

R E P O R T R E S U M E S

ED 010 457

48

BEGINNING INDONESIAN. VOLUME 2.

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REPORT NUMBER NDEA-VI-251-2

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.27 HC-\$6.36 159P.

DESCRIPTORS- MODERN LANGUAGES, *INDONESIAN, *LANGUAGE PROGRAMS, *LANGUAGE GUIDES, *TRANSLATION, *GRAMMAR, LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION,

VOLUME 2 OF A 4-VOLUME WORK ON BEGINNING INDONESIAN CONTAINS LESSONS 7-12 OF A TOTAL OF 24. THESE SIX LESSONS PROVIDE DRILLS IN BASIC INDONESIAN SENTENCE PATTERNS INVOLVING THE USE OF DIFFICULT VERBS, THE ACTIVE VOICE, INVERTED NARRATIVE CLAUSES, INTERROGATIVE WORDS, AND COUNTING METHODS. RELATED REPORTS ARE ED 010 456 THROUGH ED 010 459.
(GD)

ED 010457

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
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BEGINNING INDONESIAN, VOLUME 2

Lessons 1 - 24

Isidore Dyen

Volume II

Lesson 7

7a.1. Basic Sentences

<u>Indonesian</u>	<u>English</u>
jang	that, which
<u>tjari'</u>	look for, seek
1. <u>apa</u> jang sodara <u>tjari'</u> ?	1. What are you looking for?
beli	buy it
2. <u>apa</u> sodara maw beli?	2. What do you want to buy?
ataw	or
3. <u>mèdja</u> / ataw <u>kursi</u> ?	3. A table or a chair?
4. <u>mèdja</u> jang saja <u>tjari'</u> .	4. What I am looking for is a table.
mentjari'	look for, seek
besar	big, large
5. saja mentjari' / mèdja jang <u>besar</u> .	5. I am looking for a large table.
kursikursi	chairs
6. saja maw membeli kursikursi <u>djuga'</u>	6. I would like to buy some chairs too,
7. kalaw ada jang <u>bagus</u> .	7. if there are some nice ones.
8. kursi ini / kurang <u>bagus</u> .	8. This chair isn't quite nice enough.
ketjil	small
9. kursi ini / <u>ketjil</u> .	9, 9a. These chairs are small.
9a. kursikursi ini / <u>ketjil</u> .	
ketjilketjil	small (plural)
10. kursi ini / <u>ketjilketjil</u> .	10, 10a. These chairs are small.
10a. kursikursi ini / <u>ketjilketjil</u> .	

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><u>sekali</u></p> <p>11. kursi ini/ ketjil <u>sekali</u>.</p> <p><u>terlalu</u></p> <p>12. mèdja itu/ terlalu <u>besar</u>.</p> <p><u>tidaq-berapa</u></p> <p>13. mèdja ini/ tidaq-berapa <u>besar</u>.</p> <p><u>barangkali</u></p> <p>14. barangkali <u>baik</u>.</p> <p><u>hanja or</u>
<u>tjuma</u></p> <p>15. harganja/ hanja tigaribu <u>rupiah</u>.</p> <p>16. o kalaw <u>begitu</u>/ mèdja <u>itu</u> jang saja akan beli.</p> | <p>very</p> <p>11. This chair is very small.</p> <p>too</p> <p>12. That table is too big.</p> <p>not very</p> <p>13. This table isn't very big.</p> <p>perhaps</p> <p>14. Perhaps it will do (lit. be good).</p> <p>only</p> <p>15. Its price is only three thousand rupiahs.</p> <p>16. Oh, in that case it's that table that I'll buy.</p> |
|--|--|

Additional Verbs

<u>ulang</u>	repeat, repeat it
<u>mengulang</u>	repeat
<u>katakan</u>	say, say it
<u>mengatakan</u>	say
<u>tundjuakan</u>	show, show it, point to, point to it
<u>menundjuakan</u>	show, point to
<u>beri</u>	give, give it
<u>memberi</u>	give
<u>tjoba!</u>	try, try it

mentjoba!

try

tolong

help, help it

menolong

help

7a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The letter y stands for the same sound as the letter j. The letter y has been used wherever i is written in the standard orthography and the sound at that point is that of j. For example we have written setasyon where the standard orthography has setasion.

The sequence òy (?nearly) always corresponds to the sequence ai in the standard orthography: thus sampèy for sampai. Many speakers from Sumatra pronounce what we would write as ay: thus sampay. However the pronunciation èy seems to be spreading.

Below is given our way of writing words with y paired with their form in the standard orthography:

<u>sotasyon</u>	'station	setasion
<u>bagèymana</u>	'how'	bagaimana
<u>sampèy</u>	'arrive, until'	sampai
<u>sungèy</u>	'river'	sungai

7a.3. Notes

Note 7a.3.1. jang.

The particle *jang* 'the one that, that' joins with other words to form a JANG-PHRASE. A *jang*-phrase is in many respects like a noun.

The sentence *apa | jang sodara tjari'?* 'What are you looking for?' (7a.1.1.) consists of a predicate *apa* and a following subject *jang sodara tjari'?*. The subject is a *jang*-phrase which consists of *jang* and *sodara tjari'?*. The *jang*-phrase has the same function as *barang itu* 'that object' in the sentence *apa | barang itu?* 'What is that thing?' Like a noun the *jang*-phrase can be followed by a demonstrative: *apa | jang sodara tjari' itu?* 'What's that you are looking for?'

A *jang*-phrase not only acts as subject, but also as a following modifier. In the sentence *saja mentjari' mēdja jang besar.* 'I am looking for a big table.' (7a.1.5), the *jang*-phrase *jang besar* modifies the word *mēdja* 'table'. The phrase *mēdja jang besar* literally means 'table that is big'. In such phrases *jang* is often omitted, so that one can also say *mēdja besar* 'a big table'. Thus one can also say:

saja mentjari' mēdja besar. 'I am looking for a big table.' (for 7a.1.5) as one in which *jang* has been omitted.

Similarly, the *jang* of a *jang*-phrase that is a subject can sometimes be omitted if the *jang*-phrase follows the predicate. This is very common if the predicate is a question-word. Thus there are the following pairs of sentences:

apa | jang sodara tjari'? (7a.1.1) or

apa | sodara tjari'? 'What are you looking for?'

apa | sodara maw beli? (7a.1.2) or

apa | jang sodara maw beli? 'What do you want to buy?'

The *jang* of a subject *jang*-phrase is also often omitted after a preceding predicate that is not a question word. Thus there are the following pairs of sentences:

mèdja | *jang* saja tjari'. (7a.1.4) or
mòdja | saja tjari'. 'I am looking for a table (lit. it's a table
 [that] I'm looking for).'

mèdja itu | *jang* saja akan beli. (cf. 7a.1.16) or
 mèdja itu | saja akan beli. 'I'm going to buy that table (lit. it's
 that table [that] I'm going to buy).'

Note 7a.3.2. Adjunct. -

In the sentence:

saja mentjari' mèdja *jang* besar. 'I am looking for a large
 table.'

the phrase *mèdja jang besar* is called the ADJUNCT of the verb *mentjari'*.
 We can see that this phrase is a longer variety of a phrase which consists
 of a single word *mèdja*. Thus there is a sentence:

saja mentjari' mèdja. 'I am looking for a table.'

The word *mèdja* is here the adjunct of the verb *mentjari'*. An active verb
 often has with it an adjunct which means the GOAL (or OBJECT) of the verb.
 That is, we can look on 'table' as the goal of the act of 'looking for'.

Note 7a.3.3. Transitive verbs and the meNG-prefix.

Some verbs have appeared in systematic pairs: tjari', mentjari' 'look for', beli, membeli 'buy', etc. Verbs that appear in such pairs are called TRANSITIVE VERBS.

A transitive verb has a number of different FORMS. The longer one of the pairs of forms above has a prefix which we will call the meNG-prefix. The reason for giving it this name will appear as we go on. Pronounce the first part of the name as though it were written meng-.

In careful, and so also in formal Indonesian the active of the verb meaning 'to look for' is mentjari'. For many speakers, perhaps most speakers, the active of this verb in ordinary informal conversation is tjari'; such speakers will however write mentjari' and use it in their formal speech. It is for this reason that there are two ways of saying 'I am looking for a large table':

saja mentjari' mēdja jang besar. (careful, formal)

saja tjari' mēdja jang besar. (informal)

For convenience we will call the active with meNG-prefix the LONG ACTIVE and the active without the prefix the SHORT ACTIVE.

The active of a verb specifies that its subject is the one who acts (acted, will act) or does (did, will do) the action specified by the verb. The subject of an active verb is the ACTOR. Thus in saja mentjari' mēdja. 'I am looking for a table.' the word saja is the subject. Since it is the subject of an active (mentjari'), saja is the actor:

An active verb with the meng-prefix has the peculiar property that it CANNOT REFER TO A PRECEDING GOAL. In the sentence apa jang sodara tjari'? the word jang (which refers to apa 'what') is the goal of 'looking for'; the sentence is literally 'What is the one you are looking for? The

active mentjari' cannot be used instead of tjari' because jang would then be a word for the goal (or object) preceding mentjari'; this would be counter to the rule that the long active does not refer to a preceding word for its goal.

When the word for the goal precedes and the long active can not be used, the corresponding BASE is used. The base corresponding to mentjari' is tjari'. [The base is generally identical in form with the short active, but not always. The instances when the base differs from the short active will be noted as they occur. Thus except when the difference is brought to your attention, the base will be the same as the short active.] Thus in 7a.1.1. the base is used and the sentence reads as it does. For the same reason the base tjari' is used in 7a.1.4. Similarly the base beli and not the long active is used in 7a.1.2, in 7a.1.7, and in 7a.1.16.

On the other hand the long active mentjari' is used in 7a.1.5; the goal appears in the adjunct phrase mēdja jang besar which FOLLOWS mentjari'. In these circumstances tjari' is the short active and would be informal.

Similarly the long active membeli appears in:

saja mau membeli kursikursi djuga'. 'I would like to
buy some chairs too.' (cf. 7a.1.6)

The goal appears in the adjunct word kursikursi and this follows the verb. In this case if beli were used instead of membeli, it would be the short active and would be informal.

The choice between long active and base appears in the following pairs of sentences. We give the sentences with the long actives first:

- 1a. orang itu mengulang harganja. 'That man repeated its price.'
- 1b. saja mengatakan kata itu. 'He said that word.'

1c. saja akan menundjukkan hotèl. 'I am going to point to the hotel.'

1d. saja akan memberi buku ini. 'I am going to give this book.'

1e. dia akan mentjoba' hotèl itu. 'He is going to try that hotel.'

1f. saja menolong kawan saja. 'I helped my friend.'

Corresponding to the above sentences with the long active are sentences in which the base appears:

2a. apa! jang saja harus ulang? 'What should I repeat?'

2b. apa! jang sodara katakan? 'What did you say?'

2c. apa! jang sodara akan tundju^{kan}? 'What are you going to point to?'

2d. apa! jang sodara akan beri? 'What are you going to give?'

2e. apa! jang dia akan tjoba'? 'What is he going to try?'

2f. siapa! jang sodara tolong? 'Whom did you help?'

Although the sentences in the first group (1a-1f) correspond to the questions in the second group (2a-2f) respectively, they are not normal replies to the questions. Idiomatic replies in Indonesian to these questions are given respectively in the following:

3a. harganja! (jang) sodara harus ulang. 'You should repeat its price (lit. It's its price that you should repeat).'

3b. kata itu! (jang) saja katakan. 'I said that word (lit. It's that word I said).'

3c. hotèl! (jang) saja akan tundju^{kan}. 'I'm going to point to the hotel (lit. It's the hotel that I am going to point to).'

3d. buku ini (jang) saja akan beri. 'I'm going to give this book (lit. It's this book that I am going to give).'

3e. hotèl itu (jang) saja akan tjoba'. 'I'm going to try that hotel (lit. It's that hotel that I am going to try).'

3f. kawan saja (jang) saja akan tolong. 'I'm going to help my friend (lit. It's my friend that I am going to help).'

In the same way 7a.1.4 (mèdja jang saja tjari'. 'A table is what I am looking for.') is the idiomatic reply to 7a.1.1 (apa jang sodara tjari'?).

As you see our usual response in English to the question in the second group does not translate the reply (in the third group) literally. It is important to learn the Indonesian response habits. The sentences of the first group are not responses to the question in the second group. Rather they are statements which initiate information. They can also be used in replying to yes-or-no questions like the following:

apa dia mengulang harganja? 'Did he repeat its price?'

ja dia mengulang harganja. 'Yes, he repeated its price.'

tidaq dia tidaq mengulang harganja. 'No, he did not repeat its price.'

Note 7a.3.4. Doubling of nouns: Singular and plural.

An Indonesian noun sometimes means 'one' of whatever the noun means or 'many'. Thus mèdja means either 'a table' or 'tables' and mèdja itu (or ini) means 'that (this) table' or 'those (these) tables'.

Although Indonesian nouns do not have an obligatory difference between singular and plural, they do have a plural form. Thus mèdjamèdja means 'tables'; this doubled form specifically means that there is more than

one table involved. Similarly kursikursi means 'more than one chair'.

When a word consists of two parts two kinds of doubling are permitted.

The whole word can be doubled:

kerèta-apikerèta-api	'trains'
rumahmakanrumahmakan	'restaurants'

or only the first part is doubled:

kerètakerèta-api	'trains'
rumahrumahmakan	'restaurants'

The choice between the single and the doubled form where the meaning is plural generally leads to no misunderstanding. The Indonesian speaker makes the choice according to whether the collection of plural objects is to be regarded as (1) constituting a more or less uniform mass or as (2) made up of a number of discrete objects. In the first case, the undoubled word is used and in the second, the double word is used. Thus kursi means 'a chair, a collection of undifferentiated chairs' and kursikursi means 'a collection of different chairs'.

Note 7a.3.5. Doubling of adjectives.

As a predicator a doubled adjective means that the subject is plural:

kursi ini/ketjilketjil. 'These chairs are small.' (7a.1.10)

The subject can also be doubled:

kursikursi ini/ketjilketjil. 'These chairs are small.' (7a.1.10a)

The difference in meaning between the single and doubled adjective varies. For some people it implies that the property referred to by the adjective is held in different degrees. For others the doubled adjective as a predicator simply specifies that the subject is plural.

The doubled adjective can also be used in a jang-phrase. For example:

saja mentjari' mèdja jang besarbesar. 'I am looking for
large tables.' (cf. 7a.1.5)

7a.4. Exercises

7a.4.1. Pronunciation

<u>setasyon</u>	'station'
<u>bagèymans</u>	'how'
<u>sampèy</u>	'until, arrive'
<u>sungèy</u>	'river'

7a.4.2. Variations.

a. apa | jang sodara tjari'?

1. siapa | jang sodara tjari'?
2. apa | jang tuan beli?
3. apa mèdja itu | jang sodara maw beli?
4. buku ini | jang saja tjari'.
5. apa itu | mèdja jang sodara maw beli?

b. saja mentjari' mèdja jang besar.

1. saja akan menguleng kalimat ini.
2. dia akan membeli kursi jang ketjil.
3. kawan saja maw menundjuqkan hotèl jang bagus.

c. mèdja itu/ terlalu besar.

1. hotèl itu tidaq-berapa bagus.
2. rumahrumah ini/ kurang baik.
3. setasyon-kerèta-api itu/ ketjil.
4. kawan Subagjo/ tjepat sekali.

7a.4.2. Cont.

d. kursikursi ini/ ketjilketjil.

1. mèdjamèdja jang besar/ tinggitinggi.
2. kursi jang besarbesar ini/ baiqbaiq.
3. hotèlhotèl itu/ besar.
4. rumah ini/ bagusbagus.

e. ada kursikursi jang bagus.

1. tidaq ada mèdjamèdja jang baiq.
2. ada djuga' rumah jang besarbesar.
3. ada orangorang jang tjepat sekali.
4. ada tastas disitu/ jang tidaq berapa bagus.

7a.4.3. Translations.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>apa</u> jang sodara katakan? | 1. What did you say? |
| 2. dia mengatakan kata ' <u>hotèl</u> '. | 2. He said the word "hotel". |
| 3. dia mengulang kata ' <u>hotèl</u> '. | 3. He repeated the word "hotel". |
| 4. <u>apa</u> jang sodara akan tundjuqkan? | 4. What are you going to point at? |
| 5. saja akan menundjuqkan Hotèl <u>Duta</u> . | 5. I am going to point to the Hotel Duta. |
| 6. apa sodara maw membeli tas <u>ini</u> ? | 6. Do you want to buy this bag? |
| 7. <u>tidaq</u> saja tidaq <u>mau</u> tas itu. | 7. No. I don't want that bag. |
| 8. apa sodara mau kursi <u>ini</u> ? | 8. Do you want this chair? |
| 9. <u>tidaq</u> saja tidaq <u>mau</u> terlalu
<u>besar</u> untuq saja. | 9. No, I don't want it; it's too big
for me. |
| 10. kursi ini/ terlalu <u>ketjil</u> untuq
sodara. | 10. This chair is too small for you. |
| 11. potlotpotlot itu/ baiq <u>sekali</u> . | 11. Those pencils are very good. |
| 12. pulpènulpèn ini/ tidaq-berapa
<u>bagus</u> . | 12. These fountain-pens aren't very
good. |
| 13. saja tidaq maw memboli rumah <u>itu</u> . | 13. I don't want to buy that house. |
| 14. rumahrumah disitu/ terlalu <u>besar</u>
untuq kami. | 14. The houses there are too big for us. |
| 15. sotasyonsetasyon-kerèta-api itu/
kurang <u>bagus</u> . | 15. Those railroad-stations are not
good. |
| 16. kerèta-apikerèta-api disini/ 16. The trains here are too slow.
terlalu pelan <u>an</u> . | |
| 17. ada jang <u>besar</u> / dan ada jang tidaq
<u>besar</u> . | 17. There are some big ones and some
that aren't. |
| 18. ada djuga' / jang tidaq-berapa <u>baiq</u> . | 18. There are also some that aren't
very good. |

19. buku jang saja beli ini/
tidaq-berapa baik.
20. tolong tjari' buku itu.
21. tjoba' ulang kata itu.
22. katakanlah kalimat ini.
23. belilah mèdja itu.
24. siapa | jang sodara tjari'?
25. saja mentjari' Subagio.

19. These books I bought aren't very
good.
20. Please look for that book.
21. Please repeat that word.
22. Say this sentence.
23. Buy that table.
24. Who are you looking for?
25. I'm looking for Subagio.

7a.4.3. Responses.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. apa jang sodara tjari'? 2. apa sodara maw beli? 3. bagèymana kursi ini? 4. apa sodara maw membeli mèdja <u>ini</u>? 5. apa sodara mentjari' tas <u>ini</u>? 6. dimana tas jang saja beli? 7. apa kursikursi itu/ <u>baik</u>? 8. apa mèdja jang besar ini/ <u>baik</u>? 9. apa sodara maw membeli tas ini? 10. dimana sodara membeli pulpèn itu? 11. dimana sodara mentjari' buku itu? 12. apa kursi itu/ <u>baik</u>? 13. apa djamdjam itu/ <u>tjotjog</u>? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. saja mentjari' mèdja jang <u>bagus</u>. 2. saja maw membeli mèdja/ dan <u>kursi</u>. 3. kursi ini/ <u>bagus sekali</u>. 4. tidaq mèdja itu/ terlalu besar. 5. ja itu tas jang saja tjari'. 6. tas jang sodara beli itu/ ada
dirumah <u>saja</u>. 7. <u>tidaq</u> kursikursi itu <u>rusaq</u>. 8. ada jang <u>baik</u>/ dan ada jang tidaq <u>baik</u>. 9. <u>tidaq</u> tas itu/ kurang <u>bagus</u>. 10. saja membeli pulpèn ini/ di <u>Bandung</u>. 11. saja mentjari' buku itu/ di rumah <u>saja</u>. 12. ma'af kurang <u>baik</u> terlalu <u>ketjil</u>
untuq saja. 13. ada jang <u>tjotjog</u>/ dan ada jang
kurang <u>tjotjog</u>. |
|---|--|

14. saja mentjari' djam/ jang ketjil/ dan baik. 14. djam ini/ baik sekali apa tuan maw beli?
15. apa ada tastas jang bagus disini? 15. disini/ tidaq ada tas jang tidaq bagus| tuan..

7a.4.4. Fill in the proper verb form:

1. apa jang tuantuan _____ ? (tjari', mentjari')
2. dimana buku jang sodara _____ ? (beli, membeli)
3. apa ibu maw _____ kalimat itu? (ulang, mengulang)
4. apa bapa' akan _____ kata itu? (ulang, mengulang)
5. apa bapa' akan _____ tas itu? (beli, membeli)
6. apa mèdja ini jang ibu _____ ? (tundjuqkan, menundjuqkan)
7. apa sodara _____ hotèl? (tundjuqkan, menundjuqkan)
8. siapa jang sodara _____ ? (tjari', mentjari')
9. sodara _____ siapa? (tjari', mentjari')

7b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

English

1. siapa | jang mentjari' mèdja?

1. Who (is it) that is looking for a table?

2. tuan itu | jang maw membeli mèdja.

2. It's that gentleman who wants to buy a table.

suka'

like

3. apa tuan suka' | mèdja ini?

3. Do you like this table?

pandjang

long

lèbar

wide

4. pandjang / dan lèbar.

4. It's long and wide.

5. saja suka' mèdja besar.

5. I like a big table.

tetapi

but

tinggi

high, tall

6. tetapi saja tidaq suka' / mèdja jang
terlalu tinggi.

6. But I don't like a table that's
too high.

lebih suka'

prefer, like better

rendah

low, short (in height,
as a person)

7. saja lebih suka' / jang lebih rendah.

7. I prefer one that's lower.

daripada or

than

dari

8. mèdja ini / lebih rendah / daripada
mèdja itu.

8,8a. This table is lower than that
one (lit. table).

8a. mèdja ini / lebih rendah / dari mèdja itu.

7b.1. Basic Sentences. Cont.

mè mang

as a matter of fact,

begitu

as you say, indeed

tidaq-begitu

so, thus, that way

not so, not very

9. mè mang/ mè dja ini/ tidaq-begitu
tinggi.

9. As you say, this table is not very
high.

pèndèq

short (in length)

10. tetapi/ agaq pèndèq.

10. But it's rather short.

mahal

expensive

bundar

round

11. mè dja jang bundar itu/ mahal
harganja.

11. That round table is expensive.

12. tetapi/ bagus betul.

12. But it's real nice-looking.

membeli

buy

membelinja

buy it

13. kalaw mahal/ saja tidaq maw
membelinja.

13. If it's expensive, I wouldn't want
to buy it.

murah

inexpensive

14. saja lebih suka/ membeli mè dja murah.

14. I'd rather buy an inexpensive table.

memuaskan

satisfactory

15. kalaw harganja memuaskan/ saja beli.

15. If the price is satisfactory I'll
buy it.

7b.1. Basic Sentences. Cont.

lihat

see

melihat

see

menjenangkan

pleasing, satisfactory

16. kalaw tuan tidaq melihat/ mèdja jang
menjenangkan/

16. If you do not see a table that
pleases (you),

pesan

order, order it

memesan

order

toko

store

17. bolèh memesannja ditoko ini.

17. You may order it in this store.

7b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

Where you find aw written at the end of a word here you will find au written in the standard orthography; thus kalaw 'if' is kalau in the standard orthography. Many speakers of Javanese pronounce ow at this point: kalow.

The word sodara 'you, sir' is written saudara in the standard orthography.

The word mau 'want, will' as an auxiliary accompanying its verb is pronounced maw: thus maw pergi. 'wants to go.' However whenever this word is stressed or is not an auxiliary with its verb, it is pronounced in two syllables. For example:

saja mau. 'I want to' or 'I want it.'

saja maw pergi. 'I would like to go.'

saja mau pergi. 'I would like to go.'

saja mau buku. 'I want a book.'

7b.3. Notes

Note 7b.3.1. The active.

Review Note 7a.3.2.

We have seen that the long active (the active with the meNG-prefix) is used outside of a jang-phrase provided that the active does not follow the word meaning the goal. We have seen the following pair of sentences:

1. apa | jang sodara tjari'? 'What are you looking for (lit. What is it that you are looking for)?' (7a.1.1)

2. saja mentjari' mèdja. 'I am looking for a table.' (cf.7a.1.5)

We have also seen that sentence 2 is not a response to the question in sentence 1. The idiomatic response is:

mèdja | jang saja tjari'. 'A table is what I am looking for.'

