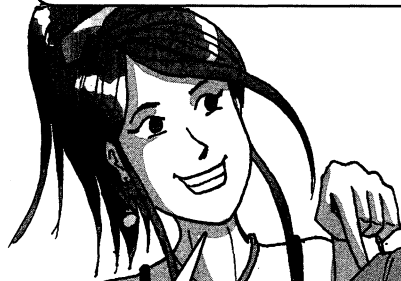


Di luar dugaan Joel mendapat kesempatan berkunjung ke kota Yogyakarta, pusat kebudayaan Jawa yang termasyhur.



Bis malam...

Kereta...

Pesawat terbang...

Ada bis malam, ada kereta, dan ada pesawat terbang...bis malam dan kereta menghabiskan waktu, dan sangat berat untuk badan kita. Jadi pilihan kami pesawat terbang saja...

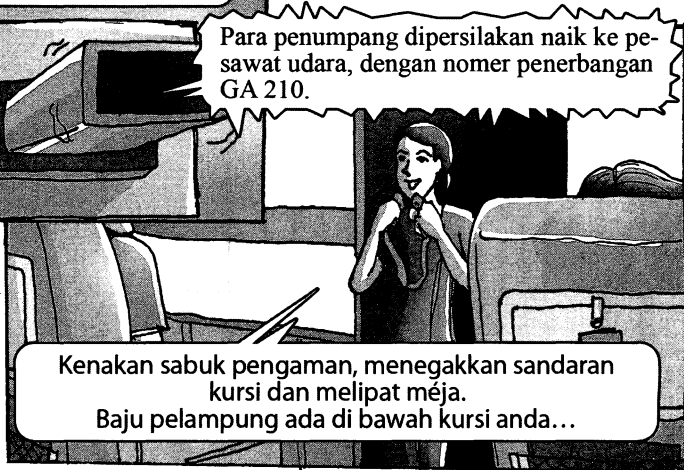
Liburan semester ini kami punya rencana ke Yogya,* karena ingin menengok nenek, yaitu ibu dari ibu, yang tinggal di sana. Apakah Joel mau ikut? Kami tidak akan lama, hanya kira-kira lima hari saja.

Ya, tentu saja saya mau! Saya sudah lama ingin melihat-lihat peninggalan purbakala yang ada di daerah itu. Tapi kita akan naik apa ke sana?



Ya, jelas lebih cepat dan nyaman. Mari kita cari jadwal dan harga tiket, ya.

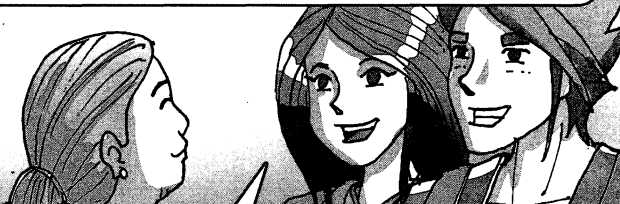
Para penumpang dipersilakan naik ke pesawat udara, dengan nomer penerbangan GA 210.



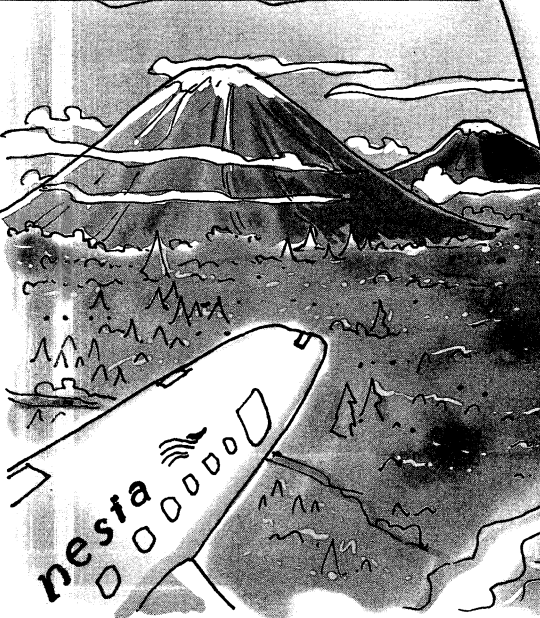
Kenakan sabuk pengaman, menegakkan sandaran kursi dan melipat meja. Baju pelampung ada di bawah kursi anda...

