Mari kita berlari

Most afternoons, just before sunset, Achi goes jogging in the street. Nicky has decided to join her.
Memang, dari pagi-pagi benar sampai jauh malam pasti terdapat becak di jalan ini.

Apa selalu terdapat becak di jalan ini?

Bapak-bapak itu ke mesjid, bukan?

Betul! Mereka pergi ke sana untuk sholat Magrib.

Pada sore dari malam hari, banyak pedagang kaki lima di jalan. Itulah Pak Nonto, penjual bakso. Selamat sore, Pak!

Selamat sore, Achi.

Warung buka sampai jam berapa?

Sampai jauh malam.

Wah! Banyak orang di jalan pada sore hari.

Ya, betul! Jalan selalu ramai.
Did you notice that, while jogging, Achi talks about people going to the mosque (mesjid) for the Sholat Magrib? Prayer is one of the five basic obligations of the Moslem faith. Five times every day, Moslems all over the world turn and face the Holy City of Mecca for prayer. Most of these prayers may be done wherever the believer happens to be, although they can always go to the mosque for prayer if they wish. The midday prayer on Fridays, however, is considered the most important and Moslems will try to attend the mosque for this prayer. The act of prayer is called sholat and the prayers are given the following names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sholat Subuh</th>
<th>dawn prayer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sholat Lohor</td>
<td>noon prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sholat Asar</td>
<td>mid afternoon prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sholat Magrib</td>
<td>sunset prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sholat Isya</td>
<td>evening prayer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Have you noticed that, if you begin with the evening prayer and take the first letter of each prayer name, the letters spell Islam?

A couple of times a year, on important religious days, large numbers of Moslems meet together for prayer on the lapangan or the alun-alun. At prayer times, whether in the mushola, the mesjid, or the lapangan, women must cover their bodies, except for the face and hands, with a white shawl known as the telekung.

**Mari kita mula!**

**Apa tidak berbahaya?**

**pagi-pagi benar**

**sampai jauh malam**

**dari pagi-pagi benar sampai jauh malam**

**Buka sampai jam berapa?**

**Berapa jauh?**

**cukup jauh juga**

Let's start!

Isn't it dangerous?

early in the morning

until late at night

from early morning until late at night

Until what time is it open?

How far is it?

quite a long way
How far is it?

To ask how far it is to some particular place, use the phrase berapa jauh.

Contoh

1. Nicky: Achi, berapa jauh dari rumahmu ke pusat kota?

2. Nicky: Bu, berapa jauh mesjid dari sini?

3. Ibu: Nicky, berapa jauh dari kota Sydney ke kota Melbourne?
   Nicky: Cukup jauh juga, Bu. Kira-kira seribu kilometer.

Berapa jauh rumahmu dari sekolah?

Move around the classroom and speak to every person, including the teacher. In Indonesian, ask each person how far it is from their home to the school. The people you speak to must answer in Indonesian, and you should make a note of the distance from their house to the school. Calculate the average distance that students travel to school, and determine who lives closest to the school and who lives furthest from the school. You can repeat this survey, asking how far people live from the shops, from the railway station and so on.

Classifiers for occupations

In Indonesian, many but not all occupations are categorised using the classifiers tukang (unskilled or semi-skilled workers), juru (skilled workers) and ahli (experts, highly skilled or technical workers). Some of the common occupations are listed below. Can you work out what they all are?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tukang</th>
<th>Juru</th>
<th>Ahli</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tukang becak</td>
<td>juru ketik</td>
<td>ahli agama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tukang pos</td>
<td>juru tulis</td>
<td>ahli teknik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tukang susu</td>
<td>juru rawat</td>
<td>ahli geologi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tukang sepatu</td>
<td>juru masak</td>
<td>ahli sejarah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tukang cukur</td>
<td>juru bicara</td>
<td>ahli hukum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tukang sampah</td>
<td>juru foto</td>
<td>ahli keuangan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pak Prapto bekerja di Jalan Lembang dekat rumah Achi. Pak Prapto pandai sekali memperbaiki sepatu. Karena itu, dia disebut 'tukang sepatu'.

Pak Tomo juga bekerja di Jalan Lembang. Pesertaan Pak Tomo mencukupi rambut orang; karena itu, dia disebut 'tukang rambut'.

Pak Agus pandai sekali membuat foto. Dia membuat banyak foto untuk kartu pos, untuk majalah, dan untuk buku. Karena itu, Pak Agus disebut juru foto.
Numbers over 1,000

First, let us revise numbers in the thousands.

In *Keren! 1* (CB 2.9), we discovered that the counting system in Indonesian is very simple, and we quickly learnt to count into the thousands. Now, by learning just one more word, we can count into the millions.

**Thousands**
The word *ribu* is used when counting in thousands.

*Contoh*

1,000  seribu
2,000  dua ribu
3,000  tiga ribu
200,000  dua ratus ribu

To form intermediate numbers, just combine the appropriate numbers.

*Contoh*

5.716  lima ribu tujuh ratus enam belas
272.527  dua ratus tujuh puluh dua ribu lima ratus dua puluh tujuh

**Millions**
The word *juta* is used to count in millions.

*Contoh*

1,000,000  sejuta
5,000,000  lima juta
12,000,000  dua belas juta

Once again, form intermediate numbers by combining the appropriate numbers.

*Contoh*

7,586,210  tujuh juta lima ratus delapan puluh enam ribu dua ratus sepuluh

**Awas!**

Have you noticed that, when the number is written in numerals where we would use a comma in English, Indonesian uses a full stop? Commas are, in fact, used to indicate decimal points in Indonesian, so it is the direct opposite of the English system. Where in English you would use a comma, Indonesian uses a full stop, and where in English you would use a full stop, Indonesian uses a comma.
Asking ‘When ...?’

To ask when something happened, or will happen, use the question word kapan.

