

Saya bisa!

Coursebook 2



PEARSON
Heinemann

Michelle Miller

Danielle Horne

Mutti Page

Aretha Matahelumual

Pearson Heinemann

An imprint of Pearson Education Australia
A division of Pearson Australia Group Pty Ltd
20 Thackray Road, Port Melbourne, Victoria 3207
PO Box 460, Port Melbourne, Victoria 3207
www.pearsoned.com.au/schools

Offices in Sydney, Brisbane, Perth and Adelaide and associated companies throughout the world.

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First published 2008 by Pearson Education Australia
2011 2010 2009 2008
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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Publisher: Robert Engwerda
Editor: Writers Reign
Cover designer: Glen McClay
Designer: Ben Galpin
Typesetter: Miriam Steenhauer and Lauren Statham
Desktop Operator: Jit Pin Chong

Cover illustration: Marty Schneider
Illustrator/s: Marty Schneider & Bruce Rankin
Prepress: The Type Factory
Printed in China



National Library of Australia
Cataloguing-in-Publication data
Saya bisa! 2 coursebook

For secondary school age.
ISBN 978 0 7339 8557 7 (pbk)

1. Indonesian language—Textbooks for foreign speakers—English
I Miller, Michelle Ann.

499.221

Pearson Australia Group Pty Ltd ABN 40 004 245 943

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Saya bisa!



Each level in the series consists of:

Coursebook and student CD

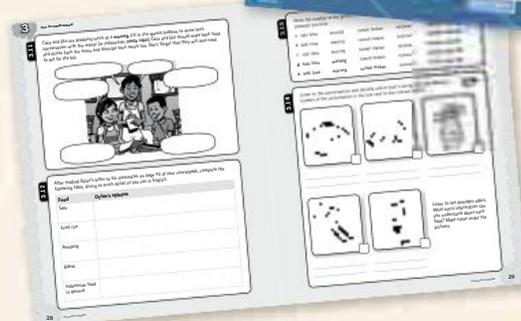
The coursebook follows a well-paced approach to language learning with frequent consolidation and revision. Key vocabulary is easy to find, and students will be motivated by the lively presentation and their own sense of achievement.

The student CD inside the coursebook contains material designed to make learning Indonesian both easier and fun. It contains:

- audio from the coursebook and workbook
- an offline version of the Companion Website
- a hyperlink to the live Companion Website
- PowerPoint cartoon stories
- LOTELab.

Student workbook

The student workbook is a stimulating and engaging complement to the coursebook. It contains 100 pages of varied activities that will reinforce students' learning in a lively, easy-to-follow format. The activities provide for a range of learning styles.



Teacher's resource

The teacher's resource consists of a range of materials designed to support both student and teacher in the classroom and at home. It includes:

- homework sheet
- tests (also available in Word from the Teacher's Resource Centre on the Companion Website)
- checklists
- solutions to all student workbook activities.

Audio CDs

The audio CDs provide high-quality recordings of the dialogues and listening activities in the coursebook and student workbook, as well as the listening components of the tests included in the teacher's resource. The dialogues and listening activities have been recorded at a pace suitable for beginner learners of Indonesian.

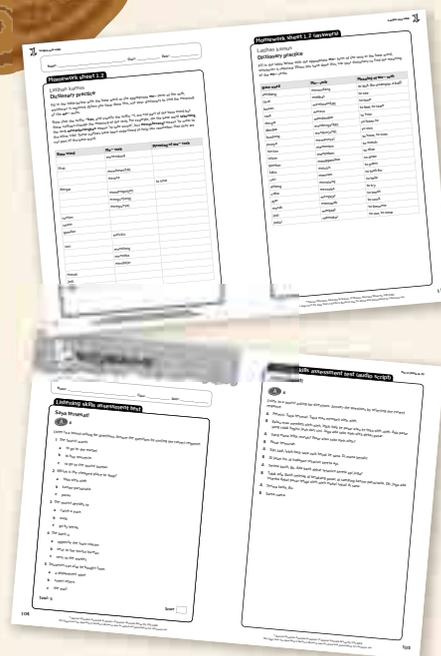
Companion Website



www.pearsoned.com.au/schools/secondary/

Each coursebook in the **Saya bisa!** series is supported by its own Companion Website. This contains engaging supplementary material for students and teachers, including:

- web destinations for each unit, with a brief description of the content of each website
- drag-and-drop activities to consolidate new learning and vocabulary
- unit review quizzes with hints and explanations, automatic feedback and an email facility
- PowerPoint interactives
- a password-protected Teacher's Resource Centre containing a teaching program and editable tests and worksheets in Word.



How to use this book

Saya bisa! 2 coursebook has been designed for beginner learners of Indonesian across Australia. It has an even focus on listening and speaking, reading, writing and viewing to create an engaging and practical approach to learning Indonesian.

This coursebook consists of units with the following features:

- ❖ **Unit opening pages** include:
 - learning outcomes relevant to the unit content. Unit content follows the sequence of these outcomes
 - a graphic and some text indicating the content of the unit.



- ❖ **Cartoon stories** appear in many units. These follow the adventures of the main characters and introduce some of the key language to be found in the unit. In other units, the characters appear in dialogues.

- ❖ **Audio icons** indicate where audio is linked to content. This audio is available on the student CD found at the front of the book, or on the *Saya bisa! 2 Audio CDs*.



- ❖ **Activities** appear regularly throughout a unit, giving students opportunities to apply knowledge and skills. This continual reinforcement allows active consolidation of learning.

- ❖ **Workbook icons** indicate where activities are available in the *Saya bisa! 2 Workbook*.



- ❖ **Pojok budaya** (cultural corner) boxes offer more detailed cultural information, also presented in context.

- ❖ **Info bahasa** sections explain how words are used or give some general information on language. **Tata bahasa** boxes provide explanations of grammar. Both the **Info bahasa** and **Tata bahasa** sections give insight into the way language is used in a cultural context in Indonesia.

- ❖ **Worksheet icons** indicate that there are related worksheets available in the *Saya bisa! 2 Teacher's Resource*. Worksheets can be used in class or for homework or revision activities.



- ❖ **Ayo bercakap-cakap!** (Let's have a chat!) sections are speaking activities, usually in the form of a role-play between two or three speakers. These generate confidence in students and fun at the front of the classroom!
- ❖ **Mari membaca!** (Let's read!) sections are reading activities, allowing students to demonstrate their grasp of language and comprehension skills.
- ❖ **Saya bisa!** (I can!) sections are revision activities that give students an opportunity to demonstrate their understanding of the outcomes listed in the unit opening page.
- ❖ **Test icons** indicate appropriate points at which to conduct a test. Tests can be found in the *Saya bisa! 2 Teacher's Resource* or, in editable form, in the Teacher's Resource Centre of the Companion Website.
- ❖ **Companion Website icons** indicate where activities are available for students on the *Saya bisa! 2 Companion Website*.
- ❖ **Kosa kata lengkap** (complete vocabulary) are vocabulary lists based on the unit opening page outcomes. These are handy for reinforcing key language. They are also useful for homework or for study before tests.
- ❖ In addition to cultural information found within the units, there are five special two-page **Sekilas budaya** (a glimpse of culture) sections. These provide a more detailed window on aspects of Indonesian life and culture.



Don't forget!

There are great interactive activities in the student CD at the front of this book:

- ❖ Practise your Indonesian against that of a native speaker. Remember: practice makes perfect!
- ❖ Record your own Indonesian for classroom presentations, assessment or fun.
- ❖ Create your own music using the samples given, or import your own samples. Play your song and then record your own lyrics over the top of it.



1

Lengan saya sakit!



Learning outcomes

In this unit you will revise:

- 1 talking about holidays and going places
- 2 talking about school, subjects and teachers
- 3 time and dates
- 4 noun phrases and **ber-** and **me-** verbs

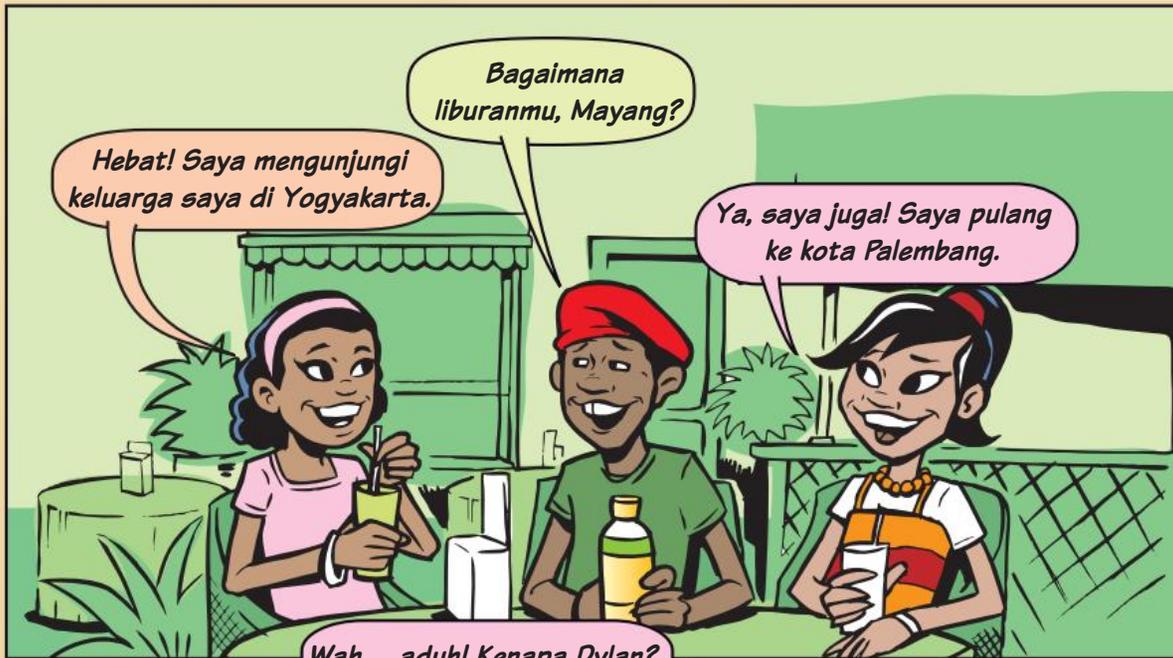
and learn:

- 1 how to say what hurts or if you are unwell
- 2 how to use some polite phrases.



Liburan sekolah

It's the weekend before the new school year begins. The gang catch up at a local cafe.



Kosa kata

jagoan	sports star/champion
kenapa (coll.)	why? what happened?
liburan	holiday/s
mengunjungi	visit, to visit
patah	broken
pulang	return home, to return home
terjadi	happen, to happen

The gang continue to catch up on holiday gossip and Dylan's injury, of course!

WB™ 1.2, 1.13

Eko: Saya mengajar Dylan cara bermain sepak takraw.



Dylan: Ya, tapi dia kurang pandai mengajar! Saya coba menendang bola, dan jatuh!

Caca: Waduh Dylan! Jadi, bagaimana liburanmu?

Dylan: Liburan saya bagus. Kakak saya dan saya melihat-lihat kota Solo dan bermalas-malas.

Mayang: Dan Eko, kamu ke mana pada liburan?

Eko: Saya berlibur ke Jakarta. Saya pergi ke Dufan yang asyik!

Bram: Liburan saya asyik juga, saya pergi ke pulau Lombok. Indah sekali!

Kosa kata

berlibur to go on holiday

coab try

indah beautiful (scenery)

jatuh to fall

melihat-lihat to sightsee

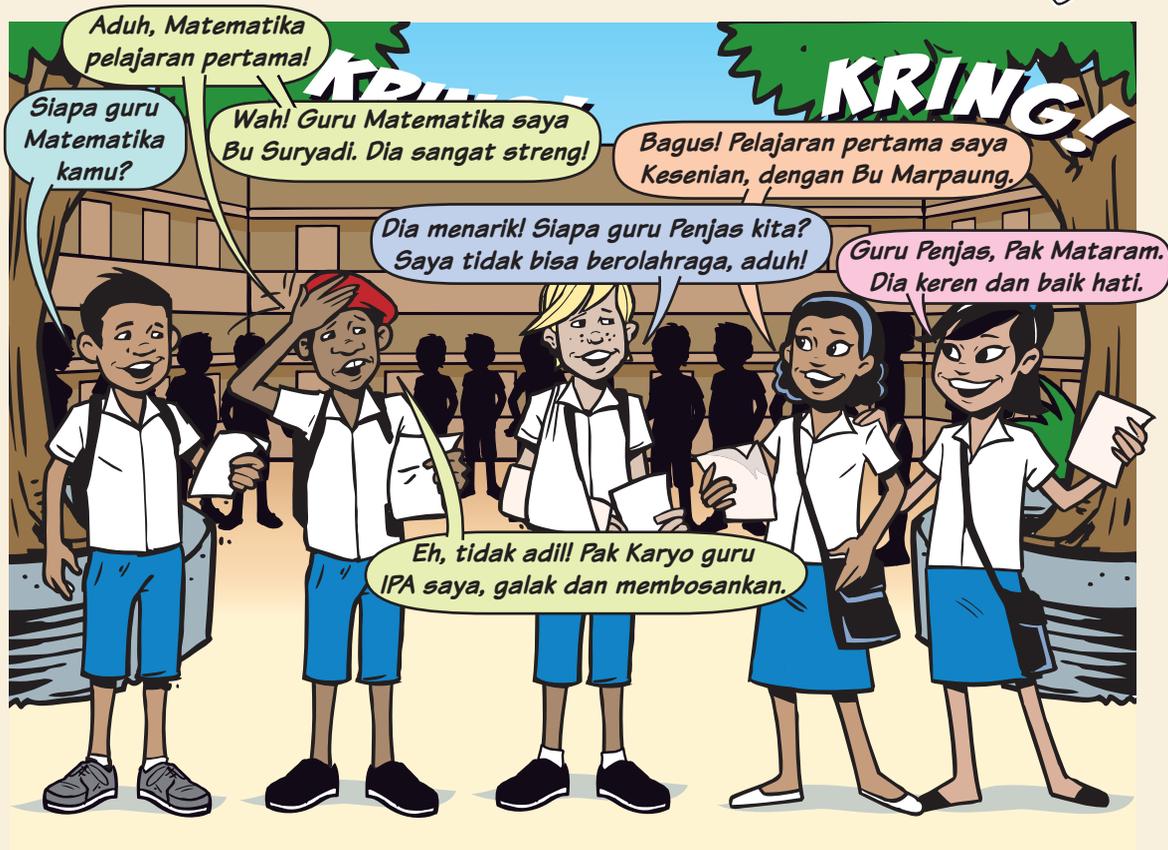
mengajar to teach

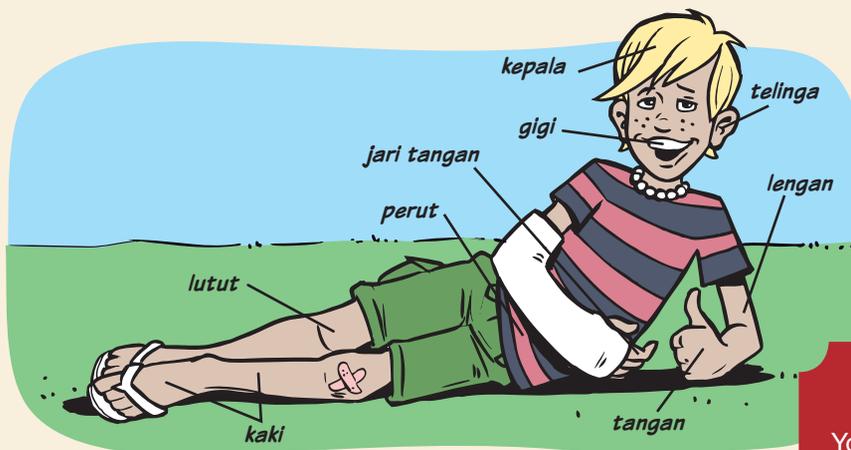
tapi/tetapi but

Sekolah, mata pelajaran dan guru

WB™ 1.3, 1.12, 1.14

Jam 6.50 pagi, pada hari Senin di sekolah ... mereka bercakap-cakap tentang daftar pelajaran dan guru baru.





Lengan saya sakit

When Dylan spoke of his injury, he used the phrase **lengan saya patah** (my arm is broken). To say you have an injury, give the body part first, followed by the symptom or problem. You can use the word **patah** (broken) or **sakit** (hurt/injured).

Info bahasa

You may have noticed that when you use the plural (more than one) in Indonesian, you simply say the name of the object twice, for example **anjing-anjing** (dogs), **anak-anak** (children). However, the names of some body parts do not follow this rule. For example, **mata** means both 'eye' and 'eyes', and **kaki** means both 'foot' and 'feet'.

body part



saya
(my)



patah/sakit
(broken/injured)

Kaki

saya

patah

Info bahasa

If you have an ache, such as a toothache or headache, the phrasing is slightly different. You use the word **sakit** again, but this time it is *followed* by the name of the body part.

Saya sakit gigi. I have a *toothache*.

Saya sakit telinga. I have an *earache*.

This word order seems unusual but think of it this way: the 'ache' (**sakit**) is the noun and the body part is the description.

Note the difference between an 'ache' and an 'injury':

Saya sakit kepala. I have a *headache*.

Kepala saya sakit. My head *hurts/is injured*.

To say you feel unwell, simply use **saya merasa ...** (I feel) followed by the description:

Saya merasa pusing. I feel *dizzy*.

Saya merasa lelah. I feel *tired*.



Kosa Kata

lelah	tired, worn out
lemah	weak
merasa	to feel
mual	nauseous, sick
pusing	dizzy
sakit	sick, hurt

Sakit atau patah?

Write a caption in Indonesian in your writing book to describe each of the following illnesses or injuries.



Mari membaca!

Listen to the following dialogue between Dylan and his doctor.

Dokter:	Selamat siang. Silakan duduk, Dylan.
Dylan:	Selamat siang. Terima kasih, Pak.
Dokter:	Apa kabar? Apakah kamu merasa mual?
Dylan:	Anu ... sedikit, Pak. Tapi lengan saya sakit sekali.
Dokter:	Oh, apa yang terjadi?
Dylan:	Saya bermain sepak takraw dan saya jatuh.
Dokter:	Apakah kamu pusing atau lemah?
Dylan:	Sedikit lemah, Pak, dan lengan saya sangat sakit.
Dokter:	Hmmm, kasihan lenganmu patah. Kamu perlu gips.
Dylan:	Berapa lama, Pak?
Dokter:	Anu ... selama tiga minggu. Kamu tidak boleh berolahraga.

Kosa kata

apa yang terjadi?	what happened?
apakah kamu ...?	are you ...?, do you ...?
gips	plaster cast
kasihan	unfortunately, you poor thing
sedikit	a little bit
selama	for (period of time)

Tata bahasa

Remember that **apakah?** is used to ask a variety of questions, but the question always requires a 'yes' or 'no' answer. **Apakah?** can mean 'is ...?' 'have ...?' 'can ...?' 'are ...?' etc.

Jam berapa? Tanggal berapa?

Ingatlah!



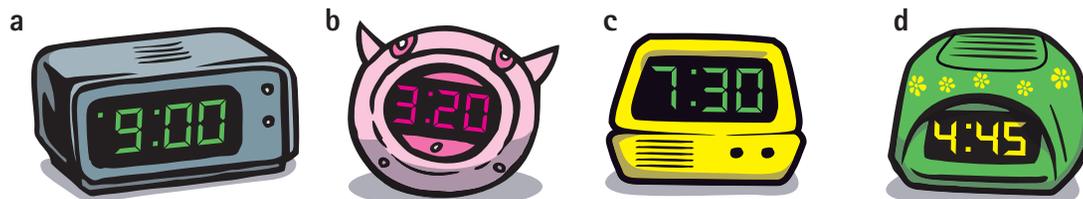
Dylan asked the question **berapa lama?** to enquire about 'how long' he must wear his plaster cast. Now you are going to revise some other questions using **berapa?** (how many?).

1.2

Jam berapa?



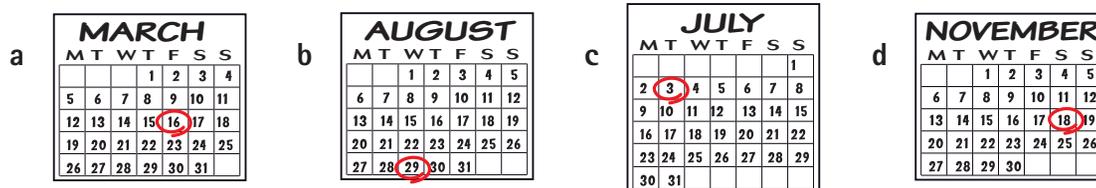
Listen to the times pictured below and repeat with your best Indonesian pronunciation.



1.3

Tanggal berapa?

For each of the pictures below give the correct date in Indonesian in your writing book.



Tata bahasa



Understanding correct word order is an important part of mastering the Indonesian language.

There is one kind of phrase that has very different word order from English: a *noun phrase*.

Two or more words put together to describe something (a noun) are called a noun phrase. The following are all possible noun phrase combinations:

NOUN + adjective	GURU Matematika (maths teacher)
NOUN + pronoun/name	GURU saya (my teacher)
NOUN + adjective + pronoun/name	GURU Matematika saya (my maths teacher)
NOUN + this/that	GURU itu (that teacher)
NOUN + adjective + this/that	GURU Matematika itu (that maths teacher)

As you can see, the word order in a noun phrase is the opposite of word order in English.



Only the word order of a noun phrase changes; verbs and adjectives keep the same word order in the sentence.

Guru Bahasa Indonesia saya suka bermain bola basket.

My Indonesian teacher likes to play basketball.



1.4

Noun phrases

Translate the following sentences into Indonesian in your writing book. To give you some help, the noun phrase is highlighted. Remember, all of the other words stay in the same spot! Then listen to the audio track to check your answers.

- a **My favourite teacher**, Miss Marpaung, is kind.
- b **His geography teacher** is crazy!
- c **Our cooking teacher** likes to read books.

1.5

More noun phrases

In your writing book, rearrange the following sets of words to create Indonesian noun phrase sentences. There is more than one correct option for some sentences.

- a Sejarah Dylan guru keren
- b Pak Mataram Penjas dia guru
- c saya guru suka Kesenian kami

Tata bahasa

Base words are a very important concept in the Indonesian language. A base word is the smallest form of a word and it is therefore the word you find listed in the dictionary. Take a look at some examples from the English language:

Base word	Variations on the base word
sing	singer, sings, singing
decide	decided, undecided
shop	shops, shopping, shopper, shopped

As you can see, you add a prefix (*undecided*) before, or a suffix (*singer*) after, the base word to change its meaning. The Indonesian language operates on the same principle.

Ber- and **me-** prefixes are added to a base word to form the most common and simple Indonesian verbs. When you add these prefixes you get an 'action/doing word'.

Base word	Prefix + base word	Meaning
main (play)	bermain	to play, playing
silancar (surf)	bersilancar	to surf, surfing
dengar (hear)	mendengar	to hear, hearing
baca (read)	membaca	to read, reading

These verbs are what we call 'active verbs'. The great thing about using them in a sentence is that the word order is exactly the same as in English.

These sentences are referred to as 'active' or 'subject focus', because the subject/person is always at the start of the sentence (the main focus).

Subject (person)	Verb (action)	Object (thing affected)
Dia He	bermain plays	bola basket basketball

To make your sentences more interesting you can add your likes, dislikes and preferences:

Saya <i>sangat suka</i> menonton televisi.	I <i>love</i> watching television.
Mayang <i>lebih suka</i> berdansa.	Mayang <i>prefers</i> dancing.
Dia <i>tidak begitu suka</i> menyelam.	He <i>doesn't really like</i> diving.
Kakak saya <i>suka sekali</i> bersilancar.	My big brother <i>really likes</i> surfing.
Bram <i>tidak suka</i> menggambar.	Bram <i>doesn't like</i> drawing.

Tata bahasa



You may remember that some **me-** verbs have different forms, such as **men-**, **mem-**, **meng-** or **meny-**. The prefix depends on the first letter of the base word.

Prefix	First letter (base)	Base word	Me- verb	
me-	l, m, n, r, w	lompat	melompat	to hop
		nyanyi	menyanyi	to sing
men-	c, d, j, y t*	cek	mencek	to check
		dengar	mendengar	to hear
		tonton	menonton	to watch
mem-	b, f p*	baca	membaca	to read
		pukul	memukul	to hit
meng-	a, e, i, o, u, g, h k*	obrol	mengobrol	to chat
		gambar	menggambar	to draw
		kirim	mengirim	to send
meny-	s*	selam	menyelam	to dive

It is important to be able to recognise the base word in these **me-** verbs. Remember, you will not find a **me-** verb in the dictionary; rather, you need to find the base word.

This gets tricky when dealing with base words starting with **k**, **p**, **t** and **s**. As you can see, these first letters are dropped when the **me-** prefix is added. Sometimes it is just a matter of trial and error when checking the dictionary to find the correct word, so be patient! If you keep referring to this table, you will eventually remember the rules.



Pojok budaya

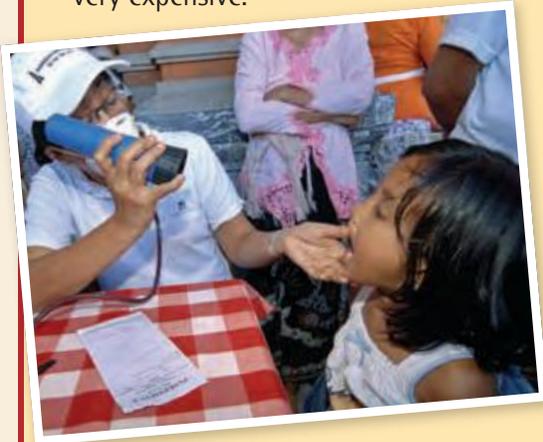
Sistem kesehatan Indonesia

When Dylan broke his arm, he found out a bit about the health system in Indonesia. Solo is a large city and therefore has hospitals much the same as in large Australian cities. These hospitals are available to everyone: there are no private or public sections; everyone must pay their own way.

For people living in rural villages, accessing hospitals, doctors and medication can be difficult. It is often too far to travel to the bigger cities, and medication and hospital visits are usually very expensive.



Rumah sakit (hospital)



Puskesmas

There are a variety of health services that have been set up to cater for these situations. A **puskesmas (pusat kesehatan masyarakat)** is a community health centre where locals can receive medical treatment for a moderate fee. They don't have to travel far, as these centres are located near villages.

Usually a **puskesmas** will be run by a medical nurse and visited on regular occasions by a doctor. Sometimes

locals can even receive free medical assistance.

Jamu is another interesting aspect of health and wellbeing in Indonesia. **Jamu** is often called 'natural' or 'traditional' medicine and involves the use of herbs, leaves, bark, flowers and fruit. You will find **penjual jamu (jamu sellers)** along the main streets in many cities across the island of Java.



Raw ingredients used to make jamu (natural medicine)



Jamu seller



Cafes or **warung** that sell jamu are as popular as coffee shops in Australian cities! Some **jamu** sellers walk from door to door to give people their daily dose of **jamu**—it's a bit like taking vitamins. **Jamu** comes in a variety of forms, such as powders, pastes and tablets, but it is usually mixed up as a drink.

