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

- Petugas : Selamat sore.
Billy :
Petugas : Siapa nama Anda?
Billy :
Petugas : Boleh lihat paspor Anda?
Billy :
Petugas : Baiklah. Tunggu sebentar.
Petugas : Oke. Ini paspor dan visa Anda.
Billy :
Petugas : Kembali. Selamat berwisata.

C. Percakapan III



Memesan Taksi

Billy and Jane had got their luggage. Then, they went to the taxi counter.

- Petugas : Selamat sore. Mau ke mana, Pak?
Good afternoon. Where are you going, Sir?
Billy : Tolong antar kami ke Hotel Merdeka. Berapa ongkosnya?
Please take us to Merdeka Hotel. How much does it cost?
Petugas : Rp50.000,00.
It's fifty thousand.
Billy : Baiklah.
All right.
Petugas : Silakan tunggu. Sopir taksi akan menjemput Anda.
Wait a moment, please. The taxi driver will pick you up.

Billy : Sopir taksi yang mana?

Which one?

Petugas : Itu yang berambut keriting dan berkacamata.

That's the one with curly hair and glasses.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

- (1) *Pak* or *bapak* is used to respectfully address a man, without regarding to his status or age. Similar to English Mr. (mister), *Pak* is usually followed by name.
- (2) The word *tolong* is commonly used to make a polite request. The word *tolong* is similar to the English please.

2. Pemahaman

Answer the following questions based on the dialogue above.

- (1) Billy dan Jane mau pergi ke hotel apa?
- (2) Siapa yang mengantarkan mereka ke hotel?
- (3) Billy dan Jane naik apa ke hotel?
- (4) Berapa ongkos taksi Billy dan Jane?
- (5) Sopir mana yang mengantarkan mereka?

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue. Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

Petugas : Selamat sore. Mau ke mana, Pak?

Billy :

Petugas : Rp50.000,00.

Billy :

Petugas : Silakan tunggu. Sopir taksi akan menjemput Anda.

Billy :

Petugas : Itu dia yang berambut keriting dan berkacamata.

D. Kosakata dan Ungkapan

1. Kebangsaan

Afrika Selatan

Aljazair

Amerika

Australia

Belanda

Belgia

Cina

Inggris

Jepang

Jerman

Mesir

Prancis

Spanyol

Yunani

South African

Algerian

American

Australian

Dutch

Belgian

Chinese

English

Japanese

German

Egyptian

French

Spanish

Greek

2. Pekerjaan

dokter

dokter gigi

dosen

guru

karyawan

pelayan

pemandu

penulis

penyanyi

pilot

polisi

pramugari

sopir

doctor

dentist

lecturer

teacher

employee

waitress

tourist guide

writer

singer

pilot

police

(air)steward

driver

3. Warna



grey

blue

brown

green

black

jingga	orange
kuning	yellow
merah	red
putih	white
ungu	purple

4. Bagian Tubuh

bibir	lip
dada	chest
gigi	teeth
hidung	nose
kaki	leg
kepala	head
leher	neck
mata	eye
mulut	mouth
perut	stomach
pipi	cheek
rambut	hair
tangan	hand
telinga	ear
wajah	face

E. Tata Bahasa

1. Kata Kerja dengan *me-*

Kata kerja or acting words in Indonesian are sometimes formed by using *me-*.

For example:

(1) baca → membaca
Billy membaca buku.
Billy read a book.

(2) buat → membuat
Jane membuat visa.
Jane applied for a visa.

(3) ambil → mengambil
Saya mengambil paspor.
I took a passport.

- (4) isi → mengisi

Billy dan Jane mengisi formulir.

Billy and Jane filled in the form.

- (5) inap → menginap

Saya menginap di hotel.

I spent the night at the hotel.

- (6) lihat → melihat

Nyoman melihat pramugari.

Nyoman saw a stewardess.

- (7) cari → mencari

Billy mencari Jane.

Billy looked for Jane.

- (8) sapu → menyapu

Jane menyapu lantai.

Jane swept the floor.

From the examples, it can be seen that the change of *me-* into *mem-*, *meng-*, *men-*, and *meny-* depends on the words attached to it.

2. Kata Kerja dengan *ber-*

Besides *me-* acting words in Indonesian can be formed by using *ber-*.

For example:

- (1) wisata → berwisata

Billy dan Jane berwisata ke Indonesia.

Billy and Jane made a tour of Indonesia.

- (2) belanja → berbelanja

Saya berbelanja di pasar.

I shop at the market.

- (3) ajar → belajar

John belajar bahasa Indonesia.

John learned Indonesian.

- (4) kerja → bekerja

Andi bekerja di kedutaan.

Andi works at the embassy.

Similar to *me-*, *ber-* also changes according to the words that are attached to it. *Ber-* can change into *be-* and *bel-*. The meaning of *ber-* at the above sentences is 'to do'. Another meaning of acting words with *ber-* is 'to wear' or 'to use'.

For example:

(5) topi → bertopi

Billy bertopi.

Billy is wearing a hat.



(6) sepeda → bersepeda

Jane bersepeda.

Jane is riding a bicycle.



(7) kacamata → berkacamata

Saya berkacamata.

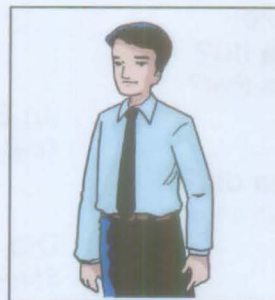
I am wearing glasses.



(8) dasi → berdasi

Petugas itu berdasi.

That attendant is wearing a tie.



3. Kata Kerja dengan *di-*

Another way to form acting words in Indonesian is by using *di-*.

For example:

- (1) *baca* → *dibaca*

Novel *dibaca* Billy.

The novel is read by Billy.

- (2) *ambil* → *diambil*

Formulir *diambil* Jane.

The form is taken by Jane.

- (3) *beli* → *dibeli*

Patung Asmat *dibeli* Jane.

The Asmat statue is bought by Jane.

Unlike *me-* or *ber-*, *di-* does not change its form whatever words are attached to it.

4. Kata Tanya *Siapa*

Question word *siapa* is used for people. Question word *siapa* is similar to the English question word *who* or *whom*.

For example:

- (1) **Siapa** itu?
Who is that?

Itu Billy.
That is Billy.

- (2) **Siapa** dia?
Who is she?

Dia Jane.
She is Jane.

- (3) **Siapa** belajar bahasa Indonesia?
Who learned Indonesian?

Sandra belajar bahasa Indonesia.
Sandra learned Indonesian.

- (4) Jane berbicara dengan **siapa**?

To whom is Jane talking?

Jane berbicara dengan Billy.

Jane is talking to Billy.

- (5) Billy pergi ke Indonesia dengan **siapa**?

With whom did Billy go to Indonesia?

Billy pergi ke Indonesia dengan Jane.

Billy went to Indonesia with Jane.

Question word *siapa* can also be used to ask about possessiveness. In this case, *siapa* is similar to the English question word *whose*.

For example:

- (6) Ini rumah **siapa**?

Whose house is this?

Ini rumah saya.

This is my house.

- (7) Itu paspor **siapa**?

Whose passport is that?

Itu paspor Billy.

That is Billy's passport.

In the daily conversation, the answers to those questions may be short, not in fully grammatical forms.

For example:

- (5) Siapa mereka?

Who are they?

Temanku.

My friend.

- (6) Ini rumah siapa?

Whose house is this?

Jane.

Jane's.

- (7) Jane berbicara dengan siapa?

To whom Jane are talking?

Billy.

Billy.

F. Latihan

1. Make a dialogue by choosing one of the sentences provided in the box. The statement of first speaker is on the left box and the statement of the second speaker is on the right box. Act out in pairs. If your choice is correct, you will make three good dialogues.

- (1) a. Permisi.
b. Anda ingin ke Indonesia?
c. Kami pesan taksi.

- a. Oh, boleh.
b. Silakan masuk.
c. Ya. Kami mau ke Jakarta.

- (2) a. Apakah memakai argometer?
b. Kami ingin visa.
c. Sudah memperoleh formulir ini?

- a. Visa untuk apa?
b. Belum
c. Ya.

- (3) a. Bagus, kalau begitu.
b. Ini ada tiga untuk Anda.
c. Visa kunjungan wisata.

- a. Formulir apa ini?
b. Tujuan Anda?
c. Tolong paspor Anda.

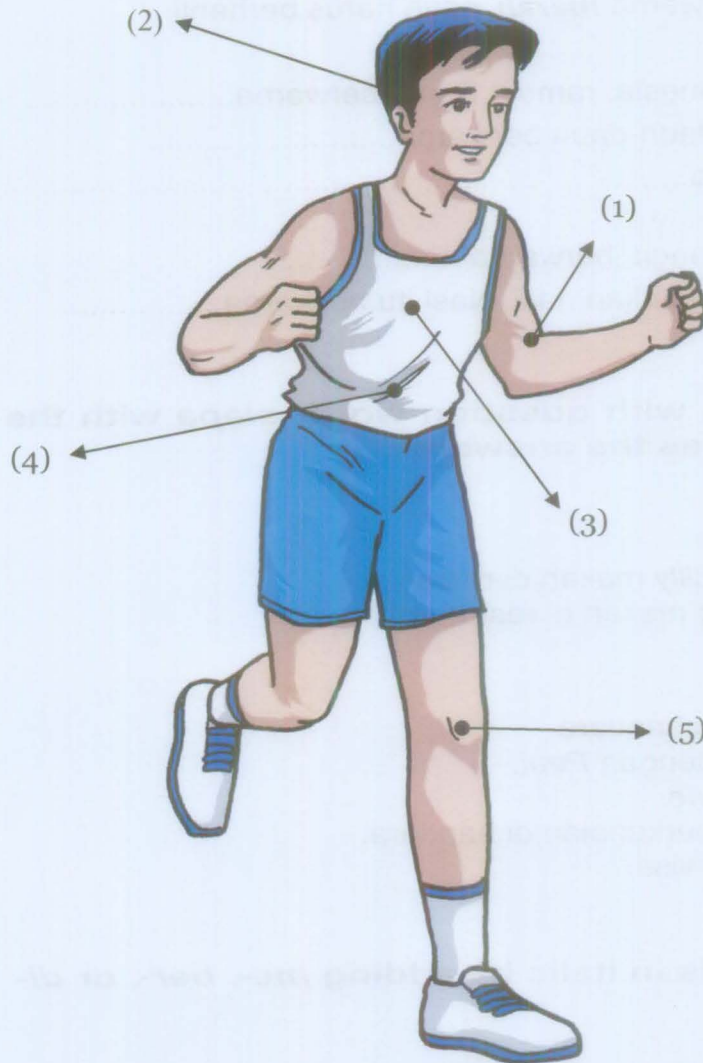
- (4) a. Kami ingin ke Jalan Wahid Hasyim.
b. Ini, Pak, paspornya.
c. Ini formulir bea cukai, imigrasi, dan kesehatan.

- a. Silakan tunggu.
b. Saya isi sekarang?
c. Baik. Mari saya antar ke lobi.

- (5) a. Berapa lama?
b. Sebaiknya begitu.
c. Terima kasih.

- a. Kembali.
b. Baiklah. Terima kasih.
c. Hanya sepuluh menit.

2. Name the body parts according to picture below.



3. Fill in the blanks with the correct colour.

Example:

Lampu lalu lintas berwarna, saya harus berhenti .

Lampu lalu lintas berwarna **merah**, saya harus berhenti .

- (1) Randi orang Indonesia, rambut Randi berwarna.....
- (2) Di musim hujan daun-daun berwarna.....
- (3) Pelangi berwarna.....,,,,,, dan
- (4) Pada siang hari langit berwarna
- (5) Setiap hari Ratna makan nasi. Nasi itu berwarna.....

4. Make questions with question word *siapa* with the words in italics as the answers.

Example:

Jane dan Billy makan di restoran.

Siapa yang makan di restoran?

- (1) *Mereka* pergi ke bandara.
- (2) Billy berbicara dengan *Paul*.
- (3) Ini komputer *Jane*.
- (4) *Billy dan Paul* berkenalan di bandara.
- (5) *Jane* membuat visa.

5. Change the words in italic by adding *me-*, *ber-*, or *di-*

Example:

Billy akan **wisata** ke Indonesia

Billy akan **berwisata** ke Indonesia

- (1) Billy dan Jane **ada** di kedutaan. (2) Mereka mau **buat** visa. (3) Paspor mereka **minta** petugas. (4) Petugas **beri** mereka formulir. (5) Mereka **isi** formulir.

UNIT 3

DI HOTEL



In this unit you will study:

- overnight accomodation
- toilet set
- bed set

and learn how to:

- use the pronoun *saya*, *Anda*, and *dia*
- ask using *di mana*, *ke mana*, and *dari mana*.



A. Percakapan I



Lapor Masuk di Hotel Merdeka

HOTEL MERDEKA
Jalan Wahid Hasyim Jakarta

DAFTAR HARGA KAMAR
Room Rate

	<i>SINGLE</i> 1 tempat tidur	<i>DOUBLE</i> 2 tempat tidur
Standar	Rp200.000	Rp225.000
Superior	Rp250.000	Rp275.000
Deluxe	Rp300.000	Rp325.000
Executive	Rp350.000	Rp375.000
Suite Room	Rp500.000	Rp500.000

Ekstra Bed Rp75.000

Harga sudah termasuk PPN dan pelayanan kamar 21%.
Rate including 21% tax and service charge.

Billy and Jane had arrived at the hotel. They went straight to the reception desk where a nice receptionist welcomed them.

Resepsionis : Selamat siang.
Good afternoon.

Billy dan Jane : Selamat siang.
Good afternoon.

Resepsionis : Ada yang dapat saya bantu, Pak?
What can I do for you, Sir?

Billy : Masih ada kamar kosong?
Are there any rooms?

Resepsionis : Ya, ada. Ini daftar harga kamarnya. Silakan lihat, Pak.
Yes, there are. Here is the room rate. Have a look, Sir.

Billy : Baik. Kami ambil dua kamar standar.
All right, we will take two standard rooms.

Resepsionis : Untuk berapa lama?
How long would you like to stay, Sir?

- Billy : Kami mau menginap tiga hari.
We want to stay for three days.
- Resepsionis : Boleh lihat paspor Bapak?
May I see your passport, please?
- Billy : Tentu. Ini paspor saya.
Sure. Here is my passport.
- Resepsionis : Terima kasih.
Thank you.
Anda akan bayar dengan tunai atau kartu kredit?
Would you like to pay cash or by credit card?
- Billy : Kartu kredit. Ini kartu kredit saya.
By credit card. Here's my credit card.
- Resepsionis : Tunggu sebentar. Saya cek dulu.
Wait a moment. I'll check it first.
Baik. Silakan, ini kunci kamar Bapak. Kamar 101 dan 102. Pelayan hotel akan mengantarkan Anda ke sana.
Well. Here are your keys, Sir. Room 101 and 102. The room boy will take you there.
- Billy dan Jane : Terima kasih.
Thank you.
- Resepsionis : Selamat istirahat.
Have a nice rest.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

Kamar kosong means that the room is available to rent. It is not an empty room where there is nothing in it. *Kamar kosong* is used in colloquial Indonesian instead of the word *kamar*.

2. Pemahaman

Answer the following questions based on the above dialogue.

- (1) Dengan apakah mereka membayar?
- (2) Siapa menyapa mereka di hotel?
- (3) Berapa lama mereka akan menginap?
- (4) Berapa kamar yang mereka ambil?
- (5) Siapa mengantarkan mereka ke kamar?

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue. Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

Resepsionis : Selamat siang.

Billy dan Jane :

Resepsionis : Ada yang dapat saya bantu, Pak?

Billy :

Resepsionis : Ya, ada. Ini daftar harga kamarnya. Silakan lihat, Pak.

Billy :

Resepsionis : Untuk berapa lama?

Billy :

Resepsionis : Boleh lihat paspor Anda?

Billy :

Resepsionis : Terima kasih.
Anda akan bayar dengan tunai atau kartu kredit?

Billy :

Resepsionis : Tunggu sebentar. Saya cek dulu.

Baik. Silakan, ini kunci kamar Anda. Kamar 101 dan 102. Pelayan hotel akan mengantarkan Anda ke sana.

Billy dan Jane :

Resepsionis : Selamat istirahat.

B. Percakapan II



Meminta Informasi



The next day, Billy and Jane wanted to go out for lunch. They would do some sight-seeing too. Before they left, they went to the reception desk and handed their room keys.

Resepsionis : Selamat siang.
Good afternoon.

Billy : Selamat siang. Kami mau keluar untuk makan siang dan jalan-jalan.
Good afternoon. We want to go out for lunch and do some sight-seeing.

Jane : Oh ya, saya mau tanya, di mana restoran yang bagus?
By the way, where is a good restaurant?

Resepsionis : Mmm...Restoran Selera Indonesia saja.
Masakannya lengkap dan enak.
Well. The Selera Indonesia Restaurant. The food is so various and delicious.

Jane : Apakah jauh dari sini?
Is it far from here?

Resepsionis : Tidak juga. Dari sini, ke arah kiri. Nanti di perempatan, Anda belok kanan. Restoran itu kira-kira 100 meter dari situ. Letaknya di sebelah rumah sakit Bahagia.

Not really. Take the left from here. On the crossroads, turn right. The restaurant is 100 meters away from there, next to Bahagia Hospital.

Jane : Baiklah. Terima kasih.
All right. Thank you.

Resepsionis : Kembali.
You're welcome.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

The word *jalan-jalan* may mean streets and sight-seeing. The use of it depends on the context given.

2. Pemahaman

Answer the following questions based on the above dialogue.

- (1) Untuk apa Billy dan Jane keluar?
- (2) Ke mana mereka pergi?
- (3) Apakah rumah makan itu jauh?
- (4) Di mana letak Restoran Selera Indonesia?
- (5) Apakah Billy dan Jane pergi ke restoran itu?

Mark the following statements with B (*betul*) if it is true and S (*salah*) if it is false based on the dialogue above.

- (1) () Billy menitipkan kunci kamar ke Jane.
- (2) () Restoran Selera Indonesia berada di sebelah rumah sakit.
- (3) () Jarak antara hotel dan rumah makan sangat jauh.
- (4) () Billy dan Jane ingin keluar untuk sarapan.
- (5) () Masakan di rumah makan Selera Indonesia tidak lezat.

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue. Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

- Resepsionis : Selamat siang.
 Billy : Selamat siang. Kami mau keluar untuk makan siang dan jalan-jalan.
 Jane :
 Resepsionis : Mmm... Restoran Selera Indonesia saja. Masakannya lengkap dan enak.
 Jane :
 Resepsionis : Tidak juga. Dari sini, ke arah kiri. Nanti di perempatan, Anda belok kanan. Restoran itu kira-kira 100 meter dari situ. Letaknya di sebelah rumah sakit Bahagia.
 Jane :
 Resepsionis : Kembali.

C. Kosakata dan Ungkapan

1. Tempat Menginap

hotel	<i>hotel</i>
losmen	<i>inn</i>
motel	<i>motel</i>
penginapan	<i>overnight lodgings</i>
wisma	<i>guest house</i>

2. Perlengkapan Kamar Mandi

bak mandi	<i>bath tub</i>
ember	<i>pail/bucket</i>
gayung	<i>dipper</i>
handuk	<i>towel</i>
pasta gigi	<i>toothpaste</i>
sabun	<i>soap</i>
sampo	<i>shampoo</i>
sikat gigi	<i>toothbrush</i>
tisu	<i>tissue</i>

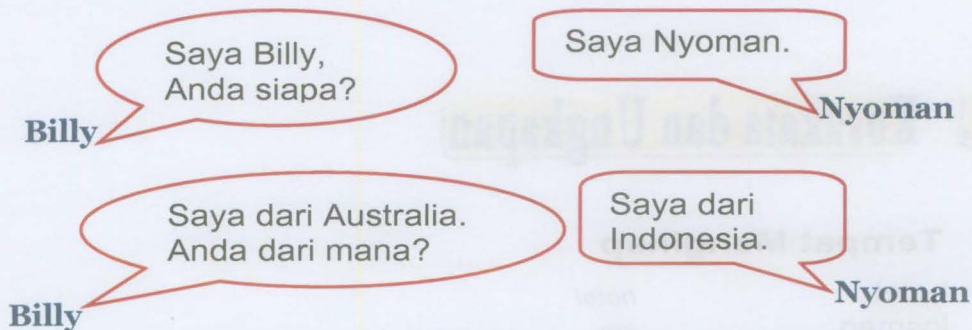
3. Perlengkapan Tidur

bantal	<i>pillow</i>
guling	<i>bolster</i>
selimut	<i>blanket</i>
seprai	<i>bedsheet</i>

D. Tata Bahasa

1. Saya, Anda, dan Dia

Saya, *anda*, and *dia* are used when the speaker, the listener, and the one being talked about is singular in number.



As a speaker, Billy refers himself as *saya* and he refers his listener, Nyoman, as *Anda*. In a daily informal situation, *saya* is sometimes replaced by *aku*; *Anda* is replaced by *kamu*.

For example:

Billy : Aku Billy, kamu siapa?
Nyoman : Aku Nyoman.
Billy : Aku dari Australia.
Kamu dari mana?
Nyoman : Aku dari Indonesia.

Saya, aku, anda, dan kamu can be used to form possessiveness.

For example:

- (1) Billy teman **saya**.

Billy temank**u**.

