

BAGUS SEKALI! 2



Julie Newnham
Soepri Soehodo



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- Perisai Superbowl management and staff
- Garuda Padang Restaurant management and staff
- Hongkong Internet Kafe staff
- Seiba Tour management and staff
- Tasbih Kolam Renang management and staff
- Museum Negeri Sumatra Utara management and staff

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- Kampung Lingga families, Lingga
- Musium Huta Bolon, Simanindo, Pulau Samosir
- Way Kambas National Park, Lampung

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Wah! Saya lapar sekali!		
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Explore the food on offer in Medan!		
LANGKAH 3 _____ 28		
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily routine • Household chores • Rooms of the house • An Indonesian bathroom 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggesting somewhere to eat • Ordering at a restaurant • Indonesian foods and drinks • Eating places in Medan 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Going ten-pin bowling • Giving instructions • Sports equipment • Playing games • Commentating on sport • Sports advertising 	
Communication tasks		Communication tasks		Communication tasks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask what someone is doing • Say what you are doing • Talk about your daily routine • Talk about household chores • Say how often you do something • Ask someone whether they do something often • Say if you have finished doing something • Ask someone if they have finished doing something • Remind someone to keep getting ready • Identify rooms of the house • Ask and say where someone is 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Say you are hungry or thirsty • Say what you want to eat • Suggest a place to eat • Ask someone else where they want to eat • Specify which restaurant you mean • Identify various foods and drinks • Order food/drink at a restaurant • Specify what and how much you want to eat • Say you want more to eat and drink • Say you have had enough to eat and drink 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Say what games or sports you prefer to play • Ask someone if they have ever played a certain sport • Persuade someone to try a new sport • Ask and say who you are going to play a sport with • Explain the main skills of a game • Keep score and say who won • Identify sports equipment • Describe a sequence of events • Encourage/reassure someone • Read a sports advertisement 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sedang • frequency: sering, jarang, kadang-kadang • -nya as ‘the’: Ibunya Balqis • time words: tadi, dulu • rooms: kamar tidur etc. • chores: mencuci mobil etc. • daily routine: menyisir rambut etc. • nagging someone: jangan lupa + action, ayo cepat! • being lazy: malas + action • contrasting people’s activities: sedangkan • revision: sudah, belum, apakah? 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -an nouns: makanan, minuman • -nya: makanannya, nasinya • terms of address: Bang, Kak • bagaimana kalau...? • mau (revision), minta, memesan (pesan) • sedikit, banyak, terlalu • yang, yang mana? • bukan meaning ‘no’ • bukan as a question tag • eating questions: sudah kenyang? etc. • formal and informal language: memesan and pesan • pronunciation: final ‘t’ 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • question: dengan siapa? • pernah, sudah pernah, belum pernah, tidak pernah • question: keberapa? • menang, kalah • describe a short sequence of events: sebelum, sesudah • don’t!: jangan! • reassurance: pasti • hebat! • ber-verbs • -an nouns (revision) • formal and informal language: bermain and main 	
Cultural awareness		Cultural awareness		Cultural awareness	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mandi (an Indonesian bathroom) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A guide to eating out in Medan • Kaki lima, warung, rumah makan, restoran Padang 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realia – sports advertisements • Games – hom pim pa, suten 	
Text types		Text types		Text types	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • photo-story • caption • phone conversation • survey • role-play • traditional song 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • photo-story • caption • city map • song • role-play • mini restaurant advertisement 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • photo-story • caption • bowling score-sheet • survey • sports advertisement • competition announcement • sports commentary 	

LANGKAH 4
Mau hujan! Pakai baju apa, ya?

42

LANGKAH 5
Di pasar buah!

57

LANGKAH 6
Akhir minggu yang lalu asyik!

71

Topics

- Shopping for clothes
- Suggesting what to wear
- Weather forecasts
- Climate
- Ethnic groups and traditional clothing in Sumatra

Topics

- Shopping at the market
- Buying Indonesian fruit
- Bargaining
- A visit to Berastagi
- Cultural tours

Topics

- Visiting a village and an animal safari park
- Describing a recent trip
- Reading an Indonesian folktale

Communication tasks

- Identify a variety of clothing
- Ask for and give an opinion on items of clothing
- Suggest suitable clothing in relation to the weather or different occasions
- Say whether an article of clothing fits/suits someone
- Ask for and give the temperature and a simple weather forecast
- Ask and say what season it is
- Pay someone a compliment about what they are wearing

Communication tasks

- Identify various fruits
- Ask what someone wants to buy
- Say what you want to buy
- Ask for specific quantities
- Ask if you can bargain or if it's a set price
- Bargain to get a good price
- Say that something is the cheapest, best etc.
- Praise the quality of something
- Weigh out quantities

Communication tasks

- Identify a variety of animals
- Tell the story of a recent trip
- Express your feelings
- Point out where some animals are in relation to landmarks
- Read an Indonesian folktale
- Report what someone told you
- Ask someone to repeat what they said

Language points

52–53

- **me**-verbs as a system
- **bagaimana dengan...?**
- **pas, lumayan, keren**
- more colours: **biru tua** etc.
- **ke-an** (too...): **kecilan**
- **cocok, tidak cocok** etc.
- asking about weather: **bagaimana cuacanya?** etc.
- weather forecasts: **panas dan cerah** etc.
- expressing possibility: **mungkin, kemungkinan**
- formal and informal language: **mencari** and **cari**
- pronunciation: weak 'e'

Language points

67

- classifiers: **sekilo, seikat, sebiji, sesisir, sebuah**
- **ter**-prefix meaning the most: **termahal, termurah**
- **kurang** instead of **tidak**
- more **me**-verbs
- bargaining language: **tidak bisa, sudah murah** etc.
- formal and informal language: **membeli** and **beli**

Language points

79–80

- accidental **ter**-prefix: **terjatuh**
- indirect and direct speech: **berkata, kata** etc.
- plurals: **binatang-binatang**
- plural **-an**: **buah-buahan**
- some prepositions: **di/ke/dari + atas** etc.
- linking words: **kemudian, setelah itu, besoknya** etc.
- feelings: **berani, takut** etc.
- recent past and future: **...yang lalu, ...depan**
- **adalah**
- formal and informal language: **melihat** and **lihat**

Cultural awareness

- Climate of Indonesia
- Ethnic groups in Sumatra
- Traditional clothing in Sumatra
- Mobile phones (**HP**) in Indonesia

Cultural awareness

- **Danau Toba dan Pulau Samosir** cultural tour
- **Berastagi dan kampung Lingga** cultural tour
- **Pulau Nias** cultural tour

Cultural awareness

- Elephant training school: **Way Kambas National Park**

Text types

- photo-story
- caption
- weather forecast
- weather map
- clothing catalogue
- mobile phone ad
- shopping transaction

Text types

- photo-story
- caption
- geographical map
- price list
- song
- quiz
- tour brochure
- shopping transaction

Text types

- photo-story
- recount
- caption
- billboard
- phone conversation
- quiz
- safari park map
- folktale

Contents

COURSE CONTENTS



LANGKAH 7 84 Keliling kota!

Topics

- Places around town
- Giving directions
- Distances: near and far
- Compass directions
- Tourist attractions in Medan

Communication tasks

- Identify places around town
- Ask and say where a place is in relation to other places
- Ask and say whether something is near or far
- Say 'excuse me' and make polite requests
- Ask for and give directions
- Apologise for being late
- Explain why you are late

Language points 93,96

- requests: **permisi, maaf**
- asking for directions: **plaza itu di sebelah mana dari sini?** etc.
- **jauh, dekat**
- direction words: **lewat, sampai, belok (ke) kiri** etc.
- prepositions of place: **di samping, di antara**
- being polite: **Maaf, Bang! Abang tahu...?**
- compass directions: **utara, timur laut** etc.
- indirect speech: **katanya, berkata (bahwa)**
- **apa maksud anda?** etc.

Cultural awareness

- Places of interest in Medan

Text types

- photo-story
- caption
- city map
- tourist information
- compass
- shopping mall design
- presentation

LANGKAH 8 98 Ayo kita berlibur!

Topics

- Planning holidays
- Booking travel
- Expressing opinions
- Obtaining permission
- Theme parks in Jakarta
- Body language

Communication tasks

- Ask about and give your own holiday plans
- Give an opinion of a holiday destination or plan
- Make travel bookings
- Say how long you will stay somewhere
- Ask for permission to go on holiday somewhere
- Give prices in millions
- Read an email from a daughter to her parents
- Promote a holiday package

Language points 107–108

- duration of time: **berapa lama? selama...**
- personal views: **kira, pikir**
- **mau** (revision), **ingin**
- to book: **memesan**
- **se-nya: secepat-cepatnya** etc.
- **sama** meaning 'same'
- casual speech: **nah...**
- using **Bapak** and names for **saya** etc.
- **kepada, salam** (in letters)
- **juta**

Cultural awareness

- Jakarta
- **Dunia Fantasi, Taman Mini** etc.
- body language

Text types

- photo-story
- caption
- plane ticket
- holiday promotion
- role-play (negotiation)
- email
- film program
- film poster
- song
- theme park map
- theme park advertisement
- entry price list

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	<i>inside back cover</i>

petra sumatra



Pulau Weh ● Sabang

Banda Aceh

5°



MALAYSIA

Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser ●
Orang-utan Rehabilitation Centre ●

Belawan

Medan

Kampung Lingga ● ● Berastagi



Danu Toba

Pulau Samosir



Pulau Nias

SUMATRA



SINGAPURA

0°

Garis khatulistiwa

Pekanbaru

Kepulauan Riau

Danu Maninjau

Bukittinggi

Pulau Siberut

Padang

Danu Singkarak



Jambi

Pulau Bangka

5°



SUMATRA UTARA



Taman Nasional Way Kambas

Bengkulu

Palembang

Bandar Lampung

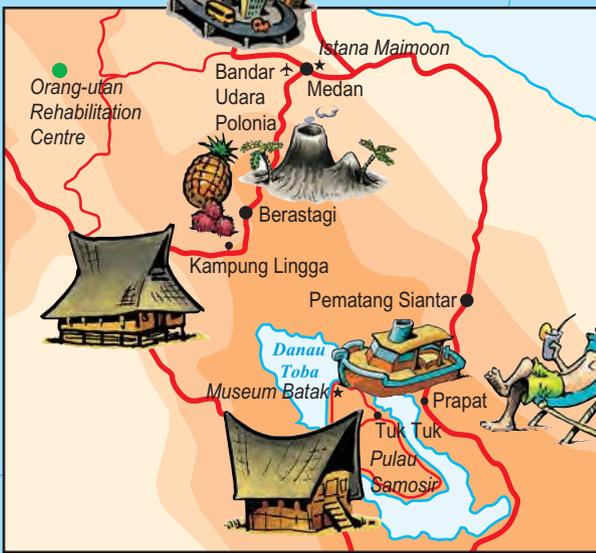


Selat Sunda

Gunung Krakatau

Jakarta

JAWA



Orang-utan Rehabilitation Centre

Istana Maimoon

Bandar Udara Polonia

Medan

Berastagi

Kampung Lingga

Pematang Siantar



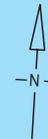
Danu Toba

Museum Batak

Prapat

Tuk Tuk

Pulau Samosir



0 100 200 km

10°

100°

105°

Bagus sekali! 2 is the second level of a three-stage Indonesian course, following on from **Bagus sekali! 1**. It provides you with challenges to extend your learning and make your language use relevant and realistic in everyday situations, as well as providing you with lots of opportunity to practise and use the Indonesian you already know!

You will get to know Aang, Balqis, Ibnu, and Wiki, Indonesian teenage friends from Medan, North Sumatra and see what their lives are really like. **Bagus sekali! 2** is a great opportunity to get close to real life in Sumatra, Indonesia, and to have an insight into Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia.

Language use in **Bagus sekali! 2**

In the textbook you will notice two styles of language used. In the captions, in formal speech and in formal written language, we have used verbs like **membeli** and **bermain** in their unabbreviated forms. In the speech bubbles between the teenagers and in other informal situations, we have used contracted versions of verbs, e.g. **beli**, **pesan**, **main**.

Throughout the course we have introduced the forms that will be most appropriate to each situation, e.g. in markets it is common to use **beli**. We have done this so that you will be able to understand and use the everyday language of Indonesia.

More formal language is also used in this book where appropriate and in more formal written activities in the workbook. In **Bagus sekali! 3** you will practise formal language more thoroughly, as is necessary for students in the later years of school.

We have also introduced some colloquial vocabulary later in this book, e.g. **bilang** and **sama**, but have emphasised that these words should only be used in very casual situations.

Textbook

The **Bagus sekali! 2** Textbook contains the following sections.

Photo-stories

Each chapter (**langkah**) starts with a photo-story. Through the photo-stories you will learn about the day-to-day experiences of Aang, Balqis, Ibnu and Wiki, 4 teenagers from Medan.

All the new words, expressions and different ways to say things in Indonesian that you will learn in each **langkah** are in the photo-story, and you can come back to it as often as you like. If you look at the list of words at the end of the chapter (**Kata-kata baru**), and the hints on grammar (**Tidak begitu susah!**) before you read and listen to the photo-stories, you will have a good understanding of any new language. You might like to look at the photos and skim-read the story first as well, to get the gist of what's happening before you cover it in class.

Cobalah ini! – speaking drills

In this section all the new sentences and phrases you will need have been taken from the photo-stories and practised in small, bite-sized pieces. This will allow you to practise your **bahasa Indonesia** until you feel comfortable with the new language.

In each **Cobalah ini!** section, an instruction appears above each dialogue box to set the situation, e.g. 'You are a waiter. Ask the customer what drinks they want to order'. These instructions will help you understand what you are practising in each box. The bullets and triangles tell you when different people should be speaking. A triangle represents one speaker, and a bullet the other speaker.

The trick to these sections is to change the words in **bold**. This means that you practise the same sentence structures, but with lots of different examples. If there are 6 photos on a page, you should change your dialogues to speak about all 6 photos.

Here is an example from page 5.

A Ask a friend where Balqis is.

△ Balqis di mana sekarang?

○ Balqis di kamar duduk.

Here your partner will need to change the room word in **bold** to match each photo that you point to.

Kamu berdua – structured dialogues

In the **Kamu berdua** ('the two of you') section there is an entire conversation written out. You and a partner can choose the course the conversation takes by selecting from the options given. (You need to decide at the start who will be Partner A and who will be Partner B.)

Here is an example from page 7.

B	Hai,	Toni.	Juki.
	Halo,	Bimo.	Santi.
		Yana.	Dodi.

A	Oh, hai,	Juki!
		Santi!
		Dodi!

You have to keep making sure your conversation makes sense after listening to what your partner has chosen. For example, if Partner B calls themselves **Juki**, Partner A has to call them **Juki**, not **Santi** or **Dodi**.

Bicara bebas! – extended speaking

The **Bicara bebas!** ('Talk freely!') section uses all of the language you have just been practising in the **Cobalah ini!** drills and **Kamu berdua**. The situation might be on the phone, doing a survey or quiz, making up a role-play, presenting a TV or radio segment etc. It's where you and your friends can use your Indonesian freely!

For each **Bicara bebas!** activity we have provided you with a sample dialogue, usually illustrated. You can base your own dialogues on this or create your own new dialogue.

Tekno tips! – learning technologies

Where possible, we have given examples of how learning technologies may be used to enhance the **Bicara bebas!** activities. There are more **Tekno tips!** in the *Workbook*.

Berani coba? – extension

You'll often see a **Berani coba?** box in a **Cobalah ini!**, **Kamu berdua** or **Bicara bebas!** activity. **Berani coba?** ('Are you brave (enough) to try?') offers you a challenge. It gives you a chance to take the activity you have been working on further, so that you can show your classmates and teacher how **bagus sekali!** your Indonesian is!

Mari bermain! – games

Mari bermain! ('Let's play!') is where you get to play games in Indonesian. There are some throughout the book and also five games at the back of the book for you and a partner to play when you get a few free moments in class.

Tidak begitu susah! – grammar

The **Tidak begitu susah!** ('It's not too hard!') section explains the language you have seen in the chapter in more detail. In this section there are examples of language structures, tips on what to look out for, and reminders of things you already know.

Beginilah! – pronunciation tips

Beginilah! means 'Like this!'. This section gives you practical tips to help you sound Indonesian and general tips on learning another language.

Bacalah ini! – reading materials

In the **Bacalah ini!** section you'll read text types such as maps, folktales, songs, magazine articles, tourist brochures, emails, advertisements and signs.

Footnotes are provided to help you out with unfamiliar words. You don't have to learn these. They will just help you to understand the text type you are reading.

Diskusikanlah! – discussion questions

Diskusikanlah! means 'Discuss it!' and this section is always next to a **Bacalah ini!** or **Indonesia asyik!** The **Diskusikanlah!** provides you with questions to discuss the text type you have just read with your classmates. **Diskusikanlah!** can be done with a partner or as a whole-class discussion.

Kata-kata baru – new words

In the **Kata-kata baru** you will find all the new words that have been introduced in each **langkah**. If you can't find a word in the **Kata-kata baru**, check the **Kosa kata** vocabulary pages at the back of the book. It's a good idea to keep your own progressive wordlist as you work through each **langkah**, perhaps in a Microsoft Word™ document or Excel™ spreadsheet.

Indonesia asyik! – cultural sections

In the **Indonesia asyik!** sections you'll get to look at lots of photos, and read about the amazing culture of Indonesia and interesting facts about its past and present which you can discuss with your classmates.

Lagu – songs

Whenever you see this symbol this means there is a song for you to read, sing and listen to. The four songs in this book and the **Bagus sekali!** theme song are all supplied on the **Bagus sekali! 2 Audio CDs**.



Kosa kata – vocabulary

The **Kosa kata** or vocabulary list is at the back of your book. It is a complete list of all the new words in this book which you can use to look up the meaning of a word. There is an Indonesian/English and an English/Indonesian section, and a list of casual and formal expressions.

Maps: Peta Indonesia and Peta Sumatra

There are two main maps in this textbook. One is of Indonesia, while the other is of the island of Sumatra, with a close-up section of Medan and North Sumatra, where Aang, Balqis, Ibnu and Wiki live! These maps will help you locate the places mentioned in each **langkah** and show you extra information and geographical features.

Workbook

You can use your *Workbook* to practise your listening and writing skills. The *Workbook* gives you opportunities to practise writing the new expressions you are learning. It also provides you with loads of fun listening activities, puzzles and extra activities, such as **Tekno tips!**

Teacher's Electronic Resource (TER)

When you see the **TER** symbol in the textbook it means that there are materials in the *Teacher's Electronic Resource* to support the activity you are doing. There are also tips on how the activities can be used, changed or extended to suit the classroom. Extra games and activities, game cards, worksheets and printable copy masters can also be found in the **TER**.



Audio CDs

Whenever you see this symbol it means that this activity is on the **Bagus sekali! 2 Audio CDs**. You can listen to all the listening comprehension activities, photo-stories, **Beginilah!**, songs, and a folk tale on the **Audio CDs**. Listening to Indonesian native speakers is the only way to properly train your ear to the authentic sounds of **bahasa Indonesia**. The **Audio CDs** let you experience being immersed in the language while you are sitting in the classroom!



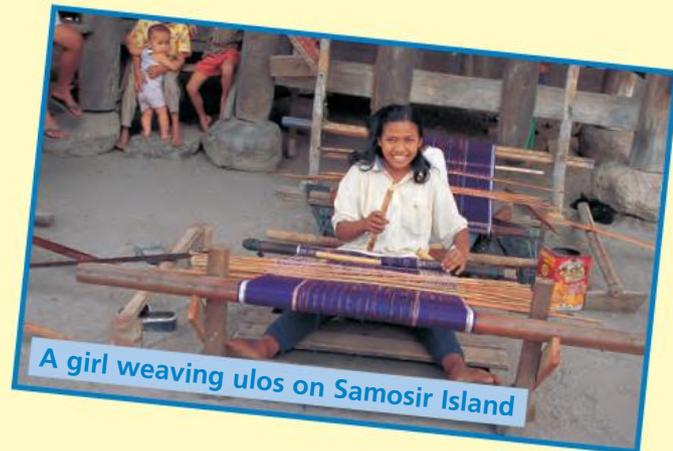
Selamat belajar!

Introduction

MEDAN - SUMATRA UTARA

Sumatra is the third largest island in Indonesia, and the fourth largest island in the world. The equator runs right through the island of Sumatra, just north of the town of **Bukittinggi** in West Sumatra. The island is currently divided into 8 provinces: Aceh, North Sumatra, Riau, West Sumatra, Jambi, Bengkulu, South Sumatra and Lampung.

Sumatra is an island of adventure, with varied landscapes and interesting places to visit: from dense rainforests, rivers and beautiful lakes, to palm-fringed beaches on tropical islands and remote traditional villages in the Mentawai Islands. Sumatra is the home of the world's largest flower, the *rafflesia*, which grows up to 1 metre in diameter. In the wilds of Sumatra you could be lucky enough to catch a glimpse of the Sumatran elephant, the Sumatran tiger, the two-horned Sumatran rhinoceros or the most famous animal of Sumatra, the **orang hutan** (orang-utan).



A girl weaving ulos on Samosir Island

Indonesia's most popular and hottest food, **makanan Padang**, comes from **Padang** in West Sumatra. Sumatra is the home of **Batak** and **Minangkabau** architecture. **Batak** and **Minangkabau** traditional houses are big enough to house up to 8 families and have intricately carved walls and pointed roofs. Sumatra is famous for its bamboo, coconut and buffalo horn carvings, for brassware and **ulos** (traditional Batak woven cloth, worn over the shoulder).

Sumatra is extremely rich in natural resources such as coal, tin, oil, gold, natural gas, timber, rubber, tea, palm oil, cocoa and coffee. These natural resources account for over half of Indonesia's export income. Sumatra also has many harbours along its long coastline which centuries ago enabled a massive volume of trade with India, China and other southeastern Asian countries. Sumatra's largest ethnic group, the Malays, were great seafaring traders of Asia before modern times, and their language formed the basis of **bahasa Indonesia**.

Sumatran ports became the main entry points for immigrants wishing to enter Indonesia. Today Sumatra is a multicultural island with a diverse population as a result. Sumatra's own indigenous people, for example, Acehnese, Minangkabau, Batak and Kubu (from Jambi) mingle with people of Chinese, Malay, Indian, Pakistani and Arab ethnic origins.

Sumatra's contrasting landscapes



The world's largest flower, the rafflesia



Yuki Simpang Raya, a shopping mall in Medan

Interior of Mesjid Raya

Motorised becak

Istana Maimoon

North Sumatra has a large Islamic religious community. Aceh, at Sumatra's northern tip, was a major trading centre for centuries and became therefore the natural entry point for the religion of Islam into Indonesia from the Middle East. The indigenous Batak people, however, adopted Christianity. The main religions of North Sumatra are therefore Islam and Christianity, but there are many Hindus, Buddhists and animists as well.

Medan is the capital city of North Sumatra and the third largest city in Indonesia. It is a bustling city lined with new office blocks and shopping malls. The busy streets are filled with traffic scooting from place to place, including minibuses and the motorised becahs particular to Sumatra. Among two of the beautiful old buildings that can be found in Medan are **Istana Maimoon** (Maimoon Palace) and **Mesjid Raya** (the Great Mosque).

Medan is a popular base for tourists to explore the many attractions in the surrounding area. One of the best known tourist destinations is **Danau Toba** (Lake Toba), known as 'the jewel of North Sumatra'. **Danau Toba**, about 176 km south of Medan, was formed about 75,000 years ago as a result of a very violent volcanic eruption. In the centre of **Danau Toba** is the island **Pulau Samosir**, home to the **Batak Toba** people.

West of Medan is another well-known Sumatran tourist destination: the huge rainforest of the **Gunung Leuser National Park**. The small town of **Bukit Lawang** is the usual access point for visitors to the park. In the park there is an orang-utan rehabilitation centre, where young orphaned orang-utans are taught how to live in the wild.

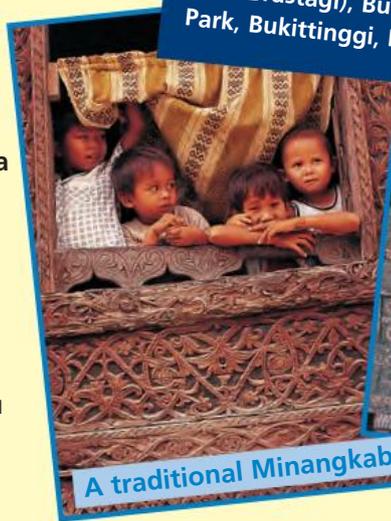
A popular weekend resort for Medan residents is **Berastagi**, a small town

located in the picturesque mountains at the northern edge of the Karo Plateau, only 75 km southwest of Medan. Medan residents visit Berastagi and the Karo Plateau because it offers them a refreshing change from the modern bustling city: a cooler climate, thick pine forests, natural hot springs and the peaceful atmosphere of traditional villages. The famous **Berastagi** markets sell fresh fruits, vegetables, flowers and souvenirs.

TEKNO TIPS!

To find out more about Sumatra and the capital city of North Sumatra, Medan, you can do your own Internet research. Use these keywords to search for more information and great images:

Sumatra (also Sumatera), North Sumatra, Medan, Istana Maimoon, Mesjid Raya, Lake Toba, ethnic groups, Batak, Aceh, Riau, West Sumatra, Nias, Mentawai islands, South Sumatra, Lampung, Bengkulu, Jambi, Minangkabau, Padang, Berastagi (also Brastagi), Bukit Lawang, Gunung Leuser National Park, Bukittinggi, Indonesia



A traditional Minangkabau house



A traditional Batak Toba house

Sumatra

Kenalkan

HAI! KENALKAN, KAMI
DARI KOTA MEDAN!



Nama: Marhum Kahar
Nama panggilan: Aang, Ang
Tempat & tanggal lahir: R. Panjang,
23 September 1985
Umur: 15
Kelas: 2
Sekolah: SLTP Al-Azhar
Hobi: bermain bola basket, naik motor, menyanyi dan
bermain gitar di band



Nama: Balqis
Nama panggilan: Balqis, Qis
Tempat & tanggal lahir: Medan, 19 September 1986
Umur: 14
Kelas: 2
Sekolah: SLTP Al-Azhar
Hobi: menonton film, bermain bulu tangkis,
membaca komik



Nama: Ibnu Fadlan
Nama panggilan: Ibnu
Tempat & tanggal lahir: Medan, 5 Mei 1986
Umur: 14
Kelas: 2
Sekolah: SLTP Al-Azhar
Hobi: bermain komputer, mendengarkan musik,
bermain sepak bola



Nama: Wiki Wijaya
Nama panggilan: Wiki
Tempat & tanggal lahir: Pematang Siantar,
24 September 1986
Umur: 14
Kelas: 2
Sekolah: SLTP Al-Azhar
Hobi: mendengarkan musik, berbicara di telepon,
berbelanja



lanekah

1

KAMU SEDANG APA?



LEARN HOW TO:

- say what you are doing
- ask someone else what they are doing
- talk about your daily routine
- talk about household chores
- say how often you do something
- ask someone whether they do certain things often
- say if you have finished doing something
- ask someone if they have finished doing something
- identify different rooms in the house
- say and ask where someone is in the house



BALQIS, CEPAT BANGUN!



1 Di kamar tidur Balqis, jam 6 pagi.



4 10 menit kemudian...



5 10 menit kemudian. Balqis sedang menonton televisi di kamar duduk.

Balqis! Kamu di mana?
Kamu sedang apa?

Saya di kamar duduk, Bu!
Saya sedang menonton televisi!

Aduh, saya suka sekali
acara ini, saya malas mandi.

6 Ibunya Balqis marah karena Balqis belum mandi.

Balqis!! Kamu nakal sekali!
Ayo, cepat mandi!

Tidak, Balqis! Kamu
sering terlambat!
Matikan televisi dan
cepat mandi, gosok
gigi dan berpakaian!

Sebentar lagi, Bu!
Saya suka acara ini!

Ohh..., baiklah!

Saya jarang terlambat!

7 Balqis keluar dari kamar mandi.



Bangun tidur,
ku terus mandi...

8 Balqis sedang menggosok giginya di kamar mandi.

Tidak lupa menggosok gigi...



9 Balqis sedang menyisir rambutnya di kamar tidur.

Balqis, kamu sedang apa?
Jangan lupa menyisir rambut!
Kadang-kadang kamu lupa!

Saya tidak lupa, Bu! Saya
sedang menyisir rambut.



10 Di kamar makan. Makan pagi sudah siap tetapi Balqis belum siap. Kakaknya Balqis, Inun, sedang makan pagi.

Tadi saya lihat Balqis sedang telepon temannya di kamar tamu!



Balqis, kamu di mana? Kamu sedang apa? Makan pagi sudah siap!

Aduh, anak ini bandel sekali!

11 Balqis sedang berbicara di telepon.

Oh, ya?...Apakah kamu sudah mengerjakan PR?...Ya, PR saya sudah selesai...Eh, kamu menonton *Charmed* tadi malam?...



Balqissssss...!

12 Ibunya Balqis marah sekali karena Balqis belum siap.



Aduh, Balqis, kamu nakal sekali. Lihat jam berapa sekarang!

Maaf, Bu, saya sedang berbicara di telepon!

Tidak, tutup telepon dan makan sekarang!

13 Inun sudah berangkat ke kampus sedangkan Balqis masih di rumah!



Apakah kamu sudah makan pagi?

Ya, sudah, Bu! Saya sudah siap berangkat ke sekolah sekarang.

Kamu belum siap! Rapihkan bajumu dulu!

14 Balqis mencium tangan ibunya sebelum pergi ke sekolah.



Saya pergi dulu, Bu!

Jangan pulang terlambat, ya!

COBALAH INI!



1 Balqis di mana sekarang? Balqis sedang apa?



1

menonton televisi di kamar duduk



2

makan pagi di kamar makan



3

berbicara di telepon di kamar tamu



4

menggosok gigi di kamar mandi



5

menyisir rambut di kamar tidur



6

mandi di kamar mandi

When practising the dialogues below, change the words in **bold** to match each photograph above.

A Ask a friend where Balqis is.

△ Balqis di mana sekarang?

1 Balqis di **kamar duduk**.

B Ask a friend what Balqis is doing.

△ Balqis sedang apa?

1 Balqis sedang **menonton televisi**.

BERANI COBA!

Your friend is slow to get ready for school. Get them to hurry up!

▲ Sam, jangan lupa **menggosok gigi!**

atau

▲ Sam, ayo cepat **menggosok gigi!**

● Baiklah!

atau

● Saya sudah **menggosok gigi!**

atau

● Ya, saya sedang **menggosok gigi!**

1
HAKYUENI
LANGKAH

COBALAH INI!

2 Apakah kamu sering mencuci piring?



1

mencuci piring



2

mengerjakan PR



3

membersihkan kamar



4

memasak makan malam



5

mencuci mobil



6

menyapu halaman

A Ask a friend how often they do things.

△ Apakah kamu sering mencuci piring?

Ya, saya sering mencuci piring.

atau

Tidak, saya jarang mencuci piring.

B Check if a friend has done their chores this morning.

△ Apakah kamu sudah mencuci piring tadi pagi?

Sudah! Saya sudah mencuci piring tadi pagi.

atau

Belum! Saya belum mencuci piring tadi pagi.

KATA-KATA BARU

jarang

kadang-kadang

sering

not very often, hardly ever

sometimes

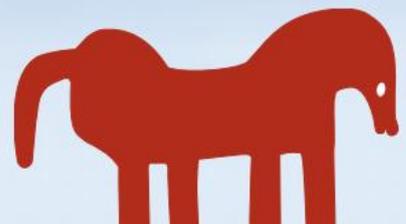
often

BERANI COBA?

Ask a friend how often they do other activities.

▲ Apakah kamu sering berbicara di telepon?

● Ya, saya sering berbicara di telepon.



KAMU BERDUA

Read this dialogue in pairs. You should choose to be Partner A or Partner B. Listen carefully to your partner so that your selections make sense.

Situation: Your friend rings you to invite you over to their house.

A Halo?

B Hai, Toni. Juki.
Halo, Bimo. Ini Santi.
Yana. Dodi.

A Oh, hai, Juki!
Santi!
Dodi!

B Kamu sedang apa?

A Saya sedang mengerjakan PR.
membersihkan kamar. Dan kamu sedang apa?
mencuci piring.

B Oh, saya sedang membaca buku. mengerjakan PR?
mendengarkan musik. Kamu sering membersihkan kamar?
bermain PlayStation. mencuci piring?

A Ya, saya sering mengerjakan PR.
Tidak, kadang-kadang membersihkan kamar.
jarang mencuci piring.

B Oh, ya? Saya juga! Saya sering mengerjakan PR.
kadang-kadang membersihkan kamar.
jarang mencuci piring.

A Kamu di mana sekarang?

B Saya di kamar tamu. Kamar mau main ke rumah saya?
kamar duduk.
kamar tidur.

A Ya! Tapi saya harus mengerjakan PR
membersihkan kamar dulu!
mencuci piring



JANGAN LUPA!

Kamu mau main ke rumah saya?
is often used to mean 'do you
want to hang out at my house?'

1
LANGKAH

MARI BERMAIN!

Saya sedang apa?

What am I doing?

This is a miming game. The class will need to be divided into two groups (**Grup A** and **Grup B**). Select someone to start the game. Your teacher then gives that student an activity to mime for the class. Each group scores a point for the first correct answer, and the group with the highest score wins. Here is an example:



BICARA BEBAS!

1 Apakah kamu sering membersihkan kamar?

Do you often tidy up your room?

Who helps out the most around the house? Survey 5 or 6 of your classmates to find out how often they do household chores. You can use the survey form provided in the *Teacher's Electronic Resource* or make your own.



Nama	membersihkan kamar	mencuci mobil	mengerjakan PR	mencuci piring	memasak makan malam	menyapu halaman
Amy	sering	kadang-kadang	jarang	sering	kadang-kadang	jarang
Jack	jarang	sering	jarang			
Hien						
David						

Here is an example:

- Amy, apakah kamu sering membersihkan kamar?
- Ya, saya sering membersihkan kamar.
- Amy, apakah kamu sering mencuci mobil?
- Tidak, saya kadang-kadang mencuci mobil.



BERANI COBA?

Now survey your classmates about free-time activities and how often they do them. Find out which free-time activities are most popular with your classmates. Here is an example:

- Amy, apakah kamu sering membaca buku?
- Ya, saya sering membaca buku.
- Amy, apakah kamu sering bermain PlayStation?
- Tidak, saya jarang bermain PlayStation.



BICARA BEBAS!

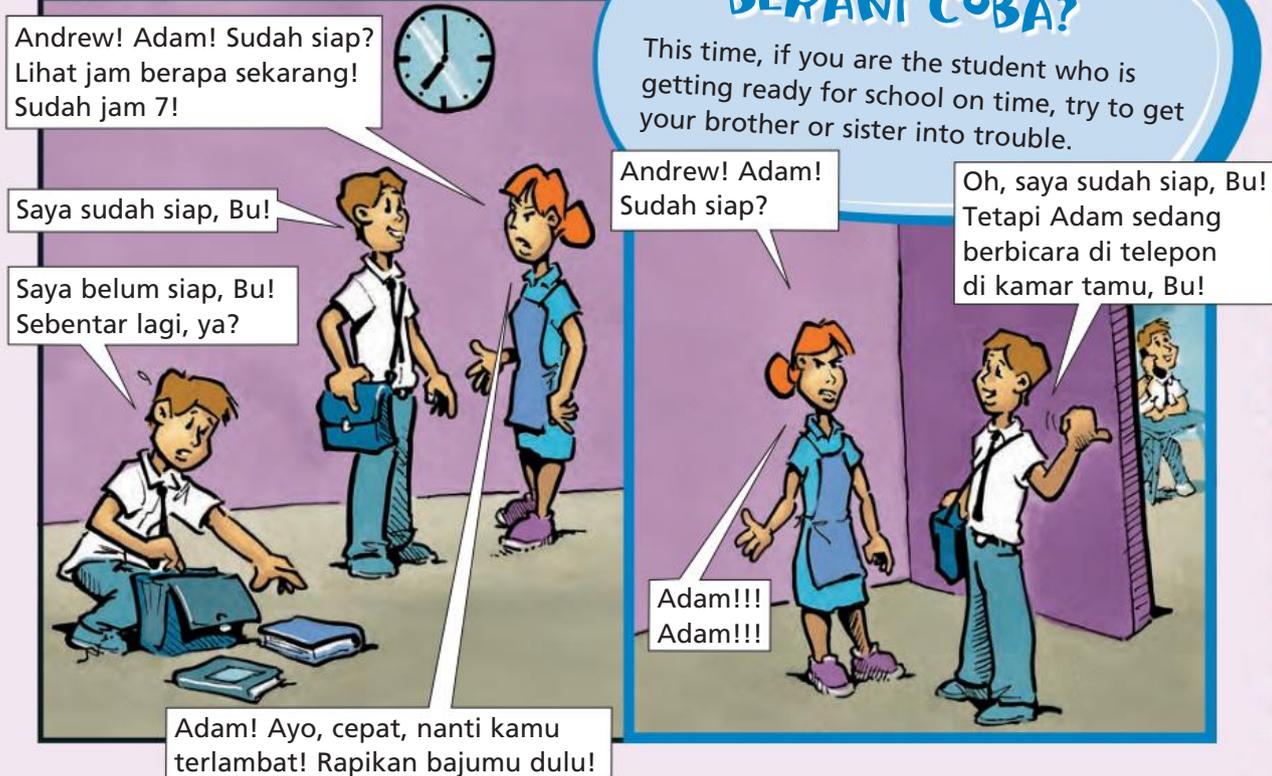
2 Kamu sedang apa? What are you doing?

Perform this role-play in groups of 3. One of you is the parent, and the other two are students getting ready for school in the morning. One student is getting ready, but the other is wasting time. The parent should keep checking what the students are doing to make sure they aren't late for school. Here is an example:



BERANI COBA?

This time, if you are the student who is getting ready for school on time, try to get your brother or sister into trouble.



HEXAGONAL

TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

1 What are you doing?

To ask someone what they are doing, use **Kamu sedang apa?**, e.g.

Balqis, kamu sedang apa?

Balqis, what are you doing?

Saya sedang menonton televisi, Bu!

I'm watching television, Mum!

You use **sedang** when you are asking someone what they are doing right now, exactly like '-ing' in English.

If you are asking someone what they will do in the future or what they have done in the past you cannot use **sedang**.

Kamu melakukan apa pada akhir minggu?

What you are doing on the weekend?

Kamu melakukan apa kemarin?

What did you do yesterday?

3 Which room?

The word for 'room' is either **kamar** or **ruang**. To name the rooms of a house, you often use **kamar** or **ruang** + description, e.g. **kamar duduk** (lounge room), **kamar mandi** (bathroom), **ruang tamu** (guest room). You can call your classroom **ruang kelas**.

HATI-HATI!

Some rooms can't be called **ruang**. The two main examples are **kamar kecil** (toilet) and **kamar mandi** (bathroom), while other rooms have specific names, e.g. **dapur** (kitchen).

4 Often, sometimes or hardly ever?

These are words you can use to say how often you do things:

jarang	not very often, hardly ever
kadang-kadang	sometimes
sering	often

You need to place these words before the thing you are doing, e.g.

Saya jarang terlambat!

I'm hardly ever late!

For emphasis, the time word can also go at the beginning of the sentence, e.g.

Kadang-kadang kamu lupa!

You forget sometimes!

JANGAN LUPA!

Remember that you can also use **sudah** and **belum** to say whether you have done things or not.

Apakah kamu sudah makan pagi?

Have you (already) finished your breakfast?

Ibunya Balqis marah karena Balqis belum mandi.