The appearance of the base rather than the long active is dependent on whether jang means the goal. For if jang means the goal, then the word for the goal precedes the verb and the long active cannot be used to refer to it. In some sentences jang is the subject. In this case the long active has to be used to indicate (formally) that the subject is the actor:

siapa | jang mentjari' mèdja. 'Who (is the one that) is looking for a table?' (7b.1.1)

Here mèdja is the word for the goal and it comes after the verb. Thus the long active can be used. If tjari' were used here, it would be the short active (not the base) and thus informal. Similarly in the following sentence:

tuan itu jang maw membeli mèdja. 'That gentleman (is the one who) wants to buy a table.'

Here the predicate is tuan itu 'that gentleman' followed by a subject jang-phrase. Here jang is the subject in its own phrase of the verb membeli.

The latter has the adjunct *médja* which is the goal that thus comes after the verb. The verb can thus be the long active. The use of the short active *beli* here would then be informal.

Some sentences consist of parts which could be sentences themselves. Each such part of a sentence which could be a sentence by itself in the way it is used is a CLAUSE. Thus in the sentence:

kalaw harganja memuaskan/ saja beli. 'If the price is satisfactory, I will buy it.' (7b.1.15)

the phrase *harganja memuaskan* 'its price is satisfactory' is a clause because there is a sentence:

harganja/ memuaskan. 'Its price is satisfactory.'

and this is the way this phrase is used in 7b.1.15.

Similarly the phrase *saja beli* 'I bought it' is a clause. The following is a question with an idiomatic affirmative reply:

apa buku itu/ sodara beli? 'Did you buy that book?'

ja/ *saja beli.* 'Yes, I bought it.'

In the question *buku itu* means the goal of the act of buying and comes before the verb. Thus the long active is excluded. Thus *beli* in the question is (not the short active but) the base.

In the answer the phrase for the goal has obviously been omitted and all we have left (aside from *ja*) is *saja* and the base. Since this phrase is a sentence by itself and is being used the same way as it is used in 7b.1.15, *saja beli* is a clause in that sentence. Thus 7b.1.15 literally means 'If its price is satisfactory, (it) I buy.' Actually here the goal of 'buy' is first mentioned in the *nja* of *harganja*.

Now the goal of *saja beli* is in a different preceding clause. When this is the case, it is possible to have the base as here. However it is also possible to use the long active, but a specific reference to the goal

Note 7b.3.1. The active. Cont.

must be made in the same clause as the verb by using the adjunct nja:

kalaw harganja memuaskan/ saja membelinja. 'If its price
is satisfactory, I will buy it.'

This sentence has about the same meaning as 7b.1.15. Similarly in reverse one can say for 7b.1.13:

kalaw mahal, saja tidaq mau beli. 'If it is expensive,
I wouldn't want to buy it.'

Here the base form can be used because the goal is indicated in the preceding clause mahal 'it is expensive' (which, to be sure, lacks a word for the subject). In kalaw mahal 'if it is expensive, mahal is a clause because there is a sentence;

malah. 'It is expensive.'

Similarly in the combined sentences:

16-17 kalaw tuan tidaq meliat/ mēdja jang menjenangkan/
bolèh pesan ditoko ini. or

16-17a kalaw tuan tidaq meliat/ mēdja jang menjenangkan/
bolèh memesannja ditoko ini. 'If you do not see
a satisfactory table, (you) may order it in this
store.'

It thus turns out that the phrase which consists of long active + nja is often the (apparent) equivalent of the base form alone.

This equivalence is not universal. It is possible to use the phrase long active + nja in a jang-phrase:

siapa jang mentjari'nja? 'Who is looking for it?'

[which you will recognize as similar to the sentence:

siapa jang mentjari' mēdja? 'Who is looking for a table?'

(cf. 7b.1.1) with nja substituted for mēdja.]

Since in the jang-phrase, jang is the subject and is the actor (not the goal), the verb must be active to specify this. As we know, the long active cannot refer to a preceding goal. Thus if a goal is necessary, the word for it must follow the long active. If the goal is already known to the hearer, reference can be made to it by placing nja after the verb. Thus like the sentence above one can say:

siapa | jang membelinja? 'Who is the one that bought it?'

saja | jang membelinja. 'I am the one who bought it.'

siapa | jang maw meliatnja? 'Who (is the one that) wants to see it?'

orang itu | jang maw meliatnja. 'That man (is the one that) wants to see it.'

[We have seen that beside the (formal) long active with the meNG-prefix, there is a short active usually identical with the base form (and characteristic of informal speech). The short active differs from the long active in never preceding nja. Thus the informal sentences corresponding to those above are as follows:

siapa | jang beli? 'Who (is the one that) bought it?'

saja | jang beli. 'I (am the one that) bought it.'

siapa | jang maw liat? 'Who (is the one that) wanted to see it?'

orang itu | jang maw liat. 'That man (is the one that) wanted to see it.'

Notice that the short active CAN REFER TO A PRECEDING GOAL.]

Note 7b.3.2. Modifier of degree.

We have had the following modifiers which specify the degree of what it is they modify. The words we have had are: sekali 'very', terlalu 'too', tiadaq-berapa, tiadaq-begitu 'not very', lebih 'more', agaq 'rather'. Notice that all precede their head except sekali which follows:

- ketjil sekali 'very small' (cf. 7a.1.11)
- terlalu ketjil 'too small' (cf. 7a.1.12)
- tidaq-berapa ketjil 'not very small' (cf. 7a.1.13)
- tidaq-begitu ketjil 'not very small' (cf. 7b.1.9)
- lebih ketjil 'small (lit. more small)' (cf. 7b.1.8)
- agaq ketjil 'rather small' (cf. 7b.1.10)
- ketjil betul 'real small' (cf. 7b.1.12)

Note 7b.3.3. dari and daripada.

Both dari and daripada are used in the meaning 'than'.

7b.4. Exercises

7b.4.1. Pronunciation.

kalaw 'if'

tembakaw 'tobacco'

sodara 'you'

mau 'want, will'

saja maw pergi. 'I would like to go.'

saja mau pergi. 'I would like to go.'saja mau buku. 'I want a book.'

7b.4.2. Variations.

a. saja tidaq suka' | mèdja jang terlalu tinggi.1. saja suka' kursi jang lebih rendah.2. saja maw membeli djam/ jang tidaq-begitu mahal.3. saja tidaq suka' kalimat jang pandjang sekali.4. saja maw memesan djam-tangan jang bundar.b. mèdja ini/ lebih rendah/ daripada mèdja itu.1. kursi ini/ lebih keras | dari kursikursi itu.2. rumah/ lebih ketjil daripada hotèl.3. hotèl itu/ lebih besar dari setasyon.4. rèstoran ini/ lebih baiq daripada rumah-makan disetasyon.c. kalaw mahal/ saja tidaq maw membelinja.1. kalaw bolèh/ saja maw membelinja.2. kalaw murah/ njonja itu/ maw memesannja.3. kalaw harganja murah/ dia tidaq maw meliatnja.4. kalaw Apul disetasyon/ saja akan mentjari'nja disitu.

7b.4.3. Translations.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. apa sodara <u>suka</u> Hotèl Indonésya? | 1. Do you like Hotel Indonesia? |
| 2. saja lebih suka' makan dirèstoran
ini/ dari rèstoran <u>itu</u> . | 2. I prefer eating in this restaurant
to that restaurant. |
| 3. mèdjamèdja ini/ pandjang/ dan rendah. | 3. These tables are long and low. |
| 4. harganja/ terlalu <u>mahal</u> untuq saja. | 4. His prices are too high for me. |
| 5. apa masih <u>ada</u> jang lebih murah
dari itu? | 5. Are there still any that are cheaper
than that? |
| 6. tas dan buku-tulis ini/ tidaq-begitu
<u>mahal</u> . | 6. This bag and notebook aren't very
expensive. |
| 7. tetapi/ tidaq-begitu baiq <u>djuga</u> '. | 7. But they aren't very good either. |
| 8. kalaw barangbarang jang baiq/ aga
<u>mahal</u> . | 8. As for good things, they are rather
expensive. |
| 9. kursi ini/ bagus betul tetapi
djuga' / mahal <u>sekali</u> . | 9. This chair is really nice, but also,
it's very expensive. |
| 10. makan dirèstoran itu/ mahal <u>sekali</u> . | 10. Eating in that restaurant is very
expensive. |
| 11. djam ini/ terlalu tjepat tetapi/
<u>bagus</u> . | 11. This watch is too fast, but it's
nice. |
| 12. menurut tuan/ barangbarang disitu/
mahal <u>mahal</u> ? | 12. In your opinion are the things
there expensive? |
| 13. njonja Sukardjo/ suka' <u>sekali</u>
membeli barang jang murahmurah. | 13. Mrs. Sukardjo likes very much to
buy things that are inexpensive. |
| 14. tuan Sukardjo tidaq maw membeli
barang/ kalaw tidaq menjepangkan. | 14. Mr. Sukardjo does not want to buy
a thing if it isn't pleasing. |

15. harga kursi dan mèdja ini/ tidaq
menjenangkan.
16. dimana| sodara membeli pulpèn jang
murah ini?
17. saja membelinja ditoko Bandung.
18. toko itu/ barangnja/ baik dan
harganja murah.
19. barang jang bagus dan baik/ selalu
mahal.
20. mèdja bagèymana| jang sodara lebih
suka?
15. The price of this chair and table
isn't satisfactory.
16. Where did you buy this inexpensive
fountain-pen?
17. I bought it in the Bandung Shop.
18. The things in that store are good
the (lit. its) prices are low.
19. Things that are nice and good are
always expensive.
20. What sort of a table do you prefer?

7b.4.4. Responses.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. apa tuan <u>suka'</u> mèdja ini? | 1. <u>ja</u> saja suka' mèdja <u>besar</u> . |
| 2. mèdja bagèy <u>mana</u> jang sodara lebih suka'? | 2. saja lebih suka' / jang lebih <u>rendah</u> . |
| 3. bagèy <u>mana</u> mèdja ini menjen <u>angkan</u> ? | 3. <u>ja</u> menjen <u>angkan</u> lebih <u>rendah</u> dari mèdja itu. |
| 4. bagèy <u>mana</u> harga mèdja jang bundar itu? | 4. mèdja jang bundar itu / <u>mahal</u> harganja. |
| 5. apa kursi itu / terlalu ket <u>jil</u> ? | 5. mèmang ket <u>jil</u> tetapi memuaskan untuq orang jang tidaq <u>besar</u> . |
| 6. apa rumah itu / tidaq terlalu <u>besar</u> untuq tuan? | 6. mèmang <u>besar</u> tetapi harganja / agaq <u>murah</u> . |
| 7. sodara akan memb <u>elinja</u> / kalaw bagèy <u>mana</u> harganja? | 7. saja akan memb <u>elinja</u> / kalaw harganja <u>murah</u> . |
| 8. apa nona <u>suka'</u> mentjari' barangbarang jang bagus dipasar? | 8. <u>ja</u> saja suka' <u>sekali</u> kemarèn saja membeli rokoq <u>Amérika</u> disitu. |
| 9. apa sodara <u>suka'</u> ketemu dengan nona Suarni? | 9. <u>ja</u> saja suka' <u>sekali</u> ketemu dengan dia. |
| 10. siapa dari sodarasodara suka' ketemu dengan tuan Semit? | 10. sodara <u>Anwar</u> / <u>Sukardjo</u> / dan Subagjo <u>sadja</u> . |
| 11. di <u>mana</u> bapa' ketemu dengan nona itu? | 11. saja ketemu dengan dia di Rèstoran <u>Merdèka</u> . |
| 12. dengan <u>apa</u> nona suka' pergi ke Bandung? | 12. saja suka' pergi dengan kerèta- <u>api</u> . |
| 13. siapa suka' pergi ke Djakarta dengan saja? | 13. nona Suarni <u>sadja</u> sebab terlalu <u>djauh</u> . |

14. apa sodara suka | pergi ke Bandung
dengan saja?

14. ma'af | saja kurang suka | sebab harus
pergi ke Surabaya bèsoq.

15. kapan | ibu akan ketemu cengan
njonja Sukardjo?

15. saja akan ketemu dengan dia djam
tiga.

7b.4.5. Fill in the blanks with the proper word chosen from the column on the right.

1. ditoko itu/ kita bolèh _____ potlot.
2. barangbarang ditoko itu/ _____/ tetapi marah.
3. mèdja jang _____ itu/ menjonangkan | harganja.
4. mèdja ini _____ sekali | tetapi baiq sekali djuga'.
5. Anwar lebih _____ sedikit daripada Abdul.
6. menurut orang itu/ _____ barang ditoko Bandung murah.
7. mèdja itu/ terlalu rendah _____ nona itu.
8. kalaw kursi ini _____ mahal / saja maw membelinja.

bagus
tinggi
untuq
membeli
harga
tidaq-begitu
baiq
beli
mahal

LESSON 8

8a.1. Basic Sentences

<u>Indonesian</u>	<u>English</u>
<u>kah</u>	(question particle)
<u>nama</u>	name
1. <u>siapakah</u> nama sodara?	1, 1a, 1b. What (lit. who) is your name?
1a. <u>siapa</u> nama sodara?	
1b. nama sodara/ <u>siapa</u> ?	
<u>Abu</u>	Abu
2. nama saja/ <u>Abu</u> .	2, 2a. My name is Abu.
2a. <u>Abu</u> nama saja.	
<u>Mahmut</u>	Mahmud
3. <u>Mahmutkah</u> nama sodara?	3, 3a, 3b. Is Mahmud your name?
3a. apa <u>Mahmut</u> nama sodara?	
3b. apa nama sodara/ <u>Mahmut</u> ?	
4. <u>bukan</u> nama saja bukan <u>Mahmut</u> .	4, 4a. No. My name isn't Mahmud.
4a. <u>bukan</u> bukan <u>Mahmut</u> nama saja.	
<u>apakah</u>	(question particle)
<u>kenal</u>	know (a person)
5. apakah sodar <u>kenal</u> sodara Mahmut?	5, 5a. Do you know Mr. Mahmud?
5a. apa sodara <u>kenal</u> sodara Mahmut?	
6. <u>tidak</u> saja tidak <u>kenal</u> dia.	6. No. I don't know him.
7. <u>siapa</u> jang <u>kenal</u> dia?	7, 7a. Who knows him?
7a. <u>siapa</u> <u>kenal</u> dia?	

8. sodara Ali | jang kenal dia.

8,8a,8b,8c. Ali (is the one who)

8a. sodara Ali | jang mengenalnja.

knows him.

8b. jang kenal dia/ sodara Ali.

8c. jang mengenalnja/ sodara Ali.

kakaq

older brother or sister

9. sodara Ali/ kakaq sodara bukan?

9. Mr. Ali is your older brother

isn't he?

adiq

younger brother or sister

10. bukan | dia adiq saja.

10. No. He's my younger brother.

11. bagèymana | kabar sodara Ali?

11,11a. How is Mr. Ali?

11a. sodara Ali/ bagèymana | kabarnja?

baiqbaiq

fine

sadja

just

12. dia baiqbaiq sadja.

12. He's just fine.

sampèykan

convey, hand

menjampèykan

convey, hand

salam

regards

kepada

to

kepadanja

to him

13. tolong sampèykan salam saja

13. Please give him my regards.

kepadanja.

13a. tolong sampèykan salam saja kepada

13a. Please give Ali my regards.

Ali.

14. baiqlah | dia akan datang/ satu

14. All right. He'll be coming in an

djam lagi.

hour.

8a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The letter *i* sounds like the 'i' of 'police': *kiri* 'left', *sini* 'here', *lima* 'five'.

In the English vowel in the words above, if you listen closely to the vowel pronounced slowly you will hear two parts: a beginning, which is like the vowel of 'bit' and a second part which is like the last part of the word 'day'. It is as though we were to write 'iy' for the second vowel of 'police'.

If you listen closely to the Indonesian vowel you will not hear two parts at all, but only a single vowel. You should try to imitate this. [Some people learn to do this sound by making a very weak y-sound before i: thus pronouncing something like *lyima* for 'five'. In doing this, however, one must be very careful after *n* because if the y-sound is too strong the Indonesian may hear *nj*. The last syllables of *sini* 'here' and *sembunji* 'hide' are not the same.]

The letter *u* stands for a sound like the 'oo' of 'boot': *buku* 'book', *rumah* 'house', *dulu* 'at first'. [Never pronounce Indonesian *u* like the 'u' of English 'use': if you do this, the Indonesian speaker will be quite unable to understand you.]

If you listen closely to the English pronunciation of the 'oo' of 'boot' you will hear two parts: the first sounding like the vowel of 'put' and the second like the 'w' of 'how'. If you listen closely to the Indonesian pronunciation of *u* you will not hear two parts, but only one. You should imitate this. [Some people succeed in imitating the Indonesian sound by making a hardly noticeable w-sound before *u* so that they pronounce *bwukwu* for 'book' and *rwumah* for 'house' and *dwulwu* for 'at first'. You must remember however that it will sound queer to the Indonesian if you make this

artificial w-sound too noticeable. Another way of imitating the Indonesian sound is to purse your lips as much as possible before beginning the u-sound.]

8a.3. Notes

Note 8a.3.1. Asking for names.

In asking for the name of a person the question word siapa is used where we say 'What '.

siapa nama sodara? 'What is your name?' (8a.1.1a)

In asking for the names of things other than persons the word apa is used:

apa nama hotel itu? 'What is the name of that hotel?'

Note 8a.3.2. Inversions of equational sentences.

Review Note 2a.3.3.

We are already familiar with the inversion of sentences with a question word:

apa itu? 'What is that?' or
itu/ apa?

Just as a question-word (or, as we shall see, the phrase containing a question-word) can be inverted to first place in a sentence, so the predicate of an equational sentence can be inverted to first place. [Of course if the predicate is a question-word, there are two ways which produce the same result]:

If the predicate is a question-word or if the subject is a jang-phrase the usual order in equational sentences is predicate first. Thus the more usual sentence is first in the following pairs:

siapa nama sodara? or
nama sodara siapa? 'What is your name?' (8a.1.1b)
sodara Ali jang kenal dia. or
jang kenal dia/ sodara Ali. 'Ali is the one who knows him.' (8a.1)

Note 8a.3.2. Cont.

In these cases the normal order (subject-predicate) is less formal, but is not as frequent as the inverted order.

Otherwise the inverted order places more emphasis on the predicate:

apa nama sodara/ Mahmut? or

apa Mahmut| nama sodara? 'Is your name Mahmud? (8a.1.3a)

nama saja/ Abu. or

Abu| nama saja. 'My name is Abu.' (8a.1.2a)

The negative bukan is part of the predicate:

nama saja/ bukan Mahmut. or (more emphatic)

bukan Mahmut| nama saja. 'My name is not Mahmud.

Note 8a.3.3. kah.

In an inverted equational question the particle kah can be placed after the predicate. Thus:

Mahmutkah nama sodara? 'Is your name Mahmud?'

This use of kah is uncommon in the speech of speakers originating from Java. It is common in the speech of speakers from Sumatra and speakers from Java generally use it only in writing.

The particle kah in formal speech is often placed after a question-word.

Thus:

siapakah jang kenal dia? 'Who knows him?' (cf. 8a.1.1 and 8a.1.7)

bagèymanakah kabar sodara Ali? 'How is Ali?' (cf. 8a.1.11)

dimanakah sodara tinggal? 'Where do you live?'

This use of kah is relatively infrequent, but it is found both in Java and Sumatra.

In the same way the question particle apa is also extended to apakah. Here the effect is likewise greater formality and the occurrence is

Note 8a.3.3. Cont.

relatively infrequent:

apa(kah) sodara kenal sodara Mahmut? 'Do you know
Mahmut?' (cf. 8a.1.5)

Note 8a.3.4. Yes-questions.

Some questions indicate that the questioner is inclined to believe that the point of the question is true. In Indonesian one can turn a statement into such a question by placing bukan at the end:

sodara Ali/ kakaq sodara. 'Ali is your older brother.'
sodara Ali kakaq sodara bukan? 'Ali is your older brother,
isn't he?' (8a.1.9)

Similarly:

sodara Ali jang kenal dia. 'Ali is the one who knows
him.' (8a.1.8)
sodara Ali jang kenal dia bukan? 'Ali is the one who
knows him isn't he?'

Note 8a.3.5. lagi and time.

We have had the basic sentence:

dia akan datang satu djam lagi. 'He's going to come in an hour.'

The word lagi is appended to a word or phrase specifying some definite amount of time (e.g. two minutes, four days) to indicate the amount of time within which an event can be expected to occur. Thus we can also say:

dia pergi tiga bulan lagi. 'He will go in three (more)
months.'

dia kembali lima hari lagi. 'He will be back in five
(more) days.'

8a.4. Exercises

8a.4.1. Pronunciation.

a. i

<u>ini</u>	'this'
<u>sini</u>	'here'
<u>kiri</u>	'left'
<u>dari</u>	'from'
<u>dia</u>	'he'
<u>rupiah</u>	'rupiah'

b. u

<u>buku</u>	'book'
<u>susu</u>	'milk'
<u>satu</u>	'one'
<u>kurang</u>	'insufficient'
<u>rumah</u>	'house'
<u>sepuluh</u>	'ten'
<u>dua</u>	'two'

8a.4.2. Variations.

a. siapa | nama sodara?

1. siapakah | nama adiq sodara?
2. siapa | jang tau namanja?
3. nama sodara/ siapa?
4. apakah | nama hotèl itu?

b. sodara Ali / kakaq sodara bukan?

1. nama sodara/ Abu bukan?
2. Mahmut | nama sodara | bukan?
3. sodara kenal | sodara Mahmut | bukan?
4. jang kenal dia/ sodara Ali bukan?

c. sodara Ali | jang mengenalnja.

1. Mahmut | jang mentjari'nja.
2. saja | jang membelinja.
3. kawan saja | jang mengatakannja.
4. kakaq Abu | jang mengulangnja.

8a.4.2. Variations. Cont.

d. Mahmutkah | nama sodara?

1. sodarakah | jang mentjari' Mahmut?
2. kawan Abukah | jang membeli buku itu?
3. Abukah | kawan sodara.
4. Sukardjokah | nama guru sodara?

e. tolong sampèykan salam saja/ kepada Ali.

1. tolong sampèykan ini kepadanja.
2. tolong sampèykan barang ini kepada tuan itu.
3. sampèykanlah barang ini kepada pa' Mahmut.
4. apa sodara | jang menjampèykan buku itu?
5. ja | saja | jang menjampèykannja.