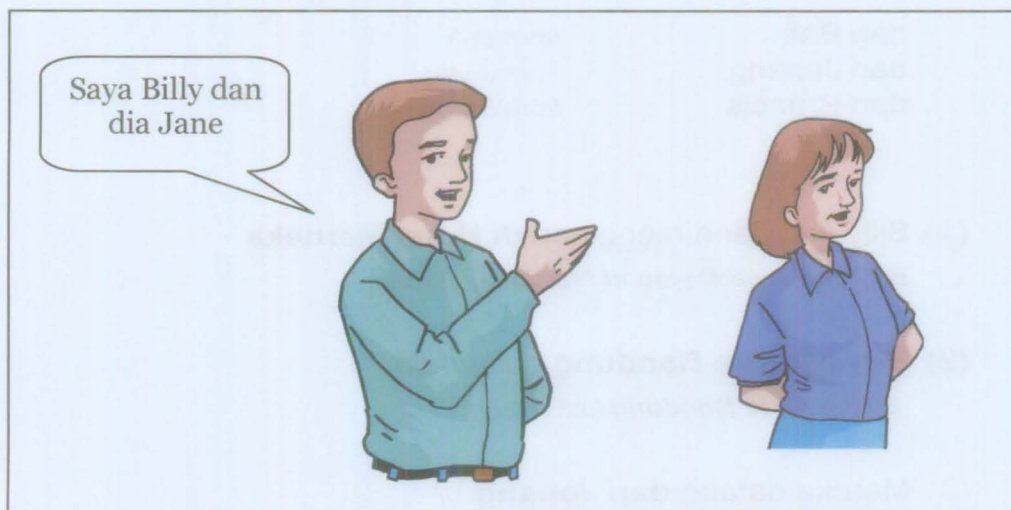
Billy is my friend.

- (2) Kamar **Anda** nomor 135.

Kamarm**u** nomor 135.

Your room is number 135.

From the examples, it can be seen that in order to form possessiveness *saya* and *anda* are used in their full forms, while *aku* and *kamu* are used in their short forms, *-ku* and *-mu*.



As a speaker, Billy refers himself as *saya* and he refers Jane as *dia* because Jane is a person that he is being talked about. Similar to *saya* or *anda*, *dia* can also be used to state possessiveness. In this case *dia* changes into *-nya*.

For example:

- (3) Ini kamar **dia**. → Ini kamarn**ya**.

- (4) Itu paspor **dia**. → Itu pasporn**ya**.

2. Kata Tanya *di mana*, *ke mana*, dan *dari mana*

In Indonesian, the information of a place or a location can be formed using *di*, *ke*, or *dari* before the words that indicate place or location. *Di* states 'where something or someone is'; *ke* states 'where something or someone is heading for'; *dari* states 'where something or someone is from'.

For example:

di rumah	at home
di kantor	at the office
di hotel	at the hotel

ke kanan	to the right
ke Bandung	to Bandung
ke pasar	to the market

dari Bali	from Bali
dari Jepang	from Japan
dari Prancis	from France

(1) Billy dan Jane menginap **di Hotel Merdeka**.

*Billy and Jane stayed **at Merdeka Hotel**.*

(2) Billy pergi **ke Bandung** bulan lalu.

*Billy went **to Bandung** last month.*

(3) Mereka datang **dari Jepang**.

They come from Japan.

Further, question word to ask a place or a location can be formed by combining *di*, *ke*, and *dari* with *mana* to form *di mana*, *ke mana*, dan *dari mana*.

The question word *di mana* (where at) is used to ask about the location or the existence of something or someone.

For example:

(1) Anda tinggal **di mana**?

Where do you live?

Saya tinggal **di Jakarta**.

I live in Jakarta.

(2) **Di mana** kopor Anda?

Where is your suitcase?

Kopor saya ada **di kamar**.

My suitcase is in the room.

(3) **Di mana** letak telepon umum?

Where is the public telephone?

Telepon umum ada **di Jalan Wahid**

It is on Jalan Wahid.

The question word *ke mana* (where to) is used to ask about the direction or aim of something or someone.

For example:

(4) Anda mau **ke mana**?

Where are you going to?

Saya mau **ke Bogor**.

I am going to Bogor.

(5) Besok kita pergi **ke mana**?

Where will we go tomorrow?

Besok kita pergi **ke Bali**.

Tomorrow we will go to Bali.

(6) **Ke mana** Billy pergi?

Where did Billy go?

Billy pergi **ke pasar**.

Billy went to the market.

The question word *dari mana* (where from) is used to ask about where something or someone is from.

For example:

(7) **Dari mana** Ali?

Where is Ali from?

Ali **dari hotel**.

Ali is from the hotel.

- (8) Anda mendapat buku itu **dari mana**?

Where did you get that book from?

Dari perpustakaan.

From the library.

- (9) **Dari mana** orang-orang itu?

Where do those people come from?

Mereka dari Jawa.

They come from Java.

E. Catatan Budaya



Losmen Jalan Jaksa (*Jalan Jaksa Inn*) is a famous overnight accomodation for tourist in Jakarta. It's located in Jalan Jaksa, Kebon Sirih, Centre of Jakarta. Its location, at the down town, makes it easy to find and is an alternative place to stay. For one who looks for nice and cheaper hotel, *Losmen Jalan Jaksa* could be a good choice because the hotel rate there is much cheaper than that in other hotels with the same facilities such as restaurant with international food and Indonesian hospitality.

F. Latihan

1. Make a dialogue by choosing one of the sentences provided in the box. The statement of first speaker is on the left box and the statement of the second speaker is on the right box. Act out in pairs. If your choice is correct, you will make three good dialogues.

- (1) a. Selamat pagi.
b. Apa kabar?
c. Selamat datang.

- a. Terima kasih.
b. Pagi.
c. Baik.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(2) a. Ada yang dapat saya bantu?
b. Bagaimana perjalanan Anda?
c. Jam berapa kita berangkat besok?</p> | <p>a. Menyenangkan.
b. Saya ingin menginap di sini.
c. Pukul 05.00 saja, ya?</p> |
| <p>(3) a. Ini daftar harganya.
b. Tidak terlalu pagi?
c. Di sana hujan atau tidak?</p> | <p>a. Tidak.
b. Coba saya lihat dulu.
c. Ya, tetapi hanya sebentar.</p> |
| <p>(4) a. Jadi, Anda mau yang mana?
b. Jangan terlambat, ya.
c. Saya senang Anda datang.</p> | <p>a. Ya.
b. Saya ambil kamar standar saja.
c. Saya juga.</p> |
| <p>(5) a. Untuk berapa malam.
b. Sampai bertemu di stasiun.
c. Semoga Anda senang di sini.</p> | <p>a. Tiga malam.
b. Baiklah.
c. Terima kasih.</p> |

2. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate possessive pronouns.

For example:

Ibu.....(aku) bekerja di kantor imigrasi.
Ibuku bekerja di kantor imigrasi.

- (1) Ayah.....(kamu) seorang pemandu wisata.
- (2) Apakah visa.....(anda) masih berlaku?
- (3) Hotel.....(kamu) di Denpasar, Bali.
- (4) Paspor.....(dia) warnanya biru tua.
- (5) Pesawat..... (saya) mendarat di Bandara Soekarno-Hatta.

3. Complete these following questions using the question words *di mana*, *dari mana*, or *ke mana*

For example:

_____ Billy menginap?

Hotel Merdeka.

Di mana Billy menginap?

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| (1) Anda berasal _____? | Indonesia. |
| (2) Bus itu menuju _____? | bandara. |
| (3) _____ hotel itu? | Jalan Wahid. |
| (4) _____ letak kantor pos? | Jalan Juanda. |
| (5) Billy dan Jane akan berlibur _____? | Bali. |
| (6) _____ Billy tinggal? | hotel. |
| (7) Billy dan Jane makan siang _____? | restoran. |
| (8) _____ Billy datang? | Australia. |
| (9) _____ besok kamu pergi? | Restoran |
| (10) Billy berwisata _____? | Bali |

4. Fill in the blank with the correct words.

- (1) Billy mau makan siang. Dia pergi ke.....
- (2) Billy dan Jane mau menginap. Mereka pergi ke.....
- (3) Santi mencuci rambut dengan.....
- (4) Malam sangat dingin, Billy tidur memakai.....
- (5) Andi menggosok gigi dengan.....

UNIT 4

DI RESTORAN



In this unit you will study:

- taste
- eating places
- meal of the day
- dinner set

and learn how to:

- use the pronoun *kami*, *kita*, *kalian*, and *mereka*.
- make negation using *bukan* and *tidak*.



A. Percakapan



Di Restoran Selera Indonesia

MENU
Restoran Selera Indonesia

Makanan

Nasi Goreng	Rp15.000,00
Mie Goreng	Rp15.000,00
Bihun Goreng	Rp15.000,00
Mie Ayam	Rp10.000,00
Bakso	Rp10.000,00
Mie Ayam Bakso	Rp12.000,00
Gado-Gado	Rp10.000,00
Gudeg	Rp10.000,00
Sate Ayam	Rp12.000,00
Sate Kambing	Rp15.000,00
Soto Ayam	Rp10.000,00
Pecel Lele	Rp10.000,00
Pecel Ayam	Rp15.000,00
Tempe Goreng	Rp5.000,00
Tahu Goreng	Rp5.000,00
Nasi Putih	Rp3.000,00
Lalapan+ Sambal	Rp5.000,00

MENU
Restoran Selera Indonesia

Minuman

Teh	Rp3.000,00
Kopi	Rp3.000,00
Sekoteng	Rp5.000,00
Bajigur	Rp5.000,00
Es Teh	Rp3.000,00
Es Jeruk	Rp5.000,00
Es Cendol	Rp7.000,00
Es Kelapa Muda	Rp10.000,00
Jus Alpukat	Rp7.500,00
Jus Belimbing	Rp7.500,00
Jus Mangga	Rp7.500,00
Air Mineral (botol)	Rp3.000,00

Billy and Jane had arrived at Selera Indonesia Restaurant. They were welcomed by a friendly waiter.

Pelayan : Selamat siang. Meja untuk dua orang?
Good afternoon. Table for two?

Billy : Ya. Untuk dua orang.
Yes. For two.

Pelayan : Baik. Silakan duduk.
All right. Please, sit down.

Billy : Terima kasih.
Thank you.

- Pelayan : Ini menunya. Silakan lihat dulu.
Here is the menu. Have a look, please.
- Jane : Gado-gado itu apa?
What is gado-gado?
- Pelayan : Gado-gado itu sayuran yang diberi bumbu kacang.
Semacam salad.
Gado-gado is vegetable mixed with some peanut sauce. It's a kind of salad.
- Jane : Kalau begitu, saya pesan gado-gado saja.
Well, I will have gado-gado, please.
- Pelayan : Bapak, mau pesan apa?
What would you like to order, Sir?
- Billy : Gudeg ini seperti apa, Mas?
What is gudeg like, Mas?
- Pelayan : Sayur nangka muda yang dimasak dengan santan.
Rasanya agak manis.
Young jackfruits cooked with coconut milk. It tastes rather sweet.
- Billy : Oh, begitu. Baiklah, saya mau gudeg.
I see. All right then, I'll have gudeg.
- Pelayan : Dengan nasi, Pak?
With rice, Sir?
- Billy : Ya. Dengan nasi.
Yes. With rice.
- Pelayan : Mau minum apa, Pak, Bu?
What would you like to drink, Sir, Ma'am?
- Jane : Saya ingin pesan jus mangga.
I would like to order mango juice
- Billy : Saya mau es teh.
I want some iced tea.
- Pelayan : Saya ulangi, ya. Gado-gado satu. Nasi gudeg satu.
Jus mangga satu dan es teh. Itu saja, Pak, Bu?
I repeat it. One nasi gado-gado. One nasi gudeg. One mango juice and one iced tea. Is that all, Sir, Ma'am?
- Billy : Ya, terima kasih.
Yes, thank you.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

Mas or Mbak is commonly used in Indonesian daily conversation. Actually, *Mas* and *Mbak* are Javanese terms of address. *Mas* is used to address a respected older or younger male and *Mbak* is used to address the female one.

2. Pemahaman

Answer the following questions based on the dialogue above.

- (1) Di mana Billy dan Jane makan siang?
- (2) Jane memesan makanan apa?
- (3) Billy memesan makanan apa?
- (4) Apakah gado-gado itu?
- (5) Billy dan Jane memesan minuman apa?

Mark the following statements with B (*betul*) if it is true or S (*salah*) if it is false based on the dialogue above.

- (1) () Billy memesan nasi gado-gado.
- (2) () Jane memesan jus jeruk.
- (3) () Gado-gado itu semacam salad.
- (4) () Billy suka makanan yang manis.
- (5) () Pelayan mengulang pesanan Billy dan Jane.

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue. Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

Pelayan : Selamat siang. Meja untuk dua orang?

Billy :

Pelayan : Baik. Silakan duduk.

Billy :

Pelayan : Ini menunya. Silakan lihat dulu.

Jane : Gado-gado itu apa?

Pelayan : Gado-gado itu sayuran yang diberi bumbu kacang.
Semacam salad.

- Jane : Kalau begitu, saya pesan gado-gado saja.
- Pelayan : Bapak, mau pesan apa?
- Billy :
- Pelayan : Sayur nangka muda yang dimasak dengan santan.
Rasanya manis.
- Billy :
- Pelayan : Dengan nasi?
- Billy :
- Pelayan : Mau minum apa?
- Jane : Saya ingin pesan jus mangga.
- Billy :
- Pelayan : Saya ulangi, ya. Gado-gado, satu. Nasi gudeg satu.
Jus mangga satu dan es teh. Itu saja?
- Billy :

B. Kosakata dan Ungkapan

1. Rasa

asam	<i>sour</i>
asin	<i>salty</i>
enak	<i>delicious; nice</i>
lezat	<i>tasty; delicious</i>
manis	<i>sweet</i>
pahit	<i>bitter</i>
pedas	<i>hot</i>

2. Tempat Makan

kafe	<i>cafe</i>
kantin	<i>canteen</i>
restoran	<i>restaurant</i>
warung	<i>stall</i>

3. Waktu Makan

sarapan	<i>breakfast</i>
makan siang	<i>lunch</i>
makan malam	<i>dinner; supper</i>

4. Peralatan Makan

cangkir	<i>cup</i>
garpu	<i>fork</i>
gelas	<i>glass</i>
mangkuk	<i>bowl</i>
panci	<i>pan</i>
piring	<i>plate</i>
pisau	<i>knife</i>
sendok	<i>spoon</i>
teko	<i>teapot</i>

C. Tata Bahasa

1. Kami, Kita, Kalian, dan Mereka

Kami, kita, kalian, and mereka are used when the speakers, the listeners or the ones being talked about are plural in number.



In Indonesian, *kami* is used when the listener(s) are exclusive within the conversation being conducted.

Jane, hari ini kita makan di mana?

Billy

Kita makan di restoran saja.

Jane

Kita in Indonesian is used when the speaker and the listener are inclusive within the conversation being conducted.

Selamat pagi, Billy, Jane. Kalian mau pergi ke mana?

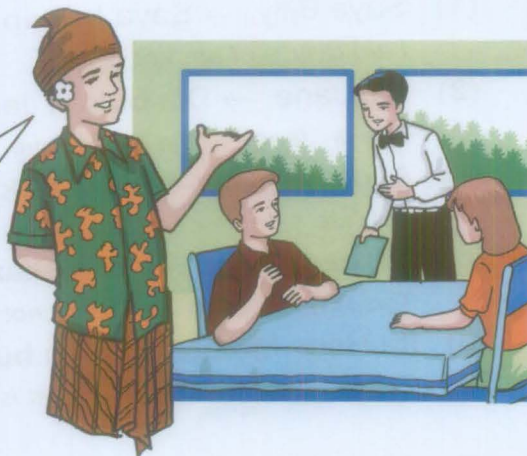
Nyoman

Kami mau ke Taman Mini.

Jane dan Billy

Kalian in Indonesian is used to address the listeners when they are plural in number.

Teman saya bernama Billy dan Jane. Sekarang *mereka* sedang memesan makanan. Billy memesan gado-gado dan Jane memesan gudeg. *Mereka* suka makanan Indonesia.



In Indonesian, *mereka* is used when the ones being talked are more than one.

Further, *kami*, *kita*, *kalian*, dan *mereka* can be used to state possessiveness.

For example:

- (1) Saya dan Billy memesan makanan. Pelayan sedang mencatat pesanan **kami**.

I and Billy are ordering the food. A waiter is writing our order.

- (2) Makanan **mereka** terasa pedas.

Their food taste hot.

- (3) Negara **kita** sangat indah.

Our country is very beautiful.

- (4) Restoran **kalian** sangat ramai.

Your restaurant is very crowded.

2. Negasi dengan *bukan* dan *tidak*

In Indonesia, the statement can be negated by using *bukan* or *tidak*. *Bukan* is used to negate things or people, while *tidak* is used to negate acting words or adjectives (qualifying words).

For example:

- (1) Saya Billy. → Saya **bukan** Billy.

I am Billy. → I am not Billy.

- (2) Dia Jane. → Dia **bukan** Jane.

She is Jane → She is not Jane.

- (3) Anda pelukis. → Anda **bukan** pelukis.

You are a painter. → You are not a painter.

- (4) Ini gado-gado. → Ini **bukan** gado-gado.

This is gado-gado. → This is not gado-gado.

- (5) Itu Hotel Merdeka. → Itu **bukan** Hotel Merdeka.

That is Hotel Merdeka. → That is not Hotel Merdeka.

- (6) Billy suka es cendol. → Billy **tidak** suka es cendol.

Billy likes es cendol. → Billy does not like es cendol.

- (7) Jane suka berolahraga. → Jane **tidak** suka berolahraga.

Jane likes sport. → Jane does not like sport.

- (8) Mereka berwisata. → Mereka **tidak** berwisata.

They make a tour. → They do not make a tour.

- (9) Indonesia itu luas. → Indonesia itu **tidak** luas.

Indonesia is spacious. → Indonesia is not spacious.

- (10) Jane cantik. → Jane **tidak** cantik.

Jane is beautiful. → Jane is not beautiful.

Besides *bukan* and *tidak*, negation can be also formed by using *tanpa* which means 'without'.

For example:

- (11) Billy minum es teh **tanpa** gula.

Billy drank iced tea without sugar.

- (12) Penerbangan ini **tanpa** asap rokok.

This flight is a no smoking flight.

D. Catatan Budaya



Indonesia has many kinds of special food. Among others are *nasi gudeg*, *nasi uduk*, *gado-gado* and *ketoprak* etc. Besides, there are also many kinds of special drink, such as *es cendol*, *bajigur*, *sekoteng*, *es kelapa muda* etc.



Lesehan is a special eating place in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. It is located in Jalan Malioboro, Yogyakarta. Unlike other eating places such as restaurant with chairs and tables, in *lesehan*, the customers are sitting on the mat. In front of them a long table is provided to serve the meal. An amusement from the street singers who present some songs for the customers adds the uniqueness of this eating place.

E. Latihan

1. Make a dialogue by choosing one of the sentences provided in the box. The statement of first speaker is on the left box and the statement of the second speaker is on the right box. Act out in pairs. If your choice is correct, you will make three good dialogues.

- (1) a. Silakan duduk.
b. Permisi.
c. Maaf, saya ingin bertanya.

- a. Ya, ada apa?
b. Terima kasih.
c. Ya, silakan masuk

- (2) a. Terima kasih.
b. Di mana saya bisa membeli durian?
c. Mau pesan apa?

- a. Di Pasar Ginjing.
b. Ada yang dapat saya bantu?
c. Apa menu istimewa hari ini?

- (3) a. Sop buntut dan sate Madura.
b. Jauh tidak dari sini?
c. Saya mencari Bu Wati.

- a. Wah, dia sedang ke luar kota.
b. Lumayan.
c. Saya mau sop buntut.

- (4) a. Wah, sayang sekali.
b. Kalau jalan kaki?
c. Apalagi, Pak?

- a. Jangan, Mbak.
b. Ada pesan untuknya?
c. Satu porsi sate.

- (5) a. Minumnya apa?
b. Bisa tidak naik bus?
c. Tidak. Besok saya kembali.

- a. Baiklah.
b. Bisa. Anda naik bus jurusan Manggarai.
c. Jus belimbing.

2. Complete the following sentences using the words provided on the right column.

For example:	
(1) Mereka menginap di wisma (d) .	
(2) Gudeg rasanya.....	a. manis
(3) Garam rasanya.....	b. asam
(4) Pagi hari Billy.....di hotel.	c. cangkir
(5) Jane minum satu kopi.	d. wisma
(6) Saya memotong daging dengan.....	e. pisau
	f. sarapan
	g. makan siang
	h. rumah

3. Negate these following sentences.

For example:

Ibu bekerja di kantor imigrasi.

Ibu **tidak bekerja** di kantor imigrasi.

- (1) Mereka makan di Restoran Selera Indonesia.
- (2) Billy dan Jane teman Nyoman.
- (3) Ayahmu seorang pemandu wisata.
- (4) Pesawat itu mendarat di Bandara Soekarno-Hatta.
- (5) Paspor dibuat di bandara.

4. Fill in the blank with **kami**, **kita**, **kalian** or **mereka**.

For example:

Billy dan Jane berwisata ke Indonesia. **Mereka** membuat visa di bandara Soekarno-Hatta.

- (1) **Saya, Susi, dan Ina** pergi ke Jakarta. berkunjung ke Taman Mini Indonesia Indah.
- (2) **Santi dan Dewi** belanja di pasar. membeli buah dan sayur.
- (3) **Saya dan kamu** belajar bahasa Indonesia. Hari ini ujian.
- (4) Kemarin saya melihat **kamu dan Mira** makan di Restoran Nelayan. makan apa?
- (5) **Dian, Ari, dan Dwi** menginap di Hotel Merdeka. menyewa dua kamar.

UNIT 5

DI PASAR TRADISIONAL



In this unit you will study:

- fruits
- vegetables
- traditional clothes
- shopping places

and learn how to:

- ask using *berapa*
- use address terms



A. Percakapan I



Berbelanja di Pasar Tradisional

From the Restaurant Selera Indonesia, Billy and Jane walked to the market nearby to buy Indonesian cloth. They heard that the cloth sold there was various and very cheap. They are in front of the shop now.

