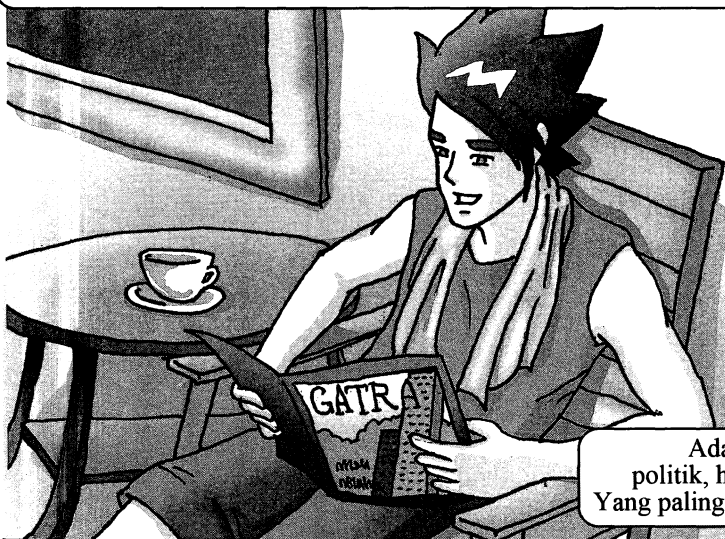


Setelah mandi sore, sambil minum kopi tubruk di beranda, Joel membaca-baca majalah Gatra yang tadi dibelinya di toko buku.

Harganya Rp 24.500



Ada rubrik bermacam-macam, seperti politik, hukum, bisnis, kedokteran dan olahraga. Yang paling berguna bagi Joel ialah politik dan hukum.

Misalnya, ada artikel mengenai prosés pemilihan présidén. Pengarangnya berpendapat bahwa “pemilu yang kolosal itu membutuhkan persiapan yang matang dan cermat dari penyelenggara”.

Tetapi Joel sudah mulai mengantuk. Matanya capai.

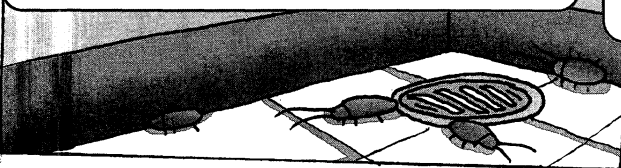


Semua peraturan harus selesai sebelumnya. Kalau tidak, dapat menyulitkan pelaksanaan. “Harus ada pemahaman atas kondisi geografis, karakter demografis...”



Sebentar lagi, tahu-tahu sudah gelap, jam kecoa main-main di lantai kamar mandi.

Jadi Joel keluar, menuju ke KFC yang paling dekat, di pojok jalan besar. Ayamnya énak, dan di réstoran lebih ramai daripada duduk-duduk sendirian di rumah.



Timbul minatnya untuk makan.



Makan apa? Ayam goréng atau pizza? Ya, ayam goréng saja!

Mungkin bisa bertemu dengan teman baru. Nah, di mana daftar makanannya?

## LESSON 20

# Twilight in Jakarta

## Senja Di Jakarta

Setelah mandi soré, sambil minum kopi tubruk di beranda, Joel membaca-baca majalah *Gatra* yang tadi dibelinya di toko buku. Harganya Rp 24.500. Ada rubrik bermacam-macam, seperti politik, hukum, bisnis, kedokteran dan olahraga. Yang paling berguna bagi Joel ialah politik dan hukum.

Misalnya, ada artikel mengenai prosés pemilihan présidén. Pengarangnya berpendapat bahwa “pemilu yang kolosal itu membutuhkan persiapan yang matang dan cermat dari penyelenggara”. Semua peraturan harus selesai sebelumnya. Kalau tidak, dapat menyulitkan pelaksanaan. “Harus ada pemahaman atas kondisi géografis, karakter demografis...”

Tetapi Joel sudah mulai mengantuk. Matanya capai. Sebentar lagi, tahu-tahu sudah gelap, jam kecoa main-main di lantai kamar mandi. Timbul minatnya untuk makan. Makan apa? Ayam goréng atau pizza? Ya, ayam goréng saja! Jadi Joel keluar, menuju ke KFC yang paling dekat, di pojok jalan besar. Ayamnya énak, dan di réstoran lebih ramai daripada duduk-duduk sendirian di rumah. Mungkin bisa bertemu dengan teman baru. Nah, di mana daftar makanannya?