Balqis' mum is angry because Balqis has not yet had her **mandi**.

2 The sister of Balqis (-nya)

You already know that **-nya** can mean 'his'/'her'. It can also mean 'the'.

Ibunya Balqis.

Balqis' mother.

(*literally*: 'the mother of Balqis')

Balqis sering menonton televisi di kamar duduk.



5 Just a while ago! (tadi)

Tadi means 'recently', 'just before' 'earlier on' or 'a short while ago', e.g.

Tadi saya lihat Balqis sedang telepon temannya di kamar tamu!

Just a while ago, I saw Balqis on the phone to a friend in the guest room!

Tadi can be placed either at the beginning or at the end of a sentence, e.g.

Mereka berangkat tadi.

They left just a while ago.

HATI-HATI!

If you want to use 'before' to compare the order of two events, you would use **sebelum**, e.g.

Balqis mencium tangan ibunya sebelum pergi ke sekolah.

Balqis kissed her mother's hand before she went to school.

Compare this with:

Balqis mencium tangan ibunya tadi.

Balqis kissed her mother's hand just before.

6 Previously, or first? (dulu)

Dulu is used to mean 'in the past' or 'a long time ago', e.g.

Dulu saya suka makan permen.

In the past I liked to eat lollies.

Dulu can also mean 'first' (before doing something else).

Kita melakukan apa dulu?

What shall we do first?

Dulu is often used when you're leaving, but you're going to come back.

Saya pergi dulu.

I'm leaving (for the time being).

Dulu, like tadi, can go at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

7 They did this, whereas I did this! (sedangkan)

If you want to compare or contrast what two people are doing, did, or want to do, you can use **sedangkan** (whereas).

Inun sudah berangkat ke kampus, sedangkan Balqis masih di rumah!

Inun has already left for university, whereas Balqis is still at home!

8 Hurry up and wake up!

You already know that **cepat** means 'hurry up' or 'fast'. To tell someone to hurry up and do something, you can use **cepat + verb**, e.g.

Ayo, cepat mandi!

Come on, hurry up and have a **mandi!**

Cepat menggosok gigi!

Hurry up and brush your teeth!

Balqis' mother tells Balqis what to do by using **Jangan lupa + action:**

Jangan lupa menyisir rambut!

Don't forget to brush your hair!

You can also give commands using base verbs only:

Sisir rambutmu!

Brush your hair!

This is a very direct way to give commands and should not be used with someone older than yourself.

9 I can't be bothered...

Malas means 'lazy'. To say you are lazy or can't be bothered doing something, use **malas + action**, e.g.

Aduh, saya malas mandi.

Oh no, I can't be bothered having a **mandi.**

Kadang-kadang saya malas ke sekolah.

Sometimes I can't be bothered going to school.



INDONESIA ASYIK!

Di kamar mandi

Bathing frequently is very common in Indonesia, because of the tropical weather. Since it is usually hot and humid, many Indonesians **mandi** at least twice a day if not more. Many people will have a **mandi** in the morning and evening, and usually change their clothes afterwards. It is polite and very common in Indonesia to ask family, friends, or guests **Sudah mandi?**, especially in the afternoon or around dusk. You will also hear young children proudly announcing **Saya sudah mandi!**

An Indonesian bathroom (**kamar mandi**) is usually very different from a typical bathroom in Australia or New Zealand. Although you will sometimes find a shower or a bath in Indonesia, it is more common to find a **bak mandi** filled with water. As most Indonesians don't have a hot water system in their house, the **bak mandi** is usually filled with cold water. Bathing in cold water is very refreshing in Indonesia because the weather is so hot.

When taking a **mandi** it is important to remember not to get inside the **bak mandi** but to stand next to it instead. The **bak** is a container for bathing water, not a bathtub! Beside the **bak mandi** you will find a **gayung**, which is a plastic scoop or small bucket. The **gayung** is used to scoop water from the **bak mandi** to pour over you. To have a **mandi** in true Indonesian-style you need to splash around as much water as possible.

After you have finished your **mandi** it is polite to refill the **bak mandi** for the next person from the tap provided.

As you can see from the photos, in Indonesia there are both Western-style and squat toilets.



KATA-KATA BARU

Daily routine

bangun	to wake up, get up
berpakaian (pakai)	to get dressed
menggosok (gosok) gigi	to brush teeth
makan	to eat
makan pagi	breakfast, to eat breakfast
makan siang	lunch, to eat lunch
makan malam	dinner, to eat dinner
mandi	to bathe, to wash
menyisir (sisir) rambut	to brush hair
pulang	to go, come home

Chores

mencuci (cuci) piring	to wash the dishes
mengerjakan (kerja) PR	to do homework
PR (pekerjaan rumah)	homework
membersihkan (bersih) kamar	to clean the bedroom
memasak (masak)	
makan malam	to cook dinner
mencuci (cuci) mobil	to wash the car
menyapu (sapu) halaman	to sweep the yard

Rooms of the house

dapur	kitchen
kamar/ruang	room
kamar/ruang duduk	lounge room, sitting room
kamar kecil	toilet
kamar/ruang makan	dining room
kamar mandi	bathroom
kamar/ruang tidur	bedroom
kamar/ruang tamu	guest room
ruang kelas	classroom



Ruang tamu

How often

jarang	not very often, hardly ever
kadang-kadang	sometimes
sering	often

LAGU

(a traditional song)

Bangun tidur 'ku terus mandi
Tidak lupa menggosok gigi
Habib mandi 'ku tolong ibu
Membersihkan tempat tidurku.
*After (I) wake up (from sleep),
I have a **mandi**,
I don't forget to brush (my) teeth,
After my **mandi** I help mum
Make (tidy up) my bed.*



Time words

dulu	in the past, first, for the time being
kemudian	then
masih	still
belum siap	not ready
nanti	later on
sebenjar lagi	in a minute, just a moment
sebelum...	before...
sedang	-ing, in the middle of doing something
sekarang	now
tadi	earlier, just before, just now

Other words

acara	(TV) program
berangkat (angkat)	to leave
berbicara (bicara)	to talk, to speak, to chat
kampus	university (campus)
mencium (cium)	to kiss
keluar	to come/go out, to go outside
sedangkan	whereas
siap	ready
terlambat	to be late

Adjectives

bandel	stubborn, disobedient
nakal	naughty
malas	lazy, can't be bothered
malas (ke) sekolah	too lazy to go to school
malas mandi	can't be bothered having a mandi
marah	angry
ngantuk	sleepy
rapi	tidy, neat

Expressions to nag someone with

matikan	turn it off
matikan televisi	turn off the television
tutup	closed, shut
tutup telepon	hang up the phone
rapikan bajumu	tuck in (tidy up) your shirt
lihat jam	look what time it is now!
berapa sekarang!	look at the time now!
kamu nakal sekali jangan...	you're very naughty don't...

Langkah 2

WAH! SAYA LAPAR SEKALI!



LEARN HOW TO:

- ➔ identify various foods and drinks
- ➔ say you are hungry and thirsty
- ➔ say what you want to eat
- ➔ suggest a place to eat
- ➔ ask someone where they want to eat
- ➔ ask someone if they want more to eat and drink
- ➔ say you want more to eat and drink
- ➔ ask someone if they have had enough to eat and drink
- ➔ say you have had enough to eat and drink
- ➔ order food and drink at a restaurant



AYO KITA MAKAN-MAKAN!

1 Hari Sabtu siang. Balqis, Wiki, Ibnu dan Aang di rumah Aang. Mereka lapar sekali!

Asyik! Ujian bahasa Indonesia sudah selesai!

Ya, asyik! Saya lapar sekali! Ayo kita makan-makan!

Kita mau makan di mana?

Bagaimana kalau kita makan di restoran Padang?



2 Balqis mau makan di kaki lima, sedangkan Wiki dan Ibnu mau makan di restoran...

Tidak, Ibnu, saya mau makan bakso di kaki lima!

Saya lebih suka makan di McDee!



3 ...dan Aang mau makan di warung!

Saya suka makan di warung Mona Lisa, nasi gorengnya enak!

Ya, tapi di restoran Padang banyak pilihannya!



4

Baiklah! Tapi restoran Padang yang mana?

Restoran Padang yang di Jalan Bogor, bukan?

Oke, bagaimana kalau kita ke restoran Padang, pilihan Ibnu?

Bukan! Yang di Jalan Sudirman, hanya 10 menit dari sini. Ayo!!! Saya sudah lapar sekali!



2

MEMANGKANI

5 Aang, Wiki, Balqis dan Ibnu pergi ke Restoran Garuda.



Eh, saya suka sekali makanan pedas, dan saya bisa makan sambal banyak sekali!



Saya tidak percaya!

Yang benar, Ibnu?

Coba lihat nanti, kalau kamu bisa makan sambal yang banyak atau tidak!

6 Di Restoran Garuda. Aang, Wiki, Balqis dan Ibnu mau memesan minuman. Di restoran Padang tidak perlu memesan makanan.

Selamat siang! Mau pesan minuman?



Ya, saya haus sekali. Saya minta jus jeruk.

Ahh, air putih saja, Kak!

Saya minta jus melon, Kak.

Dan saya mau jus sambal, eh, maaf, jus mangga!

7 Pelayan membawa makanannya ke meja. Banyak sekali pilihannya!



Ini makanannya! Selamat makan!

Aduh! Ini terlalu banyak!

Kelihatannya enak, Bang!

8

Kalian tunggu apa lagi? Ayo, makan!

Baiklah, saya mau nasinya sedikit dan ayamnya banyak.

Wah, banyak sekali makanannya! Ada telur, ada ikan dan daging juga.

Dan sambal ini untuk saya semuanya!

Mmm...ada udang, otak, dan sayur. Saya mau coba semuanya!

9



Di rumah, saya bisa makan sambal satu botol. Sambal ini hanya sedikit, saya bisa makan sambal ini sampai habis.



10 Ibnu berkata bahwa dia suka sekali makanan pedas, tetapi sambal itu terlalu pedas untuk dia. 20 menit kemudian...



Kenapa, Ibnu? Pedas, ya? Mau tambah lagi?

Haah, haah, haah...

Bohong! Lihat muka Ibnu!

Aduh, Ibnu! Kamu lucu sekali!

Tidak, Aang, saya sudah kenyang!



Aduuuuuuh! Sambal ini pedas sekali!

11

12 Ayo, Ibnu! Tambah lagi sambalnya? Tidak, terima kasih! Saya sudah kenyang! Bohong! Kamu suka sekali sambal, bukan?



Aduh, Ibnu! Ibnu!

Ibnu makan sambal terlalu banyak!

13 Aang, Ibnu, Balqis dan Wiki keluar dari restoran. Mereka mau pulang.



Wah! Sambalnya pedas sekali di sini, sambal yang di rumah tidak terlalu pedas.

Ibnu, kamu sudah kenyang atau sambalnya terlalu pedas?

Awas! Nanti malam kamu sakit perut!

Katanya, kamu suka sekali makanan pedas dan kamu bisa makan sambal banyak sekali!



Makanan Padang

HATI-HATI!
1 **Makan** means 'eat' and **makan-makan** also means eat but in a more celebrative or festive way. **Ayo kita makan-makan!** is like saying 'Let's all eat together!'
2 **Habis** is a commonly used word when eating out in Indonesia. **Sampai habis** means 'until it's finished', 'until it's all gone'. **Sudah habis** means 'there's none left'. Waiters in Indonesia will often tell you that a menu item is **sudah habis**, which means that they have none left that day.

2 HAKIMAN 2 HAKIMAN 2 HAKIMAN

COBALAH INI!

1 Mau pesan apa?



ikan



udang



ayam goreng



daging



nasi putih



jus mangga



jus jeruk



air putih

A You are a waiter. Ask a customer what they want to order to drink.

Mau pesan minuman apa?

Saya minta jus jeruk.

atau

Saya mau jus jeruk.

Jus jeruk. Baiklah!

B You are a waiter. Ask a customer what they want to order to eat.

Mau pesan makanan apa?

Saya minta ikan.

atau

Saya mau ikan.

Ikan. Baiklah!

C You are a waiter. Ask a customer if they would like more to eat or drink.

Mau tambah lagi ikannya?

Tidak, terima kasih! Saya sudah kenyang!

atau

Ya, terima kasih! Saya mau tambah lagi.

Ini ikannya! Selamat makan!

BERANI COBA?

Now place a big order with a waiter or waitress. Use formal language (e.g. **memesan**), and **Bang** and **Kak**.

- Kalian mau memesan apa?
- ▲ Kami mau memesan nasi goreng, 1, ayam goreng, 2, dan jus jeruk, 3, Kak.
- Nasi goreng, 1, ayam goreng, 2, dan jus jeruk, 3. Baiklah.

COBALAH INI!

2 Kamu mau makan di mana?

1 kaki lima – baksonya enak

2 Jl. Pasar Buah II, Berastagi
warung – nasi gorengnya enak

3 McDee – beefburgernya enak

4 restoran Padang – banyak pilihannya

A Ask a friend where they want to eat and give a reason for your own preference.

- Kamu mau makan di mana? Di warung?
- Oh, tidak, saya lebih suka makan di McDee!
- Saya lebih suka makan di **warung**, karena nasi gorengnya enak!

B Use the above photos to suggest a place to eat to a friend.

- Bagaimana kalau kita makan di McDee?
- Tidak, saya mau makan di restoran Padang.
atau
- Ya, ayo kita makan di McDee!

C Ask a friend which particular food venue they are talking about.

- McDee yang mana?
- Oh, McDee yang di Jalan Letjen Suprpto, bukan?
- Ya, benar! McDee yang di Jalan Letjen Suprpto.
atau
- Bukan! Yang di Jalan Sisingamangaraja.

HATI-HATI!

1 Long Indonesian words like **Sisingamangaraja** can sometimes seem hard to pronounce.

Here's a handy hint. Split the word up into smaller words, e.g.

Si singa manga raja
Often emphasis in Indonesian falls on the second last syllable.

2 **Lebih suka** means 'to prefer'.

2 HANYA 2 LANGKAH

KAMU BERDUA

Situation: You are arranging to go out to lunch with a friend to celebrate something.

A Eh, Tuti, Vida, Jono, kamu sudah makan minum atau belum?

B Oh, belum!

A Ayo kita makan-makan! minum-minum!

B Kita mau makan minum di mana?

A Bagaimana kalau kita makan minum di McDee? warung? restoran Padang?

B Tidak, saya mau makan minum di kaki lima. Dunkin Donut. rumah makan Made. Jus jeruknya Baksonya Donutnya enak! Nasi gorengnya

A Saya mau makan minum di McDee! warung! restoran Padang! Di McDee warung banyak pilihannya!

B Oke, Baiklah, tapi tetapi McDee warung restoran Padang yang mana? Yang di Jalan Bogor, Jalan Sudirman, bukan? Jalan Melati,

A Bukan! Yang di Jalan Melati hanya 5 10 15 menit dari sini!

B Ya, ayo! Saya sudah lapar haus sekali!

Footnotes

Khas Minang/Melayu

Minangkabau/Malay specialties



BICARA BEBAS!

1 Bagaimana kalau kita makan di warung?

How about we eat at a warung?

This is a role-play for groups of 3 to 4. You are all on holiday in Medan and want to go out for dinner. However everyone in your group has different ideas on where they want to eat. Keep suggesting different places to eat until you all reach a compromise. Use the restaurant descriptions from **Indonesia asyik!** on page 24 to help you choose. Here is an example:

Kita mau makan di mana?

Bagaimana kalau kita makan di restoran Padang?

Ya, tetapi di restoran Padang banyak pilihannya! Dan semuanya enak!

Ya, benar! Bagaimana kalau kita makan di restoran Padang, pilihan Kate?

Baiklah! Ayo, saya lapar sekali!

Tidak, saya mau makan bakso di warung.

Saya lebih suka makan di McDee! Saya tidak suka makanan Padang! Terlalu pedas!

Bagaimana kalau kita makan di Warung Made? Nasi gorengnya enak sekali!

LAGU

Restoran Padang

1 Berjalan-jalan malam,
Mencari makanan,
Bersama teman-teman,
Jalan-jalan.

2 Mau makan di McDonald's
Atau di warung?
Di kaki lima atau
Restoran Padang?

3 Restoran Padang banyak
Pilihannya.
Dari sop buntut sampai
Sambal udang.

4 Berbagai macam minuman
Ada di sana.
Dari es campur sampai
Jus mangga.



BERANI COBA?

Have you really agreed on the same place to eat? Check the exact location with your friends. Use the map from **Cobalah ini! 2** to help you.

Luke: Baiklah! Tapi restoran Padang yang mana?
Sally: Oh, restoran Padang yang di Jalan Sisingamangaraja, bukan?
Kate: Bukan! Yang di Jalan Sutomo.
Jason: Oh, restoran Padang yang di Jalan Sutomo. Hanya 5 menit dari sini. Ayo!

Footnotes

bermacam-macam

various

How to sing along to 'Restoran Padang'

Sing verses 1–4 twice.
(Listen to dialogue.)
Sing verse 4 again.
Sing **restoran Padang** 9 times.



2 HENJOBI LANGKAH

BICARA BEBAS!

TEKNO TIPS!
You can video your role-play.

2 Kalian mau pesan makanan apa?

What would you like to order?

You need to work in groups of 3–5 for this role-play. One of you needs to be a restaurant waiter, and the others are the restaurant customers ordering their meals. You could either use the food and drinks from **Cobalah ini!** 1 on page 18 or create your own restaurant name and menu. Use the example below as a guide. You will need to:

- order both food and drink
- use **Bang** or **Kak** to address the waiter
- comment on the food that you have eaten

Selamat malam! Kalian mau pesan minuman atau makanan?

Ya, Kak! Saya mau jus apel dan saya minta udang dan nasi putih.

Oh, ayam gorengnya enak sekali! Mmmm!

BERANI COBA?
The waiter should check if any of the customers would like more to eat, and some of you can then order some more.

Saya minta jus melon, Kak. Dan saya minta sayur dan ayam goreng.

Dan saya minta air putih. Oh, dan saya mau makan sop buntut dan sambal yang banyak, ya!

Baiklah! Sebentar, ya!

Kalian mau tambah lagi?

Tidak, terima kasih, Kak. Saya sudah kenyang!

Oh, ya? Tapi udangnya tidak enak!

Sambal saya enak, tetapi terlalu pedas! Ah! Di mana nasi putih?

Ya, saya mau ayam goreng 1 lagi. Ayam gorengnya enak sekali, Kak!

BEGINILAH!

Final 't'

In Indonesian you need to take care with the pronunciation of the final **t**. It is generally pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the back of the upper front teeth. When saying Indonesian words that end in **t** you have to almost stop halfway through saying it, so that there is only a hint of the actual letter sound. It's as if you get ready to say the letter **t**, but never quite say it.

A good way to test to see if you are pronouncing words with a final **t** correctly is to hold your hand in front of your mouth. If you cannot feel your breath on your hand then you are pronouncing the final **t** correctly.

Listen to these words on the *Audio CDs* and practise pronouncing the final **t**, using your hand to test yourself!

selamat	Jumat	Maret	buat
takut	sangat	kuat	perut
melihat	lewat		

You should only feel your breath on your hand when you are pronouncing the initial **t** in words. Listen to the *Audio CDs* to hear the difference, for example:

tahu tidak tahun terima tanggal

TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

1 Food and drink (-an nouns)

While **makan** means 'to eat' and **makanan** means 'food', **minum** means 'to drink' and **minuman** means 'a drink'. Can you see the pattern? You can add the suffix **-an** to the end of verbs like **makan** and **minum** to change them into nouns. **-An** nouns often show the result of an action, e.g. **tulisan**, 'article', from **tulis**, 'to write'. Here is an example:

Kita mau makan di mana? Where are we going to eat?
Eh, saya suka sekali makanan pedas. Eh, I really like hot food.

base verb	meaning	-an noun	meaning
makan	to eat	makanan	food
minum	to drink	minuman	drink
baca	(to) read	bacaan	literature, reading
tulis	(to) write	tulisan	article, writing
masak	(to) cook	masakan	cooking, dishes
tari	(to) dance	tarian	dance

Baca, tulis, masak and **tari** are the base verbs of the **me-verbs** **membaca, menulis, memasak** and **menari**. You will learn more about base verbs in **Langkah 4**.

2 The food is delicious! (-nya)

In **Bagus sekali!** 1 you learned that **-nya** added to a noun means 'his', 'her', 'its' or 'their'. In this chapter **-nya** is being used to mean 'the', e.g.

Baiklah, saya mau nasinya sedikit dan ayamnya banyak.

Okay, I want a little bit of the rice and lots of the chicken.

Wiki used **-nya** here because the rice and chicken were already on the table. You use **-nya** when you are referring to something in view or something already mentioned in the conversation. **Hati-hati!** You can't always translate **-nya** into English.

Saya mau coba semuanya!

I want to try it all/everything.
(literally: 'the all')

Wah, banyak sekali makanannya.
Wow, there's a lot of food (here).
(literally: 'the food is very much')

3 Bang and Kak

In **Bagus sekali!** 1 you used **Bu** and **Pak** to address people much older than yourself. In the restaurant the main characters used the terms **Bang** and **Kak** to address the waiters. **Bang** and **Kak** are commonly used in Sumatra, Jakarta and some other regions in Indonesia to address men and women who are older than yourself, but not old enough to be called **Pak** or **Bu**.

4 How about...? (Bagaimana kalau...?)

To make suggestions you can use **Bagaimana kalau...?** followed by what you want to suggest. **Bagaimana?** usually means 'how', but **bagaimana kalau?** is better translated by 'how about?'

Bagaimana kalau kita makan di restoran Padang?

How about we eat at a Padang restaurant?

HATI-HATI!
In Sumatra **kakak (Kak)** is usually used for 'older sister', while **abang (Bang)** is used to mean 'older brother'.

continued on page 26

INDONESIA ASYIK!

A guide to eating in Medan!

Eating out is a popular pastime in Indonesia. Whether you want a quick meal on the run or a long, sit-down banquet – Indonesia has it all! An invitation to eat out with Indonesian friends that you make along the way is not to be missed! Indonesians generally know where to go to find the best food. You could find yourself on the side of the road eating at a **kaki lima** (street food-vendor), at a **warung** (a food stall), at a **rumah makan** (an eating house or restaurant) or in any number of Indonesian, Chinese, Japanese, European and American-style restaurants. Make sure you try **masakan Padang**, a variety of spicy dishes from West Sumatra which is now famous all over Indonesia. **Selamat makan!**



Kaki lima

Kaki lima – Jalan Pagaruyung

Kaki lima, or **pedagang kaki lima**, mobile food stalls, are found on the streets all over Indonesia. The **kaki lima** (lit. 5 feet) are named after the 5-foot wide footpaths in Indonesia. (However some people say they are named 'five-feet' after the two feet of the vendor plus the three feet of their cart!) There is a wide variety of **kaki lima** selling various foods and drinks.

Of an evening on **Jalan Pagaruyung** you can find a string of **kaki lima** from one end of the street to the other, selling a wide variety of foods. You can sit at any of the food stalls and order food from anywhere along the whole street. **Jalan Pagaruyung** provides an excellent opportunity to taste Indonesian, Chinese, Indian and Muslim dishes!



Warung Mona Lisa

Warung Mona Lisa

The **Warung Mona Lisa** is situated high on the hilltop of **Berastagi** with a wonderful view. **Warung Mona Lisa** provides a menu of typical Indonesian dishes such as **nasi goreng** (fried rice), **mie goreng** (fried noodles), **gado-gado** (vegetable salad with peanut sauce) and **nasi pecel** (rice and Javanese salad with blanched vegetables and peanut sauce). It has a nice quiet atmosphere with spectacular views.

Rumah Makan Garuda

The **Rumah Makan Garuda** is a popular venue for **makanan Padang**. There is a chain of **Garuda** restaurants, all situated in the city centre of **Medan**. **Rumah Makan Garuda** provides delicious juices and up to 25 different **Padang** dishes. When you are dining at a **Padang** restaurant, there is no need to order your food. The waiters will place all the available dishes on your table. Then you can pick and choose whatever you like and you only pay for what you eat. If you are brave enough, you can try the **otak** (brains) or the **sop buntut** (oxtail soup)!

Sop buntut

Otak

Restoran Oke Suki

Restoran Oke Suki is a modern Japanese restaurant situated in the central city area. **Restoran Oke Suki** specialises in Japanese dishes but there are also Indonesian and Western dishes available. **Restoran Oke Suki** is an air-conditioned, stylish restaurant.



Restoran Oke Suki



'Murah meriah'
Menyediakan: Makanan Indonesia, Cina, India dan Muslim
JALAN PAGARUYUNG
Buka: setiap hari • Jam: 6 malam -12 malam • Alamat: Jalan Pagaruyung, Medan



Nikmatnya Santapan Sejuta Kesan
Menyediakan:
Makanan Padang
RUMAH MAKAN
BUFFET
garuda
HIDANGAN KHAS MINANG/MELAYU
Buka: setiap hari, Jam: 10 pagi -12 malam
Alamat: Jalan Gajah Mada no. 8, Medan,
Telp: 520-706

WARUNG MONA LISA
'Warung murah dan sehat'
Menyediakan
nasi goreng, nasi pecel, bakso, dan lain-lain

BUKA: RABU-MINGGU • JAM: 11 SIANG-11 MALAM
ALAMAT: JALAN PASAR BUAH II NO. 15, BERASTAGI • TELP: 901-843



Restoran Oke Suki
'Enak, lezat dan sehat'
Menyediakan
Makanan Jepang dan Indonesia
BUKA: SELASA-MINGGU JAM: 12 SIANG-11 MALAM
ALAMAT: JALAN PALANG MERAH NO. 24, MEDAN
TELP: 455-5007, 455-5078

Indonesian drinks

There are many different drinks in Indonesia, from **jus alpukat** (avocado juice) to **es campur** (ice mixed with fruits and syrup). Three important drink words are:

- air** water, liquid
- es** ice confection or drink with ice
- jus** juice

Notice the difference between **air jeruk**, **es jeruk** and **jus jeruk**.

- air jeruk** orange juice mixed with water
- es jeruk** orange juice mixed with crushed ice
- jus jeruk** pure orange juice

Footnotes

- 'murah meriah'
- 'nikmatnya santapan sejuta kesan'
- hidangan khas Minang/Melayu
- menyediakan
- buka setiap hari
- lezat
- sehat
- Jepang
- Cina

- 'popular food at a budget price'
- 'a meal in a million'
- specialising in Minang and Malay food
- preparing
- open every day
- delicious
- healthy
- Japanese
- Chinese

DISKUSIKANLAH!

- 1 Rumah Makan Garuda buka pada jam berapa?
- 2 Restoran Oke Suki buka sampai jam berapa?
- 3 Warung Mona Lisa buka pada hari apa?
- 4 Kalau kamu mau makan makanan Indonesia, kamu makan di mana?
- 5 Kalau kamu mau makan makanan Cina, India atau Muslim, kamu makan di mana?
- 6 Kalau kamu mau makan makanan Jepang, kamu makan di mana?
- 7 Kamu mau makan di mana? Mengapa?

2
MEMANGKAI

TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

continued from page 23

5 What do you want to order?

You already know that you can use **mau** to order food at a restaurant. You can also use the word **minta** to order what you would like. It's slightly more polite than **mau**. When you are asking someone what food or drinks they want to order, you can use the word **memesan (pesan)**, which means 'to order', e.g.

Mau pesan minuman?

Would you like to order a drink?

Ya, saya minta jus jeruk.

Yes, I would like an orange juice.

6 A little, a lot, or too much?

When you want to talk about quantity you can use the word **sedikit** (a little) and **banyak** (a lot), e.g.

Baiklah, saya mau nasinya sedikit...

Okay, I want a little bit of (the) rice...

Banyak sekali makanannya!

There's lots of food!

Sedikit and **banyak** can go either before or after the noun they describe.

When you want to say something is 'too...' you place the word **terlalu** before the adjective.

Aduh! Ini terlalu banyak!

Oh, no! This is too much!

Apakah sambalnya terlalu pedas?

Is the chilli sauce too hot?

7 Which one? (yang)

Yang means 'which', 'who', 'the one' or 'which is'. It is often used to emphasise something or to be more specific.

Sambal yang di rumah tidak terlalu pedas.

The chilli sauce (the one) at home isn't too hot (spicy).

You use **Yang mana?** to ask 'Which one?'

Baiklah! Tapi restoran Padang yang mana?

OK! But which Padang restaurant (do you mean)?

Restoran Padang yang di Jalan Bogor.

The Padang restaurant which is on Bogor Street.

8 How to say no! (bukan)

You already know that **tidak** means 'no' and **belum** means 'not yet'. There is another form of 'no', which is **bukan**. **Bukan** is used to negate a noun or pronoun. It means 'no' or 'not', or 'not that one', e.g.

Dia bukan guru.

He's not a teacher.

Bukan can also be placed on the end of a sentence to become a question tag like 'isn't it?', 'aren't you?' etc.

Restoran Padang yang di Jalan Bogor, bukan?

The Padang Restaurant which is on Bogor Street, isn't that it?

Bukan! Yang di Jalan Sudirman.

Not that one! The one on Sudirman Street.

JANGAN LUPA!

Remember that to say 'too' meaning 'also', you use the word **juga**.



KATA-KATA BARU

Drinks

minum	to drink
minuman	drinks, a drink
air putih	water, drinking water (<i>literally</i> : white water)
botol	bottle
jus...	...juice
jus apel	apple juice
jus jeruk	orange juice
es jeruk	iced orange drink
jus mangga	mango juice
jus melon	melon juice

Food

makan	to eat
makanan	food
bakso	a Chinese soup with meatballs
daging	meat
ikan	fish
nasi putih	steamed rice
otak	brains, brain
sambal	chilli sauce
sayur	vegetables
telur	egg
udang	prawns

Places to eat

(pedagang)	mobile food-stall,
kaki lima	street food-cart
McDee	short for McDonald's
restoran	restaurant
rumah makan	restaurant (<i>literally</i> : eating house)
warung	food stall, café, small shop

Choosing a place to eat

ayo kita makan-makan!	let's eat! (<i>casual celebration</i>)
bagaimana kalau...?	how about?
bukan	no, not; isn't it?, aren't you?
coba lihat nanti	let's see later
hanya	only
hanya 10 menit dari sini	only 10 minutes from here
kalian tunggu apa lagi?	what are you guys waiting for?
percaya	to believe
saya tidak percaya!	I don't believe it!
pilihan	choice
pilihannya	the choice
tapi (short for tetapi)	but (<i>casual</i>)
yang mana?	which one?

HATI-HATI!

While *restoran* and *rumah makan* both mean the same, *rumah makan* is the traditional Indonesian word.

Talking about food

banyak	a lot, lots of
habis	finished
sampai habis	until it's finished
sudah habis	we've run out, it's all gone, it's not available
haus	thirsty
kelihatannya enak!	it looks delicious!
kenyang	full (<i>after eating</i>)
saya sudah kenyang!	I'm full!
lapar	hungry
lebih suka	to prefer
memesan (pesan)	to order
meminta (minta)	to ask
pedas	hot, spicy
pelayan	waiter
sampai	until
semua	all
saya mau coba semuanya!	I want to try everything!
selamat makan!	enjoy your meal!
(kamu mau) tambah lagi?	would you like some more?
terlalu	too (much, etc.)
ini terlalu banyak!	this is too much!

Other words

Bang (abang)	Sumatran and Jakartan form of address for older male or older brother
bohong	a lie, untruth
berkata bahwa katanya	to say that, said that s/he said, they said (<i>informal</i> : you said)
kalian	all of you
Kak (kakak)	Sumatran and Jakartan form of address for older female or older sister
kenapa?	what's up? (<i>casual</i>)
meja	table
membawa (bawa)	to bring
Padang	a city in West Sumatra
pergi	to go
setiap	every, each
ujian	exam
untuk	for
yang	which, who, the one

HATI-HATI!

You can use *kalian* ('all of you', 'you all') when you are talking to more than one person. You use *kalian* with your close friends, but not with people older than yourself.

Langkah 3

**HOORE, SAYA
YANG MENANG!**



LEARN HOW TO:

- ➔ say what games and sports you prefer to play
- ➔ ask and say who you are going to play a sport with
- ➔ explain the rules of a game
- ➔ keep score and say who has won
- ➔ identify sports equipment
- ➔ describe a sequence of events
- ➔ encourage someone
- ➔ ask if someone has ever played a certain sport
- ➔ persuade someone to try a new sport
- ➔ read a sports advertisement



Ayo BERMAIN BOWLING!



1 Aang dan Ibnu sedang berjalan ke rumah Wiki.



He, Ibnu, saya mau olahraga sore ini. Saya mau main bowling. Mau ikut?

Tentu saja dengan Wiki dan Balqis!

Main bowling, hmm... Dengan siapa?

2 Aang, Ibnu, Balqis dan Wiki sedang berbicara di rumah Wiki.



Kita perlu apa?

Saya mau main bowling, kalian mau ikut?

Saya belum pernah main bowling, saya tidak bisa.

Kita hanya perlu bola dan sepatu bowling. Kamu sudah pernah main bowling?

3 Ayolah, mudah sekali! Hanya melempar bola saja! Tidak perlu menangkap bola, memukul bola atau menendang bola juga!



Ya, saya pernah main bowling, asyik juga!

Di sana ada instruktur?

Pasti ada!

Ya, kita main bowling saja! Ayo kita ke Perisai Bowling Center!

4 Di Perisai Bowling Center. Mereka membayar untuk 1 permainan dan menyewa sepatu bowling.



Kami mau bermain 1 permainan saja, Kak.

Baiklah! Satu permainan harganya Rp4.000. Dan kalian harus menyewa sepatunya Rp2.000 seorang.

Aang, tolong sepatu saya, nomor 5, ya?

Dan saya nomor 4, ya!

Saya nomor 4 juga!

5 Instruktur bowling sedang mengajar Ibnu.



Aduh, susah sekali! Saya belum pernah bermain bowling. Bagaimana caranya, Bang?

Caranya, sebelum melempar bola, kaki kiri harus di depan. Jangan jatuhkan bola!

Bowling Centre

Kami dari Pihak Manajemen dengan ini memberitahukan kepada seluruh Pemburu PERISAI SUPER BOWL bahwa Fasilitas yang kami sediakan adalah Harga yang kita berikan sbb:

HARI	PKL 12.00-14.00
SENIN	
SELASA	Rp. 4000/6game
RABU	Rp. 4000/6game
KAMIS	Rp. 4000/6game
Jumat	Rp. 4000/6game
Sabtu	Rp. 4000/6game
Minggu	Rp. 5000/6game
Libur umum	Rp. 5000/6game

PERISAI SUPER BOWL

3 MENYEWAI

6 Ibnu pemain pertama. Dia mencoba melempar bola.



7 Sesudah Ibnu melempar bola, dia malu sekali karena lemparannya ke pinggir.



8 Sesudah Ibnu, sekarang giliran Wiki.



9 Wiki hampir menjatuhkan semua pin.



10 Sekarang giliran Balqis.





11 Balqis melempar bola, dan lemparannya bagus sekali!



Ayo, ayo! Ya, kena!

12 Sekarang giliran Aang. Aang berkata bahwa dia sangat pandai bermain boling, tetapi...



Lihat saya! Juara dunia boling akan melempar bola!

Ayo cepat, Aang! Jangan banyak bicara!

Ya, ya! Ayolah!

Ayo kita lihat juara dunia melempar bola!

13 Bola Aang masuk ke pinggir.



Aduh, sialan! Bolanya ke pinggir.

Wah, katanya kamu juara dunia.

Ha, ha! Lihat bola Aang masuk ke pinggir!

14 30 menit kemudian...

Oke, ini skornya! Skor Wiki 89, Balqis 45, Ibnu 40 dan Aang 31.

Berapa skor saya?! 31?



Hebat, Wiki!

Asyik, saya menang!!!

Yahhhh!...Saya dan Ibnu kalah!

Maaf, Aang! Kamu keberapa?

Aduh, Aang! Katanya juara dunia, tapi...

Ya, ya, saya tahu saya kalah. Saya keempat.

15

Dan saya keberapa?

Oke, kamu yang menang.

3
HEXAGONAL

COBALAH INI!

1 Kamu pernah bermain boling?



boling di
boling center



tenis di
lapangan tenis



sepak bola di
lapangan sepak bola



bola basket di
lapangan bola basket



bola boling



bola tenis



bola sepak bola



bola basket



sepatu boling



raket tenis



sepatu sepak bola



sepatu bola basket

A Survey someone to find out if they have ever played a certain sport.

△ Kamu pernah bermain tenis?

Ya, saya (sudah) pernah bermain tenis.

atau

Belum, saya belum pernah bermain tenis.

B Encourage a friend to play a sport.

△ Ayolah, **tenis** mudah sekali! Hanya **memukul** bola saja!

Tenis susah sekali! Saya tidak bisa (ber)main **tenis**!

△ Konsentrasi saja! Kamu pasti bisa!

C Ask a friend what sporting equipment they will need.

△ Saya belum pernah (ber)main tenis. Kita perlu apa?

Kita perlu **raket tenis** dan **bola tenis**.

△ Oh, saya tidak punya **raket tenis**.

Tidak apa-apa, kamu bisa menyewa **raket** di **lapangan tenis**.

BERANI COBA?

Make casual arrangements with a friend to meet up and play a sport.

▲ Saya mau main **sepak bola**.
Kamu mau ikut?

● Ya, tentu saja! Dengan siapa?
▲ Dengan...

KATA-KATA BARU

memukul (pukul)

to hit

melempar (lempar)

to throw

menangkap (tangkap)

to catch

menendang (tendang)

to kick

Remember that **main** is the casual form of **bermain**.



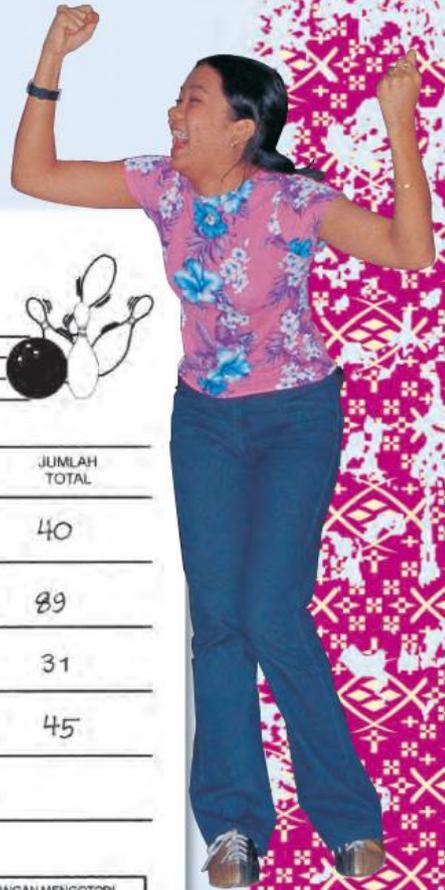
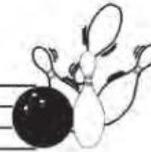
COBALAH INI!



2 Berapa skor Wiki?

PERISA!