8a.4.3. Translations.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>siapa</u> nama kawan sodara itu? | 1. What is the name of that friend of yours? |
| 2. <u>dimana</u> rumah kawan nona Suarni? | 2. Where is the house of Miss Suarni's friend? |
| 3. <u>ma'af</u> saja tidaq kenal kawan nona itu. | 3. Excuse me, I'm not acquainted with that friend of yours, (Miss). |
| 4. kalaw begitu/ <u>siapa</u> jang mengenaln <u>ja</u> ? | 4. In that case who knows him? |
| 5. sodara Ali mengatakan/ <u>sodara</u> jang mengenaln <u>ja</u> . | 5. Mr. Ali says (that) it is you who knows him. |
| 6. <u>siapakah</u> nama adiq dan kakaq sodara itu? | 6. What is the name of your younger and older sibling? |
| 7. merèka akan datang kesini/ satu djam <u>lagi</u> . | 7. They will come here in an hour. |
| 8. kalaw sodara <u>mau</u> /dapat ketemu dengan merèka. | 8. If you'd like, you can meet them. |

8a.4.3. Translations. Cont.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 9. sampèykan sadjalah salam saja
kepada <u>merèka</u> . | 9. (Just) give them my regards. |
| 10. saja mau ke <u>Djakarta</u> / dan bis saja/
berangkat satu djam <u>lagi</u> . | 10. I would like to go to Djakarta
and my bus leaves in an hour. |
| 11. <u>bagèymana</u> kakaq sodara jang di
Surabaja itu? | 11. How is that older sibling of yours
who is in Surabaja? |
| 12. dia baik <u>sadja</u> . | 12. He's just fine. |
| 13. <u>apakah</u> jang sodara sampèykan kepada
tuan Semit? | 13. What did you deliver to Mr. Smith? |
| 14. saja menjampèykan salam nona Asra
kepada <u>anja</u> . | 14. I gave him Miss Asra's regards. |
| 15. <u>siana</u> nama kawan sodara jang pergi
ke Amerika itu? | 15. What is the name of that friend
of yours that went to America? |
| 16. dia berangkat bèsoq/ pukul delapan
pagi/ dengan kerèta- <u>api</u> . | 16. He leaves tomorrow at eight o'clock
in the morning by train. |
| 17. dengan <u>apa</u> dia berangkat? | 17. What did he leave by? |
| 18. dia berangkat dengan <u>bis</u> . | 18. He left by bus. |
| 19. kerèta- <u>apinja</u> / berangkat/ pukul
delapan lèwat tiga- <u>puluh</u> . | 19. His train left at eight thirty. |
| 20. <u>apa</u> jang dia katakan? | 20. What did he say? |
| 21. bisbis Djakarta/ masih bagus <u>bagus</u> . | 21. Djakarta's buses are still nice. |

8a.4.4. Responses

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>siapa</u> nama sodara? | 1. <u>Abu</u> nama saja. |
| 2. nama sodara/ <u>siapa</u> ? | 2. nama saja/ <u>Abu</u> . |
| 3. <u>Mahmutkah</u> nama sodara? | 3. <u>bukan</u> nama saja bukan <u>Mahmut</u> . |
| 4. apa nama sodara/ <u>Mahmut</u> ? | 4. <u>bukan</u> bukan <u>Mahmut</u> nama saja. |

3a.4.4. Responses. Cont.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. apakah sodara kenal sodara <u>Mahmut</u> ? | 5. <u>ja</u> saja <u>kenal</u> dia. |
| 6. apa sodara <u>kenal</u> sodara Mahmut? | 6. <u>tidaq</u> saja tidaq <u>kenal</u> dia. |
| 7. <u>siapakah</u> jang <u>kenal</u> dia? | 7. sodara <u>Ali</u> jang <u>kenal</u> dia. |
| 8. <u>siapa</u> <u>kenal</u> dia? | 8. <u>jang</u> <u>mengenalnja</u> / sodara <u>Abu</u> . |
| 9. sodara Abu/ kakaq <u>sodara</u> bukan? | 9. <u>bukan</u> dia <u>adiq</u> saja. |
| 10. <u>bagèymana</u> kabar sodara Abu? | 10. dia <u>baiqbaiq</u> <u>sadja</u> . |
| 11. tolong <u>sampèykan</u> salam saja
<u>kepadanja</u> . | 11. <u>baiqlah</u> . |
| 12. <u>sampèy</u> ketemu <u>lagi</u> . | 12. <u>sampèy</u> ketemu <u>lagi</u> . |
| 13. <u>siapa</u> nama kawan sodara? | 13. <u>namanja</u> <u>Sukardjo</u> . |
| 14. nama kakaq sodara/ <u>siapa</u> ? | 14. nama kakaq saja/ <u>Ali</u> . |
| 15. apa <u>Ali</u> nama adiq sodara? | 15. <u>ja</u> <u>Ali</u> <u>namanja</u> . |
| 16. apa nama adiq: sodara/ <u>Mahmut</u> ? | 16. <u>bukan</u> saja sudah <u>katakan</u> / <u>Ali</u>
<u>namanja</u> . |
| 17. <u>siapa</u> <u>kenal</u> sodara Ali? | 17. <u>merèka</u> <u>kenal</u> sodara Ali. |
| 18. <u>siapakah</u> jang <u>kenal</u> kawan sodara? | 18. saja <u>sadja</u> jang <u>mengenalnja</u> . |
| 19. adiq sodara/ sodara <u>Mahmut</u> bukan? | 19. <u>ja</u> <u>adiq</u> saja <u>begitu</u> <u>namanja</u> . |
| 20. <u>siapa</u> <u>menjampèykan</u> salam kepada
<u>adiq</u> Ali? | 20. <u>kawannja</u> jang <u>menjampèykannja</u> . |

8b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

English

tinggal

live, stay

1. dimanakah/ sodara tinggal?
2. saja tinggal/ di hotèl.
3. apa| nama hotèl sodara?

1. Where do you live?
2. I'm living in a hotel.
3. What's the name of your hotèl?

Hotel Indónésya

Hotel Indonesia

4. nama hotèl saja/ Hotèl Indónésya.

4,4a. The name of my hotel is Hotel
Indonesia.

4a. hotèl saja/ namanja/ Hotèl

Indónésya.

dekat

near, is near, nearly

didekat

(at) near

Harmoni

Harmony (a building in
central Djakarta)

5. apa didekat Harmoni?

5. Is it near Harmony?

6. itukah| hotèl| dimana sodara tinggal?

6. Is that the hotel where you live?

7. bukan itu.

7. It isn't that (one).

jalah

is (by way of explanation)

Hotèl Duta Indónésya

Hotel Duta Indonesia

8. jang dekat Harmoni/ jalah/ Hotèl

8. The one near Harmony is the Hotel

Duta Indónésya.

Duta Indonesia.

djalan

street, road

djenderal

general

Djalan Djenderal Sudirman

General Sudirman Street

9. Hotèl Indónésya/ di Djalan Djenderal

9. Hotel Indonesia is on General

Sudirman.

Sudirman Street.

djauh

far

10. hotèl saja/ djauh | dari sini.

10. My hotel is far from here.

tempat

place

tempat-tinggal

residence, where one lives

11. tempat-tinggal saja/ dekat | dari
sini.

11. Where I live is near here.

12. tidaq begitu djauh.

12. It's not very far.

alamat

address

13. apa | alamatnja?

13. What is the (lit. its) address?

Kebumèn

Kabumen

nomor

number.

14. alamatnja/ Djalan Kebumèn/ nomor
tiga.14. The address is number three
Kabumen Street.dulu

formerly

Diponegoro

Diponegoro

15. dulu/ saja tinggal/ di Djalan
Diponegoro/ nomor duabelas.15. I used to live at twelve Diponegoro
Street.

8b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The letter a stands for a sound like the vowel of 'hot': apa 'what', alamat 'address'. Be careful not to use the vowel of 'cat'. The Indonesian usually hears the vowel of 'cat' as his è; if you pronounce the word kabar with the vowel of 'cat', the Indonesian will hear kèbèr.

It is important to keep this vowel distinct from e. Speakers of English often fall into the habit of pronouncing a as e when it is not a loud vowel. For example there is a tendency to say ape kaber (or ape kebar). Be careful to keep e and a distinct. Otherwise Indonesians will find you difficult to understand.

8b.3. Notes

Note 8b.3.1. Relative of place.

The word *dimana* is a relative in the following sentence:

itukah hotèl | *dimana* sodara tinggal? 'Is that the hotel
where you live?' (8b.1.6)

The particle *jang* cannot be used because it and its phrase does not occur with the preposition *di*. Thus *dimana* serves for the combination of *di* + *jang*.

Many speakers use *tempat* in this way. They say:

itukah hotèl tempat sodara tinggal? 'Is that the hotel
where you live?'

Note 8b.3.2. Demonstratives.

In the sentence:

itukah | hotèl sodara? 'Is that your hotel?' (cf. 8b.1.6)

the word *itu* is the predicate. It is also a demonstrative. Demonstratives are like nouns in that as predicates, their negative is *bukan*. Thus:

bukan itu. 'It is not that.' (8b.1.7)

Note 8b.3.3. Absolute phrases.

Review Note 5b.3.1.

The phrase *sodara Ali* is an absolute phrase in the following sentence:

sodara Ali / bagèymana | kabarnja? 'How is Ali?' (8a.1.11a)

Compare:

bagèymana | kabar sodara Ali? 'How is Ali?' (8a.1.11)

Note 8b.3.3. Cont.

Similarly the phrase *hotèl itu* is an absolute phrase in the sentence:

hotèl itu/ namanja/ Hotèl Indónésya. 'The name of that hotel

(lit. that hotel its name) is Hotel Indonesia.'

Compare:

nama hotèl itu/ Hotèl Indónésya. 'The name of that

hotel is Hotel Indonesia.' (cf. 8b.1.4a)

8b.4. Exercises

8b.4.1. Pronunciation.

a. a

<u>apa</u>	'what'
<u>alamat</u>	'address'
<u>mana</u>	'where'
<u>kapan</u>	'when?'
<u>sekarang</u>	'now'
<u>bertanya</u>	'ask'

b. e

<u>sebelas</u>	'eleven'
depan	'front'
<u>empat</u>	'four'
<u>tempat</u>	'place'
<u>seperempat</u>	'quarter'
setengah	'half'

c. Contrast of a and e.

besi	'iron'
basi	'stale'
letih	'tired'
latih	'train'
belas	'pity'
balas	'return in kind'
serang	'attack'
sarang	'nest'

8b.4.2. Variations.

a. dimanakah | sodara tinggal?

1. apakah | nama hotèl sodara?
2. kemanakah | sodara mau pergi?
3. dari manakah | dia datang?
4. bagèymanakah | sodara pergi ke Hotèl Indónésya?

- b. jang dekat Harmoni/ jalah/ Hotèl Duta Indónésya.
1. jang disebelah kiri itu/ jalah/ toko Matahari.
 2. jang agaq djauh dari sini/ jalah/ Djalan Semarang.
 3. tempat-tinggal saja/ jalah/ Hotèl Indónésya.
 4. jang disana itu/ Rèstoran Selamat.
- c. hotèl saja/namanja/Hotèl Indónésya.
1. setasyon ini/ namanja/ setasyon Gambir.
 2. kawan saja/ namanja/ Sutopo.
 3. adiqnja/ Sukardjo| namanja.
 4. rokok ini/ tiga puluh lima rupiah| harganja.
- d. itukah| hotèl| dimana sodara tinggal?
1. hotèl itukah| dari mana sodara datang?
 2. inikah| rumah| kemana sodara pergi?
 3. apa rumah ini| dimana sodara tinggal?
 4. rumah ini| jang sodara tjari'?
- e. tempat-tinggal saja/ dekat| dari sini.
1. tempat-tinggal saja/ agaq djauh| dari Hotèl Indónésya.
 2. setasyon/ tidaq-begitu dekat| dari tempat-tinggal: saja.
 3. tempat itu/ terlalu djauh| untuq kita.
 4. menurut alamatnja/ rumah itu/ dekat sekali| dari tempat-tinggal kami.

8b.4.3. Translations.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. sodara tinggal <u>dimana</u> di Indónésya.</p> <p>2. apa tempat-tinggal sodara/ <u>djauh</u>
dari sini?</p> <p>3. tempat-tinggal saja/ tidaq-begitu
<u>djauh</u> dari sini.</p> <p>4. <u>taukah</u> sodara alamat Subagjo di
Indónésya?</p> <p>5. menurut orang itu/ rumah sodara itu/
besar <u>sekali</u>.</p> <p>6. djalan kerumah sodara itu/ besar
<u>djuga</u>'.</p> <p>7. <u>siapa</u> jang kenal Anwar jang tinggal
di Djalan Surabaya?</p> <p>8. orang jang disebelah kiri Abu itu/
<u>Mahmut</u>.</p> <p>9. kawannja/ jang disebelah kanannja/
<u>Abu</u> namanja.</p> <p>10. hotèl tempat-tinggalnja/ tidaq-begitu
<u>besar</u>.</p> <p>11. Hotèl Indónésyakah dimana sodara
tinggal?</p> <p>12. <u>berapakah</u> harga tasnja?</p> | <p>1. Where do you live in Indonesia?</p> <p>2. Is where you live far from here?</p> <p>3. Where I live isn't very far from
here.</p> <p>4. Do you know Subagjo's address in
Indonesia?</p> <p>5. According to that man your house
is very big.</p> <p>6. The street to your house is quite
large.</p> <p>7. Who knows Anwar that lives on
Surabaya Street?</p> <p>8. The man on the left of Abu is
Mahmud.</p> <p>9. His friend who is on his right is
named Abu.</p> <p>10. The hotel where he lives is not
very big.</p> <p>11. Is the Hotel Indonesia where you
live?</p> <p>12. How much is his bag?</p> |
|---|---|

8b.4.4. Responses.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>dimanakah</u> sodara tinggal? | 1. saja tinggal di <u>hotèl</u> . |
| 2. <u>apakah</u> nama hotèl sodara? | 2. nama hotèl saja/ Hotèl <u>Indónésya</u> . |
| 3. <u>apakah</u> Hotèl <u>Indónésya</u> jang dekat Harmoni? | 3. <u>bukan</u> bukan jang dekat <u>Harmoni</u> . |
| 4. Hotèl Duta <u>Indónésya</u> kah dimana sodara tinggal? | 4. bukan hotèl <u>itu</u> Hotèl <u>Indónésya</u> tempat-tinggal saja. |
| 5. hotèl jang dekat Harmoni itu <u>apa</u> ? | 5. hotèl jang dekat Harmoni/ Hotèl Duta <u>Indónésya</u> . |
| 6. Hotèl <u>Indónésya</u> / <u>dimana</u> ? | 6. Hotèl <u>Indónésya</u> / di Djalan Djènderal <u>Sudirman</u> . |
| 7. <u>apa</u> alamat Raflia? | 7. alamat Raflia/ Djalan Kebumèn nomor <u>tiga</u> . |
| 8. <u>dimana</u> sodara tinggal sekarang? | 8. saja tinggal di Djalan Mordòka nomor <u>sembilanbelas</u> sekarang. |
| 9. <u>apa</u> nama hotèl dimana sodara tinggal? | 9. nama hotèl itu/ Hotèl Mordòka. |
| 10. apa nama hotèl dimana sodara tinggal/ Hotèl <u>Selamat</u> ? | 10. <u>bukan</u> . Hotèl <u>Merdòka</u> namanja. |
| 11. <u>apa</u> nama hotèl jang di Harmoni itu? | 11. <u>ma'af</u> . saja tidaq <u>tau</u> nama hotèl itu. |
| 12. apa jang didopan itu/ hotèl dimana sodara <u>tinggal</u> ? | 12. <u>ja</u> <u>betul</u> itu hotèl <u>saja</u> . |
| 13. apa jang didekat Harmoni <u>itukah</u> hotèl sodara? | 13. bukan hotèl <u>saja</u> / hotèl jang di Djalan Djènderal <u>Sudirman</u> . |
| 14. hotèl <u>apa</u> jang di Djalan Djènderal <u>Sudirman</u> itu? | 14. Hotèl <u>Indónésya</u> namanja. |

15. hotèl jang di Djalan Djènderal

Sudirman itu/ apa namanja?

16. apa alamat sodara sekarang?

17. apa tempat-tinggal sodara dekat
dari sini?

18. apa hotèl sodara/ djauh dari sini?

19. apa alamat sodara/ Djalan Kebunèn
nomor tiga?

20. siapa nama kawan sodara jang
tinggal di Hotèl Indónésya?

15. saja sudah mongatakan Hotèl
Indónésya.

16. alamat saja sekarang/ Djalan
Diponegoro nomor delapanbelas.

17. tidaq tidaq-bogitu dekat aga
djauh.

18. tidaq tidaq-bogitu djauh.

19. ja rumah saja tidaq-bogitu djauh
dari rumah sodara.

20. namanja/ Abul.

3b.4.5. Invert the following sentences from the subject-predicate order to the predicate-subject order:

1. nama setasyon itu/ setasyon Gambir.

becomes: setasyon Gambir nama setasyon itu.

2. hotèl ini/ Hotèl Indónésya.

becomes: Hotèl Indónésya hotèl ini.

3. orang itu/ sodara Subagio.

4. sodara Ali/ kakaq sodara Abu.

5. harganja/ seratus rupiah.

6. namanja/ Abul.

7. tempat-tinggalnja/ Hotèl Duta.

3b.4.6. Turn the sentences -- now in predicate-subject order -- into questions by placing kah after the predicate.

For example sentence 1 becomes: setasyon Gambirkah nama setasyon itu?

8b.4.7. Turn the sentences in 8b.3.4. into questions by putting the question-particle in front.

For example sentence 1 becomes: apa setasyon itu setasyon Gambir?

8b.4.8. Change the sentences in 8b.3.4. into questions by putting the question-particle apa in front and changing the order from the subject-predicate to the predicate-subject order.

For example sentence 1 becomes: apa setasyon Gambir | setasyon itu?

8b.4.9. Put the question-particle kah (1) after the question-word, if present, (2) after the question-particle apa, if present. Then answer the question.

1. apa | nama hotèl sodara?

becomes: apakah | nama hotèl sodara?

2. apa nama sodara/ Mahmut?

becomes: apakah nama sodara/ Mahmut?

3. siapa | nama sodara?

4. siapa | kenal dia?

5. bagèymana | kabar sodara Ali?

6. apa itu | hotèl | dimana sodara tinggal?

7. apa | alamat rumah sodara?

8. apa sodara Ali/ kakaq sodara?

9. apa sodara kenal | sodara Mahmut?

10. apa tuan suka | mèdja ini?

11. berapa | harga djamnja?

LESSON 9

9a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

English

perkenalkan

introduce

memperkenalkan

introduce

1. saja mau memperkenalkan kawan saja |
nanti.

1. I would like to introduce my friend
later.

tadi

just before

2. tadi/ saja ketemu dia dipasar.

2. I met him at the market just before.

pikir

think

kemari or

(to) here

kesini

sebentar

a moment, a little while

sebentar lagi

in a moment, in a little

while, soon

3. saja pikir/ dia kemari | sebentar
lagi.

3. I think he'll be here in a little
while.

Amérika

America

Amérika-Serikat

United States

4. dia baru datang dari Amérika-Serikat.

4. He has just come from the United States

bahasa

language

Inggeris

English

5. bahasanja/ bahasa Inggeris.

5. His language is English.

bahasa Indónésya

Indonesian,

the Indonesian language

6. apa mengerti dia | bahasa Indónésya?

6,6a. Does he understand Indonesian?

6a. mengertikah dia | bahasa Indónésya?pandèy

be good at, do well

7. dia pandèy | bahasa Indónésya.

7. He knows Indonesian well.

jang mana

which one

8. jang mana | kawan sodara?

8. Which one is your friend?

9. jang itu | kawan saja | jang tinggi.

9. That one's my friend, the tall one.

Djon Bèl

John Bell

10. ini kawan saja | namanja/ Djon Bèl.

10. (Introducing) This is my friend.

His name is John Bell.

mas Kardjo

Mr. Sukardjo

11. tuan Bèl / ini / mas Kardjo.

11. Mr. Bell, this is Mr. Sukardjo.

dapat

able

bitjara

speak

berbitjara

speak

12. apa: dapat tuan | berbitjara..

12,12a. Can you speak Indonesian?

Indónésya?12a. dapatkah tuan | berbitjaraIndónésya?bisa

able

sedikitsedikit

a very little

13. ja | saja bisa berbitjara Indónésya |

13,13a. Yes. I can speak Indonesian a

sedikitsedikit.

very little.

13a. ja| saja dapat berbitjara

Indónésya sedikitsedikit.

13b. ja| saja tau berbitjara Indónésya

sedikitsedikit.

13b. Yes. I know how to speak Indonesian

(very) little.

14. apa suka' tuan| berbitjara

Indónésya?

14,14a. Do you like to speak Indonesian?

14a. suka'kah tuan| berbitjara

Indónésya?

15. ja| saja suka' sekali.

15. Yes. I like it very much.

Names of Languages

bahasa <u>Indónésya</u>	Indonesian
bahasa <u>Inggeris</u>	English
bahasa <u>Perantjis</u>	French
bahasa <u>Belanda</u>	Dutch
bahasa <u>Italia</u>	Italian
bahasa <u>Rusya</u>	Russian
bahasa <u>Tionghwa</u>	Chinese
bahasa <u>Djepang</u>	Japanese
bahasa <u>Djawa</u>	Javanese
bahasa <u>Melaju</u>	Malay
bahasa <u>Sunda</u>	Sundanese
bahasa <u>Madura</u>	Madurese
bahasa <u>Bali</u>	Balinese
bahasa <u>Bataq</u>	Batak
bahasa <u>Minangkabaw</u>	Minangkabaw
bahasa <u>Atjéh</u>	Achinese

9a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The letter é is different from both è and e. The sound represented by é is under many conditions likely to strike your ear as resembling the vowel of 'day'. However even if you listen closely you will not hear a y-sound in the Indonesian: Amérika 'America', Indónésya 'Indonesia'.

[Actually the sound used by the Indonesian is closest to the 'i' of English 'bit' as it is pronounced by most Americans. If you have difficulty in imitating the Indonesian é you might try pronouncing it like the 'i' of 'bit'].

Many Indonesians, particularly speakers of Javanese and Malay use the vowel é in most words which have i before a final consonant. Thus for baik 'good', masih 'still', menit 'minute', lain 'different', lebih 'more', are pronounced baéq, maséh, menét, laén, lebéh respectively. In this position this vowel sounds very much like the 'i' of 'bit'. If this is what your teacher uses, imitate him. [Many speakers pronounce the Indónésya as éndónésya. If your teacher does, you should too.]

The vowel é is quite different from the vowel è: compare tèh 'tea', pé 'the letter p'.

9a.3. Notes

Note 9a.3.1. Inverted Narrative Clauses.

We have had equational clauses. The negative in an equational clause is bukan. The negative in a NARRATIVE CLAUSE is tidak. Thus since we say saja tidak pergi 'I'm not going, I didn't go.' saja pergi is a narrative clause, as is saja tidak pergi.

Some inversions of narrative clauses are like those of equational clauses. If the predicator is a verb that does not have an adjunct (7a.3.2) the inversion resembles that of an equational clause. The particle kah, if it appears, is placed after the inverted part of the predicate:

datang merèka? or

apa datang merèka? or

datangkah merèka? or

apa datangkah merèka? 'Are they coming?'

If there is an adjunct, certain verbs can be inverted without the adjunct:

(apa) dia mengerti | bahasa Indónésya? or

(apa) mengerti dia | bahasa Indónésya? or

(apa) mengertikah dia | bahasa Indónésya? 'Does he understand Indonesian?' (cf. 9a.1.6, 6a)

Similarly the auxiliary (Note 3a.3.1) of an auxiliary + verb phrase can be placed before the subject. In the following the auxiliary is dapat and the verb berbitjara:

(apa) tuan dapat berbitjara Indónésya? or

(apa) dapat tuan | bitjara Indónésya? or

(apa) dapatkah tuan | berbitjara Indónésya? 'Can you speak Indonesian?' (cf. 9a.1.12, 12a)

Note 9a.3.1. Cont.

In the following the auxiliary is suka' and the verb is bitjara:

(apa) sodara suka' bitjara Indónésya? or

(apa) suka' sodara berbitjara Indónésya? or

(apa) suka'kah sodara berbitjara Indónésya? 'Do you like to speak Indonesian? (cf. 9a.1.14,14a)

Note 9a.3.2. sekali.

Note that sekali, which we have seen in phrases like besar sekali 'very big' is also used with suka':

saja suka' sekali. 'I like it very much.'

Note 9a.3.3. dapat and bisa 'be able'.

The words dapat and bisa are synonymous. The word dapat is somewhat more formal than bisa on Java; on Java bisa is more common than dapat. On Sumatra the word dapat is very common, bisa is perhaps less so; on Sumatra many speakers use bolèh 'be permitted, may' in the meaning 'be able'.

Note 9a.3.4. bitjara and berbitjara.

Some speakers use berbitjara as the formal equivalent of bitjara. Others use berbitjara only in the meaning 'converse (with)'. Your teacher may prefer to use only bitjara in the meaning 'speak'. If so, you should imitate him.

Note 9a.3.5. mas Kardjo.

The word mas (Javanese 'older brother') is commonly used to address speakers of Javanese if it is appropriate. It is appropriate in addressing an adult male Javanese if he is in the speaker's generation. The corresponding word to a woman is mbaqju ('older sister').

When mas or pa' is used with a Javanese name it is rather common to use a shorter form of the name. Many Javanese names begin with the syllable su- and this is generally omitted. Thus: mas Kardjo, pa' Kardjo 'Mr. Sukardjo'.

Note 9a.3.6. kemari.

The word kemari 'hither' is used by some speakers to the exclusion of kesini. By others the two words are used interchangeably.

Note 9a.3.7. jang mana 'which'.

1. The phrase jang mana is used in asking 'which one' as in:

jang mana kawan sodara? 'Which one is your friend?' (9a.1.8)

2. The word mana is also used alone when asking 'which ?'

mana kawan sodara? 'Which is your friend?'

9a.4. Exercises

9a.4.1. Pronunciation.

<u>Amérika</u>	'America'
<u>Indónésya</u>	'Indonesia'
<u>Pébébé</u>	'United Nations'
<u>saté</u>	'meat cooked on a skewer'
<u>tawgé</u>	'bean sprouts'
<u>baik</u>	'good'
<u>masih</u>	'still'
<u>menit</u>	'minute'
<u>lain</u>	'other, different'
<u>lebih</u>	'more'

9a.4.2. Variations.

