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**Linda Hibbs
Tracey Ferguson
Sally Ure**

Kenalilah Indonesia 1

A language and culture course

Third edition

Kenalilah Indonesia 1

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Kenalilah Indonesia 1

A language and culture course

Third edition

First edition published 1996 (reprinted 7 times)
Second edition published 2001 (reprinted 5 times)
Third edition published 2007 by

 MACMILLAN EDUCATION AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
15–19 Claremont Street, South Yarra 3141

Visit our website at www.macmillan.com.au

Associated companies and representatives
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National Library of Australia
cataloguing in publication data

Hibbs, Linda.

Kenalilah Indonesia 1 : a language and culture course.

3rd ed.

For school students in years 7 and 8.

ISBN 978 1 4202 0 883 2 (pbk.).

I. Indonesian language - Textbooks for foreign speakers -
English. I. Ferguson, Tracey. II. Ure, Sally. III. Title.

499.22182421

Publisher: Vivienne Winter

Project editor: Charlotte Strong

Editor: Carolyn Glascodine

Illustrators: Dominique Falla and Petra Hanzak

Cover and text designer: Anne Stanhope

Photo research and permissions clearance: Libby Hart

Typeset in ITC Slimbach and Sabon Roman by Anne Stanhope

Cover image: Getty Images/Mike Severns

Printed in Malaysia

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List of Indonesian instructions

The following instructions are used in this book:

Apakah kalimat ini benar atau salah?	Are these sentences true or false?
Bacalah bacaan ini	Read this reading passage
Bacalah cerita ini	Read this story
Bacalah keterangan di atas	Read the information above
Bacalah percakapan di atas	Read the conversation above
Buatlah percakapan	Make up a conversation
Buatlah sebuah gambar	Make a picture
Buatlah sebuah poster	Make a poster
Gambarlah ...	Draw ...
Jawablah pertanyaan ini!	Answer these questions!
Katakanlah dalam bahasa Indonesia	Say in Indonesian
Lakukanlah percakapan ini di depan kelas	Perform this conversation in front of the class
Lihatlah gambar ini	Look at this picture
Pilihlah salah satu role-play	Choose one of these role-plays
Tanyakanlah kepada teman Anda ...	Ask your friend ...
Tulislah kalimat ini di buku Anda	Write these sentences in your book

Course summary

<p>Pelajaran Satu</p> <p>Topics</p> <p>Grammar points</p> <p>Cultural focus</p> <p>Realia activity</p>	<p>Selamat datang di Indonesia</p> <p>The alphabet Greetings and goodbyes Forms of address My name is ... Where do you come from? Where do you live? Numbers 1-100</p> <p><i>Simple questions</i> <i>e.g. Siapa namamu?</i> <i>Terms of address: Use of 'Pak', 'Bu', saya, aku, kamu, mu, Anda</i></p> <p>Map of Indonesia Getting to know Indonesia: geography, history, the arts</p> <p>Read authentic material for meaning. • Make a poster: compare aspects of life in Indonesia and Australia</p>	<p>Pelajaran Tiga</p> <p>Topics</p> <p>Grammar points</p> <p>Reading passage</p> <p>Cultural focus</p> <p>Realia activity</p>	<p>Keluarga</p> <p>Family Occupations Traditional and modern houses</p> <p>Personal pronouns Possessive pronouns Adjectives Question words <i>Apakah, apa, siapa, berapa, bagaimana?</i> <i>kami, kita, nya, rumah siapa?</i> <i>tidak, bukan</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keluarga Nyoman • Bagaimana teman Anda? • Ayah saya pelukis <p>Bali</p> <p>Read authentic material for meaning • Roleplay: searching for work</p>
<p>Pelajaran Dua</p> <p>Topics</p> <p>Grammar points</p> <p>Reading passage</p> <p>Cultural focus</p> <p>Realia activity</p>	<p>Di ruang kelas</p> <p>Classroom objects Indonesian currency Telling time Days of the week Months Numbers, ordinal numbers</p> <p><i>apa? berapa? ada, plurals, banyak nya, apakah (nouns) base verbs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berapa umurmu? <p>Traditional music and song</p> <p>Read authentic material for meaning • Roleplay: at the music shop</p>	<p>Pelajaran Empat</p> <p>Topics</p> <p>Grammar points</p> <p>Reading passage</p> <p>Cultural focus</p> <p>Realia activity</p>	<p>Pakaian dan bagian badan</p> <p>Clothing school uniform Traditional clothing Colours Parts of the body & face Song</p> <p><i>tua/muda with colours, yang sakit, Berapa harganya?verbs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riana dan Iwan memakai apa? • Keluarga Sutanto <p>Batik</p> <p>Read authentic material for meaning. • Design a clothing advertisement</p>

<p>Pelajaran Lima</p> <p>Topics</p> <p>Grammar points</p> <p>Reading passage</p> <p>Cultural focus</p> <p>Realia activity</p>	<p>Buah-buahan dan makanan</p> <p>Fruits and food, including traditional Indonesian dishes Pedagang kaki lima Bargaining</p> <p>Adjectives <i>Bagaimana rasa? suka, lebih suka, tidak suka sudah/sesudah, belum/ sebelum, untuk</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makan Malam • Rumah Makan Perak <p>Food sellers/spices/recipes Cook and taste Indonesian food</p> <p>Read authentic material for meaning. • Roleplay: buying sate</p>	<p>Pelajaran Tujuh</p> <p>Topics</p> <p>Grammar points</p> <p>Reading passage</p> <p>Cultural focus</p> <p>Realia activity</p>	<p>Bersekolah</p> <p>Schools in Indonesia School timetable/OSIS Dates Months</p> <p><i>lebih suka, 'ber' verbs pada, tanggal berapa?Kapan? kapan?/Minggu yang mana?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Udin dan Yanti bersekolah • Bersekolah di Medan <p>Pancasila, school and special days</p> <p>Read authentic material for meaning • Interview someone for radio station using own and learnt ideas in Indonesian</p>
<p>Pelajaran Enam</p> <p>Topics</p> <p>Grammar points</p> <p>Reading passage</p> <p>Cultural focus</p> <p>Realia activity</p>	<p>Binatang dan lingkungannya</p> <p>Animals Pets Environments The zoo Kancil poem</p> <p>Comparisons Prepositions Farm animals Animal sounds and song</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desa Pak Santo <p>The story of Kancil and other Indonesian wildlife</p> <p>Read authentic material for meaning. • Scenario: visiting the national park or zoo</p>	<p>Pelajaran Delapan</p> <p>Topics</p> <p>Grammar points</p> <p>Reading passage</p> <p>Cultural focus</p> <p>Realia activities</p>	<p>Mau ke mana?</p> <p>Transport: traditional and modern Directions and map reading</p> <p>Arranging to go somewhere <i>naik, terus, ke kiri/kanan ayo, mari, mau ikut? mau ke mana? ke, dari, base verbs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keluarga Hardimulia di Kalimantan <p>Indonesian transportation</p> <p>Read authentic material for meaning. • Three scenarios of negotiation</p>

Introduction

Kenalilah Indonesia 1 third edition provides a comprehensive course for the first two years of Indonesian language learning. The program offers a combination of communicative tasks and carefully graded vocabulary and grammatical structures in the context of popular everyday topics. Linked to the Indonesian proverb ‘*karena kenal maka cinta*’, the title *Kenalilah Indonesia* suggests the importance of learning both culture and language for an overall understanding of the country and its people.

VELS

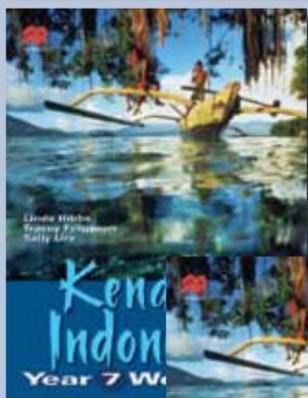
This revised edition of *Kenalilah Indonesia 1* complies with the Victorian Essential Learning Standards (VELS). The Teacher Resource Book and CD package clearly illustrates the link to VELS for each topic within each chapter. Activities in the textbook and the student workbooks are also VELS compatible.

Overview of the program



Student textbook

The student textbook has been fully revised and updated to include new information about modern and traditional aspects of Indonesian life, additional language points, as well as many new illustrations, photos and real-life items. Some chapters have been re-sequenced in response to feedback from teachers.



Student workbooks

The Year 7 workbook corresponds to the first four chapters of the student textbook and the Year 8 workbook corresponds to the last four chapters. Flexible and optional ICT activities are integrated into the workbooks. The following icons have been used in the workbooks to indicate various kinds of activities



Listen!



Dengarkanlah!

Ask your friends!

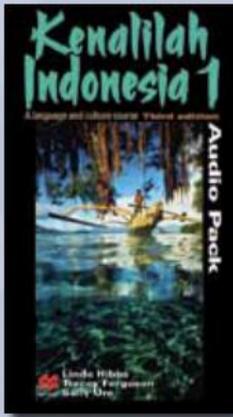


Tanyakanlah kepada teman

Use your computer!



Pakailah komputer



Audio Pack

The CDs in the Audio Pack contain all the listening tasks from the student workbooks as well as reading passages and conversations from the student textbook. All the recordings are completely new. The following icon in the student textbook clearly indicates the reading passages and conversations that are on the CDs.



Teacher Resource Book and CD

For convenience and to save teacher time, the teacher support material is now presented as a Teacher Resource Book and CD package. This material has been updated and expanded to fully address VELs. It provides guidance, suggestions and directions for presenting topics and key elements found in the student textbook, as well as photocopiable revision sheets and tests, topic-based websites, transcripts for the Audio CD and extension writing activities. ICT activities in the workbooks are supported in the Teacher Resource Book and CD. These include teaching and learning activities for Interactive Whiteboards, podcasting, PowerPoint presentations, animations and internet-based projects. VELs units are provided for each chapter with teaching notes and assessment rubrics. The accompanying CD contains the full contents of the Teacher Resource Book, as well as internet and links, technology samples, additional arts and culture material and a photo gallery.



Features of each chapter

- **Tahukah Anda?** Explanations of the meaning and usage of new vocabulary as well as grammar and syntax.
- **Di Indonesia ...** Cultural notes about the language featured on the page to create interest, stimulate discussion and provide an opening for teachers to share anecdotes of their own experiences.
- **Apa artinya?** Authentic material that gives students the opportunity to understand the meaning of the language found on everyday items such as entry tickets, business cards, advertisements and fliers. This material is accompanied by activities to challenge students.
- **Kenalilah Indonesia.** An information section, presented in English, with photographs and follow-up activities. This section gives students an insight into the diversity of Indonesian life and culture. It usually has some connection to the vocabulary learnt in the chapter.
- **Activities:** A range of activities entitled **bacaan**, **percakapan**, **pertanyaan** and **kegiatan**. Accompanying these are **kata-kata baru**, which feature new words introduced on the page, and **kata-kata lain**, which provide students with some additional topic-related vocabulary.
- **Daftar kata:** Word lists for easy reference at the end of each chapter. These contain new vocabulary introduced in the chapter. There are also complete Indonesian/English and English/Indonesian dictionaries at the end of the book.

Vocabulary is built gradually and new phrases and grammatical structures are introduced in the context of high-interest topics or themes. Communicative activities encourage students to practise speaking aloud, either individually or with partners. Instructions to exercises are in Indonesian to expose students to as much language as possible. In the early chapters, these instructions are accompanied by English translations that are phased out as students become accustomed to the Indonesian phrases used.

Kenalilah Indonesia 1, third edition combines the authors' extensive experience of teaching Indonesian with the ideas of teachers and students who have inspired us along the way. We hope that the users of this revised series will enjoy teaching Indonesian as much as we do. **Semoga sukses.**

Authors' acknowledgments

The creation and development of the *Kenalilah* series and this new edition would not have been possible without the contribution and assistance of many people. The authors wish to extend their sincere gratitude to Urip Sutiyono whose linguistic expertise enabled detailed contribution towards specific language usage and suggestions regarding various cultural linguistic aspects of the text. The amount of time he has spent helping, especially with the original text, has been invaluable.

Elisabeth Riharti's careful checking and proofreading of the manuscript for the second and third edition has been greatly appreciated.

The authors would like to thank their families for their patience and endless support: Aden Hibbs Bridge, Marge Hibbs; Tim, Matthew, Rachel and Mick Ferguson; Nat and Bruce Kirchhofer.

Special thanks also go to Kirsten Stobbe who has continually supported our work and has given much appreciated feedback and realia for each edition. Linda would also like to show her appreciation to her late father and brother, Ray and Alan Hibbs, who first introduced her to Indonesia,

shared her love of the country and the people and supplied some of the photos throughout the text.

Valuable insight and feedback was given for the original *Kenalilah* cultural pages from the following people: Helen Pausacker, Denise Hibbs, Pak Poedijono and Mauly Purba.

For their valued assistance in Indonesia we extend our thanks again to the following: Andrew Aziz in Malang and his father Pak Azis Hoesein in Jakarta, Ruli Bambang and Asita in Yogyakarta and Ngurah and family in Bali.

Viv Winter, our publisher, has guided us from the very beginning of the series and has gone out of her way to meet our requests. We also thank Charlotte Strong and Carolyn Glascodine for their supportive work on this new edition and Anne Stanhope for taking great care with the design.

Kenalilah Indonesia texts would never have evolved without the inspiration our students and fellow teachers have provided. Their enthusiasm for the series has enabled a fresh and revised third edition to emerge.



1

Selamat datang di Indonesia

Welcome to Indonesia

Peta Indonesia





Peta Indonesia
Map of Indonesia

Kenalilah Indonesia

Getting to know Indonesia

Several hundred kilometres to the north-west of Australia lies the archipelago of Indonesia. With around 17 000 islands and more than 240 million people, Indonesia is a geographically and culturally diverse nation. The five largest islands of Indonesia are **Java** (with **Jakarta** as the capital city), **Sumatra**, **Kalimantan**, **Sulawesi** and **Papua**. As Australia's closest neighbour, Indonesia is situated on the equator and stretches 6400 kilometres from the furthestmost point in the west across to the east. Indonesia is made up of many thousands of islands, but only half are named and only 992 are permanently inhabited.

Desa di Indonesia
A village in Indonesia



Jakarta



Indonesia makes up a part of the Pacific Ocean's Ring of Fire and boasts over 400 volcanoes, of which around 100 are active.

Many of these volcanoes have great spiritual significance for the local people who believe that by carrying out special ceremonies at specific times of the year, they will keep the spirit of the volcano at peace. The combination of volcanic ash and high rainfall means that Indonesia has some of the most fertile land in the world.

Mount Merapi, at a height of 500 metres, is presently the most active volcano. In May 2006 while this mountain was erupting, an earthquake occurred near the coast, causing extensive damage to many towns including **Yogyakarta**. Another earthquake occurred in December 2004 off the coast of Sumatra, triggering a tsunami that swept across the ocean and caused great devastation to the region of **Aceh**. The tsunami reached other countries such as Thailand and Sri Lanka, damaging many coastal towns and villages.

With an average of 10 eruptions a year and up to three earthquakes per day in Indonesia, the people have come to accept this volcanic activity as part of their daily lives. These volcanoes dominate the landscape, rising majestically above the rice fields.

Buah-buahan
Fruit



Gunung Merapi, tingginya 2500 meters
Mount Merapi, height of 2500 metres



Sawah
Rice fields

Food

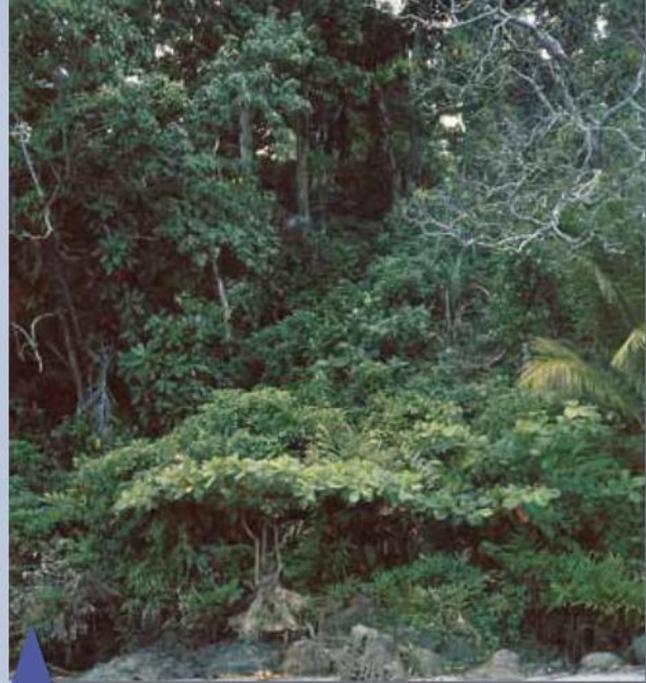
Indonesia's main crop is rice. Rice fields (**sawah**) can be seen everywhere. Sometimes they are terraced up the side of mountains. Other foods grown in Indonesia include delicious tropical fruits such as mangoes, pawpaws and pineapples, as well as fruits native to Indonesia, like the **rambutan** and **durian**.

Indonesia is also famous for its spices and used to be known as 'the Spice Islands'. Chillies, cumin, coriander, turmeric, nutmeg are the main spices that give Indonesian cuisine its unique flavour. Well known Indonesian dishes include **sate** (meat on skewers grilled over hot coals), **nasi goreng** (fried rice) and **mie goreng** (stir-fried noodles).

Natural environment

The climate in Indonesia is equatorial, so the days are all the same length. There are only two seasons, wet (**musim hujan**) and dry (**musim kemarau**), each lasting six months. The amount of rain is greater in the wet season and the temperature is slightly cooler during the dry season. As a result of the high humidity and rainfall, large areas of the archipelago are covered in dense rainforest. In these forests an abundance of wildlife is found, including tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, orang-utans and the miniature deer called **kancil**. There are also beautiful birds, including the bird of paradise (**cenderawasih**) and a great variety of insects and reptiles, including small friendly geckos (**cicak**), which come out at night and dart around the walls of houses, keeping homes free of mosquitoes.

Cenderawasih
Bird of paradise



Hutan
Jungle



Bunga anggrek
Orchid

Bunga kemboja
Frangipani





Di desa
In the village

Di kota
In the city



The village

Life is less busy in Indonesian villages, and traditional forms of transport, such as the horse and cart, are more common. People who live in villages usually work in rice fields nearby, often leaving their homes early in the morning and returning at dusk.

The city

Jakarta is the capital city of Indonesia with a population of approximately 10 million. Jakarta has a central business district with huge multistorey buildings and modern shopping centres. On the outskirts of the city are areas known as **kampung** where many of the poorer people live. Each island has a major city, for example **Medan** on the island of Sumatra, **Samarinda** in Kalimantan and **Denpasar** in Bali.

Religion

The main religions in Indonesia are Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism and Christianity. Ninety per cent of Indonesian people follow the religion of Islam, which first came to Indonesia during the seventh century with the first Arab traders. Many local Indonesian customs and traditions have been incorporated into this religion, making it unique to Indonesia. People who follow the religion of Islam are called Muslims and the place where they worship is called a mosque (**mesjid**). Each morning people are woken by the 'call to prayer' at around 4.00 am. This is the first of five prayer times. This melodic call drifts across villages and towns throughout Indonesia, heralding the new day.



Mesjid
Mosque

In Bali the majority of people follow the Hindu religion, which is known as the 'Hindu-Bali' religion. It has many differences from the Hindu religion in India. The Hindu-Bali religion incorporates many local traditions and customs. Every Balinese family has a small temple where offerings are placed for the gods each day. There are also large temples seen throughout the island, such as **Pura Besakih**, where significant ceremonies are held. This religion is also characterised by elaborate ceremonies held to celebrate births, deaths, marriages and other rites of passage.



Pura Besakih di pulau Bali
Besakih temple in Bali



Gereja
Church

Candi Borobudur di pulau Jawa
Borobudur temple in Java



Kelenteng
Chinese temple



A brief history of Indonesia

Spread of religion

The archipelago of Indonesia stretches over 3000 kilometres, so it is not surprising that boats have been a major form of transport both between the islands, and for traders and explorers coming from distant lands. The spread of religion throughout Indonesia gives an indication of the different people who have come to the area throughout its history.

Hinduism and Buddhism spread from India, which was a highly developed and advanced society at that time. These religions have strongly influenced Indonesian culture, particularly in the performing arts. Evidence of their great importance in Indonesian society during the fifth and sixth centuries can be seen in the amazing temples such as **Borobudur** and **Prambanan**, which were built during that time.

Islam was spread by traders coming into the region in search of new goods to trade, and grew in popularity during the 1500s, particularly in the region of North Sumatra, later spreading to other islands.

Kingdoms

Many hundreds of years ago, Indonesia was made up of different kingdoms. Some of these include **Sriwijaya**, which was based in Sumatra from 600–1300 AD and much later the larger kingdoms of **Majapahit** and **Mataram** based in Java. The Majapahit Kingdom spread to include most islands, and this was the first time the country had been ruled by one leader, King Hayam Wuruk.

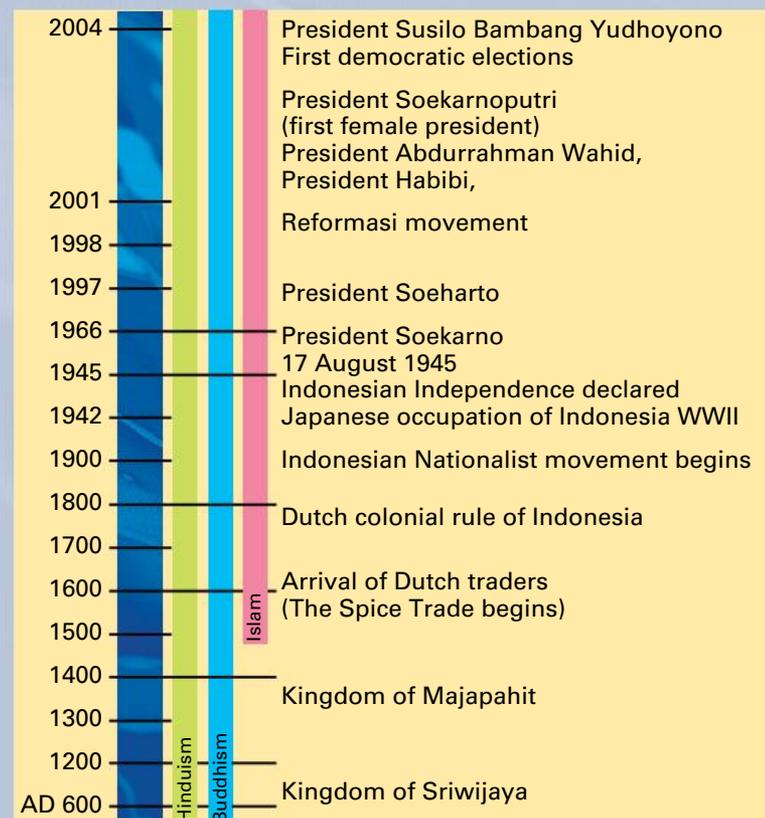
The Dutch East Indies

The Indonesian archipelago was rich in spices, gold, ivory and timber, which were keenly sought after by traders from the Middle East and Europe. The first Europeans to arrive in the area were the Portuguese who were adventurous explorers, followed

by the Dutch. The famous Dutch East India Company transported many tonnes of spices from Indonesia to trading ports throughout Europe. It also set up tea and coffee plantations. Indonesia was named after this company and became known as ‘The Dutch East Indies’. The Dutch Government took control of Indonesia during the 1700s and ruled for 300 years.

Independence

In the early 1900s, the Indonesian people began to fight for independence from the Dutch. The Dutch colony became weakened after Japan invaded during World War II. Independence was declared on 17 August 1945. The Indonesian red-and-white flag became a symbol of the bravery of the people. Since then, Indonesia has had a number of presidents. The first, President Soekarno was famous for leading the country to Independence. The second, President Soeharto, ruled for 30 years. Megawati Soekarnopoetri became the first female president in 2000. The first democratic presidential elections to be held in Indonesia were in 2004 when Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono was elected.



Traditional and modern

Indonesia is a land of contrasts, where traditional and modern life exist side by side. In the busy cities there are modern department stores near small street stalls, and cinema complexes alongside traditional markets. Modern cars and buses travel on the same streets as horses and carts. Some people wear traditional clothing and others wear western clothing.

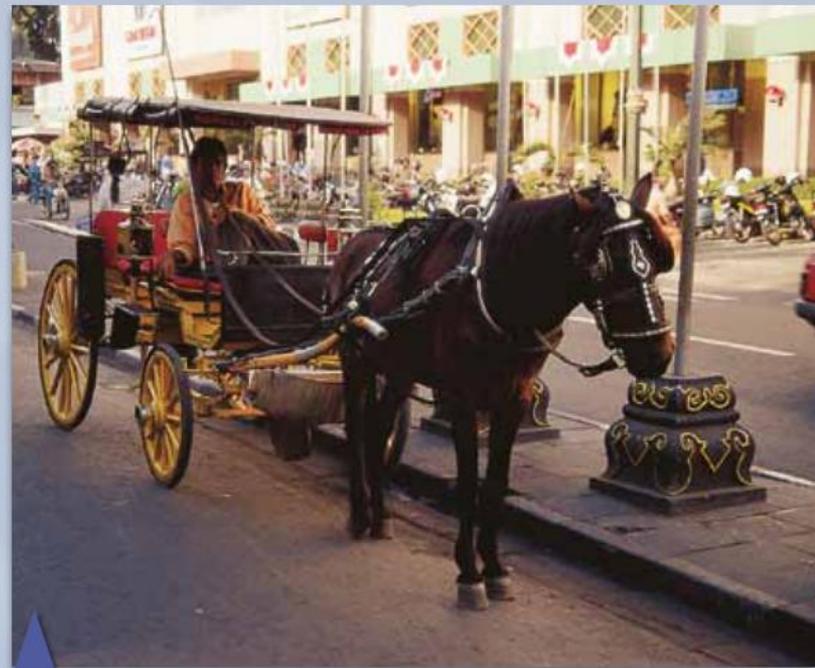


Pasar tradisional
Traditional market



Angkutan modern
Modern transport

Pusat perbelanjaan modern
Modern shopping centre



Angkutan tradisional
Traditional transport

Arts and crafts

There are many different arts and crafts found throughout Indonesia. Indonesians are famous for their beautiful carvings, weavings and paintings. Bali is especially well known for its carvings, Java for its delicate **batik** cloth, and other islands, including Flores, Maluku and Sulawesi, are famous for their weaving.

Ikat dari Maluku
Ikat weaving from Maluku



Traditional entertainment

Traditional entertainment is still very popular in Indonesia and each region has its own style of music, dance or performing arts. Throughout Indonesia, there are schools that specialise in these skills, where students can learn traditional dancing, music, drama and arts and crafts.

Tari kuda lumping
Hobby-horse dance



Tari lilin
Candle dance



Wayang kulit
Shadow puppets

Other entertainment

Young people in Indonesia also like listening to modern music or going to the cinema. There are many Indonesian pop groups and singers who frequently perform in the big cities such as Jakarta, as well as local bands that perform in the smaller towns. **Krakatau** is a band that combines traditional **gamelan** instruments with the electric guitar, keyboard and drums. The band has also performed in Australia.

Dari film 'Ada apa dengan cinta?'
From the film 'What's up with love?'



Band Krakatau dari Indonesia
The band Krakatau from Indonesia

Idola Indonesia
Indonesian Idol



Pertanyaan

Questions

- 1 Where is Indonesia?
- 2 Name the main islands.
- 3 What is the capital city?
- 4 How many volcanoes are there in Indonesia and how many are still active?
- 5 Which main town in Java was hit by an earthquake in 2006?
- 6 Which Indonesian region was devastated by the tsunami of 2004?
- 7 What is the main food crop in Indonesia?
- 8 List some of the fruits grown in Indonesia.
- 9 List some of the spices found in Indonesia.
- 10 What kind of wildlife can be found in the forests of Indonesia?
- 11 Describe the differences you might find between living in a village and living in the city in Indonesia.
- 12 What are the main religions of Indonesia?
- 13 Make a timeline of events describing the history of Indonesia.

Indonesian languages

Each island in Indonesia has its own language. In fact, there are different languages spoken in different regions of each island. For example, the people of West Java speak a different language to those in Central and East Java. Some languages from Indonesia also have words in common with Australian Indigenous languages. So that everyone could communicate and understand one another,

an ‘Indonesian’ language, called **bahasa Indonesia**, was created as the national language in 1928. It was first introduced in all schools in the 1950s. It originated from the Malay language and incorporates words from the local language, as well as words that originate from Arabic or Dutch. Students in Indonesia often speak three languages: their local language, the national language and some English.

Bahasa Inggris (English)	How are you?
Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian)	Apa kabar?
Bahasa Jawa (Javanese)	
(low)	Piye kabaré?
(high)	Wilujeng?
Bahasa Sunda (West Javanese)	Kumahak damang?
Bahasa Bali (Balinese)	
(low)	Kengken kabare?
(high)	Punapi kabare?
Bahasa Minangkabau (West Sumatran)	Kakmano kabarnya?

Selamat
belajar!

Bahasa Indonesia

The sound of Indonesian

Pronunciation and accent are two very important elements in language learning.

Many people have different accents when they speak English. People from England pronounce words differently from people in Australia or New Zealand and so we say that they have a different accent. If you use your Australian accent to speak Indonesian, you will be speaking the language in such a way that people in Indonesia might have difficulty understanding you. It would be the same if Indonesian people spoke English with a very strong Indonesian accent—you might have difficulty understanding their English.

The best way to learn how to speak with the correct pronunciation is to listen to the sounds made by native speakers, which you can hear on the CD and then practise repeating the sounds. Your teacher can also explain the pronunciation in more detail. There are, however, three main things to remember about the Indonesian language:

1 Unlike many other languages, it is spelt how it sounds.

2 Vowel sounds (a, e, i, o, u) are usually softer than English sounds.

3 In most cases, similar emphasis is given to each syllable (group of letters).

Depending on the length of the word, there is slightly more emphasis on the second last syllable. If there are two syllables (e.g. **pa gi** or **goreng**), the emphasis falls on the first syllable (e.g. **pa gi**).

If there are three syllables (e.g. **selamat** or **Denpasar**), the emphasis falls on the second or middle syllable (e.g. **se la mat** or **Den pa-sar**).

Cicak
Indonesian gecko

Selamat datang
dan selamat
belajar!



Abjad Indonesia

Indonesian alphabet

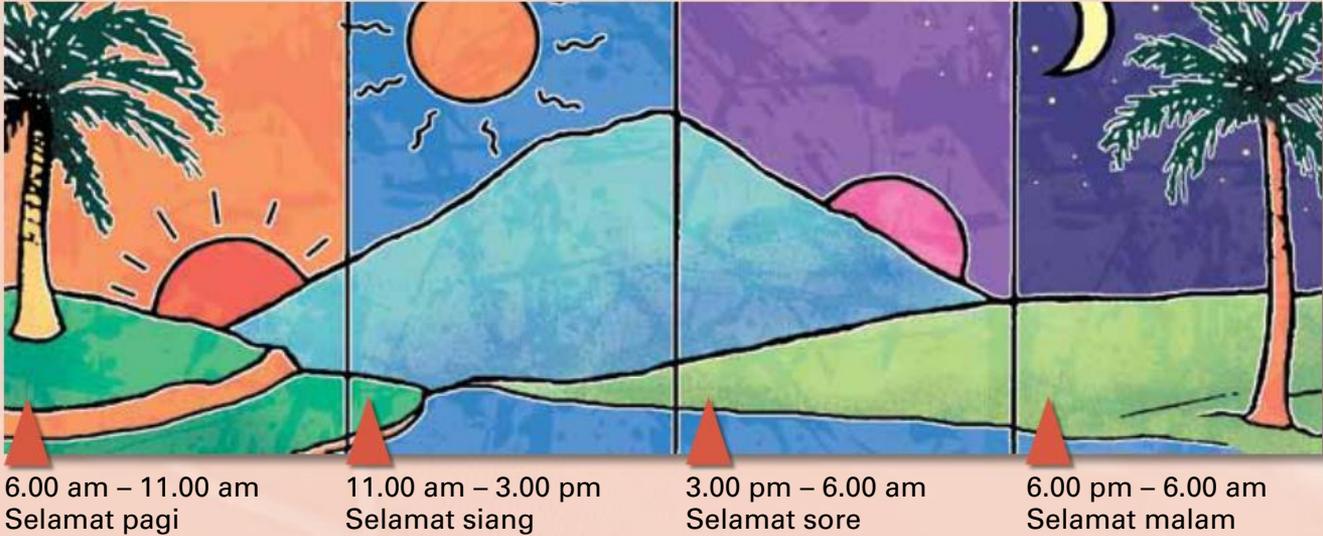
The alphabet is written the same as English but it is pronounced differently.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
ah	beh	che	deh	eh	ef	geh	ha	ee	jey	kah	el	em
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
en	oh	peh	kee	air	ess	teh	oo	feh	weh	iks	ye-ee	zet



Selamat pagi

Greetings



Di Indonesia ...

In Indonesia

When Indonesian people greet each other they usually shake with their right hand. To shake hands with their left hand is regarded as impolite. Not to shake hands is also bad manners. In most places, both men and women shake hands. How do you usually greet someone?



Tahukah Anda?

Did you know?

selamat safe

It can be used to wish someone all the best in what they are doing.

selamat datang welcome
selamat makan enjoy your meal
selamat jalan goodbye
selamat tinggal goodbye
selamat tidur sleep well
selamat belajar happy studying

Pertanyaan

Which greetings would you use:

- a** when you get up?
- b** when someone goes to bed?
- c** if a guest arrives?
- d** in the late afternoon?

Apa kabar?



Ways to ask

Apa kabar? How are you?
Bagaimana kabarnya? How are you?

Ways to respond

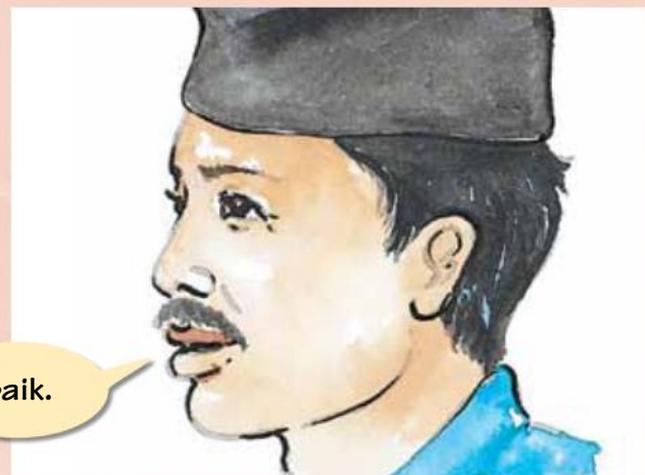
Baik Good
Baik-baik saja Just fine

Tahukah Anda?

The word **kabar** actually means 'news'. So, in fact, a direct translation would be: What's the news?

Pertanyaan

When your teacher indicates the time of day, greet someone in your class with the appropriate greeting. Also be ready to respond in Indonesian when your teacher asks you how you are.



Siapa namamu?



Tahukah Anda?

Siapa namamu? What's your name?
(used with friends)

Siapa nama Anda? What's your name?
(more formal)

Nama saya ... My name is ...

Siapa used on its own means 'Who?'

Juga ... Also ...

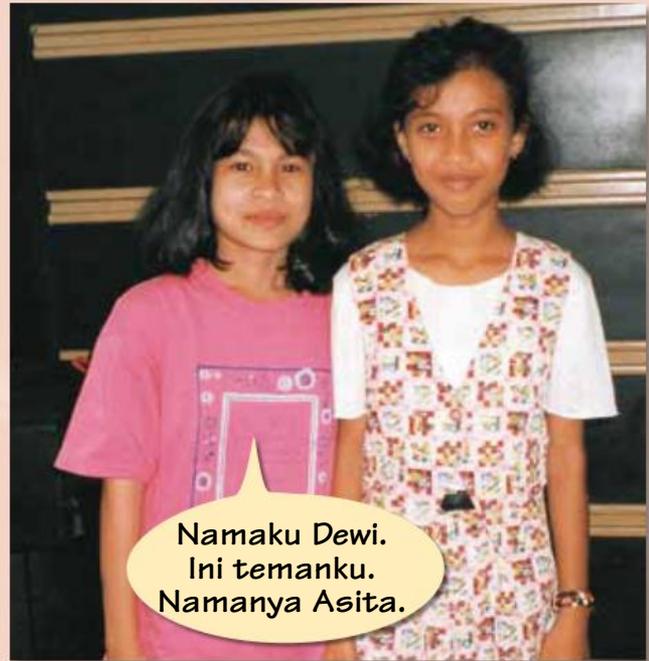
Kenalkan is used to introduce yourself to others.

Kenalkan, nama saya ...
Let me introduce myself, my name is ...

Kenalkan teman saya ...
Let me introduce my friend ...



Nama saya Siti



Tahukah Anda?

Saya I/my
When you want to use 'my' you use the same word as 'I' but it must be placed after the word it belongs to.

Contoh
For example:

Saya Siti I am Siti
Nama saya Siti My name is Siti
Aku I/my

Aku is used when talking to people you know well. If you want to use this word for 'my', it is shortened to **ku** and is attached to the previous word.

Contoh

Aku Nani I am Nani
Namaku Nani My name is Nani

Juga ...

Nama ibu saya My mum's name
Nama teman saya My friend's name
Namanya Her/His name
Ini ibu saya This is my mother

Pertanyaan

Try introducing yourself and the person next to you in the class.

Nama-nama di Indonesia

Female

Arie
Asita
Dewi
Faridah
Halimah
Karina
Kartini
Lina
Mirana
Nani
Ruli
Siti
Sri
Tetty
Tuti
Yanti

Male

Ali
Amat
Amir
Bram
Budiman
Faisal
Gunawan
Hartono
Hasan
Iwan
Jono
Nyoman
Syarif
Udin
Usman
Winato

Panggil saya Tono

Di Indonesia ...

Many people have long names. As a result, they will often shorten them. If you meet **Hartono** he will probably say 'Panggil saya Tono' ('Call me Tono'). You may also find your name shortened.



Percakapan satu

Conversation 1

- Karina:** Siapa namamu?
Mirana: Nama saya Mirana.
 Tetapi panggil saya 'Mira'.
 Siapa namamu?
Karina: Nama saya Karina.
 Tetapi panggil saya 'Rina'.



Percakapan dua

Conversation 2

- Bu Sri:** Siapa nama Bapak?
Pak Wan: Nama saya Gunawan Subadi.
 Tetapi panggil saya 'Pak Wan'.
 Siapa nama Ibu?
Bu Sri: Nama saya Sri Wariato.
 Tetapi panggil saya 'Bu Sri'.

Tahukah Anda?

Instead of using the word 'you', Indonesians will frequently use your first name.

There are several words that mean 'you'. Check carefully for the most appropriate one to use.

Anda For people your own age or younger whom you don't know well (more formal).

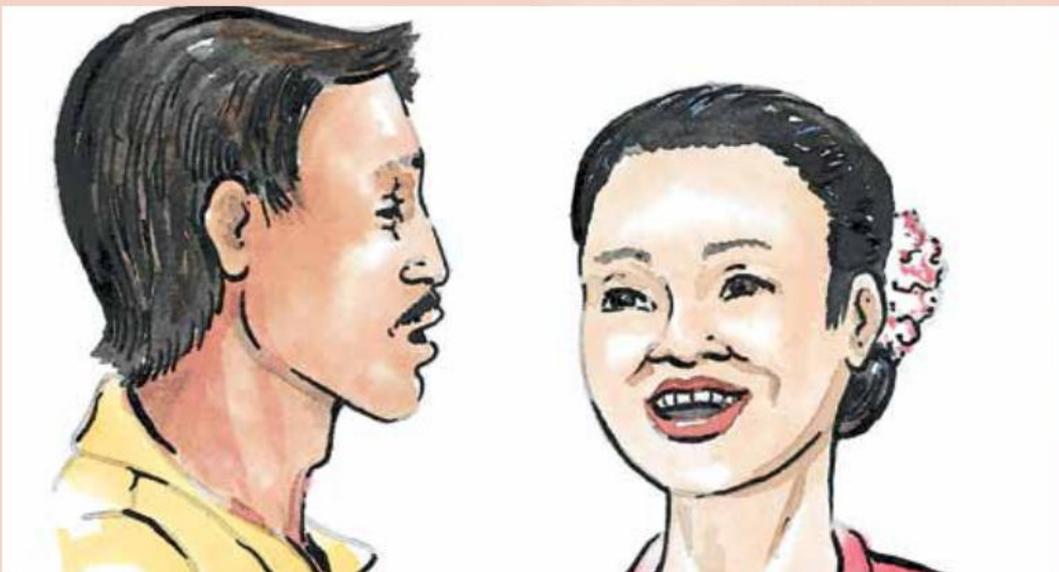
kamu For people your own age or younger whom you know very well.

mu Short for **kamu** and used as 'your' for possessives.

Juga ...

Bu or **ibu** means mum/mother. It is also used as a term of respect for women. Students call their teacher **Bu**.

Pak or **bapak** means dad/father. It is also used as a term of respect for men. Students call their teacher **Pak**. The word **ayah** also means father.



Angka

1

satu

2

dua

3

tiga

4

empat

5

lima

6

enam

7

tujuh

8

delapan

9

sembilan

10

sepuluh

Di Indonesia ...

Numbers are written using the same numerals that we use.

Tahukah Anda?

pertama/kesatu	1st/first
kedua	2nd/second
ketiga	3rd/third
keempat	4th/fourth
kelima	5th/fifth

Ordinal numbers in Indonesian are formed by adding the prefix **ke** to the beginning of each number. Note, however, that the word **pertama** is more commonly used for 'first'.

Juga ...

nol	zero
nomor	number
kosong	zero (usually for telephone numbers)



Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

Answer these questions:

- 1 Nomor berapa telepon Anda?
- 2 Nomor berapa telepon teman Anda?
- 3 Apa nomor telepon ini dalam bahasa Indonesia:

0251 252 501

62 8122 943768

Tinggal di mana?

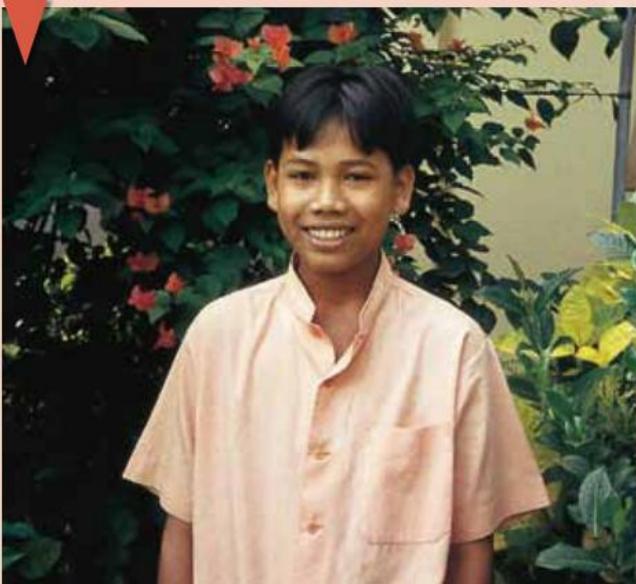


Kata-kata baru

New words

desa	village
di	in
di mana?	where?
jalan	street
kota	city
pulau	island
rumah	house
tinggal	to live

Nama saya Nyoman.
Saya tinggal di pulau Bali di desa Ubud.
Rumah saya di Jalan Bisma, nomor lima.
Kamu tinggal di mana?

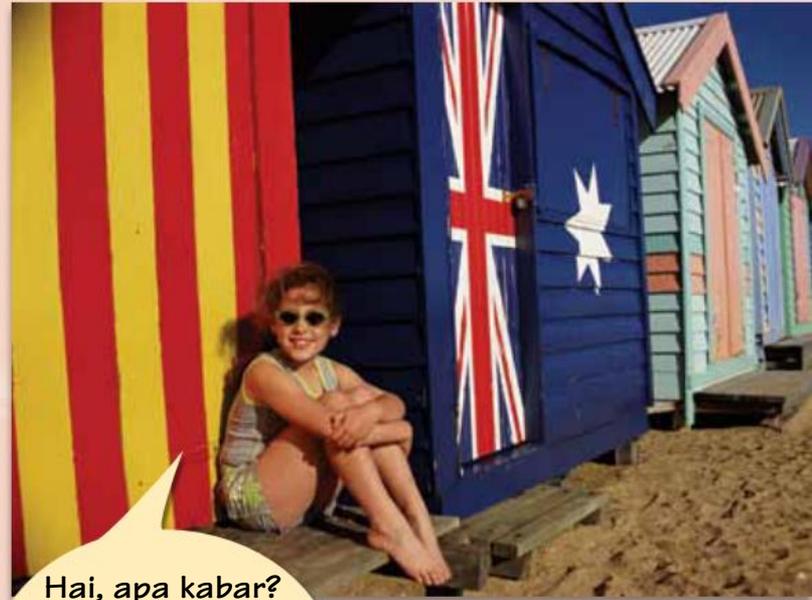


Nama saya Halimah.
Saya tinggal di pulau Jawa di kota Malang.
Rumah saya di Jalan Bantaran, nomor sepuluh.

Berasal dari mana?



Nama saya Wayan.
 Saya berasal dari Bali.
 Kenalkan teman saya.
 Namanya Emma.



Hai, apa kabar?
 Nama saya Emma.
 Saya berasal dari
 Australia.
 Saya tinggal di kota
 Melbourne.

Saya
 berasal dari
 Indonesia.



Kata-kata baru

berasal dari mana? where do you come from?

Negara-negara lain

Afrika	Africa
Amerika Serikat	United States of America
Arab Saudi	Saudi Arabia
Belanda	Netherlands
Cina	China
India	India
Inggris	England
Italia	Italy
Jepang	Japan
Jerman	Germany
Selandia Baru	New Zealand
Vietnam	Vietnam
Yunani	Greece

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini dalam bahasa Indonesia.

Answer these questions in Indonesian.

- 1 Anda berasal dari mana?
- 2 Anda tinggal di mana?
- 3 Di mana rumah Anda?
- 4 Ibu Anda berasal dari mana?
- 5 Ibu Anda tinggal di mana?
- 6 Bapak Anda berasal dari mana?
- 7 Bapak Anda tinggal di mana?
- 8 Teman Anda berasal dari mana?
- 9 Teman Anda tinggal di mana?

Angka

To count further in Indonesian, use the numbers from 1 to 10, add some base words, and you can count as far as you want to!

- 1 **satu**
- 2 **dua**
- 3 **tiga**
- 4 **empat**
- 5 **lima**
- 6 **enam**
- 7 **tujuh**
- 8 **delapan**
- 9 **sembilan**
- 10 **sepuluh**

belas is the base word for the teens.

