

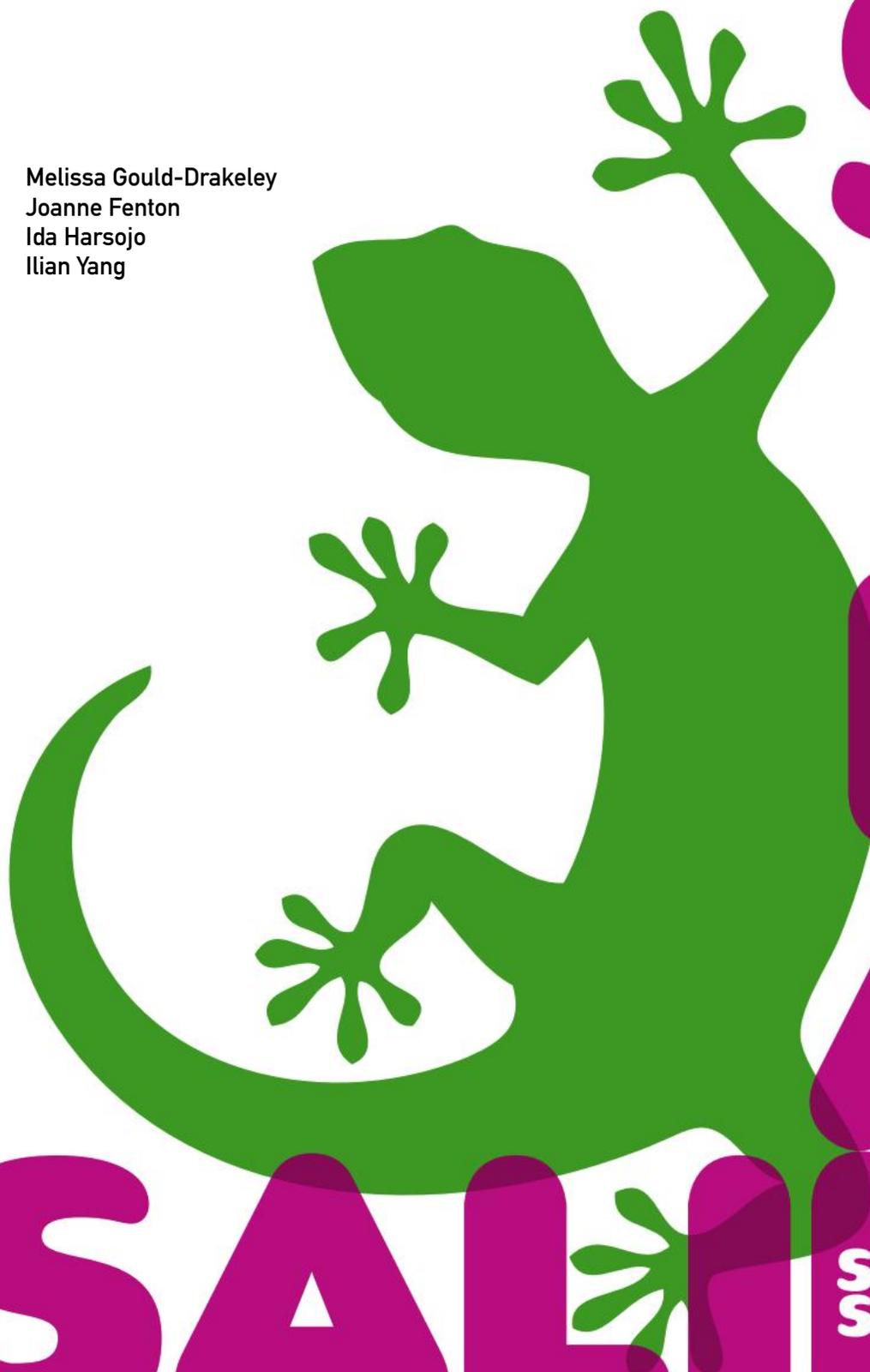
PEARSON LANGUAGES  
INDONESIAN

Melissa Gould-Drakeley  
Joanne Fenton  
Ida Harsojo  
Ilian Yang



SALING  
SILANG

Melissa Gould-Drakeley  
Joanne Fenton  
Ida Harsojo  
Ilian Yang



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SALING SILANG

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SALING  
SILANG

## Pearson Australia

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# Preface

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

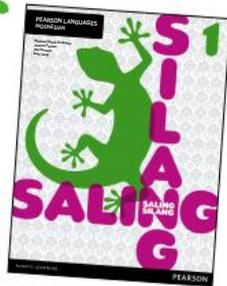
As the title suggests, in **Saling Silang** language and culture are ‘interwoven’ and studied in tandem. Students learn that they need to have an understanding of both language and culture to achieve meaningful communication with Indonesian people. Students engage with Indonesian culture through the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

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

We hope you enjoy **Saling Silang**,

Melissa Gould-Drakeley  
Joanne Fenton  
Ida Harsojo  
Ilian Yang





# SALING SILANG

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

## Student Book

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

## Activity Book

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

# ALWAYS LEARNING

## Teacher Companion

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



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Pearson eBook 3.0 takes your student book online or offline for any device, while retaining the integrity of the printed page. With access to online interactive activities, your students will be engaged at school and at home.

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- Faithful to the layout of the student book, so you can refer to the printed page and direct students straight to content
- Links to student book audio recordings, interactive activities and additional resources all in one place.

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## Audio CDs

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



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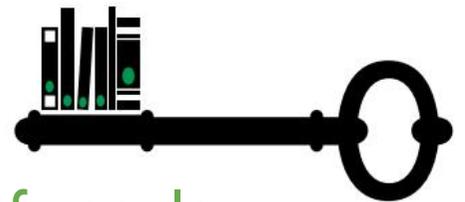
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### Pojok bahasa (Grammar)

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# What will you find in Saling Silang?

Here is a brief overview of what you will find in *Saling Silang 1* student book.

## Chapter opening pages

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

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



## Chapter features

Within each chapter you will find the following features:

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

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

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





# Identitas saya



## 1.1 Ini saya

Who am I?

## 1.3 Tetangga saya

Who lives next door?

## 1.2 Saya dan kamu

How do I connect with others?

### Eksplorasi

- Become aware of your intracultural identity
- Discover how you can become an intercultural learner
- Compare Australian and Indonesian teen culture
- Explore aspects of Indonesian identity
- Learn about the link between language and culture

### Interaksi

- Exchange personal details—your name, where you are from, what languages you speak
- Count from 0 to 10
- Say what class you are in
- Greet people in different situations
- Talk about things you like and dislike

### Tugas

- Create an avatar or a poster to describe yourself
- Present a short monologue about yourself
- Create a conversation between two celebrities
- Give a presentation to your class about Indonesia's identity



# Ini saya

Who am I?

Bacalah!



## Ini saya

Let's meet Lia, Emma, Deni and Ketut. They will join you on your journey in learning Indonesian. Can you work out where they come from?

ini	this
nama	name
dari	from
orang Islam	a Muslim
dan	and
orang Kristen	a Christian
orang Hindu	a Hindu



Lia

Hai, nama saya Lia.  
 Saya dari Kalimantan, Indonesia.  
 Saya berbahasa Indonesia.  
 Saya orang Islam.

Hai, saya Emma.  
 Saya dari Australia.  
 Saya berbahasa Inggris  
 dan Indonesia.



Emma



Deni

Nama saya Deni.  
 Saya dari Jakarta, Indonesia.  
 Saya berbahasa Indonesia.  
 Saya orang Kristen.



Ketut

Hai, nama saya Ketut.  
 Saya dari Bali, Indonesia.  
 Saya berbahasa Bali dan Indonesia.  
 Saya orang Hindu.

**Cari jawabannya!**

- 1 What do you think the word **saya** means?
- 2 What languages do Lia, Emma, Deni and Ketut speak?
- 3 What other information do they give about themselves?

**Refleksi**

Looking at the map, what do you notice about Indonesia?





## 1. Saya dari ...

Look at the country names in Indonesian. Can you guess which countries these are?

Afrika Selatan		Amerika Serikat		Cina		Ethiopia	
Filipina		India		Inggris		Irak	
Irlandia		Italia		Jepang		Jerman	
Korea Selatan		Malaysia		Selandia Baru		Singapura	
Spanyol		Sudan		Sri Lanka		Vietnam	

Listen to Lia pronouncing these country names. Do they sound similar to the English names?

To say where you are from, use 'Saya dari ...'.

## 2. Bahasa

The word **bahasa** means *language*. How is it used in these examples?

**Indonesia** → **bahasa Indonesia** → **Saya berbahasa Indonesia.**  
 Indonesia Indonesian (language) I speak Indonesian.

**Jepang** → **bahasa Jepang** → **Saya berbahasa Jepang.**  
 Japan Japanese (language) I speak Japanese.

There are some exceptions to this rule. For example, Australians speak **Bahasa Inggris** not **Bahasa Australia**. Also, someone from China might speak **Bahasa Mandarin** not **Bahasa Cina**.

In most cases, to refer to the language of a country, simply place the word **bahasa** in front of the country name. To say which language you speak, use the verb **berbahasa**.

Saya **berbahasa** Indonesia dan Inggris.

Saya **berbahasa** Inggris dan Cina.

### Cobalah!

Practise saying where you are from and what languages you speak.

**Saya dari Australia.**  
**Saya berbahasa Inggris.**



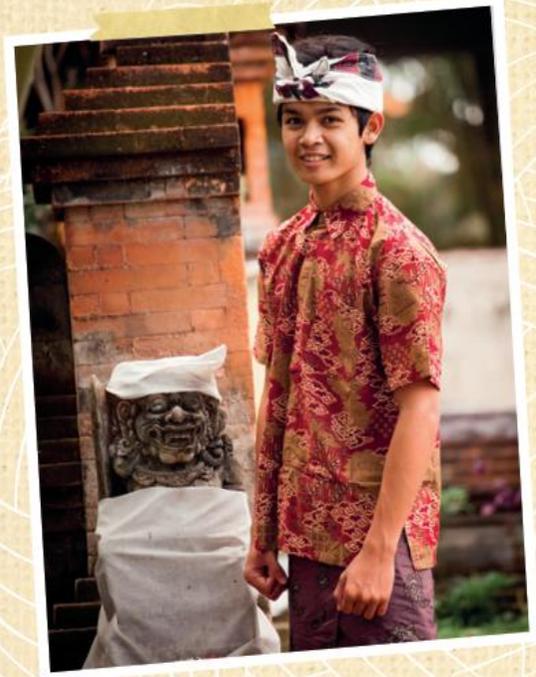
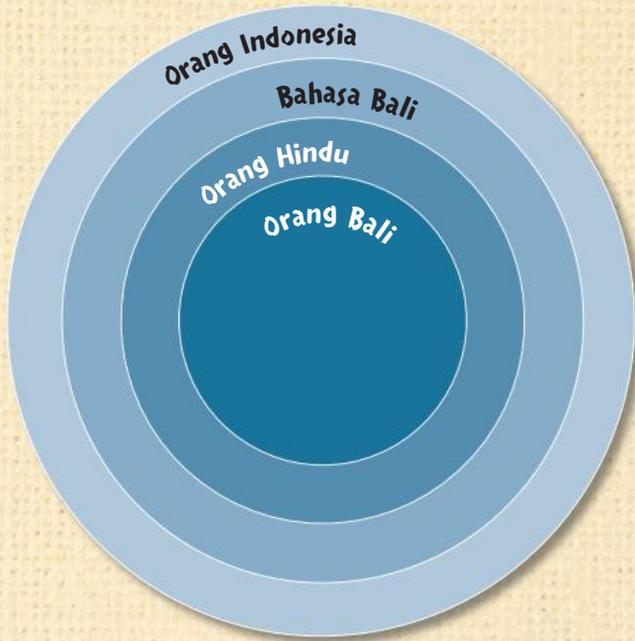
**Saya dari Australia.**  
**Saya berbahasa Mandarin dan Inggris.**



## Saling silang

### Identitas Ketut

Look at Ketut's bullseye. What is the most important aspect of his identity?

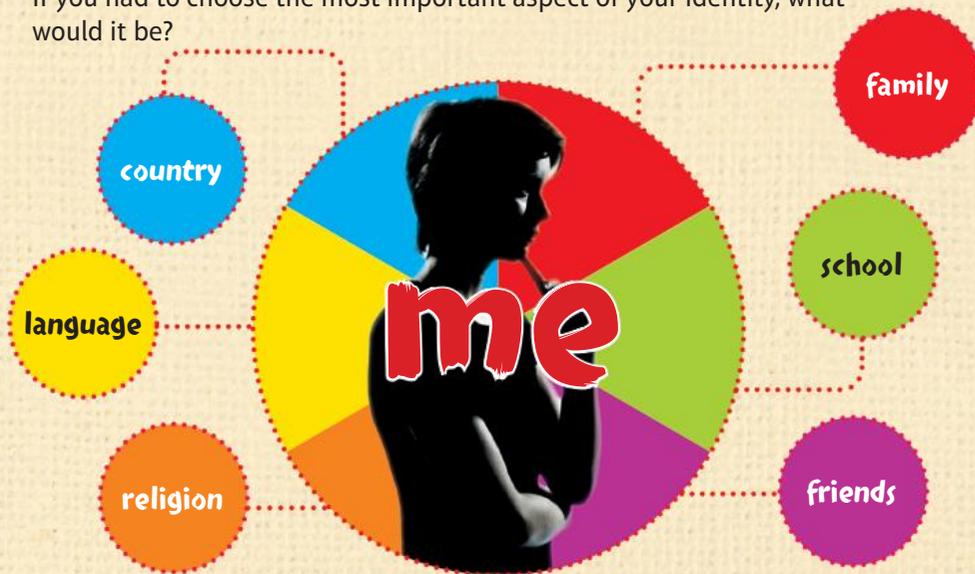


Indonesia is made up of more than 17 000 islands and more than 300 different ethnic groups. It is a very diverse nation and this is reflected in the national motto, **Bhinneka Tunggal Ika**, meaning *unity in diversity*. Some Indonesians see their ethnicity as the most important part of their identity. For others, their nationality or religion is most important.



### Your intracultural identity

If you had to choose the most important aspect of your identity, what would it be?



Everything about you makes up your intracultural identity—where you live, where you were born, where your parents were born, what languages you speak, your religion and your school life. It is important to be aware of your *intracultural self* so you can become a better intercultural learner and interact well with others. Learning Indonesian will help you learn more about yourself and your own culture as well as Indonesia's.

### Refleksi



- 1 What kind of information would you give if you were introducing yourself to Ketut?
- 2 What are the most important aspects of your intracultural identity?



## Bacalah!



Emma's family has moved from Australia to Indonesia. Emma has just started at a new school in Jakarta, and she is interviewed for an article in the school newsletter. What do you find out about her?

dekat	near (to)
di	in
kelas	class; year level
suka	to like
mendengarkan	to listen to
keren	cool
tentu saja	of course
hebat	great; fantastic
terima kasih	thank you
sampai jumpa	see you later

## Sekolah Internasional Jakarta Selatan

### Emma Hall dari Australia



- Lukman** Selamat siang.  
**Emma** Selamat siang.  
**Lukman** Kamu dari mana?  
**Emma** Saya dari Melbourne, Australia.  
**Lukman** Oh, dekat Indonesia!  
 Nama kamu siapa?  
**Emma** Nama saya Emma Hall.  
**Lukman** Kamu di kelas berapa?  
**Emma** Saya di kelas 7.  
**Lukman** Kamu suka apa?  
**Emma** Saya suka men-download dan mendengarkan musik pop.  
 Saya suka band-band Indonesia.  
**Lukman** Band-band Indonesia keren!  
**Emma** Ya. Band favorit saya Fourwall.  
**Lukman** Emma, kamu suka Jakarta?  
**Emma** Tentu saja! Jakarta hebat!  
**Lukman** Terima kasih, Emma.  
 Sampai jumpa.



### Cari jawabannya!

What Indonesian word for you does Lukman use?

## Pojok bahasa

### 3. Asking questions

What do you notice about the pattern of asking and answering questions?

**Q** Nama kamu **siapa**?

**A** Nama saya **Emma**.

**Q** Kamu di kelas **berapa**?

**A** Saya di kelas **7 (tujuh)**.

**Q** Kamu dari **mana**?

**A** Saya dari **Melbourne, Australia**.

**Q** Kamu suka **apa**?

**A** Saya suka **mendengarkan musik**.

**G** In Indonesian, the structure of questions and answers is usually the same. Replace the question word with the answer.

siapa?

who?, what?  
(as in 'What is your name?')

dari mana?

from where?

berapa?

how many?  
what? (referring to a number)

apa?

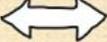
what?

## Saling silang

### What learning a language means

As you learn Indonesian, you will need to:

**1 Notice**  What is the first question Lukman asks Emma?

**2 Compare**  If you interviewed someone in your language, what question would you ask first?

**3 Interact**  Ask a member of your class one of the questions that Lukman asks Emma.

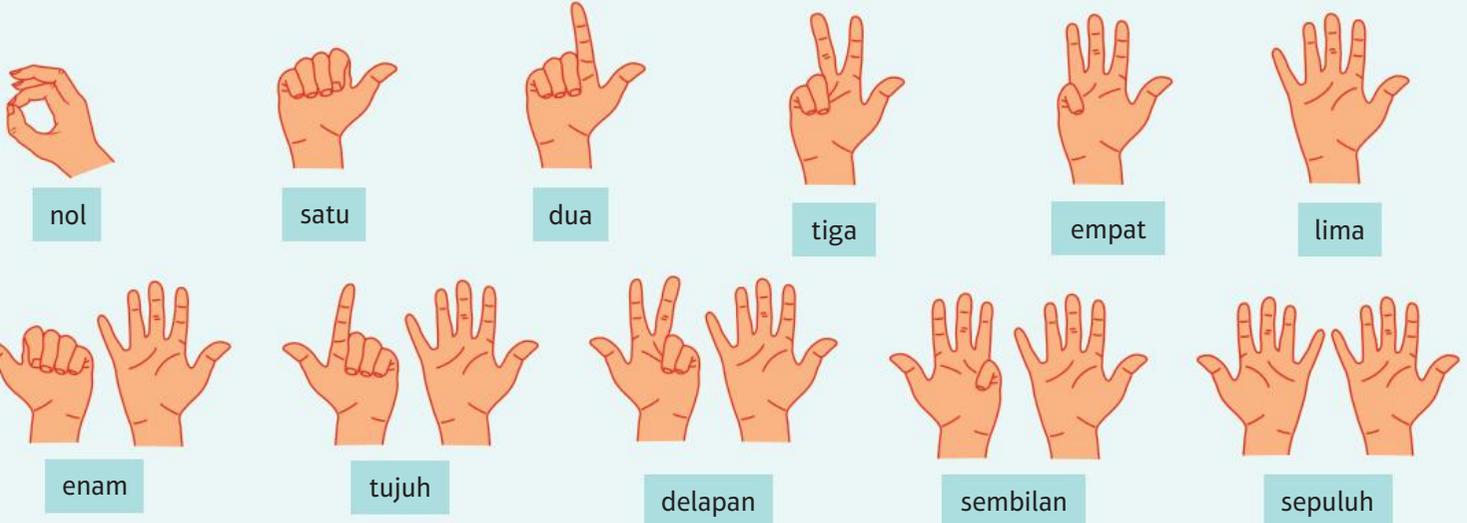
**4 Reflect**  What do we learn about Emma's identity through this interview?

## Pojok bahasa

### 4. Nomor-nomor 0-10

Have a go at counting in Indonesian using your hands as shown.