- Billy : Jane, lihat kain itu.
Jane, look at that cloth.
- Jane : Wah, cantik sekali.
It is very beautiful.
- Penjual : Mari, Bu. Silakan lihat dulu. Ini model baru.
Have a look, please. Ma'am. This is a new model.
- Jane : Ini kain apa?
What cloth is this?
- Penjual : Oh, itu kain batik. Yang ini dari Solo dan yang itu dari Pekalongan.
Oh, that is batik cloth. This one is from Solo and that one is from Pekalongan.
- Jane : Berapa harganya?
How much is it?
- Penjual : Itu Rp170.000,00.
That is Rp170.000,00.
- Jane : Luntur atau tidak?
Does the colour run out?
- Penjual : Tidak Bu. Kain ini bagus. Warnanya dari bahan alami.
No, Ma'am. This cloth is good. The colour is from natural substance.
- Jane : Mmh..., Rp130.000,00, ya?
Mmh..., how about Rp130.000,00?
- Penjual : Wah, belum dapat, Bu.
Sorry...Ma'am.
- Jane : Bagaimana kalau Rp140.000,00?
How about Rp140.000,00?

Penjual : Mh... Rp150.000,00 saja, ya, Bu?
Mh... Rp150.000,00, Ma'am?

Jane : Baiklah! Saya ambil satu saja.
All right! I will buy one.

Penjual : Ini kainnya, Bu. Terima kasih.
Here you are. Thank you.

Jane : Sama-sama.
You are welcome.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

- (1) In buying something, besides using the word *beli* 'buy', Indonesian commonly uses the word *ambil* 'take'.
- (2) *Luntur* is a colour condition of paint, cloth, gold plated, etc. after washing which becomes paler or lighter (fade).

2. Pemahaman

Answer the following question based on the dialogue above.

- (1) Jane membeli kain apa?
- (2) Berapa harga kain itu?
- (3) Apakah kain itu luntur?
- (4) Mengapa warna kain itu tidak luntur?
- (5) Toko itu menjual kain batik dari mana saja?

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue. Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

Billy : Jane, lihat kain itu.

Jane :

Penjual : Mari, Bu. Silakan lihat dulu. Ini model baru.

Jane :

Penjual : Oh, itu kain batik. Yang ini dari Solo dan yang itu dari Pekalongan.

Jane :
Penjual : Itu Rp170.000,00.
Jane :
Penjual : Tidak, Bu. Kain ini bagus. Warnanya dari bahan alami.
Jane :
Penjual : Wah, belum dapat, Bu.
Jane :
Penjual : Mh... Rp150.000,00 saja, ya, Bu?
Jane :
Penjual : Ini kainnya, Bu. Terima kasih.
Jane :

B.

Percakapan II



Berbelanja di Pasar Seni



At Pasar Seni Jaya Ancol Billy and Jane visited a handicraft shop. There were many Indonesian traditional crafts sold there. It seemed that Billy and Jane were interested in Asmat statue and Wayang Golek.

Penjual : Ini patung Asmat. Karya seni tradisional Papua.
This is Asmat statue. This is a traditional art work from Papua.

Billy : Ini dibuat dari kayu?
Is it made of wood?

- Penjual : Ya, patung ini dibuat dari kayu dan diukir dengan alat sederhana.
Yes, this statue is made of wood and carved with a simple tool.
- Jane : Ada yang lebih kecil tidak?
Do you have a smaller one?
- Penjual : Ada. Ada yang tingginya 50 cm.
Yes, I do. There is a 50 cm high statue.
- Billy : Oh, ya? Berapa harganya?
Oh, really? How much is it?
- Penjual : Harganya Rp100.000,00.
It is Rp100.000,00.
- Jane : Boleh kurang?
Can I get it for less?
- Penjual : Wah, di sini harga pas.
Well, it is fixed price here.
- Jane : Kalau boneka kayu yang pakai baju itu apa?
What is that wooden puppet with dress?
- Penjual : Yang itu? Oh, itu wayang golek, boneka kayu dari Jawa Barat. Wayang berbaju pangsi dan bersarung itu bernama Cepot.
That one? Oh, that is wayang golek, a wooden puppet from West Java. The one with pangsi cloth and sarung is called Cepot.
- Jane : Wow, lucu sekali. Bagaimana, Bill, kamu ambil yang mana?
Wow, it is so cute. Well, Bill, which one will you take?
- Billy : Saya ambil patung Asmat saja.
I will take the Asmat statue.
- Jane : Pak, kami ambil yang ini.
Sir, we will take this one.
- Penjual : Baiklah. Terima kasih. Datang lagi ya!
All right. Thank you. Come again please!
- Jane : Ya.
Okay.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

- (1) *Papua* is a province in the east of Indonesia. Before the autonomy era, this province is known as Irian Jaya.
- (2) *Asmat* is the name of a tribe in Papua.

2. Pemahaman

Answer the following question based on the dialogue above.

- (1) Berapa harga patung Asmat yang dibeli Billy?
- (2) Dari manakah *wayang golek* itu?
- (3) Patung asmat terbuat dari apa?
- (4) Apakah Billy membeli *wayang golek*?
- (5) Siapa nama wayang yang memakai baju pangsi itu?

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue. Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

- Penjual : Ini patung Asmat. Karya seni tradisional Papua.
- Jane :
- Penjual : Ya, patung ini dibuat dari kayu dan diukir dengan alat sederhana.
- Jane :
- Penjual : Ada. Ada yang tingginya 50cm.
- Billy : Oh, ya? Berapa harganya?
- Penjual : Harganya Rp100.000,00.
- Jane :
- Penjual : Wah, di sini harga pas.
- Jane :
- Penjual : Yang itu? Oh, itu wayang golek, boneka kayu dari Jawa Barat. Wayang yang berbaju pangsi dan sarung itu bernama Cepot.

Jane :
Billy : Saya ambil patung Asmat saja.
Jane :
Penjual : Baiklah. Terima kasih. Datang lagi ya!
Jane :

C. Kosakata dan Ungkapan

1. Tempat Berbelanja

pasar	<i>market</i>
pasaraya	<i>hipermarket</i>
pasar swalayan	<i>supermarket</i>
toko	<i>shop; store</i>
toko serba ada (toserba)	<i>departement store</i>

2. Kain Tradisional

batik	<i>batik</i>
sarung	<i>sarong</i>
songket	<i>(a kind of) woven sarong</i>
tenun	<i>woven cloth</i>
ulos	<i>traditional Batak cloth</i>

3. Buah-Buahan



mangga (*mango*)



semangka (*watermelon*)



jambu biji (*guava*)



rambutan (*rambutan*)



pisang (*banana*)



manggis (*mangosteen*)



kelengkeng
(*a kind of longan*)



nanas (*pineapple*)



4. Sayur-Sayuran

cabai (chilli)



terung (eggplant)



bayam (spinach)



lobak (radish)



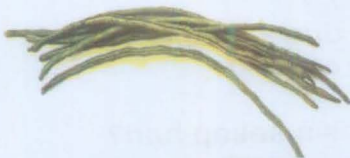
wortel (carrot)



selada (lettuce)



kacang panjang (long bean)



kubis (cabbage)



D. Tata Bahasa

1. Kata Tanya *Berapa*

The question word *berapa* is used to ask about amounts or quantities, whether it is countable or uncountable.

For example:

- (1) **Berapa** harga kain batik itu?

How much is that batik cloth?

Harganya Rp150.000,00.

It is Rp150.000,00.

- (2) **Berapa** harga patung ini?

How much is this statue?

Harganya Rp50.000,00.

It is Rp50.000,00.

Berapa is commonly combined with *banyak* 'many/much'.

For example:

- (3) **Berapa banyak** kamu membeli patung?

How many statues did you buy?

Saya membeli lima buah patung.

I bought five statues.

Besides using *banyak*, the question word *berapa* can also be combined with scale unit, for example *kilo* 'kilogram', *liter* 'liter', or *meter* 'meter'.

For example:

- (4) **Berapa kilo** Anda membeli apel?

How many kilos of apples did you buy?

Saya membeli dua kilo apel.

I bought two kilos of apples.

- (5) **Berapa liter** Anda menjual bensin setiap hari?

How many liters of gas do you sell everyday?

Saya menjual seratus liter bensin setiap hari.

I sell a hundred liters of gas everyday.

The question word *berapa* is also used to ask number.

For example:

- (6) Saya di kamar **berapa**?

What is my room number?

Anda di kamar nomor 35.

You are in room 35.

- (7) **Berapa** nomor telepon Anda?

What is your telephone number?

Nomor telepon saya (021) 4706287.

My telephon number is (021) 4706287.

The question word *berapa* is used to ask duration. In this case, *berapa* is commonly combined with *lama* 'long'.

For example:

- (8) **Berapa lama** Billy tinggal di Indonesia?

How long did Billy stay in Indonesia?

Billy tinggal di Indonesia selama dua minggu.

Billy stayed in Indonesia for two weeks.

- (9) **Berapa lama** Jane belajar bahasa Indonesia?

How long did Jane learn Indonesian?

Jane belajar bahasa Indonesia selama satu tahun.

Jane learned Indonesian for a year.

Besides using *lama*, the question word *berapa* can also be combined with word which indicates time, such as *hour, day, month, or year*.

For example:

- (10) **Berapa tahun** Anda belajar bahasa Indonesia?

How many years have you studied Indonesian?

Saya belajar bahasa Indonesia selama dua tahun.

I have studied Indonesian for two years.

- (11) **Berapa hari** Anda tinggal di Jakarta?

How many days did you stay in Jakarta?

Saya tinggal di Jakarta selama tiga hari.

I Stayed in Jakarta for three days.

However, be careful when the word indicates time is placed before *berapa*, it will make a different meaning.

- (12) **Tahun berapa** Anda menikah?

What year did you get married?

Saya menikah pada tahun 2004.

I got married in year 2004.

- (13) **Jam berapa** Jane tiba di Bali?

What time did Jane arrive in Bali?

Jane tiba di Bali jam 05.00

Jane arrived in Bali at 05.00.

The question word *berapa* can be placed in the middle and at the end of the sentences. In informal situation, the answer may be short.

For example:

- (14) Saya harus menunggu **berapa** lama?

How long do I have to wait?

Tiga jam.

Three hours.

- (15) Anakmu **berapa**?

How many children do you have?

Tiga.

Three.

- (16) Sekolah mulai pukul **berapa**?

What time does the class begin?

Pukul delapan.

08.00 o'clock.

- (17) Harga karcis kereta api ke Bandung **berapa**?

How much is the train ticket to Bandung?

Rp25.000,00.

It is Rp25.000,00.

To make the question more polite, the particle *-kah* may be added to the words *berapa*.

For example:

- (18) **Berapakah** harga patung itu?

How much is that statue?

- (19) **Berapakah** harga tiket kereta api ke Bandung?

How much is the train ticket to Bandung?

But, when *berapa* is combined with *banyak*, *lama*, *tahun*, etc. *-kah* is not attached to the question word *berapa*. It is attached to the word *banyak*, *lama*, *tahun*, etc.

For example:

- (20) **Berapa banyakkah** buku yang kamu baca?
How many books have you read?

- (21) **Berapa tahunkah** Anda belajar bahasa Indonesia?
How many years have you studied Indonesian?

2. Kata Sapaan

Kata sapaan are words which are used to address someone. In Indonesian there are some ways to address, such as:

- a) *Anda*, *kamu*, and *kalian* are possible forms to be used as address terms.

For example:

- (1) Bagaimana kabar **Anda** hari ini?
How are you today?

- (2) Apakah **kamu** sudah makan siang?
Have you had your lunch?

- (3) Kapan **kalian** berlibur ke Yogyakarta?
When will you take vacation in Yogyakarta?

Anda and *kamu* are used when the addressee is singular in number, while *kalian* is used when the addressee is plural in number.

- b) Further, it is also common to use the above address terms (*Anda*, *kamu*, and *kalian*) together with the name of the person or names of relatives to whom a speaker talks to. The speaker uses the addressee name in order to stress his addressee himself.

For example:

- (4) *Jane*, **Anda** mau pergi ke mana?
Jane, where are you going to go?

- (5) Kapan *kamu* berangkat ke Indonesia, *Bill*?
When will you go to Indonesia, Bill?

- (6) Apakah *Anda* senang belajar bahasa Indonesia, *Pak Peter*?
Do you like learning Indonesian, Pak Peter?

- c) Another simple way to address people in Indonesian is by using the name of the addressee.

For example:

(7) Semoga berhasil, *Bill*.

Good luck, Bill.

(8) Jangan menangis, *Jane*.

Do not cry, Jane.

- d) Some of the kinship terms are commonly used to address people, although the people may not be your actual relatives.

For example:

(9) Selamat pagi, *Pak*.

Good morning, Sir/Mr.

(10) *Bu*, di mana ayah?

Mom, where is dad?

(11) Selamat sore, *Paman*.

Good afternoon, Uncle.

(12) Selamat jalan, *Kakek*.

Goodbye, Grandpa.

- e) Besides using kinship terms, it is common to combine names of relatives and terms of professions to address people.

For example:

Pak sopir

driver

Abang becak

becak driver, abang means older brother; becak means pedicab/rickshaw

Pak guru

male teacher

Ibu guru

female teacher

Pak kondektur

bus/train conductor

- f) Address terms used in Indonesian are also related to areas where those terms are used.

For example:

Abang means older brother used in Jakarta and North Sumatera;

Akang or *aa* means older brother used in West Java;

Abang and *akang* are usually abbreviated as *bang* and *kang*.

Mas means older brother used in Java except West Java;

Bli means older brother used in Bali;

Uda means older brother used in Padang;

Neng means girl used in Jakarta and West Java;

Mbak means older sister used in Java except West Java;

- g) Using adjective or analogy to address someone regarding to his or her characteristic is also a possible way to address.

For example:

(13) Halo Cantik, apa kabar?

Hello Pretty, how are you?

(14) Sayang, aku cinta padamu.

Honey, I love you.

E. Catatan Budaya

- Based on its production process, there are two kinds of batik, they are *batik tulis* (handwriting batik) and *batik cap* (printed batik). Both kinds of batik are processed by using liquid *malam* (wax). After drawing or printing the motive with *malam* by using *canting* (a special pen for drawing batik), the next process is dyeing. The most famous batik is produced in Yogyakarta, Solo, and Pekalongan.
- Wayang* is a puppet made of wood or leather that is used in a traditional drama in Java and Bali. The puppets are played by a person called *dalang*. Unlike two-dimensional *wayang* in Bali or other areas of Java, in West Java, *wayang* are three-dimensional. In Central Java, East Java, and Bali *wayang* are made of leather and called *wayang kulit*, while in West Java, *wayang* is made of wood and called *wayang golek*.
- Baju pangsi* is a traditional cloth for male from West Java.
- Pukul* and *jam* are two words which can be used to ask or to inform hours in Indonesian. *Pukul* is used in formal situation. Although both inform hours, it is only *jam* which can be used to indicate duration.
- In Indonesia, it is acceptable to ask about numbers of children to a married person or to ask about age to someone.

F. Latihan

1. Make a dialogue by choosing one of the sentences provided in the box. The statement of first speaker is on the left box and the statement of the second speaker is on the right box. Act out in pairs. If your choice is correct, you will make three good dialogues.

- (1) a. Selamat pagi.
b. Bapak mau beli apa?
c. Anda akan pergi ke mana?

- a. Saya mau ke Bandung.
b. Selamat pagi.
c. Patung Asmat.

- (2) a. Yang besar atau yang kecil?
b. Untuk berapa lama?
c. Ada yang bisa saya bantu?

- a. Saya mencari kain batik.
b. Yang besar saja.
c. Sekitar satu minggu.

- (3) a. Batik tulis atau batik cap?
b. Dengan apa Anda ke sana?
c. Beli berapa buah, Pak?

- a. Apa bedanya?
b. Satu saja. Berapa harganya?
c. Dengan bus.

- (4) a. Batik tulis lebih mahal dibandingkan dengan batik cap.
b. Rp150.000,00 saja.
c. Boleh saya ikut?

- a. Boleh.
b. Mengapa lebih mahal?
c. Mahal sekali. Bisa kurang?

- (5) a. Maaf, Pak. Ini harga pas.
b. Terima kasih.
c. Karena batik tulis lebih sulit pembuatannya.

- a. Kembali.
b. Baiklah kalau begitu.
c. Oh. Begitu.

2. Name the fruits on the pictures and then tell about it.

Example:

Ini buah mangga.

*Saya suka buah mangga,
rasanya manis.*

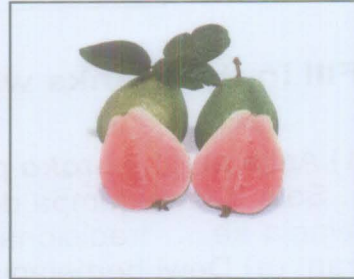


(1)



.....
.....
.....

(2)



.....
.....
.....

(3)



.....
.....
.....

(4)



.....
.....
.....

(5)



.....

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

(1) Anita pergi ke **toko** pakaian. (2) Di tempat itu dia membeli kain ... Solo. Dia berjumpa dengan Dewi. (3) Dewi mengajak Anita berbelanja ke ... tradisional. (4) Mereka sekarang berada di ... sayuran. (5) Dewi berbelanja berbagai macam sayuran, seperti (6) Dia juga membeli buah, seperti.....

4. Choose *berapa*, *berapa lama*, or *berapa banyak* to complete the following sentences.

For example:

_____ harga baju itu?

Rp50.000,00

Berapa harga baju itu?

(1) _____ Jane mengunjungi Yogyakarta?
 Dua hari.

(2) _____ Billy membeli patung Asmat?
 Tiga buah.

(3) _____ kamu membeli tas?
 Dua buah.

(4) _____ nomor rumahmu?
 Nomor 180.

(5) _____ Billy pergi ke Indonesia?
 Dua minggu.

5. Work in pairs. Greet your friend with the correct address terms based on the situation given.

Example:

Anda ingin pergi ke kota dengan becak.

Bang, bisa antar saya ke kota?

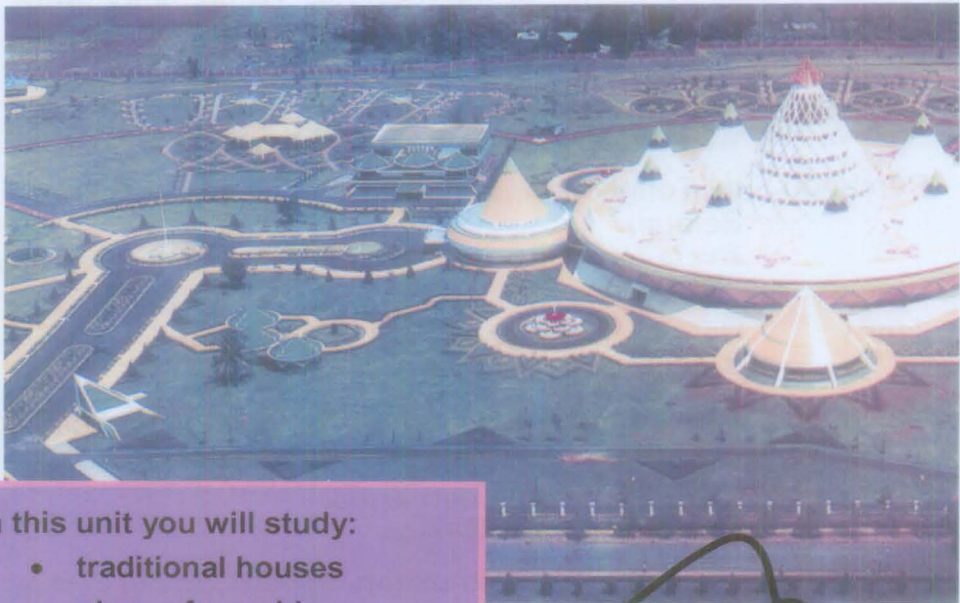
- (1) Anda bertemu dengan teman Anda di rumah sakit.
- (2) Anda bertemu dengan guru Anda di pasar tradisional.
- (3) Anda meminta sopir mengantar Anda ke Hotel Merdeka.
- (4) Anda meminta tolong kepada kakak Anda.
- (5) Anda bertemu dengan Agus di jalan.

Catatan

"Ikatlah ilmu dengan menuliskannya"

UNIT 6

DI TAMAN MINI INDONESIA INDAH



In this unit you will study:

- traditional houses
- place of worship
- ethnic groups
- traditional dances
- traditional instruments

and learn how to:

- ask using *kapan*
- invite using *mari* and *ayo*.



A. Percakapan I



Di Anjungan Sulawesi Selatan

On Sunday morning, Billy and Jane were making a trip to Taman Mini Indonesia Indah, a tourist spot in the east of Jakarta. They were going to visit several pavilions such as the pavilion of South Sulawesi and the pavilion of Yogyakarta. When, they were at the pavilion of South Sulawesi, they were accompanied by a guide.

Jane : Wah, megah sekali. Rumah apa ini?
Wow, it is very fantastic. What house is this?

Pemandu : Ini Tongkonan, rumah adat Toraja di Sulawesi Selatan.
This is Tongkonan, a traditional house of Toraja in the South of Sulawesi.

Jane : Unik ya. Atapnya seperti perahu.
Unique, isn't it? The roof is like a boat.

Pemandu : Ya. Tiangnya juga dibuat dari kayu yang kokoh.
It is. The pillars are made of strong wood, too.

Billy : Ukirannya juga indah sekali.
Its carving is so beautiful too.

Pemandu : Ya. Anda bisa lihat ukiran seperti kepala kerbau di dinding itu.
Yes. Look at the buffalo's head carved on that wall.

Jane : Wah, hebat sekali.
Wow, it is so fantastic.

Pemandu : Ya, memang luar biasa. Oh ya, sebaiknya Anda melihat rumah adat yang lain karena semua unik.
It is fantastic. By the way, you must see the other traditional houses because they are all unique.

Jane : Baiklah.
Sure.

Pemandu : Kalau begitu, mari kita berkeliling.
Well, let's go round then.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

Rumah adat is a house which shows special characteristics of Indonesian tribes.

2. Pemahaman

Answer the following questions based on the dialogue above

- (1) Apa nama rumah adat masyarakat Toraja?
- (2) Ukiran apa yang terdapat di dinding rumah Tongkonan itu?
- (3) Melambangkan apakah ukiran di dinding rumah Tongkonan?
- (4) Terbuat dari apakah tiang rumah Tongkonan itu?
- (5) Apakah keunikan rumah Toraja?

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue.
Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

Jane :

Pemandu : Ini Tongkonan, rumah adat Toraja di Sulawesi Selatan.