- 11 **sebelas**
- 12 **dua belas**
- 13 **tiga belas**
- 14 **empat belas**
- 15 **lima belas**
- 16 **enam belas**
- 17 **tujuh belas**
- 18 **delapan belas**
- 19 **sembilan belas**

puluh is the base word for the tens.

- 10 **sepuluh**
- 20 **dua puluh**
- 40 **empat puluh**
- 70 **tujuh puluh**
- 90 **sembilan puluh**

To make other numbers:

- 21 **dua puluh satu**
- 22 **dua puluh dua**
- 23 **dua puluh tiga**
- 24 **dua puluh empat**

Can you follow the pattern?

- 25 **dua puluh ...**
- 26 **dua puluh ...**
- 27 **dua ...**
- 28 **dua ...**
- 29 **dua ...**
- 30 **tiga puluh**

Can you continue up to 99?

Tahukah Anda?

The word **se** replaces **satu** when it is added to a base word.

The other numbers remain the same.

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Pertanyaan

Ini nomor berapa?

25	38	16	79
47	50	58	62
71	79	87	96

Sampai nanti

Ways to say goodbye

Sampai nanti	See you later (usually later that day)
Sampai jumpa	See you later (when we meet again sometime)
Sampai jumpa lagi	Until we meet again
Selamat jalan	Goodbye (to the person going)
Selamat tinggal	Goodbye (to the person staying)



Percakapan satu

- Jono:** Selamat pagi, Pak.
Pak: Selamat pagi, Jono.
Jono: Apa kabar?
Pak: Baik Pak.
Apa kabar, Jono?
Jono: Baik-baik saja.
Pak: Mau ke mana?
Jono: Ke rumah teman.
Pak: Teman Jono tinggal di mana?
Jono: Teman saya tinggal di Jalan Bunga, nomor 20.
Pak: Sampai nanti.
Jono: Sampai nanti.



Selamat pagi, Pak.



Percakapan dua

- Iwan:** Selamat sore. Siapa namamu?
Amat: Nama saya Amat tetapi panggil saya 'Mat'.
Iwan: Apa kabar, Mat?
Amat: Baik. Siapa namamu?
Iwan: Nama saya Iwan.
Amat: Ah, bis saya sudah datang. Bis nomor 26.
Selamat tinggal, Iwan.
Iwan: Selamat jalan.

Selamat sore. Siapa namamu?

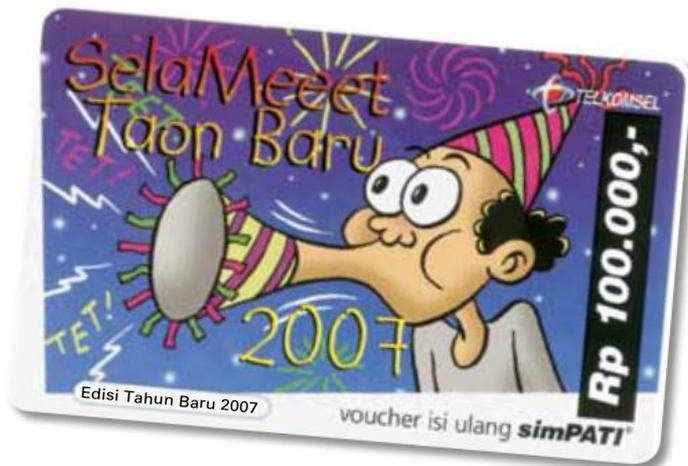
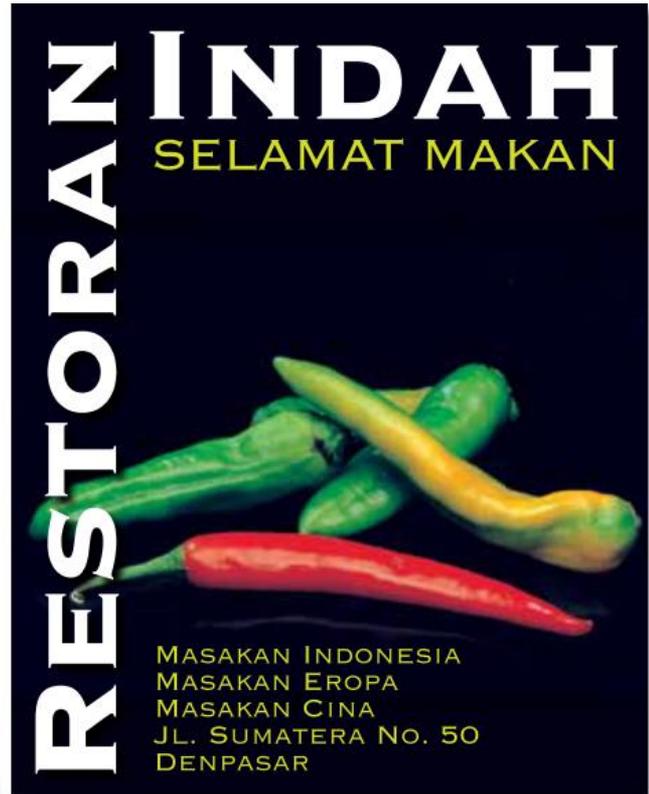


Kata-kata baru

Bis saya sudah datang	My bus has arrived
ke rumah teman	to a friend's house
Mau ke mana?	Where are you going?

Apa artinya?

What is the meaning?



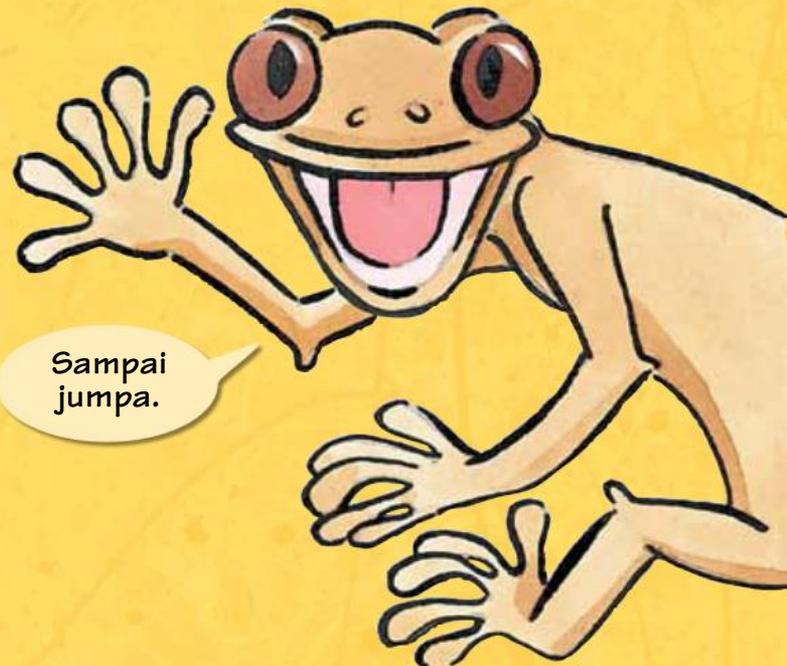
Kegiatan

- 1 Bacalah keterangan di atas!
Read the information above!
- 2 Apa artinya?
What is the meaning?
- 3 Buatlah sebuah poster.
Make a poster.

Using the heading 'Selamat datang di Indonesia', draw as many things as you can think of that represent Indonesia. Refer to the introduction of this chapter. Add words and phrases that you have learnt so far. You can add some of the ideas from this page.

Daftar kata

aku	I/my (informal)	nama	name
Anda	you/your (formal)	namaku	my name (someone your own age)
angka	numeral	namanya	her/his name
apa kabar?	how are you?	negara	country
ayah	father	nol	zero
bagaimana?	how? what's it like?	nomor	number
bagaimana kabarnya?	how are you? what's the news?	Pak	short for 'Bapak'
baik	good	panggil	to call/to be called
baik-baik saja	just fine	pertama/kesatu	first
Bapak	Dad/term of respect for men	pulau	island
berapa?	how many?	rumah	house
berasal dari	to come from/ to originate from	sampai jumpa	see you later
bis	bus	sampai jumpa lagi	until we meet again
Bu	short for 'Ibu'	sampai nanti	until later
cicak	Indonesian gecko	saya	I/my
dari	from	siapa?	who?
desa	village	siapa nama Anda?	what's your name? (formal)
di	in	siapa namamu?	what's your name? (someone your own age or younger)
di mana?	where?	sudah datang	already arrived/is here
hai!	hi!	teman	friend
Ibu	Mum/term of respect for women	tetapi	but
ini	this	tinggal	to live
jalan	street		
juga	also		
kabar	news		
kamu	you (people you know well)		
kedua	second/2nd		
kenalkan	used to introduce yourself and others to a friend's house		
ke rumah teman	to a friend's house		
kosong	zero		
kota	city/town		
lain	other		
mau ke mana?	where are you going?		
mu	your		



Words with 'selamat'

selamat belajar	happy studying
selamat datang	welcome
selamat jalan	goodbye (to person leaving)
selamat makan	enjoy your meal
selamat malam	good evening
selamat pagi	good morning
selamat siang	good day
selamat sore	good afternoon
selamat tidur	sleep well
selamat tinggal	goodbye (to person staying)

Angka

1	satu	10	sepuluh	19	sembilan belas
2	dua	11	sebelas	20	dua puluh
3	tiga	12	dua belas	30	tiga puluh
4	empat	13	tiga belas	40	empat puluh
5	lima	14	empat belas	50	lima puluh
6	enam	15	lima belas	60	enam puluh
7	tujuh	16	enam belas	70	tujuh puluh
8	delapan	17	tujuh belas	80	delapan puluh
9	sembilan	18	delapan belas	90	sembilan puluh



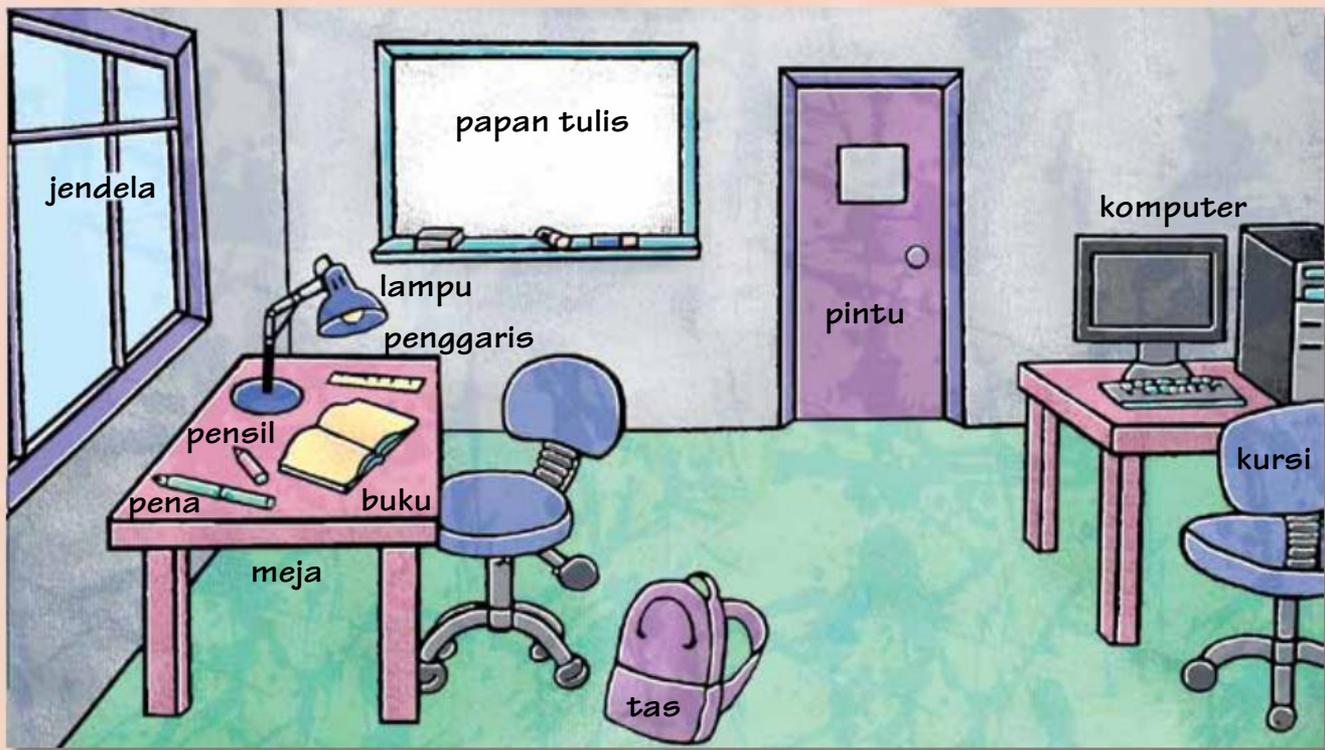
2

Di ruang kelas

In the classroom

Di ruang kelas

In the classroom



Ini tas.
This is a bag.

Apa ini?
What is this?



Apa itu?
What is that?



Itu kotak pensil.
That is a pencil case.



Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini dalam bahasa Indonesia.

Answer these questions in Indonesian.

1 Apa ini?



2 Apa itu?



3 Apa ini?



4 Apa itu?



Ada berapa buku?

Ada means 'there is' or 'there are'. It can also mean 'to have' or 'yes, I'm here' if your teacher asks, for example, Tono ada?

Ada berapa pensil?
How many pencils?



Ada tiga pensil.
There are three pencils.

Ada berapa buku?



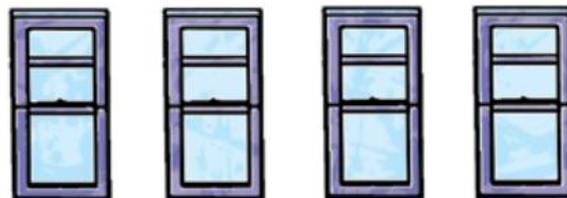
Ada ...

Ada berapa lampu?



Ada ...

Ada berapa jendela?



Ada ...

Ada berapa pensil?



Tahukah Anda?

If you don't want to be specific about how many objects there are and just want to say there are books or chairs, for example, then you double the word to show there is more than one.

buku-buku di ruang kelas books in the classroom
kursi-kursi di ruang kelas chairs in the classroom

However, if you use a number or the word **banyak** or **beberapa** before the object, you do not double the word.

Contoh

banyak buku many books
tiga buku three books
beberapa buku several books

Apakah ini pintu?

Apakah ini pintu?
Is this a door?

Ya, ini pintu.
Yes, this is a door.



Apakah ini meja?
Is this a table?

Bukan, ini pintu.
No, this is a door.

Bukan, ini bukan meja,
ini pintu.
No, this is not a table,
this is a door.

Apakah means 'tell me if', 'do', 'does', 'are', 'is'.

For example:

Apakah Pak Hasidar tinggal di Sumatera?

Does Pak Hasidar live in Sumatra?

Apakah Anda siswa?

Are you a student?



Apakah ini kursi?



Apakah ini tas?

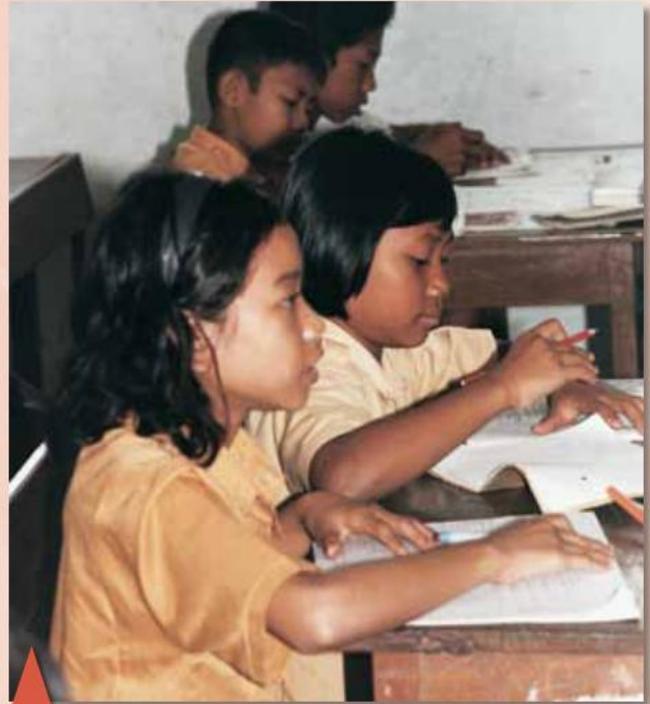


Apakah ini lampu?



Apakah ini penggaris?

Berapa umurmu?



Umur saya sepuluh tahun.



Bacaan

Reading passage

Nama saya Siti. Umur saya sepuluh tahun. Di kelas saya ada tiga puluh murid. Guru saya Bu Niken. Umur guru saya tiga puluh empat. Di ruang kelas saya ada satu pintu, enam belas meja dan banyak kursi. Ada beberapa jendela dan dua lampu. Saya mempunyai banyak pensil dan buku.

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

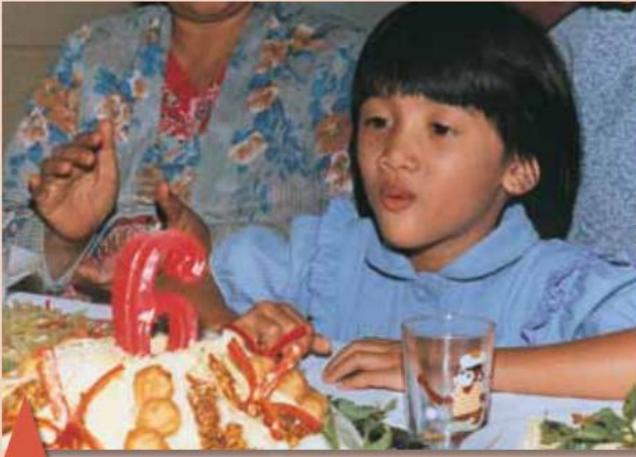
Answer these questions.

- 1 Berapa umur Siti?
- 2 Siapa nama guru Siti?
- 3 Ada berapa murid di kelas Siti?
- 4 Ada berapa meja?
- 5 Siti mempunyai berapa pensil?

Kata-kata baru

guru	teacher
mempunyai	to own
murid	student (usually
primary school)	
ruang kelas	classroom
tahun	year
umur	age
umurnya	his/her age

Berapa umurnya?



Berapa umurnya?
Umurnya ...

Tahukah Anda?

The word **nya** used here means 'his' or 'hers'. It is always attached to the end of the word.

The word **dia** means 'he' or 'she'.

Contoh

Umurnya ... His/Her age is ...
Dia berasal dari ... He/She comes from ...

Juga ...

duduk to sit
Dia duduk di kursi. He sits on a chair.

Tetapi ...

Dia duduk di kelas tujuh. He is in Year 7.



Nama saya Hasan.
Umur saya tujuh belas.
Saya duduk di kelas tiga.
Kenalkan teman saya Tono.
Umurnya enam belas.
Dia duduk di kelas dua.



Umur Tono enam belas.



Nama saya Rina.
Saya berasal dari pulau Bali.
Umur saya sebelas. Ini teman saya.
Namanya Wayan. Umurnya sepuluh.
Dia tinggal di kota Denpasar.

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Berapa umur Tono?
- 2 Tono duduk di kelas berapa?
- 3 Hasan duduk di kelas berapa?
- 4 Rina berasal dari mana?
- 5 Berapa umur Rina?
- 6 Berapa umur Wayan?
- 7 Rina dan Wayan tinggal di mana?

Angka dan uang

ratus is the base word for the 'hundreds'.

- 100 **seratus**
- 300 **tiga ratus**
- 540 **lima ratus empat puluh**
- 890 **delapan ratus sembilan puluh**
- 958 **sembilan ratus lima puluh delapan**
- 642 **enam ratus empat puluh dua**

ribu is the base word for the 'thousands'.

- 1000 **seribu**
- 2000 **dua ribu**
- 4560 **empat ribu lima ratus enam puluh**
- 14 000 **empat belas ribu**
- 85 000 **delapan puluh lima ribu**

juta is the base word for the 'millions'.

- 1 000 000 **sejuta**
- 5 000 000 **lima juta**

Tahukah Anda?

In Indonesia, a full stop is used to indicate thousands instead of a comma or space, as in English.

Contoh

25.000 25,000

Juga ...

Rp rupiah (Indonesian currency)



Berapa harganya?

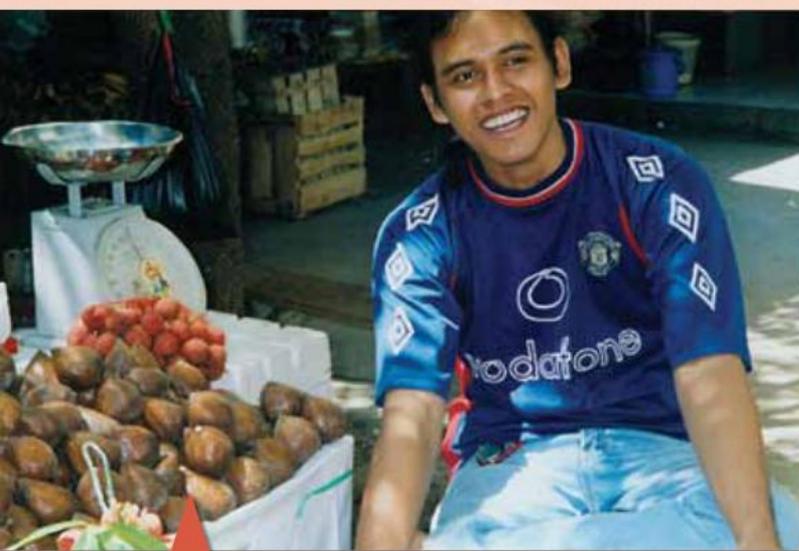


Percakapan

Penjual: Selamat pagi, Bu!
Ibu: Mangga ini bagus. Berapa harganya?
Penjual: Lima belas ribu rupiah sekilo, Bu.
Ibu: Aduh, mahalnya! Dua belas ribu rupiah?
Penjual: Tidak! Empat belas ribu lima ratus rupiah.
Ibu: Tiga belas ribu.
Penjual: Ya, bolehlah.
Ibu: Ini uangnya.
Penjual: Terima kasih.
Ibu: Kembali.



Berapa harganya, Bu?



Berapa harganya? 'Murah!'

Kata-kata baru

aduh!	oh dear!
bolehlah	you may
kembali	same to you/return
mahal	expensive
mangga	mango
penjual	seller
murah	cheap
sekilo	per kilo

Di Indonesia ...

Bargaining (*tawar-menawar*) is an important part of everyday life. People bargain for a good price for food, clothes, household goods—practically everything they want to buy.

They ask 'Berapa harganya?' ('How much is it?') and then bargain the price down to the amount they wish to pay. If you get the chance to bargain, you must remember not to confuse the hundreds (*ratus*) with the thousands (*ribu*). You may end up offering the seller Rp 8000 for something that cost only Rp 800!

Jam berapa?



Jam satu



Jam dua



Jam empat



Jam delapan



Jam setengah tiga



Jam setengah lima

Jam setengah
sembilanJam setengah
sepuluh

Jam berapa sekarang?

What time is it now?

When you are telling the time in Indonesian you must remember to put the word **jam** first.

Notice that you cannot say 'half past' like you can in English. In Indonesian you have to say 'half to' the next hour.

Contoh

- 1.30 Jam setengah dua (half to two)
4.30 Jam setengah lima (half to five)

Tahukah Anda?

The word **jam** can mean the following:

- o'clock
- hour
- clock

jam tangan

wristwatch

jam beker

alarm clock

Juga ...

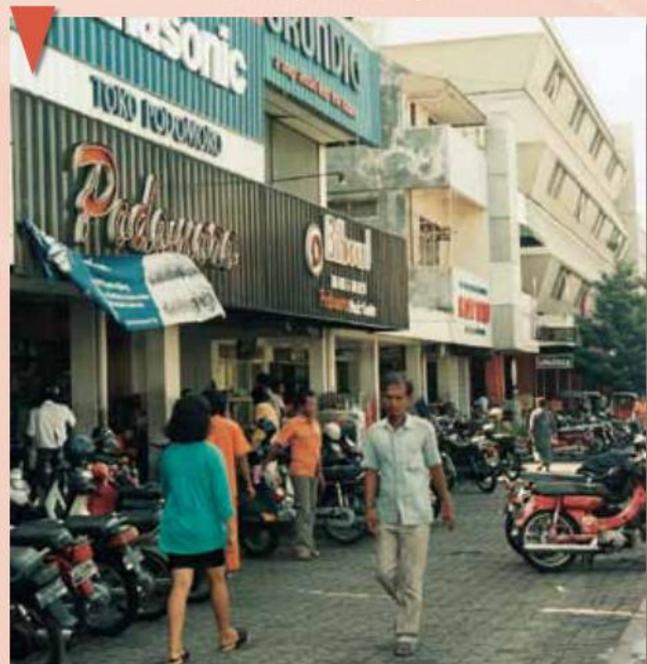
pada jam satu

at one o'clock

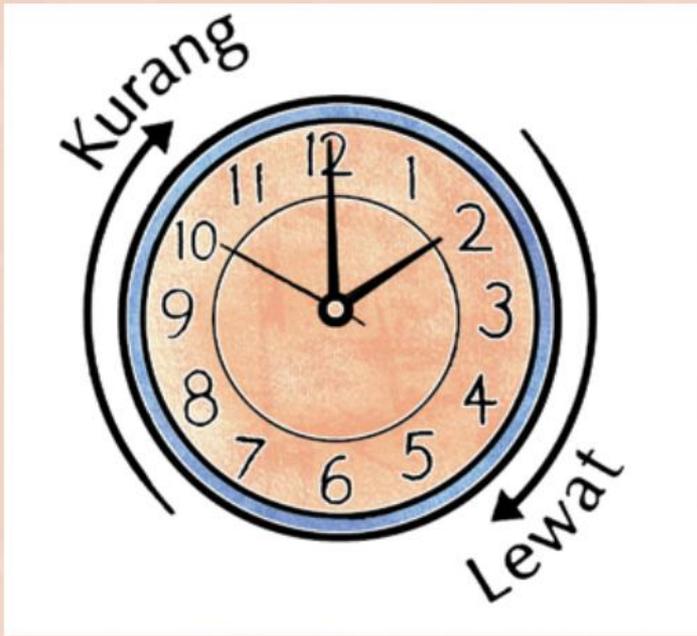
Di Indonesia ...

The opening hours for shops are different from opening hours in Australia. They are usually open from 8.00 am until midday, and from 5.00 pm until 9.00 pm. They are closed during the hottest part of the day. Many people take a rest, called **beristirahat** during this time.

Toko-toko buka pada jam 8 pagi.



How to say 'past' and 'to' the hour



Kata-kata baru

kurang	less/to
lewat/lebih	past/more
menit	minute
seperempat	a quarter

Juga ...

Jam berapa?	What time is it?
Berapa jam?	How many hours?

When telling the time **past** and **to** the hour, the Indonesian way to say this is to say the *hour* first and then the *minutes*.

Contoh

- 9.10 Jam sembilan lewat sepuluh menit
- 2.40 Jam tiga kurang dua puluh menit
- 5.15 Jam lima lewat seperempat
- 7.45 Jam delapan kurang seperempat

Di Indonesia ...

A 24 hour clock is used, particularly for advertising times such as shop hours, movie sessions and public transport.

E.g. 7 pm = 19.00

Salon Dewi

Jam buka Setiap hari 10.00-21.00



Daftar Harga

Cuci rambut	Rp 9.000
Gunting	Rp 9.500
Keriting pria	Rp 29.000
Keriting wanita	Rp 49.000
Pedicure	Rp 22.500
Manicure	Rp 20.000
Facial	Rp 22.000
Makeup	Rp 75.000



**Blok M Plaza
Lantai V
Telp: (021) 720 8647**

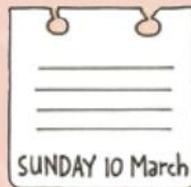
Hari ini hari apa?

hari Minggu	Sunday
hari Senin	Monday
hari Selasa	Tuesday
hari Rabu	Wednesday
hari Kamis	Thursday
hari Jumat	Friday
hari Sabtu	Saturday

Januari	Juli
Februari	Agustus
Maret	September
April	Oktober
Mei	November
Juni	Desember

Tanggal berapa?

Hari ini hari apa?
 Hari ini hari Minggu.
 Tanggal berapa hari ini?
 Hari ini tanggal 10 Maret.



Hari ini hari apa?
 Hari ini ...
 Tanggal berapa hari ini?
 Hari ini tanggal ...



Percakapan

Tanggal berapa Hari Ulang Tahun Anda?

- Asita:** Hai, Tini! Apakah hari ini Hari Ulang Tahunmu?
Tini: Hai, Asita. Ya, hari ini Hari Ulang Tahun saya.
Asita: Selamat Ulang Tahun, Tini. Berapa umurmu?
Tini: Umur saya tiga belas tahun. Tanggal berapa Hari Ulang Tahun Asita?
Asita: Hari Ulang Tahun saya tanggal sepuluh Maret, pada hari Minggu.



Kata-kata baru

pada	on, at
bulan	month
hari ini	today
Hari Ulang Tahun	birthday
tanggal	date

Ali dan Usman

At 6.00 am Ali wakes up. He gets out of bed, has a **mandi** then puts on his school clothes. For breakfast, which is ready at 6.30 am, he eats fried rice.

Ali packs his school bag and leaves for school at 7.00 am. On the way to school, Ali meets with his friend Usman. They sit together in the same class.

The first lesson starts at 7.30 am. At 10.00 am the students have a break. They can buy rice cakes and sweets from the food stalls in front of the school, or at the school canteen.

School finishes at 1.00 pm. Some students eat lunch on the way home from school. Some buy food wrapped in banana leaves, while others buy **soto ayam** (chicken soup) from the sellers in the street.

Ali and Usman walk home together. Today they go to Usman's house because they want to play soccer with the other boys at the local soccer field. After having a cool drink, they have a short rest because at that time of the day it is very hot.



Pada hari Senin Ali bangun pada jam 6.00 pagi.

Ali dan Usman ke sekolah pada jam 7.00 pagi.

Beristirahat pada jam 10.00 pagi.

Makan siang pada jam 1.00 siang.

Ali dan Usman minum.

When the day has become cooler they play soccer with their friends. Ali leaves to go home at 4.15 pm so that he can do some homework before dinner.

At 5.00 pm Ali has a **mandi** and then prepares his school books for the following day. At 7.00 pm Ali eats his evening meal with his family. Tonight they enjoy chicken and vegetables. Ali goes to bed at 9.30 pm.



Ali dan Usman pulang pada jam 4.15.

Pada jam 9.30 Ali tidur.

Kata-kata baru

bangun	to get up
makan	to eat
mandi	to bathe
minum	to drink
pulang	to return home
tidur	to sleep

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

Contoh

Jam berapa Ali bangun?

What time did Ali get up?

Ali bangun pada jam enam.

Ali got up at 6.00 am.

- 1 Jam berapa Ali dan Usman ke sekolah?
- 2 Jam berapa murid-murid beristirahat?
- 3 Jam berapa Ali makan siang?
- 4 Jam berapa Ali dan Usman pulang?
- 5 Jam berapa Ali mandi?
- 6 Jam berapa Ali tidur?

Di Indonesia ...

A **bak mandi** is a large tub full of water. To take a **mandi**, you stand beside the tub, dip a container into the water and then tip the water over you, washing as you go. Don't ever get inside the tub! The bathroom is designed so that the water can splash all over the floor and then drain quickly away like a shower. Taking a **mandi** in the early hours of the morning can be very refreshing, especially as the water is cold! You can see a **bak mandi** in this photograph.



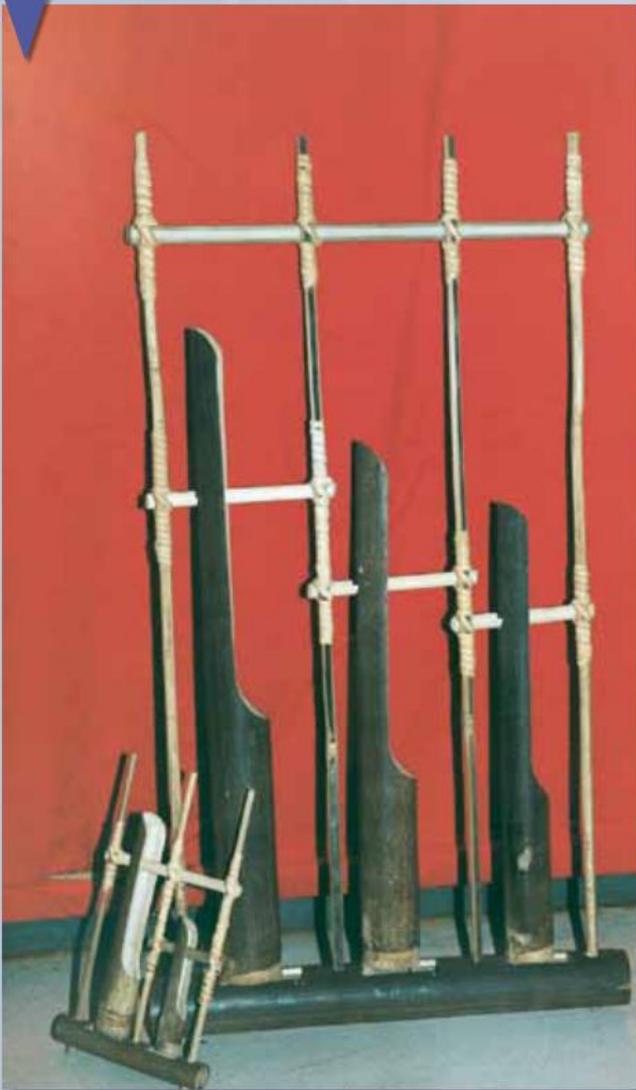
Bak mandi

Kenalilah Indonesia

Musik tradisional

Different kinds of traditional music are found throughout Indonesia. Some of these include the **angklung** music from West Java and **gamelan** music in Java and Bali.

Ada angklung yang besar dan ada yang kecil.



Angklung

Angklung instruments are made of bamboo. They are usually played in a group but sometimes just a few are shaken as part of processional music, with musicians walking along in a line, generally as part of a special ceremony. Each instrument is tuned to a different note with the smallest bamboo tube being an octave higher than the largest tube. Some of the larger instruments have three bamboo tubes, which are tuned to three different notes, forming a chord.

When playing a piece of music, each person has to shake their instrument whenever their note is required. Often in Indonesia, players use numbers instead of music notation. When you first learn to play an angklung you can write the letter name underneath the notation to help you to remember when to play.

Anak-anak ini bermain angklung.





Lagu: Tek kotek kotek

Try to play this tune using angklung instruments. If you don't have enough instruments, have a group sing the words while another group accompanies with angklung. This song also helps you practise your numbers.

Tek ko-tek ko- tek ko- tek a- nak a- yam tu-run ber- ko- tek

Tek ko-tek ko- tek ko- tek a- nak a- yam tu-run ber ko - tek A- nak a-

yam tu - run se- pu - luh ma- ti sa- tu ting- gal sem-bi- lan A- nak a

yam tu- run sem-bi- lan ma- ti sa- tu ting-gal de- la - pan.

Tek kotek kotek

Chorus

Tek kotek kotek kotek
 Anak ayam turun berkotek
 Tek kotek kotek kotek
 Anak ayam turun berkotek

Verse

Anak ayam turun sepuluh
 Mati satu tinggal sembilan
 Anak ayam turun sembilan
 Mati satu tinggal delapan

Repeat chorus, then continue song,
 counting down each time.

Saya suka bermain angklung.

Kata-kata baru

anak ayam	chick
kotek	to cackle
suka	to like
turun	down





Gamelan Jawa



Orang ini bermain saron.



Gong dan kempul

Gamelan

Gamelan is an ensemble of instruments usually made from bronze, ranging from as few as two instruments to 60 or more. Gamelan music is played in West and Central Java as well as Bali but the ensembles and the sound they produce are quite different.

Central Javanese gamelan

The Javanese gamelan consists of a large group of instruments (often referred to as metallophones and gong-type instruments) made from bronze. These instruments are played with different kinds of beaters or mallets (**tabuh**) to produce loud or soft sounds.

The Central Javanese gamelan ensemble accompanies traditional dancing (**tarian tradisional**), shadow puppet performances (**wayang**), weddings and other celebrations. The music is generally slow and accompanies the stylistic dancing that was originally performed at the palace (**kraton**) in both Yogyakarta and Solo. Faster pieces are used to accompany action scenes in the wayang performances. There are also some modern compositions and there are even bands such as Krakatau, which include some gamelan instruments with electric guitars and keyboard. The gamelan played in West Java (**gamelan degung**) is played on similar instruments but in a different style.

The **kendang**, or drum, is the leader of the gamelan ensemble. The drummer indicates through different drum beats when the other musicians should play faster or slower or change to a different pattern. Each pattern played on an instrument interlocks with the pattern of the other instruments. The gamelan musicians either memorise the music or read number notation. Look at the number notation on page 44 and observe the different patterns played by each instrument.

Another instrument, the **saron**, comes in four different sizes. These instruments play the main theme (**balungan**) and the other instruments play a variation of that theme. The big gong usually plays at the end of every eight beats, acting like a full stop at the end of a section. Some of the softer instruments are the **gambang** (a wooden xylophone), **gender** (bronze keys suspended over bamboo or metal pipes) and **rebab** (a two-stringed bowed instrument).

A small Javanese gamelan may have only 12 players but a large gamelan can have up to 80 people. This might also

include solo singers (**pesindhen**) or groups of singers (**gerong**).

A complete gamelan consists of two sets of instruments. One set is tuned to the five-toned **slendro** scale and the other is tuned to the seven-toned **pelog** scale. They are different to western scales. The two sets are never played together, but are used for different pieces of music.

There are now many gamelan groups in Australia, New Zealand, the United States of America, England and other parts of the world. Sometimes these groups are part of Indonesian cultural performances and on other occasions they perform with visiting musicians/dancers from Indonesia. Find out if there are any gamelan ensembles near you.



Penari Jawa

A sample of Javanese gamelan music in number notation.

Buka (Introduction)	3 1 3 2	5 6 1 2	1 6 4	⑤												
Saron	3	1	3	2	3	1	3	2	5	6	1	2	1	6	4	⑤
Bonang B.	31	31	32	32	31	31	32	32	56	56	12	12	16	16	45	45
Bonang P.	313.3131	323.3232	313.3131	323.3232	565.5656	121.1212	161.1616	454.4545								

Above is the first line for the saron, **bonang barung** and **bonang penerus** for a piece of music called 'Tropongbang'. The **kenong**, **kempul** and **gong** have also been indicated by the following symbols:

- ⌒ kenong
- ⌒ kempul
- gong

Notice how the bonang barung (line 2) starts just before the saron and the bonang penerus (line 3) starts just before the bonang barung. Each instrument is playing a variation of the saron line.

Orang ini bermain apa?



Main instruments of the Javanese gamelan



gong



kendang



kenong



rebab



saron



bonang barung



slentem



gender



gambang



bonang penerus

Balinese gamelan

The style of music played by a Balinese gamelan ensemble is faster and louder than the Javanese gamelan. In Bali one popular style of gamelan is dominated by bronze instruments and another common style consists only of bamboo and wooden instruments.

The most famous gamelan style today in Bali is the **gamelan gong kebyar**. This consists of several pairs of metallophones (bronze xylophones of different sizes), gongs, drums, cymbals, flutes and **rebab** (a two-stringed, bowed instrument); there can be from 25 to 35 musicians.

A unique aspect of the Balinese gamelan is that the large metallophones, which play in pairs, are tuned slightly differently to each other, creating a shimmering sound effect. These instruments and the others in the ensemble all interlock with fast, intricate rhythms.

Balinese music is used to accompany traditional dance, wayang or special ceremonies. Some of the most famous dances include **pendet** (a welcome dance), **baris** (a male dancer), **legong** (three young female dancers). The dancers, who move swiftly to the vibrant music, wear beautiful coloured costumes with elaborate decorations.

Gamelan Bali



Penari Bali



Audio
CD

Kegiatan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Angklung dibuat dari apa?
What are angklungs made from?
- 2 What are most of the **gamelan** instruments made from?
- 3 When might a **gamelan** perform?
- 4 Why is the **kendang** so important?
- 5 Which instruments play what is known as the **balungan** or main melody?
- 6 Name the two music scales played by the Javanese **gamelan**.
- 7 Choose two **gamelan** instruments from Java. Draw them in your book and write a brief description, including how they are played. You can also include a sample of the rhythm they play and, after listening to the audio CD, describe the sound of the Javanese gamelan.
- 8 Make a PowerPoint or other ICT presentation entitled 'Musik tradisional Indonesia'.

Apa artinya?



Pertunjukan Musik
Musik tradisional dari Sumatera Barat

- Grup anak-anak
- Tari-tarian
- Musik dari Aceh



Jam: 19.30–21.30
Di mana?
Gedung SMU 9
Jalan Solo

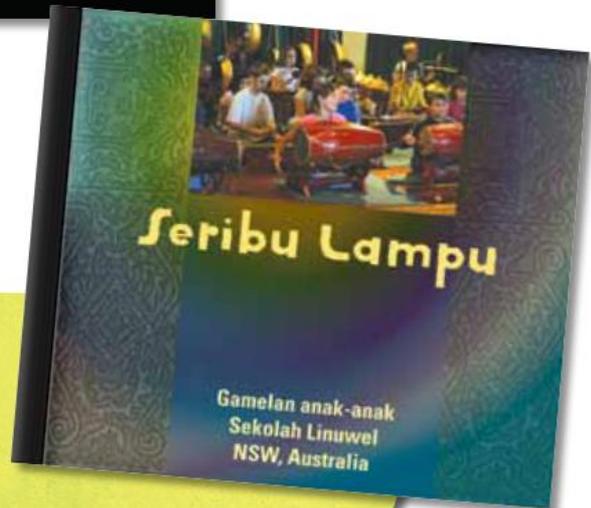
Harganya:
Dewasa Rp 14.000.
Anak: Rp. 6000

Toko Musik

Seratus CD musik pop
Seratus kaset musik tradisional
(Ada musik gamelan dan ada musik angklung)



Toko Musik ini dibuka:
Jam 8.00 pagi sampai jam 12.00 siang dan...
jam 17.00 sampai jam 21.00 malam



Kegiatan

Bacalah keterangan di atas. Apa artinya?

Role-play

Lakukanlah percakapan ini di depan kelas.

Anda di Toko Musik di kota Bandung. Teman Anda bekerja di toko itu.

You want to know when the shop opens in case you return. Also ask how many CDs they have for each different section.

Contoh

Ada berapa CD musik pop? ...

Berapa harganya?

Daftar kata

ada	to have/there is/there are	menit	minute
aduh!	oh dear!	musik	music
apa?	what?	murah	cheap
apa ini?	what is this?	murid	student (usually primary school)
apa itu?	what is that?	nya	his/her
apakah?	is/are/do/does?	pada	at/in (for time or dates)
bangun	to wake up	pulang	to return home
banyak	many	ruang kelas	classroom
beberapa	several/a few	sekarang	now
berapa?	how many?	sekolah	school
berapa harganya?	how much is it?	seperempat	a quarter
beristirahat	to take a rest	setengah	half
bolehlah	you may	siswa	student (usually secondary school)
buka	open	tahun	year
bukan	no (nouns)	tanggal	date
bulan	month	tawar-menawar	to bargain
dia	he/she	terima kasih	thank you
dibuka	is opened	tidur	to sleep
guru	teacher	uang	money
hari ini	today	umur	age
hari ulang tahun	birthday		
itu	that		
jam	o'clock/hour		
jam beker	alarm clock		
jam tangan	wristwatch		
ke sekolah	to school		
kelas	class		
kurang	less than/to the hour		
lewat/lebih	past (the hour)		
mahal	expensive		
makan	to eat		
makan siang	lunch		
mandi	to bathe		
mangga	mango		
mempunyai	to have/to own		

Di ruang kelas

buku	book
jendela	window
komputer	computer
kotak pensil	pencil case
kursi	chair
lampu	lamp/light
meja	table
papan tulis	whiteboard/blackboard
pena	pen
penggaris	ruler
pensil	pencil
pintu	door
tas	bag

Angka

seratus	100
seratus satu	101
dua ratus	200
dua ratus satu	201
seribu	1000
sejuta	1 000 000





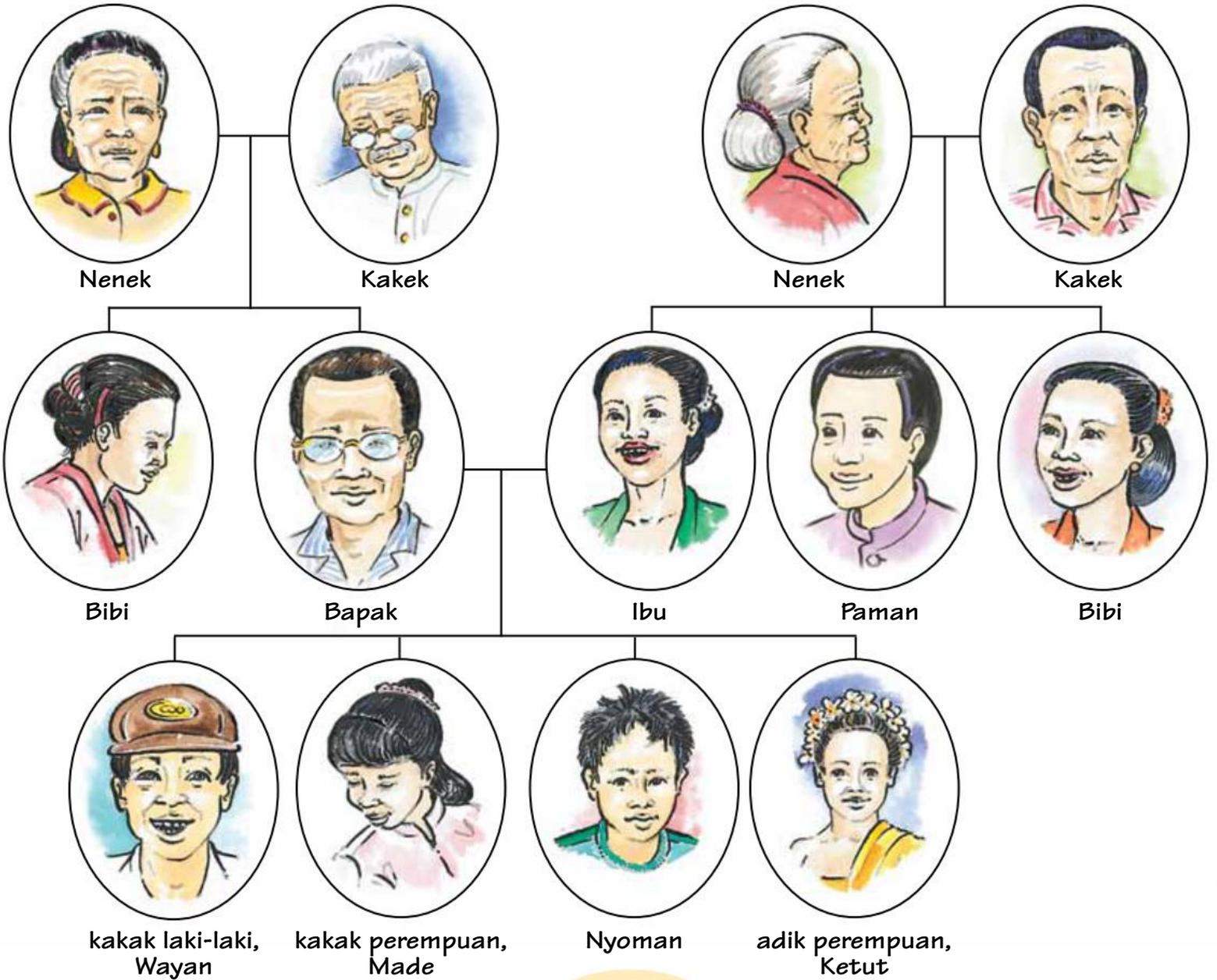
3

Keluarga

Family

Keluarga Nyoman

Nyoman's family





Bacaan

Nama saya Nyoman. Umur saya tiga belas. Keluarga saya tinggal di desa Ubud di pulau Bali. Rumah kami di Jalan Bisma. Ada enam orang di keluarga saya, bapak, ibu dan empat anak. Bapak saya bernama Yudi. Ibu saya bernama Sri.