PLAZA PERISA
LANTAI 8, JL. PEMUDA No.7 MEDAN
TEL. 061-564025, 563862



NAMA NAME	HANDICAP HDPC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	JUMLAH TOTAL
1 Ibnu		3 -	4 4	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 9	- 7	8 -	- 3	40
2 Wiki		8 /	3 /	- 5	5 4	- 1	7 -	- 7	- 9	X	8 1	89
3 Aang		5 -	9 -	- -	3 5	9 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	31
4 Balqis		- 5	- -	- 1	- 9	- /	- 4	- 3	- -	3 -	X - -	45
5												

TATA-TERTIB BOWLING / BOWLING ETIQUETTE

<p>SEBUT SETIAP PIN MENURUT NOMORNYA</p> <p>CALL PINS BY NUMBER</p>	<p>PELIHARA PERLENG- KAPAN DENGAN BAIK</p> <p>RESPECT THE EQUIPMENT</p>	<p>JANGAN JATUHKAN BOLA</p> <p>DON'T LOFT BALL</p>	<p>PERHATIKAN GARIS BATAS</p> <p>OBSERVE FOUL LINE</p>	<p>JANGAN MENGHAMBAT PERMAINAN</p> <p>DON'T DELAY GAME</p>	<p>JANGAN MENGOTORI TEMPAT PERMAINAN</p> <p>DON'T SOIL THE FLOOR</p>
---	---	--	--	--	--

A Ask a friend what these people's scores are.

Berapa skor Wiki?

Skor Wiki 89.

B Ask a friend what place these people came.

Wiki keberapa?

Wiki pertama.

C Ask a friend who won or lost.

Siapa yang menang di permainan boling?

Wiki yang menang.

atau

Siapa yang kalah di permainan boling?

Balqis yang kalah.

KATA-KATA BARU

menang

to win

kalah

to lose

keberapa?

what place...?

permainan

game

peraturannya

the rules

BERANI COBA?

Discuss the bowling rules from the score sheet above.

- ▲ Kalau saya bermain boling, apa peraturannya?
- Jangan jatuhkan bola.

M MENCARI

KAMU BERDUA

Situation: You are talking to a friend about what sport to play this afternoon. You finally decide on a sport. You teach your friend how to play.

A Kamu mau olahraga apa?

B Saya mau main kriket!
boling!
sepak bola! Kamu mau ikut?

A Ya! Saya pernah main kriket!
Tidak! Saya sudah pernah main boling!
belum pernah main sepak bola! Susah sekali!

B Ayo! Coba saja! Tidak susah! Hanya memukul
melempar
menendang bola, saja! Kamu pasti bisa!

A Baiklah! Oke! Ayo, kita ke lapangan kriket
boling center dan main kriket!
lapangan sepak bola sepak bola!

10 menit kemudian.

B Hebat! Pukulan Wah! Lemparan bagus! Oke, sekarang giliran saya!
Wow! Tendangan

A Ayo, pukul lempar bola ke tengah!
tendang

30 menit kemudian.

A Berapa skor saya? Siapa yang menang?

B Oke, skor kamu 72 dan skor saya 68!
35 dan skor saya 89!
3 1!

A Hore, saya yang menang!
Aduh, saya yang kalah!



HATI-HATI!
Mau olahraga is the casual form of mau berolahraga.



MARI BERMAIN!



HATi-HATi!
 Indonesians often use **hom pim pa** and **suten** to decide what order they will play a game in (e.g. in bowling). You can play **suten** for fun as well!

1 Hom pim pa dan suten

Hom pim pa

- 1 Each person starts with their right hand facing downwards.



- 2 Everyone starts flipping their right hand so that the palm faces upwards and then downwards while chanting **Om pi lah hom pim pa**. Everyone 'freezes' at the end of the chant.



- 3 Once everyone has stopped, the hand that is facing in an opposite direction to all the other hands is the person who gets the first turn. Repeat this a few times until there are only two people left.



Suten

- 4 Now, to find out who has to have the last turn, the last two have to play the game called **suten**. **Suten** is like the game 'scissors, paper, rock'.



Key to suten
 Orang wins against semut,
 gajah wins against orang,
 but semut wins against gajah!

- 5 When playing **suten**, your thumb represents an elephant (**gajah**), your index finger represents a person (**orang**), and your little finger represents an ant (**semut**). You start the game just as you do with 'Scissors, paper, rock', by closing your hand and counting to 3 ('**satu, dua, tiga**'). On three, you hold out either your thumb (**gajah**), index finger (**orang**) or little finger (**semut**). The loser has to take the last turn!



3 HAYUKAI LANGKAH

BICARA BEBAS!

1 Kamu pernah bermain bola basket?

Have you ever played basketball before?

Your school has organised an Indonesian Sports Day. You are free to choose the sport you compete in, but only if you can get a team together!

Work in groups of 4–6 to recruit a team for your own choice of sport. Fill in the first row of the table with your choice of sport. Now survey your group to see if they would like to play it, and add their previous experience, if any, as well! You will need to use **bermain** since this is a survey. (You can ask your teacher for the survey form from the *Teacher's Electronic Resource* or make your own.)



Olahraga: bola basket

Nama:	Mau bermain?	Pernah bermain?
1 Charlotte	ya	sudah
2 Jake	tidak	belum
3 Alice	ya	belum
4		
5		

Here is an example:

1 Hai, Charlotte! Kamu mau bermain bola basket?

Ya, saya mau bermain bola basket!

Charlotte, kamu pernah bermain bola basket?

Ya, saya sudah pernah bermain bola basket!

2 Jake, kamu mau bermain bola basket?

Tidak! Saya tidak mau bermain bola basket.

Jake, kamu pernah bermain bola basket?

Belum! Saya belum pernah bermain bola basket.

3 Bagaimana kalau kita bermain bola basket?

Ya, tapi saya tidak bisa bermain bola basket!

Tidak, saya lebih suka bermain bola voli.

Tetapi ada 3 orang yang mau bermain bola basket.

Ya, dan ada 2 orang yang sudah pernah bermain bola basket!

4 Tidak susah! Kamu pasti bisa bermain bola basket!

Ya! Hanya melempar bola saja! Dan kita perlu bola basket, saja!

Ya, baiklah! Ayo, kita bermain bola basket!

BERANI COBA?

Now negotiate with your group which sport your group will play on Indonesian Sports Day. Consider everyone's experience and work out what equipment you will need.

Tetapi ada 3 orang yang mau bermain bola basket.

Ya, dan ada 2 orang yang sudah pernah bermain bola basket!

BICARA BEBAS!

TEKNO TIPS!
You can use video footage recorded from a televised sports match for your commentary.

2 Pertandingan olahraga Sports match

Your Indonesian Sports Day will need commentators. Choose a sport you would like to be a commentator for. You will need to use some expressions from the photo-story, and from both **Cobalah ini!** activities on pages 32–33. You can also use a **kamus** (dictionary) to help you!

1 Selamat sore, teman-teman! Hari ini kita akan melihat pertandingan softball di Colonial Stadium di Melbourne.

Ya, benar! Dan hari ini tim Richmond akan melawan tim Blackburn.

Baiklah, sekarang Brandon dari tim Richmond pemain pertama. Brandon siap untuk melempar bola.

Ya, lemparan bagus, Brandon! Hebat!

2 Dan sekarang John, pemain dari tim Blackburn, siap untuk memukul bola.

Lemparan bagus!...Tapi... Wah, pukulan bagus sekali dari tim Blackburn. Aduh, Blackburn, jangan memukul bola ke Richmond...Aduh!

Tapi, tunggu, tunggu,... Ya, tangkapan yang bagus sekali oleh Brett dari tim Richmond.

Sayang sekali, tim Blackburn!

3 1 jam kemudian.

Pertandingan yang bagus sekali! Skornya: tim Richmond 21 dan tim Blackburn 18. Jadi tim Richmond yang menang melawan tim Blackburn!

Selamat untuk tim Richmond. Hebat!!

Terima kasih, teman-teman! Sampai nanti!!!

KATA-KATA BARU

gol	goal
melawan	versus
menang melawan	to defeat
oleh	by
pemain	player
pertandingan	match (game)
tim	team

TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

1 Who with? (dengan)

In *Bagus sekali! 1*, you learned that *siapa?* is used for asking a 'who?' question. *Dengan* means 'with', and when you want to say 'who with?' you use *dengan siapa?*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Dengan siapa? | Who with? |
| Dengan Wiki dan Balqis! | With Wiki and Balqis! |

3 HEBAH! IANOKU!

TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

2 Have you ever....?

When you want to ask someone 'have you ever...?' you can use the phrase **kamu pernah...? Pernah** means 'ever' or 'once'. You use **pernah** when you are talking about an action that occurred in the far past. It cannot be used for recent events.

Kamu pernah bermain boling?

Have you ever been bowling before?

If you have been bowling before, you could answer like this:

Ya, saya pernah bermain boling.

Yes, I've been bowling before.

You could also answer like this:

Ya, saya sudah pernah bermain boling.

Yes, I've been bowling before.

When **sudah** is placed before **pernah** like this it adds emphasis.

If you have not been somewhere before but there is a possibility of going there in the future you could answer using the phrase **belum pernah**.

Saya belum pernah pergi ke sana.

I've never been there. (not yet)

The phrase **tidak pernah** means 'never' and is very definite compared to **belum pernah**.

Saya tidak pernah pergi ke sana.

I never go there.

3 Which place did he come?

You already know that **berapa?** means 'how many?' or 'how much?'. To ask 'which number?' in a sequence of something, you can use **keberapa?**

Kamu keberapa?

What place did you come?

Saya keempat.

I came fourth.

4 Before and after!

To say 'before...' you can use the word **sebelum** and to say 'after...' you can use the word **sesudah**. **Sebelum** and **sesudah** are usually used with a phrase, e.g.

Caranya, sebelum melempar bola, kaki kiri harus di depan.

The way to do it is, before you throw the ball, your left leg has to be in front (of the other).

Sesudah Wiki, giliran saya.

After Wiki, it's my turn.

JANGAN LUPA!

If you want to say 'I went there before (earlier on)' you would use **tadi** not **sebelum**. (See **Langkah 1** for more about **tadi**.)

5 Don't! (jangan)

When you are instructing someone how to play a sport, you may need to tell them what NOT to do. In this case you can use **jangan + verb**.

Jangan melempar bola ke pinggir!

Don't throw the ball to the side!

You have already seen:

jangan + adjective or adverb

Jangan malas!

Don't be lazy!

Jangan lama-lama!

Don't take so long!

Jangan is fairly direct, so you would only use it for someone the same age as you or younger.

HATI-HATI!

The verb prefix can be dropped in instructions like these.

Jangan banyak bicara!

Don't talk so much!



6 Ber-verbs

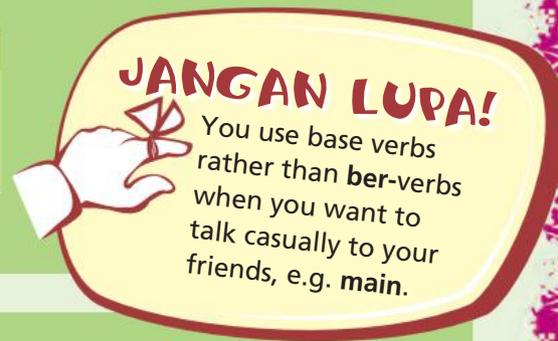
The **ber-**prefix is often a good way of turning a noun into a verb.

noun	meaning	ber-verb	meaning
kata	word	berkata	to say
warna	colour	berwarna	to have the colour...
jalan	street	berjalan kaki	to walk (lit. to go by foot)
olahraga	sport	berolahraga	to play sport
belanja	expense	berbelanja	to go shopping
sekolah	school	bersekolah	to go to school, to attend school

The **ber-**prefix can often mean 'to have...', 'to go to...', 'to travel by...' or 'to play...'. Other **ber-**verbs are made from base verbs:

base verb	ber-verb	meaning
angkat	berangkat	to depart, leave
ada	berada	to exist
main	bermain	to play

You will see other **ber-**verbs later in this course.



7 Do you want to play?

You use **bermain** to 'play' many sports in Indonesian, even some you don't 'play' in English.

bermain golf	to play golf	bermain ski	to ski, to go skiing
bermain tenis	to play tennis	bermain bowling	to bowl, to go bowling

Another interesting thing about **bermain** is its relationship to **pemain** and **permainan**.

base verb	ber-verb	pe-noun	per-an noun
main	bermain to play	pemain player	permainan game

You will learn more about **pe-**nouns and **per-**an nouns in *Bagus sekali! 3*. For now, you should just note the difference in spelling between **pemain** and **permainan**.

8 -an nouns

You learnt about **-an** nouns in *Langkah 2*. Here is a table of the **-an** nouns you have learnt in this chapter. This shows their relationship to the **me-**verbs and to the base verb.

base verb	me-verb	meaning	-an noun	meaning
lempar	melempar	to throw	lemparan	a throw
pukul	memukul	to hit	pukulan	a hit
tangkap	menangkap	to catch	tangkapan	a catch
tendang	menendang	to kick	tendangan	a kick

Hati-hati! The following letters are dropped from the base verbs to make **me-**verbs: **p**, **t** and **s**. You will learn more about **me-**verbs in *Langkah 4*.

BACALAH INI!

BMX, skateboard atau scooter?

HATI-HATI!

Papan roda is another word for skateboard.

PRODUK BARU YANG DINANTIKAN

GLIDER II

Foldable Rollerboard Scooter

Cocok untuk rekreasi, olahraga, ke sekolah, ke kantor, maupun berbelanja.

Lightweight Aluminium
Rp. 790.000,-
690.000

MG
SPORTS & FITNESS

Patent Pending

Dapat dibeli di: MG SPORTS : Panglima Polim Raya 11 CD • Mangga Besar Raya 3AAA. COUNTER SPORTS : Gramedia • Gunung Agung • Matahari • Golden Trily • Gunung Sahari • Ramayana • Depok Plaza • Ramayana • Duta Ayu Bali Mai • Robinson • Tangerang • Yogya Super Store • Bandung • Yoga Super Store • Bogor • Hero • Depok • Hero • Kemang • Sarinah • Thamrin • KETTLER • Mall Taman Angrek • Mall Lippo Karawaci • Mall Kelapa Gading • Mega Mall Pluit • Tunjungan Plaza III • Surabaya. A lainnya di kota Anda.

Yang Lagi *Ngetrend* Di Luar Negeri

Ingat!!! Yang Asli Yang Aluminium

DISKUSIKANLAH!

- 1 Apa produk yang baru?
- 2 Produk baru itu cocok untuk apa?
- 3 Kompetisi BMX dan skateboard pada tanggal berapa? Pada hari apa? Dan di mana?
- 4 Apakah kamu mau ikut kompetisi BMX atau skateboard? Kamu mau ikut kompetisi yang mana? Dan di mana?
- 5 Apakah kamu pernah bermain scooter, skateboard atau BMX?
- 6 Kamu lebih suka yang mana?

PHILIPS AUDIO-VIDEO MEMPERSEMBAHKAN:

PHILIPS RUSH

KOMPETISI BMX & SKATE BOARD

DIMERIAHKAN OLEH: DR. PM, NETRAL, PAS BAND

JAKARTA: LAPANGAN PARKIR TIKER SIKHATAN JUMAT-MINGGU 20 OKT-22 OKT 2000

BANDUNG: MUNDULAN BANDUNG SAKITANARI MINGGU 27 OKT-29 OKT 2000

TEMPAT PENDAFTARAN: Indonesian Boarding Association (ISA) Jakarta: B.HOS, Cokrorejo No.26 Menteng, Jakarta Pusat. Telp: 021-2509257 • Fax: 021-333260 Bandung: E. Puri, Puri No. 37 Bandung. Telp: 022-2500499 • Fax: 022-2412301

IKUTI & MENANGKANI HADIAH JUTAAN RUPIAH SERTA PRODUK PHILIPS AUDIO-VIDEO YANG ONE PUNYA!

PHILIPS: MP3, IPO BOX, RUSH, EXAMINER, C200, MP3 PLAYER

PHILIPS

Mari Jadikan Segalanya Lebih Baik.

Footnotes

asli
cocok
di luar negeri
ingat
kantor
maupun

original
suitable
overseas
to remember
office
as well as



KATA-KATA BARU

Sports

berolahraga (olahraga)	to play sport
boling	ten-pin bowling
gol	goal
kriket	cricket
olahraga	sport
pertandingan	match (a game), competition
skor	score
sofbal	softball
tim	team

Sporting equipment

bet	bat
bola	ball
pin	bowling pin
raket	racket
sepatu...	...shoes
sepatu boling	bowling shoes

Rules

caranya	method, the way to do it
di depan	in front
jangan...	don't...
ke pinggir	to the side, edge
ke tengah	to the middle
kiri	left
peraturannya (atur)	the rules
sebelum	before
sesudah	after

Me-verbs

melempar (lempar)	to throw
memukul (pukul)	to hit
menangkap (tangkap)	to catch
mencoba (coba)	to try
menendang (tendang)	to kick
mengajar (ajar)	to teach
menjatuhkan (jatuh)	to let drop, fall
menyewa (sewa)	to rent, hire

At the bowling centre

berat	heavy
dengan	with
giliran	turn
hampir	almost
harganya	the price
instruktur	instructor
konsentrasi	concentrate
malu	embarrassed, shy
pemain	player
permainan	game
seperti	like, similar to
tolong	help, please
tunggu	wait

Encouraging someone

hebat!	well done! great!
pasti	sure, definite
pernah	ever, once
belum pernah	never (not yet ever)
sudah pernah	has/have been
tidak pernah	never

Scores and winning

kalah	to lose, lost (<i>in a game</i>)
keberapa?	which (place)? (<i>in a sequence</i>)
melawan (lawan)	versus, against
menang	to win
menang melawan	to defeat

Mari bermain!

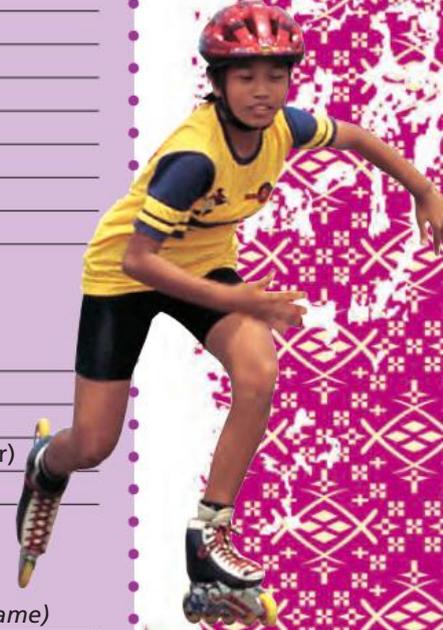
gajah	elephant
orang	person
semut	ant

an-nouns

lemparan (lempar)	a throw
pukulan (pukul)	a hit
tangkapan (tangkap)	a catch
tendangan (tendang)	a kick

Other phrases

dengan siapa?	who with?, with who?
jangan lama-lama!	don't take too long!
jangan banyak bicara!	don't talk so much!
juara dunia	world champion
kita perlu apa?	what do we need?
saja	just, only
sialan!	damn!
tentu saja!	of course!



3 HANYA LANGKAH

HATI-HATI!

1 When you want to say 'well done!' or 'fantastic!' you can use the word **hebat!** Hebat usually implies that an achievement has been made.

Hebat, Wiki! Well done, Wiki!

2 **Pasti** means 'definite' or 'certain'. You can use it when you want to reassure someone.

Pasti ada! I'm sure there is!

Kamu pasti bisa. I'm sure you can do it.

You will learn more about **pasti** in *Bagus sekali!* 3.

Latihan

4

MAU HUJAN!
PAKAI BAJU APA, YA?



LEARN HOW TO:

- identify a variety of clothing
- describe items of clothing
- ask for and give an opinion on various items of clothing
- suggest suitable clothing in relation to the weather
- ask and say what the temperature is
- understand weather forecasts
- ask and say what season it is
- pay someone a compliment
- give a simple weather forecast



WAH! BAGAIMANA CUACANYA HARI INI?

PRAKIRAAN CUACA
 Jumat, 13 Oktober
MEDAN SEKITARNYA
 Cerah dan berawan malam hari.
 Suhu tertinggi/rendah. 33/24 derajat celsius
 Kelembaban tertinggi/rendah. 96/60 persen
 Kabut asap/jarak pandang. 400-4000 meter
 Stasiun Meteorologi Polonia Medan

1 Hari Jumat sore. Aang, Balqis, Ibnu dan Wiki sedang makan di McDee.

Eh! Saya punya ide bagus! Mau berenang pada hari Minggu sore?

Ya! Asyik!

Tapi bagaimana cuacanya pada hari Minggu? Hujan atau tidak?

Oh, pasti hujan! Sekarang musim hujan, bukan?

Mungkin tidak hujan. Dan kita bisa berenang di Tasbih, asyik di sana!

Ya, benar, tapi bagaimana prakiraan cuaca di surat kabar untuk hari Minggu?

Oh, saya lihat di surat kabar tadi pagi dan kemungkinan cerah!

Ayo kita ke Internet Kafe dan lihat prakiraan cuaca untuk hari Minggu.

3 Wiki, Ibnu, Balqis, dan Aang di Internet Kafe.

Oh, ini situs CNN.

Situs yang mana ini?

Bagaimana cuacanya di Medan pada hari Minggu?

Mudah-mudahan tidak hujan!

Ahh, pasti hujan!

Ya, ayo! Internet Kafe hanya 10 menit dari sini.

4 Aang tidak percaya bahwa prakiraan cuaca untuk hari Minggu bagus.

'Cuaca di Medan panas dan cerah.' Saya tidak percaya! Pasti hujan!

Aang! Cuacanya bagus, kita bisa berenang di Tasbih! Hore!

Asyik! Berapa derajat pada hari Minggu?

33 derajat, bagus!

5 Pada hari Minggu pagi, Wiki dan Balqis berbicara tentang pakaian mereka. Wiki tidak tahu memakai baju yang mana.

Eh, Balqis, saya bingung, pakai baju apa, ya?

Ya, pakai baju renang!

Ya, ya! Lucu sekali kamu!

5
HEXAGON

6 Wiki bertanya kepada Balqis, apakah bajunya cocok atau tidak.



Bagaimana dengan baju yang biru muda ini?

Hmm, baju itu lumayan.

Tidak begitu cocok, Wiki! Baju itu terlalu rapi untuk ke kolam renang!

Balqis! Apakah baju ini cocok untuk saya?

Bagaimana dengan sweter ini? Sweter ini cocok atau tidak?

Aduh, Wiki, cuacanya panas! Dan sweter ini kekecilan untuk kamu!



Kekecilan?

8 30 menit kemudian. Wiki masih bingung!



Saya harus pakai baju apa, Balqis?

Apa saja, Wiki! Ayo, nanti kita terlambat! Saya juga harus pulang dulu untuk ganti baju.

9

Saya pakai celana panjang ini saja, ya!

Ya! Celana itu cocok sekali! Dan baju apa lagi?



Ah! Saya bisa pakai baju ini saja! Cocok atau tidak?

Ya, keren, Wiki! Cocok sekali untuk ke kolam renang. Ayo cepat!!

10 Hari Minggu pagi. Ibnu dan Aang di rumah Aang.



Eh, Ibnu, apakah kemeja ini pas atau tidak?

Tidak, kemeja ini kebesaran untuk kamu! Dan jelek juga!

Jelek?

Oh, tidak jelek tapi tidak cocok untuk ke kolam renang! Coba pakai baju yang lain, Aang!

11 Cuacanya panas, tetapi Aang mau memakai kaus tangan panjang!

Kaus ini yang garis-garis cocok untuk saya?

Ah, tidak begitu cocok, Aang. Cuacanya terlalu panas untuk pakai kaus tangan panjang.



Aduh! Pasti hujan hari ini. Ini musim hujan!

Ayo, cepatlah! Saya juga harus pulang dulu untuk ganti baju.

12 30 menit kemudian.

Eh, saya tahu! Saya akan pakai kaus merah ini dengan celana pendek ini!



Ya, kaus dan celana pendek ini pas! Cocok sekali untuk cuaca panas! Ayo! Ganti bajunya!

Ya, celana pendek dan kaus merah ini pas!

13 Aang, Wiki, Balqis dan Ibnu sedang membeli tiket masuk ke kolam renang, Tasbih.

Permisi, Kak! Saya minta 4 karcis masuk.

Ah...4 karcis masuk, ya? Rp28.000.



Ini Rp28.000, Kak. Terima kasih!

Sama-sama!

Terima kasih, Kak!

14 Aang kaget karena Ibnu, Wiki dan Balqis mendorong dia ke kolam renang.



Awas, Aang!

Jangan! Aduuuuuh!

Aang, kamu bisa berenang, bukan?

15 1 jam kemudian. Kelihatannya mau hujan, tetapi Aang, Balqis, Ibnu dan Wiki masih naik water-slide.



Ayo, cepat!

Awas!

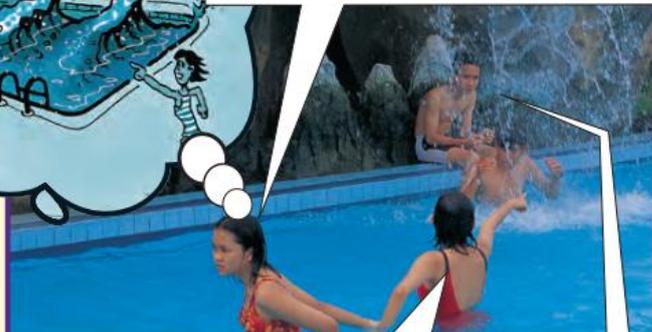
Aduh, saya takut!

Tidak apa-apa. Ayolah!

16 Wiki dan Balqis takut karena Wiki mendengar guntur. Mereka mau cepat-cepat pulang!



Balqis, saya dengar guntur! Dan saya lihat kilat juga! Katanya cuacanya hari ini cerah! Tapi sekarang mau hujan! Ayo, cepat! Nanti banjir!



Eh, tapi di Internet katanya hari ini cerah! Aduh! Kalau ada kilat, berbahaya di kolam renang! He, Ibnu, Aang! Lihat, awannya mendung sekali! Ayo, kita cepat pulang!

Aduh! Dingin sekali!



Aduh! Saya sudah tahu pasti hujan, ini musim hujan!!!

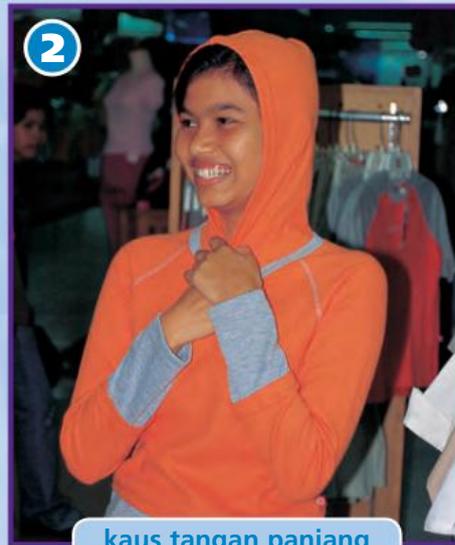
HEXAGONAL

COBALAH INI!

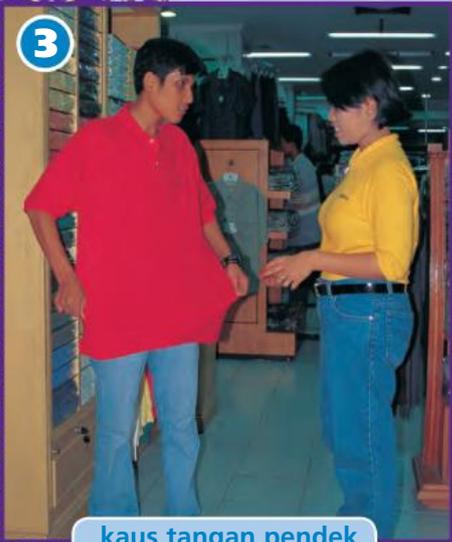
1 Pas, kebesaran atau kekecilan?



rok panjang



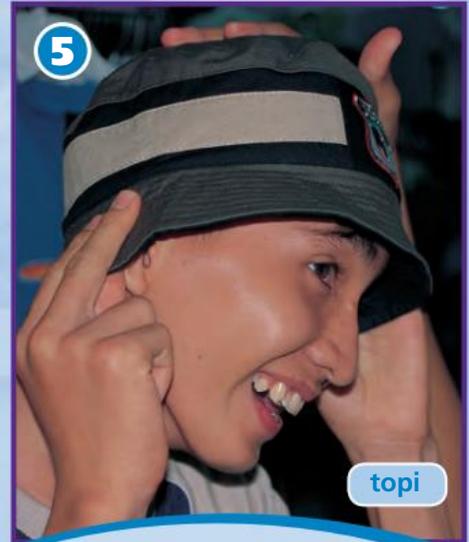
kaus tangan panjang



kaus tangan pendek



kaus tangan pendek



topi

A Ask a friend what these clothes are like.

△ Bagaimana dengan rok panjang itu?

○ Rok panjang itu keren!

B Ask a friend if these clothes are suitable for these people.

△ Apakah rok panjang itu cocok untuk Balqis?

○ Ya, rok panjang itu cocok untuk Balqis.

atau

○ Tidak, rok panjang itu tidak cocok untuk Balqis.

BERANI COBA?

Now check with a friend whether they think the clothes would suit you or not.

▲ Apakah kaus tangan panjang itu cocok untuk saya?

● Ya, kaus tangan panjang itu cocok sekali untuk kamu.

atau

● Hmm, kaus tangan panjang itu lumayan tetapi...tidak begitu cocok untuk kamu.



6 celana pendek



7 celana jin



8 celana panjang



9 kaus tangan pendek



10 rok pendek

C Ask a friend if these clothes fit these people properly.

△ Apakah rok panjang itu pas atau tidak untuk Balqis?

Ya, rok panjang itu pas untuk Balqis.

atau

Tidak, rok panjang itu kebesaran untuk Balqis.

KATA-KATA BARU

keren	cool, great, impressive
jelek	ugly, poor in quality, not good
lumayan	not bad, OK
pas	fit, be the right size, perfect, just right
kebesaran	too big
kekecilan	too small
cocok	suitable (looks good on you)
tidak cocok	not suitable (doesn't suit you)
tidak begitu cocok	not really that suitable (doesn't really suit you)

HATI-HATI!

- 1 Kaus is sometimes spelt kaos.
- 2 A more formal way of saying tangan panjang is (ber)lengan panjang.

COBALAH INI!

2 Coba lihat prakiraan cuaca!



A Ask a friend what the weather in various cities is going to be like tomorrow.

Bagaimana cuacanya di **Medan** besok?

Cuacanya di **Medan** besok **berawan** dan **hujan**.

B Ask a friend what the temperature in various cities is going to be tomorrow.

Berapa derajat di **Medan** besok?

Di **Medan** **33** derajat.

BERANI COBA?

Now ask a friend what they think the weather will be like tomorrow and on the weekend in your local area.

● Bagaimana cuacanya besok/pada akhir minggu?

▲ Oh, pasti cerah! Sekarang musim panas, bukan?

atau

▲ Mudah-mudahan cerah!

atau

▲ Kemungkinan cerah!

KATA-KATA BARU

cerah



hujan



berawan



berangin



guntur



kilat



bersalju



musim panas

summer, (casual: dry season)

musim dingin

winter

musim gugur

autumn

musim semi

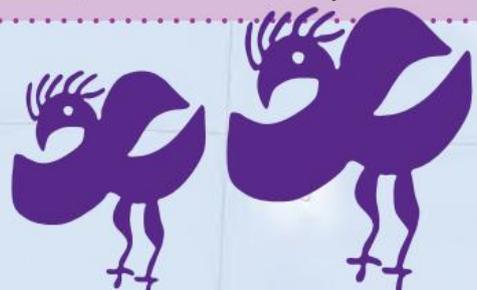
spring

musim hujan

wet, rainy season

musim kemarau

dry season



KAMU BERDUA

KATA-KATA BARU

kamar pas change room
membantu (bantu) to help

Situation: You are shopping for new clothes at a department store. The shop assistant helps you.

A Hai, bisa saya bantu?
Halo, kamu cari apa?

B Saya mencari kemeja.
kaus.
jaket.
celana jin.



A Baiklah, kami ada kemeja.
kaus.
jaket.
celana jin. Kamu ukuran berapa?

B Ukuran saya nomor 10/12/14.

A Baiklah. Ini kemeja nomor 10.
kaus 12.
jaket 14.
celana jin. Silakan coba di kamar pas.



B Ya, terima kasih!

5 menit kemudian.

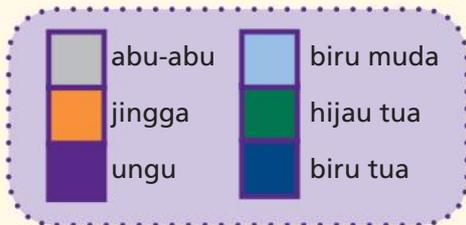
A Bagaimana kemejanya?
kausnya? Pas atau tidak?
jaketnya?
celana jinnya?



B Oh, kemeja ini pas! Keren juga, ya! Saya mau yang berwarna abu-abu.
kaus jingga. jingga.
jaket ungu. ungu.
celana jin biru tua. biru tua.

A Baiklah, harganya Rp67.200.
Rp29.900.
Rp150.000.
Rp210.000.

B Ya, ini uangnya! Terima kasih!



5 HANYA 49

BICARA BEBAS!

1 Saya mau ke pesta pada hari Sabtu! I'm going to a party on Saturday!

Work in pairs. One of you is going to an outdoor party on Saturday and can't decide what to wear. Ask your friend what the weather will be like, what the temperature will be, and what clothes would be suitable to wear. Here is an example:

- Anna:** Con, saya mau ke pesta pada hari Sabtu!
Con: Oh, ya? Pestanya di mana?
Anna: Di Taman Indah. Saya tidak tahu pakai baju apa!
Con: Saya juga tidak tahu!
Anna: Bagaimana cuacanya pada hari Sabtu?
Con: Pada hari Sabtu berawan dan hujan!
Anna: Aduh! Berawan dan hujan? Dan berapa derajat?
Con: 15 derajat.
Anna: Dingin sekali, ya!
Con: Bagaimana kalau kamu pakai celana panjang dan sweter?
Anna: Ya! Saya mau pakai celana panjang dan sweter. Saya juga punya jaket baru!
Con: Ya, ide bagus, karena cuacanya pada hari Sabtu dingin!

BERANI COBA?
 Persuade your friend to buy a new outfit for the party. You should give them some suggestions about which items of clothing would be appropriate. You might like to suggest certain colours as well!

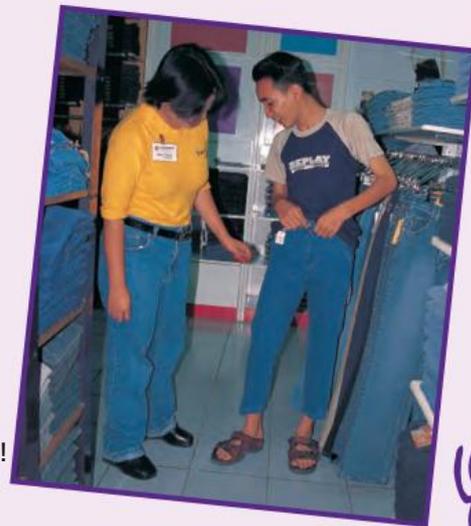
2 Kamu cari baju apa? What (clothes) are you looking for?



Work in pairs. One of you has a new job working as a shop assistant in the Matahari department store in Medan, and the other is shopping for some new clothes. Use the clothing photos from pages 46 to 49 to help you.

If you are the customer, you will need to tell the shop assistant exactly what clothes you are looking for. If you are the shop assistant, you will need to ask questions about size and colour preference. You can use base verbs like **cari**, but use **Bang/Kak** to be polite. Here is an example:

- Jenny:** Halo, kamu cari baju apa?
Tom: Saya cari celana jin, Kak.
Jenny: Nomor berapa?
Tom: Nomor 28.
Jenny: Oke, ini celana jin, nomor 28.
Tom: Bisa saya coba?
Jenny: Ya, silakan. Kamar pasnya di sana!
Tom: Terima kasih, Kak!
5 menit kemudian...
Jenny: Bagaimana celana jinnya, pas?
Tom: Tidak, ini kekecilan.
Jenny: Mungkin coba yang ini, nomor 29.
Tom: Ya, yang ini pasti pas, terima kasih!
5 menit kemudian...
Jenny: Nah, yang ini pas!
Tom: Bagaimana dengan celana jin ini, cocok untuk saya?
Jenny: Ya, cocok sekali!
Tom: Baiklah, saya beli celana jin ini!



BICARA BEBAS!

TEKNO TIPS!
You can video your weather broadcast.



3 Prakiraan cuaca Weather forecast

You have been asked to do the weather broadcast in Indonesian for your capital city as a guest star at SBS television. You will need to read out the weather forecast for the next four days, including the temperature. Use formal language, e.g. cuaca. Here is an example:

Selamat pagi, nama saya Jamie Brown. Hari ini saya akan menyampaikan prakiraan cuaca. Hari ini hari Senin, cuaca di Hobart berawan, kemungkinan bersalju dan 8 derajat. Hari Selasa cuaca di Hobart cerah, kemungkinan hujan pada sore hari dan 11 derajat. Hari Rabu...



KATA-KATA BARU
menyampaikan to present, inform

MARI BERMAIN!



Prakiraan cuaca minggu ini

The weather forecast for this week
Now you might like to play an information-exchange game about the weather. As you need worksheets for it, you will have to ask your teacher to get you a copy of the game from the *Teacher's Electronic Resource*.



BEGINILAH!

Weak 'e'

You may have already noticed that the pronunciation of the letter e changes in Indonesian. Sometimes the letter e sounds like the 'e' in 'egg'. However sometimes the e in Indonesian has a much weaker sound, in which case it is known as a weak e. The weak e is pronounced like the e in 'open'.

Listen to and repeat these examples from the *Audio CDs*, all containing a weak e:

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|---------|
| besar | terima | kembali | sepuluh |
| kertas | sekali | kelas | teman |
| depan | sekarang | selamat | |



The following words have the letter e twice. The first e is a weak e, while the second e is stressed.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| kemeja | merdeka | sepeda | geledek |
| pendek | mereka | keren | jelek |



You can't always predict whether an e will be weak or strong, so you will need to learn this from listening carefully to the *Audio CDs*.

5
HEXAGONAL
lanokai

TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

1 Me-verbs

You have already seen some verbs with the prefix **me-**: **melihat**, **membaca**, and **membeli**. In **Langkah 3** and **4** there are other **me-**verbs like **melempar**, **memukul** and **memakai**.

The **me-**prefix can be in the form of **me-**, **meng-**, **men-**, or **meny-**, depending on the first letter of the base word which it is attached to. It is important to remember which letter started the base word before the **me-**prefix was attached. If you need to look up a verb in the dictionary, it will usually only be listed underneath the base verb. For example, **membaca** is listed under **baca**, while **menulis** is listed under **tulis**. You will learn more about **me-**verbs in *Bagus sekali! 3*.

		base word	me-verb	meaning
Base words beginning with L (me-)	L	lihat	melihat	to see
Base words beginning with A, G (meng-)	A	ajar	mengajar	to teach
	G	gosok	menggosok	to brush
Base words beginning with B, P (mem-)	B	baca	membaca	to read
	P	pukul	memukul	to hit
Base words beginning with D, J, C, T (men-)	D	dengar	mendengar	to listen
	J	jadi	menjadi	to become
	C	cari	mencari	to look for
	T	tulis	menulis	to write
Base words beginning with S (meny-)	S	sewa	menyewa	to rent, to hire

The complete **me-**verb chart is at the back of this textbook.

2 Too small? Too big! (ke-an)

You can add **ke-an** to an adjective to mean 'too...'. This is an alternative to using **terlalu**. **Ke-an** is attached to only a small number of common adjectives.

Examples of **ke-an** (too) are:

base adjective	meaning	ke-an word	meaning
besar	big	kebesaran	too big
kecil	small	kekecilan	too small
panjang	long	kepanjangan	too long
pendek	short	kependekan	too short

Sweter ini kekecilan untuk kamu!
This jumper is too small for you!
Kemeja ini kebesaran untuk kamu!
This shirt is too big for you!