You can buy commercial brands of **jamu** that are made in big factories and sold in packets. However, traditional **jamu** is usually made from natural ingredients bought at the local markets and is made daily.

Bottles of jamu drink

Caca invited Dylan to the market to find some **jamu** to help with his arm.

Hai, Dylan. Mau ikut ke pasar?
Ayo mencari jamu!

Ya, baiklah. Trimis! Saya mau
ikut ke pasar.



Maaf, sayang ...

Tata bahasa

Mau ikut ...? is the phrase you will hear when you are invited to 'join in', usually to go somewhere. There are a few polite options for accepting or declining.

Accept:

Ya, saya mau ikut ...

Yes, I would like to come ...

Terima kasih, saya mau ikut ...

Thank you, I would like to come ...

Decline:

Maaf, saya tidak mau ikut ...

Sorry, I don't want to come ...

Sayang, saya harus ...

Unfortunately I must ...

Using the word **maaf** or **sayang** is far more polite than just saying **tidak** if you are declining an invitation.

Ingatlah!

You will remember that to make a request, you use the term **boleh saya ...?** (may I ...?) or the suffix **-lah**. This ensures that you are making a polite request rather than a demand. Look at the picture below:

As you can see, Dylan has asked politely to try the **jamu**—'**boleh saya coba?**' The **penjual jamu** responds politely, encouraging Dylan to try the **jamu**—'**cobalah!**' (please try it!).



Ini Dylan di warung jamu di pasar Solo.

Silakan? Tolong?

Tata bahasa



The words **silakan** and **tolong** also mean 'please'. However, the context in which you use these words varies considerably.

Tolong ...? a request, to benefit you	Tolong ...? Please/help ...? (you want something for yourself)
Silakan ... to benefit someone else	Silakan, coba ... Please try it ... (offering something to someone else)

Politeness and respect are very important in Indonesia, which accounts for the large number of ways to express 'please'! **Tolong** can also be used to request 'help', for example **tolong saya!** (help me!). Can you rewrite the conversation between Dylan and the Ibu Jamu, using **silakan** and **tolong**?

1.6

Please?

Which 'please' (**silakan** or **tolong**) should be used for the following situations?

- Please shut the door.
- Please have some cake.
- Please get me some water.
- Please come in and sit down.

Saya bisa!

Holidays and going places

1 Write the English translations for the following words and phrases.

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------|
| a liburan | b mau ke mana? | c berlibur |
| d pergi ke | e di mana? | f mau ikut |

School, subjects and teachers

2 Match the following questions and answers.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a Siapa guru Matematikamu? | i Saya tidak begitu suka pelajaran itu. |
| b Apa mata pelajaran kesayanganmu? | ii Mata pelajaran kesayangan saya Musik. |
| c Apa pelajaran ketiga? | iii Guru saya Pak Hadidi. |
| d Kamu suka mata pelajaran Kesehatan? | iv Pelajaran ketiga Matematika. |

Time and dates

3 Write the time in Indonesian for the clocks pictured below.

a



b



4 Write the following dates in full Indonesian sentences.

a



b



c



Grammar

5 List the following words under the heading 'noun/subject', 'verb' or 'adjective'.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| a Eko | b menari | c biru |
| d merah | e saya | f berenang |
| g kamu | h menonton | i bersilancar |
| j Ibu | k keren | l mual |

Body parts and injuries

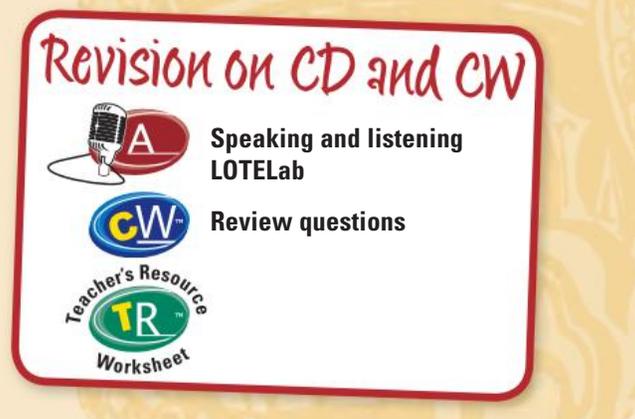
6 Draw a sketch of a person to match what is being said below.

- a** Waduh, saya merasa pusing dan sakit.
b Wah, saya sakit telinga.
c Aduh, kaki saya patah.

Polite phrases

7 Write the correct Indonesian words or phrases for the following.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a please try it! | b sorry | c yes, you may |
| d unfortunately | e please, I want | f what happened? |



Kosa Kata lengkap

1 Liburan

berlibur	to go on holiday
di mana?	(in, at) where?
ke mana?	where (to)?
kembali	return
liburan	holiday, holidays
melihat-lihat	to sightsee
mengunjungi	to visit
pergi ke	to go to
pulang	to return home

2 Sekolah

Bahasa Indonesia	Indonesian
Bahasa Inggris	English
Geografi	Geography
guru	teacher
Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam (IPA)	Science
kesayangan	favourite
Kesehatan	Health
Kesenian	Art
mata pelajaran	subject
Matematika	Mathematics
Memasak	Cooking
Musik	Music
Olahraga	Sport
pelajaran	lesson
Penjas (Pendidikan jasmani)	Phys. ed. (Physical education)
Sejarah	History

3 Jam dan tanggal

berapa lama?	how long?
jam berapa?	what's the time?
pada	at, in, on (for time)
selama	for (period of time)
tanggal berapa?	what's the date?

4 Saya sakit

apa yang terjadi?	what happened?
apakah kamu ...?	are you ...?
gips	plaster cast
lelah	tired, worn out
lemah	weak
merasa	to feel
mual	nauseous, sick
patah	broken
pusing	dizzy
sakit	sick, hurt

5 Minta maaf

boleh saya?	may I?
maaf	sorry
sayang	unfortunately
silakan	please
tolong	please

Other

coba	try
ikut	to go, to follow
impian	dream
indah	beautiful (scenery)
jagoan	sports star/champion
jatuh	to fall
kasihan	unfortunately, you poor thing
kenapa	why? what happened?
membantu	to help
mengajar	to teach
mimpi	to dream
penjual	seller, vendor
sedikit	a little bit, a few, some
terjadi	to happen
untuk	for, to
yang	which, who, the one

2

Mari kita ke pasar!



Learning outcomes

In this unit you will learn:

- 1 how to name some fruit and vegetables in Indonesian
- 2 how to ask for specific quantities
- 3 how to ask for the price of something
- 4 how to bargain in Indonesian
- 5 how to name some grocery items in Indonesian.



Di pasar



7



2.1

Dylan joins Bram and Mayang on a shopping trip to a traditional Indonesian market or pasar. This gives Dylan the chance to brush up on his Indonesian bargaining skills and buy some delicious tropical fruit!



Dylan tries his hand at bargaining but he ends up with more than he bargained for!



Kosa Kata

bagaimana caranya?	how do you do it?	markisa	passionfruit
beli	to buy	murah	cheap
berapa harganya?	how much is it?	paling	the most
bisa kurang?	can you lower it?	pedas	hot, spicy
buah	fruit	rugi	loss (financial)
buah-buahan	various fruits	sayur	vegetable
bukan	not	sayur-sayuran	various vegetables
buncis	green bean	segar	fresh
cabe	chilli	tawar-menawar	to bargain
giliran kamu	your turn	terbaik	the best
jambu	rose apple	termurah	the cheapest
kelihatannya	appearance, appears	tropis	tropical
mahal	expensive	ya ampun!	my goodness! gosh!
manis	sweet	yang	which is, the one
mangga	mango		

Buah-buahan dan sayur-sayuran

Fruit and vegetables

Various tropical fruits and vegetables were mentioned in the cartoon story. You may have heard of some of them, but here are some that are not so common in Australia.



durian



jambu (rose apple)



manggis
(mangosteen)



rambutan

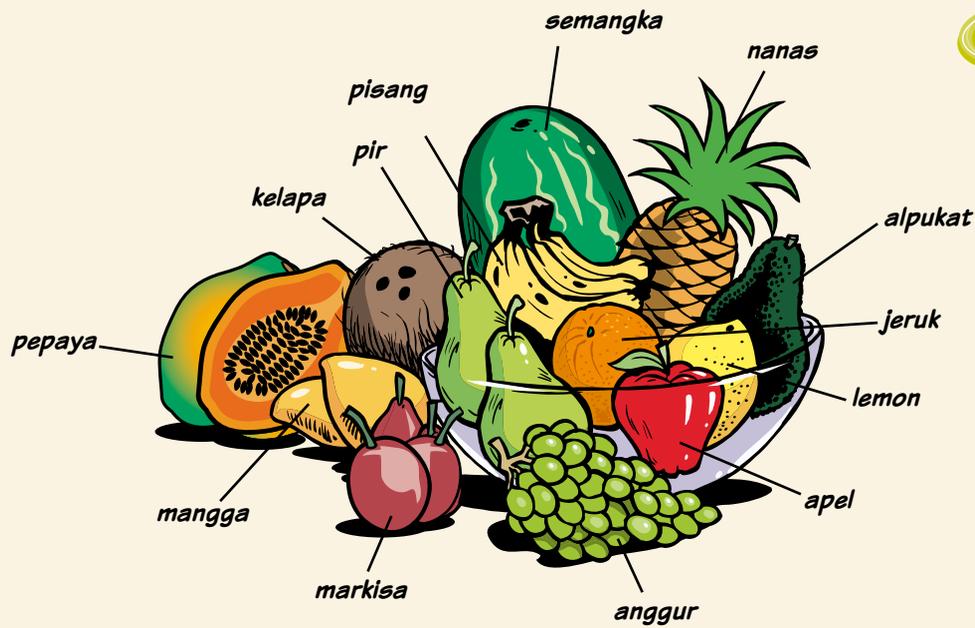


nangka
(jackfruit)

Info bahasa

In colloquial or informal spoken Indonesian, it is common to use a base word on its own. For example, **beli** (buy) is used instead of the formal **membeli** (to buy).

Did you notice that the gang referred to the stall holders as **Bang** and **Kak**? You use these terms of address for females and males respectively who are older than you, but who are still relatively young. These words are more appropriate than **Bu** and **Pak**, which are reserved for older people, or those in positions of authority, such as your teacher or parents.



Info bahasa

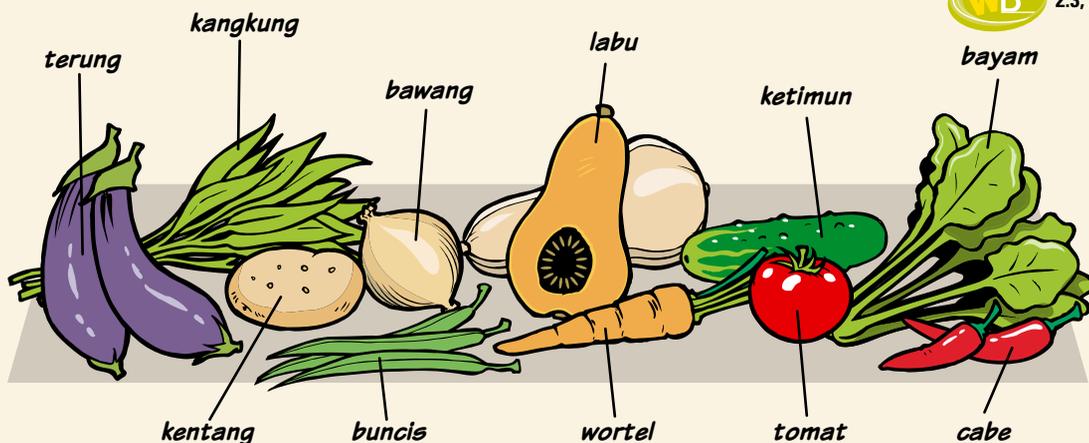
You will remember that **rambut** means 'hair', so it is easy to see how the rambutan got its name! Similarly, the word **durian** comes from **duri**, which means 'thorn'.

2.1

Connect-a-fruit

In pairs, take it in turns to write the name of a fruit in Indonesian. Your friend must write the name of another fruit, but the words must be joined by a common letter—like a crossword. Keep going until you have used up all the words. See who is first in your class!

N
P I S A N G
N
A
S E M A N G K A



Warna apa?

In your writing book, name as many fruit and vegetables as you can, in Indonesian, that match the following colours. Who in your class can name the most?

- | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| a putih | b jingga | c ungu |
| d merah | e hijau | f kuning |

Sekilo atau sebungkus?



One kilo or one packet?

Now that you know your fruit and vegetables in Indonesian, you need to learn some quantities.

Kosa kata

sebiji	one thing (small objects)
sebotol	one bottle
sebuah	one thing (larger fruit or general objects)
sebungkus	one packet
sebutir	one round object (eggs)
seikat	one bunch
sekilo	one kilogram
sesisir	one hand (bananas)

Tata bahasa

The words in the **Kosa kata** above are known as 'classifiers'. You

use them when you are counting groups of items. You have already come across the classifiers **orang** (people) and **ekor** (animal). In this case, however, you are specifically referring to measurable quantities of food—**sekilo** (one kilogram) or **seikat** (one bunch). Remember, **se-** is short for **satu** ('one' or 'a').

The classifier you use depends on the shape and size of each item. Interestingly, **biji** means 'seed', so it is used to refer to tiny objects; and **ikat** means 'tie', so you use it to refer to things that can be 'tied in a bunch'. In English we say 'a bunch of grapes', but this would not be correct in Indonesian—grapes are sold by the kilogram.

Classifiers

In your writing book, give the appropriate Indonesian classifier for the items pictured below. Make sure you get your numbers correct too!



2.4

Seikat, sesisir, sekilo ...

Use one word/phrase from each column to write eight Indonesian sentences. Write them in your writing book and then draw a picture that describes the quantities of fruit or vegetables for each sentence. Try not to use any one item more than twice!

Saya mau beli ...
Boleh saya beli ...
Saya perlu ...

se-
tiga
lima
delapan

buah
ikat
kilo
sisir
biji
botol

markisa
semangka
bawang
pisang
kentang
wortel
nanas
kangkung

Berapa harganya?

How much is it?



Saya mau beli *sekilo* anggur dan *sisisir* pisang. Berapa harganya, Kak?

Harga pisang Rp. 3.000
sisisir dan anggur
Rp. 2.200 *sekilo*.



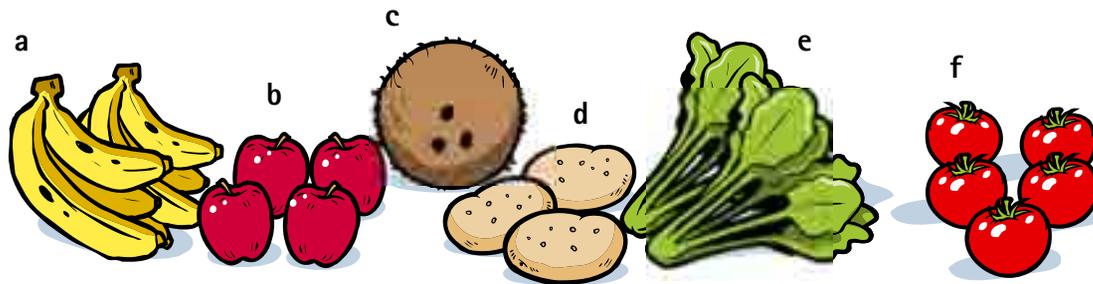
Tata bahasa

The phrase **berapa harganya?** is literally 'how much is the price?'. As you can see, to reply, the seller says **harganya ...** (the price is ...) or **harga ...** followed by the name of the item ('the price of the ... is). When written, the name of the Indonesian currency unit **rupiah** is shortened to **Rp.** and placed before the price, just like the dollar sign.

2.5

Ayo berbelanja!

Use the pictures below and your knowledge of quantities and prices to create a short dialogue in Indonesian about shopping. With a classmate, decide who will be the buyer and who will be the seller.



2.6

Role-play

After your teacher has checked the script from the above activity, perform your role-play for the class, or video it. Create some props for a more convincing performance.



Pojok budaya

Di pasar!

For visitors to Indonesia, the market is a 'must do' experience. The market place is a wonderful mixture of smells, sounds and sights! You will see not only a fantastic collection of fresh tropical fruit and vegetables, but also an amazing array of spices, live chickens, meats and, of course, delicious, ready-made hot and cold snacks.



Depending on the city you're in, the market specialities will vary. Some markets have lots of local arts and crafts, bargain 'designer' clothing and watches, and the latest release CD and DVD titles.

Visiting a market is also a great opportunity to practise your spoken Indonesian skills and really get to know the locals. They will really appreciate you making the effort to speak in **Bahasa Indonesia** and you will probably get a much better bargain, too! When bargaining, you should start at half the offered price.

Info bahasa

In the cartoon story, Dylan and Bram politely asked if they could bargain with the seller. Bargaining in Indonesia is an accepted part of daily life—whether you are negotiating a better price for mangoes at the market or the price of a **becak** ride home, it is expected that you will **tawar-menawar**! If the price is fixed, the ‘seller’ will advise you, therefore it is polite to check first, with **boleh tawar?** (may I bargain?). You should not expect to bargain in a supermarket or shopping centre, however, and restaurants also have fixed prices. Most street vendors or market stalls are happy to bargain, but don’t be fooled, they will usually negotiate a good price for themselves!

Tata bahasa



The ‘seller’ is referred to as **penjual**. This word is derived from the base word **jual**, meaning ‘sell’. If you add a **pe-** prefix to a base word, you usually change the meaning of the word. Look at the table below.

Base word	Active verb (me-/ber-)	Noun (pe- prefix)
jual sell	menjual to sell	penjual seller, vendor
beli buy	membeli to buy	pembeli buyer, customer
main play	bermain to play	pemain player

The form of the **pe-** prefix follows the same rules as for the **me-** prefix, so **pe-**, **pen-**, **pem-**, **peng-** and **peny-** are all possible prefixes. In this case, you are adding **pe-** to a verb, and you end up with the word for the person who performs that action (seller, player etc).

Remember the rule:

pe + verb = people

Ayo, tawar-menawar! Let’s bargain!



Here are some expressions you can use to get a bargain.

Pembeli (buyer)	Penjual (seller)
Boleh saya tawar? May I bargain?	Ini murah sekali! Hanya Rp. ... This is very cheap! Only Rp. ...
Terlalu mahal! It’s too expensive!	... berkualitas tinggi ... is high quality
Bagaimana kalau Rp. ...? How about Rp. ...?	Harganya terbaik di pasar! It’s the best price in the market!
Bisa kurang sedikit, Bang/Kak? Can you lower it, Sir/Miss?	Saya rugi! Ini yang termanis/termurah. I will lose out. These are the sweetest/cheapest ones.
Wah, mahal! Wow, it’s expensive!	Ini yang paling segar di pasar. These are the freshest ones in the market.



2.7

Dengarkanlah!

Practise your bargaining skills by repeating the phrases from the first column in the table on the previous page. During the pause, repeat each instruction with your best Indonesian pronunciation.

Tata bahasa

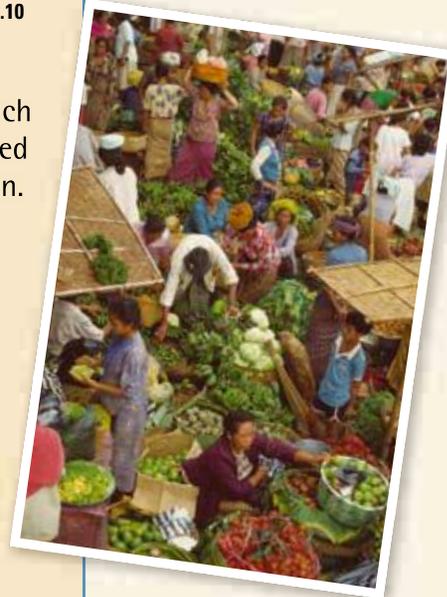
 2.9, 2.10

You may have noticed the use of the **ter-** prefix and the word **paling** when looking at the phrases used by the **penjual** to clinch the sale. To put it simply, the **ter-** prefix and **paling**, when added to an adjective, indicate 'the most' of that particular description. This is called the 'superlative'. For example:

murah	cheap
lebih murah	cheaper
termurah	the cheapest
paling murah	the cheapest

When added to an adjective, the **ter-** prefix and **paling** are interchangeable.

Using the word **yang** is another way to emphasise a product. In this case **yang** means 'the one'. The seller uses it to convince the buyer that their product is superior—**yang ini paling segar!** (these ones are the freshest!).



2.8

Poster

Choose three of your favourite fruits and three of your favourite vegetables. In Indonesian, create a poster advertising the prices and quantities of these items in your small shop. Be sure to include phrases to convince the buyer that your shop is the best!

Info bahasa

Sometimes the most powerful bargaining language is **bahasa tubuh**. Using 'body language', such as walking away from a vendor who won't budge on their price, may help you get a bargain. The vendor will not want to lose a sale, so if they can afford to drop the price some more, they will call you back and offer a discount!

Bahan-bahan



General groceries



Tahu (bean curd) is a common ingredient in many Indonesian dishes. Often used as a substitute for meat, it is great for vegetarian meals. In Indonesia, meat can be quite expensive, so **tahu** is a great alternative.



Rice is the staple food of Indonesia. Not only do Indonesian people eat rice everyday, some eat it for every meal, including breakfast! There are three stages of rice production, and thus three names: **padi** (in the paddy field), **beras** (raw rice) and **nasi** (cooked rice).



Kecap manis is a 'must have' in every Indonesian kitchen! No meal is complete without some **kecap manis**, a dark, sweet and sticky soy sauce.



Kacang are a very common accompaniment to many Indonesian dishes. Satay sticks are always served with a tasty peanut sauce and many meals are topped with crushed peanuts. You can even try fried peanuts with sprats (tiny fried fish)—delicious!

tahu

ikan

daging

ayam

tepung

mentega

roti

telur

susu

keju

gula

kecap manis

garam

lada

rempah-rempah/bumbu

mi/mie

beras

kacang

Kosa kata

daging babi	pork
daging sapi	beef



'R'!

You need to roll the letter 'r' when speaking in Indonesian. During each pause, repeat the following words with your best Indonesian pronunciation and 'r-rolling'.

beras garam rempah-rempah roti telur

2.9

2.10

Unscramble!

Match the word parts below to make up a shopping list, and write the full words in your writing book.



Kosa Kata

berat	heavy
cukup	enough
itu saja?	is that all?
saja	just, only

Mari membaca!



Eko has come to the market to buy groceries for his mother, but he has left the shopping list at home. Read while listening to his phone conversation with his mother and then, with your class, discuss what he needs to buy and the other details of the conversation.

Eko: Halo, Bu. Saya lupa daftar belanja, saya perlu beli apa?

Ibu: Kita perlu dua botol susu, sebungkus tepung dan enam butir telur.

Eko: Bagaimana dengan buah-buahan dan sayur?

Ibu: Ya, perlu juga! Kamu suka buah apa Eko?

Eko: Buah kesayangan saya semangka dan jambu.

Ibu: Baiklah. Bapak mau alpukat dan nangka dan saya suka markisa.

Eko: Oke, Bu. Itu saja?

Ibu: Anu ... tidak, saya perlu mentega, dua bungkus tahu, sekilo beras dan gula.

Eko: Cukup ya, Bu? Bahan-bahan ini terlalu berat. Saya berjalan kaki saja!

Ibu: Baiklah. Dah!

Eko: Dah!

Ayo bercakap-cakap!

Form into pairs and each choose a speaker (a or b). Follow one line of the conversation, making sure that your choices make sense from start to finish.

a	Hai, Kak. Maaf, Bang.	Berapa harga	apel nanas pisang	ini?
----------	--------------------------	--------------	-------------------------	------

b	Harga	apel nanas pisang	hanya	Rp. 5.000 Rp. 3.500 Rp. 7.000	sekilo. sebuah. sesisir.	Termurah di pasar!
----------	-------	-------------------------	-------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------

a	Wah! Mahal sekali,	Kak! Bang!	Boleh saya tawar? Saya mau beli dua	kilo. buah. sisir.
----------	--------------------	---------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------

b	Sudah murah, 'Nak Saya rugi!	Apel Nanas Pisang	ini manis dan segar,	terbaik di pasar! berkualitas tinggi!
----------	---------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------	--

a	Anu ... boleh saya coba	apel nanas pisang	ini?	Kak? Bang?
----------	-------------------------	-------------------------	------	---------------

b	Baiklah, silakan coba	apel ini. nanas ini. pisang ini.	Mau beli berapa	kilo, buah, sisir,	'Nak?
----------	-----------------------	--	-----------------	--------------------------	-------

a	Mmm, enak! Sangat	manis! segar!	Saya mau beli tiga	kilo. buah. sisir.	Bisa kurang sedikit?
----------	-------------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------------------	----------------------

b	Ya, baiklah!	Rp. 4.000 Rp. 2.800 Rp. 6.200	sekilo. sebuah. sesisir.
----------	--------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------

a	Terima kasih,	Kak. Bang.	Ini uangnya.
----------	---------------	---------------	--------------

b	Kembali! Sama-sama!
----------	------------------------

Saya bisa!

Buah-buahan dan sayur-sayuran

- 1 Fill in the gaps to make Indonesian words for the various fruit and vegetables. Write the words in your writing book.

a	al_u__t	b	l_m__	c	w_r__l
d	d__ia_	e	_a_e	f	__ng__ng
g	_e_an_k_	h	p__	i	_om__

Sebiji atau sekilo?

- 2 Match the pictures of various fruit, vegetables and grocery items below with the list of classifiers provided. Write the correct classifiers and grocery items in your writing book. Be careful—there are two extra classifiers!

- a sebungkus
- b dua bungkus
- c dua sisir
- d lima buah
- e setengah kilo
- f tiga botol
- g seikat



Berapa harganya?

- 3 Rearrange the following sets of words to create correct Indonesian sentences. Write the sentences in your writing book.

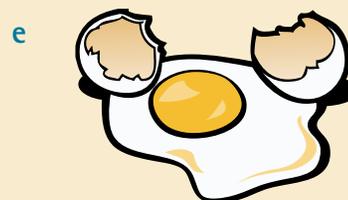
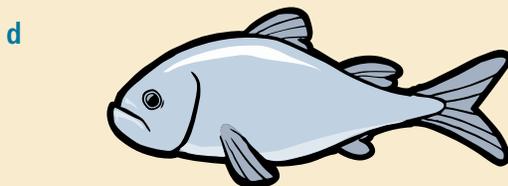
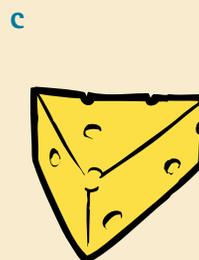
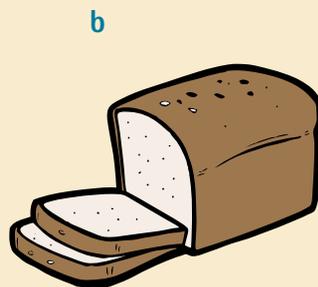
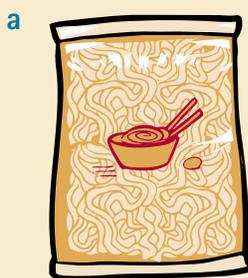
a	harga	alpukat	berapa	labu	dan
b	mahal	harga	angka	sekali	Kak
c	ketimun	murah	Rp. 5.000	harga	hanya

Tawar-menawar

- 4** Match the following questions and answers and write them in your writing book.
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>a Boleh saya tawar?</p> <p>b Bisa kurang sedikit?</p> <p>c Wah, terlalu mahal!</p> <p>d Boleh saya coba?</p> <p>e Apakah yang ini segar dan manis?</p> | <p>i Tidak, saya rugi!</p> <p>ii Yang ini termanis dan sangat segar.</p> <p>iii Ya, boleh coba buah ini.</p> <p>iv Boleh, mau beli apa?</p> <p>v Harganya termurah di pasar!</p> |
|---|--|

Bahan-bahan

- 5** Write the names of each of these items in Indonesian in your writing book.



