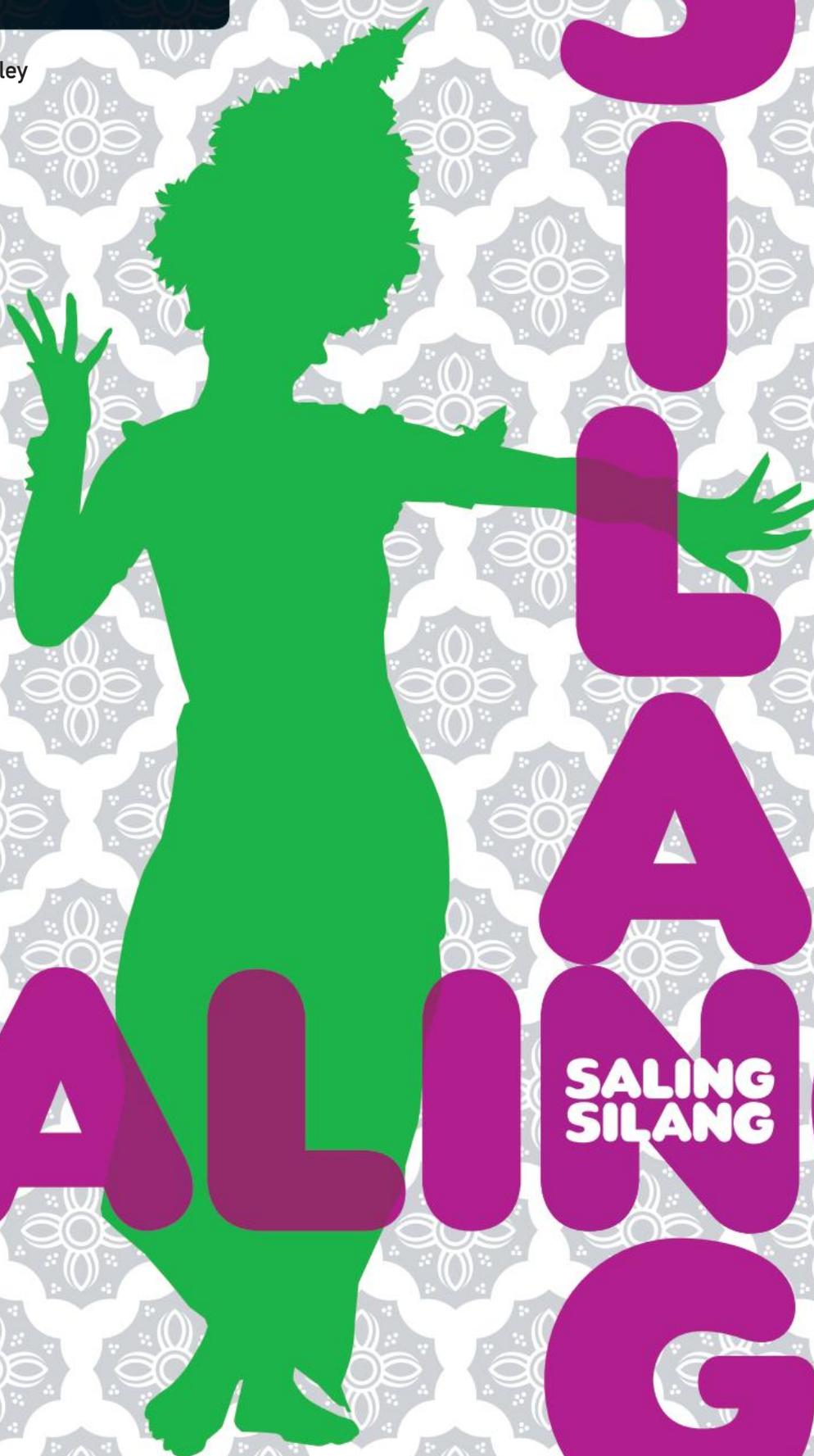


PEARSON LANGUAGES
INDONESIAN

Melissa Gould-Drakeley
Joanne Fenton
Ida Harsojo
Ilian Yang



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SALING
SILANG

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Melissa Gould-Drakeley
Joanne Fenton
Ida Harsojo
Ilian Yang



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SALING SILANG

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Preface

Saling Silang is a textbook series in which students embark on an intercultural journey. As students explore Indonesian language and culture, they discover more about themselves and develop deeper thinking skills. Written by a team of experienced teachers, **Saling Silang** has been designed to integrate the intercultural language learning approach into a program that is easily accessible to both students and teachers.

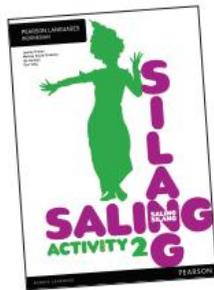
As the title suggests, in **Saling Silang** language and culture are ‘interwoven’ and studied in tandem. Students learn that they need to have an understanding of both language and culture to achieve meaningful communication with Indonesian people. Students engage with Indonesian culture through the language they encounter in **Saling Silang**’s texts, and are encouraged to notice how Indonesian culture is reflected in its language.

In **Saling Silang**, students are constantly invited to consider similarities and differences between their own language and culture and those of Indonesia, taking an active role in their learning. As a result, teachers will be better able to understand students’ individual needs and tailor their teaching program accordingly.

We hope you enjoy **Saling Silang**,

Melissa Gould-Drakeley
Joanne Fenton
Ida Harsojo
Ilian Yang





SALING SILANG

Saling Silang is a new national series for Indonesian. Focusing on intercultural language learning (IcLL), this series is the most up-to-date introductory course for lower secondary students of Indonesian.

Student Book

- Designed around the principles of intercultural language learning, such as noticing, making connections, reflecting and interacting, the student book provides ample opportunities for students to develop intercultural competence while learning a new language.
- Students are invited to explore Indonesian language and culture through a wide range of texts focusing on various aspects of Indonesian life.
- Language structures are presented in context and are explained in a way that promotes active learning. Carefully sequenced speaking activities allow students to use and interact with the new language confidently from the very beginning.
- Up-to-date photographs, shot on location, along with culturally rich illustrations enable deep engagement and reflection.

Activity Book

- The activity book complements the student book, with carefully sequenced activities that allow students to practise their macro skills while consolidating the language structures and vocabulary covered in the student book.
- The activities also reinforce and extend students' intercultural understanding. Tasks at the beginning and end of each chapter prompt students to reflect on their own experiences and learning, giving them a sense of progress and motivation.

ALWAYS LEARNING

Teacher Companion

- The teacher companion presents all the pages from the student book with wrap-around practical teaching notes that include lesson tips, extension activities, assessment ideas, extended cultural information, cross-references to other components and a wealth of support material in a single, easy-to-use resource.
- All the pages from the activity book are reproduced with answers to support quick and easy correction of student work.



Audio CDs

- The audio CDs include all the listening material for the student book, activity book and assessment tasks in one easy-to-use resource.
- High-quality recordings by Indonesian native speakers provide opportunities for students to listen to clear, accurate and authentic modelling of the spoken language.



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1.1 What is my family like?

1.2 What pets do I have?

1.3 What is my house like?

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- Compare families in Indonesia and Australia
- Recognise the importance of birth order in Indonesian families
- Examine the concept of respect in Indonesian families
- Learn about Indonesian attitudes to pets
- Learn about Indonesian homes

Interaksi

- Say who is in your family
- Describe your family members and say what they like to do
- Describe pets you have or would like to have
- Talk about your home and other houses

Pojok bahasa (Grammar)

- **Adik/kakak:** younger and older siblings
- Ordinal numbers: **ke-** + number; **pertama** (first)
- Possessive: the suffix **-nya**: (his, her, its)
- Possessive: the suffix **-mu** (your)
- Prepositions of place

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- *ny*



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2.2 Which tour will I choose?

2.3 What was the highlight of my holiday?

Eksplorasi

- Reflect on what type of tourist you are
- Learn about responsible tourism
- Explore types of holiday activities in Bali
- Compare the number of holidays Indonesians and Australians have
- Consider the importance of holidays for Indonesians and Australians

Interaksi

- Discuss what type of holiday you like
- Say when you like to go on holiday
- Talk about transport options
- Say what you can do on a holiday and plan a trip
- Talk about past and future holiday events

Pojok bahasa (Grammar)

- Adjectives: **kata sifat**
- **Yang** (which is/which are); used to separate two adjectives
- **Kapan** and **waktu**
- Formal form of *you*: **Anda**
- **Naik**
- Verbs: **ber-**, **me-**
- Time indicators: **tadi**, **nanti**, **akan**
- Yesterday and tomorrow: **kemarin**, **besok**
- Asking and telling the time: **lewat**, **kurang**, **seperempat**

Lafal (Pronunciation)

- *y*
- *t, d*



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3.1 Where do I go shopping?

3.2 Which one do I want?

3.3 How do I bargain?

Eksplorasi

- Compare the different places where Indonesians shop
- Learn about buying souvenirs
- Reflect on the advantages and disadvantages of shopping at a market
- Compare the relative prices of goods in Indonesia and Australia
- Learn tips about bargaining in Indonesia

Interaksi

- Say where you shop
- Ask for and give street directions
- Describe things you buy
- Identify types of fruit
- Ask for and give the price of different items
- Bargain at an Indonesian market

Pojok bahasa (Grammar)

- Informal language: **aku** and **nggak**; shortened verbs
- Giving directions: compass directions, **dari sini, belok, ke kanan, ke kiri, sampai**
- Numbers: hundreds, thousands and millions
- Colours: **warna**
- Asking the price: **berapa harga ...; berapa harganya**
- Which one/this one/that one: **yang mana/yang ini/yang itu**

Lafal (Pronunciation)

- Intonation to express shock and surprise; exaggeration



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55

4.1 What are the milestones in my life?

4.2 How do I celebrate special occasions?

4.3 Do you want to come to a celebration?

Eksplorasi

- Consider important milestones in your life
- Learn about how Indonesians celebrate birthdays
- Compare gift-giving practices in Indonesia and Australia
- Understand and respect cultural differences
- Reflect on the significance of special occasions in Bali

Interaksi

- Describe milestones in your life
- Express how you felt at different times in your life
- Use time expressions to talk about past and future events
- Wish someone well for a special occasion
- Invite someone to go out and respond to an invitation

Pojok bahasa (Grammar)

- Expressing emotions: **merasa**
- Indicating past, present and future: **lalu, waktu, sudah, sekarang, lagi, depan, akan**
- Greetings: **selamat** and **semoga**
- Accepting and declining invitations: modal verbs **mau, bisa, harus**
- Expressing opinions: **saya pikir, saya merasa, saya tahu, saya heran**

Lafal (Pronunciation)

- *ng, ngg*

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What will you find in Saling Silang?

Here is a brief overview of what you will find in *Saling Silang 2* student book.

Chapter opening pages

The opening pages will give you a quick snapshot of what's coming in the chapter.

- **Authentic photographs** provide visual hints about the topics you will be exploring. Take the time to discuss these in class. What similarities and differences do you see compared to where you live? What predictions can you make?
- Each chapter looks at a **key topic** that is developed into three units. The unit titles and accompanying English questions give you an idea about the topics you will be covering.
- The Venn diagram provides a quick overview of the chapter outcomes. **Eksplorasi** outlines the areas of cultural and intercultural discovery; **Interaksi** summarises the language that you will be able to produce; and **Tugas** lists the end-of-chapter tasks.



Beragam-macam liburan
what type of holiday do I like?

Bacalah!
Liburan favorit kami
Who do you agree with: Emma, Lia, Dani or Ketut? What do their holiday choices tell you about their personalities?

Emma: Saya paling suka liburan santai karena saya suka bersantai. Saya hanya mau tinggal di resor mewah. Saya mau berenang di kolam renang besar yang indah, berbelanja di mall dan makan di restoran internasional.

Lia: Liburan favorit saya liburan keluarga. Saya suka tinggal dengan bibi dan paman atau kakak dan nenek saya. Kami suka berbelanja. Kami juga suka ke tempat unik yang menarik dan bertamasya di taman indah.

Dani: Saya paling suka liburan budaya. Saya mau mengunjungi tempat bersejarah dan coba masakan tradisional yang eksotis. Saya suka tinggal di homestay.

Ketut: Liburan favorit saya liburan adrenalin karena saya suka aktivitas aktif. Saya mau bermain banana boat. Saya suka bersejarah di pantai populer yang indah. Saya mau tinggal di hotel di tempat ramai.

liburan	holiday
bersantai	to relax
hanya	only
mewah	luxurious
bertamasya	to picnic
taman	park
budaya	culture; cultural
tempat bersejarah	historic place
ramai	busy; lively

Cari jawabannya!

- How many suggestions can you find that refer to holiday preferences?
- In *Saling Silang 1* you learned that *tinggal* means to live. Can you work out what *tinggal* means here?

Refleksi

- Of the four teenagers, who would you prefer to go on holidays with? Why?
- Are you surprised by the type of holidays the Indonesian teenagers like?

Chapter features

Within each chapter you will find the following features:

Bacalah! includes a key text for reading. Most texts are also recorded for listening practice. Using the ICLL approach, these texts have been designed to help you consider Indonesian ideas, values, attitudes and interactions and compare them to your own. Glossary boxes and targeted questions support you in decoding the text.

Cari jawabannya! questions encourage you to identify specific information in the text, notice language patterns and make connections with previous learning.

Refleksi questions invite you to think more deeply about the meaning of the text and consider how it compares to your personal experience.



Keluarga saya



1.1 Kenalkan keluarga saya

What is my family like?

1.3 Selamat datang di rumah saya

What is my house like?

1.2 Binatang peliharaan saya

What pets do I have?

Eksplorasi

- Compare families in Indonesia and Australia
- Recognise the importance of birth order in Indonesian families
- Examine the concept of respect in Indonesian families
- Learn about Indonesian attitudes to pets
- Learn about Indonesian homes

Interaksi

- Say who is in your family
- Describe your family members and say what they like to do
- Describe pets you have or would like to have
- Talk about your home and other houses

Tugas

- Create a photo album about a family
- Write to a teen magazine about a family problem
- Act out a role-play about adopting a pet
- Write an email to an e-pal describing your family and your house
- Create a presentation about a traditional Indonesian house style



Kenalkan keluarga saya

What is my family like?

Bacalah!

Silsilah keluarga Deni

You met Deni in *Saling Silang 1*. Now look at his family tree. Can you work out the Indonesian vocabulary to describe family members?

Di keluarga kamu ada berapa orang?



Kami punya satu anak—Peter.



Kakek
Hadi, 61 **Nenek**
Mari, 59

Kami punya tiga anak—Rina, Deni dan Roni.

punya anak to have child



Bapak
Budi, 40 **Ibu**
Sandra, 38



Paman
Edi, 34 **Bibi**
Siti, 28

Di keluarga saya ada lima orang.



Kakak
Rina, 18



Deni, 15



Adik
Roni, 11



Mimi



Sepupu
Peter, 1

Pojok bahasa

1. Adik dan kakak

Look at the illustrations in the table below. Compare the English and Indonesian words for siblings.

English		Indonesian	
brother	sister	adik	kakak
		 	 

In English, the gender of the sibling is most important, while in Indonesian, it is the age of the sibling that's more important. **Adik** and **kakak** can be followed by the words **perempuan** (female) to say *sister* or **laki-laki** (male) to say *brother*.



What do you think **dik** and **kak** are short for?



Ayo interaksi!

Pair work Interview your partner about his/her family.

- A** Di keluarga kamu ada **berapa** orang?
- B** Di keluarga saya ada **lima** orang: **bapak, ibu, dua kakak laki-laki** dan **saya**.
- A** Kamu punya adik atau kakak?
- C** Saya punya **adik perempuan tiri**.
- D** Saya tidak punya **adik** atau **kakak**.

To talk about stepfamily members, you can add the word **tiri** after a family term.

adik perempuan tiri = younger stepsister

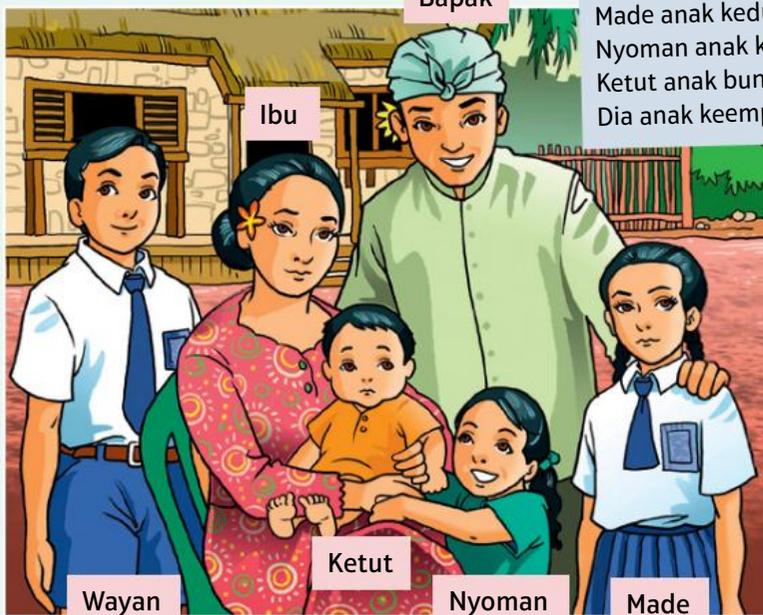
Refleksi



- 1 Can you remember any other situations where age is important when speaking Indonesian?
- 2 Does your position in your family matter?

Pojok bahasa

2. Ordinal numbers



Wayan anak sulung.
Dia anak pertama.
Made anak kedua dan
Nyoman anak ketiga.
Ketut anak bungsu.
Dia anak keempat.

Most Balinese are members of the Sudra caste and name their children according to their birth order. First-born children are usually given the name Wayan, second children Made, third children Nyoman and fourth children Ketut. If there are more than four children, the names start again with Wayan. It doesn't matter if the child is a boy or a girl.

Cobalah!

Practise saying the ordinal numbers from *first* through to *tenth*.

Using the picture and caption above, can you find the expressions for *second child*, *third child* and *fourth child*? What do these words have in common?

- 🕒 To make ordinal numbers from *second* onwards, put **ke-** before the number. *First* is an exception to the rule. To say *first*, use **pertama**.

Cari jawabannya!

- 1 Special terms are used for the eldest and youngest children. Using the picture of the family and the caption, can you find the expressions for *eldest child* and *youngest child*?
- 2 If you were Balinese, what would your name be?

Ayo interaksi!

Pair work Ask your partner about his/her position in the family using the question below. Remember to use **ke-** in front of **berapa** when asking about the order of something.

- A** Kamu anak **keberapa** di keluarga kamu?
- B** Saya anak **kedua**. Dan kamu?



Ini keluarga Deni

Let's learn more about Deni's family. Can you work out what his family members like to do?



①

Nama kakek saya Hadi.
Dia tinggi dan kurus.
Umurnya 61 tahun.
Hobinya menonton televisi. Dia lucu.

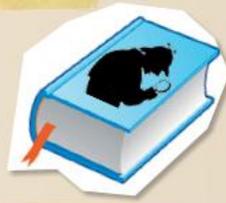
Nenek saya Mari. Dia suka memasak dan menonton televisi dengan kakek. Dia juga suka bercakap-cakap dengan teman-teman dia. Umur dia 59 tahun. Dia lebih muda daripada kakek saya. Dia ramah sekali.



④

Nama orang tua saya Budi dan Sandra. Bapak pandai tetapi kurang sabar. Bapak dan teman-teman dia suka bermain tenis. Umur dia 40 tahun.

Ibu saya ramah dan baik hati. Dia suka membaca buku detektif. Umurnya 38 tahun.



②

Nama paman saya Edi. Dia suka bermain gitar. Bibi saya cantik. Namanya Siti. Paman dan bibi saya punya satu anak. Namanya Peter dan umurnya satu tahun. Sepupu saya manis sekali. Mereka tinggal di Yogyakarta. Rumah mereka baru dan modern.



③

Saya punya satu kakak perempuan. Dia keren tetapi suka mengkritik. Dia 18 tahun—tiga tahun lebih tua daripada saya. Dia belajar di universitas di Yogyakarta. Dia tinggal dengan paman dan bibi. Dia suka membaca dan berbelanja dengan teman-temannya. Namanya Rina.



⑤

Adik laki-laki saya, Roni, pendek. Saya pikir dia malas dan nakal sekali. Dia tidak mau mendengarkan ibu dan bapak. Hobinya menonton film kartun. Dia di kelas 5 dan umurnya 11 tahun.



⑥

Saya punya satu kucing. Namanya Mimi. Kucing saya gemuk sekali karena dia suka makan ikan goreng. Mimi juga jinak.



tinggi	tall
kurus	thin
lucu	funny
memasak	to cook
bercakap-cakap	to chat
muda	young
orang tua	parents
cantik	pretty
tua	old
pendek	short
nakal	naughty
gemuk	fat
jinak	tame (gentle)

Cari jawabannya!

- How many ways does Deni say somebody's name and age?
- What do you think the words **tahun** and **mereka** mean?

Pojok bahasa

3. -nya

Read what Deni says about his family in the following statements. Can you work out the meaning of **-nya** when Deni describes his family members?

Ibu saya ramah dan baik hati. Umurnya 38 tahun.

Saya punya satu kucing. Namanya Mimi.

- Add **-nya** to nouns when you want to express *his, her* or *its*. As well as **-nya**, you can also use **dia** after the noun.

Do you remember the other meaning of **-nya**?

Lafal



ny

How is **ny** pronounced? Listen to Deni saying these words:

umurnya namanya punya Nyoman

Umurnya 38 tahun.

Namanya Rina.

Paman dan bibi saya punya satu anak.

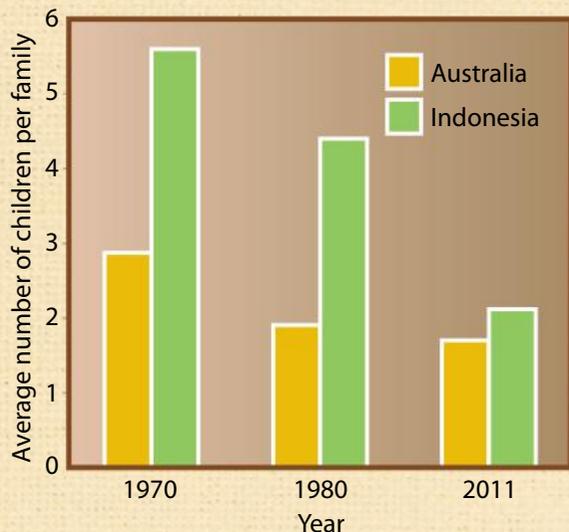
- **ny** is pronounced as one sound. Remember to blend the two letters when you pronounce **ny**.

Now try this tongue-twister:
Nyoman nyapu dan nyanyi 'Panjang Umurnya'.
(Nyoman sweeps and sings 'Happy Birthday'.)

Saling silang

Family size

In the early 1970s the Indonesian government introduced a family planning policy with the slogan **Dua anak cukup** (Two children are enough). The slogan was later changed to **Dua anak lebih baik** (Two children are better). Look at the graph below and compare the size of families in Australia and Indonesia since 1970.



Dua Anak Lebih Baik



Refleksi

- 1 What does the graph tell you about the size of families in Australia and Indonesia over time?
- 2 Which country has experienced the biggest change in family size?
- 3 Do you think the slogan **Dua anak lebih baik** has been effective?

Problema

In the 'Orang Tua' edition of *Teman* magazine, some teenagers sent in letters asking for advice about family problems. Do you experience any similar issues?



Problema



Kak Bijaksari



Kak Bijaksono



Kak Bijaksari dan Kak Bijaksono,
Ibu dan bapak saya bercerai. Saya tinggal dengan ibu, bapak tiri dan dua adik tiri. Bapak tiri saya streng sekali. Saya tidak boleh ke mal atau bioskop dengan teman-teman saya. Juga, saya tidak boleh berinternet karena saya harus belajar.

Ning

Ning,
Kamu harus menghormati bapak tirimu. Bapak tiri kamu benar. Sekolah paling penting. Kamu harus belajar.
Kak Bijaksari

Ning,
Coba bernegosiasi dengan ibumu. Kalau kamu belajar dari hari Senin sampai hari Jumat, mungkin kamu boleh ke mal dan bioskop pada hari Sabtu sore.
Kak Bijaksono



Kak Bijaksari dan Kak Bijaksono,
Ibu dan bapak saya bekerja dari jam 7 pagi sampai jam 8 malam. Saya harus menjaga adik saya. Dia nakal dan tidak mau mendengarkan saya. Juga ada banyak tugas di rumah dan dia malas. Saya tidak bisa belajar di rumah.