## WORDLIST

<b>artikel</b>	article	<b>kantuk:</b>	to feel sleepy, be drowsy
<b>atas</b>	for, regarding	<b>mengantuk</b>	
<b>atur: peraturan</b>	regulation	<b>karakter</b>	character
<b>ayam goréng</b>	fried chicken	<b>karang:</b>	author, writer
<b>bagi</b>	for	<b>pengarang</b>	
<b>beranda</b>	veranda	<b>kecoa</b>	cockroach
<b>berguna</b>	useful	<b>kedokteran</b>	medicine, medical matters
<b>bisnis</b>	business	<b>kolosal</b>	huge, large-scale
<b>capai</b>	tired	<b>kondisi</b>	conditions
<b>cermat</b>	careful, accurate	<b>kopi tubruk</b>	coffee prepared by pouring boiling water on ground coffee beans
<b>daftar makanan</b>	menu	<b>laksana:</b>	implementation
<b>démografis</b>	demographic	<b>pelaksanaan</b>	
<b>duduk-duduk</b>	to sit around	<b>main-main</b>	to come out to play
<b>gelap</b>	dark		
<b>géografis</b>	geographical		

<b>matang</b>	mature, well thought out	<b>selenggara:</b>	organizer
<b>olahraga</b>	sport	<b>penyelenggara</b>	
<b>paham:</b>	understanding	<b>selesai</b>	finished, ready
<b>pemahaman</b>		<b>sendirian</b>	alone
<b>pemilu</b>	general election	<b>senja</b>	twilight
<b>pilih: pemilihan</b>	choosing, election	<b>siap: persiapan</b>	preparations
<b>politik</b>	political; politics	<b>tahu-tahu</b>	suddenly, before he knew it
<b>réstoran</b>	restaurant	<b>timbul</b>	to arise
<b>rubrik</b>	column	<b>tuju: menuju</b>	to head (for)

### LANGUAGE NOTES

#### Nouns and the link with verbs

Apart from the many simple nouns that have already been used, Indonesian has also large numbers of nouns that are the product of various processes of affixation (just as in English, e.g. to emend: emendation; to repair: repairer, etc.). Several of these processes will be mentioned here, in particular ones which demonstrate interesting links with verbs.

It is useful to be able to observe these links, as this helps us to understand the meanings of such nouns better. As well as the regularities that we can point out, there are of course also irregularities and odd cases where we may not be able to predict a meaning. The only way to be sure is to check the dictionary and see what forms and meanings actually occur.

#### The affixes *peN-* and *-an*

Nouns formed with these two affixes (in combination) can be compared with verbs with the prefix *meN-*, without a suffix, with the suffix *-kan*, or with the suffix *-i*. However, we observe that the suffix *-an* replaces *-kan* or *-i*, where these occur. All of these verbs will be transitive. The corresponding nouns also have a “transitive” meaning, that is, “the act of doing (whatever the base-word indicates)”.

##### meN-

**menulis** to write

**membuat** to make

**membangun** to build

##### meN-~-kan

**mengembangkan** to expand

**mengumumkan** to announce

**menyelesaikan** to finish

**melaksanakan** to carry out

##### meN-~-i

**mengairi** to irrigate

**menyirami** to water

##### peN-~-an

**penulisan** writing (the act, process, way of writing something)

**pembuatan** making (production, manufacture, construction)

**pembangunan** development (building, construction)

##### peN-~-an

**pengembangan** expansion, development

**pengumuman** announcement

**penyelesaian** completion

**pelaksanaan** implementation

##### peN-~-an

**pengairan** irrigation

**penyiraman** watering

As examples of interesting variations, we can mention:

<b>penerangan</b>	1. informing, clarifying 2. illumination, lighting (corresponding to the verbs)
<b>menerangkan</b>	“to make clear”, and <b>menerangi</b> “to light up” respectively
<b>penemuan</b>	discovery, invention, find, finding (in the senses of both “the act of finding” and “what is found”)
<b>penginapan</b>	which corresponds to the verb <b>menginap</b> “to lodge, spend the night”, but means “place for lodging”, not “the act of lodging”.