Revision on CD and CW



Speaking and listening
LOTELab



Review questions



Kosa kata lengkap

1 Buah dan sayur

alpukat	avocado
anggur	grapes
apel	apple
bawang	onion
bayam	spinach
buah	fruit
buah-buahan	various fruits
buncis	green bean
cabe	chilli
durian	durian (thorny fruit)
jambu	rose apple
jeruk	orange
kangkung	water spinach
kelapa	coconut
kentang	potato
ketimun	cucumber
labu	pumpkin
lemon	lemon
mangga	mango
manggis	mangosteen
markisa	passionfruit
nanas	pineapple
nangka	jackfruit
pepaya	pawpaw
pir	pear
pisang	banana
rambutan	rambutan (hairy fruit)
sayur	vegetable
sayur-sayuran	various vegetables
semangka	watermelon
terung	eggplant
tomat	tomato
wortel	carrot

2 Sebiji, sebuah ...

sebiji	one thing (small objects)
sebotol	one bottle
sebuah	one thing (larger fruit or general objects)
sebungkus	one packet
sebutir	one round thing (egg)
seikat	one bunch
sekilo	one kilogram
sisir	one hand (bananas)

3 Harganya

berapa harganya?	how much is it?
harganya	the price is
rupiah (Rp.)	rupiah (Indonesian currency)

4 Tawar-menawar

berkualitas tinggi	high quality, good quality
bisa kurang?	can you lower it?
mahal	expensive
manis	sweet
membeli	to buy
murah	cheap
paling	the most
rugi	loss (financial)
segar	fresh
tawar	bargain
tawar-menawar	to bargain
terbaik	the best
terlalu	too (much)
termanis	the sweetest
termurah	the cheapest

5 Bahan-bahan

ayam	chicken
bahan-bahan	ingredients
beras	raw rice
daging	meat
daging babi	pork
daging sapi	beef
garam	salt
gula	sugar
ikan	fish
kacang	peanuts
kecap manis	sweet soy sauce
keju	cheese
lada	pepper
mentega	butter
mi/mie	noodles
rempah-rempah/bumbu	spices
roti	bread
susu	milk
tahu	tofu
telur	eggs
tepung	flour

Other

amat sangat	really, really (extremely)
aneh	strange, weird
bagaimana caranya?	how do you do it?
berat	heavy
berbelanja	to go shopping
bukan	not
cukup	enough
enak	tasty
giliran kamu	your turn
hanya	only
itu saja?	is that all?
kelihatannya	appearance, it appears, it looks
pedas	hot, spicy
pemain	player
pembeli	buyer, customer
saja	just, only
tropis	tropical
uang	money
yang ini	this one
ya ampun!	my goodness! gosh!

3

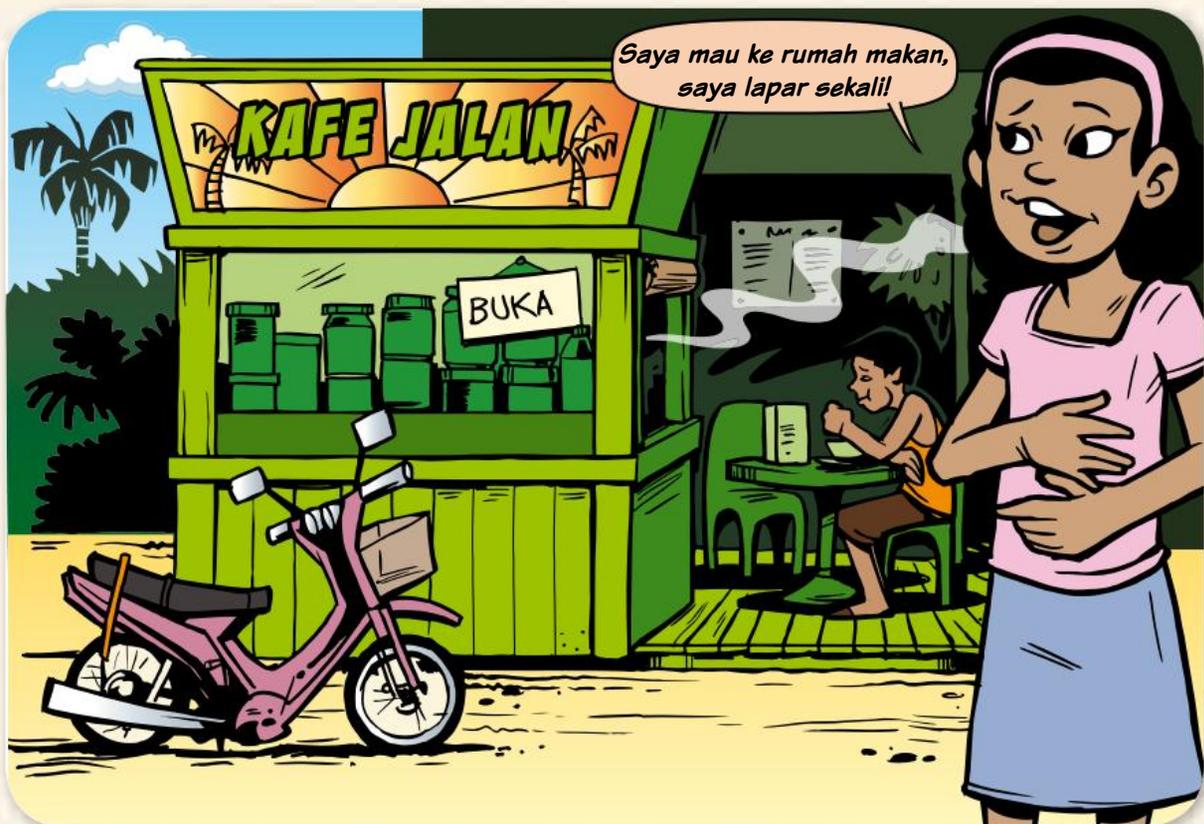
Ayo, ke rumah makan!



Learning outcomes

In this unit you will learn:

- 1 about eating out in Indonesia
- 2 about some Indonesian foods
- 3 how to describe the taste of food in Indonesian
- 4 how to order food in a restaurant in Indonesian.



Mau makan apa?



11



Dylan, Eko and the gang are hanging out at Eko's house ...

Mayang: Aduh! Saya lapar!

Caca: Tetapi kita baru makan siang! Mengapa kamu lapar?

Mayang: Saya membayangkan gudeg, sudah lama saya tidak makan gudeg.

Eko: Gudeg makanan khas Yogyakarta, bukan? Makanan khas Solo serabi, enak!

Caca: Makanan khas Lampung keripik pisang, rasanya lezat.

Bram: Dan dari Medan ada bika Ambon, rasanya manis! Tetapi makanan Sumatera yang terkenal rendang. Rendang pedas sekali!

Dylan: Wah! Makanan Indonesia sangat bermacam-macam! Saya belum coba gudeg, serabi, keripik pisang atau rendang!

Caca: Harus coba! Bagaimana kalau kita berpesta makanan khas Indonesia?

Eko: Ide bagus! Saya bisa memasak!

Caca: Aduh! Tidak! Kamu tidak pandai memasak! Lebih baik kalau kita makan di luar ... tetapi di mana?

Mayang: Saya suka makan di kaki lima. Baksonya enak dan murah.

Bram: Saya suka makan di warung, ada warung enak dekat sekolah.

Eko: Ya, tetapi lebih baik kalau kita makan di rumah makan, ada lebih banyak pilihan di rumah makan.

ALL: Ayo!

Kosa Kata

baru	just recently	makanan	food
bermacam-macam	various, varied	makanan khas	speciality, regional dish
berpesta	to party, to celebrate	makan siang	lunch
dekat	near, nearby	pilihan	choices
ide bagus!	good idea!	membayangkan	think of, imagining
kaki lima	food cart	rumah makan	restaurant
lapar	hungry	sudah lama	it's been a long time
lezat	delicious	warung	small eatery
makan	to eat		

Makan di mana?



Where shall we eat?

In Indonesia, there are lots of choices when it comes to eating out. For a quick bite, **kaki lima** ('five feet') are popular. These are small hand-carts from which just one or two dishes are sold, such as **sate** or **bakso**. The name comes from the three wheels of the cart and the two feet of the seller—five feet! **Kaki lima** are always colourful, and you can tell what is being sold by looking at them and also by listening—each seller makes a different sound by hitting bamboo sticks together, singing or calling out so you know they are coming.

Warung are also cheap, casual and ideal for lunch or a snack. The menu is limited to just a few choices—usually local specialities and dishes such as **nasi goreng** that are found all over Indonesia. **Warung** tend to be very open in design—sometimes there are no walls at all! While many are permanent buildings, some **warung** will set up each day in the same place, with a tarpaulin for a roof and a small portable stove for cooking!

A **rumah makan** is a restaurant in which mainly Indonesian food is served. In places such as Bali, where there are many tourists, you will also see some Western food on the menu—but why not try a regional speciality while you're there?



Kaki lima



Warung

A **restoran** also serves Indonesian cuisine, and sometimes foreign food—so prices can be quite high. Such restaurants are usually quite 'fancy' places. However, there are also fast food places, called **restoran cepat saji**—they are easy to find in any big city, and a cool place to **cuci mata** (hang out and check out the talent)!

As a tourist, how do you know where to eat? Look for places that are busy and look clean, and avoid food that's sitting out and has not been freshly prepared.



Restoran cepat saji



Pojok budaya

Makanan khas Bali

One of the regional specialities of Bali is **babi guling**—a delicious dish of marinated whole roast suckling pig. However, you certainly wouldn't find this on menus in most restaurants in Java—why do you think this is?

HINT: Kebanyakan orang Bali beragama Hindu, tetapi kebanyakan orang Jawa beragama Islam, dan orang Islam tidak makan daging babi!

Kosa kata

beragama to have the religion of
kebanyakan most

3.1

Mau makan di mana?

In your writing book, match up the speakers in the first column with the best place for them to eat in the second column.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| a 'My friend is here in Solo for a few days, and wants to try lots of Indonesian foods.' | i restoran |
| b 'I'm starving! Let's grab a quick snack!' | ii restoran cepat saji |
| c 'Yanti has said she will go out with me! Where's somewhere cool we can go?' | iii warung |
| d 'Ibu said to buy lunch on the way home from school.' | iv kaki lima |
| e 'I'm homesick!' | v rumah makan |

Makanan khas

Regional specialities

Indonesian food is very varied—each area has its own speciality. In the cartoon story each of the gang mentions a speciality from their home town or region—**serabi** from Solo, **gudeg** from Yogyakarta and so on. Check out the **daftar makanan** (menu) below for a description of these dishes—plus some other common Indonesian dishes.



Bali Manis

Daftar makanan



Rendang

A speciality of Padang, Sumatra. This beef curry is cooked slowly so the meat is really tender. *Awas!* This is a dish renowned for its spicy flavour!

Gudeg

A casserole made with chicken, sweet soy sauce and jackfruit—a sweet and fruity savoury dish!

Nasi goreng istimewa

Fried rice Indonesian-style! Made with a special blend of spices and a tomato sauce, served with a fried egg on top. A great choice for a local-style breakfast!

Nasi putih

Steamed white rice—no Indonesian meal is complete without it!

Mi goreng

Egg noodles fried with vegetables and meat or seafood—so much better than the two-minute version!

Sate ayam

Marinated chicken barbecued on skewers and served with a special peanut sauce. Accompanied by *lontong* (small rice cakes).

Sate Bali

Balinese sate is a unique blend of minced meat and spices, pressed around thick skewers and barbecued, then served with traditional peanut sauce.

Gado-gado

A salad with a twist! Vegetables such as potato, lettuce and beans with *tempe* (pressed soy beans), tofu and eggs, topped with a spicy peanut sauce.

Bakso

A traditional Chinese dish, this meatball soup is a tasty, quick meal by itself!

Sambal

Chilli sauce—there are lots of varieties, all with different flavours and ingredients, and many Indonesian dishes are served with a little dish or bottle of *sambal* on the side.

Jus

Amazing freshly squeezed juices—*mangga*, *nanas*, *pepaya*, *jeruk*, *jus campur* (mixed juice) or even *es alpukat* (avocado juice with a splash of chocolate syrup!)

Es cendol

A drink and dessert in one! Shaved ice, syrup, coconut milk, fruit and cubes of a special green jelly ... *enak!*

Serabi

A crispy-bottomed pancake that's light and fluffy on top—served sprinkled with your choice of chocolate, coconut, crushed peanuts, cheese or a mix of everything!

Bika Ambon

A traditional cake flavoured with loads of coconut.

Keripik pisang

Banana chips! A sweet and tasty snack.

3.2

Make a menu!

Find out about eight other common Indonesian meals or drinks to make up your own menu—make it look authentic and attractive and include a brief description in English for each dish. Use the Internet, ask your teacher or look in recipe books for ideas of dishes to include.

Bagaimana rasanya?**How does it taste?**

In the dialogue at the beginning of this unit, the friends describe the taste of some foods they miss from their home towns ... **manis, pedas, lezat, enak**. Some other descriptions are listed in the **Kosa kata**.

**Kosa kata**

aneh	strange, weird
asam	sour
asin	salty
gurih	deliciously salty and oily (think of hot chips!)
pahit	bitter

3.3

Match up!

Read the dialogue at the start of this unit again. Using the following lists, match up which food each of the gang mentions, where it comes from and how they describe the taste of the dish. Write your answer in your writing book. Be careful—some of the friends talk about two dishes, and one dish doesn't have a corresponding city or region!

Mayang
Caca
Bram
Eko

banana chips
beef curry
chicken casserole
crispy pancake
meatball soup
coconut cake

Solo
Yogyakarta
Sumatra
Ambon
Lampung

spicy
delicious
tasty
sweet

Of course, it's not enough to know what the dishes are—you also need to know how to order. Keep reading to find out how ...

Di restoran

At the restaurant

Read the following cartoon—the friends are at the **rumah makan** and are ready to order.



Kosa kata

apa lagi?	anything else?
boleh minta?	may I have?
mau	want
memesan (pesan)	to order
sudah siap?	are you ready?

Quantities and more classifiers

Did you notice what the gang said to indicate how much they wanted of each dish? In Indonesian, it's important to use classifiers to indicate quantity, rather than just giving a number.

Tata bahasa



Here are some common classifiers used with food.

botol	bottle	gelas	glass
mangkuk	bowl	piring	dish, plate
porsi	portion	tusuk	skewer, stick

To say 'one plate of' you use **sepiring** (remember, you use **se-** as a short form of **satu**). This applies to any classifier when you want to indicate just one. The other numbers are not shortened. For example:

seporasi ayam goreng	a portion of fried chicken
dua gelas jus nanas	two glasses of pineapple juice
tiga tusuk sate	three satay sticks
sebotol cola	a bottle of cola
dua mangkuk bakso	two bowls of meatball soup

3.4

Classifier challenge

Have a classifier challenge! Work with a partner and refer to the menu on page 36. Take turns to give an amount of food or drink using the correct classifier. Don't use the same food or exact quantity twice. The person who doesn't make a mistake or run out of ideas wins.

Here's an example to get you going:

Dylan:	sepiring nasi goreng
Mayang:	segelas jus mangga
Dylan:	dua porsi rendang
Mayang:	tujuh tusuk sate Bali
Dylan:	sebotol air
Mayang:	sepiring ... sepiring ... aduh!

Info bahasa

When you want to ask for something (such as food in a restaurant or **warung**) you use **boleh minta ...?** (can I have ...?). **Boleh minta ...** can also be used to ask for other things, such as the **daftar makanan** (menu) or even the **bon** (bill).

Note that adding **-nya** to the words **daftar makanan** (making **daftar makannya**) and **bon** (making **bonnya**) is like adding 'the' in English.

Permisi, Bang. Boleh minta bonnya?

Permisi, Kak. Boleh minta daftar makanannya?

3.5

Mau makan apa?

With a partner, take turns to ask for food and drinks in Indonesian. One person orders and the partner translates what they're asking for, then you swap roles. You could trick your partner by asking for huge quantities or by asking for the menu or bill instead of food! Remember, as the waiter, you should ask **Mau memesan apa?** (What do you want to order?)

3.6

Waiter!

Using the following speech bubbles, create a conversation set in a restaurant in your writing book. Be careful—they aren't in any order here (they have been muddled!), and you don't need to use all of them. One possible starting point has been indicated with a star ...



Ayo bercakap-cakap!

Form into pairs and each choose a speaker (a or b). Follow one line of the conversation, making sure that your choices make sense from start to finish.

a	Selamat datang di	restoran rumah makan warung	Bali Manis. Silakan duduk.
----------	-------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------------------

b	Boleh minta	daftar makanan? sebotol air?	Saya	lapar haus	sekali.
----------	-------------	---------------------------------	------	---------------	---------

a	Ini	daftar makanan. sebotol air.	Sudah siap? Mau memesan?
----------	-----	---------------------------------	--------------------------

b	Boleh minta	sepiring gado-gado, seporsi ayam goreng, sepiring mi goreng,	dan	tiga empat lima	tusuk sate ayam?
----------	-------------	--	-----	-----------------------	------------------

a	Gado-gado Ayam goreng Mi goreng	enak. lezat.	Apa lagi?
----------	---------------------------------------	-----------------	-----------

b	Boleh minta sepiring	nasi putih nasi goreng	juga?
----------	----------------------	---------------------------	-------

a	Dan untuk minum?
----------	------------------

b	Boleh minta segelas	jus mangga? jus campur? jus nanas?	Terima kasih!
----------	---------------------	--	---------------

3.7

Role-play

Make up a skit or short play set in a restaurant—you might like to order odd things (such as fried pencil case or soccer-boot juice), or you can stick to a more traditional menu. Remember to use the appropriate greetings, and try to include as wide a range of language as you can.

Mari membaca!



Dylan has written a letter to his old Indonesian class back in Australia.

*Kepada teman-teman saya di negara kangguru,
Moga-moga teman-teman sehat seperti saya di Solo! Saya mau bercerita tentang makanan Indonesia. Kemarin, saya makan siang di rumah makan dengan Caca dan Eko. Wah! Makanan Indonesia sangat bermacam-macam dan enak sekali! Kami makan gudeg, rendang, gado-gado dan sate ayam ... tentu saja kami juga makan nasi putih! Orang Indonesia biasanya makan nasi tiga kali sehari, termasuk nasi goreng untuk makan pagi. Nasi goreng enak—tetapi sedikit pedas! Rendang juga pedas—lebih pedas daripada nasi goreng. Saya juga suka makan sate—terutama sate Bali. Di rumah makan, saya coba makan gudeg, tetapi rasanya sedikit manis dan aneh! Besok, saya akan makan bakso di warung dekat sekolah—saya lebih suka makanan khas Indonesia daripada McDee! Saya juga akan meminta resep sate dan nasi goreng dari ibu Eko supaya bisa memasak makanan khas Indonesia di kelas kalau kembali ke Australia! Tentu saja teman-teman akan suka makanan Indonesia juga!*

Sekian dulu dari Solo. Cepat balas, ya?

Salam,

Dylan

Kosa Kata

bercerita tentang	tell about
biasanya	usually
kali	times
kembali	to return
meminta	to request
moga-moga	hopefully
resep	recipe
sehat	well
sekian dulu	that's all for now
supaya	so that, in order to
termasuk	including
terutama	particularly

3.8

Bacalah!

- Why is Dylan writing to his class at home?
- When did he go to the restaurant?
- What does he say about rice?
- What will happen tomorrow?
- What other plan does he have for the future?

Saya bisa!

Makan di Indonesia

- 1 Write a description of each of the following Indonesian places to eat, showing the difference between them: rumah makan, warung, restoran and kaki lima. Include an example of the food they would serve.

Makan apa?

- 2 Write the names of the Indonesian dishes or drinks that contain the foods listed below as their major ingredient.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---|---------|---|---------|
| a | rice | b | beef | c | noodles |
| d | vegetables | e | chicken | f | ice |
| g | mango | | | | |

Bagaimana rasanya?

- 3 Answer these questions in your writing book, using full Indonesian sentences.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| a | Bagaimana rasa Vegemite? | b | Bagaimana rasa serabi? |
| c | Bagaimana rasa sambal? | d | Bagaimana rasa McDee? |
| e | Rasa makanan apa yang enak? | | |

Boleh minta sambal?

- 4 In your writing book, rearrange each of the following groups of words to form questions you might hear asked in an Indonesian restaurant.

- | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---------|-------|------------|-------|-------|
| a | ayam | boleh | enam | minta | sate | tusuk |
| b | daftar | minta | boleh | makanannya | | |
| c | apa | memesan | mau | | | |
| d | boleh | dua | jus | gelas | nanas | minta |
| e | minta | bonnya | boleh | | | |

Revision on CD and CW



Speaking and listening
LOTELab



Review questions



Kosa kata lengkap

1 Di rumah makan

haus	thirsty
kaki lima	food cart
lapar	hungry
makan	to eat
makan malan	dinner
makan pagi	breakfast
makan siang	lunch
makanan	food
makanan khas	speciality, regional dish
memasak	to cook
restoran	restaurant
restoran cepat saji	fast food restaurant
rumah makan	restaurant
warung	small eatery

2 Makanan Indonesia

air	water
bakso	meatball soup
bika Ambon	coconut cake
es alpukat	iced avocado juice
es cendol	icy drink with syrup
gado-gado	vegetable salad with peanut sauce
gudeg	jackfruit casserole
jus	juice
jus campur	mixed fruit juice
keripik pisang	banana chips
mi goreng	fried noodles
nasi goreng	fried rice
nasi putih	steamed rice
rendang	spicy curry
sambal	chilli sauce
sate ayam	chicken satay
sate Bali	Balinese satay
serabi	small pancake

3 Bagaimana rasanya?

aneh	strange, weird
asam	sour
asin	salty
enak	tasty

gurih	deliciously salty and oily
lezat	delicious
pahit	bitter
pedas	hot, spicy
rasa	taste, feel

4 Saya mau memesan

apa lagi?	anything else?
boleh minta?	may I have?
bon	bill
daftar makanan	menu
mau	want
memesan	to order
sudah siap?	are you ready?

5 Sebotol, segelas

botol	bottle
gelas	glass
mangkuk	bowl
piring	dish, plate
porsi	portion
potong	piece
tusuk	skewer, stick

Other

baru	just recently
beragama	to have the religion of
bercerita tentang	tell about
bermacam-macam	various, varied
berpesta	to party, to celebrate
besok	tomorrow
biasanya	usually
coba	try
dekat	near, nearby
di luar	outside
ide bagus!	good idea!
kali	times
kebanyakan	most
kemarin	yesterday
kembali	to return
membayangkan	to imagine
meminta	to request

mengapa?	why
moga-moga	hopefully
pandai	clever, good at
pikir tentang	think about
pilihan	choice
resep	recipe
salam	regards, greeting
sekian dulu	that's all for now
sudah lama	it's been a long time
supaya	so that, in order to
tentu saja	of course
termasuk	including
terutama	in particular, especially



Sekilas budaya

Mau memasak?

Kamu sudah mengunjungi pasar di Langkah 2 dan pergi ke restoran di Langkah 3 ... Jadi kamu sudah siap untuk memasak?

Why not organise an authentic Indonesian banquet? The whole class can participate and even invite family and friends to share in the fantastic food. There are several recipes below that you might like to use. Of course, you can find recipes for other dishes in recipe books or on the Internet.

Daftar makanan

Makanan Pembuka

Krupuk

Indonesian prawn crackers

Hidangan Utama

Mi Goreng

Traditional Indonesian fried noodles

Sate Ayam

Indonesian-style chicken satay

Gado-Gado

Vegetable salad with peanut sauce

Pencuci Mulut

Kue Dadar

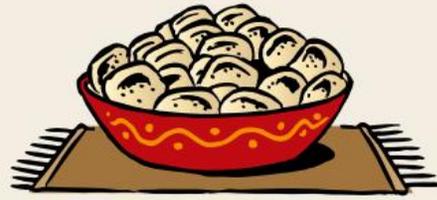
'Green' pancakes filled with palm sugar and coconut

Kosa kata

campur	mix
di tengah	in the centre
dibakar	grilled
didihkan	boil
goreng	fry
gulung	roll
hancurkan	grind
hias	decorate, garnish
hidangkan	serve
letakkan	put, place
lipat	fold
masak	cook
masukkan	put in
membuat	to make
minyak	oil
panaskan	heat
potongan kecil	small pieces
potonglah	cut
rebus	boiled
sampai halus	until smooth
sampai harum	until fragrant
sampai rata	mixed well
sawi hijau	Chinese cabbage
secukupnya	just enough
semuanya	all of it
sendok	spoon
seperti ini	like this
siung	clove
tambahkan	add
tiriskan	drain
tunggu	wait
tusukkan	thread, skewer
wajan	wok

Krupuk

Gorenglah sebungkus krupuk dalam minyak panas. Sangat enak dan gurih!



Mi goreng

Bahan-bahan

2 bungkus mi (400 gram)
2 buah wortel
potongan ayam (200 gram)
2 ikat sawi hijau
minyak goreng

Bumbu-bumbu

4 sendok makan kecap manis
4 siung bawang putih
2 cabe
minyak goreng
garam dan lada secukupnya
(untuk 6-8 orang)



Cara membuatnya

1 Hancurkan cabe dan bawang putih.



2 Potonglah wortel, ayam dan sawi hijau seperti ini.



3 Panaskan minyak goreng dalam wajan.



4 Masukkan bumbu-bumbu ke dalam wajan dan masak sampai harum.



5 Tambahkan ayam ke dalam wajan dengan bumbu-bumbu.



6 Masukkan sayur-sayuran ke dalam wajan masak selama 2 atau 3 menit.



7 Tambahkan mi dan kecap manis. Campur semuanya, sampai rata.

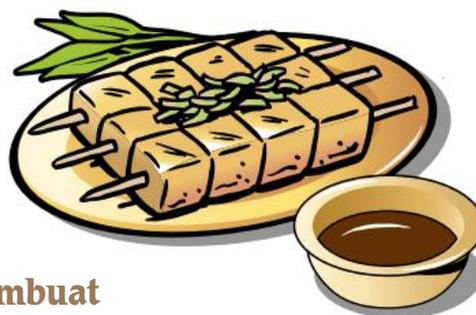




Sate ayam

Bahan-bahan

10 potong ayam
minyak goreng
8 bawang merah
8 bawang putih
2 sendok makan biji
ketumbar
1 sendok teh kunyit
5 sendok teh asam Jawa
5 sendok teh gula Jawa
garam secukupnya
2 sendok makan bawang
goreng
tusuk sate
(membuat 30–40 sate)



Cara membuat

Pertama, potonglah ayam sehingga menjadi potongan-potongan. Kedua hancurkan bawang putih, bawang merah, ketumbar, kunyit, asam Jawa dan gula Jawa dan campur sampai rata. Lalu campurkan bumbu-bumbu dengan minyak dan masukkan ayam. Tunggu selama 30 menit. Tusukkan 4–5 potongan ayam ke tusuk kayu. Sate ayam harus dibakar sampai berwarna coklat. Hidangkan dengan bawang goreng dan saus kacang.