- a. saja mau memperkenalkan kawan saja nanti.
1. saja mau memperkenalkan sodara sekarang.
 2. ini kawan saja jang saja mau perkenalkankan.
 3. siapa jang akan memperkenalkan saja nanti?
 4. siapa sodara akan perkenalkan kepada saja nanti?
- b. saja pikir/ dia kemari sebentar lagi.
1. dia pikir/ saja kesana dua hari lagi.
 2. merèka mengatakan/ kami akan pergi kesitu.
 3. saja pikir/ itu tidaq baik.
 4. sodara pikir/ dia akan datang bèsoq?
- c. dia baru datang dari Amérika Serikat.
1. dia baru pulang kerumahnja di Djalan Kebumèn.
 2. nona itu baru sampèy di Surabaya kemarèn.
 3. tuan Semit baru berangkat ke Djakarta.

4. mas Kardjo baru berbitjara dengan sodara Apul.

d. apa mengerti dia | bahasa Indónésya?

1. apa mengerti | kawan sodara | bahasa itu?
2. apa pandèy | Apul | bahasa sodara?
3. apa tau sodara | dimana tuan Bèl?
4. apa mau sodara | buku ini?

e. mengertikah dia | bahasa Indónésya?

1. mengertikah tuan | bahasa kami?
2. taukah orang-orang itu | kemana kita harus pergi?
3. pandèykah merèka | bahasa Indónésya?
4. suka'kah sodara | tas jang besar ini?

f. apa dapat tuan | berbitjara Indónésya?

1. dapatkah tuan | melihat Hotèl Indónésya dari sini?
2. apa suka tuan | tinggal di Djakarta?
3. lebih sukakah tuan Rafli | berangkat ke Bandung?
4. apa bisa tuan Semit | berbitjara Indónésya?

g. ini kawan saja | namanja/ Djon Bèl.

1. ini rumah saja/ nomornja Limabelas.
2. ini hotèl nona itu | namanja/ Hotèl Merdèka.
3. ini toko-bukunja/ namanja/ toko-buku Seriwidjaja.
4. iri djalan ke Bogor | namanja Djalan Djatinegara.

h. saja bisa berbitjara Indónésya | sedikitsedikit.

1. dia dapat berbitjara Indónésya | sedikitsedikit.
2. kawan saja/ mengerti bahasa tuan Semit | sedikitsedikit.
3. merèka mengerti sedikit/ apa jang sodara katakan.
4. kami berbitjara sebentar/ dengan Apul.

9a.4.3. Translations.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. apa sodara mau memperkenalkan nona ini kepada tuan <u>itu</u>?</p> <p>2. apa sodara mau perkenalkan <u>saja</u> kepada nona itu?</p> <p>3. nona itu/ baru datang dari Amérika dengan <u>adignja</u>.</p> <p>4. bahasa sodara/ apa bahasa <u>Indónésya</u>?</p> <p>5. <u>mengertikah</u> sodara apa jang saja katakan?</p> <p>6. <u>dapatkah</u> sodara mengatakannja dalam bahasa <u>Indónésya</u>?</p> <p>7. <u>sukakah</u> sodara berbitjara dalam bahasa <u>Indónésya</u>?</p> <p>8. saja mau berbitjara dengan tuan <u>Sukardjo</u>.</p> <p>9. saja suka <u>sekali</u> berbitjara <u>Indónésya</u>.</p> <p>10. merèka suka' <u>sekali</u> datang kemari.</p> <p>11. jang <u>mana</u> jang sodara perkenalkan tadi?</p> <p>12. siapa nama orang jang sodara perkenalkan tadi?</p> <p>13. sodara Semit/ baru bisa berbitjara <u>Indónésya</u>.</p> <p>14. dia baru <u>mengerti</u>/ apa jang sodara <u>katakan</u>.</p> | <p>1. Would you like to introduce this young lady to that gentleman?</p> <p>2. Would you mind introducing me to that young lady?</p> <p>3. That young lady has just come from America with her younger brother.</p> <p>4. Is your language Indonesian?</p> <p>5. Do you understand what I said?</p> <p>6. Can you say it in Indonesian?</p> <p>7. Do you like speaking in that language?</p> <p>8. I would like to speak with Mr. Sukardjo.</p> <p>9. I like speaking Indonesian very much.</p> <p>10. They like very much to come here.</p> <p>11. Which one did you introduce just before?</p> <p>12. What was the name of the person that you introduced just before?</p> <p>13. Mr. Smith is now able (i.e. up until now could not) to speak Indonesian.</p> <p>14. He has just understood what you said.</p> |
|---|---|

15. apa sodara dapat pergi ketoko-buku
untuk saja?

16. apa jang sodara pesan tadi?

17. saja baru membeli buku bahasa
Indónésya.

18. jang manakah buku bahasa Indónésya?

19. sodara pikir/siapa jang akan datang
bèsoq.

20. saja pikir/dia dirumah sekarang.

15. Can you go to the book-store for me?

16. What did you order just before?

17. I have just bought (some) books
in Indonesian.

18. Which ones are the books in
Indonesian?

19. Who do you think will come tomorrow?

20. I think he's at home now.

9a.4.4. Responses.

1. apa mengerti dia | bahasa Indónésya?

2. mengertikah merèka | bahasa
Indónésya?

3. jang mana | kawan sodara?

4. apa dapat tuan | berbitjara
Indónésya?

5. suka'kah tuan | berbitjara Indónésya?

6. dapatkah tuan | berbitjara Indónésya?

7. manukah sodara | memperkenalkan kawan
sodara.

8. apa dia baru datang dari Amérika?

9. bahasa apa | bahasanja?

10. dia mengerti bahasa apa?

11. apa dia mengerti | bahasa kita?

1. ja | dia mengerti | sedikitsedikit.

2. merèka pandèy | bahasa Indónésya.

3. jang ini | kawan saja | namanja/
Djon Bèl.

4. ja | saja dapat berbitjara Indónésya
sedikitsedikit.

5. ja | saja suka' sekali.

6. ja | saja dapat | sedikitsedikit.

7. tentu sadja. datanglah kerumah saja
nanti.

8. ja | dia baru sampèy disini kemarin.

9. bahasanja/ bahasa Inggeris.

10. dia mengerti bahasa Inggeris/ dan
Indónésya.

11. tentu sadja | dia pandèy | bahasa
Indónésya.

9a.4.4. Cont.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 12. orang jang <u>mana</u> jang sodara maw perkenalkan? | 12. orang jang meliat <u>kedepan</u> itu. |
| 13. kawan jang <u>mana</u> jang dapat berbitjara Indónésya. | 13. kawan jang baru membeli <u>buku</u> itu. |
| 14. apa nona itu/ dapat <u>diuga</u> ' berbitjara Indónésya? | 14. o/ <u>tidau</u> dia hanja dapat mengerti <u>sadja</u> . |
| 15. <u>siapa</u> jang tau berbitjara Indónésya sedikitsedikit sadja? | 15. anaq-anaq tuan Semit. |
| 16. <u>siapa</u> jang suka' sekali berbitjara Indónésya? | 16. tuan <u>Semit</u> jang suka' sekali. |
| 17. <u>siapa</u> jang sodara maw perkenalkan kepada saja? | 17. tuan dan njonja Sukardjo nanti. |
| 18. apa sodara <u>itu</u> jang sodara maw perkenalkan? | 18. <u>ja</u> <u>itulah</u> orangnja (Yes, that's the man). |
| 19. <u>kapan</u> sodara maw memperkonalkan nona itu? | 19. nona itu/ kita akan perkenalkan <u>nanti</u> . |
| 20. <u>dimana</u> kita akan memperkenalkannja? | 20. kita akan memperkenalkannja dihotèl. |

9b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

English

kenapa or

why

mengapa

1. mengapa | tuan suka¹ bahasa Indónésya? 1.1a. Why do you like Indonesian?

1a. kenapa | tuan suka¹ bahasa Indónésya?

sebab or

because

karena or

lantaran

sukar

difficult, hard

2. karena bahasa Indónésya/ tidak-begitu sukar. 2. Because Indonesian is not very difficult.

malahan

rather

mudah or

easy

gampang

lain

other, different

lainlain

other, different
(plural)

3. malahan/ lebih mudah | dari lainlain bahasa. 3. Rather, it's easier than other languages.

beladjar

learn, study

4. dari siapa | tuan beladjar bahasa Indónésya?

4. From whom did you learn Indonesian?

Suanto

Suanto

5. saja beladjar/ dari pa' Suanto.

5. I learned from Mr. Suanto.

guru

teacher

6. guru saja/ pa' Suanto.

6. My teacher was Mr. Suanto.

lama

long (in time)

berapa lama

how long

7. berapa lama | tuan beladjar?

7. How long did you study?

8. saja beladjar lama.

8. I studied a long time.

hampir

almost, nearly

taun or

year

tahun

lamanja

in length (of time)

9. saja beladjar/ hampir dua tahun |
lamanja.

9,9a. I studied for almost two years.

9a. saja beladjar/ hampir dua taun.

persis

exact, precise

dengan persis

exactly

setaun

a year

bulan

month

minggu

week

seminggu

a week

10. dengan persis/ setaun/ sepuluh
bulan/ dan seminggu.10. Exactly a year, ten months, and
a week.

kemudian

afterwards

11. kemudian/ saja harus berangkat

11. Afterwards I had to leave to [come]

kemari.

here.

12. sudah berapa lama | tuan di

12. How long have you been in Indonesia?

Indónésya?

13. saja disini/ sudah tiga minggu.

13. I have been here for three weeks.

13a. saja disini/ baru tiga minggu.13a. I have been here for only three
weeks.14. belum begitu lama.

14. It's not very long.

Some Geographical NamesÉrópah

Europe

Asya

Asia

Ingggris or negeri Ingggris

England

Perantjis or negeri Perantjis

France

Belanda or negeri Belanda

Holland, Netherlands

Djerman or negeri Djerman

Germany

Rusya

Russia

Uni Sofyèt

Soviet Union

Italya or negeri Italya

Italy

Ostralya or negeri Ostralya

Australia

Tiongkok or negeri Tiongkok

China

Pilipina or negeri Pilipina

Philippines

Djepang or negeri Djepang

Japan

Malaja

Malaya

Birma

Burma

Siam or Kuang Tay

Thailand

9b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The vowel ó suggests the 'o' of English 'go'. In English however there is a strongly noticeable w-sound which, if you listen closely, you will notice that this w-sound is not present in the Indonesian: Indónésya, ótó 'automobile', tókó 'store'.

Speakers of Javanese and Malay generally use the vowel ó instead of u for u before a final consonant. Thus for bagus 'fine', sepuluh 'ten', tudjuh 'seven', pukul 'strike', minum 'drink', djauh 'far', seratus 'a hundred', they pronounce bagós, sepulóh, tudjóh, pukól, minóm, djaóh, seratóh. If your teacher does this you should imitate him.

9b.3. Notes

Note 9b.3.1. se- 'one'

With words for periods of time there are compounds in which the element se- 'a, one' appears. Thus:

<u>setaun</u>	'a year'
<u>sebulan</u>	'a month'
<u>seminggu</u>	'a week'
<u>sehari</u>	'a day'
<u>sedjam</u>	'an hour'

If the number is to be emphasized one says instead:

satu <u>taun</u>	'one year'
satu <u>bulan</u>	'one month'
satu <u>minggu</u>	'one week'
satu <u>hari</u>	'one day'
satu <u>djam</u>	'one hour'

Note 9b.3.2. Length of time.

The word pandjang 'long' can only be used of physical length, not of duration of time. In the latter meaning the word lama is used.

Notice the difference between the following two questions:

berapa lama | tuan beladjar? 'How long did you study?' (9b.1.7)

sudah berapa lama | tuan di Indónósyá? 'How long have you
been in Indonesia?' (9b.1.12)

and the corresponding answers:

saja beladjar lama. 'I studied a long time.' (9b.1.8)

saja disini/ sudah tiga minggu. 'I have been here for
three weeks.' (9b.1.13)

Here we say 'have' with a verb followed by an expression for a length of time, Indonesian usually puts sudah (which you might have thought of putting with the verb) with the expression for the length of time. Thus one might use the following sentences:

sudah berapa lama | tuan beladjar? 'How long have you studied?'
 saja beladjar bahasa Indónésya sudah lama. 'I have studied Indonesian for a long time.'

Here too the convenience of belum for the impossible tidak + sudah is found:

saja disini belum lama. 'I haven't been here long.'
 saja disini belum begitu lama. 'I haven't been here very long.'

Note 9b.3.3. lamanja.

With expressions for length of time, it is frequent to have the noun lamanja 'the length of time' present, but this is not compulsory.

Thus one can say either of the following:

saja beladjar dua taun lamanja. or
 saja beladjar dua taun. 'I studied two years.' (cf. 9b.1.9,9a)

Similarly one can say:

saja disini/ sudah tiga minggu lamanja. 'I have been here for three weeks.' (cf. 9b.1.13)
 saja disini/ baru tiga minggu lamanja. 'I have been here for only three weeks.' (cf. 9b.1.13a)

9b.4. Exercises

9b.4.1. Pronunciation.

Indónésya	'Indonesia'
ôtô	'automobile'
tóko	'store'
bagus	'fine'
sepuluh	'ten'
tujuh	'seven'
pukul	'strike'
minum	'drink'
djauh	'far'
seratus	'one hundred'

9b.4.2. Variatons.

- a. mengapa | tuan suka' bahasa Indónésya?
1. mengapakah | tuan suka' pergi ke Bandung?
 2. kenapakah | sodara datang ke Indónésya?
 3. bagèymanakah | njonja tau bahasa itu?
 4. mengapa | ibu maw beladjar lagi?
 5. kenapa | bapa' masih maw beladjar disitu?
- b. karena bahasa Indónésya/ tidaq-begitu sukar.
1. sebab sodara itu pandòy sokali.
 2. lantaran hotèl itu/ terlalu mahal.
 3. karena buku ini/ bagus untuq sodara.
 4. karena buku ini/ baiq untuq beladjar bahasa Inggris.
- c. dari siapa | tuan beladjar bahasa Indónésya?
1. dari siapa | nona minta' buku ini?
 2. dari toko mana | tuan memosan bukubuku ini?
 3. dari pasar mana | sodara membeli barbangbarang itu?
 4. dari siapakah | sodara ramboli tas ini?
 5. jang mana | jang njonja maw boli?

9b.4.3. Translations.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>maukah</u> sodara saja perkenalkan
" kepada nona itu? | 1. Would you like me to introduce
you to that young lady? |
| 2. <u>ja</u> tolonglah perkenalkan saja
kepada <u>nya</u> . | 2. Yes. Please introduce me to her. |
| 3. kami baru dapat pergi ke Hotel
<u>Merdoka</u> sokarang. | 3. We are finally able to go to the
Hotel Merdoka now. |

4. siapa | jang sodara katakan baru datang dari Amérika Serikat?
5. mengertikah sodara | kenapa orang Amérika itu mengatakan itu?
6. ia | saja mengerti | mengapa dia mengatakan itu.
7. bahasa apa jang sukar?
8. bahasa Inggeris, bahasa Belanda, dan bahasa Perantjis.
9. malahan bahasa Rusia/ dan Tionghwa | jang mudah untuq saja.
10. berapa lamakah | orang itu tinggal di Indónósyá?
11. dia lama tinggal disitu.
12. sodara suka' buku jang mana | kalaw beladjar?
13. kalaw beladjar/ saja suka' buku ini.
14. kawan saja hampir membeli buku jang lain.
15. sodara harus tau dengan persis | apa jang sodara mau.
16. ada tuadjuh hari | dalam seminggu.
17. dalam setaun/ ada limapuluh dua minggu.
18. saja beladjar bahasa Indónósyá lama diuga'.
4. Who did you say has just come from the United States?
5. Do you understand why that American said that?
6. Yes, I understand why he said that.
7. What language is a difficult one?
8. The English, Dutch, and French languages.
9. Rather it's Russian and Chinese that are easy for me.
10. How long did that man stay in Indonesia?
11. He stayed there a long time.
12. Which book do you like if you're studying?
13. If I'm studying I like this book.
14. My friend almost bought a different book
15. You must know exactly what you want.
16. There are seven days in a week.
17. In a year there are fifty-two weeks.
18. I studied Indonesian for quite a long time.

19. sudah berapa lama | sodara beladjar
bahasa Indónésya?

19. For how long have you been
studying Indonesian?

9b.4.4. Responses.

1. mengapa | tuan suka bahasa
Indónésya?
2. dari siapa | tuan beladjar bahasa
Indónésya?
3. berapa lama | tuan beladjar?
4. berapa taun | tuan beladjar?
5. sudah berapa lama | tuan di
Indónésya?
6. kemudían/ sodara akan kemana?
7. mengapa | sodara suka' bahasa kami?
8. kenapa | sodara tidag-bogitu suka'
(not like so well) bahasa
Inggoris?
9. apa bahasa Indónésya tidag-bogitu
sukar?
10. bahasa apa | jang lebih sukar
daripada bahasa Inggoris?
11. pa bahasa Indónésya sudah |
sodara pikir?
12. sudah berapa lama sodara beladjar
bahasa Indónésya?

1. karena bahasa Indónésya tidag-
bogitu sukar.
2. saja beladjar bahasa Indónésya
dari pa' Suanto.
3. saja beladjar lama djuga'.
4. saja beladjar/ hampir dua taun.
5. saja disini sudah tiga minggu.
6. kemudían/ saja akan pulang ke
Amóríka.
7. karena saja suka' beladjar bahasa.
8. sobap bahasa itu/ sukar.
9. ja | bahasa tuan tidag-bogitu sukar.
10. saja pikir bahasa Tionghwa dan
Rusya.
11. ja | lebih mudah daripada bahasa
Rusya.
12. saja beladjar bahasa Indónésya
baru setaun.

13. dimana/ dan dari siapa/ sodara
boladjar?
14. berapa taun/ sodara di Amérika-
Sorikat?
15. apa guru sodara itu/ orang
Indónésya?
16. kapan/ tuan sampòy komari?
17. apa sodara tau/ dimana saja dapat
boladjar bahasa Indónésya?
18. apa ada guru bahasa Indónésya jang
sodara kenal?
19. dari mana/ guru bahasa Indónésya
sodara itu?
20. pandòy djuca' kah dia/ bahasa
Inggoris?
13. saja boladjar di Hujok dari tuan
Abdul.
14. saja di Amérika-Sorikat/ tiga taun/
dan lima bulan.
15. ja/ botul/ dia orang Indónésya/
nemanja pa' Suanto.
16. saja disini/ sudah tiga minggu.
17. ja/ saja tau/ ada seorang guru di
Djalan Subang.
18. ja/ ada/ kawan saja.
19. guru saja itu/ dari Surabaya.
20. ja/ pandòy sokali/ dia baru
sampòy dari Amérika.

9b.4.5. Fill in the blank with a word of opposite meaning to the one underlined:

- | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|
| 1. saja mau pergi ke <u>pasar</u> tetapi dia
baru _____ dari situ. | pergi | datang |
| Example: (fill in with) datang. | berangkat | sampòj |
| 2. korèta-api sudah berangkat/ dan bis
baru _____. | tambah | kurang |
| 3. dua tambah dua/ <u>empat</u> . dua _____
dua sama dengan <u>pol</u> . | baik | rusak |
| 4. djam Apdul <u>baik</u> . djam saja sudah
_____. | tjepat | polanpolan |
| 5. korèta-api <u>tjepat</u> tetapi bis
_____. | besar | ketjil |
| 6. modja ini <u>besar</u> dan modja itu
_____. | pandjang | pèndèq |
| 7. potlot ini <u>pandjang</u> pulpèn itu
_____. | tinggi | rendah |
| 8. hotèl itu <u>tinggi</u> tetapi rumah ini
_____. | mahal | murah |
| 9. restoran itu <u>mahal</u> restoran ini
_____. | dekat | djauh |
| 10. tempat-tinggal saja <u>dekat</u> tetapi
nona itu _____ tempat
tinggalnja. | | |

LESSON 10

10a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

English

siapasiapa or

who (plural)

siapasadja

1. siapasiapa| orang-orang itu?

1. Who are those people?

adalah

is, be

teman

companion, associate

temantoman

companions, associates

2. mereka/ adalah temantoman saja.

2. They are my associates.

diantara

between, among

diantaranja

between, among them

lima-orang

five (persons)

3. diantaranja/ ada lima-orang guru.

3. Among them are five teachers.

seorang

one (person)

sodagar or

merchant, businessman

podagang

dua-orang

two (persons)

insinjur

engineer

4. ada juga' seorang sodagar/ dan
dua-orang insinjur.

4. There's also one merchant, and
two engineers.

asing

foreign

orang asing

foreigner

seperti

like

5. mereka semua/ orang asing seperti
saja.

5. They're all (or all of them are)
foreigners like me.

bangsa

nation

apaapa or

what (plural)

apasadja6. bangsa apasadja | merèka?

6, 6a. What is their nationality

6a. merèka/ bangsa apasadja?(lit. they are what
nationalities)?negeri

country

manasadja

which (plural)

7. dari negeri manasadja | merèka
datang?

7. From which countries do they come?

orang Amérika

American

8. tiga-orang dari guru itu/ orang
Amérika.8. Three of the teachers are
Americans.orang Osteraiva

Australian

9. dan jang dua-orang lagi/ orang
Osteraiva.9. And the two others are
Australians.djadi

so, consequently

selain

besides, other than

10. djadi/ selain cari saja/

10. So besides me,

11. ada lima-orang lagi/ jang
bahasanja Inggeris.11. There are five others whose
language is English.

orang Djerman

(a) German

asal

origin

asalnja

his, her, its, their

origin

kota

city

12. sodagar itu/ orang Djerman
asalnja/ dari kota Bon.

12. The businessman is a German; he's
 (lit. his origin is) from the
 city of Bonn.

orang Perantjis

Frenchman

13. dan dua-orang insinjur itu/ orang
Perantjis.

13. And the two engineers are
 Frenchmen.

manasadia

what places [i.e.

where (plural)]

14. tiga-orang Amérika itu/ dari
manasadia?

14, 14a. From what places are those
 three Americans?

salahgatu

one of them

salahseorang

one of them (person)

Nujok

New York

15. asal salahseorang/ dari Nujok.

15. One of them is originally (lit.
 the origin of one is) from
 New York.

Tjikagó

Chicago

16. dan jang dua-orang lagi itu/ lahir
 di Tjikagó.

16. And the other two were born in
 Chicago.

berapa-orang

how many (persons)

semuanja

all of them, all

together

kenalan

acquaintance

orang Indónésya

(an) Indonesian

17. berapa-orang semuanja | kenalan
sodara jang orang Indónésya?

17. All together how many
acquaintances do you have
(lit. how many are your
acquaintances) who are
Indonesians?

sjukur

thank God, it's a

blessing

banjaq

many

18. sjukur/ kawan Indónésya saja
sudah banjaq.

18. Thank God I have many Indonesian
friends (lit. my Indonesian
friends are already many).

10a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

1. Review the discussion of the pronunciation of final h. (2b.2)
2. When a word is the loudest word of a sentence and has two vowels, and the next-to-last one is not e, generally both vowels are loud. With some speakers, the first one seems to be louder than the other, whereas with others (particularly speakers of Javanese or Malay) the second one seems to be louder most of the time. However when the next-to-last vowel is e, the difference in rhythm is marked:

<u>orang</u>	'person'
te <u>rang</u>	'clear'

e is a short vowel.

However when e is followed by two consonants this difference is not so marked:

tempat	'place'
lambat	'slow, late'

There are however a certain number of words of obviously foreign origin which are pronounced by most educated Indonesians with the final vowel loudest. We have had the following:

seta <u>syon</u>	'station'
Harmoni	'Harmony' (place-name)
insin <u>jur</u>	'engineer'
Nu <u>jok</u>	'New York'

Likewise there is one word in which many educated speakers stress the third-from-last vowel:

<u>Amérika</u>	'America'
----------------	-----------

3. The two letters sj represent a single sound rather like the 'sh' of English 'shell'. Indonesians are more likely to make this sound with the tip of their tongue behind their lower teeth:

<u>sjukur</u>	'it's a blessing, thank God'
<u>asjiq</u>	'occupied, busy'
masj <u>arakat</u>	'society'
<u>sjarat</u>	'condition'

10a.3. Notes.