Do you notice any differences in the way Indonesians use their hands to count?



## Ayo interaksi!

**Pair work** Interview your classmates to find out more about them.

**A** Nama kamu siapa?

**B** Nama saya ...

**A** Kamu dari mana?

**B** Saya dari ...

**A** Kamu di kelas berapa?

**B** Saya di kelas ...

**A** Kamu berbahasa apa?

**B** Saya berbahasa ...

Ask your classmates for help if you don't understand.

**Bisa lebih pelan** Slow down please

**Maaf, sekali lagi** Sorry, once again please

**Saya kurang mengerti** I don't understand

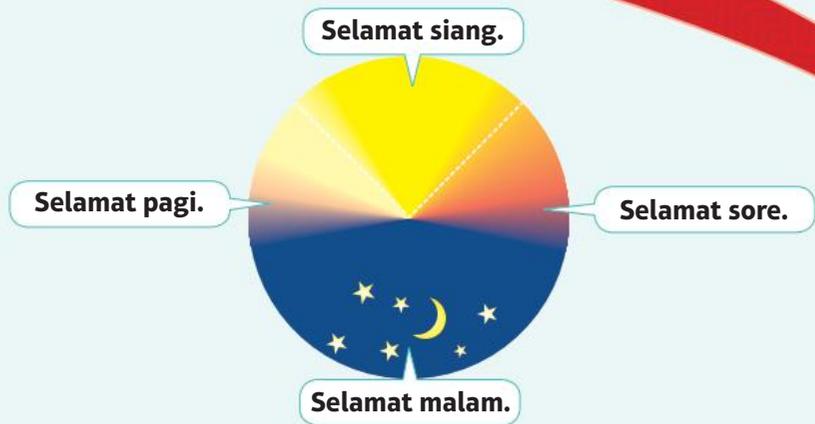
**Maaf** Sorry; excuse me

## Pojok bahasa

### 5. Greetings

Which greetings are used at different times of the day?

In Indonesia, the parts of the day are divided according to the strength of the sun, so there are no exact times to use these greetings.



## Saling silang

### Greetings and body language

When you communicate, the way you act is just as important as the words you speak. What do you notice about the way these people use body language when greeting each other?



## Refleksi

- 1 Is there any body language that you wouldn't use when greeting someone in similar situations?
- 2 Look at pictures 4 and 5. Why do you think the words **Pak** and **Bu** are used in these situations?

## Ayo interaksi!

**Pair work** Act out these greetings. Imagine you meet:

- your teacher early in the afternoon
- your friend in the late afternoon
- your school principal in the morning
- your friend in the evening.

Keep in mind:

- the time of day
- the age of the person you are talking to
- appropriate body language.

## Bacalah!



Let's get to know Deni, Lia and Ketut a bit better. Do you have anything in common with them?

di	in; on
hp ( <i>ha-pe</i> )	mobile phone (abbreviation of <b>handphone</b> )
bermain	to play
dengan	with
teman	friend
asyik	cool; fantastic
tidak	not
ke	to go to
berselancar	to surf
berbelanja	to shop

### Deni



Hai, saya Deni. Saya dari Jakarta. Saya di kelas 8. Saya orang Kristen. Saya suka chatting di hp saya. Saya suka menonton film dan membaca komik. Saya suka mobil. Mobil-mobil dari Italia hebat. Saya suka makan pizza. Saya suka bermain bola dengan teman-teman saya. Asyik! Tim saya Manchester United. Saya tidak suka tim Liverpool.

### Lia



Hai! Nama saya Lia. Saya orang Islam. Saya dari Kalimantan. Saya di kelas 9. Saya suka mendengarkan musik alternatif di iPod saya dan membaca komik. Saya tidak suka membaca buku. Saya suka fashion. Favorit saya jin. Jin keren! Saya suka minum Coca-Cola dan makan coklat. Saya suka ke mal dengan teman-teman saya.



### Ketut



Saya Ketut dari Bali. Saya di kelas 9. Saya orang Hindu. Saya suka mendengarkan musik rock di iPod saya dan bermain gitar. Saya suka bermain di komputer. Saya suka berselancar dan menonton bola di televisi. Tim favorit saya Barcelona. Saya tidak suka berbelanja.



### Refleksi



What kind of information do Deni, Lia and Ketut present about themselves? Is there anything that surprises you?

### Cari jawabannya!

Work out the meaning of the words **menonton**, **membaca**, **makan** and **minum**. Look at the words that follow them.



**r**

Listen to Deni say these words. How is the letter **r** pronounced? Do you have a similar sound in your language?

**favorit dari Australia bermain keren mendengarkan**

**c**

What can you say about how the letter **c** is pronounced in Indonesian? Listen to these words.

**coklat membaca berselancar Cina**

🔊 Pronounce the letter **c** as the English *ch*.

Why do you think **c** is pronounced like **s** in the word *Barcelona*, and like **k** in the word *Coca-Cola*?



*Can you say this sentence quickly?  
Cici dan Caca suka chatting.*

**Loan words**

Some Indonesian words look like English words but sound different. Indonesian has many loan words from other languages, including words borrowed from English and Dutch. Listen to these words.

**musik komik jin tim gitar coklat mal kelas buku bola favorit mobil**

**Pojok bahasa**

**6. Expressing likes and dislikes**

How do Emma, Lia, Deni and Ketut talk about their likes and dislikes?



**Saya suka** mendengarkan musik pop.



**Saya tidak suka** mendengarkan musik klasik.



**Saya suka** membaca komik.

**Saya tidak suka** membaca buku.



**Saya suka** bermain bola.

**Saya tidak suka** tim Liverpool.



**Saya suka** bermain gitar.

**Saya tidak suka** berbelanja.

*Can you find another way that Ketut says what he likes?*

🔊 Use **saya suka** to talk about things you like and things you like to do. To talk about your dislikes, use **saya tidak suka**.

## Pojok bahasa

### 7. I or my?

Compare these sentences. How does the meaning of the word **saya** change?

**Saya** dari Jakarta.

Tim **saya** Liverpool.

**Saya** di kelas 9.

Hp **saya** keren.

🕒 At the start of a phrase, **saya** means *I*.

🕒 After a noun, **saya** means *my*.

What are the meanings of **saya** in the sentence below?

**Saya** suka mendengarkan musik alternatif di iPod **saya**.

### 8. Plurals

Can you work out how the plural is formed in Indonesian?

**Saya** suka **band-band** Indonesia.

**Saya** bermain bola dengan **teman-teman** saya.

🕒 When you talk about more than one thing, generally you repeat the noun.

### Cobalah!

Can you make the nouns in these sentences plural?

- 1 **Komik** Jepang keren.
- 2 **Teman** saya tidak suka musik alternatif.
- 3 **Saya** suka membaca **buku**.
- 4 **Tim** dari Australia hebat.
- 5 **Mobil** Jerman baik!

## Ayo interaksi!

**Group work** Interview five people in your class to find out whether they like or dislike the following activities.

**A** Kamu suka **chatting di hp**?

**B** Ya, saya suka **chatting di hp**. 👍

**C** Tidak, saya tidak suka **chatting di hp**. 👎

Dan kamu? Kamu suka ...



## Bacalah!

On her way to school in Jakarta, Emma sees some advertisements. How many words can you find that are similar to English?

### TELEKOM—nomor satu untuk satukan Indonesia



- >> Koneksi baik
- >> Berinternet super fast
- >> Paket unlimited, paket mail, paket chat, paket famili, paket game, paket eksekutif, paket bisnis

**Komunikasi baik untuk semua orang Indonesia.**

untuk	for; to
satukan	to unite
baik	good
semua	all
ayo	come along; come on
melihat	to see
seluruh	the whole of
rumah	house
propinsi	province

### Refleksi

- 1 How do you know these texts are advertisements?
- 2 Why do you think English loan words are used in the advertisements?

## Taman Mini Indonesia Indah

**Ayo melihat seluruh Indonesia! Ayo ke Taman Mini Indonesia Indah!**



- Melihat rumah-rumah tradisional
- Melihat kostum-kostum unik dari semua propinsi Indonesia
- Mendengarkan musik tradisional
- Melihat tradisi-tradisi Indonesia
- Rekreasi asyik untuk semua orang

## Pojok bahasa

### 9. Word order

Compare these phrases from the advertisements with their translations. What do you notice about the word order?

**Koneksi baik**

Good **connection**



**Paket unlimited**

Unlimited **package/plan**



**Rumah-rumah tradisional**

Traditional **houses**



🕒 In Indonesian, adjectives always follow nouns. It's the opposite to English.

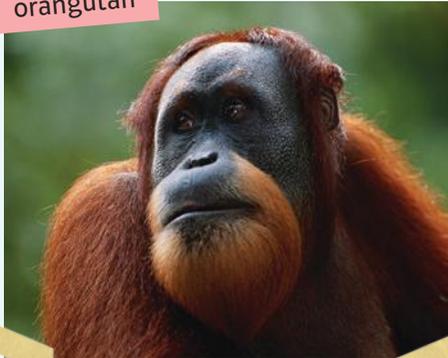
### 10. Word exchange

In this chapter you have seen a lot of Indonesian words that have been borrowed from English. Every language takes words and expressions from other languages as a result of intercultural contact.

Can you think of any words English has borrowed from other languages?

Bahasa Indonesia has also influenced English. Do you know the meaning of these Indonesian loan words?

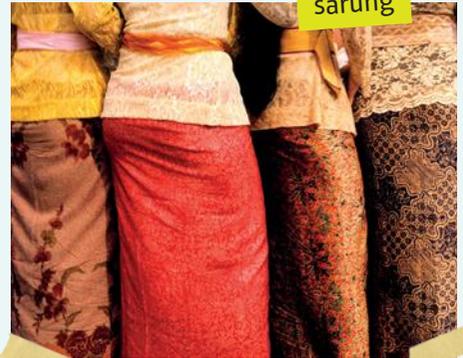
orangutan



bambu



sarung



sate



kakatua



mangga



### Refleksi



Ask your teacher to read out the Indonesian words. How do these words change in English? Are they pronounced differently?



### Cari jawabannya!

Look back at the advertisements and find the Indonesian for these phrases: *business package, unique costumes, traditional music, good communication.*



### Culture as an iceberg

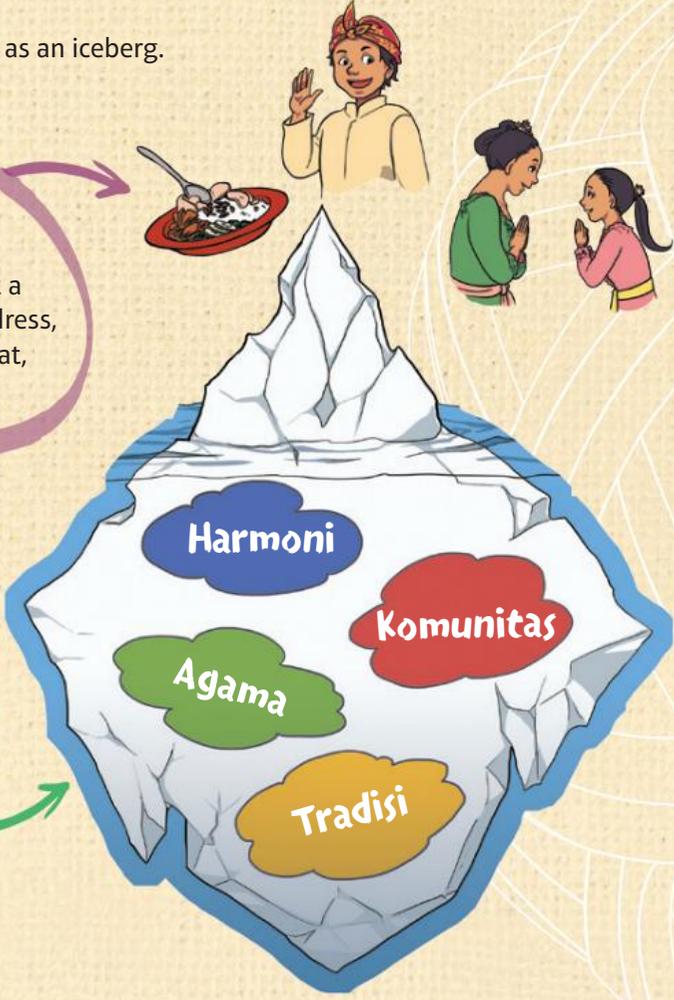
Look at the photos on pages x and 12. Which ones best represent Indonesia to you? What influenced your choice?

You bring a lot of existing knowledge and ideas to your learning of Indonesian. What's already in your head will influence what you learn about Indonesian language and culture.

You can think of culture as an iceberg.

The tip of the iceberg represents the things you can observe about a culture—how people dress, what people say and eat, and how people act.

The part of the iceberg under water represents the deeper aspects of a culture—people's ideas, values and beliefs.



### Refleksi

- 1 Can you remember Indonesia's national motto? Looking at the Telekom advertisement on page 11, why do you think connecting people is important in Indonesia?
- 2 What would you include in your country's 'cultural iceberg'?

### Becoming an intercultural language learner

Learning another language is important as it opens your mind to other ways of seeing the world. Also, it helps you learn more about yourself and your own language and culture.

By speaking Indonesian and interacting with Indonesian people, you will begin to learn about their culture at a deeper level. The more you learn, the better you will be able to communicate in Indonesian. Being a successful Indonesian speaker is not only about what you can say in Indonesian, but also about the way you act and how Indonesians interpret what you say and do.

As well as looking at the world through your own eyes, you will begin to see it through the eyes of an Indonesian. You will become an **intercultural communicator!**



# Tugas

## 1 Identitas saya

Create an avatar or poster to show your intracultural identity. Use the Indonesian you have learned and include:

- your name
- where you are from
- what year you are in
- what you like and dislike.

## 2 Ini saya

Give a short talk about yourself in Indonesian. You can present this live in class or record a short video. You will need to say:

- your name
- where you are from
- what languages you speak
- what year you are in
- what you like and dislike.

## 3 Chatting dengan selebriti-selebriti

Create a conversation between two teenage celebrities. Arrange photos of the two celebrities so they look like they are talking to each other. In speech bubbles, write the conversation using the Indonesian you have learned so far. Your celebrities could:

- greet each other
- introduce themselves
- ask/say where they are from
- ask/say what they like and dislike.

## 4 Ini Indonesia

Introduce Indonesia to your class. Choose five pieces of information about Indonesia that will help the class understand Indonesia's identity. You could choose the environment, traditions, food, culture and so on. Include a photo to go with each piece of information. Present your work as a slideshow in English.

### TIP

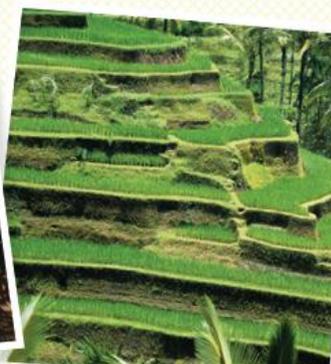
Personalise your presentation by choosing colours, images and graphics that you like and that reflect who you are.

### TIP

You can be as creative as you like—try creating a comic strip or poster.

### TIP

Choose a variety of images to show different aspects of Indonesia.



# Kosa kata

## Introducing yourself

Nama saya ...	My name is ...
Saya berbahasa ...	I speak ...
Saya dari ...	I'm from ...
Saya di kelas ...	I'm in year ...
Saya orang Kristen/Islam/Hindu	I'm a Christian/Muslim/Hindu

## Getting to know someone

Nama kamu siapa?	What's your name?
Kamu berbahasa apa?	What language(s) do you speak?
Kamu dari mana?	Where are you from?
Kamu di kelas berapa?	What year are you in?

## Greeting and interacting with people

Hai	Hi
Sampai jumpa	See you later
Terima kasih	Thank you
<hr/>	
Selamat pagi	Good morning
Selamat siang	Good afternoon (early)
Selamat sore	Good afternoon (late)
Selamat malam	Good evening
<hr/>	
Bu (short for Ibu)	term of address for an older woman, including your teacher
Pak (short for Bapak)	term of address for an older man, including your teacher

## Talking about things you like and dislike

Kamu suka apa?	What do you like?
Saya suka ...	I like ...
Saya tidak suka ...	I don't like ...
... favorit saya	my favourite ...
<hr/>	
asyik	cool; fantastic
favorit	favourite
hebat	great; fantastic
keren	cool
unik	unique
<hr/>	
berbelanja	to shop
berinternet	to use the internet
bermain	to play
berselancar	to surf
chatting	to chat online
ke	to go to
makan	to eat
membaca	to read
mendengarkan	to listen to
men-download	to download
menonton	to watch
minum	to drink
<hr/>	
bahasa	language
band	band
bola (short for sepak bola)	soccer
buku	book
coklat	chocolate
gitar	guitar
hp (short for handphone)	mobile phone
jin	jeans
komik	comic
komputer	computer
mal	shopping centre
mobil	car
musik	music
televisi	television
tim	team

## Kata-kata berguna

baik	good
dan	and
dari	from
dengan	with
di	in; on
ini	this
orang	person
saya	I; my
teman	friend
tidak	no; not
untuk	for; to
ya	yes



# Saya dan teman-teman saya



## 2.1 Teman-teman saya

What are my friends like?

## 2.3 Bergaul dengan teman-teman

How do I socialise with my friends?

## 2.2 Teman-teman baru

How do I make new friends?

### Eksplorasi

- Explore the concept of friendship
- Examine qualities of friends
- Reflect on ways that teenage friends show affection
- Observe how Indonesian teenagers interact when meeting new people
- Compare the places where friends like to spend time together

### Interaksi

- Describe your friends and express opinions about them
- Start a conversation with an Indonesian person
- Ask and respond to questions to get to know someone
- Say where you like to go and why
- Say what you like to do with your friends

### Tugas

- Nominate a friend for a 'Best Friends Forever' competition
- Act out a role-play about meeting a new Indonesian friend
- Introduce yourself on your social networking site and say what you like to do with your friends
- Create a photo album describing your friends and what you like to do together



**Bacalah!**



Emma is reading *Teman* magazine on her way home from school. What are the main qualities of a good friend that she reads about?

## Bagaimana teman baik kamu?

Teman baik saya pandai sekali tetapi tidak serius.



**Marsi, 14**



**Rusli, 13**

Teman baik saya baik hati, ramah dan keren.

Teman baik saya jujur, sopan dan setia.



**Dodi, 13**

Teman baik saya humoris dan santai sekali tetapi tidak malas.



**Ida, 13**

<b>pandai</b>	clever
<b>sekali</b>	very
<b>tetapi</b>	but
<b>baik hati</b>	kind
<b>ramah</b>	friendly
<b>jujur</b>	honest
<b>sopan</b>	polite
<b>setia</b>	loyal
<b>humoris</b>	funny
<b>santai</b>	relaxed
<b>malas</b>	lazy

### Cari jawabannya!

- 1 Can you guess the meaning of the word **serius**?
- 2 How does the word **tidak** change the meaning of **serius** in the phrase **tidak serius**?

### Refleksi

Which qualities of a friend are important to you? In pairs, identify the qualities mentioned in the text and put them in order of importance.





### Intonation

Listen to the interview for *Teman* magazine. Can you work out where the speaker's voice rises?

**Q** Bagaimana teman baik kamu?

**A** Teman baik saya baik hati.

**G** In Indonesian, use a rising tone at the end of a question.

Bagaimana teman baik kamu?

Nama kamu siapa?

Kamu dari mana?