HATI-HATI!
The word **kemungkinan** from the photo-story is not an example of this type of **ke-an** word. It comes from the base word **mungkin** (possible) and means 'a possibility'. You will learn more about this function of **ke-an** in *Bagus sekali! 3*.

4 Your new jeans are cool!

To ask someone's opinion on your clothing you need to use the phrase **Bagaimana dengan?** which simply means 'What do you think about this/these...?'

Bagaimana dengan baju ini?

What do you think about this top?

To give your opinion on what someone is wearing you can use:

keren	cool, great
lumayan	not bad, OK
jelek	ugly, poor in quality, not good

5 Is this suitable or not?

When you want to talk about whether something is suitable or not, you can use the following expressions:

cocok	suitable, suits (you)
cocok sekali	really suitable, suits (you)
tidak begitu cocok	not really that suitable
tidak cocok	not suitable, doesn't suit (you)

Here are some examples:

Apakah baju ini cocok untuk saya?

Does this top suit me?

Tidak begitu cocok, Wiki!

It doesn't really suit you, Wiki!

Cocok sekali, Wiki!

It really suits you, Wiki!

Tidak, baju itu tidak cocok untuk kamu!

No, that top doesn't suit you!

When you want to say that an item of clothing is 'just right' you can use **pas**. **Pas** also means 'fit', 'be the right size' or 'perfect'. Here is an example.

Apakah kemeja ini pas atau tidak?

Does this shirt fit me or not?

Ya, kemeja itu pas!

Yes, that shirt is perfect!

6 What am I going to wear?

In the photo-story you would have noticed the use of the word **pakai**. **Pakai** is a base word meaning 'wear'. The characters could have also used the **me-verb memakai**, 'to wear'. In casual conversation with friends it is more common to use the base verb form **pakai**. **Memakai (pakai)** can also mean 'to use'.

7 What's the weather going to be like...?

You can ask about the weather by using the following phrases:

Bagaimana cuacanya hari ini?

What's the weather going to be like today?

Berapa derajat pada hari Minggu?

What will the temperature be on Sunday? (*literally*: How many degrees on Sunday?)

Bagaimana cuacanya pada hari Minggu? Hujan atau tidak?

What's the weather going to be like on Sunday? Rainy or not?

To tell someone what the weather is going to be like, you can use the following phrases:

Cuacanya panas dan cerah.

The weather is going to be hot and sunny.

Kemungkinan hujan.

There's a chance of rain.

Oh, pasti hujan! Sekarang musim hujan, bukan?

Oh, it's sure to rain! It's the wet season now, isn't it?

33 derajat, bagus!

33 degrees, great!

In a formal written or formal spoken report, you use **cuaca**, e.g.

Cuaca di Medan cerah.

The weather in Medan is sunny.



5
HEXAGONAL
LANCAVA

INDONESIA ASYIK!

Dua musim

As Indonesia spans across the equator, the weather seems to be fairly even all year round. Indonesia's weather is generally hot and humid, with humidity levels often rising to 100%, therefore most days tend to be sticky!

Indonesia only has 2 seasons; **musim hujan** (wet season) and **musim kemarau** (hot/dry season).

Musim hujan usually begins in October and ends in April, and **musim kemarau** from May to September. Temperatures do not vary a lot, remaining around 29–33 degrees daily in city areas. Many Indonesians often escape to the mountains to spend their weekends or holidays where the temperatures do drop slightly and the evenings are considerably cooler.

Grup-grup etnik di Sumatra

As you know, Indonesia has more than 500 different ethnic groups, with a wide variety of languages and cultures.

In Sumatra alone there are four large ethnic groups, including the Malays, the Acehnese from Aceh in North Sumatra, the Bataks from North Sumatra, and the Minangkabau from West Sumatra.

Sumatra is a multicultural island, particularly the city of Medan. Many different ethnic groups immigrate and settle there. Balqis' family originate from Aceh and Aang has a Pakistani and



During **musim hujan** the humidity levels remain high, and there tend to be sudden tropical downpours. These downpours sometimes occur during the evenings but can last for days on end. **Banjir** (floods) also occur in many areas in Indonesia during **musim hujan**. Indonesians are generally well prepared for sudden heavy rain by carrying umbrellas and waterproof ponchos, which are very handy when caught in the rain on a motorbike!

Did you know that snow can also be found in Indonesia? The famous Mandala Mountains in Irian Jaya are snow-capped and misty, even though they are on the equator! Bizarre, isn't it?

Acehnese background, Ibnu's family are Batak Mandailing and West Sumatran from Padang, and Wiki's ethnic origins are Batak Simalungun and Chinese.

Pakaian tradisional

It is very common to see Indonesians wearing **pakaian tradisional** (traditional clothing) on their way to a wedding, a funeral, a festival, a religious ceremony or another important event. **Pakaian tradisional** vary in style, colour, headdress and accessories, depending on a person's ethnic background. An Indonesian would know where a person comes from by the traditional clothes that they wear.

Pakaian perkawinan Melayu

Pakaian tradisional Minangkabau.

Balqis memakai pakaian tradisional Melayu, sedangkan Aang memakai pakaian tradisional Aceh, dan Ibnu memakai pakaian tradisional Padang.



BACALAH INI!

1 Kring! Kring!

SEKARANG TERSEDIA

NOKIA 3210
Kami menyatukan teknologi yang menginspirasi.

Begitu kecil begitu cerdas.

- Antena dan baterai internal untuk ketahanan daya.
- Tombol pintar "Kring" yang mudah digunakan.
- Pilihan cover warna depan dan belakang yang dapat diganti*.
- Fungsi "diar band" untuk ketahanan malam.
- Praktis dan ringan untuk kemudahan pemakaian SMS berbagai bahasa.
- Dengan sonar Alert yang dapat diaktifkan.

NOKIA
Connecting People

abu-abu



kuning



merah



hijau muda



biru muda



biru tua



Wired Sentences!

Hom Pim Pa Biar di bolak-balik cover depan dan belakang Ericsson A2618s nggak ada bedanya sama kerennya!

Ericsson A2618s jaaaauh dari bosan

ERICSSON
Make yourself heard!

KRING KRING...



Saya bawa HP saya ke mana-mana! Saya bisa telepon teman kapan saja. Saya bisa telepon ibu saya di rumah, kalau saya pulang sekolah terlambat.



Saya pemain gitar untuk band saya. Kalau ada latihan, saya bisa pakai HP saya untuk telepon teman-teman!

Halo? Halo?

Kamu mencari HP yang baru, keren dan funky? Bodinya seperti es krim, warna-warnanya asyik! Enak digenggam dan indah di mata.

DISKUSIKANLAH!

- 1 Mengapa Balqis dan Aang suka punya HP (handphone)?
- 2 Coba pilih HP yang mana cocok untuk kamu.
- 3 Mengapa?
- 4 Kamu suka HP yang berwarna apa?

5 HANCAWI

KATA-KATA BARU

Weather and forecasts

awannya mendung	dark cloud
banjir	flood
berangin (angin)	windy
berawan (awan)	cloudy
bersalju (salju)	to snow
cerah	clear, sunny, fine
cuaca	weather
bagaimana cuaca?	what's the weather like?
cuacanya...	the weather is...
derajat	degree
berapa derajat hari ini?	what's the temperature going to be today?
dingin	cold
guntur	thunder
hujan	rain
hujan deras	heavy rain
mau hujan	it's going to rain
kilat	lightning
menyampaikan (sampai)	to present/inform
mudah-mudahan	I hope it doesn't
tidak hujan	rain
mungkin	possible
kemungkinan (mungkin)	possibility
panas	hot
prakiraan cuaca	weather forecast
salju	snow
surat kabar	newspaper

Seasons

musim	season
musim dingin	winter
musim gugur	autumn
musim hujan	rainy season
musim kemarau	dry season
musim panas	summer (<i>casual</i> : dry season)
musim semi	spring

Clothes

memakai (pakai)	to wear, to use
pakaian	clothes
baju	clothes, top
baju renang	swimmers, bathers
celana jin	jeans
celana panjang	trousers, long pants
celana pendek	shorts
berganti (ganti) baju	to change clothes
jaket	jacket
kaus	T-shirt, top
kaus tangan panjang	long-sleeved top
kaus tangan pendek	short-sleeved top
kemeja	shirt
rok panjang	long skirt

rok pendek	short skirt
sweter	jumper, sweater
topi	hat, cap
topi baseball	baseball cap

Describing clothes

baru	new
bergaris (garis)	to have stripes
garis-garis	stripes
kebesaran (besar)	too big
kekecilan (kecil)	too small
jelek	ugly
keren	cool, great, impressive
lumayan	not bad, OK
rapi	neat, tidy
abu-abu	grey
...tua	dark... (<i>in colour</i>)
...muda	light... (<i>in colour</i>)
jingga	orange
ungu	purple

Suitability

cocok	suitable
tidak cocok	not suitable
tidak begitu cocok	not really that suitable
pas	fit, be the right size, perfect, just right
untuk	for

Other words

berbahaya (bahaya)	to be dangerous
bingung	confused
cerdas	smart
enak digenggam	nice to hold
HP (handphone)	mobile phone
indah	beautiful
kaget	shocked, surprised
karcis masuk	entrance ticket
kolam renang	swimming pool
latihan	practice
membawa (bawa)	to bring, to carry
mendorong (dorong)	to push
mudah-mudahan	hopefully
permisi	excuse me (<i>asking for permission</i>)
situs	site
tersedia	available
ukuran	size

Other phrases

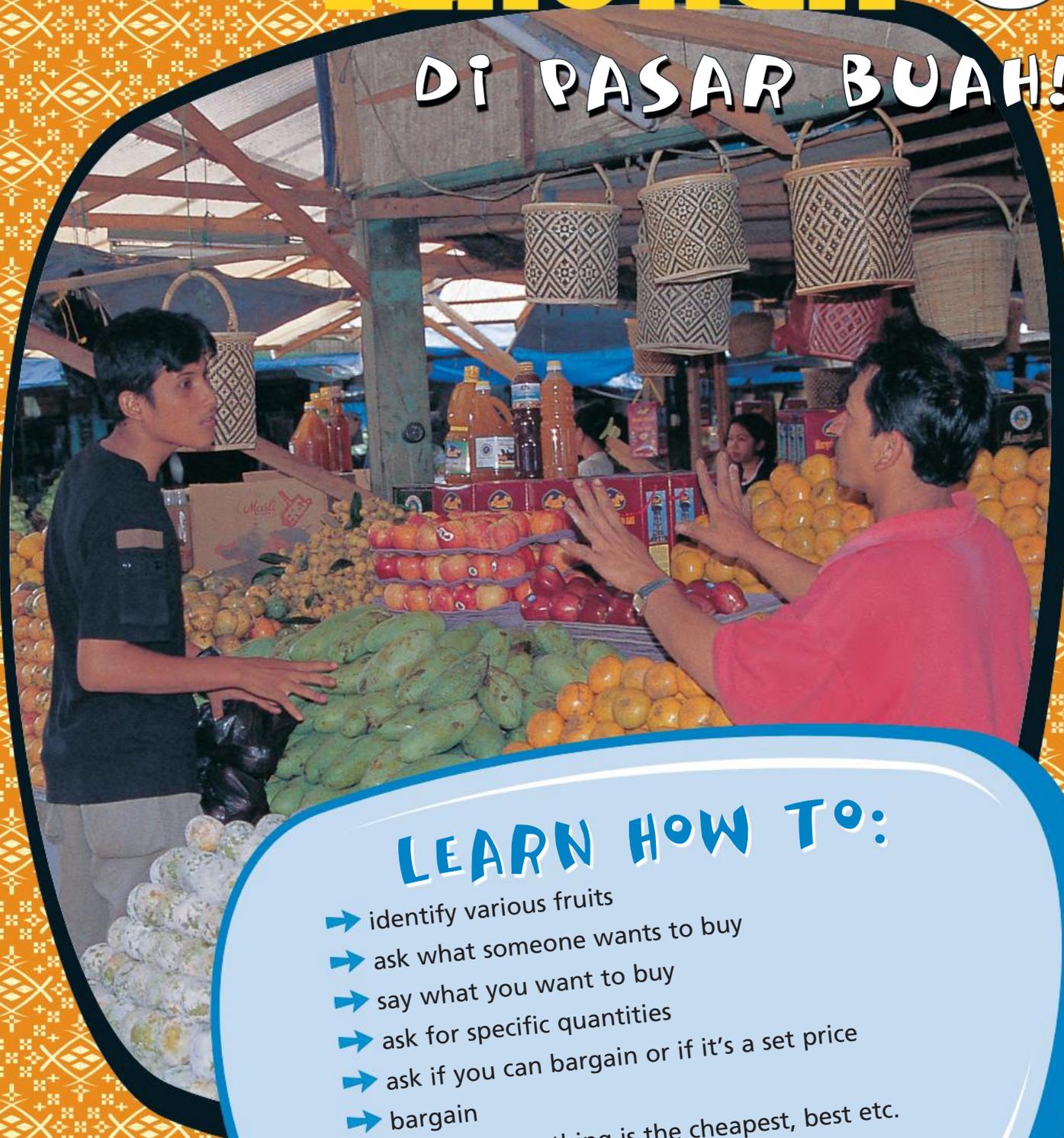
apa saja	anything, whatever
bertanya kepada	to ask (someone)
percaya bahwa...	to believe that...

HATI-HATI!
Baju and pakaian are both used generally to mean any item of clothing.

HATI-HATI!
Geledek is another word for thunder.
Halilintar is another word for lightning.

Langkah 5

DI PASAR BUAH!



LEARN HOW TO:

- ➔ identify various fruits
- ➔ ask what someone wants to buy
- ➔ say what you want to buy
- ➔ ask for specific quantities
- ➔ ask if you can bargain or if it's a set price
- ➔ bargain
- ➔ say that something is the cheapest, best etc.
- ➔ praise the quality of something
- ➔ weigh out quantities



AANG MEMBELI BUAH-BUAHAN BANYAK SEKALI!

1 Aang, Ibnu, Wiki dan Balqis di pasar buah Berastagi. Aang harus membeli banyak buah-buahan.



Asyik, kita sudah sampai. Ayo, kita masuk lewat situ!

Saya punya daftar belanja yang panjang dari ibu saya! Harganya pasti murah-murah di sini, ya!

Kita mau beli apa?

Ibnu, ini pasar buah! Tentu saja kita mau beli buah-buahan!

Tolong pilih yang manis, ya, Kak!



2 Balqis membeli mangga. Dia tidak mau tawar-menawar.



Kak, berapa harganya mangga ini?

Hanya Rp4.000 sekilo.

Wah, mahal sekali!

Saya minta 2 kilo, ya!

Ya, baiklah!

4 Wiki membeli kasemek.



Bu, saya mau beli beberapa kasemek.

Ah, murah sekali! Paling murah di pasar ini, hanya Rp7.000 sekilo!

Mahal sekali, Bu! Boleh tawar, ya?

Oh, tidak bisa! Harganya pas.



Semua mangga saya manis! Termanis di pasar Berastagi!

3

Balqis, mangga ini agak mahal. Kenapa kamu tidak menawar?

Ah, Aang, Rp8.000 untuk 2 kilo mangga, murah!

5

Setengah kilo saja, Bu! Ini uangnya.

Oh, terima kasih banyak!

Berapa? Rp7.000 sekilo?

Mahal, Wiki! Kamu rugi! Saya lebih pandai menawar daripada kamu!





6 Ibnu mencoba menawar jeruk.



Rp6.000 sekilo.

Bu, berapa harganya jeruk ini?

Rp5.000 saja, Bu!

Ya, baiklah. Rp5.000 sekilo. Mau beli berapa kilo?

2 kilo saja, Bu!

Kalian kurang pandai menawar! Saya bisa beli buah-buahan itu lebih murah!



Ini uang kembalinya, dan ini jeruknya.

Terima kasih, Bu!

Aduh! Ibnu, Ibnu! Terlalu mahal!

8



Saya kurang percaya!

Kalau begitu, kamu saja yang beli buah-buahan! Kami kurang bisa menawar!

Kami mau beli minuman sekarang...dah!

9 Aang membeli markisa.



Rp3.000 sekilo. Markisa ini termurah di Berastagi!

Bang, berapa harganya markisa ini?

Aduh! Kalau Rp2.000 sekilo, saya rugi, Bang! Baiklah, Rp2.500 sekilo.

Wah! Mahal, Bang! Bisa kurang? Rp2.000, ya? Dan saya beli 2 kilo!

10 Aang membeli apel, rambutan dan lain-lain.



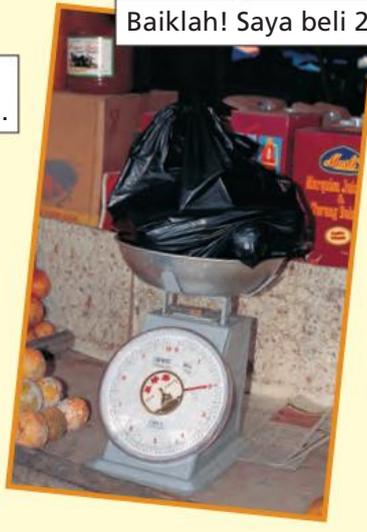
Yang benar?

Silakan berbelanja di sini! Buah-buahan termurah di Berastagi.

Mau beli apa?

Saya mau 2 kilo apel, seikat rambutan dan 3 biji alpukat.

Baiklah, saya kasih harga yang murah! Semuanya jadi Rp10.000.



Baiklah! Saya beli 2 kilo.

59

11 Aang membeli nanas.

Rp3.000, satu!

Kak, berapa harganya nanas ini?

Aduh, mahal sekali!
Rp2.000, ya? Saya beli 2!

Tidak bisa! Rp3.000 sudah murah!

Bagaimana kalau Rp5.000 untuk 2 nanas?

12 Aang membayar 2 buah nanas.

Ya, baiklah!

Ini Rp5.000, Kak.

Terima kasih!

13 Aang mencoba menawar semangka.

Berapa harganya semangka ini, Bu?

Bisa kurang sedikit, Bu?
Berapa kilo semangka ini?

Hanya Rp3.000 sekilo. Murah sekali hari ini! Semangka ini manis sekali!

Coba saya timbang, ya!

Berapa kilo, Bu?

Aduh, mahal sekali!
Rp9.000 saja, ya, Bu?

Semangka ini beratnya 3 setengah kilo. Jadi harganya Rp10.500.

Baiklah!

14 Penjual itu menimbang semangkanya.

15 Aang keberatan membawa semua buah-buahan itu sendiri.
Aduh! Ke mana Wiki, Balqis dan Ibnu? Buah-buahan ini berat sekali! Saya takut semangka ini akan jatuh!

16 Aang keluar dari pasar buah dan...

Tunggu, tunggu, Aang! Aduh, semangka ini hampir jatuh!

Aduh! Tolong!

Aduh, kasihan sekali Aang! Kamu beli buah-buahan terlalu banyak!

Wah! Banyak sekali, Aang! Ibu kamu perlu semua buah-buahan di pasar?

Tidak lucu, Wiki!

COBALAH INI!

1 Berapa harganya jeruk ini, Bang?



1	jeruk	Rp7.000 sekilo
2	pisang	Rp8.000 sebisir
3	nanas	Rp3.000 sebuah
4	apel	Rp11.000 sekilo
5	delima	Rp7.500 sekilo
6	rambutan	Rp4.000 seikat
7	alpukat	Rp5.500 sebiji
8	mangga	Rp3.500 sekilo
9	semangka	Rp9.500 sebuah
10	nanas	Rp10.000 sebuah

One of you is the seller, the other a buyer.

A Ask the buyer what they want to buy.

- Mau beli apa?
- Saya mau beli jeruk, Bang.
- Baiklah. Jeruk ini termurah di pasar ini!

B Ask the seller how much various fruits cost.

- Berapa harganya jeruk ini, Bang?
- Harganya Rp7.000 sekilo.

C Ask the buyer what quantity they want to buy.

- Mau beli berapa kilo?
- Saya mau beli 3 kilo, Bang.
- Baiklah, ini 3 kilo jeruk.

BERANI COBA?
 Now role-play buying some fruit in a supermarket or department store. Use more formal language, e.g. membeli.

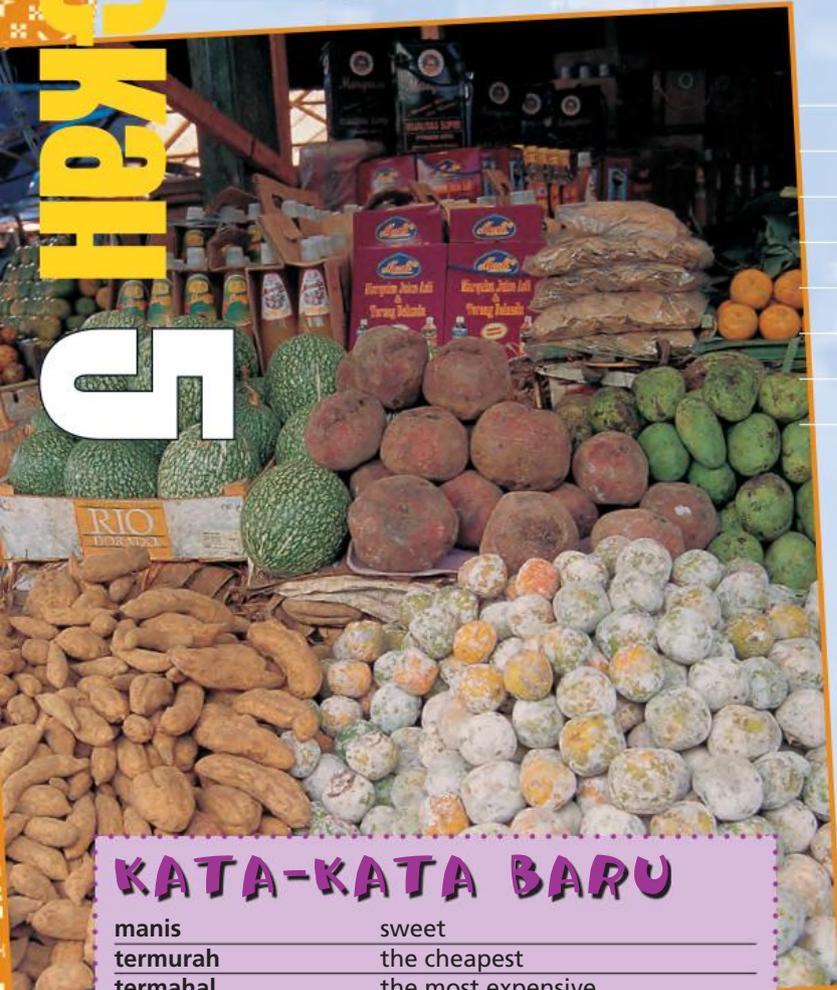
KATA-KATA BARU

sekilo	1 kilogram
seikat	1 bunch, bundle (classifier)
sebiji	1 small, round object (classifier)
sesisir	1 hand (used with bananas only)
sebuah	1 object (used very generally)

LEARNING GOALS

COBALAH INI!

2 Stan yang mana termurah?



KATA-KATA BARU

manis	sweet
termurah	the cheapest
termahal	the most expensive
stan	stall, stand
Bisa kurang sedikit?	Can you make it a little cheaper?
Boleh saya tawar?	Can I bargain?

BERANI COBA?

Now ask a friend which stall sells the most expensive fruit and how much it costs there.

- ▲ Stan yang mana menjual jeruk termahal di Berastagi?
- Stan B menjual jeruk termahal di Berastagi.
- ▲ Berapa harganya?
- Harganya jeruk di Stan B Rp8.000 sekilo.

PASAR BERASTAGI

	STAN A	STAN B
Jeruk	Rp7.000 sekilo	Rp8.000 sekilo
Rambutan	Rp5.000 seikat	Rp4.000 seikat
Mangga	Rp3.000 sekilo	Rp4.000 sekilo
Alpukat	Rp3.500 sebiji	Rp4.000 sebiji
Markisa	Rp3.000 sekilo	Rp3.500 sekilo
Pisang	Rp7.500 sesisir	Rp6.500 sesisir
Durian	Rp8.000 sebuah	Rp9.000 sebuah
Nanas	Rp6.000 sebuah	Rp4.000 sebuah

Bargain to get your fruit at the best price. Compare prices with those at the other stall.

△ Selamat pagi, kamu mau beli apa?

○ Selamat pagi, Bu! Saya mau beli jeruk.

△ Oh, jeruk ini termanis di pasar Berastagi!

○ Berapa harganya jeruk sekilo, Bu?

△ Harganya Rp7.000 sekilo.

○ Wah! Mahal sekali! Bisa kurang sedikit, Bu? Stan di sana lebih murah!

△ Oh, tidak bisa! Rugi saya! Di sini termurah! Stan di sana termahal!

○ Bagaimana kalau Rp5.000 sekilo?

△ Baiklah, Rp5.000 sekilo. Mau berapa kilo?

○ Oh, 2 kilo saja, Bu!

△ Jadi harganya Rp10.000 untuk 2 kilo jeruk!

○ Ini uangnya, Bu. Terima kasih!

△ Ya, ini uang kembalinya dan ini jeruknya. Terima kasih! Ada lagi?

○ Ya, saya mau beli rambutan juga, Bu!

atau

○ Oh, tidak, itu saja, Bu!

KAMU BERDUA



Situation: You are at the local market. Partner A is the fruit seller. Partner B is buying some fruits for his/her parents.

A Selamat pagi!
siang! sore!
Mau beli apa?
Buah-buahan di sini
termurah!
termanis!

B Saya mau beli jeruk.
alpukat. rambutan.
Berapa harganya
jeruk alpukat rambutan
sekilo?
sebiji?
seikat?

A Hanya Rp7.000 sekilo.
Rp4.000 sebiji.
Rp8.000 seikat.

B Wah!
Wow!
Aduh!
Mahal sekali,
Kak!
Bang!
Bu!
Pak!
Bisa kurang sedikit?
Boleh saya tawar?

A Aduh!
Wah!
Saya rugi!
Rugi saya!
Tidak bisa!
Rp7.000 sekilo
Rp4.000 sebiji
Rp8.000 seikat
sudah termurah!
sudah murah sekali!

B Bagaimana kalau
Rp4.000 sekilo?
Rp2.000 sebiji?
Rp6.000 seikat?
Bisa,
Kak?
Bang?
Bu?
Pak?

A Baiklah...
Rp5.000 sekilo!
Rp3.000 sebiji!
Rp7.000 seikat!
Mau beli berapa
kilo?
biji?
ikat?

B Oh, saya mau beli
2 kilo
3 biji seikat
saja,
Kak!
Bang!
Bu!
Pak!

A Baiklah,
2 kilo
3 biji seikat
jeruk.
alpukat.
rambutan.
Jadi semuanya
Semuanya jadi
Rp10.000.
Rp9.000.
Rp7.000.

B Baiklah, ini uangnya! Terima kasih!

A Ini uang kembalinya! Terima kasih!
Mau apa lagi?
Ada lagi?



HATI-HATI!
Alpukat can also be spelt
alpokat and apokat.



LANGKAH

Now go back to Partner B's first text box and start again.

MARI BERMAIN!

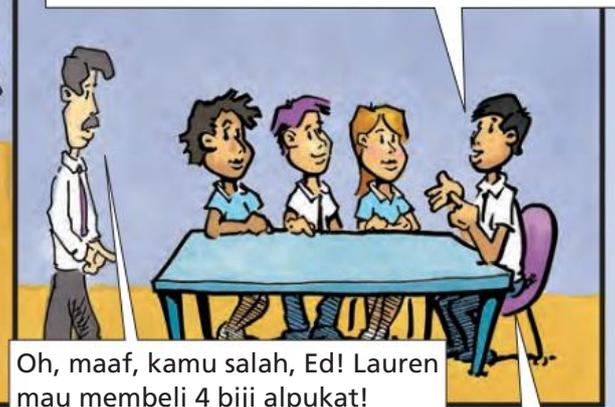
1 Saya pergi ke pasar dan membeli... I went to the market and bought...

Memory challenge! Do you think you could remember what everyone in your class buys at the market? The first person will say they went to the market and what they bought there. Then the next person has to say what the others bought at the market, and what they bought themselves, and so on. If you make a mistake, you'll be out of the game!

Dana pergi ke pasar dan membeli 2 ikat rambutan. Tom pergi ke pasar dan membeli sekilo delima. Saya pergi ke pasar dan membeli 4 biji alpukat.



Dana pergi ke pasar dan membeli 2 ikat rambutan. Tom pergi ke pasar dan membeli sekilo delima. Lauren pergi ke pasar dan membeli...anu...3 biji alpukat. Saya pergi ke pasar dan membeli 4 kilo markisa.



Oh, maaf, kamu salah, Ed! Lauren mau membeli 4 biji alpukat!

Aduh! Saya salah!



2 Daftar belanja Shopping list

This is an information-exchange game. As you need worksheets for it, you will have to ask your teacher to get you a copy of the game from the *Teacher's Electronic Resource*.



LAGU

Berbelanja buah-buahan

1 Bangun pagi! Bangun pagi!
Kita ke Berastagi,
Berbelanja buah-buahan,
Semuanya ada di sana.

Chorus 1

*Harganya tidak mahal,
Kalau pandai tawar-menawar,
Harganya tidak mahal,
Kalau pandai tawar-menawar.*

2 Jambu, jeruk, mangga, pisang,
Apel, delima, rambutan,
Markisa dan semangka,
Nanas, nangka dan durian.

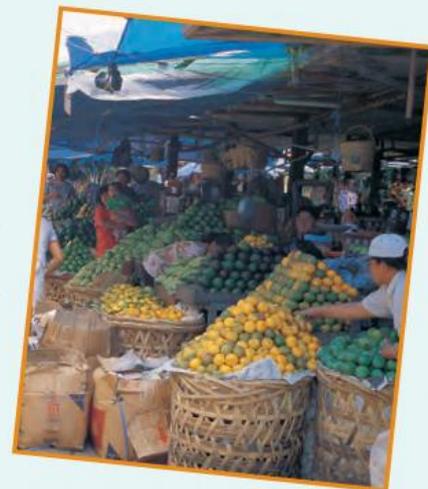
Chorus 2

*Makan buah setiap hari,
Badan sehat tak pernah sakit,
Makan buah setiap hari,
Badan sehat tak pernah sakit.*

3 Di pasar banyak penjual
Dan juga pembeli,
Mereka tawar-menawar,
Harga pas langsung dibeli.

Repeat Chorus 1.

*(Listen to background dialogue.)
Repeat Verse 2 and Chorus 2.*



BICARA BEBAS!

1 Selamat pagi! Mau beli apa?

Good morning! What would you like to buy?

For this activity you will need to set up your own fruit stalls in your classroom. Half of your class will be fruit sellers (**penjual**) at the market and the other half will be the customers (**pembeli**). If you are a customer you need to buy at least 3 different types of fruit. You will also need to keep track of what you have bought and how much you paid for it. If you are a fruit seller then you will need to keep track of how much you have sold.

Ask your teacher for the rupiah money cards and the fruit cards from the *Teacher's Electronic Resource*. You can use the prices from the **Cobalah ini!** 1 on page 61 as a guide to how much you should be spending. Here is an example:



HATI-HATI!

If you are bargaining in the market, you can use the base verb **beli**, from **membeli**, 'to buy'. The **me-**prefix is often dropped from verbs such as **membeli** and **menjual** in informal settings like markets.

BERANI COBA?

When you have finished your role-play, the customers can prepare a report to tell your teacher or class about what you bought, and how much money you spent. The fruit sellers can report on what they sold and how much money they have made.

Pembeli: Saya membeli 2 ikat rambutan, 2 kilo markisa dan sekilo mangga. Jadi harganya Rp20.000!
Penjual: Saya menjual 6 biji alpukat dan 3 sisir pisang. Semuanya Rp15.000.



LANGKAH
 LANGKAH
 LANGKAH

BICARA BEBAS!

- 2** Find out if your friend is healthy. Ask them the following questions and record whether they answer **a**, **b** or **c**. Add up their score and check the **jawaban** on the side to see whether they are healthy or not!

Quiz: Are you healthy?

Kuis: Apakah kamu sehat?

- 1 Kamu makan apa untuk makan pagi?
 - a jus jeruk, telur dan roti bakar
 - b kopi dan kue
 - c tidak pernah makan pagi
- 2 Apakah kamu sering berolahraga?
 - a jarang
 - b kadang-kadang
 - c sering
- 3 Apa makanan favorit kamu?
 - a donut
 - b buah-buahan
 - c nasi goreng
- 4 Berapa gelas air kamu minum sehari?
 - a kurang dari 3 gelas
 - b 3 sampai 7 gelas
 - c 8 gelas atau lebih
- 5 Berapa banyak buah-buahan kamu makan sehari?
 - a 1 sampai 2 buah
 - b 3 buah atau lebih
 - c tidak suka buah-buahan
- 6 Kamu melakukan apa pada waktu luang?
 - a tidur
 - b berolahraga
 - c jalan-jalan ke mal
- 7 Berapa jam kamu tidur sehari?
 - a kurang dari 6 jam
 - b 7 sampai 9 jam
 - c lebih dari 10 jam
- 8 Pilihlah yang mana yang benar!
 - a makan banyak, tidur sedikit, minum sedikit
 - b makan cukup, tidur cukup, minum cukup
 - c makan cukup, tidur cukup, minum sedikit

Jawaban:

27–40

Kamu sehat sekali, kamu makan makanan yang sehat, tidur yang cukup, minum banyak air dan rajin berolahraga. Kamu tahu cara menjaga badan kamu. Kamu pasti panjang umur.

14–26

Kamu cukup sehat, tapi kamu harus lebih rajin berolahraga. Kamu perlu makan buah-buahan lebih banyak, minum air dan tidur. Kalau kamu melakukan itu semuanya, kamu pasti akan lebih sehat.

0–13

Kamu tidak begitu sehat. Kamu makan makanan yang kurang sehat, kurang tidur, kurang minum air, dan kurang berolahraga. Hati-hati, nanti kamu sakit. Ayo, ganti cara hidupmu! Tidak begitu susah!

Skor

- 1 a = 5, b = 2, c = 0
 2 a = 0, b = 2, c = 5
 3 a = 0, b = 5, c = 2
 4 a = 0, b = 2, c = 5
 5 a = 2, b = 5, c = 0
 6 a = 0, b = 5, c = 2
 7 a = 0, b = 5, c = 2
 8 a = 0, b = 5, c = 2

KATA-KATA BARU

telur	egg
roti	bread
roti bakar	toast
kue	cake
waktu luang	free time
cara hidup	way of life
cukup	enough, sufficient
rajin	diligent(ly)
menjaga	to look after
hidup	life

TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

JANGAN LUPA!

- 1 Classifiers are very rarely used in casual conversation except when you need to be very specific about something!
- 2 **Se-** means one of something, so **sekilo** means 1 kilo and **dua kilo** means 2 kilos.

1 Two kilos, please! (classifiers)

Remember when counting things in Indonesian we often put them into groups, e.g. **3 orang guru, 2 ekor burung**. **Orang** and **ekor** are called 'classifiers', and are used for counting people and animals.

In the photo-story there are some new classifiers: **buah, ikat, biji, sisir** and **kilo**. These words help you be specific when buying measurable quantities. Here's how they are used:

sebuah	one (thing)	used very widely for objects, e.g. fruit, books, houses
seikat	one (thing)	used for a bunch or bundle of things like rambutan
sebiji	one (thing)	used for smaller round objects like avocados, lollies
sesisir	one hand	used for a hand of bananas
sekilo	one kilogram	used for weighed quantities like apples, oranges

You usually use this order: **number + classifier + noun**, e.g.

Saya mau 2 kilo apel, seikat rambutan dan 3 biji alpukat.

I want 2 kilos of apples, 1 bunch of rambutan and 3 avocados.

The **number + classifier** can also follow the noun, e.g.

Ibu membeli apel 2 kilo.

Mum bought 2 kilos of apples.

2 Ter-prefix - 'the most...'

When you want to say 'the most...' or '...-est' you already know that you can use **paling** before the adjective. Another way is to attach the prefix **ter-** to the beginning of the adjective. The **ter-** prefix can be used any time where **paling** is used.

ter- = paling = the most

termurah	the cheapest
termahal	the most expensive
tertinggi	the tallest
terbesar	the biggest
terbaik	the best
termanis	the sweetest

Buah-buahan ini termurah di pasar Berastagi!

This fruit is the cheapest in the Berastagi market!

There are two other functions of the **ter-** prefix. You will learn more about **ter-** in Langkah 6.

3 No! Not really! (kurang)

You already know that **tidak** and **bukan** both mean 'no'. Sometimes Indonesians use **kurang** (less) instead of **tidak** to soften what they are saying or to be polite. Have a look at these examples:

Saya kurang pandai bersilancar.

I'm not very good at surfing.

Saya kurang percaya!

I don't really believe you!

Kami kurang bisa menawar.

We can't really bargain.

4 More me-verbs

These are the new **me-**verbs in this chapter. See how they fit into the **me-**verb chart at the back of this book.

membawa (bawa)	to carry
membayar (bayar)	to pay (for)
menawar (tawar)	to bargain
menimbang (timbang)	to weigh
menjaga (jaga)	to look after
menjual (jual)	to sell



LANGKAH 6

BACALAH INI!

HORAS TUR

TURI

DANAU TOBA & PULAU SAMOSIR (3 HARI)

Medan – Prapat – Pulau Samosir – Prapat – Medan

HARI PERTAMA

Anda akan naik bis dari Medan ke Prapat, 176 km dari Medan. Prapat adalah kota kecil di pinggir Danau Toba, danau yang indah sekali. Anda sampai di Prapat pada jam 11 siang. Di sini anda bisa berbelanja oleh-oleh di pasar seni. Pada jam 12.30 siang anda akan makan siang di restoran Padang 'Bundo Kandung'. Setelah itu anda akan naik feri dari Prapat ke Tuk Tuk di Pulau Samosir. Lalu anda ke Hotel Horas untuk beristirahat dan menginap di sana. Sore dan malam ini acara bebas, anda bisa berjalan-jalan untuk melihat toko-toko dan restoran-restoran.

