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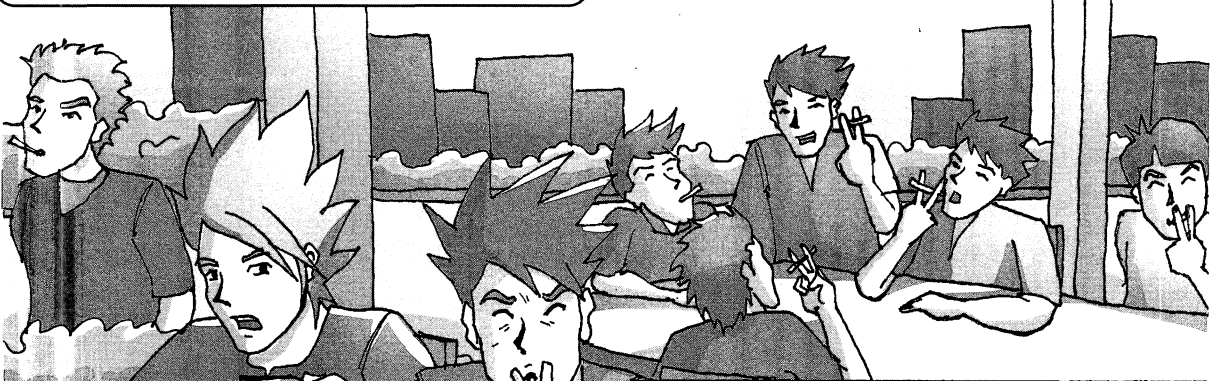
Mereknya bermacam-macam. Misalnya, ada Gudang Garam Merah. Isinya 12 batang sebungkus. Harga sebungkus kira-kira Rp 7.500.



Ada juga Gudang Garam Internasional Merah, dengan mottonya 'Priya Punya Seléra'. Dalam satu slof ada 10 bungkus. Rokok filter dan rokok luar negeri pasti lebih mahal.

Rp 7.500

Di Indonesia masih banyak orang yang merokok.

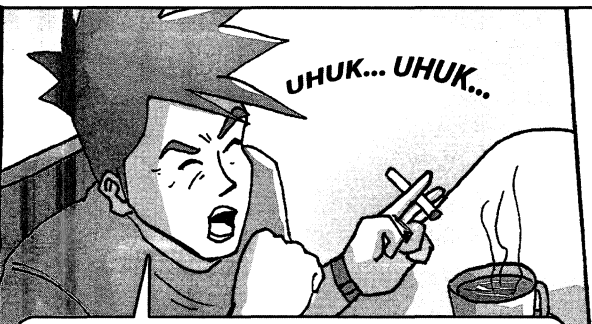


Di tempat saya, ada larangan merokok di dalam gedung universitas dan di sekitarnya. Katanya, kurang séhat.

Suatu hari Joel dan temannya, Hanafi, duduk-duduk di luar. Hanafi menyulut sebatang rokok.

Hanafi adalah perokok berat. Dia sering batuk-batuk.

Tetapi habis belajar ingin menikmati harumnya, kalau asap tembakau mengepul di udara soré seperti ini...



UHUK... UHUK...

Sebenarnya saya sependapat dengan kamu.



UHUK... UHUK...

LESSON 14

Smoking
Merokok

Di perempatan jalan sering ada orang yang menjual rokok. Kalau lampu mérah menyala dan lalu lintas berhenti, meréka lari-lari lalu menawarkan barangnya. Méreknya bermacam-macam. Misalnya, ada Gudang Garam Mérah. Isinya 12 batang sebungkus. Harga sebungkus kira-kira Rp 7.500. Ada juga Gudang Garam Internasional Mérah, dengan mottonya “Priya Punya Seléra”. Dalam satu slof ada 10 bungkus. Rokok filter dan rokok luar negeri pasti lebih mahal.