Note 10a.3.1. Interrogative words. plural

The interrogative words *siapa* 'who?', *apa* 'what', have two ways of forming a plural. One way is by doubling (like a noun or adjective): *siapasiapa* 'who (plural)?', *apaapa* 'what (plural)?'. These plurals are more common in the speech of Sumatrans.

Another way of forming the plural of the same interrogative words is by adding the suffix *-sadj*: *siapasadj* 'who (plural)?', *apasadj* 'what (plural)?'. These plurals are more common in the speech of speakers from Java.

The word *mana* 'which' forms a plural by adding the suffix *-sadj*: *jang manasadj*, *manasadj* 'which (plural)?'. The word *mana* 'where' likewise forms a plural: *manasadj* 'where (plural), what places?'.

Note 10a.3.2. *mana*. 'which'

The word *mana* as a following modifier has the meaning 'which'. We have had the plural *manasadj* used this way.

dari negeri manasadj | merèka datang? 'From which countries do they come?'

In the singular we should have:

dari negeri mana | merèka datang? 'From which country (or countries) do they come?'

As a following modifier *jang mana (sadj)* can also be used:

dari negeri jang mana (or jang manasadj) | merèka datang?
'From which country (countries) do they come?'

Note 10a.3.3. Counting persons.

In giving the number of persons it is common to use the numerals:

seorang	nam-orang
dua-orang	tujuh-orang
tiga-orang	delapan-orang
empat-orang	sembilan-orang
lima-orang	sepuluh-orang

These words can be used with a following noun as in the phrase *tiga-orang kawan* 'three friends'. They can also be used (like a numeral) independently, i.e. without a following noun as in the following sentence:

tiga-orang pergi. 'Three (persons) went.'

Instead of the numerals with *-orang*, the simple numeral is also permitted. The difference between *satu kawan* and *seorang kawan* is that the first means 'one friend' and the other 'a friend'. Thus also *dua-orang kawan* is '(some) two friends' whereas *dua kawan* is 'two friends'. The use of the simple numeral places the emphasis on the number.

Note 10a.3.4. *salahsatu*.

Note the meanings: *salahsatu* 'one of them, one of the', *sadahseorang* 'one of the people', *salahseorang kawan saja* 'one of my friends'. The prefix *salah-* occurs only with the numeral 'one'.

Note 10a.3.5. Numeral predicates.

Numerals as predicates are common in Indonesia. In English too they are found in the predicate (e.g. 'We are three.'), but are not so common. Thus it is common in Indonesian to say:

kawan saja/ tiga. 'I have three friends (lit. my friends are three).' or

kawan saja/ tiga-orang.

Note 10a.3.6. lagi 'others, else'.

In the sentence:

ada lima-orang lagi/ jang bahasanja Inggoris. 'There are
five others whose language is English.' (10a.1.11)

the word lagi means 'additional, other, else'. It is used this way
also with interrogative words:

siapa lagi| jang akan datang? 'Who else is going to come?'

apa lagi| jang sodara mau beli? 'What else do you want to buy?'

kemana lagi| sodara mau pergi? 'Where else do you want to go?'

Note 10a.3.7. jang.

(a) with nja.

We have had the sentence:

ada lima-orang lagi/ jang bahasanja Inggoris. 'There are
five others whose language is English.' (10a.1.11)

Here the Indonesian equivalent of 'whose' is the combination of
jang and the nja of bahasanja. Similarly this combination is the
equivalent of English 'whose' in the following:

apa Anwar| jang bukunja tidaq ada? 'Is it Anwar whose
book is missing?'

saja montjari' mēdja/ jang harganja rendah. 'I am looking
for a table whose price is low.

(b) with numbers.

We have had the following sentences:

jang dua-orang lagi/ orang Ostoralya. 'The two others
are Australians.' (10a.1.9)

jang dua-orang lagi itu/ lahir di Tjikagó. 'Those two
others were born in Chicago.' (10a.1.16)

Here *jang* specifies that the number involved is one known to the hearer. [The word *lagi* simply specifies that the number is additional to another; see 10a.3.5]. Thus one can have the following sentences given by the speaker in sequence.

1. ada lima-orang| disitu. 'There were five (persons) there.'
2. dua-orang/ orang Djerman. 'Two were Germans.'
3. seorang/ orang Amérika. 'One was an American.'
4. jang dua-orang lagi/ orang Perantjis. 'The other two were French.'

Here the last number is known to the hearer because it is the final residue from the initial number 5. Another way in which *jang* plus a number is used is illustrated in the following interchange between A and B:

- A. saja kotomu lima-orang| disitu. 'I met five people there.'
- B. jang lima-orang itu/ dari managadja? 'Where were those five people from?'

As a consequence, provided the hearer knows the number of the group from some source, it is possible to initiate a conversation with a question like B's or with an answer like the following:

- jang lima-orang itu/ berangkat ke Djakarta. 'Those five people left for Djakarta.'

10a.4. Exercises

10a.4.1. Pronunciation.

a. Contrast of final h and final vowel.

<u>ròti</u>	'bread'
lob <u>ih</u>	'more'
<u>palu</u>	'hammer'
<u>sopuluh</u>	'ten'
<u>sorò</u>	'late afternoon'
<u>Salòh</u>	'Salah'
bolòh	'may, be permitted'
<u>lama</u>	'long time'
<u>rumah</u>	'house'
<u>ada</u>	'exist'
<u>sudah</u>	'already'
<u>Sartono</u>	'Sartono'
<u>bodoh</u>	'stupid'

b. Loudness.

<u>orang</u>	'person'
tor <u>ang</u>	'clear'
<u>lambat</u>	'slow, late'
temp <u>at</u>	'place'
stat <u>yon</u>	'station'
ins <u>injur</u>	'engineer'
H <u>ujok</u>	'New York'
mus <u>ik</u>	'music'
Am <u>erika</u>	'America'

c. sj

<u>sjukur</u>	'thank God'
<u>asjia</u>	'busy'
<u>masjarakat</u>	'society'
<u>sjarat</u>	'condition'

10a.4.2. Variations

a. siapasiapa | orang-orang itu?

1. siapasiapa | tomantoman sodara itu?
2. apasadja | nama hotèl di Djakarta?
3. siapasadja | nama orang-orang Inggeris itu?
4. siapasiapa | tuantuan jang asalja dari Amérika itu?
5. jang manemana | toman sodara jang akan pergi ke Amérika?

b. morèka adalah temanteman saja.

1. morèka semua/ adalah orang asing.
2. tiga-orang guru itu adalah orang Amérika.
3. orang jang bahasanja Perantjis itu/ adalah kenalan saja.
4. insinjurinsinjur itu/ adalah orang Djerman.

c. dari negeri manasadja | morèka datang?

1. kekota manasadja | morèka akan pergi?
2. dinegeri manasadja | sodara sudah tinggal?
3. dari manasadja | barang-barang ini semua?
4. jang manasadja | nona itu akan beli?
5. kemanasadja | sodarasodara mau berangkat?

d. asal salahseorang dari Nujok.

1. salahseorang datang dari Nujok.
2. salahseorang dari Bandung datang kerumah saja.
3. salahseorang teman nona suarni/ dari negeri Inggeris.
4. salahsatu barang dari Amérika.
5. salahsatu/ tidaq ada disini.

10a.4.3. Translations

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. siapasadja orang jang beladjar
bahasa Indónósyá disini? | 1. Who are the people who are
studying Indonesian here? |
| 2. barang apasadja jang sodara beli
ditóko Matahari Itu? | 2. What things did you buy at the
Matahari store? |
| 3. kursi, mèdja dan <u>buku</u> jang saja
boli disitu. | 3. A chair, a table and books are
what I bought there. |
| 4. salahseorang dari merèka jang
datang dari <u>Semarang</u> . | 4. One of them was the one who
came from Semarang. |
| 5. jang lain dari <u>Tjikagó</u> semuanya. | 5. The others were all from Chicago. |
| 6. salahsatu dari barangbarang saja
ini/ <u>mahal</u> harganja. | 6. One of these things of mine is
expensive. |
| 7. jang dua itu/ lebih <u>murah</u>
sedikit dan jang tiga
disana/ lebih <u>mahal</u> . | 7. Those two (of them) are a little
cheaper and the three over
there are more expensive. |
| 8. seorang dari merèka/ asalnja/ dari
<u>Djawa</u> . | 8. One of them comes from Java. |
| 9. selain dari saja/ ada tiga-orang
<u>lagi</u> jang beladjar bahasa
Inggeris. | 9. Aside from me there are three
others who are studying
English. |

10. asal sodara itu dari Perantjis |
tetapi dia pandèy djuga | bahasa
Inggeris.
11. salahseorang teman saja ini/ orang
Indónésya jang baru pulang dari
Amérika.
12. pandèykah sodara | berbitjara bahsas
Perantjis?
13. dimanasadja | ada hotèl jang baik
di Amérika?
14. sodara mentjari' apasacja di
Indónésya?
15. dua-orang dari teman nona Semit
ini/ tau berbitjara Indónésya.
16. jang tiga-orang lagi/ pandèy
berbitjara Inggeris sadja.
17. kota Djakarta/ lebih besar/ dari
kota Bandung.
18. kotakota Bandung/ dan Surabaja/
jalah kotakota jang besar di
Djawa.
19. sodara lahir dimana/ dan kapan?
10. That gentleman comes from France
but he nevertheless knows
English very well too.
11. One of my friends is an Indonesian
who has just come home from
America.
12. Do you speak French well?
13. In what places are there good
hotels in America?
14. What (things) are you looking
for in Indonesia?
15. Two of these friends of Miss
Smith know how to speak
Indonesian.
16. Three others can speak only
English very well.
17. The city of Djakarta is larger
than the city of Bandung.
18. The cities Bandung and Surabaja
are the large cities of Java.
19. Where and when were you born?

10a.4.4. Responses.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. siapasiapa temanteman sodara itu? | 1. merèka semua/ orang <u>asing</u> . |
| 2. bangsa apasadja orang-orang itu? | 2. ada orang <u>Amérika</u> / dan ada orang <u>Perantjis</u> . |
| 3. dari nogori manasadja merèka datang? | 3. tiga-orang datang dari <u>Amérika Serikat</u> dan tiga-orang lagi dari <u>Perantjis</u> . |
| 4. berapa-orang semuanya/ teman sodara? | 4. teman saja/ tujuh-orang semuanya. |
| 5. merèka lahir dimanasadja? | 5. dua-orang lahir di <u>Paris</u> seorang lagi di <u>Nujok</u> dan tiga-orang lagi/ di <u>Bon</u> . |
| 6. siapa lagi jang akan datang nanti? | 6. <u>Sukardjo djuga</u> jang akan datang nanti. |
| 7. siapasiapa orang jang datang dari Amérika? | 7. tuan <u>Somit</u> / tuan <u>Bèl</u> / dan njonja <u>merèka</u> . |
| 8. bangsa apasadja temanteman sodara itu? | 8. bangsa <u>Amérika</u> / <u>Inggoris</u> / dan <u>Perantjis</u> . |
| 9. orang asing dari manasadja merèka itu? | 9. dari <u>Éropah</u> / dan <u>Amérika</u> . |
| 10. dari nogori manasadja orang jang datang itu? | 10. dari <u>Rusva</u> / <u>Tiongkoa</u> / dan <u>Djopang</u> . |
| 11. siapasadja jang tau bahasa Indónésya? | 11. tuan dan njonja <u>Somit</u> dengan <u>temantemannya</u> jang tau bahasa <u>Indónésya</u> . |
| 12. selain dari sodara/ siapa lagi jang akan pergi ke Amérika? | 12. selain dari saja/ ada dua-orang <u>Indónésya</u> lagi. |

13. jang dua-orang ini/ dari kota mana | asalnja?
14. merèka lahir dimanasadja?
15. berapa-orang semuanja | jang berangkat ke Amérika?
16. berapa lama | merèka akan tinggal dinogori Amérika?
17. dikota manasadja | merèka akan tinggal nanti?
18. apa di Indónésya masih banjaq | orang asing?
19. orang asing apasadja | jang masih ada di Indónésya?
20. berapa banjaq | orang asing di Indónésya?
13. jang dua-orang ini dari kota Nujok / dan Tjikagó.
14. seorang lahir di Boston/ dan jang seorang lagi/ lahir di Tjikagó djuga'.
15. empat-orang sadja | selain dari saja.
16. merèka akan tinggal setaun sadja disana.
17. merèka akan tinggal di Djakarta dulu / dan kemudian di Bandung.
18. ja | orang asing masih banjaq.
19. jang masih ada di Indónésya/ orang Tionghwa, Endya, Djepang, dan Érópah.
20. sekarang orang asing/ lebih dari sedjuta.

10b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

English

Kamil

Kamil

1. apa kenal saudara | dengan Kamil?

1. Are you acquainted with Kamil?

Djawa

Java

orang-Djawa

(a) Javanese

Djokdja or

Djogdja

Djokjakarta

Djogdjakarta

2. dia orang-djawa | dari Djokdja

2. He is a Javanese, from Djogdja.

istri

wife

3. ja | kenal-baiq | istrinja/ saudara
saja.

3. Yes, [I] know him well; his wife
is my sister.

suami

husband

4. Kamil itu/ suami saudara saja.

4. Kamil is the husband of my sister.

kakaq

older sibling

dua-tiga

two or three

5. kakaq Abu/ akan kawin dua-tiga
hari lagi.

5. Abu's older sibling is getting
married in two or three days.

maksud

meaning

Minangkabaw

Minangkabau

6. apa maksud saudara/ Abu jang
Minangkabaw?

6. Do you mean Abu the Minangkabau?

7. kakaq mana jang akan kawin?

lakilaki

ataw

perempuan

8. lakilaki/ ataw perempuan?

kakaq jang lakilaki

kakaq jang perempuan

Aminah

9. kakaqnja jang perempuan Aminah.

10. saja tidaq tau dia akan kawin.

adiq jang lakilaki

11. apa sudah kawin adiqnja jang
lakilaki?

12. belum dia akan kawin/ taun jang
akan datang.

13. kakaqnja jang lakilaki/ kawin/
taun jang lalu.

7. Which older sibling is the one
that's getting married?

male

or

female

8. Male or female (i.e. brother or
sister)?

older brother

older sister

Aminah

9. His older sister, Aminah.

10. I didn't know she was going to
get married.

younger brother

11. Has his younger brother got
married?

12. Not yet. He will get married
next year.

13. His older brother got married
last year.

orang-tua or

parents

ibu-bapa'

sonang

happy, content,
satisfied

14. orang-tuanja/ tentu sonang.

14. His parents are happy, no doubt
(lit. it is sure are happy).

gembira

happy, joyful

anaq

child

anaq-anaq

children

15. tentu sadja | moròka gembira
sekali | anaq-anaqnja kawin.

15. Of course they are very happy
that their children are
getting married.

10b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

A vocative is a name (or word) for the addressee whose function in the sentence is to call his attention to the fact that he is being addressed. Thus Apul is a vocative in the sentence kabar baig | Apul.. 'Fine, Apul.' When a vocative is final in a statement, the characteristic intonation at the end is a slight rise in pitch. This rise is indicated by the double-period placed after Apul in the sentence above. This slight rise makes the sentence sound like a question. However the final intonations of questions are more varied. Only one of them sounds like a statement ending in a vocative.

There are thus the following sentences:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <u>ini</u> Apul.. | 'It's this one Apul.' |
| 2. <u>ini</u> Apul. | 'Here's Apul.' or |
| | ' <u>This</u> is Apul.' |
| 3. <u>ini</u> Apul? | 'Is <u>this</u> Apul?' or |
| | 'Is it this one, Apul?' |

A question intonation takes precedence over the intonation with a final vocative. Thus in sentence 3 one cannot tell from the intonation whether the word Apul is a vocative or the subject in inverted order.

10b.3. Notes

Note 10b.3.1. Time and Indonesian verbs.

saja tidak tau/ dia akan kawin. 'I didn't know she was going to get married.' (10b.1.10).

In English we make distinctions like 'I am going', 'I will go', 'I went' in which time plays a role. In fact the verb of an English sentence must specify time. The Indonesian verb does not have this kind of meaning in it. Thus dia datang. means 'He is coming.' or 'He came.' or 'He will come.' as the situation requires it. In the same way saja tidak tau can mean either 'I don't know' or 'I didn't know.'

The clause dia akan datang can similarly mean 'He is going to come.' or 'He was going to come.' The word akan is an auxiliary which modifies a verb (and precedes it) and it means that the event indicated by the verb is going to happen at some time in the future. But the futureness of the event may be relative to some past time so that often dia akan datang. will mean 'He was going to come.' just as in 10b.1.10 we translate dia akan kawin. 'She was going to get married.'

Note 10b.3.2. Some time expressions.

In speaking of 'next' or 'last' in reference to divisions of time like 'year', 'month', the following expressions are common:

taun jang akan datang	'next year'
bulan jang akan datang	'next month'
minggu jang akan datang	'next week'
sepuluh hari jang akan datang	'next ten days, ten days from now'
seminggu jang akan datang	'next seven days, a week from now'
taun jang lalu	'last year'

bulan jang lalu	'last month'
minggu jang lalu	'last week'
sepuluh hari jang lalu	'the last ten days, ten days ago'
seminggu jang lalu	'the last week, a week ago'

Note 10b.3.3. No word for 'that'.

In the following sentence there is no word equivalent to 'that'.

merèka gembira sekali/ anaqnja akan kawin. 'They are very happy that their daughter is going to get married.' (10b.1.14)

Similarly in the following sentence:

saja tidaq tau| merèka akan kawin. 'I didn't know that they were going to get married.'

siapa| mengatakan| merèka akan kawin? 'Who (was it) said that they were going to get married?'

Note 10b.3.4. Possession and jang phrases.

Ordinarily Indonesians speak of older siblings (kakaq) and younger siblings (adiq) without specifying sex. [On Sumatra this is true only for younger siblings; there kakaq means 'older sister' and abang means 'older brother'.] When the sex needs to be specified, it is commonly done with a jang-phrase: e.g. kakaq jang lakilaki 'older brother' and adiq jang perempuan 'younger sister'.

A possessor with a phrase consisting of a noun plus jang-phrase is placed immediately after a noun:

kakaq saja jang perempuan	'my older sister'
kakaq sodara jang lakilaki	'your older brother'
adiqnja jang perempuan	'his younger sister'
adiq kami jang lakilaki	'our younger brother'

These examples are part of a general pattern. Here are other sentences:

rumah jang <u>besar</u>	'a big house'
rumahnja jang <u>besar</u>	'his big house'
mèdja jang <u>ketjil</u>	'a small table'
mèdja saja jang <u>ketjil</u>	'my small table'

10b.4. Exercises

10b.4.1. Pronunciation.

apa <u>ini</u> Apul?	'Is <u>this</u> Apul?' or
	'Is it this one Apul?'
apa ini <u>Apul</u> ?	'Is this Apul?'
<u>ini</u> Apul?	'Is this Apul?' or
	'Is it this Apul?'
ini <u>Apul</u> ?	'Is this Apul?'
ini <u>Apul</u> .	'This is Apul.'
<u>ini</u> Apul.	' <u>This</u> is Apul.' or
	' <u>Here's</u> Apul.'
<u>ini</u> Apul..	'It's this one, Apul.'
dia melihat <u>Anwar</u> .	'He's looking at Anwar.'
dia melihat Anwar..	'He's looking, Anwar.'
saja mentjari' <u>Anwar</u> .	'I'm looking for Anwar.'
saja mentjari' Anwar..	'I'm looking, Anwar.'

10b.4.2. Variations.

- a. apa kenal sodara | dengan Kamil?
 1. apa kenal sodara | Kamil?
 2. kenalkah sodara | sodara Kamil?
 3. siapa | jang kenal dengan Kamil?
 4. siapa | jang kenal Kamil?
 5. siapa | jang mengenal Kamil?
- b. dia orang-Djawa dari Djokdja.
 1. merèka/ orang-Amérika dari Fujok.
 2. kami orang-Indónésya dari Sumatra.

3. orang-orang itu orang apa/ dan dari manasadja?
4. dia orang negeri mana?
- c. kakaq Abu/ akan kawin/ dua-tiga hari lagi.
1. kakaqnja/ akan kawin/ tidaq lama lagi.
 2. sodaranja mau kawin lagi minggu ini.
 3. adiqnja jang lakilaki/ akan pulang seringgu lagi.
 4. kakaq Abu| jang akan kawin.
- d. kakaq mana| jang akan kawin?
1. orang mana| jang akan datang?
 2. adiq mana| sudah berangkat?
 3. rumah mana| jang sodara akan beli?
 4. buku manasadja jang Apul tjari'?
- e. tentu sadja| merèka gembira sekali| anaq-anaqnja kawin.
1. sjukur/ merèka gembira.
 2. tentu/ anaq-anaqnja kawin.
 3. sjukur/ anaq-anaq kita sudah kawin.
 4. tentu sadja| orang-tuanja suka' sekali| anaq-anaqnja mau bersekolah.

10b.4.3. Translations.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. orang itu/ orang <u>apa</u> ? | 1. Where is that man from (lit. what kind of person is that man)? |
| 2. saja kenal- <u>baik</u> dengan kakaq Abu. | 2. I am well acquainted with Abu's older brother. |
| 3. dia masih sodara <u>saja</u> karena istrinja sodara <u>saja</u> . | 3. He is some kind of a relative of mine because his wife is my relative. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>4. kakaq <u>mana</u> jang istrinja sodara
sočara?</p> | <p>4. Which older sibling is it whose
wife is your relative?</p> |
| <p>5. kakaqnja jang tinggal di Hotèl
<u>Merdeka</u>.</p> | <p>5. The older brother who lives at
the Hotel Merdeka.</p> |
| <p>6. sodara saja/ dua-orang <u>lakilaki</u>/
dan tiga-orang <u>perempuan</u>.</p> | <p>6. Two of my siblings are male and
three are females.</p> |
| <p>7. merèka sudah <u>kawin</u> semuanya.</p> | <p>7. All of them are married.</p> |
| <p>8. seorang tinggal di Djalan
<u>Setasyon</u>/ dan dua-orang di
<u>Pasar Baru</u>.</p> | <p>8. One lives on Station Street and
two on Pasar Baru.</p> |
| <p>9. jang satu lagi/ tinggal di hotèl
<u>Selamat</u>.</p> | <p>9. Another one lives in the Hotel
Selamat.</p> |
| <p>10. kami tinggal dirumahnja/ sebab
kami kenal-<u>baik</u> dengan dia.</p> | <p>10. We live in his house because we
know (him) well.</p> |
| <p>11. ibu-bapa' saja/ beladjar <u>lagi</u>
sekarang.</p> | <p>11. My parents are studying again now.</p> |
| <p>12. merèka beladjar di Univèrsitas
<u>Indónésya</u>.</p> | <p>12. They are studying at the University
of Indonesia.</p> |
| <p>13. <u>siapa</u> jang menundjuqkan dimana
Univèrsitas itu?</p> | <p>13. Who showed (you) where the
University is?</p> |
| <p>14. <u>banjak</u>kah orang asing jang
beladjar disitu?</p> | <p>14. Are there many foreigners studying
(lit. are many the foreigners)
studying there?</p> |
| <p>15. tidaq <u>banjak</u> tetapi ada <u>djuga</u>'.</p> | <p>15. There aren't many, but there are
some nevertheless.</p> |
| <p>16. <u>siapasaja</u> teman sodara jang
beladjar kalaw begitu?</p> | <p>16. Who are your friends that are
studying in that case?</p> |

17. merèka semua/ orang Indónésya/
selain tiga-orang.

18. diantara orang Indónésya itu/
banjaq jang dari Djawa.

19. sedikit saéja jang dari
Kalimantan.

17. They are all Indonesians except
three.

18. Among the Indonesians there are
many who are from Java.

19. There are only a few who are from
Borneo.

10b.4.4. Responses.

1. apa kenal tuan| dengan Kamil?

2. ma'af| itu kurang terang.

3. kakaq mana| jang akan kawin?

4. apa sudah kawin| adiqnja jang
lakilaki?

5. orang-tuenja/ tentu sonang.

6. apa sodara kenal| dengan Kamil?

7. siapa| jang asalnja dari Djawa?

8. apa sodara kenal-baiq| dengan
Kamil?

9. siapa| jang akan kawin bèsoq?

10. adiq mana| jang lakilaki/ ataw
jang perempuan?

11. apa kakacnja jang lakilaki sudah
kawin?

1. ja| kenal-baiq| isterinja sodara
saja.

2. Kamil itu/ suami sodara saja.

3. kakacnja jang perempuan| Aminah.