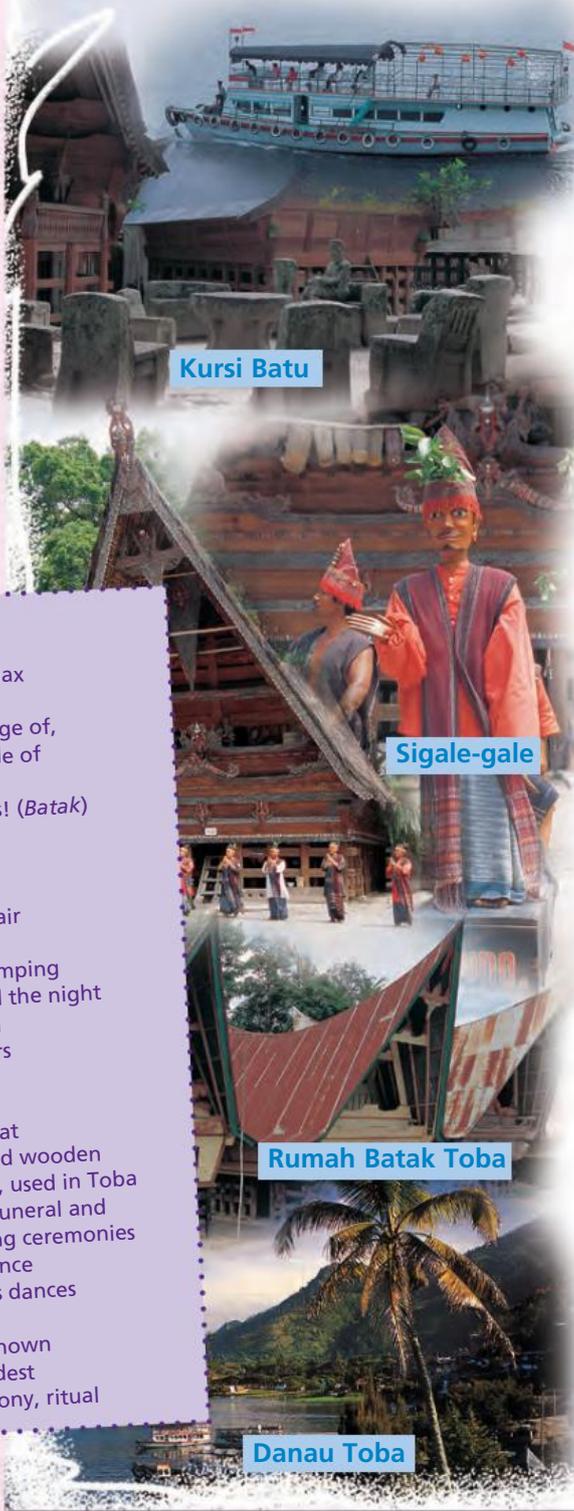
HARI KEDUA

Bangun pagi pada jam 8 dan anda bisa menyewa sepeda motor atau naik mobil hotel. Pertama anda akan pergi ke Ambarita untuk melihat Kursi Batu, rumah tradisional dan pasar seni. Setelah itu anda akan pergi ke 'Museum Huta Bolon' di Simanindo. Di sini anda akan melihat tari-tarian tradisional Batak Toba. Tarian ini bagus sekali, dan yang paling bagus adalah Sigale-gale. Anda juga bisa ikut menari kalau mau coba! Setelah itu anda akan pulang ke hotel di Tuk Tuk. Malam ini acara bebas.

HARI KETIGA

Bangun pagi untuk naik feri ke Prapat pada jam 8.15. Di Prapat anda punya 1 jam untuk berbelanja di pasar seni. Setelah itu anda akan naik bis ke Medan.

Berangkat jam 7 pagi
Setiap hari Senin dan Kamis
Harga: Rp450.000 per orang



Kursi Batu

Sigale-gale

Rumah Batak Toba

Danau Toba

Footnotes

- acara bebas is free-time
- adalah to rest, relax
- beristirahat lake
- danau on the edge of,
- di pinggir on the side of
- feri ferry
- Horas! Greetings! (Batak)
- indah beautiful
- kampung village
- kembali return
- kursi batu stone chair
- lalu then
- loncat batu stone-jumping
- menginap to spend the night
- museum museum
- oleh-oleh souvenirs
- pesawat plane
- pulau island
- setelah itu after that
- sigale-gale life-sized wooden puppet, used in Toba Batak funeral and wedding ceremonies
- tari perang war dance
- tari-tarian various dances
- tempat place
- terkenal well-known
- tertua the oldest
- upacara ceremony, ritual

EN

TUR2

BERASTAGI & KAMPUNG LINGGA (1 HARI)

Medan – Berastagi –
Kampung Lingga – Medan

Anda akan naik bis ke Berastagi, 70 km dari Medan. Berastagi terkenal karena pasar buahnya. Banyak buah-buahan di pasar Berastagi. Anda bisa berbelanja di sana. Cobalah buah-buahan Indonesia! Ada durian, markisa, rambutan dan lain-lain.

Makan siang di rumah makan Padang. Setelah itu anda akan naik bis ke kampung Lingga, 16 km dari Berastagi. Di kampung Lingga anda bisa melihat rumah-rumah tradisional Batak Karo. Di sana ada rumah tradisional yang berumur lebih dari 100 tahun. Setelah itu anda akan kembali ke Medan.

Berangkat jam 8 pagi setiap hari.
Harga: Rp150.000 per orang

PULAU NIAS (3 HARI)

TUR3

Medan – Pulau Nias – Medan

HARI PERTAMA

Anda akan berangkat naik pesawat pada jam 7 pagi dari Medan ke Binaka di Pulau Nias. Sampai di sana anda akan naik mobil ke Teluk Lagundri, tempat yang indah sekali, dan menginap di Hotel Damai. Makan siang di hotel, lalu sore dan malam ini acara bebas. Anda bisa berenang, bersilancar atau jalan-jalan di pantai.

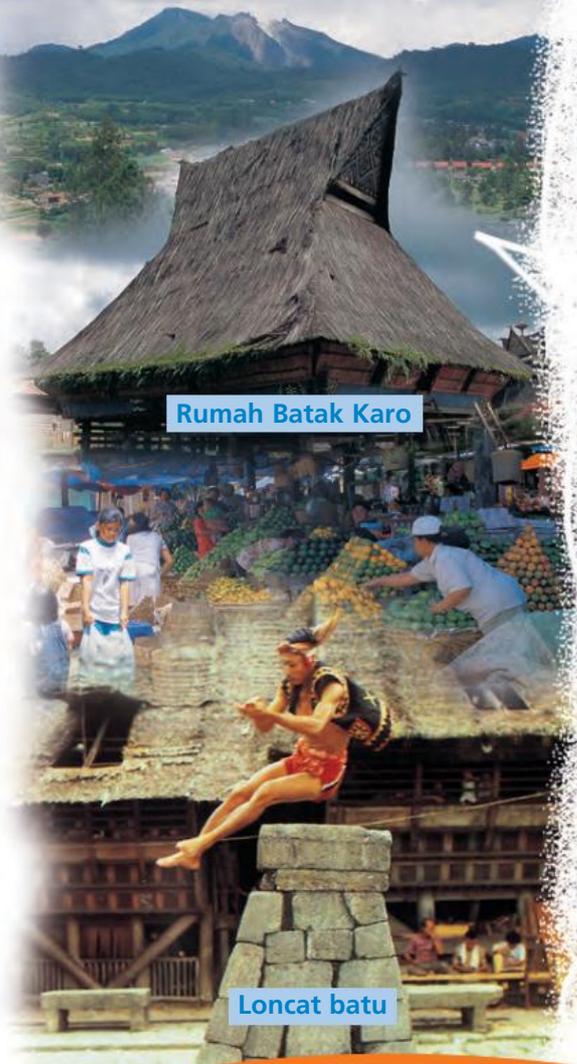
HARI KEDUA

Bangun pagi dan berangkat pada jam 9. Naik mobil ke Bawomataluo, Bawomataluo adalah kampung yang tertua di Nias. Di sini anda bisa melihat upacara 'loncat batu' dan 'tari perang'. Lalu anda akan pergi ke Hilisimaetano untuk melihat 140 rumah tradisional Batak Nias. Makan siang di Toho Bar & Restoran. Kembali ke hotel, lalu sore dan malam ini acara bebas.

HARI KETIGA

Bangun pagi dan berangkat pada jam 7 ke Binaka. Lalu naik pesawat pada jam 11 kembali ke Medan.

Berangkat pada jam 7.00 pagi
Setiap hari Rabu
Harga: Rp850.000 per orang



Rumah Batak Karo

Loncat batu

DISKUSIKANLAH!

- Tur 1**
- 1 Kamu bisa melakukan apa di kota Prapat?
 - 2 Di Pulau Samosir ada 2 tempat yang terkenal. Apa nama 2 tempat itu? Kamu bisa melihat apa di sana?
- Tur 2**
- 3 Apa yang terkenal di Berastagi?
 - 4 Kamu akan makan siang di mana?
 - 5 Kamu bisa melihat apa di kampung Lingga?
- Tur 3**
- 6 Kamu bisa melakukan apa di Teluk Lagundri, di Pulau Nias?
 - 7 Di Bawomataluo kamu bisa melihat upacara apa?
 - 8 Di Hilisimaetano kamu bisa melihat apa?
 - 9 Tur yang mana termurah? Mengapa?
 - 10 Tur yang mana termahal? Mengapa?
 - 11 Kamu mau ikut tur yang mana? Mengapa?

LP
LAMPUNG

KATA-KATA BARU

Fruits

buah	fruit
buah-buahan	various kinds of fruit
alpukat	avocado
apel	apple
delima	pomegranate
durian	durian (a strong-smelling large spiky fruit)
jambu	rose-apple
jeruk	orange
kasemek	kasemek (a smooth-skinned sweet fruit the size of an apple)
mangga	mango
markisa	passionfruit
nanas	pineapple
nangka	jackfruit
pisang	banana
rambutan	rambutan (a small red hairy fruit, similar to lychees)
semangka	watermelon

Bargaining

hanya	only
harganya	the price, cost
mahal	expensive
murah	cheap
murah-murah	it's all cheap, generally cheap
menawar (tawar)	to bargain (for), to offer a price for something
tawar-menawar (tawar)	to bargain (the process)

At the market

beratnya	the weight, it weighs
daftar belanja	shopping list
membayar (bayar)	to pay (for)
menimbang (timbang)	to weigh
pasar buah	fruit market
pembeli (beli)	customer, buyer
penjual (jual)	seller
stan	stall, stand
uangnya	the money
uang kembalinya	the change

Classifiers

biji	used for smaller round objects
buah	used for many objects, e.g. books, fruit, houses
ikat	bunch, bundle
sisir	hand of... (bananas only)
kilo	kilogram
sekilo	1 kilogram
2 kilo	2 kilograms

Adjectives

manis	sweet
termahal	the most expensive
termanis	the sweetest
termurah	the cheapest

Other words

agak	quite, rather
beberapa	several
berat	heavy
cara hidup	way of life
hampir	almost
jadi	so
kasih	to give (casual)
keberatan (casual)	too heavy, overloaded
kue	cake
membawa (bawa)	to carry
menjaga (jaga)	to look after
percaya	to believe
roti	bread
roti bakar	toast
sehat	healthy
semua	all
semuanya	all of it/them, the lot
sendiri	himself, herself etc.
telur	egg
tolong	help
waktu luang	free time

Other phrases

bisa kurang?	can you make it cheaper?
dah!	see you! (casual)
dan lain-lain (dll.)	etcetera (etc.)
harganya pas	set price, fixed price
kalau begitu	if it's like that; if that's so, (then)...
kasihan sekali!	you poor thing!
masuk lewat situ	enter through there
saya rugi	I'll lose out, I'll be broke
sudah sampai	have arrived
semuanya jadi...	so all together it's..., so I'll give you the whole lot for

HATI-HATI!

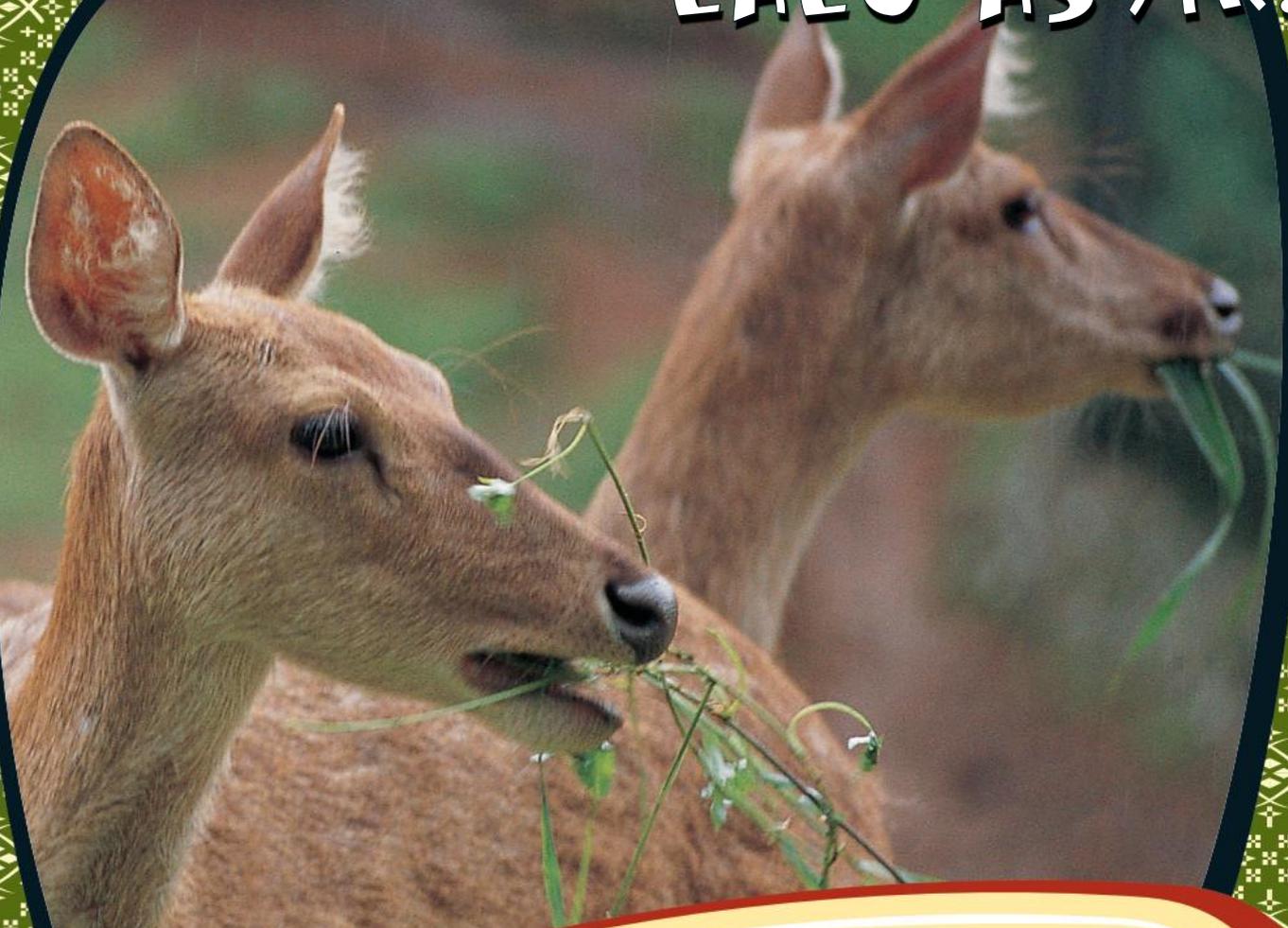
di sini here
di situ there
di sana over there

HATI-HATI!

- 1 **Saya rugi** or **Rugi saya**? Both expressions mean to 'lose out', but **saya rugi** emphasises yourself, while **rugi saya** emphasises the loss.
- 2 **Semuanya jadi** or **Jadi semuanya**? Both expressions are correct. The position of **jadi** doesn't make any difference to the meaning.
- 3 **Memberi (beri)** 'to give' is the formal way of saying **kasih**.

Langkah 6

AKHIR MINGGU YANG
LALU ASYIK!



LEARN HOW TO:

- ➔ identify a variety of wild and domestic animals
- ➔ express your feelings
- ➔ read an Indonesian folktale
- ➔ point out the exact location of something
- ➔ tell the story of a trip you made recently
- ➔ understand some aspects of Indonesian village life



WIKI DAN AANG KE MANA?

1 Hari Sabtu sore. Aang menelepon Wiki.



Hai, Wiki! Ini Aang. Saya coba telepon kamu pada akhir minggu yang lalu. Kamu ke mana?

Oh, pada akhir minggu yang lalu saya ke kampung Pakam dengan Balqis. Kami mengunjungi om dan tantenya Balqis di sana.



Bagaimana di sana?



2

Di sana banyak pohon buah-buahan. Dan di depan rumah omnya Balqis ada pohon jambu air. Balqis naik ke atas pohon dan mengambil jambu air untuk saya. Balqis berani sekali!



4 Aang kaget karena Wiki takut ayam dan bebek.

Aduh, kamu takut ayam?! Setelah itu kamu melakukan apa lagi di sana?



3

Di sana juga ada binatang-binatang seperti kambing, kerbau, ayam dan bebek. Balqis memberi makan ayam, saya hanya lihat saja karena saya sedikit takut.



Setelah itu, kami ke belakang rumah omnya Balqis. Di sana ada kolam dan banyak sekali bebek. Aduh, saya takut sekali karena bebeknya coba gigit saya. Tapi setelah 3 hari di sana, saya senang sekali!

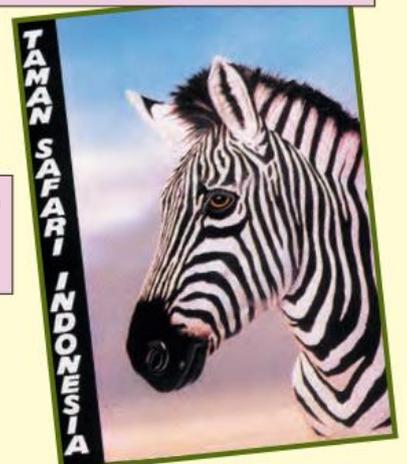
Eh, kenapa kamu tidak masuk sekolah seminggu yang lalu? Ada tes matematika! Kamu ke mana?

5



Oh, seminggu yang lalu saya ke Bogor di Jawa Barat. Saya mengunjungi sepupu saya, namanya Syarief. Besoknya Syarief mengajak saya ke Taman Safari di Cisarua. Oh, Wiki, asyik sekali di sana!

Oh, ya? Saya belum pernah ke sana. Ada binatang apa saja di Taman Safari?





6 Di dalam Taman Safari Aang dan Syarief harus naik mobil untuk melihat binatang-binatang. Semua binatang liar bebas berjalan di mana-mana...



Binatang yang pertama saya lihat adalah gajah Sumatra. Kemudian Syarief bilang sama saya, 'Aang, jangan keluar dari mobil, ya, karena binatang-binatang ini masih liar!'

7



Wow! Ada binatang apa lagi di sana?

Oh, sesudah itu, kami lihat rusa Jawa. Rusanya lucu sekali!



Oh, saya suka sekali rusa! Lucu, ya! Lalu...?

8 Di Taman Safari ada binatang-binatang lain seperti harimau, singa dan beruang juga...



9 Di Baby Zoo, Aang merasa sangat sedih karena anak orang hutan ini tidak punya ibu.

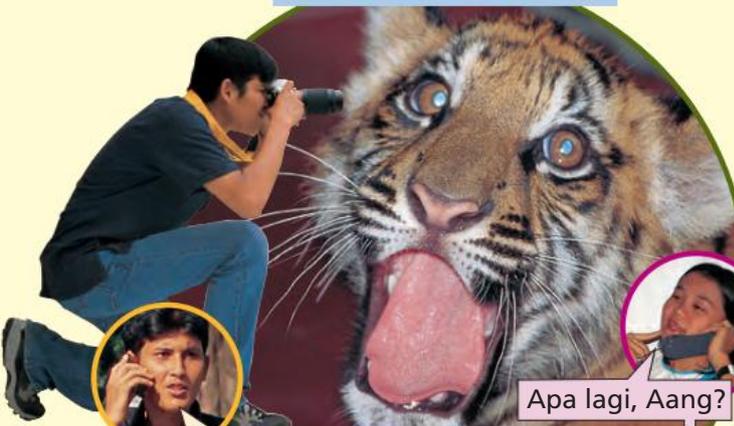
Sebelum pulang, kami ke Baby Zoo. Di Baby Zoo kami lihat anak binatang-binatang. Di sana ada anak orang hutan namanya Oli. Kasihan dia, karena 2 bulan yang lalu ibunya Oli mati karena sakit. Jadi Oli tinggal di Taman Safari sekarang. Saya sedih sekali lihat Oli!

Lalu, Syarief bilang lagi sama saya, 'Aang, jangan membuka jendela mobil, ini Daerah Bahaya!' Di sana ada 2 beruang yang kelihatan galak sekali!



Waah – saya pasti takut!

10 Aang mengambil foto anak harimau Sumatra.



Aduh! Kasihan sekali!

Ya, oke, besok di sekolah, ya?...Eh, Wiki, saya harus mengerjakan PR matematika saya sekarang, kalau tidak, nanti Pak Rajab marah!

11



Apa lagi, Aang?

Oh, di Baby Zoo ada anak harimau Sumatra juga! Lucu, Wiki! Banyak turis ambil foto dia, saya juga! Wah, Wiki, Taman Safari asyik sekali!

Aang, nanti saya lihat fotonya, ya!

Oh, ya, Aang, minggu depan kita ada tes matematika lagi! Selamat belajar, ya! Dah!

9

HEXAGONAL

KATA-KATA BARU

naik ke atas pohon to climb a tree
 dompetnya hilang he lost his wallet
 oleh-oleh souvenirs

1 Kamu ke mana pada akhir minggu yang lalu?

1 Imam → Yogyakarta



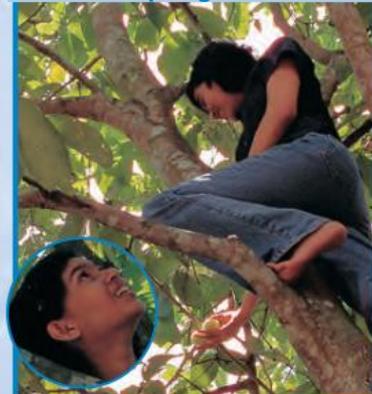
kaget – harga oleh-oleh mahal sekali

2 Aang → Taman Safari



sedih – anak orang hutan tidak punya ibu

3 Balqis → kampung Pakam



berani – dia naik ke atas pohon

4 Ibnu → Medan



marah – dompetnya hilang

5 Dana → pantai Kuta



senang – cuacanya bagus

6 Ngurah → Denpasar



takut – banyak sekali mobil di jalan

A Ask a friend where someone went last weekend.

△ Imam ke mana pada akhir minggu yang lalu?

Pada akhir minggu yang lalu Imam ke Yogyakarta.

B Ask a friend about someone's weekend.

△ Bagaimana Yogyakarta, kata Imam?

Kata Imam, dia kaget di sana.

atau

Dia bilang, dia kaget di sana.

△ Kenapa dia kaget?

Karena harga oleh-oleh mahal sekali.

BERANI COBA?

Now ask a classmate about their weekend.

- ▲ Kamu ke mana pada akhir minggu yang lalu?
- Saya ke kebun binatang.
- ▲ Bagaimana di sana?
- Oh, asyik di sana! Saya senang!
- ▲ Senang? Kenapa?
- Karena saya lihat harimau!



COBALAH INI!

2 Eh, lihat gajah itu!



A Ask a friend what animal that is.

Binatang apa yang ada di dalam lubang?

Binatang itu adalah bebek.

B Point out a particular animal to a friend.

Eh, lihat gajah itu!

Gajah yang mana?

Gajah yang di bawah pohon.

KATA-KATA BARU

kandang	pen, stall (also cage)
kolam	pond
lubang	hole, burrow, pit
pohon	tree
sungai	river
(di) atas	(on) top, above
(di) bawah	beneath, under
(di) belakang	(at the) back, behind
(di) dalam	inside
(di) depan	in front of

9 HANCIKAI

KAMU BERDUA



Situation: You are talking on the phone to your friend about a trip they went on.

A Hai, Sarah! Halo, Ketut! Hendra! Kamu ke mana pada akhir minggu minggu yang lalu? hari Jumat

B Pada akhir minggu Minggu Hari Jumat yang lalu saya ke kampung. Taman Safari. kebun binatang.

A Oh, ya? Benar? Bagaimana di sana?



B Oh, di sana asyik sekali! Yang pertama, saya naik ke atas pohon. lihat gajah Sumatra. ke toko oleh-oleh.

A Oh, ya? Asyik! Lalu? Kemudian? Setelah itu?



B Lalu Kemudian Setelah itu saya lihat bebek banyak sekali! binatang-binatang berbahaya! orang hutan yang lucu sekali!! Saya kaget takut sekali! senang

A Oh, ya? Lalu Kemudian Setelah itu kamu melakukan apa?

B Lalu Kemudian Setelah itu saya memberi makan ayam. jalan-jalan di Baby Zoo. makan siang di kafe.

BERANI COBA?
Now role-play this dialogue with a friend, using places from your local area.

A Wow! Asyik sekali! Pada akhir minggu yang lalu saya di rumah saja!

B Aduh! Kasihan kamu! Kasihan sekali! Sayang sekali!

KATA-KATA BARU
kebun binatang zoo
berbahaya (bahaya) to be dangerous
lalu, kemudian then
setelah itu after that

Footnotes

keanyakan kehidupan the majority life

BICARA BEBAS!

- 1 Ask a friend the following questions and write down whether they answer a, b, or c. Then check the Jawaban on the side to see whether they are suited to village life.

Quiz: Are you suited to village life?

Kuis: Apakah kamu cocok tinggal di kampung?



1 Di kampung kamu lebih suka...

- a naik ke atas pohon.
- b jalan-jalan saja.
- c telepon teman di kota.

2 Di mana kamu bisa melihat bebek?

- a di dalam kandang
- b di atas mobil
- c di dalam rumah

3 Kalau kamu bangun pagi, kamu suka mendengar apa?

- a burung-burung dan binatang-binatang lain
- b burung dan mobil
- c mobil, bis dan motor

4 Kamu lebih suka buah-buahan dari mana?

- a dari atas pohon
- b dari pasar
- c dari supermarket

5 Di kampung kamu merasa...

- a senang, karena ada binatang di mana-mana.
- b kaget, karena ayam menggigit kamu.
- c bosan, karena tidak ada bioskop.

6 Kamu suka makan telur. Kamu...

- a mencari di dalam kandang ayam.
- b pergi ke pasar.
- c minta dari ibu.

7 Kamu suka binatang kesayangan apa?

- a kambing
- b kucing
- c ikan



Jawaban

Kebanyakan A

Kamu paling cocok tinggal di kampung karena kamu lebih suka kehidupan kampung seperti naik ke atas pohon, berenang di sungai, dan kamu suka buah-buahan dari atas pohon.

Kebanyakan B

Kamu cocok tinggal di mana saja! Kamu suka kehidupan kota dan juga kehidupan kampung. Mungkin kamu lebih senang kalau kamu di rumah saja!

Kebanyakan C

Kamu tidak cocok tinggal di kampung karena kamu lebih suka kehidupan kota seperti pergi ke bioskop dan berbelanja di supermarket. Kamu lebih cocok tinggal di kota.

9

HEKSADESI LANCANGAI

BICARA BEBAS!

2 Taman Safari asyik! Safari Park is cool!

Imagine that you have just come home from a holiday at **Taman Safari**. Use the information in this chapter and on this page to tell your friend about your experience. You will need to include when you went, and what you saw and did there. To add interest to your story, describe how you felt at that time. Below is an example.

TEKNO TIPS!
Do a keyword search on the Internet to get more information about **Taman Safari, Cisarua, Bogor**.



Minggu yang lalu saya ke Taman Safari. Saya senang sekali di sana. Saya lihat banyak sekali binatang liar. Ada yang di atas pohon, di dalam kandang dan ada juga yang di dalam lubang. Yang pertama saya lihat adalah gajah Sumatra. Setelah itu saya lihat harimau. Saya takut sekali karena harimau itu ada di belakang mobil saya. Kemudian...



BERANI COBA?

- 1 Ask your friend questions about their trip to **Taman Safari**. Include the following:
 - Bagaimana di sana?
 - Kemudian kamu melakukan apa lagi?
 - Lalu kamu (me)lihat apa?
- 2 Now talk to a friend about a recent trip that you went on.

TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!



1 Animals! (plural nouns)

To form plural nouns in Indonesian is easy. You can double the noun, adding a hyphen in between, e.g.

buku-buku	books
rumah-rumah	houses
binatang-binatang	animals

You never double the noun word when **banyak** or another quantity comes before it, or when it's clear that you are talking about more than one:

Saya melihat banyak binatang liar!

I saw lots of wild animals!

Saya suka membaca buku.

I like to read books.

2 Fruits! (doubled noun + -an)

When nouns are doubled to form plurals, they sometimes have the suffix **-an** attached.

The **doubled noun + -an suffix** indicates 'a variety of' the base word.

buah-buahan	(a variety of) fruits
sayur-sayuran	(a variety of) vegetables
tari-tarian	(various kinds of) dances

3 I woke up suddenly! (ter-)

You can attach the **ter-**prefix to certain verbs to show that the action is sudden, accidental, unexpected, or surprising.

ter- = accidental, unexpectedly

terbangun to wake up suddenly

terjatuh to fall accidentally

terlambat to be unintentionally late

You will learn about the third function of the **ter-**prefix in *Bagus sekali!* 3.

4 Just say it! (direct speech)

When telling a story, you often need to show what someone said. This is called direct speech.

Si Kancil berkata, 'Baiklah'.

Si Kancil said, 'OK'.

'Baiklah', kata Si Kancil.

'OK', said Si Kancil.

You can use **berkata** or **kata** (to say), **bertanya** (to ask) and **menjawab** (to answer) in written and formal contexts. When you want to mention who was spoken to, you use **kepada** (to).

Si Gajah bertanya kepada Si Kancil, 'Kancil, tolonglah saya...'

Si Gajah asked Si Kancil, 'Kancil, help me...'

Bilang (to say) and **sama** (= kepada) should only be used in casual conversation, e.g.

Syarief bilang sama saya, 'Aang, jangan keluar dari mobil ini!'

Syarief said to me, 'Aang, don't get out of the car!'

5 Oh, then I... after that I...

When telling a story, you often need linking phrases to join two sentences together. These linking phrases show whether the action of the second sentence takes place before or after the first sentence, e.g.

kemudian	afterwards, later
lalu	then
sebelum itu	before that
sesudah itu	after that
setelah itu	after that

continued on page 80

9
HEXAKSI
IANGKALAI

6 Prepositions

Prepositions are very useful when retelling a story. The most frequently used prepositions are **di**, **ke**, and **dari**. These words can be attached to a set of nouns to show where things are, e.g.

di (in/at/on) ke (to) dari (from)	} + {	atas (top, above) bawah (under) belakang (behind) dalam (inside)
--	-------	---

Here's an example of how they work:

di dalam	(to be) inside
ke dalam	(to go) inside
dari dalam	(to come from) inside

You will learn more prepositions in **Langkah 7**.

7 I'm scared! (emotions)

When you want to express how you feel there are many different adjectives to use. An adjective can be used alone with a personal pronoun such as **saya**, **kamu**, **dia**, or **mereka**, or after **merasa**, 'to feel'.

kaget	shocked	berani	brave
sedih	sad	marah	angry
senang	happy	takut	scared

You can use **sangat** or **sekali** for 'very'.

Sangat goes before the adjective, while **sekali** goes after the adjective.

Saya (merasa) sangat senang.

I feel/felt very happy.

Saya (merasa) senang sekali.

I feel/felt very happy.

An adjective can also be placed before a personal pronoun to put emphasis on the adjective, e.g.

Aduh! Takut saya! Oh no! I'm scared!

Senang sekali saya! I'm very happy!

8 Last week or next week?

When you want to talk about something that has happened in the past you can use **yang lalu**. **Yang lalu** means '...ago' or 'last'. It is placed after the time indicator, e.g.

...yang lalu last...

akhir minggu yang lalu	last weekend
hari Jumat yang lalu	last Friday
minggu yang lalu	last week
seminggu yang lalu	1 week ago
2 minggu yang lalu	2 weeks ago
tahun yang lalu	last year

Pada akhir minggu yang lalu saya ke kampung Pakam.

Last weekend I went to Pakam village.

When you want to talk about something in the future, you can use **depan**. **Depan** in this case means 'coming' or 'next' and is also placed after the time word, e.g.

...depan	next...
minggu depan	next week
tahun depan	next year

Minggu depan kita ada tes sejarah.

Next week we have a history test!

9 This is an elephant! (adalah)

Adalah means 'is', 'am' or 'are', e.g.

Gajah itu adalah gajah Sumatra.

That elephant is a Sumatran elephant.

Adalah helps you to be more specific.

Adalah is used between two nouns that refer to the same thing. The second noun is an explanation of the first noun (or pronoun).

Hati-hati! Adalah is often left out. You do not use **adalah** nearly as often as 'is' in English.



BACALAH INI!

Kancil folktales have been around for hundreds of years. The kancil, or mouse deer, is a tiny deer, found in tropical Asia and Africa. Every Indonesian can tell a story about Si Kancil and about how, in spite of his small size, he can outwit all of the larger and stronger animals of the forest.

Si Kancil dan Si Gajah

Pada suatu hari, matahari terbit dan binatang-binatang liar di hutan mulai bangun. Binatang-binatang liar ini pergi untuk mencari makanan. Hanya ada satu binatang yang belum bangun, binatang ini adalah Si Kancil. Tiba-tiba sebuah nangka yang besar sekali jatuh dari atas pohon dan Si Kancil terbangun.

Si Kancil pergi ke sungai untuk mandi. Sesudah mandi, dia merasa segar dan tidak malas lagi. Dia pergi untuk mencari makanan.

Si Kancil berjalan-jalan di hutan sampai siang hari dan dia merasa capai karena panas sekali. Si Kancil mulai takut kalau dia tidak akan mendapat makanan yang enak. Dia beristirahat sebentar, lalu dia berjalan lagi. Si Kancil tidak tahu bahwa di depan dia ada lubang. Si Kancil jalan terus dan terjatuh ke dalam lubang itu. Dia takut sekali!

Tiba-tiba dia mendengar suara binatang besar berjalan. Dia senang karena dia tahu ada binatang lain yang akan menolong dia. Si Gajah kaget melihat Si Kancil ada di dalam lubang. Lalu Si Gajah bertanya kepada Si Kancil, 'Mengapa kamu ada di dalam lubang ini?' dan Si Kancil menjawab, 'Oh, Gajah,

Gajah, apakah kamu tahu dunia ini hampir kiamat? Lihatlah awan hitam itu, sebentar lagi akan jatuh. Karena itu saya ada di sini, saya aman di dalam lubang ini'.

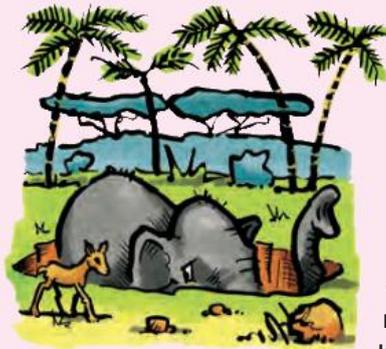
Si Gajah takut sekali mendengar kata-kata Si Kancil, lalu dia bertanya kepada Si Kancil, 'Kancil, tolonglah saya, boleh saya masuk ke dalam lubang ini, supaya saya selamat dari awan yang hitam itu?' Si Kancil menjawab, 'Bagaimana saya bisa membantu, badan kamu besar sekali dan kalau kamu masuk ke sini saya akan mati'. Si Gajah coba lagi, 'Oh, Kancil, saya teman baik kamu, tolonglah saya!' Akhirnya Si Kancil berkata, 'Baiklah, kalau kamu mau masuk ke dalam lubang

ini, kamu harus mengangkat saya dari sini dengan belalai kamu. Lalu kamu masuk ke sini dan setelah itu saya masuk lagi'. Si Gajah senang sekali dan dia berkata kepada Si Kancil, 'Oh, terima kasih, Kancil!'

Si Gajah mengangkat Si Kancil dari dalam lubang, lalu Si Gajah masuk ke dalam lubang itu. Si Kancil merasa aman, lalu dia berkata kepada Si Gajah, 'Eh,

Gajah bodoh! Dunia ini tidak akan kiamat! Saya tidak masuk ke sini, tapi saya terjatuh ke dalam lubang ini. Saya takut saya tidak bisa keluar dari lubang ini, tetapi kamu datang dan membantu saya. Dan sekarang saya tahu bahwa badan kamu besar dan kuat, tapi kamu bodoh'.

Si Kancil sangat senang dan akhirnya dia kembali berjalan-jalan di hutan untuk mencari makanan. 'Sampai jumpa, Gajah bodoh!'



Footnotes

aman	safe, secure, peaceful	kiamat	the end of the world	menolong (tolong)	to help
bahwa	that	lubang	hole, pit	merasa (rasa)	to feel
belalai	trunk	matahari terbit	(it was) sunrise	pada suatu hari...	once upon a time...
bertanya (tanya)	to ask (a question)	mati	to die	segar	fresh
capai	tired	membantu (bantu)	to help	selamat	safe, unharmed, avoided danger
dunia	the world	mendapat (dapat)	to get	suara	sound, noise, voice
hampir	almost	mengangkat (angkat)	to lift	supaya	so that
jalan terus	walk straight ahead	menjawab (jawab)	to answer	tiba-tiba	suddenly

INDONESIA ASYIK!



Way Kambas National Park

Way Kambas is a national park situated in Lampung, southeast Sumatra. Way Kambas was established in 1937 and is one of the oldest national parks in Indonesia. The wildlife that can be found in Way Kambas National Park includes around 35 mammal species, including a large population of 300 wild Asian elephants, Sumatran tigers, Sumatran rhino, and the Malayan sun bear. Way Kambas is also home to more than 300 different bird species, including the white-winged wood duck and the hornbill (**burung enggang**). Some rare animals that have been sighted in the national park include the clouded leopard, porcupines and the tapir.

Way Kambas is the location of the elephant training centre (**Pusat Latihan Gajah**) at Kandangsari. The elephant-training program started in the mid 1980s as a solution to the wild-elephant problem in southern Sumatra. Over the last 20 years the forest areas of this region have been cleared for agricultural use and transmigration settlements. Because the elephants were forced out of their normal habitat, they searched elsewhere for food. Gradually they have become a threat to the local villagers, trampling crops and even attacking people's homes. The villagers complain that they can't do anything to stop the elephants as they are a protected species.

In 1985, two Thai elephants and their trainers, or mahouts, were bought in to begin an elephant training program. The aim



Malayan sun bear

was to capture wild elephants and train them as part of the tourism industry. The captured elephants have training classes twice daily, at 8 am and at 3 pm. Trained elephants provide safari rides for tourists at Way Kambas and are also used to keep wild elephants away from local villages.

Although there is good reason to criticise the use of wild animals to provide entertainment and labour for humans, it is also important to remember that the alternative for these wild elephants would probably be death after being hunted by poachers or being poisoned by villagers. Instead the trained elephants at Way Kambas are attracting tourism in the region, providing jobs for local people and helping to show local people and tourists why there is a need for national parks and reserves.



Burung enggang

TEKNO TIPS!

If you want to find out more about Way Kambas National Park, check out these websites or do your own keyword search:

<http://www.geocities.com/TheTropics/2097>

<http://users.bart.nl/~edcolijn/kambas.html>

<http://www.irfamedia.com/lampung/elephant.htm>

<http://www.baliwww.com/lampung>

If you want to find out more about Sumatran and Asian elephants, check out these websites:

<http://www.kidlink.org/KIDPROJ/Sumatra/sumatr18.html>

<http://expage.com/page/myelephant>

KATA-KATA BARU

Animals

binatang	animal
binatang-binatang liar	wild animals
anak binatang-binatang	baby animals
kebun binatang	zoo
bebek	duck
burung enggang	hornbill (<i>bird</i>)
ayam	chicken
kambing	goat
kerbau	buffalo
beruang	bear
gajah	elephant
harimau	tiger
orang hutan	orang-utan
rusa	deer
singa	lion
Taman Safari	Safari Park

HATI-HATI!

- 1 Beruang (uang) also means 'to have money'!
- 2 Desa and kampung can both mean village.