Di Indonesia masih banyak orang yang merokok. Suatu hari Joel dan temannya, Hanafi, duduk-duduk di luar. Hanafi menyulut sebatang rokok. Lalu Joel berkata, “Di tempat saya, ada larangan merokok di dalam gedung univérsitas dan di sekitarnya. Katanya, kurang séhat.” Hanafi adalah perokok berat. Dia sering batuk-batuk. Hanafi menjawab: “Sebenarnya saya sependapat dengan kamu. Tetapi habis belajar ingin menikmati harumnya, kalau asap tembakau mengepul di udara soré seperti ini...” Dan Hanafi masih batuk-batuk.

WORDLIST

asap	smoke	menikmati	to enjoy (on the suffix -i, see Lesson 17)
barang	wares, goods	menjual	to sell
batuk-batuk	to keep on coughing	menyala	to shine, be on (light)
berhenti	to stop	menyulut	to light up
berkata	to say	mérek	brand, make
bermacam- macam	of various sorts	perempatan	crossroads, intersection
bungkus	packet	perokok	smoker
habis	after finishing	priya	man
harum	aroma, fragrance	priya punya	men's (N.B. colloquial or sub-standard)
isi	contents	rokok	cigarette
katanya	they say	seléra	taste
lampu mérah	traffic lights	slof	carton (of cigarettes)
larangan	ban, prohibition	suatu	a certain, one
lari-lari	to come running	tembakau	tobacco
menawarkan	to offer (for sale)	tempat	place
mengepul	to rise in clouds		

CULTURAL NOTE

While smoking may be in decline in some other parts of the world, it still thrives in Indonesia. We think of the famous **kréték** cigarette, for example those made at the Gudang Garam factory in Kediri, East Java, set up by Tjoa Ing Hwie in 1958 and employing many thousands of workers. These cigarettes produce the characteristic aroma of cloves (**cengkéh**) and spices mixed in the tobacco. This is much appreciated and is quite different from Western cigarettes. Smoking can be said to have a social function, for example when men sit down to relax and have a chat, and it is the custom to provide cigarettes for guests as part of one's hospitality.

LANGUAGE NOTES

Classifiers

Indonesian uses a small number of words termed "classifiers" to indicate the number of certain objects; they are common for one or low numbers. As the term suggests, they "classify" or group the noun concerned. The classifier is preceded by the number and followed by the noun. The commonest classifiers are:

orang "human being" for people, e.g.

seorang guru a teacher (lit. "one human being of teachers")

ékor "tail" for animals, e.g.

dua ékor kambing two goats (lit. "two tail of goats", cf. English "head of cattle")

buah "fruit" for largish, inanimate objects, e.g.

dua buah rumah two houses

biji "seed" for small, round objects, e.g.

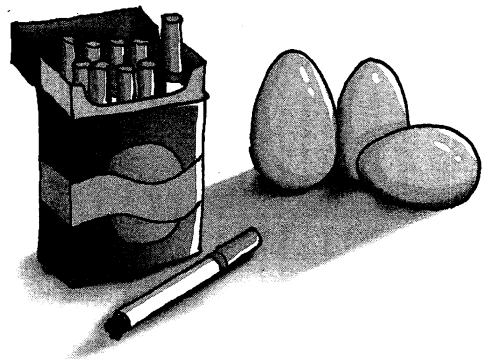
tiga biji telur three eggs

batang "cylinder" for long, round objects, e.g.

sepuluh batang rokok ten cigarettes

helai "sheet" for thin objects, e.g.

sehelai sapu tangan a handkerchief



You should look out for more such words when you start reading Indonesian prose.

The prefix **se-**

In some of the examples above we see the prefix **se-**. It also occurs in the numerals **sepuluh** ten, **seratus** one hundred, and **seribu** one thousand. So it means “one” or “a”. It is found in this meaning with other words that measure quantities, e.g.

sekilo a kilo: **sekilo beras** or **beras sekilo** a kilo of rice

seliter a liter: **seliter bénsin** or **bénsin seliter** a liter of petrol/gas

Seeing that **se-** means “one”, we could also say **satu** kilo or **satu** liter to stress “one”, not two or some other number.

Other words indicating quantities or numbers refer to containers (e.g. **bungkus** “packet”); to time (e.g. **jam** “hour”); distance (e.g. **méter** “metres”); natural groups (e.g. **kawan** “herd”), and so on. A very useful one is **semacam** “a kind of”, e.g. **semacam séndok besar** “a kind of big spoon”.

