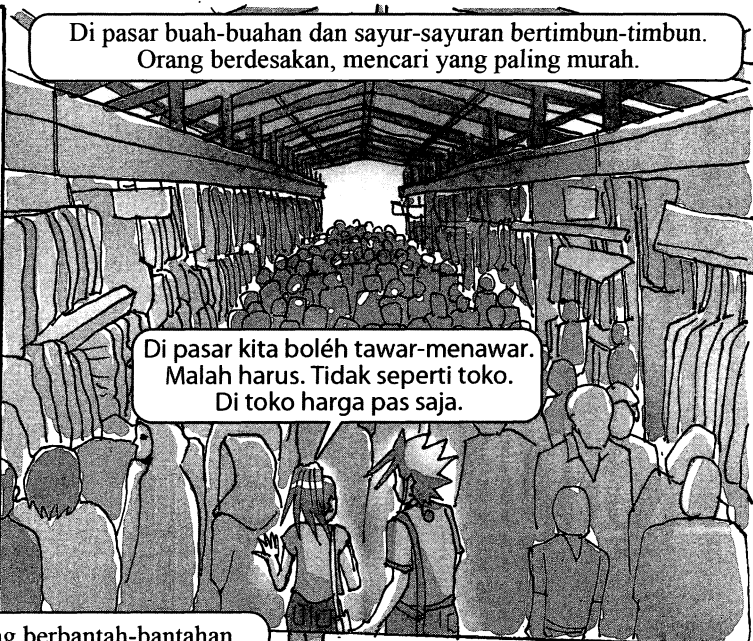


Mau ke mana, Sari?

Saya mau mampir di Pasar Beringharjo. Ayo!



Di pasar buah-buahan dan sayur-sayuran bertimbun-timbun. Orang berdesakan, mencari yang paling murah.

Di pasar kita boleh tawar-menawar. Malah harus. Tidak seperti toko. Di toko harga pas saja.

Sementara itu ada dua penjual tua yang berbantah-bantahan.

Lihat sana, ada putri cantik berpacaran dengan raksasa! Raksasa bermuka mérah!

Aduh, jangan begitu! Nanti kepalamu dipukuli, otakmu berséran, lalu dikasi bumbu pedas gaya Minang...

Hati-hati, ya, Joel. Kakimu jangan sampai bersentuhan dengan barang-barang yang di lantai itu.



Iri hati kamu. Aku yang dilarikannya nanti!

Ih masa! Dengan mukamu itu, seperti kripik kentang!



Mari, durian yang saya cari, supaya Joel berkenalan dengan buah yang terkenal itu. Nah, ini apa... Yu, durian berapa harganya?



Ini yang namanya durian. Énak sekali rasanya! Kami suka.

Joel menjauhi timbunan buah itu.



Joel diam saja. Dia bertemu mata dengan Sari. Sari baru mengerti bahwa Joel kurang suka baunya. Tentu saja bau itu menyengat.



Janganlah kuatir. Kalau sudah saya buka di rumah nanti, Joel akan saya beri sedikit untuk dicicipi. Sedikit saja! Kata orang, darah kita bisa bertambah panas...

## LESSON 24

# To the Market Ke Pasar



**Joel: “Mau ke mana, Sari?”**

**Sari: “Saya mau mampir di Pasar Beringharjo. Ayo!”**

Di pasar buah-buahan dan sayur-sayuran bertimbun-timbun. Orang berdesakan, mencari yang paling murah. Ada yang membeli beras, bumbu-bumbu, pakaian, sepatu...

**Sari: “Di pasar kita boleh tawar-menawar. Malah harus. Tidak seperti toko. Di toko harga pas saja.”**

Sementara itu ada dua penjual tua yang berbantah-bantahan:

**Penjual 1: “Lihat sana, ada putri cantik berpacaran dengan raksasa! Raksasa bermuka merah!”**

**Penjual 2: “Aduh, jangan begitu! Nanti kepalamu dipukuli, otakmu berserakan, lalu dikasi bumbu pedas gaya Minang...”**

**Penjual 1: “Iri hati kamu. Aku yang dilarikannya nanti!”**

**Penjual 2: “Ih masa! Dengan mukamu itu, seperti kripik kentang!”**

**Sari: “Hati-hati, ya, Joel. Kakimu jangan sampai bersentuhan dengan barang-barang yang di lantai itu. Mari, durian yang saya cari, supaya Joel berkenalan dengan buah yang terkenal itu. Nah, ini apa... Yu, durian berapa harganya?”**

Joel melihat buah besar itu yang berwarna hijau kecoklat-coklatan dan berkulit seperti duri.