Contoh

1 Nicky: Achi, kapan kita bisa pergi berbelanja di Jalan Malioboro?

2 Achi: Kapan keluarga Nicky akan pulang ke Australia?
   Nicky: Belum pasti, mungkin pada akhir tahun ini.

3 Nicky: Ibu, kapan tukang pos mengantarkan surat di daerah ini?
   Ibu: Setiap pagi, biasanya sebelum jam sepuluh pagi. Mengapa, Nicky?
   Nicky: Saya menunggu surat dari ibu saya di Jakarta, Bu.

Kapan is a question word. You can only use it in questions when you want to ask when something did or will happen. You cannot use it in a sentence such as ‘When we have finished this, we will go home’, because that is not a question.
Indicating future tense

As we have seen, in Indonesian, verbs do not change their form for the purpose of indicating tense. Tense is usually determined by the context of the sentence. In the last topic (Section 1.23), we saw that the most common way of indicating past tense was to mention early in the sentence, or perhaps earlier in the conversation, a word or a phrase which clearly indicates that you are talking about a point in the past. To indicate future tense, you do the same thing, using words to indicate that you are talking about a point in the future. For example, you can commence by saying, besok, lusa, minggu depan, tahun depan and so on.

Contoh
2. Tahun depan saya mau masuk universitas. Saya mau belajar untuk menjadi ahli hukum.

Here are a couple of other words which are commonly used to indicate future tense. Notice how they are used in the examples.

Akan
Akan is the most common indicator of future tense. It says quite clearly that the action will happen. It has not happened yet.

Contoh
1. Malam ini kita akan membeli bakso dari penjual bakso di jalan.
2. Karena besok hari Jumat, ayah akan pergi ke mesjid untuk sholat Lohor.
3. Pada akhir tahun ini Nicky dan keluarganya akan pulang ke Australia.

Nanti
Nanti is used to indicate the near future tense. It usually refers to a point later in the same day. In this respect, it is almost the opposite of tadi. Nanti is commonly used in combination with the words sore and malam.

Contoh
1. Nanti malam kita bisa berbelanja di Jalan Malioboro.
2. Nanti sore, sesudah ayah pulang dari kantor, kita harus membantu dia di kebun.
3. Nanti saja, kalau penjual sate lewat, marilah kita membeli sate untuk makan malam.
Most Indonesians delight in having visitors, and it is not at all uncommon for people to drop in unannounced to visit their relatives and friends. The word most commonly used meaning ‘to drop in’ is *singgah*. Notice how the word is used in the following situations.

**Inviting somebody to ‘drop in’**

To turn the word *singgah* into an invitation, it is common to add the suffix *-lah*.

**Contoh**

Kalau mau bercakap-cakap sambil minum kopi atau teh, singgahlah di rumahku.

**Saying that somebody ‘dropped in’**

To say that somebody dropped in, or will drop in, drop the *-lah* suffix, which makes it an invitation, and just revert to the stem word *singgah*.

**Contoh**

1. Tetangga kami singgah di rumah kami karena mau berbicara dengan ibu saya.
2. Tadi malam, teman ayah singgah di rumah kami untuk bercakap-cakap saja.

**Suggesting to somebody that you ‘drop in’ on a friend**

You should be able to do this by now. Just use the phrase *Marilah kita singgah di* ...

**Contoh**

Nanti malam, marilah kita singgah di rumah pamanku.
Indicating frequency

In Keren! 1 (CB 3.22), we learnt to say how often things happen. Do you remember the structure which we used to say such things as ‘three times a day’, ‘once a week’ and so on? Here we are going to learn some ways of indicating frequency in a less specific way. We have already seen some of the words.

Selalu
Selalu means ‘always’, ‘without exception’.

Contoh
Selalu terdapat beberapa becak di Jalan Lembang.

Biasanya
Biasanya means ‘usually, but not always’.

Contoh
Biasanya Achi suka berlari sebelum makan malam.

Sering
Sering (or seringkali) means ‘often’.

Contoh
Achi sering bepergian dengan pacarnya, Budi.

You can emphasise sering by adding either sekali or sangat to make it ‘very often’.

Kadang-kadang
Kadang-kadang means ‘sometimes’.

Contoh
Kadang-kadang Pak Darmo suka beristirahat dan membaca surat kabar sambil minum kopi di kamar duduk.

Sekali-sekali
This is very similar to kadang-kadang. Sekali-sekali means ‘now and then’.

Contoh
Sekali-sekali Achi membeli makanan dari penjual bakso di jalan.

Jarang
Jarang is the opposite of sering. Jarang means ‘seldom’ or ‘rarely’.

Contoh
Bu Darmo jarang memasak. Biasanya masakan untuk keluarga Sudarmo disiapkan oleh Bu Lis, seorang pembantu.

Jarang can also be emphasised using either sangat or sekali to make it ‘very rarely’.
**Contoh**
Pak Darmo jarang sekali berbahasa Inggris.

**Tidak pernah**
The phrase tidak pernah means ‘never’.

**Contoh**
Dari pagi-pagi benar sampai jauh malam, Jalan Lembang tidak pernah kosong.

---

**Streets alive!**

In Indonesia, streets are much more than mere thoroughfares for traffic. They serve an important role as centres of social activity. Indonesians have always seen streets as ideal places for playing soccer and badminton, for keeping goats, ducks and chickens, for drying washing and crops, for selling all kinds of food, and for disposing of rubbish. In the main streets and roads of the large cities, vehicular traffic holds sway—though sometimes only just! Move away from the main roads, however, and onto a back street like Jalan Lembang, where Achi and her family live, and the streets clearly belong to the people.