Prepositions

di ke + dari	{	atas	top, above
		bawah	beneath, under
		belakang	back, behind
		dalam	inside
		depan	front

Feelings

merasa (rasa)	to feel
berani	brave
bingung	confused
kaget	shocked, surprised
malu	shy, embarrassed
marah	angry
sedih	sad
senang	happy
takut	scared
sangat	very (<i>goes before the adjective</i>)

Verbs

memberi (beri)	to give
membuka (buka)	to open
mengajak (ajak)	to invite
menggigit (gigit)	to bite
mengunjungi (kunjung)	to visit

Linking phrases

kemudian	afterwards, later
lalu	then
sebelum itu	before that
sesudah itu	after that
setelah itu	after that

Other words

adalah	is, are, am
mengambil (ambil) foto	to take a photo
bahaya	danger
bahwa	that
bebas	free
berbahaya (bahaya)	to be dangerous
bilang sama	to say to (<i>casual</i>)
daerah	area
Daerah Bahaya	Danger Zone
dah!	bye! (<i>casual</i>)
dompet	wallet
galak	ferocious, vicious
hilang	lost
jambu air	rose apple
jendela	window
kampung	village
kandang	stall, pen (<i>also cage</i>)
kolam	pond
liar	wild
lubang	hole, burrow, pit
mati	to die, dead
oleh-oleh	souvenirs
pohon	tree
seperti	like, as
sungai	river
turis	tourist

Time expressions

besoknya	the next day
minggu depan	next week
minggu yang lalu	last week
seminggu yang lalu	1 week ago



Langkah 1

KELILING KOTA!



LEARN HOW TO:

- ➔ identify various places around a town
- ➔ ask and say where a particular place is in relation to other buildings
- ➔ ask and say how far something is
- ➔ ask and give directions
- ➔ say 'excuse me' and make polite requests
- ➔ apologise for being late
- ➔ explain why you are late



ADUH, DI MANA PLAZA YANG BARU?



1 Balqis dan Wiki berbicara di telepon. Wiki mengajak Balqis ke plaza yang baru.

Hai, Balqis! Ini Wiki! Kamu mau ikut ke plaza yang baru di Simpang Raya?

Ya, saya mau ikut! Bagaimana dengan Aang dan Ibnu?



Oh, tadi saya telepon Aang, dan katanya, dia akan telepon Ibnu sekarang.

Pada jam 3 sore. Oke, sampai nanti!

Kita bertemu pada jam berapa?

2 Aang dan Ibnu berbicara di telepon. Aang mengajak Ibnu ke plaza yang baru.

Halo, Ibnu, ini Aang! Oh, hai, Aang, ada apa?

Wiki, Balqis dan saya mau ke Yuki Simpang Raya, plaza yang baru, jam 3. Kamu mau ikut?

Tentu saja! Tapi di mana plaza itu?



Oh, tidak jauh! Plaza itu di antara Hotel Melati dan McDee.

Baiklah! Sampai jam 3! Dah!

3 20 menit kemudian.

Permisi, Bang! Saya tersesat!

Kamu mau ke mana?



Saya mau ke Yuki Simpang Raya. Plaza itu di sebelah mana dari sini, Bang?

Dari sini Yuki Simpang Raya di sebelah timur.

Oh, terima kasih, Bang!

4 Ibnu masih tersesat. Dia bertanya kepada tukang parkir.

Maaf, Bang! Apakah Yuki Simpang Raya jauh dari sini?

Oh, tidak jauh dari sini. Kamu jalan terus, lalu belok kiri dan jalan terus lagi sampai perempatan. Lalu belok kanan.



Terima kasih, Bang!

Sama-sama!

5 Ibnu di Pusat Pasar. Ibnu masih tersesat dan bingung!

Maaf, Kak! Bagaimana saya ke Yuki Simpang Raya dari sini?



Wah, jadi saya harus jalan terus, lalu belok kiri di Jl. Sutomo. Jalan terus sampai Jl. Rahmadsyah, lalu belok kanan, lalu belok kiri dan Yuki Simpang Raya di samping Hotel Melati. Terima kasih, Kak!

Kamu jalan terus lalu belok kiri di Jl. Sutomo. Jalan terus sampai Jl. Rahmadsyah, lalu belok kanan, lalu belok kiri dan Yuki Simpang Raya di samping Hotel Melati.

HEXAGONAL LANGKAJATI

6 Wiki, Aang dan Balqis sudah di Yuki Simpang Raya. Mereka sudah bosan menunggu Ibnu.



Ke mana Ibnu, ya? Jangan-jangan dia masih tidur siang.

Aduh, sudah jam 4! Mungkin Ibnu tersesat!

7 1 jam kemudian. Ibnu bertanya kepada Pak Polisi.



Dari sini jalan terus, lalu belok kiri di perempatan Jl. Sisingamangaraja. Jalan terus dan Yuki Simpang Raya ada di sebelah kiri, di depan Mesjid Raya!

Permisi, Pak, Bapak tahu di mana Yuki Simpang Raya?

Di depan Mesjid Raya? Oh, saya tahu sekarang! Terima kasih, Pak!

8 Pada jam 5 sore. Akhirnya Ibnu sampai di Yuki Simpang Raya.



Aduh, maaf, saya terlambat!

Dari mana saja kamu? Kami sudah tunggu 2 jam!

Kami sudah mau pulang!

Aduh, Ibnu, kamu jam karet sekali!

9 Ibnu mencoba menjelaskan mengapa dia terlambat.

Saya terlambat karena saya tersesat! Kenapa kamu tidak bilang bahwa Yuki Simpang Raya di depan Mesjid Raya?



Tapi saya sudah kasih petunjuk bagaimana caranya kamu ke sini!

Bukan Aang yang salah,...

...tapi kamu yang terlambat!

10 Mereka masuk ke plaza, tetapi plaza itu sudah tutup.

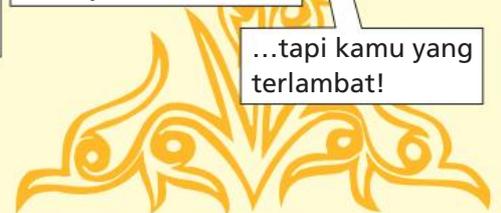


Aduh, karena Ibnu terlambat, kita tidak jadi berbelanja!

Ya, tidak apa-apa! Besok kita ke sini lagi sesudah pulang sekolah!

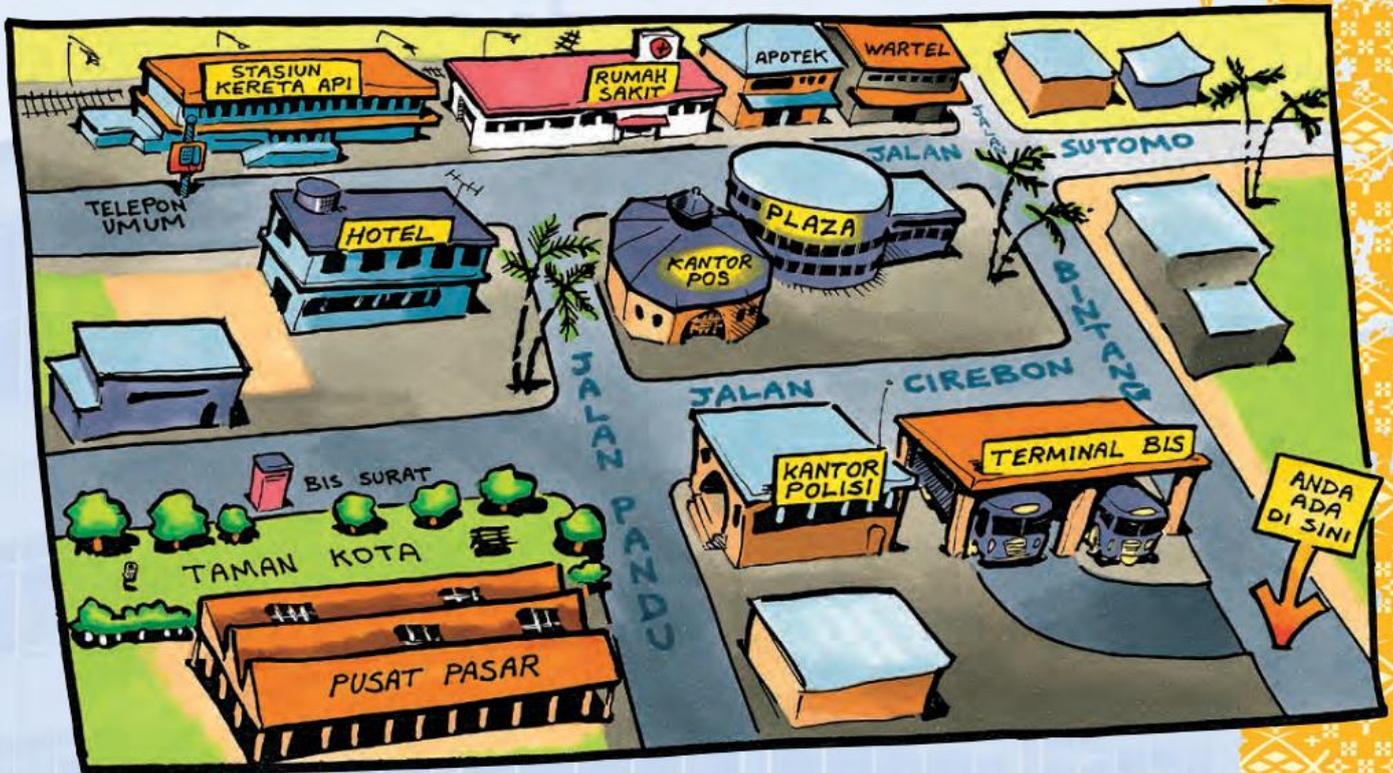
Mudah-mudahan!

Dan besok saya tidak akan tersesat!



COBALAH INI!

1 Permisi, Bang. Abang tahu di mana apotek?



A Ask someone politely if various places are far or not.

△ Maaf, Bang, apakah kantor pos jauh dari sini?

○ Oh, kantor pos jauh dari sini!

△ Oh, jauh, ya! Baiklah! Terima kasih, Bang!

B Ask someone politely where various places are.

△ Permisi, Bang. Abang tahu di mana apotek?

○ Ya! Apotek di seberang plaza.

atau

○ Ya! Apotek di antara rumah sakit dan wartel.

C Ask someone politely how to get to various places.

△ Bang, bagaimana saya ke kantor pos?

○ Dari sini belok kiri di Jalan Cirebon, lalu jalan terus sampai di Jalan Pandu, dan belok kanan. Kantor pos ada di sebelah kanan.

△ Oh, jadi saya harus belok kiri di Jalan Cirebon, lalu jalan terus sampai di Jalan Pandu, dan belok kanan. Kantor pos ada di sebelah kanan. Terima kasih, Bang!

KATA-KATA BARU

anda ada di sini	you are here
di samping	beside
di antara	(in) between
di depan	in front of
di seberang	opposite, across from
jalan terus	go straight ahead
jauh	far
dekat	near
belok	turn
kanan	right
kiri	left
sampai di	until you get to the
apotek	chemist
bis surat	post box
kantor pos	post office
kantor polisi	police station
plaza	shopping mall
pusat pasar	central market
rumah sakit	hospital
stasiun kereta api	train station
taman kota	city park
telepon umum	public phone
terminal bis	bus terminal
wartel	public telephone centre

COBALAH INI!

2 Maaf, Pak, stasiun kereta api di sebelah mana dari sini?



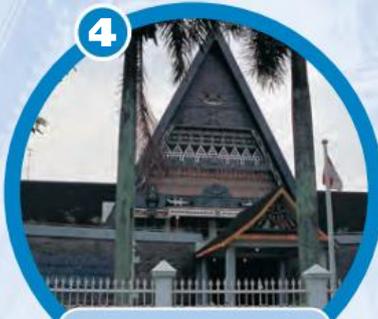
1 Stasiun kereta api



2 Apotek



3 Gereja



4 Museum



5 Plaza (Yuki Simpang Raya)



6 Perpustakaan



7 Rumah sakit



8 Istana Maimoon



9 Masjid Raya

KATA-KATA BARU

alun-alun	city square
anda ada di sini	you are here
gereja	church
lewat	(go) past, via
mesjid	mosque
museum	museum
perempatan	intersection
perpustakaan	library
(di) sebelah	in the direction of, beside

A Ask someone politely where various places are in Medan.

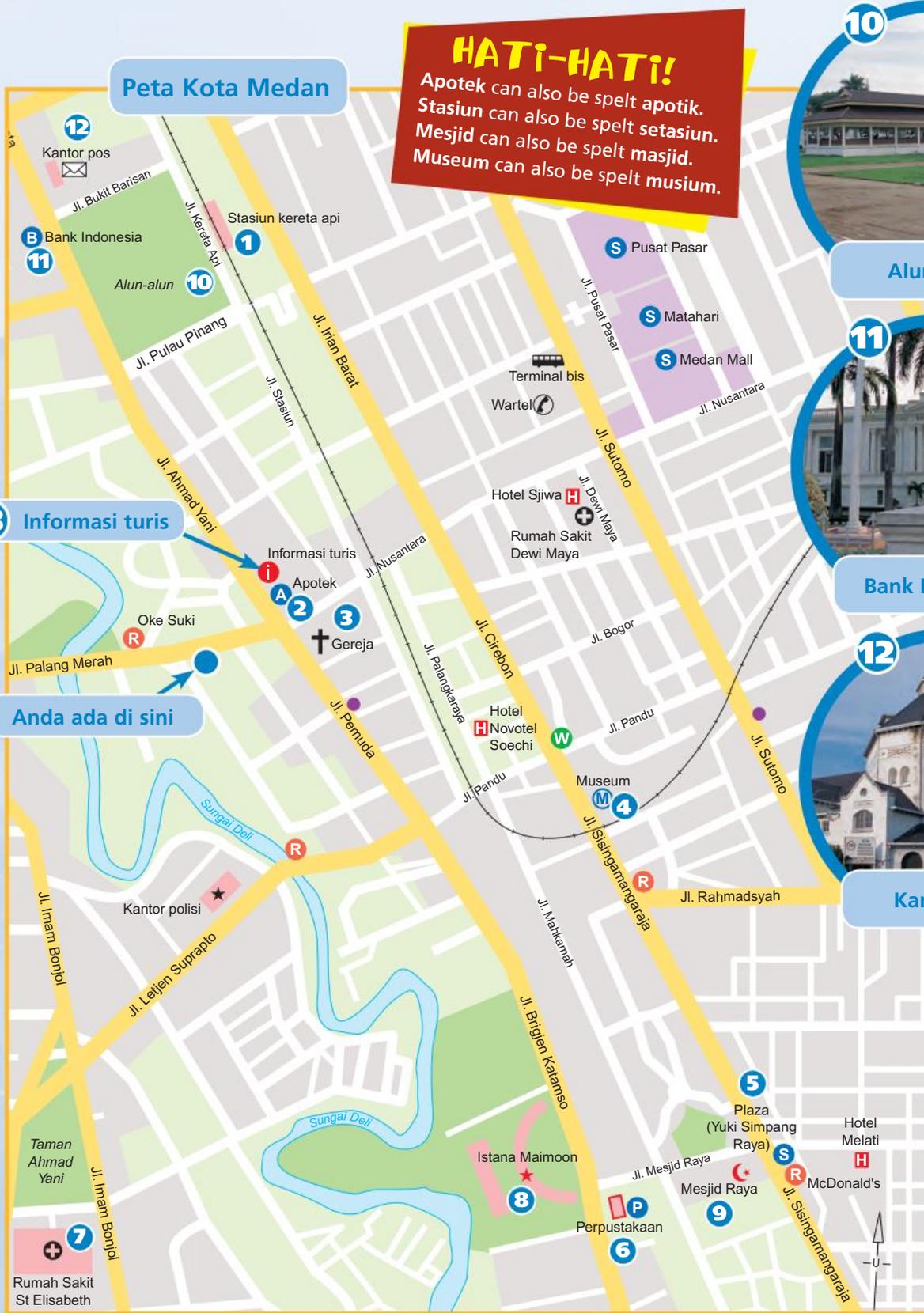
△ Permisi, Pak. Bapak tahu di mana stasiun kereta api?

Stasiun kereta api di Jalan Kereta Api.

B Ask someone politely which direction various places are.

△ Maaf, Pak, stasiun kereta api di sebelah mana dari sini?

Oh, stasiun kereta api di sebelah utara.



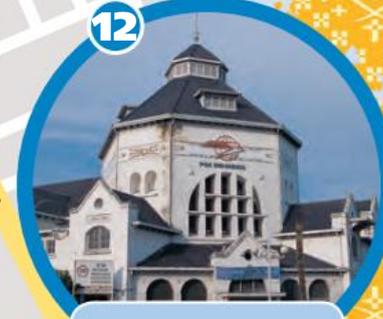
HATI-HATI!
 Apotek can also be spelt apotik.
 Stasiun can also be spelt setasiun.
 Mesjid can also be spelt masjid.
 Museum can also be spelt musium.



Alun-alun



Bank Indonesia



Kantor pos

13 Informasi turis

Anda ada di sini

C Ask someone politely how to get to various places in Medan.

△ Maaf, Pak, Bapak tahu bagaimana saya ke stasiun kereta api dari sini?

○ Dari sini belok kiri di Jalan Ahmad Yani, lalu jalan terus dan lewat informasi turis. Belok kanan di perempatan Jalan Ahmad Yani dan Jalan Pulau Pinang. Lalu belok kiri di Jalan Kereta Api. Stasiun kereta api ada di sebelah kanan.

1
LANGKAJ1

KAMU BERDUA

HATI-HATI!
Sjiwa is pronounced 'se-ji-wa'.

Situation: Partner A is holidaying in Medan and has got lost on their sightseeing tour. Partner B is a passerby who stops to give directions.



A Permissi, Maaf, Kak! Bang! Bu! Saya tersesat!

B Kamu mau ke mana?

A Saya mau ke Pusat Pasar. terminal bis. Apakah rumah sakit. Pusat Pasar terminal bis rumah sakit jauh dari sini?

B Oh, Pusat Pasar terminal bis rumah sakit dekat jauh dari sini!

A Kak, Bang, Bu, Pusat Pasar terminal bis rumah sakit di sebelah mana dari sini?

B Oh, Pusat Pasar terminal bis rumah sakit di sebelah utara barat selatan dari sini.

A Oh, di sebelah utara. Kakak Abang tahu bagaimana saya ke sana? selatan. Ibu

B Ya! Dari sini jalan terus, lalu belok kanan kiri di Jl. Pusat Pasar, Jl. Sutomo, Jl. Dewi Maya, dan kamu sudah sampai!

A Pusat Pasar Terminal bis Rumah sakit di sebelah mana dari sini?

B Pusat Pasar Terminal bis Rumah sakit di sebelah kiri, kanan, di samping Matahari. wartel. Hotel Sjiwa.

A Terima kasih banyak, Kak! Bang! Bu!



MARI BERMAIN!

Peta kota

City map

This is an information-exchange game. As you need worksheets for it, you will have to ask your teacher to get you a copy of the game from the *Teacher's Electronic Resource*.



BICARA BEBAS!

1 Apakah Istana Maimoon jauh dari sini?

Is Maimoon Palace far from here?

Work in pairs for this activity. One of you is holidaying in Medan and staying at the **Hotel Novotel Soechi** on Jalan Palangkaraya. You will need to decide on at least 3 places that you want to visit on your first day. Your partner is going to be your guide for the day and direct you from one place to the next place as you go along your day of sightseeing. If you are the guide then you will need to use the map from **Cobalah ini! 2** on page 89 so that you don't get lost!

TEKNO TIPS!
You can record your role-play for your teacher.

Ben, kamu mau ke mana hari ini?

...Dari sini, jalan terus sampai perempatan Jalan Mahkamah dan Jalan Pandu. Lalu belok kanan di Jalan Pandu, belok kiri di Jalan Brigjen Katamso. Jalan terus dan Istana Maimoon di sebelah kanan!

Ya, benar! Ayo!

Hmm, saya mau ke Istana Maimoon. Apakah Istana Maimoon jauh dari sini?

Oh, di depan perpustakaan, ya?

Wow! Istana Maimoon asyik sekali, ya!

Oh, kita mau ke Mesjid Raya! Dari Istana Maimoon, bagaimana kita ke Mesjid Raya?

Ya, asyik! Setelah ini, kita mau ke mana?

Dari Istana Maimoon, kita jalan terus sampai perempatan Jalan Mesjid Raya dan Jalan Sisingamangaraja, dan Mesjid Raya di sebelah kanan.

Baiklah, ayo kita ke Mesjid Raya sekarang!

Sekarang kita bisa ke Yuki Simpang Raya dan makan siang di McDee!

Ya, asyik!

BERANI COBA?
Now your friend is an Indonesian exchange student. Introduce your local area to them. Give your friend directions on how to get to at least 3 places around your town. Make sure they start at a place you both know (e.g. the main train or bus station).

KATA-KATA BARU

lantai dasar	ground floor
lantai 1	first floor
mal impian	dream mall
gambarlah denah	to draw up a design

BICARA BEBAS!

2 Kompetisi: Gambarlah denah mal impian anda! Competition: Design your dream mall!

Work in groups of 3. Your group has decided to enter a competition to design your dream mall. Your group will need to work cooperatively to decide what will be included in your mall and what you want to call it, and then draw up a plan showing where everything is situated. Your group then needs to prepare an advertising pitch for your dream mall and present it to your class. You will need to use formal language.

In your plan you need to include at least:

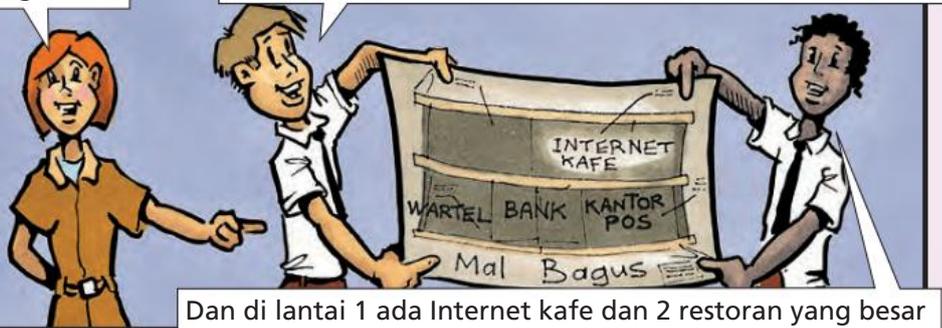
- 2 lantai
- kantor pos
- bank
- wartel
- Internet kafe
- 2 restoran

Selamat pagi! Ini denah mal impian kami, 'Mal Bagus'! Di Mal Bagus ada 2 lantai dan banyak sekali toko yang keren!

Mal Bagus cocok untuk semua orang! Di lantai dasar ada bank dan di sebelah kanan bank ada kantor pos. Di sebelah kiri bank ada wartel. Jadi kalau anda mau ke kantor pos atau anda mau menelepon teman, bisa saja!

BERANI COBA?

The city council was so impressed with your mall design, they have asked your group to design a new satellite town or suburb of Medan.



Dan di lantai 1 ada Internet kafe dan 2 restoran yang besar sekali! Jadi kalau anda mau menulis e-mail di Internet kafe atau kalau anda lapar, ada tempat yang cocok untuk anda!

BEGINILAH!

Just go with the flow!

Developing your listening skills in Indonesian is very important. However it's not necessary to understand every single word someone says. Even if you miss some words they say, you can usually still understand the overall meaning.

You can also use other non-verbal clues. Watch the person's gestures and try to guess what they might be saying. If you don't understand some words you should use these clues to fill in the gaps. Just go with the flow!

To improve your Indonesian listen carefully to native speakers in your community, or to Indonesian radio and television broadcasts, e.g.

- Radio Kita 3ZZZ 92.3 FM (Melbourne)
- SBS Radio
- ABC Radio Australia
- SBS Television – World Watch TVRI
- Indonesian News

As your listening skills improve, you should start to focus in on things you have missed when you are speaking to someone. It is quite acceptable to ask people to repeat themselves, or to admit that you don't quite understand what they mean. Here are some expressions to help you. Repeat them from the *Audio CDs*:

Maaf, saya kurang mengerti.

Sorry, I don't quite understand.

Maaf, saya kurang jelas.

Sorry, I'm not quite clear.

Maaf, apa maksud anda?

Sorry, what do you mean? (*formal*)

Maaf, kamu bilang apa?

Sorry, what did you say? (*casual*)



TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!



1 Excuse me!

When you want to speak politely to someone, particularly to someone older than yourself and to strangers, you need to use the words **permisi** and **maaf**. **Permisi** means 'excuse me' or to ask permission, e.g.

Permisi, Bang! Saya tersesat!
Excuse me! I'm lost!

Maaf can also be used in the same way as **permisi**. **Maaf** is less formal but still polite!

2 Bang! Abang tahu...

You already know that there are various terms of address to use when talking to people who are older than you, e.g. **Bu** and **Bang**. Now look at this example from the photo-story:

Permisi, Pak! Bapak tahu di mana Yuki Simpang Raya?

Excuse me! Do you know where Yuki Simpang Raya is?

This means literally:

Excuse me, sir! Does the gentleman know where Yuki Simpang Raya is?

In the example above, the speaker is talking to the passerby in the third person **Bapak**, rather than using **kamu** or **anda**. This is very common in Indonesian when someone is being polite. When using this form of speech, you should use the full terms **Ibu**, **Kakak** and **Abang** etc., e.g.

Ibu mau ke pasar?

Do you want to go to the market?
(literally: Would madam like to go to the market?)

Bapak pergi ke mana?

Where are you going?
(literally: Sir is going to where?)

3 How do I get to...?

There are many different ways to ask for directions, e.g.

Di mana plaza itu?

Where is that plaza?

Permisi, Pak! Bapak tahu di mana Yuki Simpang Raya?

Excuse me! Do you know where Yuki Simpang Raya is?

Permisi, Bang! Plaza itu di sebelah mana dari sini?

Excuse me! Where is the plaza from here?

Maaf, Kak! Bagaimana saya ke Yuki Simpang Raya dari sini?

Excuse me! How do I get to Yuki Simpang Raya from here?

Apakah benar jalan ini ke Yuki Simpang Raya?

Is it true that this street goes to Yuki Simpang Raya?

Remember these useful phrases.

kiri		left
belok (ke) kiri		turn left
kanan		right
belok (ke) kanan		turn right

If you want to say 'go straight ahead' or 'keep going' you say **jalan terus**. **Lewat** means to 'go past' or 'via'. When giving long directions, it is best to use **lalu** and **dan** to break up your sentences.

HATI-HATI!

Di sebelah mana? can also mean 'which side?' (of the street).

Continued on page 96

LANGKAH 1 HANYA

INDONESIA ASYIK!

Kota Medan

Medan has a wonderfully mixed cultural heritage. The great variety of buildings and historical architecture, which can be found all around the city, reflects the diverse backgrounds of the people of Medan.



Istana Maimoon

Istana Maimoon (Maimoon Palace) was originally called the Deli Sultan Palace, as it was the ceremonial palace of the sultans of Deli, a region of Sumatra covering Medan and the surrounding areas. **Istana Maimoon** is part of Indonesia's ancestral heritage. The architecture is typical east coast Malay, and its gold trim represents Malay royalty. The palace was designed by an Italian architect and was completed in 1888. Malay dance performances, accompanied by traditional music, are still held here at weddings and other festivals.

Although the palace, or one wing of the palace, is still occupied by the Sultan's family, the palace is open every day to the public.



Kampung Keling

Kampung Keling was the original centre of Medan's Indian community. Today it is still the major district for Indians and a busy commercial centre. In kampung Keling you may find yourself at Jalan Pagaruyung eating a variety of foods at the night stalls. The Shri Mariamman Kuil, the oldest Hindu temple in Sumatra, was built in 1884, and is devoted to the 8-armed Hindu goddess Kali, the destroyer and creator. The entrance to the temple is topped by a small **gopuran**, or ornamental pyramidal gateway, and the temple is surrounded both inside and out with Hindu statues.



Vihara Gunung Timur

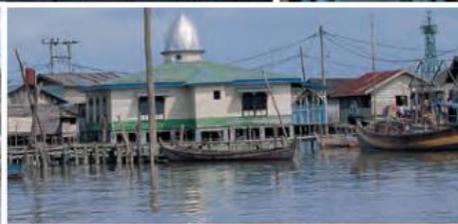
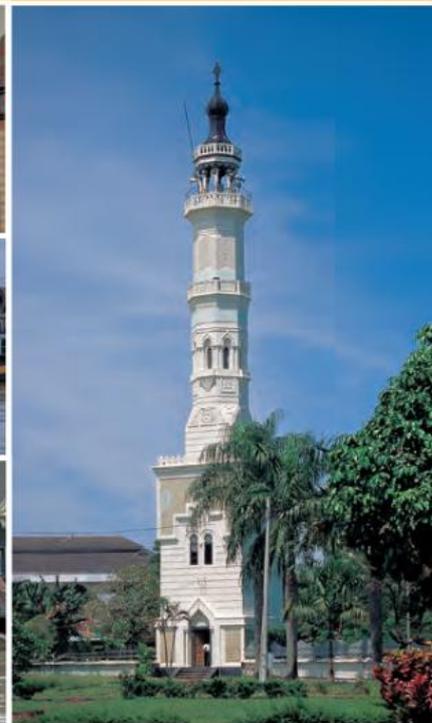
Vihara Gunung Timur overlooks the Babura River, and is situated in a peaceful setting. Although there are several Chinese Buddhist temples in Medan, the Vihara Gunung Timur is the largest Chinese temple in Medan, and one of the largest in Indonesia.



Mesjid Raya

Mesjid Raya (the Great Mosque) is situated on Jalan Sisingamangaraja. The mosque was built in 1906 by the sultans of Deli, and is one of Indonesia's largest and most beautiful mosques. The mosque displays a mixture of Middle Eastern, Indian, and even European architectural styles. The magnificent black-domed Mesjid Raya is still used by Muslims for daily prayers.

Mesjid Raya is open daily for tourists. Visitors who want to enter the mosque need to respect Islamic tradition by wearing clothing which covers their skin, e.g. long pants or a long skirt and a long-sleeved top. Women visitors also need to cover their heads with the scarves provided.



Belawan

Belawan, Medan's port and the third largest port in Indonesia, is situated 25 km north of the city of Medan. Kampung Nelayan is a very interesting place to visit by boat from the port. Nelayan means 'fisherman', and kampung Nelayan is a fishing village, with long elevated walkways which lead to rows of Malay-style houses built on stilts above the water.



1 Lampau

TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

Continued from page 93

4 Next to... (prepositions)

You have already learnt some prepositions in Langkah 6. When you want to say where something is you need to use **di +** a word to show location. Here is a list of some more prepositions.

di antara	between
di depan	in front of
di luar	outside
di samping	beside
di sebelah	beside, in the direction of
di seberang	opposite

Plaza itu di antara Hotel Melati dan McDee.

The plaza is between Hotel Melati and McDonald's.

Plaza itu di samping Hotel Melati.

The plaza is beside the Melati Hotel.

Plaza itu di depan Mesjid Raya.

The plaza is in front of the Great Mosque.

JANGAN LUPA!

di/ke/dari +	atas	top, above
	bawah	beneath, under
	belakang	back, behind
	dalam	inside



Aduh, Aang! Katanya juara dunia, tapi...

Ya, ya, saya tahu saya kalah. Saya keempat.

5 Far? Near!

When talking about distances, we can use the words **jauh** (far) and **dekat** (near, close), e.g.

Apakah Yuki Simpang Raya jauh dari sini?

Is Yuki Simpang Raya far from here?

Oh, tidak jauh!

Oh, not far!

Oh, dekat!

Oh, it's close!

Oh, jauh dari sini!

Oh, it's far from here!

You can also use:

tidak begitu jauh not that far

6 North, South, East, West

Compass directions are commonly used in Indonesian. They are sometimes used by placing **di sebelah** before the direction word, e.g.

Plaza itu di sebelah timur.

The plaza is in the (direction of) east.

Di sebelah selatan, jauh dari sini!

It's south, it's far from here!

7 They said!

You already know that **dia berkata** is a formal way of reporting what someone said, e.g.

Ibnu berkata, 'Saya tersesat'.

Ibnu said, 'I'm lost'.

Ibnu berkata (bahwa) dia tersesat.

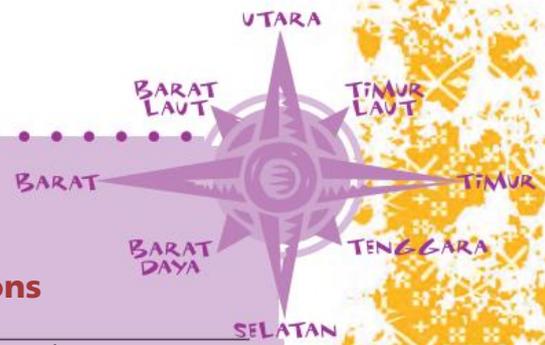
Ibnu said that he was lost.

Kata means 'word'. You can use **katanya** to mean 'you said', 's/he said' or 'they said', by placing it at the beginning of the sentence. Using **katanya** in this way is casual.

Katanya, dia akan telepon Ibnu sekarang.

He said, he will ring Ibnu now.

KATA-KATA BARU



Places around town

alun-alun	city square
apotek (also apotik)	chemist
bank	bank
bis surat	post box
gereja	church
hotel	hotel
Istana Maimoon	Maimoon Palace
kantor polisi	police station
kantor pos	post office
mesjid (also masjid)	mosque
Mesjid Raya	the Great Mosque
museum (also musium)	museum
perpustakaan	library
plaza	plaza
Pusat Pasar	Central Market
rumah sakit	hospital
stasiun kereta api	train station
taman kota	city park
telepon umum	public phone
terminal bis	bus terminal
wartel	public phone centre

Prepositions

di antara	between
di depan	in front of
di luar	outside
di samping	beside
di sebelah	beside, in the direction of
di sebelah kanan	on the right-hand side
di seberang	opposite

Directions

anda ada di sini	you are here
belok (ke) kanan	turn right
belok (ke) kiri	turn left
dari sini	from here
dekat	near, close
jalan terus	go straight ahead, keep going
kanan	right
kiri	left
lewat	(go) past, via
perempatan	intersection, crossroads
petunjuk	directions, guidance
simpang	intersection, crossroads
terus	straight ahead, keep going

Distances

dekat	near, close
dekat dari sini	close to here, close by
jauh	far
jauh dari sini	far from here

Compass directions

barat	west
barat daya	southwest
barat laut	northwest
selatan	south
timur	east
timur laut	northeast
tenggara	southeast
utara	north

Asking for help

bertanya (tanya)	to ask
kasih	to give (<i>casual</i>)
kepada	to (<i>a person</i>)
memberi (beri)	to give (<i>formal</i>)
menjelaskan (jelas)	to explain
permisi	excuse me (<i>used to ask for permission</i>)
tersesat (sesat)	to be lost

Other words

akhirnya	finally
bertemu (temu)	to meet
datang	to come, to arrive
gambarlah denah	draw up a design
lantai dasar	ground floor
lantai 1	first floor
mal impian	dream mall
mengajak (ajak)	to invite
masih	still
Pak Polisi	policeman, police officer
tidak jadi	didn't happen
tidur siang	afternoon nap
tugak parkir	parking attendant
tutup	closed, shut

Other phrases

Apakah Yuki Simpang Raya jauh dari sini?	Is Yuki Simpang Raya far from here?
Bagaimana saya ke sana?	How do I get there?
berhenti di...	stop at the...
Di sebelah mana?	Which direction is it in?
di sebelah timur	in the (direction of the) east
jangan-jangan	let's hope not
kita tidak jadi berbelanja!	we didn't end up going shopping!
sampai di...	until you get to the...

HATI-HATI!

di sini here
di situ there
di sana over there

1
LANGKAH

lansekan

8

AYO KITA BERLIBUR!



LEARN HOW TO:

- ➔ ask about someone's holiday plans
- ➔ talk about your own holiday plans
- ➔ say and ask how long you will stay somewhere
- ➔ make bookings and reservations
- ➔ talk about a past holiday
- ➔ get information to plan a future holiday
- ➔ give an opinion
- ➔ ask for permission to go on holiday
- ➔ explain that someone has given you permission
- ➔ promote a holiday destination
- ➔ count in millions



BALQIS MAU BERLIBUR KE MANA?



1 Hari Sabtu. Di rumah Aang, setelah ujian akhir tahun selesai.

He, Wiki! Liburan ini rencana kamu ke mana?

Oh, rencana saya ke Siantar, mengunjungi orang tua saya di sana. Dan kamu, Aang?

Sama! Saya juga mau mengunjungi ayah saya di Aceh. Dan Ibnu, kamu mau berlibur ke mana?

Saya mau ke Padang. Kakak perempuan saya tinggal di sana.

Ibnu, liburan kamu yang paling asyik di mana?

Oh, saya pikir Dunia Fantasi di Jakarta yang paling asyik!

3

Dunia Fantasi memang tempat liburan yang paling ngetop!

Benar! Saya pernah ke Dunia Fantasi, asyik sekali!

5 Hari Minggu malam. Di rumah Balqis.

Aduh, Balqis! Tiket pesawat dan akomodasi di Jakarta mahal sekali!

Bu..., Ibu tahu bahwa liburan sekolah mulai hari Senin depan? Saya tidak mau di rumah saja, Bu. Saya ingin ke Dunia Fantasi di Jakarta.

Balqis, Ibu tidak tahu, coba bertanya kepada Ayah!

Tapi semua teman-teman Balqis pergi untuk berlibur!

2 Balqis belum punya rencana untuk liburan ini.

Jadi, kamu tidak pergi ke mana-mana?

Saya tidak tahu mau ke mana liburan ini! Saya kira saya di rumah saja!

Aduh, Balqis! Jangan di rumah saja, membosankan!

Kasihlah, Balqis, liburan ini sendirian!

4

Aduh! Saya mau ke mana liburan ini, ya? Saya ingin pergi ke Dunia Fantasi di Jakarta, tapi saya kira tidak boleh.

8

HEXAGONAL

6 Ibu, Ayah, Inun dan Balqis duduk di ruang tamu. Balqis bertanya kepada ayahnya apakah dia boleh ke Jakarta.



Balqis, kamu mau ke Jakarta dengan siapa?

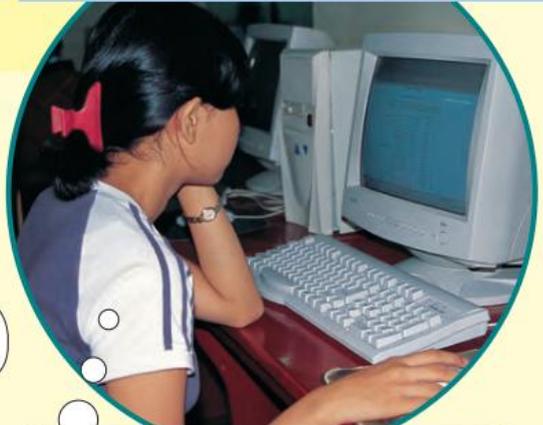
Ayah, sebentar lagi saya ada liburan sekolah dan semua teman-teman saya akan keluar kota. Ayah, apakah saya boleh ke Jakarta?

Oh...sendirian.

Balqis! Ayah pikir Balqis terlalu muda untuk berlibur ke Jakarta sendirian! Jakarta jauh! Liburan ini kamu di rumah saja dengan adik dan kakak kamu.

Oh, saya ingin ke Dunia Fantasi juga!

7 Hari Rabu. Balqis di Internet Kafe. Balqis coba mencari informasi tentang akomodasi yang murah di Jakarta.



Aduuuh, saya ingin sekali ke Dunia Fantasi! Berapa harganya akomodasi di sana? Mungkin ada diskon di Internet?

8 Sekarang Balqis mencari informasi tentang tiket pesawat.



Pesawat ke Jakarta berangkat kapan, ya?... Nah, ini dia!...Pesawat ke Jakarta berangkat setiap hari, dari jam 6 pagi sampai jam 8 malam.

9 Hari Jumat. Balqis di agen perjalanan.



Selamat siang! Bisa saya bantu?

Selamat siang, Kak!

Ya, ini daftar harga tiket pesawat dari Medan ke Jakarta. Kapan kamu mau berangkat?

Ya, saya ingin ke Jakarta. Apakah Kakak tahu harga tiket pesawat dan akomodasi yang paling murah?