Gado-gado

Bahan-bahan

2 bungkus tahu
4 buah kentang
4 buah wortel
seikat buncis
sebuah bunga kol
½ buah kubis
sebungkus tauge
2 butir telur rebus
sebuah ketimun
dua buah tomat
bawang goreng

Cara

- 1 Potonglah tahu dan letakkan di atas piring besar.
- 2 Rebus sayur-sayuran (kecuali tauge, ketimun dan tomat) selama 3 atau 4 menit.
- 3 Didihkan tauge selama 1 atau 2 menit saja.
- 4 Tiriskan sayur-sayuran.
- 5 Campurkan sayur-sayuran ini dengan tahu.
- 6 Hias dengan potongan telur rebus, ketimun dan tomat.
- 7 Hidangkan dengan saus kacang dan hias dengan bawang goreng.

Kosa kata

asam Jawa	tamarind sauce
batang kayu manis	cinnamon stick
bawang goreng	fried shallots
bunga kol	cauliflower
cangkir	cup
ketumbar	coriander
kubis	cabbage
kunyit	turmeric
santan	coconut milk
saus	sauce
tauge	bean sprouts



Kue dadar

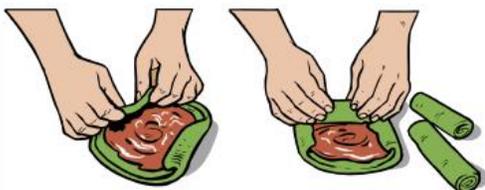
Bahan-bahan

Kue

4 cangkir tepung
garam secukupnya
2 cangkir santan
2 cangkir air
2 butir telur
Sari Pandan (essence)
minyak secukupnya

Isinya

sebungkus gula Jawa
2 bungkus kelapa kering
½ cangkir air
1 batang kayu manis



Cara membuat

- 1 Campur bahan-bahan untuk kue (tepung, garam, santan, air, telur dan pandan) sampai rata.
- 2 Panaskan minyak secukupnya di dalam wajan.
- 3 Masak kue berbentuk seperti piring kecil.
- 4 Panaskan air dengan gula dengan api kecil.
- 5 Tambahkan kelapa dan campur sampai rata. Tunggu sampai cukup dingin.
- 6 Masukkan satu sendok makan kelapa di tengah-tengah kue.
- 7 Lipat dan gulung seperti ini.



4

Di rumah



Learning outcomes

In this unit you will learn:

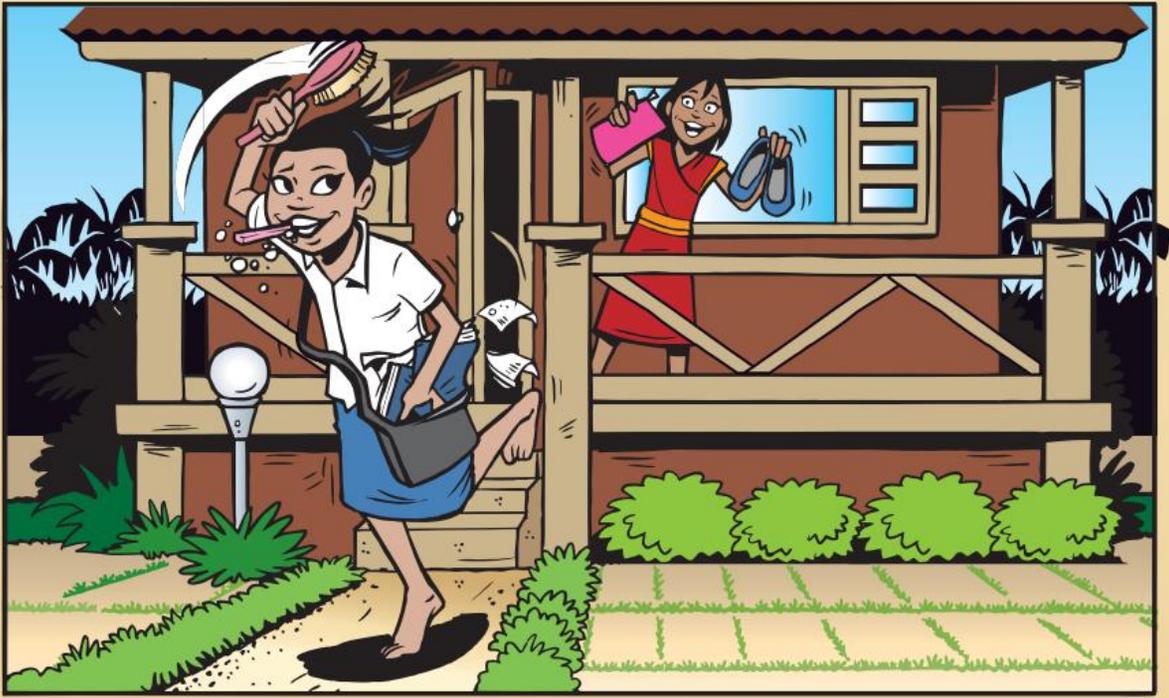
- 1 how to name rooms in Indonesian
- 2 how to describe your house in Indonesian
- 3 how to talk about daily routines in Indonesian
- 4 how to sequence events in Indonesian.



Di mana Caca?



Caca and Mayang have made arrangements to travel to school together, but when Mayang arrives a little bit late to Caca's house, Caca is nowhere to be found ...



Di serambi:

Mayang: Permisi, Ibu. Apakah Caca masih di rumah?

Ibu: Baru jam setengah tujuh. Caca biasanya berangkat pada jam tujuh kurang dua puluh. Pasti dia sedang mengemasi tas sekolah di ruang duduk.

Di ruang duduk:

Mayang: Caca tidak di sini ... mungkin dia masih mengerjakan PR di ruang belajar. Dia selalu mengerjakan PR sesudah sekolah, tetapi ada banyak PR kemarin.

Di ruang belajar:

Mayang: Waduh! Mungkin dia belum selesai makan pagi atau sedang membantu di dapur? Saya akan mencari Caca di ruang makan, lalu di dapur.

Di dapur:

Mayang: Aduh! Kami akan terlambat! Mungkin Caca sedang mandi atau menggosok gigi, ataupun menyisir rambutnya ... Ya, tentu saja dia di kamar mandi.

Di kamar mandi:

Mayang: Saya harap Caca tidak lupa rencana kami berjalan ke sekolah bersama! Saya akan melihat di kamar tidurnya—mungkin dia sedang mencari sesuatu di sana?

Di kamar tidur Caca:

Mayang: Wah! Caca masih tidur! Bangunlah Caca! Kita akan terlambat ke sekolah!

Kosa kata

akan	will	mungkin	maybe
ataupun	or even	pasti	maybe
belum	not yet	rencana	plan
berangkat	leave, to leave	ruang belajar	study
dapur	kitchen	ruang duduk	lounge room
harap	hope	ruang makan	dining room
kamar mandi	bathroom	sedang	to be in the process of, currently
kamar tidur	bedroom	selesai	finish, to finish
mandi	to bathe, to shower	sesuatu	something
masih	still, continuing to	sesudah	after
mencari (cari)	to look for	terlambat	to be late
mengemas (kemas) tas sekolah	to pack school bag	tidur	sleep
menggosok (gosok) gigi	brush teeth		
menyelesaikan (selesai)	to finish something		
menyisir (sisir) rambut	to brush hair		

Info bahasa

The word **kamar** is the general word for 'room', but is used only for **kamar mandi** (bathroom) and **kamar tidur** (bedroom). The word **ruang** is used for all other rooms of the house.

Kamar-kamar



14



4.1, 4.2, 4.15, 4.16

Look at the floor plan for Mayang's house and learn the words for the different parts of a house. Listen to the speaker and repeat the words with your best Indonesian pronunciation.



Here are some other words you may need to describe a house.

balkon	balcony	musholla	prayer room
bertingkat dua	two-storey	ruang televisi	TV room, home theatre
kolam	pond	tingkat	storey
kolam renang	swimming pool		

Rumah Mayang

Mayang is describing her house.



15



4.3, 4.4, 4.5

Rumahku cukup besar untuk keluargaku. Ada tiga kamar tidur: satu untuk ortu, satu untuk aku dan adikku dan satu kamar lagi. Kamar tidur kami rapi, berwarna putih dan ungu. Ada satu ruang duduk yang luas dan nyaman. Kami menonton televisi dan bercakap-cakap dengan teman di ruang duduk. Ada ruang duduk lain disebut 'ruang tamu' yang lebih formal. Kami mengerjakan PR di ruang belajar. Ada sebuah ruang makan yang agak kecil. Koridornya sempit dan berantakan karena adik bermain di situ dan mainannya selalu tertinggal di sana. Juga ada satu garasi yang cukup besar untuk dua mobil dan sepeda-sepeda kami. Kebun di rumah kami kecil tetapi indah. Tentu saja juga ada sebuah dapur, kamar mandi dan kamar kecil. Ruang cuci di belakang rumah.



Kosa Kata

agak	rather	mendiami	to share (for a room or house)
berantakan	messy	nyaman	comfortable
di belakang	behind, at the back of	rapi	neat
disebut	called, titled	sempit	narrow
lagi	again, another	tertinggal	left behind
luas	spacious, wide		
mainan	toy		

4.1

Benar atau salah?

Refer to the description and floor plan of Mayang's house, and then decide whether the following sentences are **benar** (true) or **salah** (false).

- Ada tiga kamar tidur di rumah Mayang.
- Ada dua dapur di rumah ini.
- Tidak ada kolam renang di rumah ini.
- Kamar tidur Mayang adalah kamar tidur paling besar.
- Ruang duduk ini sangat kecil.

4.2

Rumah saya

Draw a floor plan of your own house and label it in Indonesian.

4.3

Brainstorm

You have already learnt a lot of words that will be useful to describe a house. (Think of adjectives such as 'big' and 'small', as well as colours.) Work with a partner to see how many relevant words you can write down in 60 seconds to describe your house, without looking at your notes. Then combine your lists and compare it with another pair of students. Who can come up with the most words?

4.4

Bagaimana rumah kamu?

With a partner, work out what the following questions mean. Then take turns to ask and answer the questions in Indonesian.

- Apakah rumah kamu bertingkat tiga?
- Ada berapa ruang di rumah kamu?
- Ada kolam renang di rumahmu?
- Ruang yang mana paling besar di rumahmu?
- Garasimu cukup besar untuk berapa mobil?

Challenge! In Indonesian write three questions of your own to ask someone about their house.

Info bahasa

In her description, Mayang uses the word **aku** rather than **saya**. Both words mean 'I' or 'my' (depending on the context). The difference is that **aku** is more casual—you use **aku** if you are talking to people you know really well, such as your family and friends. When using **aku** to mean 'my', you can shorten it to **ku**—for example **rumahku nyaman**.

Info bahasa

You can use the word **nyaman** (comfortable) to talk about homes and furniture. Like the English word 'nice', it can be used in a range of ways.

Ortu is a slang word—it's short for **orang tua**. What do you think it means? Is there an equivalent slang word in English? You will learn more Indonesian slang later on in this book.

Tata bahasa

Mayang has used a few qualifiers in her description—words such as **agak** and **cukup** make her description more specific and more interesting. You've already learnt some other qualifiers—here's a list to remind you. You can use them in your own writing!

agak	quite	cukup	enough, sufficiently
tidak begitu	not so much, not really	kurang	less, not enough
sangat	rather, really	sekali	very
tidak	not at all		

Most qualifiers go before the adjective, just as in English. However, **sekali** goes after the adjective, for example:

sangat mudah
mudah sekali

Rumah saya sangat ...

Choose a qualifier from the list on page 54 to add to each of the sentences below to make them true for your house.

- a Rumah saya besar.
- b Ada kebun luas di rumah saya.
- c Kamar tidur saya kecil.
- d Ruang cuci di rumah saya nyaman.
- e Dapur berantakan.



Pojok budaya

Kamar mandi

Bathrooms in most homes in Indonesia are a little different from those in Australia. Rather than a bath or shower, Indonesian people use a **bak mandi** (basin) and **gayung** (scoop). The **bak mandi** is often a fairly large tiled basin, which is kept filled with water, but in some houses it is a large plastic or metal tub. The water in the **bak mandi** is cold but refreshing! Rather than climbing into the **bak mandi** you should use the **gayung** to scoop water over yourself. Don't worry about splashing—it's quite normal for the **kamar mandi** to get wet.



Info bahasa

The word **adalah** is similar to the English word 'equals'—although you don't translate it like that into English! As tempting as it is to use **adalah** to mean 'is', 'am' or 'are', it can't be used that way. Similar to balancing equations in maths, you need a noun (object) on either side of **adalah** to make it work.

So you can say:

Rumah saya adalah rumah nyaman.

My house = nice house

But you can't say:

Rumah saya (adalah) nyaman.

My house = nice.

Don't worry about using a word for 'is'—just leave it out for now!

Kegiatan sehari-hari

Daily routine

Mayang is talking about her morning routine.



Kosa kata

memberi (beri) to feed pet(s)

makan binatang

membersihkan to clean room

(bersih) kamar

mencuci

to wash (something)

tiba

to arrive

tidur siang

afternoon nap/doze



Pojok budaya

Tidur siang

In Indonesia many people have a **tidur siang**—it's the best way to cope with the hottest part of the day when it's too hot to concentrate or to do much work, especially for farmers and other manual labourers. Then everyone gets back to work as the day cools down. This doesn't usually occur in big cities like Jakarta though, where it can take up to two hours to get home.

4.6

Tugas di rumah

In your writing book, list the following activities in order from most enjoyable to least enjoyable. Compare your final list with a partner—do your lists match?

- mengerjakan PR
- bangun
- menyisir rambut
- pulang
- membantu di dapur
- tidur
- berangkat ke sekolah
- mengemasi tas

4.7

Flip book

Design a 'flip book' using stick figures to describe your daily routine. Don't forget to include the Indonesian words for each activity and the room where each activity is done—or challenge yourself and write sentences in Indonesian!

4.8

Wah! Banyak pertanyaan!

Do you remember the question words you have learnt? Test yourself and see if you can work out the meanings of the following questions.

- a Kamu bangun pada jam berapa?
- b Kapan kamu berangkat ke sekolah?
- c Di mana kamu mengerjakan PR?
- d Apakah kamu membersihkan kamar tidur?
- e Siapa mencuci pakaian di rumah kamu?

Challenge! Now answer the questions above in Indonesian—try to use full sentences. Then interview a classmate, to find out about their household.

Selalu? Biasanya? Tidak pernah?

4.8, 4.9, 4.10,
4.18, 4.19, 4.20

Talking about how often you do something or the order in which you do things is simple—here's a list of words to help.

belum pernah	haven't ever, not yet
biasanya	usually
jarang	rarely
kadang-kadang	sometimes
kemudian	then
lalu	next
nanti	later
sebelum	before
sebelum itu	before that
segera	immediately, straight away
sekali-sekali	from time to time
sekarang	now
selalu	always
sering	often
sesudah	after
sesudah itu	after that
tidak pernah	never

Info bahasa

You already know that **pagi ini** means 'this morning' and **pada waktu malam** means 'during the night'. But if you want to talk about something that happened earlier the same day, or the previous night, you use the word **tadi**.

tadi pagi earlier this morning

tadi malam last night

To indicate that you will do something 'later on', you use **nanti**.

nanti sore later this afternoon

nanti malam later tonight

4.9

Kegiatan sehari-hari

How would you say the following in Indonesian?

- I usually brush my teeth after eating breakfast.
- I never sleep in the garage.
- Mayang woke up then got dressed.
- Dylan always eats lunch after coming home.
- Caca packs her bag then leaves.



Tata bahasa



Some other words that are useful when talking about your daily routine are **akan**, **belum**, **sedang** and **sudah**.

akan will	Indicates something that will happen in the future.	Saya akan membersihkan kamar. I <i>will</i> clean my room.
belum not yet	Used for anything that might happen in the future, 'not yet'. It keeps your options open, rather than saying tidak (definitely not).	Saya belum kawin. I'm not married (yet). Saya belum ke Indonesia. I <i>haven't</i> been to Indonesia.
sudah already	Indicates something has been completed.	Saya sudah mencuci piring. I <i>have</i> done the dishes.
sedang in the process of	Used to say something is happening now. Can indicate something was happening.	Saya sedang mengerjakan PR waktu ibu memanggil! I <i>was</i> doing my homework when Mum called!

4.10

Sudah ... sedang ... belum ... akan?

Choose **sudah**, **sedang**, **belum** or **akan** to describe what is happening or will happen in the illustrations of Bram below.

a



b



c



d



e



4.11

Kamu sudah ...?

Draw pictures in your writing book to show what the following sentences mean.

- Saya akan menggosok gigi sebelum tidur.
- Eko lapar sekali—dia belum makan siang!
- Ssst! Anak kecil sedang tidur!
- Saya sudah mandi, berpakaian dan menyisir rambut—sekarang saya sudah siap pergi!

Ayo bercakap-cakap!

In pairs, each choose a speaker (a or b). Follow one line of the conversation, making sure that your choices make sense from start to finish.

a	Aduh!	PR Jam tangan Bola	saya hilang!
----------	-------	--------------------------	--------------

b	Apakah kamu sudah mencari	PRmu jam tanganmu bolamu	di	ruang belajar? kamar tidur? kamar mandi? serambi?
----------	---------------------------	--------------------------------	----	--

a	Ya. Saya sudah mencarinya di	kamar tidur kamar mandi serambi	lalu sebelum sesudah	di	ruang duduk. ruang belajar. ruang makan. kebun.
----------	------------------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------------	----	--

b	Di mana kamu	mengerjakan PR? membuka jam tangan? bermain dengan bola itu?
----------	--------------	--

a	Saya	mengerjakan PR membuka jam tangan bermain dengan bola itu	di	dapur ruang belajar kamar tidur kamar mandi kebun	sebelum	mandi. makan malam. mengemasi tas.
----------	------	---	----	---	---------	--

b	Kalau begitu, mungkin	bola PR jam tangan	itu tertinggal di	kamar mandi? ruang makan? tas sekolah?
----------	-----------------------	--------------------------	-------------------	--

a	Ide bagus! Saya akan melihat ke sana	segera. sekarang. nanti.	Terima kasih!
----------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------

Mari membaca!

You have just received this letter from a penpal in Indonesia.

Temanku yang baik,

Semoga kamu sehat seperti aku di sini. Aku harap kamu bisa menolong, aku ada tugas untuk sekolah tentang Australia dan kegiatan sehari-hari orang Australia.

Ini pertanyaanku: apakah, kelas mulai pada jam sembilan di sekolahmu, bukan? Sekolahku mulai pagi-pagi benar pada jam tujuh, tapi aku lebih suka tidur! Oke, ini pertanyaan lain ...

Kamu bangun pada jam berapa? Sesudah bangun, apa yang kamu lakukan? Apakah kamu mandi pada pagi hari? Temanku berkata bahwa orang Australia menggosok gigi sebelum makan, apakah dia benar? Apakah kamu menggosok gigi sebelum makan? Aneh! Oke ... Kamu naik apa ke sekolah? Apakah rumah kamu jauh dari sekolah? Aku berjalan kaki ke sekolah, tetapi sekolahku tidak jauh. Kamu berangkat ke sekolah pada jam berapa? Apakah kamu mengerjakan PR sebelum sekolah atau sesudah sekolah?

Wah! Sudah banyak pertanyaanku! Sekian dulu. Sampaikan salamku kepada keluargamu.

Salam hangat,

Budi

Notice that Budi has used **aku** rather than **saya**? This shows that he knows his penpal well!

Kosa kata

apa yang?	what is it?
bahwa	that
berkata	to say
jauh	far
menolong	to help
pagi-pagi benar	really early
pertanyaan	question
semoga	I hope that
tugas	project, task

4.12

Bacalah!

Answer these questions with a partner.

- Why is Budi writing?
- What does he want to know?
- What do you know about his daily routine?

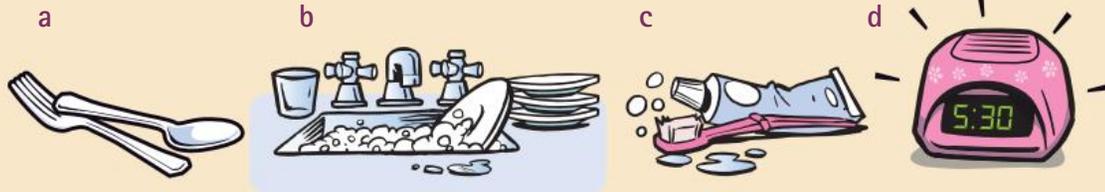
Challenge! Write a response in Indonesian to Budi's letter answering his questions. You could include some questions of your own about daily routine in Indonesia.

Saya bisa!



Kamar-kamar

- 1 In Indonesian, identify the room of the house in which you would be most likely to find these things.



Bagaimana rumah kamu?

- 2 In your writing book, draw a picture of the street described below. Make sure you read all the statements before you begin.
- Rumah pertama adalah rumah Kiki. Rumahnya berwarna putih dan merah.
 - Rumah yang paling kecil adalah rumah keempat. Sinta tinggal di sini.
 - Rumah ketiga berwarna biru. Rumah itu lebih besar dari rumah Kiki.
 - Rumah Andi bertingkat dua. Rumah itu rumah kedua.
 - Tono tinggal di rumah kelima. Kebun Tono luas dan indah.

Kegiatan sehari-hari

- 3 Say what you would be doing at each of the given times in full Indonesian sentences. For example:

12.20 pm Saya makan siang pada jam dua belas lewat dua puluh siang.

- a 5.45 pm today
- b 6.00 am on Sunday
- c 3.15 pm on Monday
- d 7.40 am tomorrow

Selalu? Sering? Jarang?

- 4 In your writing book, complete the following sentence stems to create Indonesian sentences that are true for you.
- a Saya belum pernah ...
 - b Teman saya selalu ...
 - c Keluarga saya sering ...
 - d Guru-guru di sekolah jarang ...
 - e Sore ini saya akan ...

Revision on CD and CW



A

Speaking and listening
LOTELab



CW

Review questions



TR

Teacher's Resource
Worksheet

Kosa Kata lengkap

1 Kamar-kamar

balkon	balcony
bertingkat dua	two-storey
dapur	kitchen
garasi	garage
jalan masuk	entry
kamar	room, bedroom
kamar kecil	toilet
kamar mandi	bathroom
kamar tidur	bedroom
kebun	garden, orchard
kolam	pond
kolam renang	swimming pool
koridor	corridor, hall
lemari	cupboard, wardrobe
musholla	prayer room
ruang belajar	study
ruang cuci	laundry
ruang duduk	lounge room
ruang mainan	games room
ruang makan	dining room
ruang tamu	guest room (good lounge)
ruang televisi	TV room, home theatre
serambi/beranda	veranda
tingkat	storey, level

2 Rumah saya

berantakan	messy
cukup	enough
luas	spacious, wide
nyaman	comfortable, nice
rapi	neat
sempit	narrow

3 Kegiatan sehari-hari

bangun	to wake up
berangkat	to leave
berpakaian	to get dressed
kegiatan sehari-hari	daily routine
mandi	bathe
memberi makan binatang	to feed pets
membersihkan kamar	to clean room
mencuci (piring)	to wash (dishes)
mengemasi tas	to pack bag
menggosok gigi	to brush teeth
menyelesaikan	to finish something
menyisir rambut	to brush hair

tiba	to arrive
tidur	to sleep

4 Kemudian ... lalu

akan	will
belum	not yet
belum pernah	haven't ever
jarang	rarely
kadang-kadang	sometimes
kemudian	then
lalu	next, then
nanti	later
sebelum (itu)	before (that)
sedang	to be in the process of, currently
segera	soon
sekali-sekali	from time to time
sekarang	now
selalu	always
sering	often
sesudah (itu)	after (that)
tidak pernah	never

Other

agak	rather
apa yang?	what is it?
bahwa	that
berkata	to say
di belakang	behind, at the back of
harap	hope
hilang	lost
jauh	far
mainan	toy
masih	still, continuing to
mencari	to look for
mendiami	live in
mungkin	maybe
pasti	definite
pertanyaan	question
rencana	plan
selesai	finish, to finish
semoga	I hope that
sesuatu	something
terlambat	to be late
tertinggal	to be left behind
tidak begitu	not so much, not really
tugas	project, task, chore

5

Selamat datang di kota saya!



Learning outcomes

In this unit you will learn:

- 1 how to name buildings and places around town in Indonesian
- 2 how to say where things are located in Indonesian
- 3 how to give directions in Indonesian
- 4 about using **ter-** verbs.



The entrance to Solo's Pasar Klewer (batik market), the busiest textile market in Jawa.

Aduh, saya tersesat!



Permisi—saya tersesat!
Bisa kamu bantu?

Kami mau pulang.

Bisa! Mau ke mana?

Wah! Dia cantik!

Sinta and Bram start talking. Sinta has just moved to Solo, and has got off the bus at the wrong place. It turns out that her house is not far from where Bram is going for soccer training, so he offers to walk her home and decides to act as tour guide.



Sekarang kita di dekat rumah sakit—ada taman di depan rumah sakit. Tetapi kita harus berjalan ke arah yang lain. Ayo jalan!



Di ujung Jalan Slamet Riyadi, kita belok kiri. Kalau belok kanan, ada bioskop dan taman hiburan, juga setasiun kereta api. Setasiun bis terletak di hadapan setasiun kereta api.



Kalau menyeberang jalan di sini, ada kantor pariwisata dan museum yang menarik. Sering ada konser di taman hiburan.



Di perempatan ini ada warnet. Saya bersama teman sering mengecek email di sana. Di seberang jalan ini ada banyak rumah makan dan beberapa hotel. Mal tidak jauh dari sini.



Kita akan belok kiri lagi di dekat monumen. Kita hampir tiba di lapangan—saya berlatih sepak bola di sana. Kita bisa potong jalan di lapangan.



Kita sampai di Jl. Ronggowarsito—rumah Sinta dekat dari sini, bukan?

Ya—sangat dekat. Tetapi juga dekat dari tempat di mana kita bertemu! Mungkin kita menjadi tersesat waktu belok kiri?