The first people to claim the streets each day are probably men walking to the mosque for prayer before dawn. Around dawn the joggers and hopeful becak drivers take to the streets and, by 6.30 am, large groups of children are making their way to school. Throughout the morning, housewives and domestic servants come and go on their way to and from the markets, and the becak drivers continue to look for customers. Sellers visit the street during the morning too: vegetable and fruit sellers going from house to house, jamu ladies selling traditional medicines, the tukang pos, the tukang susu, people who walk the street selling cooking oil and calling ‘Minyaaaak!’; and occasionally even the tukang sampah might be seen. Many people, of course, work in the street: the tukang sepatu, the tukang cukur, pemilik warung selling light snacks and drinks, and so on. By early afternoon, the children are coming home from school again. Afternoons, of course, are the perfect time to play sport, and what better place than the street?

By night, the streets belong to the kami-lima men pushing their carts and selling all manner of meals on wheels. They usually begin work in the late afternoon and continue until after midnight. The people of Jalan Lembang recognise the kami-lima men by the distinctive sounds that each of them make. ‘Minyaaaak!’ calls the cooking oil seller. Teng-teng-teng goes the bakso man as he taps his spoon on a china bowl which he wants to fill with delicious meatball soup for you. The bakmi man sells noodles and makes a tok-tok-tok sound by tapping two pieces of bamboo together. The rujak man will mix a delicious fruit salad for you, then cover it in peanut sauce. You’ll hear him coming along the street tapping a spoon on a saucepan lid, ting-ting-ting. Day and night, the streets of Indonesia are alive. The streets never sleep!
Pedagang kaki lima

penjual sate
penjual bakso
penjual minyak
penjual jamu
penjual kerupuk
penjual rujak

menjadi (to become)
akar (will)
nanti (soon/shortly)
hampir (almost)
berlanjut (to last)
memakai (to use/to wear)
seringkali (often)
warung (Internet cafe)

sekarang-sekarang
tidak pernah (never)
jamu
bakmi
rujak
pedagang kaki lima

later tonight
later this afternoon
later/shortly
drop in to our house
let's drop in on ...
never
I have never ...

Nicky was fascinated by all of the street traders operating in Jalan Lembang. We have already seen some of them—Pak Prapto, the tukang sepatu, and Pak Tomo, the tukang cukur. Nicky decided to email her friend Matt in Australia and tell him about some of the other street traders. Read Nicky’s email and look at the photographs which she attached.

---

**email—Matt Edwards**

From: Nicky Gardner<nickyg@hotmail.com>
To: Matt Edwards<matte@bigpond.com>
Sent: Selasa, 15 Mei, 08.30
Subject: Pedagang kaki lima

Attachment: bakmi.jpg, rujak.jpg, eskrim.jpg


Setiap hari, penjual sate juga lewat rumah keluarga Sudarmo. Dia menjual bermacam-macam sate, termasuk sate sapi, sate kambing, sate ayam, dan sate udang. Tidak ada sate babi karena kebanyakan orang di daerah ini beragama Islam. Kalau membeli sate, saya biasanya minta sate campur. Sate campur termasuk 2 tusuk sate ayam, 2 tusuk sate sapi, dan 2 tusuk sate kambing.

Bersama dengan email ini saya juga mengirimkan beberapa foto. Dalam foto-foto itu kamu bisa melihat beberapa pedagang kaki lima di jalan Lembang.

Jangan lupa menyampaikan salam saya kepada Bu Simpson dan teman-teman di kelas bahasa Indonesia.

Salam dari temanmu,

**Nicky.**
Andi adalah seorang pedagang kaki lima yang mendorong gerobak makanannya di Jalan Lembang. Andi memasak dan menjual bakmi goreng yang enak sekali.

Mau beli rujak? Hanya Rp1.000 sepersi!


The term **pedagang kaki lima** is used to talk about street traders in Indonesia. Some of them push small mobile carts around the streets selling various kinds of food, while others set up small stalls selling all manner of goods on the footpath or roadside. Perhaps you ask, 'Mengapa disebut pedagang kaki lima? Kakinya dua, bukan?' There are various opinions about the origins of the term **pedagang kaki lima**, but perhaps the most likely explanation stems from the fact that the British rulers of the Indonesian islands (1811–1816) made local rules allowing people an area five feet wide on the side of the streets, where they could sell things.

**Daerah di sekitar rumahmu**

Work with a partner. Ask your partner about his/her neighbourhood. As your partner describes the neighbourhood, make notes and then swap roles so that your partner can ask about your neighbourhood. When describing your neighbourhood, make sure that you say what the houses are like, what they are made from, whether it is a busy street or a quiet street, and how far it is to the shopping centres, schools, parks and so on. Tell your partner, also, about people who work in the street, people who come to the street (such as the mail delivery person) and about public transport.

---

**daerah tempat saya tinggal**  
**my neighbourhood**

**Betapa menariknya!**  
**How interesting it is!**

**Salam buat ...**  
**Greetings for ...**

**Sampaikan salam saya kepada ...**  
**Pass on my greetings to ...**
Affixation: Nouns with ‘ke–an’ combination

By now, you have almost certainly noticed that Indonesian creates certain words from a common stem word by adding various combinations of prefixes and suffixes. For example, we have seen:

- jalan
  street (noun)
- berjalan
  to walk (verb)
- menjalankan
  to drive (verb)

The addition of prefixes and suffixes usually creates different kinds of words, but with similar or related meanings. If you know the rules which determine the functions of the prefixes and suffixes, it is possible to take a fairly good guess at the meaning of a word even though you may never have seen that word before. From time to time, throughout the rest of this book, we will look at some of the prefix and suffix combinations and their functions and meanings.

We are going to commence by looking at some of the functions of the ke–an combination. Some words created by the addition of the ke–an combination are verbs. We will look at those in a later topic. Here we are going to look at nouns which are created by the addition of the ke–an combination.

‘Ke–an’ combination attached to adjective stem words

Some adjectives can have the ke–an combination attached to them in order to turn them into nouns. The noun which is created in this way is usually an abstract noun. Look at the following examples.