Kakak laki-laki saya berumur enam belas. Dia bernama Wayan. Kakak perempuan saya bernama Made. Dia berumur lima belas. Adik perempuan saya bernama Ketut. Umurnya sepuluh. Bibi dan nenek juga tinggal di rumah saya.

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Ada berapa orang di keluarga Nyoman?
- 2 Keluarga Nyoman berasal dari mana?
- 3 Siapa nama bapak Nyoman?
- 4 Siapa nama ibu Nyoman?
- 5 Berapa umur Wayan?
- 6 Berapa umur Made?
- 7 Siapa nama adik perempuan Nyoman?

Di Indonesia ...

On the island of Bali, all children are given the following names as well as an individual name.

Wayan	First born
Made	Second born
Nyoman	Third born
Ketut	Fourth born

The cycle is repeated if there are more than four children.

Kata-kata baru

anak	child/children
bernama	is called
berumur	is ... (years) old
orang	person/people



Nama saya Nyoman. Ada enam orang di keluarga saya.

Anggota keluarga lain

adik or sister	younger brother
kakak sister	older brother or sister
laki-laki	male
perempuan	female
adik laki-laki	younger brother
adik perempuan	younger sister
kakak laki-laki	older brother
kakak perempuan	older sister

Juga ...

sepupu	cousin
bapak tiri	stepfather
ibu tiri	stepmother
kakak tiri	elder stepbrother/
stepsister	
adik tiri	younger
stepbrother/stepsister	
anak kembar	twins

Keluarga saya

Personal pronouns

Personal pronouns are words that replace people's names (e.g. I, you, we, he, she, they).

Possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns indicate that a person owns or has something (e.g. my book, your bag, our house, his pen, her chair, their room).

The following table shows how these are used in Indonesian. Notice the change of word order.

Personal pronouns

saya	I
aku	I
Anda	you
kamu	you
kami	we
kita	we
dia	he/she
mereka	they

Possessive pronouns

buku saya	my book
tasku	my bag
pena Anda	your pen
penamu	your pen
rumah kami	our house
rumah kita	our house
penanya	his/her pen
guru mereka	their teacher

Inqatlah!

Remember

- **aku** can be shortened to **ku**.
- **kamu** can be shortened to **mu** and added to the end of the noun to mean 'your'.
- **nya** means 'his/hers' and is added to the end of the noun.

Ini tas saya.
Itu tasmu.



Saya berasal dari Australia.
Ibu **saya** berasal dari Italia.
Dia tinggal di Brisbane.
Kakaknya tinggal di Melbourne.



Keluarga kami

Find the pronouns

Nama saya Jono.
 Di keluarga saya ada lima orang.
 Kami tinggal di Jalan Hartini.
 Ini teman saya.
 Di keluarganya ada tiga orang.
 Mereka tinggal di Jalan Gajah.

Tahukah Anda?

Kami and **kita** both mean 'we' or 'our'. Use **kami** when you are *not including* the people that you are speaking to. Use **kita** if you are *including* the people you are speaking to.

Inqatlah!

Kita
 includes
 those
 addressed

Pak, kami lapar!
 Dad, we're hungry!

Ayo! Kita makan.
 Come on then, we'll eat.



Pertanyaan

Apa artinya?

- 1 Anda tinggal di Perth.
- 2 Ibu Anda berasal dari Melbourne.
- 3 Mereka tinggal di pulau Kalimantan.
- 4 Umurnya sepuluh dan tiga belas tahun.
- 5 Di keluarga kami ada tiga orang.
- 6 'Ayo, kita pulang!'

Ini rumah siapa?

Possessive pronouns



Ini rumah siapa?
Ini rumah kami.



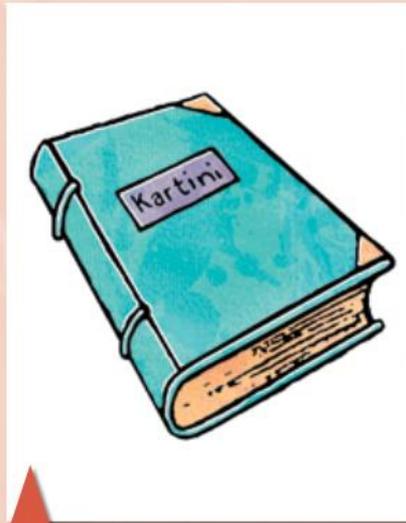
Ini keluarga siapa?
Ini keluarga Iwan.



Itu ruang kelas siapa?



Ini pena siapa?



Ini buku siapa?



Ini tas siapa?

Tahukah Anda?

Siapa? Who?
Siapa orang ini? Who is this person?
When following a noun, **siapa** becomes possessive, meaning 'whose?'

Contoh

Ini rumah siapa? Whose house is this?

Pertanyaan

Hold up an object from your table and ask the person next to you, in Indonesian, 'whose pen is this?' or 'whose book is this?'

Ini rumah besar

Kata sifat

Adjectives

In Indonesian, adjectives always follow the nouns that they describe.



Ini rumah besar.
This is a big house.



Ini cicak kecil.
This is a small cicak.



Ini orang tinggi.
This is a tall person.

Note the difference that a change of word order creates:

Ini rumah besar. This is a big house.
Rumah ini besar. This house is big.

Itu cicak kecil. That is a small cicak.
Cicak itu kecil. That cicak is small.

Ini orang tinggi. This is a tall person.
Orang ini tinggi. This person is tall.

Pertanyaan

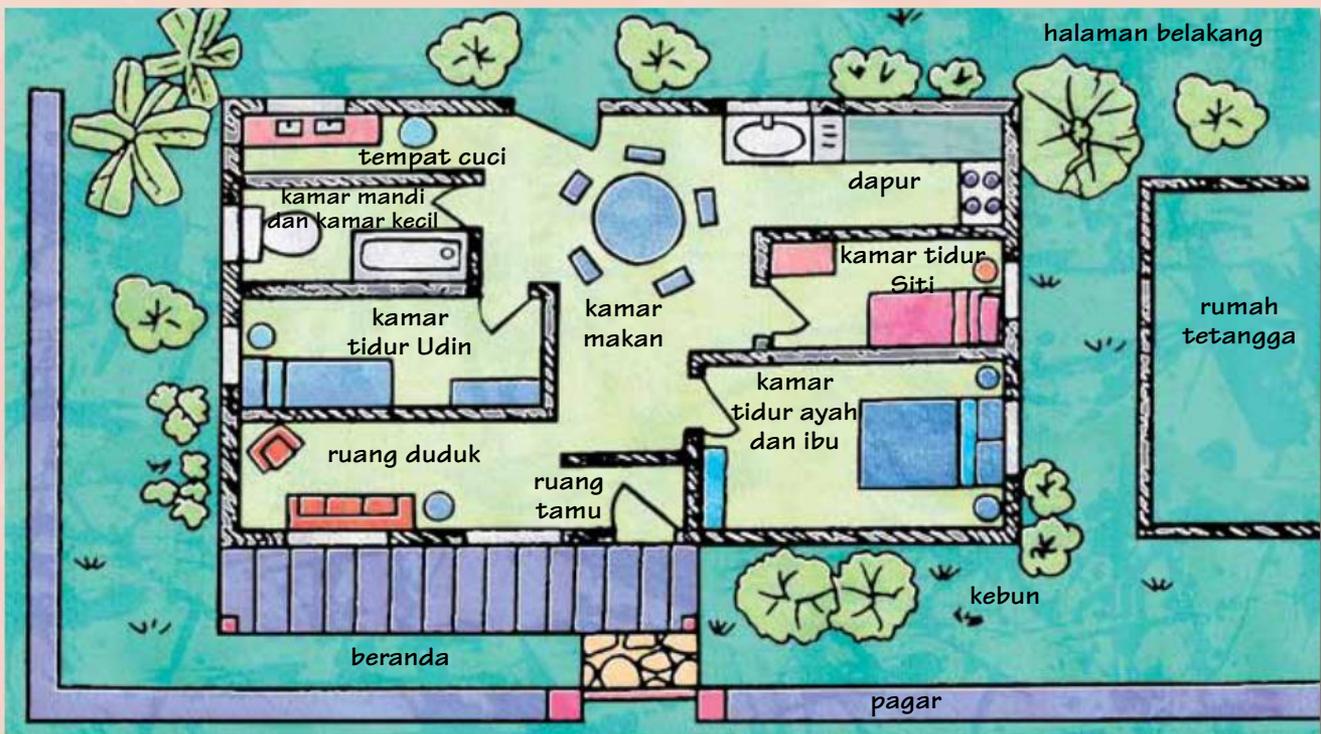
Apa artinya?

- 1 Ini buku besar.
- 2 Murid ini tinggi dan cantik.
- 3 Itu murid pandai.
- 4 Lampu ini kecil.
- 5 Ini guru.
- 6 Guru ini muda.

Kata sifat

besar	big
cantik	pretty
ganteng	handsome
kecil	small
lucu	funny
mewah	luxurious
muda	young
pandai	clever
panjang	long
pendek	short
sedih	sad
senang	happy
tinggi	tall
tua	old

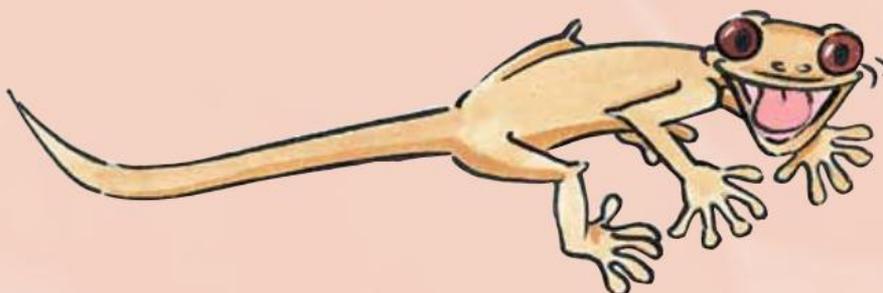
Rumah Siti



Temannya Nyoman tinggal di Yogyakarta. Namanya Siti. Rumahnya kecil dan modern.

Kata-kata baru

beranda	veranda
halaman belakang	backyard
kamar duduk	lounge room
kamar kecil	toilet
kamar makan	eating area
kamar mandi	bathroom
kamar tidur	bedroom
kebun	garden
mewah	luxurious
pagar	fence
ruang tamu	place for receiving
guests	
tempat cuci	washing area
tetangga	neighbour

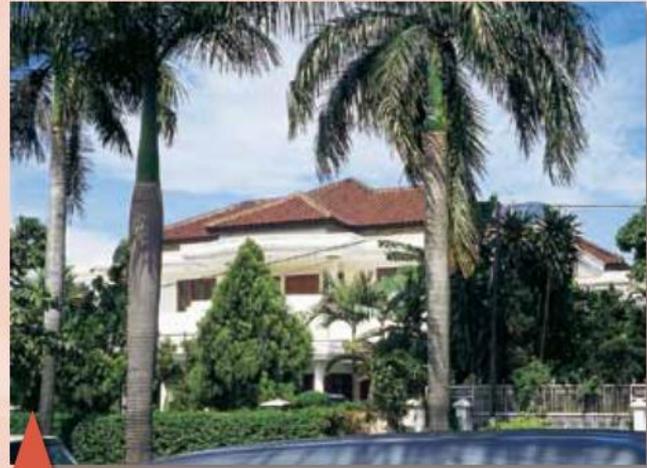


Saya tinggal di rumah Siti.

Rumah di Indonesia



Rumah ini kecil.

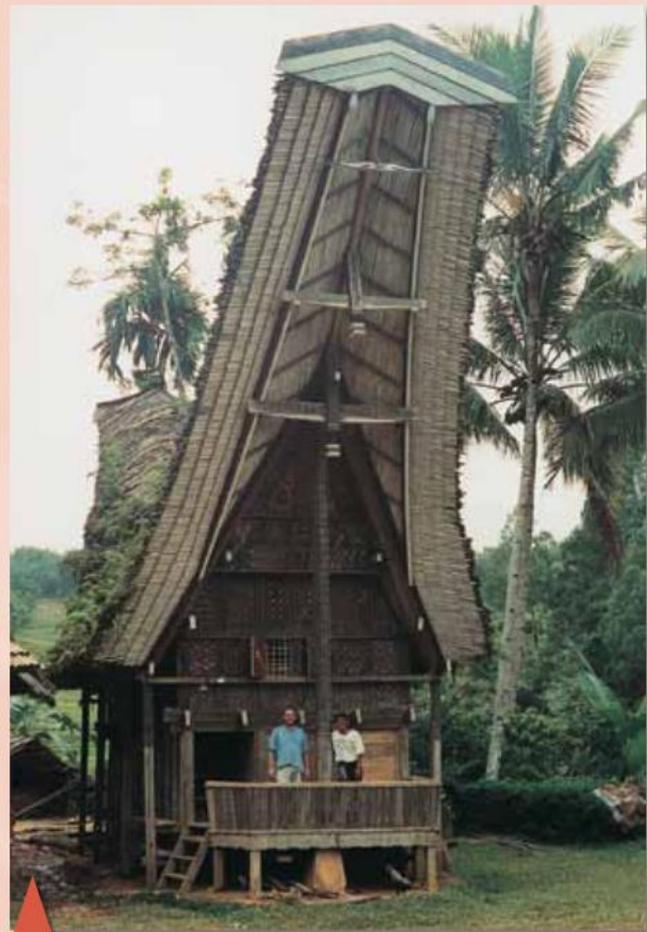


Rumah ini di Jakarta ini besar dan mewah.

Di Indonesia ...

Each region of Indonesia has a traditional style of architecture.

Houses in the **Minangkabau** area of Sumatra are characterised by their high, sweeping roof-line in the shape of a buffalo horn. Traditionally, several families share one house. The houses of the **Toraja** people of Sulawesi are spectacular, with huge saddle-shaped roofs and ornate decoration. On the following page you can see an example of a traditional Balinese home. Within the family compound there are several buildings, including an open pavilion where family members can congregate.



Rumah tradisional Sulawesi.



Rumah tradisional ini dari daerah Minangkabau, Sumatera.

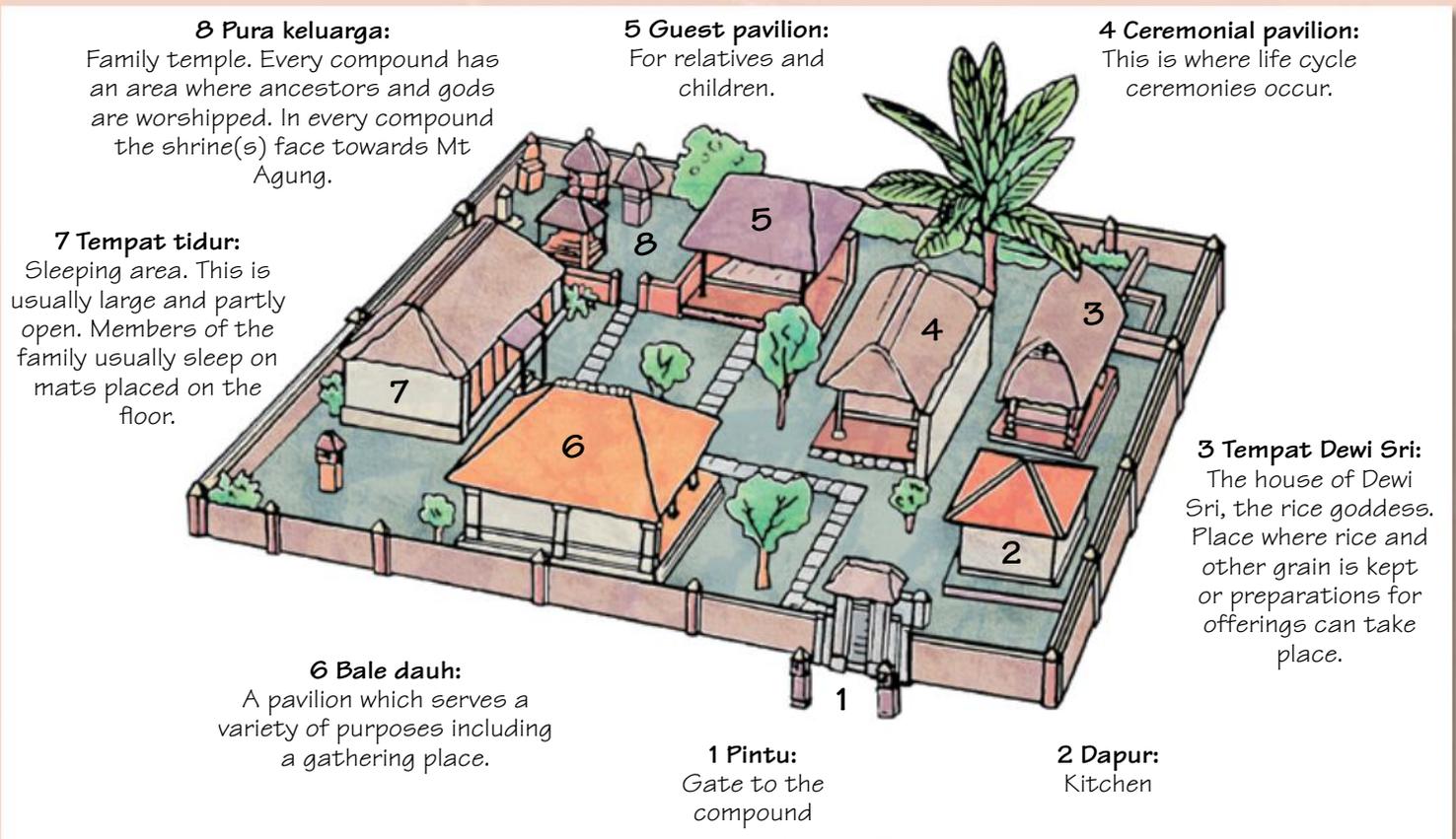
Rumah keluarga Nyoman



Rumah tradisional Bali



Rumah tradisional Bali



Bagaimana teman Anda?



Bacaan

Nama saya Ketut. Saya berumur sepuluh tahun. Ini teman saya. Namanya Ngurah dan Wayan. Mereka lucu. Di keluarga saya ada lima orang, orang tua saya dan tiga anak. Keluarga saya tinggal di rumah kecil. Orang tua saya tinggi dan pandai.

Bagaimana can mean 'Tell me about', or can be used to describe 'how something is', or 'how you do something'. It can also be used to ask 'How are you?'

Bagaimana teman Anda?

Describe your friend/Tell me about your friend.

Bagaimana keluarga Anda?

Tell me about your family.

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Berapa umur Ketut?
- 2 Bagaimana Ngurah?
- 3 Bagaimana Wayan?
- 4 Berapa orang di keluarga Ketut?
- 5 Bagaimana rumah Ketut?
- 6 Bagaimana orang tua Ketut?

Tahukah Anda?

Orang tua is an Indonesian expression meaning 'parents'. If you wish to say 'an old person' or 'old people' then use:

orang yang tua person who is old
(an old person)

Bagaimana?

Ways to ask questions

These are the question words that you have already learnt. What do they mean?

- Apa?
- Siapa?
- Berapa?
- Apakah?
- Bagaimana?

Surat dari Ali
Letter from Ali

POS UDARA

Jalan Sumatera
Bandung, 17 September

Matthew yang baik,
Halo, apa kabar?

Kenalkan nama saya Ali Markaban. Umur saya tiga belas. Saya tinggal di rumah kecil di Bandung. Nama teman dekat saya Asita dan Amat. Mereka di kelas saya.

Saya ingin bertanya kepada Matthew. Berapa umur Anda? Ada berapa murid di kelas? Siapa nama teman dekat? Ada berapa orang di keluarga?

Bagaimana rumah Matthew?

Cukup, sekian dulu, ya.

Saya menunggu kabar Matthew.

Salam,

Ali



Pertanyaan

Bacalah surat dari Ali.

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Ali tinggal di mana?
- 2 Siapa nama temannya?
- 3 Jawablah pertanyaan Ali di surat ini.

Kata-kata baru

bertanya	to ask
cukup	enough
ingin	to want to
kepada	to (people)
menunggu	to wait for
salam	greetings
sekian dulu	that's all for now
surat	letter

Tidak/bukan

Ways to answer questions

ya yes
 bukan no or *not* when referring to nouns
 tidak no or *not* when referring to adjectives and verbs

Contoh

Apakah ini buku?
Ya, ini buku.
 Apakah buku ini besar?
Tidak, buku ini kecil.



Apakah ini pena?
Bukan, ini pensil.
 Apakah pensil ini besar?
Ya, pensil ini besar.

Tahukah Anda?

Tidak can also be used in the following expressions:

Tidak ada There aren't any/They are not here
Tidak apa-apa It's OK, don't worry about it

Pertanyaan

1 Jawablah pertanyaan ini.



Apakah ini pena?



Apakah ini kursi?



Apakah ini buku?



Apakah ini pintu?

2 Tanyakanlah kepada teman sekelas Anda:

- Apakah ayah Anda tua?
- Apakah kakak Anda ganteng?
- Apakah adik laki-laki Anda pendek?
- Apakah adik perempuan Anda cantik?
- Apakah ibu Anda tinggi?
- Apakah rumah Anda besar?

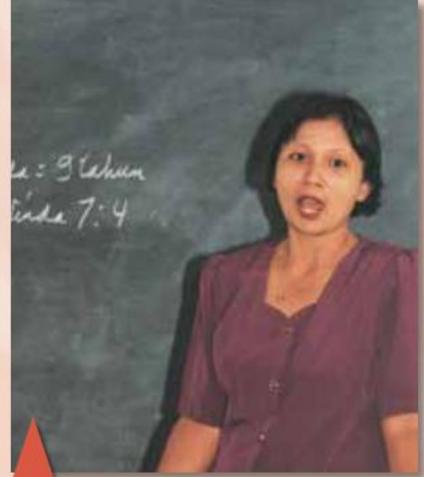
Dia bekerja sebagai apa?



Dia bekerja sebagai petani.



Dia bekerja sebagai penerbang.



Dia bekerja sebagai guru.

Pekerjaan

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| guru | teacher |
| penerbang | pilot |
| petani | farmer |
| ahli hukum | lawyer |
| ahli kecantikan | beautician |
| ahli komputer | computer expert |
| ahli tumbuh-tumbuhan | botanist |
| dokter | doctor |
| dokter gigi | dentist |
| dokter hewan | vet |
| insinyur | engineer |
| montir | motor mechanic |
| pegawai | office worker |
| pelayan | waiter |
| pemasak | cook |
| penjaga kebun binatang | zookeeper |
| penjual | seller |
| perawat | nurse |
| polisi | police officer |
| pramugari/a
(female/male) | flight attendant |
| sopir | driver |



Nama saya Tetty Kadir, tetappi panggil saya 'Bu Tetty'. Saya bekerja sebagai pramugari dengan Garuda. Ini teman saya. Kami bekerja dari jam 7.00 pagi sampai jam 3.00 sore.

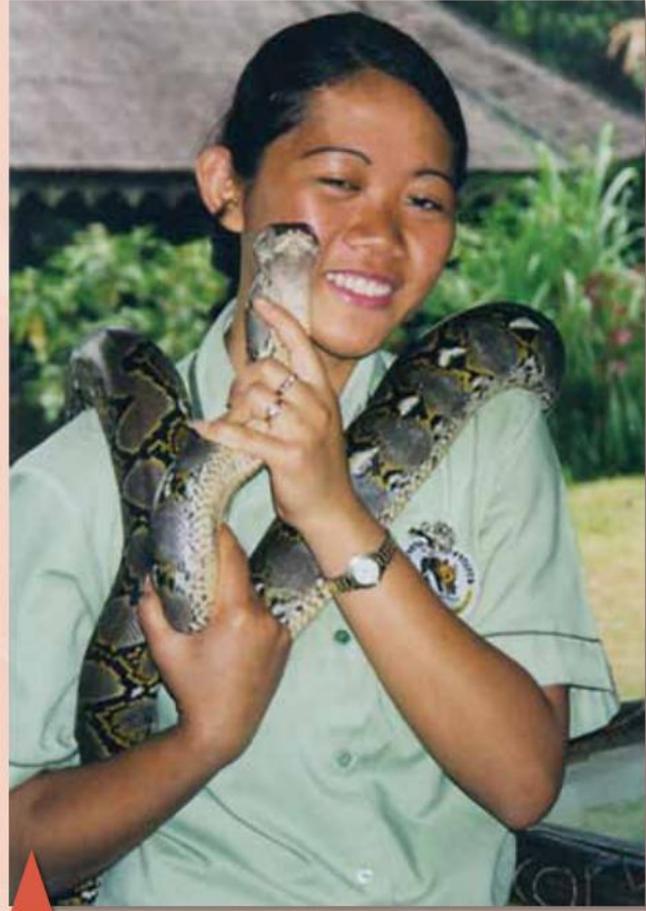
Dia bekerja sebagai dokter hewan



Percakapan

- Indra:** Hai Yani! Bekerja sebagai apa di Kebun Binatang ini?
- Yani:** Saya bekerja sebagai dokter hewan.
- Indra:** Wah—ular itu panjang dan besar sekali!
- Yani:** Ular ini tidak berbahaya.
- Indra:** Aduh!... Jam berapa mulai bekerja?
- Yani:** Jam enam pagi sampai jam dua siang. Indra bekerja sebagai apa?
- Indra:** Saya bekerja sebagai insinyur di kantor di kota Bandung.
- Yani:** Indra tinggal di mana?
- Indra:** Saya tinggal di Bandung tetapi keluarga saya masih tinggal di Jakarta. Bagaimana dengan Yani?
- Yani:** Saya tinggal di Jakarta dekat tempat pekerjaan ini.
- Indra:** Ok – sampai bertemu lagi, ya.... hati-hati dengan ular itu!
- Yani:** Ya – sampai bertemu lagi, Indra.

Ibu Budi bekerja sebagai dokter.



Yani bekerja sebagai dokter hewan di Jakarta.

Mereka bekerja sebagai pegawai di Café Internet.



Tukang kayu

Tahukah Anda?

The word **tukang** means someone who is skilled in a particular work or craft.

tukang cukur	haircutter
tukang gigi	false teeth maker
tukang jahit	tailor
tukang kayu	carpenter
tukang kebun	gardener
tukang ledeng	plumber
tukang listrik	electrician
tukang roti	baker



Pak Sastro bekerja sebagai tukang kebun.

Tukang kayu



Tukang cukur di jalan.

Tukang gigi



Mau menjadi apa?



Mau menjadi apa?
What do you want
to be?

Saya mau menjadi
penerbang.

Saya mau menjadi
tukang kayu.



Saya mau menjadi guru.



Selamat pagi. Nama saya Amir. Saya mau menjadi dokter hewan seperti bapak saya. Saya mau bekerja di desa saya.

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Anda mau menjadi apa?
- 2 Teman Anda mau menjadi apa?

Kata-kata baru

bekerja
penyanyi
seperti

to work
singer
like/as

Wayan mau menjadi pemain gamelan



Wayan mau menjadi pemain gamelan. Dia bermain gamelan di desanya.



Selamat siang. Nama saya Pak Made. Saya berasal dari desa Peliatan. Di desa Peliatan ada banyak gamelan Bali dan penari yang terkenal. Saya mau menjadi pemain gamelan sejak muda.

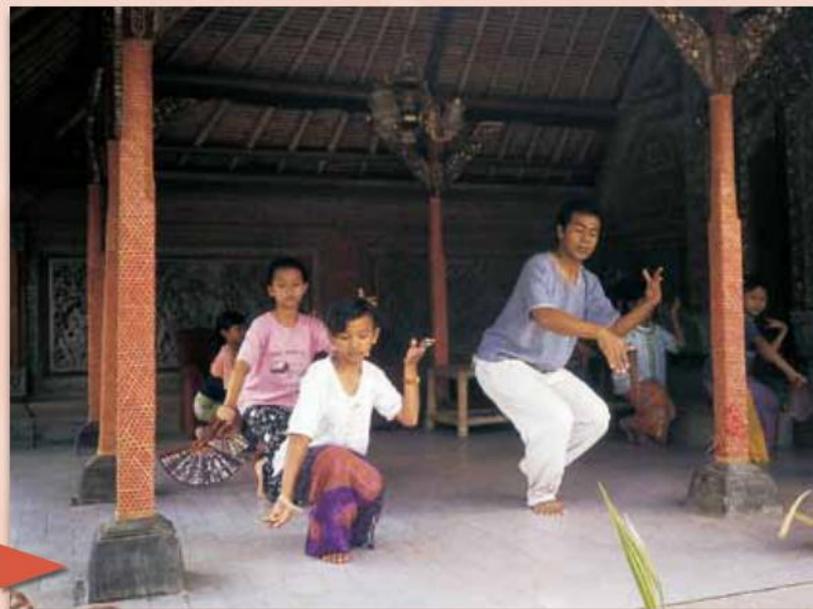
Kata-kata baru

bermain	to play
gadis	girl
sejak muda	since a child
terkenal	famous

Pekerjaan lain

dalang	puppeteer
pelukis	artist
penari	dancer
penyanyi	singer
pemain musik	musician

Karina mau menjadi penari Legong seperti gadis lain di desa Ubud.



Ayah saya pelukis



Bacaan

Ayah saya tinggi dan ganteng. Dia bekerja sebagai pelukis. Dia bekerja di rumah.

Setiap hari, wisatawan datang ke rumah kami dan membeli lukisan. Lukisan ayah juga ada di Galeri Ubud. Desa Ubud terkenal karena banyak pelukis tinggal di desa itu. Ibu saya bekerja sebagai guru. Ibu saya cantik dan pandai. Dia bekerja di sekolah. Kakak saya mau menjadi insinyur. Adik saya, Ketut, mau menjadi penyanyi. Made belum tahu. Saya mau menjadi pemain gamelan. Ada banyak pemain gamelan di desa Ubud. Dulu kakek saya petani dan nenek saya tukang jahit. Sekarang nenek tinggal di rumah kami.

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Siapa bekerja sebagai pelukis?
- 2 Bagaimana ayah Nyoman?
- 3 Apakah kakak Nyoman mau menjadi insinyur?
- 4 Apakah Ketut mau menjadi petani?
- 5 Made mau menjadi apa?
- 6 Nyoman mau menjadi apa?
- 7 Dulu siapa bekerja sebagai petani?
- 8 Nenek Nyoman tinggal di rumah siapa?
- 9 Wisatawan datang ke desa Ubud untuk membeli apa?

Kata-kata baru

belum tahu
dulu
karena
lukisan
membeli
setiap hari
wisatawan

doesn't know yet
previously
because
painting
to buy
each day
tourist



Ayah saya pelukis.



Lukisan Bali.

Kenalilah Indonesia



Pulau Bali

Bali is a popular tourist destination for many people from all over the world. Tourists are attracted to the beautiful scenery, the friendly people, arts and crafts and the rich cultural performances. Bali is situated between the islands of Java and Lombok. The capital city is **Denpasar**. The majority of the three million people on the island are farmers who live in villages across the island.

Sawah di Bali
Ricefields in Bali



Music and dance

Balinese **gamelan** music is fast and vibrant and is used to accompany the colourful dancing in Bali. Dances such as the famous **barong** dance and **kecak** are popular with visitors to the island. The barong is a mythical character, who through a story of heroism shows off his fearless pride while interacting with the other dancers on stage. The kecak dance involves up to 100 men who sit in a circle imitating the sounds of monkeys. This is part of the **Ramayana** dance drama, an epic Indian tale used in many dance and shadow puppet stories in Indonesia.



Barong

Kerajinan tangan



Arts and crafts

Carvings and sculptures can be seen throughout Bali. These range from carvings on musical instruments to sculptures guarding the entrance to temples, as well as wooden carvings for the home. Famous also for their paintings, the Balinese paint in a variety of styles. These include images reflecting Hindu-Balinese beliefs as well as the now typical and beautiful works depicting everyday Balinese life, originally influenced by western artists such as the Dutch artist, Walter Spies, who lived and painted on the island during the 1920s and 1930s. Other crafts include basketry, wood carvings and **semat** (long thin strips of bamboo entwined into intricate designs). Some of these are seen in Balinese homes and others are made specifically for tourists.

Volcanoes

There are several active volcanoes (**gunung api**) in Bali, but the largest and most significant of these is **Gunung Agung** (Mount Agung). The Balinese believe this mountain to be the home of their gods, and therefore it has great religious significance. Another large volcano is **Gunung Batur**, with **Danau Batur** (Lake Batur) at its feet. From the village of **Kintamani**, there is a spectacular view of this mountain and lake.

Gunung Agung



Religion

While 90 per cent of Indonesia's population follows the religion of Islam, on the island of Bali most people follow the Hindu religion. Although it has some similarity to the Hindu religion in India, it has in fact become a unique Hindu-Bali religion, with influence from India as well as from the original Balinese customs and traditions.

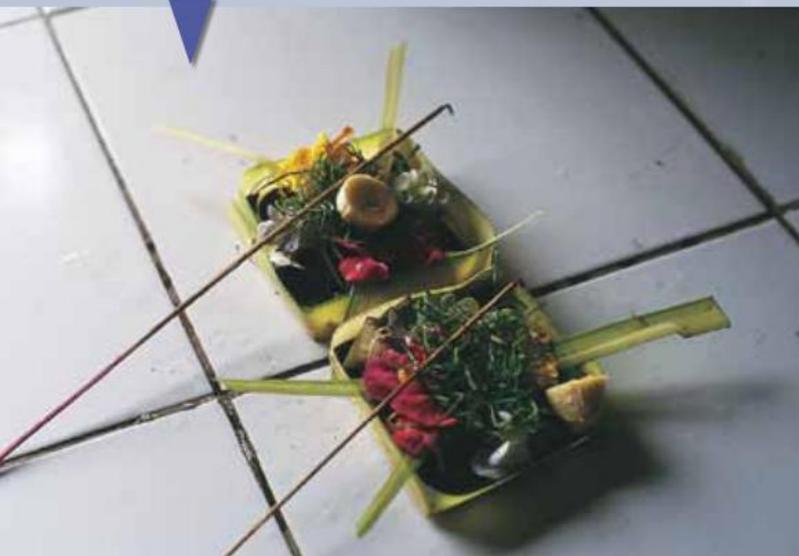
Throughout the island you can see many temples where religious ceremonies are carried out. These ceremonies are very important to the Balinese, and a great deal of time is spent in making elaborate offerings for the gods as part of a daily ritual or for special occasions. If you were to walk along a street in a Balinese village or town, you will often see small offerings (**sesajen**) placed on the ground. They are made up of woven baskets containing flowers, cooked rice and may also

have some burning sticks of incense. They are commonly seen on the ground in front of shops, placed there by the shopkeepers to please the gods and ensure that they have a good day of business.



Upacara Hindu-Bali

Sesajen



Pura di Bali

Upacara di Bali



Village life

A traditional Balinese village is made up of a number of family compounds. This means that each family lives with the members of their extended family within the walls of one area. Within each compound there are family shrines for the worship of family ancestors. At the front of most houses there is a wide, open verandah, or one building that is constructed like an open pavilion, where members of the family congregate, particularly in the cool of the evening. At the front of each family compound is a split gateway with an ornately carved entrance. When you drive along the roads in Bali you can see many of these beautiful gateways to family compounds.

In Bali, everyone works together to help each other. People in the village are members of their local **banjar**. Each month the men of the village are obligated to attend banjar meetings. At these meetings they organise such things as repairing village buildings, working in the rice fields, temple rituals, weddings and cremations of banjar members.

It is common for people in the banjar to make up the members of a gamelan orchestra. Often you can hear a group of musicians practising their instruments together in a village building at night.

Orang Bali bekerja bersama-sama.



Growing up in Bali

There are many ceremonies that the Balinese regard as very important in celebrating different stages of life. These ceremonies are carried out by the family and other people in the village.

One of the first religious ceremonies to take care of the soul takes place when a woman is five months pregnant. The Balinese believe that at five months the foetus is a person and must be blessed by the priests. Later, during the birth of a child, the woman is attended by a midwife or by other women. The husband is usually present. When the baby has been born, the placenta and umbilical cord are placed in a hollowed-out coconut. The coconut is buried near the family home and then offerings are made for the gods and placed nearby.

Forty-two days after the birth, the child is blessed by the priest and given bracelets and earrings to wear. Children in Bali may not touch the ground until they are three months old, or at 105 days according to the Balinese calendar. The Balinese do not like to see babies crawling because they believe they resemble animals if they crawl on the ground. Babies are therefore carried until they can walk. Rather than putting a child down on the ground, babies are always handed



Gateway to compound

to another member of the family. There are always members of the extended family living within the compound, so it is easy to find a grandmother, an aunt or older brother or sister to take care of the child.

When a child is 210 days old, he or she is considered to be one year old according to the Balinese year. Offerings are made to the gods and the child is blessed by a priest.

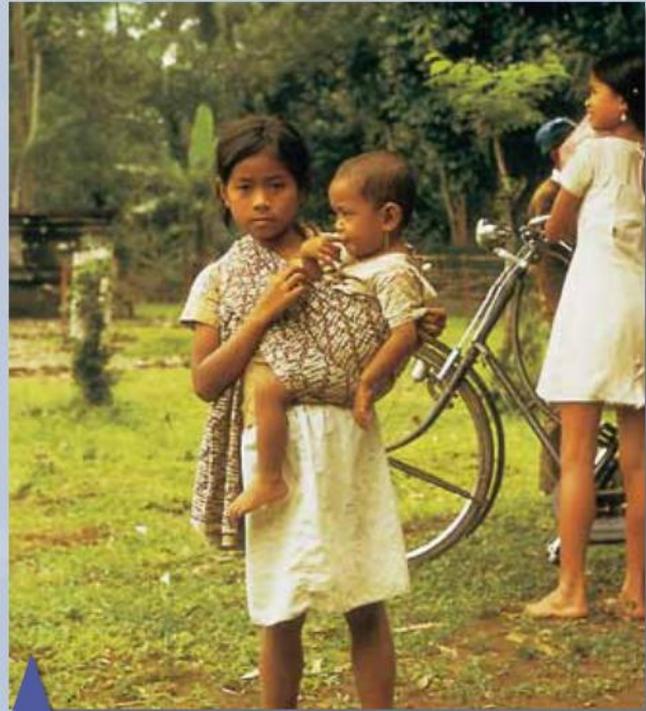
Another ceremony to be celebrated, usually as a teenager, is the tooth-filing ceremony (**upacara mepandes**) commonly known as 'potong gigi'. The upper teeth are filed so that they are smooth and straight. Pointed teeth are said to resemble an animal or demon according to Balinese tradition.

This is not a painful procedure and it is celebrated with a special feast for the family and relatives. The teenager dresses in elaborate traditional clothing for this ceremony. If a person cannot afford to have this done as an adolescent, they can have the ceremony later in life.

Other ceremonies

Marriage

Marriage customs vary throughout the island. A wedding (**upacara perkawinan**) is a very important ceremony and often takes many months of planning. The married couple wear traditional clothing for this ceremony.



Ini adik saya.



Upacara mepandes



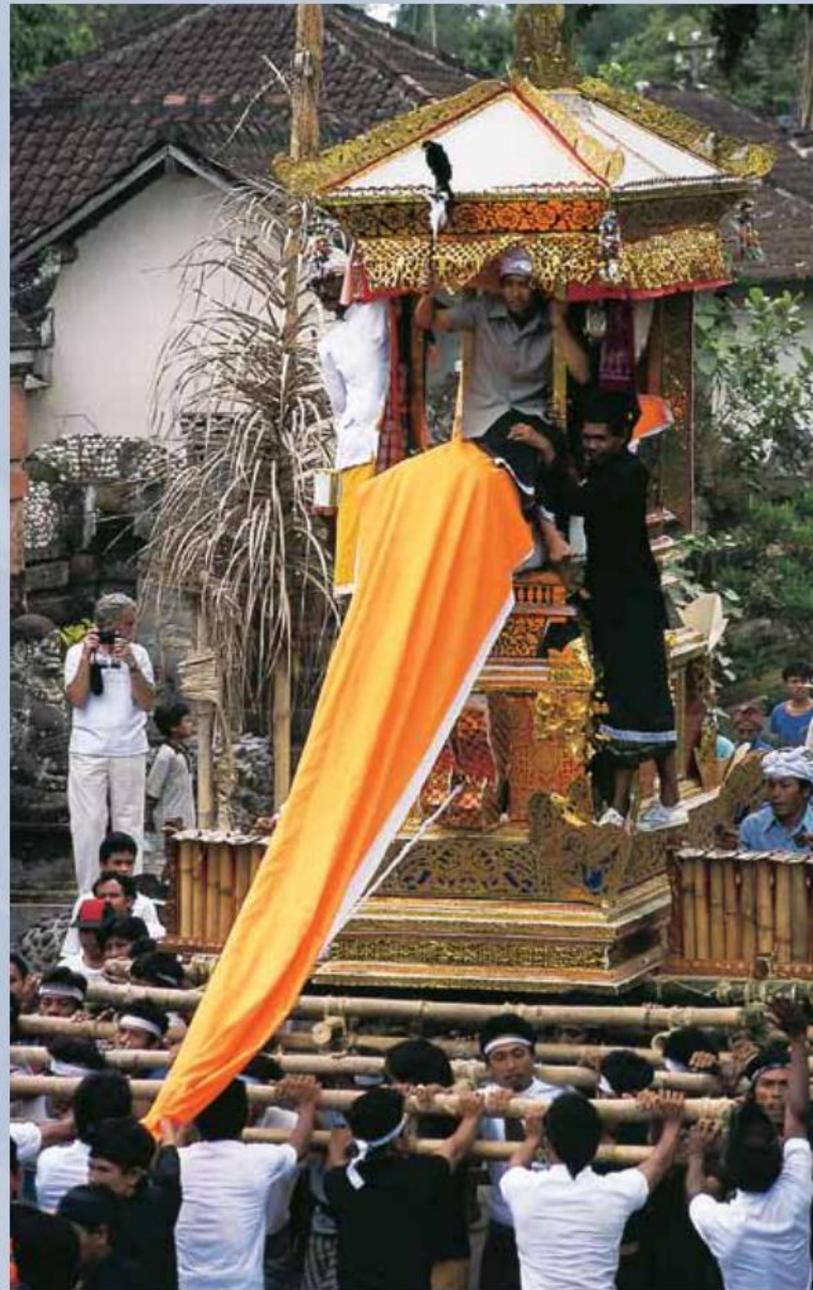
Upacara perkawinan

Cremation

Death is not a sad occasion in Bali. It is celebrated with a spectacular cremation of the body of the dead person. The Balinese cremate their dead so that the soul of that person can be released, to return as another life form. A cremation ceremony involves not only the family of the dead person but the whole village. The body is carried to the site of the cremation in a large ornately decorated tower, which is carried on the shoulders of many men. Along this journey the men try to confuse the spirits by running with the tower in many different directions, and spinning it around at intersections so that the soul of the dead person cannot find its way home. At the cremation site the body is then transferred to a funeral sarcophagus, which is burnt along with the tower.



Upacara pembakaran mayat





Upacara pembakaran mayat

Kegiatan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Di mana pulau Bali?
- 2 Apa nama ibu kota Bali?
- 3 Berapa meter tinggi Gunung Agung?
- 4 What is the main religion that the Balinese follow?
- 5 Where would you often find a Balinese family after the evening meal?
- 6 What types of activities does the **banjar** control?
- 7 Describe what happens immediately after a baby is born.
- 8 Why would you not see Balinese children crawling?
- 9 How many of our days make up one Balinese year?
- 10 Why do Balinese adolescents have their teeth filed?
- 11 What other ceremonies are important in Bali?
- 12 What ceremonies are important in your society?
- 13 Prepare a travel pack or showbag that gives a prospective traveller to Bali everything they need to have a successful trip. This might include items such as a map, Indonesian money, a business card of a hotel and restaurant to visit, a list of things to do and places to see and a phrase book.

Apa artinya?

Apakah rumah keluarga Anda terlalu kecil?
Rumah modern ini cocok untuk keluarga besar.

Ada empat kamar tidur.

Ada dua kamar mandi yang besar!

Ada kamar studi (kantor), garasi dan kebun depan.



**Apa lagi?
Cepat lihatlah dulu.**

Kantor rumah mewah
Jl. Menteng

Jakarta
Telepon: 721 67349

Nama	Iwan Supriadi	
Pekerjaan	pegawai	
Kantor	Kantor Pariwisata	
Keluarga	tiga anak	
Berasal dari	Sulawesi	
Alamat	Jalan Gajah Mada Nomor seratus tiga puluh	
Telepon:	65770	

http://www.caripekerjaanbaru.com

Mau menjadi apa?

Cari pekerjaan yang menarik?

Ingin banyak uang?

Kantor yang dekat rumah?

Pekerjaan 'Part time'?



Lihatlah dulu dalam internet:

Insinyur, pemasak, perawat, sopir, montir, pegawai,
dokter, tukang kayu –
semuanya ada.

<http://www.caripekerjaanbaru.com>

Kegiatan

Bacalah keterangan di atas. Apa artinya?