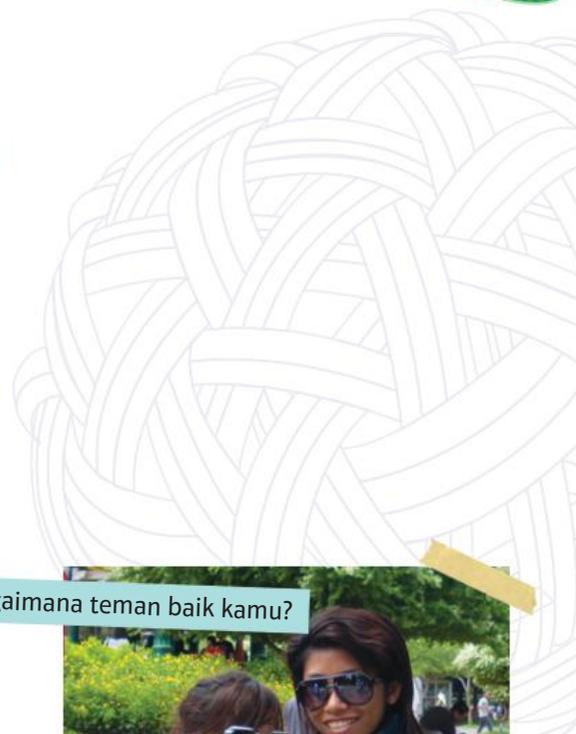
Kamu suka apa?

**ai**

How is *ai* pronounced in Indonesian? Listen to these words:

hai    pandai    santai    bagaimana    sampai

**G** *ai* is pronounced as in the English words *lie*, *cry* or *hi*.



Bagaimana teman baik kamu?



Teman baik saya keren dan santai.

### Pojok bahasa

#### 1. Bagaimana

**Bagaimana** literally means *how*. When someone asks you '**Bagaimana ...?**', you usually need to answer with a description.

**Q** Bagaimana teman baik kamu?

**A** Teman baik saya ramah dan humoris.

#### 2. Word order

Compare the word order of English and Indonesian. How are they different?

Teman baik saya ramah dan keren.

My good friend is friendly and cool.

Teman baik saya    My good friend



Have you seen a similar structure before? Go back to page 12 to read more about this.

### Ayo interaksi!

**Pair work** Imagine you are doing an interview for an article in *Teman* magazine. Take turns being the interviewer and interviewee.

**A** Bagaimana teman baik kamu?

**B** Teman baik saya **pandai dan humoris**.

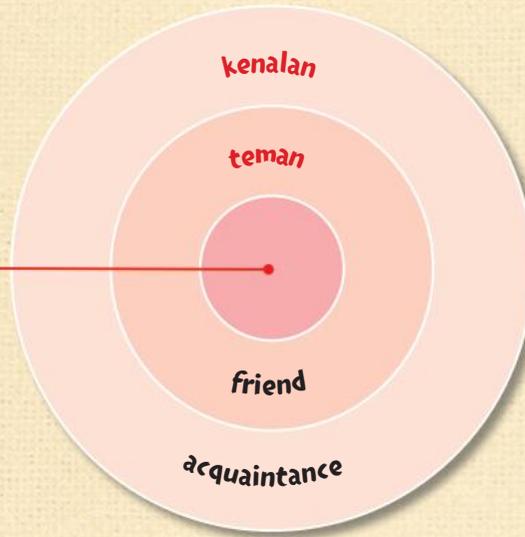
### Refleksi



- 1 When do you consider someone a friend?
- 2 What makes some friends closer than others?

## Saling silang

How many types of friends do you have? Look at the words in the bullseye diagram. Where would you place each of your friends in this circle?



**teman baik**  
good friend

*Teman baik includes friends who are close to you, even your best friend.*

## Refleksi



- Gaul** means *to hang out*. What is a **teman gaul**? Where would you put this kind of friend in the bullseye?
- Olahraga** means *sport* and **sekolah** means *school*. What would you call a friend you play sport with and a school friend? Where would they be in your bullseye diagram?
- What role do different types of friends play in your life?

## Bacalah!



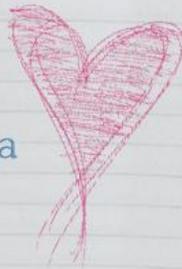
Let's look at some photos of Lia's friends.

## Foto teman-teman Lia

<b>saya pikir</b>	I think
<b>karena</b>	because
<b>saya rasa</b>	I feel

# Lia

Teman-teman baik saya



Ini Citra. Dia kenalan saya. Saya pikir dia ramah.



Ini Paul. Dia teman sekolah saya. Dia teman saya karena dia pandai dan setia.



Ini Faisal. Dia teman olahraga saya. Saya rasa dia humoris, sportif dan keren.



Ini Aini. Dia teman baik saya karena dia setia dan baik hati.

## Cari jawabannya!

- What word does Lia use to introduce her friends?
- How does Lia say *he* and *she*?



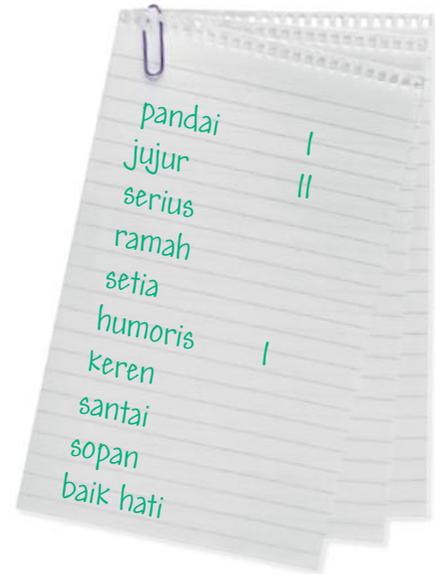
## Ayo interaksi!

**Pair work** Ask your partner who his/her good friend is, and why he/she is a good friend.

- A** Siapa teman baik kamu?
- B** Teman baik saya **Irwan**.
- A** Mengapa dia teman baik kamu?
- B** Dia teman baik saya karena dia **baik hati** dan **keren**.

**Group work** Ask your classmates to describe their good friend. Tally the adjectives you hear. Which qualities are the most popular?

- A** Bagaimana teman baik kamu?
- B** Teman baik saya **pandai** dan **jujur**. Dan teman baik kamu?
- A** Teman baik saya **jujur** dan **humoris**.



## Saling silang

### Showing affection

What body language do you use when you are around friends?  
Are you affectionate with your friends?

### Refleksi

Do you think you might need to change your body language when speaking another language? Why?



Indonesian boys often put their arm around their male friends, while Indonesian girls generally show affection by holding hands.



Traditionally, Indonesians do not hold hands with or kiss members of the opposite sex in public, but this is beginning to change.



In big cities, trendy teenage Indonesian girls follow the European custom of **cipika cipiki (cium pipi kanan, cium pipi kiri)**. This means 'a kiss on the right cheek, a kiss on the left cheek'.

# Temannya baru

How do I make new friends?

## Bacalah!



Emma and Lia meet for the first time at the bus stop. What do they ask each other?

### Emma dan Lia menjadi teman



Hai! Mau ke mana?

Saya mau ke Plaza Indonesia. Saya mau berbelanja. Dan kamu?

Saya mau ke Mal Jakarta. Saya juga mau berbelanja.

Wah, seru!

Kamu dari mana?

Dari Australia.

Emma

Lia

Kamu tinggal di mana?

Saya tinggal di Kuningan, tidak jauh. Kamu?

Oh, saya tinggal di Kuningan juga. Di mana di Kuningan?

Di apartemen 'Merdeka', Jalan Rasuna nomor 18.

Saya tinggal di Jalan Setiabudi nomor 56. Umur kamu berapa?

Umur saya 13. Saya Emma. Nama kamu siapa?

Saya Lia.

Kamu ada Facebook?

Ada. Dan kamu?

Ada. Mau menjadi teman Facebook saya?

Ya, mau.

Profil saya Lia Bahar. L-i-a B-a-h-a-r. Nomor hp kamu berapa?

0811 3672 0942

Saya SMS kamu. Oke, sampai nanti, ya?

Oke, saya kontak kamu di Facebook. Sampai nanti.

menjadi	to become
mau	to want
juga	also
wah!	wow!
seru!	awesome!
tinggal	to live
jauh	far
jalan	road; street
umur	age
ada	to have
sampai nanti	see you later

### Cari jawabannya!

How does Lia start the conversation? Do you remember other ways to start a conversation in Indonesian?

### Refleksi



What questions do you ask when you meet new people? Are they different to the questions Lia asks Emma? Why or why not?



au

In Indonesian **au** is pronounced as two separate sounds: **a** (as in *father*) and **u** (as in *full*). In English we don't have this sound. Listen and repeat:

mau

jauh

gaul

Mau ke mana?

Kuningan tidak jauh.

Georgie teman gaul saya.

Try this tongue-twister:  
Paul mau menjadi teman  
gaul Daud.

## Pojok bahasa

### 7. Mau ke mana?

**Mau** literally means *want*. You can use **mau ke mana?** in different situations. How is it used here?



🕒 **Mau ke mana?** is a very common way to start a conversation. It means *Where do you want to go?* or *Where are you going?*



🕒 You can also use it as a greeting when you pass people you know. A common response is **Jalan-jalan saja**, which means *I'm just out for a walk*.

### 8. Kamu tinggal di mana?

What do you notice about the way Indonesians give their address? Is it different in your language?

Saya tinggal di Jalan Setiabudi nomor 56.

Emma tinggal di Jalan Rasuna nomor 18.



### 9. Berapa?

What do these questions and answers have in common?

Q Umur kamu berapa?

Q Nomor hp kamu berapa?

A Umur saya 14.

A Nomor hp saya 0411367209.

🕒 When you ask a question with **berapa**, the answer will always include a number. Use **berapa** to ask about age, time, dates, phone numbers and prices. **Berapa** can be used at the beginning or the end of the question. For example:

Berapa umur kamu?

Umur kamu berapa?

Can you read this number aloud? Generally, Indonesians say phone numbers as single digits. **Kosong** is used for zero in phone numbers.

## 10. Nomor-nomor 11–200



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

- 20 **dua puluh**
- 21 **dua puluh satu**
- 35 **tiga puluh lima**
- 46 **empat puluh enam**
- 58 **lima puluh delapan**
- 62 **enam puluh dua**
- 79 **tujuh puluh sembilan**
- 83 **delapan puluh tiga**
- 94 **sembilan puluh empat**

- 100 **seratus**
- 160 **seratus enam puluh**
- 200 **dua ratus**

### Cari jawabannya!

- 1 What are the equivalents of *-teen* and *-ty* in Indonesian?
- 2 What does **se-** mean in **sepuluh**, **sebelas** and **seratus**?
- 3 What pattern can you see in Indonesian numbers? Is it the same in English?

## Ayo interaksi!

**Pair work** Practise asking and responding to the following questions. Use the information in the profiles.

Aida, 13



🏠 Jl Pemuda No. 37,  
Surabaya  
📞 0812 9027 6311

**A** Nama kamu siapa?

**B** Nama saya Aida.

**A** Umur kamu berapa?

**B** Umur saya **tiga belas**.

**A** Kamu tinggal di mana?

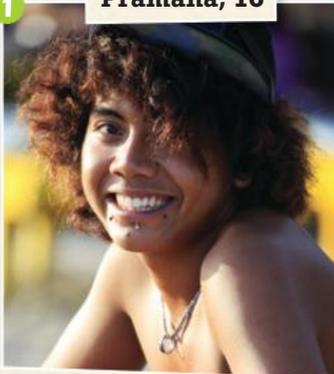
**B** Saya tinggal di **Jalan Pemuda nomor tiga puluh tujuh** di Surabaya.

**A** Nomor hp kamu berapa?

**B** Nomor hp saya **kosong, delapan, satu, dua, sembilan, kosong, dua, tujuh, enam, tiga, satu, satu**.

1

Pramana, 16



🏠 Jl Cendrawasih No. 43,  
Jayapura  
📞 0623 7921 6453

2

Dian, 14



🏠 Jl Sari No. 82,  
Denpasar  
📞 0812 5309 7164

3

Budi, 15



🏠 Jl Gajah Mada No. 200,  
Jakarta  
📞 0819 1620 7435

4

Aini, 17



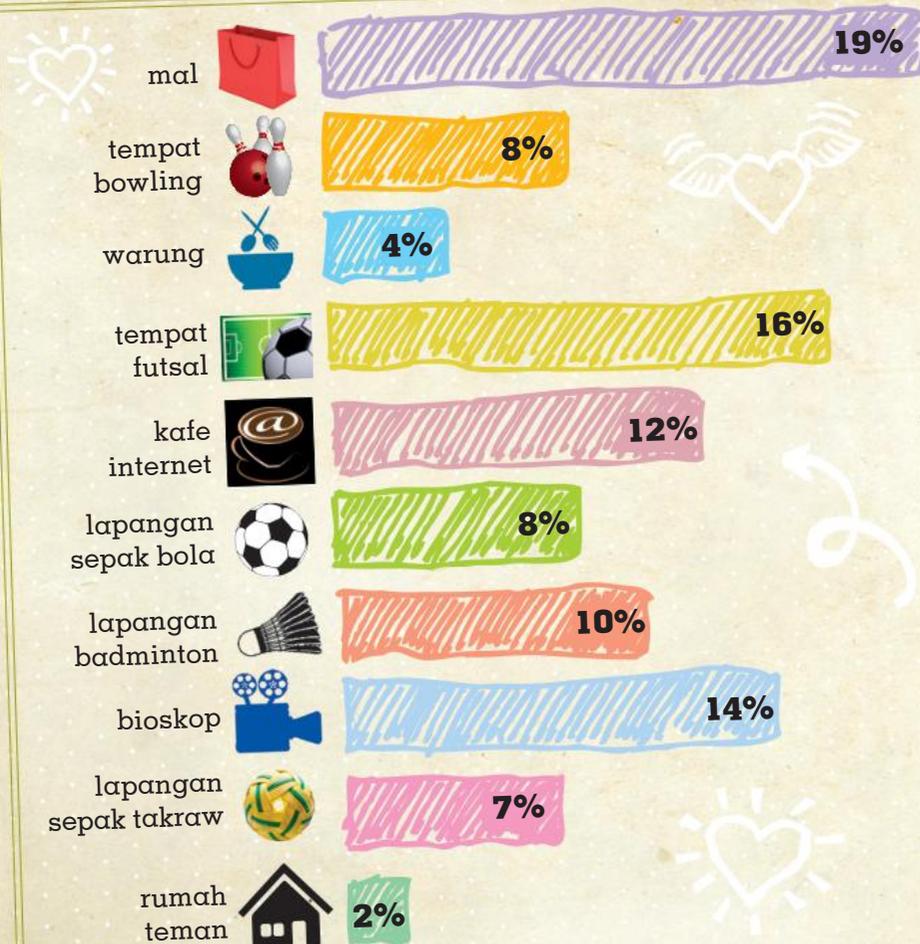
🏠 Jl Samanhudi No. 156,  
Bandung  
📞 0817 7423 5697

## Bacalah!



Read the results of a recent *Teman* magazine poll about the places that teenagers in Jakarta like to go with their friends. Can you work out the meanings of all the words?

## Kamu suka ke mana?

20 *Teman* Magazine

## Cari jawabannya!

- 1 What do you notice about the word order in **rumah teman** and **kafe internet**?
- 2 What words are similar to English? Why do you think they are similar?
- 3 Can you work out the different translations for **tempat** and **lapangan**?

## Refleksi

- 1 Looking at the survey, are there any results that surprise you? Why?
- 2 Do you think teenagers in your area would hang out at similar places?

## Ayo interaksi!

**Group work** Conduct a survey, asking your classmates where they like to go with their friends.

- A** Kamu suka ke mana?
- B** Saya suka ke **bioskop**. Dan kamu?
- A** Saya suka ke **rumah teman**.

Convert your survey results into a bar graph. How does your graph compare to the one from *Teman* magazine?



## Ayo interaksi!

**Pair work** Ask each other where you want to go using words from page 26. Give reasons for your answers using the word **karena**.

**A** Mau ke mana?

**B** Saya mau ke **warung** karena saya mau **makan**.

Can you remember what **karena** means? Look back at page 20.

## Bacalah!

Lia is checking her social networking profile. What do the messages from her friends say?



**Lia Bahar**



**Dari:** Kalimantan, Indonesia  
**Tinggal:** Jakarta  
**Kelas:** 9  
**Agama:** Islam  
**Musik favorit:** Musik alternatif  
**Olahraga favorit:** Badminton

<b>agama</b>	religion
<b>hari ini</b>	today
<b>dunia</b>	world
<b>dufan</b>	dunia + fantasi
<b>baru</b>	new
<b>di</b>	at

H A I L I A



**Ratna:** Hari ini hebat sekali! Saya ke Dunia Fantasi dengan Irfa.



**Irfa:** Dufan asyik sekali!



**Lia:** Foto kamu keren, Ratna!



**Emma:** Hai Lia. Saya teman baru kamu. Musik favorit kamu musik alternatif, ya? Saya suka musik pop. Saya pikir teman-teman kamu keren sekali! Irfa dan Ratna teman sekolah? Dufan seru, ya!



**Lia:** Emma, mau makan siang di food court Plaza Indonesia dengan saya?

**Refleksi**

What kind of information does Lia have on her profile? Does it look different to social networking sites you have seen?

**Cari jawabannya!**

- 1 You know the words **makan** and **siang**, so what do you think **makan siang** means?
- 2 How do you think Emma will answer Lia's question?

## Bacalah!



Emma is chatting online with her e-pal Ketut. Find out what they are talking about.

### Chatting dengan Ketut

Emma: Hai Ketut. Apa kabar?

Ketut: Baik. Bagaimana Jakarta?

Emma: Jakarta modern dan seru sekali. 😊 Saya suka tinggal di Jakarta. Juga, mal-mal di Jakarta trendi sekali.

Ketut: Kamu suka berbelanja?

Emma: Saya suka sekali berbelanja dengan teman baru saya.

Ketut: Saya tidak suka berbelanja dengan teman-teman saya. 😞

Emma: Kamu suka melakukan apa dengan teman-teman kamu?

Ketut: Saya suka bermain gitar di band dengan teman-teman. Kami juga suka berenang dan bermain sepak bola di pantai.

Emma: Wah! Kamu bermain di band ... hebat! 😲  
Apa nama band kamu?

Ketut: Firefly.

Emma: Saya mau mendengarkan musik kamu. 😊



✓ Emma



✓ Ketut

**Apa kabar?** How are you?

**melakukan** to do

**kami** we

**berenang** to swim

**pantai** beach



Bermain sepak bola di pantai

### Cari jawabannya!

- 1 What do Emma and Ketut like to do with their friends?
- 2 Notice that Emma asks Ketut 'Apa nama band kamu?'. Why do you think she uses **apa** instead of **siapa**?

### Refleksi



Think of all the different ways you communicate with your friends. What are your three favourite ways of communicating? Why?

## Pojok bahasa

### 11. Melakukan

Compare the questions with the answers. Do you notice any differences?