Bayu

Bayu,
Kamu harus sabar dengan adikmu. Orang tuamu perlu bekerja supaya kamu dan adikmu bisa bersekolah.
Kak Bijaksari

Bayu,
Orang tuamu perlu pembantu, ya. Lebih baik kamu berdiskusi dengan mereka.
Kak Bijaksono

Cari jawabannya!

- 1 Describe the problems that Ning and Bayu are facing.
- 2 Which advice do you think they should take? Why?
- 3 You have come across **sampai** before. What do you think it means here?

bercerai	divorced
boleh	allowed to
menghormati	to respect
benar	correct
kalau	if
mungkin	maybe
bekerja	to work
menjaga	to look after
perlu	to need
supaya	so that
pembantu	servant



Pojok bahasa

4. -mu

You have already seen that the word **kamu** has two meanings. Can you remember what they are? The following questions will give you a clue:

Kamu punya kakak atau adik? **Di** keluarga **kamu** ada berapa orang?

🕒 When you use the word **kamu** to mean *your*, it can be shortened to **-mu** and added to the end of the word you are describing.

Read these examples from *Teman* magazine:

Kamu harus menghormati bapak tirimu. **Coba** bernegosiasi dengan ibumu.

How could you ask someone how many people are in their family using **-mu** instead of **kamu**?

Di keluarga **kamu** ada berapa orang? ➔ **Di** keluargamu ada berapa orang?

Saling silang

In Indonesia it is expected that young people will obey and respect their parents and people older than them. One way to show respect is to be polite. Here are some phrases you could use.



Bacalah!

In the special 'Orang Tua' edition of *Teman* magazine, one article focused on different parenting styles.

Bagaimana orang tuamu?

Keras
Mendisiplin anak-anak paling penting.

Lucu dan ramah
Tertawa dan berkomunikasi paling penting.

Sibuk
Bekerja paling penting.

Keren
Menjadi teman dengan anak-anak paling penting.

Refleksi

- Which of the parenting styles would you prefer? Why?
- Who are your favourite TV parents? How would you describe them? Survey members of your class about their favourite TV parents and families.

keras	strict
tertawa	to laugh
sibuk	busy

Harmonis dan fleksibel
Bernegosiasi dan berdiskusi dengan anak-anak paling penting.

Bacalah!



Teman magazine published photos of the finalists for the 'Favourite Pet of the Year' competition. Which animal would you choose as the winner?

Binatang peliharaan paling favorit tahun ini



Ini kelinci Santoso. Kelincinya berbulu tebal. Selamat, Santoso!



Ikan Lastri paling cantik. Dia suka berenang.



Gong, gong

Ini anjing keluarga Hardiman. Namanya Bimo. Wah, anjing ini gemuk sekali! Dia suka sekali makan.



Nama kamu siapa?

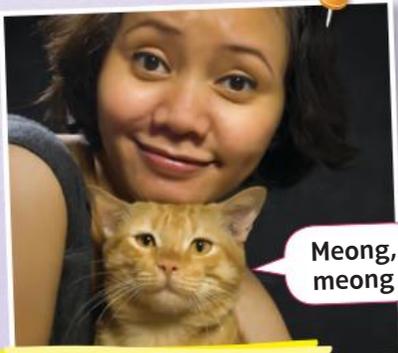
Burung Ida paling lucu. Namanya Pipit.



Cit-cit-cuit

Burung Kade suka sekali berdansa. Musik favoritnya musik pop.

Semua binatang peliharaan ini mendapat voucher untuk toko 'Pets4U' dan sepuluh paket makanan binatang 'Nyam-Nyam Enak'.



Meong, meong

Kucing Lina paling jinak. Dia suka bermain.



Guk, guk!

Anjing Pak Simon paling pandai. Dia suka menonton televisi dengan Pak Simon. Namanya Putra.

binatang peliharaan	pet
berbulu tebal	fluffy
selamat	congratulations
mendapat	to get
toko	shop

Cari jawabannya!

- Can you work out the Indonesian name of each type of animal?
- Which pet do you think is the most unusual? Why?

Saling silang

Keeping pets

While pets are not as popular in Indonesia as in Australia, more and more people are keeping pets. Birds and cats are more popular than other animals.

In Indonesia there are some religious restrictions on keeping pets. For example, Muslims don't usually keep dogs because they are thought to be unclean.

In the past, Balinese people did not keep dogs as pets, and many dogs just roamed the streets. These days, having a dog is becoming quite popular in Bali.

Onomatopoeia—sounds

The way people represent sounds differs from language to language. This includes the sounds that animals make. Listen to the sounds and work out which animal they belong to.

- **gong, gong; guk guk**
- **kukuruyuk**
- **meong, meong**
- **cit-cit-cuit**



Refleksi

- 1 Which animal do you think is the most popular pet in Australia?
- 2 Do you have a pet? Are there any restrictions about the type of pet or the number of pets you can keep?

Ayo interaksi!

Kamu punya binatang peliharaan?

Pair work Interview a friend about his/her pets. Use the diagram below to guide your conversation.





Have you ever thought about adopting a pet?

www.adopsi-binatang.co.id

Adopsi binatang

Kamu mau mengadopsi binatang peliharaan?
Ayo bacalah tentang binatang kami!

Nama saya: Gengsi
Umur saya: Lima tahun

Saya ramah dan setia. Saya suka berjalan-jalan dan bermain dengan anak kecil di luar rumah. Saya tidak suka kucing.

[Baca lagi](#)

Nama saya: Lembut
Umur saya: Enam bulan

Saya berbulu tebal. Saya suka tidur di atas televisi. Saya tidak suka anak-anak.

[Baca lagi](#)

Nama saya: Nuri
Umur saya: Delapan tahun

Saya pandai dan ramah. Saya suka makan biskuit dan mendengarkan musik. Saya tidak suka tinggal di dalam sangkar.

[Baca lagi](#)

Nama saya: Kiki
Umur saya : Tujuh bulan

Saya gemuk dan berbulu tebal. Saya suka tidur di dalam kandang saya. Saya tidak suka anjing.

[Baca lagi](#)

Nama saya: Wani
Umur saya: Satu tahun

Saya suka berenang dan berjalan-jalan karena saya punya banyak energi. Saya suka bermain dengan anak-anak di belakang rumah. Saya tidak suka makan nasi.

[Baca lagi](#)

tentang	about
berjalan-jalan	to go for a walk; to stroll
kecil	small
tidur	to sleep
sangkar	birdcage
kandang	animal cage

Ayo interaksi!

Pair work Use this pattern to say which animal you would like to adopt and why.

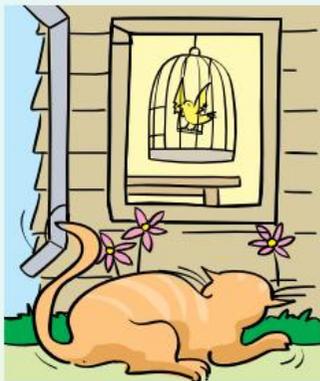
- A** Kamu mau adopsi binatang peliharaan apa?
- B** Saya mau adopsi **Gengsi** karena dia **ramah**. Saya mau **berjalan-jalan** dengan **anjing** saya.

Cari jawabannya!

- 1 Would you recommend a family adopt both Gengsi and Lembut?
- 2 Which pet(s) would suit:
 - an active family with children?
 - an older person?

5. Prepositions

Look where the cat is in the illustrations. The words that describe the cat's location are called *prepositions*.



Kucing **di luar** rumah.



Kucing **di samping** sangkar burung.



Kucing **di atas** sangkar burung.



Kucing **di bawah** sangkar burung.



Kucing **di belakang** sangkar burung.



Kucing **di depan** sangkar burung.



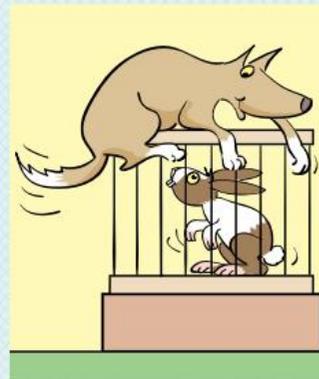
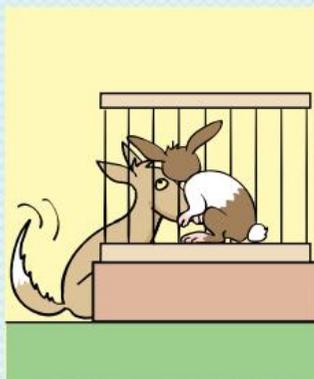
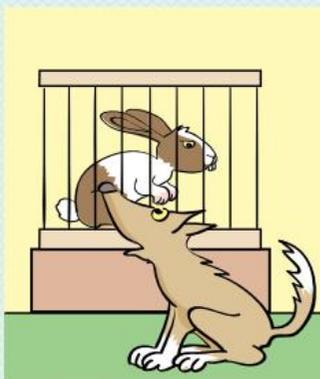
Kucing **di dalam** sangkar burung. Burung **di dalam** kucing!

Cari jawabannya!

What do you notice about the structure of these prepositions that show location? Is there a pattern?

Cobalah!

Pair work Look at the illustrations. Say where the dog is in relation to the rabbit's cage.



Q Di mana anjing?

A Anjing ... kandang kelinci.



Selamat datang di rumah saya

What is my house like?

Bacalah!

Rumah Deni

Here is an illustration of Deni's home. Can you work out the Indonesian words for different parts of the house?

WC (toilet) is also called *kamar kecil*.



Bacalah!



Emma is visiting Deni's house for the first time. What does he tell her about the house?

Hai, Deni.

Hai, Emma.

Wah, ada banyak sepatu di depan rumah kamu!

Silakan masuk. Ini ruang tamu.

Wah, rumahmu besar sekali!

Ah, tidak begitu besar. Ada empat kamar tidur di tingkat atas. Di tingkat bawah juga ada kamar tidur untuk Bu Suti.

Siapa Bu Suti?

Dia pembantu kami.

Di Australia tidak ada pembantu tetapi ada *cleaner*—orang yang membersihkan rumah. Paman dan bibi saya di Australia punya *cleaner*. Mmm ... bau masakan enak!

Ya, Bu Suti memasak di dapur. Dia pandai memasak ... Ini dapur.

Dapur kamu modern.

Ya! Dapurnya direnovasi. Ayo kita ke tingkat atas ... Ini kamar duduk. Nenek dan kakek menonton televisi di sini. Dan ini WC dan kamar mandi.

Ada berapa kamar mandi?

Ada dua kamar mandi. Ada satu di tingkat atas. Kamar mandi kedua di tingkat bawah, dekat kamar pembantu. Juga ada dua WC jongkok—satu di kamar mandi Bu Siti dan satu dekat kamar tidur orang tua saya. Di samping rumah ada garasi dan tempat cuci. Di belakang rumah ada kebun kecil. Kakak perempuan saya membaca buku di kebun.

Mari makan!

Emma, ayo kita makan bakso Bu Suti. Saya lapar.



Bu Suti
(di dapur)

Emma

Deni

sepatu	shoes
silakan	please
masuk	to come in
begitu	so
membersihkan	to clean
direnovasi	renovated

Cari jawabannya!

- 1 Which rooms or features in Deni's house are different to those you would find in a typical Australian house?
- 2 When Emma visits Deni, who else is at home and what are they doing?
- 3 Which prepositions can you find in the conversation?

Ayo interaksi!

Pair work Ask each other about the features of Deni's house.

- A** Di rumah Deni ada berapa **kamar mandi**? or Ada berapa **kamar mandi** di rumah Deni?
- B** Di rumah Deni ada **dua kamar mandi**. or Ada **dua kamar mandi** di rumah Deni.
- A** Di rumah Deni ada berapa **kamar tidur**? or Ada berapa **kamar tidur** di rumah Deni?
- A** Di rumah Deni ada berapa **kamar duduk**?

Notice the different ways you can ask and answer these questions.

Saling silang

In Indonesia, houses vary a lot depending on several factors, including the family's wealth and ethnicity and whether they live in a city or a village.



Yogyakarta, Java



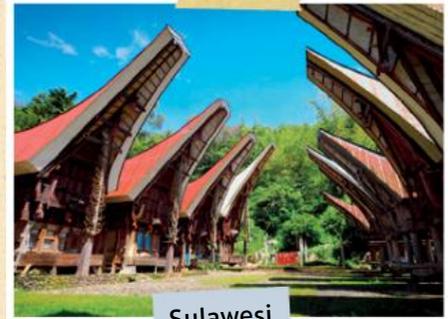
Lake Sentani, Papua



Surabaya, Java



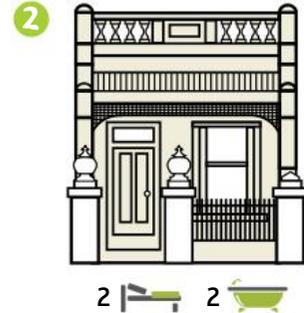
Jakarta, Java



Sulawesi

Ayo interaksi!

Pair work Imagine that you live in one of the following houses. With a partner, ask about each other's house.



- A** Bagaimana rumah kamu?
- B** Rumah saya **tua**.
- A** Ada berapa tingkat?
- B** Ada **satu** tingkat.
- A** Ada berapa kamar mandi?
- B** Ada **satu** kamar mandi.
- A** Ada garasi di rumah kamu?
- B** **Tidak** ada.
- A** Apa kamar favoritmu?
- B** Kamar favorit saya **kamar duduk** karena saya **suka menonton televisi di sana**.

Bacalah!

Emma sends Ketut an email about her visit to Deni's house.

kirim →

Dari: Emma

Kepada: Ketut

Perihal: Hai dari Emma

Hai Ketut

Kemarin saya mengunjungi rumah teman baru saya. Namanya Deni. Bapak dan ibu Deni bekerja dengan bapak saya.

Keluarga Deni tinggal di kompleks perumahan di Grogol. Rumah mereka modern sekali. Ada dua tingkat. Di setiap kamar tidur ada televisi satelit! Di luar rumahnya ada kebun indah. Di kompleks perumahan itu ada kolam renang besar dan lapangan tenis! Juga lokasi rumahnya tidak jauh dari lapangan sepak bola dan toko-toko. Deni suka bermain sepak bola dan kakaknya suka berbelanja. Tidak ada mushola di rumah Deni karena dia orang Kristen.

Kamu suka foto rumah kami di Australia? Rumah kami tua tetapi besar. Di Jakarta, apartemen kami baru tetapi kecil. Saya lebih suka rumah kami di Australia.

Bagaimana rumah Ketut—tradisional atau modern?

Emma 😊



mengunjungi	to visit
perumahan	housing
setiap	every
kolam renang	swimming pool
mushola	Islamic prayer room

Cari jawabannya!

- 1 How does Emma know Deni?
- 2 How does your house compare with Deni's house?
- 3 Contrast Emma's home in Australia with her home in Indonesia.
- 4 Do you think Ketut's home would have a **mushola**? Explain your answer.



Saling silang

Bathrooms in Indonesia and Australia can be very different. In Indonesia, the traditional way to wash is to use a **gayung** (dipper) to draw water from the **bak mandi** (tub) and then tip the water over yourself. There is a drain in the floor to take the water away. Another difference is that the toilet in many homes is a **WC jongkok** (squat toilet) rather than the raised toilet that you sit on.



It is common for middle- and upper-class Indonesian families to have a **pembantu** who lives in the home with them. The servants do a variety of chores such as babysitting, gardening, shopping and cooking for the family.

Refleksi

- 1 What are the advantages and disadvantages of a **bak mandi**? Do you think you would enjoy having a **mandi**?
- 2 How would you feel about having a **pembantu** living in your house?



Tugas

1 Album foto keluarga saya

Create a booklet or digital album about your family or your favourite TV family.

- Include the name of each family member and how they are related.
- Choose two or three extra pieces of information to share about each family member, such as their likes and dislikes, their age or some adjectives to describe them.
- You could also describe your pet if you have one.

TIP

To make your album interesting, vary your sentence structures and vocabulary. Use both *-nya* and *dia*.

TIP

When writing your reply, work with a classmate who is giving advice about a similar problem.

TIP

- Take care with your pronunciation and intonation in the role-play.
- Try to memorise your part to give a more fluent performance.

TIP

Plan your task carefully. Think about the best way to sequence the information so that it flows well from one idea to the next. Discuss one topic in full before you move on to the next topic.

TIP

Keep a record of where you sourced your information and list these sources in your presentation.

2 Problema saya

Write to *Teman* magazine's advice column about a problem you have with a family member.

- Choose a problem to write about and draft your letter.
- Swap letters with a partner and write some advice about your partner's problem.

3 Adopsi binatang peliharaan

Write and act out a role-play about adopting a pet. Include the following information:

- the characters
- the name and age of the pet
- the reasons why you want to adopt the pet (e.g. its characteristics).

4 Teman e-pal baru

Write an email to an Indonesian e-pal describing your family and your house. Include the following information:

- information about your family—how many people and who they are
- what pets you have or would like to have
- the rooms in your house (using adjectives to describe them)
- any other features about your house (e.g. swimming pool, garden).

5 Traditional houses in Indonesia

Create a presentation in English about a traditional type of house in Indonesia. Share the presentation with your class. Include the following information:

- a photo of the traditional house
- the region of Indonesia where the house would be found
- the materials used to make the house
- significant details about the house design.



Kosa kata

Saying who is in your family

Di keluarga kamu ada berapa orang?	How many people are there in your family?
Di keluarga saya ada ...	<i>In my family there are ...</i>
Kamu punya adik atau kakak?	Do you have younger or older siblings?
Saya punya ...	<i>I have ...</i>

adik laki-laki	younger brother
adik perempuan	younger sister
anak	child
anak bungsu	youngest child
anak sulung	eldest child
bapak	father; dad
bapak tiri	stepfather
bibi	aunt
ibu	mother; mum
ibu tiri	stepmother
kakak laki-laki	older brother
kakak perempuan	older sister
kakek	grandfather
keluarga	family
nenek	grandmother
orang tua	parents
paman	uncle
sepupu	cousin

Describing your family

bercerai	divorced
cantik	pretty (for people and pets)
keras	strict
kurus	thin
lucu	funny
manis	sweet
muda	young
nakal	naughty
pendek	short
sibuk	busy
tinggi	tall
tua	old

bekerja	to work
bercakap-cakap	to chat
berinternet	to use the internet
bersekolah	to go to school
memasak	to cook
membersihkan	to clean
menjaga	to look after

Describing pets

anjing	dog
binatang peliharaan	pet
burung	bird
ikan	fish
kelinci	rabbit
kucing	cat
berbulu tebal	furry
besar	big
gemuk	fat
jinak	tame (gentle)
kecil	small

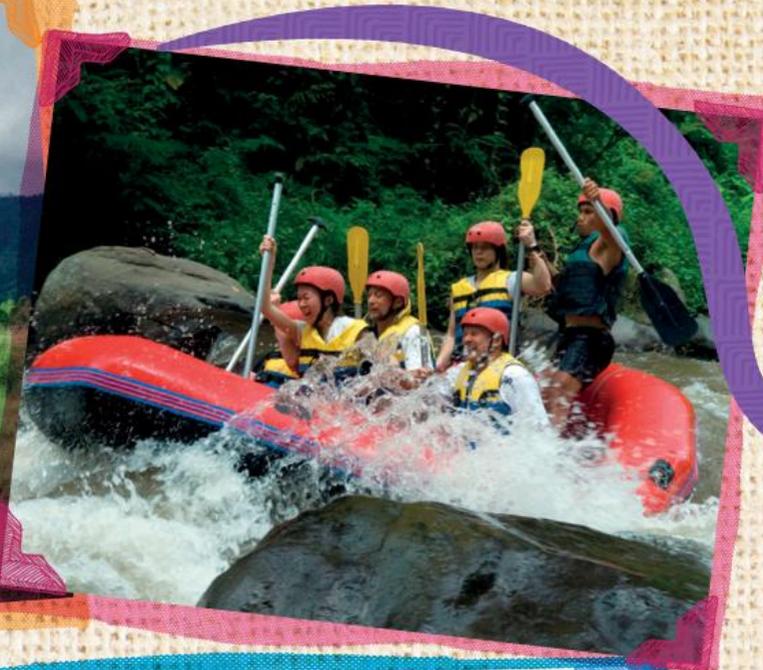
Talking about your home

Bagaimana rumah kamu?	What is your house like?
Di rumah kamu ada berapa kamar?	How many rooms are there in your house?
Di rumah saya ada ...	<i>In my house there are ...</i>

apartemen	apartment
dapur	kitchen
garasi	garage
kamar duduk	lounge room
kamar kecil	toilet
kamar makan	dining room
kamar mandi	bathroom
kamar pembantu	servant's room
kamar tidur	bedroom
kebun	garden
kolam renang	swimming pool
kompleks perumahan	housing complex
ruang tamu	room to welcome guests
rumah	house; home
tingkat	storey
WC	toilet

Kata-kata berguna

di atas	on; above
di bawah	under; below
di belakang	behind
di dalam	inside
di depan	in front of
di luar	outside
di samping	beside
mereka	they; their
punya	to have



Berlibur ke Bali



2.1 Berbagai macam liburan

What type of holiday do I like?

2.3 Liburan saya asyik!

What was the highlight of my holiday?

2.2 Ikutlah tur ke Bali!

Which tour will I choose?

Eksplorasi

- Reflect on what type of tourist you are
- Learn about responsible tourism
- Explore types of holiday activities in Bali
- Compare the number of holidays Indonesians and Australians have
- Consider the importance of holidays for Indonesians and Australians

Interaksi

- Discuss what type of holiday you like
- Say when you like to go on holiday
- Talk about transport options
- Say what you can do on a holiday and plan a trip
- Talk about past and future holiday events

Tugas

- Design an itinerary for your ideal holiday to Bali
- Create a poster advertising a Bali holiday for Indonesian families
- Design a brochure promoting Australia as a holiday destination for Indonesian teenagers
- Write a postcard describing a Bali holiday
- Create a calendar showing when you and your friends like to holiday and why



Berbagai-macam liburan

What type of holiday do I like?

Bacalah!



Liburan favorit kami

Who do you agree with: Emma, Lia, Deni or Ketut? What do their holiday choices tell you about their personalities?



Emma

Saya paling suka liburan santai karena saya suka bersantai. Saya hanya mau tinggal di resor mewah. Saya mau berenang di kolam renang besar yang indah, berbelanja di mal dan makan di restoran internasional.



Lia

Liburan favorit saya liburan keluarga. Saya suka tinggal dengan bibi dan paman atau kakek dan nenek saya. Kami suka berbelanja. Kami juga suka ke tempat unik yang menarik dan bertamasya di taman indah.



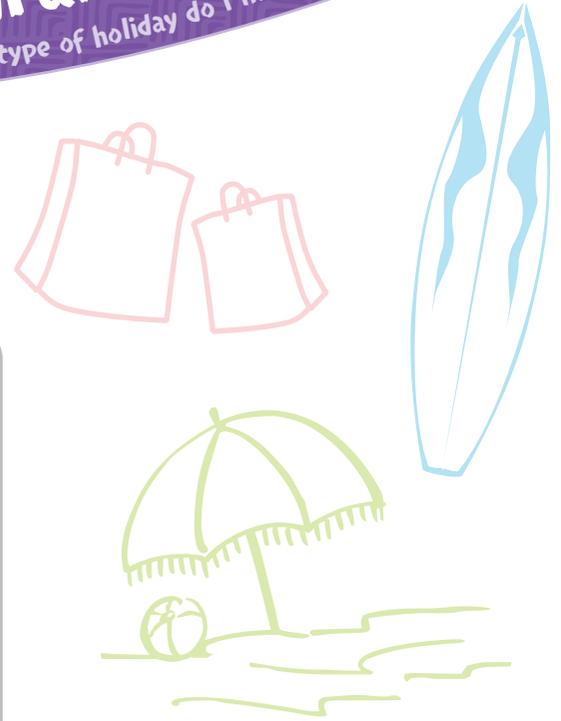
Deni

Saya paling suka liburan budaya. Saya mau mengunjungi tempat bersejarah dan coba masakan tradisional yang eksotik. Saya suka tinggal di homestay.



Ketut

Liburan favorit saya liburan adrenalin karena saya suka aktivitas seru. Saya mau bermain banana boat. Saya suka berselancar di pantai populer yang indah. Saya mau tinggal di hotel di tempat ramai.



liburan	holiday
bersantai	to relax
hanya	only
mewah	luxurious
bertamasya	to picnic
taman	park
budaya	culture; cultural
tempat bersejarah	historic place
ramai	busy; lively

Cari jawabannya!

- 1 How many expressions can you find that refer to holiday preferences?
- 2 In *Saling Silang 1* you learned that **tinggal** means *to live*. Can you work out what **tinggal** means here?

Refleksi



- 1 Of the four teenagers, who would you prefer to go on holidays with? Why?
- 2 Are you surprised by the type of holidays the Indonesian teenagers like?



Pojok bahasa

1. Kata sifat

What has been added to each of the sentences on the right?