Role-play

Anda mencari pekerjaan baru. Lakukanlah percakapan antara Anda dan pegawai di 'Job Centre'.

You are looking for a new job. Present a conversation between yourself and someone from the 'Job Centre'. (Be prepared to answer questions about yourself, your family as well as what kind of work you might like).

Daftar kata

adik	younger brother or sister	keluarga	family
adik/kakak tiri	step brother/ sister	kepada	to (people)
adik laki-laki	younger brother	kita	we/our (including listener)
adik perempuan	younger sister	laki-laki	male
anak	child	lucu	funny
anak kembar	twin	lukisan	painting
anggota	member	mau	to want
ayo!	come on! let's go!	membeli	to buy
bagaimana?	tell me about/how?	menjadi	to become
bapak tiri	stepfather	menunggu	to wait for
bekerja	to work	mereka	they
belum tahu	don't know yet	mewah	luxurious
bermain	to play	modern	modern
bernama	is called	muda	young
bertanya	to ask	nenek	grandmother
berumur	is ... (years) old	orang	person/people
besar	big	orang tua	parents
bibi	aunt	paman	uncle
cantik	pretty	pandai	clever
cukup	enough	pendek	short
dengan	with	pekerjaan	work/occupation
desa	village	perempuan	female
dulu	previously	sakit	sick/sore
gadis	girl	salam	greetings
ganteng	handsome	sampai	until
ibu tiri	stepmother	sebagai	as
ingin	want/wish to	sedih	sad
kakak	older brother or sister	sejak muda	since a child
kakak laki-laki	older brother	sekali	very
kakak perempuan	older sister	sekian dulu	that's all for now
kakek	grandfather	senang	happy
kamar kecil	toilet	seperti	like/as
kami	we/our (excluding listener)	sepupu	cousin
kantor	office	setiap hari	every day
karena	because	silahkan masuk	please enter
kecil	small	surat	letter
		teman dekat	close friend

tentang	about	toko	shop/shops
terkenal	famous	tua	old
tidak	no/not (adjectives/ verbs)	untuk	for/to
tinggi	tall	wisatawan	tourist

Pekerjaan

ahli hukum	lawyer	penari	dancer
ahli kecantikan	beautician	penerbang	pilot
ahli komputer	computer expert	penjual	seller/salesperson
ahli tumbuh-tumbuhan	botanist	penyanyi	singer
bintang film	film star	perawat	nurse
dalang	puppeteer	petani	farmer
dokter	doctor	polisi	police officer
dokter gigi	dentist	pramugari/a	flight attendant (female /male)
dokter hewan	vet	sopir	driver
guru	teacher	tukang cukur	haircutter
ibu rumah tangga	housewife	tukang gigi	false teeth maker
insinyur	engineer	tukang jahit	tailor
montir	motor mechanic	tukang kayu	carpenter
penjaga kebun binatang	zoo keeper	tukang kebun	gardener
pegawai	office worker	tukang ledeng	plumber
pelayan	waiter	tukang listrik	electrician
pelukis	artist	tukang roti	baker
pemain musik	musician		
pemasak	cook		

Sampai
jumpa.



Rumah

beranda	verandah
dapur	kitchen
halaman belakang	backyard
kamar makan	dining room
kamar mandi	bathroom
kamar tidur	bedroom
kebun	garden
pagar	fence
ruang tamu	place for receiving guests
tempat cuci	washing area
tetangga	neighbour



4

Pakaian dan bagian badan

Clothes and parts of the body

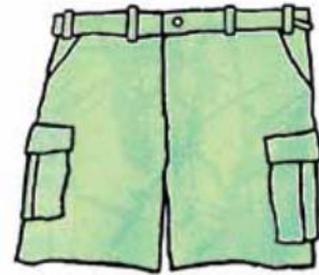
Pakaian santai



kemeja



rok



celana pendek



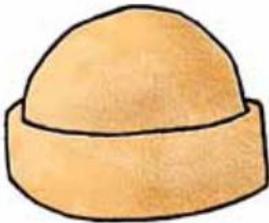
jas



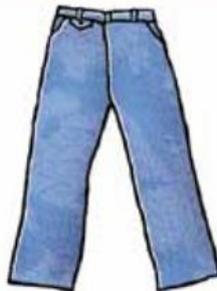
kaus kaki



sepatu



topi



celana jean



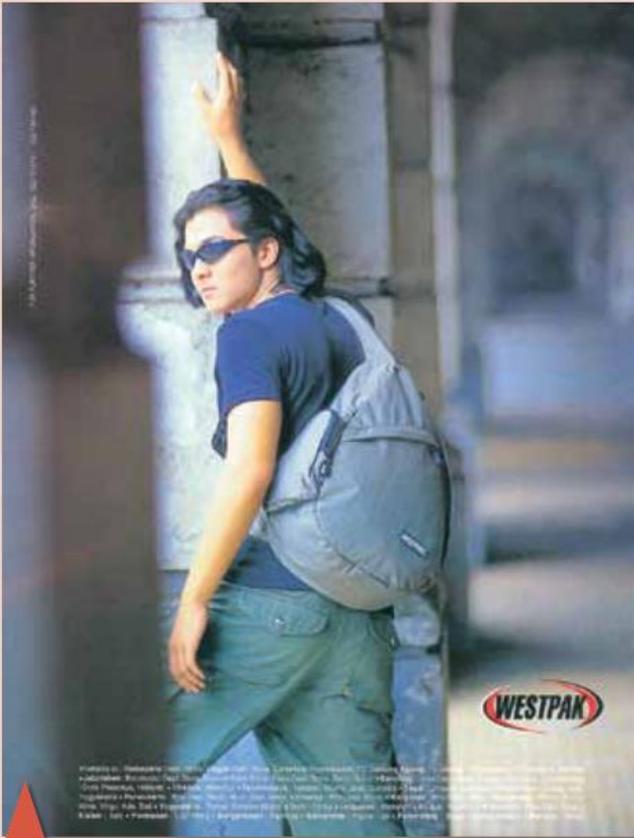
baju kaus

Di Indonesia ...

People in Indonesia wear **pakaian santai** (casual clothing) as pictured above, just as people do in western countries. Young people in Indonesia like to keep up to date with the latest fashions from around the world as featured in magazines such as *Hai*, *Gadis* and *Mode*.

Indonesian people also have their own traditional regional clothes. These may be worn every day, particularly by people in the villages, or may be worn only on special occasions such as weddings, religious celebrations, or when attending important functions.

Dia memakai apa?



Ini Iwan. Dia suka memakai celana jeans dengan kantong dan ikat pinggang. Dia juga memakai baju kaus atau 'T-shirt' dan kacamata hitam.

Kata-kata baru

celana panjang	long pants
gelang	bracelet
ikat pinggang	belt
kacamata hitam	sunglasses
kantong	pocket
lengan (baju)	sleeve
mode	fashion
pendek	short

Pertanyaan

Bacalah informasi.

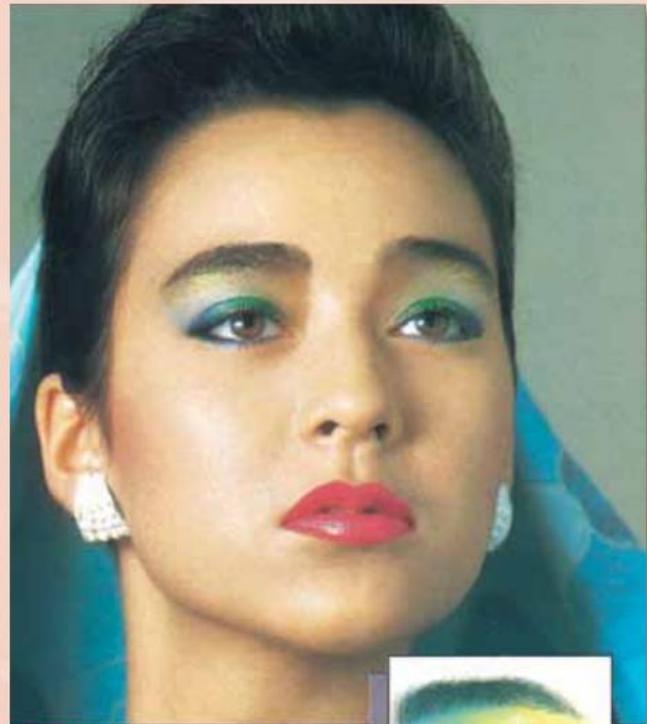
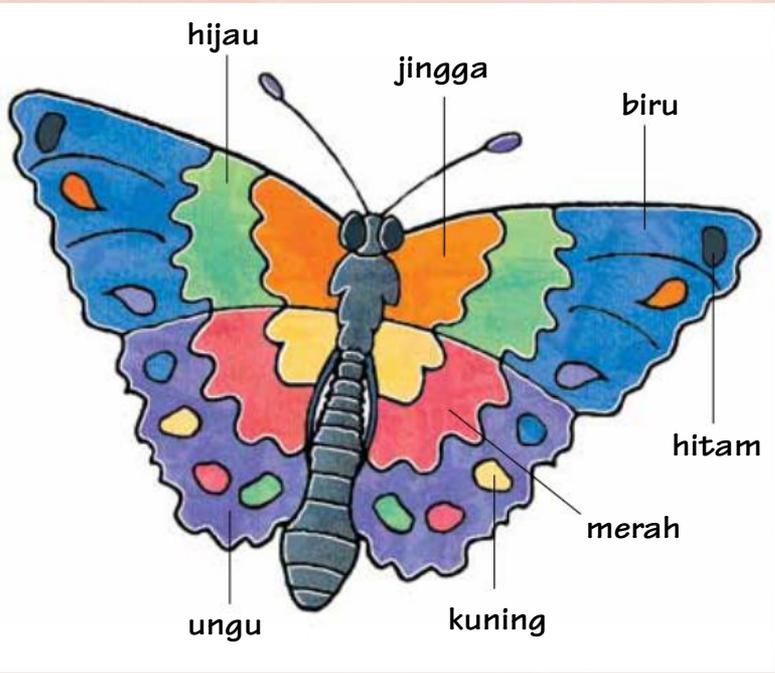
Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Apakah Iwan memakai celana pendek?
- 2 Nita, Santi dan Karina memakai apa pada akhir minggu?
- 3 Mereka memakai apa di sekolah?
- 4 Berapa siswa di kelas Anda memakai jam tangan?



Gadis ini bernama Nita, Santi dan Karina. Di sekolah mereka memakai seragam sekolah. Pada akhir minggu mereka memakai mode yang modern. Mereka memakai celana panjang, rok pendek, baju kaus lengan panjang. Nita memakai jam tangan dan gelang. Sepatu mereka trendi.

Bermacam-macam warna



Gaya Klasik
Paduan antara nuansa tradisional dan modern untuk Anda yang ingin tampil dalam gaya etnik nan apik.

- Puri Cirebon**
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Biru Muda | 4. Biru Muda |
| 2. Kuning | 5. Biru Tua |
| 3. Hijau | |



Warna-warna lain

abu-abu	grey
coklat	brown
emas	gold
perak	silver
putih	white

Tahukah Anda?

biru muda	light blue
biru tua	dark blue
merah muda	pink
merah tua	dark red

The word **tua** in fact means 'old' and **muda** means 'young' but, in the case of colours, the meaning is extended to describe a light colour or a dark colour.

Pertanyaan

- 1 Apa warna kesayangan Anda?
What is your favourite colour?
- 2 Apa warna kesayangan teman Anda?

Warna kesayangan saya hijau.



Seragam sekolah di Indonesia



Sekolah Dasar (SD)

Nama saya Mira.

Saya duduk di kelas empat SD (Sekolah Dasar).

Teman saya bernama Lina dan Naning.

Seragam sekolah kami putih dan merah.

Saya masuk sekolah pada jam 7.30 pagi dan pulang jam 1.00 siang.

Kakak saya bersekolah di SLTP dan SMU.

Seragam sekolah mereka tidak sama dengan seragam sekolah saya.

Warna seragam SLTP, putih dan biru tua. Warna seragam SMU, putih dan abu-abu.

Kata-kata baru

masuk	to enter
seragam	uniform
sama	same



Sekolah Lanjutan Tingkat Pertama (SLTP)

Sekolah Menengah Umum (SMU)



Di Indonesia ...

There are three levels of schooling in Indonesia. They are:

- 1 Sekolah Dasar (SD)**
Primary School (6 years)
- 2 Sekolah Lanjutan Tingkat Pertama (SLTP)**
Junior Secondary (3 years), which was previously known as SMP
- 3 Sekolah Menengah Umum (SMU)**
Senior Secondary (3 years), which was previously known as SMA.

Indonesian students attend school six days a week from Monday to Saturday. In some parts of the country, where there are too many students for the one school, there are two sessions in one day. The younger students attend the morning session and the older students come in the afternoon. The times of these school days are either 7.30 am – 1.00 pm or 1.00 pm – 6.30 pm.

Pakaian tradisional Indonesia



Pakaian perempuan Jawa.

Pakaian laki-laki Jawa.

Di Indonesia ...

Traditional clothing is worn at wedding ceremonies. If a bride and groom come from different areas of Indonesia, they will usually begin the ceremony in a costume from one region and then later change into the costume representing the other region.

A great deal of attention is paid to the detail of each costume.



Pakaian tradisional dari Sumatera, daerah Minangkabau.



Pakaian tradisional dari Sulawesi.

Pakaian tradisional dari pulau Jawa



Di Indonesia ...

The **sarung** is a traditional item of clothing, worn by both men and women. It is a piece of cloth wrapped around the body and secured at the waist. After coming home from work, Indonesian men will have a **mandi** and then put on their **sarung**, worn with a cool shirt. A **kain** is similar, but is worn by men and women as part of traditional attire.

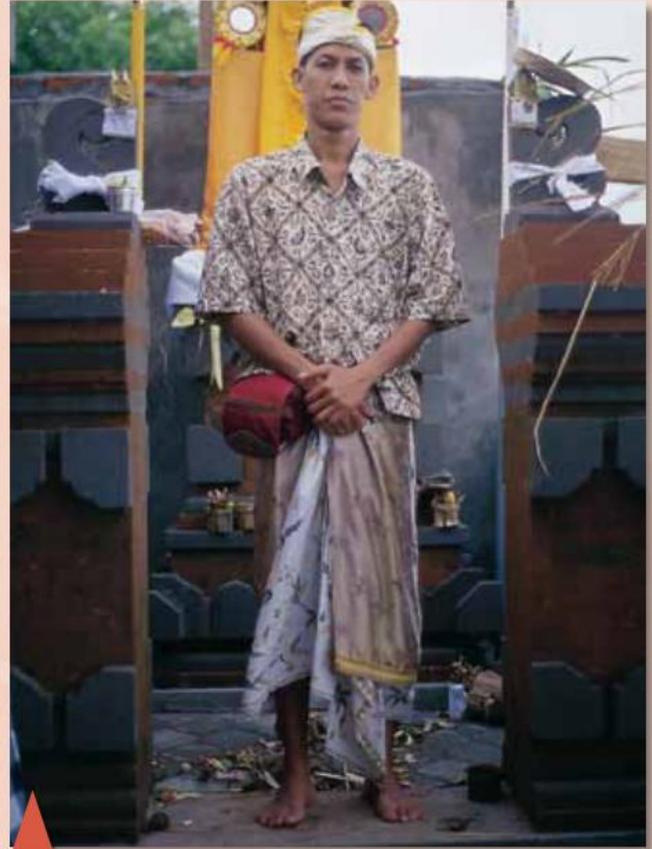
Dewi memakai pakaian tradisional

Tahukah Anda?

berwarna is the colour/has the colour
yang berwarna ... which has the colour ...
The word **yang** can also be used without adding **berwarna**.

Contoh

Dia memakai topi yang biru.
He/She is wearing a blue hat.

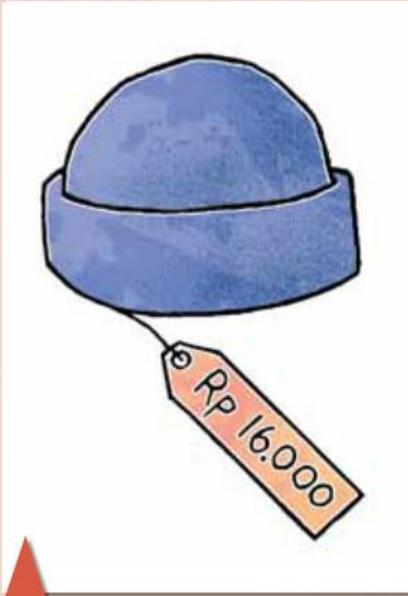


Selamat siang!
Nama saya Made. Saya memakai pakaian tradisional Bali.
Baju dan sarung berwarna putih dan coklat.
Saya bekerja sebagai pelayan di desa Ubud.

Selamat pagi!
Nama saya Dewi. Saya memakai pakaian tradisional Bali.
Warna kebaya saya biru. Selendang ini berwarna merah muda dan emas.
Kain ini berwarna ungu dan emas.
Saya memakai sepatu yang berwarna hitam.

Berapa harganya?

Iwan dan Riana memilih pakaian santai dari toko pakaian.



Berapa harga topi ini?
How much is this hat?
Topi ini murah.
Harganya Rp 16.000



Berapa harga celana pendek ini?
Harga celana pendek ini ...



Jas ini berwarna hijau.
Jas ini terang.
Berapa harga jas ini?
Jas ini mahal.
Harganya ...

Di Indonesia ...

It is customary in the markets to bargain for a cheaper price. However, in shops you may see a sign **Harga Pas**. This means all the prices are set and you are not able to bargain.

Kata-kata baru

baru	new
memilih	to choose
murah	cheap
terang	bright

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Berapa harga pakaian ini?
- 2 Apakah pakaian ini mahal atau murah?

Role-play

Lakukanlah di depan kelas.

One student is the shopkeeper and one is the customer.

Ask each other questions about the clothing in the shop.

Di toko pakaian



Percakapan antara dua orang di toko pakaian Matahari

- Iwan:** Lihatlah, Riana. Celana panjang ini bagus! Saya mau membeli celana ini.
- Riana:** Celana yang hitam, Iwan?
- Iwan:** Ya, dan kemeja dengan motif bunga ini juga. Warnanya biru dan putih.
- Riana:** Berapa harganya?
- Iwan:** Harga celana ini enam puluh lima ribu rupiah, dan harga kemeja ini enam puluh dua ribu tujuh ratus rupiah.
- Riana:** Bagaimana kacamata hitam ini, Iwan?
- Iwan:** Ya, bagus Riana. Trendi sekali!
- Riana:** Ayo, kita membeli pakaian ini.



Toko Matahari

Hidupkan liburan kamu bersama AERO!

Rp 69.900
 Rp 44.900
 Rp 59.900 diskon 20%
 Rp 25.900
 Rp 69.900
 Rp 44.900
 Rp 29.900
 Rp 45.900
 Rp 59.900
 Rp 59.900 diskon 20%

Bagaimana liburan dengan teman-pasanganmu? Apalagi kalau pakai AERO. Lebih stylish! Aneka warna dan corak inspiratif, cool and smart! Dapat hadiah lagi!
 Untuk pembelian AEROELLI senilai Rp 100.000 dan lebih, dapat Token Top AEROELLI! Ayo ke? Buruan beli AEROELLI-nya, dapatkan Token Topnya.
 Harga secara official di Matahari, Tersebut Galeri dan Page 11. Harga berbeda awal di Surf P. Book
 AEROPORT
 7 Day - 24 Hour
 www.matahari.co.id

Iklan toko Matahari

Pertanyaan

Toko Pakaian Matahari. Bacalah iklan ini.

- 1 Berapa harga celana pendek dengan motif bunga?
- 2 Berapa harga baju wanita?
- 3 Buatlah percakapan antara dua orang di toko pakaian Matahari.

Riana dan Iwan memakai apa?



Bacaan

Riana bersekolah di kota Jakarta. Dia duduk di kelas 2 SLTP dan kakaknya Iwan duduk di kelas 2 SMU. Setiap hari Riana dan Iwan memakai seragam sekolah. Riana memakai rok biru tua dan kemeja putih, dan Iwan memakai celana abu-abu dan kemeja putih. Sesudah pulang dari sekolah Riana dan Iwan berganti pakaian. Mereka suka memakai pakaian santai dengan sandal.

Pada akhir minggu Riana dan Iwan suka memakai pakaian santai yang berwarna-warna dan modern. Warna kesayangan Riana merah. Kalau ada pesta dia suka memakai rok dan baju merah. Dia juga memakai anting-anting perak. Iwan suka memakai celana jeans dan baju kaus ke pesta. Kadang-kadang Iwan memakai kaca mata hitam yang trendi!!

Pada hari Jumat Iwan pergi ke mesjid. Dia memakai pakaian tradisional. Dia memakai kemeja putih dan sarung yang berwarna biru dan hitam. Dia juga memakai peci yang berwarna hitam.

Saya memakai topi kalau ada matahari.



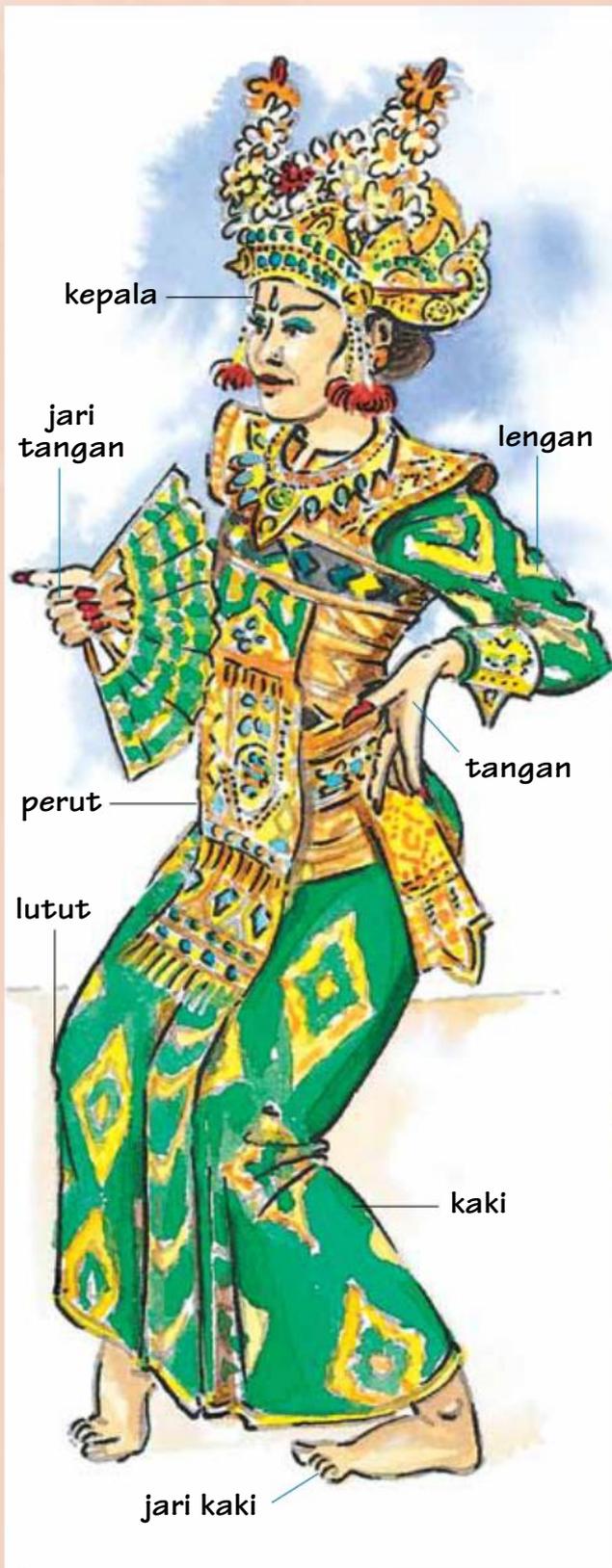
Kata-kata baru

anting-anting	earrings
berganti	to change
kalau	if
mesjid	mosque
sesudah	afterwards

Pertanyaan

- 1 Bacalah cerita tentang pakaian Riana dan kakaknya. Mereka memakai apa di rumah?
- 2 Bagaimana pakaian Anda kalau ke pesta atau kalau pulang dari sekolah?
Tell us about the clothes you wear if you go to a party or when you return home from school.

Bagian badan



Penari Bali

Pertanyaan

- 1 Apa artinya?
kepala, jari kaki, perut, tangan, kaki
- 2 Penari Bali ini memakai apa?
- 3 Apa warna pakaian ini?

Muka



Penari Bali ini bernama Santi.
Rambutnya hitam. Bibirnya merah dan matanya coklat.

Kata-kata baru

berhiaskan	adorned/decorated
hiasan	decoration
kalung	necklace
perhiasan	jewellery

Penari Bali ini memakai perhiasan emas. Lehernya berhiaskan dengan kalung emas dan merah.



Rambutnya panjang



Nama saya Daniel.
Umur saya enam.
Warna mata saya biru.
Rambut saya pirang.
Ini teman saya. Namanya Karina.



Nama saya Karina.
Umur saya sembilan.
Saya tinggal di Australia.
Rambut saya panjang dan hitam.
Warna mata saya coklat.

Kata-kata lain

jenggot	beard
keriting	curly
kumis	moustache
kurus	thin
lurus	straight (hair)
pirang	blonde

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Bagaimana rambut Anda?
- 2 Bagaimana rambut kakak atau adik Anda?
- 3 Bagaimana mata Anda?
- 4 Bagaimana mata teman Anda?

Bacalah ini! Apa artinya dalam bahasa Inggris?

Dia tinggi dan ada kumis. Badannya kurus. Rambutnya pendek dan hitam. Matanya hijau. Telinganya besar.

Jari tangan saya panjang.



Bagaimana kepala Anda?

The word **sakit** can mean 'to ache' or 'to be sore'.

Contoh

Saya sakit kepala. I have a headache.

When used for an ache, **sakit** is placed before the part of the body that is sore.

Contoh

sakit gigi toothache
sakit telinga earache

Saya sakit gigi.



Saya sakit telinga.



Bagaimana kepala Anda?



Percakapan satu

Gunawan: Selamat pagi, dokter.

Dokter: Selamat pagi, Gunawan.
Apa kabar?

Gunawan: Saya sakit, Bu.

Dokter: Sakit apa, Gunawan?

Gunawan: Saya sakit perut, Bu.

Dokter: Jangan khawatir.
Ini obat untuk sakit perut.

Gunawan: Terima kasih, Bu.

Dokter: Kembali. Cepat sembuh.

Saya sakit kepala.



Percakapan dua

Ali: Selamat siang, Rana.

Rana: Selamat siang, Ali.
Bagaimana kabarnya?

Ali: Kurang baik, Rana.

Rana: Mengapa kurang baik, Ali?

Ali: Karena saya sakit kaki.
Saya harus ke dokter.

Kata-kata baru

cepat sembuh	to recover quickly
harus	must
jangan khawatir	don't worry
kembali (terima kasih kembali)	you're welcome
terima kasih	when someone says
kurang baik	not so good
mengapa?	why?
obat	medicine

Keluarga Sutanto



Bacaan

Ini keluarga Ruli Sutanto. Mereka orang Indonesia. Mereka tinggal di kota Bandung di Jawa Barat. Rumahnya di Jalan Buah Batu.

Ayah Ruli bernama Amir Sutanto. Dia tinggi. Amir Sutanto bekerja di kantor. Dia polisi. Kantornya di pusat kota Bandung di Jalan Asia Afrika. Ibu Ruli bernama Nani Sutanto. Dia berasal dari Bali. Rambutnya panjang dan hitam. Nani Sutanto bekerja di Rumah Sakit Kartini. Dia dokter. Kakak Ruli bernama Budi. Dia berumur enam belas. Budi tinggi dan lucu. Dia siswa di SMU 3. Ruli juga siswa, dia berumur empat belas. Rambut Ruli hitam dan matanya coklat.

Hari ini pada jam satu keluarga Sutanto ke rumah kakek dan nenek untuk pesta hari ulang tahun kakek. Umurnya tujuh puluh lima. Kakek dan nenek Ruli Sutanto tinggal di Jalan Pajajaran.

Pak Sutanto memakai sarung yang berwarna biru dan merah. Pecinya hitam. Bu Sutanto memakai kain dan kebaya yang berwarna-warna. Pakaian ini pakaian tradisional. Budi dan Ruli memakai celana jeans dan baju baru.

Kata-kata baru

Jawa Barat
pusat kota
yang

West Java
city centre
which is

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Keluarga Sutanto tinggal di mana?
- 2 Bagaimana rambut Ibu Ruli?
- 3 Siapa yang tinggi dan lucu?
- 4 Apa warna pakaian tradisional Pak Sutanto dan Bu Sutanto?
- 5 Apakah Budi dan Ruli memakai pakaian tradisional?



Lagu: Topi saya bundar



This song is sung to the tune of the traditional song: **Burung Kakatua**.

To - pi sa - ya bun - dar bun - dar to - pi sa - ya
 ka - lau ti - dak bun - dar bu - kan to - pi sa -
 ya le - krum le - krum le - krum tra - la - la le - krum le
 krum le - krum tra - la - la le - krum le - krum le - krum tra - la -
 la bu - kan to - pi sa - ya

Topi saya bundar
 bundar topi saya
 kalau tidak bundar
 bukan topi saya.

lekrum lekrum lekrum
 tra la la
 lekrum lekrum lekrum
 tra la la
 lekrum lekrum lekrum
 tra la la
 topi saya bundar



Add verses of your own using clothing or parts of the body and adjectives.

Contoh

Baju saya baru
 baru baju saya . . .

Mata saya biru
 biru mata saya . . .

Rambut saya panjang
 panjang rambut saya . . .



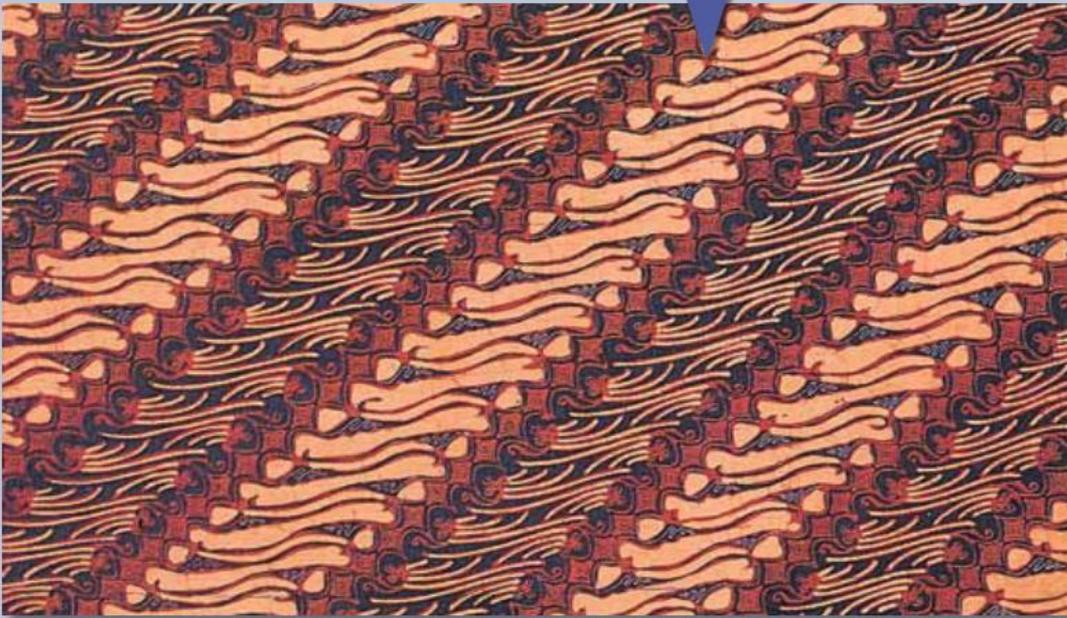
Kenalilah Indonesia

Batik

Batik is a method of applying coloured patterns to cotton cloth. In this process, hot wax is drawn on cloth, which is then dipped in a dye bath. The area under the wax remains the original colour. The cloth can then be waxed again to preserve the next colour, dyed again and so on until the required colour scheme is reached. The wax is then removed, leaving a beautifully coloured design.

Batik is famous in Indonesia, especially in Java. Each region in Java has a different style of batik. In Central Java, one style of batik cloth is still associated with the Sultan's palace and is worn on special occasions by the Sultan and his descendents. Batik material is also used by brides and grooms on their wedding day and for other important occasions.

Batik dari Jawa Tengah



Batik Cirebon
(Jawa Barat)

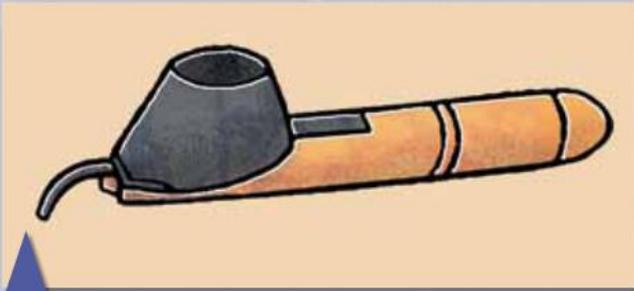


Alat-alat batik

Canting

Traditionally, the hot wax is drawn onto the cloth using a **canting**. This consists of a small copper cup and a bamboo handle. The canting is dipped in hot wax that is heated in a small container called a **wajan**.

Today the finest batik cloth is still drawn with the canting. It can take several months to complete one piece of sarong-length material using this method. In the batik factories some of the batik is still made using the canting, and some is made using a stamp, or **cap**.



Canting—alat tulis batik



Membuat batik dengan canting.

Batik dari Pekalongan, Jawa Tengah.



Cap

This is a beautifully made copper stamp. Some stamp designs are extremely intricate and take a lot of patience and great care to make. The cap is dipped in hot wax and applied to the cloth to form a resistance to the dye bath. It speeds up the process of making batik cloth. The cap is only used by men whereas the canting is used by women.

Malam

Batik wax is usually made from a mixture of beeswax and paraffin, although other kinds of wax can be used. If the artist wants areas of the cloth to have that characteristic ‘cracking’

effect, then they use more paraffin, as the paraffin wax cracks more easily when the cloth is placed in the dye bath. If there are large areas where no cracking is required, then more beeswax is used. These days there are also artificial waxes available, including ‘microwax’, which is made from petroleum. This wax is quite flexible and so does not crack easily.

For the wax to penetrate through the cloth, it must be hot. In Indonesia the wax is still heated over a kerosene heater in a wajan. Some batik artists heat the wax in an electric frying pan where the wax can be kept at a constant temperature.



Cap

Memakai cap



Cara tradisional

Cara modern



When the cloth is dipped in the dye bath the waxed parts must remain untouched by dye. More wax is then applied over the new colour, the fabric is dipped again in a different colour and this is repeated until there are numerous colours underneath a layer of wax. When waxing and dyeing has been completed, the wax is then boiled off.

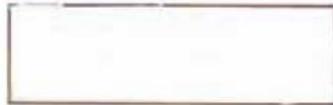
Celup warna (dye)

Originally, the colours used for making batik were made from natural dyes. Many pieces of batik are made up of only two or three colours, often brown, white and dark blue (based on the original indigo blue made from the indigo plant).

Modern batiks, however, often use many different colours based on chemical dyes.

Proses membuat batik.

1 A sheet of white fabric



2 First waxing
Waxing the parts which will become brown



3 Second waxing
Waxing the parts which will remain white



4 Blue dyeing the uncovered parts



5 Scraping off the first wax from those parts which have to be brown coloured



6 Rewaxing the parts which have to remain blue



7 Brown colouring the parts from which the wax has been scraped off



8 Wax removing in boiling water



Barang-barang yang dibuat dari batik.



Kain batik ini ditutupi dengan malam.

The traditional style of batik is still very popular in Indonesia today. You can see people wearing traditional and modern clothes made from batik. If you go inside an Indonesian home, you will also find many items made from batik, such as tablecloths and bedspreads. Many of these items are also made and sold to tourists.

Batik modern

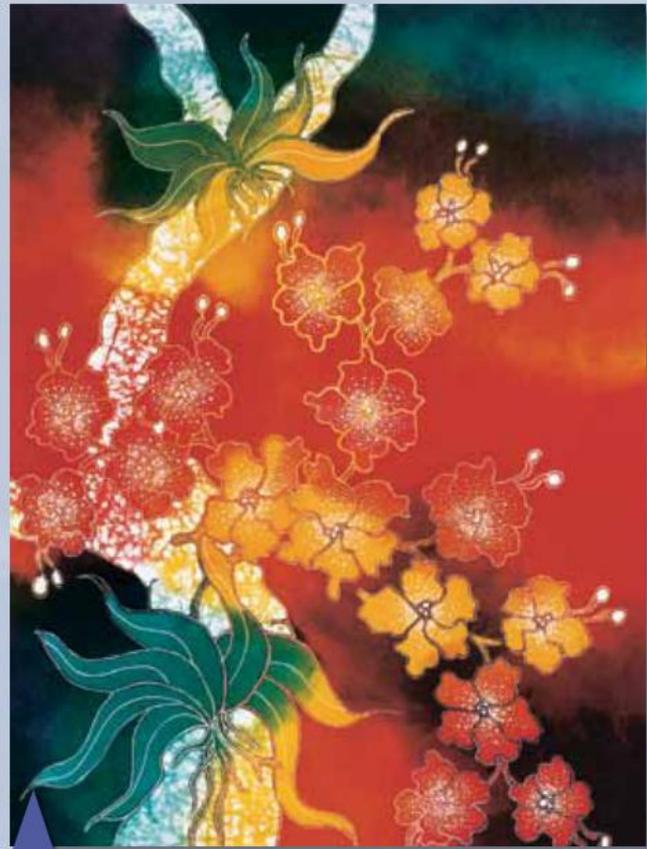
Apart from the traditional designs, many Indonesian artists also create modern paintings using the batik process. When they make these beautiful pictures they usually use the canting as well as a brush to cover large areas that need waxing. Sometimes they also apply the colour by using a brush instead of dipping the whole cloth in a dye bath.

Yogyakarta, in Central Java, is the most famous place to view modern batik paintings.



Orang ini membuat batik yang modern.

Batik modern



Batik modern yang berwarna-warna.

Kegiatan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 **Batik terkenal di pulau yang mana?**
- 2 **Apa nama alat tulis batik?**
- 3 Describe what a **cap** looks like.
- 4 What kinds of wax is used to make **batik**?
- 5 What are some of the common dye colours used for making **batik** cloth?
- 6 How is the wax removed from the cloth?
- 7 Make an instructional brochure that clearly shows the step-by-step method of making **batik**. Include in your leaflet the equipment needed, information about the history of **batik** and a description of the traditional and modern styles.
- 8 Design a drawing that could be made into a modern **batik** painting. Try making some **batik**.

Apa artinya?

Cewek

Rok ini berwarna merah dengan motif 'tartan'.
Beli dengan baju kaus yang berwarna terang.

Rp.15.000



Rp.15.000

Cowok

Celana jeans dan baju kaus dengan motif.

Rp.25.000



Rp.80.000



Pakaian ini bisa dibeli di Toko Trendi Bandung. Ada banyak pakaian lain di toko ini misalnya rok panjang, celana pendek, kemeja formal, kemeja santai. Ada yang berwarna-warna dan ada yang dengan motif bunga-bunga, motif musik dan lain-lain. Ada baju yang berwarna gelap dan baju yang berwarna terang.

Kegiatan

Bacalah keterangan di atas. Apa artinya?

Tuliskan sebuah iklan pakaian dengan keterangan tentang pakaian itu dan harganya.



Daftar kata

akhir minggu	weekend	keriting	curly
bagian badan	parts of the body	kesayangan	favourite
bagus	great/beautiful	khawatir	to worry
baru	new	kurus	thin
berganti	to change	lapar	hungry
berhiaskan	adorned/decorated	lihatlah!	look!
bermacam-macam	various kinds/many different	lurus	straight (hair)
berpakaian	wear clothes/dressed	matahari	sun
berwarna	a ... colour	malam	wax
berwarna-warna	different colours	memakai	to wear
bisa	can	membuat	to make
cepat sembuh	to recover quickly	memilih	to choose
cewek	girl (colloquial)	mengapa?	why?
cocok	suitable	mesjid	mosque
cowok	boy (colloquial)	motif	motif/picture
daerah	area/region	obat	medicine
garis-garis	lines	perhiasan	jewellery
gelap	dark	pesta	party
harga	price	pilihan	choice
harus	must	pirang	blonde
hiasan	decoration	pusat kota	city centre
jangan khawatir	don't worry	sesudah	afterwards
kadang-kadang	sometimes	suka	to like
kalau	if	terang	bright
		warna	colour

Bagian badan

alis	eyebrow	jari tangan	fingers
badan	body	jenggot	beard
bibir	lips	kaki	leg
dagu	chin	kepala	head
gigi	teeth	kumis	moustache
hidung	nose	leher	neck
jari kaki	toes	lengan	arm

Bagian badan

lidah	tongue	perut	stomach
lutut	knee	pipi	cheek
mata	eye	rambut	hair
muka	face	tangan	hand
mulut	mouth	telinga	ear

Pakaian

anting-anting	earrings	kebaya	long-sleeved traditional top for women
baju kaus	T-shirt	kemeja	shirt
celana	trousers	lengan (baju)	sleeve
celana jean	jeans	mode	fashion
celana panjang	long pants	pakaian	clothes
celana pendek	shorts	pakaian santai	casual clothes
gelang	bracelet	pakaian tidur	nightwear/pyjamas
ikat pinggang	belt	peci	black Indonesian hat
jas	jacket	rok	skirt
kacamata hitam	sunglasses	sandal	sandals
kalung	necklace	sarung	sarong
kain	traditional wrap-around batik material for women or men	selendang	long narrow scarf
kantong	pocket	sepatu	shoe
kaus kaki	socks	seragam	uniform
		topi	hat

Warna-warna

abu-abu	grey	jingga	orange
biru	blue	kuning	yellow
biru muda	light blue	merah	red
biru tua	dark blue	merah muda	pink
coklat	brown	merah tua	dark red
emas	gold	perak	silver
hijau	green	putih	white
hitam	black	ungu	purple

Topi saya bundar.

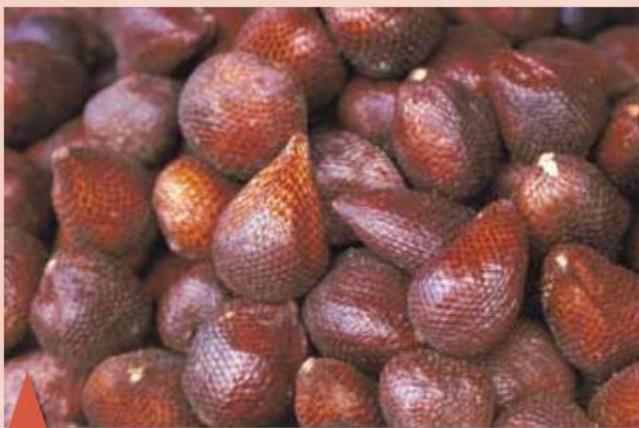




Buah-buahan dan makanan

Fruits and food

Buah-buahan di Indonesia



Salak



Rambutan



Durian



Mangga

Buah-buahan lain

anggur
apel
avokad
belimbing
jeruk
kelapa
manggis
pepaya
semangka

grapes
apple
avocado
starfruit
citrus fruit
coconut
mangosteen
paw paw
watermelon

Ada buah-buahan apa di foto ini?



Buah-buahan lain



Nanas



Pisang

Nangka



Belimbing



Buah-buahan ini dijual di pasar. Orang di Indonesia bangun pagi-pagi dan pergi ke pasar untuk membeli buah-buahan segar. Mereka membeli apa di pasar?

Kata-kata baru

dijual/menjual

enak

pasar

segar

to sell

delicious/tasty

market

fresh

Siapa suka makan durian?

Siapa suka makan durian?

Who likes to eat durian?

Saya suka makan durian.

I like to eat durian.

Kakak tidak suka makan durian.

My brother doesn't like to eat durian.

Dia lebih suka makan nangka.

He prefers to eat jackfruit.

Di Indonesia ...

The **durian** is famous for its strong smell! The inside of the fruit is pale yellow in colour and has a texture like soft creamy cheese. The fruit is about the size of a football and the outside skin is covered in spikes. Most Indonesian people love the taste but for many overseas visitors it is difficult to get past that potent aroma!



Pertanyaan

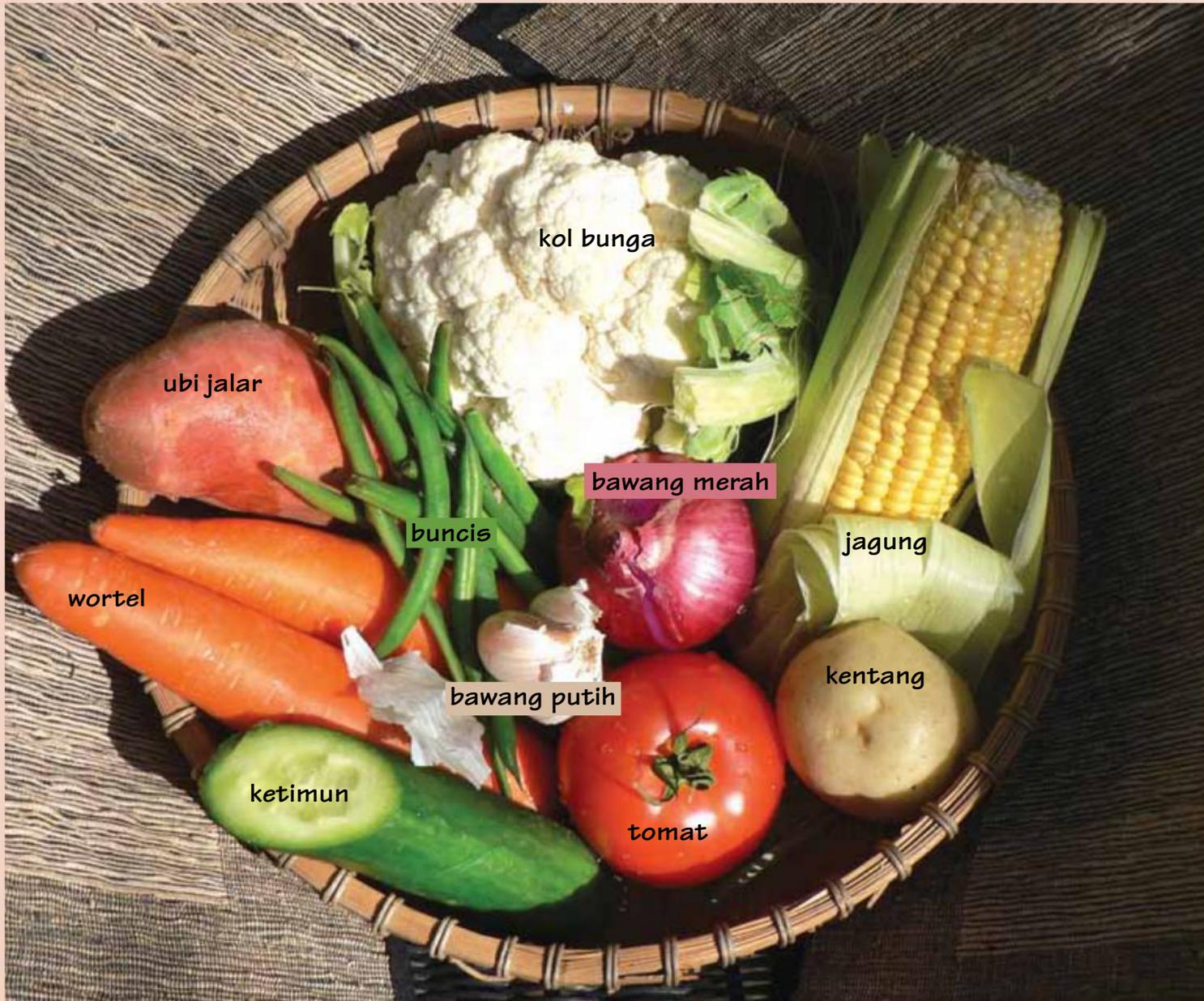
Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Siapa suka makan mangga?
- 2 Siapa suka makan pisang?
- 3 Apakah Anda suka makan nenas?
- 4 Anda lebih suka makan buah-buahan apa?