**Q** Kamu **suka berbelanja**?

**A** Ya, saya **suka berbelanja**.

**Q** Kamu **suka melakukan apa**?

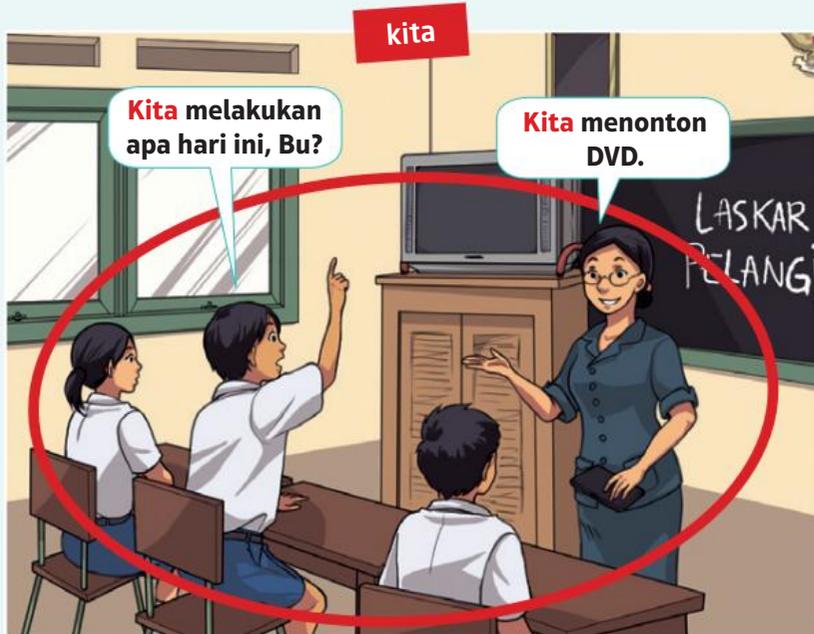
**A** Saya **suka bermain sepak bola di pantai**.

🔄 When answering the question 'Kamu suka melakukan apa?', replace the word **melakukan** with the activity you like to do and drop the question word **apa**.



## 12. Kita dan kami

How are the two situations in the cartoons different? Have a guess!



### Cobalah!

Imagine you are one of the circled teenagers. Read out the dialogue choosing the correct word: **kami** or **kita**. The arrow indicates the person you are talking to.

1

**Ayo, kami/kita berbelanja di mal.**



2

**Kami/Kita mau berenang.**



3

**Kami/Kita suka menonton televisi.**



- ☞ **Kami** and **kita** both mean we.
- Use **kita** when you are including the person you are talking to.
- Use **kami** when you are not including the person you are talking to.

### Ayo interaksi!

**Group work** Survey at least six members of your class to find out what they like to do with their friends. Which activity is the most popular?

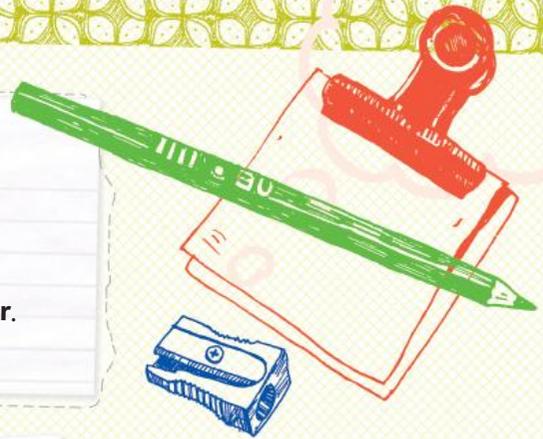
- A** Kamu suka melakukan apa dengan teman-teman?
- B** Kami suka **bermain bola voli**. Dan kamu?
- A** Kami suka **menonton film** dan **makan pizza**.

# Tugas

## 1 Kompetisi teman baik

Imagine that you are entering your best friend in *Teman* magazine's 'Best Friends Forever' competition.

- Use a range of adjectives to describe your friend.
- Express your opinion about your friend using **saya rasa** or **saya pikir**.
- Explain why he/she is your best friend using **karena**.



## 2 Teman baru

In groups, write a script then act out a role-play about meeting a new Indonesian friend. Your script should have at least six lines for each person.

- Start the conversation with an appropriate expression.
- Find out as much as you can about your new friend, such as where they are from, where they live, their age and what they like.
- Don't forget to suggest a way to keep in touch.

### TIP

Make sure your role-play is culturally appropriate by using the correct body language.

## 3 Profil saya

Write your profile for an e-pal website where teenagers can find online friends.

- Give some personal details, such as your name and age, where you are from, where you live and what year you are in.
- Talk about your likes/dislikes.
- Say what you like to do and where you like to go with your friends.

### TIP

Use a variety of vocabulary and structures from this chapter, such as in the **Bacalah** on pages 8, 27 and 28.

## 4 Album foto teman-teman saya

Create a photo album or a slideshow about your friends. Include pictures and label them using the Indonesian words you have learned. For each friend:

- say what type of friend they are
- describe the qualities of your friend
- say what you like to do together and where you hang out.

### TIP

- Make your writing more interesting by creating longer sentences with **dan**, **karena** and **tetapi**.
- When talking about you and your friends, remember to use the word **kami**.



# Kosa kata

## Describing friends

<b>Bagaimana teman baik kamu?</b>	What is your good friend like?
<b>baik hati</b>	kind
<b>humoris</b>	funny
<b>jujur</b>	honest
<b>malas</b>	lazy
<b>pandai</b>	clever
<b>ramah</b>	friendly
<b>santai</b>	relaxed
<b>serius</b>	serious
<b>setia</b>	loyal
<b>sopan</b>	polite
<b>sportif</b>	sporty
<hr/>	
<b>kenalan</b>	acquaintance
<b>teman</b>	friend
<b>teman baik</b>	good friend; best friend
<b>teman baru</b>	new friend
<b>teman gaul</b>	friend you socialise with
<b>teman olahraga</b>	sports friend; teammate
<b>teman sekolah</b>	school friend

## Starting and ending a conversation

<b>Apa kabar?</b>	How are you?
<b>Baik</b>	Good
<b>Dari mana?</b>	Where are you from?
<b>Mau ke mana?</b>	Where are you going?
<b>Jalan-jalan saja</b>	Just going for a walk
<b>Saya mau ke ...</b>	I'm going to ...
<b>Sampai nanti</b>	See you later

## Saying what you like to do with your friends

<b>Kamu suka melakukan apa dengan teman-teman?</b>	What do you like to do with your friends?
<b>Kami suka ...</b>	We like ...
<hr/>	
<b>bergaul</b>	to hang out; to socialise
<b>berenang</b>	to swim
<hr/>	
<b>bola voli</b>	volleyball
<b>sepak bola</b>	soccer
<b>sepak takraw</b>	kick volleyball

## Getting to know someone

<b>Kamu ada Facebook?</b>	Do you have Facebook?
<b>Ada</b>	I have it
<b>Kamu suka ke mana?</b>	Where do you like to go?
<b>Saya suka ke ...</b>	I like to go to ...
<b>Kamu tinggal di mana?</b>	Where do you live?
<b>Saya tinggal di ...</b>	I live in/at ...
<b>Mau menjadi teman Facebook saya?</b>	Do you want to be my Facebook friend?
<b>Ya, mau</b>	Yes, I want to
<b>Nomor hp kamu berapa?</b>	What is your mobile phone number?
<b>Nomor hp saya ...</b>	My mobile number is ...
<b>Umur kamu berapa?</b>	How old are you?
<b>Umur saya ...</b>	I am ... (age)

## Saying where you like/want to go

<b>Saya mau ke ...</b>	I want to go to ...
<b>Saya suka ke ...</b>	I like going to ...
<hr/>	
<b>bioskop</b>	cinema
<b>kafe internet</b>	internet cafe
<b>lapangan</b>	court; field
<b>pantai</b>	beach
<b>rumah teman</b>	friend's house
<b>tempat bowling</b>	bowling centre
<b>tempat futsal</b>	futsal centre (a type of indoor soccer)
<b>warung</b>	roadside food stall

## Kata-kata berguna

<b>dia</b>	he/she; his/her
<b>kamu</b>	you; your
<b>kami</b>	we (excluding listener)
<b>kita</b>	we (including listener)
<hr/>	
<b>di</b>	at; in; on
<b>di mana?</b>	where?
<b>juga</b>	also
<b>karena</b>	because
<b>sekali</b>	very
<hr/>	
<b>saya pikir</b>	I think
<b>saya rasa</b>	I feel



# Sekolah saya



## 3.1 Daftar pelajaran saya

What do I study at school?

## 3.3 Aspek favorit sekolah saya

What do I like most about my school?

## 3.2 Ini sekolah saya

What is my school like?

### Eksplorasi

- Examine school subjects and timetables in Indonesian secondary schools
- Compare school routines and school systems in Indonesia and Australia
- Discover what Indonesian schools offer their students
- Compare Indonesian and Australian teachers
- Learn about school discipline in Indonesian schools

### Interaksi

- Talk about your school timetable
- Describe your school's facilities
- Say what subjects you are good at
- Say what extracurricular activities you do or would like to do
- Express your opinion about school subjects and teachers

### Tugas

- Create a slideshow about your school
- Survey your friends about their favourite extracurricular activities and present your findings in a slideshow
- Nominate your favourite teacher for a competition
- Write an email to an Indonesian exchange student telling them about your school routine
- Make a video about your school to be presented on Open Day



## Bacalah!

Deni goes to a public junior high school in Jakarta. Here is his school timetable. How many subjects can you recognise?

### DAFTAR PELAJARAN KELAS 2 SMP NEGERI 3 JAKARTA

Jam	Hari Senin	Hari Selasa	Hari Rabu	Hari Kamis	Hari Jumat	Hari Sabtu
7:00–7:45	Upacara Bendera	Penjaskes	Bahasa Indonesia	Olahraga	Matematika	Bahasa Inggris
7:45–8:30	IPA	Bahasa Inggris	Bahasa Inggris	Olahraga	PKn	Seni Musik
8:30–9:15	IPA	Sejarah	IPA	Bahasa Inggris	Sejarah	Seni Rupa
9:15–9:30	Istirahat	Istirahat	Istirahat	Istirahat	Istirahat	Istirahat
9:30–10:15	Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Indonesia	TIK	Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Indonesia	TIK
10:15–11:00	Matematika	Matematika	Matematika	Matematika	IPA	
11:00–11:45	Matematika	Geografi	Penjaskes	IPA		
11:45–12:00	Istirahat	Istirahat	Istirahat	Istirahat		
12:00–12:45	Bahasa Inggris	Sejarah	Bahasa Daerah	Agama		
12:45–13:30	Seni Rupa	PKn	Bahasa Daerah	Geografi		

### SMP NEGERI 3 JAKARTA



#### KARTU PELAJAR



Nama: Deni Denjol  
Umur: 14  
Alamat: Jalan Budiman No. 253,  
Grogol, Jakarta  
Agama: Kristen  
Kelas: 2

<b>daftar</b>	list
<b>pelajaran</b>	lesson
<b>IPA</b>	Science
<b>istirahat</b>	break; rest
<b>Seni Rupa</b>	Visual Arts
<b>Penjaskes</b>	Physical Education and Health
<b>Sejarah</b>	History
<b>PKn</b>	Civics and Citizenship
<b>TIK</b>	Information and Communication Technology
<b>Olahraga</b>	Sport

*Bahasa Daerah* is the study of the regional language, for example *Bahasa Bali*. *Bahasa Daerah* is only studied until the end of junior high school.

#### Cari jawabannya!

- 1 What is the term for *timetable* in Indonesian? What does it literally mean?
- 2 Work out the days of the week from Deni's timetable. How many days a week does he go to school?
- 3 What information is provided on Deni's student ID card?

#### Refleksi



- 1 Compare Deni's timetable with yours. Do you study similar subjects?
- 2 What do you notice about Deni's lesson times? Is your school day similar?
- 3 Which subjects at Deni's school are the most important? What makes you think so?



**p** and **b**

Listen to Deni say these words that contain **p** and **b**. What do you notice?

**penjaskes**      **pelajaran**      **seni rupa**

**bahasa Indonesia**      **bendera**      **hari Sabtu**

- 🔊 In Indonesian, both **p** and **b** are pronounced without air. This makes them sound quite similar. How does this compare to English? Use the tip to practise these sounds.



**TIP**

Hold a piece of paper in front of your mouth and say **p**. Notice that the paper moves. Now say **b**. Notice that the paper doesn't move. Now try to say **p** without any air.

## Ayo interaksi!

**Pair work** Choose two school subjects and ask your partner which one he or she prefers.

**A** Kamu lebih suka **Matematika** atau **Bahasa Inggris**?

**B** Saya lebih suka **Bahasa Inggris**. Dan kamu?

**A** Saya lebih suka **Matematika**.

*Lebih literally means 'more'. Can you guess what lebih suka means? What about atau?*

## Saling silang

### Upacara Bendera

Look again at Deni's timetable. What happens at the beginning of the week?

Every week starts with **Upacara Bendera**, a flag-raising ceremony held on Monday mornings in the schoolyard. This ceremony is intended to make students feel proud of their country. All students and teachers have to attend this formal ceremony. Students from the Flag Raising Club (**Paskibra**) are responsible for raising the flag. The principal gives a speech and students sing the national anthem (*Indonesia Raya*) while saluting the flag.

Every year on Indonesian Independence Day (17 August) there is a national flag-raising competition. A student is selected from each of the 33 Indonesian provinces to have the honour of raising the flag in front of the president at Istana Merdeka in Jakarta.



### Refleksi

What formal ceremonies do you have at your school? How do they compare with **Upacara Bendera**?



## Pojok bahasa

### 1. Pada

Look at the way **pada** is used below. What word follows it?

**Q** Deni belajar Bahasa Daerah **pada** hari apa?

**A** Deni belajar Bahasa Daerah **pada** hari Rabu.

**Q** Kamu belajar Bahasa Indonesia **pada** hari apa?

**A** Saya belajar Bahasa Indonesia **pada** hari Senin.

**Pada** is a preposition that is used with words that represent time, such as days of the week. It means *on, in* or *at*.

### 2. Hari-hari

What word is used for each day? How does this compare with English?

hari Senin	hari Selasa	hari Rabu	hari Kamis	hari Jumat	hari Sabtu	hari Minggu
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		kemarin	hari ini	besok		

Can you guess what the words *kemarin*, *hari ini* and *besok* mean?

### Cobalah!

Work out what day it is.

- 1 Hari ini **hari Sabtu**.  
Besok hari apa?  
*Besok hari ...*
- 2 Besok **hari Rabu**.  
Hari ini hari apa?
- 3 Kemarin **hari Kamis**.  
Hari ini hari apa?
- 4 Hari ini **hari Senin**.  
Kemarin hari apa?
- 5 Besok **hari Jumat**.  
Kemarin hari apa?

## Ayo interaksi!

**Pair work** Ask what day Deni studies a particular subject.

**A** Deni belajar **Seni Rupa** pada hari apa?

**B** Deni belajar **Seni Rupa** pada **hari Senin** dan **hari Sabtu**.

**Pair work** Now talk about what you study on specific days. Use the names of the subjects you have learned so far. Ask your partner at least three questions.

**A** Kamu belajar **Bahasa Inggris** pada hari apa?

**B** Saya belajar **Bahasa Inggris** pada **hari Senin**.

**Group work** Survey your classmates about their favourite day.

**A** Hari apa hari favorit kamu?

**B** Hari favorit saya **hari Rabu**.

**A** Mengapa?

**B** Karena saya belajar **Seni Musik**.

What do you think *belajar* means?





# Saling silang

## Sistem sekolah di Indonesia

In Indonesia there are government and private schools. In the private sector there are religious schools, such as Islamic, Catholic and other Christian schools, as well as international schools.

	Sekolah Dasar (SD)						Sekolah Menengah					
							Pertama (SMP)			Atas (SMA)		
Kelas	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3

Kindergarten is not compulsory, but private school students generally spend two years in kindergarten.

Children start Year 1 of **Sekolah Dasar (SD)** when they are six. After **SD**, they continue onto **Sekolah Menengah**, which has two levels: **SMP** and **SMA**. In big cities, the numbering of the year levels in **Sekolah Menengah** is changing to match the Australian system (7 to 12). In most cases, **SD**, **SMP** and **SMA** schools are on separate campuses.

There are national examinations (**Ujian Nasional**) after each stage of schooling. Students must pass the exam before they can continue on to the next level.

Uniforms (**seragam**) for students in government schools are the same across Indonesia according to school level.

**Refleksi**

How does the Indonesian school system compare with the Australian one?




## Lafal

### Abbreviations

Listen to how these abbreviations are pronounced. Can you notice any differences between them?

<b>Penjaskes</b> Pendidikan Jasmani dan Kesehatan	<b>UNAS</b> Ujian Nasional
<b>SMP</b> Sekolah Menengah Pertama	<b>PKn</b> Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan

 The abbreviations in the first row are said as whole words. These are called acronyms. With the abbreviations in the second row, each letter is pronounced separately.





**Bacalah!**



## Brosur sekolah

How is Deni's school promoted in this brochure?

*Hari Guru is a special day to recognise and appreciate teachers.*



## SMP NEGERI 3 JAKARTA

Selamat datang di sekolah kami!  
Ada banyak fasilitas dan aktivitas ekstrakurikuler.

### Teknologi

Murid kami suka belajar TIK. Ada ruang komputer modern di sekolah kami. Guru-guru TIK kami pandai dan ramah sekali.



### Guru-guru

Ini guru-guru kami pada Hari Guru. Guru-guru kami pandai dan rajin.



### Olahraga

Banyak murid suka Olahraga dan Penjasokes. Di sekolah kami ada lapangan sepak bola dan lapangan bola basket. Tim sekolah kami pandai bermain bola basket.



### Studi Tur

Di sekolah kami, murid-murid kelas 3 ikut studi tur ke Bali. Kami suka ke Bali karena seru!



### Klub

Murid-murid harus ikut aktivitas ekskul. Di sekolah kami ada banyak klub. Klub Musik, Klub Bahasa Inggris dan Klub Pecinta Alam populer sekali.

*'Kami lebih suka ikut Klub Bahasa Inggris. Kami suka belajar Bahasa Inggris di sekolah karena Bahasa Inggris penting sekali.'*



*'Ini T-shirt dari Klub Pecinta Alam. Kami suka Klub Pecinta Alam karena ada banyak kompetisi.'*

## AYO BELAJAR DI SEKOLAH KAMI!

### Cari jawabannya!

- 1 Ekskul** is an abbreviation of **ekstrakurikuler**. List the extracurricular activities offered at Deni's school. Are there any you would like to try?
- Why is **kami** used instead of **kita** to mean we in the brochure?

### Refleksi



- How does Deni's school compare with yours? Would you like to go on a school exchange to SMP Negeri 3 Jakarta?
- What do you notice about the way the teachers are dressed?
- What extracurricular activities are popular at your school?

selamat datang	welcome
banyak	many
murid	school student
ruang	room
guru	teacher
rajin	hard-working; conscientious
harus	have to; must
ikut	to participate in
pecinta alam	nature lover(s)
penting	important



# Pojok bahasa

## 3. Ada/tidak ada

What do you think **ada** and **tidak ada** mean in these sentences?

**Ada** klub musik di sekolah saya.

**Tidak ada** ruang drama di sekolah saya.

**Ada** dua komputer di rumah saya.

**Tidak ada** lapangan tenis di rumah saya.

**Ada** banyak aktivitas ekstrakurikuler di sekolah Deni.

**Tidak ada** banyak murid malas.

Ada has several meanings in Indonesian. In chapter 2, you saw that it can mean *to have*. In this chapter, **ada** is used to mean *there is/there are*. In questions, it means *is there/are there?* **Tidak ada** is the negative form, which means *there isn't/there aren't*.

## 4. Pandai

The word **pandai** expresses the idea of being *clever*. Using the picture clues, how would you translate each of these sentences into natural English?



Guru-guru TIK kami **pandai**.



Kami **pandai** bermain sepak bola.

Matematika 6/6

- $a^2 \times a^3 = a^5$  ✓
- $x^5 \div x^2 = x^3$  ✓
- $(a^4)^5 = a^{20}$  ✓
- $\frac{w^{10}}{w^7} = w^3$  ✓
- $4p^4 \times 3p^2 = 12p^6$  ✓
- $\frac{14b^3}{7b} = 2b^2$  ✓

Deni **pandai** matematika.