The prefix **se-** has several other important functions that can be mentioned here:

“-ly” with expressions of time, e.g. **tiga kali seminggu** three time a week/weekly; **dua kali sebulan** twice monthly

“whole”, e.g. **seisi** the whole contents; **seAsia** pan-Asia; **sekitar** around, surrounding

“of the same”, e.g. **serupa** similar, of the same appearance; **semasa** contemporary, of the same time; **seumur** of the same age; **setempat** local, from the same place; **sekelas** in the same class; **sependapat** of the same opinion

“as... as”, with an adjective, in comparisons, e.g. **sebesar gunung** as big as a mountain; **setinggi langit** as high as the sky

“to the amount of”, e.g. **cék sebesar 1000 dolar** a cheque to the amount of (for) \$1,000; **selama seminggu** for a week

“as far as”, with a verb, e.g. **setahu saya** as far as I know; **seingat saya** as far as I remember

“in accordance with”, in particular with the word **secara** in a ... manner, e.g. **secara resmi** officially (lit. “in an official way”); **secara tertulis** written (not oral) (lit. “in a written way”)

“after, upon”, with certain verbs, e.g. **setibanya di Semarang** when she arrived in Semarang...; **seulangnyanya dari luar negeri** when he got back from overseas...

The prefix **se-** with suffix **-nya**

The following forms can be regarded as adverbs. They are all useful for conversation.

sebenarnya	in fact, actually
sebaiknya	ought to, better, preferably
seharusnya	should have (but didn't)
semaunya	at will, as one likes, randomly, arbitrarily

But with doubling of an adjective base-word we find the meaning of “at the ...-est”, e.g.

kurang	→	sekurang-kurangnya	at the least
banyak	→	sebanyak-banyaknya	at the most
cepat	→	secepat-cepatnya	at the quickest, as quickly as possible

At the Table

Seeing that one is very likely to be invited to a home for a meal, or perhaps to eat together at a restaurant, there are a few things to bear in mind.

Rice is normally the main part of the meal. This will be served first. It is good manners to invite others to take some first; then take a spoonful and put it in the middle of your plate. The other dishes are termed “side dishes”, because they accompany the rice. We take a little from the big dish or bowl and put it next to the rice, and then pass it on.

Indonesians use a spoon and fork. One’s own spoon never goes in the common dish. It’s okay to use fingers for something difficult like a chicken wing!

For passing and receiving we use the right hand; we never touch our food with the left hand.

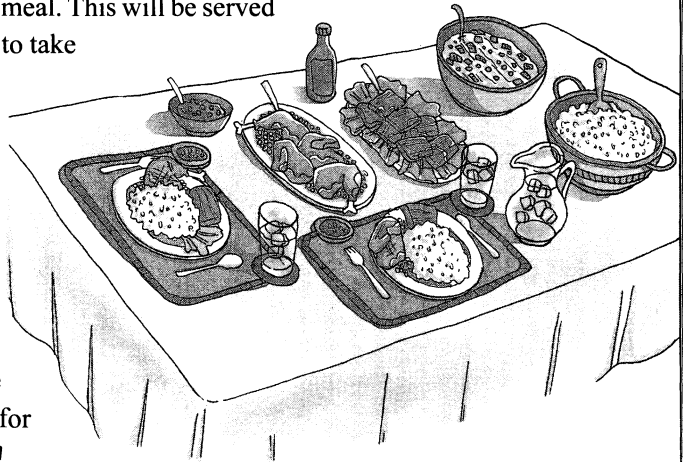
If you’re not used to hot food, be careful of the chilis. There will probably be some chili sauce on a separate little dish, but any food with a red colour is likely to be hot. But paradoxically the tiny green chilis are the hottest of all. If you get into trouble, the heat can be soothed with plain rice, or banana, or cucumber.