- kaya: rich/wealthy
- miskin: poor
- sehat: healthy
- cepat: fast
- cantik: beautiful
- biasa: ordinary/usual
- tenang: quiet/calm
- celaka: disastrous
- kekayaan: wealth
- kemiskinan: poverty
- kesehatan: health
- kecepatan: speed
- kecantikan: beauty
- kebiasaan: habit
- ketenangan: calmness
- kecelakaan: accident

Some abstract nouns can also be created by adding the ke–an combination to certain stem words which are verbs. A few examples are shown below.

- hidup: live
- lahir: born
- datang: come/arrive
- ingin: want/wish
- mau: want/wish
- kehidupan: life
- kelahiran: birth
- kedatangan: arrival
- kelinginan: a desire
- kemauan: a desire
Contoh
1 Aduh! Kecepatan mobil itu berbahaya sekali.
2 Memakai peci adalah kebiasaan Bapak Sudarmo.
3 Kesehatan anak-anak itu baik sekali.
4 Mereka sedang menunggu kedatangan kereta api dari kota Jakarta.

To say 'approaching'

Indonesian uses two words meaning ‘approaching’ or ‘to approach’. One word is used when the intention is to say that somebody or something is approaching an object. Another is used when the intention is to say that we are approaching a point in time.

Approaching an object
To say that somebody, or something, is approaching an object, use the verb mendekati.

Mendekati is a transitive verb. This means that the very next word must be the thing, place or person which is being approached.

Contoh
1 Kereta api itu sedang mendekati Stasiun Tugu di kota Yogyakarta.
2 Penjual bakmi sedang mendekati rumah keluarga Sudarmo.
3 Sekarang kita sedang mendekati pusat kota.

Approaching a point in time
When you want to indicate that a point in time is being approached—for example, ‘approaching the end of the year’, or ‘approaching Christmas’—use the verb menjelang. Menjelang is also a transitive verb, so the next word must be the point in time.

Contoh
1 Menjelang Lebaran, banyak orang membuat pakaian baru.
2 Biasanya, menjelang Lebaran, harga barang-barang naik.
3 Menjelang hari Natal, kaum Kristen biasanya mengirimkan kartu Natal kepada semua teman mereka.
We have already seen that prayer is one of the five basic obligations of the Islamic faith. Another of these five obligations is fasting. Throughout the month of Ramadan, according to the Islamic calendar, Moslems fast between sunrise and sunset. During this time, devout Moslems will not eat, drink or smoke. The month following Ramadan is called Syawal and, on the first day of Syawal, Moslems the world over celebrate the end of Ramadan with a celebration known as Lebaran. Most people wear new clothes, food is prepared for visitors, and people visit their friends and relatives to ask for forgiveness and blessing. This visiting may go on for up to a week. Lebaran, also known as Idulfitri, is the most important celebration in the Islamic calendar. In Indonesia, it is a notorious time for price rises in markets and shops, particularly the price of food and clothing.

### Expressing emotions

Sometimes we want to express our emotions by saying such things as ‘I’m scared’, or ‘I feel embarrassed’. The following phrases can be used to express some of your emotions in Indonesian.

- **bored**  
  - Saya merasa bosan.

- **embarrassed**  
  - Saya merasa malu.

- **frightened**  
  - Saya merasa takut.

- **confused**  
  - Saya merasa bingung.

Quite often, however, we want to emphasise the emotion. In English, we might say ‘I was so embarrassed’. To do this, drop the word *merasa* and move the word for the emotion up to the front of the sentence to emphasise it.

**Contoh**

- Bosan saya!
- Malu saya!
- Takut saya!
- Bingung saya!

### Priority positioning: First things first!

This is a very simple, but extremely important feature of Indonesian grammar and sentence structure. If we were to make a study of Indonesian grammar, this is the one feature which would repeatedly catch our attention. We would notice that, invariably, in Indonesian the important element of a phrase or sentence comes first. We have already seen examples of this. We know that *when adjectives are* used to qualify nouns, the noun comes first. So, a ‘big house’ is a *rumah besar* because we are talking about a house. The same rule applies to compound nouns. A ‘city bus’ is a *bus kota* because we are talking about a bus, not a city. A ‘telephone book’ is a *buku telepon* because we are talking about a book, not a telephone. We have seen that we use the same rule with possessive pronouns. ‘His car’ is *mobil dia* because we are talking
about the car, not about him. Also, we have just seen that, in order to emphasise an emotion, we put it first: *Malu saya*! (I was so embarrassed!)

This is one of the most basic features of Indonesian grammar. If you can remember it, you will be well on your way to mastering Indonesian grammar.

### Asking ‘*Is there a message?’*

Sometimes people who drop in, or who telephone, want to leave a message. You can ask them if they want to leave a message. Simply ask:

- **Ada pesan?**
- **Ada pesan untuk dia?**

You can also use this structure to ask if there are any messages for yourself. Perhaps you are returning to your hotel and have been expecting somebody to call. You can ask the reception clerk:

- **Ada pesan untuk saya?**

The reception clerk will, of course, respond with either *Ada*, or *Maaf, tidak ada*.

### Asking ‘Could you give him a message from me?’

If you want to ask somebody to pass on a message, you can ask:

- **Apa Anda bisa menyampaikan pesan kepada dia?**
- **Apakah Anda bisa menyampaikan pesan kepada dia?**
- **Kamu bisa menyampaikan pesan kepada dia?**

When you ask this question, it is most likely that the person being asked will simply reply *Bisa*. 

---

*Maaf, Bu. Nicky tidak ada di rumah sekarang. Ada pesan untuk Nicky, Bu?*

Ibu Nicky sedang menelepon dari Jakarta karena ingin berbicara dengan Nicky, tetapi Nicky dan Achi tidak ada di rumah. Mereka baru ke pusat kota untuk berbelanja.

### Awas!

Remember! When you phrase questions without a question word, you must make sure that you use correct intonation so that it sounds like a question.
The conjunction 'bahwa'

As the name implies, conjunctions are words which are used to join together clauses of a sentence. Look closely at the following Indonesian sentence and its English translation.