**Sari: “Ini yang namanya durian. Énak sekali rasanya! Kami suka.”**

Joel diam saja. Dia bertemu mata dengan Sari. Sari baru mengerti bahwa Joel kurang suka baunya. Tentu saja bau itu menyengat. Joel menjauhi timbunan buah itu.

**Sari: “Janganlah kuatir. Kalau sudah saya buka di rumah nanti, Joel akan saya beri sedikit untuk dicicipi. Sedikit saja! Kata orang, darah kita bisa bertambah panas...”**

## WORDLIST

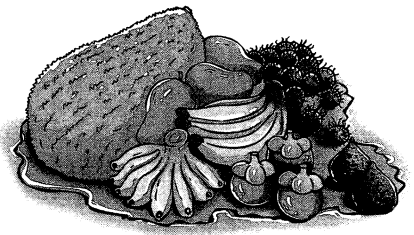
<b>ayo</b>	come on!	<b>kulit: berkulit...</b>	to have a ... skin
<b>bantah: berbantah-bantahan</b>	to quarrel with each other	<b>lari: dilarikan</b>	run away with
<b>barang-barang</b>	(various) wares	<b>malah</b>	on the contrary
<b>beras</b>	uncooked rice	<b>mampir</b>	to drop in, call in
<b>bumbu</b>	spices	<b>Minang</b>	Minangkabau, West Sumatra
<b>cantik</b>	pretty	<b>murah</b>	cheap
<b>coklat: kecoclatan</b>	brownish	<b>otak</b>	brains
<b>diam</b>	to say nothing, be quiet	<b>panas</b>	hot; passionate
<b>duri</b>	thorn	<b>pedas</b>	hot (spices)
<b>iri hati</b>	envious	<b>putri</b>	princess
<b>jauh: menjauhi</b>	to keep away from	<b>raksasa</b>	giant
<b>kasi: dikasi</b>	(coll.) to be given, have s.t. added	<b>sementara itu</b>	meanwhile
<b>kentang</b>	potato	<b>sengat: menyengat</b>	pungent
<b>kepala</b>	head	<b>sérak: bersérakan</b>	to lie scattered about
<b>kripik</b>	fried chip	<b>tambah: bertambah</b>	to become more...
<b>kuatir</b>	to worry, be anxious	<b>timbunan</b>	pile, heap
		<b>yu</b>	(Jav.) elder sister

## CULTURAL NOTE

Indonesians in general are proud of the fruits that happen to grow in their particular district, and are keen for the guest or visitor to try them. There are of course a wide variety of fruits, depending on the season, and many of them are really delicious. If you do try them and show your appreciation, you'll make a friend! So asking about the local fruits is a splendid way to start up a conversation.

Examples of local fruit: **pisang raja**, **pisang Ambon**, **pisang susu**; **angka**, **mangga**, **manggis**, **rambutan**, **sawo**. Check your dictionary!

It is interesting to note that in Indonesian we have three terms for rice: **padi** for the plant growing in the field or when harvested but still unmilled; **beras** when milled; and **nasi** when cooked. (And in Javanese there is even a fourth one, **gabah**, which refers specifically to grains loose from the ear but not yet milled.) All this seems to indicate the cultural importance of this food-plant.



## LANGUAGE NOTES

**More intransitive verbs with ber-**

There are a number of interesting formations all featuring the prefix **ber-**, some with a suffix, and of course all intransitive, that we need to present in order to complete the discussion. These have no object, and thus no passive forms.

## 1. Reciprocity

These verbs mean doing a particular action "to each other".

- a) The main type is marked by the affixes **ber-** and **-an**. For example, showing corresponding **meN-** forms:

<b>mendesak</b> to push	→	<b>berdesakan</b> to push each other
<b>memandang</b> to look at	→	<b>berpandangan</b> to look at each other
<b>menabrak</b> to collide with	→	<b>bertabrakan</b> to collide with each other

Naturally, the various base-words involved here have other derived forms as well, which can all be found in the dictionary.

- b) Several words in this group feature reduplication, as well as the above affixes, without a perceptible difference in meaning, except the idea of repetition, e.g.