- Saya mau tinggal di resor. Saya mau tinggal di resor **mewah**.
- Kami suka bertamasya di taman. Kami suka bertamasya di taman **indah**.
- Saya mau makan di restoran. Saya mau makan di restoran **internasional**.
- Saya suka berselancar di pantai. Saya suka berselancar di pantai **populer**.

The sentences on the right all contain *adjectives*.

Adjectives are describing words. They describe nouns—things, feelings, experiences and people. They help us visualise what is being said.

Cobalah!

Make the following sentences more specific or interesting by adding a suitable adjective.

Saya suka berselancar di pantai. Saya suka berselancar di pantai **populer**.

- 1 Saya mau menonton film.
- 2 Saya suka liburan.
- 3 Keluarga kami paling suka tinggal di resor.
- 4 Saya suka berbelanja di mal.

Brainstorm the adjectives you know.

2. Yang

What do you think is the function of **yang** in these sentences?

- Saya suka berselancar di pantai **populer yang** indah.
- Kami juga suka ke tempat unik **yang** menarik.

How easy is it to understand the sentences if **yang** is removed?

🔊 **Yang** means *which is* or *which are*. In these examples, **yang** is used to separate two adjectives.

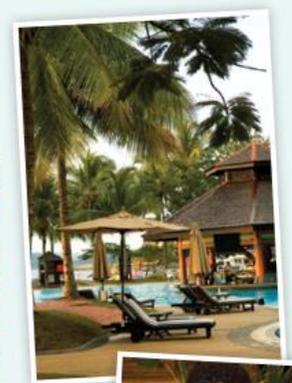
Cobalah!

Expand these sentences using **yang** and adding a second adjective from the box.

besar indah menarik unik mewah enak seru

Saya mau coba makanan lokal. Saya mau coba makanan lokal **yang enak**.

- 1 Kami suka tinggal di hotel bersejarah.
- 2 Saya mau berbelanja di plaza modern.
- 3 Saya suka coba aktivitas baru.
- 4 Kami suka liburan adrenalin.



Lafal

y

Listen to these words and say them aloud.

ya yang ayo budaya saya

Now try this tongue-twister:
Yayuk, ayo makan sayur-sayuran yang banyak supaya sehat seperti saya!
(Yayuk, come and eat lots of vegetables so that you'll be healthy like me!)

Bacalah!

Kapan kamu suka berlibur?

When is the best time to go on holidays?

Saya suka liburan di pantai pada bulan Desember dan Januari. Saya juga suka sekali berlibur ke Gold Coast pada musim panas.

Emma

Saya paling suka berlibur pada bulan Februari karena saya suka berselancar waktu musim panas.

Joe (Wollongong)

Liburan favorit saya pada bulan Juni dan Juli karena saya suka liburan panjang.

Retno

Saya paling suka berlibur pada tanggal 17 Agustus (hari libur nasional) karena ada banyak aktivitas seru.

Ziad

Saya paling suka berlibur pada musim kemarau karena musim itu baik untuk berselancar. Saya tidak suka musim hujan.

Nyoman (Bali)

Liburan favorit keluarga kami liburan Idul Fitri.

Laksmi

Di Australia, saya paling suka berlibur di Mount Hotham pada bulan Juli karena waktu liburan, saya suka sekali bermain ski!

Alana



Musim di Australia



musim semi



musim panas



musim gugur



musim dingin

Musim di Indonesia



musim hujan



musim kemarau

bulan	month
berlibur	to holiday
musim	season
panjang	long
tanggal	date
hujan	rain
Idul Fitri	the end of Ramadan (the Islamic fasting month)

Idul Fitri happens at the end of the Islamic fasting month of Ramadan, which occurs at a different time each year. During Idul Fitri celebrations, people visit relatives and ask for forgiveness.

Cari jawabannya!

- Do any of the characters like to holiday at the same time of year? (**Hint:** find out when the Balinese wet and dry seasons are.)
- Find out more about the national holiday on 17 August.
- What can you tell about the characters by looking at their holiday preferences?

Refleksi

When do you like to go on holiday? Why?





Pojok bahasa

3. Kapan vs waktu

Look at how **kapan** and **waktu** were used on the previous page. Can you tell when you should use **kapan** or **waktu**?

Q **Kapan** kamu suka berlibur?

Q **Kapan** kamu mau berselancar?

A Saya suka berlibur pada bulan Februari.

A Saya suka berselancar **waktu** musim panas.

Q **Kapan** is a question word that means *when*? It refers to dates and points in time. **Waktu** means *when* and is used in statements, not questions.

Saling silang

Being a responsible tourist

Tourism is an important part of Indonesia's economy, providing jobs for many people around the country. It has drawn attention to the country's cultural heritage and beautiful scenery.

Tourism can also be a problem. For example, huge numbers of tourists visit Bali each year, and this has placed a strain on the island's water supply and waste disposal. Rice fields and forests are being destroyed to make way for resorts and hotels.

The World Tourism Organization is now encouraging responsible tourism.

If you were going to Bali, what choices could you make to reduce the impact of your holiday on the environment and the community that you visit?



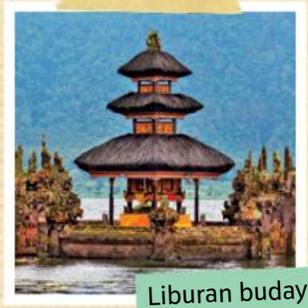
Liburan mewah



Liburan berbelanja

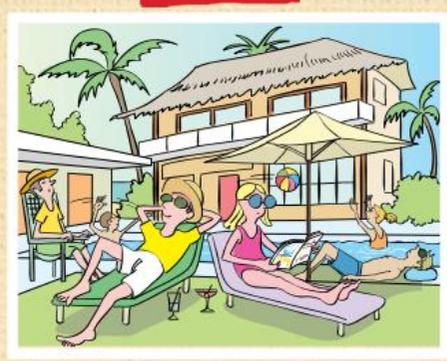


Liburan eko-turisme



Liburan budaya

Choose



Compare



Think



Bacalah!

Paket liburan di Bali

Imagine you are going to Bali with your family. Which package tour would you choose?

www.bali-eksotik.co.id

Paket liburan santai (Seminyak/Sanur): 3 hari

Anda suka bersantai?
Ikut paket liburan santai ini.

Hari pertama

- Naik kuda di pantai. **1**
- Massage di spa.
- Makan malam di Restoran Gado-Gado.

Hari kedua

- Bersantai di resor.
- Menonton tarian tradisional di hotel. **2**

Hari ketiga

- Bersnorkel di pantai Sanur dan melihat koral eksotik.
- Ikut sunset dinner cruise.



Paket liburan tur eko-budaya (Ubud): 3 hari

Anda suka liburan budaya?
Pilih paket liburan ini.

Hari pertama

- Berjalan-jalan di hutan monyet. **1**
- Belajar memasak makanan Bali.

Hari kedua

- Naik sepeda di sawah indah. **2**
- Ikut tur ke taman burung. **3**
- Belajar musik gamelan Bali.

Hari ketiga

- Mengunjungi Pura Besakih—pura Hindu yang paling besar dan paling indah.
- Menonton tarian Kecak—tarian spektakuler di Batubulan. **4**



Paket liburan adrenalin (Kintamani): 4 hari

Anda aktif? Anda suka aktivitas seru?
Paket liburan ini paling baik untuk Anda.

Anda bisa:

- Naik rakit di lokasi nomor satu di Bali. **1**
- Mengeksplorasi Kintamani—hebat!
- Mendaki gunung—spektakuler! **2**
- Naik gajah di Desa Taro—seru! **3**



Ayo kontak kami hari ini!

Cari jawabannya!

- 1 Which tour offers the widest variety of activities?
- 2 Using the pictures, can you work out the meaning of **kuda**, **sepeda**, **taman burung**, **rakit** and **gajah**?
- 3 Look back at '**Liburan favorit kami**' on page 20. Choose tours that would suit Emma, Deni, Lia and Ketut. Give reasons for your choices.

makan malam	to have dinner
tarian	traditional dance
pilih	choose
berjalan-jalan	to go for a walk
hutan	forest
monyet	monkey
sawah	rice field
pura	temple
mendaki	to climb
gunung	mountain

Pojok bahasa

4. Anda

Did you notice that the advertisements use the word **Anda** not **kamu**? Can you guess why? Use the cartoon to help you work out the answer.

- ☞ **Kamu** is used for friends and people you are close to, or who are younger than you.
- ☞ **Anda** can be used when you don't know someone well. It is more formal than **kamu**.

If you don't know a person well and you don't think they are old enough to be called **Bu** or **Pak**, call them **Anda**.

*Why do you think **Anda** is written with a capital A? Compare it to the English words 'I' and 'you'.*

Kamu suka berlibur di mana?

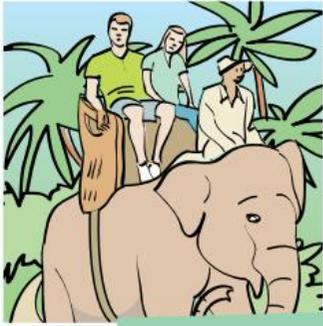
Anda suka berlibur di mana?



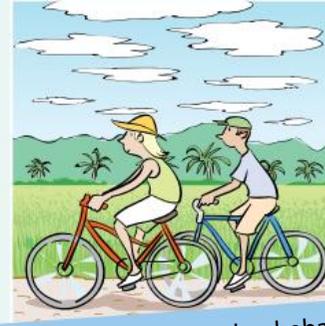
Pojok bahasa

5. naik

Can you work out what **naik** means? Why do you think **naik** is not used with **berjalan**?



Saya mau naik gajah atau naik rakit.



Naik sepeda di sawah—hebat!



Saya suka naik kuda.

🕒 **Naik** means to go by. Use **naik** with forms of transport that you can get on.



Saya berjalan ke sekolah.

Notice the difference between *berjalan* and *berjalan-jalan*.

Ayo interaksi!

Pair work Say what transport you use to go to the following places:

- sekolah
- lapangan bulu tangkis
- bioskop
- kafe internet
- mal
- rumah makan
- Indonesia
- rumah teman

A Kamu naik apa ke pantai?

B Saya naik **bis** ke pantai.



bis

Use the example and pictures below to help you.



pesawat terbang



sepeda motor



mobil



bemo/angkot



feri



taksi



becak



kereta api

Saling silang

Bali is a popular tourist destination for people of many nationalities, including Indonesians.

In 2011, almost 800 000 Australians visited Indonesia, more than 90 per cent of them on holidays.

Most Australians have more holidays than Indonesians. For Indonesians, leisure and recreation are more of a luxury. Compare the number of holidays Australians and Indonesians have.

The school holidays vary according to when Idul Fitri falls. Students usually have one week of holidays, three days on either side of Idul Fitri. Government schools and public servants sometimes have a compulsory day off before a public holiday that falls on a Tuesday, or after a public holiday that falls on a Thursday. This gives them a four-day weekend and helps to promote local tourism.

Berapa hari libur?



Be careful—minggu means 'week', but hari Minggu is 'Sunday'.

Bacalah!



Liburan di Bali

What are Deni and his sister, Rina, chatting about?

lihatlah	look
baiklah	alright; OK

Rina: Deni, lihatlah paket liburan santai di situs www.bali-eksotik.com.
Bagaimana kalau kita ikut paket liburan itu?
Kita bisa bersantai di hotel mewah atau di pantai.

Deni: Paket liburan santai membosankan, Rina.
Saya lebih suka liburan aktif yang seru.
Saya mau ke Kintamani karena saya bisa naik gajah atau mendaki gunung.

Rina: Ibu dan bapak tidak suka aktivitas itu, Deni!
Mereka lebih suka bersantai.
Bagaimana kalau kita ikut paket liburan eko-budaya di Ubud?

Deni: Ada aktivitas apa?

Rina: Naik sepeda di sawah, berjalan-jalan di hutan monyet dan ikut tur ke taman burung.
Kita juga bisa menonton tarian dan mendengarkan musik tradisional.

Deni: Baiklah!



Cari jawabannya!

- 1 What can you tell about Deni and Rina from their preferred tours?
- 2 Do you think their parents will agree to their suggestion?

Refleksi

Do you enjoy the same holiday activities as your parents?

Bacalah!

SMS dari Emma

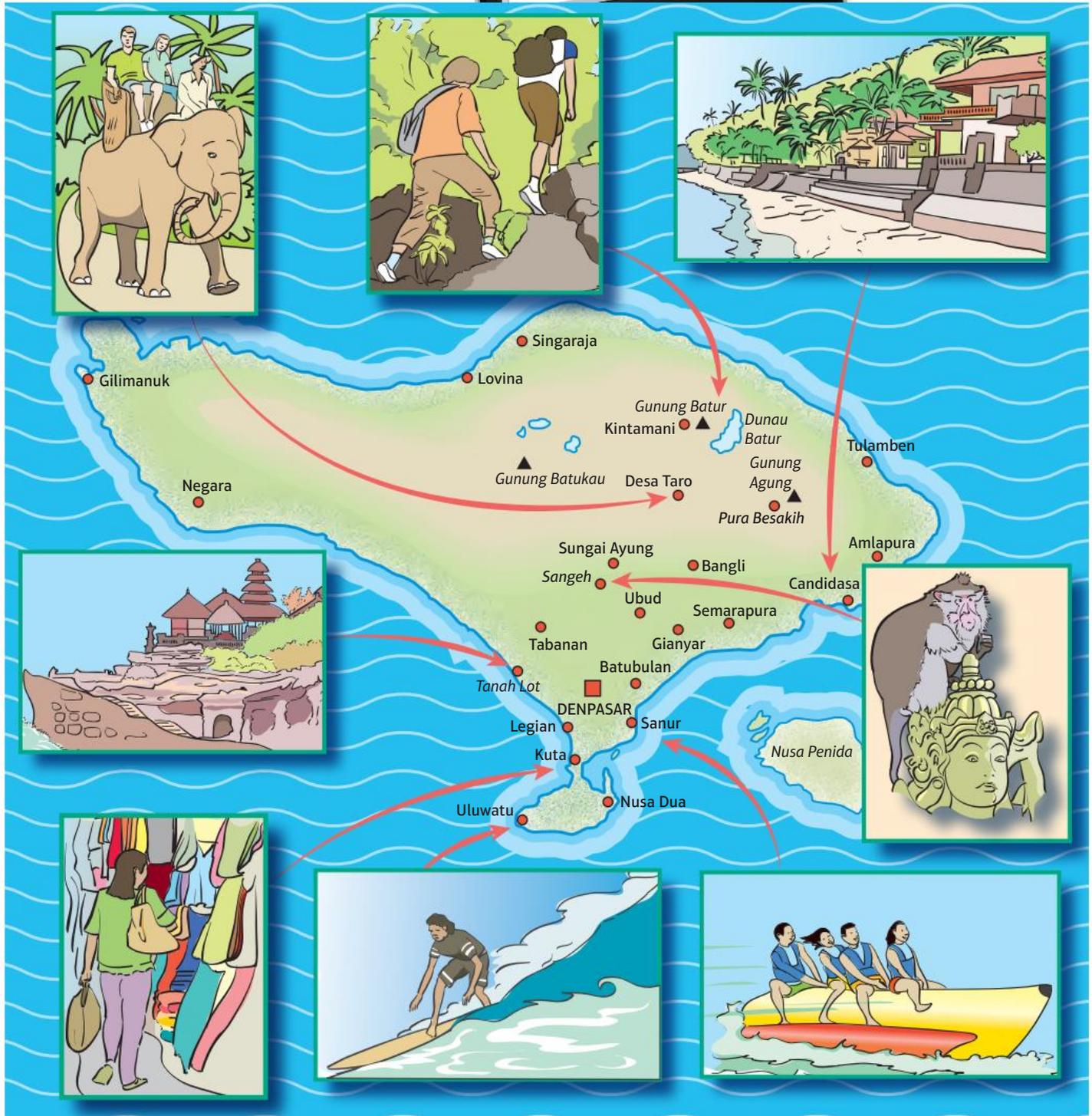
Emma has just sent a text message to Ketut. Why is she so happy?

Cari jawabannya!

What do you think Ketut would text back to Emma?

Hai Ketut!
 Saya mau ke Bali dengan keluarga Deni pada bulan Desember ini. Saya senang sekali. Kami mau tinggal di Legian. Lalu kami mau ikut paket liburan eko-budaya di Ubud. Kapan kita bisa bertemu?
 Salam,
 Emma

senang	happy
lalu	then





Ayo interaksi!

Pair work Using the map on page 28, ask and say where you would like to go in Bali and what you can do there. Learn your conversation off by heart. Extend your response by using Deni and Rina's conversation on page 27 as a guide.

- A** Kamu mau ikut tur ke mana? Mengapa?
- B** Saya mau ke **Uluwatu** karena **saya bisa berselancar**. Dan kamu?
- A** Saya mau ke **Candidasa** karena **saya bisa bersantai di pantai**. Saya lebih suka aktivitas santai.



Pojok bahasa

6. Kata kerja

Look at some of the activities you can do in Bali. What do the words have in common?

- berbelanja**
- bersantai**
- melihat atraksi turis**
- mendaki gunung**
- berkaraoke**
- berjalan-jalan**
- menonton tarian**
- mengunjungi pura**

🔊 In Indonesian, words beginning with **ber-** or **me-** are usually verbs. What verbs do you know that do not start with **ber-** or **me-**? Some verbs without **ber-** or **me-** are **mau, makan, minum, naik** and **suka**.

A verb is an action word.

Lafal

t and **d**

Listen to these words and say them aloud. Is the **t** sound in Indonesian similar to English?

paket **ikut** **tinggal** **kita** **bertemu**

🔊 In Indonesian the **t** sound is very soft. It is as if you start making the **t** sound then stop halfway.

Put your hand in front of your mouth as you say the Indonesian words above. You should only feel a little bit of air on your hand, or none at all, as you say the **t** sound.

In English, the **t** sound is very distinct, as in **pot, sit, attitude**.

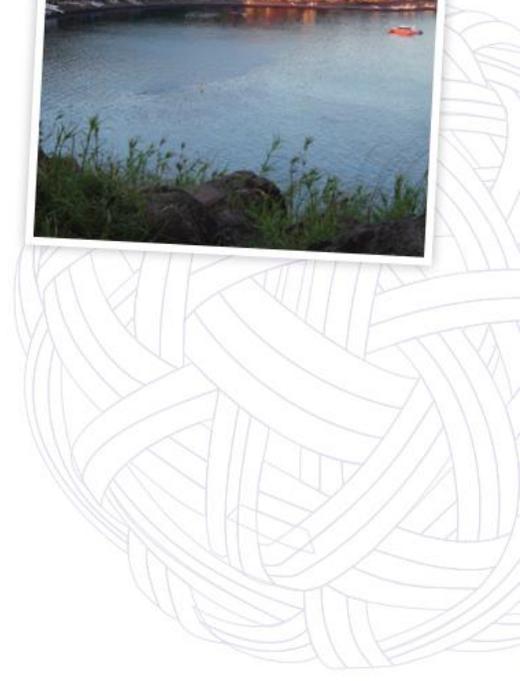
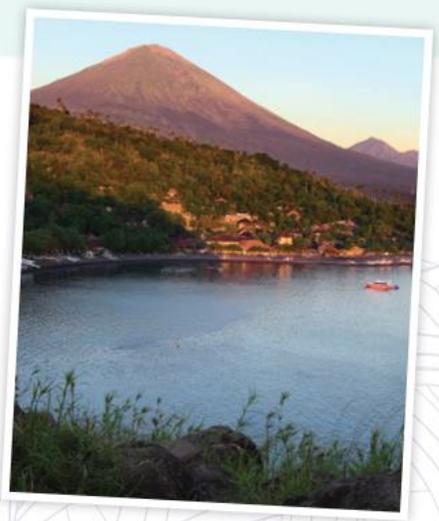
Now listen to the **d** sound in these words. Compare it to the **t** sound.

di **dengan** **budaya** **indah** **dan** **Ubud**

It is easy to confuse the **d** and **t** sounds. Listen to the difference between these similar words.

pantai **pandai**
tari **dari**

🔊 The **d** sound is heavier and lower than the **t** sound.





Liburan saya asyik!

What was the highlight of my holiday?



Bacalah!



Di hotel

Emma and her brother Josh are on holiday with Deni and his family. Who do you think is having the best holiday?



Ibu Kamu senang dengan liburan kamu, Deni?

Deni Ya, Bu! Aktivitas favorit saya berselancar dengan Josh. Pantai Legian bagus untuk berselancar. Tetapi saya tidak suka menonton tarian karena membosankan.

Rina Saya suka sekali menonton tarian tradisional. Saya pikir orang Bali pandai sekali menari.

Roni Tempat favorit saya Waterbom Bali. Asyik!

Bapak Dan kamu, Emma? Kamu paling suka melakukan apa?

Emma Saya paling suka berbelanja. Saya sudah membeli suvenir murah yang bagus untuk ibu, bapak dan teman-teman sekolah.

Ibu Josh, kamu paling suka melakukan apa?

Josh Saya paling suka berselancar di pantai dan berenang di kolam renang besar.

menari	to dance (traditional style)
membeli	to buy

Cari jawabannya!

- 1 What expressions are used to say what the holiday highlight was?
- 2 List the family's favourite holiday activities in Bali.

Ayo interaksi!

Group work Conduct a survey in Indonesian to find out what your classmates most like doing in the holidays. Choose from the activities shown below. Tally the results.



A Kamu paling suka melakukan apa waktu liburan?

B Saya paling suka membaca buku.

Membaca buku	
Berselancar	

Do you remember how to ask questions using the word **melakukan**?

Bacalah!

Email kepada Lia

What is Emma doing while on holidays?

HAI LIA

kirim →

Dari: Emma

Kepada: Lia

Perihal: Bali

Hai Lia,

Bali hebat! Kami tinggal di hotel dekat pantai Legian. Pantai Legian indah sekali!

Hotel kami bagus. Ada kolam renang besar. Juga ada massage dan spa—aktivitas favorit saya! Setiap hari saya ke tempat spa pada jam sembilan.

Saya suka berenang pada pagi hari karena tidak begitu panas. Josh suka berselancar dengan Deni. Kami juga naik kuda di pantai pada sore hari—asyik sekali.

Kemarin, kami ke atraksi indah yang menarik sekali, yaitu Tanah Lot dan Uluwatu. Kami harus berangkat pada jam enam lewat seperempat! Pagi-pagi, ya? Kami juga menonton tarian di hotel. Orang Bali pandai menari! Tadi pagi saya berbelanja di mal—ada fashion murah yang keren sekali!

Nanti malam saya akan berkaraoke dengan keluarga Deni.

Saya belum bertemu dengan Ketut. Besok pagi kami akan ke Ubud karena keluarga Deni mau ikut tur eko-budaya. Saya bisa mengunjungi rumah Ketut di sana. Kami mau naik sepeda di sawah dan berjalan-jalan di hutan monyet. Saya mau mengambil banyak foto monyet.

Sekarang saya mau berenang lagi.

Sampai jumpa,

Emma



Do you remember how to say the time in Indonesian?

kepada	to (a person)
yaitu	that is; namely
pagi-pagi	early morning
mengambil	to take
lagi	again



Cari jawabannya!

- 1 How was Emma feeling when she wrote this email? How do you know?
- 2 Has Emma spent more of her time participating in indoor or outdoor activities so far?
- 3 What do you think **akan** mean?
- 4 What do you think **lewat** and **seperempat** mean when telling the time?

Pojok bahasa

7. Time indicators

Look how the English verb *to shop* changes according to when it happens.

Past tense I **shopped** this morning.

Present tense I am **shopping**.

Future tense I will **shop** tonight.

Compare it to the Indonesian verb, **berbelanja**.

Past tense **Saya berbelanja tadi pagi.**

Present tense **Saya berbelanja.**

Future tense **Saya berbelanja nanti malam.**

🕒 In Indonesian, the verb does not change when the tense changes.

What words tell us when something happens? In the examples above, you know the words **pagi** and **malam**. What do you think is the function of **tadi** and **nanti** in **tadi pagi** and **nanti malam**?

🕒 **Tadi** indicates the recent past. It can be joined with words such as **pagi, siang, sore** and **malam**.

🕒 **Nanti** indicates the near future. It can only be joined with **siang, sore** and **malam**.

Emma's email includes another time indicator. Can you find it in the sentence below?

Nanti malam saya akan berkaraoke dengan keluarga Deni.

🕒 **Akan** means *will*. It is used to show that something will happen in the future.

Cobalah!

Express these sentences in Indonesian.

- 1 Yesterday Emma went to Bali.
- 2 Tomorrow I will go shopping with my friend.
- 3 They rode an elephant yesterday.
- 4 We listened to Indonesian music this morning.
- 5 I ate fried rice last night.
- 6 I will ride a horse on the beach later this afternoon.
- 7 We will watch a Balinese dance tonight.