Kosa kata

arah	direction	konsor	concert
beberapa	several	lagi	again
belok	turn	mal	mall
berjalan	walk	menyeberang jalan	cross the road
bertemu	to meet	monumen	monument
bioskop	cinema	perempatan	intersection
bukan	not	potong jalan	short cut, take a short cut
di depan/muka	in front	setasiun bus	bus station
di hadapan/seberang	opposite	setasiun kereta api	train station
di seberang jalan	across the street	taman	park
di ujung	at the end of	taman hiburan	amusement park
hampir	almost	terletak	is located
harus	must	tersesat	lost
kanan	right	warnet	Internet cafe
kantor pariwisata	tourist bureau		
kiri	left		



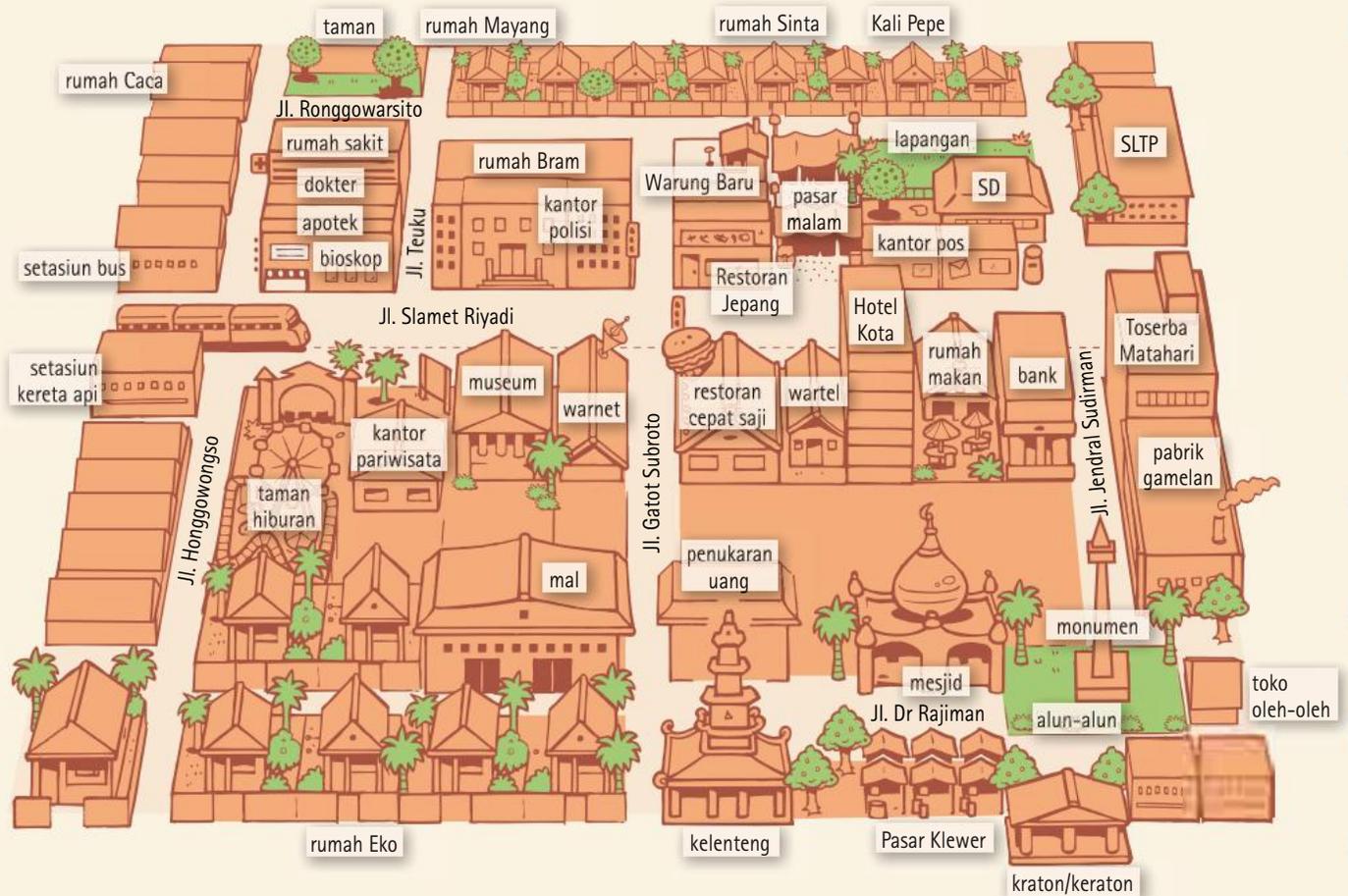
Kosa kata

gedung	building
gereja	church
jembatan	bridge
kantor	office
kedutaan	embassy
lampu lalu lintas	traffic lights
perempatan	four-way intersection
pertigaan	three-way intersection, T-junction
perpustakaan	library
pojok/sudut	corner
toko serba ada (toserba)	department store
WC umum	public toilet

Gedung yang penting di kota

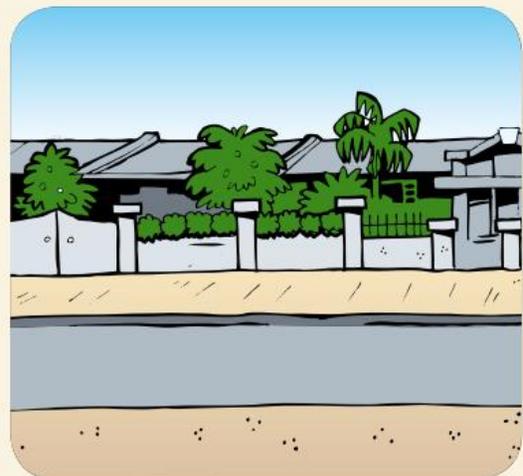
Important buildings in the city

Have a look at the map below and learn the Indonesian words for the buildings and locations around town.



Kosa kata

sekolah dasar (SD)	primary school
sekolah lanjutan tingkat pertama (SLTP)	junior high school (years 7–9)
sekolah menengah umum (SMU)	senior high school (years 10–12)





Dengarkanlah!

The words for some of the places around town look the same as the English words, but they do sound a little different. Listen to the following words and repeat them, focusing on your Indonesian pronunciation.

- bank
- kantor pariwisata
- mal
- pelabuhan udara
- candi
- kantor pos
- monumen
- setasiun
- di
- ke
- museum



Pojok budaya

Kota di Indonesia

There are some places that are unique to Indonesian cities. Here are some that you may not be familiar with.

Mesjid means 'mosque'—a place of worship for Islamic people (Muslims). Muslims pray five times a day—sometimes at a mosque, sometimes in a special room called a **musholla** that can be found in offices and public buildings, and sometimes in homes. In Islamic countries, you will see signs in airports and other public buildings indicating prayer rooms, and in hotel rooms there is usually a green



mesjid

arrow on the ceiling pointing in the direction of Mecca. Muslims face Mecca when they pray.

Alun-alun means 'town square'. It is a large grassy area located near important buildings such as palaces and markets. The **alun-alun** is a decorative open space in a crowded city, used for parades, celebrations and ceremonies on occasions such as **Hari Kemerdekaan** (Indonesian Independence Day), held on 17 August each year. The rest of the time it's a great place to

hang out and meet up with friends!

Wartel is short for **warung telepon**. It is a small business that contains a few phone booths. You ask at the counter about making a phone call, and then pay at the counter when you have finished—no need to worry about **uang kecil** (coins) or **kartu telepon** (telephone cards)!



telepon umum



alun-alun



warnet

A warnet is like a cafe—but with lots of computers and usually no coffee!

Why might there be a greater need for warnet and wartel in Indonesia than in Australia? HINT: Tidak ada telepon di banyak rumah di Indonesia. Di desa kecil, sering tidak ada listrik!

Di mana?

Where is it?



When you describe places, you need to be able to say where they are. Look carefully at the **Kosa kata** for some useful location words.

Kosa kata

di	in, at	di pertigaan	at the T-junction
di antara	between	di samping	beside
di atas	above	di sana	there
di bawah	below	di sebelah	on the side
di belakang	behind	di sebelah kanan	on the right
di dalam	inside	di sebelah kiri	on the left
di dekat	near	di seberang jalan	across the street
di hadapan/seberang	opposite	di sini	here
di lantai atas	on the top floor	di sudut/pojok	at/on the corner
di muka/depan	in front, facing	di ujung jalan	at the end of the road
di perempatan	at the crossroads	jauh dari	far from

5.2

Terjemahkanlah!

Can you work out what the following sentences mean in English?

- Kantor pariwisata terletak di Jalan Raya, di samping hotel.
- Toko CD terletak di dalam mal, di hadapan toko pakaian.
- Sekolah terletak jauh dari setasiun kereta api tetapi di dekat setasiun bus.
- Ada banyak rumah makan di seberang jalan.
- Ada rumah makan di lantai atas di mal.

Now draw a map of a town that shows the location of these places.

Di sebelah mana?

In which direction?

Knowing the names of buildings is helpful, but if you get lost you'll need to understand the directions you are given.

Kosa kata

belok kanan	turn right
belok kiri	turn left
berhenti	stop
jalan terus	go straight ahead
menyeberang jalan	cross the road
lewat	past, via
masuk	enter
potong jalan	take a short cut

Tata bahasa

You have already learnt to use **sampai**, meaning 'until', for example to say goodbye, **sampai nanti** (until later). Bram uses **sampai** differently when he's showing Sinta around. For example:

Kita *sampai* di jalan Ronggowarsito.

We've *arrived* at Ronggowarsito Road.

5.3

Terjemahkanlah lagi!

Write the English for the following sentences.

- Untuk pergi ke bioskop, belok kiri di perempatan dan jalan terus.
- Belok kiri di ujung jalan, lalu jalan terus lewat toko.
- Potong jalan lewat taman kemudian belok di Jalan Sudirman.
- Belok kanan di monumen.
- Masuk jalan kedua di sebelah kiri.

Now write the following directions in Indonesian.

- Turn left at the office.
- To go to the hotel, go straight ahead and turn left at the intersection.
- Continue straight ahead, past the bank then turn right at Sultan Street and Kartini Street.
- At the intersection, turn right at Diponegoro Street and continue straight ahead until you reach the police station.
- From the police station, continue straight ahead, past the first intersection, then turn left at the second intersection. Continue straight ahead until you reach the city park.

5.4

Bagaimana ke rumah Sinta?

Bram deliberately took Sinta the long way when they met so he could get to know her. In your writing book, give instructions in Indonesian showing the shortest route from where they met, outside Bram's house, to Sinta's house. Remember to include landmarks so that Sinta doesn't get lost! You should refer to the map of Solo on page 67 for help.



5.5

Potong jalan

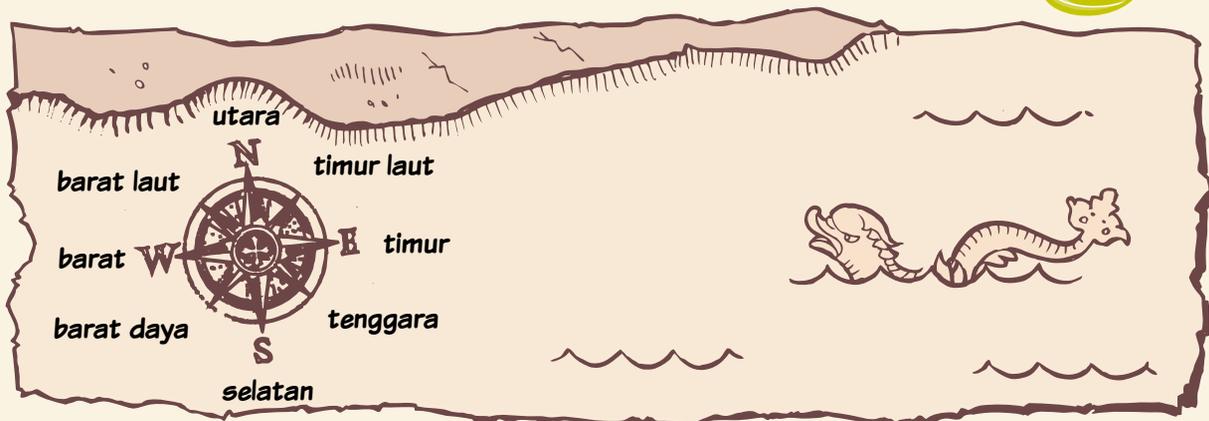
Each class member should choose a word or phrase from the lists of 'directions' (page 69) and 'locations' (page 66) to make signs for your classroom. Make the poster colourful and eye-catching and show the meaning of the Indonesian phrase clearly. But there's a catch—you can't use any English in your poster!

5.6

Video

In Indonesian, write a script for a promotional video to show visitors around your school. You must include the various places at your school, instructions on how to get there and details about the activities that are offered.

Kompas



Lagu: 18 Arah Mata Angin

timur
tenggara
selatan
barat daya
barat
barat laut
utara
timur laut

Learning how to learn

Songs are a really useful way to remember new words—the music and rhythm help remind you of the order of things. How many people do you know who sing the alphabet to themselves when they are trying to find a word in the dictionary? Why not make up a song or rap next time you have new Indonesian words to learn!

Mnemonics can also be very helpful. For example, the word STUB is made up of the four main compass directions in Indonesian, starting with **selatan** (south), and going anti-clockwise. You might like to try going clockwise and start at **barat** (west)—you can work out that mnemonic yourself! When something is funny you tend to remember it more easily!

5.7

Peta

Use a computer to design a treasure map. Give instructions in Indonesian showing how to find the treasure. The landmarks on your map may be a little different from those on a city map, so grab a dictionary to find words such as **goa kematian** (death cave) or **gunung** (mountain).

Helpful hints:

mulai start
langkah paces, steps

Maaf, saya tersesat

With a partner, prepare a role-play pretending that one of you is lost and asking for directions from the other person. Include as much other information as you can—where you're trying to go and why you want to go there. Be creative and show off! Then swap roles and have another go. Present your best performance to the class.

Ter- verbs



You have already learnt that the prefix **ter-** can be used with adjectives to mean 'the most ...' or '-est'. (Remember **terbesar** (the biggest) and **terpendek** (the shortest)?) However, that's not the only function of this prefix.

Other **ter-** words are **tersesat** (to be lost), **tertinggal** (to be left behind) and **terlambat** (to be late). What do their meanings have in common? If you said they are all things that happen accidentally or unintentionally, give yourself a pat on the back! When you add **ter-** to a verb (an action), you indicate that the action is not deliberate. Look at the table below. Can you identify the base words and their meanings?

tertidur	to fall asleep accidentally	Bram tertidur di kelas!	Bram fell asleep in class!
terbangun	to be woken accidentally	Saya terbangun oleh ayam jago.	I was woken up by the rooster.
terjatuh	to be dropped	Aduh! Gelas itu terjatuh.	Oh! The glass was dropped.
tertinggal	to be left behind	PR saya tertinggal di rumah.	I left my homework at home.
tergigit	to be bitten	Lidah saya tergigit.	I bit my tongue.
terpukul	to be hit	Waktu Edi bermain hoki kepala dia terpukul pemukul hoki.	Edi was hit in the head (by the hockey stick) while playing hockey.
terpotong	to be cut	Jari saya terpotong waktu saya memasak.	I cut my finger when I was cooking.
terbakar	to catch fire, burnt	Sayang, rumah sepupu saya terbakar.	Unfortunately my cousin's house burnt down.

Notice how the name of the object or person that experiences the problem is placed at the start of the sentence, before the **ter-** verb, in each of these examples.

There are some **ter-** verbs that you don't really think of as being accidental in English—but if you think about it, these aren't things you would plan to do:

tersenyum	to smile
tertawa	to laugh
terkejut	to be startled

Terjemahkanlah! (with an emphasis on the ter- prefix)

How would you say the following in Indonesian?

- He often smiles.
- Joko was bitten by a dog.
- I accidentally left my bag at the train station. (HINT—you'll need to rearrange the words: My bag was accidentally left at the train station.)

Mari membaca!

Read through the letter that Sinta has written to a friend from her old **kampung**.

Kepada Suci yang manis,

Moga-moga Suci sehat dan senang seperti aku di Solo! Bagaimana kabar di kampung? Aku mau bercerita tentang kota ini. Solo adalah kota yang menarik—jauh lebih besar dari kampung kita! Rumah baruku terletak di dekat pasar malam, dan hanya lima ratus meter dari taman ke arah barat dan dua ratus meter dari lapangan dan sekolah ke arah timur—dekat, ya? Juga ada rumah sakit, bioskop dan banyak rumah makan dan hotel.

Minggu ini aku menjadi seorang wisatawan: aku mengunjungi pabrik gamelan juga pabrik batik, lalu berjalan ke alun-alun dan melihat kelenteng dan kraton. Kraton sudah menjadi museum, tetapi Sultan dan keluarganya tinggal di sana! Sultan keturunan raja yang penting, tetapi dia tidak memerintah kota ini.

Pada malam Sabtu, aku bersama dengan keluarga pergi ke taman hiburan. Wah! Taman hiburan asyik! Ada bermacam-macam makanan dan minuman, juga ada pertunjukan tarian dan wayang. Pertunjukan wayang lucu, aku tidak berhenti tertawa! Aku naik kincir ria dengan adik, dan makan sate ayam, serabi dan es cendol.

O, ya! Aku hampir lupa! Kemarin, aku tersesat waktu turun dari bus. Mujurlah, aku bertemu dengan seorang laki-laki yang sopan dan ramah, namanya Bram. Mungkin akan ada cerita tentang teman-teman baru di surat berikut!

Sekian dulu dari Solo. Cepat balas, ya?

Wassalam,

Sinta

Kosa kata

berikut	following
kampung	village
keturunan	descendant
kincir ria	Ferris wheel
memerintah	to govern, to rule
mujurlah	fortunately
pertunjukan	performance
seorang	a person
sopan	polite
sultan	sultan
tarian	dance
wassalam	peace be with you (an Islamic greeting and farewell)

Tata bahasa

You may have noticed some **ber-** verbs in Sinta's letter. **Ber-** verbs are called 'intransitive verbs'. This means they cannot be directly followed by an object.

bercerita *tentang* kota ini
to talk *about* this city

bersama *dengan* keluarga
together *with* my family

bertemu *dengan* seorang laki-laki
to meet *with* a man

Ayo bercakap-cakap!

Form into pairs and each choose a speaker (a or b). Follow one line of the conversation, making sure that your choices make sense from start to finish.

a	Permisi!	Saya tersesat!	Saya mau membeli	pisang, mangga dan nanas. wortel, kentang dan cabe.
----------	----------	----------------	------------------	--

b	Kalau mau	buah-buahan, sayur-sayuran,	lebih baik ke pasar. Ada pasar	jauh dari dekat di	sini.
----------	-----------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------	-------

a	Aduh! Hebat!	Jadi, lebih baik saya	berjalan kaki naik becak	ke pasar.	Becak Pasar	di mana?
----------	-----------------	-----------------------	-----------------------------	-----------	----------------	----------

b	Di jalan itu, di sebelah	kiri kanan utara	di depan	apotek. toserba. setasiun kereta api.
----------	--------------------------	------------------------	----------	---

a	Terima kasih,	Pak. Bu. Nak.	Ada juga	bank toko oleh-oleh warung yang baik	dekat pasar?
----------	---------------	---------------------	----------	--	--------------

b	Ada	Warung Murni bank toko Batik Keris	terletak	di belakang di muka di sebelah kiri	pasar,	di samping kantor pos. di dalam mal. di sudut jalan.
----------	-----	--	----------	---	--------	--

a	Terima kasih! Selamat	tinggal, jalan,	Bu. Nak. Pak.
----------	-----------------------	--------------------	---------------------

Saya bisa!

Di keliling kota

- 1 In your writing book, write the Indonesian words for the following buildings and places.
- | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|------------------|
| a | swimming pool | b | cinema |
| c | post office | d | train station |
| e | hospital | f | department store |

Locations

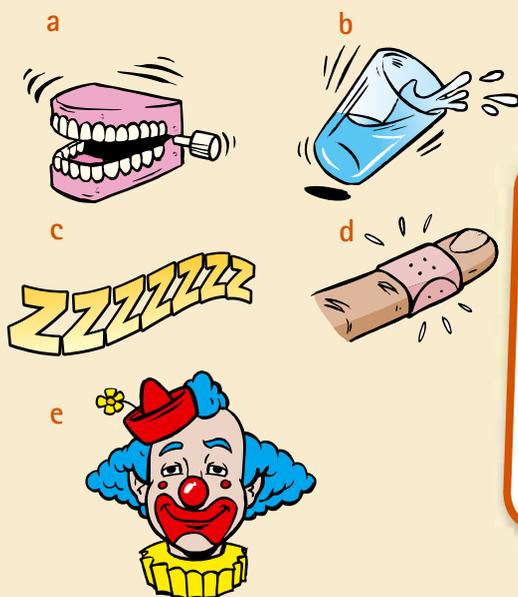
- 2 Draw a picture in your writing book to show the meaning of each sentence.
- WC umum terletak di sebelah kiri bioskop.
 - Kantor pariwisata terletak di antara kantor pos dan museum.
 - Ada monumen besar di dekat taman.
 - Ada kucing hitam di atas kursi.
 - Pena merah di belakang buku tetapi di muka kotak pensil.

Di sebelah mana?

- 3 Refer to the map of Solo on page 67 and give directions in Indonesian to go:
- from Caca's house to the Japanese restaurant
 - from the train station to the market
 - from the high school to Eko's house.

Ter- verbs

- 4 In your writing book give the ter- verb that best matches these pictures.



Revision on CD and CW



Speaking and listening
LOTElab



Review questions



Kosa kata lengkap

1 Di kota

alun-alun	town square
apotek	pharmacy
bioskop	cinema
gedung	building
gereja	church
jembatan	bridge
kantor	office
kantor pariwisata	tourist bureau
kantor polisi	police station
kantor pos	post office
kedutaan	embassy
kelenteng	Chinese temple
kraton/keraton	palace
lampu lalu-lintas	traffic lights
lapangan	playing field
mal	mall
mesjid	mosque
monumen	monument
museum	museum
pabrik	factory
pelabuhan	port
pelabuhan udara	airport
penukaran uang	money exchange
perempatan	four-way intersection
perpustakaan	library
pertigaan	three-way intersection, T-junction
rumah sakit	hospital
setasiun bus	bus station
setasiun kereta api	train station
taman	park
taman hiburan	amusement park
toko	shop
toko oleh-oleh	souvenir/gift shop
toko serba ada/toserba	department store
wartel	Internet cafe
WC umum	public toilet

2 Terletak di mana?

arah	direction
barat	west
barat daya	south-west
barat laut	north-west
di	in, at
di antara	between
di atas	above
di bawah	below
di belakang	behind
di dalam	inside

di dekat	near
di hadapan/seberang	opposite
di lantai atas	on the top floor
di muka/depan	in front, facing
di perempatan	at the crossroads
di pertigaan	at the T-junction
di samping	beside
di sana	there
di sebelah	on the side
di sebelah kanan	on the right
di sebelah kiri	on the left
di seberang jalan	across the street
di sini	here
di sudut/pojok	at/on the corner
di ujung jalan	at the end of the road
jauh dari	far from
kanan	right
kiri	left
pojok	corner
selatan	south
tenggara	south-east
terletak	is located
timur	east
timur laut	north-east
ujung	end of
utara	north

3 Arah yang mana

belok	turn
berhenti	stop
jalan terus	go straight ahead
masuk	enter
menyeberang jalan	cross the road
potong jalan	short cut, take a short cut
sampai	until, arrive

4 Ter- verbs

terbakar	to be on fire, to be burnt
terbangun	to be woken up
tergigit	to be bitten
terjatuh	to be dropped
terkejut	to be startled
terpotong	to be cut
terpukul	to be hit
tersenyum	to smile
tersesat	to be lost
tertawa	to laugh
tertidur	to fall asleep



Sekilas budaya

Hai, nama saya Sinta!



*Hai, nama saya Sinta.
Ada empat orang di keluarga saya, yaitu bapak, ibu, saya dan adik perempuan saya. Kami tinggal di kota Solo yang sangat ramai tetapi kami baru pindah dari kampung. Umur saya tiga belas tahun dan saya beragama Islam. Kegemaran saya bermain bulu tangkis, menonton film di bioskop dan berbelanja. Saya bersekolah di Sekolah Menengah Pertama di Solo dan teman saya adalah Mayang, Caca, Bram, Eko dan Dylan juga yang berasal dari Australia!*

A mesjid is a place of worship for Muslims, just as a church is a place of worship for Christians.



Ini mesjid dan kami bersembahyang di sini setiap hari.



Ini pakaian tradisional Muslim.



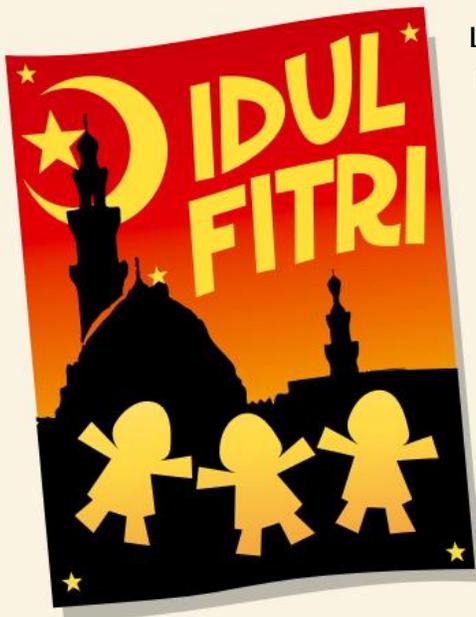
Sinta's headscarf is called a jilbab. You can buy jilbab in all colours and patterns to suit any outfit you are wearing. It is Islamic belief that covering the head and chest is a modest and appropriate way to dress, and shows respect to their God, Allah.



Ini foto dari tante dan paman saya di perkawinan mereka.



As you can see, the bride and groom are wearing traditional wedding dress and their outfits are far more elaborate and beautiful than everyday clothes.



Lebaran is the most important celebration for Muslim people. It is similar in significance to Christmas for Christian people. The purpose of **Lebaran** is to celebrate the end of one month of fasting (**Ramadan**) for all Muslim people. During the month of **Ramadan**, Muslims do not eat or drink anything from sunrise to sunset. The purpose of fasting is to help them better understand the lives of those people less fortunate than themselves. During **Lebaran**, family and friends get together and enjoy special food. Those who can afford it buy new clothes and everyone dresses up in their best to visit their neighbours and relatives, which means that Sinta will return to her home village. It is a very festive and joyous time.

It is important that all of the food Muslim people eat is prepared in a special way. This is called '**halal**'. You will find **halal** butchers and supermarkets in most countries, including Australia. Even McDonald's has a **halal** menu and many popular snack foods and chocolate bars are also **halal**! Muslims don't eat any pork products either, as they consider the pig to be an unclean animal.





You might be interested to know a bit more about Sinta's daily routine ... some of her activities may be very different from yours!



Here is an example of my daily routine.



I must wake early so that I can perform my first prayer before sunrise.



Before performing Muslim prayer, we must achieve cleanliness, known as wudhu.



mencuci tangan



mencuci mulut berkumur



membasuh hidung



membasuh wajah



membasuh kepala



membasuh telinga



mencuci lengan



mencuci kaki



Saya berjalan kaki ke sekolah.