Jane :

Pemandu : Ya. Tiangnya juga dibuat dari kayu yang kokoh.

Billy : Ukirannya juga indah sekali.

Pemandu : Ya. Anda bisa lihat ukiran seperti kepala kerbau di dinding itu.

Jane :

Pemandu : Ya, memang luar biasa. Oh ya, sebaiknya Anda melihat rumah adat yang lain karena semua unik.

Jane :

Pemandu : Kalau begitu, mari kita berkeliling.

B. Percakapan II



Di Anjungan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

After admiring Tongkonan house at the pavilion of South Sulawesi, Billy and Jane stopped by at the Pavilion of Yogyakarta. A guide welcome them by the gate hospitably.

Pemandu : Selamat datang di Anjungan Yogyakarta.
Welcome to Yogyakarta pavilion.

Billy : Terima kasih
Thank you.

Jane : Hei, suara apa itu?
Listen. What sound is that?

Pemandu : Oh, itu suara gamelan.
That is the sound of gamelan.

Billy : Ayo, kita lihat ke sana.
Let's go there and see it.

Jane : Wah, ada tari. Tari apa itu?
Wow, there is a dance. What dance is it?

Pemandu : Itu tari Gambyong, tari tradisional dari Yogyakarta.
That is Gambyong dance, a traditional dance from Yogyakarta.

Billy : Apakah setiap hari ada pertunjukan tari?
Is there any dance performance everyday?

Pemandu : Tidak. Hanya ada pada hari Minggu.
No, there is not. It is only performed on Sundays.

Billy : Di anjungan lain ada tari seperti ini?
Is there any similar dance at the other pavilions?

Pemandu : Ya, ada. Kalau mau, Anda bisa mengunjungi anjungan Bali. Sekarang di sana sedang ada tari Pendet.
Yes, there is. If you like, you may visit the pavilion of Bali. Pendet dance is being performed there.

Billy : Baiklah.
All right.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

Anjungan is a building which is sometimes built in a park to be used as a recreation or an exhibition place.

2. Pemahaman

Answer the following questions based on the dialogue above.

- (1) Suara apa yang didengar Jane?
- (2) Tari apa yang dipentaskan di Anjungan Yogyakarta?
- (3) Di anjungan mana mereka bisa melihat tari Pendet?
- (4) Apakah tari Gambyong dipentaskan setiap hari?
- (5) Hari apa Jane dan Billy melihat tari Gambyong?

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue. Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

Pemandu : Selamat datang di Anjungan Yogyakarta.

Billy :

Jane : Hei, suara apa itu?

Pemandu : Oh, itu suara gamelan.

Billy :

Jane : Wah, ada tari. Tari apa itu?

Pemandu : Itu tari Gambyong, tari tradisional dari Yogyakarta.

Billy :

Pemandu : Tidak. Hanya ada pada hari Minggu.

Billy :

Pemandu : Ya, ada. Kalau mau, Anda bisa mengunjungi
anjonan Bali. Sekarang di sana sedang ada tari
Pendet.

Billy :

C. Percakapan III



Di Anjonan Bali

Billy and Jane arrived at the pavilion of Bali, Taman Mini
Indonesia Indah.

Pemandu : Nah. Itu tari Pendet, tari selamat datang.
Well. That's the Pendet dance, a welcome dance.

Billy : Wah. Menarik sekali.
How interesting.

Jane : Ya. Tarinya energik. Apakah penarinya perempuan
semua?
Yes. The dance is so energetic. Are the dancers all girls?

Pemandu : Betul, perempuan semua.
Yes, they're all girls.

Billy : Tidak ada penari laki-laki?
Aren't there any boys?

Pemandu : Oh, ada. Nanti ada laki-laki menari tari Baris.
Yes, there are. There will be a boy dancing Baris dance.

Billy : Oh, begitu.
I see.

Pemandu : Ya. Penari tari Baris itu teman saya. Namanya
Nyoman Wirya. Mari, saya kenalkan.
*Yes. That Baris dancer is my friend. His name is Nyoman
Wirya. Let me introduce you to him.*

Pemandu : Halo, Nyoman. Apa kabar?
Hallo, Nyoman. How are you?

- Nyoman : Baik. Apa kabar?
Fine. And you?
- Pemandu : Baik, terima kasih. Nyoman. Kenalkan, ini Billy Smith dan Jane Fairchild dari Australia.
Very well, thank you. Nyoman, these are Billy and Jane Fairchild from Australia.
- Billy : Hai. Apa kabar, Nyoman?
Hi. How are you, Nyoman?
- Nyoman : Baik. Terima kasih. Apakah Anda suka tarinya?
Fine. Thank you. Do you like the dance?
- Jane : Suka sekali. Saya sering dengar tentang Bali dan sangat ingin ke sana.
I love it very much. I heard a lot about Bali and I really want to go there.
- Nyoman : Oh, ya? Kalau begitu, Anda harus ke Bali. Anda dapat menginap di rumah saya. Kita akan berwisata sama-sama.
Really? You must visit Bali then. You can stay in my house. We'll make a tour together.
- Billy : Kami senang sekali. Terima kasih.
We'd love to. Thank you.
- Nyoman : Ini alamat dan nomor telepon saya. Sampai jumpa di Bali.
Here are my address and my telephone number. See you in Bali.

1. Catatan

Mari is a word that shows an invitation.

2. Pemahaman

Answer the following questions based on the dialogue above

- (1) Apakah penari Pendet perempuan semua?
- (2) Tarian untuk apakah tari Pendet itu?
- (3) Tari apakah yang ada penari laki-laki?
- (4) Siapa yang mengundang Billy dan Jane ke Bali?
- (5) Apa yang diberikan Nyoman kepada Billy dan Jane?

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue. Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

- Pemandu : Nah. Itu tari Pendet, tari selamat datang.
- Billy :
- Jane : Ya. Tarinya energik. Apakah penarinya perempuan semua?
- Pemandu : Betul, perempuan semua.
- Billy :
- Pemandu : Oh, ada. Nanti ada laki-laki menari tari Baris.
- Billy :
- Pemandu : Ya. Penari tari Baris itu teman saya. Namanya Nyoman Wirya. Mari, saya kenalkan.
- Pemandu : Hallo, Nyoman. Apa kabar?
- Nyoman : Baik. Apa kabar?
- Pemandu : Baik, terima kasih, Nyoman. Kenalkan, ini Billy Smith dan Jane Fairchild dari Australia.
- Billy :
- Nyoman : Baik. Terima kasih. Apakah Anda suka tarinya?
- Jane : Suka sekali. Saya sering dengar tentang Bali dan sangat ingin ke sana.
- Nyoman : Oh, ya? Kalau begitu, Anda harus ke Bali. Anda dapat menginap di rumah saya. Kita akan berwisata sama-sama.
- Billy :
- Nyoman : Ini alamat dan nomor telepon saya. Sampai jumpa di Bali.

D. Kosakata dan Ungkapan

1. Rumah Tradisional

Batang	<i>the traditional house of Central Kalimantan</i>
Bolon	<i>the traditional house of Simalungun, North Sumatera</i>
Gadang	<i>the traditional house of West Sumatera</i>
Joglo	<i>the traditional house of Java</i>
Limas	<i>the traditional house of South Sumatera</i>
Tongkonan	<i>the traditional house of South Sulawesi</i>

2. Rumah Ibadah

gereja	<i>church</i>
kuil	<i>temple or shrine used by Indian Hindus</i>
masjid	<i>mosque</i>
pura	<i>Balinese temple, shrine</i>
wihara	<i>Buddhist monastery or nunnery</i>

3. Suku Bangsa

Aceh	<i>Acehnese (in Nangroe Aceh Darussalam)</i>
Bali	<i>Balinese (in Bali)</i>
Batak	<i>Batak (in North Sumatera)</i>
Banjar	<i>Banjar (in South Kalimantan)</i>
Betawi	<i>Betawi (in Jakarta)</i>
Dayak	<i>Dayak (in Kalimantan)</i>
Jawa	<i>Javanese (in Central and East Java)</i>
Madura	<i>Madurese (in Madura island)</i>
Melayu	<i>Malay (in Sumatera)</i>
Minahasa	<i>Minahasa (in Sulawesi)</i>
Minang	<i>Minangkabau (in West Sumatera)</i>
Sunda	<i>Sundanese (in West Java)</i>
Papua	<i>Papua (in Papua)</i>
Toraja	<i>Toraja (in South Sulawesi)</i>

4. Tari Tradisional

Giring-Giring	Kalimantan traditional dance
Gambyong	Javanese traditional dance
Jaipong	Sundanese traditional dance
Kecak	Balinese traditional dance
Piring	Minangkabau traditional dance
Seudati	Acehnese traditional dance
Serampang Duabelas	Malay traditional dance
Tortor	Batak traditional dance

5. Alat Musik Tradisional

Angklung	West Java traditional instrument
Gamelan	Java and Bali traditional instrument
Gondang	Sumatera traditional instrument
Kecapi	Sundanese traditional instrument
Kolintang	North Sulawesi traditional instrument

E. Tata Bahasa

1. Kata Tanya *Kapan*

There are some words that can be used to inform time in Indonesian.

For example:

- (1) Billy sedang makan siang sekarang.
Billy is having his lunch now.
- (2) Kami akan pergi ke Bogor besok.
We will go to Bogor tomorrow.
- (3) Kami pergi ke Bogor kemarin.
We went to Bogor yesterday.
- (4) Tahun depan Jane akan bekerja di Bali.
Next year Jane will work in Bali.
- (5) Dua tahun yang lalu Jane bekerja di Bali.
Two years ago Jane worked in Bali.

Further, the question word that is used to ask time in Indonesian is *kapan*. This question word can be placed at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.

For example:

- (6) **Kapan** Paman datang?

When did uncle come?

Paman datang kemarin

Uncle came yesterday.

- (7) Paman datang **kapan**?

When will uncle come?

Paman datang besok.

Uncle will come tomorrow.

- (8) **Kapan** kita pergi?

When will we go?

Besok kita pergi.

Tomorrow we will go.

In the informal situation, the answer to those questions may be short; they do not have to be in the full grammatical form.

For example:

- (9) **Kapan** Paman datang?

When did uncle come?

Kemarin.

Yesterday.

- (10) Paman datang **kapan**?

When will uncle come?

Besok.

Tomorrow.

- (11) **Kapan** kita pergi?

When will we go?

Besok.

Tomorrow.

2. Ajakan

Ajakan or invitation in Indonesian expects a response from the listener to join what is being done (or going to be done) by the speaker or to do what is suggested by the speaker. Word that is usually used to invite is *mari* or *ayo*, which is interchangeable.

For example:

- (1) **Mari** kita belajar bahasa Indonesia.

Let's learn Indonesian.

- (2) **Mari** kita pergi ke Taman Mini.

Let's go to Taman Mini.

- (3) **Mari** kita lestarikan lingkungan kita.

Let's preserve our environment.

- (4) **Ayo** kita pulang. Hari sudah malam.

Let's go home. It's late.

- (5) **Ayo** kita makan bersama-sama.

Let's eat together.

Mari tends to be used in formal communication, whereas *ayo* is used more in informal communication. *Ayo* is sometimes abbreviated to *yo*, which can be used at the end of the sentence. The abbreviated form *yo* does not have the particle *-lah* added.

For example:

- (6) Besok kita ke Puncak, **yo**.

Let's go to Puncak tomorrow.

- (7) Kita minum kopi dulu, **yo**.

Let's have coffee.

The particle *-lah* can also be added to *mari* and *ayo* become *marilah* and *ayolah*. As well as making it more polite, the addition of the particle *-lah* makes the invitation a little more sincere. So, the word *marilah* can also be used to convince the listener(s).

For example:

- (8) **Mari** kita jaga lingkungan.

Let's look after our environment.

- (9) **Marilah** kita jaga lingkungan.

Let's look after our environment.

- (10) **Mari** kita beristirahat.
Let's take a rest.
- (11) **Marilah**, kita beristirahat.
Let's take a rest.

The addition of the particle *-lah* to *ayo* not only expresses sincerity, but also makes the invitation firmer. So if *ayo* does not convince the listeners enough, the form *ayolah* can be used to emphasise or express the sincerity of the speaker.

For example:

- (12a) **Ayo**, kita beramai-ramai ke Bali.
- (12b) **Ayolah**, kita beramai-ramai ke Bali.
Let's go to Bali together.
- (13a) **Ayo**, ke sini. Jangan malu-malu.
- (13b) **Ayolah**, jangan malu-malu.
Don't be shy.

F. Catatan Budaya

 *Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII)* is a popular tourist destination which is located in East Jakarta. According to its name, *taman* means 'garden' and *mini* means 'small' so *Taman Mini Indonesia Indah* means Indonesia in its small form or the miniature of Indonesia. As the miniature of Indonesia, it is completed with traditional houses and arts from all over places in Indonesia. At *TMII* there are also some museums and recreation parks.

 The traditional performance which are usually presented in *TMII* are *Reog* and *Kuda Lumping*. *Reog* is a traditional performance from East Java. *Reog* has a magical element and played by a number of men wearing masks. The main dancer wears a lion head decorated with peacock feathers. The most famous *Reog* is from the region of Ponorogo, and so it is often called *Reog Ponorogo*. Meanwhile, *Kuda lumping* is also a name of another magical traditional performance played only by men. *Kuda lumping* is a horse-like model made of leather or

plaited bamboo. It is commonly played as a part of *Reog* performance and sometimes it is performed individually.



Gamelan is Javanese and Balinese traditional percussion orchestra comprised with brass instruments, such as the *saron*, *bonang*, *gambang*, *gendang*, *gong*, and *rebab*. The instruments are played by hitting them with a soft 'hammer', except for the *rebab* (a two-stringed instrument) which is played like a cello.

G. Latihan

1. Make a dialogue by choosing one of the sentences provided in the box. The statement of first speaker is on the left column and the statement of the second speaker is on the right column. Act out in pairs. If your choice is correct, you will make three good dialogues.

(1)

- a. Selamat pagi, selamat datang di anjungan Sumatera Barat.
- b. Hari ini ada pertunjukan apa?
- c. Anjungan Kalimantan Timur bagus sekali, ya?

- a. Hari ini ada pertunjukan tari.
- b. Selamat pagi.
- c. Ya, memang bagus sekali. Setelah ini kita ke mana.

(2)

- a. Bagaimana kalau kita ke museum?
- b. Silakan melihat-lihat. Ini rumah Gadang.
- c. Tari apa?

- a. Jangan. Kita ke Anjungan Kalimantan Selatan dulu.
- b. Tari Jaipong.
- c. Atap rumah ini unik sekali.

(3)

- a. Ya, atapnya disebut Bagonjong.
- b. Tari dari daerah mana?
- c. Tetapi saya ingin ke museum.

- a. Dari Jawa Barat.
- b. Mengapa disebut Bagonjong?
- c. Boleh saja, tetapi Anjungan Kalimantan Selatan lebih dekat dari sini.

- (4) a. Penarinya laki-laki atau perempuan?
b. Disebut Bagonjong karena atapnya lonjong.
c. Dekat? Benar juga, ya?

- a. Perempuan.
b. Lonjong? Tetapi lebih mirip kepala kerbau, ya?
c. Ya, setelah itu baru kita pergi ke museum, setuju?

- (5) a. Ya, memang mirip kepala kerbau.
b. Berapa orang penarinya?
c. Setuju.

- a. Kalau begitu mari kita pergi.
b. Benar-benar rumah yang unik.
c. Penarinya satu orang.

2. Complete the following sentences using the right place of worship.

- (1) Ahmad beragama Islam, dia beribadah di _____
(2) Kristian beragama Katolik, dia beribadah di _____
(3) Maria beragama Kristen, dia beribadah di _____
(4) Nyoman Wiryawan beragama Hindu, dia beribadah di _____
(5) _____ Ciang beragama Budha, dia beribadah di _____

3. Tell a traditional dance that you have ever seen. If you have never seen one, what traditional dance you want to see. Tell your reason.

4. Answer the following questions using words indicating time.

Example:

Kapan Anda pergi ke gereja?
Saya pergi ke gereja hari Minggu lalu.

- (1) Kapan Anda mulai bekerja?
.....
(2) Kapan Anda menikah?
.....
(3) Kapan Anda pergi ke pasar?
.....

(4) Kapan Anda pergi ke Indonesia?
.....

(5) Kapan Anda makan?
.....

5. Complete the invitations below using your own words.

Example:

Mari _____.

Mari **kita** pergi berlibur ke Indonesia.

(1) Marilah _____.

(2) Ayo _____.

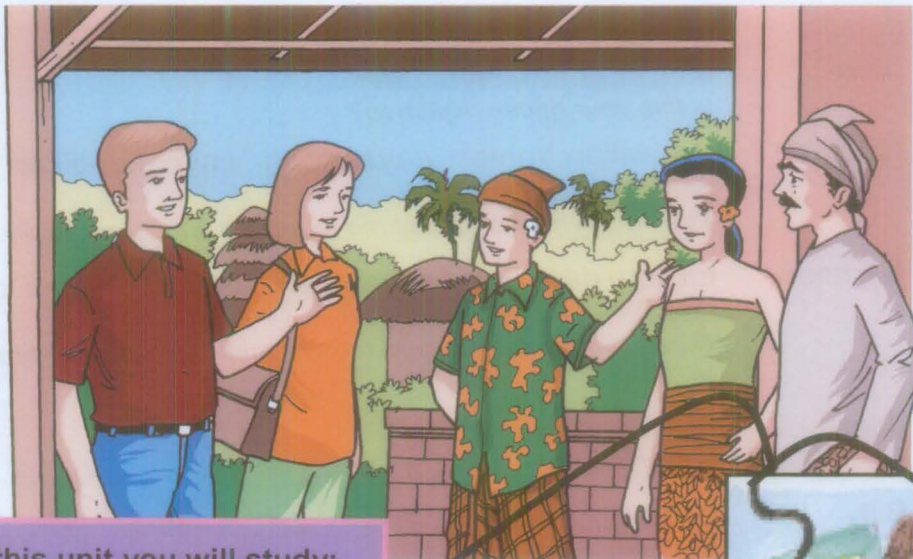
(3) Ayolah _____.

(4) _____, yo.

(5) _____, yo.

UNIT 7

DI KELUARGA BALI



In this unit you will study:

- kinship terms
- means of transportation
- transportation bases
- daily activities
- parts of the house

and learn how to:

- permit using *silakan* and *dipersilakan*
- make request using *tolong*, *mohon*, and *maukah*



A. Percakapan I



Di Keluarga Nyoman

After picking up Jane and Billy at the airport, Nyoman drove them to his house.

Jane : Ini rumahmu, Nyoman?
Is this your house, Nyoman?

Nyoman : Ya, inilah rumah saya. Mari, saya kenalkan dengan keluarga saya.
Yes, this is my home. Let me introduce you to my family.

Nyoman : Ini ibu dan ayah saya, dan yang ini kakak dan adik saya.
These are my mother and father, and these are my brothers and sister.

Jane : Saya Jane.
I am Jane.

Billy : Saya Billy. Apa kabar?
I am Billy. How are you?

Ayah : Baik, terima kasih. Saya Nyoman, senang berjumpa Anda.
Fine, thank you. I am Nyoman, nice to meet you.

Jane : Nyoman? Mengapa nama Bapak sama dengan nama anak Bapak?
Nyoman? Why do you have the same name with your son?

Ayah : Oh, itu karena kami sama-sama anak ketiga.
Oh, that's because we are the third children.

Nyoman : Di Bali, anak pertama bernama Wayan, yang kedua Made, yang ketiga Nyoman, dan yang keempat Ketut.
In Bali, the first child is called Wayan, the second is Made, the third is Nyoman, and the fourth is Ketut.

- Jane : Wow, menarik sekali. Saya anak kedua, berarti nama saya Made?
Wow, how interesting. I am the second child, it means that my name is Made, isn't it?
- Ayah : Benar, Jane.
Right, Jane.
- Jane : Bill, nanti kamu panggil saya Made Jane, ya?
Bill, next time you call me Made Jane, okay?
- Billy : Bagus juga. Ha..ha..
Good idea. Ha..ha..
- Ayah : Baiklah, silakan istirahat. Saya ke dalam dulu. Anggaplah rumah sendiri.
Well, please take a rest. I have to go now. Make yourself at home.
- Jane dan Billy : Terima kasih, Pak.
Thank you, Sir.
- Ayah : Sama-sama.
You are welcome.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

- (1) *Adik* or *kakak* is a neutral address term, it can be used to address both male or female. *Adik* is used to address a younger sister or brother, while *kakak* is used to address an older sister or brother.
- (2) *Anak* is also a neutral address term, it can be used to address both male or female child.
- (3) *Ayah* is another word for *bapak* which both mean 'father'. The difference is that *ayah* is only used to address parent, while *Bapak* can be used both to address parent and to respectfully address a male.

2. Pemahaman

Answer the following questions based on the dialogue above.

- (1) Berapa jumlah anggota keluarga Nyoman?
- (2) Nyoman anak seberapa?
- (3) Siapa nama adik Nyoman?
- (4) Siapakah nama baru Jane?
- (5) Di manakah Nyoman menjemput Jane dan Billy?

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue. Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

Jane :

Nyoman : Ya, inilah rumah saya. Mari, saya kenalkan dengan keluarga saya.

Nyoman : Ini ibu dan ayah saya, dan yang ini kakak dan adik saya.

Jane :

Billy : Saya Billy. Apa kabar?

Ayah : Baik, terima kasih. Saya Nyoman, senang berjumpa Anda.

Jane :

Ayah : Oh, itu karena kami sama-sama anak ketiga.

Nyoman : Di Bali, anak pertama bernama Wayan, yang kedua Made, yang ketiga Nyoman, dan yang keempat Ketut.

Jane :

Ayah : Benar, Jane.

Jane :

Billy : Bagus juga. Ha..ha..

Ayah : Baiklah, silakan istirahat. Saya ke dalam dulu. Anggaplah rumah sendiri.

Jane dan Billy :

Ayah : Sama-sama.