8. Telling the time

Look at the clocks. Can you work out the pattern for telling the time?



jam dua **lewat** sepuluh

🕒 To tell the time up to 30 minutes after the hour, use:
jam + the number of the hour + **lewat**
+ the number of minutes.



jam empat **lewat** seperempat

🕒 For *quarter past*, use **lewat** + **seperempat**.

Do you remember how to ask the time?



jam tujuh **kurang** sepuluh

🕒 To tell the time more than 30 minutes after the hour, use:
jam + the number of the *next* hour + **kurang**
+ the number of minutes.



jam sembilan **kurang** seperempat

🕒 For *quarter to*, use **kurang** + **seperempat**.



Ayo interaksi!

Pair work Say what you did this morning and what you will do this afternoon and tonight.

- A** Kamu melakukan apa **tadi pagi**?
- B** Saya **bermain bola basket**. Dan kamu?

Pair work Practise saying the following times with a partner.

- 3:25
- 4:15
- 5:50
- 7:12
- 12:45
- 9:38

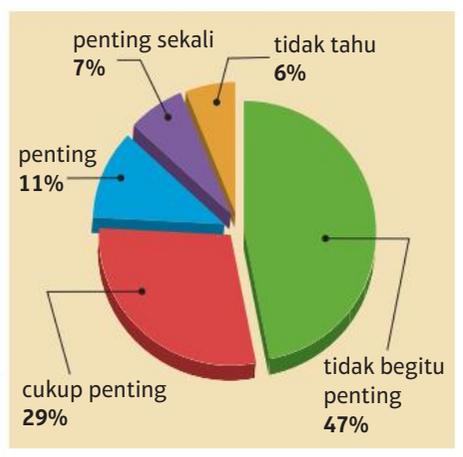
Bacalah!

Favorit magazine asked readers to post their thoughts about holidays on their Facebook page. The magazine also conducted a poll to see whether Indonesians thought holidays were important. The results are shown in the pie chart. How important are holidays to Indonesians?

mahal	expensive
cukup	quite

Anda pikir liburan penting?

-  **Bu Marni**
Sekolah dan agama lebih penting daripada liburan. Liburan mahal, ya.
-  **Wayan, Bali, 24 tahun**
Liburan penting sekali untuk ekonomi Bali.
-  **Budi, 41 tahun**
Kita perlu relaks. Liburan penting untuk kita.
-  **Bu Tris (guru Sejarah)**
Kita bisa belajar pada liburan. Studi tur paling penting.
-  **Ayu, 43 tahun**
Bekerja dan belajar lebih penting daripada berlibur.
-  **Putu, 19 tahun**
Liburan domestik lebih baik daripada liburan internasional.



Refleksi

- Evaluate the responses of the *Favorit* magazine readers. Do you think Australians have similar views about the importance of holidays?
- How important are holidays to you?

Ayo interaksi!

Group work What do your classmates think about holidays? Interview them.

- A** Kamu pikir liburan penting?
- B** Ya, penting sekali.
- A** Mengapa?
- B** Karena **saya bisa berselancar dengan bapak**.

- A** Kamu pikir liburan penting?
- C** Saya pikir liburan tidak penting.
- A** Mengapa?
- C** Karena **kita bisa bermain di sekolah**.

Tugas

1 Tur paket favorit saya

Design a four-day itinerary for your ideal Bali holiday.

- Organise your itinerary by day e.g. **Hari pertama** etc.
- Include details of what you will do each day.

TIP

Use the holiday package ads on pages 24–25 to help you.

2 Liburan keluarga di Bali

Create a poster advertising a Bali holiday for Indonesian families.

- Include activities that will appeal to different family members.
- Use a range of adjectives to make the holiday sound interesting.

TIP

Consider the time of year. For example, the poster could be advertising a package tour during Idul Fitri.

3 Brosur: Ayo berlibur ke Australia!

Design a brochure promoting Australia as a holiday destination for Indonesian teenagers.

- Include places and tourist attractions that Indonesian teenagers would find interesting.
- Link the attractions to a particular style of holiday.
- Include images of the places you have chosen.

4 Kartu pos dari Bali

Write a postcard to your Indonesian class describing your Bali holiday.

- Sequence the information so that it flows effectively.
- Use time indicators to show what you have done and will do.

TIP

Keep in mind what season it is in Bali.

5 Survei

Survey your friends about when they like to go on holidays and why. Create a calendar collage with their responses.

- Ask what month and season they prefer to go on holidays.
- Include the reasons your friends like to holiday at that time of year and the activities they like to do.

TIP

Use the calendar on page 22 as a guide.

Kosa kata

Discussing types of holidays

budaya	culture
eko-turisme	eco-tourism
liburan	holiday
paket liburan	package holiday

mahal	expensive
mewah	luxurious
murah	cheap
panjang	long
ramai	busy; lively
santai	relaxed

Saying when you like to go on holiday

Kapan kamu suka berlibur?	When do you like to go on holidays?
Saya suka berlibur pada ...	<i>I like to holiday in ...</i> (a month or season)
Saya suka berlibur waktu ...	<i>I like to holiday when ...</i>

minggu	week
bulan	month
tanggal	date

musim	season
musim hujan	rainy season
musim kemarau	dry season
musim semi	spring
musim panas	summer
musim gugur	autumn
musim dingin	winter

Talking about transport options

Kamu naik apa ke ...?	How do you get to ...?
Saya naik ...	<i>I go by ...</i>

becak	pedicab
bemo/angkot	mini van
bis	bus
feri	ferry
kereta api	train
mobil	car
pesawat terbang	plane
sepeda	bicycle
sepeda motor	motorbike
taksi	taxi

berjalan	to walk
-----------------	---------

Saying what you can do on holiday

Kamu suka melakukan apa waktu liburan?	What do you like to do on holidays?
Saya suka/lebih suka/paling suka ...	<i>I like/prefer/most like to ...</i>

berjalan-jalan	to stroll
berkaraoke	to do karaoke
bersantai	to relax
bertamasya	to picnic
makan malam	to have dinner
melihat	to see
membeli	to buy
menari	to dance
mendaki	to climb
mengambil foto	to take photos
mengeksplorasi	to explore
mengunjungi	to visit
menonton tarian	to watch a dance
naik gajah/kuda/rakit	to go elephant riding/ horse riding/rafting
tinggal	to stay

atraksi turis	tourist attraction
gunung	mountain
hutan monyet	monkey forest
pura	temple
resor	resort
sawah	rice field
taman burung	bird park
tempat bersejarah	historic place

Talking about past and future events

akan	will
lagi	again
lalu	then
nanti malam	tonight
nanti sore	this afternoon
tadi malam	last night
tadi pagi	this morning

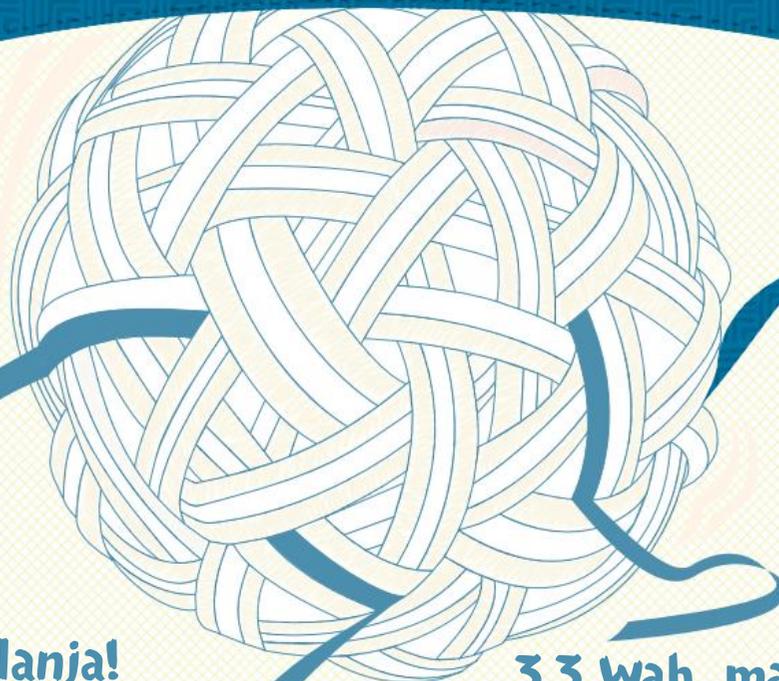
Kata-kata berguna

Anda
Ikutlah
kepada

you (formal)
Come along!
to (someone)



Berapa harganya?



3.1 Ayo berbelanja!

Where do I go shopping?

3.3 Wah, mahal!

How do I bargain?

3.2 Berbagai macam barang

Which one do I want?

Eksplorasi

- Compare the different places where Indonesians shop
- Learn about buying souvenirs
- Reflect on the advantages and disadvantages of shopping at a market
- Compare the relative prices of goods in Indonesia and Australia
- Learn tips about bargaining in Indonesia

Interaksi

- Say where you shop
- Ask for and give street directions
- Describe things you buy
- Identify types of fruit
- Ask for and give the price of different items
- Bargain at an Indonesian market

Tugas

- Create a talking shopping map for Indonesian tourists
- Write a review of your favourite shop
- Present a role-play of bargaining at an Indonesian market
- Research the relative prices of goods in Indonesia and Australia



Ayo berbelanja!

Where do I go shopping?

Bacalah!



Emma dan Deni belanja

Pagi ...

Mau belanja di Kuta hari ini, Deni?
Aku mau belanja di mal, pasar dan toko-toko kecil.

Mau. Aku suka sekali belanja. Kakak Emma mau ikut?

Nggak. Josh nggak suka belanja. Dia bosan belanja.
Dia lebih suka ke pantai daripada ke toko.
Kamu sudah beli oleh-oleh?

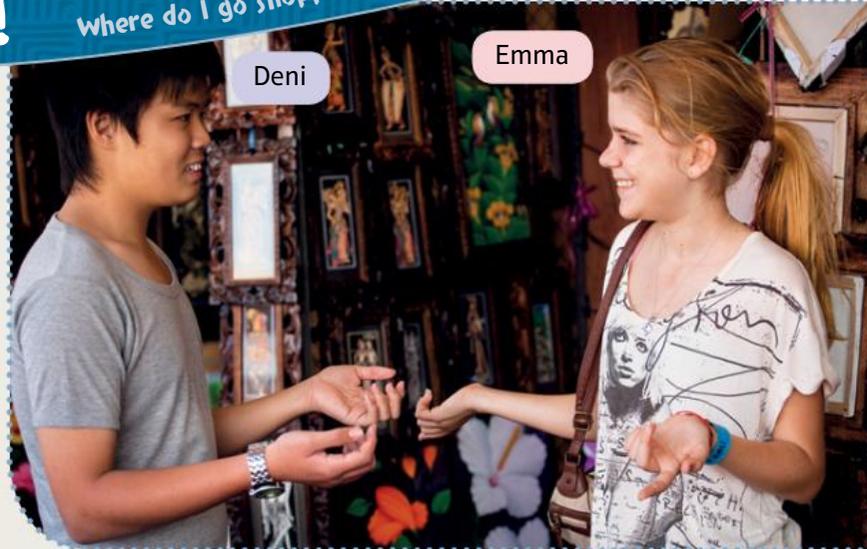
Belum.

Ayo kita ke mal. Bisa beli oleh-oleh di sana.

Aku nggak mau beli oleh-oleh di mal atau plaza. Aku mau ke supermarket dan pasar.

Bisa beli oleh-oleh di supermarket?

Ya, bisa. Aku mau beli kopi Bali dan biskuit di sana. Aku juga mau ke pasar untuk beli salak dan ukiran Bali.



Deni

Emma

pasar	market
oleh-oleh	souvenirs bought for other people
salak	salak (a type of fruit)
ukiran	carving
topi	hat
cincin	ring
kalung	necklace
kacamata hitam	sunglasses
sandal jepit	thongs

Sore ...

Kamu sudah beli souvenir untuk keluargamu, Emma?

Aku sudah beli sarung untuk ibuku dan topi untuk bapakku.

Dan untuk teman-teman?

Aku sudah beli cincin dan kalung di pasar seni untuk temanku, Lia.

Dan untuk teman-teman sekolah?

Aku belum beli souvenir untuk teman-teman sekolah karena belum tahu beli apa.

Ada banyak souvenir bagus yang murah di pasar.

Hebat! Aku juga mau beli souvenir untuk aku!
Aku mau beli kacamata hitam, sandal jepit dan T-shirt dari toko Bali Surf!

Baiklah! Ayo kita belanja di toko Bali Surf!

Cari jawabannya!

- 1 Where does Emma want to shop?
- 2 Do Deni and Josh have the same opinion about shopping? Explain.
- 3 What do you think **belanja** and **beli** are short for?
- 4 Do you remember the structure **lebih ... daripada ...**? Can you work out the meaning of **lebih suka ... daripada ...**?
- 5 What do you think **aku** and **nggak** mean?

When on holidays, it is expected that Indonesians will buy souvenirs for their extended family, school and work friends and neighbours. It is common to buy the specialty food of the place they are visiting.





Daftar belanja



Suvenir untuk keluarga dan teman

Ibu — sarung ✓

Bapak — topi ✓

Lia — cincin/kalung ✓

Aku — T-shirt Bali Surf,
sandal jepit, kacamata hitam

Teman sekolah — ???



Oleh-oleh untuk keluarga
dan teman

Untuk paman dan bibi —
salak Bali

Untuk guru — kopi Bali

Untuk teman sekolah —
ukiran Bali

Untuk tetangga —
makanan kecil

tetangga

neighbour

Cari jawabannya!

- 1 Put the items on each of the shopping lists into categories and then compare them. What do you notice?
- 2 List the different places Emma and Deni need to visit to get everything on their shopping lists.
- 3 What do you think **makanan kecil** means?

Pojok bahasa

1. Informal language

Compare the following two conversations. What differences do you notice?

- 1 Emma **Ayo kita ke mal. Bisa beli oleh-oleh di sana.**
Deni **Aku nggak mau beli oleh-oleh di mal atau plaza.**
- 2 Resepsionis **Deni sudah ke mal? Deni bisa membeli oleh-oleh di sana.**
Deni **Saya lebih suka membeli oleh-oleh di pasar, Bu.**

- 🕒 In informal situations, shortened words are often used in Indonesian.
- 🕒 **Nggak** is an informal form of **tidak** and is common in conversation.
- 🕒 **Aku** is an informal form of **saya** and is used between people who are close.
- 🕒 **-ku** is the shortened form of **aku** and is added at the end of a word to mean *my*. It follows the same pattern as **kamu** and **-mu**.

Cobalah!

Can you guess the formal forms of the words in red?

- **main bola basket**
- **yo makan!**
- **selancar di Kuta**
- **nonton film**
- **mau belanja di plaza**

Nggak is pronounced with a hard g sound, as in finger.

Ayo interaksi!

Group work Use informal language to invite your classmates to different places.

A

Kamu mau nonton film romantis?

B

Mau.

C

Nggak mau. Aku mau nonton film drama di rumah temanku.



Bacalah!



Di mana toko Bali Surf?

Deni is asking for directions to the surf shop. What do you notice about the way Indonesians give directions?

Permisi, Pak. Di mana toko Bali Surf, Pak?

Dekat sekali, kira-kira lima ratus meter.

Oh, tidak jauh.

Ya. Dari sini jalan terus ke selatan sampai perempatan. Lalu belok ke kiri. Toko Bali Surf di samping Restoran Kopi Pot.

Maaf, Pak. Toko Bali Surf di samping Restoran Kopi Pot?

Ya, di sebelah kanan restoran.

Terima kasih, Pak.

kira-kira	approximately
dari sini	from here
sampai	until; as far as
di sebelah ...	on the ...-hand side

Cari jawabannya!

Remember the meaning of **jalan** in *Saling Silang 1*? It was a noun, meaning *road*. Here **jalan** is used as a verb. What do you think it is short for?

Refleksi



- 1 What did Deni say to gain the stall owner's attention?
- 2 What do you say to gain the attention of a stranger?

Pojok bahasa

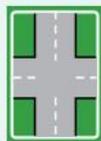
2. Asking for and giving directions



belok



terus



perempatan



kiri



kanan

If someone asked you for directions, how would you respond? Would your directions be different to these examples? How?

Q Permisi, Bu. Di mana toko buku?

A Dari sini, jalan ke barat sampai perempatan. Belok ke kiri di Jalan Datar. Toko buku di sebelah kanan mini-mart.

In Indonesian, compass directions are often used when someone gives directions.

You can use the prepositions **di**, **ke**, **dari** and **sampai** when you give directions. Sometimes you will need to combine them with other words, for example:

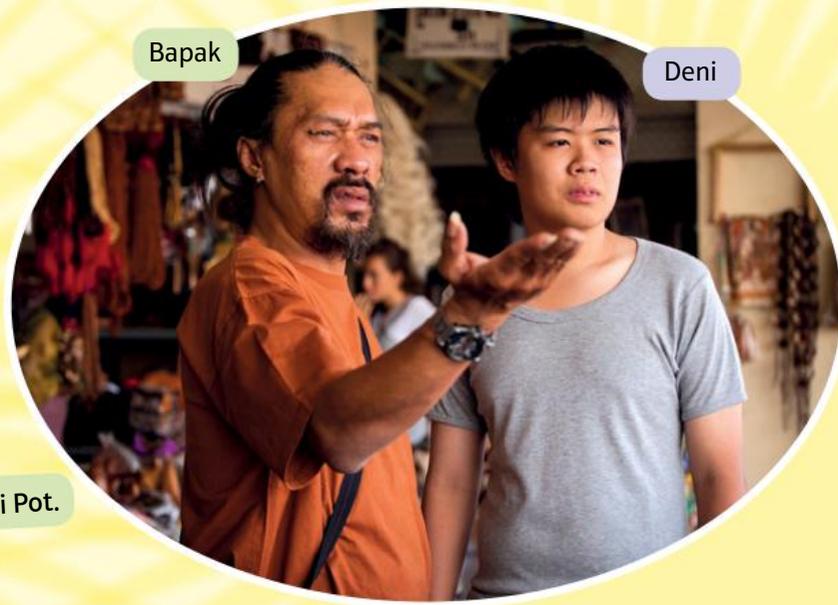
di mana? ke mana? belok ke dari sini sampai perempatan

Q Berapa jauh?

A Kira-kira satu kilometer.

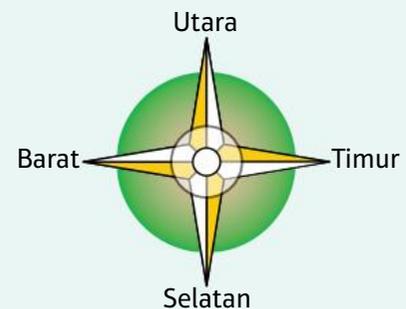
To ask how far away a place is, use **berapa jauh** or **berapa kilometer**.

40 empat puluh



Bapak

Deni



Refleksi



- 1 Would you be able to give directions from your home to your school using compass directions?
- 2 Do you know of any cultures that give directions in a different way?



Ayo interaksi!

Pair work You are at the mall (1) on the map below) but need to buy items from other shops. Ask where you can buy the following items in Kuta. Then use the map to ask for and give directions to those places.

A Di mana bisa beli **CD**?

B Di **Toko Musik**.

A Di mana **Toko Musik**?

B Dari sini ke **utara** sampai **Jalan Pantai Kuta**. **Belok ke kiri**, lalu ke **kanan**. **Jalan terus kira-kira tiga ratus meter**. **Belok ke kanan** di **Jalan Poppies 1**. **Toko Musik** di **samping Mini-Mart**.



Saling silang

Markets, malls and more



Pasar buah



Pasar daging



Pasar seni



Pasar sayuran



Pasar malam



Pasar terapung

Where do you like to shop? The places people shop tell us something about them and their culture. Most Indonesians love to shop at the many different types of markets where they can socialise and use their bargaining skills. The sights, sounds and smells of markets make them vibrant, busy places. Would they appeal to you?

Big cities also have huge mega-malls that sell a range of modern goods, from bargains to luxury items. Young people like to hang out in the air-conditioned malls. Families also like to go to plazas and malls on a Sunday and during the holidays as there is a lot of entertainment for children with games and prizes.

Many Indonesians also shop at mini-marts and supermarkets (in the cities) or roadside stalls (in the rural areas).

At roadside stalls you can buy all sorts of things such as stationery, cleaning products and food items. You can buy things in small quantities, such as one egg or one sachet of chilli sauce or shampoo. People also sell things from mobile markets on motorbikes, or weave in and out of the traffic on foot.



Mini-mart

Refleksi



Where do you prefer to shop in Australia and why? Would you make the same choices if you were in Indonesia?

Ayo interaksi!

Group work Ask your classmates where they like to shop. Tally the results.

A Kamu suka berbelanja di mana?

B Saya suka berbelanja **di mal** karena **ada banyak pilihan**.

Plaza/mal	Pasar	Toko	Supermarket



Bacalah!

Toko Bali Surf

What would you buy at the surf shop sale?



BALI SURF

Spesial hari ini

PAKAIAN TRENDI

T-shirt
Rp 90.500,-



Rash vest
Rp 300.000,-



Rok
Rp 200.000,-



Baju
Rp 150.000,-



AKSESORIS MURAH

Topi pet
Rp 56.000,-



Dompot
Rp 180.000,-



Tas
Rp 178.000,-



Jam tangan
Rp 400.000,-



Just as with dollars in Australia, when you write a price in Indonesian the rupiah symbol (Rp) comes first but when you say the price, you say **rupiah** last.

pakaian	clothing
papan	board

Refleksi

Kamu mau beli apa di toko Bali Surf? Mengapa?



A full stop is used to separate thousands, and prices end with a comma and a dash.

SEPATU KEREN

Sepatu air
Rp 190.000,-

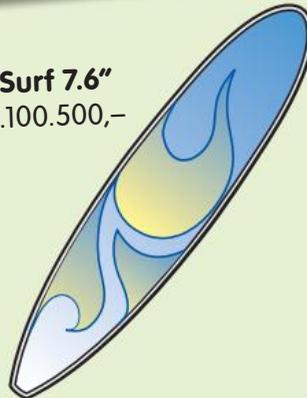


Sandal jepit
Rp 75.000,-



PAPAN SELANCAR HEBAT

Bali Surf 7.6"
Rp 3.100.500,-



Pojok bahasa

3. Nomor besar: hundreds, thousands and millions

You know that **sepuluh** means *ten*: **se-** means *one*, and **puluh** means *unit of ten*. Using the examples below, work out what **ratus**, **ribu** and **juta** mean.

Rp 750,-



Tujuh ratus lima puluh rupiah

Rp 1.000,-



Seribu rupiah

Rp 2.600,-



Dua ribu enam ratus rupiah

Rp 200.000,-



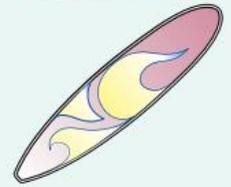
Dua ratus ribu rupiah

Rp 300.000,-



Tiga ratus ribu rupiah

Rp 3.100.500,-



Tiga juta seratus ribu lima ratus rupiah

Ratus means *hundred*, **ribu** means *thousand* and **juta** means *million*.

Cobalah!

See if you can count from 100 to 1000 in hundreds.

Bacalah!



Di toko Bali Surf

Deni helps Emma decide what to buy. Does he give good advice?

T-shirt ini trendi.

Yang mana?

Yang ini.

Ya, trendi sekali. Kamu lebih suka T-shirt hijau, biru atau merah muda?

Aku suka yang itu.

Yang biru?

Ya. Warna biru bagus untuk kamu.

Kamu suka tas ini?

Ya, keren sekali. Kamu suka tas besar atau tas kecil?

Aku suka yang kecil. Aku mau tas kecil untuk sekolah.

Lihat kacamata hitam ini! Kualitasnya baik tapi mahal.

Berapa harganya?

Harganya tiga ratus ribu rupiah.

Nggak mahal, tapi jelek! Berapa harga dompet itu?

Harganya seratus delapan puluh ribu rupiah.

Nggak begitu mahal. Sandal jepit ini murah, ya! Tujuh puluh lima ribu rupiah. Aku suka sandal jepit ini. Trendi sekali, ya?

Ya, tapi mahal. Sandal jepit lebih murah di pasar. Lebih baik Emma beli di sana.