<b>mengejar</b> to chase	→	<b>berkejar-kejaran</b> to chase each other
<b>memeluk</b> to hug	→	<b>berpeluk-pelukan</b> to hug each other
<b>memukul</b> to hit	→	<b>berpukul-pukulan</b> to hit each other



- c) In some cases we find a word added to complete the sense, which we can call the “complement” and which would be the object of the corresponding **meN-** form, e.g.

<b>mengirim surat</b> to send a letter	<b>meréka berkirim-kiriman surat</b> they sent letters to each other, corresponded
<b>memegang tangan</b> to hold a hand	<b>meréka berpegangan tangan</b> they held hands
<b>menukar cincin</b> to exchange rings	<b>meréka bertukaran cincin</b> they exchanged rings with each other, that is, got engaged

- d) Commonly, these reciprocal forms refer to a mutual relationship or a spatial position, e.g.

<b>berhadapan</b>	to face each other, be facing
<b>bertentangan</b>	to be face to face, opposite, be in conflict
<b>berdampingan</b>	to be alongside each other, adjacent
<b>berdekatan</b>	to be close to each other
<b>berjauhan</b>	to be far from each other
<b>berkenalan</b>	to be acquainted with each other
<b>berbatasan</b>	to border on, adjoin
<b>bermusuhan</b>	to be enemies
<b>berpacaran</b>	to be boy/girlfriend
<b>berkenaan</b>	to concern, be related to
<b>berhubungan</b>	to be related to, connected with
<b>bertalian</b>	to be related to, linked with

Note that all these words take the preposition **dengan** “with”, in order to introduce the person or thing related to.

For the sake of completeness, we should mention that there are two more ways to express reciprocity. Firstly, there is a construction using the word **saling** with the **meN-** form of the verb, e.g.

**saling mencintai** to love each other  
**saling menghormati** to respect each other

Secondly, there is a rare form, consisting of the base-word combined with the **meN-** form of the verb. A well-known example is:

**tawar-menawar** to bargain, haggle with each other

(But the form **karang-mengarang** does not belong here; this is in fact a noun, meaning “writing, in general,” as a subject or activity.)

## 2. Random action

Completely separate from the above, but also with the affixes **ber-** and **-an**, are the intransitive verbs that indicate action in a random or confused way, always with a plural subject. Some examples are:

**berdatangan** to come from all directions  
**berlarian** to run in all directions  
**berkeliaran** to roam, wander, cruise about  
**bermunculan** to turn up from all directions  
**bersérakan** to be scattered all about



## 3. The affixes **ber-** and **-kan**

Verbs with these affixes have as their meaning “to have (something) as (whatever the noun base-word indicates)”. This something is the complement of the verb, not an object. Some examples are:

<b>asas</b>	principle, basis	→	<b>berasaskan</b>	to have... as principle, be based on the principle of...
<b>cita-cita</b>	ideal	→	<b>bercita-citakan</b>	to have... as ideal, aspire to...
<b>dasar</b>	basis, foundation	→	<b>berdasarkan</b>	to be based on...
<b>isi</b>	contents	→	<b>berisikan</b>	to have ... as contents, contain...
<b>sumber</b>	source	→	<b>bersumberkan</b>	to have... as source, be based on...

A few examples have a verbal base-word:

<b>mandi</b>	to bathe	→	<b>bermandikan</b>	to have... as a bath, bathe in...
<b>tulis</b>	write	→	<b>bertuliskan</b>	to have... as inscription, be inscribed with....
<b>tutup</b>	cover	→	<b>bertutupkan</b>	to have... as covering, be covered in...

## 4. Numerals with the prefix **ber-**

Cardinal numbers prefixed with **ber-** form qualifying words that refer to a group, e.g.

**berdua** (to be, form) a group of two; two together;  
 e.g. **meréka duduk berdua** the two of them sat together

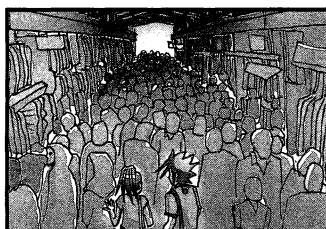
**bertiga** (to be, form) a group of three; three together;  
e.g. **kami bertiga** the three of us; **berempat** all four, in a group of four

But with reduplication as well, we have words that mean “acting in a group of...”, for example:

**berdua-dua** (to do something) in twos, two-by-two  
**bertiga-tiga** (to do something) in threes, three at a time  
**berempat-empat** (to do something) in fours

And with reduplicated numbers or measures, we find words that indicate forming or being in indefinite multiples of them, as in:

<b>puluh</b>	(group of) ten	→	<b>berpuluh-puluh</b>	in tens, by the tens, dozens
<b>ratus</b>	(group of) a hundred	→	<b>beratus-ratus</b>	by the hundreds, hundreds and hundreds of...
<b>ribu</b>	(group of) a thousand	→	<b>beribu-ribu</b>	by the thousands, thousands and thousands of...
<b>kilo</b>	kilogram	→	<b>berkilo-kilo</b>	in kilos, kilos and kilos of...
<b>timbun</b>	heap	→	<b>bertimbun-timbun</b>	in heaps, heaps and heaps of...