Pandai can be used to describe people or their skills. It can mean either *intelligent* or *good at doing something*.

## Ayo interaksi!

**Pair work** Ask your partner what subjects and sports he or she is good at. Use the prompts provided.

**A** Kamu pandai **bermain bola basket**?

**B** Saya pandai **bermain bola basket**.

**C** Saya tidak pandai **bermain bola basket**.

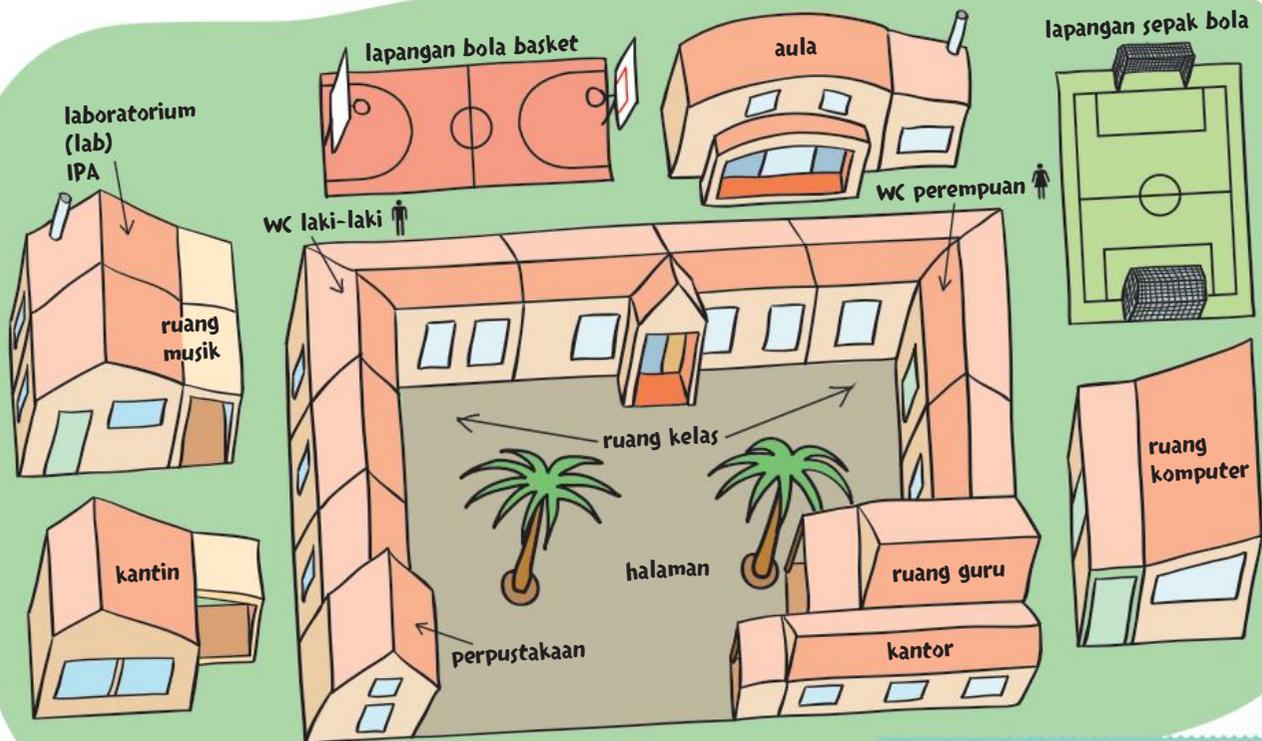


## Bacalah!

### Ada fasilitas apa di sekolah Deni?

Here is a plan of Deni's school. What facilities does his school have?

aula	hall; auditorium
halaman	yard; playground
kantor	office
perpustakaan	library



### Refleksi

- 1 Do you think all Indonesian schools would have these facilities?
- 2 In Indonesian high schools, teachers move from class to class while students stay in their home room. How does this compare to your school?

## Ayo interaksi!

**Pair work** With a partner, talk about Deni's school's facilities. Refer to the plan and the examples given below.

- A** Ada **halaman** di sekolah Deni?
- B** Ada. Ada **lapangan tenis** di sekolah Deni?
- A** Tidak ada. Ada ...?

**Group work** List five things you would like at your ideal school. Then interview your classmates and ask if they would like those things at their ideal school. To extend your answer, add a statement like the examples in italics below.

- A** Ada **lapangan bola basket** di sekolah ideal kamu?
- B** Ada. Ada **ruang kelas** di sekolah ideal kamu?
- A** Tidak ada. *Kami belajar di lapangan. Ada buku?*
- B** Tidak ada. *Kami belajar dengan komputer. Ada ...?*



## Bacalah!



Deni wants to join a new club. He asks his friend Arif for advice.

### Deni mau ikut klub baru

Deni: Hai Arif. Saya mau ikut klub ekskul.

Arif: Asyik! Mau ikut Klub Band dengan saya?

Deni: Saya suka mendengarkan musik, tetapi saya tidak pandai bermain musik.

Arif: Kamu pandai olahraga. Kamu suka olahraga apa?

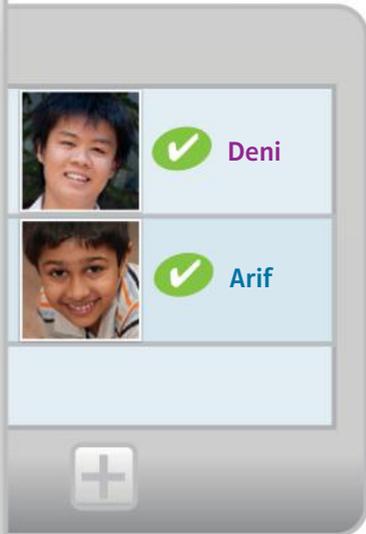
Deni: Saya suka bermain bola basket. Saya ikut Klub Bola Basket dan saya juga bermain badminton di Klub Badminton. Saya mau coba klub baru.

Arif: Saya pikir Klub Bahasa Jepang menarik sekali untuk kamu. Kamu suka komik Jepang. Juga kamu pandai bahasa!

Deni: Klub Bahasa Jepang pada hari apa?

Arif: Klub Bahasa Jepang pada hari Selasa.

Deni: Asyik! Saya mau ikut Klub Bahasa Jepang.



coba	to try
menarik	interesting

### Cari jawabannya!

- 1 Why doesn't Deni want to join **Klub Band**?
- 2 What club does Arif recommend to Deni? Why?

### Ayo interaksi!

**Pair work** Discuss the clubs you want to join and the things you are good at.

- A** Kamu mau ikut klub apa?
- B** Saya mau ikut **Klub Seni Rupa** dan **Klub Bola Basket**.
- A** Kamu pandai **Seni Rupa** dan **bermain bola basket**?
- B** Saya tidak pandai **Seni Rupa**, tetapi saya pandai **bermain bola basket**. Dan kamu? Kamu mau ikut klub apa?



Klub Musik



# Aspek favorit sekolah saya

What do I like most about my school?

**Bacalah!**



## Buku harian Deni

What does Deni think about school? What are his favourite and least favourite days of the week? Let's take a peek at his diary.

aduh!	oh no!
sulit	difficult
streng	strict
PR (pekerjaan rumah)	homework
mudah	easy
sabar	patient
membosankan	boring

### 18 Hari Senin

\* Musikal sekolah - seru! 😊  
Saya suka sekali menonton musikal!

\* PENTING!!! Besok ada tes matematika.  
Belajar untuk tes!!!

### 19 Hari Selasa



\* Tes matematika. Aduh! Matematika sulit!  
Saya kurang suka guru Matematika!  
Dia streng dan kurang ramah. 😞

\* Klub Bahasa Inggris ... Asyik!

### 20 Hari Rabu

Klub Bola Basket. Favorit saya!!!  
Saya paling suka Klub Bola Basket.  
Asyik, teman olahraga saya, Budi, ikut  
Klub Bola Basket.



### 21 Hari Kamis

Hore!!! Tidak ada PR!



### 22 Hari Jumat

\* Tes Sejarah hari ini - mudah 😊

\* Bu Tini paling sabar 😊  
tetapi Pak Gun kurang sabar! 😞

### 23 Hari Sabtu

\* Kelas TIK - membosankan ...

\* Bermain sepak bola - seru!  
Saya pandai bermain sepak bola.



### 24 Hari Minggu

Ke mal dengan Arif.



**Lafal**



## Showing emotion

Listen to Deni say these words. Which part of the word is stressed?

aduh    hore    asyik    seru

🔊 When you use words to show emotion, you usually stress the last syllable.

## Cari jawabannya!

- 1 What does Deni think of maths and his teachers? Can you guess the meaning of **kurang**?
- 2 Does Deni like to play basketball? What phrases does he use?

## Pojok bahasa

### 5. Paling

Where is **paling** placed in these sentences? What kinds of words is it used with?

Saya <b>paling</b> suka bermain sepak bola.	Johan <b>paling</b> humoris di kelas.
Deni <b>paling</b> suka Klub Bola Basket.	Bahasa Jerman <b>paling</b> menarik.
Teman saya <b>paling</b> suka makan di kantin.	Bu Tini <b>paling</b> sabar.

Use **paling** before an adjective or before **suka**. It means *the most* or *-est*.

### 6. Kurang/tidak

Compare the use of **kurang** and **tidak** in the sentences below. Which one sounds gentler and less direct?

<b>Guru IPA kurang ramah.</b>	My Science teacher is <i>not that</i> friendly.
<b>Dia tidak ramah.</b>	She's <i>not</i> friendly.
<b>Guru TIK kurang humoris.</b>	My IT teacher is <i>not that</i> funny.
<b>Dia tidak humoris.</b>	He's <i>not</i> funny.

**Kurang** literally means *less than*. It is used more often than **tidak**, especially when expressing your opinion about people. **Tidak** can sound quite harsh and direct and is used more with facts.

**Kurang** and **tidak** can also be used with **suka**. Which one of these examples sounds harsher?

**Deni kurang suka guru matematika.**      **Deni tidak suka tes.**

Notice where **kurang** and **tidak** appear in the sentence. Is it the same word order as in English?

#### Cobalah!

Your Indonesian friend wants to know about your teachers. Describe three teachers using **paling**, **kurang** and **tidak** with the adjectives below.

**streng   sabar   menarik**  
**humoris   ramah**

Guru ... saya paling/kurang/  
tidak ...

## Ayo interaksi!

**Group work** Conduct a survey to find out how your classmates rate different aspects of your school.

- A** Kamu suka Bahasa Inggris?
- B** Ya, saya suka sekali Bahasa Inggris. 
- C** Saya kurang suka Bahasa Inggris. 

Create a survey form similar to the sample opposite. Include questions related to your subjects and extracurricular activities. At the end, write some sentences in Indonesian about your findings.

	 Tidak suka	 Kurang suka	 Suka	 Suka sekali	 Paling suka
Bahasa Inggris			### 	### 	
Klub Sepak Bola					

- Satu murid tidak suka Bahasa Inggris.
- Dua murid kurang suka Bahasa Inggris.
- Delapan murid suka Bahasa Inggris.
- Sembilan murid suka sekali Bahasa Inggris.
- Tiga murid paling suka Bahasa Inggris.



## Bagaimana guru ideal?

On [www.guru-ideal.co.id](http://www.guru-ideal.co.id), Indonesian students say what makes an ideal teacher.

<p><b>Saya pikir guru ideal rajin dan pandai.</b> Ketut, Kelas 3 SMP, Bali</p> <p>(12) Suka</p>
<p><b>Saya rasa guru ideal tidak malas dan tidak absen.</b> Lia, Kelas 3 SMP, Jakarta</p> <p>(7) Suka</p>
<p><b>Saya pikir guru ideal sportif dan suka olahraga.</b> Ratna, Kelas 3 SMP, Bandung</p> <p>(15) Suka</p>
<p><b>Saya rasa guru ideal tidak marah. Guru ideal humoris dan tidak mengkritik.</b> Jarot, Kelas 2 SMP, Kediri</p> <p>(11) Suka</p>
<p><b>Saya rasa guru paling baik streng dan rajin.</b> Aminah, Kelas 2 SMP, Yogyakarta</p> <p>(8) Suka</p>
<p><b>Saya pikir guru paling baik disiplin dan serius.</b> Wayan, Kelas 2 SMA, Denpasar</p> <p>(5) Suka</p>
<p><b>Saya rasa guru ideal santai dan sabar.</b> Emma, Kelas 7, Sekolah Internasional, Jakarta</p> <p>(6) Suka</p>

<b>marah</b>	angry
<b>mengkritik</b>	to criticise



### Cari jawabannya!

- 1 Make a list of the adjectives used to describe an ideal teacher. Which student's opinion is closest to yours?
- 2 How do Jarot's and Wayan's opinions differ? What can you tell about the type of students they are?

### Refleksi

Do you think there are differences in what Indonesian and Australian students consider to be ideal teachers?



## Ayo interaksi!

**Group work** Imagine you have been asked to create a profile of an ideal teacher for the website [www.guru-ideal.co.id](http://www.guru-ideal.co.id). Interview five students in your class.

- A Bagaimana guru ideal kamu?
- B Saya rasa guru ideal **ramah** dan **humoris**.
- C Saya pikir guru ideal **santai** dan **sabar**.
- D Saya rasa guru ideal **pandai** tetapi **streng**.

Use your results to create a profile of the ideal teacher according to your classmates.

**Kami rasa/pikir guru ideal ...**



## Saling silang

### Respect for teachers

Indonesian children are brought up to respect older people and people in authority such as teachers. Indonesian students show respect to teachers by greeting them whenever they see them.

In class, students must put up their hands before asking or answering a question.

### Discipline in Indonesian schools

Discipline at school is taken very seriously in Indonesia. If students break school rules, they are often punished by the teacher in front of the class. They may have to stand up in front of the class or stand in the corner of the room. They may also be sent out of the room or to the deputy principal or principal. If it is more serious, they are suspended (**dirumahkan**).

Look at the list of offences and who students report to if they break the school rules. Do you have anything similar at your school?



## SMP NEGERI 3 JAKARTA

Jalan Budiman No. 253, Grogol, Jakarta

### Sanksi sekolah

#### Kode A

#### Ke wali kelas

- Tidak sopan di kelas
- Makan di kelas
- Grafiti di meja

#### Kode B

#### Ke kantor wakil kepala sekolah

- Terlambat ke kelas
- SMS di kelas
- Tidak berseragam sekolah
- Tidak ikut upacara bendera
- Membolos

#### Kode C

#### Ke kantor kepala sekolah

- Berkelahi
- Merokok



wali kelas	homeroom teacher
meja	desk/table
wakil kepala sekolah	deputy principal
terlambat	late
berseragam	to wear a uniform
membolos	to be absent from school without permission
kepala sekolah	principal
berkelahi	to fight
merokok	to smoke

### Refleksi

- 1 How do you show respect to your teachers? How do you think Deni would feel if he sat in one of your classes?
- 2 How does this discipline system compare to your school?
- 3 Do you think the Indonesian discipline system would work in your school? Why?

# Tugas

## 1 Sekolah saya

Create a slideshow about your school for students from your Indonesian sister school. Organise your presentation using headings and include:

- the subjects taught at your school
- school hours
- extracurricular activities
- school facilities.

Present your slideshow to the class.



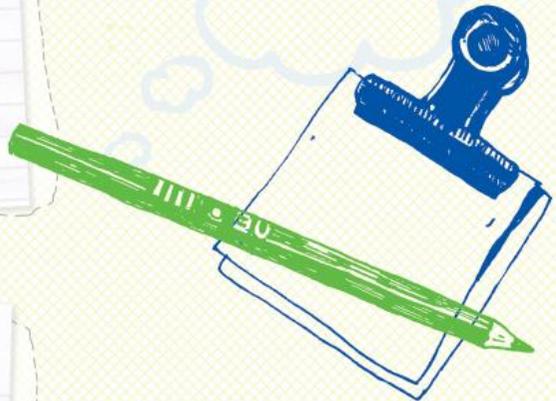
### TIP

To make your presentation more interesting, add some photos of your school to each slide.

## 2 Aktivitas ekstrakurikuler favorit

Survey your friends to find out their favourite extracurricular activities. Present your findings in a slideshow.

- Construct the questions that you will use to interview your classmates.
- Design a suitable way of recording the data you gather. Consider using graphs to present your findings.



### TIP

Concentrate on using the correct word order. Remember: when **saya** means **my** it should be placed after the noun or phrase.

## 3 Guru favorit saya

The website [www.guru-ideal.co.id](http://www.guru-ideal.co.id) is running a competition in which you can nominate your favourite teacher. Write a description of your teacher that explains why he or she is your favourite.

- Say what subject he/she teaches.
- Give some general information about your teacher (nationality, age if you know it, hobbies).
- Use **paling** to describe his/her qualities.
- Say why he/she is your favourite teacher.

### TIP

Think about what your Indonesian student would find interesting. You could write about some of the differences and similarities between your schools.

## 4 Rutin sekolah saya

Write an email to an Indonesian exchange student who is coming to Australia. Tell him/her about your school routine.

- Open your email with **Hai** and sign off with **Dari** [your name].
- Tell the student what subjects he/she will be studying.
- Describe what your teachers are like.
- Explain what after-school activities he/she will be involved in.



### TIP

Use a range of adjectives to highlight the good features of your school.

## 5 Open Day di sekolah saya

Make a video clip promoting your school for Open Day. Talk about:

- facilities at your school
- the most popular teachers
- activities and/or subjects that students at your school are good at.

# Kosa kata

## Talking about your school subjects and extracurricular activities

<b>Kamu belajar apa?</b> <i>Saya belajar ...</i>	What do you study? <i>I study ...</i>
<b>Kamu belajar ... pada hari apa?</b>	What day do you study ...?
<b>Kamu pandai apa?</b> <i>Saya pandai ...</i>	What are you good at? <i>I'm good at ...</i>
<b>Saya tidak pandai ...</b>	<i>I'm not good at ...</i>

<b>agama</b>	religion
<b>Bahasa Daerah</b>	Regional Language
<b>Geografi</b>	Geography
<b>IPA</b>	Science
<b>Matematika</b>	Mathematics
<b>Penjaskes</b>	PE and Health
<b>PKn</b>	Civics and Citizenship
<b>Sejarah</b>	History
<b>Seni Musik</b>	Music (as one of the arts)
<b>Seni Rupa</b>	Visual Art
<b>TIK</b>	Information and Communication Technology

<b>buku harian</b>	diary
<b>daftar pelajaran</b>	timetable
<b>guru</b>	teacher
<b>istirahat</b>	break; rest
<b>kartu pelajar</b>	student card
<b>murid</b>	school student
<b>pelajaran</b>	lesson
<b>PR</b>	homework
<b>seragam</b>	uniform
<b>tes</b>	test

<b>aktivitas ekstrakurikuler</b>	extracurricular activity
<b>ikut klub</b>	to participate in club
<b>pecinta alam</b>	nature lover(s)
<b>studi tur</b>	study tour

### Kata-kata berguna

<b>ada banyak atau coba harus</b>	there is/are lots of/many or to try have to; must
<b>besok hari ini kemarin</b>	tomorrow today yesterday

## Describing school facilities

<b>Ada fasilitas apa di sekolah kamu?</b> <i>Ada ...</i> <i>Tidak ada ...</i>	What facilities are there at your school? <i>There is/there are ...</i> <i>There isn't/there aren't ...</i>
---	---

<b>aula</b>	hall; auditorium
<b>halaman</b>	yard; playground
<b>kantin</b>	canteen
<b>kantor</b>	office
<b>komputer</b>	computer
<b>laboratorium (lab) IPA</b>	Science lab
<b>meja</b>	desk/table
<b>perpustakaan</b>	library
<b>ruang</b>	room
<b>ruang guru</b>	staffroom
<b>ruang kelas</b>	classroom
<b>ruang komputer</b>	computer room
<b>ruang musik</b>	music room
<b>WC laki-laki /perempuan</b>	boys/girls toilet

## Expressing opinions about subjects and teachers

<b>kurang suka</b>	don't/doesn't really like
<b>lebih suka</b>	to prefer
<b>paling suka</b>	to like the most
<b>tidak suka</b>	don't/doesn't like

<b>kurang + adj</b>	less; not too ...
<b>lebih + adj</b>	more ...
<b>paling + adj</b>	most ...
<b>tidak + adj</b>	not ...