Ibu Sudarmo berkata bahwa kami bisa menginap di rumahnya.
Mrs Sudarmo said that we can stay at her house.

You can see that the conjunction bahwa (that) joins together the two parts of the sentence.

1 Ibu Sudarmo berkata
and
2 kami bisa menginap di rumahnya.

This is the role of the conjunction bahwa. It is commonly used together with the verbs berkata (said), kira (think), mendengar (hear), berjanji (promise) and percaya (believe). Look how it is used in the following examples.

Contoh
1 Dia berkata bahwa dia akan datang pada jam delapan malam.
2 Matt berjanji bahwa dia akan bertemu dengan temannya di depan bioskop.
3 Saya mendengar bahwa sebuah warung internet yang baru akan dibangun di jalan ini.

Asking somebody to pass on information

In Section 2.21, we learnt how to ask people if they can pass on a message. Assuming that the person is able to do that for you, you need to be able to give that person the message to be passed on. Use the following request.

Tolong beritahu dia bahwa ...
let know

Contoh
Ibu Nicky: Tolong beritahu Nicky bahwa saya akan menelepon lagi nanti malam, kira-kira jam delapan.
Dedi: Baik, Bu. Kalau Nicky pulang nanti, saya akan memberitahu dia.
Divide the class into groups of about six or eight students. Line up behind the other people in your team. The teacher will whisper a message to the person at the front of the queue, starting with *Pssst! Tolong beritahu dia bahwa ...* The first student whispers it to the second student, the second student whispers it to the third student, and so on. See if the person on the end of the queue gets the right message.

**Menyampaikan pesan**

Work with a friend and perform this role-play conversation.

*Note:* It is not intended that you will do a word-for-word translation, but rather that you will convey the intended meaning.

**Ring, ring ... ring, ring ...**

**You:** Pick up the phone, say hello, and say that this is Achi/Dedi speaking.

**Friend:** Say hello, and that your name is Mr/Mrs Sujiman. Ask if Achi/Dedi’s parents are home.

**You:** Apologise, say that they are not home, and say where they are.

**Friend:** Ask if Achi/Dedi can pass a message on to them.

**You:** Say that certainly you can give a message to your parents.

**Friend:** Say thank you, then ask that he/she tells the parents that you need to speak with them, and that you will call in at their house tonight.

**You:** Say OK, and ask what time Mr/Mrs Sujiman will come to the house.

**Friend:** Say that you will be there about 8 pm.

**You:** Say that you will certainly pass the message.

**Friend:** Thank Achi/Dedi, and say that you will see her/him tonight.

**You:** Thank Mr/Mrs Sujiman and say goodbye.

**Ini Jalan ...**

Choose one of the main business streets in your city centre and prepare a presentation on that street. You will probably need to go there to take photographs. (Perhaps the teacher will make this a class excursion.) Try to get as many different and interesting details as you can about the street, the people who work there and the people passing by. You might find a *warung* selling flowers, fruit, or newspapers and magazines. You might find some *warung kopi* and perhaps some monuments. You might find some police officers on duty there, perhaps some buskers singing or playing music in the street, or maybe even some street artists. Try to talk to some of these people to find out how often they work there, if they enjoy it, and so on. Are there any garden or small park areas set aside in the street? Include details about the traffic that uses this street. Are there buses, trams, cars and so on, or is it a mall that is closed to traffic? Are there bus stops, tram stops, taxi ranks and so on?

You may wish to work in pairs or in small groups. You may choose to make an oral presentation, using photographs, to tell the rest of the class about the street. If you prefer, you could do a poster, a booklet, a PowerPoint presentation, or even make a video.
Saya mendengar bahwa...
Saya kira bahwa...
Saya percaya bahwa...

Jalan Lembang


Bagaimana jalan Anda, dan daerah tempat Anda tinggal?
The map on this page shows the spread of the main religions in the various regions of Indonesia. Quite clearly, Islam is the dominant religion, but there are quite significant Christian communities in certain areas and, of course, the people of Bali practise the Hindu religion. There are small numbers of Buddhists and, in the highlands of Kalimantan and Irian Jaya, various tribal religions are practised. Some people follow their chosen religion devoutly, living strictly by the teachings of that particular religion. The majority of Indonesians, however, have always shown themselves willing to adapt religions and to blend with them their own pre-existing beliefs about mysticism and the spirit world. The religion of Bali is not simply called Agama Hindu, but Agama Hindu-Bali, signifying that it is a unique Balinese version of Hinduism. Let's have a quick look at the religions of Islam and Hinduism in particular, and their influence in Indonesian life.

Islam

Indonesia is the largest Moslem country in the world, with almost 90 per cent of the Indonesian people embracing the religion of Islam, although there is wide variation in the degree of adherence to the faith. The followers of the faith are called Moslems (or Muslims). Islam is an Arabic word meaning 'surrender to God'. Like Christians, Moslems believe in one God, but, according to Moslems, the name of that God is Allah. Muhammad, the founder of Islam, is considered to be a prophet and the messenger of God, but he is not considered to be God, or the Son of God.

The Koran, the holy book of Islam, contains many stories which are familiar to readers of the Bible. The story of Adam, the first man, is found there. So too is the story of Noah and the great flood. The prophet Abraham is found in the Koran and also many stories about Jesus, his life and his miracles. However, Moslems do not believe that Jesus was the Son of God, nor that he was crucified and raised from the dead. They consider Jesus to be a major prophet, but not as important as the prophet Muhammad. When Muhammad founded Islam, he set down five obligations which Moslems should fulfil, sometimes called 'The Five Pillars of Islam'. Those obligations are as follows.

- Believe in Allah, and in his prophet Muhammad.
- Pray five times every day, facing the holy city of Mecca in Arabia.
- Give alms (money, food, clothing) to the poor.
- Fast (no food or drink) from sunrise to sunset during the month of Ramadan.
- Visit the holy city of Mecca at least once (if possible).