Deni



Emma



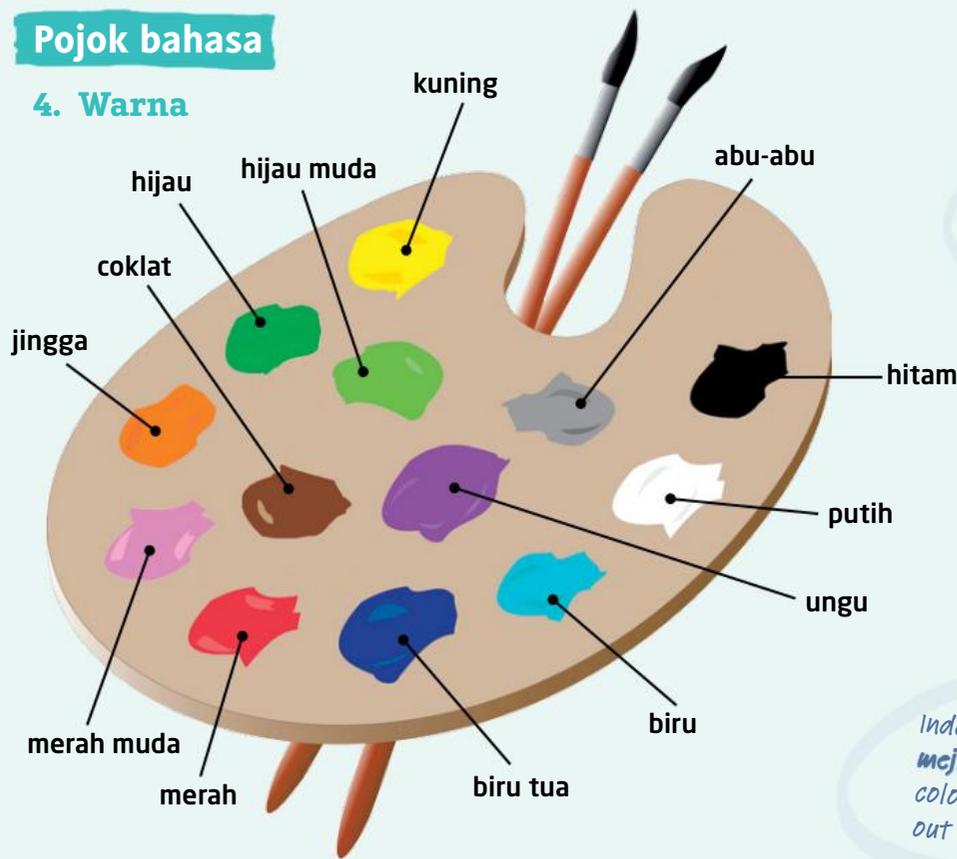
Cari jawabannya!

- 1 What items on Emma's shopping list do you think she would buy at the surf shop?
- 2 What do you think **tapi** is short for?

warna	colour
mahal	expensive
harga	price
jelek	ugly

Pojok bahasa

4. Warna



For a light shade, add **muda** after the colour.
For a dark shade, add **tua**.

Cari jawabannya

If **nila** is indigo, can you say the colours of the rainbow in Indonesian? (Use purple instead of violet.)

Indonesian children use the mnemonic **mejikuhibiniu** to memorise the colours of the rainbow. Can you work out what **mejikuhibiniu** stands for?

5. Asking the price of something



🕒 To ask the price of something, say '**Berapa harganya?**'.



🕒 To be more specific, say '**Berapa harga**' + the name or description of the item.

Ayo interaksi!

Pair work Choose five items from the surf shop advertisement on page 43. Ask the price of each item.

A Berapa harga **dompot** ini?

B Harganya **seratus delapan puluh ribu** rupiah.



Pojok bahasa

6. Yang mana?

In chapter 2 you learned that **yang** means *which is/are* and can be used to separate two adjectives. Can you work out what **yang** means in the dialogue on page 44 and in the cartoon below?

T-shirt ini trendi.

Yang mana?



Yang ini.

Ya, trendi sekali.
Tapi aku lebih suka yang itu.



Yang kuning?

Ya, warna kuning bagus.



🕒 You use **yang** to show what you are referring to.

Yang mana? means *which one?*

Yang ini/itu/kuning means *this one/that one/the yellow one.*

These are common expressions used to ask about and identify items.

Ayo interaksi!

Describing things to buy

Pair work Look at the items below. Ask and say which one you want to buy using **yang**. Use an adjective from the list to say why you want to buy it.

besar	kecil	jelek	keren	hebat
modern	mahal	murah	trendi	pendek
kuning	biru	hijau	panjang	kualitasnya baik

A Kamu mau beli T-shirt **yang mana?**
Yang kuning atau **yang** hitam?



B Aku mau beli **yang** hitam.

A Mengapa?

B T-shirt **kuning** jelek. Yang hitam **trendi**.



Group work Interview your classmates to find out which things they want to buy. Tally your results.

Bacalah!



Di supermarket

Kopi Bali, sudah. Kue nanas, sudah. Biskuit, sudah. Ayo kita ke kasir.

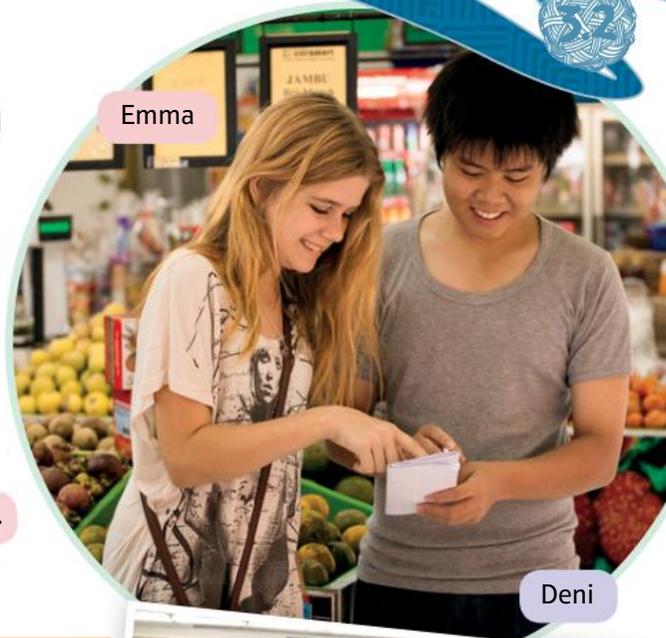
Lihat buah-buahan ini, Deni! Ada semangka, rambutan dan durian. Ada banyak buah-buahan di sini!

Ya, banyak sekali. Supermarket ini besar.

Juga ada salak Bali! Salak murah!

Nggak! Mahal sekali. Aku lebih suka beli salak di pasar. Lebih murah dan lebih segar.

Tapi buah di pasar lebih kecil. Di pasar panas dan ada banyak orang. Di supermarket dingin.



Emma

Deni

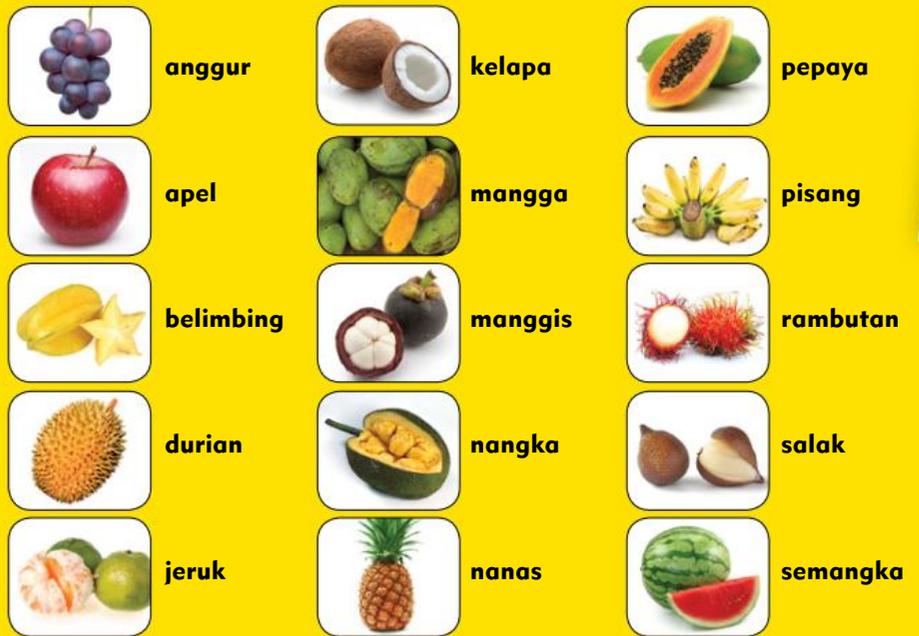


kasir	cashier
buah-buahan	fruit (variety of)
segar	fresh

Cari jawabannya!

- 1 What did Emma and Deni disagree about? Why do you think this happened?

Buah-buahan

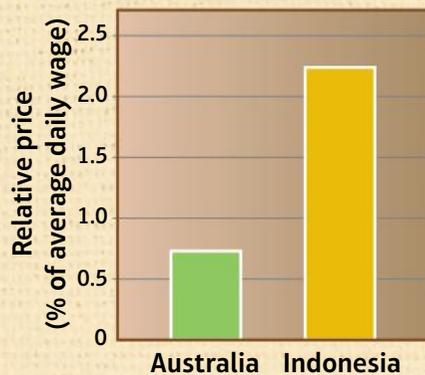


Saling silang

Harga relatif: murah atau mahal?

The price of a small bottle of soft drink is around \$2.20 in Australia and \$0.20 in Indonesia. Do you think Indonesians would think this is cheap?

Now look at the graph that shows the **relative price** of the soft drink compared to the average daily wage in Australia and Indonesia. What do you notice?



Refleksi

Now you know about relative prices, does this change your thinking about whether goods are cheap or expensive in Indonesia?



Wah, mahal!

How do I bargain?

Bacalah!



How successful are Deni and Emma at bargaining for items on their shopping lists? Could you do any better?



Deni

Penjual



Emma

Penjual

Di pasar 1: Di bagian buah-buahan

Berapa harga sekilo salak?

Harganya seribu tujuh ratus rupiah per kilo.

Wah, terlalu mahal!

Nggak! Murah! Salak Bali enak dan manis.

Sembilan ratus rupiah, bisa?

Nggak bisa. Saya rugi. Naik sedikit.

Seribu dua ratus rupiah?

Nggak bisa. Salak ini segar sekali.

Berapa, Bu?

Seribu lima ratus rupiah untuk adik.

Baiklah, seribu lima ratus rupiah.



penjual	seller
bagian	section
saya rugi	I'll make a loss
naik sedikit	go up a bit

Di pasar 2: Di bagian sepatu

Selamat siang. Mau beli apa?

Saya mau beli sandal jepit.

Yang ini bagus. Buatan Indonesia.

Saya lebih suka yang itu.

Sandal jepit ini, kualitasnya baik sekali.

Berapa harganya?

Enam puluh ribu rupiah.

Wah, mahal sekali! Lebih murah di toko di Jalan Legian. Bisa turun?

Bisa.

Tiga puluh ribu rupiah, boleh?

Maaf, nggak boleh. Empat puluh lima ribu rupiah.

Masih mahal. Tiga puluh lima ribu rupiah, ya?

Mau beli dua pasang?

Berapa harga untuk dua pasang sandal?

Delapan puluh ribu rupiah.

Tujuh puluh lima ribu rupiah?

Baiklah!

Kamu pandai tawar-menawar.



buatan Indonesian	product of Indonesia
turun	to go down/lower
pasang	pair
tawar-menawar	to bargain

Cari jawabannya

- Deni says 'terlalu mahal!'. What do you think **terlalu** means?
- Compare the initial price with the agreed price for the salak and thongs. Are you surprised at the difference?

What do you think *sekilo* means?



Expressing shock and surprise

Listen again to 'Di bagian buah-buahan' and 'Di bagian sepatu', especially to the way the seller and buyer use intonation to exaggerate what they are saying. Have a go at imitating their intonation.

Nggak! Murah!
Salak Bali enak dan manis.

Penjual

Wah, mahal sekali!

Pembeli

Wah, terlalu mahal!

Nggak bisa. Saya rugi.

Maaf, nggak boleh.

Masih mahal.

Saling silang

Bargaining 1

Negotiating prices is part of everyday life in Indonesia. It is expected that you will bargain when buying goods at a market. Bargaining is also a time to interact socially.

Look at the following conversation. What do you notice?

Dua puluh ribu rupiah, bisa?



Nggak bisa. Saya rugi ...
Adik dari mana?

Dari Jakarta ...
Dua puluh lima ribu rupiah?



Belum bisa.
Tiga puluh ribu rupiah ...
Adik turis, ya?

Ya ... Dua puluh delapan ribu rupiah?



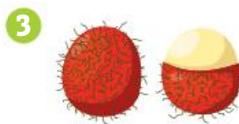
Baiklah.

Ayo interaksi!

Pair work Practise bargaining for these items with a partner.



- A** Berapa harga T-shirt ini?
- B** Tiga ratus ribu rupiah.
- A** Wah, mahal! Seratus ribu rupiah?
- B** Nggak bisa. Dua ratus ribu rupiah untuk kamu.
- A** Baiklah.



Refleksi



- 1 What do you notice about the amount of time it takes to bargain for items?
- 2 Why do you think the seller called the girl **adik**?

Saling silang

Bargaining 2

Bargaining happens not only for goods sold in markets but also for many types of transport, houses, electrical appliance and other goods in a range of shops.

However, in some places, such as roadside stalls, supermarkets, restaurants and department stores, the prices are fixed. If the seller tells you that the prices are fixed, you can't bargain.

Boleh tawar?



Maaf, harga pas.

Refleksi

- 1 Would you prefer to bargain for shoes at a market or buy them at a shop? Why?
- 2 Is it important to you to get the best deal possible, or are there other factors you would consider when settling on a price?

Tip-tip tawar-menawar

What bargaining strategies have you noticed so far? Look at the cartoons below and make a list of the strategies used for bargaining.

1 Sarung itu seratus dua puluh ribu rupiah.



Wah, terlalu mahal!

Use your drama skills—act shocked when you hear the price.

2 Mau T-shirt yang mana?



Anu ... Saya lihat-lihat dulu.

Act like you're not really interested.

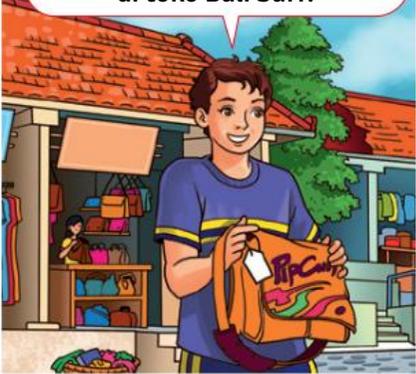
3 T-shirt ini 'L'?



Ya, tapi kamu perlu 'XXL'!

Use humour—laugh and smile. But don't get upset if the seller makes a joke at your expense.

4 Harga tas ini murah sekali! Jauh lebih murah daripada di toko Bali Surf!



Make sure your brand name purchases are genuine!

5 Tidak bisa. Saya rugi.



Saya mau sekali topi itu.

Act as if you don't really want the item. Walk away and don't look back.

6 Tiga puluh lima ribu rupiah?



Baiklah, harga pagi!

See if you can be the first buyer of the day.

*anu ... means um ...
What do you think
lihat-lihat dulu means?*



Ayo interaksi!

Drama kecil: tawar-menawar di pasar

Pair work Create your own conversation by choosing the appropriate word or phrase. Practise exaggerating your reactions using the appropriate intonation, then perform your drama for the class.

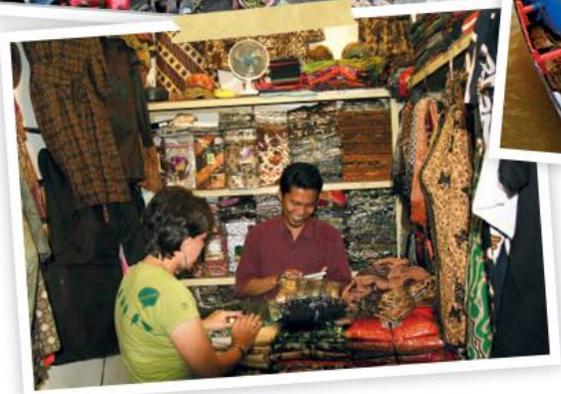
- A** Berapa harga **cincin/jam tangan/topi/DVD** itu?
- B** Dua ratus ribu rupiah.
- A** Dua ratus ribu rupiah? Wah, **terlalu mahal/mahal sekali!**
- B** Nggak, **murah/murah sekali!**
- A** Bisa **turun/tawar?**
- B** Bisa.
- A** Seratus ribu rupiah, ya?
- B** Seratus ribu?! Nggak bisa. Seratus tujuh puluh ribu rupiah.
- A** Anu ... seratus sepuluh ribu rupiah?
- B** Nggak. **Cincin/Jam tangan/Topi/DVD ini bagus sekali/kualitasnya baik.**
- A** Seratus dua puluh ribu?
- B** Seratus lima puluh.
- A** Seratus dua puluh lima ribu, ya?
- B** Ya, ya, boleh!



Refleksi 

- 1 Have you used any of the bargaining strategies shown in the cartoons on page 50? Were they successful?
- 2 Which bargaining strategy do you think would be the most successful? Why?
- 3 How do bargains work in your culture?

See if you can learn your conversation by heart! Don't forget to use appropriate body language.



Tugas

1 Talking map

Create a talking shopping map of a real or imaginary place for Indonesian tourists. Draw a map to show the location of shops and entertainment facilities.

- Mark the starting point on your map with an X.
- Include labels in Indonesian for at least six shops and two entertainment venues.
- Create a sound file that explains the location of the shops and facilities, beginning from the starting point.
- Describe what each shop sells using the structure **ada** + item + adjective.

TIP

- Think about the different things that each place sells to make sure you use a wide range of vocabulary.
- Practise your pronunciation with your teacher before you make your final recording.

2 Website review of your favourite place to shop

Write a review of your favourite place to shop for a shopping website. Share this with members of your class. Class members can rate the best place.

- Describe what is sold at the shop (clothing, accessories, shoes etc.).
- Name the country of origin of each product (e.g. **buatan Italia**).
- Describe the best or cheapest things to buy (e.g. **baju surf paling baik/murah**).
- Give the shopping place a rating (e.g. **skor saya 8/10**)

3 Bargaining role-play

In groups, act out a role-play of a bargaining scene at an Indonesian market.

- Choose a market you would like to visit.
- Use a variety of the vocabulary and structures you have learned.
- Make sure your role-play is culturally appropriate by using the correct bargaining strategies.
- Use props to make your role-play realistic.

TIP

- Write out key words (in order) on cue cards to help you present the role-play.
- Keep it simple, but show off the Indonesian you know!
- Check your pronunciation and intonation with your teacher before you perform.

4 Relative price research

Choose five products available in Indonesia and Australia. Use the table as a guide. Research the relative price of the products in Indonesia and Australia. Present your findings in a slideshow presentation.

Necessities	Everyday items	Luxury items
Milk, bread, rice ...	Clothing, shoes, furniture ...	Television, laptop, camera ...

- Look up the prices of the items on the internet.
- Convert the prices of the Indonesian items into Australian dollars.
- Find out the average daily wage in Australia and in Indonesia. Show each price as a percentage of the daily wage in each country, so you can compare the true prices of the products.
- In your slideshow presentation, include pictures of the products you chose.

Kosa kata

Describing things you buy

Kamu mau beli apa?	What do you want to buy?
Saya mau beli ...	I want to buy ...
Warna apa?	What colour?
Yang mana?	Which one?
Yang ini	This one
Yang itu	That one
<hr/>	
baju	shirt; top
barang	goods; things
botol	bottle
cincin	ring
dompot	wallet
jam tangan	watch
kacamata hitam	sunglasses
kalung	necklace
oleh-oleh	souvenirs bought for others
pakaian	clothing
rok	dress; skirt
sandal jepit	thongs
sarung	sarong
sepatu	shoes
tas	bag
topi	hat
topi pet	baseball cap
<hr/>	
jelek	ugly
kualitasnya baik	good quality
mahal	expensive

Bargaining

baiklah	alright; OK
Bisa tawar?	Can I bargain?
Bisa turun?	Can you lower the price?
buatan ...	product of ...
harga pagi	morning price
masih mahal	still expensive
naik sedikit	to go up a bit
rugi	to suffer a loss
tawar-menawar	to bargain
terlalu mahal	too expensive

Saying where you shop

Kamu lebih suka berbelanja di mana?	Where do you prefer to shop?
Saya lebih suka berbelanja di ...	I prefer to shop at ...
<hr/>	
pasar	market
pasar buah	fruit market
pasar daging	meat market
pasar malam	night market
pasar sayuran	vegetable market
pasar seni	art market
pasar terapung	floating market
toko	shop
<hr/>	
kasir	cashier
pembeli	buyer
penjual	seller

Asking and giving directions

Di mana ...?	Where is ...?
Dari sini ...	From here ...
<hr/>	
barat	west
selatan	south
timur	east
utara	north
<hr/>	
belok	to turn
kanan	right
kiri	left
sampai	until; as far as
terus	to continue straight
<hr/>	
Berapa jauh?	How far?
jauh	far
kira-kira	approximately
<hr/>	
di sebelah kanan	on the right
di sebelah kiri	on the left
perempatan	intersection

Asking and giving the price

Berapa harganya?	How much is it?
harga	price
harga pas	fixed price
rupiah (Rp)	Indonesian currency
<hr/>	
juta	million
ratus	hundred
ribu	thousand



Upacara dan perayaan

4

4.1 Hari-hari penting saya

What are the milestones in my life?

4.3 Upacara di Bali

Do you want to come to a celebration?

4.2 Ayo ke pesta!

How do I celebrate special occasions?

Eksplorasi

- Consider important milestones in your life
- Learn about how Indonesians celebrate birthdays
- Compare gift-giving practices in Indonesia and Australia
- Understand and respect cultural differences
- Reflect on the significance of special occasions in Bali

Interaksi

- Describe milestones in your life
- Express how you felt at different times in your life
- Use time expressions to talk about past and future events
- Wish someone well for a special occasion
- Invite someone to go out and respond to an invitation

Tugas

- Create a time-line showing significant events in your life
- Write a blog describing how you felt about the milestones in your life
- Design an invitation for a birthday party
- Text a friend about suitable birthday presents
- Create a comic strip about inviting people to a party

Bacalah!

Hari-hari penting saya

How do the milestones in the lives of Emma and Ketut differ?



Emma

Tahun

- 0 • Saya lahir pada tanggal 6 Juni di Melbourne.
- Gigi pertama saya.
- 5 • Hari pertama di SD.
- 10 • Saya mendapat binatang peliharaan pertama.
- 11 • Pesta perpisahan kelas 6.
- 12 • Saya masuk kelas 7.
- 13 • Saya mulai sekolah baru di Jakarta.
- 14 • Saya lulus ujian piano AMEB tingkat 4.
- 15 • Pesta hari ulang tahun ke-15.



Ketut

Tahun

- 0 • Saya lahir pada tanggal 27 November di Denpasar.
- 6 • Saya masuk SD.
- 10 • Tim sepak bola kami menang Kompetisi Bali.
- 12 • Hari pertama di SMP.
- 14 • Pesta perpisahan SMP.
- 15 • Saya mulai SMA.
- 16 • Saya ikut upacara potong gigi.
- 17 • Ulah ke-17.



Cari jawabannya!

- 1 Do you think that school is important to Emma and Ketut? Why?
- 2 What other events do they mention?

Refleksi

What past and future milestones would you include on your time-line?



lahir	born
gigi	tooth
pesta	party
perpisahan	farewell
mulai	to begin
lulus ujian	to pass a test/exam
hari ulang tahun (ultah)	birthday
menang	to win
upacara	ceremony
potong gigi	tooth-filing

Saling silang

Rites of passage

Many cultures have *rites of passages*—initiation ceremonies in which children become adults. In Bali, the tooth-filing ceremony is a rite of passage. When teenagers have their canine teeth filed at a special ceremony, it marks their journey into adulthood.

What rites of passage are there in your culture, or other cultures you know about?



A tooth-filing ceremony in Bali



Hari-hari penting Emma dan Ketut

Emma and Ketut have recorded their feelings about their milestones. Have you felt the same way they did at different times in your life?

Saya lahir pada tanggal 6 Juni di Melbourne. Hari pertama di SD saya merasa takut tetapi senang. Saya suka sekolah! Ada bermacam-macam emosi waktu saya tamat SD. Saya merasa sedih karena guru-guru SD saya baik hati. Saya merasa bangga karena rapor sekolah saya baik sekali. Dan saya merasa cemas karena saya akan masuk kelas 7.



Saya lebih cemas waktu saya mulai sekolah baru di Jakarta, tahun lalu. Saya belum pandai berbahasa Indonesia. Tetapi, saya berani berbahasa Indonesia dan sekarang saya senang karena saya sudah punya banyak teman Indonesia baru.

Saya suka SMP karena ada banyak pelajaran baru. Dua bulan lagi ultah ke-15 saya. Saya mau pesta besar dengan teman-teman saya!

Emma

Hari pertama saya di SD saya merasa senang karena saya bisa belajar bermacam-macam pelajaran.