<b>Bagaimana guru ... kamu?</b>	What is your ... teacher like?
<b>disiplin</b>	organised and strict
<b>ideal</b>	ideal
<b>marah</b>	angry
<b>mengkritik</b>	to criticise
<b>pandai</b>	clever; good at
<b>rajin</b>	hard-working
<b>sabar</b>	patient
<b>streng</b>	strict

<b>membosankan</b>	boring
<b>menarik</b>	interesting
<b>mudah</b>	easy
<b>penting</b>	important
<b>sulit</b>	difficult



# Makanan khas kami



## 4.1 Berbagai-bagai tempat makan

Where do I like to eat?

## 4.3 Makanan Indonesia enak!

What's my favourite dish?

## 4.2 Saya lapar

What would I like to eat?

### Eksplorasi

- Learn about places to eat in Indonesia and compare them with eateries in your country
- Discover a variety of Indonesian dishes
- Identify etiquette associated with eating
- Recognise what influences our food choices and habits

### Interaksi

- Arrange a time and place to eat out
- Talk about places where you like to eat
- Describe how different foods and drinks taste and smell
- Order food and drink from a menu
- Express your preferences for foods and places where you like to eat

### Tugas

- Create a poster describing a range of eateries in Indonesia
- Act out a role-play about eating in an Indonesian restaurant
- Produce a movie describing a dish you eat at home
- Write a review of your favourite eating place
- Design a poster describing Australian cuisine

## Bacalah!



Emma and Lia are catching up for lunch. Have a look at the texts on this page. What arrangements are they making?

## Ayo makan!

Lia

13:30

Emma

Hai, Lia. Jam berapa sekarang?

Jam setengah dua.

Maaf, saya terlambat.

Tidak apa-apa. Jam karet, ya.

Saya lapar.

Saya juga. Mau makan di mana di food court?

Saya tidak tahu. Ada banyak tempat makan di sini.

Ya. Ada resto, rumah makan dan kafe. Emma, kamu suka makan apa?

Saya suka nasi goreng. Saya biasanya makan nasi goreng di warung atau kaki lima.

Kamu sudah makan Soto Betawi?

Belum.

Soto Betawi makanan khas Jakarta. Bagaimana kalau kita coba Soto Betawi?



Soto Betawi



masih	still
bertemu	to meet
bagaimana kalau	how about
sekarang	now
tidak apa-apa	no worries
lapar	hungry
tahu	to know
tempat	place
di sini	here
biasanya	usually
makanan	food
khas	specialty

## Refleksi



- How many kinds of eating places are mentioned in the conversation? Are you familiar with them all?
- What kinds of places do you go to eat with your friends?
- Jam karet** literally means *rubber time*. Why do you think Indonesians have this expression? Does your language have a similar expression to comment on time?



# Pojok bahasa

## 1. Telling the time

Look at the clocks. Can you work out the pattern for saying the time on the hour?

Jam berapa sekarang?



jam dua



jam tiga



jam sembilan

- Use **Jam berapa sekarang?** when you need to ask the time.
- To tell the time on the hour, use: **jam + the number of the hour.**

Where have you seen the word *berapa* before?

How do you express *half past* in Indonesian?

Jam berapa sekarang?



jam setengah tiga



jam setengah empat



jam setengah sepuluh

- To say *half past*, use: **jam + setengah + the number of the next hour.**

If you need to specify the part of the day, simply add the words **pagi**, **siang**, **sore** or **malam** after the time.

6:00 am

jam enam pagi

9:30 pm

jam setengah sepuluh malam

## Ayo interaksi!

**Pair work** Practise asking and saying the time. Use the times indicated on the clocks.

- A Jam berapa sekarang?
- B Jam ...



## Lafal



h

Listen to and repeat these words. Pay attention to how the letter *h* is pronounced at the end of a word.

sudah sekolah ramah setengah lebih aduh sepuluh

- When you say a final *h* sound, you need to give a very slight 'huff' of air.

If you put your hand in front of your mouth, you should feel a light breath on your hand. In casual conversation, the final *h* sound is often silent, like in the English word *cheetah*.



## Pojok bahasa

### 2. Belum/sudah

Can you work out what the words **belum** and **sudah** mean? Look at the cartoons and have a guess.



- **Belum** means *not yet*. **Sudah** means *already*. Use **belum** or **sudah** to answer a question containing **sudah**. Can you find where these words are used in the conversation on page 50?

Indonesians often use *sudah* and *belum* instead of *ya* and *tidak*.

## Ayo interaksi!

**Pair work** Say whether you have ever done these things.

bermain sepak takraw ✗



- A** Kamu sudah **bermain** sepak takraw?
- B** Saya **belum** bermain sepak takraw. Dan kamu?

bermain sepak bola ✓



- A** Kamu sudah **bermain** sepak bola?
- B** Saya **sudah** bermain sepak bola. Dan kamu?

1



berselancar

2



berbelanja di internet

3



menonton konser musik rock

4



makan makanan Indonesia

5



makan di resto fast food

6



berenang di pantai di Bali



# Saling silang

## Tempat makan

Look at some of the places where Indonesians like to eat and hang out. How do they compare with eating places in your country?



**Warung:** a street stall selling a variety of traditional food



**Rumah makan:** a simple restaurant



**Restoran/resto:** a western-style restaurant

## Snacking in Indonesia

Indonesians usually eat several times a day, snacking or eating small meals. **Kaki lima** are mobile food carts that are very popular for quick snacks.

**Kaki lima** roam the streets and neighbourhoods, attracting attention with distinctive sounds. Each different food cart has its own sound. As soon as you hear your favourite sound, your mouth begins to water! Look at these examples. Which sound would you listen out for?



**Kaki lima**

ting ting ting

**bakso**

tet tet tet

**es krim**

Tee, sateeee ...

**sate**

## Ayo interaksi!

**Pair work** Your partner invites you out to lunch. Choose the eatery you would like to try and decide what time you are going to meet. Then swap roles.

- A** Kamu sudah makan?
- B** Belum. Mau makan di mana?
- A** Bagaimana kalau kita makan di restoran KFC?
- B** Seru! Jam berapa kita bertemu?
- A** Jam empat?
- B** Oke. Sampai jam empat.



## Bacalah!



Teman magazine interviewed some teenagers about their favourite eating places. Read what they have to say and decide where you would most like to eat.

### KAMU PALING SUKA MAKAN DI MANA?



Saya paling suka makan di Warung Made. Mie goreng di sana enak sekali!

Budi



Saya paling suka makan di restoran fast food. KFC favorit saya karena trendi. Juga kentang goreng di KFC gurih. Enak sekali!

Dewi



Saya paling suka ke kafe internet karena saya bisa minum kopi dan membaca blog fashion di internet.

Endah



Saya paling suka makan di restoran karena saya suka makan dan menonton bola di televisi besar.

Sigit



Saya paling suka makan di kaki lima karena murah.

Ratih



Saya paling suka makan di resto karena ada banyak pilihan.

Ahmad

<b>mie</b>	noodles
<b>di sana</b>	there
<b>enak</b>	delicious
<b>kentang</b>	potato
<b>gurih</b>	savoury and oily
<b>bisa</b>	can; able to
<b>kopi</b>	coffee
<b>besar</b>	big
<b>murah</b>	cheap
<b>pilihan</b>	choice

*Gurih* is often translated as 'tasty' because many Indonesians love savoury and oily food. Do you?

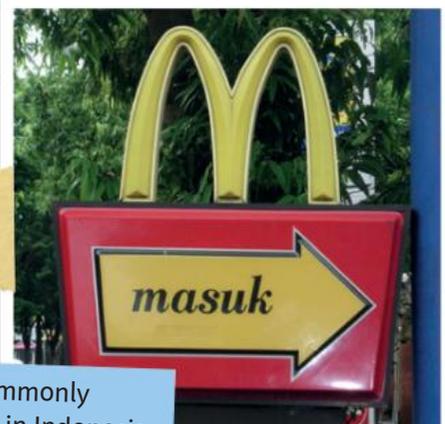
### Cari jawabannya!

- 1 Can you remember the meaning of **karena**? Make a list of the reasons why these teenagers choose to eat at different places.
- 2 Budi likes **mie goreng** and Dewi likes **kentang goreng**. Can you work out the meaning of **goreng**?

## Ayo interaksi!

**Pair work** Say where you like to eat and why. Use the information from the text as a model.

- A** Kamu suka makan di mana?
- B** Saya suka makan di **McDee** karena **murah sekali**. Kamu suka makan di mana?
- A** Saya suka makan di ...



McDonald's is commonly known as **McDee** in Indonesia.

## Bacalah!

Emma and Lia are thinking about eating at Resto Jojo. How many of these dishes do you already know?

### Daftar makanan Resto Jojo

#### Makanan



Soto Betawi Rp 20.000,-



Bakso Rp 10.000,-



Sate ayam Rp 12.000,-



Rendang Rp 20.000,-



Gado-gado Rp 8.000,-



Nasi goreng Rp 12.000,-



Mie goreng Rp 15.000,-



Ayam goreng Rp 7.000,-



Nasi putih Rp 2.000,-

#### Minuman

**Minuman dingin**  
Rp 1.500,-

- Es jeruk
- Es teh
- Es kopi
- Es cendol

**Minuman panas**  
Rp 1.500,-

- Teh manis
- Kopi susu
- Susu coklat

**Minuman ringan**  
Rp 2.000,-

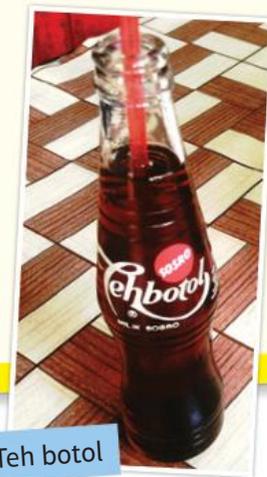
- Coca-Cola, Sprite, Fanta (Orange, Mango, Grape)
- Teh botol
- Air putih



Es cendol



Kopi susu



Teh botol

ayam	chicken
jeruk	citrus/orange
manis	sweet
susu	milk
minuman ringan	soft drink
air	water

### Cari jawabannya!

- 1 Can you find the word for *rice* in the **daftar makanan**? What do you think **putih** means?
- 2 What is the Indonesian word for *drinks*? Can you guess the meaning of **dingin** and **panas**?

### Refleksi

How many of these foods and drinks could you find at a food court in your country?



## Bacalah!



Lia and Emma decide to eat at Resto Jojo. They are looking at the menu and trying to work out what to order.

### Makanan di Resto Jojo



Emma

Lia

Hmm ... bau enak!

Mau makan apa? Saya traktir.

Makanan apa populer di sini?

Soto Betawi, rendang dan sate populer.

Saya suka sate babi.

Tidak ada sate babi karena tidak halal untuk orang Islam.

Bagaimana rasa bakso?

Rasanya enak.

Bagaimana rasa rendang? Baunya enak sekali!

Rasanya pedas dan gurih.

<b>traktir</b>	to pay for someone
<b>babi</b>	pig; pork
<b>pedas</b>	spicy hot
<b>sayur-sayuran</b>	vegetables
<b>saus</b>	sauce
<b>kacang</b>	peanut
<b>haus</b>	thirsty
<b>bermacam-macam</b>	a variety of
<b>segar</b>	refreshing
<b>pahit</b>	bitter

### Cari jawabannya!

- 1 What dishes does Lia mention? How does she describe them?
- 2 What do you think the word **halal** means?
- 3 Do you think Lia has been to Resto Jojo before? Why?

### Refleksi



- 1 If you invite someone to lunch in Indonesia, it is customary for you to pay. Would you be happy to pay for your friend?
- 2 Are there any foods you are not allowed to eat? Why?

Lia paling suka makan apa?

Saya paling suka gado-gado dan Soto Betawi.

Apa gado-gado?

Sayur-sayuran dengan saus kacang. Emma haus?

Ya.

Ada bermacam-macam minuman. Es cendol favorit saya. Rasanya manis.

Saya suka es jeruk. Rasanya segar. Saya juga suka minum kopi susu. Baunya enak.

Saya tidak suka kopi karena rasanya pahit.



Listen to and repeat these words. How is the letter *k* pronounced?

**baik enak tidak jeruk menarik**

- 👉 When the letter *k* is at the end of a word, the sound is cut off sharply. It's as though you start making the *k* sound and then stop halfway.

Listen to the words again and then compare how *k* is pronounced in the English words *kick*, *seek* and *milk*.

ena **k**

## Pojok bahasa

### 3. Describing food and drink

Focus on these extracts from the dialogue between Emma and Lia. They repeat two words as they describe the food and drink. Which words are they?

Q Bagaimana **rasa** bakso?

A **Rasanya** enak.

- 👉 **Rasa** and **bau** are often used to describe food and drink. **Rasa** refers to the *taste* and **bau** refers to the *smell* of something.

### 4. -nya

What do you notice about the position of **-nya** in these words? What does it refer to?

Saya suka makan rendang. **Rasanya** gurih.

Q Bagaimana **rasa** rendang? **Baunya** enak sekali!

A **Rasanya** pedas dan gurih.  
Saya juga suka kopi susu. **Baunya** enak.

You came across *rasa* in chapter 2. What other meaning can it have?

Saya tidak suka minum kopi karena **rasanya** pahit.

Sosis barbecue favorit saya. **Baunya** enak sekali.

Kopi favorit saya. **Baunya** enak.

- 👉 **-nya** refers to something that has just been mentioned. In these examples **-nya** means *the*. Where do you attach **-nya**?

## Ayo interaksi!

**Group work** Interview five people in your class about the taste and smell of these foods and drinks. Record your findings in a table and then discuss them with your class.

A Bagaimana **rasa** es krim?

B **Rasanya** enak.

C **Rasanya** manis.

A Bagaimana **bau** sosis barbecue?

B **Baunya** enak.

C **Baunya** kurang enak.



## Bacalah!



Lia and Emma are now ready to order food at Resto Jojo. How many dishes do they order?

### Pesan di Resto Jojo

Selamat siang. Mau pesan apa?

Saya mau pesan Soto Betawi dua, sate ayam dua, gado-gado satu dan nasi putih.

Berapa porsi nasi putih?

Dua.

Mau pesan minuman?

Es cendol satu, es jeruk satu dan kopi susu satu.

Itu saja?

Ya.



Pelayan

Lia

pesan	to order
pelayan	waiter
Itu saja?	Is that all?

### Refleksi



- 1 What do you notice about the position of the numbers when Lia makes her order? Is it the same as in English?
- 2 How does the conversation end? Would you say anything different in your country?

### Ayo interaksi!

**Pair work** Look at Resto Jojo's menu on page 55. Taking turns, ask each other what you would like to order to eat and drink.

**A** Mau pesan apa?

**B** Saya mau pesan **gado-gado satu dan nasi putih.**

**A** Mau minum apa?

**B** Es kopi satu dan es jeruk satu.

### Saling silang

#### Eating in Indonesia

Can you guess what's happening in these cartoons?



### Refleksi



- 1 What utensils do Indonesians use to eat?
- 2 Do you have expressions in your language that are similar to the ones used in the cartoons?
- 3 Do you know an expression like **Selamat makan** in any other language?

## Bacalah!



**Jajan Enak** is a popular Indonesian food blog. Let's have a look at what people say about their favourite eateries and dishes.

www.jajan\_enak.co.id

**Jajan Enak**

**Kafe JJ** JI Mega, Kuningan, Jakarta

Saya pikir jajan di Kafe JJ lebih baik daripada tempat makan lain di Kuningan. Makanan khasnya kue pisang dan kue lapis. Rasanya enak sekali.

**Nama:** Dewa **Skor saya:** ★★★★★☆

Dewa, sudah makan di Kafe Mega? Jajan di sana lebih enak daripada jajan di Kafe JJ.

Kue lapis

---

**Warung Cabe** JI Setiabudi, Jakarta

Saya pikir Warung Cabe nomor satu di Jakarta. Makanan spesialnya makanan pedas dari Sumatra dan Kalimantan. Masakan di Warung Cabe lebih pedas daripada masakan di warung lain. Minuman populer di sana es kelapa muda, jus melon dan jus mangga.

**Nama:** Irfa **Skor saya:** ★★★★★★

Irfa, masakan di Warung Krisna lebih pedas daripada masakan di Warung Cabe! 😊

Jus mangga

---

**Resto Sedap** JI Sukawati, Jakarta

Saya merekomendasi gorengan di Resto Sedap. Makanan spesialnya pisang goreng coklat, nanas goreng dan tahu goreng. Rekomendasi saya pisang goreng coklat. Lokasinya di food court, Plaza Jakarta. Servisnya bagus sekali.

**Nama:** Arif **Skor saya:** ★★★★★☆

Saya pikir nanas goreng coklat lebih enak daripada pisang goreng. 😊

Pisang goreng coklat

---

**Resto Mie Aceh** Plaza Indonesia, Jakarta

Resto Mie Aceh restoran favorit saya! Ada bermacam-macam mie: makanan spesialnya mie goreng dan mie Jawa. Servisnya cepat sekali. Juga, relatif murah. Saya lebih suka mie goreng daripada mie Jawa. Enak sekali!

**Nama:** Eko **Skor saya:** ★★★★★★

Saya juga suka makanan di Resto Mie Aceh, tetapi saya pikir mie Jawa lebih enak daripada mie goreng. 😊

Mie goreng

jajan	snack
lain	other
kue	cake
pisang	banana
masakan	cooking
kelapa muda	young coconut (drink)
nanas	pineapple
tahu	tofu
bagus	good
cepat	quick

### Cari jawabannya!

- 1 What are the different eateries famous for?
- 2 Can you guess what the word **gorengan** means?
- 3 How many dishes are mentioned in the reviews? Make a list.

### Refleksi

- 1 From the reviews, what can you say about Indonesian tastes? Are they similar to yours?
- 2 Which eatery would you like to try? Why?

## Pojok bahasa

### 5. -an

Look at the words in red from the restaurant reviews. What do they have in common? Can you recognise any familiar words?

**Makanan** khasnya kue kelapa dan kue lapis.

**Minuman** populer es kelapa muda, jus melon dan jus mangga.

**Masakan** di Warung Krisna lebih pedas daripada **masakan** di Warung Cabai.

**Gorengan** populer di Resto Sedap.

🕒 By adding the suffix **-an** to base verbs or adjectives, you form nouns.

### 6. Lebih ... daripada ...

What are the food bloggers saying?

Saya pikir jajan di Kafe JJ **lebih** baik **daripada** tempat makan lain.

Masakan di Warung Krisna **lebih** pedas **daripada** masakan di Warung Cabai.

Saya pikir nanas goreng **lebih** enak **daripada** pisang goreng.

🕒 Use **lebih ... daripada** when you want to compare two things.

Can you list the base words in the examples in red?