4. belum| dia akan kawin/ taun jang
akan datang.

5. tentu saéja| merèka senang sekali|
anaq-anaqnja kawin.

6. ja| saja kenal| dia.

7. sodara Kurniadi| teman Kamil.

8. ja| isterinja/ teman istri saja.

9. adiq istri Kamil| jang akan kawin
bèsoq.

10. adiqnja/ jang perempuan.

11. sudah| dia sudah kawin/ bulan jang
lalu.

12. sudah berapa-orang | anaq sodara
Kamil?
13. kapan | sodara akan kawin?
14. dimana | orang-tua sodara tinggal?
15. apa merèka senang | sodara akan
kawin?
16. siapa | jang kawin minggu jang
lalu?
17. siapasiapa dari temanteman kita |
jang sudah ada anaq?
18. siapa | jang akan berangkat ke
Amérika dua-tiga hari lagi?
19. kapan | merèka akan sampèy di
Amérika nanti?
20. bagèmana | kabar anaq-anaq tuan di
Amérika?
12. sudah dua-orang | seorang/ laki-laki/
dan jang seorang lagi/ perempuan.
13. saja harap / taun jang akan datang.
14. merèka tinggal di Djakarta.
15. ja | merèka senang sekali.
16. itu teman saja / jang baru kembali
dari Amérika.
17. hampir semuanja | sudah ada anaq.
18. njonja Biler dengan anaq-anaqnja |
tuan Biler akan tinggal disini
dua-tiga bulan lagi.
19. merèka akan sampèy / bulan jang
akan datang.
20. merèka baikbaik sadja.

LESSON 11

11a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

English

dengar

hear

mendengar

hear

bahwa

that

kutjing

cat

beranak

have a child, kitten,
etc.

1. saja dengar/ bahwa kutjing sodara
sudah beranak.

1, la. I hear that your cat has had
kittens.

1a. saja dengar/ kutjing sodara/ sudah
beranak.

2. ja | beranak/ tiga hari jang lalu.

2. Yes, it had kittens three days ago.

ekor

tail

lima-ekor

five (animals)

3. lima-ekor | anaonja.

3. It had five kittens.

4. lima-ekor anak-kutjing/ banjak.

4. Five kittens are a lot.

seekor

one (animal)

anjing

dog

5. dengan seekor anjing/ sudah
terlalu banjak.

5. With a dog, it's too much.

binatang

animal

6. di rumah kami/ banjak binatang
djuga'.

6. There are a lot of animals in
our house too.

sajang

love

7. kami sajang | binatang.

7. We love animals.

katanja

it is said, they say

habarnja

the news is, they say,

I hear

tamat

finish (school),

graduate

sekolah

school

sekolah-menengah

high school

pertama

first

sekolah-menengah-pertama

junior high school

sekolah-menengah-atas

senior high school

ès-èn-pé

S.M.P.

ès-èn-a

S.M.A.

8. katanja/ anaq Kamil/ akan tamat

8. I've been told Kamil's daughter

ès-èn-pé

is going to finish junior

high school.

muda

young

kira

reckon, calculate,

think

tua

old

9. o masih muda | saja kira/ dia

9. Oh, she's still young. I thought

sudah lebih tua.

she was older than that.

sebalicnja

on the contrary

10. sebalicnja/ saja kira/ dia masih

10. On the contrary, I thought she

ketjil.

was still small.

ingat

remember

waktu or

when

bila

masuk

enter

11. saja ingat/ waktu dia masuk
sekolah.

11. I remember when she entered school.

bersekolah

go to school

lamanja

in length of time

12. djadi/ dia bersekolah/ sudah
sembilan taun lamanja.

12. So she's been going to school for
nine years.

umur

age

13. berapa umurnja?

13. How old is she?

dalam

in

14. dia lahir/ dalam taun seribu
sembilanratus limapuluh.

14. She was born in 1950.

15. djadi/ umurnja tigabelas taun.

15. So she's 13 years old.

16. o ja sudah besar/ rupanja.

16. Oh yes, she's grown up, it seems.

Alfabèt - (Indonesian names of the Latin letters)

a	a	p	pé
b	bé	q	ku
c	sé	r	èr
d	cé	s	ès
e	é	t	té
f	èf	u	u
g	gé	v	fé
h	ha	w	vé or
i	i		wé
j	jé	x	éks or
k	ka		èks
l	èl	y	èy or
m	èm		igerèk
n	èn	z	zèt
o	ó		

11a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

When the principal clause of a sentence is inverted the word of the predicate which precedes the subject is the loudest word of the sentence. The cadence of the words of the principal clause in normal order and in inverted order is consequently quite different.

1. anaqnja/ lima-òkor. 'It had five kittens' (lit. its
 lima-òkor | anaqnja. children were five).
2. lima-òkor anaq-kutjing/ banjaq. 'Five kittens are a lot.'
 banjaq | lima-òkor anaq-kutjing.

11a.3. Notes

Note 11a.3.1. Counting animals.

Just as in counting people the compound numerals *berapa-orang*, 'how many (persons)?', *seorang* 'a (person)', *dua-orang* '(two persons)', etc. are used, so in counting animals the compound numerals *berapa-ekor* 'How many (animals)?', *sekor* 'a (n animal)', *dua-ekor* 'two (animals)' are used. Notice the numeral question word *berapa-ekor* like *berapa-orang*. So one may ask:

berapa-ekor kutjingnja? 'How many cats does he have (lit. how many are his cats)?'

Note 11a.3.2. Indonesian schools.

At present schooling in Indonesia under the auspices of the government follows the 6-3-3 system:

<i>sekolah rakyat</i>	(S.R.)	6 years
<i>sekolah menengah pertama</i>	(S.M.P.)	3 years
<i>sekolah menengah atas</i>	(S.M.A.)	3 years

Thus the S.R. is like our six-year elementary school, the S.M.P. like our junior high school and the S.M.A. like our senior high school. After the S.M.P. the student enters the University (*Universitas*). Our phrase 'He is in college' is in Indonesian:

dia sudah belajar diuniversitas.

Note 11a.3.3. *dengar* and *mendengar*.

When the goal is a noun the choice between *dengar* and *mendengar* is made in the usual way:

<i>saja mendengar anak-kutjing.</i>	'hear a kitten.'
<i>apa jang sodara dengar?</i>	'What did you hear?'

However in referring to the hearing of a statement rather than an actual sound the word dengar is used rather than mendengar:

saja dengar/ dia datang. 'I hear he's coming.'
 saja dengar/ bahwa dia
datang. 'I hear that he's coming.'

Notice the meaning of the following sentence:

saja mendengar/ dia
datang. 'I hear him coming.'

Here the actual sound is involved.

Note 11a.3.4. bahwa.

The word bahwa means 'that' in reporting something that has been said or thought. It can normally be omitted. We have had:

saja dengar/ bahwa kucing sodara sudah beranak, or
 saja dengar/ kucing sodara sudah beranak. 'I hear that
 your cat has had kittens.' (11a.1.1,1a)

Other instances are as follows:

dia mengatakan/ (bahwa) Anwar akan datang. 'He said (that)
 Anwar was going to come.'
 saja pikir/ (bahwa) itu betul. 'I think (that) that's right.'
 dia tidak ingat/ (bahwa) saja sudah pergi. 'He didn't
 remember that I had gone.'

Note 11a.3.5. Casual clauses and banjau.

The word ada is used with a following subject:

disitu/ ada bis. 'There is a bus there.'
 disini/ tidak ada bis. 'There is no bus here.'

There are similar sentences with banjaq:

disini/ banjaq bis. 'There are many buses here.'

disini/ tidaq banjaq bis. 'There are not many buses here.'

The words ada and banjaq can be combined into the more colloquial ada banjaq:

disini/ ada banjaq bis. 'There are many buses here.'

A principal clause in which the subject follows the predicate (or part of it) and the predicate word is not the loudest word in the sentence, is a CASUAL clause. They are often translated by an English sentence beginning with 'there'. Only certain verbs can form a casual clause. Of these you have had ada and banjaq.

The word banjaq is like ada in still another way. Notice the similarity of the following sentences:

saja ada buku. 'I have a book.'

saja banjaq buku. 'I have many books.'

saja tidaq ada buku. 'I don't have a book.'

saja tidaq banjaq buku. 'I don't have many books.'

saja ada banjaq buku. 'I have many books.'

11a.4. Exercises

11a.4.1. Pronunciation.

1. anaqnja/ lima-èkor.
lima-èkor| anaqnja. 'It had five kittens (lit. its children were five).'
2. lima-èkor anaq-kutjing/ banjaq.
banjaq| lima-èkor anaq-kutjing. 'Five kittens are a lot.'
3. berapa| umurnja?
umurnja/ berapa? 'How old is she?'
4. umurnja/ tigabelas taun.
tigabelas taun| umurnja. 'She's thirteen years old.'
5. bolèhkah| saja bertanja'?
apa saja bolèh bertanja'? 'May I ask a question?'
6. apa tau sodara berbitjara Indonésya?
apa sodara tau berbitjara Indonésya? 'Can you speak Indonesian?'

11a.4.2. Variations.

- a. saja dengar/ kutjing sodara sudah beranaq.
 1. saja dengar/ bahwa anaq Anwar sudah bersekolah.
 2. kami dengar/ istrinja sudah beranaq.
 3. morèka dengar/ dia sudah tamat S.M.P.
 4. dia mengatakan/ bahwa kutjingnja/ lima-èkor.
 5. Ali mengatakan/ anaq-andjing Kamil tiga-èkor sadja.
- b. ja| beranaq tiga hari jang lalu.
 1. ja| istrinja beranaq sebulan jang lalu.
 2. anaqnja tamat/ minggu jang lalu (last week).
 3. dia tamat és-dm-pé/ seminggu jang lalu (a week ago).
 4. Ali masuq sekolah/ minggu jang akan datang (next week).

- c. lima-èkor anaq-kutjing/ banjaq.
1. tiga-èkor andjing/ terlalu banjaq.
 2. seèkor anaq-andjing/ sedikit.
 3. seorang anaq/ sedikit saja.
 4. tiga taun bersekolah/ tidaq lama.
 5. sepuluh taun bersekolah di Universitas/ agaq lama.
- d. saja ingat/ waktu dia masuq sekolah.
1. saja ingat/ waktu dia masih kecil.
 2. saja ingat/ bila umurnja masih setaun.
 3. kami ingat/ waktu dia baru lahir.
 4. merèka ingat/ waktu dia baru sehari umurnja.
- e. djadi/ dia bersekolah/ sudah sembilan taun lamanja.
1. dia bersekolah baru setaun lamanja.
 2. saja bokerdja/ sudah tiga minggu lamanja.
 3. merèka mentjari' anaq-andjing itu/ sudah tiga hari lamanja.
 4. djadi dia tinggal dihotèl itu/ sebulan lamanja.
- f. dia lahir/ dalam taun seribu sembilanratus limapuluh.
1. dia lahir/ dalam taun ini.
 2. dia lahir/ dalam taun jang lalu.
 3. merèka akan sampèy/ dalam taun jang akan datang.
 4. dia masuq sekolah/ dalam taun seribu sembilanratus empatpuluh tiga.

11a.4.3. Translations.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. saja <u>dengar</u> / sodara membeli rumah
<u>baru</u> . | 1. I hear you bought a new house. |
| 2. istri Ali/ beranak tiga hari jang
<u>lalu</u> . | 2. Ali's wife had a child three days
ago. |
| 3. seekor anjing/ masih terlalu
<u>sedikit</u> . | 3. One dog is still too few. |
| 4. dikota kami/ <u>banjak</u> anaq
bersokolah. | 4. Many of the children in our city
attend school. |
| 5. anaq Kamil akan tamat <u>es-ora-pó</u> hari
<u>ini</u> . | 5. Kamil's child will finish S.I.P.
today. |
| 6. saja <u>kira</u> / anaq Kamil itu/ masih
<u>muda</u> . | 6. I thought Kamil's child was still
young. |
| 7. ibu-bapa'nja/ sudah <u>tua</u> . | 7. His parents are old. |
| 8. saja <u>ingat</u> / waktu sodara berangkat
ke <u>Amérika</u> . | 8. I remember when you left for
America. |
| 9. djadi/ sodara Ali di Amérika/ lima
<u>taun</u> lamanja. | 9. Consequently Mr. Ali was in
America for five years. |
| 10. <u>bila</u> sodara Kamil lahir? | 10. When was Mr. Kamil born? |
| 11. djadi/ karena anaqnja <u>lahir</u> / dia
tidak dapat <u>datang</u> . | 11. So because his child was born he
was unable to come. |
| 12. <u>berapa</u> umur orang jang membeli
rumah itu? | 12. How old was the man who bought
that house? |
| 13. bila/ dan <u>dimana</u> moròka akan
kawin? | 13. When and where are they going to
get married? |
| 14. moròka akan kawin/ tiga hari lagi/
di <u>Surabaja</u> . | 14. They are going to get married in
Surabaja. |

15. orang-tuannya gembira sekali |
mereka akan tamat.

15. Their parents are very happy
that they're going to finish.

16. ekor kutjing itu panjang.

16. The tail of that cat is long.

11a.4.4. Responses.

1. saja dengar/ kutjing sodara/
sudah beranaq.
2. berapa-ekor | anaq-kutjing sodara
itu?
3. lima-ekor anaq-kutjing/ banjaq
bukan?
4. mengapa | begitu banjaq | (so many)
binatang dirumah sodara?
5. kabarnya/ anaq Kamil akan tamat
ès-èn-pé
6. dia bersokolah/ baru sembilan taun
lamanja.
7. apa sodara kira/ anaq Kamil sudah
tua?
8. siapa dengar | kutjing kami beranaq?
9. kapan/ dan dimana | kutjing itu
beranaq?
10. berapa-ekor | anaq-andjing sodara?
11. berapa banjaq | orang dirumah itu
sekarang?

1. ja | beranaq/ tiga hari jang lalu.
2. lima-ekor | anaqnja.
3. ja | dengan se^èkor andjing/ sudah
terlalu banjaq.
4. kami sajang sekali binatang.
5. o saja kira/ dia masuq ès-èn-a/
sudah lama.
6. kalaw begitu/ dia masih muda.
7. ja | tetapi sekarang/ saja ingat/
dia lahir/ dalam taun
sembilanbelas lima puluh.
8. sodara Ali | jang dengar.
9. minggu jang lalu | dirumah kami.
10. satu-ekor sadja | anaq-andjing kami.
11. aca sepuluh-orang | saja pikir.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 12. berapa- <u>orang</u> anaq teman sodara itu? | 12. anaqnja/ sudah tiga- <u>orang</u> . |
| 13. <u>banjaqkah</u> binatang dikebun-
binatang (zoo) itu? | 13. tidaq-begitu <u>banjaq</u> sebah
kotanja <u>ketjil</u> . |
| 14. berapa- <u>orang</u> anaq sodara jang
sudah sekolah? | 14. empat- <u>orang</u> / sudah <u>sekolah</u> / dan
jang seorang lagi itu / <u>belum</u> . |
| 15. berapa- <u>orang</u> diès-èm-pé / dan
berapa- <u>orang</u> diès-èm-a? | 15. tiga- <u>orang</u> / diès-èm-pé dan
seorang / diès-èm-a. |
| 16. siapa dari anaq sodara jang
sajang binatang? | 16. saja <u>pikir</u> / <u>semuanja</u> sajang
binatang. |
| 17. apa sodara masih <u>ingat</u> waktu anaq
saja <u>lahir</u> . | 17. tentu <u>sadja</u> saja ingat dua taun
jang <u>lalu</u> bukan? |
| 18. siapa ingat nama orang Amérika
itu? | 18. <u>saja</u> jang ingat pa' / namanja
Djon Bòl. |
| 19. sudah berapa <u>lama</u> dia bersekolah
diès-èm-a? | 19. dia bersèkolah / baru sebulan
<u>sadja</u> . |
| 20. baru berapa <u>lama</u> orang itu
datang? | 20. baru satu <u>djam</u> pa'.. |

11b.1 Basic Sentences

1. tanggalnja/ hampir sama dengan
tanggal lahir saja.

saja punja

sodara punja

kami punja

sesudah

2. saja punja/ tiga hari sesudah dia
punja.

adiq saja punja

sebelum

sebelumnja

3. adiq saja punja/ satu minggu
sebelumnja.

adakan

mengadakan

pèsta

hari-ulang-taun

pèsta hari-ulang-taun

minggu depan

4. kami akan mengadakan pèsta hari-
ulang-taunnja/ minggu depan.

1. The (lit. its, his, her) date is
almost the same as my birth
date.

mine

yours

ours

after

2. Mine is three days after hers.

my younger sibling's

before

before it

3. My younger brother's is one week
before it.

provide, hold

provide, hold

party

anniversary,

birthday

birthday party

next week

We're going to have his birthday
party next week.

hari Minggu or

Sunday

Minggu

hari Senèn or

Monday

hari Senin

Senèn or

Senin

Selasa

Tuesday

Rebó or

Wednesday

Rabu

Kemis or

Thursday

Kamis

Djum'at or

Friday

Djuma'at

Saptu

Saturday

5. datanglah kerumah kami/ hari
minggu jang akan datang.

5. Come to our house next Sunday.

6. baiklah saja datang.

6. O.K. I'll come.

atas

on (for)

undangan

invitation, invited

person

7. terimakasih atas undangan.

7. Thanks for the invitation.

kelas

class, grade

8. adik sodara/ kelas berapa?

8. What grade is your younger brother
in?

rajjat

people

sekolah rajjat or

elementary school

ès-èr9. dia/ kelas nam/ sekolah rajjat.

9. He's in the sixth grade in the elementary school.

10. hari apa hari ini?

10. What day is today?

11. hari ini/ hari Selasa.

11. Today is Tuesday.

kemarèn dulu

day before yesterday

12. djadi/ kemarèn dulu/ hari Minggu.

12. So the day before yesterday was Sunday.

lusa

day after tomorrow

mulai

begin

bekerdja

work

13. lusa/ saja harus mulai bekerdja lagi.

13. The day after tomorrow I've got to begin working again.

liburan

vacation

selesèj

end, finish, be over

14. liburan saja/ hampir selesèj.

14. My vacation is almost over.

berlibur

go on vacation

15. saja berlibur/ minggu jang akan datang.

15. I go on vacation next week.

11b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

We have had two intonation indicators: the slant (/) and the vertical (|). They occur at points where the Indonesian often will seem to slow down slightly or even noticeably. The slant occurs at points where the voice rises and the vertical is placed at points where the voice falls or is level. If the vertical is immediately preceded by a loud (i.e. underlined) word, the word is pronounced with a loud falling intonation which resembles the end of a sentence, but is not quite so final. If the vertical is not immediately preceded by a loud word, the intonation on the preceding word is level.

There are thus four combinations: (1) slant immediately preceded by a stressed (loud) word; (2) slant immediately preceded by an unstressed word; (3) vertical preceded by a stressed word and (4) vertical preceded by an unstressed word:

(1) saja dengar/ dia sudah datang. 'I heard that he has come.'

(2) kawan saja/ sudah datang. 'My friend has come.'

(3) kawan sodara| jang saja tjari'. 'It is your friend
that I am looking for.'

(4) kawan saja| jang mengatakan socara akan datang.

'It was my friend who said that you were going
to come.'

11b.3. Notes

Note 11b.3.1. punja.

The particle punja is placed after a noun or a noun phrase in much the same as the English possessive suffix when a noun does not follow: Thus:

ini/ saja <u>punja</u> .	'This is mine.'
itu/ sodara <u>punja</u> .	'That is yours.'
buku ini/ siapa <u>punja</u> ?	'Whose is this book?'
adik saja <u>punja</u> .	'It is my younger sibling's.'

There is also a phrase exemplified by saja punja buku in the meaning 'my book' and phrases like it occur, but are considered substandard by most educated speakers.

Note 11b.3.2. sesudah and sebelum.

The words sesudah 'after' and sebelum 'before' are both CONJUNCTIONS and PREPOSITIONS. As conjunctions they can be followed by clauses:

sebelum saja <u>datang</u> / dia pergi.	'Before I came he went.'
sesudah saja <u>datang</u> / dia pergi.	'After I came he went.'

They are also prepositions: As prepositions they are followed by a noun or noun phrase:

sesudah pesta/ mereka berangkat.	'After the party, they left.'
mereka berangkat/ sebelum pesta.	'They left before the party.'

As prepositions sesudah and sebelum can be followed by nja:
sebelumnja 'before it', sesudahnja 'after it.'

11b.4. Exercises

11b.4.1. Pronunciation.

- a. saja dengar/ dia sudah datang. 'I heard that he has come.'
 kawan saja/ sudah datang. 'My friend has come.'
 kawan sodara | jang saja tjari'. 'It is your friend that
 I am looking for.'
 kawan saja | jang mengatakan | sodara akan datang. 'It was
 my friend who said that you were going to come.'
- b. kawan saja/ mengatakan/ sodara akan datang. 'My friend
 said you were going to come.'
 kawan saja | mengatakan | sodara akan datang. 'It was my
 friend (that) said you were going to come.'
- c. apa Apul tau/ sodara disini? 'Does Apul know you are here?'
 apa Apul | tau sodara disini? 'Is it Apul (that) knows you
 are here?'
 apa Apul | jang tau | sodara disini? 'Is Apul the one who
 knows you are here?'
- d. saja membeli buku disitu. 'I bought the books there.'
 saja membeli buku | disitu. 'I bought (the) books there.'
saja | membeli buku | disitu. 'It was I bought books there.'
saja | jang membeli buku | disitu. 'It was I that bought
 books there.'
- e. Anwar pikir/ itu betul. 'Anwar thinks that's right.'
 Sukardjo ingat/ sodara naw berangkat. 'Sukardjo remembers
 that you wanted to leave.'

Ali minta / sodara datang bèsoq. 'Ali requests (that)
you come tomorrow.'

dia mengatakan / sodara sudah pergi. 'He said you had gone.'

11b.4.2. Variations.

- a. saja punja / tiga hari sesudah dia punja.
 1. dia punja / sehari sebelum merèka punja.
 2. tanggal lahir saja / sebulan / sesudah sodara punja.
 3. hari-ulang-taun anaq saja / seminggu sebelum saja punja.
 4. bukunja / lebih pandjang dari saja punja.
- b. kami akan mengadakan pesta hari-ulang-taunnja / minggu depan.
 1. kami akan mengadakan pèstanja / bulan jang akan datang.
 2. kita akan pergi kopèstanja / taun depan.
 3. siapa jang mengadakan pesta ini?
 4. merèka akan mengadakan pesta itu.
- c. datanglah korumah kami / hari minggu jang akan datang.
 1. datanglah korumah saja / hari Solasa depan.
 2. datanglah komari / Djum'at jang akan datang.
 3. silaikanlah datang korumah kami / bèsoq.
 4. pergilah kesokolah / Sonèn depan.
- d. dia kelas nam sokolah rajjat.
 1. dia kelas lima / disekolah rajjat.
 2. merèka baru kelas ompat ès-òr.
 3. adiq saja / sudah kelas tiga ès-òm-pé.
 4. anaq saja / masih kelas dua ès-òm-a.

e. lusa/ saja harus mulai bokordja lagi.

1. hari ini/ saja harus mulai berskolah lagi.
2. komaròn/ saja dapat berlibur lagi.
3. taun ini/ saja bisa beladjar lagi.
4. nanti/ saja harus bertanja lagi.
5. tadi/ saja mulai montjari' lagi.

f. liburan saja/ hampir selesèy.

1. kalimat ini/ hampir betul.
2. anaq saja/ hampir berskolah.
3. adiq saja/ hampir berlibur.
4. istrinja/ hampir beranaq.
5. kakaqnja/ hampir kawin.