## LATIHAN 24 EXERCISE 24

### Ke Pasar To the Market

#### A. Pertanyaan untuk bacaan

■ Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut sesuai dengan isi bacaan!

1. P: Hari ini ke mana Sari ingin pergi?

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

2. P: Apa saja yang dijual di Pasar Beringharjo?

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

3. P: Apa bedanya berbelanja di pasar dan di toko?

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

4. P: Ketika Sari dan Joel masuk ke pasar apa yang dilakukan oleh penjual 1 dan 2?

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

5. P: Buah apa yang ingin ‘dikenalkan’ kepada Joel?

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

6. P: Apakah Joel suka durian?

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

7. P: Apa yang tidak disukai Joel?

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

8. P: Apa rencana Sari kalau sudah sampai di rumah nénék nanti?

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



## B. Menyimak

■ Simaklah baik-baik isi Tape Latihan 24 dan jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut!

1. P: Mengapa kita harus mengunjungi Pasar Beringharjo kalau kita pergi ke Yogyakarta?

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

2. P: Dagangan apa yang paling sering dicari orang?

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

3. P: Apakah Pasar Beringharjo menjadi tersingkir karena adanya pusat perbelanjaan modern seperti Malioboro Mall?

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

4. P: Mengapa banyak pedagang yang berjualan di PB memakai bahasa Jawa?

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

5. P: Aspék apa yang disukai orang ketika berbelanja di pasar tradisional seperti PB?

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

6. P: Apa yang membuat Joel terkesan dengan suasana di PB?

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

7. P: Apakah para penjual itu juga bisa berbahasa Indonesia?

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

## C. Tata bahasa (awalan ber-)

■ Jelaskan kata-kata berawalan **ber-** dari bacaan!

1. Bertimbun-timbun: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Berdesakan: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Berbantah-bantahan: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Berpacaran: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Bersérakan: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Berkenalan: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Berwarna: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Bertambah: \_\_\_\_\_

## D. Terjemahan

■ *Terjemahkanlah kata-kata ini ke dalam bahasa Inggris!*

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Kunir: _____       | 10. Cabé: _____         |
| 2. Jahé: _____        | 11. Asam: _____         |
| 3. Temu giring: _____ | 12. Daun salam: _____   |
| 4. Temu lawak: _____  | 13. Laos: _____         |
| 5. Jeruk purut: _____ | 14. Bawang putih: _____ |
| 6. Kayu manis: _____  | 15. Bawang mérah: _____ |
| 7. Ketumbar: _____    | 16. Terasi: _____       |
| 8. Pala: _____        | 17. Kelapa: _____       |
| 9. Merica: _____      | 18. Cengkih: _____      |

## E. Berbelanja

■ *Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan di bawah ini!*

1. P: Sari membeli mangga 3 kilo. Satu kilo harganya Rp 3000. Berapa rupiah Sari harus membayar semuanya?  
J: \_\_\_\_\_
2. P: Beras berkualitas paling baik harganya Rp 12.000 per kilo. Satu kwintal berarti berapa harganya?  
J: \_\_\_\_\_
3. P: Satu liter minyak tanah harganya Rp 3200. Pak Slamet mempunyai uang Rp 225.000. Berapa liter minyak tanah yang dia bisa beli?  
J: \_\_\_\_\_
4. P: Setiap minggu Bu Darmi menghabiskan dua setengah liter minyak goréng. Berapa liter minyak goréng yang dia habiskan dalam satu bulan?  
J: \_\_\_\_\_
5. P: Satu potong ayam berukuran besar harganya Rp 23.000, sedangkan ukuran kecil berharga Rp 18.000. Bu Rusti memerlukan tiga potong ayam ukuran besar. Dia mempunyai uang sebesar Rp 178.000. Setelah membeli tiga potong ayam ukuran besar, berapa ayam ukuran kecil bisa dibeli dengan sisa uang itu?  
J: \_\_\_\_\_