Dalam tempo 60 menit mereka sudah dekat tujuan... Pesawat membelok ke utara, lalu mendarat dengan lancar di Bandara Adi Sutjipto.

Keluarga dari Jakarta dijemput keluarga Yogya di luar pengambilan bagasi.



Mbah, ini teman saya, orang Australia yang belajar di UI. Namanya Joel.



Apa padha slamet?

Inggih, Mbah, pengestunipun.

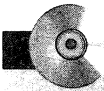


Bahasa Jawa ini, alangkah halus dan merdu bunyinya!

LESSON 23

A Trip to Yogyakarta

Perjalanan Ke Yogyakarta



Di luar dugaan Joel mendapat kesempatan berkunjung ke kota Yogyakarta, pusat kebudayaan Jawa yang termasyhur.

Sari memberi tahu kepada Joel: “Liburan seméster ini kami punya rencana ke Yogya,* karena ingin menéngok nénék, yaitu ibu dari ibu, yang tinggal di sana. Apakah Joel mau ikut? Kami tidak akan lama, hanya kira-kira lima hari saja.”

Joel: “Ya, tentu saja saya mau! Saya sudah lama ingin melihat-lihat peninggalan purbakala yang ada di daérah itu. Tapi kita akan naik apa ke sana?”

Sari: “Ada bis malam, ada keréta, dan ada pesawat terbang...bis malam dan keréta menghabiskan waktu, dan sangat berat untuk badan kita. Jadi pilihan kami pesawat terbang saja...”

Joel: “Ya, jelas lebih cepat dan nyaman. Mari kita cari jadwal dan harga tikét, ya.”

Pengeras suara: “Para penumpang dipersilakan naik ke pesawat udara, dengan nomer penerbangan GA 210.”

Pramugari: “Kenakan sabuk pengaman, menegakkan sandaran kursi dan melipat méja. Baju pelampung ada di bawah kursi anda...”

Dalam témpo 60 menit meréka sudah dekat tujuan. Gunung Merbabu dan Gunung Merapi sudah kelihatan di sebelah kiri, Laut Hindia dan Pegunungan Menoréh kelihatan di sebelah kanan. Pesawat membélok ke utara, lalu mendarat dengan lancar di Bandara Adi Sutjipto.

Keluarga dari Jakarta dijemput keluarga Yogya di luar pengambilan bagasi. Meréka tidak perlu ke hotél, sebab ada tempat yang cukup luas di rumah nénék. Joel diperkenalkan kepada nénék Sari: “Mbah, ini teman saya, orang Australia yang belajar di UI. Namanya Joel.”

Nénék: “Apa padha slamet?”

Sari: “Inggih, Mbah, pengèstunipun”.

Joel amat terkesan. Bahasa Jawa ini, alangkah halus dan merdu bunyinya!

*Catatan: Singkatan dari Yogyakarta; ucapan sehari-hari “Jogya”.

WORDLIST

apa padha slamet?	(Jav.) Are you well?	nikmat	pleasant
alangkah	how!	nomor	number
amat	very	para	(word indicating collectiv- ity)
badan	body	pegunungan	mountain range
baju pelampung	life vest	penerbangan	flight
bandara	airport	pengambilan	baggage collection
beri tahu:	to inform, tell	bagasi	
memberi tahu		pengeras suara	loudspeaker
bis malam	night bus	pengèstunipun	by/through your blessing
catatan	note	peninggalan	remains, ruins
diperkenalkan	introduced	penumpang	passenger
dipersilakan	invited	pesawat	aircraft
dugaan	guess, expectation	(terbang/udara)	
gunung	mountain	pilihan	choice
habis:	to use up, waste	pramugari	flight attendant, stewardess
menghabiskan		purbakala	ancient, archaeological
halus	smooth; refined	sabuk pengaman	seatbelt
inggih	(Jav.) yes	sandaran	back (of seat)
jadwal	timetable, schedule	singkatan	abbreviation
kebudayaan	culture	tegak: menegakkan	to put in an upright position
kenakan:	to fasten	témpo	(space of) time
mengenakan		terbang	to fly (N.B. no prefix ter-)
keréta	train (= keréta api)	terkesan	impressed
liburan	vacation, break	termasyhur	famous, renowned
lipat: melipat	to fold, close; to stow	tikét	ticket
mbah	(Jav.) grandmother/father	tujuan	destination
méja	table, tray-table	ucapan	pronunciation
merdu	sweet, melodious, soft		
nénék	grandmother		