B. Percakapan II



Berkeliling Kota Denpasar

Billy wanted to travel around Denpasar city. He asked Nyoman to accompany them.

Billy : Nyoman, tolong antar kami keliling Kota Denpasar.
Nyoman, please accompany us to travel around Denpasar.

Nyoman : Tentu saja. Saya senang sekali berkeliling Denpasar.
Sure. I love travelling around Denpasar.

Jane : Apa asyiknya keliling kota?
What so great about travelling around the city?

Nyoman : Ini beda, Jane. Kita keliling kota naik dokar.
This is different, Jane. We are travelling by dokar.

Billy : Dokar itu apa?
What is dokar?

Nyoman : Lihat saja nanti.
You will see.

Jane : Kalau begitu, tunggu apa lagi? Ayo, kita berangkat.
So, what are we waiting for then? Let's go.

Nyoman, Jane, and Billy were travelling around Denpasar city by dokar.

Billy : Nyoman, itu bangunan apa? Mengapa berbeda dari yang lain?
Nyoman, what building is that? Why is it different from others?

Nyoman : Yang mana?
Which one?

Billy : Itu! Di depan sana, yang temboknya berbata merah.
Over there, the red bricked wall.

Nyoman : Oo, itu Puri Pemecutan. Tempat tinggal keluarga Raja Badung.
Oo, that is Pemecutan palace where the royal family of Badung lives.

Jane : Nyoman, hampir di setiap rumah saya melihat pura.
Nyoman, I see temple almost in every house.

Nyoman : Betul, Jane. Setiap keluarga Hindu di Bali punya pura keluarga yang disebut sanggah.
You are right, Bill. In Bali, every Hindu's family has his own family temple called sanggah.

Billy : Wah... Ternyata Indonesia unik sekali, ya? Tiap daerah memiliki ciri khas, termasuk Pulau Bali ini.
Wow. Indonesia is obviously unique, isn't it? Every area has its own characteristics, and so does Bali.

Nyoman : Budaya Indonesia memang sangat banyak. Masing-masing punya ciri khas.
Indonesian culture is really rich. Every culture has its own uniqueness.

Billy : Ya, karena itu kami sangat gembira berkunjung ke Indonesia.
Yes, that is why we are glad to have visited Indonesia.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

- (1) *Puri* is the residence of the royal family.
- (2) *Pura* is a place where Hindu believers do their worships .
- (3) *Sanggah* is a family temple where a family of Hindu believers does their worships; only members of a certain family are allowed to do worship in this temple.

2. Pemahaman

Answer the following questions based on the dialogue above

- (1) Dengan apa Nyoman, Jane, dan Billy berkeliling kota?
- (2) Di mana keluarga Kerajaan Badung tinggal?
- (3) Apa warna tembok Puri Pemecutan?
- (4) Bagaimana perasaan Jane dan Billy selama berlibur di Indonesia?
- (5) Kapan Nyoman, Jane, dan Billy berkeliling Kota Denpasar?

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue. Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

- Billy :
- Nyoman : Tentu saja. Saya senang sekali berkeliling Denpasar.
- Jane : Apa asyiknya keliling kota?
- Nyoman : Ini beda, Jane. Kita keliling kota naik dokar.
- Billy :
- Nyoman : Lihat saja nanti.
- Jane : Kalau begitu, tunggu apa lagi? Ayo, kita berangkat.
- Billy :
- Nyoman : Yang mana?
- Billy :
- Nyoman : Oo, itu Puri Pemecutan. Tempat tinggal keluarga Raja Badung.
- Jane : Nyoman, hampir di setiap rumah saya melihat pura.
- Nyoman : Betul, Jane. Setiap keluarga Hindu di Bali punya pura keluarga yang disebut sanggah.
- Billy :
- Nyoman : Budaya Indonesia memang sangat banyak. Masing-masing mempunyai ciri khas.
- Billy :

C. Kosakata dan Ungkapan

1. Istilah Kekerabatan

buyut	<i>great-grandparent</i>
kakek	<i>grandfather</i>
nenek	<i>grandmother</i>
ayah/bapak	<i>father</i>
ibu	<i>mother</i>
suami	<i>husband</i>

istri	wife
paman	uncle
bibi	aunt
kakak	older sibling (brother or sister)
adik	young sibling (brother or sister)
anak	child (children) (male/female)
putra	son
putri	daughter
cicit	great-grandchild
sepupu	cousin
menantu	daughter/son in law
mertua	mother/father in law

2. Sarana Transportasi

kereta api	train
bus	bus
kapal laut	ship
perahu	canoe; boat
pesawat terbang	aeroplane
sepeda	bicycle
sepeda motor	motorcycle
mobil	car
bajaj	three-wheeled 'bargain taxi'

becak (pedicab, rickshaw)



dokar (horse-drawn cart)



3. Tempat Pemberhentian Kendaraan

terminal (bus antarkota)	terminal (intercity bus)
stasiun (kereta api)	train station
pangkalan (taksi)	taxi rank
dermaga/pelabuhan (kapal laut)	harbour; port (boat)
bandara (pesawat)	airport (plane)
halte (bus)	bus stop (bus)

4. Aktivitas Harian

bekerja	(to) work
belajar	(to) study
bermain	(to) play
berolahraga	(to) exercise
bersekolah	(to) go to school
makan	(to) eat
mandi	(to) take a bath
tidur	(to) sleep

5. Bagian Rumah

beranda	veranda
dapur	kitchen
halaman	yard
garasi	carport
kamar mandi	bathroom
ruang keluarga	sitting room
ruang makan	dining room
ruang tamu	living room
ruang tidur	bed room

D. Tata Bahasa

1. Persilaan

Persilaan or permission in Indonesian is used when the listener is permitted to do something by the speaker. In Indonesian, such permission is stated by using the word *silakan* or *dipersilakan*.

For example:

- (1) **Silakan** duduk di sini.
Please sit here.
- (2) **Silakan** beristirahat dahulu.
Please take a rest first.
- (3) **Dipersilakan** masuk.
Please come in.
- (4) **Dipersilakan** makan.
Please eat.

Sometimes, *silakan* is followed only by a term of address.

For example:

- (5) Silakan, **Pak**.
Please, Sir.
- (6) Silakan, **Bu**.
Please, Madam.
- (7) Silakan pilih, **Mas**.
Please choose one/some, Sir.
- (8) Silakan ambil, **Bu**.
Please take one/some, Madam.

2. Permintaan

P*ermintaan* or request that implies a polite form of ordering in which the speaker intends to ask the listener to do something. In Indonesian, request is marked by using the words *tolong*, *mohon*, or *maukah*.

For example:

- (1) **Tolong** antar kami berkeliling Kota Denpasar.
Please take us to travel around Denpasar city.
- (2) **Tolong** jemput saya di bandara.
Please pick me up at the airport.
- (3) **Mohon** tunggu sebentar.
Please wait a moment.
- (4) **Maukah** Anda mengantar saya ke stasiun?
Would you take me to the station?

The form of sentences (4) indeed appears to be a question, but they are actually expressing a request, a polite request. Although request is polite enough, sometimes the particle *-lah* is still added to the word *tolong* in order to make it more polite.

For example:

- (5) Tolong**lah** ambil buku itu.
Please get that book.

However, it is not normally acceptable to add the particle *-lah* to the word *mohon*.

For example:

- **Mohonlah* bersabar.
- **Mohonlah* diam.

E. Catatan Budaya

 The *dokar* (horse-drawn passenger cart) is a kind of traditional land transport that can carry about six passengers. It is also known by other names in different parts of Indonesia. For example, in Yogyakarta and Surakarta (Solo) it is called *andong*; in Jakarta it is called *sado*; in other regions it is called *bendi* or *delman*. Sometimes it is simply called *kereta kuda* (horse carriage).

 Compared to western people, Indonesian has a slightly different opinion about 'family' concept. For western people, family consists of parents and children only, but for Indonesian people, relatives are also claimed as family. Therefore, it would not be a strange thing if an Indonesian person will introduce his cousin as his family.

 *Wayan*, *Made*, *Nyoman*, and *Ketut* are Balinese names based on the birth order. The other names similar to *Wayan*, *Made*, and *Nyoman* are *Putu*, *Kadek*, and *Komang*. In addition to those names, Balinese marks gender by using (Ni) *Luh* or I. (Ni) *Luh* to mark female and I to mark male. Further, to show their caste, Balinese uses *Ida Bagus* for male or *Ida Ayu* for female if they are from the highest caste.

F. Latihan

1. Make a dialogue by choosing one of the sentences provided in the box. The statement of first speaker is on the left box and the statement of the second speaker is on the right box. Act out in pairs. If your choice is correct, you will make three good dialogues.

- (1) a. Selamat Pagi.
b. Anda dari mana?
c. Halo, apa kabar?

a. Saya dari Australia
b. Pagi!
c. Baik. Anda?

- (2) a. Anda mau pergi ke mana?
b. Apakah Anda sedang berlibur di sini?
c. Baik, terima kasih. Ada yang bisa saya bantu?

a. Ya, saya sedang berlibur di sini.
b. Saya mau pergi ke Denpasar.
c. Saya ingin bertemu dengan ayah Anda?

- (3) a. Sudah berapa lama Anda di Indonesia?
b. Dengan siapa Anda pergi ke Denpasar?
c. Maaf, ayah tidak ada di rumah.

a. Saya pergi ke Denpasar dengan Jane.
b. Kalau begitu, di mana saya bisa menemuinya?
c. Saya sudah berada di Indonesia selama satu minggu.

- (4) a. Sudah pergi ke mana sajakah Anda selama di Indonesia?
b. Di kantor. Ayah ada di sana.
c. Bagaimana Anda pergi ke Denpasar?

a. Saya sudah mengunjungi Jakarta dan Bali
b. Saya pergi ke Denpasar dengan mobil
c. Baiklah, saya akan ke kantor sekarang. Terima kasih.

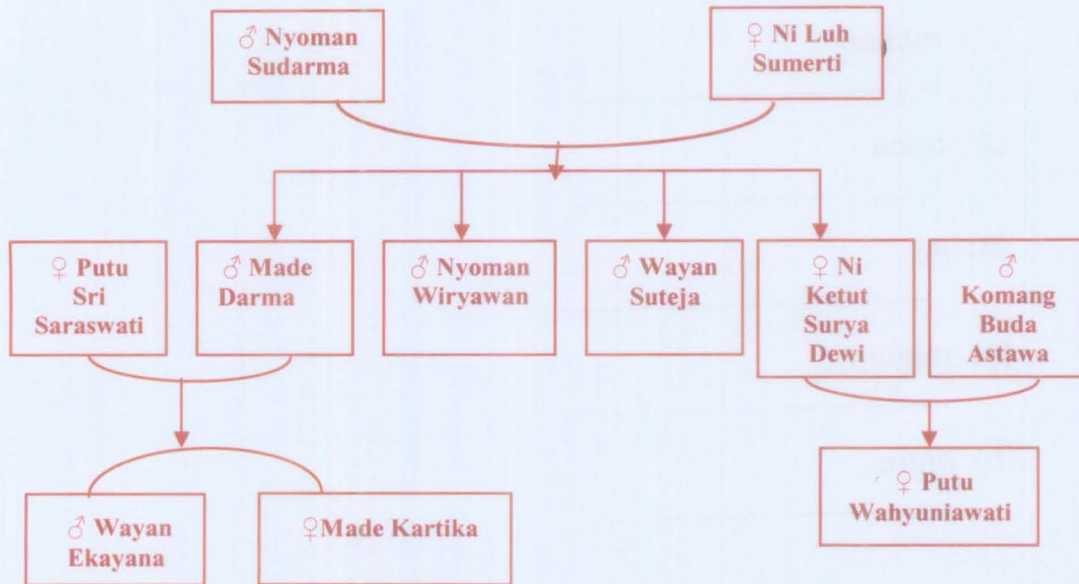
- (5) a. Apakah Anda senang berada di Indonesia?
b. Baiklah, selamat jalan.
c. Sama-sama.

a. Ya, saya senang sekali.
b. Terima kasih.
c. Sampai jumpa.

2. Write ten sentences based on the family tree below.

Example:

Nyoman Sudarma suami Ni Luh Sumerti.



3. Complete the following sentences using the words provided in the right column.

Example:

Pesawat Billy dan Jane tiba di **Bandara** Soekarno-Hatta.

- (1) Saya mencari kendaraan umum di
- (2) Billy memesanmenuju hotel.
- (3) Mereka naik di stasiun.
- (4) Kami juga melihat, kendaraan roda tiga.
- (5) Jane menunggu.....di pinggir jalan.

- a. kereta
- b. bajaj
- c. bandara
- d. terminal
- e. taksi
- f. bus
- g. sepeda
- h. motor

4. Make permitting sentences using the following words.

Example:

masuk

Silakan masuk, Pak.

(1) makan

(2) baca

(3) isi

(4) minum

(5) antre

5. Make request using *maukah*, *tolong* or *mohon* based on the situation given.

Example:

Anda meminta seorang teman mengunjungi Anda.

Maukah kamu berkunjung ke rumahku?

(1) Anda meminta seseorang untuk membuka pintu.

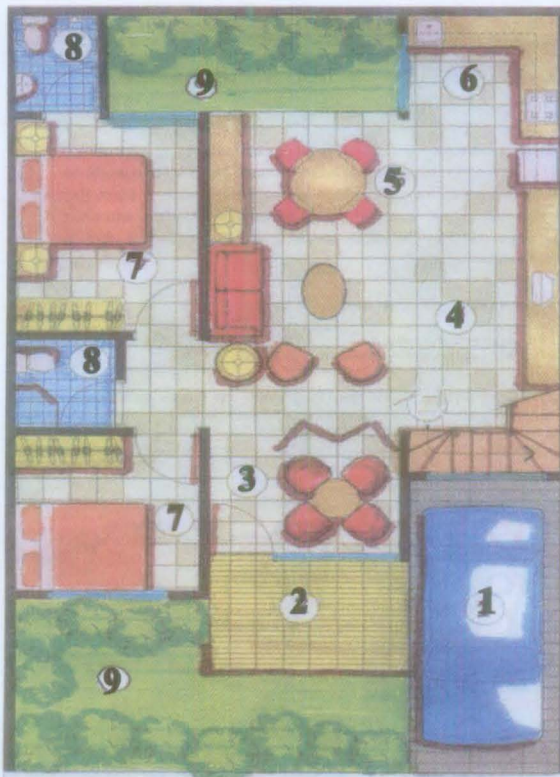
(2) Seorang guru meminta muridnya untuk membaca sebuah kalimat dengan keras.

(3) Ana meminta Andi untuk membelikannya prangko.

(4) Anda meminta teman Anda untuk mengirimkan sebuah buku.

- (5) Anda meminta seseorang polisi untuk menunjukkan sebuah alamat kepada Anda.

6. Name the parts of the house below.



Bagian Rumah

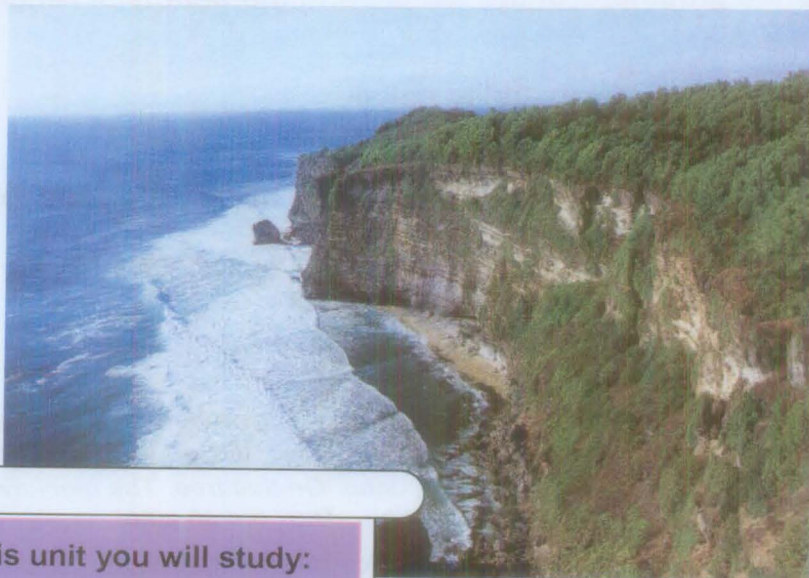
- (1)
 (2)
 (3)
 (4)
 (5)
 (6)
 (7)
 (8)
 (9)

Sumber Gambar: *Tabloid Rumah*, 31 Agustus—13 September 2004.

110

UNIT 8

DI TEMPAT WISATA DI BALI



In this unit you will study:

- geographical terms
- flora and fauna
- directions
- weather and seasons

and learn how to:

- make exclamative sentences using *wah*, *wow*, and *alangkah*
- make imperative sentences.



A. **Percakapan I**



Di Uluwatu

Nyoman, Jane, and Billy were making a journey to Uluwatu. They were heading to a hill where Uluwatu temple was located to admire the greatness of the temple and the beauty of Hindia Ocean.

- Billy : Wah, indah sekali.
Wow, it is so amazing.
- Nyoman : Itu! Puranya di atas bukit. Kita juga bisa melihat kera di sana.
There! The temple is on the top of the hill. We can also see monkeys there.
- Jane : Benarkah?
Really?
- Billy : Lihat di sana, Jane. Di pohon itu. Kera-kera itu berlari ke pucuk pohon. Wow, lucu sekali!
Look over there, Jane. On that tree. The monkeys are running to the top of the tree. They are so cute!
- Jane : Ayo, cepat Bill. Ambil gambarnya!
Come on, Bill. Take the picture!
- Nyoman : Bagaimana? Kamu dapat fotonya, Bill?
How was that? Did you get the picture, Bill?
- Billy : Ya. Hasilnya pasti bagus. Oh ya, Nyoman, apa semua pura di Bali sama?
Sure. The picture must be great. By the way Nyoman, are all the temples in Bali the same?
- Nyoman : Pada dasarnya sama. Pura adalah tempat memuja Tuhan, tapi setiap pura punya sejarah sendiri.
Basically, they are. The temple is a place to worship God, but every temple has its own history.

After reaching the top of the hill and enjoying the greatness of Uluwatu temple, they watched the blue sea surrounding the hill.

- Billy : Laut itu biru sekali!
What a blue sea!
- Nyoman : Benar. Uluwatu dikenal dengan pura dan lautnya yang indah..
Right. Uluwatu is well-known by its temple and beautiful sea.
- Billy : Benar-benar mengagumkan. Ombaknya luar biasa. Boleh saya berselancar di bawah sana, Nyoman?
It's wonderful. The wave is incredible. May I surf down there, Nyoman?
- Nyoman : Lebih baik jangan. Di sini berbahaya. Di pantai Dreamland saja. Di sana ombaknya jauh lebih besar dan bagus, tetapi tidak berbahaya.
You'd better not. It's dangerous here. At Dreamland beach will be better. It has bigger and more fantastic wave, but it is not too dangerous.
- Billy : Di mana tempatnya?
Where is it?
- Nyoman : Tidak terlalu jauh dari sini.
It's not too far from here.
- Billy : Maukah kamu mengantarkan kami ke sana?
Can you take us there?
- Nyoman : Dengan senang hati.
My pleasure.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

Dengan senang hati is an expression that is used in place of yes in responding an invitation.

2. Pemahaman

Answer the following questions based on the dialogue above.

- (1) Ke mana Nyoman, Jane, dan Billy berwisata?
- (2) Apakah yang mereka lihat di atas pohon?
- (3) Pantai apa yang lebih aman untuk berselancar?
- (4) Selain pura, apakah yang membuat Uluwatu terkenal?
- (5) Apakah yang dilakukan Billy ketika melihat kera-kera berkejaran?

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue. Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

- Billy : Wah, indah sekali!
- Nyoman : Itu! Puranya di atas bukit. Kita juga bisa melihat kera di sana.
- Jane : Benarkah?
- Billy :
- Jane : Ayo, cepat Bill. Ambil gambarnya!
- Nyoman : Bagaimana? Kamu dapat fotonya, Bill?
- Billy :
- Nyoman : Pada dasarnya sama. Pura adalah tempat pemujaan Tuhan, tapi setiap pura punya sejarah sendiri.
- Billy :
- Nyoman : Benar. Uluwatu dikenal dengan pura dan lautnya yang indah.
- Billy :
- Nyoman : Lebih baik jangan. Di sini berbahaya. Di pantai Dreamland saja. Di sana ombaknya jauh lebih besar dan bagus, tetapi tidak berbahaya.
- Billy :
- Nyoman : Tidak terlalu jauh dari sini.
- Billy :
- Nyoman : Dengan senang hati.

B. Percakapan II



Di Tegalalang

Jane, Billy, and Nyoman were travelling to Tegalalang. Tegalalang is a small village near Ubud with a beautiful view of rice fields.

- Billy : Sejuk sekali udara di sini.
It is very cool here.
- Jane : Wah. Baru kali ini saya melihat sawah bertingkat-tingkat.
Wow. This is my first time to see such a terrace rice field.
- Billy : Semua tampak hijau, ya.
It is all so green.
- Jane : Mengapa bisa begitu?
How could it be?
- Nyoman: Sistem sawah di Bali sangat istimewa.
Balinese farming system is so special.
- Jane : Apa istimewanya?
What is so special?
- Nyoman: Sistemnya bernama subak. Setiap sawah mendapat jumlah air yang sama.
The system is called subak. Every rice field gets the same amount of water.
- Jane : Padi di bagian paling bawah juga tumbuh subur dan hijau.
The paddy at the lowest part grows well and looks green.
- Billy : Benar, Jane. Hebat sekali! Tanah berbukit bisa jadi sawah yang indah.
Right, Jane. It is so great. A hilly soil can be formed into a beautiful rice field.
- Jane : Selain bertani, penduduk di sini bekerja apa?
Besides farming, what do the villagers here do for living?
- Nyoman: Mereka membuat kerajinan tangan. Nanti kita mampir ke toko mereka.
They make handycraft. We will stop by at their shops.
- Jane : Baiklah.
Sure.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

Mampir in *nanti kita mampir ke toko mereka* means that they may just stop by at shop or they may stop by and then buy something at that shop.