I wear a regular school uniform but I also wear my jilbab, which, as you can see, matches my school uniform.



Orang Islam bersembahyang lima kali sehari.

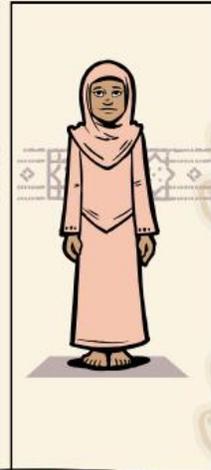
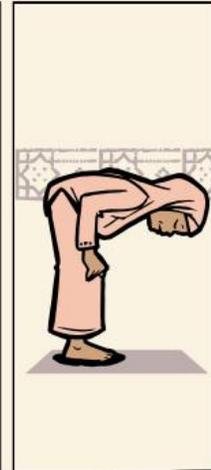
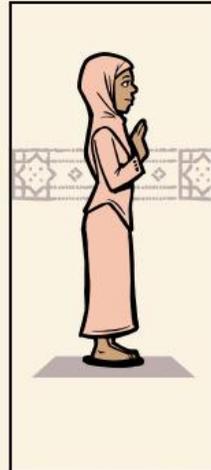
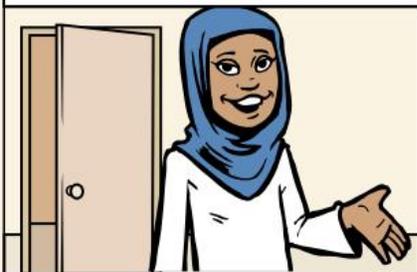
We pray at sunrise, midday, afternoon, sunset and in the evening. Each time we pray we must face in the direction of Mecca, the holy Islamic city located in Saudi Arabia.



Saya bersembahyang di sekolah juga!

As we must pray five times a day, I must pray at school during the week. There is a special prayer room at school for us, with prayer mats for everyone. Public places such as airports also have prayer rooms and signs that indicate the direction of Mecca. In Indonesia, reminders called adzan (call to prayer) are broadcast publicly from local mosques at the appropriate times and even on TV!

When we pray there are certain rules we must follow, in addition to facing Mecca and having a wudhu. Of course we always perform our prayers on a prayer mat, in order to maintain our cleanliness. These pictures show you how I usually pray.



Tentu saja, saya harus mengerjakan PR di rumah juga! Pelajaran kesayangan saya IPA dan Matematika, tapi ada banyak PR!



Sesudah sekolah, saya berlatih bulu tangkis.

6

Hari libur!



Learning outcomes

In this unit you will learn:

- 1 how to talk about films in Indonesian
- 2 about using the word **yang**
- 3 about using **ber-** verbs with noun bases
- 4 how to express your opinion in Indonesian
- 5 how to talk about TV in Indonesian.



DVD cover of popular teen movie *Janji Joni*

Mau menonton film apa?

Sinta and the gang have a free day. They have arranged to meet up at the mall. Now that they have arrived, they are trying to work out what to do.



19



6.1, 6.2



Kosa kata

acara	program, show	kalian	you (plural)
acara realitas	reality show	membintangi	to star in
aksi	action	menurut	according to
aktor	actor	penuh	full
berbakat	talented	penyanyi	singer
bercakap-cakap	to chat	peran	role
bersifat	to be (personality trait)	roman	romance
cerita	story, plot	semua	all
dibintangi	starring	seri	series
efek khusus	special effects	sinetron	TV series, soap opera
		teriak	to scream

1.9

Bacalah!

Discuss these questions with a partner.

- Who is Nicholas Saputra? What do you learn about him in the cartoon story conversation?
- What does Caca think about the singers on 'Indonesian Idol'? What is Mayang's opinion?
- Which of the characters do you identify with most, based on this conversation? Why?
- Do you think Bram really likes to watch **sinetron**? Explain your answer.



Pojok budaya

Dunia film

Indonesia has a strong film industry, but the cinemas also screen many films from around the world. As well as local and American films, you can see films from India, Malaysia and other parts of Asia. Ratings are different in Indonesia, and most Western films are edited to meet Indonesian censorship standards.

Bercakap-cakap tentang film!

WB 6.3, 6.7, 6.20

Talking about films

Eko is giving his opinions about films.

6.2

Top ten

Use the Internet to find out which movies are popular in Indonesia right now. How many of them could you see in an Australian cinema?

Here are some words you can use to talk about your own film preferences.

Saya suka film yang penuh aksi—banyak ledakan, pengejaran mobil dan efek khusus yang hebat. Aktor di film ini selalu terkenal dan ganteng atau cantik. Kadang-kadang film ini lucu juga, dengan dialog yang pandai dan banyak lelucon.

Saya tidak begitu suka film drama. Cerita film ini membosankan dan kurang mengasyikkan, dan jarang ada aktor yang terkenal. Rekaman musiknya juga tidak menarik.



Features of a film	
animasi	animation
bintang	star
cerita	plot, story
drama	drama
horor	horror
ketegangan	tension
ledakan	explosions
lelucon	jokes
pengejaran mobil	car chases
rekaman musik	soundtrack
roman	romance
efek khusus	special effects
sutradara	director
tegang	suspense
tokoh	character

Adjectives	
baru	new
cantik	beautiful
ganteng	good-looking, handsome
hebat	great
jelek	ugly, bad
lama	old (things), long (time)
lucu	funny
membosankan	boring
menakutkan	scary
menarik	interesting
mengasyikkan	exciting
terkenal	famous

Pendapat Eko

Read through Eko's comments about films on the previous page. Do you agree with him? Write three Indonesian sentences in your writing book about your own film preferences.

Tata bahasa



The word **yang** means 'that is/are', or 'who is/are'. So, when Eko says **saya suka film yang penuh aksi** he is saying 'I like films that are full of action'. **Yang** is often used before adjectives when people want to be a bit more specific, or want to answer the question **yang mana?** (which one?).

You may have noticed these examples from the conversation at the start of this unit:

Saya lebih suka film yang lucu.

I prefer films *that are* funny.

Ada banyak penyanyi yang berbakat.

There are lots of singers *who are* talented.

Tapi ada yang tidak begitu pandai menyanyi juga!

But there are some *who are* not so good at singing too!

Ada yang ... is also a really useful structure. It basically means 'there are some which are ...', and you often use it if you want to make a contrast. This means that you don't need to repeat the noun you are describing when you make the contrast. For example:

Ada film yang lucu, ada yang tidak.

There are films that are funny, *there are some* that aren't.

Ada aktor yang terkenal, ada yang belum terkenal.

There are famous actors, *there are some* that aren't famous yet.

Ada yang ...

Work out what each of the following examples mean.

- Ada film aksi yang penuh efek khusus, ada yang tidak.
- Ada orang yang suka film menakutkan, ada yang lebih suka film lucu.

Can you come up with two more contrasts using **ada yang ...**?

Tata bahasa

The prefix **ber-** means 'to have' or 'to use'. So, to say a film has a good story, you could say **film itu bercerita bagus**. Of course, **ber-** can be used this way with lots of nouns you already know—for example, **saya bernama Ali** is another way of saying **nama saya Ali**.

Hati-hati!

If the base word starts with 'r', you just add **be-** rather than **ber-**, so **rambut** becomes **berambut** (to have hair).

6.5

Going ber-nanas!

Work out the meanings of the following sentences and write them in your writing book:

- a Saya bermata cokelat.
- b Teman saya beradik dua.
- c Film itu berefek khusus banyak.
- d Film ini bersutradara terkenal.

How would you say the following in Indonesian? Try to use the **ber-** prefix.

- e This film has clever actors.
- f The film star's name is Melly.
- g Melly has brown hair.

Challenge! What would **bernanas** mean? It is something fruity, but it's not bananas. Can you come up with an Indonesian sentence using **bernanas**?

Ekstra!

To add variety to your writing, you could also use words such as **penuh** (full of, packed with) or **banyak** (lots of):

Film animasi itu penuh lelucon jelek.
Film aksi ini banyak ledakan.

6.6

Plakat film!

Create a movie poster for an imaginary film that you'd like to see. Your title could be in English or in Indonesian. Remember to give the names of the director and stars, a quote or two from reviews and a slogan to sum up the film—all in Indonesian, of course!



Pojok budaya

Did you know?

Indonesian movies and TV shows use a lot of slang, such as **lu** and **gue** for 'you' and 'I' respectively—don't worry if you can't understand everything. Even when shown in neighbouring Malaysia, Indonesian films will often be subtitled—despite the similarity between **Bahasa Indonesia** and **Bahasa Malay**. Of course, slang isn't used in formal settings, such as the TV news.

When watching Indonesian films, you'll also notice that teenagers in Indonesian films use some English—just because it's cool!

The two films mentioned by Mayang at the start of this unit (*Janji Joni* and *Ada Apa dengan Cinta?*) are a couple of years old now, but are still worth a look, and are available in Australia, though they may need some hunting down.

Pendapat saya ...

Giving opinions

To extend your writing or to express your opinion about something, you might like to use some of the following phrases.

Saya kira bahwa ...	I reckon that ...
Saya pikir bahwa ...	I think that ...
Menurut anggapan saya ...	According to me (my opinion) ...
Pada pendapat saya ...	In my opinion ...
Saya setuju bahwa ...	I agree that ...
Saya tidak setuju bahwa ...	I don't agree that ...

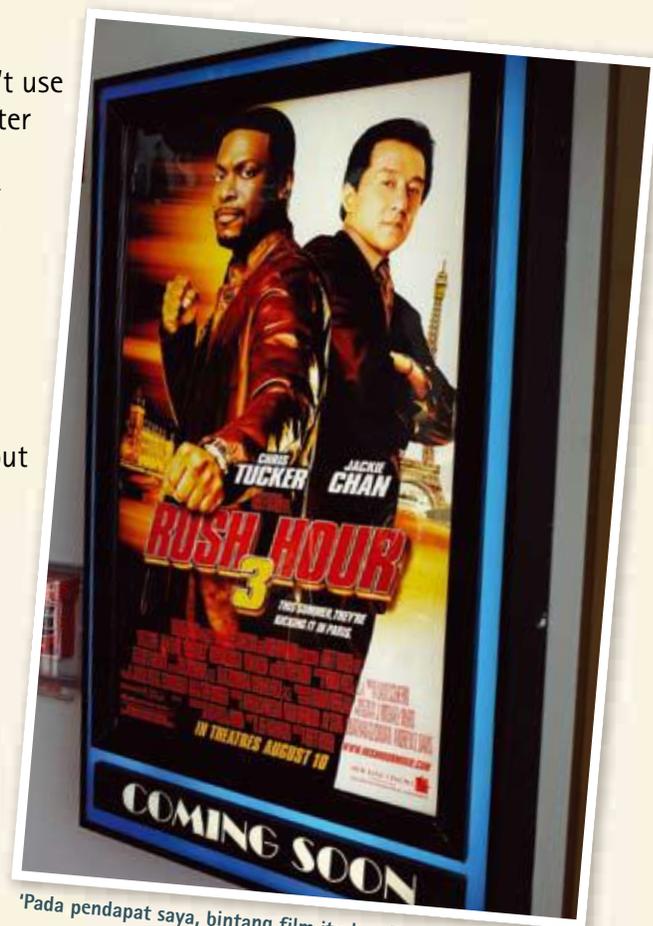
Hati-hati! You can't say **saya tidak pikir ...** in Indonesian. What you'd actually be saying is 'I don't use my brain!' Instead, you need to put the negative later in the sentence. So, instead of saying '*I don't think* there's enough action in the film,' you'd say '*I think* there's *not* enough action in the film'. For example:

Saya pikir bahwa film itu tidak lucu.

Saya pikir bahwa aktor itu tidak berbakat.

To ask someone what they think, you would use **Bagaimana pendapat kamu?** or **Bagaimana anggapan kamu?** You can also specifically ask about certain aspects of a film by using **tentang**, which means 'about'.

- ... tentang film *animasi*?
- ... tentang *rekaman musik* film itu?
- ... tentang *bintang film* itu?



'Pada pendapat saya, bintang film itu lucu!'

6.7

Ayo bertanya!

With a partner, take turns to ask each other questions about your opinions of films. Who can come up with the most questions? Who has the best answer?

6.8

Wawancara

Imagine that you have to interview a film star—what would you ask? Come up with ten questions in Indonesian that you would ask a film star about their latest film and their film preferences.

Ekstra!

Here are some other words that are useful in giving or supporting opinions.

misalnya	for example
terutama	in particular
karena	because
khususnya	especially

6.9

Add a word!

Work with a small group for this activity—two to four people is perfect!

One person starts off with a short sentence, then everyone takes a turn to add another word to make a new sentence—so the sentence gets longer each time. If you can't remember what has been said, or can't add to the sentence, you're out! For example:

Dylan:	Saya suka film.
Eko:	Saya suka menonton film.
Dylan:	Saya tidak suka menonton film.
Eko:	Saya tidak begitu suka menonton film.
Dylan:	Saya tidak begitu suka menonton film di bioskop.
Eko:	Saya tidak begitu suka menonton film menakutkan di bioskop.
Dylan:	Saya tidak begitu suka menonton film menakutkan yang berbintang jelek di bioskop.



Pojok budaya

Sinetron

What is a **sinetron**? Wah! Pertanyaan itu sulit!

It's hard to define because it's so varied! **Sinetron** are basically series or mini-series, often with quite long episodes. Some are just three episodes long and others are more like the soap operas we are familiar with in Australia that last for years! They are often very dramatic, although some are very humorous. Many are based on Brazilian soap operas—just like the American show 'Ugly Betty'. Most still reflect Indonesian culture and values despite their foreign origins.

Sinetron are very popular throughout Indonesia with all age groups. Some of the most popular are available in shops in Indonesia on 'VCDs', just as TV shows are available in Australia on DVDs. Some are broadcast in other parts of South-East Asia as well—**terkenal dan populer sekali!**

Mau menonton TV?

HARI SENIN			
06.00	adzan	14.00	dokumenter 'Binatang liar': <i>Tentang binatang di Afrika</i>
06.05	berita pagi	15.00	acara komedi
07.00	acara kartun: <i>kartun dari Jepang dan Amerika</i>	16.00	dokumenter 'Dapur Lombok': <i>Cara membuat masakan dari Lombok</i>
08.00	acara anak-anak	18.00	adzan
09.00	acara obrolan: <i>pembawa acara Lukman dan Suci ngobrol dengan selebriti Indonesia</i>	18.05	dalam berita dunia
10.00	acara cerdas-tangkas: <i>Siapa lebih pandai? Anak-anak, remaja atau orang tuanya?</i>	18.35	acara realitas 'Indonesian Idol'
10.30	sinetron 'Bajaj Bajuri'	19.35	sinetron 'Benci Bilang Cinta': <i>Tomi dan Achi kembali dari Jakarta. Tetapi apakah Achi masih suka pada Hadi?</i>
12.00	adzan	23.30	acara musik: <i>Lagu-lagu yang terbaru dan terpopuler dari seluruh dunia</i>
12.05	berita siang		
12.30	film: 'Garasi': <i>Empat remaja membentuk band dan berlatih di garasi</i>		

Kata Kasa

acara anak-anak kids' show

acara quiz show

cerdas-tangkas

acara obrolan chat show

adzan call to prayer

berita news

berita dunia world news

dokumenter documentary

kartun cartoon

komedi comedy

pembawa acara host

sinetron serial, soap opera



Pojok budaya

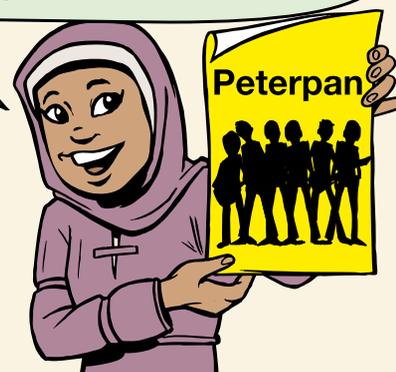


Adzan

The **adzan**, or call to prayer, is played five times a day in Indonesia, simultaneously on almost every TV station. It is the same chant that is played out from mosques at the times of worship and marks the times of day that Muslims should pray. The time it is played depends on the time of sunrise and sunset, so is a little different every day. The program that is on at that time is paused while the **adzan** is played.

Just like in Australia, music is a big part of life in Indonesia. There's a big local music scene, but music from America and other parts of the world is also popular. There are bands of every type: from 'punk' bands such as Superman is Dead, to girl bands such as Ratu and 'metal' bands such as Seringai. 'Indonesian Idol' contestants such as Delon often go on to be very successful artists, just like their American and Australian counterparts. There's more information about Indonesian music in the cultural feature on pages 96–97.

Eh—lihat! Ada konser Peterpan malam Sabtu di taman hiburan! Saya suka sekali band Peterpan—musiknya hebat, dan penyanyi Ariel ganteng dan sensitif! Mau ikut?



6.10

Musik top!

Use the Internet to find the top 20 songs in Indonesia at the moment. Use a dictionary to work out the meanings of any song titles that are in Indonesian, and check out which international artists are popular. Maybe some are Australian!

Info bahasa



Hobiku bermain komputer

Computer games and the Internet are just as widely used in Indonesia as they are in Australia. Sites such as YouTube have made it possible for you to check out Indonesian advertisements, music videos and segments from TV shows such as 'Indonesian Idol', as these sites are just as popular in Indonesia as they are in English-speaking countries. Chatting, blogging and sites like MySpace are also very popular, and there are Indonesian versions of sites such as Google and Wikipedia.

Mari membaca!



Read this review of *Janji Joni*.

Saya baru menonton film *Janji Joni* kemarin, walaupun film itu sudah cukup lama. Film itu dirilis pada tahun 2006. Nicholas Saputra adalah salah satu aktor kesayangan saya, dan dia membintangi film ini sebagai Joni. Seperti banyak peran yang dimainkan oleh Nicholas, Joni adalah peran yang sensitif, sopan dan ramah.

Film ini bercerita tentang Joni yang bekerja sebagai pengantar film, dan satu hari di dalam hidupnya—sebuah

hari yang jelek dan sial. Joni berjanji kepada seorang gadis yang cantik, tetapi apakah dia bisa menepati janjinya?

Film ini lucu sekali—saya sering tertawa waktu menontonnya. Ada banyak lelucon, dan menurut pendapat saya, dialognya pandai dan lucu. Tokoh-tokohnya juga sangat lucu, terutama sopir taksi dan isterinya yang gila!

Rekaman musiknya hebat juga—ada banyak band dan penyanyi yang keren dan terkenal dari

Indonesia, termasuk Melly Goeslaw. Saya sangat suka mendengarkan musik Melly!

Film ini tidak berefek khusus, dan tidak ada pengejaran mobil (tetapi ada pengejaran orang!). Juga tidak ada ledakan besar, tetapi masih ada banyak aksi!

Janji Joni sebetulnya bukan film yang sempurna, dengan cerita yang pandai, tetapi menurut pendapat saya, film ini hebat!

Kosa kata

berjanji	to make a promise
dimainkan	played by
dirilis	released
hidup	life
isteri	wife
menepati	to fulfil
pengantar film	film delivery person (like a pizza delivery person)
sebetulnya	really, actually
sempurna	perfect
sial	unlucky
walaupun	although

Film review

Refer to the film review in the **Mari membaca**.

- When did the reviewer see the film?
- What does the reviewer think of Nicholas Saputra and the characters he plays?
- Draw up a table in your writing book with the headings **yang baik**, **yang jelek** and **yang lain** (good, bad and other). Then give as much information as you can in English about the film based on the information in the review.
- Which of these best summarises the reviewer's overall opinion of *Janji Joni*?
 - It's excellent—one of the best films they have ever seen.
 - It's great, but there are better films around.
 - It's OK, quite funny, but there's not enough action.
 - It's awful and should never have been made.

Challenge!

Write your own film review. Possible titles are **Film yang terbaik** (the best film), **Film yang terburuk** (the worst film) or **Film terbaru yang saya tonton** (the most recent film I have seen). Comment on as many different aspects of the film as you can, and don't forget to show off with some conjunctions and opinion phrases!

Ayo bercakap-cakap!

Form into pairs and each choose a speaker (a or b). Follow one line of the conversation, making sure that your choices make sense from start to finish.

a	Hebat, ya?	Tidak ada sekolah	hari ini. besok. sore ini.	Mau menonton film?
----------	------------	-------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------

b	Ya, tetapi film apa?	Apakah kamu suka film yang	lucu? menakutkan? mengasyikkan?
----------	----------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------------

a	Ya!	Saya suka film yang	mengasyikkan lucu menakutkan	dan penuh	lelucon. pengejaran mobil. ketegangan.
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b	Saya juga, tetapi saya lebih suka film yang	bercerita menarik. berbintang terkenal. berekaman musik hebat.
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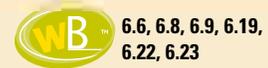
a	Mungkin ada film yang	mengasyikkan lucu menakutkan	dan	berbintang terkenal? berekaman musik hebat? bercerita menarik?
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b	Ya, tentu saja ada!	Tetapi saya mau pulang sebelum jam	6.30. 7.45. 8.15.
----------	---------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------

a	Jam	6.30? 7.45? 8.15?	Mengapa?
----------	-----	-------------------------	----------

b	Ada	acara komedi kesayangan saya acara cerdas-tangkas baru acara dokumenter tentang sepak bola	di televisi nanti malam!
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Saya bisa!



Film di Indonesia

- 1 Name a recent movie that matches each of these descriptions.
- film yang membosankan
 - film yang ber bintang terkenal dan penuh roman
 - film yang penuh ledakan
 - film animasi yang lucu

Using yang

- 2 Complete the following sentences in your writing book.
- Saya suka film yang _____.
 - Saya tidak begitu suka aktor yang _____.
 - Ada aktor yang _____, ada yang tidak.
 - Ada kota yang _____, ada yang tidak.

Ber- verbs

- 3 In your writing book, write an Indonesian sentence using each of these ber- words.
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| a bernama | b berefek khusus |
| c berpengejaran mobil | d berumah |
| e berteman | f bersepatu |

Pada pendapat saya ...

- 4 Answer the following questions in full Indonesian sentences.
- Apakah kamu setuju bahwa film drama membosankan?
 - Bagaimana pendapat kamu tentang film yang penuh aksi?
 - Bagaimana anggapan kamu tentang acara realitas?

Televisi di Indonesia

- 5 In your writing book, list the types of TV shows in order from your most preferred to your least favourite.
- dokumenter
 - acara obrolan
 - kartun
 - acara cerdas-tangkas
 - acara anak-anak
 - berita dunia
 - acara realitas

Revision on CD and CW



A

Speaking and listening
LOTELab



CW

Review questions



TR
Worksheet

Kosa kata lengkap

1 Film-film

adegan	scene
aksi	action
aktor	actor
animasi	animation
banyak	lots of
berbakat	talented
bintang	star
cantik	beautiful
cerita	plot, story
dibintangi	starring
dimainkan	played by
dirilis	released
drama	drama
efek khusus	special effects
ganteng	good-looking, handsome
hebat	great
horor	horror
jelek	ugly or bad
ketegangan	tension
lama	old (for things)
ledakan	explosions
lelucon	jokes
lucu	funny
membintangi	to star in
membosankan	boring
menakutkan	scary
menarik	interesting
mengasyikkan	exciting
panjang	long
pengejaran mobil	car chases
penuh	full
peran	role
rekaman musik	soundtrack
roman	romance
sutradara	director
tegang	suspense
terkenal	famous
tokoh	character

2 Pada pendapat saya

anggapan	opinion
karena	because
khususnya	especially
kira	to reckon, to think
menurut	according to
menurut anggapan saya ...	in my opinion ...

misalnya	for example
pada pendapat saya ...	in my opinion ...
pendapat	opinion
pikir	to think
saya kira bahwa ...	I reckon that ...
saya pikir bahwa ...	I think that ...
saya setuju bahwa ...	I agree that ...
saya tidak setuju bahwa ...	I don't agree that
setuju	agree
terutama	in particular

3 Acara televisi

acara	program
acara anak-anak	kids' show
acara cerdas-tangkas	quiz show
acara obrolan	chat show
acara realitas	reality show
adzan	call to prayer
berita	news
berita dunia	world news
dokumenter	documentary
kartun	cartoon
komedi	comedy
pembawa acara	host, presenter
seri	series
sinetron	serial or soap opera

Other

bebas	free
bercakap-cakap	to chat
berjanji	to make a promise
bersifat	to be (personality trait)
kalian	you (plural)
lupa	to forget
malas	lazy
menepati	to fulfil
pengantar film	film deliverer
penyanyi	singer
populer	popular
sebetulnya	really, actually
sempurna	perfect
semua	all
teriak	to scream
walaupun	although



Sekilas budaya

Musik populer di Indonesia

Dewa



Andra



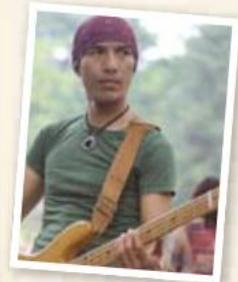
Ahmad Dhani



Once



Tyo



Yuke

These boys from Surabaya—Ahmad Dhani (keyboard), Andra (guitar), Tyo (drums), Yuke (bass guitar) and Once (vocals)—formed their band when they were still at high school, and have gone on to become one of Indonesia's biggest acts. Their music is predominantly pop, but with jazz and rock influences evident in some of their songs. Big hits for the band include 'Sedang Ingin Bercinta' and 'Laskar Cinta'.

Peterpan

Peterpan is a hugely popular pop/rock band. Their big hits include love songs such as 'Semua Tentang Kita'. Love songs are always popular in Indonesia!



ARIEL—
penyanyi dan
bermain gitar juga

Nama lengkap: Nazril Irham
Tanggal lahir: 16 September
1981
Keluarga: dua kakak
(dia anak ketiga)
Kegemaran: berolahraga



ANDIKA—
mendirikan band
Peterpan dengan
teman-temannya

Nama lengkap: Andika
Naliputra
Wirahardja
Tempat lahir: Bandung,
Jawa Barat



UKI—
pemain gitar di
band Peterpan

Nama lengkap: Mohammad
Kautsar Hikmat
Tempat lahir: Bandung,
Jawa Barat
Cita-cita: Dia selalu mau
menjadi 'superstar'!
Kesukaan: Dia 'fan' band Oasis
berasal dari Inggris



LOEKMAN—
bermain gitar juga

Nama lengkap: Loekman Hakim
Tanggal lahir: 30 Desember
Kegemaran: dia suka bermain bola!