### Cobalah!

Compare the following dishes or drinks.



Kentang goreng **lebih** gurih **daripada** pizza.



## Saling silang

### Bagaimana makanan khas Indonesia?

There is no single Indonesian national dish. Indonesian cuisine reflects the diversity of the country's many ethnic groups.

Makanan khas Padang rendang. Makanan Padang pedas sekali. Makanan pedas populer di Indonesia!



Rendang

Orang Manado suka makan babi. Makanan khas Manado rica-rica. Rasanya enak dan pedas!



Rica-rica



Gudeg

Makanan khas Maluku ikan bakar coloco. Ada banyak ikan di Maluku! Ikan bakar coloco gurih!



Ikan bakar coloco

Orang Yogyakarta suka makanan manis. Makanan khas Yogyakarta gudeg.

### Cari jawabannya!

- 1 Why is Padang cooking popular?
- 2 What ingredient do you think is essential for cooking in Yogyakarta?
- 3 Why do you think fish is popular in Maluku?
- 4 Do you think there are more Christians or Muslims in Manado? Why?

### Refleksi

- 1 Each regional group has a different speciality. What do you think influences the popularity of these dishes?
- 2 Think about the dishes that are popular in Australia. What has influenced cooking in Australia?

# Tugas

## 1 Tempat makan di Indonesia

Create a poster to show a range of popular eateries in Indonesia.

- Choose at least four different eateries.
- Add a photo for each place and label it.
- Say why these eateries are popular among Indonesians.

### TIP

You can find some handy words on pages 53–54.

## 2 Makan di resto Indonesia

Act out a role-play about eating at an Indonesian eatery with a local friend.

- Make arrangements for a time and place to meet.
- Together, choose the eatery you would most like to try.
- Ask your friend for advice on different dishes.
- Once you agree on a menu, order food and drinks.

### TIP

Look back at the dishes on pages 55 and 61. Remember you are in Indonesia and you would like to try something new!

## 3 Makan di rumah

Create a movie describing your favourite dish that you eat at home. You could upload the movie to your school network and get your classmates to rate it.

- Present your dish and say where it is from.
- Describe the dish using **rasanya** and **baunya**.
- Say why you like it using **karena**.

## 4 Tempat makan favorit saya

Write a review of your favourite eating place. Comment on the specialty dish and include photos of your favourite dishes.

- Say what type of eatery it is.
- Include the name and location.
- Mention the eatery's specialty dish.
- Use a range of adjectives to describe your favourite dish or drink.
- Express your preferences using **paling suka** or **lebih suka** and **lebih ... daripada ...**
- Give the eatery a star rating from 1 to 5.

### TIP

Use the internet reviews on page 59 as a model.

## 5 Makanan di Australia

Create a poster in Indonesian about popular foods in Australia and their origins.

- Include photos of at least five popular dishes.
- Say where these dishes originate from.
- Describe what they taste and smell like, using the adjectives you have learned.

### TIP

In choosing your dishes, try to emphasise Australia's multicultural society.

# Kosa kata

## Making arrangements to eat out

<b>Bagaimana kalau ...?</b>	How about ...?
<b>Jam berapa kita bertemu?</b>	What time shall we meet?
<b>Jam berapa sekarang?</b>	What time is it now?
<b>Jam</b> (number of the hour)	... o'clock
<b>Jam setengah</b> (number of the next hour)	Half past ...
<b>Kamu sudah makan?</b>	Have you already eaten?
<b>Sudah</b>	Already (yes)
<b>Belum</b>	Not yet (no)
<b>Maaf, saya terlambat</b>	Sorry I'm late
<b>Jam karet</b>	Rubber time
<b>Tidak apa-apa</b>	No worries
<b>Saya haus</b>	I'm thirsty
<b>Saya lapar</b>	I'm hungry

## Ordering food and drink

<b>Mau pesan apa?</b>	What do you want to order?
<b>Saya mau pesan ...</b>	I want to order ...
<b>Itu saja?</b>	Is that all?
<b>pelayan</b>	waiter; waitress
<b>porsi</b>	portion
<b>traktir</b>	to pay for someone
<b>ayam</b>	chicken
<b>babi</b>	pig; pork
<b>es krim</b>	ice-cream
<b>ikan</b>	fish
<b>kentang</b>	potato
<b>kue</b>	cake
<b>mie</b>	noodles
<b>nanas</b>	pineapple
<b>nasi putih</b>	white rice
<b>pisang</b>	banana
<b>saus kacang</b>	peanut sauce
<b>sayur-sayuran</b>	vegetables
<b>sisis</b>	sausage
<b>sate</b>	satay (meat on skewers)
<b>air putih</b>	purified water
<b>es jeruk</b>	iced orange juice
<b>es teh</b>	ice tea
<b>kelapa muda</b>	young coconut (drink)
<b>kopi</b>	coffee
<b>minuman ringan</b>	soft drink
<b>susu</b>	milk

## Describing food and drink

<b>Bagaimana bau ...?</b>	What does ... smell like?
<b>Baunya ...</b>	The smell is ...
<b>Bagaimana rasa ...?</b>	What does ... taste like?
<b>Rasanya ...</b>	The taste is ...
<b>gorengan</b>	fried food
<b>halal</b>	permissible according to Islamic law
<b>jajan</b>	snack
<b>makanan</b>	food
<b>masakan</b>	cooking
<b>minuman</b>	drink
<b>lebih ... daripada</b>	more ... than
<b>dingin</b>	cold
<b>enak</b>	delicious
<b>goreng</b>	fried
<b>gurih</b>	savoury and oily; tasty
<b>kurang enak</b>	not that delicious
<b>manis</b>	sweet
<b>pahit</b>	bitter
<b>panas</b>	hot
<b>pedas</b>	spicy hot
<b>segar</b>	refreshing
<b>spesial</b>	special

## Talking about eating places

<b>Favorit saya</b>	My favourite
<b>Rekomendasi saya</b>	My recommendation
<b>Skor saya</b>	My vote
<b>Ada banyak pilihan</b>	There are many choices
<b>lokasi</b>	location
<b>makanan khas</b>	specialty (food)
<b>servis</b>	service
<b>murah</b>	cheap
<b>bagus</b>	good
<b>cepat</b>	quick

## Kata-kata berguna

<b>bermacam-macam</b>	a variety of; all kinds of
<b>besar</b>	big
<b>biasanya</b>	usually
<b>bisa</b>	can (able to)
<b>di sana</b>	there
<b>di sini</b>	here
<b>lain</b>	other
<b>masih</b>	still

## The Indonesian alphabet



Unlike English, Indonesian is a phonetic language, which means that letters generally have a consistent pronunciation. Listen to how the letters are pronounced.

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>g</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>j</b>	<b>k</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>m</b>
ah	beh	che	deh	eh	ef	geh	ha	ee	jeh	ka	el	em
<b>n</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>v</b>	<b>w</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b>z</b>
en	oh	peh	kee	air	es	teh	oo	feh	weh	iks	yeh	zet

The exception to this rule is the letter e, which has three different sounds.

- **dekat, melihat** (as in *taken*)
- **hebat, keren** (as in *egg*)
- **sore, sate** (as in *cafe*)



## Counting

<b>0</b> nol	<b>10</b> sepuluh	<b>20</b> dua puluh	<b>100</b> seratus
<b>1</b> satu	<b>11</b> sebelas	<b>21</b> dua puluh satu	<b>101</b> seratus satu
<b>2</b> dua	<b>12</b> dua belas	<b>22</b> dua puluh dua	<b>210</b> dua ratus sepuluh
<b>3</b> tiga	<b>13</b> tiga belas	<b>30</b> tiga puluh	<b>313</b> tiga ratus tiga belas
<b>4</b> empat	<b>14</b> empat belas	<b>40</b> empat puluh	<b>423</b> empat ratus dua puluh tiga
<b>5</b> lima	<b>15</b> lima belas	<b>50</b> lima puluh	<b>536</b> lima ratus tiga puluh enam
<b>6</b> enam	<b>16</b> enam belas	<b>60</b> enam puluh	<b>672</b> enam ratus tujuh puluh dua
<b>7</b> tujuh	<b>17</b> tujuh belas	<b>70</b> tujuh puluh	<b>780</b> tujuh ratus delapan puluh
<b>8</b> delapan	<b>18</b> delapan belas	<b>80</b> delapan puluh	<b>811</b> delapan ratus sebelas
<b>9</b> sembilan	<b>19</b> sembilan belas	<b>90</b> sembilan puluh	<b>910</b> sembilan ratus sepuluh



## Asking questions

**apa?** = what?

**bagaimana?** = how? what is it like?

**bagaimana kalau?** = how about?  
what if?

**berapa?** = how many? how much?  
(when the response is a number)

**jam berapa?** = what time?

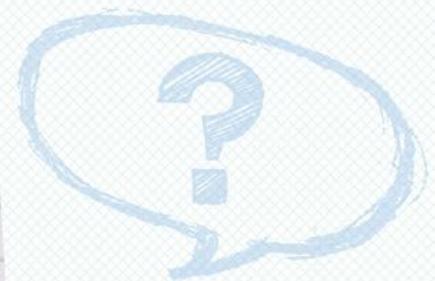
**dari mana?** = where from?

**di mana?** = where?

**ke mana?** = where to?

**mengapa?** = why?

**siapa?** = who? what (name)?



## Classroom expressions

Here are some handy expressions you will often hear from your Indonesian teacher.

**Masuklah!** Come in!

**Duduklah!** Sit down!

**Berdirilah!** Stand up!

**Diamlah!** Be quiet!

**Dengarkanlah** Listen to

**Bacalah** Read

**Tulislah** Write

**Lihatlah** Look at

**Bukalah laptopmu** Open your laptop

**Bukalah bukumu halaman ...** Open your book at page ...

**Kerjakan latihan ...** Do exercise ...

**Tutuplah laptopmu/bukumu.** Close your laptop/book.

And here are some expressions you will need when speaking with your Indonesian teacher.

**Bisa lebih pelan, Pak?** Could you slow down please, Sir?

**Maaf, sekali lagi, Bu.** Sorry, once again please, Miss.

**Saya kurang mengerti, Pak.** I don't understand, Sir.

**Maaf, Bu.** Sorry/Excuse me, Miss.

**Apa artinya ...?** What does ... mean?



## Indonesian names

As you work your way through *Saling Silang 1*, you will come across lots of Indonesian names. There is no easy way to work out whether a name is feminine or masculine in Indonesian, so here is a list you can refer to.

Girls		Girls or boys	Boys	
Aida	Lia	Ketut	Ahmad	Gun(awan)
Aini	Marsi	Wayan	Arif	Jarot
Aminah	Ratih		Budi	Jojo
Citra	Ratna		Deni	Lukman
Dewi	Tini		Dewa	Pramana
Dian			Dodi	Rusli
Ida			Eko	Sigit
Irfa			Faisal	

# Bahasa Indonesia – Bahasa Inggris

## a

**absen** absent

**ada** there is/are; to have

**ada banyak** there is/are lots of/many

**Kamu ada Facebook?** Do you have Facebook?

**Aduh!** Oh no!

**agama** religion

**air** water

**air putih** purified water

**aktivitas** activity

**alamat** address

**alternatif** alternative

**apa?** what?

**Apa kabar?** How are you?

**apartemen** apartment

**asyik** cool; fantastic

**atau** or

**aula** hall; auditorium

**ayam** chicken

**ayam goreng** fried chicken

**Ayo** Come on

## b

**babi** pig; pork

**bagaimana** how?; what is ... like?

**Bagaimana bau ...?** What does ... smell like?

**Bagaimana kalau ...?** How about ...?

**Bagaimana rasa ...?** What does ... taste like?

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

**bagus** good

**bahasa** language

**bahasa daerah** regional language

**bahasa Inggris** English (language)

**baik** good

**baik hati** kind

**bakso** meatball soup

**bambu** bamboo

**banyak** many

**baru** new

**bau** smell; aroma

**baunya ...** the smell is ...

**belajar** to study

**belum** not yet (no)

**berapa?** how many?; what? (referring to a number)

**Kamu di kelas berapa?** What year are you in?

**Umur kamu berapa?** How old are you?

**Nomor hp kamu berapa?** What is your mobile number?

**Jam berapa sekarang?** What time is it now?

**Jam berapa kita bertemu?** What time shall we meet?

**berbahasa** to speak a language

**Saya berbahasa ...** I speak ...

**berbelanja** to shop

**berenang** to swim

**bergaul** to hang out; to socialise

**berinternet** to use the internet

**berkelahi** to fight

**bermacam-macam** a variety of; all kinds of

**bermain** to play

**berselancar** to surf

**berseragam** to wear a uniform

**bertemu** to meet

**besar** big

**besok** tomorrow

**biasanya** usually

**bioskop** cinema

**bisa** can; able to

**biskuit** biscuit

**bisnis** business

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

**bola basket** basketball

**bola voli** volleyball

**brosur** brochure

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

**buku** book

**buku harian** diary

## c

**cepat** quick

**chatting** to chat online

**cipika cipiki** to kiss on both cheeks

**coba** to try

**coklat** chocolate

## d

**daftar** list

**daftar makanan** menu

**daftar pelajaran** timetable

**dan** and

**dari** from

**Kamu dari mana?** Where are you from?

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

**daripada** than

**dekat** near (to)

**dengan** with

**di** at; in; on

**di mana?** where?

**di sana** there  
**di sini** here  
**dia** he/she; his/her  
**dingin** cold  
**dirumahkan** suspended (e.g. from school)  
**disiplin** organised and strict  
**dufan** **Dunia Fantasi** (abbrev.); Fantasy World theme park  
**dunia** world

## e

**eksekutif** executive  
**ekskul** (short for **ekstrakurikuler**) extracurricular  
**ekstrakurikuler** extracurricular  
**enak** delicious  
**es cendol** a type of iced dessert drink  
**es jeruk** iced orange juice  
**es kopi** iced coffee  
**es krim** ice-cream  
**es teh** ice tea

## f

**fasilitas** facility  
**favorit** favourite  
**favorit saya** my favourite ...  
**foto** photo

## g

**gado-gado** vegetable dish with peanut sauce  
**Geografi** Geography  
**gitar** guitar  
**goreng** fried  
**gorengan** fried food  
**grafiti** graffiti  
**gudeg** specialty dish from Yogyakarta  
**gurih** savoury and oily; tasty  
**guru** teacher

## h

**Hai** Hi  
**halal** permissible according to Islamic law  
**halaman** yard; playground; page  
**hari** day  
**hari ini** today  
**hari Senin** Monday  
**hari Selasa** Tuesday  
**hari Rabu** Wednesday

**hari Kamis** Thursday  
**hari Jumat** Friday  
**hari Sabtu** Saturday  
**hari Minggu** Sunday  
**harus** have to; must  
**haus** thirsty  
**Saya haus** I'm thirsty  
**hebat** great; fantastic  
**hore** hooray  
**hp** mobile phone (abbreviation of handphone)  
**humoris** funny

## i

**Ibu** term of address for an older woman, including your teacher  
**identitas** identity  
**ikan** fish  
**ikan bakar colo-colo** fried fish dish from the Maluku region  
**ikut** to participate in  
**indah** beautiful  
**ini** this  
**IPA** Science  
**Istana Merdeka** Independence Palace, the President's official residence  
**istirahat** break; rest  
**itu** that  
**Itu saja?** Is that all?

## j

**jajan** snack  
**jalan** road; street  
**Jalan-jalan saja** Just going for a walk  
**jam** hour; o'clock; time  
**jam** (number of the hour) ... o'clock  
**jam setengah** (number of the next hour) half past ...  
**Jam berapa kita bertemu?** What time shall we meet?  
**Jam berapa sekarang?** What time is it now?  
**jam karet** 'rubber time'; not a fixed time  
**jauh** far  
**Jawa** Java  
**jeruk** citrus/orange  
**jin** jeans  
**juga** also  
**jujur** honest  
**jus** juice

## k

- kacang** peanut  
**kafe** cafe  
**kafe internet** internet cafe  
**kakatua** cockatoo  
**kaki lima** food cart  
**kami** we (excluding listener)  
**kamu** you (informal)  
**kantin** canteen  
**kantor** office  
**karena** because  
**kartu** card  
**kartu pelajar** student card  
**ke** to go to  
**ke mana?** (to go) where ...?  
    **Mau ke mana?** Where are you going?  
    **Saya mau ke ...** I'm going to ...  
**kelapa** coconut  
**kelapa muda** young coconut (drink)  
**kelas** class; year level  
    **Kamu di kelas berapa?** What class are you in?  
    **Saya di kelas ...** I'm in year ...  
**kemarin** yesterday  
**kenalan** acquaintance  
**kentang** potato  
**kepala sekolah** principal  
**keren** cool (person or thing)  
**khas** specialty  
 **kirim** to send  
**kita** we (including listener)  
**klub** club  
**kode** code  
**komik** comic  
**kompetisi** competition  
**komputer** computer  
**komunikasi** communication  
**koneksi** connection  
**konser** concert  
**kontak** contact  
**kopi** coffee  
**kosong** zero (for phone numbers)  
**kostum** costume  
**kue** cake  
    **kue lapis** layer cake  
**kurang** less  
    **kurang + adj** less; not too ...  
    **kurang enak** not that delicious  
    **kurang suka** don't/doesn't really like

## l

- laboratorium (lab) IPA** Science lab  
**lain** other  
**laki-laki** male  
**lapangan** sports field; court  
    **lapangan sepak bola** soccer field  
    **lapangan sepak takraw** takraw field  
**lapar** hungry  
    **Saya lapar** I'm hungry  
**lebih** more  
    **lebih + adj** more ...  
    **lebih ... daripada** more ... than  
    **lebih suka** to prefer  
**lokasi** location

## m

- maaf** sorry  
    **Maaf, saya terlambat** Sorry I'm late  
    **Maaf, sekali lagi** Sorry, once again, please  
**makan** to eat  
    **Makan dulu?** (May I) eat first?  
    **makan siang** (to eat) lunch  
**makanan** food  
    **makanan khas** specialty (food)  
**mal** shopping centre  
**malas** lazy  
**mangga** mango  
**manis** sweet  
**marah** angry  
**masakan** cooking  
**masih** still  
**Matematika** Mathematics  
**mau** to want  
    **Ya, mau** Yes, I want to  
**meja** desk/table  
**melakukan** to do  
**melihat** to see  
**melon** honeydew melon  
**membaca** to read  
**membolos** to be absent from school without permission  
**membosankan** boring  
**menarik** interesting  
**mendengarkan** to listen to  
**men-download** to download  
**mengapa?** why?  
**mengerti** to understand  
    **Saya kurang mengerti** I don't understand  
**mengkritik** to criticise

**menjadi** to become

**Mau menjadi teman Facebook saya?**

Do you want to be my Facebook friend?