### The affixes *per-* and *-an*

Many nouns with these affixes correspond to intransitive verbs with the prefix **ber-**. They have the meaning of either the act or the result of the act referred to by the verb. For example:

<u>ber-</u>		<u>per-~-an</u>	
<b>bekerja</b>	to work	<b>pekerjaan</b>	work (Note the form here)
<b>belajar</b>	to study	<b>pelajaran</b>	lesson (Note the form)
<b>berjanji</b>	to promise	<b>perjanjian</b>	promise, agreement
<b>bertemu</b>	to meet	<b>pertemuan</b>	meeting
<b>berkembang</b>	to develop, widen, grow	<b>perkembangan</b>	development, growth, expansion (cf. <b>pengembangan</b> above)

However, there are also some nouns with **per- -an** that correspond to transitive verbs, and indicate the act of doing what the base-word indicates, e.g.

<u>meN-</u>		<u>per-~-an</u>	
<b>menolong</b>	to help	<b>pertolongan</b>	help
<b>mengingatkan</b>	to warn, remind	<b>peringatan</b>	warning, reminder
<b>mencoba</b>	to try, test	<b>percobaan</b>	test, trial, attempt
<b>memohon</b>	to ask for, request	<b>permohonan</b>	request, appeal

Verbs with the prefix **memper-** also have related nouns with **per- -an**, e.g.:

<u>memper-</u>		<u>per-~-an</u>	
<b>memperbaiki</b>	to repair, improve	<b>perbaikan</b>	repairs, improvement
<b>memperhatikan</b>	to heed, pay attention to	<b>perhatian</b>	attention
<b>mempertimbangkan</b>	to weigh up, consider	<b>pertimbangan</b>	consideration, judgement

### Nouns with *per-~-an* and a noun as base-word

As well as the above, where the base-word was verbal, there is another, quite different, group of nouns, also featuring the affixes **per-** and **-an**, but this time with a noun as base-word. Some examples are found as attributes, following another noun, and so are usually translated adjectivally. These have the meaning of “matters relating to whatever the base-word refers to”. (A similar meaning can be found with some

nouns with **ke-** **-an**, see Lesson 21.) Other examples have a more general meaning, or apply to a wider area, as compared to their base-word. Examples:

		<b><u>per-~-an</u></b>	
<b>bank</b>	bank	<b>perbankan</b>	banking” (e.g. <b>séktor perbankan</b> the banking sector)
<b>ékonomi</b>	economy	<b>perékonomian</b>	economic (affairs)
<b>industri</b>	industry	<b>perindustrian</b>	industrial
<b>istilah</b>	term	<b>peristilahan</b>	terminology
<b>kamus</b>	dictionary	<b>perkamusan</b>	lexicography

### Nouns with the prefix **peN-**

Firstly, nouns with this prefix attached to a verbal base-word can indicate the person who carries out the action, e.g.

		<b><u>peN-</u></b>	
<b>menonton</b>	to watch	<b>penonton</b>	spectator, viewer
<b>menulis</b>	to write	<b>penulis</b>	writer
<b>menganut</b>	to follow	<b>penganut</b>	follower, adherent
<b>menumpang</b>	to ride in/on	<b>penumpang</b>	passenger
<b>menduduki</b>	to occupy	<b>penduduk</b>	inhabitant

Secondly, these nouns can also refer to inanimate objects that carry out the action. These are often found in apposition to another noun, qualifying it in such a way as to tell us what it does. Combinations with **alat**, “instrument, tool”, are common. Examples:

		<b><u>peN-</u></b>	
<b>mendengar</b>	to hear	<b>alat pendengar</b>	listening device, earphones
<b>mendinginkan</b>	to cool	<b>pendingin</b>	coolant; <b>alat pendingin ruangan</b> room air conditioner
<b>menenangkan</b>	to soothe	<b>obat penenang</b>	tranquillizer
<b>menyegarkan</b>	to refresh	<b>obat penyegar</b>	tonic

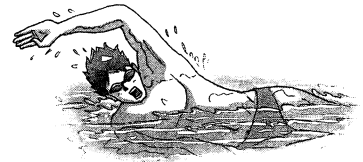
And thirdly, there are a few **peN-** nouns based on adjectives, referring to someone or something characterized by the base-word, e.g.