REZA—
bermain drum di band Peterpan

Nama lengkap: Ihsyah Ryan Reza
Tanggal lahir: 11 Maret 1977
Kegemaran: dia bermusik sejak duduk di kelas satu, SMA



INDRA

Tanggal lahir: 14 Februari 1977
Kegemaran: dia suka menyanyi dan bermain gitar bass
Cita-cita: dia selalu mau menjadi penyanyi

Kosa kata

alat musik	musical instrument
album	album
anggota	members
ayo!	let's go!
ayo lihat!	let's go see!
berasal dari	originally from
bunyi-bunyi	sounds
datanglah!	come to/on!
gaya musik	style of music
grup	group
irama	rhythm
jangan lewatkan!	don't miss out!
jangan terlambat!	don't be late!
karcis masuk	entry ticket
liriknya	the lyrics
marilah!	c'mon!
nikmatilah!	enjoy!
pemusik	musician
terdiri dari	consists of



BRISBANE POWERHOUSE ARTS

PROJECT POP

INDONESIAN IDOLS TO STAGE CONCERT AT BRISBANE POWERHOUSE

Generation Y Indonesia are in town. Catch the crazy, cool and original pop rock tunes of one of Indonesia's most popular bands in this exclusive one-off show!

Hailing from Bandung in West Java, Project Pop delivers a whacky blend of hilarious lyrics, quirky stage antics and limitless energy. Dangdut music is transformed into a 'gaul' (trendy) concoction of lively beats and eccentric funk.

The Turbine Hall becomes a Jakarta night club for the official closing party of Festival Nusantara.

Ayo datang dan nikmati! Jangan lewatkan!
(Hey, come and enjoy! Don't miss it!)

Project Pop

Project Pop are best known for comedy songs such as 'Bau Bau Bau', with great lyrics, for example 'Kucinta kamu walau dirimu bau bau bau' ('I love you, although you smell')! They also do some patriotic songs and regular rock music. Look these guys up on the Internet and make a list of their other hit songs.

Project Pop performed in Australia at the Brisbane Powerhouse, at 'Festival Nusantara' in 2007.



Iwan Fals

Another Indonesian musician worth knowing about is Iwan Fals. Iwan's music career has lasted decades. Early on, his music was very political and controversial, and he was even almost jailed for criticising President Suharto. His later work has been less political, focusing instead on love. His song 'Mabuk Cinta' ('Drunk on Love') was released in 2007 with a cute video clip featuring a chicken. It's worth checking out if you can, and the lyrics are quite clear and easy to follow. You can find it on the Internet.

Dangdut

One point of difference between the Indonesian and Australian music scene is the impact of music from all over the world on Indonesian music. **Dangdut**, a very popular form of music in Indonesia, is heavily influenced by Indian music, but also by R&B and hip hop! **Dangdut** has a strong beat and is great for dancing and can be heard in clubs and at house parties throughout Indonesia. The best known **dangdut** artists are Rhoma Irama and Elvy Sukaesih, who are known as the king and queen respectively of **dangdut**. You might also like to look up Inul Daratista—she is quite a controversial dangdut artist, famous for her curvaceous body and swinging hips!

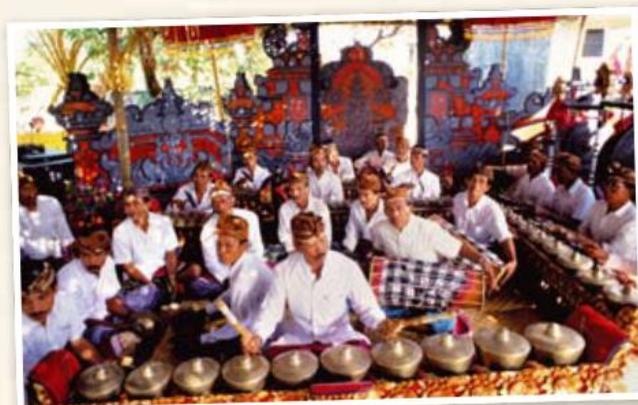


Gamelan

Indonesia also has its own traditional music. If you have ever eaten at an Indonesian restaurant or visited Indonesia, you will have heard the sound of the **gamelan**. A **gamelan** orchestra is made up of

percussion instruments such as gongs and other traditional instruments similar in appearance to xylophones.

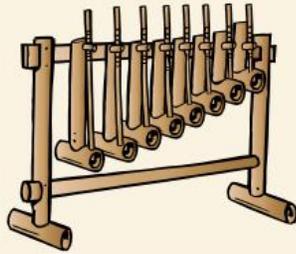
A **gamelan** orchestra can also feature a single string instrument, such as a violin, and a singer. **Gamelan** music varies from region to region—Balinese **gamelan** music is quite different from **gamelan** music from Java. Live gamelan music is used to accompany traditional dance and other performances, such as **wayang kulit** (shadow theatre using puppets) and **wayang orang** (theatre in which real people play the parts of puppets).



A gamelan orchestra

Angklung

Another traditional Indonesian instrument is the **angklung**. Each **angklung** instrument plays only one note, so you need quite a few to make music. **Angklung** are made of bamboo, and you play them by shaking them gently back and forth.



Tasks

Refer to page 97 for vocabulary to help you to complete the following tasks.

- 1 Research Dewa on the Internet to see what you can find out about this famous Indonesian rock group. In Indonesian, put together a magazine article or create a webpage about this band. Make sure you include:
 - a detailed profile of each member
 - a list of their greatest hits
 - pictures and graphics.You might also be able to include a set of lyrics from one of their songs, with a translation in English for Dewa fans in Australia.
- 2 What if Peterpan were coming to Australia? Who better to promote their tour than you! Pretend you are working for an events management company and put together a poster, in Indonesian, for an upcoming tour to Australia. You could even record a short TV advertisement using a digital video camera or make a podcast for a radio advertisement. Don't forget to include some information about the band and the date, the time and the price of the tickets. You should use some catchy phrases to encourage people to attend the gig.
- 3 Research the Top 10 hits currently in the charts in Indonesia.
 - a Find some downloads of these songs and select those you like best. Compare these songs with the current Top 10 hits in Australia. Can you put together an 'Indo-Oz Top 10'?
 - b Put a radio segment together, and then upload your Podcast to the school's network so that your class can listen. Your segment must be in Indonesian of course!

7

Ya ampun, kita kehujanan!



Learning outcomes

In this unit you will learn:

- 1 about using **ke-an** verbs
- 2 how to name the seasons in Indonesian
- 3 how to describe seasons in different countries
- 4 about using **sehingga** and **supaya**
- 5 how to talk about your favourite season
- 6 how to describe the weather.



Monsoonal rains flood city streets in Jakarta.

Wah, hujan akan turun!



Dylan, Bram, Mayang, Caca dan Eko pergi berpiknik. Sayangnya, Bram lupa mencek ramalan cuaca, sehingga ketika mereka sedang berpiknik, tiba-tiba hujan!



Mayang: Wah, asyik! Sudah lama kita tidak berpiknik.

Caca: Iya. Saya juga sudah lama tidak berjalan-jalan di pematang sawah.

Dylan: Wah, lihat! Ada nasi di sawah!

Semua: Ha ... ha ... ha ...

Dylan: Mengapa kalian tertawa?

Caca: Dylan, itu namanya padi. Padi diproses menjadi beras, kemudian beras dimasak menjadi nasi.

Dylan: Oh ... dalam Bahasa Inggris, padi, beras dan nasi semua berarti 'rice'!

Eko: Hei, kita berpiknik di bawah pohon itu saja ya, supaya tidak kepanasan.

Bram: Boleh juga. Ayo, saya sudah kelaparan!

Mayang: Ya ampun, Bram, kamu selalu memikirkan makanan.

Ketika mereka sedang makan, tiba-tiba ada kilat dan guntur.

Caca: Wah, langit mendung! Hujan akan turun!

Eko: Tidak mungkin. Bram sudah mencek ramalan cuaca. Ya, 'kan, Bram?

Bram: Mmm ... anu ... sebenarnya saya lupa ...

Mayang: Bram! Bagaimana kamu bisa lupa?

Bram: Maaf, tadi malam saya ketiduran sehingga lupa mencek ramalan cuaca.

Caca: Aduh, sudah mulai hujan rintik-rintik dan berangin. Sebentar lagi hujan deras. Kita tidak membawa payung dan jas hujan. Kita akan kehujanan!

Dylan: Iya, sudah hujan gerimis! Lihat, ada lubang besar di pohon itu. Ayo, kita masuk ke situ!

Eko: Anginnya makin lama makin kencang, saya kedinginan.

Kosa kata

angin	wind	kepanasan	suffering from the heat
berangin	windy	ketiduran	to fall asleep
berarti	to mean, to denote	kilat	lightning
berpiknik	to go on a picnic	langit	sky
boleh juga (<i>slang</i>)	not too bad	makin lama	(it's) getting more
dimasak	to be cooked	makin ...	and more ...
diproses	to be processed	mendung	overcast
guntur	thunder	memikirkan	to think about
hujan	rain	payung	umbrella
hujan deras	heavy rain	pematang sawah	bank of rice field
hujan gerimis	drizzle	ramalan	prediction, forecast
hujan rintik-rintik	showers	sebenarnya	actually
kedinginan	overcome by cold (temperature)	sebentar lagi	soon
kehujanan	to be caught in the rain	sehingga	as a result
kelaparan	starving	tiba-tiba	suddenly
kencang	fast, strong (for wind)	turun	to go down

Info bahasa

Ya, 'kan? is a short form of **iya, bukan?**, which you use to confirm something that you have said. In English you might say 'It is, isn't it?'. **Bukan** in this context does not mean 'not', as you have learnt before, but is used as a question tag. For example:

Dia benar, bukan? She is right, *isn't she?*

Saya cantik, kan? I am pretty, *aren't I?*

Ke-an verbs

You will have noticed that the gang used the following words during their picnic:

hujan	rain	kehujanan	to get caught in the rain/saturated
panas	hot	kepanasan	to be overcome by the heat/heat stroke
dingin	cold	kedinginan	to suffer from extreme cold/hyperthermia

Tata bahasa

You use the phrase **makin lama makin ...** or **semakin ...** when you want to describe something that gradually changes.

For example:

Cuaca makin lama makin panas.

or

Cuaca semakin panas.

The weather is getting progressively hotter.

Eko makin lama makin kurus.

or

Eko semakin kurus.

Eko is getting skinnier and skinnier.

Read the following **Tata bahasa** box to find out how to use these **ke-an** verbs.

Tata bahasa



To describe unexpected events in Indonesian, you add the **ke-an** circumfix to a base word. When a **ke-an** verb is used, the subject of the sentence is overcome by something (indicated by the base word). This is usually unpleasant or 'causes suffering' and can also indicate an accidental outcome.

Some other **ke-an** verbs related to the weather are:

banjir	flood	kebanjiran	to be overcome by flood/flooded
kering	dry	kekeringan	drought

There are not many **ke-an** verbs, so you might find it easier if you memorise these more commonly used ones:

curi	steal	kecurian	to have something stolen
hilang	lost	kehilangan	to lose something accidentally
jatuh	fall	kejatuhan	This word is used when something accidentally falls on someone, for example kepala Bram kejatuhan apel (an apple falls onto Bram's head).
lapar	hunger	kelaparan	to be starving, or overcome by hunger
malam	night	kemalaman	to be overcome by darkness. This word is used when a person arrives late at night time.
sakit	ill, sore	kesakitan	to suffer from pain or illness
tidur	sleep	ketiduran	to fall asleep accidentally. This word is also colloquial. The proper word to use is tertidur .
siang	day	kesiangan	to be overcome by daylight. This word is used when someone wakes up late or if someone arrives late.
tinggal	stay	ketinggalan	to be accidentally left behind, for example ketinggalan pesawat —to miss a flight. This word is colloquial. The proper word to use in the context is tertinggal .

7.1

Ke-an charades

Divide the class into two or three groups. Then select a person to act out various **ke-an** verbs. The groups must guess what the word is in Indonesian. The group that can guess most words is the winner!

Musim-musim

Seasons



musim panas



musim gugur



musim dingin



musim semi



musim kemarau



musim hujan



Pojok budaya

Musim apa?

While Australia is generally considered to have four seasons, Indonesia has only two: **musim kemarau** (dry season) and **musim hujan** (rainy/wet season). **Musim kemarau** is from March to September, and **musim hujan** is from September to March.

You already know that in Indonesia, rice is the staple diet. In many places in Indonesia, farmers still use traditional rice farming methods. They plant and harvest rice manually, using a buffalo to plough the soil and rain water to water their **sawah** (rice fields). Farmers start planting the rice at the beginning of **musim hujan** and harvest their rice plants at the end of **musim hujan**. During **musim kemarau**, their **sawah** becomes a **ladang**, which is used for other plants, such as sweet potatoes, cassavas etc.

During **musim hujan**, in big cities such as Jakarta, you will see people (mostly children) carrying umbrellas around for hire. These people are called **pengojek payung**. You can hire an umbrella to travel a short distance for a small amount of money. Most of the children carry only one umbrella, so when you are using their umbrella, they will be **kehujan**—but they do not mind, because they enjoy playing in the warm rain!



Sawah (rice field)

7.2

Naming seasons in Indonesian

Read the sentences below and name the correct seasons in Indonesian.

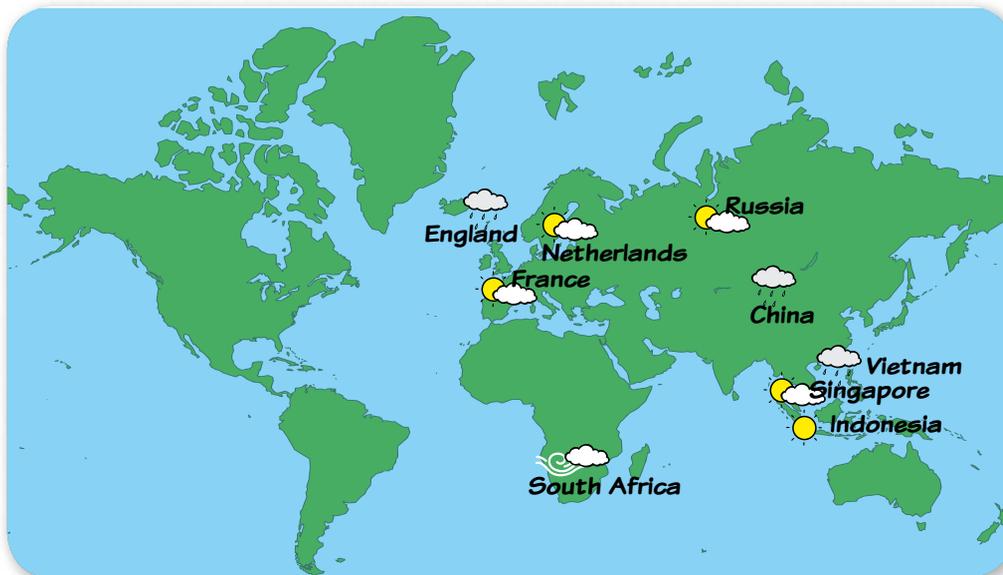
- a It snows and is very cold.
- b Flowers are blooming everywhere.
- c It rains every day.
- d Trees lose their leaves.
- e There is no rain and it is hot and dry.
- f The sun shines and it is a perfect time to go to the beach.

Info bahasa

To ask someone about the seasons in their country, you use the question **ada musim apa di ...?** (what are the seasons in ...?). To answer the question, you say **di ... ada musim ...** (in ... the seasons are ...).

7.3

Seasons in different countries



Work with a partner to ask each other about the seasons in the countries listed below. For example:

A: **Ada musim apa di Indonesia?**

B: **Di Indonesia ada musim kemarau dan musim hujan.**

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-------------|
| a Afrika Selatan | b Belanda | c Inggris |
| d Perancis | e Vietnam | f Rusia |
| g Singapura | h Cina | g Indonesia |

Tata bahasa



Supaya and **sehingga** are conjunctions and are used to indicate whether something is done on purpose or accidentally. The difference in use between **supaya** and **sehingga** in a sentence is shown below:

Caca belajar dengan rajin *supaya* lulus ujian.

Caca studied diligently *in order to* pass the exam.

Caca belajar dengan rajin *sehingga* lulus ujian.

Caca studied diligently and, *as a result*, she passed the exam.

As you can see, **supaya** is used to indicate an intentional result, whereas **sehingga** is used to show that something was the result of an action (usually unintentional). **Sehingga** is generally used when the outcome is accidental, for example:

Saya ketiduran *sehingga* tertinggal bis sekolah!

I slept in and, *as a result*, I missed the school bus!

7.4

Sehingga or supaya?

Read the following statements and decide whether you should use **sehingga** or **supaya**.

- Bram forgot to bring an umbrella and, as a result, he was caught in the rain.
- Dylan wore a raincoat so that he would not get wet.
- Eko takes cough medicine in order to stop coughing.
- Mayang was caught in the rain and, as a result, she became wet.

Apa musim kesayanganmu?



What is your favourite season?

In a country with more than two seasons, people will often have a favourite. To ask someone their favourite season, you say **apa musim kesayanganmu?** or **kamu paling suka musim apa?** To ask for an explanation you ask **mengapa kamu suka musim itu?**



Apa musim kesayanganmu, Dylan?



Saya paling suka musim panas.



Mengapa kamu paling suka musim panas?



Karena saya bisa pergi ke pantai untuk bersilancar.



7.5

Your favourite season

With a partner, ask each other about your favourite seasons and why you like them. Read Caca and Dylan's conversation above to help you.

Bagaimana cuaca?



What's the weather like?

Info bahasa

To enquire about the weather, you use two main phrases:

- **Bagaimana cuaca?**
(What's the weather like?)
- **Berapa suhu udara?**
(What's the temperature?)

Remember, you use **bagaimana?** (how?) when you want an explanation or a description about something, whereas you use **berapa?** (how many?) when the answer involves numbers.

Kosa kata

berawan	cloudy
cerah	fine (for weather)
cuaca	weather
derajat	degree(s) (temperature)
hangat	warm
hujan	rain
kelembaban	humidity
lembab	humid
prakiraan	forecast
rata-rata	on average
udara	air
sejuk	cool (for weather)
suhu udara	temperature (weather)
guntur	thunder
hujan gerimis	drizzle
hujan rintik-rintik	showers

7.6

Dengarkanlah!



Listen to the Indonesian words about weather. During the pause, repeat each instruction with your best Indonesian pronunciation. Make sure you learn this vocabulary before you read the weather forecast in the **Mari membaca!** (page 109).

Ayo bercakap-cakap!

Form into groups of three and each choose a speaker (a, b, or c). Follow one line of the conversation, making sure your choices make sense from start to finish.

a Mengapa kamu terlambat, Eko?

b Maaf, Pak, saya kesiangan. Bu, kehujanan. ketinggalan kereta api. ketiduran.

a Cepat, duduklah dan bukalah bukumu!

b Eh, Caca! Bagaimana cuaca hari ini? Eh, Bram! Berapa derajat besok? besok lusa? minggu depan?

c Cuaca hari ini lembab. besok dingin. besok lusa hangat. minggu depan panas. Mengapa?

b Saya akan pergi ke pantai sore ini. Kamu mau ikut? pegunungan besok. Pulau Gili dengan keluarga.

c Kalau cuaca sore ini cerah, ya, saya mau ikut! besok tidak terlalu lembab, saya tidak mau ikut, maaf. pada hari Sabtu dingin, terlalu panas. minggu depan

b Maaf, Pak, berapa suhu udara sore ini? Permisi, Bu, pada hari Sabtu? minggu depan?

a Suhu udara 23 derajat Celsius. Sekarang diamlah dan dengarkanlah, Eko! 29 derajat Celsius. 35 derajat Celsius.

Kosa kata

lusa day after tomorrow

Mari membaca!



B 7.10, 7.11, 7.12,
7.13, 7.17, 7.18

Selamat pagi, Pemirsa.

Prakiraan cuaca hari ini pada umumnya cerah dan hangat. Angin bertiup dari arah selatan menuju utara dengan kecepatan sedang.

Kelembaban udara rata-rata 70%.

Cuaca di tiap-tiap daerah: Medan, cerah, suhu udara 33 derajat Celsius; Bandung, sejuk dan hujan rintik-rintik, suhu udara 26 derajat Celsius; Jakarta, berawan pada pagi hari kemudian cerah, suhu udara 31 derajat Celsius; Yogyakarta, mendung dan berawan, suhu udara 30 derajat Celsius; Denpasar, hujan deras, suhu udara 35 derajat Celsius; Ambon cerah dan berangin, suhu udara 34 derajat Celsius.

Demikian prakiraan cuaca pada hari ini. Prakiraan cuaca untuk besok, akan disiarkan pada Berita Nasional malam ini pukul 19.00 Waktu Indonesia bagian Barat.

Sampai jumpa!



Kosa kata

arah	directions
berita nasional	national news
bertiup	blowing
daerah	region
demikian	so that was ..., such is ...
disiarkan	to be broadcast
kecepatan	speed
menuju	heading towards
pada umumnya	in general, generally
pemirsa	(TV) audience
pukul	to strike (time)
rata-rata	average
sedang	moderate, medium
tiap-tiap	every

7.7

Diskusikanlah!

After reading the **ramalan cuaca** above, discuss the responses to the following questions in small groups.

- What is today's weather forecast in general?
- What is the speed of the wind?
- What is the average humidity?
- What is the hottest area according to the forecast?
- Describe the weather in Jakarta.
- If you were going to visit Denpasar, what clothes would you need to take?

Lagu: Hujan

Rain

Hujan rintik-rintik

Turun rintik-rintik

Di halaman, di jalan

Hujan rintik-rintik

Ambilkan payung

Untuk berlindung

Hujan turun, hujan rintik-rintik



Kosa kata

ambilkan payung please get an umbrella

halaman yard

untuk berlindung for a shelter, protection

7.8

Nyanyilah, gambarlah!



Draw a picture to accompany the words in the song above.

Saya bisa!



Using ke-an verbs

- 1 Which ke-an verb do you use when ...
- you arrive late to school in the morning?
 - you call your mother to tell her that you are caught in the rain?
 - you arrive home very late at night after a party?
 - you do not wear warm enough clothes during winter?
 - someone has stolen your wallet?
 - you have lost your Indonesian book?

Musim-musim

- 2 Name the following seasons in Indonesian.
- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---|------------------|---|--------|
| a | summer | b | winter | c | autumn |
| d | dry season | e | wet/rainy season | f | spring |

Musim di seluruh dunia

- 3 What is the season right now in each of the countries listed below?
- a Amerika
 - b Jepang
 - c Belanda
 - d Indonesia
 - e Papua Nugini
 - f Jerman

Using sehingga and supaya

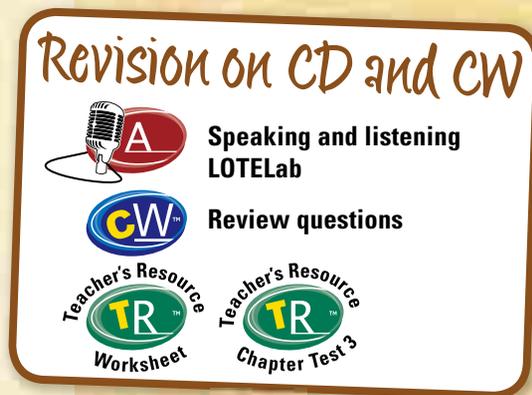
- 4 Rewrite the following sentences in your writing book using Indonesian. Choose **sehingga** or **supaya**.
- a Eko did not eat his breakfast and, as a result, he was starving.
 - b Dylan walks fast so he does not miss the bus.
 - c Sari listens to the music so that she does not feel bored.
 - d Kiki came home late last night and, as a result, she was late this morning.

Musim kesayangan saya ...

- 5 Rearrange the following sets of words to create an Indonesian sentence.
- a suka apa musim kamu
 - b kesayanganmu apa musim
 - c paling panas musim suka saya
 - d musim saya suka tidak dingin
 - e gugur kesayangan musim musim saya

Bagaimana cuacanya?

- 6 In your writing book, translate the following sentences into Indonesian.
- a The weather in Melbourne is cold.
 - b Tomorrow will be sunny and 30°C.
 - c It was cold and windy yesterday in Tasmania.
 - d Today it will rain in Lombok.



Kosa Kata lengkap

1 Ke-an verbs

kebanjiran	to be overcome by flood, flooded
kecurian	to have something stolen
keedinginan	to suffer from extreme cold, hyperthermia
kehilangan	to accidentally lose something
kehujanan	to be caught in the rain, saturated
kejatuhan	something falls on someone accidently
kelaparan	starving (to be overcome by hunger)
kemalaman	to be overcome by darkness, to be late at night
kepanasan	suffering from the heat
kesakitan	to suffer from pain/illness
kesiangan	to be overcome by daylight (sleep in)
ketiduran	to fall asleep
ketinggalan	to be accidentally left behind

2 Musim

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

3 Cuaca

angin	wind
berangin	windy
berawan	cloudy
cerah	fine (for weather)
cuaca	weather
derajat	degree (temperature)
dingin	cold
guntur	thunder
hangat	warm
hujan	rain
hujan deras	heavy rain
hujan gerimis	drizzle (rain)

hujan rintik-rintik	spitting rain
kelembaban	humidity
kencang	fast, strong (for wind)
kilat	lightning
langit	sky
lembab	humid
mendung	overcast
prakiraan	forecast
ramalan	prediction, forecast
ramalan cuaca	weather forecast
rata-rata	on average
sejuk	cool (for weather)
suhu udara	the temperature
udara	air

Other

ambilkan payung	please get an umbrella
berita nasional	national news
berpiknik	to go on a picnic
bertiup	blowing
boleh juga (<i>slang</i>)	not bad
daerah	region
dimasak	to be cooked
diproses	to be processed
disiarkan	to be broadcast
halaman	yard
kecepatan	speed
ladang	plantation
lubang	hole
lusa	day after tomorrow
makin lama makin ...	(it's) getting more and more ...
memikirkan	to think about
menuju	heading towards
payung	umbrella
pematang sawah	bank of the rice field
pemirsa	(TV) audience
pengojek payung	umbrella hirers
sawah	rice fields
sebenarnya	actually
sebentar lagi	soon, in a moment
sedang	moderate, medium
sehingga	as a result
supaya	so that, in order to
tiba-tiba	suddenly
turun	down, to go down
untuk berlindung	for a shelter, protection

8

Jagalah lingkungan kita!



Learning outcomes

In this unit you will learn:

- 1 about the Indonesian environment
- 2 about endangered animals in Indonesia
- 3 how to use the word **dilarang**
- 4 about using the Object Focus structure.



Kamu cinta lingkungan, tidak?



At recess, Mayang sees Bram dropping rubbish about the place.



Mayang: Bram, kamu tidak bisa membaca?

Bram: Membaca apa?

Mayang: Lihat tulisan itu: 'Dilarang membuang sampah sembarangan!'

Bram: Ah, hanya satu kulit pisang.

Mayang: Ya ampun, Bram! Ingat peribahasa, 'Sedikit-sedikit, lama-lama menjadi bukit!' Kalau ada sampah di mana-mana, tidak hanya mengakibatkan bau kurang enak, tetapi juga bisa mengakibatkan banjir. Lihat saja contohnya, banjir di Jakarta. Salah satu penyebabnya adalah pencemaran air sungai dan sampah yang menyumbat saluran-saluran air.

Bram: Waduh, mengerikan, ya?

Dylan approaches them.

Dylan: Hai, kalian sedang apa?

Mayang: Bram membuang sampah sembarangan.

Bram: Tidak. Mayang sedang berkhayal.

Mayang: Bohong!