2. Pemahaman

Answer the following questions based on the dialogue above.

- (1) Apakah yang membuat Jane dan Billy kagum di Tegalalang?
- (2) Apakah setiap sawah mendapat jumlah air yang sama?
- (3) Apa yang dilakukan penduduk di Tegalalang?
- (4) Apa nama sistem pengairan di Bali?
- (5) Di mana Desa Tegalalang itu?

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue. Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

Billy : Sejuk sekali udara di sini.

Jane :

Billy : Semua tampak hijau, ya.

Jane :

Nyoman: Sistem sawah di Bali sangat istimewa.

Jane :

Nyoman: Sistemnya bernama subak. Setiap sawah mendapat jumlah air yang sama.

Jane :

Billy : Benar. Hebat sekali! Tanah berbukit bisa jadi sawah yang indah.

Jane :

Nyoman: Mereka membuat kerajinan tangan. Nanti kita mampir ke toko mereka.

Jane :

C. Kosakata dan Ungkapan

1. Istilah Geografi

bukit	<i>hill</i>
danau	<i>lake</i>
desa	<i>village</i>
gunung	<i>mountain</i>
jalan	<i>street/road</i>
kota	<i>city</i>
laut	<i>sea</i>
negara	<i>country</i>
pantai	<i>beach</i>
pulau	<i>island</i>
selat	<i>strait</i>
sungai	<i>river</i>

2. Flora dan Fauna

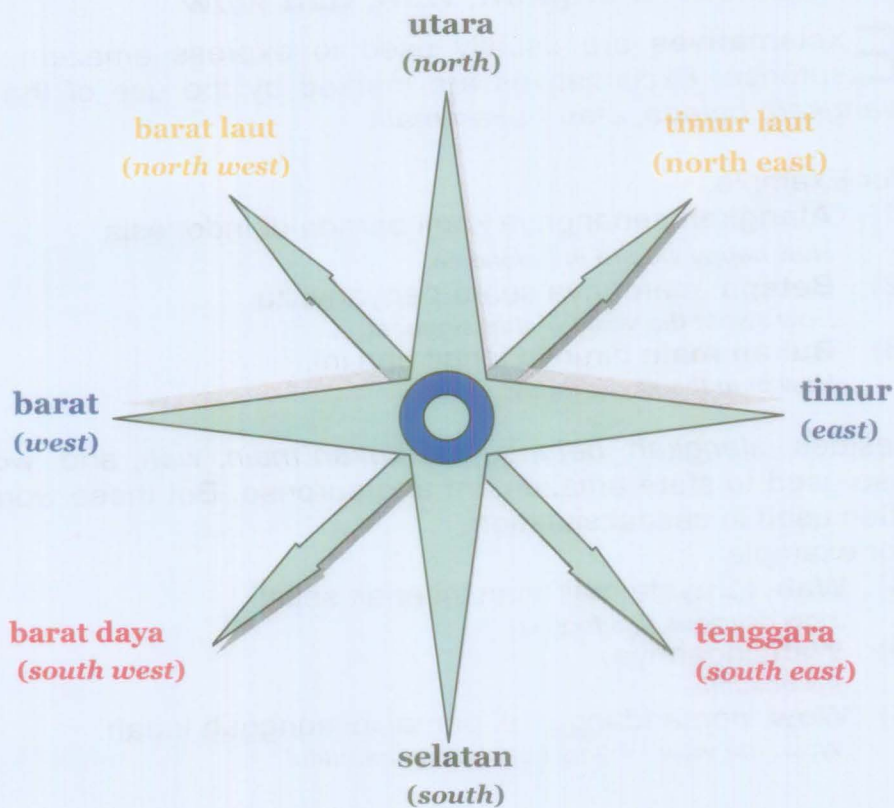
a) Flora

pohon <i>tree</i>	beringin bakau cemara jati	<i>banyan</i> <i>mangrove</i> <i>pine</i> <i>teak</i>
bunga <i>flower</i>	anggrek cempaka dahlia kamboja kembang sepatu matahari mawar melati teratai	<i>orchid</i> <i>tropical magnolia</i> <i>dahlia</i> <i>frangipani</i> <i>hibiscus</i> <i>sun flower</i> <i>rose</i> <i>jasmine</i> <i>water lily</i>

b) Fauna

mamalia <i>mammale</i>	Anjing babi badak harimau kelelawar kera kijang/rusa kucing sapi	dog pig rhino(ceros) tiger bat monkey deer cat cow
burung <i>bird</i>	angsa bebek burung merak cendrawasih elang merpati	swan duck peacock cendrawasih eagle pigeon/dove
ikan <i>fish</i>	cumi-cumi emas lele mujair pari tenggiri udang	squid goldfish catfish freshwater fish rayfish mackerel shrimp
reptil <i>reptile</i>	buaya cecak komodo tokek ular	crocodile house lizard komodo gecko snake
serangga <i>insect</i>	lalat nyamuk belalang kupu-kupu laba-laba lebah	fly mosquito grasshopper butterfly spider bee

3. Arah Mata Angin



4. Keadaan Cuaca dan Musim

cerah	<i>fine</i>
dingin	<i>cold</i>
gelap	<i>dark</i>
hujan	<i>rain</i>
panas	<i>hot</i>
mendung	<i>cloudy</i>
terang	<i>clear</i>
musim kemarau	<i>dry season</i>
musim hujan	<i>rainy season</i>

D. Tata Bahasa

1. Eksklamatif *alangkah, wah, dan wow*

Exclamatives are usually used to express amazement and surprise. Exclamatives are marked by the use of the words *alangkah, betapa, atau bukan main*.

For Example:

- (1) **Alangkah** senangnya kami berada di Indonesia.
How happy we are in Indonesia.
- (2) **Betapa** merdunya suara penyanyi itu.
How sweet the voice of that singer is.
- (3) **Bukan main** birunya langit hari ini.
How blue the sky is today.

Besides *alangkah, betapa, and bukan main, wah, and wow* are also used to state amazement and surprise. But these words are often used in casual situation.

For example:

- (4) **Wah**, ternyata makanan ini enak sekali.
How delicious this food is.
- (5) **Wah**, indahnyaa.
It's beautiful.
- (6) **Wow**, pemandangan di pantai ini sungguh indah.
Wow, the view on this beach is so beautiful.

2. Perintah

In Indonesian, *perintah* or order contains instruction so that the listener does something asked by the speaker. In Indonesian order is formed by using acting word (without *me-* or *ber-*) with a rising intonation.

For example:

- (1) **Baca** buku itu!
Read that book!
- (2) **Bangun**, hari sudah siang!
Get up, it is already late!
- (3) **Lihat** ombak itu!
Look at the waves!
- (4) **Ambil** gambar kera-kera itu, Bill!
Take the pictures of those monkeys, Bill!
- (5) **Pergi**!
Go!

To refine the order or to make it more polite, the particle *-lah* can be added to the verb as shown in the following examples:

- (6) Bangun**lah** hari sudah siang!
Get up please, it is already late!
- (7) Bacal**ah** buku itu!
Please, read the book!
- (8) Lihat**lah** ombak itu!
Please, look at the waves!
- (9) Ambill**ah** gambar kera-kera itu, Bill!
Please, take the pictures of those monkeys, Bill!
- (10) Pergil**ah**!
Please, go!

E. Catatan Budaya

-  *Ngaben* is a cremation ceremony held by Balinese Hindu society.
-  *Uluwatu* is the name of a temple which is located at Pecatu hill in Jimbaran.
-  *Dreamland* is the name of a beach which is also located at Pecatu area.
-  *Subak* is an irrigation system applied by Balinese farmers. With this system, every rice field gets enough portion of water. Therefore, paddy can grow well.
-  Indonesia is a tropical country in which there are only two seasons, rainy season and dry season. Rainy season falls between October and March, while dry season falls between April and September

F. Latihan

1. Make a dialogue by choosing one of the sentences provided in the box. The statement of first speaker is on the left box and the statement of the second speaker is on the right box. Act out in pairs. If your choice is correct, you will make three good dialogues.

- (1) a. Selamat pagi.
b. Halo, apa kabar?
c. Halo.

- a. Selamat pagi.
b. Baik, terima kasih.
c. Halo.

- (2) a. Apa yang sedang Anda baca?
b. Anda mau pergi ke mana?
c. Hari ini cerah sekali, ya?

- a. Saya mau pergi ke kebun binatang.
b. Saya sedang membaca buku bahasa Indonesia.
c. Anda benar. Bagaimana kalau kita pergi berselancar?

- (3) a. Anda suka binatang?
b. Apakah bahasa Indonesia itu sulit?
c. Wow, ide yang bagus. Apakah Anda tahu tempat berselancar yang bagus?

- a. Tidak juga. Bahasa Indonesia lebih mudah dibandingkan dengan bahasa Perancis.
b. Ya, saya suka semua binatang.
c. Tentu saja! Namanya Pantai Dreamland.

- (4) a. Mengapa Anda belajar bahasa Indonesia?
b. Binatang apa yang paling Anda sukai?
c. Di mana letak pantai itu?

- a. Saya paling suka kucing. Bagaimana dengan Anda?
b. Tidak terlalu jauh. Ayo, kita berangkat sekarang.
c. Karena saya ingin pergi ke Indonesia.

- (5) a. Saya juga menyukai kucing.
b. Kapan Anda akan pergi ke sana?
c. Baiklah, saya mengambil papan selancar dulu.
- a. Saya akan pergi ke sana bulan depan.
b. Cepatlah, saya tunggu di mobil.
c. Benarkah? Kucing memang menyenangkan.

2. Complete the following sentence by using the words provided.

For example: (1) Di Bali terkenal dengan objek wisata lautnya (d) .	
(2) Billy akan berselancar di _____ Kuta.	a. mawar
(3) _____ menuju pantai itu berliku-liku.	b. beringin
(4) Di pinggirnya banyak pohon _____.	c. bukit
(5) Di samping kanan terdapat ----- yang terjal.	d. lautnya
(6) Di sekitar tempat itu tumbuh bunga _____.	e. jalan
	f. pantai
	g. sungai

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

For example:

Pada siang hari cuaca sangat

Pada siang hari cuaca sangat **panas**.

- (1) Di Indonesia ada dua musim, yaitu musim kemarau dan
- (2) Matahari bersinar, cuaca
- (3) Langit, hari akan hujan.

- (4) Di pagi hari, udara di gunung sangat
(5) Siang hari terang, malam hari.....

4. Find and practice imperatives based on the situation given.

For example:

Anda menyuruh adik Anda bangun tidur.

Bangun, hari sudah siang!

- (1) Anda menyuruh Made mencuci mobil.

- (2) Anda menyuruh Andi mengambil kue di dapur.

- (3) Anda menyuruh Anton membeli mawar.

- (4) Anda menyuruh Jane mengantar Billy ke pasar.

- (5) Anda menyuruh Jane menginap di rumah Anda.

5. Find and practice exclamatives based on the situation given.

For example:

Senang berwisata.

Alangkah senangnya saya berwisata ke Indonesia. or

Wah, senang sekali berwisata di tempat seindah ini.

- (1) kera lincah

- (2) burung cendrawasih indah

(3) bukit hijau

_____.

(4) melati harum

_____.

(5) orang Indonesia ramah

_____.

6. Answer the following questions.



For example:

Di mana Jane duduk?

Jane duduk di utara Indah

- (1) Di mana Santi duduk?
- (2) Di mana Raditya duduk?
- (3) Di mana Budi duduk?
- (4) Siapa duduk di tenggara Indah?
- (5) Siapa duduk di selatan Indah?

Catatan

Blank area for notes, framed by a black border. The bottom right corner of the frame is folded over, revealing faint, mirrored text from the reverse side of the page.

"Ikatlah ilmu dengan menuliskannya"

UNIT 9

DI TEMPAT PELAYANAN UMUM



In this unit you will study:

- synonym and antonym
- public service facilities
- technology of information
- sickness

and learn how to:

- make comparison.



A. Percakapan I



Di Warung Internet (Warnet)

Billy came into a warnet (internet cafe) on Jalan W. R. Supratman, Denpasar. The attendant of the warnet welcomed him.

Petugas : Selamat siang.
Good afternoon.

Billy : Selamat siang. Saya ingin mengirim *e-mail*. Komputer mana yang bisa saya pakai?
Good afternoon. I want to send an e-mail. Which computer can I use?

Petugas : Komputer di meja A dan G bisa dipakai. Pilih yang mana?
The computer on desk A and G can be used. Which one will you choose?

Billy : Saya pilih meja A saja. Berapa biaya per jamnya?
I will choose Desk A. How much is it per hour?

Petugas : Rp5.000,00 per jam.
Rp5.000,00 per hour.

Billy : Bisa pakai disket sendiri?
Can I use my own floppy disk?

Petugas : Ya, bisa.
Yes, you can.

Billy : Apakah biayanya sama?
Is the price the same?

Petugas : Ya, sama. Silakan, komputernya sudah siap.
Yes, it is. The computer is ready now.

Billy : Terima kasih.
Thank you.

Petugas : Kalau perlu bantuan, panggil saya.
If you need help, just call me.

Billy : Ya, terima kasih.
Yes, thank you.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

- (1) The word *warung* in Indonesian means a place that sells food, drinks, and so on. Based on this term, in its later development, the word *warung* comes to be a place that provides telecommunication service (a local and a long-distance call and fax services) called *warung tele-komunikasi*, commonly it is shortened as *wartel*. Recently, there appears *warung internet*, which is shortened as *warnet*.
- (2) *Rp* stands for *rupiah*. *Rupiah* is the currency of Indonesia.

2. Pemahaman

Answer the following questions based on the above dialogue.

- (1) Siapa yang ingin mengirim *e-mail*?
- (2) Meja mana yang dipilih oleh Billy?
- (3) Apakah Billy memakai disket sendiri?
- (4) Berapa biaya yang harus dibayar oleh Billy selama 30 menit?
- (5) Apakah memakai disket sendiri dan tidak memakai disket sendiri biayanya sama?

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue. Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

- Petugas : Selamat siang.
- Billy :
- Petugas : Komputer di meja A dan G bisa dipakai. Pilih yang mana?
- Billy :
- Petugas : Rp5.000,00 per jam.
- Billy :
- Petugas : Ya, bisa.
- Billy :
- Petugas : Ya, sama. Silakan, komputernya sudah siap.

Billy :
Petugas : Kalau perlu bantuan, panggil saya.
Billy :

B. Percakapan II



Di Kantor Polisi

Coming from the internet cafe, Billy arrived at Nyoman's home and he just realized that his wallet was not in his pocket. Besides name cards, there were also identity cards and a few credit cards. At the same time, a police called and asked him to come to his office. Billy went to the police station immediately.

Polisi : Selamat sore.
Good afternoon.

Billy : Selamat sore. Baru saja ada polisi menelepon saya dan minta saya datang ke sini.
Good afternoon. A police had just called me and asked me to come here.

Polisi : Ya, saya menelepon Anda. Anda pasti Billy Smith, bukan?
Yes, I did call you. You must be Billy Smith, right?

Billy : Benar. Ada apa, Pak?
I am. What is the matter, Sir?

Polisi : Apa dompet Anda hilang?
Did you lose your wallet?

Billy : Betul. Dari mana Bapak tahu?
I did. How did you know it?

Polisi : Begini, Bill. Tadi ada petugas wartel mengantar dompet ini ke sini. Katanya, dompet ini tertinggal di warnet.
Well, Bill. An internet cafe attendant has just sent this wallet here. He said, this wallet was found in the internet café.

Billy : Benarkah? Aduh, saya pasti lupa.
Really? Gee, I must had forgotten.

- Polisi : Benar, Bill. Di dompet ini, ada kartu nama dan nomor ponsel Anda. Jadi, saya pikir, ini dompet Anda.
Right, Bill. There are cards and your handphone number in the wallet. So, I thought it was your wallet.
- Billy : Sepertinya itu memang dompet saya. Boleh saya lihat?
It looks like my wallet. May I see it?
- Polisi : Tentu. Ini dompetnya.
Sure. Here is the wallet.
- Billy : Ini memang dompet saya. Tadi saya pikir dompet saya hilang. Saya baru saja akan melapor, Pak. Terima kasih.
It is my wallet. I thought I had lost it. I was about to report it to you, Sir. Thank you.
- Polisi : Terima kasih kembali. Saya ikut senang dompet Anda tidak hilang.
You are welcome. I am glad you didn't lose your wallet.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

- (1) *Ponsel* is the abbreviation of *telepon selular*, a mobile phone. In Indonesia, *ponsel* is also called *telepon genggam* and *HP*. *HP* is the abbreviation of *handphone*.
- (2) In expressing feeling, the word *aduh* can be used to express some feelings, such as hurt feeling (*Aduh, sakit sekali*. 'Ouch, it hurts'), surprise (*Aduh, ternyata orang itu berlari sangat cepat* 'Gee, the person runs very fast'), happiness (*Aduh, senangnya melihat pemandangan itu*. 'Wow, it's so wonderful to see such a scenery'), or upset (*Aduh, kenapa mereka membatalkan janji*. 'oh God, why do they break their promise').

2. Pemahaman

Answer the following questions based on the above dialogue.

- (1) Siapa yang menelepon Billy?
- (2) Apa alasan polisi menelepon Billy?
- (3) Di mana Billy menemui polisi yang meneleponnya?
- (4) Dari mana polisi tahu nomor ponsel Billy?
- (5) Siapa yang mengantarkan dompet Billy kepada polisi?

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue. Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

Polisi : Selamat sore.

Billy :

Polisi : Ya, saya yang menelepon Anda. Anda pasti Billy Smith, bukan?

Billy :

Polisi : Apa dompet Anda hilang?

Billy :

Polisi : Begini, Bill. Tadi ada orang mengantarkan dompet ini ke sini. Katanya, dompet ini tertinggal di warnet.

Billy :

Polisi : Benar, Bill. Di dompet ini ada kartu nama dan nomor ponsel Anda. Jadi, saya pikir, ini dompet Anda.

Billy :

Polisi : Tentu. Ini dompetnya.

Billy :

Polisi : Terima kasih kembali. Saya ikut senang dompet Anda tidak hilang.

C. Kosakata dan Ungkapan

1. Antonim

panjang	long	X	pendek	short
berat	heavy	X	ringan	light
tebal	thick	X	tipis	thin
gemuk	fat	X	kurus	thin
luas	large; broad	X	sempit	narrow
besar	big	X	kecil	small; little
tinggi	tall; high	X	rendah	low
cepat	fast	X	lambat	slow
sering	often	X	jarang	seldom
jauh	far	X	dekat	near

kasar	<i>rough</i>	X	lembut	<i>soft</i>
kering	<i>dry</i>	X	basah	<i>wet</i>

2. Tempat Pelayanan Umum

wartel (warung telekomunikasi)	<i>telephone cafe</i>
warnet (warung internet)	<i>internet cafe</i>
kantor pos	<i>post office</i>
rumah sakit	<i>hospital</i>
puskesmas (pusat kesehatan masyarakat)	<i>community health centre</i>
pompa bensin	<i>gas station</i>
sekolah	<i>school</i>
bank	<i>bank</i>
pasar	<i>market</i>

3. Teknologi Informasi

telepon	<i>telephone</i>
internet	<i>internet</i>
radio	<i>radio</i>
televisi	<i>television</i>
telepon genggam	<i>hand phone; mobile phone; celular phone</i>

4. Penyakit

batuk	<i>cough</i>
demam	<i>fever</i>
demam berdarah	<i>dengue fever</i>
flu	<i>cold</i>
luka	<i>wound</i>
malaria	<i>malaria</i>
masuk angin	<i>catch a cold</i>
pilek	<i>cold</i>
sakit kepala	<i>headache</i>
sakit mata	<i>soreeyes</i>
sakit perut	<i>stomachache</i>

D. Tata Bahasa

Perbandingan

Qualifying words are words which give more specific description about something or someone being talked. These qualifying words can be combined with modifier, such as *sangat* 'very', *agak* 'rather', and *cukup* 'quite'.

For example:

jauh → sangat jauh
dekat → sangat dekat

far → very far
near → very near

panas → agak panas
dingin → agak dingin

hot → rather hot
cold → rather cold

pintar → cukup pintar
gelap → cukup gelap

smart → quite smart
dark → quite dark

Further, the qualifying words can be used to make comparison in Indonesian. Comparison can be made on three levels, namely equal, comparative, and superlative.

a) Perbandingan Tingkat Setara

Perbandingan tingkat setara or the equal level is used to describe the comparison between two people or objects that have a specific similarity. They can be stated in two forms.

se- + adjective
or
sama + adjective + -nya + dengan

For example:

- (1) Kamar Billy **sebesar** kamar Jane.
Kamar Billy **sama besarnya dengan** kamar Jane.
Billy's room is as big as Jane's.