		<b><u>peN-</u></b>	
<b>jahat</b>	bad, evil, wicked	<b>penjahat</b>	criminal
<b>muda</b>	young	<b>pemuda</b>	youth, young person
<b>sakit</b>	sick	<b>penyakit</b>	illness
<b>besar</b>	big	<b>pembesar</b>	big-shot, VIP

### Nouns with the prefix **pe-**

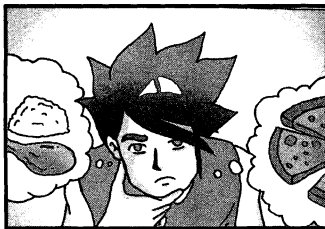
Nouns formed with **pe-** refer to persons who carry out the action indicated by the verb. This verb is often one with the prefix **ber-**. For example:

<b>bekerja</b>	to work	<b>pe-</b>	
<b>berdagang</b>	to trade	<b>pekerja</b>	worker
<b>berjalan</b>	to walk	<b>pedagang</b>	trader
<b>beserta</b>	to accompany	<b>pejalan (kaki)</b>	pedestrian
<b>berenang</b>	to swim	<b>peserta</b>	participant
<b>bertinju</b>	to box	<b>perenang</b>	swimmer
<b>main bulu tangkis</b>	to play badminton	<b>petinju</b>	boxer
		<b>pebulu tangkis</b>	badminton-player



And finally, there are few cases where both **peN-** and **pe-** occur, with similar meanings, e.g.

<b>mencintai</b>	to love	<b>peN- and pe-</b>	
<b>menyaingi</b>	to compete with, rival	<b>pencinta and pecinta</b>	lover, fan, devotee
		<b>penyaing and pesaing</b>	competitor, rival



**LATIHAN 20** EXERCISE 20

**Senja Di Jakarta**  
Twilight in Jakarta

**A. Pertanyaan untuk bacaan**

■ Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut ini berdasarkan isi bacaan!

1. P: Apa yang dilakukan Joel pada soré hari ketika dia di rumah kosnya?  
J: \_\_\_\_\_
2. P: Apa itu 'Gatra'?  
J: \_\_\_\_\_
3. P: Apa artinya 'rubrik'?  
J: \_\_\_\_\_
4. P: Rubrik apa yang paling dicari Joel ketika dia membaca majalah Gatra?  
J: \_\_\_\_\_
5. P: Apa isi artikel yang dibaca Joel soré ini?  
J: \_\_\_\_\_
6. P: Apakah Joel selesai membaca artikel itu?  
J: \_\_\_\_\_

7. P: Apa yang ingin dimakan Joel petang ini?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

8. P: Mengapa Joel suka makan di réstoran KFC dekat rumah kosnya?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Menyimak

■ Simaklah baik-baik Tape Latihan 20 dan cobalah menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut!

1. P: Menurut kamu apa itu ‘kopi tubruk’?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

2. P: Majalah Gatra bergaya seperti majalah internasional apa?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

3. P: Bahasa Indonesia gaya apa yang dipakai dalam majalah seperti Gatra?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

4. P: Topik hangat apa sekarang ini yang sering dibahas di majalah-majalah di Indonesia?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

5. P: Apa manfaatnya membaca majalah populer untuk kemampuan bahasa Indonesia Joel?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

6. P: Selain hukum rubrik apa yang sering dicari Joel?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

7. P: Mengapa Joel berfokus pada dua topik itu?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

## C. Tata bahasa

■ Tulislah kata benda sebanyak mungkin dari kata dasar dari kolom sebelah kiri!

Kata dasar	Kata benda
Kerja	Pekerjaan, pekerja, pengerjaan
Bantu	
Janji	
Tonton	
Jalan	

**CONTOH**  
EXAMPLE

Kata dasar	Kata benda
Terang	
Renang	
Tenang	
Ingat	
Selesai	
Baca	
Ajar	
Sabar	
Hukum	

#### D. Pertanyaan umum (kuis)

■ Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan di bawah ini!

1. P: Berapa kira-kira jumlah penduduk Jakarta?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

2. P: Apa nama lama kota Jakarta?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

3. P: Kota New York juga sering dikenal sebagai kota yang?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

4. P: Di kota mana taksi berwarna hitam?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

5. P: Di kota mana alat angkutan umum disebut tuk-tuk?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

6. P: Di kota mana terdapat gondola yang terkenal?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

7. P: Di kota mana para umat Islam menunaikan ibadah Haji?

J: \_\_\_\_\_

8. P: Apa nama kota di Eropa yang terkenal sebagai 'kota romantis'?

J: \_\_\_\_\_