10 Pegawai agen perjalanan mencari harga akomodasi yang murah di Jakarta untuk Balqis.



Berapa lama kamu mau berlibur di Jakarta?

Hotel ini cukup murah dan ada diskon spesial untuk pelajar juga!

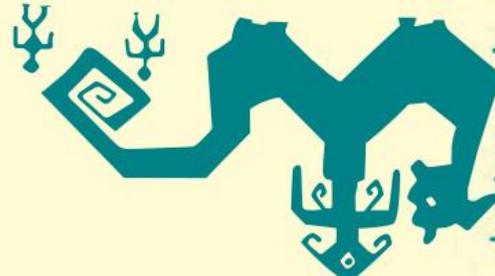
Kamu harus memesan secepat-cepatnya. Kamu harus membayar selambat-lambatnya 1 hari sebelum kamu berangkat ke Jakarta.

Oh, selama seminggu saja, Kak!

Kapan saya perlu memesan tiket dan akomodasi ini, Kak?

Rencananya, saya akan berangkat hari Senin depan, tapi saya belum pasti!





11 Hari Sabtu malam di rumah Balqis.

Balqis! Ayah sudah bilang kamu tidak boleh ke Jakarta! Apakah Balqis mencari informasi ini di agen perjalanan sendiri?

Ayah, kemarin saya ke agen perjalanan untuk mencari informasi tentang harga tiket pesawat ke Jakarta...harganya murah, Ayah...

Ya, Ayah! Dan ada hotel di Jakarta yang cukup murah juga, ada diskon spesial untuk pelajar.



Hampir dua juta rupiah? Hmm...dan berapa harganya untuk menginap semalam di sana?

Hmm...Balqis sungguh-sungguh ingin ke Jakarta!

12 Ayah berpikir bahwa Balqis berani sekali!

Berapa harga tiket pesawat ke Jakarta?

Harganya hanya Rp1.993.000 pulang pergi.



Ada hotel yang cukup murah, Ayah. Harganya Rp75.000 semalam.

13 Kakak dan adik Balqis, Inun dan Indra, ingin tahu apakah Balqis boleh ke Jakarta. Inun dan Indra juga ingin ke Jakarta!



Balqis benar, harganya cukup murah.

Jadi, saya boleh pergi, Ayah?

Ayah, Ibu...kalau Balqis dan Inun pergi ke Jakarta, saya juga mau ikut!

Baiklah, Balqis, kamu boleh pergi ke Jakarta tetapi harus dengan Inun.

Ya, sudah, kalian pergi semua!

14 Balqis, Inun dan Indra senang sekali karena mereka boleh ke Jakarta!



Ya, asyik! Cihuuuuui!
Cihuuuuui!

Asyik! Kita akan pergi ke Dunia Fantasi!!!

Nah, ingat, hanya seminggu dan kalian harus hati-hati di sana, ya! Besok pesan tiketnya dan lusa kalian bisa berangkat.

15 Hari Senin. Di Bandar Udara Polonia, Medan.



Nah, kita harus melapor dulu. Balqis, kamu punya tiketnya, bukan?

Semuanya beres. Tenang saja!

Aduh! Saya ingin cepat-cepat sampai di Jakarta.



8 HAYATI

COBALAH INI!

1 Balqis ingin berlibur ke mana?

1 Balqis → Dunia Fantasi



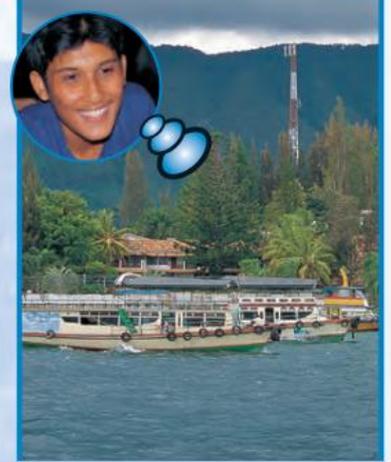
Boleh. Harus dengan kakaknya.

2 Andi → Tana Toraja



Tidak boleh. Tiket pesawatnya terlalu mahal.

3 Aang → Danau Toba



Boleh. Harus dengan sepupunya.

4 Wiki → Bali



Tidak boleh. Harga akomodasinya terlalu mahal.

5 Ibnu → Jakarta



Boleh. Harus dengan temannya.

BERANI COBA?

Survey someone about where they wish to go on holidays.

- ▲ Kamu ingin berlibur ke mana?
- Saya ingin berlibur ke...
- ▲ Berapa lama kamu ingin berlibur di...?
- ▲ Kalau kamu boleh ke..., kapan kamu mau berangkat?
- ▲ Kamu mau naik apa ke...?
- ▲ Berapa harga tiket pesawat ke...?
- ▲ Berapa harga akomodasi di...?

A Ask a friend where these people wish to go on holiday.

△ Balqis ingin berlibur ke mana?

○ Balqis ingin berlibur ke **Dunia Fantasi**.

B Ask a friend whether these people are allowed to go on holiday.

△ Apakah **Balqis/Andi** boleh berlibur ke **Dunia Fantasi/Tana Toraja**?

○ Ya, **Balqis** boleh ke **Dunia Fantasi**, tetapi harus dengan **kakaknya**.

atau

○ Oh, **Andi** tidak boleh ke **Tana Toraja** karena **tiket pesawatnya** terlalu mahal.



COBALAH INI!

2 Saya pikir Jakarta yang paling asyik!

Jakarta
pesawat  Hotel Cipta (Rp 150.000 semalam)
setahun yang lalu → 6 hari



Danau Toba
bis wisata  Losmen Sudi Mampir (Rp40.000 semalam)
2 tahun yang lalu → 3 hari



Pulau Nias
kapal  Losmen Damai (Rp60.000 semalam)
6 bulan yang lalu → 2 minggu



A Ask a friend about each of these popular holiday destinations.

△ Liburan kamu yang paling asyik di mana?

○ Oh, saya pikir **Jakarta** yang paling asyik!

△ Kapan kamu berlibur ke **Jakarta**?

○ **Setahun** yang lalu.

△ Dan berapa lama kamu berlibur di **Jakarta**?

○ Saya berlibur di **Jakarta** selama **6 hari**.

△ Kamu naik apa ke sana?

○ Saya naik **pesawat**.

△ Kamu menginap di mana di **Jakarta**?

○ Saya menginap di **Hotel Cipta**.

△ Dan berapa harga akomodasi di sana?

○ Harganya **Rp150.000** semalam.

△ Wah! Harganya mahal sekali!

atau

△ Oh ya? Harganya cukup murah!

BERANI COBA?

Now use the dialogue above to ask a friend about their own favourite holiday, in Indonesia or elsewhere.

HATI-HATI!

A **losmen** is budget bed-and-breakfast-style accommodation.

KAMU BERDUA

Situation: You are talking to your mum or dad about your travel plans for your next school holidays.



A Ibu, Ayah, Bapak, pada liburan ini sekolah saya ingin ke Dunia Fantasi Pantai Kuta Tana Toraja Jakarta! di Bali! Sulawesi!

B Aduh! Wah! Terlalu jauh ke Jakarta Bali Sulawesi sendirian!

A Tapi semua teman-teman saya keluar kota! saya tidak mau di rumah saja! Ibu, Ayah, Bapak, apakah saya boleh ke Jakarta? Bali? Sulawesi?

B Tidak! Kamu tahu tiket pesawat ke Jakarta Bali Sulawesi akomodasi di mahal sekali!

A Bu, Ayah, Pak, harga tiket pesawatnya murah, tidak begitu mahal, hanya Rp2.000.000. harga akomodasinya Rp150.000. Rp2.800.000.

B Kamu sungguh-sungguh ingin ke Jakarta, Bali, Sulawesi, ya!

A Ya! Saya pikir Jakarta Bali Sulawesi asyik menarik sekali!

B Baiklah, Nah, kamu boleh ke Jakarta Bali Sulawesi tetapi harus dengan kakakmu. sepupumu.

A Cihui! Asyik! Terima kasih banyak, Bu! Ayah! Pak!

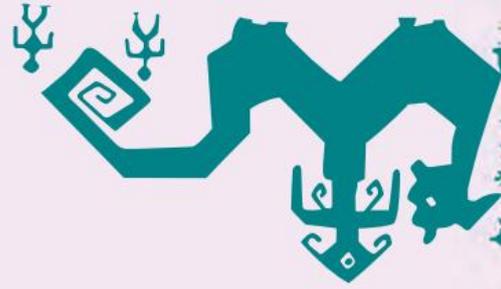
B Kembali... Nah, selamat berlibur, ya! kamu harus hati-hati di sana, ya! ingat, hanya seminggu saja, ya!



Jakarta

Tana Toraja

KATA-KATA BARU
menarik interesting



BICARA BEBAS!

1 Saya ingin berlibur ke Bali! I want to go on holiday to Bali!

Work in pairs. One of you is an exchange student staying in Medan who wants to go away for the next school holidays. The other is the host parent.

If you are the exchange student, you will need to decide where you want to go on holiday and then convince your host parent (politely!) to allow you to go. You will need to be prepared to answer any questions that your host parent may ask you about your holiday plans. If you are the host parent, you will need to ask lots of questions, to make sure that the exchange student has thought of all the details. Here is an example:

Bu, Ibu tahu bahwa liburan sekolah mulai minggu depan?

Ya, Ibu tahu itu!

Bu, Andy ingin ke Bali pada liburan sekolah. Apakah Andy boleh ke Bali?

Aduh! Tidak, Andy! Ibu pikir terlalu jauh ke Bali!

Tapi, Bu, semua teman-teman saya pergi untuk berlibur! Saya tidak mau di rumah saja, Bu! Saya ingin berjalan ke pulau lain di Indonesia!

Andy, Ibu pikir tiket pesawat ke Bali pasti mahal sekali!

Tidak begitu mahal, Bu! Harga tiket pesawat ke Bali hanya Rp2.500.000.

Wah! Mahal, Andy! Dan berapa harga akomodasi di sana?

Bu, Andy pikir akomodasi di sana juga cukup murah! Ada diskon spesial untuk pelajar! Bu, apakah saya boleh ke Bali atau tidak?

Andy, kamu mau ke Bali dengan siapa?

Oh..., mungkin sendirian!

Andy, kamu pikir ke Bali sendirian mudah? Andy, kamu boleh ke Bali tetapi harus dengan Bang Heru.

Cihuuuu!!!
Terima kasih banyak, Bu!

BERANI COBA?
Now try to convince your host parent to allow you to go on holiday with a friend from school.

8 BERANI COBA!

BICARA BEBAS!



2 Kompetisi: Liburan yang paling asyik!

Competition: The coolest holiday!

You may work individually or in pairs for this activity. **Agen perjalanan Batavia** is offering you the chance to win the holiday of your choice. Enter their competition by presenting a sales pitch which promotes a popular holiday destination. Your presentation may be given personally or on video. Make your presentation fun and interesting!

In your presentation you will need to include the following information:

- where the holiday destination is
- any special features of your holiday
- tour information
- how much it will cost

Selamat pagi! Anda ingin liburan yang santai dan menarik sekali? Silakan berlibur ke pulau Bali di Indonesia!



Anda akan naik pesawat dari kota anda ke Denpasar di pulau Bali. Anda akan menginap di Hotel Pantai Kuta selama seminggu.



Di pulau Bali anda bisa santai di pantai Kuta atau di kolam renang di hotel. Anda juga bisa jalan-jalan di pasar dan berbelanja oleh-oleh. Dan anda bisa mengunjungi tempat-tempat turis di pulau Bali yang menarik sekali!

Harganya murah sekali! Diskon spesial untuk pelajar, hanya \$1.500,00 per orang, termasuk tiket pesawat dan akomodasi selama seminggu. Liburan di Bali paling asyik!



MARI BERMAIN!

Agen Perjalanan Batavia

You are a travel agent. Role-play with a partner a scene in which they ring you to get information about their planned holiday. The travel agent can either invent or use the prices and travel times from the *Teacher's Electronic Resource*.

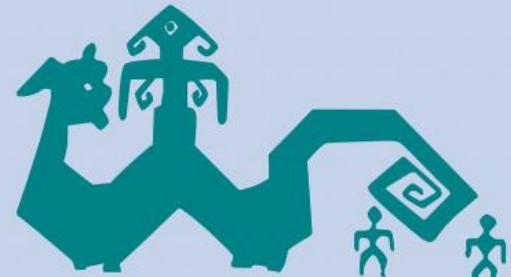
Agent

- ▲ Kapan kamu mau berangkat?
- ▲ Berapa lama kamu mau berlibur di sana?
- ▲ Kamu mau naik apa ke sana?
- ▲ Kamu harus memesan tiket dan akomodasi ini selambat-lambatnya _____ hari sebelum kamu berangkat.

Client

- Berapa harga tiket pesawat ke sana?
- Berapa harganya untuk menginap semalam di sana?
- Kapan saya perlu memesan tiket dan akomodasi ini?

KATA-KATA BARU
 termasuk tempat / including place



TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!



1 How long? (time duration)

You already know that **Berapa?** means 'how much?' or 'how many?' When you want to ask someone 'How long?' you can use **Berapa lama?**

Lama means 'long' (when talking about time). **Selama** means 'during', 'as long as', e.g.

Berapa lama kamu mau berlibur di Jakarta?

How long do you want to stay in Jakarta?

Oh, (selama) 3 minggu, Kak.

Oh, (as long as) 3 weeks!

Selama can often be left out. **Selama 3 minggu** can therefore be translated as simply '3 weeks'.

2 I think... (kira/pikir)

When you want to express an opinion or thought, you can use the words **kira** and **pikir**. These two words have slightly different meanings.

kira to think, to suppose, to assume
used when you are not really sure about something

pikir to think
used when you are more definite about something

Saya kira saya di rumah saja!
I suppose I'll just be staying at home!
Saya pikir Dunia Fantasi yang paling asyik!
I think Fantasy World is the coolest!

berpikir bahwa to think that, to have the opinion that
used in more formal situations

Ayah berpikir bahwa Balqis berani sekali!
Balqis' father thinks that she is very brave!

3 I want! I wish! (mau/ingin)

When you want to say that you wish for something you can use the word **ingin**. **Ingin** is slightly different to **mau** (want).

mau to want
used when you want something (and it's very likely that you'll get it)

ingin to wish for
used when you wish for something (but you're not sure if you can have it)

In the photo-story, Ibnu says:

Saya mau ke Padang.

I want to go to Padang.

Balqis thinks to herself:

Saya ingin ke Dunia Fantasi...

I wish to go to Fantasy World...

Can you see the subtle difference between these two statements? Ibnu is definite about where he is going for his holidays. Balqis is only wishing that she could go to Fantasy World and is not really sure whether she will be allowed to go or not.

4 When do I book my ticket?

In **Langkah 2** you learnt that **memesan** (**pesan**) means 'to order', for example, when ordering food in a restaurant. **Memesan** can also mean 'to reserve' or 'to book' something, e.g.

Kapan saya perlu memesan tiket, Kak?

When do I need to book my ticket?

JANGAN LUPA!

Memesan is used for more formal contexts, for example, when talking to a travel agent. **Pesan** also means 'message'.

8

LANGKAH 8
MEMESAN

TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

5 As fast as possible! (se-nya)

When we want to say 'as...as possible', we double the adjective, then add **se-** at the front and **-nya** at the end. **Se-nya** is called an affix. Here are a few examples:

adjective	meaning	se-nya adverb	meaning
baik	good	sebaik-baiknya	as well as possible
cepat	fast	secepat-cepatnya	as early, fast as possible
tinggi	tall	setinggi-tingginya	as high as possible
lambat	late	selambat-lambatnya	at the latest

In the photo-story, the travel agent says to Balqis:

Kamu harus memesan secepat-cepatnya.

You have to book as early as possible.

6 Same for me! (sama)

Sama means 'same' or 'equal' when used on its own, e.g.

Sama! Saya juga mau mengunjungi ayah saya di Aceh.

Same! I'm also visiting my dad in Aceh.

You will sometimes hear **sama** used instead of **dengan** (with). **Sama** is used in casual speech, whereas **dengan** is more formal, e.g.

Saya pergi ke pasar sama Ibu.

I'm going to the market with mum.

7 Here it is! (nah)

Nah is an expression commonly used in casual speech. **Nah** has several meanings; one is 'here!', e.g.

Nah, ini dia!

Here it is! (here **dia** means 'it')

Nah can also mean 'well', e.g.

Nah, ingat, hanya seminggu!

Well, remember, only 1 week!

Nah can also mean 'see!' (to indicate 'I told you so!'), or 'now then' (to introduce a new topic of conversation).

8 Using names, not 'saya'!

As you learnt in **Langkah 7**, to be polite in Indonesian you can use the third person, e.g. **Abang, Ibu**, instead of **kamu** or **anda** when directly addressing people, e.g.

Ibu pergi ke mana?

Madam is going where?

Indonesians often refer to themselves using **Bapak** and **Ibu** instead of **saya** when they are talking to someone younger. In the photo-story, Balqis' father says to Balqis:

Balqis! Ayah sudah bilang kamu tidak boleh ke Jakarta!

Balqis! I already told you, you are not allowed to go to Jakarta!

Indonesians also commonly use names as substitutes for **saya** and **kamu**. In the photo-story, Balqis says:

Tetapi semua teman-teman Balqis pergi untuk berlibur!

But all my friends are going away on holiday!

Another example is:

Febi mau ikut.

I want to come along.

(said by a girl named Febi)

Ini untuk Febi.

This is for you.

(said to a girl named Febi)



HATI-HATI!

Bersama dengan means 'together with' while **bersama-sama** means 'together'.

BACALAH INI!

1 E-mail dari Balqis kepada ayah dan ibu

DISKUSIKANLAH!

- 1 Balqis melakukan apa di Dunia Fantasi?
- 2 Apakah Balqis senang di Dunia Fantasi?
- 3 Pada hari kedua Balqis pergi ke 2 tempat. Balqis pergi ke mana saja dan Balqis melakukan apa di sana?
- 4 Setelah Balqis ke Mal Pondok Indah, Balqis ke mana lagi? Balqis melakukan apa di sana?
- 5 Mengapa Balqis menulis 'terima kasih banyak kepada Ayah dan Ibu'?

Hotmail Compose

Kepada: h_ismail@yahoo.net.id
Subyek: Jakarta asyik sekali!
Dari: balqis@hotmail.com **Tanggal:** 18 Juli

Save Outgoing Message

Kepada Ayah dan Ibu di rumah,




Apa kabar Ayah dan Ibu di Medan? Inun, Indra dan saya di sini baik-baik saja. Kami sampai di Jakarta pada jam 7 malam dan naik taksi ke hotel. Besoknya kami ke Dunia Fantasi, di sana kami mencoba semua permainan. Saya pikir yang paling asyik adalah Halilintar. Inun dan Indra tidak mau naik Halilintar, saya kira mereka takut. Saya merasa berani jadi saya naik Halilintar sendirian. Kami juga melihat tari-tarian tradisional dan musik di Panggung Maksima. Benar juga kata teman-teman saya, Dunia Fantasi memang paling bagus!!!

Kemarin kami menonton film 'The Living Sea' di Teater Imax 'Keong Emas' di Taman Mini 'Indonesia Indah'. Filmnya bagus dan bioskopnya besar sekali. Sayang sekali kami tidak bisa jalan-jalan di Taman Mini karena hujan deras. Setelah menonton film, kami pergi ke Mal Taman Anggrek untuk berbelanja. Mal Taman Anggrek adalah mal yang baru di Jakarta. Lihat saja fotonya!



Pagi ini kami pergi berbelanja di Mal Pondok Indah. Kami mencari oleh-oleh dari Jakarta untuk Ibu dan Ayah. Hari ini cuacanya bagus, jadi tadi sore kami pergi ke Monas juga. Kami naik ke atas dan kami bisa melihat seluruh kota Jakarta!



Terima kasih banyak kepada Ayah dan Ibu yang memperbolehkan kami untuk berlibur ke Jakarta. Saya senang sekali bisa berlibur ke Jakarta.

Sekian dulu kabar dari kami di Jakarta. Saya akan menulis e-mail lagi sebelum kami pulang ke Medan.

Salam hangat dan kangen selalu,
Balqis

Footnotes

<p>Halilintar</p> <p>kangen selalu memang</p> <p>Monas (Monumen Nasional)</p> <p>Panggung Maksima</p>	<p><i>a roller coaster at Dunia Fantasi</i></p> <p><i>miss you always indeed</i></p> <p><i>the National Monument (a famous monument in Jakarta)</i></p> <p><i>an open-air stage at Dunia Fantasi</i></p>	<p>memperbolehkan (boleh)</p> <p>permainan (main)</p> <p>salam hangat</p> <p>sekian dulu</p> <p>seluruh</p> <p>taksi</p> <p>Taman Mini</p> <p>'Indonesia Indah'</p> <p>Teater Imax 'Keong Emas'</p>	<p><i>to allow, to permit rides (also games)</i></p> <p><i>warm regards that's all for now entire, whole</i></p> <p><i>taxi</i></p> <p><i>The 'Beautiful Indonesia' Miniature Park</i></p> <p><i>'Golden Snail' Imax Theatre</i></p>
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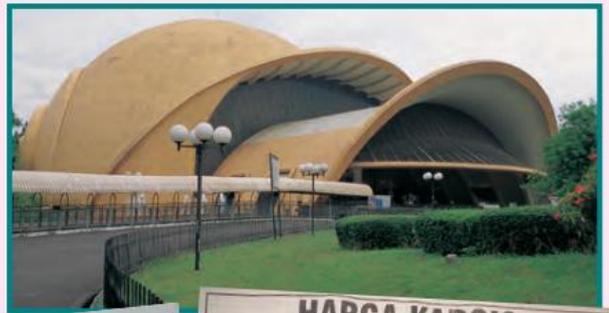
8 HANGKAI LANGKAH

BACALAH INI!

2 Taman Mini Indonesia Indah – Keong Emas

Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII) adalah miniatur Indonesia! Di sana ada rumah-rumah tradisional dari seluruh Indonesia. Banyak sekali tempat yang menarik di sana, ada pertunjukan kesenian, museum, teater, restoran dan taman-taman yang indah.

Salah satu atraksi yang menarik adalah Teater Imax 'Keong Emas'. Di Keong Emas ada 3 pilihan film setiap hari. Filmnya adalah 'Indonesia Indah', 'The Living Sea' dan 'Indonesia Untaian Manikam'. Pada akhir minggu atau hari libur banyak sekali orang datang dari luar kota ke sana!



JADWAL KEONG EMAS JUM'AT :	
TANGGAL	JUDUL FILM
3 NOVEMBER 00	
JAM	JUDUL FILM
13.00	INDONESIA INDAH
14.00	THE LIVING SEA
15.00	INDONESIA UNTAIAN MANIKAM

HARGA KARCIS Khusus Film "THE LIVING SEA"	
KARCIS UMUM :	
☑ Hari Kerja	Rp 8.000,-
☑ Hari Minggu/Libur	Rp 8.000,-
KARCIS VIP/ BALKON :	
☑ Hari Kerja	Rp 15.000,-
☑ Hari Minggu/Libur	Rp 20.000,-



Footnotes

indah	beautiful
miniatur	miniature
pertunjukan	performance
salah satu atraksi yang menarik	one of the interesting attractions
seluruh	whole
tempat	place
untaian manikam	string of jewels, precious stones

LAGU

Ayo berlibur!

Song:

Ayo teman ikut saya,
Berlibur bersama-sama
Ke Indonesia, ke Indonesia.
Banyak sekali tujuannya,
Dari Sumatra sampai
Irian Jaya, Irian Jaya.

Rap 1:

Saya bisa sebutkan beberapa:
Danau Toba, Samosir atau kampung Lingga,
Pulau Nias atau Way Kambas.
Yang paling asyik Dunia Fantasi,
Dan juga Taman Safari.
Kita juga bisa melihat Candi
Borobudur dan Gunung Merapi,
Pantai Kuta di Bali asyik sekali,
Atau Tana Toraja di Sulawesi.
Tapi itu hanya beberapa
Masih banyak yang lainnya.
Back to song section.

KATA-KATA BARU

tujuannya
sebutkan

destinations
to mention

Rap 2

Berenang, bersantai atau bersilancar,
Bersepeda, berbelanja atau naik Halilintar.
Berjalan di hutan melihat binatang liar
Seperti gajah, harimau dan orang hutan.

Back to song section and finish!



BERANI COBA?

With a group of friends,
practise the song and then
perform it for your class.

BACALAH INI!

Footnotes

mampir to drop in, visit
karcis terusan day pass

3 Dunia Fantasi (Dufan)

KALAU BERLIBUR KE JAKARTA, JANGAN LUPA MAMPIR DI DUNIA FANTASI! (FANTASY WORLDNYA INDONESIA)

TEMPAT YANG PALING NGETOP UNTUK ANAK-ANAK DAN KELUARGA!

KALAU KAMU KE DUNIA FANTASI, KAMU PASTI:

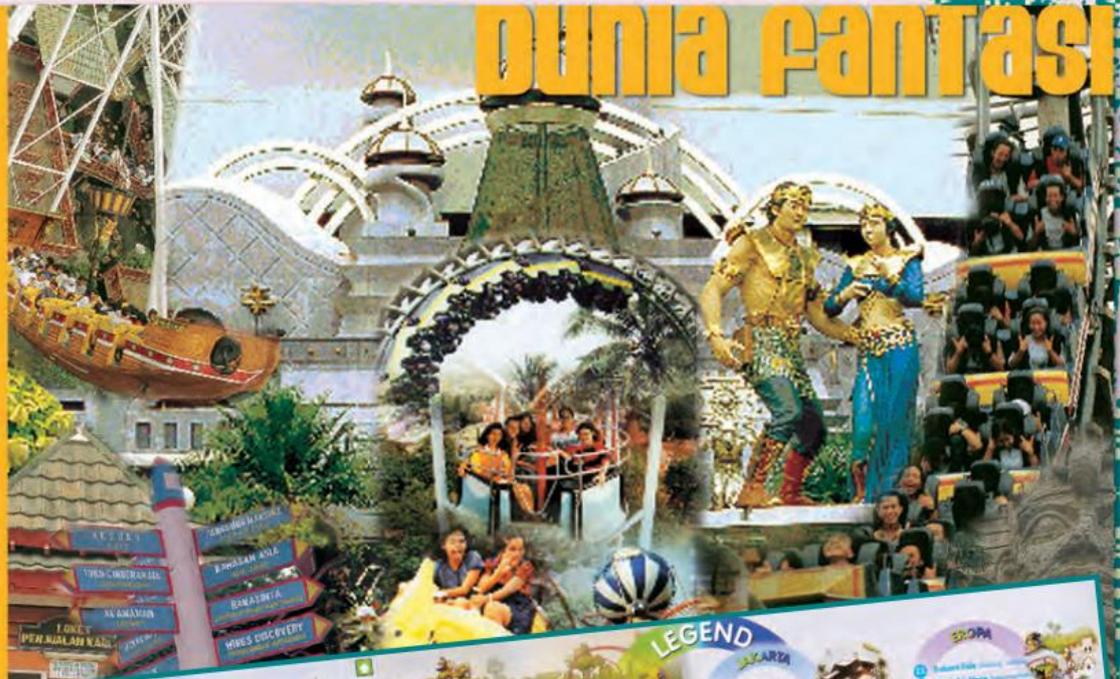
ASYIK NONTON MUSIK YANG FUNKY

ASYIK NAIK HALILINTAR YANG TERBESAR DI INDONESIA

ASYIK JALAN-JALAN SAMA TEMAN

ASYIK BERBELANJA DI TOKO SOUVENIR

BERLIBUR DI DUNIA FANTASI ASYIK!



DISKUSIKANLAH!

- 1 Di Taman Mini Indonesia Indah ada atraksi apa saja?
- 2 Berapa harga karcis umum untuk hari libur di Keong Emas?
- 3 Kalau kamu ke Keong Emas, kamu mau menonton film yang mana?
- 4 Teater Imax bernama 'Keong Emas'. Mengapa?
- 5 Di lagu 'Ayo Berlibur!' ada 11 tempat berlibur di Indonesia. Sebutkanlah!
- 6 Kalau kamu berlibur ke Indonesia, kamu bisa melakukan apa saja?
- 7 Banyak binatang liar di Indonesia. Sebutkan beberapa!
- 8 Dunia Fantasi ada di kota yang mana?
- 9 Berapa harga karcis terusan di Dunia Fantasi pada akhir minggu?
- 10 Kalau kamu ke Dunia Fantasi untuk 1 hari, kamu mau melakukan apa saja?

INDONESIA ASYIK!

Bahasa tubuh

Body language

Passing other people

When you find yourself in a restricted space, and you need to pass in front of other people, it is polite to ask permission beforehand. This is done by bending down low, extending your right arm forward, and softly saying **permisi**, then quickly walking past.



Standing

The way you stand can say something about you to an Indonesian. Standing with your hands on your hips is a sign of aggression, and if you hold your hands behind your back it is considered too arrogant. In most situations it is polite to stand in a humble and respectful stance: with your hands lightly overlapped in front of your body and your head slightly bowed. If you find yourself speaking to someone of a higher status than yourself, your eyes should be slightly lowered to show respect to the person.



Showing affection

Showing affection to members of the same sex is very common in Indonesia. You can often see a girl walking arm in arm or holding hands with another girl, and vice-versa for boys. Have

a look at the photo-stories in this textbook and see if you can spot any affection being shown amongst the main characters.

Beckoning

The polite way of beckoning to someone is with the hand extended and a downward waving motion of all fingers (except the thumb). It looks almost like waving goodbye. The Australian way of beckoning to someone with the index finger crooked upwards is considered very rude.



The head and the feet

It is considered rude to touch someone on the head as the head is regarded as the location of the soul and therefore sacred. Children should never be patted on the head. Keeping one's head lower than a person of a higher status or a person being honored also shows respect. By contrast, the feet are considered unclean: pointing them at someone is disrespectful, and propping them up on a table is absolutely taboo!

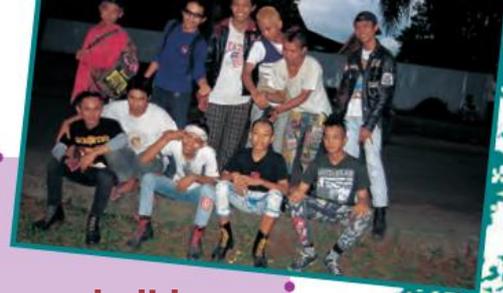


Shaking hands

In the *Bagus sekali! 1* Textbook you have already learnt about several different ways to shake hands with an Indonesian. One other way of shaking hands, which is common amongst Muslims and Javanese, is to lower your head, hold the person's right hand in your right hand and sniff it (like you are smelling the hand) or kiss the other person's hand. This is usually performed to someone older than yourself, like your parents or other family members, to show respect.



KATA-KATA BARU



Holidays

akomodasi	accommodation
bandar udara	airport
berangkat (angkat)	to leave, to depart
berjalan (jalan)	to travel, go on a trip
berjalan-jalan (jalan)	to travel around
jalan-jalan	to go around
berlibur (libur)	to go on a holiday, vacation
bis wisata	coach, bus
kapal	ship
liburan (libur)	holiday
mengunjungi (kunjung)	to visit
pesawat	plane
rencananya	the plans, plans
tempat	place
tempat berlibur	holiday place
tempat liburan	holiday destination
tujuan	destination

HATI-HATI!
Pelabuhan udara also means airport.

Holiday reservations

agen perjalanan	travel agency
pegawai	employee
daftar harga	price list
diskon spesial	special discount
melapor (lapor)	to report, to check in
memesan (pesan)	to book, to reserve
menginap (inap)	to stay the night
pelajar	student
pulang pergi	return (ticket)
satu jalan	one-way (ticket)
tiket pesawat	plane ticket
tiket (also karcis)	ticket

Holiday attractions

Dunia Fantasi	Fantasy World
Monas (Monumen Nasional)	National Monument
Taman Mini 'Indonesia Indah'	The 'Beautiful Indonesia' Miniature Park
Teater Imax 'Keong Emas'	'Golden Snail' Imax Theatre

Expressions to use on holiday

Berapa lama? cihui!	How long? yippee! (<i>casual, pronounced 'chee-hoo-ee'</i>)
keluar kota	to go out of town
Nah, ini dia!	Here it is! (<i>casual</i>)
Selamat berlibur! semuanya beres	Happy holiday! everything is OK, in order, settled, taken care of
Tenang saja!	Just relax!, Chill out!

Writing a letter

kangen selalu kepada	miss you always (<i>casual</i>) to (<i>a person</i>)
salam hangat	warm regards
sekian dulu	that's all for now

Days and times

akhir tahun	end of year
berapa lama...?	how long...?
lusa	the day after tomorrow
minggu depan	next week
selama	as long as, for... (<i>duration of time</i>)
setiap	every

Other words

apakah	whether
berpikir (bahwa)	to think that, to have the opinion that
cepat-cepat	quickly
ingin	to wish for, want
juta	million
kira	to guess, reckon, suppose
ngetop (from top)	the best, top (<i>casual</i>)
menarik	interesting
muda	young
orang tua	parent
pikir	to think
sama	same
sebutkan	to mention, to list
secepat-cepatnya	as fast as possible, at the earliest
selambat-lambatnya	at the latest
sendiri	myself, yourself, etc.
sendirian	alone, on one's own
sungguh-sungguh	truly, seriously, wholeheartedly



Saya tinggal di Jakarta. Kota Jakarta paling ngetop!

8 HENKAI LANGKAJI

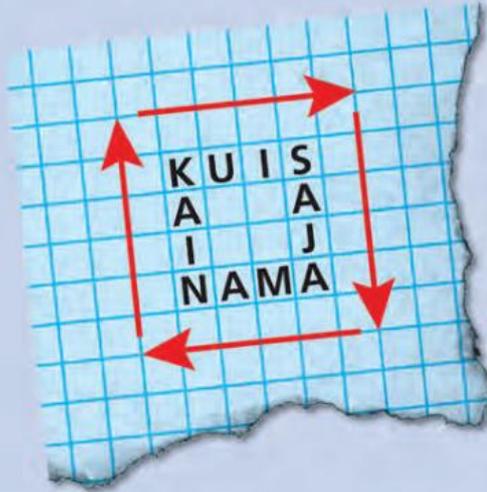
MARI BERMAIN!

1 Segi empat kata

Word square

Play in pairs. Think up a word of 3 or 4 letters and write it down on a piece of graph paper. Your partner writes down a word starting at the last or the first letter of the word that you have written. You should take it in turns until the word square is completed. You score 1 point if you write in the word which completes the square.

You and your partner should then begin to build word squares onto the one that is already complete. See how many word squares you can create!



HATI-HATI!

If you can't join a word to the words already built, you miss a turn!

BERANI COBA?

Too easy? Increase the number of letters per word! Have a go at 5- or 6-letter words, or even longer words!

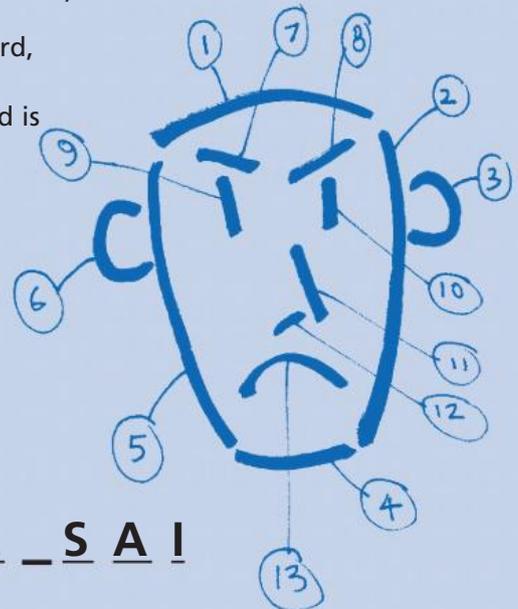
2 Tiga belas garis

13 lines

Play in pairs or small groups. One of you (the 'illustrator') thinks up a word and writes down as many dashes as there are letters in the word on a piece of paper. The other players try to guess what letters are in the word. If one of you names a letter that occurs in the word, the 'illustrator' writes that letter above the correct dash. (If the named letter occurs more than once, it needs to be written above each of its dashes.)

Each time you name a letter that isn't in the word, the 'illustrator' traces over one line in the mask below. The game continues until either the word is guessed or the drawing is finished.

It takes 13 steps to finish the mask. If you guess a letter that is in the word, you win 1 point. If you can guess the mystery word, you win 5 points!



S L S A I

Here is an example of a nearly completed word. Can you guess what the word is?

HATI-HATI!

The illustrator can choose any drawing which is made up of 13 lines.

3 20 pertanyaan

20 questions

Play in pairs or groups. Student A thinks of an object. The rest of the group have to ask yes/no questions to find out what Student A is thinking of. You can ask up to 20 questions and not more. You must first establish whether the object is **binatang** (animal), **sayur** (vegetable) or **mineral** (mineral). You can specify a particular topic to choose something from or keep it open to all topics.

Some examples of questions:

- ▲ Apakah ini binatang?
- ▲ Apakah ini sayur?
- ▲ Apakah objek ini lebih tinggi daripada saya?
- ▲ Apakah objek ini hijau?

HATI-HATI!
 All living or dead things from the plant family are **sayur**, including things made of wood. All living or dead things from the animal family are **binatang** and all other things are **mineral**.

4 Jangan bilang 'ya' atau 'tidak'!

Don't say 'yes' or 'no'!

Play in pairs or groups. Student B has to answer all the questions asked by the other players, but you are not allowed to answer with **ya** or **tidak**. If you answer with **ya** or **tidak**, you are out and the next person has a turn.

Note: The questions can be 'tag questions', i.e. questions with **ya?** or **bukan?** at the end.

Sample dialogue:

- Student A: Kamu naik bis ke sekolah, bukan?
 Student B: Oh, bukan. Saya naik sepeda.
 Student C: Apakah kamu tinggal di Jalan Hijau?
 Student B: Mungkin.
 Student D: Kamu suka berlibur ke pantai, ya?
 Student B: Tentu saja!

Some possible answers:

- Tentu saja!
 Oh, salah!
 Benar!
 Mungkin.
 Bukan.
 Saya tidak tahu.

5 Kata yang mana?

Which word?

Play in pairs. You will need to draw a 6 x 10 grid on a piece of paper. Student A thinks of a 4-letter Indonesian word and writes it down, but hides it from Student B. Student B tries to guess what the word is and writes their suggestions in the grid.

If the word is wrong, but any of the letters are in the correct place, Student A should write the number of correctly placed letters in the **tempat benar** column. Student A should write how many letters are correct but in the wrong place in the **tempat salah** column.

Note: The solution in the example is **BUAH**.

Tempat benar	Tempat salah				
0	1	P	E	N	A
0	2	L	A	G	U
1	1	L	U	P	A
1	0	K	U	I	S
2	0	B	U	K	U
2	0	B	U	L	U
4	4	B	U	A	H

BERANI COBA?
 Too easy? Increase the grid to 7 X 7 (or more)!