CULTURAL NOTES

The city of Yogyakarta has at its heart the Kraton or royal residence of Sultan Hamengkubuwono X. It has been noted as a centre of the Javanese classical arts, such as dance, shadow theatre and of course the **gamelan** orchestra, but today it is crowded with students attending the many educational institutions located there, with Gadjah Mada University as the largest and oldest. Apart from this, it is a modern city with large shopping malls, many hotels, and busy traffic.

The “archaeological remains” that Joel alludes to are, of course, the ancient temples (**candi**) to be found in Central Java, the best known ones being Borobudur, located about 30 km to the north-west and Prambanan not far to the east of Yogyakarta – although there are many more that are also well worth visiting. These were built from the 8th to the early 10th century, and are visible witnesses to a civilization of surprising sophistication which is called Hindu-Javanese, but was in fact inspired by both Hinduism and Buddhism. Following this period, it was continued in East Java.

Sari's family are ethnic Javanese and, as such, they speak the Javanese language in normal situations. Joel is pleasantly surprised to hear it, although he may already have heard it at Sari's home in Jakarta, without being fully aware of the distinction between Indonesian and Javanese.

LANGUAGE NOTES

Various suffixes *-an*

At first sight, when looking at an Indonesian text we might say that the suffix **-an** is quite common. But in fact there are several different processes here, since **-an** can be found with various nouns, some adjectives, and even numerals. In some cases it is combined with reduplication. Let us review the possibilities.

Nouns

1. The suffix **-an** with verbal base-word

- a) With words in this group, there is a corresponding transitive verb, so that the noun formed in this way indicates the result of the action, and can be explained as “**apa yang di-...**” (“what is-ed”). So the noun has a “passive” feeling, in contrast to ones with an “active” feeling (mentioned in Lesson 20). Some of these nouns are the product of the action, and others are what is worked on by the action. Some examples are:

makan	to eat	→	makanan	food (apa yang dimakan)
minum	to drink	→	minuman	drink
memilih	to choose	→	pilihan	choice
menanam	to plant	→	tanaman	crop
meminjam	to borrow	→	pinjaman	loan
menyumbang	to contribute	→	sumbangan	contribution

- b) An interesting subset of the above type consists of words that act as modifiers of another noun, telling us what is or has been done with it. For example:

menyimpan	to save up	→	simpanan	what is saved, as in: uang simpanan savings
membeli	to buy	→	belian	what is bought, as in: barang belian purchases
meninggalkan	to leave behind	→	tinggalan	what is left behind, as in e.g. buku-buku tinggalan kakék books inherited from Grandfather
menyéwa	to rent	→	séwaan	what is rented, as in: rumah séwaan a rented house

- c) Another group of nouns formed with **-an** and a verbal base-word indicates more the action than its result, although it is sometimes difficult to distinguish them. For example:

melatih	to train	→	latihan	training, practice, exercise
melayani	to serve	→	layanan	service
menjawab	to answer	→	jawaban	answer
berpikir	to think	→	pikiran	thought

mengingat	to remember	→	ingatan	memory
memandang	to view	→	pandangan	view, opinion

- d) And with some verbal base-words the suffix **-an** forms nouns which indicate either the instrument with which, or the place where, the action occurs, e.g.

menggiling	to mill	→	gilingan	mill (the machine or the place where rice is milled)
membendung	to dam	→	bendungan	dam
menyalur	to channel	→	saluran	channel
menyaring	to filter, strain	→	saringan	filter, strainer, sieve
menimbang	to weigh	→	timbangan	scales, weighing machine