- (2) Batik Solo **semahal** batik Pekalongan.
Batik Solo **sama mahalnya dengan** batik Pekalongan.
Batik Solo is as expensive as batik Pekalongan.
- (3) Kangkung **sehijau** bayam.
Kangkung **sama hijaunya dengan** bayam
Water spinach is as green as spinach.
- (4) Coto Makasar **seenak** soto Banjar.
Coto Makasar **sama enakya** dengan soto Banjar.
Makasar soup is as nice as Banjar soup.
- (5) Pantai Kuta **seindah** Pantai Sanur.
Pantai Kuta **sama indahnya dengan** Pantai Sanur.
Tuti's blouse is as clean as Sanur beach

b) Perbandingan Tingkat Komparatif

The comparative level is used to compare two people or objects that are not the same in a certain aspect. There are two ways in comparing objects, by using *lebih* 'more' or *kurang* 'less'. This comparison can be made in the following way.

lebih + adjective + daripada
kurang + adjective + dibandingkan dengan

For example:

- (1) Kamar Ani **lebih** besar **daripada** kamar Dini.
Ani's room is bigger than Dini's.
- (2) Rini **lebih** cantik **daripada** Wati.
Rini is prettier than Wati.
- (3) Kota Bandung **lebih** sejuk **daripada** Kota Bogor.
Bandung is cooler than Bogor.
- (4) Sungai Barito **kurang** panjang **dibandingkan dengan** Sungai Kapuas.
Barito river is shorter (less long) than the Kapuas.
- (5) Pohon pisang **kurang** tinggi **dibandingkan dengan** pohon kelapa.
Banana trees are shorter (less high) than coconut palms.

c) Perbandingan Tingkat Superlatif

The superlative level is used if there is somebody or something for a specific characteristic or feature surpasses all other people or things in a group. This level is stated by using the word *paling* or the prefix *ter-* in a sentence.

paling + adjective

or

ter- + adjective

For example:

- (1) Joko **paling** pandai di kelasnya.
Joko **terpandai** di kelasnya.
Joko is the smartest in the class.
- (2) Amin adalah anak **paling** kecil dalam keluarganya.
Amin anak **terkecil** dalam keluarganya.
Amin is the smallest child in his family.
- (3) Kuta adalah pantai **paling** indah di Bali.
Kuta adalah pantai **terindah** di Bali.
Kuta is the most beautiful beach in Bali.
- (4) Berlian adalah batuan **paling** keras di dunia.
Berlian adalah batuan **terkeras** di dunia.
Diamonds are the hardest stones in the world.
- (5) *Supernova* buku **paling** laris tahun 2002.
Supernova buku **terlaris** tahun 2002.
Supernova is the most popular book in 2002.*
(* = best selling)

Look carefully at the example below.

- (6) Amin **lebih** pandai **daripada** Bowo, tetapi Joko **lebih** pandai **daripada** Amin. Jadi, Joko **paling** pandai.
Amin is smarter than Bowo, but Joko is smarter than Amin. So, Joko is the cleverest.

When there are more than two people or things being compared, the superlative form must be used.

E. Catatan Budaya



In Indonesia, inviting or offering actually has its characteristic. The invitation or offer that comes to us does not always need to be responded, to be accepted or to be rejected. The invitation or the offer is sometimes used for courtesy or hospitality. But in certain region of Indonesia, such as in Kutai, East Kalimantan, when someone asks or offers something, we have to receive it. It is taboo to reject an offer.

F. Latihan

1. Make a dialogue by choosing one of the sentences provided in the box. The statement of first speaker is on the left box and the statement of the second speaker is on the right box. Act out in pairs. If your choice is correct, you will make three good dialogues.

1. a. Selamat siang.
b. Hai, apa kabar?
c. Selamat sore.

- a. Baik. Kamu?
b. Selamat sore.
c. Selamat siang juga.

2. a. Sedang mencari buku apa?
b. Anda sudah makan siang?
c. Baik juga. Aku dengar kamu akan pergi ke Papua. Kapan?

- a. Belum.
b. Buku tentang perawatan kesehatan.
c. Besok.

3. a. Apakah ada yang sakit?
b. Bagaimana kalau saya traktir Anda makan siang?
c. Besok pagi?

- a. Wah, tentu saya sangat gembira.
b. Iya. Agak cepat dari rencana semula.
c. Tidak. Saya hanya ingin membaca.

4. a. Sering ke perpustakaan ini?
b. Di mana kita makan?
c. Pergi untuk urusan pekerjaan?

- a. Bagaimana kalau di restoran di seberang jalan itu?
b. Iya. Perintah atasan untuk segera pergi ke sana.
c. Jarang. Rata-rata tiga kali seminggu.

5. a. Kalau begitu bukan jarang. Anda pengunjung yang rajin.
b. Pergi ke sana untuk berapa lama?
c. Setuju. Sudah pernah makan di sana?

- a. Satu minggu saja.
b. Belum pernah.
c. Anda juga pasti pengunjung yang rajin.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct public services.

Adik Rani sakit, sekarang dia dirawat di **rumah sakit**. Hari ini Rani akan menjenguk adiknya. Sebelum itu, dia pergi ke untuk membeli buah-buahan. Di perjalanan dia mampir ke untuk mengisi bensin. Kemudian, dia pergi ke untuk mengambil uang.

3. Tell your friend about the sickness that you have ever had.

4. Make two or three possible comparisons by using the following pairs of sentences.

For example:

Jane tidur pukul 21.00.

Billy tidur pukul 21.00.

Nyoman tidur pukul 23.00.

Jane tidur lebih cepat daripada Nyoman.

Billy tidur secepat Jane.

Nyoman tidur paling lambat.

- (1) a. Jane berumur dua puluh tiga tahun.
b. Billy berumur dua puluh empat tahun.
c. Nyoman berumur dua puluh satu tahun.

- (2) a. Harga buku fisika sepuluh ribu rupiah.
b. Harga buku matematika enam ribu rupiah.
c. Harga buku biologi sepuluh ribu rupiah.

- (3) a. Jumlah halaman kamus itu 1651 halaman.
b. Jumlah halaman novel itu 214 halaman.
c. Jumlah halaman ensiklopedia itu 657 halaman.

5. Find the synonyms of the italic words.

For example:

Adik saya *wanita*.

Adik saya **perempuan**.

- (1) Andika anak *pintar*.

.....

- (2) Billy sangat *gembira* berwisata ke Indonesia

.....

- (3) *Ayah* saya polisi.

.....

- (4) Suara penyanyi itu *bagus*.

.....

- (5) Dia menjawab dengan *benar*.

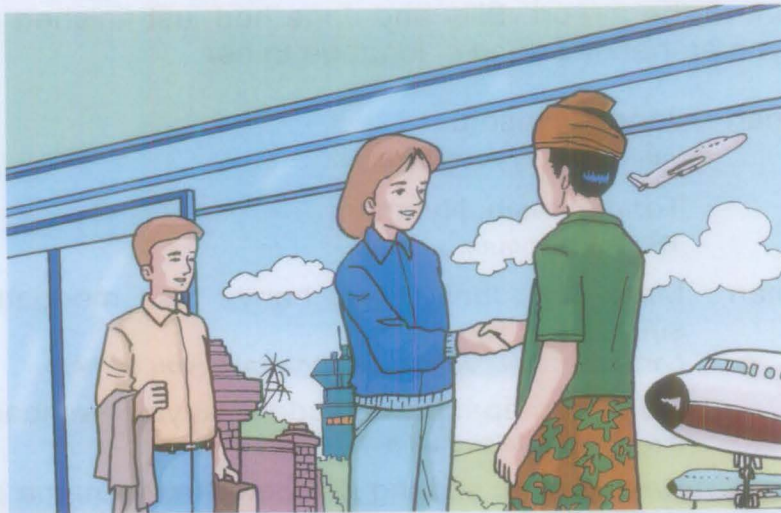
.....

6. Find the antonyms of the these words:
panjang, berat, tebal, gemuk, luas, besar, tinggi, cepat,
sering, jauh by drawing a line vertically or horizontally.

P	E	S	A	N	A	K	A	L	W
E	S	R	I	N	G	A	N	T	I
N	A	I	K	I	D	E	K	A	T
D	I	L	T	Y	K	E	C	I	L
E	S	A	I	F	O	X	L	U	H
K	E	M	P	P	E	N	D	E	K
A	M	B	I	J	A	R	A	N	G
S	P	A	S	I	R	O	D	A	I
K	I	T	A	K	U	R	U	S	A
A	T	A	U	A	S	O	T	O	T

UNIT 10

DI BANDARA NGURAH RAI



In this unit you will study:

- carrier
- feelings
- hope

and learn how to:

- apologize
- make expectation by using *harap* and *hendaknya*
- make prohibition by using *dilarang*, *tidak boleh*, and *jangan*



A. Percakapan



Di Terminal Keberangkatan

Billy and Jane had to go back to Australia for their holiday had ended. They had to go back to work two days later. Nyoman took them to the airport. Billy and Jane had just finished checking in when Nyoman handed Jane's luggage to her.

Nyoman : Jane, ini tasmu.

Jane, Here is your luggage.

Jane : Terima kasih, Nyoman.

Thanks, Nyoman.

Nyoman : Maaf, Bill, Jane. Saya hanya bisa mengantarkan sampai sini.

I am sorry, Bill, Jane. I can only take you up here.

Jane : Tidak apa-apa. Kamu sudah banyak membantu kami.

It's ok. You helped us a lot.

Billy : Kami sangat senang di Indonesia, terutama di Bali ini.

We really love staying in Indonesia, especially in Bali.

Nyoman : Syukurlah, kalian senang berlibur di sini.

I am glad that you've enjoyed your vacation here.

Billy : Sebenarnya, kami ingin lebih lama di Indonesia.

Actually, we want to stay in Indonesia longer.

Jane : Sayang lusa kami harus kembali bekerja. Terima kasih, Nyoman. Kamu dan keluargamu sangat baik.

Unfortunately, in two days we have to go back to work. Thank you, Nyoman. You and your family have been nice to us.

Nyoman : Ya, kami sangat senang kalian mau menginap di rumah kami.

Yes, we are so glad that you like staying in my house.

Jane : Kami berharap dapat kembali ke Indonesia.

We hope we could visit Indonesia again next times.

Nyoman : Ya, kami tunggu kalian kembali ke sini.

Yes, I will be waiting for your return here.

Jane : Baik. Selamat tinggal, Nyoman. Sampai jumpa.
Okay. Goodbye, Nyoman. See you.

Nyoman : Sampai jumpa, Bill, Jane. Selamat jalan.
Goodbye, Bill, Jane. Take care.

1. Catatan Kebahasaan

In Indonesian both *selamat tinggal* and *selamat jalan* are used to say goodbye. The difference is that *selamat tinggal* is said by the one who is leaving while *selamat jalan* is said by the one who is left.

2. Pemahaman

Answer the following questions based on the above dialogue.

- (1) Siapakah yang pergi ke bandara?
- (2) Siapa yang membawa tas Jane?
- (3) Di mana Billy dan Jane menginap di Bali?
- (4) Apakah Billy dan Jane ingin tinggal lebih lama di Indonesia?
- (5) Kapan Billy dan Jane harus kembali bekerja di Australia?

3. Simulasi



In this section you will be involved as a speaker in the dialogue. Speak the missing part of the dialogue.

Nyoman : Jane, ini tasmu

Jane :

Nyoman : Maaf, Bill, Jane. Saya hanya bisa mengantarkan sampai sini.

Jane :

Billy : Kami sangat senang di Indonesia, terutama di Bali ini.

Nyoman : Syukurlah, kalian senang berlibur di sini.

- Billy : Sebenarnya, kami ingin lebih lama di Indonesia.
Jane :
Nyoman : Ya, kami sangat senang kalian mau menginap di rumah kami.
Jane :
Nyoman : Ya, kami tunggu kalian kembali ke sini.
Jane :
Nyoman : Sampai jumpa, Bill, Jane. Selamat jalan.

B. Kosakata dan Ungkapan

1. Wadah Bawaan

kantong plastik	<i>plastic bag</i>
keranjang	<i>basket</i>
koper	<i>trunk</i>
ransel	<i>rucksack/backpack</i>
tas	<i>bag</i>

2. Perasaan

benci	<i>hate</i>
cinta	<i>love</i>
gembira	<i>happy</i>
kecewa	<i>disappointed</i>
malu	<i>embarrassed</i>
menyesal	<i>regret</i>
puas	<i>satisfied</i>
rindu	<i>longing, miss</i>
sakit	<i>hurt</i>
sedih	<i>sad</i>
senang	<i>glad</i>
suka	<i>like</i>
terkejut, kaget	<i>surprised</i>

3. Ungkapan Permohonan Maaf

Maaf, saya harus pergi.

Sorry, I have to go.

Menyesal sekali, kami tidak datang ke pestamu.

We are so sorry for not coming to your party.

C. Tata Bahasa

1. Larangan

Larangan or prohibition is stated when the listener is told not to do something by the speaker. In Indonesian, prohibition is made by using the words *jangan* means 'don't', *tidak boleh* 'may not', or *dilarang* 'prohibited'.

For example:

- (1) **Jangan** membuang sampah sembarangan.

Don't throw rubbish away carelessly.

- (2) **Jangan** merokok di ruangan ini.

Don't smoke in this room.

In ordering, the listener is usually omitted because it is understood that the order is of course directed to him. However, when the listener is stated, the address of term that can be used is *Anda* or *kamu*.

For example:

- (3) **Anda jangan** membuang sampah sembarangan.

You may not throw rubbish away carelessly.

- (4) **Anda jangan** merokok di ruangan ini.

You may not smoke in this room.

Another way to prohibit is by using the word *tidak boleh* 'may not'. Therefore, sentences (1) and (2) above have similar meaning to (5) and (6) below.

- (5) **Tidak boleh** membuang sampah sembarangan.
Don't throw rubbish away carelessly.
- (6) **Tidak boleh** merokok di ruangan ini.
Don't smoke in this room.

Besides *jangan* and *tidak boleh*, the word *dilarang* can also be used to prohibit someone to do something. It means 'it is prohibited to do something'.

For example:

- (7) **Dilarang** parkir di sini.
Parking is not allowed here.
- (8) **Dilarang** mandi atau berenang di pantai ini.
Swimming is prohibited at this beach.

To make the prohibition be more polite, the particle *-lah* may be added to *jangan* to form *janganlah*. Compare the pairs of examples below:

- (9a) **Jangan** berenang di pantai itu.
Don't swim at that beach.
- (9b) **Janganlah** berenang di pantai itu.
Don't hurt swim at that beach.
- (10a) **Jangan** tidur terlalu malam.
Don't sleep too late.
- (10b) **Janganlah** tidur terlalu malam.
Don't sleep too late.

However, adding *-lah* to the word *dilarang* and *tidak boleh* is not an acceptable form in Indonesian.

***Dilaranglah** tidur di tempat itu.

***Tidak bolehlah** tidur ditempat itu.

2. Harapan

Harapan or expectation is stated when the listener is expecting to do something by the speaker. Expectation in Indonesian are marked by the use of *harap*, *hendaknya*, *semoga*, and *mudah-mudahan*.

For example:

- (1) **Harap** duduk dengan tenang.
Sit down, please.
- (2) **Harap** menuju ruang tunggu.
Go to the waiting room, please.

- (3) **Hendaknya** Anda pulang saja.
You had better go home.
- (4) **Hendaknya** Anda datang besok.
You had better come tomorrow.
- (5) **Semoga** sukses.
I hope you will be successful.
- (6) **Semoga** kita bertemu lagi.
I hope we will meet again.
- (7) **Mudah-mudahan** doa kita dikabulkan.
May our prayer be blessed.
- (8) **Mudah-mudahan** mereka cepat kembali.
May they return soon.

D. Catatan Budaya



Ngurah Rai is the name of an airport in Bali. It is taken from Indonesian national patriot from Bali named I Gusti Ngurah Rai. Several names of airports in Indonesia are taken from the name of Indonesian national patriots, such as Soekarno-Hatta Airport in Jakarta, Juanda Airport in Surabaya, and Adi Sucipto Airport in Yogyakarta.

E. Latihan

1. Make a dialogue by choosing one of the sentences provided in the box. The statement of first speaker is on the left column and the statement of the second speaker is on the right column. Act out in pairs. If your choice is correct, you will make three good dialogues.

- (1) a. Dapatkah Anda membantu saya?
b. Selamat siang, Pak.
c. Akhirnya saya harus berangkat sekarang.

- a. Sekarang?
b. Ya. Apa yang dapat saya bantu?
c. Selamat siang. Ada apa?

- (2) a. Tolong ambilkan buku yang ada di atas meja itu.
b. Saya mohon maaf karena tidak dapat bekerja sampai sore.
c. Ya, waktunya sudah tiba.

- a. Mengapa? Apakah Anda sakit?
b. Betapa cepat waktu berlalu.
c. Buku yang mana? Yang ini?

- (3) a. Ya, waktu sangat cepat berlalu.
b. Iya, buku itu.
c. Tidak. Anak saya kecelakaan lalu lintas, Pak.

- a. Di mana?
b. Wah, buku yang sangat bagus. Mengapa saya baru melihatnya?
c. Kapan kamu kembali?

- (4) a. Saya memang baru membelinya dua hari yang lalu.
b. Satu bulan lagi.
c. Di depan sekolahnya.

- a. Kalau begitu, silakan Anda pulang.
b. Ya, selamat jalan.
c. Pantas saja kalau saya baru melihatnya. Di mana Anda membelinya?

- (5) a. Selamat tinggal.
b. Di Toko Buku Gramedia.
c. Terima kasih, Pak.

- a. Semoga anak Anda cepat pulih.
b. Sampai bertemu lagi.
c. Oh, di Gramedia.

2. Find and practice farewell, hope, or apology expression based on the situation given.

Example:

Anda akan ujian besok.

Anda akan ujian besok. **Semoga lulus.**

(1) Billy dan Jane akan pulang ke Australia. .
.....

(2) Adik sedang sakit di rumah.
.....

(3) Anda minta izin keluar kelas.
.....

(4) Ibu akan berangkat keluar kota.
.....

(5) Anda tidak bisa datang ke pesta ulang tahun teman.
.....

3. Change the following sentences into prohibition sentences.

Example:

Anda tidak boleh berisik.

Jangan berisik!

(1) Anda tidak boleh memancing di laut.
.....

(2) Kalian tidak boleh menginjak rumput di taman ini.
.....

(3) Kamu tidak boleh jajan sembarangan.
.....

(4) Saudara tidak boleh melanggar hukum.
.....

(5) Anda tidak boleh tidur di kelas.
.....

4. Find twelve words of *perasaan* from the box below by drawing a line vertically, horizontally, or diagonally. And write sentences by using those words.

M	M	S	Y	M	A	L	U	N	G
A	E	B	U	K	U	A	S	A	E
U	N	A	E	K	A	G	E	T	M
S	Y	B	I	L	A	R	G	A	B
E	E	W	E	N	I	A	N	L	I
D	S	I	A	N	G	T	A	I	R
I	A	T	D	O	C	I	N	T	A
H	L	U	P	A	O	I	E	U	M
S	A	U	P	E	M	A	S	I	A
V	I	S	A	W	E	C	E	K	S

5. You will make a trip to Jakarta. Tell your friend about the preparation including your luggage.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Anderson, Edmund A. 1996. *Spoken Indonesian: A Course in Indonesia's National Language*. Jakarta: Grassindo
- Bachman, Lyle F. 1990. *Fundamental Considerations in Language Testing*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Canale, M. And M. Swain. 1980. "Theoretical Bases of Communication Approach to Second Language Teaching and Learning". Dalam *Applied Linguistics* 1.1.
- Mariani, Tina. 2001. *Survival Indonesian: Daily Bahasa Indonesia for Foreigners*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Pusat Bahasa. 1998. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Pusat Bahasa. 1998. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Suparmo, Omo. 2004. *Reference Book*. Bandung: Independent.

GLOSARIUM

abang becak

abu-abu

ada

adat

adik

Afrika Selatan

agak dekat

agak jauh

agak

agama

Agustus

air

akan

akrab

aku

alam

alamat

alat

alis

Aljazair

aman

ambil

Amerika

anak

Anda

anggrek

anggur

angklung

angsa

anjing

anjungan

antar

antre

address term for pedicab's driver

grey

there is/are

traditional customs

sister/brother

South African

rather close

rather far

rather

religion

August

water

will; going to (future marker)

intimate

I

nature; natural

address

tool; instrument

eyebrow

Algerian

safe

(to) take

American

child/son/daughter

you

orchid

grapes

suspended bamboo tubes which

sounds

swan

dog

paviliun

take

to queue

apa
apakah
apel
April
argo
arti; berarti
artis
asem
asin
asing
asyik
atas
atase
Australia
ayah
ayo cepat
ayo
babi
badak
bagaimana
bagus juga
bagus
bahagia
bahan
baiklah
bajaj
bajigur

baju
bak mandi
bakau
baki
bandara (bandar udara)
bangga
bangunan
bank
bantal
bantu
bantuan
bapak
barat daya
barat laut
barat
baru
basah

what
what
apple
April
argo(meter)
(to) mean
artist
sour
salty
foreign
great
above
attache
Australian
father
hurry up
let's (...); come on!
pig
rhino(ceros)
how
not bad
great
happy; cheerful
material
okay
three-wheeled 'bargain taxi'
hot drink made from coconut milk
and palm sugar
shirt; blouse
bath tub
mangrove
tray
airport
proud
building
bank
pillow
to help
help
father; sir; mister
south west
north west
west
just; new
wet