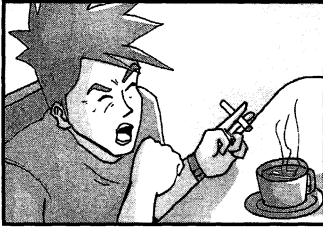
As for meats, you may find beef, chicken, or even goat, but never pork in Muslim areas. The food is termed **halal** if it is permitted, that is, contains nothing not allowed by Islamic custom.

When you’ve finished eating, place your spoon and fork together on the plate; if the spoon is turned down, it means you don’t want any more.

And as for drinks with the meal, tea is a safe bet, as it has been boiled. This will be served in a glass, with a coaster and lid; it may have sugar in it, but never milk. Never drink water straight from the tap, or you may have a problem.

Javanese or Balinese coffee is excellent, with a snack in the afternoon, for instance.





LATIHAN 14 EXERCISE 14

Merokok Smoking

A. Pertanyaan untuk bacaan

■ Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut ini sesuai dengan isi bacaan!

1. P: Siapa yang sering kita jumpai di jalan-jalan besar di Indonesia?

J: _____

2. P: Di mana dan kapan orang-orang itu sibuk mencoba menjual dagangannya?

J: _____

3. P: Sebutkan contoh merek rokok yang banyak dijual di Indonesia.

J: _____

4. P: Apa artinya ungkapan 'Priya Punya Seléra'?

J: _____

5. P: Siapa kebanyakan yang merokok di Indonesia?

J: _____

6. P: Siapa itu teman Indonesia Joel yang senang merokok?

J: _____

7. P: Apakah menurut kamu dia seharusnya berhenti merokok? Mengapa?

J: _____

8. P: Apa alasan teman Joel masih merokok? Jelaskan!

J: _____

B. Menyimak

■ Simaklah isi Tape Latihan 14 dengan baik dan jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan di bawah ini!

1. P: Di mana saja kita bisa menjumpai iklan rokok di Indonesia?

J: _____

2. P: Siapa yang menjadi target utama iklan rokok?

J: _____

3. P: Apa alasan merokok menurut teman-teman mahasiswa Joel dari universitas?
J: _____
4. P Penyakit apa saja yang bisa menjadi risiko merokok? Sebutkan!
J: _____
5. P: Apa yang dimaksud dengan ‘perokok pasif’?
J: _____
6. P: Apa yang dianggap kurang dilakukan di Indonesia yang berkaitan dengan kebiasaan merokok?
J: _____
7. P: Siapa yang bertanggung jawab untuk mendidik masyarakat tentang bahaya merokok?
J: _____

C. Mencocokkan

- Cocokkan slogan di bagian B dengan produk iklan di bagian A!

A.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Rokok | g. Tusuk Jarum |
| b. Sampo | h. Tablet pelangsing tubuh |
| c. Obat sakit kepala | i. Es Krim |
| d. Pasta gigi | j. Internet café |
| e. Kamus | k. Toko bunga |
| f. Sepeda motor | l. Restoran India |

B.

1. _____
Ingin rambut yang berkilau dan selembut sutra?
2. _____
Rasa pening hilang seketika!
3. _____
Menyejukkan dan menyegarkan mulut anda!
4. _____
Menawarkan selera otentik India
5. _____
Edisi terbaru dengan lebih dari 200 ribu kata dan dilengkapi gambar!

6. _____
Tanpa diet! Tanpa olahraga berat! Hanya dalam waktu 6 bulan Anda akan mendapatkan tubuh idéal!
7. _____
Alternatif pengobatan yang aman dengan jarum
8. _____
Rasa kelapa, coklat, vanili, mangga.....semua rasa ada!
9. _____
Ungkapkan rasa dengan bunga
10. _____
Hanya Rp.4000 per jam dengan fasilitas komputer terbaru

D. Tata bahasa

■ Carilah kata benda (nomina) sebanyak mungkin di dalam kotak-kotak di bawah ini dan tuliskan di tempat yang disediakan beserta terjemahnya dalam bahasa Inggris.

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

Indonesian

English

1. _____ = _____
2. _____ = _____
3. _____ = _____
4. _____ = _____
5. _____ = _____
6. _____ = _____
7. _____ = _____
8. _____ = _____
9. _____ = _____
10. _____ = _____
11. _____ = _____
12. _____ = _____