2. The suffix **-an** can also occur with noun base-words. In this case, we find nouns that have a meaning quite similar to the base-word, or which form an expansion or development from it. For example:

akhir	end	→	akhiran	suffix
jalan	road	→	jalanan	roadway
laut	sea	→	lautan	ocean
pasar	market	→	pasaran	the market (in an abstract sense)
peran	actor, character	→	peranan	role, part
pinggir	edge	→	pinggiran	outskirts

3. There are several nouns with **-an** that indicate a quantity or piece of something, e.g.

jajaran	a row, line, rank
pasangan	a pair, couple
rangkaian	a series, chain
timbunan	a heap, pile

4. The suffix **-an** combined with reduplication of a noun base-word can be seen in words of two kinds:
a) Words which indicate variety or generality of what is indicated by the base-word, e.g.

buah	fruit	→	buah-buahan	fruits (of various kinds)
daun	leaf	→	daun-daunan	foliage, leaves
pohon	tree	→	pohon-pohonan	trees, vegetation
sayur	vegetable	→	sayur-sayuran	vegetables (of various kinds)
tari	dance	→	tari-tarian	dances (of various kinds)

In one or two cases we get what could be called a “partial reduplication”, thus:

dedaunan for **daun-daunan** (foliage, leaves), and **pepohonan** for **pohon-pohonan** (trees, vegetation), but with the same meaning.

b) Words that indicate either a miniature version or an imitation of what the base-word indicates, e.g.

burung	bird	→	burung-burungan	toy bird
kapal	ship	→	kapal-kapalan	toy ship
mobil	car	→	mobil-mobilan	toy car

5. With adjectival base-words, the suffix **-an** derives nouns that indicate something characterized by that quality, e.g.

asam	sour	→	asaman	pickles (in vinegar)
kotor	dirty	→	kotoran	dirt, excrement
manis	sweet	→	manisan	sweets, preserved fruits, candy

Adjectives

1. In a few cases, the suffix **-an** can extend or modify the meaning of an adjective, e.g.

murah	cheap	→	murahan	of low quality, common
rendah	low	→	rendahan	of low rank, subordinate

And reduplication can also occur, e.g.

besar	big	→	besar-besaran	on a big scale, grand
habis	used up	→	habis-habisan	completely, to the utmost, all-out

2. With measures of time, weight or distance, adjectives are formed which mean “by the ...”, e.g.

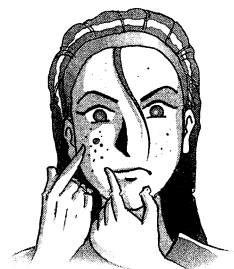
bulan	month	→	bulanan	monthly
kilo	kilogram	→	kiloan	by the kilo
méter	metre	→	méteran	by the metre
minggu	week	→	mingguan	weekly
tahun	year	→	tahunan	yearly, annual

but:

jam	hour	→	jam-jaman	by the hour, hourly
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3. With noun base-words that indicate some sort of affliction, the adjective with **-an** means to be suffering from that, e.g.

cacing	worms	→	cacingan	infested with worms
jamur	fungus	→	jamuran	mouldy
jerawat	pimple	→	jerawatan	pimply, suffering from acne
kudis	scabies	→	kudisan	suffering from scabies, mangy
kutil	wart	→	kutilan	suffering from warts, warty



Numerals

The suffix **-an** occurs with group numbers, with several meanings:

1. An indefinite number:

puluh	group of ten	→	puluhan	tens; decades (of years)
ratus	group of 100	→	ratusan	hundreds
ribu	group of 1,000	→	ribuan	thousands

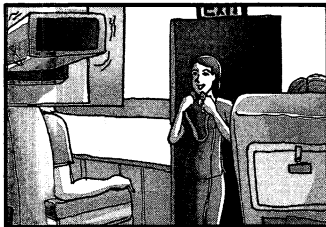
Also: **belasan** an indefinite number between ten and twenty

2. To indicate bank-notes, e.g.:

(uang) sepuluh ribuan a bank-note of Rp. 10,000

3. To indicate an approximate number, e.g.

(berumur) delapan puluhan aged around 80
lima ratusan about 500
(tahun) tiga puluhan the (nineteen) thirties



LATIHAN 23 EXERCISE 23

Perjalanan Ke Yogyakarta A Trip to Yogyakarta

A. Pertanyaan untuk bacaan

■ Bacalah isi bacaan baik-baik dan jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan di bawah ini!