Batak	Batak (in North Sumatra)
batik	batik
batuk	cough
bawah	below; beneath
bayam	spinach
bayar	to pay
bea cukai	custom
bebek	duck
becak	pedicab; rickshaw
begitu	like that
bekerja	work
bekerja	(to) work
belajar	(to) study
belakang	back; behind
belalang	grasshopper
Belanda	Dutch
Belgia	Belgian
beliau	he/she
belimbing	starfruit
belongsong	(a kind of) wrapper
belum	not yet (cf. "tidak" later)
benar	true; right; correct
benci	hate
berada	to be (at)
beranda	veranda(h)
berangin	windy
berangkat	(to) go
berani	brave
berapa lama	how long (time)
berapa	how much/many
berarti	(to) mean
berat	heavy
berawan	cloudy
berbahaya	dangerous
berbata	with bricks
berbeda dari	different from
berdasarkan	by
berdiri	to stand
berdua	both of (us); in two's
beres	no problem
beringin	banyan
beristirahat	(to) rest
berjalan	(to) walk
berjemur	(to) sunbathe; (to) dry out under the sun

berkejaran	(to) run after one another
berkenalan	(be) acquainted
berkunjung	(to) visit
berlibur	(to be on) vacation
bermain	(to) play
bermaksud	(to) intend
bersekolah	(to) go to school
berselancar	(to) surf
bersih	clean
bertani	(to) farm
bertingkat-tingkat	terrace
berwisata	(to) travel; (to) make a tour
besar	big
betapa	how
betis	calf
betul	true; right; correct
biaya	fee
bibi	aunt
bibir	lips
biodata	curriculum vitae; resume
biru	blue
bisa	can
boleh	can
bon	bill
boneka	doll
botol	bottle
brosur	brochure
buah	fruit
buatan	made of; made in
buaya	crocodile
budaya	culture
buka	open
bukan	no; not
bukit	hill
buku	book
bulan	month
bulu mata	eyelash
bumbu kacang	peanut sauce
bunga	flower
bunga terompet	morning glory
bungkus	packet; package; parcel
burung	bird
burung merak	peacock
burung walet	swallow
bus	bus

buyut	great-grandparent
cabai	chilli
cairan kumur	mouth wash
calung	bamboo xylophone (Sundanese traditional art)
campak	measles
campur	mix
cangkir	cup
cantik	beautiful
catatan	notes
cecak	house lizard
cemara	pine
cempaka	tropical magnolia
cempedak	kind of plant similar to jackfruit
cendrawasih	cendrawasih
cepat	fast
cerah	fine; bright
cicit	great-grandchild
Cina	Chinese
cinta	love
ciri	characteristics
cokelat	brown
cukup dekat	quite near
cukup jauh	quite far
cukup	enough
cumi-cumi	squid
dada	chest
daerah	area; region
daftar harga kamar	room rate
daftar menu	menu
daftar	list
dagu	chin
dahi	forehead
dahlia	dahlia
dan	and
danau	lake
dandang	saucepan
dapat, mendapat	get; obtain
dapur	kitchen
dari mana	where (from)
dari	from
datang	(to) come
Dayak	Dayak (in Kalimantan)
dekat	near
delapan	eight

delman	horse-drawn cart
demam berdarah	dengue fever
demam	fever
depan	front; in front of
dermaga/pelabuhan	harbour; port (boat)
desa	village
Desember	December
dewangga	a kind of cloth design
di atas	on the top of
di balik	behind
di bawah	below; beneath
di belakang	back; behind
di depan	in front of
di kanan	on the right
di kiri	on the left
di mana	where (at)
di pangkal	at the beginning
di samping	beside
di sana/di situ	there
di sebelah	next to
di sini	here (refers to a place close to the speaker)
di situ	there (refers to a place close to the listener)
di tengah	in the middle of
di ujung	at the end
di	at; in; on
dia	he/she
diangkat	(to) lift up
dibangun	(be) built
digunakan	(to be) used
diisi	(to be) filled
dikaitkan dengan	(be) related to
dinding	wall
dingin	cold
dipentaskan	(be) performed
dokar	horse-drawn cart
dokter gigi	dentist
dokter	doctor
dolar	dollar
dompet	wallet
dosen	lecturer
dua belas	twelve
dua puluh	twenty
dua ratus	two hundred

dua ribu	two thousand
dua	two
duduk	(to) sit
dulu	(at) first
durian	durian; duren
duta besar	ambassador
elang	eagle
ember	pail (bucket)
empat	four
enak	delicious; nice
enam	six
es cendol	small doughly rice-flour droplets served with ice and thin coconut milk
es dawet	(iced 'drink', more or less the same as cendol)
es kelapa muda	green coconut meat mixed with its juice and served with ice
eskalator	escalator
Februari	February
flu	cold
formulir	form
gado-gado	a kind of salad-sliced potato, cucumber, vegetables, 'tempe' and tofu, etc. -mixed with a spicy peanut sauce
gamelan	(brass percussion orchestra)
garasi	garage
garpu	fork
garuda	'eagle' (a national symbol)
gayung	dipper
gelap	dark
gelas	glass
gembira	happy, pleased
gemuk	fat
gemulai	supple, pliant
gerai	a small stand/stall; counter
gerakan	movement
gereja	church
golongan darah	blood type
gudang	shed
guling	bolster
gunung	mountain
gurih	delicious
gurita	octopus

guru	teacher
habis, selesai	(to) finish
halaman	yard
halte (bus)	bus stop
hampir	almost
handuk	towel
harga	price
hari ini	today
hari	day
harimau	tiger
harum	fragrant
harus	must; have to
hati-hati	(to be) careful
hendak	will; (to be) going to
hidung	nose
hijau	green
hilang	lost
hindu	hindu
hitam	black
hitung	(to) count
hotel	hotel
hujan	rain; rainy (season)
ia	he/she
ibu kota	capital city
ibu	mother
identitas	identity
ikan	fish
ikan emas	goldfish
imigrasi	immigration
indah	beautiful
Indonesia	Indonesian
informasi	information
Inggris	English
ingin	(to) want
ini	this/these (refers to something that is close to the speaker)
internet	internet
isi	(to) fill
istimewa	special
istirahat	(to) rest
istri	wife
Italia	Italian
itu	that/those (refers to something that is close to the listener)
jalan	street; road

jalan-jalan	sightseeing
jalur	line
jambu biji	guava
jambu	rose-apple (kind of fruit)
Januari	January
jati	teak (wood)
jauh	far
Jawa	Javanese (in Central and East Java)
jenis kelamin	sex
jenis	type
Jepang	Japanese
Jerman	German
jeruk	orange
jingga	orange
juga	also
Juli	July
Jumat	Friday
jumpa lagi	see you again
Juni	June
jus jeruk	orange juice
jus mangga	mango juice
kacang panjang	long bean
kafe	cafe
kain	cloth
kakak	elder brother/sister
kakek	grandfather
kaki	leg
kalau	if; when
kalian	you(all)
kamar	room
kamar mandi	bathroom
kamar standar	standard room
kamboja	frangipani
kamera	camera
kami	we; our
Kamis	Thursday
kamu	you
Kanada	Canadian
kanan	right
kangkung	water convolvulus
kantin	canteen
kantong plastik	plastic bag
kantor pos	post office
kantor	office

kapal laut	ship
kapan	when
kartu identitas	identity card
kartu kredit	credit card
kartu nama	name card
karya	work
karyawan	employee
kasir	cashier
katun	cotton
kau	you
kawan	friend
kayu	wood
ke mana	where (to)
ke	to
kebaikan	kindness
kebetulan	by chance; accidentally
kebun	garden
kecapi	kind of sour fruit
kecewa	dissappointed
kecil	small; little
kedai	small shop (that sells something or serves food)
kedondong	kind of sour; plumlike fruit
kedua	second
kedutaan	embassy
keindahan	beauty
kelahiran	birth
kelelawar	bat
keliling	travel around
keluarga	family
kemakmuran	prosperity
kemarau	dry (season)
kemarin	yesterday
kembali	(to) go back; (to) return
kembang sepatu	hibiscus
kemudian	then
kenal	(to) know
kenalkan	allow me to introduce (...)
kepala kerbau	buffalo's head
keperluan	need; necessity
kera	monkey
kerajinan tangan	handycraft
keranjang	basket
kereta api	train
kering	dry

kerja keras	hard work
kesehatan	health
keseleo	sprain
ketiak	armpit
ketiga	third
ketoprak	<i>Jakarta special food;: rice cooked in banana leaf, fried tofu, bean sprouts, etc. covered with a soya- and peanut sauce</i>
ketoprak	Javanese traditional art
kewarganegaraan	nationality
khas	unique
khusus	special
kijang/rusa	deer
kilogram	kilogram
kios	kiosk
kira-kira	about; estimate
kiri	left
kita	we; our
Kitas (Keterangan izin tinggal sementara)	Temporary stay permit
kok	wow! (expression of surprise)
koki	cook
kokoh	strong
kolam renang	swimming pool
kolintang	Minahasa musical instrument similar to the marimba
komodo	komodo
kompur	stove
komputer	computer
konsulat jenderal	consulate general
koper	suitcase; luggage; trunk
kosong	empty; vacant
kota	town; city
KTP (kartu tanda penduduk)	Citizen Identity Card
kubis	cabbage
kucing	cat
kuda lumping	Javanese traditional art
kuil	temple or shrine used by Indian Hindus
kunci	key
kuning	yellow
kunjungan	visit
kunjungi	(to) visit
kupu-kupu	butterfly
laba-laba	spider

lain	other(s)
lalat	fly
lalu	then
lama	long time
lambat	slow
langsung	directly
lapor masuk	check-in
laut lepas	ocean
laut	sea
lebah	bee
lebih lama	longer
lebih suka	to prefer
legen	sugar palm milk
leher	neck
lele	catfish
lemari es	refrigerator
lembayung	violet
lembut	soft
lengan	arm
lengan atas	upper arm
lengan bawah	lower arm
lezat	tasty; delicious
libur	vacation
liburan	holiday
lihat	(to) see; (to) look
lima	five
lincah	lively, agile
lobak	radish
lorong	passageway
losmen	inn
loteng	attic
luar biasa	amazing; extraordinary
luas	large; broad
lucu	funny
luka	wound
lukisan	painting
luntur	(to) run out
lutut	knee
maaf	excuse me, sorry
Madura	Madura (a small island off Java)
mahal	expensive
mahasiswa	university student
makan	(to) eat
makan malam	dinner; supper
makan siang	lunch

malaria	malaria
malu	embarrassed
mamalia	mammale
mampir (informal)	(to) stay; (to) visit a short time
mancanegara	foreign country
mandi	(to) take bath
mangga	manggo
manggis	mangosteen
mangkuk	bowl
manis	sweet
Maret	March
mari	let's (...); come on!
masakan	food
masakan Indonesia	Indonesian food
masakan khas	specific; special food
masih	still
masjid	mosque
masuk angin	catch a cold
masyarakat	society
masing-masing	each; every
mata kaki	ankle
mata	eye
matahari	<u>sun flower</u> ?
matang	ripe
mawar	rose
medium	medium
megah	luxurious
Mei	May
meja	table
melambangkan	(to) symbolize
melapor	(to) report
melati	jasmine
melon	melon
memakai	(to) wear
memasak	(to) cook
membaca	(to) read
membantu	(to) help
membawa	(to) bring; (to) take
membayar	(to) pay
memberi	(to) give
memeriksa	(to) check
memiliki	(to) have
meminta	(to) ask
memotret	(to) take picture
mempunyai	(to) have

menantu	daughter/ son in law
menarik sekali	very interesting
mencari	(to) look for
mencuci	(to) wash
mendung	overcast
menerima	(to) receive; accept
mengagumi	(to) admire
mengantar	(to) take someone
mengantarkan	(to) accompany; (to) bring
mengapa	why
menghampiri	(to) approach
menginap	(to) spend the night; (to) stay
mengirim	(to) send
mengiringi	(to) go along with
mengisi	(to) fill
mengkudu	morinda
mengundang	(to) invite
mengurus	(to) arrange; (to) manage
menikmati	(to) enjoy
menonton	(to) see
menu	dish (type of food served)
menyapa	(to) greet; address someone
menyapu	(to) sweep
menyediakan	provide
menyesal	regret
menyewa	(to) hire; (to) rent
merah muda	pink
merah	red
merdu	mellodius
mereka	they
merpati	pigeon; dove
mertua	mother/father in law
Mesir	Egyptian
mikrolet	public station-wagon 'mini-bus'
milik siapa	whose
Minahasa	Minahasa (in Sulawesi)
Minang	Minangkabau (in Central Sumatra)
minggu	week
Minggu	Sunday
minum	(to) drink
minuman	drink
mobil	car
model	model
moksa	redemption
motel	motel

motif	<i>motive</i>
mujair	<i>freshwater fish</i>
mulut	<i>mouth</i>
musim	<i>season</i>
naik	<i>(to) go up; (to) travel (by vehicle)</i>
nama	<i>name</i>
nangka	<i>jackfruit</i>
nanti	<i>later</i>
nasi goreng	<i>fried rice</i>
nasi gudeg	<i>a special food from Yogyakarta: young jackfruit cooked with coconut milk, and served with warm rice</i>
nasi uduk	<i>rice: cooked with coconut milk and served with fried tempe and fried egg</i>
nasi	<i>rice</i>
negara	<i>country</i>
nenek	<i>grandmother</i>
nona	<i>miss</i>
November	<i>November</i>
nyaman	<i>comfortable</i>
nyamuk	<i>mosquito</i>
nyonya	<i>Mrs. (not necessarily with surname)</i>
ojek	<i>bicycle/motorcycle 'taxi'</i>
Oktober	<i>October</i>
olah raga	<i>(to) exercise</i>
ombak	<i>wave</i>
omong-omong	<i>by the way</i>
orang	<i>person; people</i>
pada prinsipnya	<i>basically</i>
padi	<i>paddy</i>
pagi	<i>morning</i>
paha	<i>thigh</i>
pahit	<i>bitter</i>
pakai	<i>(to) use</i>
paman	<i>uncle</i>
panas	<i>hot</i>
panci	<i>pan</i>
panggil	<i>(to) call</i>
pangkalan (taksi)	<i>taxi stand</i>
panjang	<i>long</i>
pantai	<i>beach</i>
pantas saja	<i>no wonder</i>

pari	rayfish
pas	fixed
pasar swalayan	supermarket
pasar	market
pasaraya	hipermarket
pasir	sand
paspor	passport
pasta gigi	toothpaste
pasti	sure
patung	statue
Pekalongan	a town in Central Java
pekan	week
pelayan hotel	room boy
pelayan kamar	room attendant
pelayan	waiter; waitress
pemandangan	view
pemandu	guide
pembayaran	payment
pemujaan	worship
penari	dancer
pendek	short; low
penduduk	inhabitant; villagers
peneliti	researcher
penginapan	overnight lodgings
pengusaha	entrepreneur
penjual	seller; vendor
penjualan	sale
penuh	full
penulis	writer
penumpang	passenger
penyanyi	singer
pepaya	paw-paw; papaya
perahu	canoe; boat
perempatan	square
pergelangan tangan	wrist
periksa	check
pernah	ever
pertama	first
pertunjukkan	performance
perut	stomach
pesan	(to) order; message
pesawat terbang	aeroplane (US: airplane)
petak	a portion of field
petani	farmer
petugas	officer, attendant

pilek	cold
pilih	(to) choose
pilot	pilot
pinggang	waist
pipi	chick
pir	pear
piring	plate
pisang	banana
pisau	knife
pohon	tree
polisi	police
pompa bensin	gas station
ponsel	hand phone; cell phone; mobile phone
pramugara	(air)steward
pramugari	(air)stewardess
pramuniaga	sales assistant
Prancis	French
prei (informal)	vacation
puas	satisfy
pucuk pohon	top of tree
pulang	return
pulau	island
pura	Balinese temple; shrine
puri	palace
pusat kebudayaan	culture centre (US: center)
puskesmas	community health centre
putih	white
putra	son
putri	daughter
Rabu	Wednesday
radio	radio
raja	king
ramai	crowded; busy
rambut	hair
rambutan	rambutan (similar to lychee)
ransel	rucksack/backpack
rendah	low
reog	(Javanese) masked dance; (Sundanese) singing comedy group
reptil	reptile
resepsionis	receptionist
restoran	restaurant
rindu	longing; miss

ruang keluarga	sitting room
ruang makan	dining room
ruang tamu	living room
ruang tidur	bedroom
rumah adat	traditional house
rumah makan	restaurant
rumah sakit	hospital
rumah	house
rupiah	rupiah
sabar	patient
Sabtu	Saturday
sabun	soap
sadar, menyadari	(to) realize
saja	just; only
sakit kepala	headache
sakit mata	soreeyes
sakit perut	stomachache
sakit	sick; hurt
saku, kantong	pocket
salah	wrong; false
salem	salmon
sama dengan	similar (to)
sambil	while
sampai, tiba	(to) arrive
samping	beside
sampo	shampoo
sana	that/those (refers to something far from the speaker and the listener)
sangat dekat	very near; close
sangat jauh	very far
sangga	family temple
santan	coconut milk
sapi	cow
sarapan	breakfast
sariawan	sorelips
sarung	sarong
sate	sate
satpam	security guard
satu per satu	one by one
satu	one
sawah	rice field
sawo	sapodilla (kind of fruit)
saya	I; me
sayuran	vegetables
sebelah	side

sebelas	eleven
sebentar	just a moment
sebetulnya, sebenarnya	in fact; actually
sebuah	a (noun classifier)
sederhana	simple
sedia	available
sedih	sad
segera	soon; immediatly
sejarah	history
sejuk sekali	very cool
sejuk	cool
sekarang	now; right now
sekolah	school
sekoteng	hot ginger tea added with slice bread, nuts, etc.
selada	lettuce
selama	for (length of time)
selamat	safe; congratulation
selamat berjumpa	nice to meet you
selamat bertemu lagi	nice to see you again
selamat datang	welcome
selamat jalan	goodbye
selamat malam	good evening
selamat pagi	good morning
selamat siang	good day
selamat sore	good afternoon
selamat tinggal	goodbye
Selasa	Tuesday
selat	strait
selatan	south
selera	appetite
selimut	blanket
semangka	watermelon
sembilan	nine
semoga	I hope
sempit	narrow
semua	all
senang	happy; pleased; glad
sendirian	alone
sendok	spoon
seni	art
Senin	Monday
sepanjang	along
sepeda motor	motorcycle
sepeda	bicycle

sepi	quiet
seprai	bedsheet
September	September
sepuluh	ten
sepupu	cousin
serahkan	(to) give
serangga	insect
seratus	one hundred
seribu	one thousand
sering	often
setelah	after
setuju	(to) agree
sewa	(to) rent; (to) hire
siapa	who
sikat	brush
sikat gigi	toothbrush
siku	elbow
silakan	please
silakan duduk	please; sit down
silakan masuk	please come in
SIM (surat izin mengemudi)	driver's licence (US: license)
singa	lion
singgah	(to) stay; (to) visit a short time
sirsak	soursop (kind of fruit)
sistem	system
Solo	town in Central Java
sopir	driver
soto	soup cooked with hot water or coconut milk
stasiun (kereta api)	train station
Spanyol	Spanish
spon	sponge
status perkawinan	marriage status
stroberi	strawberry
suami	husband
suara	sound
sudah	already (also past time marker)
suka	like
suku	tribe
suling	bamboo flute
sungai	river
supermarket	supermarket
susu kedelai	soyabean milk
sutra	silk
syukur	thank God

tahu, mengetahui	<i>to know</i>
tahun	<i>year</i>
taksi	<i>taxi</i>
tanah	<i>soil</i>
tanda pengenal	<i>identity</i>
tanda tangan	<i>signature</i>
tangan	<i>hand</i>
tanggal	<i>date</i>
tanjung	<i>cape</i>
tari penyambutan	<i>welcoming dance</i>
tari	<i>dance</i>
tarian	<i>dance</i>
tas	<i>bag</i>
tas kresek	<i>plastic bag</i>
tebing	<i>cliff</i>
teh	<i>tea</i>
teko	<i>teapot</i>
telapak kaki	<i>foot</i>
telepon genggam	<i>(hand phone); cell phone (US); mobile (phone) (Australia)</i>
telepon	<i>telephone</i>
televisi	<i>television</i>
telinga	<i>ear</i>
teluk	<i>bay</i>
teman	<i>friend</i>
tembok	<i>wall</i>
tempat tidur	<i>bed</i>
tempat tinggal	<i>place to stay</i>
tempat/tanggal lahir	<i>place/date of birth</i>
tempe	<i>fermented soyabean</i>
tenggara	<i>south east</i>
tenggiri	<i>mackerel</i>
tentu	<i>sure(ly)</i>
tenun	<i>woven cloth</i>
tepi	<i>edge; side</i>
terang	<i>clear; bright</i>
teratai	<i>water lily</i>
terbuat	<i>made (of)</i>
teri	<i>small fish</i>
terima kasih	<i>thank you</i>
terkejut, kaget	<i>upset</i>
terkenal	<i>famous</i>
termasuk	<i>included</i>
terminal (bus antarkota)	<i>terminal (intercity bus)</i>
tersenyum	<i>smiling</i>

tertinggal	to be left
terung	eggplant
tetapi	but
tiang	pillar
tiap/setiap	each
tidur	(to) sleep
tiga	three
tiga belas	thirteen
tiga puluh	thirty
tiga ratus	three hundred
tiket	ticket
timun	cucumber
timur	east
timur laut	north east
tinggal	(to) stay; (to) live
tinggi	tall; high
tipis	thin
tisu	tissue
tokek	gecko
toko grosir	wholesale shop
toko serba ada (toserba)	departement store
toko swalayan	self-service shop; supermarket
toko	shop; store
tolong	please
tradisional	traditional
tropis	tropical
tua	old
tuan	sir
tuh	(sound to express amazement)
Tuhan	God
tujuan	intention; goal
tujuh	seven
tukang cukur	barber
tumit	heel
tunggu	wait
turun	(to) go down; (to) disembark
tutup	close
uang kembalian	change
uang kontan	cash
uang tunai	cash money
uang	money
udang	shrimp
udara	air
ular	snake

ulos	<i>traditional Batak cloth worn covering shoulder</i>
umur	<i>age</i>
ungu	<i>purple</i>
unik	<i>unique</i>
untuk	<i>for</i>
urus; mengurus	<i>(to) apply (for)</i>
urutan	<i>order</i>
utara	<i>north</i>
visa	<i>visa</i>
wah	<i>(expression of surprise)</i>
wajan	<i>fryingpan</i>
warkop	<i>coffee shop</i>
warna	<i>colour (color)</i>
warnet	<i>internet cafe</i>
wartawan	<i>journalist</i>
warteg	<i>cheap food stall</i>
wartel	<i>telephone cafe</i>
warung	<i>small shop; roadside stall</i>
wastafel	<i>sink</i>
wayang kulit	<i>shadow puppets</i>
wihara	<i>Buddhist monastery or nunnery</i>
wisata	<i>tour</i>
wisatawan	<i>tourist</i>
wisma	<i>guest house</i>
wol	<i>wool</i>
wortel	<i>carrot</i>
ya	<i>yes</i>
yang mana	<i>which one(s)</i>
Yogya (Yogyakarta)	<i>town in Central Java</i>
Yunani	<i>Greek</i>

PERPUSTAKAAN
PUSAT BAHASA
 DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL

"Buku *Lentera Indonesia* ini bukan sekadar bahan ajar bahasa Indonesia untuk orang asing tingkat pemula, melainkan juga merupakan sarana untuk memperkenalkan masyarakat dan budaya Indonesia. Dengan demikian, pembelajaran diharapkan mampu berkomunikasi dalam bahasa Indonesia sekaligus memahami masyarakat dan budaya Indonesia"

Dendy Sugono

Kepala Pusat Bahasa, Depdiknas RI



F
499.
L

ISBN 979 685 403 1