Di dalam durian



Sayur-sayuran



Sayur-sayuran lain

ercis	peas
kobis	cabbage
ubi kayu	cassava

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Siapa suka makan kentang?
- 2 Siapa suka makan tomat?
- 3 Apakah Anda suka makan wortel?
- 4 Apakah Anda suka makan nanas?
- 5 Anda lebih suka makan apa?

Ke pasar



Percakapan satu

- Penjual:** Selamat pagi, Bu.
Bu Sri: Selamat pagi.
 Saya mau membeli wortel.
 Berapa harganya?
Penjual: Wortel ini delapan ribu rupiah.
Bu Sri: Mahal, ya! Lima ribu rupiah?
Penjual: Tidak, enam ribu rupiah.
Bu Sri: Baik.



Penjual ini menjual sayuran apa?



Semangka

Kata-kata baru

baiklah	good/OK
manis	sweet
mau	to want
saja	just/only
sama-sama	you're welcome
terlalu mahal	too expensive

Di Indonesia ...

Households usually send someone to the local market to buy fresh fruit and vegetables each day. They must be there early and often have to leave home before 6.00 am. Bargaining (**tawar-menawar**) is expected in these markets.

Percakapan dua

- Siti:** Bagaimana semangka ini?
Penjual: Semangka ini manis!
Siti: Berapa harganya?
Penjual: Harganya sembilan ribu rupiah.
Siti: Wah! Terlalu mahal!
 Lima ribu rupiah saja.
Penjual: Semangka ini enak! Delapan ribu.
Siti: Enam ribu saja.
Penjual: Enam ribu lima ratus.
Siti: Baiklah.



Ke pasar swalayan

Di Indonesia ...

Markets are still a major source of fresh food, particularly in the small towns and villages. In the larger towns and cities, however, Indonesian people can also visit a local supermarket for their groceries. You can find familiar brand names and familiar products with their titles and descriptions in Indonesian.

Kata-kata baru

bisa	can
dibeli	be bought
harga pas	set price
keperluan sehari-hari	everyday needs
pasar swalayan	supermarket



Pasar swalayan di Jakarta



Orang ini membeli keperluan sehari-hari di pasar swalayan. Di pasar swalayan **harganya pas**. Orang tidak bisa tawar-menawar.

Keperluan sehari-hari ini bisa dibeli di pasar swalayan.



beras



kecap



sambal



minyak



garam



merica

Mau makan apa?

Mau makan apa?

What do you want to eat?

Saya mau makan sate ayam.

I want to eat chicken sate.

Di Indonesia ...

Indonesian meals are varied and tasty. The main food is rice. In many Indonesian households it is eaten up to three times a day. Traditionally, the main meal consists of a large bowl of steamed rice with a selection of side dishes that may include chicken, fish, meat, vegetables and noodles.

Breakfast is often rice porridge or in some cases fried rice. The foods on this page can be eaten in restaurants in Indonesia. Have you ever tasted any Indonesian food?



nasi putih

sate

mie goreng



Beras

Makanan lain

gado-gado	vegetable salad with peanut sauce
mie goreng	fried noodles
nasi goreng	fried rice
nasi goreng istimewa	'special' fried rice, served with a fried egg on top
nasi putih	steamed white rice
rendang	spicy beef dish
sate ayam	chicken sate
sate babi	pork sate
sop	soup
soto ayam	chicken soup

Tahukah Anda?

There are some different terms for rice in Indonesian.

padi	unhusked rice (in the fields)
beras	uncooked rice (husked)
nasi	cooked rice (ready for eating)



Daftar makanan warung

Sudah makan?



Ruli, sudah makan?
Ruli, have you already eaten?



Belum, Bu. Kita makan apa?
Not yet, Mum. What are we eating?



Kita makan ayam goreng
untuk makan malam.



Wah! Enak!



Sudah cuci tangan?



Sudah, Bu. Saya lapar!

Using 'sudah' and 'belum'

Sudah means 'already'.

Belum means 'not yet'.

In answering questions, these words often replace 'yes' or 'no'.

Contoh

Sudah makan? Have you already eaten?

Sudah! Yes, already.

Belum! No, not yet.

Add the prefix *se* to the start and the meaning is slightly different.

sebelum before

sesudah after

Contoh

Saya cuci tangan sebelum makan.

I wash my hands before eating.

Saya makan buah-buahan sesudah makan sate.

I eat fruit after eating sate.

Tahukah Anda?

Untuk usually means 'for', but it can also mean 'to' as 'in order to do something'.

Dia ke rumah makan untuk makan malam.

He went to the restaurant to have dinner.

Tetapi ...

Untuk makan malam dia makan sate.

For dinner he ate sate.

Kata-kata baru

cuci tangan
lapar

wash your hands
hungry

Tambah lagi

Ibu: Silahkan makan!
Iwan: Terima kasih. Makanan ini enak.
Ibu: Tambah lagi, Iwan.
Iwan: Terima kasih, Bu.

Di Indonesia ...

It is customary to wait for your host to invite you to begin eating. They will invite you with the words, 'Silahkan makan!'

It is also polite to leave a small amount of food on your plate, to let your host know that you are completely satisfied with the meal. You will often be invited to 'tambah lagi'. If you have had enough to eat, you simply say 'terima kasih' which in this case means 'no, thank you'.

Kata-kata baru

hampir	almost
kenyang	satisfied (when eating)
piring	plate
tambah lagi	have some more

Kata sifat

dingin	cold
kosong	empty
panas	hot
penuh	full



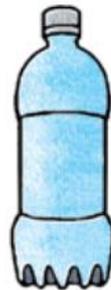
Es krim ini dingin.



Kopi ini panas.



Botol ini penuh.



Botol ini kosong.

Mau minum apa?



Pelayan ini menghadirkan minuman apa?
Dia menghadirkan teh dalam gelas.

Mau minum apa?

What do you want to drink?

Saya mau minum jus nanas.

I want to drink pineapple juice.

Kata-kata baru

air	water
air jeruk	orange juice
jus kelapa muda	juice of young
coconut	
jus nanas	pineapple juice
kopi	coffee
menghidangkan	to serve
dihidangkan	is served
minum	to drink
minuman	a drink
teh	tea
warung	small eating place



jus nanas

air jeruk

jus kelapa muda



Teh dan kopi dihadirkan dalam gelas.

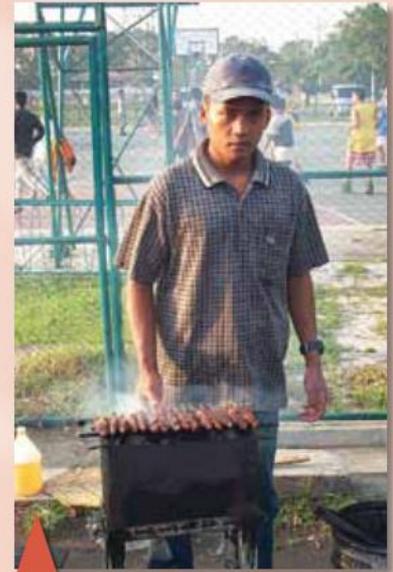
Minuman ini bisa dibeli di warung.



Makan di warung



Warung ini menjual makanan dan minuman apa?



Tukang sate

Amat dan Hartono bersekolah di kota Malang. Pada jam satu, sesudah sekolah selesai, mereka suka makan siang di warung dekat sekolah mereka. Di warung mereka bertemu dengan teman mereka Karina.



Percakapan

Hartono: Hai Karina, apa kabar?

Karina: Kabar baik, Amat. Sudah makan?

Hartono: Belum. Mau makan apa?

Amat: Saya lapar. Saya mau makan sate ayam. Dua puluh tusuk?

Hartono: Eh, sepuluh tusuk cukup, ya?

Amat: Apakah Karina mau makan sate juga?

Karina: Ya.

Mereka memesan sate dengan saus kacang dan tiga piring nasi putih.

Hartono: Bagaimana sate ini, Karina?

Karina: Enak sekali!

Hartono: Mau tambah lagi?

Karina: Terima kasih, saya sudah kenyang.

Kata-kata baru

bertemu	to meet
dekat	near
dengan	with
memesan	to order
saus kacang	peanut sauce
tusuk	skewer (of sate)

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Amat dan Hartono bersekolah di mana?
- 2 Sekolah selesai jam berapa?
- 3 Amat, Hartono dan Karina makan siang di mana?
- 4 Di mana warung?
- 5 Mereka mau makan apa?
- 6 Amat mau makan berapa tusuk sate?

Makan malam



Bacaan

Winata dan Asita makan malam di kamar makan di rumah. Di atas meja ada piring, sendok, garpu dan gelas. Di tengah meja ada mangkok dengan nasi putih. Juga ada beberapa lauk-pauk, misalnya, ayam, mie goreng, dan sayur-sayuran. Sesudah makan Winata dan Asita makan buah-buahan. Kadang-kadang mereka suka makan es krim atau pisang goreng. Winata suka minum teh dan Asita minum kopi panas.

Untuk makan pagi Asita menyiapkan nasi goreng. Mereka makan nasi goreng dengan sendok dan garpu.

Winata makan siang di warung di depan kantornya. Dia suka makan soto ayam. Asita bekerja di rumah sakit. Dia makan di kantin. Kadang-kadang dia makan mie goreng atau sate dengan nasi putih.



Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Winata dan Asita makan di mana?
- 2 Ada apa di tengah meja?
- 3 Apakah Winata makan siang di rumah?
- 4 Apakah Asita makan siang di warung atau kantin?

Di Indonesia ...

Food is usually eaten with a spoon and a fork in Indonesia. The spoon is held in the right hand. Sometimes a meal is also eaten with the fingers of the right hand. There is a lot of skill involved in making sure that the rice and other food is rolled together and does not fall apart on the way to your mouth!

Kata-kata baru

kantin	canteen
lauk-pauk	side dishes
makan pagi	breakfast
makan siang	lunch
makan malam	evening meal
menyiapkan	to prepare
misalnya	for example
tengah	centre

cangkir



sendok



gelas



pisau



piring



botol



mangkok



garpu

Berbelanja



Percakapan

Faisal: Ayo Syarif, kita harus ke pasar swalayan untuk berbelanja.

Syarif: Kita perlu apa?

Faisal: Minyak, kecap, bawang dan pisang.

Syarif: Dan sambal juga habis, ya?

Faisal: Ya. Ada uang, Syarif?

Syarif: Ya, ada.

Sesudah berbelanja Faisal dan Syarif suka membeli makanan kecil. Dekat pasar swalayan ada penjual kue-kue.

Faisal: Mau makan apa, Syarif?

Syarif: Saya suka makan kue manis.

Faisal: Dan minum?

Syarif: Ya, teh botol.



Faisal dan Syarif berbelanja di pasar swalayan.

Kata-kata baru

berbelanja	shopping
habis	finished
kue	cakes
makanan kecil	snacks
perlu	need
tanpa	without

Makanan kecil



Di Indonesia ...

Coffee is very thick and usually served without milk. You have to wait until the coffee grains sink to the bottom before you can drink the liquid. If you buy a packet of this coffee, it is called **kopi tubruk**, but if you order coffee in a restaurant you ask for **kopi pahit**. Sometimes you can ask for **kopi susu** (milk coffee) but the milk is usually tinned or powdered milk.

Tea is also served without milk. If you are visiting Java, you will be given very sweet black tea in East and Central Java but tea without sugar (**teh tanpa gula**) in West Java. It is also often the custom in West Java to receive a glass of very weak black tea before you order your meal. If you want sweet tea you ask for **teh manis**. Tea is also available from food stalls as a cool refreshing drink in bottles. This is called **teh botol**.



Bagaimana rasa mangga ini?

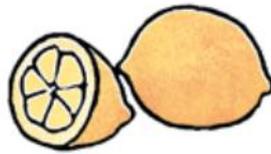
Mmm, ini manis!



Bagaimana rasa mangga ini?
What does this mango taste like?
Rasanya manis.
It tastes sweet.



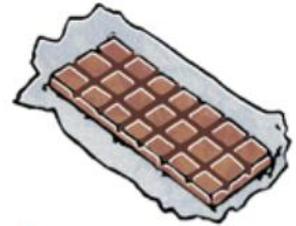
Bagaimana rasa sambal ini?
Rasanya pedas.



Bagaimana rasa jeruk ini?
Rasanya asam.



Bagaimana rasa semangka ini?
Rasanya enak.



Bagaimana rasa coklat ini?
Rasanya ...

Saya suka minum jus nanas.
Jus nanas ini dingin.
Rasanya manis.



Saya suka makan sate ayam.
Sate ayam ini panas, rasanya enak.



Di Indonesia ...

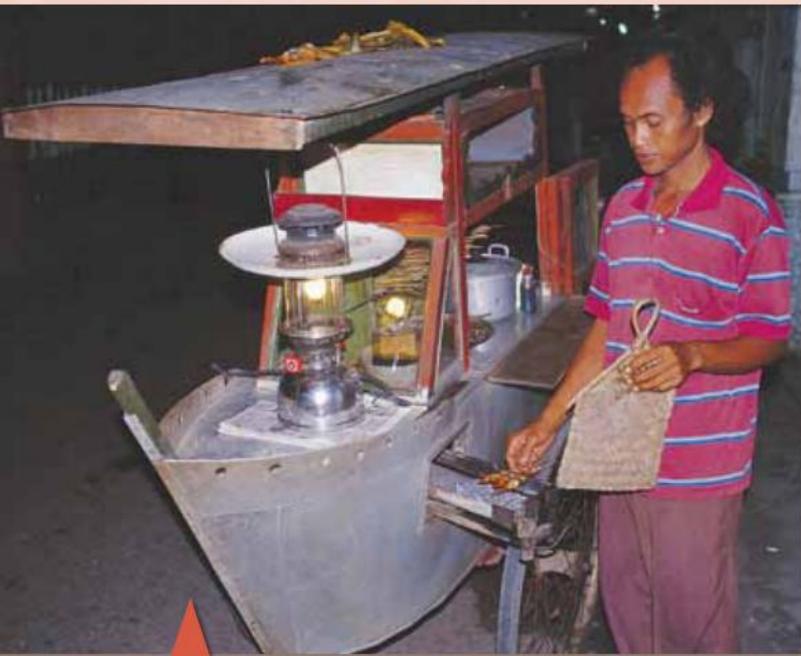
Pedas means that a dish is chilli hot, so you need to be careful when you eat it. If you need to cool your mouth down, eat the cucumber and tomato that is often served with the food, or eat plain rice.

Panas, meaning 'hot', refers to the temperature/heat of a dish.

Kata-kata rasa

asam	sour
asin	salty
enak	delicious/tasty
manis	sweet
pahit	bitter
pedas	spicy hot
rasa	taste

Pedagang kaki lima



Pedagang kaki lima ini menjual sate.

Di Indonesia ...

A great variety of snacks can be bought from the **warung** and **pedagang kaki lima**. These can vary from savoury snacks such as **lumpia** (like a spring roll), **martabak** (a pancake with a savoury filling), to **kue** (cakes). **Kue** can be made from different ingredients such as rice, peanuts and flour. Some are deep-fried and others are made from sticky rice wrapped around different fillings.

Kata-kata baru

gerobak
mendorong
pagi-pagi

cart
to push
early in the morning



Saya bekerja sebagai pedagang kaki lima. Saya menjual jus kelapa muda. Banyak orang suka minuman ini karena manis. Saya juga bermain gitar. Saya bangun pagi-pagi dan mendorong gerobak saya di jalan.



Nama saya Amir. Saya menjual minuman dari gerobak di jalan dekat rumah saya.

Rumah Makan Perak



Bacaan

Keluarga Mira pergi ke Rumah Makan Perak untuk makan malam. Sebelum makan mereka membaca daftar makanan dan memesan makanan dari pelayan.

‘Selamat datang. Mau makan apa?’ tanya pelayan.

‘Ada nasi goreng?’ tanya Mira.

‘Ya, ada. Dengan telur atau tanpa telur?’

‘Dengan telur. Wah! Saya lapar sekali. Boleh saya makan sop ikan dan nasi goreng?’ tanya Mira.

‘Ya, boleh,’ jawab Ibu. ‘Bagaimana mie goreng?’

‘Enak,’ jawab pelayan.

‘Baiklah. Saya mau makan mie goreng dan minum jus nanas yang manis.’

‘Maaf, jus nanas sudah habis,’ kata pelayan.

‘Ada es kelapa muda?’

‘Ya, ada.’

Bapak Mira memesan sate kambing dan teh manis. Mira haus dan memesan teh botol dan segelas air. Di Rumah Makan Perak ada banyak orang yang makan makanan yang enak.

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Mira mau makan apa?
- 2 Apakah makanan itu dengan telur?
- 3 Ibu mau makan apa untuk makan malam?
- 4 Bagaimana rasa mie goreng?
- 5 Bapak Mira memesan apa?
- 6 Ibu dan Bapak mau minum apa?
- 7 Apakah ada jus nanas di rumah makan ini?

Kata-kata baru

daftar makanan	menu
telur	egg

Daftar Makanan



lumpia	Rp 2000
nasi putih	Rp 1000
nasi goreng	Rp 4000
nasi goreng istimewa	Rp 10.000
sop ikan	Rp 5000
soto ayam	Rp 8000
sate ayam	Rp 9000
sate kambing	Rp 9000
gado-gado	Rp 7000
mie goreng	Rp 7000
bakso	Rp 7000
es krim	Rp 1500
pisang goreng	Rp 4000
nanas goreng	Rp 7200



Minuman



air jeruk	Rp 1200
jus nanas	Rp 1200
es kelapa muda	Rp 5000
teh botol	Rp 1200
kopi pahit	Rp 1000
7-Up	Rp 1200
Coca-Cola	Rp 1200

Kenalilah Indonesia

Makanan di Indonesia

Penjual makanan

Indonesian city streets are always busy—full of many kinds of vehicles, including cars, bikes and motorbikes—and they are full of people. Some people carry objects over their shoulders on long poles or ride on bicycles laden with huge loads, often balanced gracefully on their heads. Some people just walk at a leisurely pace (it is too hot to rush around). Among all this, there are also many different food vendors. These are the people who make Indonesian streets so colourful and create many of the wonderful sounds that can be heard there.

These street vendors sell traditional Indonesian food at very reasonable prices and provide a convenient service for the

Pedagang kaki lima ini menjual mie ayam.



Indonesian people. They could be described as Indonesia's answer to fast food. Street vendors often gather near busy offices or schools at lunchtime so that the people can buy snacks and meals.

Some of these street vendors are known as **pedagang kaki lima**. These vendors push a small cart, some selling food, others selling household goods. The pedagang kaki lima who sell food have large urns or pans in which the food is prepared and bowls and utensils for the customer to use. All the dishes are cooked on the spot so that they are fresh and hot. Each vendor specialises in cooking one particular dish.



Orang ini menjual minuman.

Orang ini mendorong gerobak.



Sometimes the vendor makes a particular sound to attract customers. Just like the ice-cream vans in Australia that play music as they drive around suburban streets, the Indonesian street vendors also let people know that they are ready for business. The **bakso** man walks along banging a long hollow pole against a piece of wood. This **tok tok tok** lets people know that from his stall they can buy a soup with noodles and meat balls.

Warung

The **warung** is a very popular place to eat in Indonesia. A warung is an eating place that can be temporary or permanent, depending on where it is situated. Many small eating places have the name warung and these are more permanent restaurants, while other warung are set up just at night for people to enjoy their evening meal. The food at a warung is cheap, so they are popular places for people to eat at.

Throughout Indonesia many of the warung appear at night time along the edge of roads or in areas that are open spaces during the day. This type of warung consists of a tarpaulin stretched over a kerosene stove, with wooden tables and stools, either underneath the cover or out the front for the

customers. The area around the warung is transformed at night by flickering gas lamps and the delicious smells of fried spicy foods.

Rumah makan dan Restoran

Rumah makan are small restaurants. These are also fairly cheap but, unlike the warung, there is more variety on the menu and usually you will find the special dish of the region as well as other popular foods and drinks. Often the front of a rumah makan will open out onto the street.

Restaurants range from small eating places to those that are large and luxurious and include musical entertainment.



Orang ini menjual martabak



Warung ini dekat lapangan bola basket.

Bermacam-macam rempah-rempah

The first Europeans to come to Indonesia were the Portuguese in the 1500s. The Dutch, who arrived later, were traders who sailed the world looking for goods to take back to Europe. They discovered a wealth of spices in Indonesia that were in demand by the cooks of Europe, and the islands became known as the 'Spice Islands'. The main spices that were exported were nutmeg, cloves and pepper.

Bermacam-macam cabai Different kinds of chillies

One of the most commonly used spices in Indonesian cooking is chilli. This is a strong spice that gives Indonesian dishes their hot spicy flavour. Be careful if you have not tried it before because if you add too much chilli to your dish, you will experience a burning sensation in your mouth. Remember to eat cucumber, tomato or plain rice to take away the pain. Often chillies are crushed into a sauce called **sambal**. You can find little dishes or bottles of sambal on the tables at a warung or restaurants. You can buy sambal in most supermarkets in Australia and the best kind for cooking is called **sambal oelek**.

The many different spices used in Indonesian cooking give the delicious aroma that you can smell near a warung and especially night markets that cook various snacks and meals.



kayu manis
cinnamon



cengkeh
cloves



ketumbar
coriander



pala
nutmeg

kunyit
turmeric



jahe
ginger



kepulaga
cardamon



cabai
chillies



jinten
cumin



serai
lemongrass



Resep: Sate

Cut up 500 grams round steak or blade bone into 2-centimetre cubes and thread onto bamboo skewers that have been soaked in water to stop them burning. Place them in the marinade for several hours if possible (two hours is sufficient). Make sure that the meat is covered properly.

Marinade

1 teaspoon **sambal oelek**
juice of half a lemon
1 small onion grated
1 crushed clove of garlic
4 tablespoons of soy sauce
1 tablespoon of oil

Cara masak

Cooking method

Place the **sate** under a griller or over a charcoal fire and spread some of the marinade and a little oil over while cooking. Serve with peanut sauce and rice.

Resep: Saus kacang

Peanut sauce

half a jar of crunchy peanut butter
2 tablespoons of sweet soy sauce
1 cup of watered-down coconut milk
half a teaspoon of **sambal oelek**
1 crushed clove of garlic
1 small onion, grated
juice of half a lemon
pinch of salt

Cara masak

Heat oil in a saucepan and fry onion, garlic and **sambal** for a few minutes. Then add peanut butter, soy sauce, lemon juice and a pinch of salt. Stir well. Add the coconut milk and stir until the sauce boils. The sauce should not be too thick. If too thick, add a little water. If too thin, cook a bit longer to thicken.

Kegiatan

- 1 Pedagang kaki lima menjual apa?
- 2 Pedagang kaki lima mendorong gerobaknya di mana?
- 3 Apa nama dua tempat makan yang murah di jalan?
- 4 What are some well-known Indonesian dishes?
- 5 What were the Indonesian islands known as?
- 6 Which spices were exported to Europe?
- 7 If you ate food that was too spicy, how would you stop the burning feeling?
- 8 Draw the spices on a sheet of poster paper and label them carefully. Add some other food words in Indonesian.
- 9 Make a PowerPoint or other ICT presentation which includes a map of the islands most famous during the spice trade. Find a picture of a boat similar to the ones that might have travelled to the 'Spice Islands'. Include information about the spices. Write as much in Indonesian as you can.

Wah! Enak!



Daftar kata

air	water	kosong	empty
air jeruk	orange/lemon juice	kue	cake
asam	sour	lapar	hungry
asin	salty	lauk-pauk	side dishes
baiklah	OK	lebih suka	prefer
barang	goods/things	makan malam	tea/dinner
belum	not yet	makan pagi	breakfast
berbelanja	shopping	makan siang	lunch
bertanya	ask	makanan	food
bertemu	to meet	makanan kecil	snacks
bisa	can	mangkok	bowl
botol	bottle	manis	sweet
buah-buahan	fruit	mau makan apa?	what do you want to eat?
cangkir	cup	memesan	to order
cuci tangan	wash your hands	mendorong	to push
daftar makanan	menu	menjual	to sell
dekat	near	menghidangkan/ dihidangkan	to serve
dibeli	to be bought	menyiapkan	to prepare
dijual	to be sold	merica	pepper
dingin	cold	minum	to drink
enak	delicious	minuman	drinks
garam	salt	minyak	oil
garpu	fork	misalnya	for example
gelas	glass	nasi	rice (cooked)
gerobak	cart	padi	rice (unhusked)
goreng	fried	pahit	bitter
gula	sugar	panas	hot
habis	finished/run out of	pasar	market
hampir	almost	pasar swalayan	supermarket
harga pas	set price	pedagang kaki lima	food vendor
haus	thirsty	pedas	spicy hot (food)
jahé	ginger	penuh	full
jawab(men)	to answer	perlu	need
jus	juice	piring	plate
kantin	canteen	pisau	knife
kata(ber)	said	rasa	taste
kecap	soy sauce	rasanya	the taste
kenyang	satisfied	rempah-rempah	spices
keperluan sehari-hari	everyday needs	resep	recipe
kopi	coffee		

rumah makan	restaurant	sudah	already
saja	just/only	tambah lagi	have some more
sama-sama	same to you/you're	tanpa	without
	welcome	tanya(ber)	to ask
sambal	chilli sauce	tawar-menawar	to bargain
sayur-sayuran	vegetables	teh	tea
sebelum	before	telur	egg
segar	fresh	tengah	centre
selesai	finished	terlalu mahal	too expensive
sendok	spoon	tusuk	skewer (of sate)
silahkan makan	please eat	warung	food stall

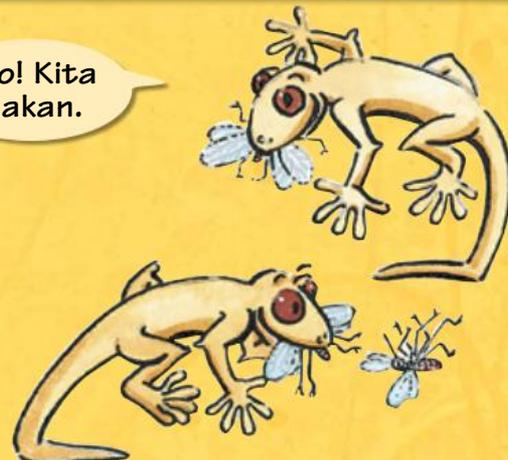
Buah-buahan

anggur	grapes	manggis	mangosteen
apel	apple	nanas	pineapple
avokad	avocado	nangka	jackfruit
belimbing	starfruit	pepaya	paw paw
durian	large fruit with strong smell	pisang	banana
jeruk	citrus fruit	rambutan	fruit with red hairy skin
kelapa	coconut	salak	fruit with snake-like skin
mangga	mango	semangka	watermelon

Sayur-sayuran

bawang merah	onion/shallot	ketimun	cucumber
bawang putih	garlic	kobis	cabbage
buncis	beans	tomat	tomato
ercis	peas	ubi kayu	cassava
jagung	corn	ubi jalar	sweet potato
kentang	potato	wortel	carrot
kol bunga	cauliflower		

Ayo! Kita makan.



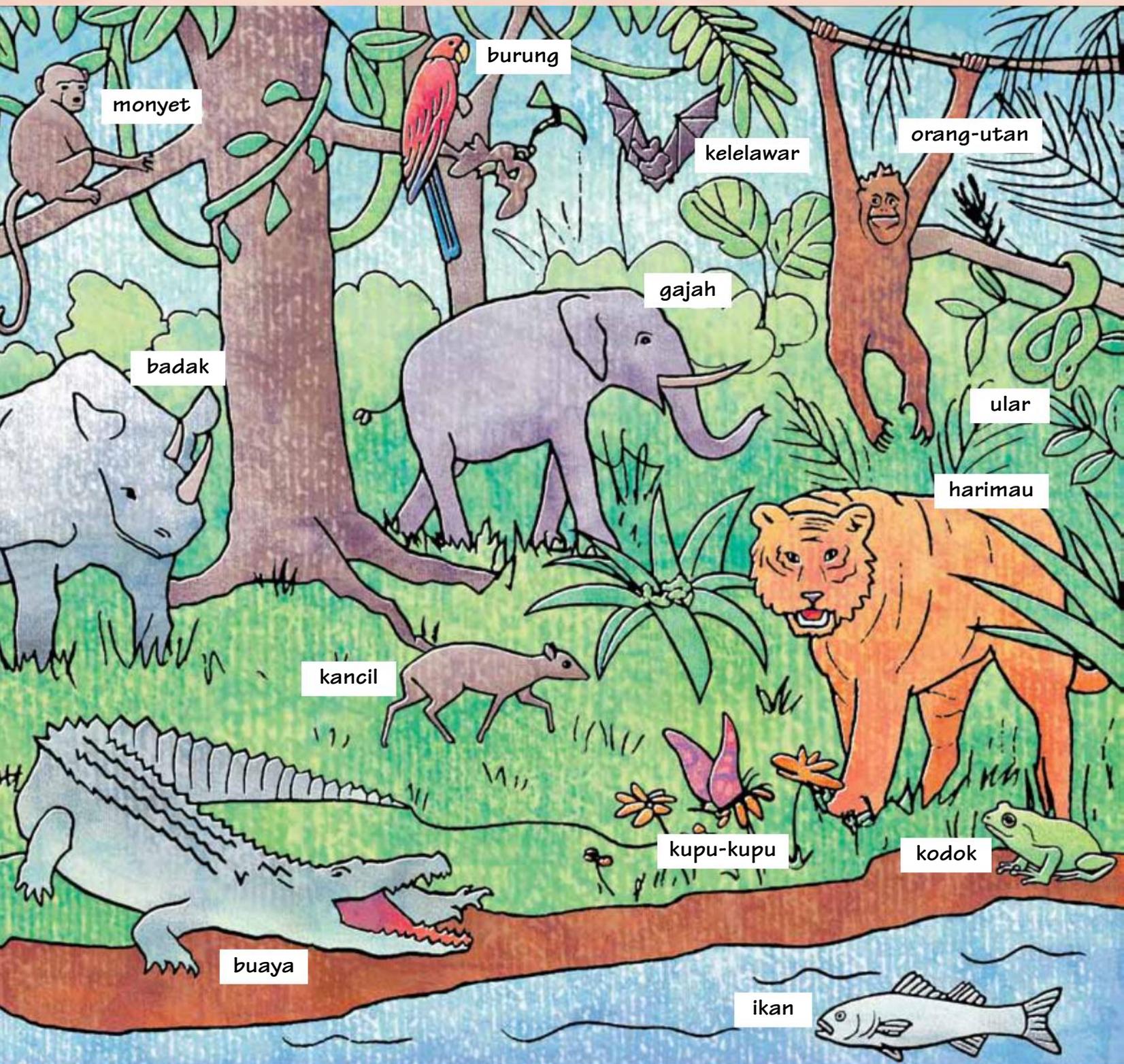


6

Binatang dan lingkungannya

Animals and their environment

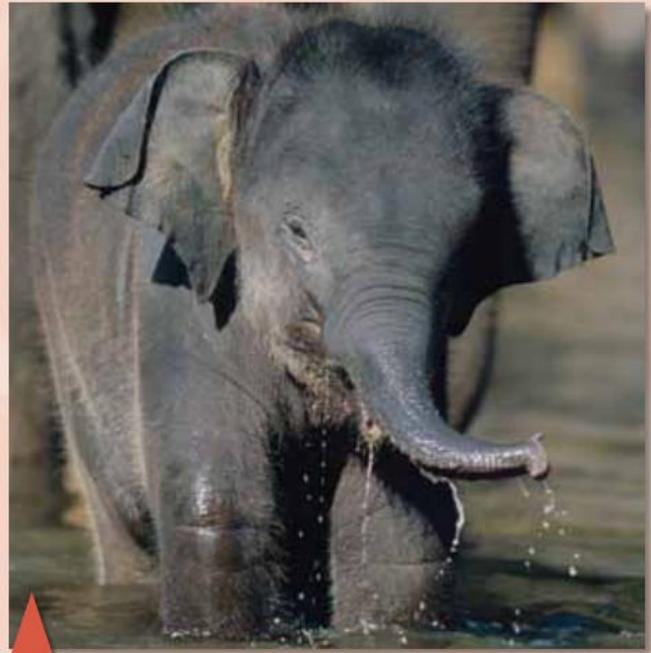
Di hutan



Hidup di hutan



Orang-utan hidup di hutan di Indonesia. Warnanya coklat. Binatang ini makan buah-buahan, tumbuh-tumbuhan dan daun. Di foto ini ada induk orang-utan dan bayinya. Induk orang-utan ini kuat dan bayinya lucu.



Gajah ini hidup di hutan di Sumatera.

Di Indonesia ...

Many animals live in the rainforest (hutan). There are many national parks (Taman Nasional) where wild animals such as the tiger, elephant and rhinoceros live. For more information about these places, see pages 145–8 at the end of this chapter.



Harimau hidup di hutan di Indonesia. Warnanya hitam dan kuning. Binatang ini makan binatang kecil. Harimau cepat dan buas.

Kata-kata baru

bayi	baby
buas	fierce
cepat	fast
daun	leaf
hidup	to live (animals)
hutan	forest/jungle
induk	mother (animal)
kuat	strong
lucu	cute/funny
pohon	tree
tumbuh-tumbuhan	plants

Di samping sungai

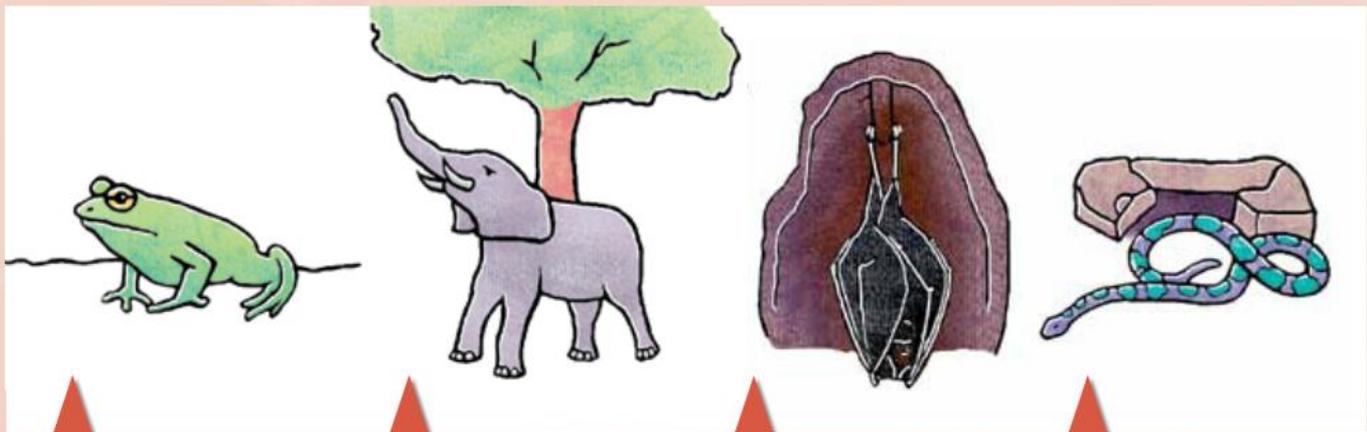
Using prepositions

By adding these prepositions to your sentence, you can describe exactly where animals live.

di atas	on top of
di bawah	under
di belakang	behind
di dalam	inside
di depan	in front of
di luar	outside
di samping	beside
di tengah	in the middle

Kata-kata baru

gua	cave
rumput	grass
batu	stone
sungai	river

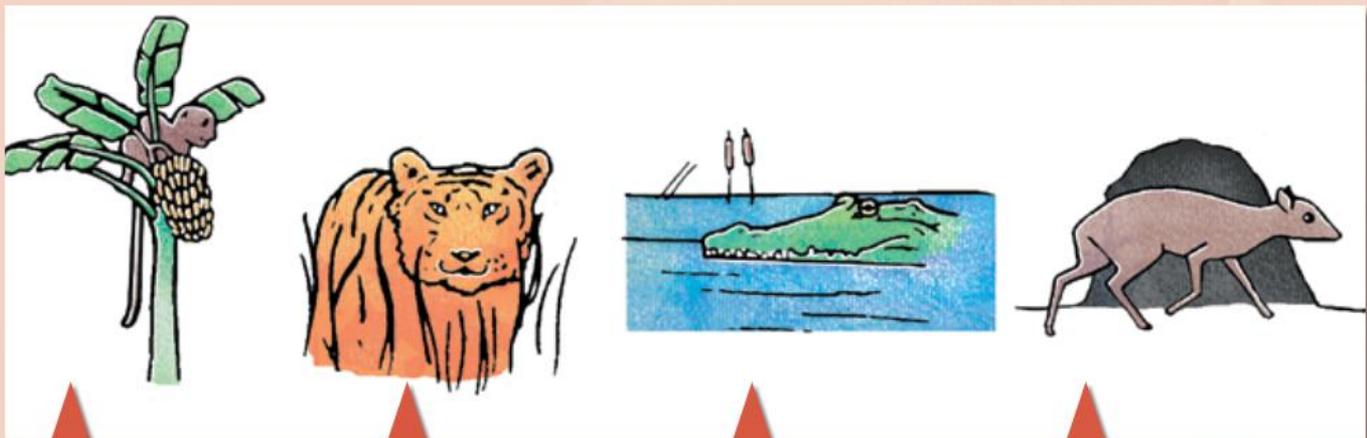


Kodok ini di samping sungai.

Gajah ini di depan pohon besar.

Kelelawar ini di dalam gua.

Ular ini di bawah batu.



Monyet ini di atas pohon pisang.

Harimau ini di belakang rumput.

Buaya ini di tengah sungai.

Kancil ini di luar gua.

Bermacam-macam serangga



Bermacam-macam serangga hidup di samping Sungai Ciliwung di Jawa Barat. Kupu-kupu yang berwarna-warna hidup di atas bunga. Capung terbang di atas air di sungai. Siput tidur di bawah daun dan jengkerik hidup di dalam tanah.

Kata-kata baru

capung	dragonfly
jengkerik	cricket
nyamuk	mosquito
patung	statue
serangga	insect
siput	snail
tanah	ground/earth
terbang	to fly



Saya di atas dinding karena ada banyak nyamuk di sini.

Cicak

Cicak cicak
di atas dinding
tidak mau makan
dalam piring

Tunggu lama
seperti patung

Cicak cicak
cari nyamuk
makan makan
sampai gemuk.



Lingkungan lain

Di laut

Ikan tropis ini hidup di laut. Apa warnanya? Juga ada ikan lain di laut, misalnya ikan hiu yang kuat dan ikan paus yang besar. Ikan hidup di batu karang di laut. Ikan apa hidup di laut di Australia?



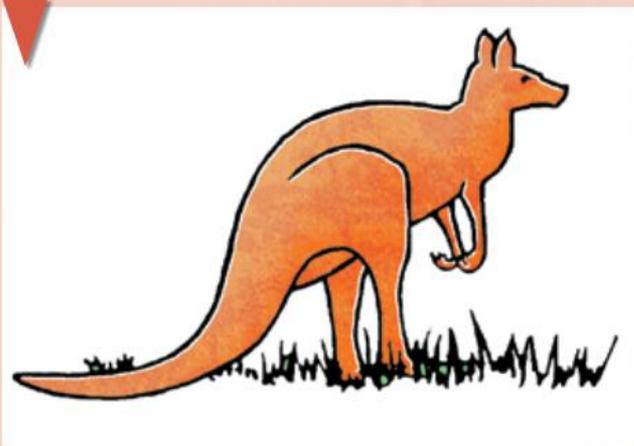
Di danau

Di atas danau ini ada bunga yang besar dan indah, namanya teratai. Kodok senang duduk di atas daun teratai dan makan serangga.



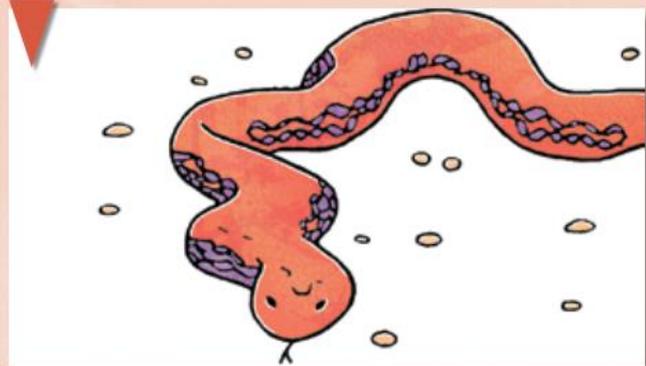
Di rumput

Kangguru berasal dari Australia dan hidup di padang rumput atau di dekat hutan. Kangguru cepat dan kuat. Binatang apa yang juga hidup di padang rumput?



Di gurun pasir

Ada ular yang hidup di hutan dan ada yang hidup di gurun pasir. Gurun pasir panas sekali dan tidak ada sungai, danau atau tumbuh-tumbuhan.



Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Apakah ada ikan paus dan ikan hiu di Australia?
- 2 Koala hidup di mana?
- 3 Apa warna ular di gambar ini?
- 4 Apakah gurun pasir dingin atau panas?

Kata-kata baru

batu karang	coral
danau	lake
gurun pasir	desert
ikan hiu	shark
ikan paus	whale
laut	sea
lingkungan	environment
padang rumput	grass field
teratai	waterlily

Kancil Si Cerdik



Kancil

Kancil kecil
kancil berani
kancil berlari cepat
tidak pernah tersesat

Buaya buas
buaya lapar
buaya baru mulai
bangun dekat sungai

Kancil datang
ada cerita cerdas
kancil memang pintar
buaya masih lapar.



Nama saya kancil tetapi orang memanggil saya 'Si Cerdik'. Saya hidup di hutan dengan binatang lain. Kami hidup dekat sungai. Di hutan dan dekat sungai ada binatang besar dan ada binatang kecil. Saya berani dan cepat.



Wayang kancil

Tahukah Anda?

In Indonesia there is also a **wayang** (shadow puppet) performance based on the story of the kancil. It is called **wayang kancil**.

The word **si** is often placed before the adjective describing a well-known character in a story

Kata-kata baru

berani	brave
berlari	to run
cerdik	cunning
cerita	story
pernah	ever
pintar	clever/intelligent
tersesat	to be lost

Gajah ini terbesar

Forming comparisons using adjectives

The following examples show how to compare one object to another using adjectives.

se + besar

as big as

lebih + besar + daripada

bigger than

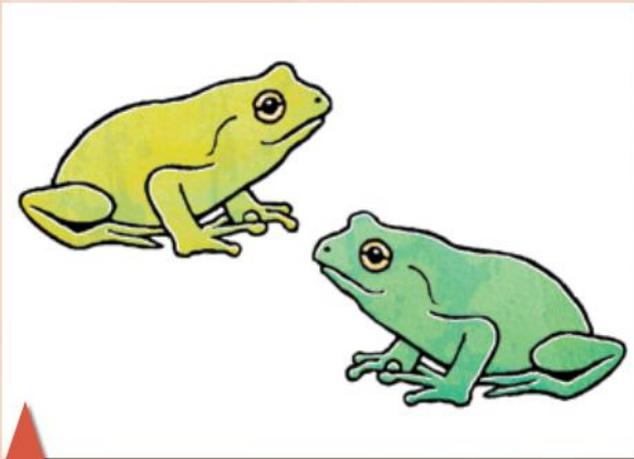
ter + besar

the biggest

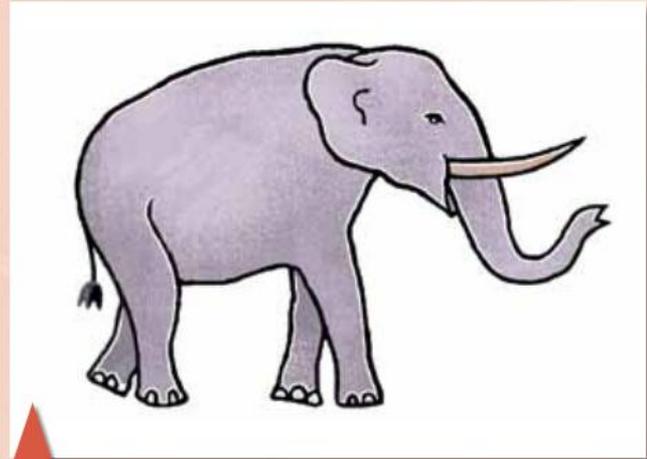
yang paling besar

the biggest

Contoh



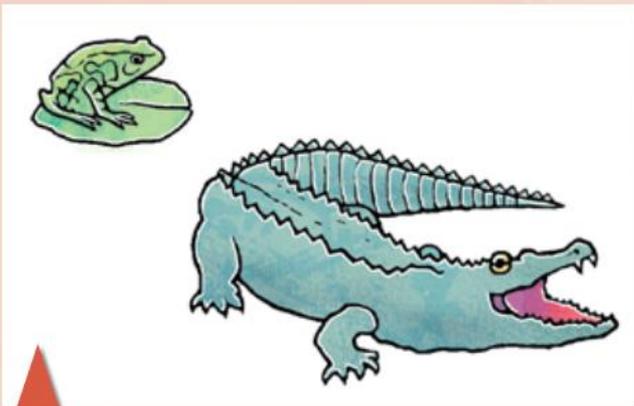
Kodok hijau ini sebesar kodok kuning itu.