Empat tahun lalu saya masuk SMP. Guru-guru di SMP keras. Saya lebih suka guru-guru di SD. Pada bulan Juni tahun lalu bapak dan ibu saya bangga karena saya mendapat sertifikat tamat SMP. Sekarang saya belajar di SMA.

Bulan April tahun ini saya ikut upacara potong gigi. Saya merasa takut sekali tetapi juga senang karena sekarang saya dewasa. Minggu depan ultah ke-17 saya. Akan ada pesta dengan teman, keluarga dan tetangga.

Ketut

Emosi

takut
afraid



bangga
proud



sedih
sad



senang
happy



cemas
nervous



berani
brave



malu
embarrassed



merasa	to feel
tamat	to complete (finish)
lagi	more
dewasa	adult
akan ada	there will be

Cari jawabannya!

- 1 Compare Emma's and Ketut's feelings at each milestone in their life. What are the similarities and differences?
- 2 Describe the different ways Emma and Ketut will celebrate their birthdays.

Ayo interaksi!

Pair work Say how you felt or would feel on these occasions. Try to use a different emotion adjective each time.

Name	Maths Test	Marks
Jane	$x+3=6$ $x=3$	2
	$x-5=10$ $x=15$	2
	$2x=16$ $x=8$	2
	$2x+2=10$ $2x=8$ $x=4$	2
	$3x-1=11$ $3x=12$ $x=4$	2
	$\frac{x}{2}=4$ $x=8$	2
		12



1 Hari pertama di sekolah dasar.



2 Ultah ke-10 kamu.



3 Hari pertama di kelas 7.



A Skor kamu 100 di tes.

B Saya merasa bangga.



Listen to how Ketut pronounces the letters **ng** in these words. Can you think of words with a similar sound in your language?

dengan **siang** **sekarang** **ulang**

Ng is a soft sound, like in the English word *singer*.

Now focus on how the letters **ngg** are pronounced. How is this sound different?

tanggal **minggu** **bangga** **nggak**

Ngg has a hard **g** sound right after the **ng**, like in the English words *single* and *angle*.

N G G A K

Pojok bahasa

1. Indicating past, present and future

Which words show past, present and future?

Ada bermacam-macam emosi **waktu** saya tamat SD.

Empat tahun **lalu** saya masuk SMP.

Saya **sudah** punya banyak teman Indonesia baru.

Sekarang saya belajar di SMA.

Bulan April tahun **ini** saya ikut upacara potong gigi.

Dua bulan **lagi** hari ulang tahun ke-16 saya.

Minggu **depan** hari ulang tahun ke-17 saya.

Akan ada pesta dengan teman.



Refleksi

How do you indicate past, present and future events in your language?



In Indonesian, use time indicator words to refer to the past, present or future. You can combine these with other words you already know.



Can you recall any other time indicator words you have learned?

Cobalah!

Use time indicators to say when the following events happened or will happen to you. Use today as the starting point.

Dua tahun lalu saya masuk sekolah menengah.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1 hari pertama di SD | 5 hari pertama di SMP |
| 2 hari pertama belajar Bahasa Indonesia | 6 tamat SMA |
| 3 ultah ke-10 | 7 ultahmu |
| 4 ultah ke-15 | 8 makan siang |

Ayo ke pesta!

How do I celebrate special occasions?

Bacalah!

Mau ikut ke pesta saya?

Ketut is excited about his birthday party. He sends invitations to all his friends and family.



datanglah	please come
HUT (hari ulang tahun)	birthday

Refleksi

- 1 Would you like to attend Ketut's party? Why?
- 2 How do you invite your friends to your parties—by text message, phone or written invitation?
- 3 Why do you think there is no RSVP on the invitation? Does Ketut expect a reply?

✧ UNDANGAN ✧

HARI ULANG TAHUN KETUT

Datanglah ke Pesta HUT Ketut ke-17.

Kapan? Hari Sabtu tanggal 27 November

Jam? Jam 7 sampai jam 11 malam

Di mana? Di rumah Ketut, Jl. Mangga 12, Ubud

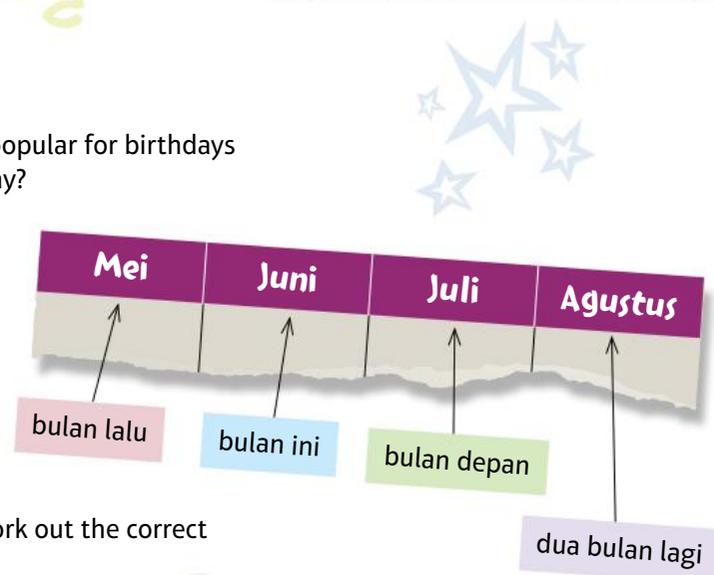
Aktivitas apa? Makan, minum dan berkaraoke ✧



Ayo interaksi!

Group work Carry out a survey. Which month is the most popular for birthdays in your class? Do any people have birthdays on the same day?

- A** Kapan HUTmu?
- B** Bulan depan, tanggal dua puluh satu Juli.
- C** Minggu lalu, tanggal tiga puluh satu Mei.
- D** Dua bulan lagi, tanggal lima Agustus.



Group work As a class, line up from youngest to oldest. Work out the correct order by asking the necessary questions in Indonesian.

- A** Kapan HUTmu?
- B** Tanggal **27 November**, tahun ...





Situs Ketut

Ketut's family and friends have posted birthday messages on his social networking site.



Ketut

Tentang

Teman 358

Foto

Map 25

Suka 211



Nyoman: Selamat Hari Ulang Tahun ke-17, Ketut! Semoga sehat selalu!



Ketut: Terima kasih, Paman.



Rina: Semoga lebih sukses! Sampai besok di pesta di rumahmu. Wah, aku senang sekali!



3 orang suka ini



Adi: Selamat ultah. Nikmatilah hari spesial kamu. Aku sudah membeli hadiah untuk kamu!



Ketut: Makasih, Adi. Hadiah mahal atau murah? he he ...



Ayu: Semoga panjang umur, Ketut!



Agung: 🎵 panjang umurnya ... panjang umurnya ...
la la la 🎵

semoga ...	I wish you ...
sehat	healthy
selalu	always
sukses	success
nikmatilah	enjoy
hadiah	present; gift
panjang	long

Cari jawabannya!

- 1 What expressions are used to wish Ketut a happy birthday? How many expressions are there in your language to wish someone a happy birthday? Make a list with a partner.
- 2 Ketut says *thank you* in two different ways. What words does he use? Why do you think he says it in different ways?

Refleksi

Are these the sort of messages you would receive on your birthday?



Panjang umurnya means 'have a long life'. Notice how it does not have a direct English translation.

Pojok bahasa

2. Selamat

What do these expressions mean? What do you notice about the meaning of **selamat**?

Selamat pagi

Selamat datang

Selamat Hari Ulang Tahun

- 🕒 **Selamat** is generally used in set expressions to greet people and acknowledge special occasions. It has no exact meaning in these expressions.



Pojok bahasa

3. Semoga

Look at these two examples of **semoga**. Can you work out how it is used?

Semoga sukses dengan tes matematika. Good luck with the maths test.

Semoga sehat selalu. I hope you are always healthy.

🕒 **Semoga** is used when you want to wish someone well or express a hope for them.

Why do you think Indonesians say '**Semoga panjang umur**' on someone's birthday?

*serta = along with
mulia = glory; high esteem*



Saling silang

Birthdays



Celebrating birthdays is relatively new in Indonesian culture. Some Indonesians celebrate their birthdays with a big party.



Traditionally **nasi tumpeng** is served at special celebrations but cakes are becoming more popular at birthday parties.



In big cities, birthday parties are often held at fast food restaurants, bowling centres, cinemas or karaoke restaurants.

In parts of Indonesia, if you go out to eat on your birthday, it is customary for the person celebrating their birthday to pay. This comes from the Dutch custom.

In Indonesia the most significant birthday is 17. At 17 Indonesians can:

- get an ID card
- vote
- apply for a driver's licence.

For many Indonesians, religious holidays are more important than birthdays. For example, some Muslims prefer to recognise the prophet Muhammad's birthday, while for Balinese Hindus, temple birthdays are more important.

Many older Indonesians, particularly in rural areas, don't know their birth date because their births were not registered.



Indonesia was a Dutch colony for more than 300 years until 1945. As a result, Indonesians follow some Dutch customs.

Refleksi

- 1 Which birthday milestones are important to you and your family and friends? Why?
- 2 How do you celebrate your birthday? Does your family have any birthday traditions?

Bacalah!

Kartu ucapan

Can you work out which special occasion each of these cards is for?

Selamat Tahun Baru
Semoga sukses dan sehat



Selamat Idul Fitri



Mohon maaf lahir dan batin

Saya mengucapkan
terima kasih banyak

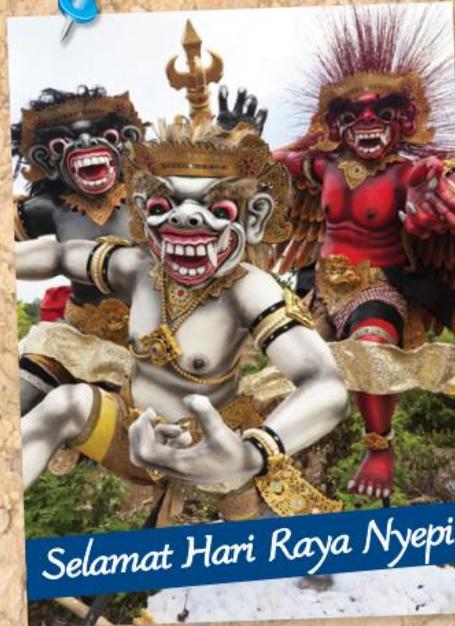
Selamat Hari Natal



Selamat Hari Trisuci Waisak



Semoga selalu senang



Selamat Hari Raya Nyepi

Selamat ulang tahun ke-11
Semoga panjang umur



Traktir saya makan, ya?
He he he...

Selamat Hari Wisuda



Semoga sukses pada masa depan

Refleksi

- 1 What do the cards tell you about religion and culture in Indonesia?
- 2 What values are reflected in the cards?
- 3 Do you give cards on special occasions? Why or why not?

Cari jawabannya!

Can you explain the birthday card joke?

ucapan	greeting
Mohon maaf lahir dan batin	Forgive my physical and spiritual wrongdoings
wisuda	graduation
masa depan	future
mengucapkan	to express

Ayo interaksi!

Pair work Choose one of the events shown and create a card for your partner. Say the appropriate expression as you give the card. Don't forget to say thank you!



In this month's *Teman* magazine, readers write about the gifts they love to receive!



Hadiah cocok



cocok	suitable
memberi	to give
merayakan	to celebrate
permainan	game
uang	money
perhiasan	jewellery
anting-anting	earrings

Hadiah cocok untuk ulang ke-17 saya
kacamata hitam keren karena saya trendi!
Wayan, Bali



Saya mau mendapat hadiah jin
Levi untuk ulang ke-15 saya minggu
depan. Saya pikir kualitas jin Levi
baik sekali. Dodi, Lampung



Hadiah cocok untuk hari wisuda saya
buku sejarah, karena saya suka
sejarah. Saya juga suka memberi
buku kepada teman-teman saya.
Nina, 23, Bandung



Untuk ulang saya atau
Hari Ibu, saya paling suka
perhiasan dan kosmetik.
Saya suka sekali anting-anting
dan parfum dari Perancis.
Dian, 26, Surabaya



Saya paling suka rok baru untuk
merayakan Idul Fitri bulan depan.
Minah, Mataram

Saya mau mendapat permainan
elektronik dan uang untuk Hari Natal.
Julius, Manado



Cari jawabannya!

- 1 What type of books does Nina from Bandung like and why?
- 2 When does Dian from Surabaya want to receive cosmetics?

Ayo interaksi!

Pair work Ask about and say which gift is suitable for a special occasion, such as a birthday, graduation or Christmas. Give a reason.



A Hadiah apa cocok untuk **Hari Natal**?

B Kacamata hitam cocok untuk saya karena **saya suka fashion**.



1



2



3



4



5

Saling silang



Komik 'Selamat Ulah'

Can you work out the misunderstandings in each of the comic strips?

membuka

to open

1



2



Giving gifts

Use the pictures below to help you work out some other occasions when Indonesians may give gifts.

1



Selamat Tahun Baru Imlek

2



Selamat atas kelahiran anak pertama

3



Selamat atas pernikahan Anda

Cari jawabannya!

Can you work out what **met** is short for?

Refleksi



- Can you work out the correct customs for receiving gifts in Indonesia?
- Do you and your family have gift-giving customs? What are they?

Bacalah!



Mau melihat upacara potong gigi?

Ketut invites Emma to a traditional Balinese ceremony. How would you feel about going?

Emma, minggu depan ada upacara potong gigi sepupu saya. Mau lihat?

Upacara apa itu?

Dalam upacara ini gigi menjadi rata. Upacara ini penting. Keluarga besar saya, tetangga dan teman akan ikut upacara ini. Ada musik tradisional, lalu kami akan makan dan minum. Ayo datang!

Baiklah. Hari apa?

Hari Rabu. Mungkin kakakmu Josh juga mau datang?

Mungkin.

Saya akan sms dia.

Mungkin teman saya Deni dan keluarganya juga mau melihat. Boleh?

Tentu saja boleh. Lebih banyak orang lebih baik. Kamu harus memakai pakaian tradisional.

Oke. Saya mau membawa hadiah. Hadiah apa yang cocok untuk upacara ini?

Tidak perlu membawa hadiah.

Baiklah. Sampai minggu depan, hari Rabu, ya?

Ya. Sampai hari Rabu. Kita bertemu di rumah saya.

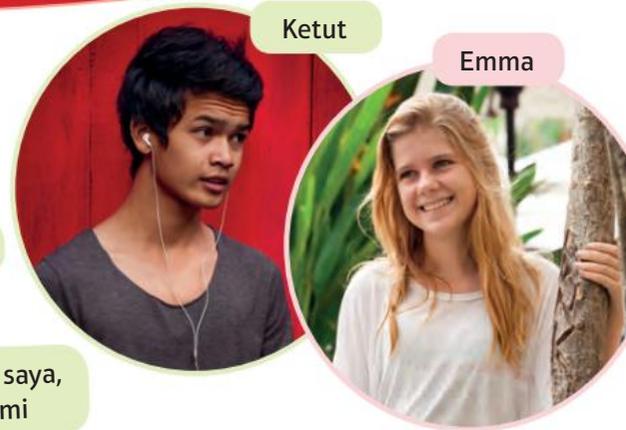
SMS Ketut kepada Deni dan Josh

Ketut sends Emma's brother a text message to invite him to the tooth-filing ceremony, and sends a text to Deni inviting him to his house.

Cari jawabannya!

- 1 What expressions do Deni and Josh use to decline Ketut's invitation?
- 2 Do you think they are polite?

lain kali saja	another time
sayang	what a pity



Ketut

Emma

potong	to cut
gigi	tooth
rata	even; flat
datang	to come
memakai	to wear
membawa	to bring

1



2



Saling silang

Declining an invitation

Being polite and 'saving face' are very important to Indonesian people. Even if you do not want to accept an invitation, it is important that you apologise or show disappointment and give an excuse.

To be even more polite, you can show that you want to go by suggesting an alternative time ('**Bagaimana hari Sabtu?**') or you can be more general ('**Lain kali saja**').

Refleksi

How do you accept or decline an invitation?



Pojok bahasa

4. Accepting and declining invitations

Look at the ways that you accept or decline an invitation in Indonesian. Are there similarities in English?

Invitation

- Mau ikut?
- Mau datang?

Response

Accept ✓

- Mau sekali. Sampai ...

Decline and give an apology ✗

- Maaf, saya tidak bisa.
- Sayang, saya tidak bisa.

Ask for more details

- Di mana?
- Kapan?
- Jam berapa?
- Membawa apa?

Give more details

- Give a reason
- **Saya harus belajar untuk tes Matematika.**
 - **Saya akan ke rumah nenek.**
- Suggest a specific time
- **Bagaimana hari Sabtu?**
- Suggest a general time (to save face)
- **Lain kali saja.**

5. Modal verbs

Look at these sentences. What do you notice about the words in red?

Saya **mau** ikut!

Sayang, saya tidak **bisa** ikut.

Saya **harus** belajar untuk tes Matematika.

These words are called *modal verbs*. They show that you *want*, *can* or *must* do something.

Cobalah!

- 1 Look at the text messages between Ketut, Deni and Josh on page 65. Find the expressions they use to invite and apologise.
- 2 Say whether you *can*, *must* or *want* to do these things.



Saya **harus** belajar Matematika.

1



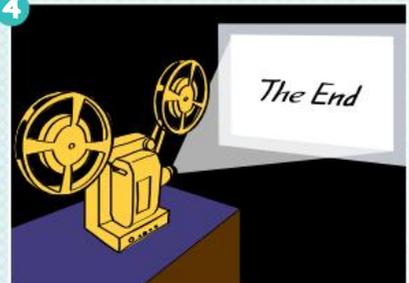
2



3



4





Ayo interaksi!

Pair work Look how popular you are! You have been invited to all these events. Say whether you want to go. Explain why you want to go or can't go.



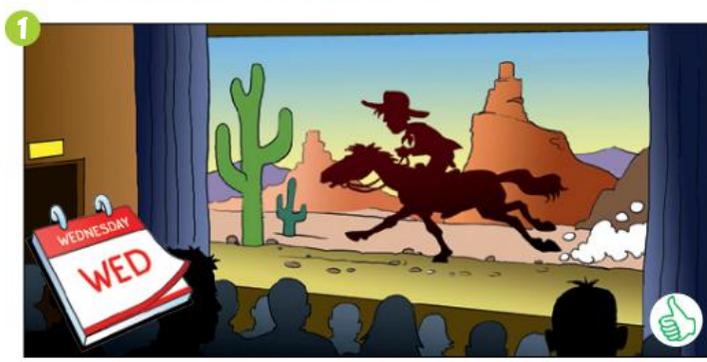
A Saya mau menonton **kompetisi sepak bola** pada hari **Minggu**. Mau ikut?

B Mau! Saya suka menonton **sepak bola**.



A Mau ke **pesta saya** pada hari **Sabtu**?

B Sayang, tidak bisa. Saya **harus bermain piano** di konser.



Bacalah!

Blog Emma

Read Emma's blog about the tooth-filing ceremony. Would your impressions be similar?



HARI SELASA

Besok saya akan melihat upacara potong gigi dengan Ketut. Kakak saya tidak bisa ikut karena dia ke Taman Waterbom dengan keluarga Deni. Saya tidak mau ikut karena saya tidak suka tempat ramai, tetapi saya harus sopan. Saya merasa takut, tetapi saya pikir upacara itu akan menarik sekali.

HARI KAMIS

Kemarin saya melihat upacara potong gigi. Pertama-tama saya merasa takut karena saya belum melihat upacara potong gigi. Upacara itu ramai sekali—seperti Malam Tahun Baru! Saya heran karena ada banyak orang di sana. Saya juga heran karena upacara itu lama sekali—empat jam! Saya capai dan panas, tetapi saya senang melihat upacara ini. Saya pikir upacara potong gigi lebih menarik daripada Taman Waterbom. Sekarang saya tahu upacara potong gigi unik sekali.

pertama-tama	at first
seperti	like; similar to
heran	surprised
lama	long
capai	tired

Cari jawabannya!

- 1 Can you work out the meaning of **Malam Tahun Baru**?
- 2 How did Emma's views change after she attended the ceremony?

Refleksi

Have you ever changed your point of view after experiencing something from a different culture?



Pojok bahasa

6. Reflecting

When you learn about another language and culture, it is important to think about and reflect on the new things you have learned.

Here are some expressions to use when you have changed your opinion after reflecting on something.

Reacting—expressing your thoughts and feelings	Experiencing—comparing the new experience with past experiences	Changing—expressing a change of opinion
Saya pikir ... Saya merasa ... Saya tahu ... Saya heran ...	Seperti ... Lebih ... daripada ...	Pertama-tama ... Sekarang saya pikir ...

In her blog posts, what expressions did Emma use when reflecting?

Cobalah!

Emma wasn't very keen at first to attend the tooth-filing ceremony, but the event changed her mind. Write a sentence for each activity, showing how her point of view might change. Use **Pertama-tama ... Sekarang** and an adjective from the list.

keren mudah enak hebat unik menarik seru

Pertama-tama Emma takut **naik sepeda**.

Sekarang dia **pikir naik sepeda seru**.

Sekarang dia **merasa naik sepeda mudah**.

- 1 **bermain takraw**
- 2 **makan rendang**
- 3 **berkomunikasi dalam Bahasa Indonesia**
- 4 **naik pesawat terbang**
- 5 **belajar Bahasa Indonesia**
- 6 **masuk SMP**



Perayaan penting orang Bali

The Hindu religion is part of everyday life for the Balinese. As a result, they are involved in many ceremonies and celebrations (**perayaan**). They are expected to give offerings, dance, sing, play music, make handicrafts and attend temple festivals to please their gods.

Canang sari are offered three times a day to thank the gods for what has been provided. You can see **canang sari** throughout Bali.

The Balinese use three calendars: the Western calendar and two Balinese calendars called the **Saka** and the **Wuku**.

When planning a special event, the Balinese often consult a priest who chooses a day that will bring good fortune for the event.

Hari Nyepi (Silence Day) marks the start of the Hindu New Year. It is a day of complete silence throughout the entire island of Bali. During the lead-up to **Nyepi**, demonic looking statues made by Balinese youths are paraded through the streets and people make as much noise as possible to scare away bad spirits.

On **Hari Nyepi** the Balinese are not meant to use electricity or light fires, which means no TV, no computers, no charging mp3 players or mobile phones, and no cooking! It is a day of personal reflection, meditation and prayer. Tourists also are expected to stay in their hotel grounds for the day, although the hotels do provide meals for them.

Refleksi



- 1 What is the most important celebration or event in your life?
- 2 Find out more about the different milestones in a Balinese person's life.
- 3 How do you think you would cope with a day of silence? Do you think it could have any benefits?



Festivities lead up to **Hari Nyepi** (Silence Day), the Balinese **Saka** new year.



Canang sari are daily offerings to the gods.



Galungan and **Kuningan**, which celebrate the victory of good over evil, are important events in the **Wuku** year.



Ngaben—the cremation ceremony when someone passes away—is also an important part of the life cycle for Balinese Hindus.

Tugas

1 Hari-hari penting saya

Design a time-line showing significant events in your life.

- Include at least four important events in your life so far.
- Think about at least two future events.
- Add a date for each event.

TIP

Use the time-lines on page 56 as a model.

2 Blog saya

Write a blog saying how you felt about the important milestones in your life so far. Include at least one future event.

- Think about how you felt or feel about each event.
- If your feelings changed, explain how they changed.
- Use time indicators to show past and future tense.

TIP

Refer to Emma's and Ketut's blog posts on page 57 as a guide.

3 Ayo ke pesta HUT saya!

Design an invitation for your next birthday party.

- Include the date, time and location.
- Include some activities you will be doing at the party.
- Make it sound fun by using some suitable adjectives.

TIP

- Use the invitation on page 59 as a guide.
- Use the messages on Ketut's social networking page to help you.

4 Hadiah apa yang cocok?

You are invited to a friend's birthday party. Write the text messages between you and another friend discussing what present you will give. Discuss:

- who is having the birthday party
- what kinds of things they like doing
- what kind of present they would like
- how much you will spend on the present.

TIP

See 'Hadiah cocok' on page 63 as a guide.

5 Mau ke pesta Malam Tahun Baru saya?

Create a comic strip in which a character invites two friends to a New Year's Eve party. One accepts and the other declines.

- Think about the language you will use to accept the invitation.
- Think about a suitable excuse for not attending the party. Make sure your conversation is culturally accurate by declining the invitation politely.
- Ask where and what time the party will be.

TIP

You could use thought bubbles to show what characters are thinking as well as speech bubbles to show what they actually say.