**menonton** to watch

**merekomendasi** to recommend

**merokok** to smoke

**mie** noodles

**mie goreng** fried noodles

**minum** to drink

**minuman** drink

**minuman ringan** soft drink

**mobil** car

**mudah** easy

**murah** cheap

**murid** school student

**musik** music

**musikal** musical

## n

**nama** name

**Nama kamu siapa?** What's your name?

**Nama saya ...** My name is ...

**nanas** pineapple

**nasi** rice

**nasi goreng** fried rice

**nasi putih** white rice

**negeri** country

**nomor** number

**Nomor hp kamu berapa?** What is your mobile number?

**Nomor hp saya ...** My mobile number is ...

**-nya** the (referring to something mentioned previously)

## o

**oke** okay

**olahraga** sport

**orang** person

**orang Hindu** a Hindu

**orang Islam** a Muslim

**orang Kristen** a Christian

**Saya orang Kristen/Islam/Hindu** I'm a Christian/Muslim/Hindu

## p

**pada** on; in; at (related to time)

**pahit** bitter

**Pak** (short for **Bapak**) term of address for an older man, including your teacher

**paket** package

**paling** most; -est

**paling + adj** most ...; -est

**paling suka** to like the most

**panas** hot

**pandai** clever; to be good at

**pantai** beach

**Paskibra** flag-raising club

**pecinta alam** nature lover(s)

**pedas** spicy hot

**pelajar** student

**pelajaran** lesson

**pelan-pelan** slowly

**pelayan** waiter; waitress

**Penjaskes** Physical Education and Health

**penting** important

**perempuan** female

**permen** lollies

**perpustakaan** library

**pertama** first

**pesan** order

**Mau pesan apa?** What do you want to order?

**Saya mau pesan ...** I want to order ...

**pikir** to think

**Saya pikir** I think

**pilihan** choice

**pisang** banana

**PKn** Civics and Citizenship

**populer** popular

**porsi** portion

**PR (pekerjaan rumah)** homework

**profil** profile

**Profil saya ...** My profile is ...

**propinsi** province

## r

**rajin** hard-working; conscientious

**ramah** friendly

**rasa** to feel; taste; flavour

**rasanya ...** the taste is ...

**Saya rasa** I feel

**rekomendasi** recommendation

**rekreasi** recreation

**relatif** relative; relatively

**rendang** spicy beef dish

**resto** western-style restaurant

**restoran** restaurant

**rica-rica** specialty dish from Manado

**roti** bread

**ruang** room

**ruang guru** staffroom

**ruang kelas** classroom  
**ruang komputer** computer room  
**ruang musik** music room  
**rumah** house  
**rumah makan** simple Indonesian restaurant  
**rumah teman** friend's house  
**rutin** routine

## S

**sabar** patient  
**sampai** until  
**Sampai jumpa** See you later  
**Sampai nanti** See you later  
**sanksi** punishment  
**santai** relaxed  
**sarung** sarong  
**sate** satay (meat on skewers)  
**satukan** to unite  
**saus** sauce  
**saus kacang** peanut sauce  
**saya** I; my  
**sayur-sayuran** vegetables  
**segar** refreshing  
**Sejarah** History  
**sekali** very  
**sekarang** now  
**sekolah** school  
**Sekolah Dasar (SD)** primary school  
**Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP)** junior high school  
**Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA)** senior high school  
**selamat datang** welcome  
**selamat makan** enjoy your meal  
**selamat malam** good evening  
**selamat pagi** good morning  
**selamat siang** good afternoon (early)  
**selamat sore** good afternoon (late)  
**selebriti** celebrity  
**selatan** south  
**seluruh** the whole of  
**semua** all  
**Seni Musik** Music (as one of the arts)  
**Seni Rupa** Visual Art  
**sepak bola** soccer  
**sepak takraw** kick volleyball  
**seragam** uniform  
**serius** serious  
**seru!** awesome!  
**servis** service  
**setengah** half  
**setia** loyal

**siapa?** who?; what? (as in 'What is your name?')  
**silakan** please  
**sistem** system  
**situs** site  
**skor** score  
**sopan** polite  
**sisis** sausage  
**Soto Betawi** beef soup  
**spesial** special  
**sportif** sporty  
**streng** strict  
**studi tur** study tour  
**sudah** already (yes)  
**Kamu sudah makan?** Have you already eaten?  
**suka** to like  
**Kamu suka apa?** What do you like?  
**Saya suka ...** I like ...  
**Saya kurang suka ...** I don't really like ...  
**Saya tidak suka ...** I don't like ...  
**Kamu suka ke mana?** Where do you like to go?  
**Saya suka ke ...** I like to go to ...  
**Kamu suka melakukan apa dengan teman-teman?** What do you like to do with your friends?  
**sulit** difficult  
**susu** milk  
**susu coklat** hot chocolate

## t

**tahu** to know  
**Saya tidak tahu** I don't know  
**tahu** tofu  
**taman** park  
**teh** tea  
**es teh** ice tea  
**teh botol** bottled tea  
**teknologi** technology  
**televisi** television  
**teman** friend  
**teman baik** good friend; best friend  
**teman baru** new friend  
**teman gaul** friend you socialise with  
**teman olahraga** sports friend; teammate  
**teman sekolah** school friend  
**tempat** place  
**tempat bowling** bowling centre  
**tempat futsal** futsal (indoor soccer) centre  
**tempat makan** eating place  
**tenis** tennis  
**tentu saja** of course  
**terima kasih** thank you  
**terlambat** late

**tes** test  
**tetangga** neighbour  
**tetapi** but  
**tidak** no; not  
    **tidak** + adj not ...  
    **tidak ada** there isn't/aren't  
    **tidak apa-apa** no worries  
    **tidak suka** don't/doesn't like  
**TIK** Information and Communication Technology  
**tim** team  
**tinggal** to live  
    **Kamu tinggal di mana?** Where do you live?  
    **Saya tinggal di ...** I live in/at ...  
**tradisi** tradition  
**tradisional** traditional  
**traktir** to pay for someone  
**trendi** trendy

## U

**umur** age  
    **Umur kamu berapa?** How old are you?  
    **Umur saya ...** I am ... (age)  
**unik** unique  
**untuk** for; to  
**upacara** ceremony  
**upacara bendera** flag-raising ceremony

## W

**Wah!** Wow!  
**wakil kepala sekolah** deputy principal  
**wali kelas** homeroom teacher  
**warung** roadside food stall  
**WC** toilet  
    **WC laki-laki /perempuan** boys/girls toilet

## y

**ya** yes

# English - Indonesian

## a

<b>able to</b>	bisa
<b>absent</b>	absen
<b>absent from school without permission</b>	membolos
<b>acquaintance</b>	kenalan
<b>activity</b>	aktivitas
<b>address</b>	alamat
<b>age</b>	umur
<b>I am ... (age)</b>	Umur saya ...
<b>all kinds of</b>	bermacam-macam
<b>all</b>	semua
<b>Is that all?</b>	Itu saja?
<b>already</b>	sudah
<b>also</b>	juga
<b>alternative</b>	alternatif
<b>and</b>	dan
<b>angry</b>	marah
<b>apartment</b>	apartemen
<b>at (a place)</b>	di
<b>at (a time)</b>	pada
<b>awesome!</b>	seru!

## b

<b>ball</b>	bola
<b>bamboo</b>	bambu
<b>banana</b>	pisang
<b>basketball</b>	bola basket
<b>beach</b>	pantai
<b>beautiful</b>	indah
<b>because</b>	karena
<b>to become</b>	menjadi
<b>beef soup</b>	Soto Betawi
<b>big</b>	besar
<b>biscuit</b>	biskuit
<b>bitter</b>	pahit
<b>book</b>	buku
<b>boring</b>	membosankan
<b>bowling centre</b>	tempat bowling
<b>bread</b>	roti
<b>break (rest)</b>	istirahat
<b>brochure</b>	brosur
<b>business</b>	bisnis
<b>but</b>	tetapi

## c

<b>cafe</b>	kafe
<b>cake</b>	kue
<b>layer cake</b>	kue lapis
<b>can (able to)</b>	bisa

<b>canteen</b>	kantin
<b>car</b>	mobil
<b>card</b>	kartu
<b>celebrity</b>	selebriti
<b>ceremony</b>	upacara
<b>chat online</b>	chatting
<b>cheap</b>	murah
<b>chicken</b>	ayam
<b>chocolate</b>	coklat
<b>choice</b>	pilihan
<b>Christian (person)</b>	orang Kristen
<b>cinema</b>	bioskop
<b>Civics and Citizenship</b>	PKn
<b>class (year level)</b>	kelas
<b>classroom</b>	ruang kelas
<b>clever</b>	pandai
<b>club</b>	klub
<b>cockatoo</b>	kakatua
<b>coconut</b>	kelapa
<b>coconut drink</b>	kelapa muda
<b>code</b>	kode
<b>coffee</b>	kopi
<b>iced coffee</b>	es kopi
<b>cold</b>	dingin
<b>Come on</b>	Ayo
<b>comic</b>	komik
<b>communication</b>	komunikasi
<b>competition</b>	kompetisi
<b>computer</b>	komputer
<b>computer room</b>	ruang komputer
<b>concert</b>	konser
<b>connection</b>	koneksi
<b>conscientious</b>	rajin
<b>contact</b>	kontak
<b>cooking</b>	masakan
<b>cool (great)</b>	keren; asyik; seru
<b>costume</b>	kostum
<b>country</b>	negeri
<b>court</b>	lapangan
<b>to criticise</b>	mengkritik

## d

<b>day</b>	hari
<b>delicious</b>	enak
<b>deputy principal</b>	wakil kepala sekolah
<b>desk</b>	meja
<b>diary</b>	buku harian
<b>difficult</b>	sulit
<b>to do</b>	melakukan
<b>to download</b>	men-download

**drink** minuman  
to **drink** minum  
**soft drink** minuman ringan

## e

**easy** mudah  
to **eat** makan  
    **to eat lunch** makan siang  
    **May I eat first?** Makan dulu?  
**eating place** tempat makan  
**English** (language) bahasa Inggris  
**enjoy your meal** selamat makan  
**executive** eksekutif  
**extracurricular** ekstrakurikuler (ekskul)

## f

**facility** fasilitas  
**fantastic** asyik; hebat  
**far** jauh  
**favourite** favorit  
**feel** rasa  
    **I feel** Saya rasa  
**female** perempuan  
**field** (for sports) lapangan  
    **soccer field** lapangan sepak bola  
    **takraw field** lapangan sepak takraw  
to **fight** berkelahi  
**first** pertama  
**fish** ikan  
**flag-raising ceremony** upacara bendera  
**flag-raising club** Paskibra  
**flavour** rasa  
**food cart** kaki lima  
**food stall** warung  
**food** makanan  
**for** untuk  
**Friday** hari Jumat  
**fried** goreng  
    **fried chicken** ayam goreng  
    **fried food** gorengan  
    **fried noodles** mie goreng  
    **fried rice** nasi goreng  
**friend** teman  
    **friend you socialise with** teman gaul  
    **good friend** teman baik  
    **new friend** teman baru  
    **school friend** teman sekolah  
**friendly** ramah

**from** dari  
    **Where are you from?** Kamu dari mana?  
    **I'm from ...** Saya dari ...  
**funny** humoris

## g

**Geography** Geografi  
to **go to** ke  
    **Where are you going?** Mau ke mana?  
    **Just going for a walk** Jalan-jalan saja  
**good** (fine; well) bagus  
**good** baik  
    **good at** pandai  
    **good morning** selamat pagi  
    **good afternoon (early)** selamat siang  
    **good afternoon (late)** selamat sore  
    **good evening** selamat malam  
**graffiti** grafiti  
**great** hebat  
**guitar** gitar

## h

**half** setengah  
    **half past ...** jam setengah (number of the next hour)  
**hall** aula  
to **hang out** bergaul  
**hard-working** rajin  
**have to** harus  
to **have** ada  
**he** dia  
**her** dia  
**here** di sini  
**Hi** Hai  
**Hindu** (person) orang Hindu  
**his** dia  
**History** Sejarah  
**homeroom teacher** wali kelas  
**homework** PR (pekerjaan rumah)  
**honest** jujur  
**honeydew melon** melon  
**Hooray** Hore  
**hot** panas  
**hour** jam  
**house** rumah  
**how** bagaimana  
    **How about ...?** Bagaimana kalau ...?  
    **How are you?** Apa kabar?  
**how many?** berapa?  
**hungry** lapar

## i

I saya

**ice-cream** es krim

**identity** identitas

**important** penting

**in** (a place) di

**in** (time) pada

**Information and Communication Technology** TIK

**interesting** menarik

to use the **internet** berinternet

**internet cafe** kafe internet

## j

**Java** Jawa

**jeans** jin

**juice** jus

## k

**kind** baik hati

**kiss on both cheeks** cipika cipiki

**know** tahu

**I don't know** Saya tidak tahu

## l

**language** bahasa

**regional language** bahasa daerah

**late** terlambat

**lazy** malas

**less** kurang

**lesson** pelajaran

**library** perpustakaan

to **like** suka

**don't like ...** tidak suka ...

**don't really like ...** kurang suka ...

**like very much** suka sekali

**like the most** paling suka

**prefer** lebih suka

**list** daftar

to **listen to** mendengarkan

to **live** tinggal

**Where do you live?** Kamu tinggal di mana?

**I live in/at ...** Saya tinggal di ...

**location** lokasi

**lollies** permen

**loyal** setia

**lunch** makan siang

## m

**Miss/Mrs** Bu; Ibu

**male** laki-laki

**mango** mangga

**many** banyak

**Mathematics** Matematika

**meatball soup** bakso

to **meet** bertemu

**menu** daftar makanan

**milk** susu

**mobile phone** hp (abbreviation of handphone)

**Monday** hari Senin

**more** lebih

**more ...** lebih + adj

**more ... than** lebih ... daripada

**most** paling

**most ...** paling + adj

**music** musik

**Music** (as one of the arts) Seni Musik

**music room** ruang musik

**musical** musikal

**Muslim** (person) orang Islam

**must** harus

**my** saya

## n

**name** nama

**What's your name?** Nama kamu siapa?

**My name is ...** Nama saya ...

**nature lover** pecinta alam

**near (to)** dekat

**neighbour** tetangga

**new** baru

**no** tidak

**no worries** tidak apa-apa

**noodles** mie

**not** tidak

**not ...** tidak + adj

**not that ...** kurang + adj

**not yet** belum

**now** sekarang

**number** nomor

## O

**o'clock** jam

**of course** tentu saja

**office** kantor

**Oh no!** Aduh!

**okay** oke

**on** (a place) di  
**on** (a time) pada  
**or** atau  
**orange** (citrus) jeruk  
**iced orange juice** es jeruk  
to **order** pesan  
**What do you want to order?** Mau pesan apa?  
**I want to order ...** Saya mau pesan ...  
**organised and strict** disiplin  
**other** lain

## P

**package** paket  
**park** taman  
to **participate in** ikut  
**patient** sabar  
to **pay for someone** traktir  
**peanut** kacang  
**peanut sauce** saus kacang  
**person** orang  
**photo** foto  
**Physical Education and Health** Penjaskes  
**pig** babi  
**pineapple** nanas  
**place** tempat  
to **play** bermain  
**playground** halaman  
**please** silakan  
**polite** sopan  
**popular** populer  
**pork** babi  
**portion** porsi  
**potato** kentang  
to **prefer** lebih suka  
**principal** kepala sekolah  
**profile** profil  
**province** propinsi  
**punishment** sanksi

## Q

**quick** cepat

## R

to **read** membaca  
to **recommend** merekomendasi  
**recommendation** rekomendasi  
**recreation** rekreasi  
**refreshing** segar

**relative** (compared to) relatif  
**relaxed** santai  
**religion** agama  
**rest** istirahat  
**restaurant** (simple) rumah makan  
**restaurant** (western-style) resto; restoran  
**rice** nasi  
**fried rice** nasi goreng  
**white rice** nasi putih  
**road** jalan  
**room** ruang  
**routine** rutin

## S

**sarong** sarung  
**satay** sate  
**Saturday** hari Sabtu  
**sauce** saus  
**sausage** sosis  
**savoury/oily** gurih  
**school** sekolah  
**primary school** Sekolah Dasar (SD)  
**junior high school** Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP)  
**senior high school** Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA)  
**school friend** teman sekolah  
**Science** IPA  
**Science lab** laboratorium (lab) IPA  
**score** skor  
to **see** melihat  
**See you later** Sampai jumpa; Sampai nanti  
to **send** kirim  
**serious** serius  
**service** servis  
**she** dia  
to **shop** berbelanja  
**shopping centre** mal  
**sir** Pak; Bapak  
**slowly** pelan-pelan  
**smell** bau  
**What does ... smell like?** Bagaimana bau ...?  
**the smell is ...** baunya ...  
to **smoke** merokok  
**snack** jajan  
**soccer** sepak bola; bola  
**indoor soccer centre** tempat futsal  
**soccer field** lapangan sepak bola  
to **socialise** bergaul  
**soft drink** minuman ringan  
**sorry** maaf  
**Sorry I'm late** Maaf, saya terlambat  
**Sorry, once again, please** Maaf, sekali lagi

to **speak** (a language) berbahasa  
**special** spesial  
**specialty** khas  
    **specialty food** makanan khas  
**spicy hot** pedas  
**sport** olahraga  
    **sports friend** teman olahraga  
**sporty** sportif  
**staffroom** ruang guru  
**still** masih  
**street** jalan  
**strict** streng  
**student** murid; pelajar  
**student card** kartu pelajar  
**study** belajar  
**study tour** studi tur  
**Sunday** hari Minggu  
to **surf** berselancar  
**suspended** (from school) dirumahkan  
**sweet** manis  
to **swim** berenang  
**system** sistem

## T

**table** meja  
**taste** rasa  
    **What does ... taste like?** Bagaimana rasa ...?  
    **the taste is ...** rasanya ...  
**tea** teh  
    **bottled tea** teh botol  
    **ice tea** es teh  
**teacher** guru  
**team** tim  
    **teammate** teman olahraga  
**technology** teknologi  
**television** televisi  
**tennis** tenis  
**test** tes  
**than** daripada  
**thank you** terima kasih  
**that** itu  
**the** (referring to something mentioned previously) -nya  
**there is/are** ada  
    **there isn't/aren't** tidak ada  
    **there is/are lots of** ada banyak  
**there** (a place) di sana  
to **think** pikir  
**thirsty** haus  
**this** ini  
**Thursday** hari Kamis

**time** jam  
    **What time is it now?** Jam berapa sekarang?  
    **What time shall we meet?** Jam berapa kita bertemu?  
    **'rubber time'; not a fixed time** jam karet  
**timetable** daftar pelajaran  
**to** (in order to) untuk  
**today** hari ini  
**tofu** tahu  
**toilet** WC  
    **girls toilet** WC perempuan  
    **boys toilet** WC laki-laki  
**tomorrow** besok  
**tradition** tradisi  
**traditional** tradisional  
**trendy** trendi  
to **try** coba  
**Tuesday** hari Selasa

## U

to **understand** mengerti  
    **I don't understand** Saya kurang mengerti  
**uniform** seragam  
    to **wear a uniform** berseragam  
**unique** unik  
to **unite** satukan  
**until** sampai  
**usually** biasanya

## V

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

## W

**waiter** pelayan  
**waitress** pelayan  
to **want** mau  
to **watch** menonton  
**water** air  
    **purified water** air putih  
**we** kami (excluding listener);  
    kita (including listener)  
to **wear a uniform** berseragam  
**website** situs  
**Wednesday** hari Rabu

**welcome** selamat datang

**what?** apa?

**what** (is something like)? bagaimana?

**What is your good friend like?**

Bagaimana teman baik kamu?

**what?** (as in 'What is your name?') siapa?

**What is your name?** Nama kamu siapa?

**what?** (relating to numbers) berapa?

**where** (at)? di mana?

**where** (to)? ke mana?

**who?** siapa?

**whole** seluruh

**why?** mengapa?

**with** dengan

**world** dunia

**Wow!** Wah!

## y

**yard** halaman

**year level** (school) kelas

**What year are you in?** Kamu di kelas berapa?

**I'm in year ...** Saya di kelas ...

**yes** ya

**yesterday** kemarin

**you** kamu

## z

**zero** (for phone numbers) kosong



# Peta Indonesia

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

15°N  
10°N  
5°N  
0°  
5°S  
10°S  
15°S

0 100 200 300 400 km