Gajah ini terbesar.

OR

Gajah ini yang paling besar.



Buaya ini lebih besar daripada kodok itu.

Pertanyaan

Apa Artinya?

- 1 Burung ini sekecil kodok itu.
- 2 Burung ini lebih kecil daripada orang-utan itu.
- 3 Capung ini yang paling kecil.
- 4 Capung ini terkecil.

Di kebun binatang

Ibu Priyatna bekerja di kebun binatang di Taman Safari di Bogor. Setiap hari pada jam sepuluh pagi, dia bertemu dengan anak-anak sekolah yang datang ke Kebun Binatang.



Percakapan

Ibu: Selamat datang ke Kebun Binatang Taman Safari. Di kebun binatang ini ada binatang dari seluruh dunia. Misalnya ada gajah, harimau, orang-utan dan zebra. Lihatlah! Di sini ada dua orang-utan. Orang-utan hidup di mana?

Anak: Di hutan.

Ibu: Ya, betul. Dan apakah orang-utan ini sebesar gajah itu?

Anak: Tidak. Gajah lebih besar daripada orang-utan. Gajah itu binatang terbesar.

Ibu: Ya, gajah itu lebih besar daripada semua binatang lain di kebun binatang ini.

Anak: Binatang apa yang terkecil?

Ibu: Ada banyak binatang yang kecil. Yang paling kecil di kebun binatang ini adalah ikan, kodok atau kupu-kupu.

Anak: Kupu-kupu hidup di mana?

Ibu: Kupu-kupu hidup dekat bunga di kebun atau di hutan. Ah—lihatlah! Di sini ada harimau putih. Binatang ini suka tidur. Biasanya harimau berwarna apa?

Anak: Hitam dan kuning. Wah—harimau putih ini luar biasa!!



Harimau putih di Kebun Binatang Taman Safari di Bogor

Tahukah Anda?

adalah	is/are
kebun	garden
kebun binatang	zoo

Pertanyaan

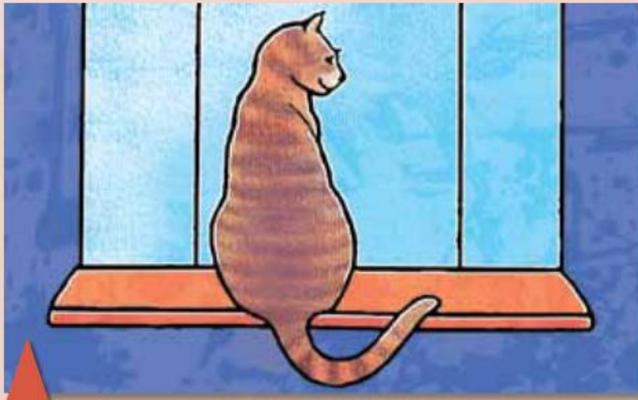
Jawablah pertanyaan ini!

- 1 Ada berapa orang-utan di Kebun Binatang Taman Safari di Bogor?
- 2 Binatang apa yang terbesar di Kebun Binatang di Bogor?
- 3 Apa warna kupu-kupu di kebun Anda?
- 4 Ada binatang apa di Kebun Binatang di kota Anda?

Kata-kata baru

betul	correct
biasanya	usually
luar biasa	extraordinary/
amazing	
seluruh dunia	all over the world
semua	all

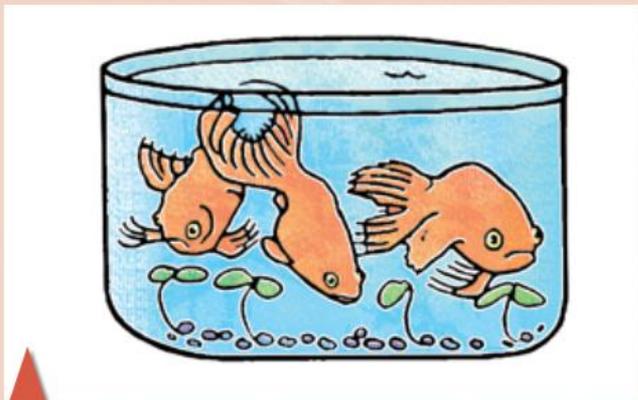
Binatang piaraan



Kucing saya berumur tiga dan berwarna kuning dan coklat. Namanya Harimau. Binatang ini lucu dan bermain dengan bola. Kucing saya lebih suka tidur di atas kursi atau di depan jendela.



Ini anjing saya. Warnanya hitam dan putih. Anjing ini hidup di rumah dengan keluarga saya tetapi dia bermain di halaman belakang. Anjing saya tidur di belakang rumah di kandang anjing.



Saya mempunyai banyak binatang piaraan. Ada anjing, kucing dan tiga ikan mas. Ikan ini hidup di akuarium. Ikan mas ini kecil tetapi ikan mas di Indonesia lebih besar dan hidup di kolam.



Di rumah saya di Bali ada burung di sangkar burung. Bapak saya membeli burung dari pasar. Di pasar ada bermacam-macam burung yang berwarna-warna.

Pertanyaan

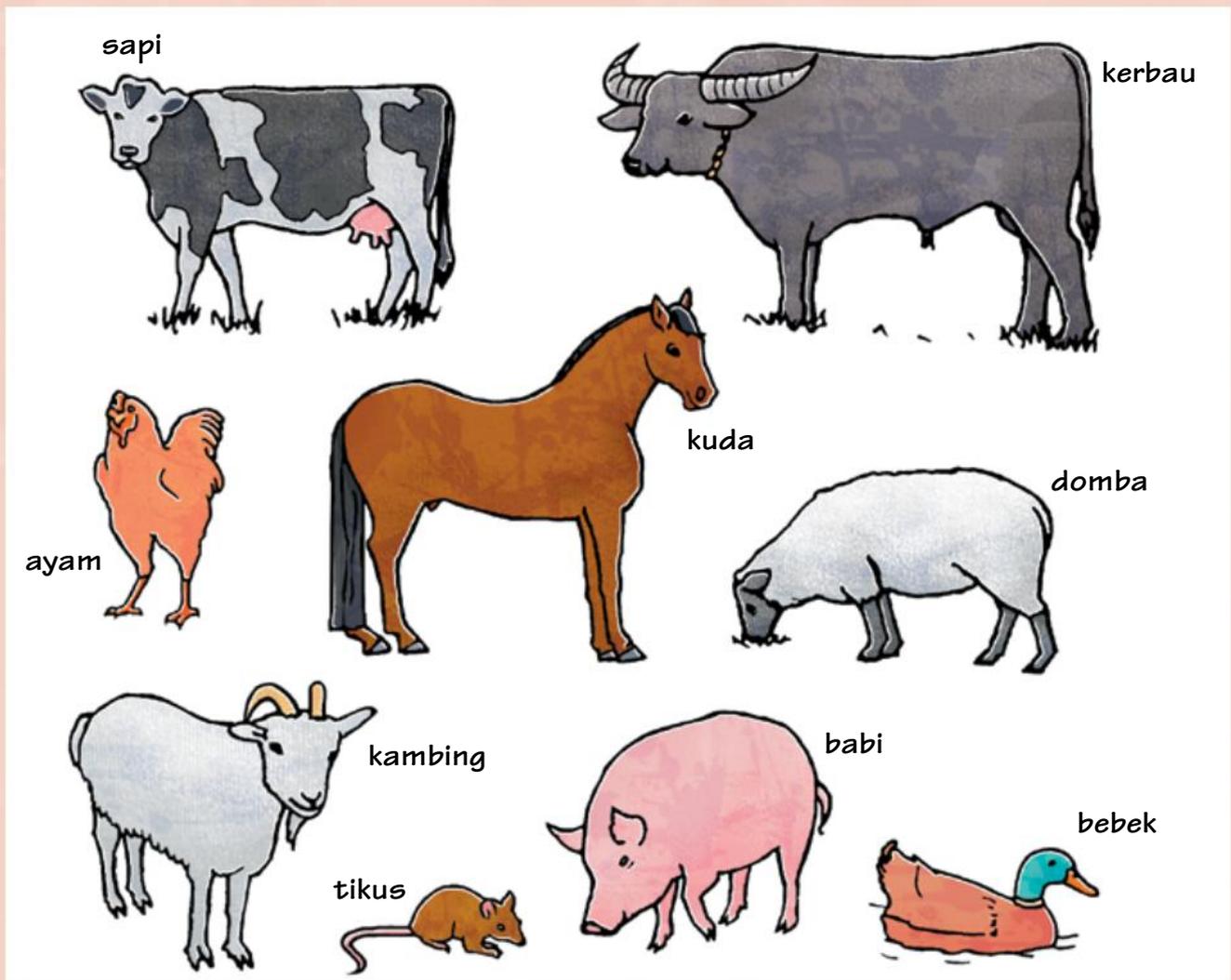
Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Apakah Anda mempunyai binatang piaraan?
- 2 Di Australia burung apa yang hidup di sangkar?
- 3 Apakah ada pasar burung di Australia?

Kata-kata baru

akuarium	fishtank/fishbowl
anjing	dog
binatang piaraan	pets
ikan mas	goldfish
kandang anjing	dog kennel
kolam	pond
kucing	cat
mempunyai	to own
sangkar burung	bird cage

Binatang Pak Tani



Di Indonesia ...

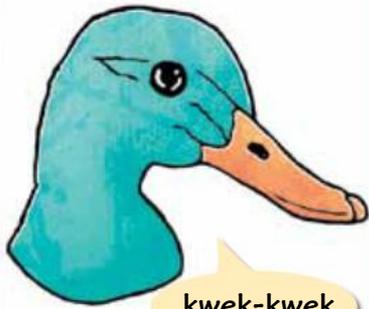
Each morning or afternoon, someone in the family takes the ducks out to the rice fields to feed. The ducks feed on the insects that eat the rice. Duck eggs (**telur bebek**) are also sold at the market.

Bebek

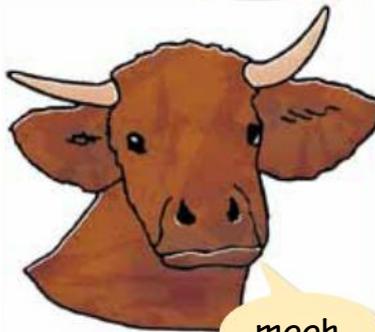


Lagu: Pak Santo punya tanah

This song is sung to the tune of 'Old MacDonalld had a farm'.



kwek-kwek



moo

Pak Santo punya tanah
i ai i ai o
Di tanahnya ada sapi
i ai i ai o
Dengan 'Moo moo' sini
Dengan 'Moo moo' sana
Sini 'moo' sana 'moo'
Di mana-mana 'moo moo'
Pak Santo punya tanah
i ai i ai o



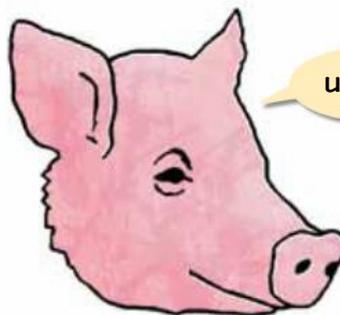
kukurukuk



ko...dok-ko...dok



meong



uik-uik



gong-gong



embik-bik



cicak-cicak

Desa Pak Santo

Bacaan



Pak Santo tinggal di desa Sangeh di pulau Bali. Dia petani dan bekerja di sawah setiap hari dari pagi sampai sore. Biasanya Pak Santo bangun pada jam empat dan makan pagi sebelum pergi ke sawah. Di belakang rumahnya ada lima belas ayam, dua sapi yang berwarna coklat, dua belas bebek, tiga kambing dan satu kerbau. Bu Santo juga bekerja di sawah.

Pak Santo dan Bu Santo punya empat anak. Anak pertama bernama Wayan. Dia berumur lima belas tahun. Wayan mau menjadi dokter hewan. Wayan punya tiga adik. Nama mereka Made, Nyoman dan Ketut. Mereka berumur dua belas, sembilan dan enam. Keluarga Pak Santo tinggal di rumah kecil tetapi tanahnya luas.

Di samping desa Sangeh ada hutan dengan banyak monyet. Setiap hari ada banyak wisatawan yang datang ke hutan ini dan memberi kacang kepada monyet.



Monyet di hutan Sangeh.

Kata-kata baru

kacang	peanut
luas	wide/extensive
memberi	to give
mengunjungi	to visit
sampai	until
sawah	rice fields
tanah	land



Pak Santo mempunyai sapi.

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Apakah Pak Santo tinggal di Jawa?
- 2 Apakah dia mempunyai gajah dan monyet?
- 3 Berapa orang di keluarga Santo?
- 4 Pak Santo bangun jam berapa?
- 5 Bagaimana rumahnya?
- 6 Mengapa wisatawan datang ke hutan di Sangeh?

Kenalilah Indonesia

Cerita kancil The story of kancil

The mouse deer is hard to find in the jungle. It is a timid but cunning animal. Over the years, many legends have been passed on about Si Kancil and Si Buaya. Here is one of the popular versions of this legend.

Si Kancil lived in the forest and because she was small she had to be careful of other animals, especially the **buaya**. But Si Kancil was very clever.

One sunny day, Si Kancil set out towards the river. She was feeling very hungry indeed and knew that there was a lot of food on the other side of the river. She trotted happily down to the river bank and was about to cross the river when Si Buaya launched himself out of the water with great strength and grabbed at Si Kancil's leg.

'Help!' cried Si Kancil.

'Ha, ha, ha,' laughed Si Buaya, 'I've been waiting to eat some nice tasty kancil.'

Si Kancil was very scared and had only a few seconds to think quickly of something to save herself from the jaws of Si Buaya.

'Pak Buaya, you are a very big and strong animal and surely just one kancil would not be enough to satisfy your appetite.'

The kancil's foot was hurting and she knew she didn't have much longer to try out her cunning plan.

'Pak Buaya, my family are more than enough to satisfy your appetite. What if I go and get my husband and my two strong children and we will all come down to the river? That way you can let me go, but you have the chance to catch four, instead of just one thin kancil when we return.'

Si Buaya thought for a moment. His friends had often warned him about Si Kancil and how cunning she could be. But this sounded perfectly reasonable. He knew that Si Kancil

was very hungry because she had been very keen to get across the river to the other side where food grew in abundance. The thought of more than one kancil for supper was worth the risk. He opened his wide and menacing jaws and released Si Kancil's foot. Si Kancil stood there for a moment. Her heart was racing. She had only a few moments to set her second plan in motion.

'Pak Buaya,' she began again, 'there is only one problem. My family are all visiting friends on the other side of the river. They swam across the river this morning when you were sleeping in the sun.'

Si Buaya slashed his tail around in annoyance and snapped his jaws a few times. He was confused. Once again Si Kancil's story sounded possible. Often other animals escaped across the river when he was basking in the morning sun. It was worth the try. He swung his body round until he was facing the opposite bank.

'Quick, I will take you across the river if you promise to return with your whole family.'

'I promise,' said Si Kancil trying to conceal the relief and excitement in her voice. She stepped cautiously upon Si Buaya's back and rode in style across the river. But when she reached the other side and had leapt to safety she turned and laughed.

'Ha, ha, ha, now I can eat all the food I want on the other side! My family aren't on this side at all. Thanks for the ride across the river.'

Si Buaya was furious and slashed his tail around in the river, sending water in all directions. He wished he had listened more carefully to his friends but it was too late as he saw Si Kancil jumping and prancing far off into the distance. Si Buaya was determined not to be caught out next time. But Si Kancil would always prove to be too cunning and sly.

Nature reserves

One of the most well known nature reserves in Indonesia is **Ujung Kulon**, which is on the south-western tip of the island of Java. This area, now a national park, was totally destroyed by tidal waves and volcanic ash from the 1883 explosion of **Krakatau**, a volcano between the islands of Java and Sumatra. This dramatic eruption devastated much of the area, and the sound of the blast could be heard in many parts of the world, including Australia. Since then, the vegetation has grown back in abundance and the wildlife has returned. It is now a refuge, cut off from civilisation, for some rare animals, such as the one-horned Javanese rhinoceros, and for leopards, tigers, panthers, pythons, as well as the mouse deer (**kancil**).

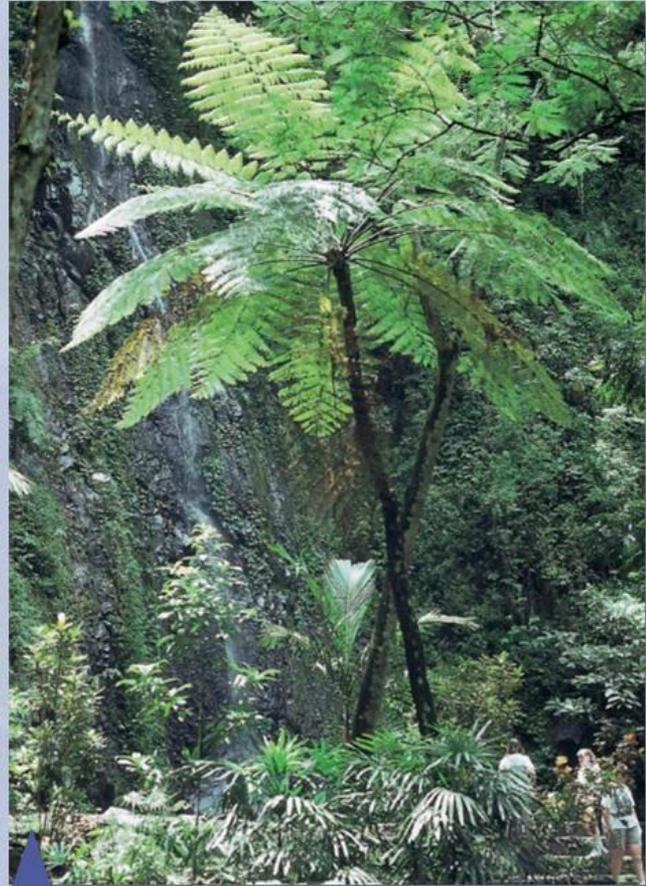
There are also reserves or national parks on the other islands, such as the 250 000-hectare area called **Lore Lindu** in Central Sulawesi and the 305 000-hectare **Tanjung Puting** National Park in Central Kalimantan.

In addition to leopards, jungle cats and monkeys, some people have claimed to have seen the very rare Java tiger in the rainforest of the **Meru Betiri** reserve in East Java. In



Taman Nasional Ujung Kulon

this reserve is the **Sukamade** beach, which is a protected 'turtle beach' where several different kinds of turtle come ashore to lay their eggs.



Ada banyak binatang yang hidup di hutan.

Pantai Sukamade di Jawa Timur.



Orang-utan

The orang-utan is an endangered species. Whilst some can still be found in the wild in Sumatra, others are cared for at special rehabilitation centres.

There is an orang-utan rehabilitation centre (**Pusat Rehabilitasi Mawas**) in Sumatra in the **Bukit Lawang Reserve** 80 kilometres from Medan. You are only allowed to visit this reserve if you have a permit. At the centre you can see orang-utans that have previously been in captivity being retrained to live in the jungle. On a wooden platform set up in the forest, they are fed milk and bananas by the park rangers until they are strong enough to return to the wild. There is also an orang-utan rehabilitation centre in Central Kalimantan in the Tanjung Puting National Park.

Siamang

There are many other types of monkeys in Indonesia, including the gibbon and the **siamang**. These monkeys live in the rainforests in Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi. There are also other smaller monkeys that love to play around some of the temples in Bali. Tourists like to feed the monkeys in the Monkey Forest in Ubud, Bali.

Siamang



Orang-utan di Taman Nasional Tanjung Puting.

Orang-utan dan bayinya.



Badak

The Sumatran rhinoceros is the largest of the Indonesian rhinoceroses and can be up to one-and-a-half metres in height. It lives in the dense forests and eats leaves and bamboo. The rhinoceros has to be near water because it must keep its skin moist. In the dry season it spends most of its time in the water and wallows around in the mud along the river banks. These rhinoceroses can live for up to 20 years.

The one-horned Javanese rhinoceros used to be found in many parts of Java but is now very rare and only found in the **Ujung Kulon National Park** in West Java.

Harimau Sumatera

Tigers still live in many parts of Sumatra. Local customs and traditions revolve around this powerful tiger. In the past these animals were allowed to be hunted and so there were special songs to lure the tigers into traps. These songs were accompanied by a bamboo flute.

This tiger, one of the largest in the world, is now protected. There used to be tigers in other parts of Indonesia but because of increasing populations and destruction of its natural habitat, there are no longer any tigers in Bali and the only possible sightings of tigers are in nature reserves in Java.



Badak Sumatera



Harimau Sumatera

Komodo

The komodo dragon is like a huge goanna. It is the largest lizard in the world and it can sometimes have a body 3 metres in length. Komodo dragons live on the island of Komodo and eat animals such as goats and pigs. There is a special observation point on the island of Komodo where you can watch them being fed at supper time. It can be quite a gruesome sight seeing these huge lizards fighting over a goat for supper! In the wild they seek animals for food with their keen sense of smell, as their eyesight is very poor.



Kegiatan

- 1 **Tulislah nama tiga binatang Indonesia.**
- 2 **Tulislah nama dua Taman Nasional di Indonesia.**
- 3 **Apa nama dua binatang yang hidup di Meru Betiri?**
- 4 **Orang-utan hidup di pulau yang mana di Indonesia?**
- 5 Describe the komodo.
- 6 Prepare a PowerPoint or other ICT presentation that shows the diverse animal and insect life in Indonesia.
- 7 Do an Internet search for the **Pusat Rehabilitasi Mawas** (Rehabilitation centre for the orang-utan). What can your class do to help the orang-utan?
- 8 Using the **kancil** story provided or any other animal story you can find and present a **wayang kancil** (or even a **wayang kangguru**) to your class.

Apa artinya?

Nº 01462

Kebun Binatang Surabaya

KARCIS MASUK

Rp. 5500

Berlaku untuk satu orang
untuk sekali masuk



Kegiatan

Bacalah keterangan di atas. Apa artinya?

Role-play

Anda dan teman Indonesia Anda pergi ke Kebun Binatang atau 'Taman Nasional'. Buatlah percakapan antara Anda dan teman Anda tentang binatang-binatang yang hidup di tempat itu.

Include what they eat and where they live, as well as making comparisons with other animals.

Daftar kata

adalah	is/are	kacang	peanut
akuarium	fishtank	kandang anjing	dog's kennel
anak-anak	children	kebun	garden
batu	stone	kebun binatang	zoo
batu karang	coral	kolam	pond
bayi	baby	kuat	strong
berani	brave	kura-kura	turtle
berlari	to run	laut	sea
binatang	animal	lingkungan	environment
binatang piaraan	pets	luar biasa	extraordinary/amazing
buas	fierce	memberi	to give
bunga	flower	mengunjungi	to visit
cepat	fast	padang rumput	grass field
cerdik	cunning/sly	patung	statue
danau	lake	pernah	ever
daun	leaf	pintar	clever/intelligent
dinding	wall	pohon	tree
di atas	on top of	rumput	grass
di bawah	under	sangkar	cage
di belakang	behind	sawah	rice fields
di dalam	inside	sekali	very
di depan	in front of	seluruh dunia	all over the world
di luar	outside	semua	all
di mana?	where?	serangga	insect
di samping	beside	sungai	river
di tengah	in the centre	tanah	land/ground/earth
goa	cave	teratai	waterlily
gurun pasir	desert	terbang	to fly
hidup	to live (animals)	tersesat	lost
hutan	forest/jungle	tumbuh-tumbuhan	plants
induk	mother (animals)	yang lain	the other one

Beragam-macam binatang

anjing	dog	ikan paus	whale
ayam	chicken	kambing	goat
babi	pig	kancil	mouse deer
badak	rhinoceros	kelelawar	bat
bebek	duck	kelinci	rabbit
buaya	crocodile	kerbau	buffalo
burung	bird	kodok	frog
cicak	gecko	kucing	cat
domba	sheep	kuda	horse
gajah	elephant	monyet	monkey
harimau	tiger	orang-utan	orang-utan
ikan	fish	sapi	cow
ikan hiu	shark	tikus	mouse
ikan mas	goldfish	ular	snake

Serangga

capung	dragonfly
jengkerik	cricket
kupu-kupu	butterfly
siput	snail
nyamuk	mosquito

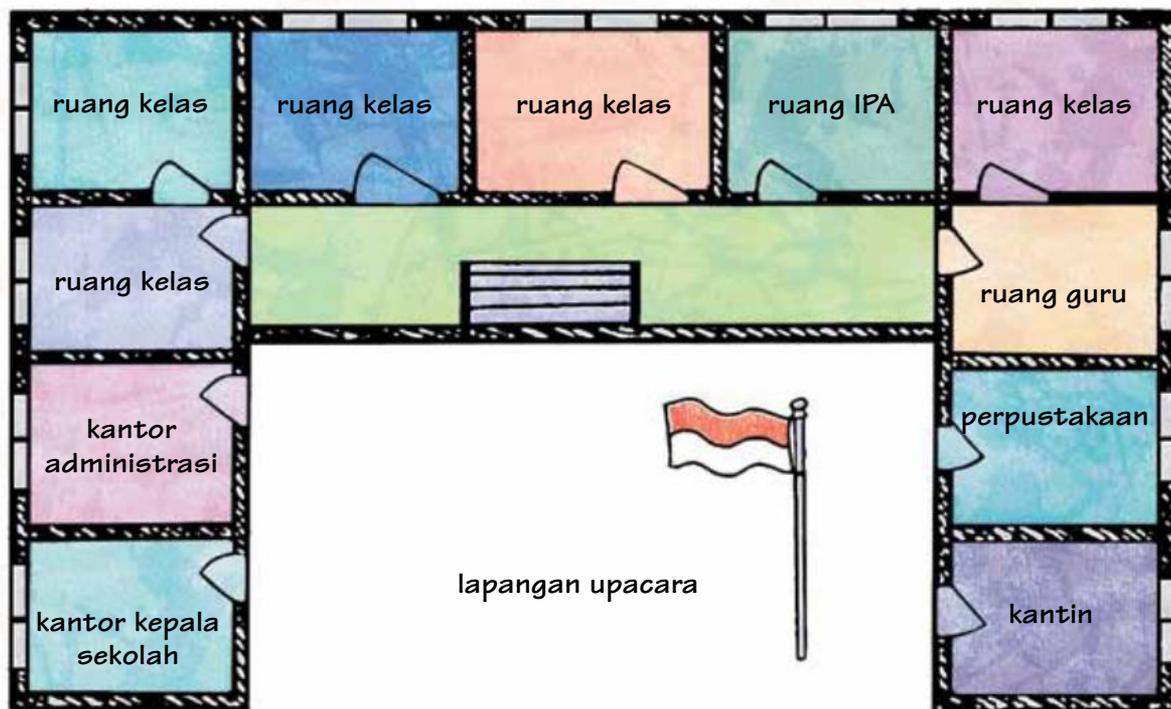




Bersekolah

Going to school

Sekolah di Indonesia



Inqatlah!

- SD** Sekolah Dasar (Primary school)
- SLTP Pertama** Sekolah Lanjutan Tingkat Pertama (Junior high school)
- SMU** Sekolah Menengah Umum (Senior high school)

Kata-kata baru

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| gedung | building |
| halaman | yard |
| kantin | canteen |
| kepala sekolah | principal |
| lapangan upacara | assembly area |
| perpustakaan | library |



Siswa ini di sekolah SMU.

Jadwal sekolah

Mata pelajaran di Indonesia

Subjects in Indonesia

Bahasa Indonesia	Indonesian
Bahasa Inggris	English
Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam (IPA) (Biologi/Fisika/Kimia)	Science (Biology/Physics/Chemistry)
Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial (IPS) (Ekonomi/Geografi/Sosiologi)	Social Science (Economics/Geography/Sociology)
Kerajinan Tangan dan Kesenian	Handicrafts and Art
Matematika	Mathematics
Pendidikan Agama	Religious Education
Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan	Five Principles of Governing and Citizenship Education
Pendidikan Jasmani dan Kesehatan	Physical and Health Education
Sejarah	History



Jadwal sekolah di Indonesia

School timetable in Indonesia

Sekolah Lanjutan Tingkat Pertama					
Hari Senin	Hari Selasa	Hari Rabu	Hari Kamis	Hari Jumat	Hari Sabtu
1 Upacara Bendera	Bahasa Indonesia	Pendidikan Jasmani dan Kesehatan	Bahasa Inggris	Bahasa Indonesia	Pendidikan Agama
2 Pancasila	Matematika	Pendidikan Jasmani dan Kesehatan	IPS	IPS	Bahasa Indonesia
3 IPS	Matematika	Pendidikan Agama	IPA	IPA	Kesenian
Istirahat					
4 IPA	Kewarganegaraan	Matematika	Matematika	Bahasa Inggris	Kesenian
5 Matematika	IPA	Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Indonesia	Matematika	Kesenian
Istirahat					
6 Bahasa Indonesia	IPS	IPA	IPS		Olahraga
7 IPS	Bahasa Inggris	Bahasa Inggris	IPA		Olahraga

Anda belajar apa?



Hai, nama saya Ira.
 Saya duduk di kelas satu SMU di Pesantren Nurul Jadid di Jawa Timur. Mata pelajaran saya termasuk bahasa Indonesia, bahasa Inggris, IPS, IPA, matematika dan agama.
 Saya lebih suka belajar bahasa Inggris. Sering ada pekerjaan rumah untuk pelajaran bahasa Inggris. Kadang-kadang saya suka mengerjakan PR untuk pelajaran bahasa Inggris kalau ada surat dari sahabat pena Australia.

Kata-kata baru

mengerjakan PR	to do homework
pekerjaan rumah	homework
sahabat pena	penfriend

Mata pelajaran lain

Ilmu Dagang	Commerce
Ilmu Komputer	Information technology
Olahraga	Sport
Musik	Music
Teknologi Besi	Metalwork
Teknologi Kayu	Woodwork
Teknologi Memasak	Food technology
Teknologi Menjahit	Textiles

Tahukah Anda?

When asked which subject you prefer to study, you may answer this way:
Anda lebih suka mata pelajaran yang mana?
 Which subject do you prefer to study?
Saya lebih suka belajar geografi.
 I prefer to study geography.

Di Indonesia ...

There are many different kinds of schools in Indonesia, including government schools, private schools and religious schools. The **pesantren** is an Islamic boarding school where students live in dormitories (**asrama**) and attend classes in a range of subjects as well as Islamic studies.

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Anda lebih suka mata pelajaran yang mana?
- 2 Teman Anda lebih suka mata pelajaran yang mana?
- 3 Siapa nama guru matematika Anda?
- 4 Siapa nama guru olahraga Anda?
- 5 Apakah Anda suka mengerjakan PR?

Kapan?

Kapan Udin dan Mira belajar bahasa Inggris?

When do Udin and Mira study English?



Kami belajar bahasa Inggris pada hari Senin, hari Rabu, hari Kamis dan hari Jumat.

Kapan Hendri belajar bahasa Indonesia?



Saya belajar bahasa Indonesia setiap hari.

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Kapan Anda belajar IPA?
- 2 Kapan Anda belajar IPS?
- 3 Kapan Anda belajar pendidikan jasmani dan kesehatan?
- 4 Kapan Anda belajar bahasa Indonesia?
- 5 Kapan Anda belajar bahasa Inggris?



Saya belajar bahasa cicak setiap hari!

Yanti bersepeda ke sekolah

Kata kerja

Verbs

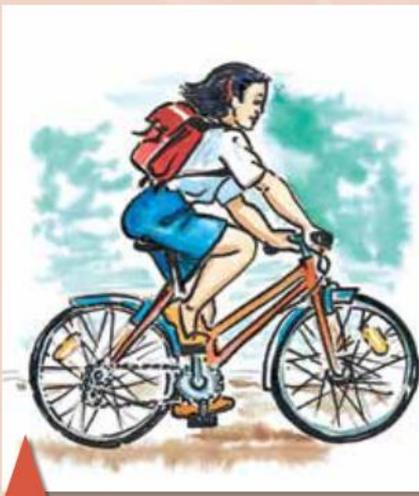
Verbs (doing words) can be made by adding the prefix **ber** to nouns like **sekolah**.

Contoh

sepeda	bicycle	—>	bersepeda	to go by bike
sekolah	school	—>	bersekolah	to go to school
keluarga	family	—>	berkeluarga	to have a family
nama	name	—>	bernama	to have the name
umur	age	—>	berumur	to have the age

Kata kerja lain

beristirahat	to take a rest
berjalan kaki	to walk



Yanti bersepeda ke sekolah.



Seragam sekolah Yanti berwarna biru tua dan putih.



Yanti berumur tiga belas.

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Apakah Anda bersepeda ke sekolah?
- 2 Jam berapa ada beristirahat di sekolah Anda?
- 3 Apa artinya?
 - a Di bersekolah di Brisbane.
 - b Orang itu bernama Ruli.
 - c Kemeja itu berwarna putih.
 - d Adik saya berumur lima.
 - e Kakaknya tidak berjalan kaki ke sekolah.

Udin dan Yanti bersekolah

Bacaan satu

Keluarga Udin tinggal di Samarinda di pulau Kalimantan. Ada tiga anak di keluarga Udin. Rumahnya berwarna coklat dan putih. Kadang-kadang Udin bersepeda ke sekolah. Dia bertemu dengan temannya di jalan dan mereka pergi ke sekolah bersama-sama. Mereka duduk di kelas tiga SLTP.

Bacaan dua

Yanti berumur tiga belas. Dia bersekolah di Yogyakarta. Sekolahnya besar dan bernama SLTP 5. Dia bersepeda ke sekolah dan bertemu dengan teman. Nama temannya Halimah. Yanti duduk di samping Halimah dan Karina di kelas. Yanti lebih suka belajar bahasa Inggris dan Halimah lebih suka belajar sejarah. Guru bahasa Inggrisnya bernama Bu Prpto. Yanti dan Halimah memakai seragam sekolah yang berwarna putih dan biru tua.



Udin bersekolah.



Yanti duduk di kelas dua.

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

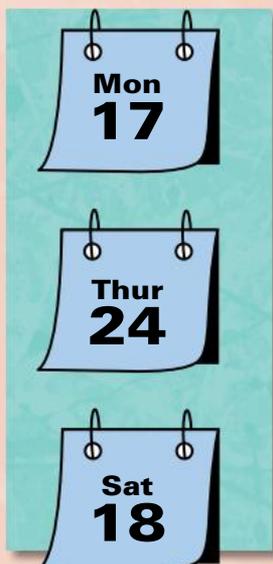
- 1 Keluarga Udin tinggal di mana?
- 2 Ada berapa orang di keluarganya?
- 3 Dia bertemu dengan siapa di jalan?
- 4 Udin duduk di kelas berapa di sekolah?
- 5 Siapa nama teman Yanti?
- 6 Halimah lebih suka mata pelajaran apa?
- 7 Siapa nama guru bahasa Inggrisnya?

Kata-kata baru

bersama-sama
duduk di kelas 3

together
is in year 3

Tanggal berapa?



Hari ini hari Senin.

Tanggal berapa hari ini?
Besok hari apa?
Kemarin hari apa?

Hari ini tanggal 17.
Besok hari Selasa.
Kemarin hari Minggu.

Hari ini hari Kamis.

Tanggal berapa hari ini?
Besok hari apa?
Kemarin hari apa?

Hari ini tanggal 24.
Besok hari Jumat.
Kemarin hari Rabu.

Hari ini hari Sabtu.

Tanggal berapa hari ini?
Besok hari apa?
Kemarin hari apa?

Hari ini tanggal ...
Besok hari ...
Kemarin hari ...

Hari Kemerdekaan
Indonesia tanggal
17 Agustus, 1945



Kata-kata baru

besok	tomorrow
hari	day
kemarin	yesterday

Juga ...

Hari Kemerdekaan	Independence Day
Hari Natal	Christmas Day
Hari Pahlawan	Heroes Day
Hari Ulang Tahun	Birthday
Malam Natal	Christmas Eve
Malam Tahun Baru	New Year's Eve
Hari Kemerdekaan	Independence Day
Hari Natal	Christmas
Tahun Baru	New Year

Tahukah Anda?

Pada is used to mean 'on' when referring to dates, days, months and years.

Pada tanggal 7 Februari On 7 February
Pada hari Sabtu On Saturday

Tetapi ...

Pada is not used in front of **kemarin** (yesterday) or **besok** (tomorrow).

Minggu yang mana?

minggu ini
minggu yang lalu
dua minggu yang lalu
tiga minggu yang lalu
minggu depan
dalam dua minggu lagi
dua minggu lagi
dalam tiga minggu lagi

this week
last week
two weeks ago
three weeks ago
next week
in two weeks' time
two more weeks
in three weeks' time



Percakapan satu

- Bram:** Hai, Dewi?
Dewi: Hai. Kapan Hari Ulang Tahunmu?
Bram: Minggu depan.
Dewi: Hari apa?
Bram: Pada hari Sabtu.
Dewi: Tanggal berapa?
Bram: Tanggal dua puluh tujuh.
Dewi: Baiklah! Sampai minggu depan.
Bram: Ya, sampai minggu depan.



Percakapan dua

- Amat:** Hai, Udin. Minggu yang mana ada liburan sekolah?
Udin: Dalam dua minggu lagi.
Amat: Tanggal berapa?
Udin: Pada tanggal enam Juni.
Amat: Selama berapa minggu?
Udin: Selama empat minggu.
Amat: Asyik! Saya suka liburan panjang.
Udin: Ya, saya juga.
Amat: Aduh, saya lapar.
Udin: Ayo, kita ke warung.



Kata-kata lain

akhir minggu	weekend
hari Minggu	Sunday
minggu	week
minggu yang mana?	which week?
pada akhir minggu	on the weekend

OSIS



Tahukah Anda?

OSIS is similar to the Student Representative Councils that operate in many secondary schools in Australia. The students in Indonesia may organise sporting, cultural or language clubs, and sometimes they may fundraise for special events.

Kegiatan OSIS

- ◉ batik
- ◉ komputer
- ◉ tenis meja
- ◉ aktivitas Hari Kemerdekaan Indonesia
- ◉ band
- ◉ Pencak Silat

Kata-kata baru

anggota	member
ketua kelas	class captain
mengadakan	to organise
terdiri dari	consists of



Bersekolah di Medan



Bacaan

Nama saya Amir Simatupang dan saya berumur dua belas. Keluarga saya tinggal di kota Medan di Sumatera Utara. Rumah saya di Jalan Hasanuddin. Kota Medan besar dan ramai. Penduduk kota ini kira-kira satu setengah juta. Di kota saya ada banyak orang yang berasal dari negara lain, misalnya dari India dan Cina.

Saya bersekolah di SLTP 2 di Medan. Di SLTP 2 ada 800 siswa dan 20 guru. Saya duduk di kelas satu. Teman dekat saya bernama Ali dan Joko.

Mata pelajaran saya antara lain matematika, bahasa Indonesia, IPA dan bahasa Inggris. Saya lebih suka belajar Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam. Saya mau ke universitas sesudah tamat sekolah kemudian bekerja sebagai dokter hewan.

Sekolah saya mulai pada jam 7.30 pagi dan selesai pada jam 1.00 siang. Biasanya saya pulang untuk makan siang tetapi kadang-kadang saya membeli bakso dari pedagang kaki lima di depan sekolah. Kadang-kadang saya juga suka makan di Kampung Keling di pusat kota karena ada banyak warung yang menjual makanan dari India, Cina, Eropa dan Indonesia. Makanan di warung itu enak sekali.



Kota Medan di Sumatera Utara.



Amir dan Joko bersekolah di SLTP 2.



Pedagang kaki lima di jalan.

Pada hari Sabtu kami ikut kegiatan OSIS. Joko, Ali dan saya ikut klub pencak silat. Kadang-kadang pada hari Sabtu, saya ke perpustakaan untuk mengerjakan PR atau meminjam buku. Ibu saya bekerja di perpustakaan. Bapak saya polisi.

Waktu ada gempa bumi dan tsunami di daerah Aceh, Ibu dan bapak saya membantu orang dari kota Banda Aceh. Ada beberapa siswa yang tinggal di rumah kami sampai gedung sekolah dan rumahnya di Aceh dibuat lagi.

Kata-kata baru

dibuat	to be built
ikut	to follow/to join in
kemudian	then
meminjam buku	to borrow books
mulai	to begin
penduduk	population
ramai	busy/crowded
siswa	student (usually secondary school)
tamat	to graduate/to complete school
utara	north

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Ada berapa siswa di SLTP 2 Medan?
- 2 Berapa umur Amir?
- 3 Apakah Amir belajar matematika?
- 4 Kadang-kadang Amir makan apa untuk makan siang?
- 5 Dia suka makan di mana?
- 6 Kapan Amir ke perpustakaan?
- 7 Dia mau menjadi apa?

Di Indonesia...

Pencak silat is a type of martial art. Students can learn **pencak silat** at school or at a club after school.

Amir dan temannya ikut klub pencak silat.



Kenalilah Indonesia

Pendidikan Pancasila dan kewarganegaraan

When Indonesia became an independent country in 1945 the government developed a set of basic principles or ideas on how to govern the nation and its many people. They called the set of five principles **Pancasila**.

- 1 Belief in the one and only God.
 - 2 Just and civilised humanity.
 - 3 A united Indonesia.
 - 4 Democracy guided by the inner wisdom of the agreement arising out of discussions among representatives.
 - 5 Social justice for all Indonesian people.
- All students in Indonesia learn about these values and ideals as **kewarganegaraan** (study of Indonesian society). They study these subjects for two hours a week.

Upacara Bendera

Every Monday morning at government schools in Indonesia there is flag-raising ceremony. The students and teachers line up and together sing **Indonesia Raya** (the Indonesian national anthem) as the Indonesian flag is raised. The principal and other teachers make announcements and speeches about the coming week's events.



Bendera Indonesia

Upacara bendera di SMU 9 di Yogyakarta.



Seragam sekolah

In Indonesia all students in government schools wear the same basic uniform, regardless of which province or island they live on. In **Sekolah Dasar (SD)** the uniform is red shorts or skirt and a white shirt. At **Sekolah Lanjutan Tingkat Pertama (SLTP)** the students wear navy blue trousers or a skirt with a white shirt. Students at **Sekolah Menengah Umum (SMU)** wear grey trousers or skirts with a white shirt. When students participate in **Pramuka** (scouts) they wear a brown uniform.

Pencak silat

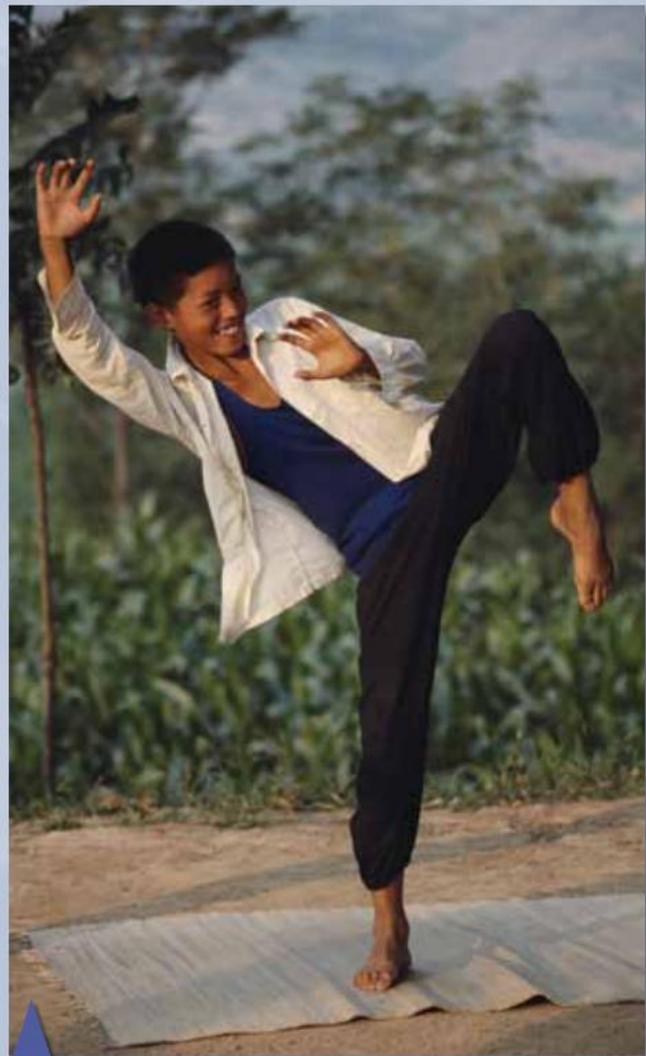
Pencak silat is a popular activity in Indonesia. It combines the swift self-defence movements of martial arts with dance. Participants usually wear loose black clothing with a bandana. They are often accompanied by music played on drums and other instruments from the gamelan. The music is fast and vibrant to accompany the exciting and skillful moves of the performers.

Hari Olahraga, 9 September

Hari Olahraga is a day to celebrate the building of a nation of fit and healthy people. Sporting activities are held throughout the country. Popular sports in Indonesia include badminton, soccer and volleyball.



Anak Sekolah Dasar ini bersekolah di Bandung.



Latihan pencak silat.



Tanggal 9 September adalah Hari Olahraga.

Hari raya

Apart from special religious days, there are many other days in Indonesia to commemorate birthdays of important people or important events in history. Here are some of those days:

Hari Kemerdekaan, 17 Agustus

This is a very special celebration of Indonesia's independence, which was declared at the end of World War II in 1945. Before World War II, Indonesia had been ruled for more than 300 years by the Dutch. To celebrate this day, events are held all over Indonesia, including performances, speeches and special meals.



Pada tanggal 21 April ada Hari Kartini.

Hari Kartini, 21 April

Raden Adjeng Kartini (21 April 1879 to 13 September 1904) is remembered as one of the notable figures in the women's movement in Indonesia because she opened the first schools for girls in Indonesia. Girls often celebrate this day by dressing up in traditional costumes and preparing activities for school such as speeches or performances.



Hari Kemerdekaan Indonesia

Sumpah Pemuda, 28 Oktober

The **Sumpah Pemuda** (Youth Pledge) was made on the 28 October 1928 at a special Youth Congress, 17 years before Indonesia became independent. The Youth Congress was attended by students from all over the country who were concerned about their country's future. At the Congress it was decided that children would receive education in 'civics', balanced learning between home and school, and education in an Indonesian national language. (At that time Malay was the official language of Indonesia.) These decisions were set out in the Youth Pledge.