1. P: Bagaimana perasaan Joel ingin melihat kota Yogyakarta?

J: _____

2. P: Yogyakarta dikenal sebagai kota apa?

J: _____

3. P: Siapa yang tinggal di Yogyakarta?

J: _____

4. P: Ada berapa cara untuk pergi ke Yogyakarta?

J: _____

5. P: Mengapa mereka memilih naik pesawat terbang? Jelaskan!

J: _____

6. P: Perusahaan penerbangan apa yang mereka pakai?

J: _____

7. P: Bahasa Indonesia macam apa yang dipakai oleh pilot dan awak pesawat ketika mereka menyampaikan pengumuman?

J: _____

8. P: Bahasa apa yang dipakai nenek Sari?

J: _____

B. Menyimak

■ Dengarkanlah baik-baik isi Tape Latihan 23 dan cobalah jawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan di bawah ini!

1. P: Mengapa Sari dan keluarganya sering pergi ke Yogyakarta?

J: _____

2. P: Siapa yang lahir dan besar di Yogyakarta?

J: _____

3. P: Propinsi Yogyakarta juga sering disingkat apa?

J: _____

4. P: Berapa kira-kira jumlah penduduk DIY?

J: _____

5. P: Siapa yang menjadi gubernur DIY sekarang ini dan mengapa dia dianggap sebagai sosok yang istimewa?

J: _____

6. P: Selain terkenal sebagai pusat budaya Jawa, Yogyakarta juga terkenal sebagai apa?

J: _____

7. P: Sebutkan beberapa candi yang terletak di sekitar Yogyakarta!

J: _____

8. P: Bahasa apa yang dipakai oleh kebanyakan warga Yogyakarta?

J: _____

C. Tata bahasa

■ *Jenis kata: Carilah 8 kata benda dengan akhiran -an dalam bacaan!*

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. _____ | e. _____ |
| b. _____ | f. _____ |
| c. _____ | g. _____ |
| d. _____ | h. _____ |

D. Pertanyaan umum (kuis)

1. P: Yogyakarta terletak di pulau apa?
J: _____
2. P: Sebutkan nama beberapa candi yang ada di sekitar Yogyakarta!
J: _____
3. P: Apa nama gunung berapi yang masih aktif yang terletak di dekat Yogyakarta?
J: _____
4. P: Bahasa apa yang menjadi bahasa daerah Yogyakarta?
J: _____
5. P: Siapakah nama raja Jawa terkenal dari Yogyakarta?
J: _____
6. P: Apa nama universitás tertua dan terbaik di Yogyakarta?
J: _____
7. P: Apakah nama makanan khas dari Yogyakarta yang bahan utamanya buah nangka?
J: _____
8. P: Apakah nama pantai terkenal di Yogyakarta?
J: _____
9. P: Pakaian warna apa yang tidak boléh dipakai oléh pengunjung pantai itu dan mengapa?
J: _____
10. P: Apa nama pasar tradisional yang terletak di jantung kota Yogyakarta?
J: _____

E. Kosa kata yang berhubungan dengan Yogyakarta

■ *Jelaskan kosa kata di bawah ini!*

1. Stasiun Lempuyangan: _____
2. Tamansari: _____
3. Sekatén: _____
4. Selokan Mataram: _____
5. Pakualaman: _____
6. Kaliurang: _____
7. Léséhan: _____
8. Borobudur: _____
9. Prambanan: _____
10. Gunung Merapi: _____
11. Tugu: _____
12. Kali Codé: _____
13. Alun-Alun Lor: _____
14. Malioboro: _____
15. Muséum Affandi: _____