Kosa kata

Talking about milestones in your life

hari-hari penting	important days
HUT (hari ulang tahun)	birthday
perayaan	celebration
pernikahan	wedding
perpisahan	farewell
pesta	party
potong gigi	tooth-filing
ultah (ulang tahun)	birthday
upacara	ceremony
wisuda	graduation

lahir	born
masuk	to enter
mendapat	to get
mulai	to begin
pertama-tama	at first
tamat	to complete (school level)
tanggal	date

Expressing emotions

merasa	to feel

bangga	proud
berani	brave
capai	tired
cemas	nervous
heran	surprised
malu	embarrassed
sedih	sad
senang	happy
takut	afraid

Using time expressions

akan	will
depan	next
lagi	more
lalu	last; then

Greeting and inviting

Selamat Hari Ulang Tahun/ Selamat ulang tahun	Happy birthday
Selamat Hari Natal	Merry Christmas
Semoga panjang umur	I hope you have a long life
Semoga sehat selalu	I hope you are always healthy
Semoga sukses	Good luck

Mau datang?	Do you want to come?
Mau ikut?	Do you want to join in?
Lain kali saja	Another time
Maaf, tidak bisa mengucapkan	Sorry, I can't (come)
sayang undangan	to express what a pity invitation

Talking about birthdays

anting-anting	earrings
cocok	suitable
hadiah	present; gift
kartu ucapan	greeting card
kosmetik	cosmetics; toiletries
pakaian	clothing
parfum	perfume
perhiasan	jewellery
permainan	game
spesial	special
uang	money

memakai	to wear
membawa	to bring
memberi	to give

Talking about special occasions

Hari Natal	Christmas Day
hari raya	an important public holiday
Hari Raya Idul Fitri	celebration at the end of the Islamic month of fasting
Hari Raya Nyepi	Silence Day (for Balinese Hindus)
Ngaben	Balinese cremation ceremony
Tahun Baru Imlek	Chinese New Year

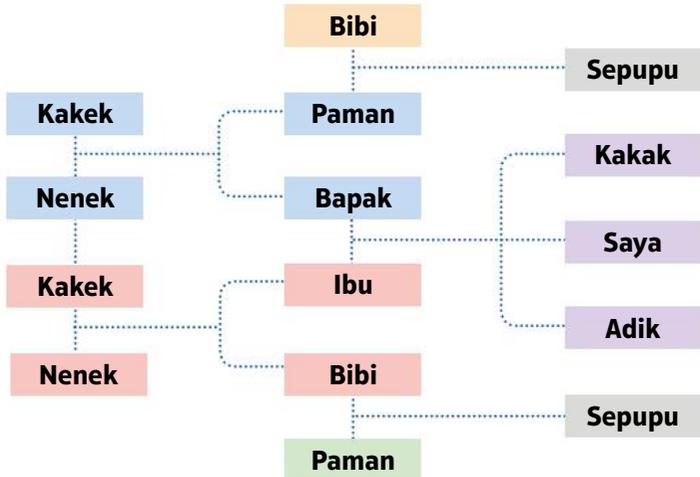
merayakan	to celebrate

Kata-kata berguna

mungkin
selalu

maybe
always

Family members



Ordinal numbers

1	satu	1st	pertama
2	dua	2nd	kedua
3	tiga	3rd	ketiga
4	empat	4th	keempat
5	lima	5th	kelima
6	enam	6th	keenam
7	tujuh	7th	ketujuh
8	delapan	8th	kedelapan
9	sembilan	9th	kesembilan
10	sepuluh	10th	kesepuluh

Counting: thousands and millions

1000	seribu	10000	sepuluh ribu	1000000	sejuta
1001	seribu satu	10010	sepuluh ribu sepuluh	1001000	sejuta seribu
2012	dua ribu dua belas	20120	dua puluh ribu seratus dua puluh	2012000	dua juta dua belas ribu
3023	tiga ribu dua puluh tiga	30230	tiga puluh ribu dua ratus tiga puluh	3023000	tiga juta dua puluh tiga ribu
4134	empat ribu seratus tiga puluh empat	41340	empat puluh satu ribu tiga ratus empat puluh	4234000	empat juta dua ratus tiga puluh empat ribu
...
9000	sembilan ribu	90000	sembilan puluh ribu

Introductions

- Nama kamu siapa?** What is your name?
- Nama saya ...** My name is ...
- Kamu dari mana?** Where are you from?
- Saya dari ...** I'm from ...
- Kamu di kelas berapa?** What year are you in?
- Saya di kelas ...** I'm in year ...
- Kamu suka apa?** What do you like?
- Saya suka ...** I like ...

Asking questions

- apa?** what?
- bagaimana?** how? what is it like?
- berapa?** how many? how much? (when the response is a number)
- dari mana?** where from?
- di mana?** where?
- kapan?** when?
- mengapa?** why?
- siapa?** who?, what? (as in 'What is your name?')

Hari hari

Hari Senin
Monday

Hari Selasa
Tuesday

Hari Rabu
Wednesday

Hari Kamis
Thursday

Hari Jumat
Friday

Hari Sabtu
Saturday

Hari Minggu
Sunday



Directions



belok
turn



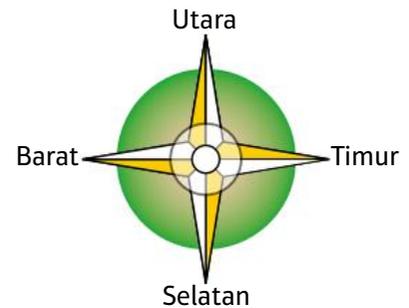
terus
straight ahead



kiri
left



kanan
right



Time indicators

PAST

minggu lalu
last week
bulan lalu
last month
tahun lalu
last year

PRESENT

minggu ini
this week
bulan ini
this month
tahun ini
this year

FUTURE

minggu depan
next week
bulan depan
next month
tahun depan
next year
dua minggu lagi
(in) two weeks
dua bulan lagi
(in) two months
dua tahun lagi
(in) two years

Bahasa Indonesia - Bahasa Inggris

a

abu-abu grey
ada there is/are; to have
ada banyak there is/are lots of/many
Kamu ada Facebook? Do you have Facebook?
adik (dik) younger sibling (sister/brother)
Kamu punya adik atau kakak? Do you have younger or older siblings?
Saya punya ... I have ...
adopsi adoption
adrenalin adrenaline
Aduh! Oh no!
agama religion
Agustus August
air water
air putih purified water
akan will
akan ada there will be
aksesoris accessories
aktif active
aktivitas activity
aku I (informal)
alamat address
alternatif alternative
anak child
Anda you (formal)
angkot minibus
anjing dog
anting-anting earrings
anu ... hmmm ...
apa? what?
Apa kabar? How are you?
apartemen apartment
apel apple
April April
asoi fantastic
asyik cool; fantastic
atau or
atraksi attraction
aula hall; auditorium
ayam chicken
ayam goreng fried chicken
Ayo Come on

b

babi pig; pork
baca lagi read again
bacalah please read
bagaimana how?; what is ... like?
Bagaimana bau ...? What does ... smell like?
Bagaimana kalau ...? How about ...?
Bagaimana rasa ...? What does ... taste like?

Bagaimana teman baik kamu? What is your good friend like?

bagian part
bagus good
bahasa language
bahasa daerah regional language
Bahasa Indonesia Indonesian (language)
Bahasa Inggris English (language)
baik good
baik hati kind
baiklah alright; OK
baju shirt; jacket
bak mandi water tub (traditional bathroom)
bakso meatball soup
bambu bamboo
bangga proud
banyak many
Bapak term of address for an older man, including a teacher; father
barang item; thing
barat west
baru new
batin spiritual
bau smell; aroma
baunya ... the smell is ...
becak three-wheeled bicycle that carries passengers
begitu so
bekerja to work
belajar to study
belanja to shop (informal)
beli to buy (informal)
Kamu mau beli apa? What do you want to buy?
Saya mau beli ... I want to buy ...
belimbing starfruit
belok turn
belum not yet (no)
bemo mini bus used like a taxi
benar true/right/correct
berani brave
berapa? how many?; what? (referring to a number)
Kamu di kelas berapa? What year are you in?
Umur kamu berapa? How old are you?
Nomor hp kamu berapa? What is your mobile number?
Jam berapa sekarang? What time is it now?
Jam berapa kita bertemu? What time shall we meet?
Berapa harganya? How much is it?
Berapa jauh? How far?
berbahasa to speak a language
Saya berbahasa ... I speak ...
berbelanja to shop
Kamu lebih suka berbelanja di mana? Where do you prefer to shop?

Saya lebih suka berbelanja di ... I prefer to shop at ...

berbulu tebal fluffy

bercakap-cakap to chat

bercerai divorced

berdansa to dance

berdiskusi to discuss

berenang to swim

bergaul to hang out; to socialise

berinternet to use the internet

berjalan to walk

berjalan-jalan to go for a walk; to stroll

berkaraoke to take part in karaoke

berkelahi to fight

berkomunikasi to communicate

berlibur to holiday

Kapan kamu suka berlibur? When do you like to go on holidays?

Saya suka berlibur pada ... I like to holiday in ...
(a month or season)

Saya suka berlibur waktu ... I like to holiday when ...

bermacam-macam a variety of; all kinds of

bermain to play

bernegosiasi to negotiate

bersantai to relax

bersejarah historic

bersekolah to go to school

berselancar to surf

berseragam to wear a uniform

bersnorkel to snorkel

bertamasya to picnic

bertemu to meet

bertingkat to have several levels

besar big

besok tomorrow

biasanya usually

bibi aunt

binatang peliharaan pet

bioskop cinema

biru blue

bis bus

bisa can; able to

biskuit biscuit

bisnis business

bola ball; soccer (short for **sepak bola**)

bola basket basketball

bola voli volleyball

boleh allowed to

bosan bored

botol bottle

brosur brochure

Bu (short for **Ibu**) term of address for an older woman, including a teacher

buah fruit

buah-buahan fruit (variety of)

buatan Indonesia product of Indonesia

budaya culture; cultural

buku book

buku harian diary

bulan month

bungsu youngest child

burung bird

c

canang sari Hindu offerings

cantik beautiful

capai tired

cemas nervous

cepat quick

chatting to chat online

cincin ring

cipika cipiki to kiss on both cheeks

coba to try

cocok suitable

coklat chocolate; brown

cukup enough

d

daftar list

daftar makanan menu

daftar pelajaran timetable

daging meat

dalam in (a language)

dan and

dapur kitchen

dari from

Kamu dari mana? Where are you from?

Saya dari ... I'm from ...

dari sini from here

daripada than

datang to come; arrive

datanglah please come

dekat near (to)

dengan with

depan front; in the future

Desember Desember

detektif detective

dewasa adult

di at; in; on

di atas above

di belakang behind

di dalam inside

di depan in front of
di luar outside
di mana? where?
di samping next to
di sana there
di sebelah ... on the ...-hand side
di sebelah kanan on the right
di sebelah kiri on the left
di sini here
dia he/she; his/her
dingin cold
direnovasi renovated
dirumahkan suspended (e.g. from school)
disiplin organised and strict
dompet wallet
duduk to sit
dufan **Dunia Fantasi** (abbrev.); Fantasy World theme park
dunia world
durian durian (a fruit)

e

ekonomi economy
eko-turisme eco-tourism
eksekutif executive
ekskul (short for **ekstrakurikuler**) extracurricular
eksotik exotic
ekstrakurikuler extracurricular
elektronik electronic
emosi emotional
enak delicious
energi energy
es cendol a type of iced dessert drink
es jeruk iced orange juice
es kopi iced coffee
es krim ice-cream
es teh ice tea

f

fasilitas facility
favorit favourite
favorit saya my favourite ...
Februari Februari
feri ferry
film film
fleksibel flexible
foto photo

g

gado-gado vegetable dish with peanut sauce
gajah elephant
gamelan gamelan (traditional musical ensemble)
garasi garage

gayung dipper used when bathing in a traditional bathroom
gemuk fat
Geografi Geography
gigi tooth
gitar guitar
goreng fried
gorengan fried food
graffiti graffiti
gudeg specialty dish from Yogyakarta
gunung mountain
gurih savoury and oily; tasty
guru teacher

h

hadiah present; gift
Hai Hi
hal thing; matter
halal permissible according to Islamic law
halaman yard; playground; page
hanya only
harga price
harga pagi morning price (discount)
harga pas fixed price
hari day
hari ini today
hari Senin Monday
hari Selasa Tuesday
hari Rabu Wednesday
hari Kamis Thursday
hari Jumat Friday
hari Sabtu Saturday
hari Minggu Sunday
hari libur holiday
Hari Natal Christmas Day
Hari Raya Idul Fitri celebration at the end of the Islamic month of fasting
Hari Raya Nyepi Silence Day (Hindu celebration)
Hari Trisuci Waisak Waisak Day (Buddhist)
hari wisuda graduation day
harmonis harmonious
harus have to; must
haus thirsty
Saya haus I'm thirsty
hebat great; fantastic
heran surprised
hijau green
hijau muda light green
hitam black
hobi hobby
hore hooray
hp mobile phone (abbreviation of handphone)

hujan rain
humoris funny
HUT (hari ulang tahun) birthday
hutan forest

i

Ibu term of address for an older woman, including a teacher; mother
identitas identity
Idul Fitri the end of Ramadan (the Islamic fasting month)
ikan fish
ikan bakar colo-colo fried fish dish from the Maluku region
ikut to participate in
ikutlah please join; follow
indah beautiful (for scenery, objects)
ini this
internasional international
IPA Science
Istana Merdeka Independence Palace, the President's official residence
istirahat break; rest
itu that
Itu saja? Is that all?

j

jajan snack
jalan road; street; to walk (short for **berjalan**)
Jalan-jalan saja Just going for a walk
jam hour; o'clock; time
jam (number of the hour) ... o'clock
jam setengah (number of the next hour) half past ...
Jam berapa kita bertemu? What time shall we meet?
Jam berapa sekarang? What time is it now?
jam karet 'rubber time'; not a fixed time
jam tangan wristwatch
Januari January
jauh far
Jawa Java
jelek ugly
jeruk citrus/orange
jin jeans
jinak tame (gentle)
juga also
jujur honest
Juli July
Juni June
jus juice
juta million

k

kacamata hitam sunglasses
kacang peanut
kafe cafe
kafe internet internet cafe
kakak (kak) older sibling (sister/brother)
Kamu punya adik atau kakak? Do you have younger or older siblings?
Saya punya ... I have ...
kakatua cockatoo
kakek grandfather
kaki lima food cart
kalau if
kalung necklace
kamar room
kamar duduk lounge room
kamar kecil toilet
kamar makan dining room
kamar mandi bathroom
kamar pembantu servant's room
kamar tidur bedroom
kami we (excluding listener)
kamu you (informal)
kanan right
kandang animal cage
kantin canteen
kantor office
 kapan when (question word)
karena because
kartu card
kartu pelajar student card
kartu pos postcard
kartu ucapan greeting card
kartun cartoon
kasir cashier
ke to go to
ke mana? (to go) where ...?
Mau ke mana? Where are you going?
Saya mau ke ... I'm going to ...
kebun garden
kecil small
kedua second
kelapa coconut
kelapa muda young coconut (drink)
kelas class; year level
Kamu di kelas berapa? What class are you in?
Saya di kelas ... I'm in year ...
kelinci rabbit
keluarga family
Di keluarga kamu ada berapa orang? How many people are there in your family?
Di keluarga saya ada ... In my family there are ...

kenalan acquaintance
kenalkan let me introduce
kentang potato
kepada to (a person)
kepala sekolah principal
keras strict
keren cool (person or thing)
kereta api train
kerja to work (informal)
ketiga third
khas specialty
kilometer kilometre
kira-kira approximately
kiri left
irim to send (informal)
kita we (including listener)
klub club
kode code
kolam renang swimming pool
komik comic
kompetisi competition
komputer computer
komunikasi communication
koneksi connection
konser concert
kontak contact
kopi coffee
koral coral
kosmetik cosmetic
kosong zero (for phone numbers)
kostum costume
-ku my (informal)
kualitas quality
kualitasnya baik good quality
kucing cat
kuda horse
kue cake
kue lapis layer cake
kuning yellow
kurang less
kurang + adj less; not too ...
kurang enak not that delicious
kurang suka don't/doesn't really like
kurus skinny

1

laboratorium (lab) IPA Science lab
lagi again; more
lahir born
lain other
lain kali saja next time
laki-laki male

lalu then; last
lama long
lapangan sports field; court
lapangan sepak bola soccer field
lapangan sepak takraw takraw field
lapar hungry
Saya lapar I'm hungry
lebih more
lebih + adj more ...
lebih ... daripada more ... than
lebih suka to prefer
lewat pass; past
liburan holiday
liburan domestik domestic holiday
liburan kerja work holiday
liburan umum public holiday
Kamu melakukan apa waktu liburan? What do you like to do on holidays?
Saya suka/lebih suka/paling suka ... I like/prefer/most like to ...
lihat to look (informal)
lihat-lihat dulu just browsing
lihatlah please look
lokal local
lokasi location
lucu funny/cute
lulus ujian to pass an exam

m

maaf sorry
Maaf, saya terlambat Sorry I'm late
Maaf, sekali lagi Sorry, once again, please
mahal expensive
main to play (informal)
makan to eat
Makan dulu? (May I) eat first?
makan malam (to eat) dinner
makan siang (to eat) lunch
makanan food
makanan khas specialty (food)
makasih thanks (short for **terima kasih**)
mal shopping centre
malam night
malas lazy
malu embarrassed
mangga mango
manggis mangosteen (a fruit)
manis sweet
marah angry
Maret March
mari let's
masa depan future

masakan cooking
masih still
masuk to come in; enter
Matematika Mathematics
mau to want
Ya, mau Yes, I want to
Mei May
meja desk/table
mejukhibiniu (merah jingga kuning hijau biru nila ungu) Colours of the rainbow (red orange yellow green blue indigo purple)
melakukan to do
melihat to see
melon honeydew melon
memakai to wear
memasak to cook
membaca to read
membawa to bring
membeli to buy
memberi to give
membersihkan to clean
membolos to be absent from school without permission
membosankan boring
membuka to open
menang to win
menari to dance (traditional style)
menarik interesting
mendaki to climb
mendapat to get
mendengarkan to listen to
mendisiplin to discipline
men-download to download
menerima to receive
mengadopsi to adopt
mengambil to take
mengapa? why?
mengeksplorasi to explore
mengerti to understand
Saya kurang mengerti I don't understand
menghormati to respect
mengkritik to criticise
mengucapkan to greet; to express
mengunjungi to visit
menit minute
menjadi to become
Mau menjadi teman Facebook saya? Do you want to be my Facebook friend?
menjaga to look after
menonton to watch
merah red
merah muda pink
merasa to feel

merayakan to celebrate
mereka they
merekomendasi to recommend
merokok to smoke
met short for **selamat** (informal)
meter metre
mewah luxurious
mie noodles
mie goreng fried noodles
minggu week
minum to drink
minuman drink
minuman ringan soft drink
mobil car
mohon please (for requests)
Mohon maaf lahir dan batin Forgive my physical and spiritual wrongdoings
monyet monkey
muda young
mudah easy
mulai to start
mulia glory; high esteem
 mungkin maybe
murah cheap
murid school student
mushola Islamic prayer room
musik music
musikal musical
musim season
musim dingin winter
musim gugur autumn
musim hujan rainy season
musim kemarau dry season
musim panas summer
musim semi spring

n

naik to go by (transportation); to go up
Kamu naik apa ke ...? How do you get to ...?
Saya naik ... I go by ...
naik sedikit increase the price a bit
nakal naughty
nama name
Nama kamu siapa? What's your name?
Nama saya ... My name is ...
nanas pineapple
nangka jackfruit
nanti later (future tense)
nasi rice
nasi goreng fried rice
nasi putih white rice
nasi tumpeng cone-shaped yellow rice

nasional national
negeri country
nenek grandmother
Ngaben Balinese funeral
nggak no (informal)
nikmatilah enjoy
nomor number
Nomor hp kamu berapa? What is your mobile number?
Nomor hp saya ... My mobile number is ...
nonton to watch (informal)
November November
-nya the (referring to something mentioned previously); his/her/their
nyanyi to sing (informal)
nyapu to sweep (informal)

O

oke okay
Oktober Oktober
olahraga sport
oleh-oleh souvenirs
orang person
orang Hindu a Hindu
orang Islam a Muslim
orang Kristen a Christian
Saya orang Kristen/Islam/Hindu I'm a Christian/Muslim/Hindu
orang tua parent(s)

P

pada on; in; at (related to time)
pagi morning
pagi-pagi early morning; dawn
pahit bitter
Pak (short for **Bapak**) term of address for an older man, including a teacher
pakaian clothing
paket package
paket liburan holiday package
paling most; -est
paling + adj most ...; -est
paling suka to like the most
paman uncle
panas hot
pandai clever; smart; to be good at
panjang long
panjang umurnya long life
pantai beach
papan board
parfum perfume
pasang pair
pasar market

pasar buah fruit market
pasar daging meat market
pasar malam night market
pasar sayuran vegetables market
pasar seni art market
pasar terapung floating market
Paskibra flag-raising club
pecinta alam nature lover(s)
pedas spicy hot
pelajar student
pelajaran lesson
pelan-pelan slowly
pelayan waiter; waitress
pembantu servant
pembeli seller
pendek short
Penjaskes Physical Education and Health
penjual seller
penting important
pepaya papaya; pawpaw (a fruit)
Perancis France
perempatan intersection
perempuan female
perhiasan jewellery
perlu to need
permainan game
permen lollies
permisi excuse me
perpisahaan farewell
perpustakaan library
pertama first
pertama-tama at first
perumahan housing
kompleks perumahan housing complex
pesan order
Mau pesan apa? What do you want to order?
Saya mau pesan ... I want to order ...
pesawat terbang aeroplane
pesta party
pikir to think
Saya pikir I think
pilih to choose
pilihan choice
pisang banana
PKn Civics and Citizenship
populer popular
porsi portion
potong to cut
potong gigi tooth-filing
PR (pekerjaan rumah) homework
problema problem
profil profile
Profil saya ... My profile is ...

propinsi province
punya to have (informal)
pura temple (Hindu)
putih white

R

rajin hard-working; conscientious
rakit raft
ramah friendly
ramai busy; lively
rambutan rambutan (a fruit)
rapor report card
rasa to feel (informal); taste; flavour
 rasanya ... the taste is ...
 Saya rasa I feel
rata even; flat
ratus hundred
rekomendasi recommendation
rekreasi recreation
relaks relax
relatif relative; relatively
rendang spicy beef dish
resor resort
resto western-style restaurant
restoran restaurant
ribu thousand
rica-rica specialty dish from Manado
rok dress; skirt
romantis romantic
roti bread
Rp (rupiah) Indonesian currency
ruang room
 ruang guru staffroom
 ruang kelas classroom
 ruang komputer computer room
 ruang musik music room
 ruang tamu guest room
rugi to make a loss
 Saya rugi I'll make a loss
rumah house
 rumah makan simple Indonesian restaurant
 rumah teman friend's house
 Bagaimana rumah kamu? What is your house like?
 Di rumah kamu ada berapa kamar? How many rooms
 are there in your house?
 Di rumah saya ada ... In my house there are ...
rutin routine

S

sabar patient
salak snakeskin fruit; an Indonesian fruit with scaly skin
salam greetings

sampai until; as far as
 Sampai jumpa See you later
 Sampai nanti See you later
sandal jepit flip flops; thongs
sangkar birdcage
sanksi punishment
santai relaxed
sarung sarong
sate satay (meat on skewers)
satelit satellite
satukan to unite
saus sauce
 saus kacang peanut sauce
sawah rice field
saya I; my
Saya makan dulu I'm going to eat first
Saya pergi dulu I'm going to go now
sayang what a pity
sayur-sayuran vegetables
sedih sad
segar refreshing; fresh
sehat healthy
Sejarah History
sekali very
sekarang now
sekilo a kilo
sekolah school
 Sekolah Dasar (SD) primary school
 Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) junior high school
 Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA) senior high school
selalu always
selamat general greeting; congratulations
 Selamat datang Welcome
 Selamat makan Enjoy your meal
 Selamat malam Good evening
 Selamat pagi Good morning
 Selamat siang Good afternoon (early)
 Selamat sore Good afternoon (late)
 Selamat atas kelahiran anak pertama
 Congratulation on your first-born child
 Selamat Hari Natal Merry Christmas
 Selamat Hari Raya Idul Fitri Happy Idul Fitri
 Selamat Hari Ulang Tahun/Selamat ulang
 Happy birthday
 Selamat Tahun Baru Imlek Happy Chinese New Year
selancar to surf (informal)
selatan south
selebriti celebrity
seluruh the whole of
semangka watermelon
sembuh recovery
Semoga ... I wish you ...