11b.4.3. Translations.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. datanglah ke rumah <u>kami</u> sodara.. | 1. Come to our house, sir. |
| 2. kalaw begitu/ umurnja sudah sepuluh
<u>taun</u> . | 2. In that case he is ten years old. |
| 3. kalaw sodara ada adiq/
perkonalkanlah kepada saja. | 3. If you have a younger sibling
introduce him to me. |
| 4. tolong perkonalkan toman sodara
itu kepada <u>saja</u> . | 4. Please introduce that friend of
yours to me. |
| 5. perkonalkanlah saja kepada nona
<u>itu</u> sodara.. | 5. Introduce me to that young lady,
my friend. |
| 6. rumah jang besar dan tinggi itu/
<u>kami punja</u> . | 6. That big tall house is ours. |
| 7. sesudah dia/ ada seorang <u>lagi</u>
adiq saja. | 7. After him I have another younger
sibling. |

8. djadi/ ada dua-orang/ adiq saja. 8. So I have two younger siblings.
9. satu taun sebelum marèka kawin/
saja memperkenalkan Ali kepada
Ani. 9. A year before they got married
I introduced Ali to Ani.
10. siapa/ jang mengadakan pesta itu
untuq marèka? 10. Who arranged that party for them?
11. orang-tuanja/ senang sekali/
mengadakan pesta untuq dia. 11. His parents were very happy to
arrange a party for him.
12. pesta-hari-ulang-taunnja/ orang
tuanja/ jang mengadakannja. 12. His parents were the ones who
arranged his birthday party.
13. harihari saja bokerdja/ jalah/ hari
Senèn/ Selasa/ Wopó/ Kemis/ dan
Dium'at. 13. The days I work are Monday,
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
and Friday.
14. saja menjampòykan/ terimakasih
sodara Ali/ atas undangan "
sodara itu. 14. I give (you) Mr. Ali's thanks
for your invitation.
15. sodara Ali/ minta' sampòykan
terimakasihnja. 15. Mr. Ali requests (me) to present
his thanks.
16. kelas berapa sodara/ waktu
berangkat ko Amérika? 16. In what grade were you when you
went to America?
17. korèta-api di Indónésya/ ada tiga
kelasnja. 17. The trains in Indonesia have
three classes (lit. there are
three classes of them).
18. korèta-api/ selalu banjag/ orang
dikolas tiga. 18. The trains always have a lot of
people in third class.
19. sekolah rajjat di Indónésya/ ada
ongg kolasnja. 19. The elementary school in Indonesia
has six grades.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 20. buku itu/ <u>saja punja</u> . | 20. That book is mine. |
| 21. sodara <u>punjakah</u> rumah jang besar
itu? | 21. Is that big house yours? |
| 22. apa Ali <u>punja</u> tastas ini? | 22. Are these bags Ali's? |
| 23. siapa <u>punja</u> barangbarang itu? | 23. Whose are those things? |
| 24. selamat <u>berlibur</u> sodara.. | 24. Have a good vacation friend. |

11b.4.4. Responses.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>kapan</u> tanggal lahirnja? | 1. tanggal lahirnja/ hampir sama/
dengan tanggal lahir <u>saja</u> . |
| 2. <u>bagèymana</u> adiq sodara punja? | 2. adiq saja punja/ satu <u>minggu</u>
sobelumnja. |
| 3. dan <u>bagèymana</u> sodara punja? | 3. saja punja/ tiga hari sesudah dia
<u>punja</u> . |
| 4. apa sodara akan mengadakan
<u>pòstanja</u> ? | 4. <u>ja</u> kami akan mengadakan pòsta-
hari-ulang-taunnja/ minggu
<u>depan</u> . |
| 5. <u>banjakkah</u> undengannja? | 5. <u>ja</u> datanglah kerumah kami/ hari-
minggu <u>depan</u> . |
| 6. adiq sodara/ kelas <u>berapa</u> ? | 6. dia kelas nam/ sekolah <u>rajjat</u> . |
| 7. hari <u>apa</u> hari ini? | 7. hari ini/ hari <u>Solasa</u> . |
| 8. <u>djadi</u> / <u>kemarèn</u> / hari <u>Sonèn</u> . | 8. <u>ja</u> dan <u>bèsoq</u> / hari <u>Robó</u> . |
| 9. apa sodara akan <u>bokerdja</u> lusa? | 9. lusa/ hari <u>Kemis</u> <u>djadi</u> / saja
harus <u>bokerdja</u> hari itu. |
| 10. liburan sodara/ hampir <u>solesèy</u>
bukan? | 10. <u>sobalignja</u> liburan saja/ mulai
minggu jang akan <u>datang</u> . |
| 11. selamat <u>berlibur</u> sodara.. | 11. <u>terimakasih</u> . |

12. tanggal berapa | sodara akan
berangkat ke Amérika?
13. apa sodara masih ingat | tanggal
lahir anaq ini?
14. siapa punya | rumah jang tinggi itu?
15. sebelum sodara pergi ke Amérika/
dikota mana | sodara tinggal?
16. sodara berskolah dimana | sebelum
masuk sekolah ini?
17. siapa | akan mengadakan pesta-hari-
ulang-taunja?
18. pesta apa | jang sodara akan adakan?
19. kapan / dan di mana | sodara akan
mengadakan pèstanja?
20. hari apa | sodara akan tamat minggu
ini?
12. saja akan berangkat / tanggal satu /
bulan dopan.
13. ja | tentu saja | tanggal tiga /
Maret jang lalu.
14. o | itu rumah tuan Anwar.
15. saja tinggal dikota Djakarta.
16. saja berskolah diès-èm-a itu.
17. nona Sori | jang akan mengadakan
pèstanja.
18. pesta jang saja akan adakan itu /
pèsta-hari-ulang-taun kakaq
saja.
19. saja akan mengadakan pèstanja /
lusa | dirumah saja.
20. saja akan tamat lusa | hari Solasa.

LESSON 12

Part 1. Review of Lessons 7 - 9

I. Preliminary.

1. Pronunciation.

a. The vowels.

<u>Amérika</u>	<u>rumah</u>	<u>potlot</u>
<u>tókó</u>	<u>buku</u>	<u>kiri</u>
apa <u>kabar?</u>	<u>ótó</u>	<u>suka'</u>
<u>orang</u>	<u>sekarang</u>	<u>sjukur</u>
<u>mèdja</u>	<u>Indónésya</u>	<u>potong</u>

2. Negate the following sentences by using bukan or tidak.

1. orang itu/ mengulang harganja.
2. dia akan mentjoba' / hotèl itu.
3. harganja | jang sodara harus ulang.
4. buku ini | jang saja akan beli.
5. kawan saja/ maw menundjukkan hotèl jang bagus.
6. setasyon-kerèta-api itu/ ketjil.
7. tuan itu | jang maw membeli mèdja.
8. saja suka' kursi/ jang lebih rendah.
9. hotèl itu/ lebih besar dari setasyon.
10. saja | jang membelinja.
11. hotèl itu/ namanja/ hotèl Indónésya.
12. saja/ orang Inggeris.
13. ini djalan ke Bogor.

3. Fill in the proper verb form, with or without meNG.

1. apa jang sodara maw (katakan)?
2. jang saja akan (beli)/ tidak begitu mahal.
3. saja akan (beli) jang ini.
4. apa sodara maw (tjari') mèdja?
5. tolong (sampèykan) salam saja kepadanja.
6. sodarakah jang (tjari') Mahmut?
7. apakah jang sodara (sampèykan) kepada tuan Semit?
8. tolong (perkenalkan) saja kepadanja.
9. jang mana jang sodara (beli) tadi?
10. maukah sodara saja (perkenalkan) kepada nona itu?

4. Invert the following to predicate-subject.

1. saja/ orang Indónésya.
2. hotèl itu/ tidak begitu menjenangkan.
3. jang membeli pulpèn itu/ adiq saja.
4. tempat-tinggal sodara/ dekat dari sini.
5. hotèl jang di Djalan Djènderal Sudirman itu/ namanja/ epa?
6. bahasanja/ bahasa Inggeris.
7. saja suka' sekali.
8. jang akan memperkenalkan saja nanti/ siapa?
9. tuan Semit/ baru berangkat ke Djakarta.
10. ini djalan ke Bogor.

5. Negate the sentences in 4 by using bukan or tidak (if possible).

6. Change the sentences in 4 into yes-no questions by using apa (if possible).

7. Invert the sentences in 4 and negate.
8. Invert the sentences in 4 and change into yes-no questions.
9. Invert the sentences in 4 and form questions by using kah after the predicate.
10. Invert the sentences in 4, negate, and form questions with kah.

II. Translate the following into Indonesian. After you have finished, compare your sentences with those referred to in the accompanying parentheses. Some of the sentences referred to are exact translations; others are merely suggestive:

1. What do you want to buy? (7a.1.2)
2. I would like to buy some chairs too. (7a.1.6)
3. What I am looking for is a table. (7a.1.4)
4. These chairs are small. (7a.1.10)
5. That table isn't very big. (7a.1.13)
6. In that case it's that table that I'll buy. (7a.1.16)
7. The houses there are too big for us. (7a.4.3.14)
8. There are some big ones and some that aren't. (7a.4.3.17)
9. Please look for that book. (7a.4.3.20)
10. Who are you looking for? (7a.4.3.24)
11. It's that man who wants to buy a table. (7a.4.3.2)
12. But I don't like a table that's too high. (7b.1.6)
13. This table is lower than that one. (7b.1.8)
14. That round table is expensive. (7b.1.11)
15. If the price is satisfactory, I'll buy it. (7b.1.15)

16. If you do not see a satisfactory table, you may order it in this store. (7b.1.17)
17. In your opinion are the things there expensive? (7b.4.3.12)
18. What sort of a table do you prefer? (7b.4.3.20)
19. Where did you buy this inexpensive fountain-pen? (7b.4.3.16)
20. These tables are long and low. (7b.4.3.3)
21. What is your name? (8a.1.1)
22. My name is not Mahmut. (8a.1.4)
23. Who knows Mr. Mahmut? (8a.1.5,7)
24. Mr. Ali is your older brother isn't he? (8a.1.9)
25. Please give him my regards. (8a.1.13)
26. He'll be coming in an hour. (8a.1.14)
27. What is that friend of your's name? (8a.4.3.1)
28. I would like to go to Djakarta, and my bus leaves in an hour.
(8a.4.3.10)
29. He leaves at eight o'clock in the morning by train. (8a.4.3.16)
30. What did he leave by? (8a.4.3.17)
31. Djakarta's buses are still nice. (8a.4.3.21)
32. What's the name of your hotel? (8b.1.3)
33. Where I live is near here. (8b.1.11)
34. What is the address? (8b.1.13)
35. I used to live at twelve Diponegoro Street. (8b.1.15)
36. Do you know Subagjo's address in Indonesia? (8b.4.3.4)
37. The man on the left of Abu is Ali. (8b.4.3.8)
38. Who knows Anwar that lives on Surabaya Street? (8b.4.3.7)
39. The hotel where he lives is not very big. (8b.4.3.10)
40. Is the Hotel Duta Indonesia where you live? (8b.4.4.4)

41. I would like to introduce my friend. (9a.1.1)
42. I think he will be here in a little while. (9a.1.3)
43. That one's my friend, the tall one. (9a.1.9)
44. I can talk Indonesian a little. (9a.1.13)
45. He has just come from the United States. (9a.1.4)
46. Can you say it in Indonesian? (9a.4.3.6)
47. Which one did you introduce just before? (9a.4.3.11)
48. He has just understood what you said. (9a.4.3.14)
49. Sukardjo is now able to speak English a little bit. (9a.4.3.13)
50. Do you like speaking in that language? (9a.4.3.7)
51. Why do you like Indonesian? (9b.1.1)
52. Indonesian is not very difficult. (9b.1.2)
53. From whom did you learn Indonesian? (9b.1.4)
54. Exactly a year, ten months and a week. (9b.1.10)
55. How long have you been in Indonesia? (9b.1.12)
56. You must know exactly what you want. (9b.4.3.15)
57. I studied Indonesian for quite a long time. (9b.4.3.18)
58. My friend almost bought a different book. (9b.4.3.14)
59. Who did you say has just come from the United States? (9b.4.3.4)
60. Which book do you like when (= if) you're studying? (9b.4.5.12)

III. Give a response in a few words to the following. At the place indicated in parentheses the same or a similar question accompanied by a reply is found among the "Responses":

1. apa | jang sodara tjari'? (7a.4.4.1)
2. apa sodara maw membeli mèdja ini? (7a.4.4.4)
3. apa mèdja jang besar ini/ baik? (7a.4.4.7)
4. dimana | sodara mentjari' buku itu? (7a.4.4.11)

5. apa djamdjam itu/tjotjog? (7a.4.4.13)
6. apa kursi itu/terlalu ketiil? (7b.4.4.5)
7. apa sodara suka' | mentjari' barangbarang jang bagus dipasar?
(7b.4.4.8)
8. dimana | bapa' ketemu dengan nona itu? (7b.4.4.9)
9. siapa dari sodarasodara | suka' ketemu dengan tuan Semit? (7b.4.4.10)
10. kepan | ibu akan ketemu dengan njonja Sukardjo? (7b.4.4.15)
11. siapa | nama sodara? (8a.4.4.1)
12. apa Mahmut | nama sodara? (8a.4.4.3)
13. siapa | jang kenal Mahmut? (8a.4.4.7)
14. nama adiq sodara/ Abu | bukan? (8a.4.4.16)
15. siapa | menjampèykan salam kepada adiq Ali? (8a.4.4.20)
16. Hotèl Duta Indónésyakah | dimana sodara tinggal? (8b.4.4.4)
17. apa | nama hotèl | dimana sodara tinggal? (8b.4.4.9)
18. apa jang didekat Harmoni itukah | hotèl sodara? (8b.4.4.13)
19. hotèl apa | jang di Djalan Djènderal Sudirman itu? (8b.4.4.14)
20. apa | alamat sodara sekarang? (8b.4.4.16)
21. apa mengerti dia | bahasa Indónésya? (9a.4.4.1)
22. apa dapat tuan | berbitjara Indónésya? (9a.4.4.4)
23. maukah sodara memperkenalkan kawan sodara? (9a.4.4.7)
24. apa dia baru datang dari Amérika? (9a.4.4.8)
25. kawan jang mana | jang tau berbitjara Indónésya? (9a.4.4.15)
26. mengapa | tuan suka' bahasa Indónésya? (9b.4.4.1)
27. sudah berapa lama | tuan di Indónésya? (9b.4.4.5)
28. kenapa | sodara tidaq-begitu suka' bahasa Inggeris? (9b.4.4.8)
29. bahasa apa | jang lebih sukar daripada bahasa Inggeris? (9b.4.4.10)
30. berapa taun | sodara di Amérika Serikat? (9b.4.4.14)

Part 2. Review of Lessons 10 - 11

I. Preliminary.

1. Pronunciation.

a. e.

<u>sekali</u>	<u>lebih</u>
<u>beli</u>	<u>memesan</u>
<u>rendah</u>	<u>menjenangkan</u>
<u>tetapi</u>	<u>djenderal</u>
<u>memperkenalkan</u>	<u>mengerti</u>

b. Slants and verticals.

1. rumah itu/ merèka punja.
2. siapa | jang mengadakan pesta itu?
3. kerèta-api/ selalu banjag orang | dikelas tiga.
4. saja ingat/ waktu dia masih ketjil.
5. dia bersekolah/ baru setaun | lamanja.
6. saja kira/ anaq Kamil itu/ masih muda.
7. kanan/ dan dimana | kutjing itu beranaq?
8. sodara Ali | jang dengar.
9. ada sepuluh orang | saja pikir.
10. kalaw begitu/ dia masih muda.

2. Give a negative reply to the following, using a full sentence:

1. apa ini potlot?
2. apa orang itu/ betul?
3. apa sodara sudah makan?
4. apa orang itu/ sodara Sukardjo?
5. apa djam-tangannja/ rusaq?

6. apa sudah pukul tiga?
7. apa djam sodara/ masih tjotjot?
8. apa djam itu/ djam sodara?
9. apa satu tambah tiga/ sama dengan lima?
10. apa djam Miner lambat?

3. Choose between jang and bahwa to fill the blanks in the following sentences:

1. saja dengar/ _____ Anwar akan datang.
2. orang itu/ _____ kenal Anwar.
3. siapa/ _____ mengatakan/ _____ saja sudah pergi?
4. saja pikir/ _____ itu tidak betul.
5. apa/ _____ sodara dengar?

4. Insert the proper compound numeral in place of the English words in parentheses in the following sentences:

1. (How many) | jang akan datang kerumah sodara?
2. dia membeli (two) kutjing.
3. (Five) orang-Djawa/ sudah pulang.
4. dirumahnja/ (how many) andjing?
5. selain dari Kamil/ ada (four) Indónésya lagi.

5. Combine the following two sentences into one: e.g.

saja kenal seorang Indónésya. namanja/ Sukardjo.

saja kenal seorang Indónésya/ jang namanja Sukardjo.

1. saja baru beli/ sebuah kursi. harganja mahal.
2. mèdja itu/ terlalu ketjil. harganja/ mahal.
3. ada lima orang lagi. bahasanja Perantjis.

4. salahseorang/ dari negeri Inggeris. temannya/ nona Suarni.
5. saja mau memperkenalkan teman saja. asalnja/ dari New York.
6. saja mau membeli kursi ini. harganja/ memuaskan.

6. Invert the sentences in 5 according to the following pattern.

saja kenal seorang Indónésya/ jang Sukardjo namanja.

II. Translate the following into Indonesian. After you have finished, compare your sentences with those referred to in the accompanying parentheses. Some of the sentences referred to are exact translations; others are merely suggestive:

1. Among them are five teachers. (10a.1.3)
2. They're all foreigners like me. (10a.1.5)
3. From which countries do they come? (10a.1.7)
4. Besides me there are five others whose language is English.
(10a.1.10-11)
5. The businessman is a German; he's from the city of Bonn. (10a.1.12)
6. The other two were born in Chicago. (10a.1.16)
7. Thank God I have many Indonesian friends. (10a.1.18)
8. What things did you buy at the Matahari store? (10a.4.3.2)
9. One of them was the one who came from Semarang. (10a.4.3.4)
10. One of them is originally from Java. (10a.4.3.8)
11. I know him well; his wife is my sister. (10b.1.3)
12. Abu's older brother is getting married in two or three days. (10b.1.5)
13. His parents are happy, no doubt. (10b.1.14)
14. Do you mean Abu the Minangkabau? (10b.1.6)
15. Of course they are very happy that their children are getting married.
(10b.1.15)

16. He is some kind of a relative of mine because his wife is my relative. (10b.4.3.3)
17. Are there many foreigners studying at the University of Indonesia? (10b.4.3.14)
18. Among the Indonesians there are many who are from Java. (10b.4.3.17)
19. I already have two children, one a boy (= male) and the other a girl (= female). (10b.4.4.12)
20. Her younger brother will go home in another week. (10b.4.2.c.3)
21. I've been told Kamil's daughter is going to finish junior high school. (11a.1.8)
22. On the contrary I thought she was still small. (11a.1.10)
23. She's grown up, it seems. (11a.1.16)
24. So she's been going to school for nine years. (11a.1.12)
25. Our cat has had five kittens. (11a.1.3)
26. Many of the children in our city attend school. (11a.4.3.4)
27. I hear you bought a new home. (11a.4.3.1)
28. So because his child was born, he was unable to come. (11a.4.3.11)
29. Three children are in the junior high school, and the other one is in senior high. (11a.4.4.15)
30. I think all of them love animals. (11a.4.4.16)
31. The date is almost the same as my birthday. (11b.1.1)
32. We're going to have his birthday party next week. (11b.1.4)
33. Come to our house next Sunday. (11b.1.5)
34. The day after tomorrow I've got to begin working again. (11b.1.13)
35. He's in the sixth grade in elementary school. (11b.1.9)
36. The days I work are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. (11b.4.3.13)

37. The trains in Indonesia have three classes. (11b.4.3.17)
38. Introduce me to that young lady, my friend. (11b.4.3.5)
39. A year before they got married I introduced Ali to Ani. (11b.4.3.9)
40. The trains always have a lot of people in third class. (11b.4.3.18)

III. Give a response in a few words to the following. At the place indicated in parentheses the same or a similar question accompanied by a reply is found among the "Responses":

1. siapasiapa | temanteman sodara itu? (10a.4.4.1)
2. dikota manasadja | merèka akan tinggal nanti? (10a.4.4.17)
3. orang asing apasadja | jang masih tinggal di Indónésya? (10a.4.4.19)
4. siapasadja lagi | jang akan datang nanti? (10a.4.4.6)
5. selain dari sodara/ siapa lagi | jang akan pergi ke Amérika?
(10a.4.4.12)
6. siapa | jang asalnja dari Djawa? (10b.4.4.7)
7. apa sudah kawin | adiqnja jang lakilaki? (10b.4.4.4)
8. bagèymana | kabar anaq-anaq tuan di Amérika? (10b.4.4.20)
9. dimana | orang-tua sodara tinggal? (10b.4.4.14)
10. apa sodara kenal-baik | dengan Kamil? (10b.4.4.8)
11. berapa-èkor | anaq-kutjing sodara itu? (11a.4.4.2)
12. berapa banjaq | orang dirumah itu sekarang? (11a.4.4.11)
13. berapa-orang | anaq sodara jang sudah sekolah? (11a.4.4.14)
14. siapa | dari anaq sodara | jang sajang binatang? (11a.4.4.16)
15. mengapa | begitu banjaq binatang dirumah sodara? (11a.4.4.4)
16. apa sodara akan bekerdja | lusa? (11b.4.4.9)
17. liburan sodara/ hampir selesèy | bukan? (11b.4.4.10)
18. kapan | tanggal lahir sodara? (11b.4.4.2)
19. siapa punja | rumah jang tinggi itu? (11b.4.4.14)
20. apa sodara akan mengadakan pèstanja? (11b.4.4.4)

VOCABULARY

The following list includes all the words that have occurred in Basic Sentences of
Lessons 13 - 17

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>abu: dust, ashes 17a</p> <p>Achdiat: Achdiat 14a</p> <p>achir: end 15a</p> <p>achir bulan: end of the month 15a</p> <p>agaknja: probably 13a</p> <p>Agustus: August 16a</p> <p>ahli: expert 14b</p> <p>ajam: chicken 17a</p> <p>ajam goréng: fried chicken 17a</p> <p>ajam panggang: barbecued chicken 17a</p> <p>ajo [ajo, ajo']: come on 13b</p> <p>ambil (mengambil, diambil): take, take away 14a</p> <p>ambilkan (mengambilkan, diambilkan): get for someone, fetch 17b</p> <p>angin: wind 16b</p> <p>angin ribut: storm 16b</p> <p>angin topan: typhoon, storm 16b</p> <p>angkat (mengangkat, diangkat): lift up, carry, carry away 14b</p> <p>apa2 [apa-apa]: anything 15a</p> <p>apalagi: furthermore, besides 15a</p> <p>apa sadja: anything at all 16a</p> <p>April: April 16a</p> <p>arah: direction 13b</p> <p>artikel: article 13a</p> <p>"Athéis" [atéis]: "Atheist" 14a</p> | <p>atjar: pickle 17a</p> <p>awan: cloud 16a</p> <p>babi: pig, pork 17a</p> <p>babi panggang: barbecued pork 17a</p> <p>badan: body 16b</p> <p>bajar (membajar, dibajar): pay, pay for 14b</p> <p>Balai Pustaka: Balai Pustaka (a publishing company) 14b</p> <p>banténg [bantèng]: wild buffalo 15b</p> <p>barat: west 15b</p> <p>baru: new 14b</p> <p>batja (membatja, dibatja): read 13a</p> <p>bawa [bawa'] (membawa, dibawa): bring, carry 13a</p> <p>beberapa: several 14b</p> <p>beberapa lama: some time 16b</p> <p>béda: difference 17a</p> <p>beku: freeze, congeal, harden 16b</p> <p>belakang: back, rear 14b</p> <p>belandja <u>or</u> berbelandja: shop 15a</p> <p>bélok [bèloq]: turn (right or left), veer 15b</p> <p>bélok kanan: turn right 15b</p> <p>bélok kiri: turn left 15b</p> |
|---|---|

Vocabulary

beras: polished rice (uncooked) 17a
 berbelandja or belandja: shop 15a
 berdjalan: walk 13b
 ber-djalar² [berdjalan-djalan]: walk
 around, take a walk 13a
 berdjalan kaki: go on foot 13b
 berhasil: succeed 14a
 berikan (memberikan, diberikan): give (an
 object) 13a
 beristirhat or istirahat: rest 15a
 ber-matjam² [bermatjam-matjam] or matjam²
 [matjam-matjam]: various (kinds of) 17a
 bersih: clean 15b
 bertambah or tambah: increasingly 16a
 berteduh: take shelter 16a
 besar: big, large, heavy (of rain) 16a
 bétja [bètja, bètja']: pedicab 13b
 biar: let 13b
 biarpun: although, even if 14a
 bikin (membikin, dibikin): do make 15a
 bilang (membilang, dibilang): say 17b
 bintang: star 16b
 bioskop [bidskòp]: movie, movies 16a
 biru: blue 14b
 bis surat: mailbox 13b
 bon; check, bill 17b
 buah: fruit 17b