Sumpah Pemuda

Kami, putra-putri Indonesia mengaku
Bertanah air satu, Tanah air Indonesia
Berbangsa satu, Bangsa Indonesia
Berbahasa satu, Bahasa Indonesia

Hari Pahlawan, 10 November

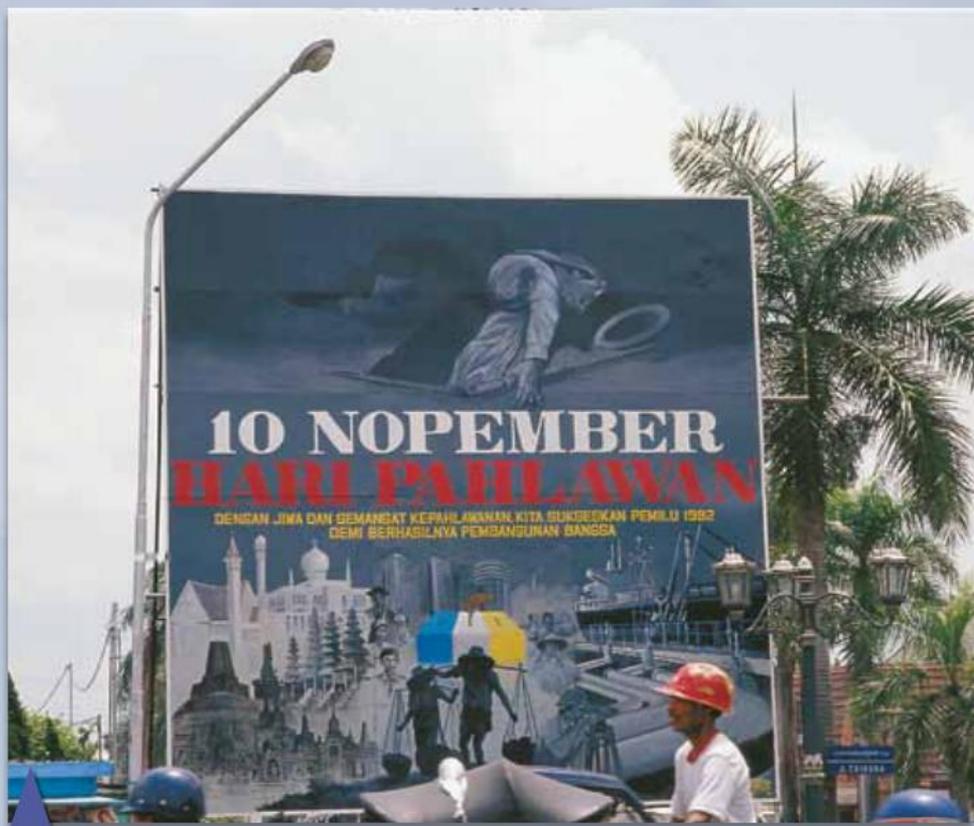
Hari Pahlawan is a day to remember some of the Indonesian heroes and heroines who fought bravely to gain independence from the Dutch.

Hari Ibu, 22 Desember

Hari Ibu is a day to pay respect to mothers throughout Indonesia.

Tahun Baru, 1 Januari

New Year is a big event in Indonesia and is celebrated throughout the country. The Balinese also have their own new year based on the Balinese traditional calendar but they also like to celebrate 1 January. Often special food is prepared to celebrate New Year and other occasions.



Hari apa dirayakan pada tanggal 10 November?

Kegiatan

- 1 Apa artinya 'Pancasila'?
- 2 Mata pelajaran 'Kewarganegaraan' tentang apa?
- 3 Kapan ada upacara bendera di sekolah Indonesia?
- 4 Apakah ada upacara bendera di sekolah Anda?
- 5 Siapa lebih suka pencak silat di Indonesia?
- 6 Siapa Kartini?
- 7 Tanggal berapa Hari Kartini?
- 8 Tanggal berapa Hari Kemerdekaan Indonesia?
- 9 Tanggal berapa Hari olahraga? Apakah ada hari olahraga di Australia?
- 10 Tanggal berapa Hari Ibu dan Hari Bapak di Australia?
- 11 Tahun Baru pada tanggal ...?
- 12 Bacalah 'Sumpah Pemuda'. Apa artinya dalam bahasa Inggris?

Kegiatan lain

- 1 Research for more information about **Hari Pahlawan** in Indonesia. Who are some of the heroes that are remembered on that day?
- 2 Research '**Kartini**' and write a page that illustrates the work that she did for women in Indonesia. Why is she so important in Indonesian history?

Apa artinya?



103.4 mhz

Adalah

Radio Kita

Jl. Sempati
Jakarta

Musik dan Radio

DATA DIRI

Nama lengkap Tasya Ascobat
Panggilan Tasya
Lahir Jakarta, 31 Mei 1975
Tinggi/berat 156cm/50 kg
Sekolah SMA 8 Jakarta
Agama Islam
Yang disukai Kedamaian, persahabatan
Yang dibenci Kemunafikan sama semut
Warna fave Navy blue dan royal green
Pakaian fave Yang santai
Alamat Jl. Trembesi No. 130 Depok 16241

Kartu Siswa

Nama Nyoman Wiratna
Kelas Dua
Sekolah SLTP 2
Alamat Jl. Wibisana
Rumah Nomor 54



Mata pelajaran tahun ini: Pancasila,
Bahasa Inggris, Bahasa Indonesia,
Geografi, Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam, Musik.

Kegiatan

Bacalah keterangan di atas. Apa artinya?

Role-play

Di Stasiun Radio

Anda mewawancarai siswa lain.

Tanyakanlah ...

Bersekolah di mana?

Ada berapa siswa di sekolah?

Belajar mata pelajaran apa?

Mulai dengan ...

'Ini Radio Tiga Nol Satu FM. Hari ini ada wawancara dengan ... yang bersekolah di ...'

Daftar kata

anggota	member	kira-kira	approximately
belajar	to study	lapangan upacara	assembly area
bendera	flag	liburan	holiday
berjalan	to travel	mata pelajaran	subjects
berjalan kaki	to walk	membantu	to help
berkeluarga	to have a family	meminjam buku	to borrow books
bernama	to be called	mengadakan	to organise
bersepeda	to go by bike	mengerjakan	to do/to work on
berumur	has the age	mewawancarai	to interview
besok	tomorrow	minggu	week
biasanya	usually	mulai	begin
dan lain-lain	and other things (etc.)	Pancasila	the five governing principles of Indonesia
dekat	near	pekerjaan rumah (PR)	homework
dibuat	to be built	penduduk	population
gedung	building	perpustakaan	library
gempa bumi	earthquake	pusat kota	city centre
halaman	yard	ramai	busy
hari libur	holiday	sahabat pena	penfriend
hari raya	national religious days	selesai	to finish
ikut	to follow/to join in	siswa	student (usually secondary school)
istirahat	recess/rest time	tahun	year
jadwal	timetable	tamat	to graduate
kapan?	when?	tanggal	date
kata kerja	verbs	terdiri dari	consists of
kemarin	yesterday	utara	north
kemudian	then	wawancara	interview
kepala sekolah	school principal		
ketua kelas	class captain		



Mata pelajaran di Indonesia

Bahasa Indonesia	Indonesian
Bahasa Inggris	English
Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam (IPA) (Biologi/Fisika/Kimia)	Science (Biology/Physics/Chemistry)
Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial (IPS) (Ekonomi/Geografi/Sosiologi)	Social Science (Economics/Geography/Sociology)
Kerajinan Tangan dan Kesenian	Handicrafts and Art
Matematika	Mathematics
Pendidikan Agama	Religious Education
Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan	Five Principles of Governing and Citizenship Education
Pendidikan Jasmani dan Kesehatan	Physical and Health Education
Pencak Silat	Self-defence
Sejarah	History

Mata pelajaran lain

Ilmu Dagang	Commerce	Teknologi Besi	Metalwork
Ilmu Komputer	Information Technology	Teknologi Kayu	Woodwork
Musik	Music	Teknologi Memasak	Food Technology
Olahraga	Sport	Teknologi Menjahit	Textiles



8

Mau ke mana?

Where do you want to go?

Angkutan

bemo



sepeda motor



pesawat terbang



kapal



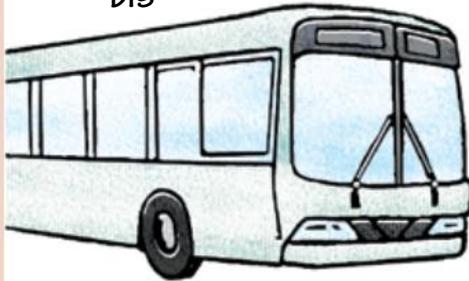
becak



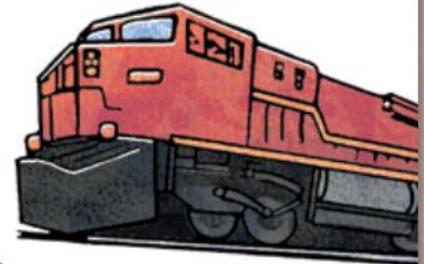
perahu



bis



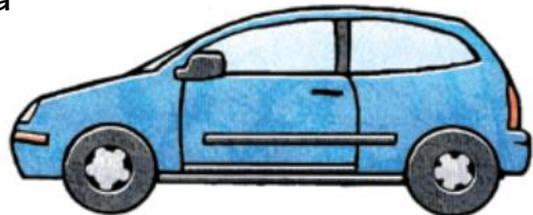
kereta api



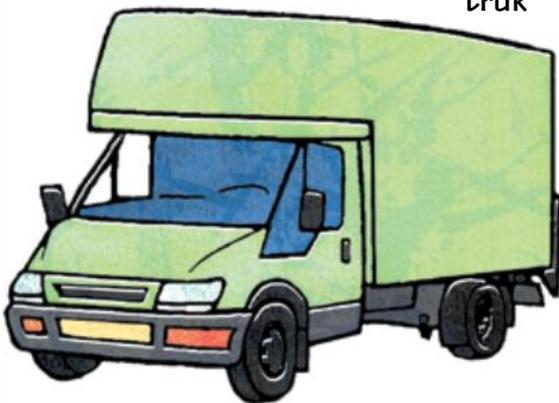
sepeda



mobil



truk



taksi



Naik apa?

Naik means 'to go by', or 'ride on' when referring to transport.

Saya naik sepeda.

I ride a bike.

Saya naik bis.

I go by bus.

Juga ...

Berjalan kaki is a typical Indonesian expression which means 'to walk'. You do not use the word **naik** with the word **berjalan**.



Bapak naik apa ke Jakarta?
Bapak naik kereta api.



Anda naik apa ke sekolah?
Saya berjalan kaki ke sekolah.

Orang ini naik becak.

Di Indonesia ...

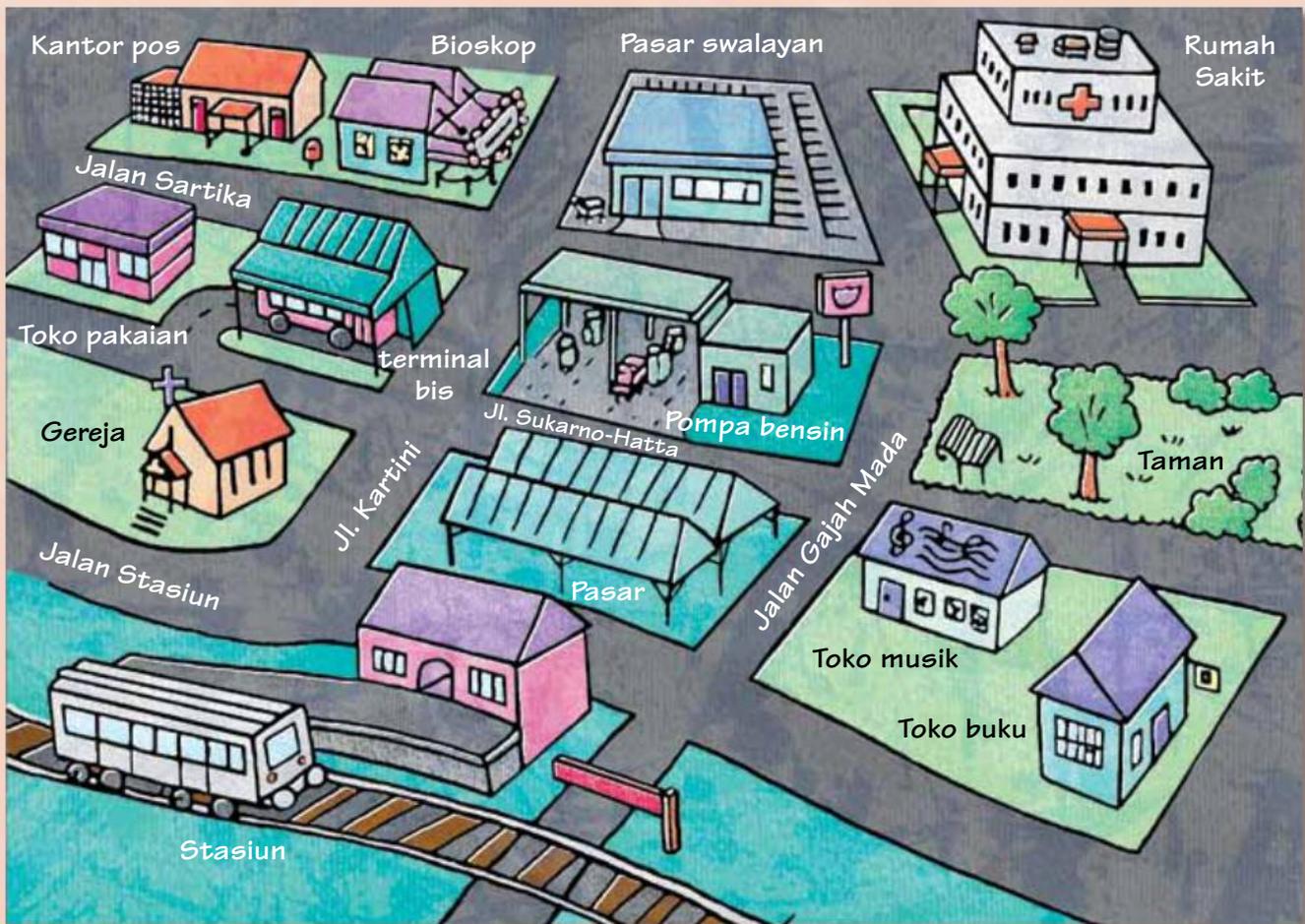
A **becak** is a unique form of transport. They can be found in many parts of Indonesia. The driver is called a **tukang becak**. It is important to bargain with the driver before travelling in a **becak**.

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Naik apa ke sekolah?
- 2 Naik apa ke pusat kota?
- 3 Naik apa ke rumah teman?
- 4 Naik apa ke Bali?
- 5 Naik apa ke bioskop?
- 6 Naik apa ke toko?
- 7 Naik apa ke kebun binatang?

Di mana stasiun?



Di mana stasiun?

Stasiun di Jalan Stasiun.

Di mana bioskop?

Bioskop di Jalan Sartika.

By adding more information, you can make your directions more specific.

Contoh

Bioskop di samping kantor pos.

Bioskop di sebelah kiri pasar swalayan.

Bioskop dekat terminal bis.

Bioskop jauh dari toko musik.

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Di mana gereja?
- 2 Di mana toko buku?
- 3 Di mana mobil?
- 4 Di mana pohon?

Kata-kata baru

di sebelah kiri

on the left

di sebelah kanan

on the right

jauh

far

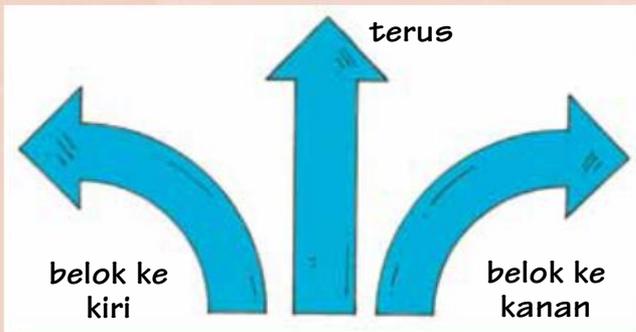
kantor pos

post office

di sudut

on the corner

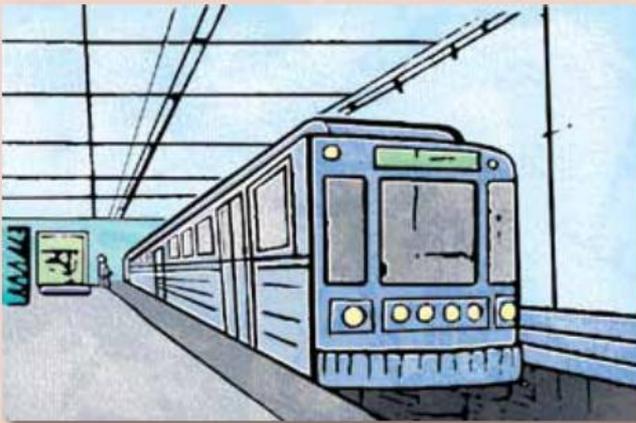
Belok ke kiri, belok ke kanan



Tahukah Anda?

Terus can mean:

- ◉ go straight ahead
- ◉ keep on going
- ◉ continue.



Pertanyaan

Lihatlah peta pada halaman 176.

Jawablah pertanyaan ini dalam bahasa Indonesia.

- 1 Bagaimana dari stasiun ke rumah sakit?
- 2 Bagaimana dari terminal bis ke toko musik?

Bagaimana ke stasiun?

Berjalan terus di Jalan Sartika sampai Jalan Kartini.

Belok ke kanan. Berjalan terus sampai Jalan Stasiun.

Di sebelah kanan ada stasiun.

Kata-kata baru

belok	turn
di sana	there
di sini	here
ke kanan	to the right
ke kiri	to the left
lalu	then
lewat	past, via
peta	map
rumah sakit	hospital
sampai	until



Mau ke mana?



Minggu yang lalu Joko dan Ari ke toko musik. Mereka naik bemo.



Di Indonesia ...

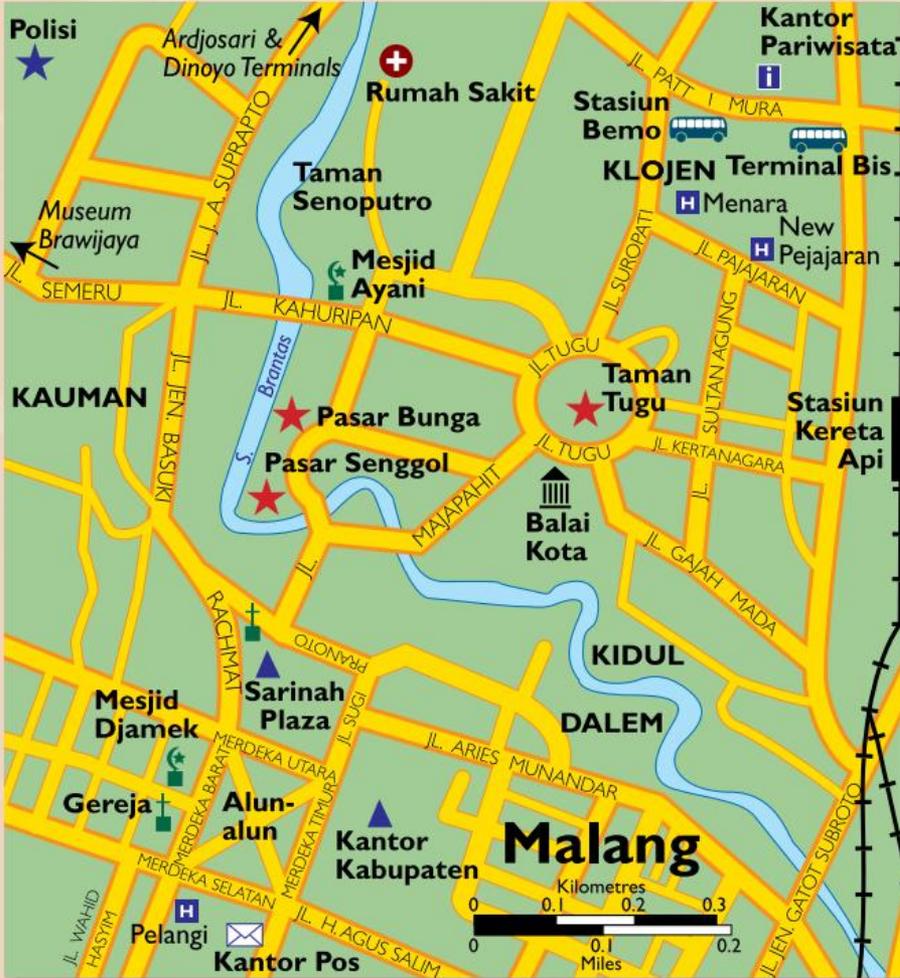
Mau ke mana? is a question you are often asked when you are walking along the streets. Sometimes the person who asks wants you to travel by their transport, especially if they are a **becak** or **bemo** driver. Other people, however, just ask to make conversation, something like 'Good-day, how is it going?' in English. They are not really interested in the exact place that you are going to. The most common answer to this question is **jalan-jalan saja** (just walking).

- 'Mau ke mana, Jono?'
- 'Saya mau ke rumah teman.'
- 'Naik apa?'
- 'Naik sepeda motor.'
- 'Mau ke mana, Kartini?'
- 'Jalan-jalan saja.'



Di sebelah utara

Kota Malang



Di mana kantor pos?
Kantor pos di Jalan Merdeka Selatan.
Kantor pos terletak di sebelah selatan alun-alun.

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Di mana gereja?
Gereja di jalan _____.
- 2 Di mana Sarinah Plaza?
Sarinah Plaza terletak
_____.
- 3 Di mana Taman Tugu?
- 4 Di mana rumah sakit?

Kata-kata baru

di sebelah
terletak

in the direction
is situated

Mau ikut?



Percakapan satu

Syarif: Halo, dengan siapa ini?
Ali: Ali. Apa kabar, Syarif?
Syarif: Baik.
Ali: Apakah ada acara hari ini?
Syarif: Belum. Mau ke mana?
Ali: Saya mau ke toko Planet Surf. Mau ikut?
Syarif: Ya. Naik apa ke sana?
Ali: Bisa naik becak, ya?
Syarif: Ya, bisa.



Percakapan dua

Ruli: Ada rencana hari ini?
Santi: Tidak ada rencana.
Ruli: Saya mau ke Sarinah Plaza. Mau ikut?
Santi: Ya. Bagaimana ke pusat kota?
Ruli: Sepeda motor saya rusak. Bisa naik bis?
Santi: Ya, bisa. Di dekat rumah saya ada tempat perhentian bis.
Ruli: Jam berapa bis berangkat?
Santi: Ada bis yang berangkat jam 2.
Ruli: Baiklah. Saya datang ke rumahmu.
Santi: Sampai nanti, jangan terlambat.



Percakapan tiga

Rini: Hasan, saya harus ke pasar untuk berbelanja. Mau ikut?
Hasan: Maaf, saya tidak bisa. Ada pekerjaan rumah.
Rini: Tidak apa-apa. Saya ke pasar naik sepeda motor.



Kata-kata baru

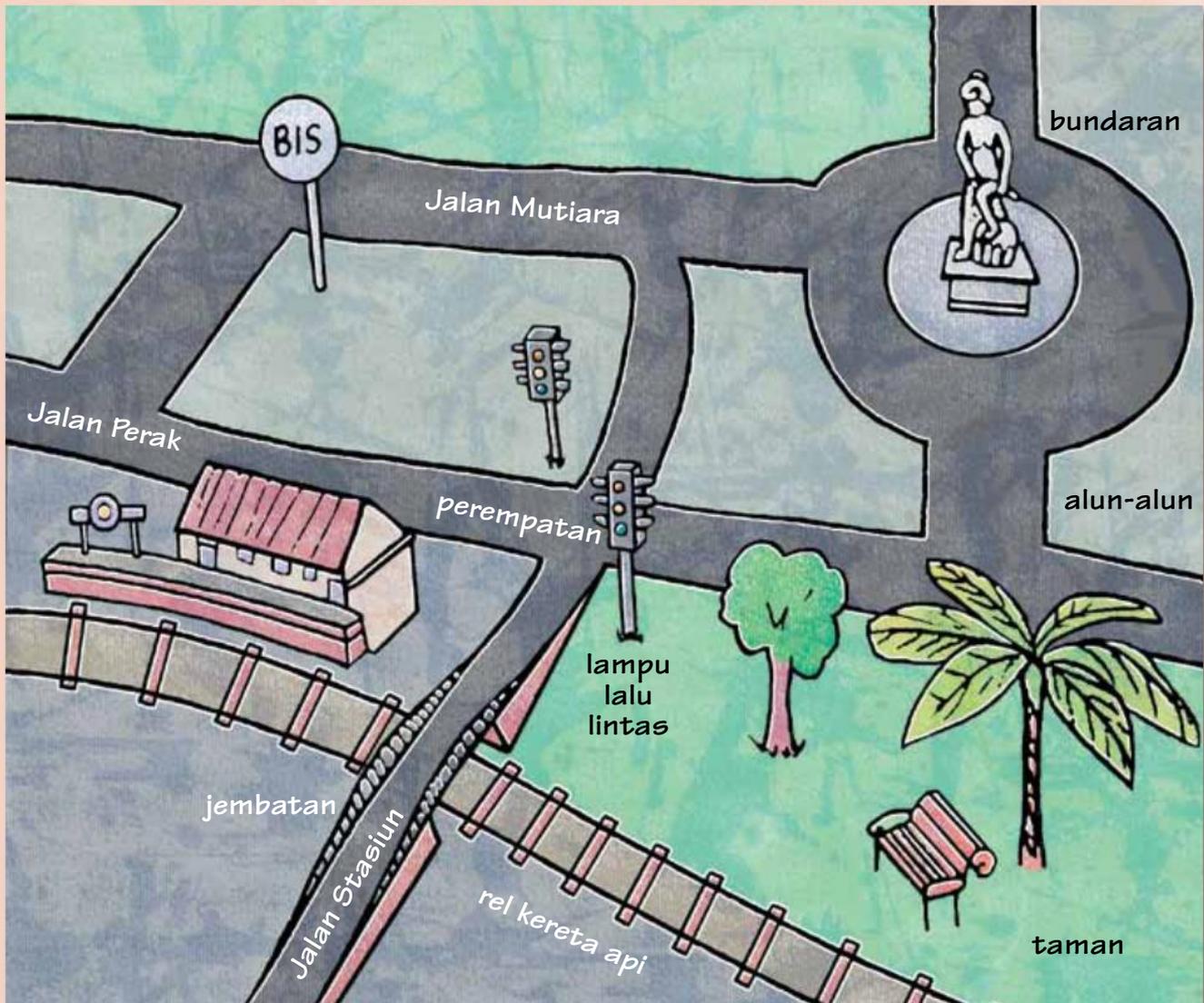
acara	program/plan
jangan terlambat	don't be late
mau ikut?	do you want to
come along?	
rencana	plans
rusak	broken down
sedang apa?	what are you
doing?	
tempat perhentian bis	bus stop

Di Jalan Mutiara

Di Jalan Mutiara ada tempat perhentian bis. Dari sini orang dapat naik bis ke kota. Di Jalan Stasiun ada jembatan. Di bawah jembatan ada rel kereta api. Di samping rel kereta api ada taman. Di belakang taman ada alun-alun. Pada malam minggu ada 'pasar malam' di alun-alun. Orang bisa membeli bermacam-macam makanan yang enak di sini. Di perempatan Jalan Perak dan Jalan Stasiun ada lampu lalu lintas. Pada pagi hari jalan-jalan ini ramai sekali, penuh dengan mobil, sepeda motor, bemo dan bis. Kadang-kadang jalan ini macet.

Kata-kata baru

alun-alun	city/village square
bundaran	roundabout
dapat	can/to be able
jembatan	bridge
lampu lalu lintas	traffic lights
macet	traffic jam
perempatan	intersection
rel kereta api	train lines
taman	park



Kami tersesat!



Nani dan Gunawan di kantor pariwisata di kota Malang, pulau Jawa.

Nani: Maaf, Bu. Kami tersesat!

Pegawai: Mau ke mana?

Nani: Kami mau ke Pasar Senggol. Kami mencari tempat makan.

Pegawai: Ya, di Pasar Senggol ada banyak warung. Pasar itu terletak di sebelah utara alun-alun.

Gunawan: Bagaimana kami ke tempat itu?

Pegawai: Dari kantor ini, belok ke kanan dan berjalan terus sampai Jalan Suropati. Belok ke kiri dan berjalan terus sampai bundaran. Belok ke kanan di Jalan Majapahit. Lalu berjalan terus sampai Pasar Senggol.

Gunawan: Aduh! Berapa jauh dari sini, Bu?

Pegawai: Tidak jauh, kira-kira satu kilometer.

Gunawan: Bisa naik becak, Bu?

Pegawai: Ya, bisa. Ada becak di Jalan Pattimura, di depan kantor ini.

Gunawan: Terima kasih, Bu!

Pegawai: Kembali.

Tukang becak: Mau ke mana?

Gunawan: Ke Pasar Senggol. Berapa ongkosnya, Pak?

Tukang becak: Lima ribu rupiah.

Gunawan: Aduh! Mahal! Tiga ribu, bisa?

Tukang becak: Tidak bisa. Pasar itu jauh dari sini.

Nani: Bagaimana kalau tiga ribu lima ratus?

Tukang becak: Untuk dua orang, empat ribu.

Gunawan: Baiklah.



Kata-kata baru

kantor pariwisata	tourist office
ongkos	fare
tersesat	lost

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Nani dan Gunawan masuk kantor apa?
- 2 Nani dan Gunawan mau ke mana?
- 3 Berapa jauh ke Pasar Senggol?
- 4 Nani dan Gunawan mau naik apa ke Pasar itu?
- 5 Di mana becak?



Becak di kota Malang.

Jam berapa berangkat?



Tono **berangkat** dari rumahnya.



Tono **tiba** di terminal bis.



Tono **datang** ke loket untuk membeli karcis.



Tono **masuk** bis.

Di terminal bis Tirtonadi Solo



- Penjual karcis:** Mau ke mana?
Tono: Saya mau pergi ke Denpasar. Berapa harga karcisnya?
Penjual karcis: Dua belas ribu rupiah.
Tono: Pulang pergi?
Penjual karcis: Tidak. Satu jalan saja.
Tono: Jam berapa tiba di Denpasar?
Penjual karcis: Pada jam sembilan pagi besok.
Tono: Terima kasih.
Penjual karcis: Sama-sama.

Tahukah Anda?

ke to (for places)
 dari from

Juga ...

Sudah and **belum** are also used with verbs.

Contoh

Apakah dia sudah pulang?
 Has he (already) gone home?

Sudah.
 Yes, already.

Kata-kata baru

berangkat	to leave
datang	to come/to arrive
karcis	ticket
loket	ticket office
masuk	to enter
pulang	to return home
pulang pergi	return trip
tiba	to arrive

Mau ikut ke bioskop?



Percakapan lewat telepon

- Ibu Rini:** Halo.
- Tono:** Halo, boleh saya bicara dengan Rini.
- Ibu Rini:** Dengan siapa ini?
- Tono:** Tono, temannya dari sekolah.
- Ibu Rini:** Tunggu sebentar. Rini, ada telepon!
- Rini:** Halo, ini siapa?
- Tono:** Tono.
- Rini:** Ada apa?
- Tono:** Sore ini saya mau pergi ke bioskop. Mau ikut?
- Rini:** Anu, begini Tono, saya harus menyelesaikan PR dulu!
- Tono:** Kalau berangkat pada jam enam bagaimana?
- Rini:** Baiklah! Naik apa?
- Tono:** Kita naik becak dari rumah Rini.
- Rini:** Baiklah.
- Tono:** Sampai nanti, ya!
- Rini:** Ya, terima kasih.

Kata-kata baru

(Note that many of these words are colloquial.)

anu	um
begini	well, it's like this
bicara	to talk
dengan siapa ini?	who am I speaking to?
dulu	first (before doing something else)
tamu	guest/visitor
tunggu sebentar	wait a moment



Pada jam setengah enam Tono datang ke rumah Rini.

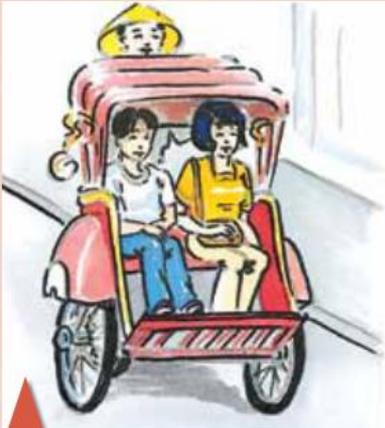
- Tono:** Selamat sore, Ibu. Apa kabar?
- Ibu Rini:** Baik-baik saja.
- Tono:** Rini ada?
- Ibu Rini:** Ya, ada. Tunggu sebentar. Rin, Rin, ada tamu!
- Rini:** Aduh! Saya harus mandi dulu. Tunggu di kamar duduk saja.
- Ibu Rini:** Cepat, cepat Rini.
- Rini:** Lho! Mana pakaian baru itu?
- Ibu Rini:** Tidak apa-apa, pakai celana jeans saja. (Pembantu membawa minuman teh.)
Tono, minum dulu ya!
- Tono:** Terima kasih, Ibu.
- Ibu Rini:** Ayo! Cepat Rin.
- Beberapa menit lagi ...**
- Rini:** Aduh! Maaf, Tono.
- Tono:** Tidak apa-apa. Ayo! Kita berangkat sekarang.
- Rini:** Saya pergi dulu, Ibu.
- Ibu Rini:** Ya. Hati-hati.

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Siapa nama teman Rini?
- 2 Tono datang ke rumah Rini jam berapa?
- 3 Tono tunggu di mana?
- 4 Rini memakai apa ke bioskop?
- 5 Tono minum apa di rumah Rini?

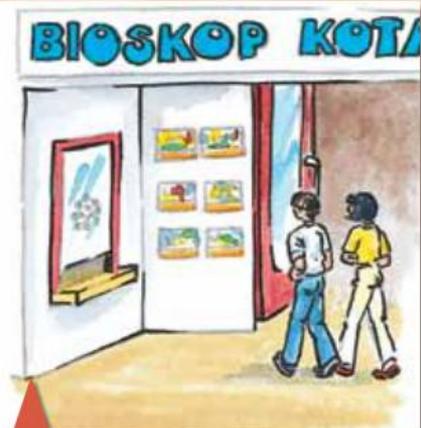
Malam minggu di bioskop



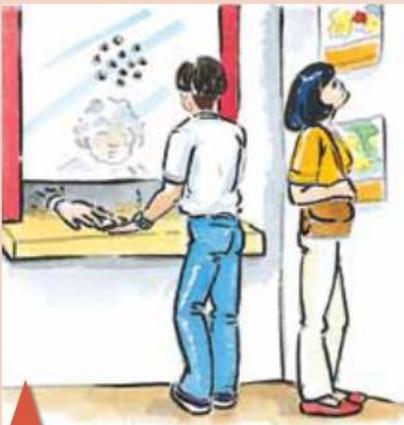
6.00 Rini dan Tono naik becak dari rumah.



6.15 Tiba di alun-alun.



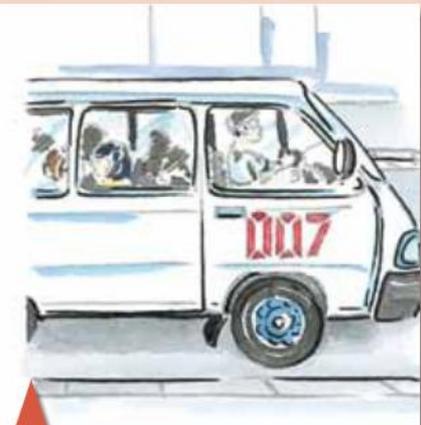
6.30 Tono dan Rini berjalan kaki ke bioskop.



6.45 Masuk bioskop. Mereka membeli karcis dari loket di dalam bioskop.



8.30 Film itu selesai. Tono dan Rini keluar dari bioskop.



8.35 Mereka pulang naik bemo.

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Tono dan Rini naik apa ke alun-alun?
- 2 Jam berapa Tono dan Rini masuk bioskop?
- 3 Jam berapa Tono dan Rini keluar dari bioskop?
- 4 Tono dan Rini pulang jam berapa?

Di Indonesia ...

Malam minggu is an expression meaning 'Saturday night'.

Malam minggu is a time when young people go out with friends, visit the cinema or eat out. The streets are always full of people on Saturday night, often just strolling along enjoying the cool of the evening.

Keluarga Hardimulia di Kalimantan



Bacaan

Keluarga Hardimulia adalah keluarga Indonesia. Mereka tinggal di pulau Kalimantan di kota Samarinda. Rumahnya terletak di Jalan Bayangkara nomor 14. Hari ini Ibu Hardimulia bangun pada jam lima. Sesudah mandi dia ke pasar dengan pembantu untuk membeli sayur-sayuran dan daging yang segar. Mereka naik bemo ke pasar karena lebih cepat daripada berjalan kaki. Pasar itu ramai sekali.

Sesudah pulang dari pasar pembantu menyiapkan makan pagi di dapur. Untuk makan pagi Ibu Hardimulia makan bubur ayam. Bapak Hardimulia makan buah-buahan saja. Anak-anak mereka, Santi



dan Udin makan nasi goreng. Sesudah makan pagi Santi dan Udin menggosok gigi. Santi dan Udin bersepeda bersama ke sekolah. Rumah mereka tidak jauh dari sekolah, jadi mereka berangkat dari rumah pada jam tujuh pagi.

Bapak Hardimulia bekerja sebagai pegawai di perusahaan kayu. Dia berangkat dari rumah pada jam setengah delapan. Dia naik mobil ke kantornya.

Hari ini adalah hari ulang tahun Bapak Hardimulia. Sesudah pulang Santi dan Udin berganti pakaian karena mereka akan naik mobil bersama orang tua mereka ke Rumah Makan Mutiara. Jauhnya satu setengah kilometer saja. Mereka mau makan ayam panggang dan udang galah. Udang Galah adalah makanan khas Samarinda. Karena Keluarga Hardimulia beragama Islam, mereka tidak boleh makan daging babi.



Keluarga Hardimulia



Saya bekerja sebagai pembantu di rumah keluarga Hardimulia di Kalimantan. Setiap pagi saya membantu Ibu Hardimulia. Saya membersihkan rumah, membeli buah-buahan di pasar, menyiapkan makan pagi dan lain-lain. Kadang-kadang saya pulang ke desa saya yang terletak kira-kira dua puluh kilometer dari sini. Biasanya saya naik bis tetapi kadang-kadang saya naik bemo.

Kata-kata baru

akan	will/shall
ayam panggang	roast chicken
bubur ayam dan lain-lain	chicken porridge and others
jauhnya	the distance
melakukan	to do
membersihkan	to clean something
menggosok gigi	brush your teeth
pembantu	home helper
perusahaan kayu	timber company
tidak boleh	not allowed
udang galah (special to Samarinda)	giant river prawns

Pertanyaan

Jawablah pertanyaan ini.

- 1 Ibu Hardimulia bangun pada jam berapa?
- 2 Bagaimana Ibu Hardimulia dan pembantu ke pasar?
- 3 Keluarga Hardimulia makan apa untuk makan pagi?
- 4 Bagaimana Santi dan Udin ke sekolah?
- 5 Setiap hari pembantu melakukan apa?
- 6 Jam berapa Bapak Hardimulia pergi ke kantornya?
- 7 Bapak Hardimulia bekerja sebagai apa?

Tahukah Anda?

Sama has many meanings but is used frequently to mean:

sama	the same
bersama	together

Di Indonesia ...

Most homes have a **pembantu** or home helper to assist with the cooking and cleaning.

Saya tinggal di rumah Santi. Setiap hari saya makan banyak nyamuk!



Kenalilah Indonesia

Angkutan di Indonesia

There are many different kinds of transport in Indonesia ranging from the traditional horse and cart to modern buses and trains. Motor bikes are perhaps the most common as most families can afford to buy one. If you don't want to walk, it is not difficult to catch one of the small buses that frequent the streets, or take a ride in a **becak**.

Becak

The front of the **becak** carries two passengers who sit side by side under a hood, while being pedalled by the driver. The driver is known as the **tukang becak** and sits at the rear of the passengers. The tukang becak works very hard for his money as it can be very difficult pushing not only a passenger, but all the fruit and vegetables they have bought from the market. Locals who use the same tukang becak all the time do not have to bargain for their ride, but as a visitor you have to make sure you have agreed on a price before you get in the becak. It is too late when you arrive at your destination and realise it would have been cheaper to take a taxi! The tukang becak knows the local area well and will offer to recommend a good restaurant, art gallery or just take you for a tour around town. The becak is found in many areas of Indonesia, although they are not allowed in busy streets of Jakarta and you will not see them in Bali.

Becak



Sepeda motor

Motorcycles and motor scooters are very popular forms of transport because they are economical to run and do not take up much space. They can be driven through tiny alleys in small towns and also in and out of busy traffic. Indonesian girls often ride 'side saddle'. Look how many people in this family managed to get on one **sepeda motor**!

Petrol for the sepeda motor can be bought from small stalls on the side of the road. Bike helmet stalls are often seen on the footpaths.



Perahu

Indonesia consists of thousands of islands, which means transport between the islands has always involved boats. There are several different kinds of sailing craft, but perhaps the most common, especially for fishing, is the **perahu**. These craft are characterised by their large outriggers. The perahu can frequently be seen on the beaches after early morning fishing trips.

Dokar

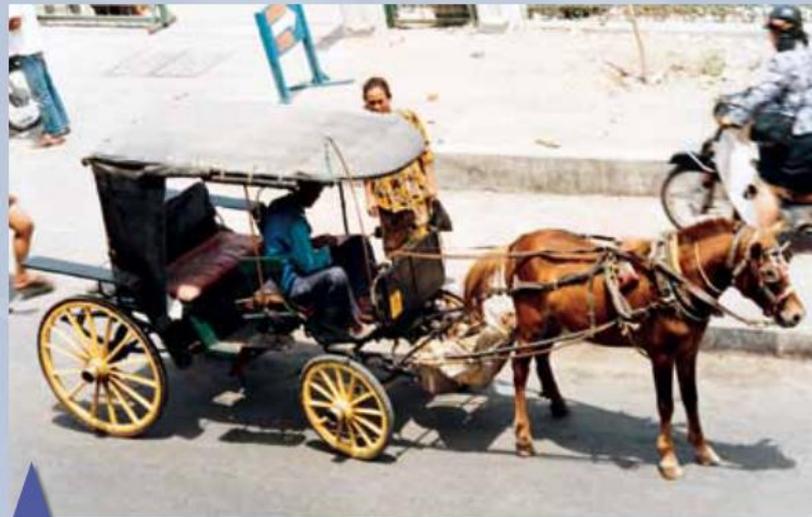
In many areas of Indonesia you will still find horse-drawn carts. The **dokar** (with two wheels) is found in towns or villages in Java and is used more frequently in small towns in the hills where access by becak is impossible. Horse-drawn carts, sometimes with four wheels, can also be found in large towns like Yogyakarta and Solo.

Bajaj

The **bajaj** is a three-wheeled form of transport. It is motorised, with one front wheel and two back wheels. If you travel by bajaj, you need to bargain with the driver before you begin your journey.



Perahu



Andong Yogyakarta (empat roda)



Bajaj



Dokar (dua roda)

Bemo

The word **bemo** stands for **becak bermotor** or a motorised becak. It is like a minibus and can have four wheels or sometimes only three wheels. The bemo picks up passengers who stand on the side of the road and stops for them when they indicate they want to get off. The bemo follows a set route and there are always several bemo routes in towns. Usually, if you want to travel far out of town you have to catch a bus. A bemo is only small, but in Indonesia it is always possible for one more person to squeeze inside. You might find yourself squashed up not only with vegetables from the market but even a few live chickens! Many visitors to Indonesia also have the habit of bumping their heads when getting into a bemo because the roof is so low.

Bis dan kereta api

Travel between cities and towns is usually either by bus or train. Buses are found all over Indonesia and are usually called **bis** but can also be called **bus**. When you travel by bus on a long journey you may experience some nerve-racking moments as the driver weaves in and out of the crowded roads. The horns toot almost continuously, warning unaware bystanders that the bus is coming. Bikes veer off the road and chickens feeding on the side of the road are sent sprawling in all directions. But somehow you make it to your destination and feel you have survived the journey of a lifetime!

Even though the trains can be very crowded, it is a wonderful way to observe the scenery and meet new friends. Trains only operate on the islands of Java, Sumatra and Madura. In Java there are two main rail links: the northern line, which runs from Jakarta to Surabaya via Semarang, and the southern line, which runs from Jakarta to Surabaya via Yogyakarta.



Bemo



Bis



Kereta api

Taksi

Taxis are popular in towns and cities in Indonesia. The taxi driver, like the becak driver knows every street in town so can take you anywhere you ask. Many tourists take an air-conditioned taxi to visit places of interest such as museums and art galleries.

Pesawat terbang

Garuda is the international airline of Indonesia. Within Indonesia you can travel with Garuda to the major islands. There are other domestic airlines that travel from island to island and between large cities. This is a very quick way to travel around the islands of Indonesia as most of the large cities have an airport nearby.



Taksi ini penuh!



Garuda, pesawat terbang Nasional Indonesia

Kegiatan

- 1 Apa nama pesawat nasional Indonesia?
- 2 Gambarkan salah satu macam angkutan Indonesia. Tulislah informasi di bawahnya dalam bahasa Inggris atau Indonesia.
- 3 What important discussion do you have to have with the tukang becak before you get in the becak?
- 4 What other kinds of transport can you find in Indonesia?
- 5 Anda bekerja sebagai tukang becak atau sopir bemo. Tulislah tentang kegiatan Anda pada hari biasa dalam bahasa Indonesia.
- 6 Prepare a model or a detailed poster of one kind of traditional Indonesian transport.

Apa artinya?



Garuda Indonesia

PENERB FLIGHT: GA 304 TUJUAN DEST: SUB

NAMA NAME: RQ LURE/SMS L/P SEX: F

KELAS CLASS: Y TANGGAL DATE: 11MAR/CGK TEMPAT DUDUK SEAT NUMBER: 18E

Pas Naik Kelas Ekonomi

PT (Persero) ANGKASA PURA II BANDAR UDARA SOEKARNO-HATTA
 PELAYANAN JASA PENUMPANG PESAWAT UDARA (PJP2U) UNTUK ANGKUTAN UDARA DALAM NEGERI
Rp. 11.000,-
 KEMENHUB.No. 26 Tahun 1996/KEPDIREKSI No. 022/KM.005/AP.II-98 Untuk sekali pemberangkatan dan disimpan untuk pemeriksaan
No 527189

Terminal

Simpatik BUS

Tiket Penumpang: No 667812
 Passenger Ticket: Bus

Nama Name: [Handwritten]
 Alamat Address: [Handwritten]
 Dari From: [Handwritten] Ke To: [Handwritten]
 Tgl Date: [Handwritten] Jam Time: [Handwritten]
 Waktu Laporan Report time: [Handwritten]
 Tgl / Di keluarkan oleh Date/ issued by: [Handwritten]

No Kursi Seat number: 13
 Tarif Fare: 25000
 Termasuk Ferry / service Included Ferry / service

Tiket dibeli di: [Handwritten]

Ikuti persyaratan dengan baik agar bisa mengikuti undian berhadiah.