Semoga panjang umur I hope you have a long life
Semoga sehat selalu I hope you're always healthy
Semoga sukses Good luck
sempurna perfect
semua all
senang happy
Seni Musik Music (as one of the arts)
Seni Rupa Visual Art
sepak bola soccer
sepak takraw kick volleyball
sepatu shoes
sepeda bicycle
sepeda motor motor bike
seperempat a quarter
seperti like; similar to
September September
sepupu cousin
seragam uniform
serius serious
serta along with
sertifikat certificate
Seru! Awesome!
servis service
setengah half
setia loyal
setiap every/each
siang afternoon (early)
siapa? who?; what? (as in 'What is your name?')
sibuk busy
silakan please
silsilah family tree
sistem system
situs site
skor score
sopan polite
sore afternoon (late)
sosis sausage
soto Betawi beef soup
spektakuler spectacular
spesial special
sportif sporty
studi tur study tour
sudah already (yes)
Kamu sudah makan? Have you already eaten?
suka to like
Kamu suka apa? What do you like?
Saya suka ... I like ...
Saya kurang suka ... I don't really like ...
Saya tidak suka ... I don't like ...
Kamu suka ke mana? Where do you like to go?
Saya suka ke ... I like to go to ...
Kamu suka melakukan apa dengan teman-

teman? What do you like to do with your friends?
sukses success
sulit difficult
sulung oldest child
supaya so that
susu milk
susu coklat hot chocolate
suvenir souvenir

t

tadi just now (past tense)
tahu to know
Saya tidak tahu I don't know
tahu tofu
tahun year
taksi taxi
takut afraid
taman park
tamat to complete (finish)
tanggal date
tapi but (informal)
tarian dance
tas bag
tawar-menawar to bargain
Bisa tawar? Can I bargain?
teh tea
es teh ice tea
teh botol bottled tea
teknologi technology
televisi television
teman friend
teman baik good friend; best friend
teman baru new friend
teman gaul friend you socialise with
teman olahraga sports friend; teammate
teman sekolah school friend
tempat place
tempat bowling bowling centre
tempat cuci laundry
tempat futsal futsal (indoor soccer) centre
tempat makan eating place
tenis tennis
tentang about
tentu saja of course
terima kasih thank you
terlalu too
terlalu mahal too expensive
terlambat late
tertawa to laugh
terus to continue straight
jalan terus keep walking/going
tes test

tetangga neighbour
tetapi but
tidak no; not
 tidak + adj not ...
 tidak ada there isn't/aren't
 tidak apa-apa no worries
 tidak suka don't/doesn't like
tidur to sleep
TIK Information and Communication Technology
tim team
timur east
tinggal to live; to stay
 Kamu tinggal di mana? Where do you live?
 Saya tinggal di ... I live in/at ...
tinggi tall
tingkat level; storey
 tingkat atas upper level/storey
 tingkat bawah lower level/storey
tiri step (family member)
toko shop
topi hat
 topi pet cap
tradisi tradition
tradisional traditional
traktir to pay for someone
trendi trendy
tua old
tugas task
tur tour
turis tourist
turun to go down/lower
 Bisa turun? Can you go lower (lower the price)?

u
uang money
ucapan greeting
ukiran carving
ulang repeat

ultah (ulang tahun) birthday
umur age
 Umur kamu berapa? How old are you?
 Umur saya ... I am ... (age)
undangan invitation
 Mau datang? Do you want to come?
 Mau ikut? Do you want to join in?
 Lain kali saja Another time
 Maaf, tidak bisa Sorry, I can't (come)
ungu purple
unik unique
universitas university
untuk for; to
upacara ceremony
 upacara bendera flag-raising ceremony
utara north

w
Wah! Wow!
wakil kepala sekolah deputy principal
waktu when (in a statement)
wali kelas homeroom teacher
warna colour
warung roadside food stall
WC toilet
 WC jongkok squat toilet
 WC laki-laki/perempuan male/female toilet
wisuda graduation

y
ya yes
yaitu that is; namely
yang which is/are
 yang ini this one
 yang itu that one
 yang mana? which one?
Yo (Ayo) Come on

Bahasa Inggris - Bahasa Indonesia

a

able to bisa
about tentang
above di atas
absent absen
 absent from school without permission membolos
accessories aksesoris
acquaintance kenalan
active aktif
activity aktivitas
address alamat
to **adopt** mengadopsi
adoption adopsi
adrenaline adrenalin
adult dewasa
aeroplane pesawat terbang
afraid takut
again lagi
age umur
 I am ... (age) Umur saya ...
all semua
 Is that all? Itu saja?
 all kinds of bermacam-macam
allowed to boleh
along with serta
already sudah
alright baiklah
also juga
alternative alternatif
always selalu
and dan
angry marah
another time lain kali saja
apartment apartemen
apple apel
approximately kira-kira
April April
to **arrive** datang
as far as sampai
at (a place) di
at (a time) pada
attraction atraksi
August Agustus
aunt bibi
Awesome! Seru!

b

bag tas
ball bola
bamboo bambu
banana pisang

to **bargain** tawar-menawar

Can I bargain? Bisa tawar?

basketball bola basket

beach pantai

beautiful indah (for scenery, objects); cantik (for people)

because karena

to **become** menjadi

beef soup soto Betawi

behind di belakang

bicycle sepeda

big besar

bird burung

birdcage sangkar

birthday hari ulang tahun; HUT; ultah

biscuit biskuit

bitter pahit

black hitam

blue biru

board papan

book buku

bored bosan

boring membosankan

born lahir

bottle botol

bowling centre tempat bowling

brave berani

bread roti

break (rest) istirahat

to **bring** membawa

brochure brosur

brother adik (younger); kakak (older)

brown coklat

bus bis

business bisnis

busy ramai (place, situation); sibuk (person)

but tetapi; tapi

to **buy** membeli; beli

What do you want to buy? Kamu mau beli apa?

I want to buy ... Saya mau beli ...

c

cafe kafe

cage (for animals) kandang

cake kue

layer cake kue lapis

can (able to) bisa

canteen kantin

cap topi pet

car mobil

card kartu

cartoon kartun

carving ukiran
cashier kasir
cat kucing
 to **celebrate** merayakan
celebrity selebriti
ceremony upacara
certificate sertifikat
 to **chat** bercakap-cakap
chat online chatting
cheap murah
chicken ayam
child anak
chocolate coklat
choice pilihan
 to **choose** pilih
Christian (person) orang Kristen
Christmas Day Hari Natal
cinema bioskop
Civics and Citizenship PKn
class (year level) kelas
classroom ruang kelas
 to **clean** membersihkan
clever pandai
 to **climb** mendaki
clothing pakaian
club klub
cockatoo kakatua
coconut kelapa
 coconut drink kelapa muda
code kode
coffee kopi
 iced coffee es kopi
cold dingin
colour warna
 to **come** datang
 please come datanglah
 Do you want to come? Mau datang?
 to **come in** masuk
 Come on Ayo; Yo
comic komik
 to **communicate** berkomunikasi
communication komunikasi
competition kompetisi
 to **complete a level of school** tamat
computer komputer
 computer room ruang komputer
concert konser
Congratulations Selamat
 Congratulations on your first-born child
 Selamat atas kelahiran anak pertama
connection koneksi
conscientious rajin

contact kontak
 to **continue straight** terus
 keep walking/going jalan terus
 to **cook** memasak
cooking masakan
cool (great) keren; asyik; seru
coral koral
correct benar
cosmetic kosmetik
costume kostum
country negeri
court lapangan
cousin sepupu
 to **criticise** mengkritik
culture budaya
 to **cut** potong

d
dance tarian
 to **dance** berdansa; menari (traditional style)
date tanggal
day hari
delicious enak
deputy principal wakil kepala sekolah
Desember Desember
desk meja
detective detektif
diary buku harian
difficult sulit
 (to have) **dinner** makan malam
 to **discipline** mendisiplin
 to **discuss** berdiskusi
divorced bercerai
 to **do** melakukan
dog anjing
 to **download** men-download
dress rok
drink minuman
 to **drink** minum
 soft drink minuman ringan
durian durian

e
each setiap
earrings anting-anting
east timur
easy mudah
 to **eat** makan
 to eat lunch makan siang
 May I eat first? Makan dulu?
eating place tempat makan
economy ekonomi

eco-tourism eko-turisme
electronic elektronik
elephant gajah
embarrassed malu
emotional emosi
energy energi
English (language) Bahasa Inggris
enjoy nikmatilah
Enjoy your meal Selamat makan
enough cukup
to **enter** masuk
even; flat rata
every setiap
excuse me permisi
executive eksekutif
exotic eksotik
expensive mahal
to **explore** mengeksplorasi
to **express** mengucapkan
extracurricular ekstrakurikuler (ekskul)

f

facility fasilitas
family keluarga
How many people are there in your family?
Di keluarga kamu ada berapa orang?
In my family there are ... Di keluarga saya ada ...
family tree silsilah
fantastic asoi; asyik; hebat
far jauh
How far? Berapa jauh?
farewell perpisahan
fat gemuk
father bapak
favourite favorit
February Februari
to **feel** merasa; rasa
I feel Saya rasa
female perempuan
ferry feri
field (for sports) lapangan
soccer field lapangan sepak bola
takraw field lapangan sepak takraw
to **fight** berkelahi
film film
first pertama
at first pertama-tama
fish ikan
flag-raising ceremony upacara bendera
flag-raising club Paskibra
flavour rasa
flexible fleksibel

flip flops sandal jepit
fluffy berbulu tebal
food makanan
food cart kaki lima
food stall warung
for untuk
forest hutan
France Perancis
fresh segar
Friday hari Jumat
fried goreng
fried chicken ayam goreng
fried food gorengan
fried noodles mie goreng
fried rice nasi goreng
friend teman
friend you socialise with teman gaul
good friend teman baik
new friend teman baru
school friend teman sekolah
friendly ramah
from dari
from here dari sini
Where are you from? Kamu dari mana?
I'm from ... Saya dari ...
front depan
fruit buah; buah-buahan (variety of)
funeral, Balinese Ngaben
funny lucu; humoris
the **future** masa depan
in the **future** pada masa depan

g

game permainan
garage garasi
garden kebun
Geography Geografi
to **get** mendapat
gift hadiah
to **give** memberi
glory mulia
to **go by** (a form of transport) naik
How do you get to ...? Kamu naik apa ke ...?
I go by ... Saya naik ...
to **go down/decrease** turun
Can you go lower (lower the price)? Bisa turun?
to **go for a walk** berjalan-jalan
to **go to** ke
Where are you going? Mau ke mana?
Just going for a walk Jalan-jalan saja
good baik; bagus (fine; well)
Good morning Selamat pagi

Good afternoon (early) Selamat siang
Good afternoon (late) Selamat sore
Good evening Selamat malam
Good luck Semoga sukses
good at pandai
graduation wisuda
graduation day hari wisuda
graffiti grafiti
grandfather kakek
grandmother nenek
great hebat
green hijau
to **greet** mengucapkan
greeting ucapan
greeting card kartu ucapan
greetings salam
grey abu-abu
guest room ruang tamu
guitar gitar

h

half setengah
half past ... jam setengah (number of the next hour)
hall aula
to **hang out/socialise** bergaul
happy senang
Happy birthday Selamat Hari Ulang Tahun;
Selamat ultah
Happy Chinese New Year Selamat Tahun Baru Imlek
hard-working rajin
harmonious harmonis
hat topi
to **have** ada; punya
have to harus
he dia
healthy sehat
her dia
here di sini
Hi Hai
Hindu (person) orang Hindu
Hindu offerings canang sari
his dia
his/her/their -nya
historic bersejarah
History Sejarah
hmmm ... anu ...
hobby hobi
holiday (day) hari libur
holiday (period) liburan
domestic holiday liburan domestik
holiday package paket liburan
public holiday liburan umum

work holiday liburan kerja
What do you like to do on holidays? Kamu
melakukan apa waktu liburan?
to **holiday** berlibur
When do you like to go on holidays? Kapan kamu
suka berlibur?
I like to holiday in ... (a month or season) Saya suka
berlibur pada ...
I like to holiday when ... Saya suka berlibur waktu ...
homeroom teacher wali kelas
homework PR (pekerjaan rumah)
honest jujur
honeydew melon melon
Hooray Hore
horse kuda
hot panas
hour jam
house rumah
What is your house like? Bagaimana rumah kamu?
How many rooms are there in your house?
Di rumah kamu ada berapa kamar?
In my house there are ... Di rumah saya ada ...
housing perumahan
housing complex kompleks perumahan
how bagaimana
How about ...? Bagaimana kalau ...?
How are you? Apa kabar?
How many? Berapa?
hundred ratus
hungry lapar

i

I saya; aku (informal)
I'm going to eat first Saya makan dulu
I'm going to go now Saya pergi dulu
I wish you ... Semoga ...
I hope you have a long life Semoga panjang umur
I hope you're always healthy Semoga sehat selalu
ice-cream es krim
identity identitas
if kalau
important penting
in di (a place); pada (time)
in front of di depan
increase the price a bit naik sedikit
Indonesian (language) Bahasa Indonesia
Information and Communication Technology TIK
inside di dalam
interesting menarik
international internasional
to use the **internet** berinternet
internet cafe kafe internet

intersection perempatan
invitation undangan
item barang

j

jackfruit nangka
January Januari
Java Jawa
jeans jin
jewellery perhiasan
to **join** ikut
 please join in ikutlah
 Do you want to join in? Mau ikut?
juice jus
July Juli
June Juni
just now (past tense) tadi

k

to **karaoke** berkaraoke
a **kilo**(gram) sekilo
kilometre kilometer
kind baik hati
kiss on both cheeks cipika cipiki
kitchen dapur
know tahu
 I don't know Saya tidak tahu

l

language bahasa
 regional language bahasa daerah
late terlambat
later (future tense) nanti
to **laugh** tertawa
laundry tempat cuci
lazy malas
left kiri
less kurang
lesson pelajaran
let me introduce kenalkan
let's mari
level tingkat
 upper level tingkat atas
 lower level tingkat bawah
library perpustakaan
light (colour) muda
like seperti
to **like** suka
 don't like ... tidak suka ...
 don't really like ... kurang suka ...
 like very much suka sekali
 like the most paling suka

prefer lebih suka

list daftar
to **listen to** mendengarkan
to **live** tinggal
 Where do you live? Kamu tinggal di mana?
 I live in/at ... Saya tinggal di ...
local lokal
location lokasi
lollies permen
long panjang; lama (time)
 long life panjang umurnya
to **look** melihat; lihat
 just browsing lihat-lihat dulu
 please look lihatlah
to **look after** menjaga
to **lower/decrease** turun
 Can you go lower (lower the price)? Bisa turun?
loyal setia
lunch makan siang
luxurious mewah

m

to **make a loss** rugi
 I'll make a loss Saya rugi
male laki-laki
mango mangga
mangosteen manggis
many banyak
March Maret
market pasar
 fruit market pasar buah
 meat market pasar daging
 night market pasar malam
 vegetable market pasar sayuran
 art market pasar seni
 floating market pasar terapung
Mathematics Matematika
matter hal
May Mei
maybe mungkin
meat daging
meatball soup bakso
to **meet** bertemu
menu daftar makanan
Merry Christmas Selamat Hari Natal
metre meter
milk susu
million juta
mini bus bemo; angkot
minute menit
Miss/Mrs/Ms Bu; Ibu
mobile phone hp (abbreviation of handphone)

Monday hari Senin
money uang
monkey monyet
month bulan
more lebih; lagi (again)
 more ... lebih + adj
 more ... than lebih ... daripada
morning pagi
 early morning pagi-pagi
most paling
 most ... paling + adj
mother ibu
motor bike sepeda motor
mountain gunung
music musik
Music (as one of the arts) Seni Musik
music room ruang musik
musical musikal
Muslim (person) orang Islam
must harus
my saya; aku (informal); -ku (informal)

n

name nama
 What's your name? Nama kamu siapa?
 My name is ... Nama saya ...
namely yaitu
national nasional
nature lover pecinta alam
naughty nakal
near (to) dekat
necklace kalung
to **need** perlu
to **negotiate** bernegosiasi
neighbour tetangga
nervous cemas
new baru
next to di samping
no tidak; nggak (informal)
no worries tidak apa-apa
noodles mie
north utara
not tidak
 not ... tidak + adj
 not that ... kurang + adj
 not yet belum
November November
now sekarang
number nomor

o

o'clock jam

of course tentu saja
office kantor
Oh no! Aduh!
OK oke; baiklah
October Oktober
old tua
older sister/brother kakak (kak)
 Do you have younger or older sisters/ brothers? Kamu punya adik atau kakak?
oldest child anak sulung
on di (a place), pada (a time)
only hanya
to **open** membuka
or atau
orange (citrus) jeruk
 iced orange juice es jeruk
to **order** pesan
 What do you want to order? Mau pesan apa?
 I want to order ... Saya mau pesan ...
organised and strict disiplin
other lain
outside di luar

p

package paket
pair pasang
papaya pepaya
parent(s) orang tua
park taman
part bagian
to **participate in** ikut
party pesta
pass (go past) lewat
to **pass an exam** lulus ujian
patient sabar
pawpaw pepaya
to **pay for someone** traktir
peanut kacang
 peanut sauce saus kacang
perfect sempurna
perfume parfum
person orang
pet binatang peliharaan
photo foto
Physical Education and Health Penjaskes
to **picnic** bertamasya
pig babi
pineapple nanas
pink merah muda
place tempat
to **play** bermain; main
playground halaman

please silakan (for invitations); mohon (for requests)

polite sopan

popular populer

pork daging babi

portion porsi

postcard kartu pos

potato kentang

to **prefer** lebih suka

present (gift) hadiah

price harga

How much is it? Berapa harganya?

principal kepala sekolah

problem problema

product of Indonesia buatan Indonesia

profile profil

proud bangga

province propinsi

punishment sanksi

purple ungu

q

quality kualitas

good quality kualitasnya baik

a **quarter** seperempat

quick cepat

r

rabbit kelinci

raft rakit

rain hujan

to **read** membaca

read again baca lagi

please read bacalah

to **receive** menerima

to **recommend** merekomendasi

recommendation rekomendasi

recovery sembuh

recreation rekreasi

red merah

refreshing segar

relative (compared to) relatif

to **relax** bersantai

relaxed santai

religion agama

renovated direnovasi

report card rapor

resort resor

to **respect** menghormati

rest istirahat

restaurant rumah makan (simple); resto; restoran
(western-style)

rice nasi

cone-shaped yellow rice nasi tumpeng

fried rice nasi goreng

white rice nasi putih

rice field sawah

right kanan

ring cincin

road jalan

romantic romantis

room kamar; ruang

bathroom kamar mandi

bedroom kamar tidur

dining room kamar makan

guest room ruang tamu

lounge room kamar duduk

servant's room kamar pembantu

routine rutin

s

sad sedih

sarong sarung

satay sate

satellite satelit

Saturday hari Sabtu

sauce saus

sausage sosis

savoury/oily gurih

school sekolah

primary school Sekolah Dasar (SD)

junior high school Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP)

senior high school Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA)

school friend teman sekolah

to go to **school** bersekolah

Science IPA

Science lab laboratorium (lab) IPA

score skor

season musim

autumn musim gugur

spring musim semi

summer musim panas

winter musim dingin

dry season musim kemarau

rainy season musim hujan

second kedua

to **see** melihat

See you later Sampai jumpa; Sampai nanti

seller penjual

to **send** kirim (informal)

September September

serious serius

servant pembantu

service servis

she dia

shirt baju
shoes sepatu
shop toko
 to **shop** berbelanja ; belanja
Where do you prefer to shop? Kamu lebih suka berbelanja di mana?
I prefer to shop at ... Saya lebih suka berbelanja di ...
shopping centre mal
short pendek
side sebelah
on the ...-hand side di sebelah ...
on the right di sebelah kanan
on the left di sebelah kiri
Silence Day (Hindu celebration) Hari Raya Nyepi
similar to seperti
 to **sing** nyanyi
sir Pak; Bapak
sister adik (younger); kakak (older)
 to **sit** duduk
skinny kurus
skirt rok
 to **sleep** tidur
slowly pelan-pelan
small kecil
smart pandai
smell bau
What does ... smell like? Bagaimana bau ...?
the smell is ... baunya ...
 to **smoke** merokok
snack jajan
snakeskin fruit salak
 to **snorkel** bersnorkel
so begitu
so that supaya
soccer sepak bola; bola
indoor soccer centre tempat futsal
soccer field lapangan sepak bola
 to **socialise** bergaul
soft drink minuman ringan
sorry maaf
Sorry, I can't Maaf, tidak bisa
Sorry I'm late Maaf, saya terlambat
Sorry, once again, please Maaf, sekali lagi
south selatan
souvenir(s) suvenir; oleh-oleh
 to **speak** (a language) berbahasa
special spesial
specialty khas
specialty food makanan khas
spectacular spektakuler
spicy hot pedas
spiritual batin

sport olahraga
sports friend teman olahraga
sporty sportif
squat toilet WC jongkok
staffroom ruang guru
starfruit belimbing
 to **start** mulai
 to **stay** tinggal
step (family member) tiri
still masih
street jalan
strict keras
storey tingkat
upper storey tingkat atas
lower storey tingkat bawah
 have ... **stories** bertingkat
student murid; pelajar
student card kartu pelajar
study belajar
study tour studi tur
success sukses
suitable cocok
Sunday hari Minggu
sunglasses kacamata hitam
 to **surf** berselancar
surprised heran
suspended (from school) dirumahkan
 to **sweep** nyapu
sweet manis
 to **swim** berenang
swimming pool kolam renang
system sistem

t

table meja
 to **take** mengambil
tall tinggi
tame jinak
task tugas
taste rasa
What does ... taste like? Bagaimana rasa ...?
the taste is ... rasanya ...
taxi taksi
tea teh
bottled tea teh botol
ice tea es teh
teacher guru
team tim
teammate teman olahraga
technology teknologi
television televisi
temple (Hindu) pura

tennis tenis
test tes
than daripada
thank you terima kasih
thanks makasih
that itu
 that one yang itu
that is yaitu
the (referring to something mentioned previously) -nya
then lalu
there (a place) di sana
there is/are ada
 there isn't/aren't tidak ada
 there is/are lots of ada banyak
they mereka
thing barang
to **think** pikir
third ketiga
thirsty haus
this ini
 this one yang ini
thongs sandal jepit
thousand ribu
Thursday hari Kamis
time jam
 What time is it now? Jam berapa sekarang?
 What time shall we meet? Jam berapa kita bertemu?
 'rubber time'; not a fixed time jam karet
timetable daftar pelajaran
tired capai
to **to** untuk (in order to); kepada (a person)
today hari ini
tofu tahu
toilet WC; kamar kecil
 female toilet WC perempuan
 male toilet WC laki-laki
tomorrow besok
too terlalu
 too expensive terlalu mahal
tooth gigi
 tooth-filing potong gigi
tour tur
tourist turis
tradition tradisi
traditional tradisional
train kereta api
trendy trendi
true benar
to **try** coba
Tuesday hari Selasa
turn belok

U

ugly jelek
uncle paman
to **understand** mengerti
 I don't understand Saya kurang mengerti
uniform seragam
 to **wear a uniform** berseragam
unique unik
to **unite** satukan
university universitas
until sampai
usually biasanya

V

variety of bermacam-macam
vegetables sayur-sayuran
very sekali
to **visit** mengunjungi
Visual Art Seni Rupa
volleyball bola voli
 kick volleyball sepak takraw

W

Waisak Day (Buddhist) Hari Trisuci Waisak
waiter pelayan
wallet dompet
to **walk** berjalan
to **want** mau
to **watch** nonton
water air
 purified water air putih
water tub (for bathing) bak mandi
watermelon semangka
we kami (excluding listener); kita (including listener)
to **wear** memakai
to **wear a uniform** berseragam
website situs
Wednesday hari Rabu
week minggu
welcome selamat datang
west barat
what? apa?
what (is something like)? bagaimana?
 What is your good friend like? Bagaimana teman baik kamu?
what? (as in 'What is your name?') siapa?
 What is your name? Nama kamu siapa?
what? (relating to numbers) berapa?
what a pity sayang
to **watch** menonton
when waktu (in a sentence); kapan (question word)

where? di mana?; ke mana?
which one? yang mana?
white putih
who? siapa?
whole seluruh
why? mengapa?
will akan
there will be akan ada
to **win** menang
with dengan
to **work** bekerja
world dunia
Wow! Wah!
wristwatch jam tangan

y
yard halaman

year tahun
year level (school) kelas
What year are you in? Kamu di kelas berapa?
I'm in year ... Saya di kelas ...
yellow kuning
yes ya
yesterday kemarin
you Anda; kamu (informal)
your Anda; kamu; -mu
young muda
youngest child anak bungsu

z
zero (for phone numbers) kosong



Peta Indonesia

95°T 100°T 105°T 110°T 115°T 120°T 125°T 130°T 135°T 140°T

15°U
10°U
5°U
0°
5°S
10°S
15°S