Lessons 13 - 17

- 2 -

buah²an [buah-buahan]: fruit
 (collective) 17b
 buat: for 17a
 buat (membuat, dibuat): do, make 15a
 bukan... sadja: not only 16b
 buku roman or roman: novel 14a
 bulan: moon 16a
 bumbu: spice 17a
 bungkus (membungkus, dibungkus): wrap
 13a
 bungkusan: package, bundle 13a
 Celsius [Sèlsyus]: Celsius, centigrade
 16b
 khusus: special 17b
 dadar: omelet 17a
 daftar: list 17a
 daftar harga: price list 17a
 daftar makanan: menu 17a
 daging: meat 17a
 daging bistik: steak 17a
 dalam negeri: internal, domestic 15a
 darat: land (as opposed to sea) 16b
 dari atas: from above 14b
 dari bawah: from down, below, under 14b
 dekati (mendekati, didekati): approach
 17a
 dengarkan (mendengarkan, didengarkan):
 listen 13b

deradjat: degree 16b	diketemukan: be found 13a
Désémber [Désèmber]: December 16a	dikirim: be sent 13a
diambil: be taken, be taken away 14a	dikojak: be torn 13a
diangkat: be lifted up 14b	dilandjutkan: be continued 17b
diatas: on, over 14a	dilihat: be seen 13a
dibayar: be paid, be paid for 14b	diluar: outside 14a
dibatja: be read 13a	dimaksudkan: be meant 14b
dibawa: be brought, carried 13a	di-mana2 [dimana-mana]: everywhere 14a
diberikan: be given (of an object) 13a	dimasak: be cooked 17a
dibikin: be done, made 15a	dimasukkan: be put in, be inserted 13b
dibuat: be done, be made 15a	dipakai: be used, be worn, be put on 15b
dibungkus: be wrapped 13a	diperlukan: be needed 14b
didalam: inside 14a	dipindjami: be lent (of a person money)
didekati: be approached 17a	15a
didengarkan: be listened to 13b	dipindjamkan: be lent (of money) 15a
didjual: be sold 14a	dirobék: be torn 13a
didjumpai: be found 14a	disamping: beside 14a
digoréng: be fried 17a	disangka: be guessed, supposed 16a
dihampiri: be approached 17a	diseberang: across, on the other side
diingat: be remembered 13a	15b
diingini: be desired 14b	disebut: be mentioned, called 16b
diisap: be sucked, inhaled, smoked 17b	diselesaikan: be finished 13b
dikarang: be composed, be written (as by an author) 14a	disetir: be driven (a car) 13b
dikasih: be given 17b	disiarkan: be broadcasted 13b
dikasihkan: be given 17b	disimpan: be kept, save, put away 13a
dikerdjakan: be worked on, do 13b	disuruh: be told, ordered 17b
	diasusun: be compiled 14b

ditanjakan: be asked about 15a
 ditaruh: be put 13a
 ditawar: be bargained for, be offered as
 a price 15b
 ditengah djalan: on the way 16a
 ditepi: at the edge 14b
 diterbitkan: be published 14b
 diterima: be received 13b
 diteruskan: be continued 17b
 ditjampur: be mixed 17a
 ditonton: be watched (as by a spectator)
 16a
 ditukar: be exchanged, changed 17b
 ditulis: be written 13b
 ditunggu: be waited for 13a
 diusulkan: be suggested 14a
 djadi: do, be all right 17a
 djadi or mendjadi: become 16b
 Djalan Pedjambon: Pedjambon Street 15b
 djangan: don't 13a
 Djanuari: January 16a
 djarang: rare, infrequent 16a
 djatuh: fall 14b
 djauhja: the distance 15b
 djembatan: bridge 15b
 djual (mendjual, didjual): sell 14a
 Djuli: July 16a

djumlah: sum, total 17b
 djumpai (mendjumpai, didjumpai): find 14a
 Djuni: June 16a
 dua-buah: two (objects) 13a
 duduk: sit, sit down 15b
 énak: good (taste) 17a
 endak pernah: never 16a
 engkau [engkaw]: you (familiar) 15a
 és [ès]: ice 16b
 éskerim: ice cream 17b
 Fahrenhéit [Farenhèit]: Fahrenheit 16b
 filem [filem, filèm]: movie, movies,
 movie theatre 16a
 gadji: wages, wage 15a
 gadjian: payday 15a
 gadogado [gadógadó]: gadogado (fresh
 vegetable salad served with spicy
 peanut sauce) 17a
 garam: salt 17b
 garpu: fork 17b
 gelap: dark 16a
 gelas: tumbler 17b
 gelédék [gelèdèk]: lightning 16a
 gerimis: drizzle 16a
 goréng (menggoreng, digoreng): fry 17a
 gugur: fall (hair, leaves, fruit) 16b
 gula: sugar 17b

Vocabulary

Lessons 13 - 17

- 5 -

gulai: gulai (a kind of stew) 17a
 gulai ayam: chicken gulai 17a
 gulai daging: meat gulai 17a
 gulai ikan: fish gulai 17a
 gulai kambing: goat gulai 17a
 gulai udang: shrimp gulai 17a
 guna: use 15a
 guntur: thunder 16a
 gurih: tasty 17a
 guruh: thunder 16a
 habis: be gone, exhausted, used up 15a
 ham: ham 17a
 hampiri (menghampiri, dihampiri):
 approach 17a
 hangus: burnt, scorched 16b
 haus: thirsty 17a
 hawa: weather 16a
 heran: be surprised 14a
 hijau [hidjaw]: green 14a
 hitam: black 14b
 hujan: rain 16a
 hujan gerimis: drizzle 16a
 hujan rintik2: drizzle 16a
 ikan: fish 17a
 ikan bakar: grilled fish 17a
 ikan goreng: fried fish 17a
 ikan panggang: barbecued fish 17a

ikut: go with, accompany, share 15a
 Indonésia-Indonésia: Indonesian-
 Indonesian 14b
 ingat (mengingat, diingat): remember 13a
 ingin: desire 14b
 ingini (mengingini, diingini): desire
 14b
 isap (mengisap, diisap): suck, inhale,
 smoke 17b
 isap rokok: smoke a cigarette 17b
 istirahat or beristirahat: rest 15a
 jaitu [ja'itu]: that is 14b
 kadang2 [kadang-kadang]: sometimes 16a
 kaki: foot, leg 13b
 kali: river, canal 16b
 kali: a time 16b
 kamar: room 13a
 kamar depan: front room 13a
 kamar tidur: bedroom 13a
 kambing: goat 17a
 kamu: you (familiar) 15a
 kamus: dictionary 14b
 kan: not 15a
 kantor: office 13a
 kantor-pos: post office 13a
 kapal: ship 16b
 karam: be wrecked 16b

karang (mengarang, dikarang): compose,

write (as author) 14a

karangan: composition 14a

kasih [kasih, kasi] (mengasih, dikasih):

give 17b

kasihkan [kasihkan, kasikan] (mengasihkan,

dikasihkan): give 17b

katjang: bean, pea 17a

katjang tanah: peanut 17a

kau [kaw]: you (familiar) 15a

keatas: upward, (to) above, higher 14b

kebawah: (to) down, downward, (to)

beneath, (to) under, (to) below 14b

kebetulan: accidental, by chance, as it

happens 16a

kedai [kedèy]: shop 16a

kehudjanaan: get rained on, be caught in

the rain 16a

kekurangan: suffer from a lack of, lack

16b

kelabu: gray 14b

kelihatan: be visible, appear 16a

keluar: go out, go outside 14a

keluarga: family 15b

kemarén malam: last night 14a

kentjang: swift, strong (wind) 16b

kepiting: crab 17a

kerdja: work 15a

kerdjakan (mengerdjakan, dikerdjakan):

work on, do 13b

kering: dry 16a

keripik: deep fried vegetable chips 17a

kerupuk: deep fried shrimp chips 17a

kesamping: to the side 14b

ketemukan: find 13a

kétjap [kètjap]: soya-sauce 17a

ketjual: other than 17a

ketjual: unless 17a

kilat: lightning 16a

kilo [kild] or kilométer [kilòmèter] or

kilométer [kilòmètèr]: kilometer

(about 5/8 of a mile) 15b

kirim (mengirim, dikirim): send 13a

kojak (mengojak, dikojak): tear 13a

kopi [kòpi]: coffee 16a

kopi tubruk: Turkish coffee 17b

koran: newspaper 13a

kosong: empty 15b

kotor: dirty 15b

kuah katjang: peanut sauce 17a

kuah kétjap: sauce made with soya-sauce

17a

kuat: strong 16b

kué [kuèh, kué]: cake, cookie 17b

Vocabulary

Lessons 13 - 17

- 7 -

- kué lapis: layer-cake 17b
- kulit: skin, bark, cover 14a
- kumpulan: collection 14a
- kuning: yellow 14b
- kurang-lebih: more or less, about 17a
- lada: black pepper 17b
- lain kali: some other time 16b
- landjutkan (melandjutkan, dilandjutkan):
continue 17b
- lapangan: field, square 15b
- Lapangan Banténg Selatan: South Banteng
Square 15b
- Lapangan Banténg Timur: East Banteng
Square 15b
- lapar: hungry 17a
- lauk: accompanying dish 17a
- lauk-pauk: accompanying dishes (collective)
17a
- laut: sea 16b
- lebat: heavy (of rain) 16a
- lebih-kurang: more or less, about 17a
- lemari: wardrobe 13a
- lihat2 [lihat-lihat] or me-lihat2
[melihat-lihat]: look around at 15a
- lila: purple 14b
- luarbiasa: extraordinary, exceptional 16b
- luar negeri: abroad, foreign 15a
- lupa: forget 13a
- madjalah: magazine 13a
- maka: so, consequently 15a
- makanan: food 16b
- maksud: mean, intend, or meaning,
intention 14b
- malah: even, so much so 16b
- malam2 [malam-malam]: nights 15b
- mampu: be able to afford, well-off 15a
- mana2 [mana-mana]: everywhere 14a,
anywhere 15a
- mana sadja: anywhere at all 16a
- mangkuk [mangkuk, mangkuk]: bowl, deep
dish 17b
- manis: sweet 17b
- Maret: March 16a
- masak (memasak, dimasak): cook 17a
- masakan: cooking, cuisine 17a
- masing2 [masing-masing]: each
respectively 16a
- masukkan (memasukkan, dimasukkan): put
in, insert 13b
- matahari: sun 16a
- matjam: kind 16a
- matjam2 [matjam-matjam] or ber-matjam2
[bermatjam-matjam]: various (kinds
of) 17a

Vocabulary

Lessons 13 - 17

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Médan: Medan 13b

Méi [mèy]: May 16a

melandjutkan: continue 17b

me-lihat2 [melihat-lihat] or lihat2

[lihat-lihat]: look around at 15a

memakai (pakai): use, wear, put on 15b

memasak (masak): cook 17a

memasukkan (masukkan): put in, insert
13b

membayar: pay, pay for 14b

membatja: read 13a

membawa: bring, carry 13a

memberikan: give (an object) 13a

membikin: do, make 15a

membuat: do, make 15a

membungkus: wrap 13a

memerlukan (perlukan): need 14b

memindjami (pindjami): lend (a person
money) 15a

memindjamkan (pindjamkan): lend (money)
15a

menanyakan (tanyakan): ask about 15a

menarik: interesting 13a

menaruh (taruh): put 13a

menawar (tawar): bargain, offer as a
price 15b

mendekati: approach 17a

mendengarkan: listen 13b

mendjadi or djadi: become 16b

mendjual: sell 14a

mendjumpai: find 14a

mendung: overcast 16a

menerbitkan (terbitkan): publish 14b

menerima (terima): receive 13b

meneruskan (teruskan): continue 17b

mengambil (ambil): take, take away 14a

mengangkat (angkat): lift up, carry,
carry away 14b

mengapa: do what 13b

mengarang (karang): compose, write
(as author) 14a

mengasih (kasih): give 17b

mengasihkan (kasihkan): give 17b

mengenai: about, regarding 13a

mengerdjakan (kerdjakan): work on, do 13b

mengetemukan (ketemukan): find 13a

menggoréng: fry 17a

menghampiri: approach 17a

mengingat (ingat): remember 13a

mengirim (kirim): send 13a

mengisap (isap): suck, inhale, smoke 17b

mengojak (kojak): to tear 13a

mengusulkan (usulkan): suggest 14a

Vocabulary

menjangka or njangka (sangka): guess
suppose 16a

menjebut or njebut (sebut): mention,
call 16b

menjelaskan (selesaikan): finish
(something) 13b

menjetir (setir): drive (a car) 13b

menjiarkan (siarkan): broadcast 13b

menjimpan (simpan): keep, save, put away
13a

menjuruh (suruh): tell, order 17b

menjusun (susun): compile 14b

menonton or nonton (tonton): watch (as a
spectator) 16a

menukar (tukar): exchange, change 17b

mentéga [mentèga]: butter 17b

mentjampur: mix 17a

ménu: menu 17a

menulis (tulís): write 13b

menunggu (tunggu): wait, wait for 13a

mérah [mèrah]: red 14b

mérah djambu: pink 14b

merasa: feel 17a

meritja: black pepper 17b

merobék: tear 13a

merokok: smoke a cigarette 17b

meskipun: although, even if 14a

Lessons 13 - 17

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mesti: must 14a

méter [mèter] or métér [mètèr]: meter
(about 39 inches) 15b

minuman: drink, thing to drink 17b

minum rokok: smoke a cigarette 17b

misalnja: for example 17b

mobil: car, auto 13b

mungkin: possible 13b

musik: music 13b

musim: season 16a

musim hudjan: rainy season 16a

musim panas or musim kering or musim
kemarau [kemaraw]: dry season 16a

naik: go up, ride 13b

nasi: cooked rice 17a

nasi goréng: fried rice 17a

nasi gurih: tasty rice (prepared with
coconut juice) 17a

nasi putih: white rice 17a

nelajan: fisherman 16b

noi: zero 16b

nonton or menonton (tonton): watch (as
a spectator) 16a

Nopémber [Nópèmber]: November 16a

Oktober [Òktóber]: October 16a

oléh: by 13b

oplét: oplet (station wagon bus) 15b

- oranje: orange 14b
 padahal: and yet 16a
 padi: unpolished rice (uncooked) 17a
 pagi2 [pagi-pagi]: early in the morning,
 mornings 15b
 pajung: umbrella 16a
 pakai (memakai, dipakai): use, wear,
 put on 15b
 paling: most 14b
 paling kurang: at least 15a
 paling sedikit: at least 15a
 paling tinggi: at the highest 15b
 paman: uncle 13b
 panas: hot 16a
 Pasar Baru: Pasar Baru (New Market) 15a
 patjeklik [patjekelik]: famine 16b
 Pébruari [pèbruari]: February 16a
 pedas: spicy, hot 17a
 pekerdjaan: job, work 13b
 pelajan: waiter, bell-boy, servant 17a
 pengarang: author, composer 14a
 penghabisan [penghabisan, pengabisan]:
 last 16b
 penuh: full 15b
 perahu [perau]: boat 16b
 perapatan: intersection 15b
 perbuatan: action 17b
 perlu: need, is necessary 14b
 perlukan (memerlukan, diperlukan):
 need 14b
 pernah: ever, once, at some time 16a
 pertama: first 16b
 pidato: speech 13a
 pikiran: thought 16b
 pilem [pilem, pilèm] or filem [filem,
 filèm]: movie, movies, movie theatre
 16a
 pindjami (memindjami, dipindjami): lend
 (a person money) 15a
 pindjamkan (memindjamkan, dipindjamkan):
 lend (money) 15a
 piring: dish, saucer 17a
 pisang: banana 17b
 pisau: knife 17b
 porsi: portion, serving 17a
 pos: mail 13a
 Pramoedya Ananta Toer [Peramudya Ananta
 Tur]: Pramoedya Ananta Toer 14a
 présidén [perésidèn]: president 13a
 pula: also 16b
 pungut: pick up 14b
 Purwadarminta [purwadarminta,
 purwodarminto]: Purwadarminta 14b
 putih: white 14b

radio: radio 13b	sangka (menjangka <u>or</u> njangka, disangka): guess, suppose 16a
rak: rack, shelf, open (book) case 14a	sapi: cow, beef 17a
rak buku: book-case (without doors) 14a	saté: sate (meat on a skewer) 17a
rasanja: feel 16b	saté ayam: chicken sate 17a
rata2 [rata-rata]: on the average 16b	saté babi: pork sate 17a
rékening [rèkening]: check, bill 17b	saté kambing: goat sate 17a
rentjana: plan 16a	saté Madura: chicken sate with a special sauce 17a
ribut: noise, disturbance 16b	saté Padang: beef sate with a special sauce 17a
rintik2 [rintiq-rintiq]: drizzle 16a	satu batang: one (long, slender) 17b
robék [robèk] (merobék, dirobék): tear, torn 13a	satu bidji: one (fruit) 17b
roman: novel 14a	satu bungkus <u>or</u> sebungkus: a pack (of) 17b
rontok: fall (hair, leaves, fruit) 16b	satu hari: all day 16a
roti: bread 17b	satu hari penuh: all day long 16a
sajur: vegetable 17a	satu mangkuk <u>or</u> semangkuk: a bowl (of) 17b
sajur2an [sajur-sajuran]: vegetables (collective) 17a	satu porsi: a serving 17a
sajur lodéh: vegetable soup with coconut cream 17a	satu potong <u>or</u> sepotong: a slice, a piece 17b
sakit: sick, hurt 16a	satu piring <u>or</u> sepiring: a dish (of) 17a
sambal: sambal (hot pepper condiment) 17a	satu tjangkir <u>or</u> setjangkir: a cup (of) 17b
sambal goréng ikan: fish in a spicy sauce 17a	sawah: wet rice field 16b
sambal goréng udang: shrimp in a spicy sauce 17a	sawomatang: brown 14b
sambal katjang: peanut sauce 17a	

sebatang or satu batang: one (long, slender) 17b

sebenarnja: as a matter of fact 17b

seberang: across, other side 15b

sebetulnja: as a matter of fact 17b

sebidji [sebidji, sebidji'] or satu bidji: one (fruit) 17b

sebuah: one (object) 13a

sebungkus or satu bungkus: a pack (of) 17b

sebut (menjebut or njebut, disebut): mention, call (by a name) 16b

sedang: while 13b

sedang: be engaged in, be (do)ing 13b

se-dikit2nja [sedikit-dikitnja]: at least 15a

segala: all 14a

segalanja: everything 15a

segar: refreshing, invigorating, refreshed, invigorated 17a

segelas or satu gelas: a glass (of) 17b

sehingga or hingga: so that (as a result) 16b

se-hari2an [sehari-harian]: all day long 16a

sekali: once 16b

sekali: at the same time 17a

sekali or sekaligus: at the same time 17a

se-kurang2nja [sekurang-kurangnja]: at least 15a

selama ini: all this time 13a

selatan: south 15b

selesaikan [selesèykan] (menjelesaikan, diselesaikan): finish (something) 13b

semalam: last night 14a

semangkuk or satu mangkuk: a bowl (of) 17b

sematjam: like, of the same types 14a

semur ayam: chicken gulai with soya-sauce 17a

semur daging: meat gulai with soya-sauce 17a

semur ikan: fish gulai with soya-sauce 17a

semur kambing: goat gulai with soya-sauce 17a

semur udang: shrimp gulai with soya-sauce 17a

sendiri: myself, yourself, himself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves 17a

sendirian: alone 15a

séndok: spoon 17b

séndok-garpu: silver (flatware) 17b

sepiring or satu piring: a dish (of) 17a

sepotong or satu potong: a slice, a piece 17b

Vocabulary

Lessons 13 - 17

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Séptémber [Sèptèmber]: September 16a

sering or seringkali: often 16a

Setasion Gambir: Gambir Station 15b

se-tinggi2nja [setinggi-tingginja]: at
the highest 15b

setir: drive (a car) 13b

setjangkir or satu tjangkir: a cup (of)
17b

séwa (menjéwa, diséwa): rent, hire 15b

siang2 [siang-siang]: late in the early
afternoon, early afternoons 15b

siapa sadja: anyone at all 16a

siapa2 [siapa-siapa]: anyone 15a

siaran: broadcast 13b

siarkan (menjiarkan, disiarkan): broad-
cast 13b

sibuk: busy 13a

simpan (menjimpan, disimpan): keep, save,
put away 13a

sop [sòp] or sup: soup 17a

soré2 [sòré-sòré]: late in the late
afternoon, late afternoons 15b

soto [sótó]: soto, a watery stew (or soup
with vegetable and meat) 17a

soto ajam: chicken soto 17a

suatu: a certain 13a

suatu tempat: a certain, some place 13a

Sukarno: Sukarno 13a

suluh: torch 13a

Suluh Indonésia: Suluh Indonesia (name
of newspaper) 13a

sungai [sungè]: river 16b

sungguhpun: although, even if 14a

sup or sop [sòp]: soup 17a

supaja: in order that, that 14a

sup ajam: chicken soup 17a

sup buntut: ox-tail soup 17a

sup kambing: goat soup 17a

surat: letter 13b

surat kabar: newspaper 13a

Surjo [Surjò]: Surjo 16a

suruh (menjuruh, disuruh): tell, order
17b

susah: troublesome 16a

susun (menjusun, disusun): compile 14b

Sutjipto: Sutjipto 13b

tadi malam: last night 14a

tahan: endure, stand 16b

takut: fear 13a

tambah or bertambah: increasingly 16a

tanah: land, earth 17a

tanaman: plant 16b

tanam2an [tanam-tanaman]: plants

(collectively), plant life 16b

- tangan: arm, hand 13b
- tanja: ask 15b
- tanjakan (menanjakan, ditanjakan): ask
about 15a
- tapi: but 13b
- tarip or daftar harga: price list 17a
- taruh [taruq, taròq] (menaruh, ditaruh):
put 13a
- taufan [tawfan] or topan [tòpan] or angin
topan: typhoon, storm 16b
- tawar (menawar, ditawar): bargain, offer
as a price 15b
- téh [tèh]: tea 16a
- telor or telur: egg 17a
- telor mata sapi: eggs sunnyside up 17a
- telor rebus: boiled egg 17a
- telor setengah matang or telur setengah
masak: soft-boiled egg 17a
- tempat duduk: seat 15b
- témperatur [tèmpèratur]: temperature 16b
- tengah: middle 14b
- tengah2 [tengah-tengah]: center 14b
- tenggelam: sink 16b
- tentang: about, regarding 13a
- tepi: edge 14b
- terachir [terachir, ter'achir]: last 16b
- terbit: appear as a publication 14b
- terbitkan (menerbitkan, diterbitkan):
publish 14b
- terdjadi: occur 16b
- terém [terèm]: trolley 15b
- terima (menerima, diterima): receive 13b
- terkenal: well-known 14a
- terlambat: too slow, too late 16b
- terpaksa: forced, compelled 15a
- tertarik: be interested 14a
- terus: uninterruptedly, immediately,
right straight through 16a
- terus2an [terus-terusan] or terus-
menerus: right straight through,
without any interruption 16a
- teruskan (meneruskan, diteruskan):
continue 17b
- tetapi djuga: but also 16b
- tiang: pole, column, post 14a
- tiga-buah: three (objects) 13a
- timur: east 15b
- tjabai or tjabé [tjabè']: very spicy
(hot) small red peppers 17a
- tjair: melt, dissolve, be liquid 16b
- tjampur (mentjampur, ditjampur): mix 17a
- tjangkir: cup 17b
- tjapé [tjapè'] or tjapéék [tjapèq]:
tired 15a

tjerita or tjeritera: story 14a
tjerutu: cigar 17b
tjoklat: brown 14b
tjukup: enough 15a
toh: one must admit 17a
tonton (menonton or nonton, ditonton):
 watch (as a spectator) 16a
topan [tòpan]: typhoon, storm 16b
tukang bétja: pedicab-driver 15b
tukar (menukar, ditukar): exchange, change
 17b
tulis (menulis, ditulis): write 13b
tunggu (menunggu, ditunggu): wait,
 wait for 13a
turut: go with, accompany, share 15a
uang or wang: money 15a
udang: shrimp 17a
udara: air, atmosphere 17a
udjung: end 15b
umpamanja: for example 17b
umum: general, common 14b
ungu: purple 14b
usul: suggestion 14a
usulkan (mengusulkan, diusulkan): suggest
 14a
utara: north 15b
wah: gosh 16a

waktu: time 13a
walaupun: although, even if 14a
wang or uang: money 15a
warung: shop 16a
warung kopi: coffee house 16a