No 014735
 Tepas Pariwisata Karaton
 Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat

KARCIS MASUK
 Karaton Ngayogyakarta

a Rp. 1500,-

Kegiatan

Bacalah keterangan di atas. Apa artinya?

Role-play

Pilihlah dari (a), (b), atau (c) dan buatlah percakapan antara orang itu.

- a Penumpang dan pramugari.
- b Wisatawan yang tersesat dan polisi.
- c Tukang becak dan penumpangnya.

Daftar kata

acara	program/plans for the day	kanan	right (direction)
akan	will/shall	kantor pariwisata	tourist office
alun-alun	town square	kantor pos	post office
angkutan	transport	karcis	ticket
anu	um	kayu	wood
barat	west	ke	to (for places)
barat daya	south-west	kelihatan	visible/seen
barat laut	north-west	keluar	exit
begini	it's like this	khusus	special
belok	to turn	kiri	left (direction)
beragama	to follow the ... religion	lalu	then
berangkat	to depart/leave	lamanya	duration (length of time)
berapa jauh?	how far is it?	lampu lalu lintas	traffic light
berjalan	travel	loket	ticket box
berjalan kaki	to walk	maaf	excuse me/sorry
berlari	to run	macet	traffic jam
bersama	do together/together	malam minggu	Saturday night
bicara	speak	mari	come on, let's go
bioskop	cinema	masuk	enter
boleh	may/may I?	mau ikut?	do you want to come along?
bundaran	roundabout	mau ke mana?	where are you going?
daging	meat	membersihkan	to clean
dapat	to be able to	mencari	to look for
dari	from	menyelesaikan	to finish
datang	to come/to arrive	naik	to go by (transport)
di sana	there	ongkos	fare
di sini	here	pantai	beach
di sebelah kanan	on the right-hand side	pembantu	helper (in the home)
di sebelah kiri	on the left-hand side	penumpang	passenger
dulu	first	perempatan	intersection
jadi	so	perusahaan	company
jalan-jalan saja	just walking	peta	map
jauh	far	petunjuk	directions
jangan terlambat	don't be late	pulang-pergi	return trip
jauhnya	distance	pusat kota	city centre
jembatan	bridge	rel kereta api	train lines
kalau	if	rencana	plans

roda	wheel	tenggara	south-east
rumah sakit	hospital	terlambat	late
rusak	broken	terletak	is situated
sama	the same	tersesat	lost
sampai	until	terus	go straight ahead/ continue
sedang apa?	what are you doing?	tiba	arrive
selatan	south	tidak apa-apa	doesn't matter
stasiun	station	timur	east
sudut	corner	timur laut	north-east
taman	park	toko musik	music shop
tamu	guest	tukang becak	becak driver
tempat	place	tunggu sebentar	wait a moment
tempat perhentian bis	bus stop		

Angkutan

andong	horse-drawn cart (larger Yogyakarta style)	kapal	ship
bajaj	motorised three-wheeled vehicle	kereta	cart
becak	three-wheeled bike with passengers at the front	kereta api	train
bemo	small minibus with three or four wheels	mobil	car
bis/bus	bus	perahu	sailing boat
dokar	two-wheeled horse-drawn cart	pesawat terbang	aeroplane
		sepeda	bicycle
		sepeda motor	motorcycle
		taksi	taxi
		truk	truck

Sampai bertemu lagi.



Daftar kata

Bahasa Indonesia—Bahasa Inggris

A

abu-abu grey
acara program/plans for the day
ada there is/there are/ to have
adalah is/are (when one thing is equal to another)
adik younger brother or sister
adik laki-laki younger brother
adik perempuan younger sister
adik tiri younger stepbrother/ younger stepsister
aduh! oh dear! gee!
Agustus August
ahli hukum lawyer
ahli kecantikan beautician
ahli komputer computer expert
ahli tumbuh-tumbuhan botanist
air water
air jeruk lemon/orange juice
akan will/shall
akhir minggu weekend
aku I/my (informal)
akuarium fish tank
alamat address
alat tool
alis eyebrow
alun-alun town square
anak child
anak-anak children
anak ayam chicken
anak kembar twin
Anda you/your (formal)
andong horse-drawn cart (larger Yogyakarta style)
anggota member
anggur grapes
angka numeral
angklung Indonesian bamboo musical instrument
angkutan transport
anjing dog
antara between
antara lain among others/including
anting-anting earrings
anu um
apa? what?
apa artinya? what does it mean?
apa ini? what's this?
apa itu? what's that?
apa kabar? how are you?

apakah ... ? is?/are?/do?/does?
apel apple
api fire
April April
asam sour
asin salty
atau or
avokad avocado
ayah father
ayam chicken
ayam panggang roast chicken
ayo! come on! let's go!

B

babi pig
bacaan reading passage
badak rhinoceros
badan body
bagaimana? how? what's it like?
bagaimana kabarnya? what's the news? how are you?
bagian part of/section
bagus great/beautiful
bahasa Indonesia Indonesian language
bahasa Inggris English language
baik good
baik-baik saja just fine
baiklah good/OK
bajaj motorised three-wheeled vehicle
baju kaus T-shirt
bak mandi tub of water used for washing oneself
bakso soup with noodles and meat balls
bandar udara airport
bangun to get up/to wake up
bank bank
banyak many
Bapak Dad/term of respect for men
bapak tiri stepfather
barang goods/things
barat west
barat daya south-west
barat laut north-west
baru new
batik Indonesian cloth
batu stone
batu karang coral reef
bawang merah onion
bawang putih garlic
bayi baby
bebek duck
beberapa several/a few
becak three-wheeled bike with passengers at the front
begini ... it's like this ...
bekerja to work
belajar to study
Belanda the Netherlands
belimbing starfruit
belok to turn
belum not yet
belum tahu don't/doesn't know yet
bemo small minibus, sometimes with three wheels
benar true
bendera flag
beragama to follow the ... religion
beranda verandah
berangkat to leave/depart
berani brave
berapa? how many?
berapa harganya? how much is it?
berapa jauh? how far?
berapa umurmu? how old are you? (someone your age)
beras rice (uncooked)
berasal dari to come from/to originate from
berbelanja shopping
berganti to change (clothes)
berhiaskan adorned/decorated
beristirahat to take a rest
berjalan to travel
berjalan kaki to walk
berkata to say/said
berkeluarga to have a family
berlari to run
bermacam-macam various kinds/ many different
bermain to play
bernama is called
berolahraga to play sport
berpakaian to wear clothes/ to be dressed
bersama-sama together
bersekolah to go to school
bersepeda to go by bike
bersih clean

bertanya ask
bertemu to meet
beruang bear
berumur is ... years old
berwarna is ... colour
berwarna-warna different colours
besar big
besok tomorrow
betul correct
biasa usual
biasanya usually
biaya payment
bibi aunt
bibir lips
bicara to speak
binatang animal
binatang piaraan pets
bintang star
bintang film film star
biologi biology
bioskop cinema
biru blue
biru muda light blue
biru tua dark blue
bis bus
bisa can
boleh may/may I?
bolehlah you may
botol bottle
Bu short for Ibu
buah-buahan fruit
buas fierce
buaya crocodile
bubur ayam chicken porridge
bukan no/not (nouns)
buku book
bulan month
buncis beans
bundar round
bundaran roundabout
bunga flower
bunga anggrek orchid
bunga kemboja frangipani
burung bird

C

cabai chilli
cangkir cup
cantik pretty/good-looking (girls)
canting tool for drawing wax onto cloth
cap stamp for batik making
capung dragonfly
cara method
cari (mencari) to look for
celana trousers
celana jean jeans

celana panjang long pants
celana pendek shorts
celup warna dye
cenderawasih bird of paradise
cengkeh clove
cepat fast
cerdik cunning/sly
cerita story
cewek girl (colloquial)
cicak small gecko
Cina China
cocok suitable
coklat brown
contoh example
cowok boy (colloquial)
cuci tangan wash your hands
cukup enough

D

daerah area/region
daftar list
daftar makanan menu
daging meat
dagu chin
dalam in (shortened form of **di dalam**)
dalang puppeteer
dan and
dan lain-lain (dll) and other things (etc.)
danau lake
dapat to be able to/can
dapur kitchen
dari from
daripada than
datang to come/to arrive
datar across (crossword)
daun leaf
dekat near
dengan with
dengan siapa ini? who am I talking to? (telephone)
dengar hear
dengarkanlah! listen!
desa village
desain design
Desember December
di in/at/on
di atas on top of
di bawah under
di belakang behind
di dalam inside
di depan in front of
di luar outside
di mana? where?
di samping beside
di sana there
di sebelah in the direction

di sebelah kanan on the right-hand side
di sebelah kiri on the left-hand side
di sini here
di sudut on the corner
di tengah in the middle
dia he/she
dibeli to be bought
dibuat to be built
dibuka open
dihidangkan to be served something
dijual for sale
dijual/menjual to sell
dinding wall
dingin cold
dirayakan celebrated
disediakan prepared
ditutupi to be covered by
dokar horse-drawn cart
dokter doctor
dokter gigi dentist
dokter hewan vet
domba sheep
duduk to sit
duduk di kelas 3 is in year 3
dulu previously/first (before doing something else)
dunia world
durian durian (large fruit with strong smell)

E

ekonomi economics
emas gold
enak/lezat delicious/tasty
ercis peas
es kelapa muda coconut drink
es krim ice cream

F

Februari February
fisika physics
foto photo

G

gadis girl
gado-gado vegetables with peanut sauce
gajah elephant
gambar picture
gamelan Indonesian music ensemble
ganteng handsome/good-looking
garam salt
garis line

garpu fork
gaun dress
gedung building
gelang bracelet
gelap dark
gelas glass
gempa bumi earthquake
gemuk fat
geografi geography
gereja church
gerobak cart
gigi teeth
goreng fried
gua cave
gula sugar
gunung mountain
gunung api volcano
gunungan mountain range
guru teacher
gurun pasir desert

H

habis finished/none left
hadiah prize/gift
hai! hi!
halaman yard/page
halaman belakang backyard
hampir almost
harga price
harga pas set price
harganya the cost
hari day
hari ini today
hari Jumat Friday
hari Kamis Thursday
Hari Kemerdekaan Independence Day
hari libur holiday
hari Minggu Sunday
Hari Natal Christmas Day
Hari Pahlawan Heroes Day
hari Rabu Wednesday
hari Raya national religious days
hari Sabtu Saturday
hari Selasa Tuesday
hari Senin Monday
hari ulang tahun birthday
harimau tiger
harus must
hati-hati! be careful!
haus thirsty
hiasan decoration
hidung nose
hidup to live (animals)
hijau green
hitam black
hujan rain
hutan forest/jungle

I

Ibu Mum/term of respect for women
ibu tiri stepmother
ikan fish
ikan hiu shark
ikan mas goldfish
ikan paus whale
ikat weaving (noun)
ikat pinggang belt
iklan advert
ikut to follow/to join in
ilmu dagang commerce
ilmu komputer computers
ilmu pengetahuan alam science
ilmu pengetahuan sosial social science
indah beautiful
India India
induk mother (animals)
Inggris England
ingin to want/wish to
ini this
insinyur engineer
istirahat recess/rest time
Italia Italy
itu that

J

jadi so
jadwal timetable
jagung corn
jahe ginger
jalan street
jalan-jalan saja just taking a walk
jam o'clock/hour/clock
jam beker alarm clock
jam berapa? what time is it?
jam tangan wristwatch
jangan don't
jangan khawatir don't worry
jangan terlambat! don't be late!
Januari January
jari kaki toes
jari tangan fingers
jas jacket
jauh far
jauhnya distance
jawab (men) to answer
jawaban answer (noun)
jawablah! answer!
jembatan bridge
jendela window
jenggot beard
jengkerik cricket (insect)
jenis kind/type
Jepang Japan

jerapah giraffe
Jerman Germany
jeruk citrus fruit
jingga orange (colour)
jinten cumin
juga also
Juli July
Juni June
jus juice
jus kelapa muda juice of young coconut
jus nanas pineapple juice
juta million

K

kabar news
kacamata glasses
kacamata hitam sunglasses
kacang peanuts
kadang-kadang sometimes
kain traditional wrap-around batik for men or women
kain batik batik cloth
kakak older brother/older sister
kakak laki-laki older brother
kakak perempuan older sister
kakak tiri older stepbrother/older stepsister
kakek grandfather
kaki leg/foot
kalau if/when
kalender calendar
kalimat sentence
kalung necklace
kamar room
kamar kecil toilet
kamar makan dining room
kamar mandi bathroom
kamar tidur bedroom
kambing goat
kami we/our
kamu you (people your own age)
kanan right (direction)
kancil mouse deer
kandang anjing dog kennel
kantin canteen
kantong pocket
kantor office
kantor pariwisata tourist office
kantor pos post office
kapal ship
 kapan? when?
karcis ticket
karcis masuk entry ticket
karena because
kata word
kata (ber) said
kata kerja verb

kata sifat adjective
katulistiwa equator
kaus kaki sock
kayu wood
kayu manis cinnamon
ke to (a place)
ke kanan to the right
ke kiri to the left
ke rumah teman to a friend's house
ke sana to there
ke sekolah to school
kebaya long-sleeved traditional top for women
kebun garden
kebun binatang zoo
kecap soy sauce
kecil small
kedua 2nd/second
keempat 4th/fourth
kegiatan activities
kelapa coconut
kelas class
kelelawar bat
kelihatan visible/seen
kelima 5th/fifth
kelinci rabbit
keluar to go outside/exit
keluarga family
kemarin yesterday
kembali you're welcome/return
kemeja shirt
kemudian then
kenalilah getting to know
kenalkan to introduce oneself
kentang potato
kentang goreng chips
kenyang satisfied (when eating a meal)
kepada to (when speaking to people)
kepala head
kepala sekolah principal
keperluan necessities/needs/requirements
keperluan sehari-hari everyday needs
kepulaga cardamon
kerajinan tangan handicrafts
kerbau buffalo
kereta carriage
kereta api train
keriting curly
kesayangan favourite
kesenian the arts
keterangan information
ketiga 3rd/third
ketimun cucumber
ketua kelas class captain

ketumbar coriander
khas specific/unique
khawatir to worry
kimia chemistry
kipas fan
kira-kira approximately
kiri left (direction)
kita we (including listener)
kobis cabbage
kodok/katak frog
kol bunga cauliflower
kolam pool/pond
kolam renang swimming pool
komik comic
komputer computer
kopi coffee
kosong zero/empty
kota city/town
kotak pensil pencil case
kotek to cackle
kuat strong
kucing cat
kuda horse
kue cake
kuis quiz
kumis moustache
kuning yellow
kunyit turmeric
kupu-kupu butterfly
kura-kura turtle
kurang less than/to the hour
kurang baik not well
kursi chair
kursus course
kurus thin

L

laba-laba spider
lagi more/again
lagu song
lain other
laki-laki male
lalu then
lalu lintas traffic
lamanya duration (length of time)
lambat slow
lampu light/lamp
lampu lalu lintas traffic lights
lapangan bola basket basketball court
lapangan upacara assembly area
lapar hungry
laporan sekolah school report
latihan exercise/practise
lauk-pauk side dishes
laut sea
lautan ocean

lebih more/past
lebih besar daripada bigger than
lebih suka to prefer
leher neck
lembut soft
lengan arm/sleeve
lengan baju sleeve
lengkap complete
lewat past/via
liburan holiday
lidah tongue
lihatlah! look!
lingkungan environment
lingkungan alam the natural environment
loket ticket box
lowongan pekerjaan job vacancy
luar biasa extraordinary/amazing
luas wide/extensive
lucu funny/cute
lukisan painting
lumpia Indonesian spring roll
lurus straight (hair)
lutut knee

M

maaf sorry/pardon
macet traffic jam
mahal expensive
makan to eat
makan malam tea/dinner
makan pagi breakfast
makan siang lunch
makanan food
makanan kecil snacks
malam night
malam wax for batik
malam Minggu Saturday night
Malam Natal Christmas Eve
Malam Tahun Baru New Year's Eve
mana? where?
mandi to bathe
mangga mango
manggis mangosteen
mangkok bowl
manis sweet
Maret March
mari! come on! let's go!
masih still
masuk to enter
mata eye
mata pelajaran subjects
matahari sun
matematika mathematics
mati dead (animals)
mau to want
mau ikut? do you want to come along?

mau ke mana? where are you going?
mau makan apa? what do you want to eat?
Mei May
meja table
meja tulis desk
melakukan to do
melihat to see
memakai to wear/to use
memancing to fish
memang indeed
memasak to cook
membaca to read
membantu to help
membawa (bawa) to bring
membeli to buy
memberi to give
membersihkan to clean something
membuat to make
memesan to order
memilih to choose
memiliki to own
meminjam to borrow
mempunyai to have/to own
menangkap to catch
mencari (cari) to look for
mendengarkan to listen to
mendorong to push
menerima to receive
mengadakan to organise
mengapa? why?
mengerjakan to do/to work on
mengerjakan PR to do homework
menggosok gigi brush your teeth
menghidangkan to serve
mengikuti to follow
mengunjungi to visit
menit minute
menjadi to become
menjawab (jawab) to answer
menjual (jual) to sell
menunggu (tunggu) to wait for
menyeberangi to cross over something
menyediakan to prepare/serve something
menyelesaikan to finish something
menyiapkan to prepare something
merah red
merah muda pink
merah tua dark red
mereka they
merica pepper
merpandes tooth filing ceremony (Bali)
mesjid mosque
mewah luxurious
mewawancarai to interview

mie goreng fried noodles
minggu week
minggu depan next week
minggu yang lalu last week
minum to drink
minuman drink (noun)
minyak oil
misalnya for example
mobil car
mode fashion
modern modern
montir motor mechanic
monyet monkey
motif pattern/motif
-mu your (short for **kamu**)
muda young/light (colour)
mudah easy
muka face
mulai to begin
mulut mouth
murah cheap
murid student (usually primary)
museum museum
musik music
musim hujan rainy season
musim kemarau dry season

N

naik to go by (transport)
nakal naughty
nama name
namaku my name (informal)
namanya his/her name
nanas pineapple
nanangka jackfruit
nasi rice (cooked)
nasi goreng fried rice
nasi goreng istimewa special fried rice
nasi putih plain steamed rice
negara country
nenek grandmother
nikmati enjoy
nol zero
nomor number
November November
-nya his/her
nyamuk mosquito

O

obat medicine
Oktober October
olahraga sport
ongkos fare
orang person
orang-utan orang-utan

orang tua parents
orang yang tua person who is old (an old person)

P

pada on/at (for dates, days, months, years)
padang rumput grass field
padi rice (unhusked)
pagar fence
pahit bitter
pahlawan hero/heroine
Pak short for bapak
pakai (mem) to use/to wear
pakaian clothes
pakaian santai casual clothes
pakaian sehari-hari everyday clothes
pakaian tidur nightwear/pyjamas
pakailah ... use ...
pala nutmeg
paman uncle
panas hot (temperature)
Pancasila the five governing principles of Indonesia
pandai clever
panggil to call someone (a name)
panjang long
pantai beach
papan tulis whiteboard/blackboard
pariwisata tourist
pasar market
pasar swalayan supermarket
patung statue
peci black Indonesian hat
pedagang kaki lima food vendors
pedas spicy hot
pegawai office worker
pekerjaan occupation
pekerjaan rumah homework
pelajaran lesson
pelayan waiter
pelukis artist
pemain musik musician
pemasak cook
pebakaran mayat cremation
pembantu helper (in the home)
pemerintah government
pena pen
penari dancer
pencak silat a type of self defence
pencinta alam nature lover
pencuri thief
pendek short (in length)
pendidikan agama religious education
pendidikan jasmani physical education

pendidikan pancasila dan kewarganegaraan five principles of governing and citizenship education
penduduk population
penerbang pilot
penggaris ruler
penjaga kebun binatang zoo keeper
penjual seller
pensil pencil
penuh full
penumpang passenger
penyanyi singer
pepaya paw paw
perahu sailing boat
perak silver
perangko stamp (post)
perawat nurse
perayaan celebration
percakapan conversation
perempatan intersection
perempuan female
pergi go
pergi ke ... to go to ... (a place)
perhiasan jewellery
perjalanan journey
perkawinan marriage
perlu need
pernah ever
tidak pernah never
perpustakaan library
pertama/kesatu first
perusahaan a company
perut stomach
pesantren Islamic boarding school
pesawat terbang aeroplane
pesta party
peta map
petani farmer
petunjuk direction
pilihan choice
pintar clever/intelligent
pintu door
pipi cheek
pirang blonde
piring plate
pisang banana
pisau knife
pohon tree
pohon kelapa coconut palm
polisi police officer
ponsel (telepon sel) mobile phone
pramugari/a flight attendant (female/male)
pramuka scouts
pria male
pulang to return home
pulang-pergi return trip

pulau island
punya short for **mempunyai**
punyai (mem) to have
pusat centre
pusat kota city centre
pusat perbelanjaan shopping centre
putih white

R

radio radio
raksasa monster
ramai busy/crowded
rambut hair
rambutan fruit with red hairy skin
rasa taste
rasanya the taste
rel kereta api train lines
rempah-rempah spices
rencana plans
rendah low/short
rendang spicy beef dish
resep recipe
restoran restaurant
roda wheel
rok skirt
roti bread
ruang duduk lounge room
ruang kelas classroom
ruang praktek dokter doctor's surgery
ruang tamu place for receiving guests
rumah house
rumah makan small restaurant
rumah sakit hospital
rumput grass
rupiah Indonesian currency
rusak broken

S

sahabat pena penfriend
saja just
sakit sick/sore
sakit gigi toothache
sakit kepala headache
sakit telinga earache
salah false
salak fruit with snake-like skin
salam greetings
sama same
sama-sama/kembali same to you/you're welcome
sambal chilli sauce
sampai until
sampai jumpa see you later

sampai jumpa lagi until we meet again
sampai nanti until later
sana there
sandal sandals
sangkar burung bird cage
sapi cow
sarapan/makan pagi breakfast
sarung sarong
sate grilled meat on skewers
sate ayam chicken sate
sate babi pork sate
sate kambing goat/lamb sate
saus kacang peanut sauce
sawah rice fields
saya I/my
sayur-sayuran vegetables
sebagai as
sebelum beforehand
sebenar wait a moment
sebesar as big as
sedang apa? what are you doing?
sedih sad
segar fresh
sehari-hari every day
sejak muda since a child
sejarah history
sekali very
sekarang now
sekian dulu that's all for now
sekolah school
selai jam
selama for/duration of
selamat belajar happy studying
selamat datang welcome
Selamat Hari Kemerdekaan Happy Independence Day
Selamat Hari Natal Merry Christmas
selamat jalan goodbye (to person leaving)
selamat makan enjoy your meal!
selamat malam good evening
selamat minum enjoy your drink
selamat pagi good morning
selamat siang good day
selamat sore good afternoon
selamat tidur sleep well
selamat tinggal goodbye (to person staying)
selatan south
selendang traditional long narrow scarf worn by women over the shoulder
selesai to finish
seluruh entire
seluruh dunia all over the world
semangka watermelon
sembuh to recover (from illness)

semua all
senang happy
sendiri yourself/alone
sendok spoon
seorang a person
sepatu shoe
sepeda bike
sepeda motor motorbike
seperempat a quarter
seperti like/as
September September
sepupu cousin
seragam uniform
serai lemon grass
serangga insect
sesajen offerings to the gods
sesudah afterwards
setengah half
setiap hari every day
Si a term used before a descriptive name
siapa? who?/whose?
siapa nama Anda? what's your name? (formal)
siapa namamu? what's your name (someone your age)
silahkan makan please eat
silahkan masuk please enter
singga lion
sini here
siput snail
siswa student (usually secondary)
sop soup
sopir driver
sosiologi sociology
soto ayam chicken dish
stadion stadium
stasiun station
sudah already
sudah datang already arrived
sudut corner
suka to like
sungai river
surat letter
susu milk

T

tahu to know
tahukah Anda? do you know?
tahun year
Tahun Baru New Year
taksi taxi
taman park
taman nasional national park
tamat to graduate
tambah lagi to have some more (food)
tamu guest

tanah land/ground/earth
tangan hand
tanggal date
tanggal berapa? what date is it?
tanpa without
tanpa gula without sugar
tanya (ber) asked
tas bag
tawar-menawar to bargain
teh tea
teka-teki crossword/puzzle
teknologi besi metalwork
teknologi kayu woodwork
teknologi memasak food technology
teknologi menjahit textiles (subject)
tekstil textile
telepon telephone
telepon sel (ponsel)
hp (ha pey) mobile phone (handphone)
telinga ear
telur egg
telur matahari fried egg
teman friend
teman dekat close friend
tempat place
tempat cuci place to wash clothes
tempat perhentian bis bus stop
tempat tidur bed
tengah centre
tenggara south-east
tentang about
terang bright/clear
teratai waterlily
terbang to fly
terbesar biggest
terdiri dari consists of
terima kasih thank you
terkenal famous
terlalu mahal too expensive
terlambat late
terletak is situated
terminal bis bus terminal
tersesat lost (lost your way)
tertawa to laugh
terus straight ahead/continue
tetangga neighbour
tetapi but
tiba to arrive
tidak no/not (adjectives/verbs)
tidak ada there aren't any/they are not here
tidak apa-apa doesn't matter/no problem
tidak boleh not allowed to
tidur to sleep
tikus mouse

timur east
timur laut north-east
tinggal to live (people)
tinggi tall
toko shop/shops
toko musik music shop
tomat tomato
topi hat
tradisional traditional
truk truck
tua old/dark (colour)
tukang becak becak driver
tukang cukur haircutter/barber
tukang gigi false teeth maker
tukang jahit tailor
tukang kayu carpenter
tukang kebun gardener
tukang ledeng plumber
tukang listrik electrician
tukang roti baker
tulis (menulis) to write
tulislah... write ...
tumbuh-tumbuhan plants
tunggu wait (verb)
tunggu lama wait a long time
tunggu sebentar wait a moment
turun down
tusuk skewer (of sate)

U

uang money
ubi jalar sweet potato
ubi kayu cassava
udang galah giant prawns
ujian exam
ulangan test
ular snake
umur age
ungu purple
universitas university
untuk for/to
upacara ceremony
Upacara Bendera flag ceremony
utara north

V

Vietnam Vietnam

W

wah! an exclamation
wajan wok/pan
waktu malam at night time
wanita female
warna colour
warna lembut soft colour

warung small place to eat

wawancara interview

wisatawan tourist

wortel carrot

Y

ya yes

yang which/who

yang berwarna ... which has the
colour ...

yang lain the other one

yang mana? which one?

yang paling besar biggest

Yunani Greece

Daftar kata

Bahasa Inggris—Bahasa Indonesia

A

to be **able to** dapat
about tentang
across datar (crossword)
activities kegiatan
address alamat
adjective kata sifat
advert iklan
aeroplane pesawat terbang
afterwards sesudah
again lagi
age umur
airport bandar udara
alarm clock jam beker
already sudah
already arrived sudah datang
also juga
and dan
and others dan lain-lain
angry marah
animal binatang
to **answer** menjawab (jawab)
apple apel
approximately kira-kira
April April
area daerah
arm lengan
to **arrive** tiba
artist pelukis
arts kesenian
arts and crafts kerajinan tangan
as sebagai
to **ask** bertanya
assembly area lapangan upacara
at (time) di/pada
August Agustus
aunt bibi
avocado avokad

B

baby bayi
backyard halaman belakang
bag tas
baker tukang roti
banana pisang
bank bank
to **bargain** tawar-menawar
bat kelelawar

to **bathe** mandi
bathroom kamar mandi
batik stamp cap
be careful! hati-hati!
beach pantai
beans buncis
bear beruang
beard jenggot
beautician ahli kecantikan
beautiful (of scenery) indah
becak driver tukang becak
to **become** menjadi
bed tempat tidur
bedroom kamar tidur
beforehand sebelum
to **begin** mulai
behind di belakang
belt ikat pinggang
beside di samping
big besar
bike sepeda
biology biologi
bird burung
bird cage sangkar burung
birthday hari ulang tahun
bitter pahit
black hitam
blackboard/whiteboard papan tulis
blonde pirang
blue biru
body badan
book buku
to **borrow** meminjam (pinjam)
botanist ahli tumbuh-tumbuhan
bottle botol
bowl mangkok
boy anak laki-laki
bracelet gelang
brave berani
bread roti
breakfast makan pagi
bridge jembatan
bright/clear terang
to **bring** membawa/bawa
broken rusak
brown coklat
to **brush your teeth** menggosok gigi
buffalo kerbau
building gedung

bus bis/bus
bus terminal terminal bis
busy (crowded) ramai
but tetapi
butterfly kupu-kupu
to **buy** membeli (beli)

C

cabbage kobis
cage sangkar
calendar kalender
to **call someone (name)** panggil
called bernama
can (verb) bisa
canteen kantin
captain ketua
car mobil
car mechanic montir
cardamon kepulaga
carpenter tukang kayu
carriage kereta
carrot wortel
cart gerobak
casual clothes pakaian santai
cat kucing
to **catch** menangkap
cauliflower kol bunga/bunga kol
cave goa
celebrated dirayakan
celebration perayaan
centre pusat
cereal (breakfast) sereal
ceremony upacara
chair kursi
to **change (clothes)** berganti (pakaian)
cheap murah
cheek pipi
cheese keju
chemistry kimia
chicken ayam
chicken porridge bubur ayam
chicken sate sate ayam
child anak
children anak-anak
chilli cabai
chilli sauce sambal oelek
chin dagu
China Cina

choice pilihan
 to **choose** memilih (pilih)
Christmas Day Hari Natal
Christmas Eve Malam Hari Natal
church gereja
cinema bioskop
cinnamon kayu manis
citrus fruit jeruk
city kota
city centre pusat kota
class kelas
classroom ruang kelas
clean bersih
 to **clean** membersihkan
clear/bright terang
clever pandai/pintar
close friend teman dekat
clothes pakaian
club klub
coconut kelapa
coconut drink es kelapa muda
coffee kopi
cold dingin
colour warna
 to **come** datang
 to **come from/to originate from** berasal dari
come on! let's go! ayo! mari!
 to **come to** datang ke
comic komik
company/business perusahaan
computer komputer
computer expert ahli komputer
conversation percakapan
cook (person) pemasak
 to **cook** memasak
coral batu karang
coriander ketumbar
corn jagung
corner sudut
correct betul
country negara
cousin sepupu
covered by ditutupi
cremation ceremony upacara pembakaran mayat
cricket (insect) jengkerik
crocodile buaya
 to **cross over** menyeberangi
crossword/puzzle teka-teki
cucumber ketimun
cumin jinten
cunning/sly cerdik
cup cangkir
curly keriting
cute (child/animal) lucu

D

Dad/term of respect for men Bapak
dancer penari
dark gelap
dark blue biru tua
dark red merah tua
date tanggal
day hari
December Desember
decorated berhiasan
decoration hiasan
deer rusa
delicious enak/lezat
dentist dokter gigi
depart/leave berangkat
desert gurun pasir
design desain
desk meja tulis
different colours berwarna-warna
dining room kamar makan
dinner/tea makan malam
direction petunjuk
in the direction of/on the ... side di sebelah
distance jauhnya
do melakukan/mengerjakan
do you know? tahukah Anda?
do you want to come? mau ikut?
doctor dokter
doctor's surgery ruang praktek dokter
dog anjing
dog kennel kandang anjing
don't jangan
don't be late! jangan terlambat!
don't know yet belum tahu
don't worry jangan khawatir
door pintu
down turun
dress gaun
 to **drink** minum
drinks minuman
driver sopir
becak driver tukang becak
dry season musim kemarau
duck bebek
dye celup warna

E

ear telinga
earache sakit telinga
earrings anting-anting
earthquake gempa bumi
easy mudah
 to **eat** makan

economics ekonomi
egg telur
fried egg telur matahari
elder brother kakak laki-laki
elder brother/sister kakak
elder sister kakak perempuan
electrician tukang listrik
elephant gajah
engineer insinyur
England Inggris
English language bahasa Inggris
enjoy nikmati
enjoy your meal selamat makan
enjoy your drink selamat minum
enough cukup
 to **enter** masuk
environment lingkungan
equator katulistiwa
ever pernah
everyday setiap hari
everyday clothes pakaian sehari-hari/pakaian santai
everyday needs keperluan sehari-hari
example contoh
exercise latihan
exit keluar
expensive mahal
eye mata
eyebrow alis

F

face muka
family keluarga
famous terkenal
fan kipas
far jauh
farmer petani
fashion mode
fast cepat
fat gemuk
father ayah/bapak
favourite kesayangan
February Februari
female perempuan
fence pagar
few/several beberapa
fifth kelima
film star bintang film
fingers jari tangan
 to **finish something** menyelesaikan (selesai)
finished/none left habis
fire api
first pertama/kesatu
first (before doing something else) dulu

fish ikan
 to **fish** memancing
flag bendera
flag ceremony Upacara Bendera
flight attendant (female/male) pramugari/a
flower bunga
 to **follow** ikut
 to **follow the ... religion** beragama
 ...
food makanan
food vendors pedagang kaki-lima
foot/leg kaki
for/to untuk
forest/jungle hutan
fork garpu
fourth keempat
frangipani bunga kemboja
fresh segar
Friday hari Jumat
fried goreng
fried chicken ayam goreng
fried noodles mie goreng
fried rice nasi goreng
friend teman
frog kodok/katak
from dari
fruit buah-buahan
funny lucu

G

garden kebun
gardener tukang kebun
garlic bawang putih
gecko cicak
geography geografi
Germany Jerman
 to **get up** bangun
getting to know kenalilah
gift/prize hadiah
ginger jahe
giraffe jerapah
girl anak perempuan
 to **give** memberi (beri)
glass gelas
glasses kacamata
 to **go/went** pergi
 to **go by bike** bersepeda
 to **go by (transport)** naik
 to **go outside** keluar
 to **go to school** bersekolah
goat kambing
goat/lamb sate sate kambing
gold emas/mas
goldfish ikan mas
good baik
good afternoon selamat sore

good day selamat siang
good evening selamat malam
good morning selamat pagi
goodbye (leaving) selamat jalan
goodbye (staying) selamat tinggal
good-looking ganteng
goods/things barang
government pemerintah
graduate tamat (verb)
grandfather kakek
grandmother nenek
grapes anggur
grass rumput
grass field padang rumput
great/beautiful bagus
Greece Yunani
green hijau
greetings salam
grey abu-abu
guest tamu

H

hair rambut
hair cutter tukang cukur
half setengah
hand tangan
handsome/good looking ganteng
happy senang
happy studying selamat belajar
hat topi
have some more (food) tambah lagi
he dia
head kepala
headache sakit kepala
helper (in the home) pembantu
here di sini/sini
hero/heroine pahlawan
his/her nya
his/her name namanya
history sejarah
holiday hari libur/liburan
homework pekerjaan rumah (PR)
horse kuda
horse-drawn two-wheeled cart dokar/ardong (Javanese)
hospital rumah sakit
hot (heat) panas
hot (spicy) pedas
hour/o'clock jam
house rumah
how? what's it like? bagaimana?
how are you? apa kabar?
how many? berapa?
how much is it? berapa harganya?
hungry lapar

I

I/my (informal) aku
I/my saya
ice cream es krim
if/when kalau
in di/dalam (short for di dalam)
in front of di depan
in the middle of di tengah
including antara lain
India India
Indonesian cloth batik
Indonesian language bahasa Indonesia
information keterangan/informasi
inside di dalam
intelligent pintar
interview wawancara
 to **interview** mewawancarai
 to **introduce oneself** kenalkan
is (when one thing equals another) adalah
is/are/do/does? apakah?
is ... colour berwarna
island pulau
is ... years old berumur
Italy Italia
it doesn't matter tidak apa-apa
it's like this ... begini ...

J

jacket jas
jackfruit nangka
jam selai
January Januari
Japan Jepang
jeans celana jean
jewellery perhiasan
 to **join in** ikut
journey perjalanan
juice jus
July Juli
June Juni
Junior high SLTP
just saja
just fine baik-baik saja
just taking a walk jalan-jalan saja

K

kitchen dapur
knee lutut
knife pisau
know tahu

L

lagi more/again
lake danau
lamb/goat sate sate kambing
land tanah
last week minggu yang lalu
late terlambat
laugh tertawa (verb)
leaf daun
leave berangkat
left kiri
left-hand side di sebelah kiri
leg/foot kaki
lemon/orange jeruk
lemon/orange juice air jeruk
lemon grass serai
lesson pelajaran
less than/to the hour kurang
letter surat
library perpustakaan
light/lamp lampu
light blue biru muda
like suka/senang
like/as seperti
line garis
lion singa
lips bibir
list daftar
 to **listen** to mendengarkan
 to **live (animals)** hidup
 to **live (people)** tinggal
long panjang
long pants celana panjang
look! lihatlah!
 to **look for** mencari (cari)
lost (your way) tersesat
low/short rendah
lunch makan siang
luxurious mewah

M

to **make** membuat (buat)
make a list buatlah daftar
male laki-laki
mango mangga
mangosteen manggis
many banyak
map peta
March Maret
market pasar
mathematics matematika
May (month) Mei
may/may I? boleh
meat daging
medicine obat
meet bertemu
member anggota

menu daftar makanan
method cara
middle tengah
milk susu
million juta
minute menit
mobile phone telepon sel (ponsel)
 handphone (hp)
Monday hari Senin
money uang
monkey monyet
monster raksasa
month bulan
more/past the hour lebih
mosque mesjid
mosquito nyamuk
motorbike sepeda motor
mountain gunung
mountain range gunung-gunungan
mouse tikus
mouse deer kancil
moustache kumis
mouth mulut
Mum/term of respect for women Ibu
museum museum
music musik
music shop toko musik
musician pemain musik
must harus
my/I saya/aku

N

name nama
national park taman nasional
national religious days hari Raya
nature lover pencinta alam
naughty nakal
near dekat
necessary/need perlu
neck leher
necklace kalung
needs/requirements keperluan
neighbour tetangga
 the **Netherlands** Belanda
never tidak pernah
new baru
news kabar
newspaper surat kabar
New Year's Day Tahun Baru
New Year's Eve Malam Tahun Baru
next week minggu depan
night malam
night time waktu malam
nightwear/pyjamas pakaian tidur
no/not bukan (nouns), tidak (verbs)
no problem tidak apa-apa

north utara
north-east timur laut
north-west barat laut
nose hidung
not allowed tidak boleh
not yet belum
November November
now sekarang
number nomor
numerals angka
nurse perawat
nutmeg pala

O

occupation pekerjaan
ocean lautan
o'clock/hour jam
October Oktober
offerings to the gods sesajen
office kantor
office worker pegawai
oh dear! gee! aduh!
OK baiklah
old tua
on di
on the corner di sudut
on top of di atas
onion/shallot bawang merah
open di buka/buka
or atau
orange (colour) jingga
orang-utan orang-utan
orchid bunga anggrek
 to **order** memesan (pesan)
other lain
our kami/kita
outside di luar
 to **own** mempunyai

P

painting lukisan
pardon/sorry maaf
parents orang tua
part of/section bagian
party pesta
passenger penumpang
pattern motif
paw-paw pepaya
peanuts kacang
peanut sauce saus kacang
pen pena
pencil pensil
pencil case kotak pensil
person orang
 a **person** seorang
pets binatang piaraan
photo foto

physical education pendidikan jasmani
physics fisika
picture gambar
pig babi
pilot penerbang
pineapple nanas
pink merah muda
place tempat
place to wash clothes tempat cuci
plate piring
to play bermain
please eat silahkan makan
please enter! silahkan masuk!
plumber tukang ledeng
pocket kantong
police officer polisi
population penduduk
pork sate sate babi
post office kantor pos
potato kentang
potato chips kentang goreng
practise/exercise latihan
prawn udang
to prefer lebih suka
to prepare something menyiapkan
pretty/good looking (girls) cantik
previously dulu
price harga
primary school sekolah dasar
principal kepala sekolah
prize/gift hadiah
puppeteer dalang
purple ungu
to push mendorong
pyjamas pakaian tidur

Q

a **quarter** seperempat
quiz kuis

R

rabbit kelinci
radio radio
rain hujan
rainy season musim hujan
read membaca/baca
reading passage bacaan
to receive menerima (terima)
recess/rest time istirahat
recipe resep
recovered (from illness) sembuh
red merah
to rest beristirahat
rest time isirahat
restaurant restoran

to return home pulang
return trip pulang-pergi
rhinoceros badak
rice (cooked) nasi
rice (uncooked) beras
rice (unhusked) padi
rice fields sawah
right kanan
right-hand side di sebelah kanan
river sungai
room kamar/ruang
to run berlari

S

sad sedih
sailing boat perahu
salt garam
salty asin
same sama
same to you sama-sama
sandals sandal
sapi cow
sarong sarung
Saturday hari Sabtu
Saturday night malam Minggu
say/said berkata (kata)
sea laut
second kedua
to see melihat
see you later sampai jumpa
to sell menjual (jual)
seller penjual
senior high SMU
sentence kalimat
September September
to serve something menyediakan
served disediakan
several/a few beberapa
school sekolah
school principal kepala sekolah
science ilmu pengetahuan alam
scouts pramuka
shark ikan hiu
she dia
sheep domba
ship kapal
shirt kemeja
shoe sepatu
shop/shops toko/toko-toko
shopping berbelanja
shopping centre pusat perbelanjaan
short (in length) pendek
shorts celana pendek
sick sakit
silver perak
singer penyanyi

to sit duduk
situated terletak
skirt rok
to sleep tidur
sleep well selamat tidur
sleeve lengan (baju)
slow lambat
small kecil
small eating place warung
small restaurant rumah makan
snacks makanan kecil
snail siput
snake ular
so jadi
sociology sosiologi
sock kaus kaki
soft lembut
soft colour warna lembut
sometimes kadang-kadang
song lagu
sorry/pardon maaf
soup sop
sour asam
south-east tenggara
south-west barat daya
soy sauce kecap
to speak bicara/berbicara
special khusus/khas
special fried rice nasi goreng istimewa
spices rempah-rempah
spider laba-laba
spoon sendok
sport olahraga
stadium stadion
stamp (postal) perangko
starfruit belimbing
station stasiun
statue patung
stepfather bapak tiri
stepmother ibu tiri
stomach perut
stone batu
story cerita
straight (hair) lurus
straight ahead/continue terus
street jalan
strong kuat
student murid/siswa
to study belajar
subjects mata pelajaran
sugar gula
suitable cocok
sun matahari
Sunday hari Minggu
sunglasses kacamata hitam
sweet manis
swimming pool kolam renang

T

table meja
tailor tukang jahit
take a rest beristirahat
tall tinggi
taste rasa
tasty enak
taxi taksi
tea teh
tea/dinner makan malam
teacher guru
technology teknologi
teeth gigi
telephone telepon
tell me about/how? bagaimana?
test ujian
textiles (subject) teknologi menjahit/tekstil
than daripada
thank you terima kasih
that itu
that's all for now sekian dulu
then kemudian/lalu
there sana
there aren't any tidak ada
there is/there are/to have ada
they mereka
thief pencuri
thin kurus
third ketiga
thirsty haus
this ini
three-wheeled bike with passengers at front becak
Thursday hari Kamis
ticket karcis
ticket box loket
tiger harimau
timetable jadwal
to (going to a place) ke
to (speaking to people) kepada
to the left ke kiri
to the right ke kanan
toast roti panggang
today hari ini
toes jari kaki
together bersama-sama
toilet kamar kecil
tomato tomat
tomato sauce saus tomat
tomorrow besok
tongue lidah
too expensive terlalu mahal
tool alat
toothache sakit gigi
tourist wisatawan
tourist office kantor pariwisata
town kota

town square alun-alun
traditional tradisional
traffic lights lampu lalu lintas
train kereta api
transport angkutan
travel berjalan
travel by car naik mobil
tree pohon
trendy trendi
trousers celana
truck truk
true benar
T-shirt baju kaus
Tuesday hari Selasa
turmeric kunyit
to turn belok
turtle kura-kura
twin kembar

U

um anu
uncle paman
under di bawah
uniform seragam
university universitas
until sampai
until later sampai nanti
until we meet again sampai jumpa lagi
to use memakai/pakai
usual biasa
usually biasanya

V

various kinds bermacam-macam
vegetables sayur-sayuran
verandah beranda
verb kata kerja
very sekali
vet dokter hewan
Vietnam Vietnam
village desa
visible/seen kelihatan
to visit mengunjungi
volcano gunung api

W

to wait menunggu (tunggu)
wait a moment tunggu sebentar
waiter pelayan
to walk berjalan kaki
wall dinding
want mau/ingin
wash/bathe mandi
wash your hands cuci tangan

water air
watermelon semangka
wax malam
wax drawing tool canting
we (including listener) kita
we/our (excluding listener) kami
to wear/use memakai
to wear/be dressed berpakaian
Wednesday hari Rabu
week minggu
weekend akhir minggu
welcome selamat datang
west barat
whale ikan paus
what? apa?
what are you doing? sedang apa?
what does it mean? apa artinya?
what time is it? jam berapa?
what's that? apa itu?
what's the news? bagaimana kabarnya?
what's this? apa ini?
what's your name? siapa nama Anda?
wheel roda
when? kapan?
when/if kalau
where? di mana?/mana?
where are you going? mau ke mana?
which/who yang
which one? yang mana?
white putih
white steamed rice nasi putih
who? siapa?
why? mengapa?
wide/extensive luas
will/shall akan
window jendela
with dengan
without tanpa
without sugar tanpa gula
wok/pan wajan
wood kayu
word kata
to work bekerja
world dunia
all over the world seluruh dunia
worry khawatir
wristwatch jam tangan

Y

yard halaman
year tahun
yellow kuning
yes ya
yesterday kemarin

you Anda (formal)
kamu (same age as you)
you may bolehlah
young muda
younger brother/sister adik
younger brother adik laki-laki
younger sister adik perempuan
you're welcome kembali/sama-
sama
yourself sendiri

Z

zebra zebra
zero kosong/nol
zoo kebun binatang
zookeeper penjaga kebun
binatang/pawang

Acknowledgments

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ISBN 978 1 4202 0883 2



ISBN 978 1 4202 0884 9



ISBN 978 1 4202 0885 6



ISBN 978 1 4202 1882 4



ISBN 978 1 4202 0886 3

ISBN 978-1-4202-0883-2



9 781420 208832