In Indonesia, some Moslems observe all of these obligations strictly. Others tend to observe some of the obligations strictly and are less sincere in observing some of the other obligations. For example, the month of fasting is almost universally practised, even by those who do not always observe the five daily prayers. Nonetheless, in most areas of Indonesia the dominance of Islam is very evident. This can be seen from the large number of mosques and, in some areas, the ever-increasing number of young women wearing the Moslem women's shawl, called the jilbab (see photograph on page 130). The Moslem call to prayer (called the
suara adzan) is also amplified from the mosque towers five times a day. It starts before dawn every day and it is likely that, if you are visiting a Moslem area in Indonesia, this will be your wake-up call. You can hear the suara adzan by going to the audio track associated with this section of the book.

**Hindu-Bali**

In the 15th century, Islam began to spread its influence in the Indonesian islands. It first spread eastwards from the northern-most tip of Sumatra, gradually absorbing the Hindu and Buddhist kingdoms in Sumatra and Java, and converting them to Islam. It is believed that the Hindu priests of the Javanese kingdoms, together with many of the ruling class and palace craftsmen, fled east to escape the oncoming surge of Islam. They moved across the Bali strait to the islands of Bali and Lombok, east of Java, and in Bali they established Hindu kingdoms which were able to withstand the influence of Islam. Bali, therefore, remains a centre of Hindu faith to the present day and the most obvious exception to the spread of Islam through the Indonesian archipelago. The Balinese, of course, have kept many of their ancestral beliefs in the spirit world and blended them together with Hindu beliefs to create a form of Hinduism which must puzzle orthodox Hindu believers from India.

The Balinese people, being followers of the Hindu-Bali faith, believe in many gods. The most important are Shiva, Brahma and Vishnu. Temples to honour each of these gods are to be found throughout Bali; in fact, most Balinese villages have three temples. There are, of course, major temples on the island and the most important is Besakih temple, built on the slopes of the island’s highest mountain, Mount Agung.

The duties which followers of the Hindu-Bali faith are required to perform are as follows.

- They need to know the epic Hindu stories of the Mahabharata and Ramayana and know the relevance of these stories to daily life.
- They need to perform Hindu prayers.
- They need to participate fully in the Hindu religious ceremonies.
- They need to contribute to the upkeep of the local temples.
- They need to make offerings, usually in the form of food, to the gods.

Religious ceremonies seem to be happening somewhere in Bali every day, and women are often seen carrying large and elaborate offerings to the temples. Smaller offerings, made from flowers, incense and a small amount of rice, all laid in a small woven tray, are placed daily in family shrines, on the footpath outside homes and shops, and on the dashboard of cars and buses.

**Religious harmony**

Generally, the various religious communities of Indonesia seem to be able to co-exist with a quite remarkable level of tolerance and harmony. The government promotes religious tolerance and usually applies quite an even-handed approach to the financing of new mosques, churches and temples. At times of political and economic tension, however, religious differences sometimes erupt into civil unrest and conflict between adherents of different religions, particularly in the outer provinces.

Perhaps you would like to research more detailed information on the religions of Indonesia. Start with the Internet sites listed on the Keren!2 Companion Website at www.longman.com.au/cw.
Choose the most appropriate answer to each question and write the answers in your exercise book.

6 Which of these dishes is terbuat dari buah-buahan?
   a bakso
   b bakmi goreng
   c sate
   d rujak

7 The opposite of kemiskinan is:
   a kesehatan
   b sehat
   c kekayaan
   d kaya

8 Which of the following is not correct?
   a Bus sedang mendekati rumah kami.
   b Kami sedang mendekati pusat kota.
   c Menjelang Lebaran harga barang-barang naik.
   d Kereta api sedang menjelang stasiun.

9 To ask somebody to pass on a message, say:
   a Ada pesan?
   b Apa ada pesan untuk dia?
   c Kamu bisa menyampaikan pesan kepada dia?
   d Apakah ada pesan untuk saya?

10 To say 'that person is my friend', you should say:
    a Itu orang adalah teman saya.
    b Orang itu adalah teman saya.
    c Bahwa orang adalah teman saya.
    d Orang bahwa adalah teman saya.
Listening revision

Listen to each question on the Audio CD. For each question you will hear a question or a sentence read twice. Choose the most appropriate response and write it in your exercise book.

1. a Ya, tidak pernah ada.
   b Memang, dari pagi sampai jauh malam.
   c Selalu ada pedagang kaki lima di jalan ini.
   d Pak Prapto adalah tukang sepatu.

2. a Kereta api sedang mendekati stasiun.
   b Tidak begitu jauh, kira-kira dua kilometer.
   c Ya, itulah stasiun kereta api.
   d Kita bisa ke stasiun kereta api nanti malam.

3. a Memang, itu makanan kesayangan saya.
   b Ya, saya sangat suka makan ayam goreng.
   c Sate ayam lebih mahal daripada sate kambing.
   d Penjual sate biasanya lewat rumah kami pada sore hari.

4. a Ya, dia baru pulang dari mesjid.
   b Betul, dia akan ke sana untuk sholat Magrib.
   c Jauhnya dari sini ke mesjid hanya satu kilometer.
   d Tadi pagi saya ke mesjid dengan teman saya.

5. a Maaf, Bu. Nicky tidak ada di rumah sekarang.
   b Ya, saya bisa menyampaikan pesan kepadanya.
   c Tentu saja, Nicky baru pergi ke pasar.
   d Saya mau berbicara dengan Nicky.

6. a Tadi pagi.
   b Tadi malam.
   c Kemarin.
   d Nanti malam.

7. a Dari tukang pos.
   b Dari tukang sepatu.
   c Dari penjual jamu.
   d Dari penjual bakso.