Bahasa Indonesia/bahasa Inggris

A

abang (Bang) older male or older brother (*Sumatra, Jakarta*)
abu-abu grey
acara (TV) program
adalah is, are, am
agak quite, rather
agen perjalanan (jalan) travel agency
air putih water, drinking water (*literally*: white water)
akan will
akhir tahun end of year
akhirnya finally
akomodasi accommodation
alpukat (also **alpokat**, **apokat**) avocado
alun-alun city square
ambil see **mengambil**
anak child, kid
anak binatang baby animal
anda ada di sini you are here (*formal*)
angin see also **berangin** wind
di antara (in) between
apa saja anything, whatever
apakah whether
apel apple
apotek (also **apotik**) chemist
asli original
(di) atas (on) top, above
dari atas from the top
awan cloud
awan mendung dark cloud
berawan (awan) to be cloudy
ayam chicken

B

bagaimana...? how...?
bagaimana cuacanya? what's the weather like?
bagaimana dengan baju ini? how about this top?
bagaimana kalau...? how about...?
bahaya (see **berbahaya**) danger
bahwa that
baju renang swimmers, bathers
baju clothes, top
bakso a Chinese soup with meatballs
bandar udara airport
bandel stubborn, disobedient
Bang (abang) form of address for older male/brother (*Sumatra, Jakarta*)
bangun to wake up, get up
banjir flood
bank bank
banyak a lot, lots of
ini terlalu banyak! this is too much!
barat west
barat daya southwest
barat laut northwest
baru new
bawa see **membawa**
(di) bawah beneath, under
bebas free
bebek duck
beberapa several
(di) belakang at the back, behind

beli see **membeli**
belok (ke) kanan/kiri turn right/left
belum pernah never (not yet ever)
berangin (angin) to be windy
berangkat (angkat) to leave, to depart
berani brave
berapa? how much?, how many?
berapa lama? how long? (*time*)
berapa derajat hari ini? what's the temperature going to be today?
berat heavy
beratnya the weight, it weighs
berawan (awan) to be cloudy
berbahaya (bahaya) to be dangerous
berbicara (bicara) to talk, to speak, to chat
berganti (ganti) baju to change clothes
bergaris (garis) to have stripes
berhenti (henti) di... stop at...
berjalan (jalan) to travel, go on a trip
berjalan-jalan (jalan) to travel around
berkata (kata) bahwa to say that, said that
berlibur (libur) to go on a holiday, vacation
berolahraga (olahraga) to play sport
berpakaian (pakai) to get dressed
berpikir (pikir) bahwa to think that, to have the opinion that
bersalju (salju) to snow
bersama dengan (sama) together with
bersama-sama (sama) together
bersih see **membersihkan** clean
bertanya (tanya) to ask
bertanya kepada to ask (someone)
bertemu (temu) to meet
beruang a bear
beruang (uang) to have money
besok tomorrow
besoknya the next day
bet bat
bicara see also **berbicara** talk, speak, chat
biji classifier used for smaller round objects
bilang to say (*casual*)
binatang animal
anak binatang baby animal
binatang-binatang liar wild animals
kebun binatang zoo
bingung confused
bis bus; box
bis wisata coach, bus
bis surat post box
bisa can, to be able to
bisa kurang (sedikit)? can you make it (a little) cheaper?
bohong a lie, untruth
bola ball

boling ten-pin bowling
botol bottle
buah fruit; also classifier used for many objects, e.g. books, houses
buah-buahan various kinds of fruit
bukan no, not; isn't it?, aren't you?
burung enggang hornbill (*bird*)

C

caranya method, way to do it
cara hidup way of life
celana jin jeans
celana panjang trousers, long pants
celana pendek shorts
cepat-cepat quickly
cerah sunny, fine, clear
cihuy! yippee! (*casual*)
Cina China, Chinese
coba see also **mencoba** try
coba lihat nanti let's see later (*casual*)
saya mau coba semuanya! I want to try everything!
cocok suitable, suits (you)
tidak cocok not suitable, doesn't suit (you)
tidak begitu cocok not really that suitable (doesn't really suit you)
cuaca weather
cuacanya... the weather is...

D

daerah area
Daerah Bahaya Danger Zone
daftar list
daftar belanja shopping list
daftar harga price list
daging meat
dah! bye!, see you! (*casual*)
(di) dalam inside
dan lain-lain (dll.) etcetera (etc.)
danau lake
dapur kitchen
dari from
dari atas pohon from the top of the tree
dari sini from here
datang to come, to arrive
dekat near, close
dekat dari sini close to here, close by
delima pomegranate
dengan with
dengan siapa? who with?, with who?
depan front; next
di depan in front of
minggu depan next week
derajat degree(s) (*temperature*)
desa village
di in, at, on
di sini here
di sana over there
di situ there
dingin cold
diskon spesial special discount
dompet wallet

dulu in the past, first, for the time being
dunia world
Dunia Fantasi Fantasy World
durian durian (a strong-smelling large spiky fruit)

E
es jeruk iced orange drink

F
feri ferry

G
gado-gado vegetable salad with peanut sauce
gajah elephant
galak ferocious, vicious
gambar see **menggambar**
gambarlah denah draw up a design
ganti see also **berganti** change (clothes)
garis khatulistiwa equator
garis line
garis-garis stripes, stripey
geledak thunder
gereja church
gigit see also **menggigit** bite
giliran kamu your turn
gol goal
guntur thunder

H
habis finished, used up
sampai habis until it's finished
sudah habis we've run out, it's all gone, it's not available
halaman yard; page
halilintar lightning (also a roller coaster)
hampir almost
hanya only
hanya 10 menit dari sini only 10 minutes from here
harga price, cost
harganya the price, cost
harganya pas set price, fixed price
harimau tiger
haus thirsty
hebat! well done!, fantastic!, great!
hilang (something is) lost
hotel hotel
HP (handphone) mobile phone
hujan rain
hujan deras heavy rain

I
ikan fish
ikat bunch, bundle (*classifier*)
impian dream, wish
indah beautiful
ingat to remember
ingin to wish for, to want
instruktur instructor
Istana Maimoon Maimoon Palace

J
jadi so
jadi semuanya so all together it's..., so I'll give you the whole lot for
jaket jacket

jalan see also **berjalan** street
jalan terus go straight ahead, keep going
jalan-jalan to go around
jambu, jambu air rose-apple
jangan... don't...
jangan banyak bicara! don't talk so much!
jangan lama-lama! don't take too long!
jangan lupa don't forget
jangan-jangan let's hope not
jarang not very often, hardly ever
jauh far
jauh dari sini far from here
jelas clear
saya kurang jelas I'm not quite clear (what you mean)
jelek ugly, poor in quality, not good
jendela window
Jepang Japan, Japanese
jeruk orange (*fruit*)
jingga orange (*colour*)
juara dunia world champion
jus... ...juice
jus jeruk orange juice
juta million

K
kadang-kadang sometimes
ketag shocked, surprised
Kak (kakak) form of address for older female/sister (Sumatra, Jakarta)
kaki foot
(pedagang) kaki lima mobile food stall, street food-cart
kalah to lose, lost (*in a game*)
kalau if
kalau begitu if it's like that; if that's so, (then)...
kalian all of you (*casual*)
kalian tunggu apa lagi? what are you guys waiting for?

kamar room
kamar duduk lounge room, sitting room
kamar kecil toilet (*room*)
kamar makan dining room
kamar mandi bathroom
kamar pas change room
kamar tamu guest room
kamar tidur bedroom
kambing goat
kampung village
kampus university (campus)
kanan right (*direction*)
kandang stall, pen, cage
kangen selalu miss you always (*Javanese, casual*)
kantor office
kantor polisi police station
kantor pos post office
kapal ship
karcis ticket
karcis masuk entrance ticket
kasemek kasemek (a smooth-skinned sweet fruit the size of an apple)
kasih to give (*casual*)
kasihan sekali! you poor thing!
katanya s/he said, they said (*informal: you said*)
kaus (also kaos) T-shirt, top

kaus (ber)lengan panjang long-sleeved top (*more formal*)
kaus tangan panjang long-sleeved top
kaus tangan pendek short-sleeved top
ke to
ke pinggir to the side, edge
ke tengah to the middle
kebanyakan (banyak) the majority
keberapa? what (place)? (*in a sequence*)
keberatan (berat) too heavy, overloaded
kebesaran (besar) too big
kebun garden
kebun binatang zoo
kehidupan (hidup) life
kekecilan (kecil) too small
kelihatan (lihat) it looks; to be visible
kelihatannya enak! it looks delicious!
keluar to come/go out, to go outside
keluar kota to go out of town
kembali return
kemeja shirt
kemudian afterwards, later, then
kemungkinan (mungkin) possibility
kenapa? why?; what's up? (*casual*)
kenyang full (*after eating*)
saya sudah kenyang! I'm full!
kepada to (*a person*)
kerbau buffalo
keren cool, great, impressive
kilat lightning
kilo kilogram
kira to guess, reckon, suppose
kiri left (*direction*)
kolam pond
kolam renang swimming pool
konsentrasi! concentrate!
kriket cricket
kue cake

L
lain another, (the) other
lalu then
langsung dibeli gets bought straight away
lantai floor
lantai dasar ground floor
lapar hungry
lebih suka to prefer
lemparan (lempar) a throw
lewat (go) past, via, by way of
liar wild
liburan (libur) a holiday
lihat see also **melihat** see
losmen budget bed-and-breakfast-style accommodation
(di) luar outside
di luar negeri overseas
lubang hole, burrow, pit
lumayan not bad, OK
lusa the day after tomorrow

M
mahal expensive
main see also **bermain**
kamu mau main? do you want to hang out?

makan to eat
ayo kita makan-makan! let's eat! (*casual celebration*)
makan pagi breakfast; to eat breakfast
makan siang lunch; to eat lunch
makan malam dinner; to eat dinner
makanan (makan) food
maksud meaning, sense
apa maksud anda? what do you mean? (*formal*)
malas lazy, can't be bothered
malas ke sekolah too lazy to go to school
malas mandi can't be bothered having a **mandi**
malu shy, embarrassed
mampir to drop in, visit
mandi to bathe, to wash
mangga mango
manis sweet
marah angry
markisa passionfruit
masih still
masih ngantuk still sleepy
masuk enter, go in
masuk lewat situ enter through there
karcis masuk entry ticket
mati to die, dead
matikan turn it off
matikan televisi turn off the television
mau to want
mau hujan it's going to rain
maupun as well as
McDee short for *McDonald's*
meja table
melapor (lapor) to report, to check in
melawan (lawan) versus
melempar (lempar) to throw
memakai (pakai) to wear, use
memasak (masak) to cook
memasak makan malam to cook dinner
membantu (bantu) to help
membawa (bawa) to bring; to carry
membayar (bayar) to pay (for)
membeli (beli) to buy
memberi (beri) to give (*formal*)
membersihkan (bersih) **kamar** to clean the room
membuka (buka) to open
memesan (pesan) to order (*food etc.*); to book, to reserve
memukul (pukul) to hit
menang to win
menang melawan to defeat
menangkap (tangkap) to catch
menarik (tarik) interesting
menawar (tawar) to bargain (for), to offer a price for something
mencium (cium) to kiss
mencoba (coba) to try
mencuci (cuci) **mobil** to wash the car
mencuci (cuci) **piring** to wash the dishes
mendorong (dorong) to push
menendang (tendang) to kick
mengajak (ajak) to invite

mengajar (ajar) to teach
mengambil (ambil) **foto** to take a photo
mengerjakan (kerja) **PR** to do homework
mengerti to understand
menggambar (gambar) to draw
menggigit (gigit) to bite
menggosok (gosok) **gigi** to brush teeth
inginap (inap) to stay the night
mengunjungi (kunjung) to visit
menimbang (timbang) to weigh
menjaga (jaga) to look after
menjatuhkan (jatuh) to let drop, fall
menjawab (jawab) to answer
menjelaskan (jelas) to explain
menolong (tolong) to help
menunggu (tunggu) to wait
menyampaikan (sampai) to present, to inform
menyapu (sapu) **halaman** to sweep the yard
menyewa (sewa) to rent, hire
menyisir (sisir) **rambut** to brush hair
merasa (rasa) to feel
mesjid (also **masjid**) mosque
Mesjid Raya the Great Mosque
mie goreng fried noodles
minggu week
minggu depan next week
minggu yang lalu last week
minta to ask
minum to drink
minuman (minum) drinks, a drink
Monas (**Monumen Nasional**) National Monument (*in Jakarta*)
muda young; light (*in colour*)
biru muda light blue
mudah-mudahan hopefully, perhaps
mudah-mudahan tidak hujan I hope it doesn't rain
mungkin possible
murah cheap
murah-murah very cheap, generally cheap
museum (also **musium**) museum
musim season
musim dingin winter
musim gugur autumn
musim hujan wet/rainy season
musim kemarau dry season
musim panas summer (*casual: dry season*)
musim semi spring

N
nah... well...
nah, ini dia! here it is! (*casual*)
nakal naughty
nanas pineapple
angka jackfruit
nanti later on
nasi (cooked) rice
nasi putih steamed rice
nasi goreng fried rice
nasi pecel rice and Javanese salad of blanched vegetables and peanut sauce

ngantuk from **mengantuk** (kantuk) to feel sleepy (*Javanese, casual*)
ngetop (from **top**) the best, great, top (*Javanese, casual*)

O
olahraga sport
oleh by
oleh-oleh souvenirs
orang person
orang hutan orang-utan
orang tua parent(s)
otak brains, brain

P
Padang a city in West Sumatra
Pak Polisi policeman, police officer
pakaian (pakai) clothes
panas hot
papan roda skateboard
pas fit, be the right size, perfect, just right
pasar buah fruit market
pasti sure, definite
pasti ada! I'm sure there is!
kamu pasti bisa I'm sure you can do it
pedas hot, spicy
pegawai employee
pelabuhan udara airport
pelajar (ajar) student
pelayan (layan) waiter
pemain (main) player
pembeli (beli) customer, buyer
penjual (jual) seller
peraturannya (atur) the rules
percaya to believe
saya tidak percaya! I don't believe it!
percaya bahwa... to believe that...
perempatan (empat) intersection, crossroads
pergi to go
perlu to need
permainan (main) game; ride
permisi excuse me (*asking for permission*)
pernah ever, once
perpustakaan (pustaka) library
pertandingan (tanding) a match (*game*), competition
pesan see also **memesan** message; order
pesawat plane
petunjuk (tunjuk) directions, guidance
pikir to think
pilihan (pilih) choice
pin bowling pin
(ke) pinggir (to) the side, edge
pisang banana
plaza plaza, shopping mall
ponoh tree
PR (**pekerjaan rumah**) homework
prakiraan cuaca weather forecast
pukulan (pukul) a hit
pulang to go, come home
pulang pergi return (ticket)
pulau island
pusat pasar central market

R
rajin diligent, hardworking
raket racket (*tennis etc.*)
rambutan rambutan (*a small red hairy fruit, similar to lychees*)
rapi tidy, neat
rapikan bajumu tuck in/tidy up your clothes
rencana plan
rencananya the plans, plans
restoran restaurant
rok skirt
roti bread
roti bakar toast
ruang room
ruang duduk lounge room, sitting room
ruang kelas classroom
rugi (financial) loss
saya rugi I'll lose out, I'll be broke (*emphasises the person*)
rugi saya I'll lose out, I'll be broke (*emphasises the loss*)
rumah house
rumah makan restaurant (*literally: eating house*)
rumah sakit hospital
rusa deer

S
saja just, only
salam hangat warm regards
salju (see also **bersalju**) snow
sama same; to a person (*casual*)
sambal chilli sauce
sampai until
sampai di until you get to the (di) **samping** beside
sangat very (*goes before the adjective*)
satu jalan one-way (ticket)
sayur vegetable
 (di) **sebelah** in the direction of, beside, on the side
di sebelah mana? which direction is it in?
di sebelah timur in the (direction of the) east
di sebelah kanan on the right hand side
sebelum... before...
sebelum itu before that
sebentar lagi in a minute, just a moment
 (di) **seberang** opposite, across from
sebutkan (menyebutkan) to mention, to list
secepat-cepatnya (cepat) as fast as possible, at the earliest
sedang -ing, in the middle of doing
sedangkan whereas
sedih sad
sehat healthy
sekarang now
sekian dulu that's all for now
selama as long as, for (*duration of time*)
selamat happy, safe
selamat berlibur! happy holiday!
selamat makan! enjoy your meal!
selambat-lambatnya (lambat) at the latest

selatan south
semangka watermelon
semua all
semuanya all of it/them, the lot
semuanya beres everything is OK, settled, taken care of
semuanya jadi... so all together it's..., so I'll give you the lot for
semut ant
senang happy
sendiri myself, yourself, him/herself etc.
sendirian alone, on one's own
sepatu shoes
sepatu boling bowling shoes
seperti like, as
sering often
sesudah... after...
sesudah itu after that
setelah... after...
setelah itu after that
setiap every, each
setiap hari every day
sialan! damn!
siap ready
belum siap not ready
simpang intersection, crossroads
singa lion
sisir hand of... (*classifier used with bananas only*)
situs site
skor score
softbal softball
sop buntut oxtail soup
stan stall, stand
stasiun kereta api train station
sudah already
sudah pernah has/have been
sudah sampai has/have arrived
sungai river
sungguh-sungguh truly, seriously, wholeheartedly
surat kabar newspaper
sweter jumper, sweater

T
tadi earlier, just before, just now
tadi pagi this morning
tak (short for **tidak**) not (*casual*)
takut scared
taman park
taman kota city park
Taman Mini 'Indonesia Indah' The 'Beautiful Indonesia' Miniature Park
Taman Safari Safari Park
tambah add
(kamu mau) tambah lagi? would you like some more?
tangkapan (tangkap) a catch
tanya see also **bertanya** ask
tapi (short for **tetapi**) but (*casual*)
tawar see **menawar**
tawar-menawar (tawar) to bargain (*the process*)
boleh saya tawar? can I bargain?
Teater Imax 'Keong Emas' 'Golden Snail' Imax Theatre
telepon umum public phone
telur egg
tempat place
tempat berlibur holiday place
tempat liburan holiday destination

tenang saja! just relax!, chill out!
tendangan (tendang) a kick, also see **mendangan**
(ke) tengah to the middle
tenggara southeast
tentu saja! of course!
terbaik (baik) the best
terbangun (bangun) to wake up suddenly
terbesar (besar) the biggest
terjatuh (jatuh) to fall accidentally
terlalu (lalu) too (much, etc.)
terlambat (lambat) to be unintentionally late
termahal (mahal) the most expensive
termanis (manis) the sweetest
termasuk (masuk) including
terminal bis bus terminal
termurah (murah) the cheapest
tersedia (sedia) available
tersesat (sesat) to be lost
tertinggi (tinggi) the tallest
terus straight ahead, keep going
tiba to arrive (*formal*)
tidak no, not
tidak pernah never
tidur sleep
tidur siang afternoon nap
tiket (also **karcis**) ticket
tiket pesawat plane ticket
tim team
timur east
timur laut northeast
tolong help
topi hat, cap
topi baseball baseball cap
tua old; dark (*in colour*)
biru tua dark blue
tujuan destination
tukang parkir parking attendant
tunggu see also **menunggu** wait
turis tourist
tutup closed, shut
tutup telepon hang up the phone

U
uang see also **beruang** money
udang prawns
ujian exam
ukuran size
ungu purple
untuk for
utara north

W
waktu luang free time
wartel public telephone centre
warung food stall, café, small shop
WC toilet

Y
yang which, who, the one
yang mana?

Casual use	Formal/ written use	Meaning
bantu	membantu	to help
beli	membeli	to buy
bilang	berkata	to say
cari	mencari	to look for
coba	mencoba	to try, try on
cuacanya hari ini	cuaca hari ini	today's weather
dah!	sampai jumpa!	see you! bye!
gigit	menggigit	to bite
harganya jeruk	harga jeruk	the price of oranges
kangen	rindu	to miss, long for
kasih	memberi	to give
katanya	berkata	he/she said, you said
kenapa?	mengapa?	why?, what's up?
ku (aku)	saya	I, me
lihat	melihat	to look
main	bermain	to play
malas sekolah	malas ke sekolah	too lazy to go to school
musim panas	musim kemarau	dry season
ngantuk	mengantuk (kantuk)	to feel sleepy
olahraga	berolahraga	to play sport
pakai	memakai	to wear, to use
pesan	memesan	to order, to book
sama	kepada	to (a person)
sampai	tiba	to arrive
tangan panjang	(ber)lengan panjang	to have long sleeves
tapi	tetapi	but

English/Indonesian

A

above (di/ke/dari) atas
 accommodation akomodasi
 across di seberang
 after... sesudah..., setelah...
 after that sesudah itu, setelah itu
 afterwards, later, then kemudian
 airport bandar udara, pelabuhan udara
 all semua
 all of it/them semuanya
 so all together it's... semuanya jadi...
 almost hampir
 alone, on one's own sendirian
 already sudah
 angry marah
 animal binatang
 baby animal anak binatang
 wild animals binatang-binatang liar
 another, (the) other lain
 ant semut
 anything, whatever apa saja
 apple apel
 area daerah
 to arrive tiba (*formal*); sampai (*casual*)
 as, like seperti
 as fast as possible, at the earliest secepat-cepatnya (cepat)
 as well as maupun
 to ask (someone) bertanya (tanya) kepada
 to ask (for something) minta
 at, on, in di
 autumn musim gugur
 available tersedia (sedia)
 avocado alpukat (*also* alpokat, apokat)

B

back, behind (di/ke/dari) belakang
 ball bola
 banana pisang
 bank bank
 to bargain (for) menawar (tawar)
 to bargain tawar-menawar (tawar) (*the process*)
 can I bargain? boleh saya tawar?
 bat bet
 to bathe, to wash mandi
 bathers, swimmers, swimsuit baju renang
 bear (*animal*) beruang
 beautiful indah
 before... sebelum...
 before that sebelum itu
 behind, back (di/ke/dari) belakang
 believe percaya
 to believe (that) percaya (bahwa)
 I don't believe it! saya tidak percaya!
 beneath, under (di/ke/dari) bawah
 beside, in the direction of di sebelah
 beside, next to di samping
 best terbaik (baik)
 the best, great, top ngetop (*from* ngetop) (*casual*)
 between, (in) between di antara
 big besar
 the biggest terbesar (besar)
 to bite menggigit (gigit)
 to book, to reserve memesan (pesan)
 bottle botol

bowling

ten-pin bowling boling
 bowling shoes sepatu boling
 bowling pin pin
 brain, brains otak
 brave berani
 bread roti
 breakfast, to eat breakfast makan pagi
 to bring; to carry membawa (bawa)
 to brush hair menyisir (sisir) rambut
 to brush teeth menggosok (gosok) gigi
 buffalo kerbau
 bunch, bundle (*classifier*) ikat
 burrow, pit, hole lubang
 bus bis
 bus terminal terminal bis
 but tetapi; tapi (*casual*)
 buy beli (*casual*)
 to buy membeli (beli)
 by oleh
 bye!, see you! dah! (*casual*)

C

cake kue
 can, to be able to bisa
 cap topi
 baseball cap topi baseball
 to carry membawa (bawa)
 catch, a catch tangkapan (tangkap)
 to catch menangkap (tangkap)
 change
 to change clothes berganti (ganti) baju
 here's your change ini uang kembalinya
 cheap murah
 the cheapest termurah (murah)
 can you make it (a bit) cheaper? bisa kurang (sedikit)?
 to check in, to report melapor (lapor)
 chemist apotek (*also* apotik)
 chicken ayam
 chilli sauce sambal
 China, Chinese Cina
 choice pilihan (pilih)
 church gereja
 city kota
 city park taman kota
 city square alun-alun
 clean bersih
 to clean the room membersihkan (bersih) kamar
 clear jelas
 I'm not quite clear (what you mean) saya kurang jelas
 close (near) dekat
 close to here, close by dekat dari sini
 closed, shut tutup
 clothes pakaian (pakai); baju
 cloud awan
 to be cloudy berawan (awan)
 dark cloud awan mendung
 cold dingin
 to come, to arrive datang

competition, match pertandingan (tanding)
concentrate! konsentrasi!
confused bingung
 to **cook** memasak (masak)
 to **cook dinner** memasak makan malam
cool, great, impressive keren
cricket kriket
customer, buyer pembeli (beli)

D
damn! sialan!
danger bahaya
 to **be dangerous** berbahaya (bahaya)
dark (in colour) tua
dark blue biru tua
deer rusa
 to **defeat** menang melawan
degree(s) (temperature) derajat
delicious enak
design denah
 to **draw up a design** menggambar denah
destination tujuan
 to **die, dead** mati
dinner, to eat dinner makan malam
directions, guidance petunjuk (tunjuk)
in the direction of, beside di sebelah
which direction is it in? di sebelah mana?
in the (direction of the) east di sebelah timur
don't... jangan...
don't talk so much! jangan banyak bicara!
don't take too long! jangan lama-lama!
don't forget jangan lupa
draw gambar
 to **draw** menggambar (gambar)
dream impian
 to **get dressed** berpakaian (pakai)
drinks, a drink minuman (minum)
 to **drink** minum
dry season musim kemarau (*casual*: musim panas)
duck bebek

E
earlier, just before, just now tadi
at the earliest secepat-cepatnya (cepat)
east timur
 to **eat** makan
let's eat! (casual celebration) ayo kita makan-makan!
edge pinggir
egg telur
elephant gajah
embarrassed, shy malu
employee pegawai
end of year akhir tahun
enjoy your meal! selamat makan!
 to **enter** masuk
enter through there masuk lewat situ
entry ticket karcis masuk

etcetera (etc.) dan lain-lain (dll.)
ever, once pernah
every, each setiap
exam ujian
excuse me (asking for permission) permisi
expensive mahal
the most expensive termahal (mahal)
 to **explain** menjelaskan (jelas)

F
 to **fall accidentally** terjatuh (jatuh)
to let fall, drop menjatuhkan (jatuh)
far jauh
far from here jauh dari sini
 to **feel** merasa (rasa)
ferocious, vicious galak
ferry feri
finally akhirnya
finished habis
until it's finished sampai habis
first, for the time being (also in the past) dulu
fish ikan
fit, the right size, perfect, just right pas
flood banjir
floor lantai
ground floor lantai dasar
food makanan (makan)
food stall, small shop warung
for untuk
free bebas
free time waktu luang
fried noodles mie goreng
from dari
from here dari sini
from the top of the tree dari atas pohon
in front of di depan
fruit buah
fruit market pasar buah
various kinds of fruit buah-buahan
full (after eating) kenyang
I'm full! saya sudah kenyang!

G
game permainan (main)
garden kebun
 to **give** memberi (beri) (*formal*); kasih (*casual*)
 to **go** pergi
to go home pulang
to go out, to go outside keluar
to go out of town keluar kota
to go around jalan-jalan
go straight ahead jalan terus
goal gol
goat kambing
grey abu-abu
 to **guess, reckon, suppose** kira

H
hang up the phone tutup telepon
do you want to hang out? kamu mau main?
happy senang
happy holiday! selamat berlibur!
hardly ever, not very often jarang

has/have been sudah pernah
hat topi
healthy sehat
heavy berat
help tolong
 to **help** membantu (bantu)
here di sini
here it is! (casual) nah, ini dia!
 a **hit** pukulan (pukul)
to hit memukul (pukul)
hole, burrow, pit lubang
holiday liburan (libur)
 to **go on a holiday** berlibur (libur)
holiday destination tempat liburan
holiday place tempat berlibur
homework PR (pekerjaan rumah)
 to **do homework** mengerjakan (kerja) PR
let's hope not jangan-jangan
hopefully mudah-mudahan
I hope it doesn't rain mudah-mudahan tidak hujan
hornbill (bird) burung enggang
hospital rumah sakit
hot pedas (*spicy*); panas (*temperature*)
hotel hotel
house rumah
how...? bagaimana...?
how about? bagaimana kalau...?
how about this top? bagaimana dengan baju ini?
how much?, how many? berapa?
how long? berapa lama?
hungry lapar

I
if kalau
if it's like that; if that's so, (then)... kalau begitu
in, at, on di
including termasuk (masuk)
inside (di) dalam
instructor instruktur
interesting menarik (tarik)
intersection, crossroads perempatan (empat); simpang
 to **invite** mengajak (ajak)
is, are, am adalah
island pulau

J
jacket jaket
jackfruit nangka
Japan, Japanese Jepang
jeans celana jin
juice jus
orange juice jus jeruk
jumper, sweater sweter
just saja

K
kick tendangan (tendang)
to kick menendang (tendang)
kilogram kilo
 to **kiss** mencium (cium)
kitchen dapur

L
last yang lalu
last week minggu yang lalu
 to **be late** terlambat (lambat)

at the latest selambat-lambatnya (lambat)
 later on nanti
 lazy malas
 too lazy to go to school malas ke sekolah
 to leave, to depart berangkat (angkat)
 left (*direction*) kiri
 library perpustakaan (pustaka)
 lie, untruth bohong
 life kehidupan (hidup)
 light (*in colour*) muda
 light blue biru muda
 lightning kilat; *also* halilintar
 like, as seperti
 lion singa
 list daftar
 shopping list daftar belanja
 to mention, to list menyebutkan (sebut)
 long panjang; (*of time*) lama
 as long as, for (*duration of time*) selama
 long-sleeved top kaus tangan panjang
 look lihat (melihat)
 it looks delicious! kelihatannya enak!
 to look after menjaga (jaga)
 (something is) lost hilang
 to be lost tersesat (sesat)
 to lose, lost (*in a game*) kalah
 I'll lose out, I'll be broke saya rugi, rugi saya
 lot, a lot, lots of banyak
 lunch, to eat lunch makan siang

M
 majority kebanyakan (banyak)
 mango mangga
 match, competition pertandingan (tanding)
 meaning maksud
 what do you mean? apa maksud anda? (*formal*)
 meat daging
 to meet bertemu (temu)
 method, the way to do it caranya
 middle tengah
 to the middle ke tengah
 million juta
 minute menit
 in a minute, just a moment sebentar lagi (*Javanese*)
 miss you always kangen selalu (*Javanese, casual*)
 mobile food stall, street food-cart kaki lima, pedagang kaki lima
 mobile phone HP (handphone)
 money uang
 more lagi
 would you like some more? (kamu mau) tambah lagi?
 morning pagi
 this morning tadi pagi
 mosque mesjid (*also* masjid)
 museum museum (*also* musium)

N
 afternoon nap tidur siang
 naughty nakal
 near, close dekat
 to need perlu
 never tidak pernah; (not yet ever) belum pernah

new baru
 newspaper surat kabar
 next depan
 next week minggu depan
 the next day besoknya
 north utara
 northeast timur laut
 northwest barat laut
 no, not tidak; bukan (*for nouns*)
 not bad, OK lumayan
 not very often, hardly ever jarang
 now sekarang

O
 of course! tentu saja!
 office kantor
 often sering
 on, at, in di
 one-way (ticket) satu jalan
 only hanya
 only 10 minutes from here hanya 10 menit dari sini
 open buka
 to open membuka (buka)
 opposite, across from di seberang
 orange jingga (*colour*); jeruk (*fruit*)
 orang-utan orang hutan
 to order (*food etc.*) memesan (pesan)
 original asli
 other lain
 outside di luar
 over there di sana
 overseas di luar negeri
 on one's own sendirian
 oxtail soup sop buntut

P
 palace istana
 parent(s) orang tua
 park taman
 parking attendant tukang parkir
 passionfruit markisa
 in the past (*also* first, for the time being) dulu
 (go) past lewat
 to pay (for) membayar (bayar)
 perfect, just right, the right size pas
 person orang
 mobile phone HP (handphone)
 public phone telepon umum
 public phone centre wartel
 photo foto
 to take a photo mengambil (ambil) foto
 pineapple nanas
 place tempat
 plan rencana
 the plans, plans rencananya
 plane pesawat
 to play bermain (main)
 to play sport berolahraga (olahraga)
 player pemain (main)
 plaza, shopping mall plaza
 police station kantor polisi
 policeman, police officer Pak Polisi
 pomegranate delima
 pond kolam
 pool, swimming pool kolam renang

you poor thing! kasihan sekali!
 possible mungkin
 possibility kemungkinan (mungkin)
 post box bis surat
 post office kantor pos
 prawns udang
 to prefer lebih suka
 to present, to inform menyampaikan (sampai)
 price, cost harga
 the price, cost harganya
 price list daftar harga
 set price, fixed price harganya pas
 program (TV) acara
 purple ungu
 to push mendorong (dorong)

Q
 quickly cepat-cepat
 quite, rather agak

R
 racket (*tennis etc.*) raket
 rain hujan
 it's going to rain mau hujan
 heavy rain hujan deras
 ready siap
 not yet ready belum siap
 warm regards salam hangat
 just relax!, chill out! tenang saja!
 to remember ingat
 to rent, hire menyewa (sewa)
 restaurant rumah makan, restoran
 return kembali
 return (ticket) pulang pergi
 rice (*cooked*) nasi
 steamed rice nasi putih
 fried rice nasi goreng
 right (*direction*) kanan
 river sungai
 room kamar, ruang
 bathroom kamar mandi
 bedroom kamar/ruang tidur
 change room kamar pas
 lounge room, sitting room kamar/ruang duduk
 dining room kamar/ruang makan
 guest room kamar/ruang tamu
 classroom ruang kelas
 rose-apple jambu (air)
 the rules peraturannya (atur)
 we've run out, it's all gone sudah habis

S
 sad sedih
 Safari Park Taman Safari
 same! sama!
 to say berkata (*formal*); bilang (*casual*)
 s/he said, they said (*informal*: you said) kata, katanya
 to say that, said that berkata (kata) bahwa
 scared takut
 score skor
 season musim
 self, myself, yourself, him/herself etc. sendiri
 seller penjual (jual)
 settled, it's all taken care of semuanya beres

several beberapa
ship kapal
shirt kemeja
shocked, surprised kaget
shoes sepatu
bowling shoes sepatu bowling
short pendek
shorts celana pendek
short-sleeved top kaus tangan pendek
shy, embarrassed malu
site situs
size ukuran
skateboard papan roda
skirt rok
long skirt rok panjang
short skirt rok pendek
sleep tidur
sleepy mengantuk, *from* mengantuk (kantuk)
snow salju
to snow bersalju (salju)
so jadi
softball softball
sometimes kadang-kadang
south selatan
southeast tenggara
southwest barat daya
souvenirs oleh-oleh
special discount diskon spesial
sport olahraga
spring musim semi
stall (pen, cage) kandang
stall, stand (at market) stan
to stay the night menginap (inap)
still masih
stop at the... berhenti (henti) di...
straight ahead, keep going terus
street jalan
stripe, line garis
to have stripes bergaris (garis)
stripes, stripey garis-garis
stubborn, disobedient bandel
student pelajar
suitable, suits (you) cocok
not suitable, doesn't suit (you) tidak cocok
summer musim panas
sunny, fine, clear cerah
sure, definite pasti
I'm sure there is! pasti ada!
I'm sure you can do it kamu pasti bisa
surprised, shocked kaget
to sweep the yard menyapu (sapu) halaman
sweet manis
the sweetest termanis (manis)
swimmers, bathers, swimsuit baju renang

T
table meja
to talk, to speak, to chat berbicara (bicara)
tall tinggi
the tallest tertinggi (tinggi)
to teach mengajar (ajar)
team tim
what's the temperature going to be today? berapa derajat hari ini?
that bahwa
that's all for now sekian dulu

then lalu
there di situ
to think pikir (*definite*); kira (*not definite*)
to think that, to have the opinion that berpikir (pikir) bahwa
thirsty haus
a throw lemparan (lempar)
to throw melempar (lempar)
thunder guntur, geledak
ticket karcis; tiket
entrance ticket karcis masuk
plane ticket tiket pesawat
tidy, neat rapi
tiger harimau
to ke
to (a person) kepada
to the side, edge ke pinggir
to the middle ke tengah
toast roti bakar
together bersama-sama (sama)
together with bersama dengan
toilet WC; (*room*) kamar kecil
tomorrow besok
the day after tomorrow lusa
too terlalu (*too much, etc.*); juga (*as well*)
this is too much! ini terlalu banyak!
too big kebesaran (besar)
too heavy, overloaded keberatan (berat)
too small kekecilan (kecil)
top, above (di) atas
top (clothing) baju
top (T-shirt) kaus (*also* kaos)
long-sleeved top kaus (ber)lengan panjang (*more formal*); kaus tangan panjang (*casual*)
tourist turis
train station stasiun kereta api
to travel around berjalan-jalan (jalan)
to travel, go on a trip berjalan (jalan)
travel agency agen perjalanan
tree pohon
trousers celana panjang
truly, wholeheartedly sungguh-sungguh
try coba
to try mencoba (coba)
I want to try everything! saya mau coba semuanya!
T-shirt, top kaus (*also* kaos)
to turn belok
turn right/left belok (ke) kanan/kiri
it's your turn giliran kamu
turn it off matikan
turn off the television matikan televisi

U
ugly, poor in quality jelek
under, beneath (di/ke/dari) bawah
to understand mengerti
university (campus) kampus
until sampai
until you get to the sampai di

V
vegetable sayur
versus melawan (lawan)
very sangat (*before the adjective*); sekali (*after the adjective*)
very cheap murah-murah
via lewat
village kampung, desa
to visit mengunjungi (kunjug)
to drop in, visit mampir

W
to wait menunggu (tunggu)
waiter pelayan (layan)
to wake up, get up bangun
to wake up suddenly terbangun (bangun)
wallet dompet
to want mau; ingin (*to wish for*)
to wash the car mencuci (cuci) mobil
to wash the dishes mencuci (cuci) piring
water air
drinking water air putih
watermelon semangka
way of life cara hidup
to wear, use memakai (pakai)
weather cuaca
the weather is... cuacanya...
weather forecast prakiraan cuaca
what's the weather like? bagaimana cuacanya?
week minggu
to weigh menimbang (timbang)
the weight, it weighs beratnya
well... nah...
well done!, fantastic!, great! hebat!
west barat
wet/rainy season musim hujan
what (place)? (in sequence) keberapa?
whereas sedangkan
whether apakah
which, who, the one yang
which one? yang mana?
why?; what's up? mengapa? (*formal*); kenapa? (*casual*)
wild liar
wild animal binatang liar
will akan
to win menang
wind angin
to be windy berangin (angin)
window jendela
winter musim dingin
to wish for, to want ingin
with dengan
who with? dengan siapa?
world dunia
world champion juara dunia

Y
yard halaman
yippee! cihui! (*casual*)
all of you kalian (*casual*)
you are here anda ada di sini

Z
zoo

ME-VERBS TABLE

HATI-HATI!

The following letters are dropped from the base verbs: k, p, t, and s.

Base words beginning with l, m, n, ng, ny, r, w (me-)			
L	lihat	melihat	to see
M	masak	memasak	to cook
N	nanti	menanti	to wait
NG	ngeong	mengeong	to miaow
NY	nyanyi	menyanyi	to sing
R	rasa	merasa	to feel
W	warna	mewarnai	to colour
Base words beginning with a vowel, g, h, k (meng-)			
A	ajar	mengajar	to teach
E	eja	mengeja	to spell
I	impor	mengimpor	to import
O	obrol	mengobrol	to chat
U	ulang	mengulang	to repeat
G	gosok	menggosok	to brush
H	hapus	menghapus	to erase
K → k	kirim	mengirim	to send
Base words beginning with b, p, f (mem-)			
B → b	baca	membaca	to read
P → p	pukul	memukul	to hit
F	fotokopi	memfotokopi	to photocopy
Base words beginning with c, d, j, t (men-)			
C	cari	mencari	to look for, to search
D	dengar	mendengar	to hear, to listen
J → j	jadi	menjadi	to become
T → t	tulis	menulis	to write
Base words beginning with s (meny-)			
S → s	sewa	menyewa	to rent, to hire

It is important when using these rules not to get too worried about remembering all of them at once. Just try to remember one word in each category, for example **membaca** or **membeli**, and this will help you remember the rule for all the base words starting with **b**, and so on.



Tentang Indonesia

- Ibu kota: Jakarta
- Populasi: 209.000.000
- Bahasa nasional: bahasa Indonesia
- Jumlah pulau-pulau: 17.000+
- Uang: rupiah
- Agama: Islam, Hindu, Katolik, Kristen, Buddha, Animis
- Iklim: tropis

peta indonesia