8. a Maaf, tidak ada pesan untuk Anda.
   b Ada pesan untuk saya?
   c Tentu saja bisa, Bu.
   d Dia menyampaikan pesan kepada saya.

9. a Ya, kecepatan mobil itu 120 kilometer sejam.
   b Ya, mobil itu mewah sekali.
   c Ya, saya terlalu miskin untuk membeli mobil itu.
   d Ya, mobil saya ada di bengkel.

10. a Buka tujuh hari seminggu.
    b Dibuka tadi pagi.
    c Buka sampai jauh malam.
    d Dibuka sebelum waktu fajar.
Cultural revision

Choose the most appropriate answer to each question and write the answers in your exercise book.

1. You might expect to find a strong Christian community in:
   a. South Sumatra
   b. East Java
   c. North Sulawesi
   d. Bali

2. The most common religion in Indonesia is:
   a. Hinduism
   b. Christianity
   c. Islam
   d. Buddhism

3. The suwa adan is a:
   a. Modern prayer
   b. Call to prayer
   c. Religious festival
   d. Ritual for worship

4. The name of God, according to Moslems is:
   a. Muhammad
   b. Koran
   c. Mecca
   d. Allah

5. Moslems believe that Muhammad was:
   a. God
   b. the Son of God
   c. a prophet
   d. just an ordinary man

6. Followers of the Hindu religion in Bali should:
   a. pray five times a day
   b. fast for one month a year
   c. help with the upkeep of temples
   d. visit India once during their lifetime

7. The name of the most important temple in Bali is:
   a. Besakih
   b. Agung
   c. Brahma
   d. Vishnu

8. Balinese offerings to the Gods are made mainly from:
   a. wood
   b. gold
   c. food
   d. money
Jalan kami

2.1
Selesaikanlah!

Apa tidak berbahaya kalau mobil datang?

CB 2.1

2.2
Membaca percakapan CB 2.1, kemudian menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut.

1. Achi dan Nicky berlari di jalan pada:
   a. [ ] pagi hari
   b. [ ] siang hari
   c. [ ] sore hari
   d. [ ] malam hari

2. Pak Tomo bekerja sebagai:
   a. [ ] tukang becak
   b. [ ] penjual bakso
   c. [ ] tukang sepatu
   d. [ ] tukang cukur

3. Mobil [ ] masuk ke jalan itu.
   a. [ ] sering
   b. [ ] jarang
   c. [ ] tidak pernah

4. ________ terdapat becak di jalan itu.
   a. [ ] Selalu
   b. [ ] Sering
   c. [ ] Jarang
   d. [ ] Tidak pernah

5. Warung biasanya:
   a. [ ] buka sampai jauh malam
   b. [ ] tutup pada jam tujuh malam
   c. [ ] tutup pada sore hari
   d. [ ] buka 24 jam sehari
2.3 Tulislah dalam bahasa Indonesia

Listen to the dialogue on the CD and, without looking at your Course Book, write the following sentences in Indonesian.

1. Are you ready?

2. Wow! Are children allowed to play in the street?

3. Isn’t it dangerous if cars come along?

4. Look, that’s Mr Tomo!

5. From morning until late at night, there are always becaks in this street.

6. Those men are on their way to the mosque, aren’t they?

7. In the afternoons and evenings, there are many street traders in the street.

8. Until what time are the stalls open?

9. Wow, there are a lot of people in the street in the afternoon!
   Wah,

10. Yes. This street is always busy.
Can you write the following numbers using Indonesian words?

1  2.500

2  21.750

3  125.200

4  250.000

5  333.333

6  725.500

7  810.245

8  1.550.125

9  25.125.000

10 200.000.000
Berapa jauh ke ...?

If you were to set up a signpost in Yogyakarta showing the distances to some major cities, it might look something like the one shown here. Imagine that you and another person are setting up this sign. You need to ask each other the distances to some of these cities, so that they can be put on the sign. The parts spoken by the other person are written. Fill in your part in each of the question-and-answer exchanges below and on the next page. Always use words, not numbers.

1. T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Jakarta?
   J: ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

2. T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Darwin?
   J: ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

3. T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Perth?
   J: ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

4. T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Semarang?
   J: ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
5 T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Solo?

J: ________________________

__________________________

6 T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Surabaya?

J: ________________________

__________________________

7 T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Sydney?

J: ________________________

__________________________

8 T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Denpasar?

J: ________________________

__________________________

9 T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Medan?

J: ________________________

__________________________

10 T: Berapa jauh dari kota Yogyakarta ke kota Makassar (Ujung Pandang)?

J: ________________ kilometer

__________________________
Pilihlah jawaban yang tepat
Kalau sudah selesai, dengarkanlah CD untuk memeriksa jawaban Anda.

1 Pedagang kaki lima itu ______________ gerobak makanannya.
   a memasak   b mendorong   c mengundang

2 Pak Prapto ______________ sepatu.
   a memperbaiki   b memasak   c mengunjungi

3 Jumlah ______________ kota Yogyakarta kira-kira satu setengah juta orang.
   a stasiun   b jauhnya   c penduduk

4 Di depan stasiun selalu terdapat berpuluh-puluh ______________ becak.
   a tukang   b juru   c ahli

5 Di rumah sakit, biasanya terdapat banyak ______________ rawat.
   a tukang   b juru   c ahli

6 Kalau rambut kita terlalu panjang, kita pergi ke ______________.
   a tukang cukur   b tukang sampah   c tukang susu

7 Pada sore hari, anak-anak sering ______________ di jalan.
   a berbahaya   b belajar   c bermain-main

8 PagI-pagi benar, mereka ke ______________ untuk sholat.
   a pasar   b rumah sakit   c mesjid

9 Nicky sedang menunggu ______________ dari ibunya di Jakarta.
   a surat   b gerobak   c tukang pos

10 Warung biasanya buka sampai ______________ malam.
   a tadi   b jauh   c pukul
2.8 Kenalkan. Ini Pak Karim.


Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut ini dengan menggunakan kalimat-kalimat lengkap dalam Bahasa Indonesia.

Answer the following questions in Indonesian using complete sentences.

1. Dulu Pak Karim tinggal di mana?

2. Apakah Ibu Karim orang asli Yogyakarta?

3. Ibu dan Bapak Karim, anaknya berapa?

4. Apakah keluarga Pak Karim beragama Kristen?

5. Siapa nama anak sulung Ibu dan Bapak Karim?

6. Apa pekerjaan Pak Karim?

7. Pagi-pagi benar Ibu Karim pergi ke mana? Kenapa?

8. Pak Karim selesai bekerja kira-kira jam berapa?
Imagine that you are Pak Karim. In the space provided below, write a short passage describing your day, from the time that you wake up before dawn, until the time you return home at night and go to sleep. Think about what you would have to do during the day and the evening. What time do you start work and what time do you finish? After working so late at night, why do you get up before dawn? What happens after that? Would you go to the market? Would you need to have a sleep during the day? In what ways would Ibu Karim help prepare for the afternoon's work?

Note: If you do this activity well, you will find that it is helpful in your preparation for the end-of-topic writing test.
Dengarkanlah atau bacalah email dari Nicky (CB 2.12) dan pilihlah jawaban yang benar.

1 Nicky mengirimkan email itu kepada Sally. □ Benar atau □ Salah

2 Nicky mengirimkan email itu dari kota Yogyakarta. □ Benar atau □ Salah

3 Menurut Nicky, pedagang kaki lima jarang terdapat di Jalan Lembang. □ Benar atau □ Salah

4 Nicky suka sekali makan bakmi goreng. □ Benar atau □ Salah

5 Penjual bakmi biasanya lewat Jalan Lembang pada pagi hari. □ Benar atau □ Salah

6 Nicky juga suka makan rujak. □ Benar atau □ Salah

7 Rujak terbuat dari sayur-sayuran. □ Benar atau □ Salah

8 Penjual sate menjual banyak sekali sate babi di daerah itu. □ Benar atau □ Salah

9 Sate campur terbuat dari daging sapi, daging kambing dan daging ayam. □ Benar atau □ Salah

10 Kebanyakan penduduk Jalan Lembang beragama Islam. □ Benar atau □ Salah

Lihatlah foto-foto yang dikirimkan dengan email Nicky, dan pilihlah jawaban yang tepat.

1 Andi:
   a □ bekerja sebagai tukang becak
   b □ tinggal di Jalan Lembang
   c □ menjual ayam goreng
   d □ memasak bakmi goreng

2 Hendra biasanya lewat Jalan Lembang pada:
   a □ pagi hari
   b □ siang hari
   c □ sore hari
   d □ malam hari

3 Ali menjual:
   a □ minuman dingin
   b □ es krim
   c □ buah-buahan
   d □ rokok
2.13

Choose the correct words from those shown in the right-hand column to fill the gaps in this passage.

Kalau sudah selesai, dengarkanlah CD untuk memeriksa jawaban Anda.

*Note: Each word may only be used once.*


Using the conjunction 'bahwa'

You have been trying to call Nicky to tell her about a party, but each time you call she is not home. Each time you call, ask the person who answers the phone to take a message for her. Write what you need to say in the blank speech bubbles.

Ask Mrs Sudarmo to tell Nicky that there is a party at your house tomorrow night.

Maaf, Nicky belum pulang. Ada pesan?

Tolong berkata Nicky bahwa saya akan mencoba kembali di rumah. Ada pesan.

Ask Mr Sudarmo to tell Nicky that you will call her again at 3 pm.

Maaf, Nicky baru ke luar. Ada pesan untuk dia?

Tolong berkata Nicky bahwa saya akan mendengarkan lagi jam tiga.

Ask Dedi to tell Nicky that you need to talk with her.

Coba berkata Nicky bahwa saya harus bicara dengan dia.

Ask Budi to tell Nicky that the party starts at 8 pm.

Maaf, Nicky belum pulang. Ada pesan?

Budi, tolong berkata Nicky bahwa pesta saya akan dimulai segera.

Ask Achi to tell Nicky that you will call back shortly.

Maaf, Nicky sedang mandi. Ada pesan untuk dia.

Tolong berkata Nicky bahwa saya akan menelpon kembali setelah.

Ask Achi to tell Nicky that you will call back shortly.
Mr Prapto says that the shoes will be ready later this afternoon.
Mr Prapto asks Nicky to tell Dedi that his shoes are ready.

Mr Prapto says that today he will be going home towards sunset.

Nicky says that she is going home, but is going to call in at a friend's house first.

Mr Prapto asks Nicky to tell Dedi that his shoes are ready.
2.16 Jalan Megatruh

Read this passage, or listen to the recording of it on the CD, then answer the questions which follow. It is likely that you will come across new vocabulary in this passage. Some of the sentences might be quite difficult for you, but being able to make a 'calculated guess' about what is being said is one of the important skills of a good language learner. If you are really stuck on some sections of the passage, your Indonesian teacher will help.


Orang yang tinggal di Jalan Megatruh juga bukan orang istimewa. Di antara mereka ada yang bekerja di kantor, ada yang memiliki warung atau toko kecil, ada yang bekerja di pasar, dan lain-lain.

Selalu terdapat beberapa becak di Jalan Megatruh. Pada pagi dan sore hari tukang-tukang becak mencari penumpang di jalan, tetapi pada siang hari mereka biasanya tidur di dalam becak mereka karena hari sudah terlalu panas untuk bekerja.


Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan ini dalam bahasa Inggris.

1 What is special about Jalan Megatruh?

2 In which direction is Jalan Megatruh from the city centre?

3 What do children often do in the street?

4 What are the becak drivers doing around the middle of the day, and why?

5 What is it that wakes the people of Jalan Megatruh in the mornings, and at what time?