Dylan: Kalian tahu tidak, di Australia, sampah harus dibuang ke tempat sampah yang sesuai.

Bram: Maksudnya?

Dylan: Biasanya di tempat umum disediakan dua macam tempat sampah. Satu untuk barang yang bisa didaur ulang dan yang lain untuk sampah yang tidak bisa didaur ulang.

Bram: Oh ya? Sampah apa yang bisa didaur ulang?

Mayang: Ehm, kamu tampan tetapi sedikit bodoh ya, Bram? Tentu saja sampah kertas!

Dylan: Ya. Juga kaleng, botol-botol plastik dan kaca.

Bram: Wah, banyak sekali.

Mayang: Mungkin karena kamu belum terbiasa. Kamu cinta lingkungan, tidak?

Bram: Tentu saja!

Mayang: Nah, kalau kamu cinta lingkungan, kamu harus belajar menjaganya. Kalau lingkungan tercemar, manusia dan hewan juga yang merasakan akibatnya. Oleh karena itu buanglah sampah pada tempatnya.

Bram: Siap, Bu Guru!

Kosa kata

akibatnya	as a consequence	maksud	aim, plan
banjir	flood	manusia	human
bau	aroma, smell	mengakibatkan	to cause
berkhayal	to imagine	mengerikan	awful, terrible
bohong	(it's) a lie	menjaga	to look after
bukit	hill (can also signify 'a pile of something')	menyumbat	to block
di mana-mana	everywhere	pencemaran	pollution
dibuang	to be thrown away, to be disposed of	penyebab	cause
didaur ulang	to be recycled	peribahasa	proverb
dilarang	do not litter	salah satu	one of
membuang sampah sembarangan		saluran air	open drain
disediakan	to be provided	sampah	rubbish
hewan	animal	sesuai	accordingly
ingat	to remember	sungai	river
kaca	glass	tampan	handsome
kaleng	tin, can	tempat sampah	rubbish bin
kertas	paper	tempat umum	public places
kulit	skin	terbiasa	used to, accustomed to
lingkungan	environment	tercemar	polluted
		tidak hanya ... tetapi juga ...	not only ..., but also ...

Lingkungan di Indonesia

Environment in Indonesia



Hutan terbanyak di Indonesia ditemukan di Papua dan Kalimantan. Hutan di Indonesia semakin berkurang jumlahnya karena kebakaran hutan, pembakaran hutan untuk perkebunan, penebangan hutan dan pembukaan lahan program transmigrasi, yaitu program pemindahan penduduk dari pulau Jawa ke pulau lainnya di Indonesia. Karena jumlah hutan semakin berkurang, maka banyak hewan kehilangan tempat tinggal. Beberapa hewan yang terancam kepunahan adalah harimau, orang utan dan badak. Tahukah kamu mengapa di pulau Jawa hanya ada sedikit sekali hutan?

Info bahasa

You use the suffix **-lah** when you want a command to sound more polite. In *Saya bisa!* 1 you learnt to use **-lah**, with **Duduklah!**, **Diamlah!**, etc. The expression **Buanglah sampah pada tempatnya** means 'Put your rubbish in the rubbish bin'.



Logging the forest



A mangrove forest

Hutan mangrove atau bakau yang terletak di tepi laut juga banyak ditebang. Padahal hutan bakau sangat berguna untuk melindungi daratan dari ombak besar, pengikisan dan tsunami. Tahukah kamu mengapa pulau Simeuleu di Sumatera Utara tidak terkena tsunami seperti pulau-pulau lain di sekitarnya?



Fossicking for valuables in a very polluted river

Sampah yang dibuang ke sungai mengakibatkan air sungai menjadi kotor dan tercemar. Selain itu juga mengakibatkan ikan-ikan mati dan menjadi sumber penyakit bagi manusia. Sayang sekali belum banyak sampah didaur ulang di Indonesia. Tahukah kamu bagaimana orang Indonesia memanfaatkan sungai?

Kosa kata

badak	rhinoceros	pembakaran hutan	forest clearing by burning down trees
berkurang	reducing	pembukaan lahan	land clearing
daratan	land	pemindahan	transferring, relocating
ditebang	to be chopped down	penduduk	population
ditemukan	to be found	penebangan	logging
harimau	tiger	pengikisan	erosion
hutan	forest, jungle	penyakit	disease
kebakaran hutan	forest fire	perkebunan	plantation
kehilangan	loss, damage	sayang sekali	unfortunately
kepunahan	extinction	sumber	source
kotor	dirty	tepi	edge
mati	to die (only used for animals or plants)	tahu	to know
melindungi	to protect	terancam	endangered, threatened
memanfaatkan	to make use of, to benefit from	terkena	affected
ombak	wave		

8.1

Environment in Indonesia

In small groups, discuss the questions you find in the information above. You can also use the Internet to help you find the answers. Then try to write your answers in Indonesian.

Tata bahasa



Pe-an nouns

In this unit you find words such as **pembakaran**, **pembukaan**, **pengikisan**, etc. **Pe-an** is used to create an abstract noun and generally refers to a process indicated by the base word.

For example:

bakar (burn)	membakar (to burn)	pembakaran (burning off)
buka (open)	membuka (to open)	pembukaan (the opening of ...)

The prefix **pe-** in **pe-an** nouns uses the same rules as the prefix **me-**. You can revise the rules of **me-** verbs in **Langkah 1**.

Can you do the same exercise as above using the words **pengikisan**, **pemindahan** and **penebangan**? You will need to find the base word first.

Binatang terancam di Indonesia



There are many endangered animals in Indonesia. This situation has been caused by **perburuan gelap** (illegal hunting), **perdagangan gelap** (illegal trading), **penebangan** (logging), **kebakaran hutan** (forest fires), **pencemaran** (pollution) and conflicts between humans and animals.



Pojok budaya

According to the Indonesian Ministry for Environment, some endangered animals in Indonesia are **harimau Sumatera** (Sumatran tiger), **badak Jawa** (Javanese rhinoceros), **badak Sumatera** (Sumatran rhinoceros), **anoa banteng** (anoa buffalo), **babirusa** (deerhog) and **orang utan**.

In the past, there were three types of **harimau**: **harimau Bali**, **harimau Jawa** and **harimau Sumatera**. **Harimau Bali** became extinct in the 1930s and **harimau Jawa** in the 1970s. These days there are only a few hundred **harimau Sumatera** still alive and the numbers are still decreasing. Apart from **harimau** being kept as pets, they are also used for medical purposes in Chinese medicine. Each part of the body is considered very useful. For example, their teeth are used to treat asthma, the tail is used for skin diseases and their whiskers are used for healing toothaches.

Most **badak Jawa** live in Taman Nasional Ujung Kulon (Ujung Kulon National Park). According to the World Conservation Union, the numbers of **badak Jawa** and **badak Sumatera** are now at a critical level.



harimau Sumatera



badak Jawa

The **anoa banteng** is from Sulawesi. It is the smallest buffalo in the world, standing at approximately one metre. **Penebangan hutan** is the main cause of the decreasing number of **anoa**.



anoa banteng



babirusa

The **babirusa** is also from Sulawesi. The increasing human population and **pembukaan lahan** for plantations have caused this animal to lose its habitat.

The **orang utan** lives in Kalimantan and Sumatra. **Orang utan** are sold as pets or used to entertain people. Baby **orang utan**, are particularly sought-after by hunters and traders because they are so cute, but are usually captured by killing their mothers first. A few **orang utan** rehabilitation centres have been established, such as BOS (Balikpapan Orang Utan Society) and Wanariset, in order to prevent extinction.



orang utan

8.2

Endangered animals

Can you find some endangered Indonesian animals other than those mentioned above? Do you know any endangered animals in Australia? You might like to discuss the reasons for Australian animals becoming endangered—how does the situation in Australia compare with that of Indonesia?

8.3

Bagaimana mendaur ulang sampah?

Listen to and read the following conversation between Eko and Caca.



Eko: Ada apa, Caca?

Caca: Ini, saya sedang membaca selebaran tentang bagaimana mendaur ulang sampah.

Eko: Oh ya?

Caca: Sampah kertas dan kardus bisa didaur ulang menjadi kertas dan kardus lagi. Kertas selebaran ini juga terbuat dari kertas daur ulang. Dengan demikian, kita tidak perlu sering menebang pohon di hutan. Kalau di hutan ada banyak pohon, maka hewan-hewan tidak akan kehilangan tempat tinggal mereka.

Eko: Wah, kamu cinta lingkungan, ya?



Caca: Ya. Siapa lagi yang bisa menjaga lingkungan kalau bukan kita? Lihat gambar ini, sungai ini tercemar karena orang-orang membuang sampah ke dalam sungai.

Eko: Hiii ... kotor sekali. Saya tidak mau berenang di sungai itu.

Caca: Saya yakin ada banyak ikan yang mati. Ikan-ikan itu terancam habitatnya dan pada masa depan ikan-ikan akan punah.

Eko: Aduh ... saya paling suka makan ikan ...

Caca: Eko! Kamu seperti Bram saja. Yang ada di kepalamu hanya makanan!

Kosa kata

kardus cardboard box

mendaur ulang to recycle

punah extinct

selebaran pamphlet

yakin certain, sure

8.4

Bacalah!

After reading the conversation in **Kegiatan 8.3**, answer the following questions in your writing book in Indonesian.

- Caca sedang apa?
- Kertas selebaran yang dibaca Caca terbuat dari apa?
- Apa yang terjadi jika ada banyak pohon di hutan?
- Mengapa sungai tercemar?
- Bagaimana sungai itu menurut Eko?
- Jika ikan-ikan terancam habitatnya, apa yang terjadi?

Kosa kata

apa yang terjadi? what will happen?

jika if

8.5

Ringkaskanlah!

Use your answers from **Kegiatan 8.4** as the basis of a summary of the information in the conversation in **Kegiatan 8.3**. Then jot down the main points about the environment mentioned in the conversation.



Dilarang

The word **dilarang** literally means 'prohibited', but it can also be translated as 'do not' or 'no'. Look at the pictures and slogans below, and discuss what they mean in English.



dilarang masuk



dilarang memotret



dilarang parkir



dilarang membuang sampah sembarangan



dilarang merokok



dilarang berjalan di rumput



dilarang berbicara di telepon

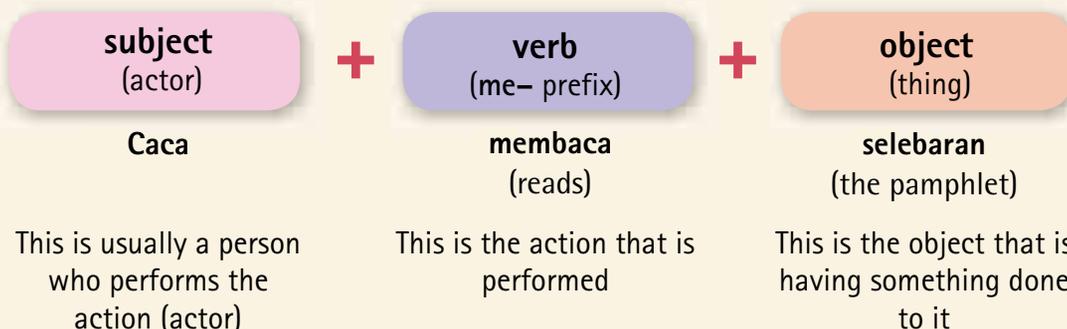


dilarang memetik bunga

Using the Object Focus structure

You have already learnt about what we call 'active verbs' (**me-** and **ber-** verbs) in Langkah 1. Sentences using these verbs are referred to as Subject Focus sentences, because the subject/person is always the focus of the sentence.

For example:



It is important to learn about another structure too, as Indonesian people often use what is called the Object Focus structure in writing and speaking.

Tata bahasa



Object Focus

This structure is used to emphasise what is being done to the object, so naturally the object is always at the start of the sentence (the main focus).

There are two types of Object Focus structures.

Type 1: third person only

This structure is used when the subject is someone's name, a proper noun, or **mereka** (them/they).

Notice the difference in structure from the active sentence (page 121).



The word **oleh** (by) is used in this sentence. However, it is completely optional.

Take a look at the structure again. Here's a quick formula to convert a sentence from Subject Focus to Type 1 Object Focus:



Before you change a **me-** verb into a **di-** verb, you need to know the base word of the **me-** verb, then add **di-** to the beginning of the word. If the **me-** verb has a suffix (**-kan** or **-i**), when you change it into a **di-** verb, the suffix stays the same. Have a look at these examples:

membuang (buang) → Subject Focus Object Focus	dibuang Bram membuang sampah. Sampah dibuang (oleh) Bram.
melindungi (lindung) → Subject Focus Object Focus	dilindungi Penduduk Indonesia melindungi lingkungan. Lingkungan dilindungi (oleh) penduduk Indonesia.
menyelamatkan (selamat) → Subject Focus Object Focus	diselamatkan Polisi menyelamatkan orang utan. Orang utan diselamatkan (oleh) polisi.

Info bahasa

To distinguish between a **di-** verb and the preposition **di** (in, at, on):

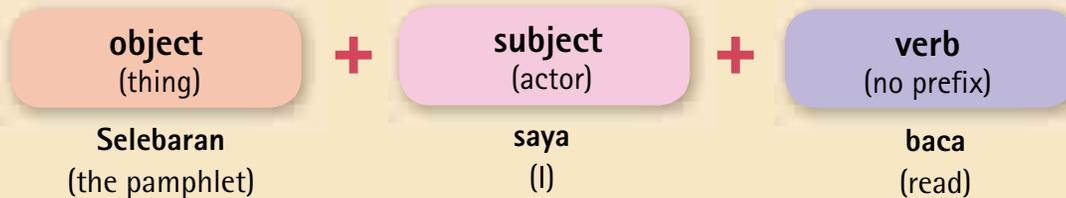
- **di-** verb: there is no space between **di** and the next word (which is always a verb). For example: **dicuci, dibuang**, etc.
- **di** preposition: there is a space between **di** and the next word (which is always a noun). For example: **di pasar, di sekolah**

It is important to note that Object Focus and Subject Focus sentences generally have the same meaning—but the emphasis is placed on different parts of the sentence.

Type 2: first and second person only



A second Object Focus structure is used when the subject is a first person pronoun such as **saya, aku, kami, kita** or a second person pronoun such as **kamu, Anda, kalian** and **dia**.



In this case you will notice the verb has no prefix, and the order of the sentence has also changed.

Take a look at how you convert Subject Focus to Type 2 Object Focus:



Here are some more examples:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| Subject Focus | Saya membuang sampah. |
| Object Focus | Sampah saya buang. |
| Subject Focus | Kami melindungi lingkungan. |
| Object Focus | Lingkungan kami lindungi. |
| Subject Focus | Kamu menyelamatkan orang utan. |
| Object Focus | Orang utan kamu selamatkan. |

Info bahasa



Apa yang dibuang Bram?

In a sentence such as **Bram membuang sampah** there are two different ways of asking the question about what Bram throws away: **Bram membuang apa?** or **Apa yang dibuang Bram?** If the sentence uses the first or second person, such as in **Kamu membuang sampah**, the question is either **Kamu membuang apa?** or **Apa yang kamu buang?**



Mari membaca!



Read the following newspaper article.

Kebakaran hutan di Sumatera

Menyusul kebakaran hutan di Kalimantan bulan lalu, kebakaran hutan di Sumatera baru-baru ini telah mengakibatkan banyak kerugian. Di sekitar hutan yang terbakar banyak ditemukan hewan-hewan yang mati, sebagian besar

hewan yang terancam punah, seperti orang utan dan harimau.

Dampak kebakaran hutan terhadap lingkungan juga tidak menguntungkan. Asap yang tebal telah mengakibatkan polusi udara. Tanah tempat

hutan yang terbakar tidak bisa ditanami karena kehilangan lapisan humus. Kebakaran hutan itu menyebabkan hewan-hewan kehilangan tempat tinggal mereka. Selain hewan-hewan, penduduk setempat juga mengalami kerugian yang besar. Mereka juga kehilangan penghasilan dan sumber makanan.

Kosa Kata

asap	smoke
baru-baru ini	recently
dampak	impact
di sekitar	around the area
ditanami	to be planted
humus	humus
kerugian	loss, damage
lapisan	layer
mengalami	to experience (something)
menguntungkan	to be advantageous
menyusul	to come after, following
menyebabkan	to cause
penduduk setempat	local people
penghasilan	income
polusi	pollution
selain	apart from
sumber	source
tanah	soil
tebal	thick, dense
telah	already
terhadap	towards

8.6

Kebakaran hutan di Sumatera

After reading the article in the *Mari membaca!*, answer the following questions in English.

- When did the fire in Sumatra happen?
- What did they find around the area of fire?
- What impact did the fire have?
- What effect has this had on the local people?

Saya bisa!

Lingkungan di Indonesia

- 1 Using Indonesian, explain briefly about:
 - a forests in Indonesia
 - b the function(s) of mangrove forests
 - c the condition of rivers in Indonesia.

Binatang terancam punah

- 2 In your writing book, match each animal to the island it comes from. Then list the main cause for each animal species being endangered.

a orang utan	i Sumatera
b anoa	ii Jawa
c harimau	iii Kalimantan
d babirusa	iv Sulawesi
e badak	v Papua

Dilarang

- 3 In your writing book, give the Indonesian for the following expressions.
 - a Smoking is prohibited.
 - b Do not enter.
 - c No parking.
 - d Do not walk on the grass.
 - e Taking pictures is not allowed.
- 4 Write an expression of your own to represent one rule at your school. Accompany it with an illustration.

Object Focus structure

- 5 Identify which of the following are Object Focus sentences. Once you have decided, write the translation of the Object Focus sentences in your writing book.
 - a Dylan mengirim surat.
 - b PR saya tulis.
 - c Sampah dibuang Bram.
 - d Orang utan kita lindungi.
 - e Buku dibaca Mayang.
 - f Kamu membuang sampah.
 - g Mobil dibeli bapak.
 - h Nasi goreng dimakannya.
 - i Dia membeli durian.

6 Convert the Subject Focus (active) sentences from question 5 to Object Focus sentences.

7 Write the questions for the following statements. For example:

Bram membuang sampah. (buang)

Apa yang dibuang Bram?

- a Dylan menanam bunga. (tanam)
- b Pak Darto menebang pohon. (tebang)
- c Caca mendaur ulang sampah. (daur ulang)
- d Kita menjaga lingkungan. (jaga)

Do you know the meaning of these sentences in English?

Revision on CD and CW



Speaking and listening
LOTElab



Review questions



Kosa Kata Lengkap

1 Lingkungan di Indonesia

daratan	land
kebakaran hutan	forest fire
kepunahan	extinction
lapisan	layer
lingkungan	environment
ombak	wave
pembakaran hutan	forest clearing by burning down trees
pembukaan lahan	land clearing
pemindahan	transferring, relocating
pencemaran/polusi	pollution
penduduk	population, local person
penebangan	logging, chopping down (a tree)
pengikisan	erosion
penyakit	disease
perkebunan	plantation, crop
sumber	source
tanah	soil
tepi	edge
terancam	endangered, threatened
tercemar	polluted

2 Binatang terancam punah

babirusa	deerhog
badak	rhinoceros
harimau	tiger
hewan	animal, species
perburuan gelap	illegal hunting
perdagangan gelap	illegal trading
tempat tinggal/habitat	habitat

3 Dilarang

dilarang	prohibited, do not
dilarang berbicara di telepon	no talking on mobile phones
dilarang berjalan di rumput	do not walk on the grass
dilarang masuk	do not enter
dilarang membuang sampah sembarangan	do not litter
dilarang memetik bunga	do not pick the flowers
dilarang memotret	do not take photographs
dilarang merokok	no smoking
dilarang parkir	no parking

4 Verbs

dibuang	to be thrown away, to be disposed of
didaur ulang	to be recycled
disediakan	to be provided
ditanami	to be planted
ditebang	to be chopped down
ditemukan	to be found
mati	to die (animals or plants)
melindungi (lindung)	to protect
memanfaatkan (manfaat)	to make use of, to benefit from
mengakibatkan (akibat)	to cause
menguntungkan (untung)	to be advantageous
menjaga (jaga)	to look after, to protect
menyumbat (sumbat)	to block
menyusul (susul)	to come after, following

Other

akibatnya	as a consequence
bau	aroma, smell
berkhayal	to imagine
berkurang	reducing
bohong	(it's) a lie
bukit	hill, pile
di mana-mana	everywhere
ingat	remember
kaca	glass
kaleng	tin, can
kertas	paper
kotor	dirty
kulit	skin
maksud	aim
manusia	human
mengerikan	awful, terrible
penyebab	cause
peribahasa	proverbs
salah satu	one of
saluran air	open drain
sampah	rubbish
sesuai	accordingly
tampan	handsome
telah	already
tempat sampah	rubbish bin
tempat umum	public places
terbiasa	used to, familiar with
terkena	affected
tidak hanya ... tetapi juga ...	not only ..., but also ...



Sekilas budaya

Bahasa slang

Can you decipher the slang words listed below on the page from a phrase book? You may need to use a regular Indonesian-to-English dictionary to find the formal Indonesian words—then you can work out the English meanings.

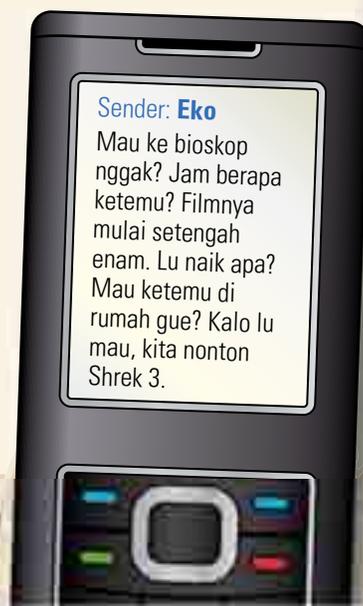
lu	/loo/	kamu/-mu
gue	/goo - eh/	saya/aku
he	/hei/	hei
kalo	/ka - low/	kalau
ketemu	/ke - tem - oo/	bertemu
makasih	/ma - ka-si/	terima kasih
nggak	/ng - gak/	tidak
nggak pa-pa	/ng - gak pa - pa /	tidak apa-apa
nonton	/non-ton/	menonton
ntar	/en - tar/	sebentar
pake	/pa-ke/	pakai
sampe ntar	/sam - pei en - tar/	sampai nanti
sapa?	/sa - pa/	siapa?
sip	/sip/	baiklah
trims	/trims/	terima kasih
udah	/oo-dah/	sudah/baiklah

Kosa kata

santai relaxed, casual

terserah up to you, whatever

Look at the SMS message below that Eko sent to Bram. See if you can understand the 'gist' of what Eko wrote, then read Caca's and Mayang's chatroom conversation.



To: **Caca**

From: **Mayang**

- Mayang:** he, apa kabar lu? ada pesta ntar malam, lu mau datang nggak?
- Caca:** pesta sapa? di mana?
- Mayang:** pesta Dylan, di rumahnya.
- Caca:** pake baju apa? jam?
- Mayang:** baju santai, terserah lu! ketemu jam 7 ntar malam?
- Caca:** sip! jins nggak pa-pa, ya?
- Mayang:** nggak pa-pa! 😊
- Caca:** ya, udah
- Mayang:** sampe ntar!
- Caca:** sip, trims! 😊

online:



Info bahasa

- The words **sampai** and **pakai** change to **sampe** and **pake** respectively when written in slang. Do you think you could guess how to say **ramai** (busy, crowded) using Indonesian slang?
- Words that end in **-au**, for example **kalau** (if, when), take on an **-o** suffix when converted to slang.
- When telling the time in informal conversations or Indonesian slang, you often shorten things considerably. For example, the word **pada** (at) is often dropped, like when Mayang suggests a time to meet: **ketemu jam 7 ntar malam?** She simply asks 'meet at 7 later tonight?'. Sometimes you can even drop the word **jam** (time, o'clock) if you are referring to a time such as 'half past' or 'twenty to'. You will notice there is no **pada** or **jam** used in the text message Eko sent to Bram: **Filmnya mulai setengah enam**. However, if you are talking about times on the hour or o'clock times, you must use **jam**.

Tasks

- 1 Look at the questions below. Can you work out the correct answers and choose correctly between the slang and formal Indonesian choices listed?
 - a How would you best respond to the question **mau ke bioskop nggak?**
 - i Ya, saya mau ikut. Terima kasih!
 - ii Iya, gue mau. Makasih!
 - iii Tidak, saya tidak mau ikut.
 - b How would the phrase **filmnya mulai setengah enam** be written in formal Indonesian?
 - i Filmnya mulai pada enam setengah jam
 - ii Filmnya mulai setengah enam
 - iii Filmnya mulai pada jam setengah enam
 - c What do the questions **Lu naik apa, mau ketemu di rumah gue?** mean in English?
 - i Do you wear Nike shoes and have a gooey house?
 - ii How will you get there? Do you want to meet at my house?
 - iii Do you know how Lu will get to my house?
- 2 Discuss how you would have written Eko's text message in English. What short cuts do you take when you are texting?
- 3 Can you work out what Mayang and Caca are discussing in their MSN conversation? If you were to use formal Indonesian, how would you have conducted this MSN chat? List the words you would use in place of the slang.
- 4 Put together a useful phrase book containing some Aussie slang. Think about words you use on a regular basis that you probably wouldn't find in a dictionary—but keep it appropriate. This would be a useful guide for a tourist visiting Australia from Indonesia. You will have to provide some comparisons in **Bahasa Indonesia** so they understand.

9

Kamu bekerja sebagai apa?



Learning outcomes

In this unit you will learn:

- 1 about different occupations
- 2 about the different jobs of Indonesian teenagers
- 3 about places of work
- 4 how to discuss your family members' occupations
- 5 how to discuss your own aspirations.



Di keliling Pulau Lombok



28

Dylan, Eko, Mayang, Caca and Bram are on a study tour to the island of Lombok. They are here to find out about the main occupations of the Sasak people, the native tribe of Lombok.



9.1



Bram: Asyik, selamat datang di Lombok, teman-teman. Hari ini kita ke mana, ya?

Caca: Hari ini kita akan mengunjungi desa Sade dan ke Kuta dan mencari tahu apa pekerjaan penduduk asli desa ini.

Dylan: Wah! Asyik, ya? Saya belum pernah bertemu suku Sasak, penduduk asli Lombok.

Eko: Kami juga belum pernah, Dylan. Yang saya tahu, kebanyakan penduduk desa Sade bekerja sebagai petani.

Dylan: Betul? Mereka bertani apa?

Eko: Mereka menanam padi sepanjang tahun.

Dylan: Sepanjang tahun?

Mayang: Ya, tetapi penduduk perempuannya bekerja sebagai penenun. Itu pekerjaan sambil mereka sambil menunggu panen. Kalau sudah selesai panen mereka membantu keluarga di sawah.

Dylan: Apa itu penenun?

Mayang: Mereka menenun benang untuk dijadikan kain dan selendang.

Dylan: Wah, saya mau menjadi penenun.

Eko: Ha ha ha ha! Kamu lucu, Dylan. Penenun itu pekerjaan untuk perempuan!

Dylan: Oh ya?

Caca: Dan bagaimana dengan penduduk di desa Kuta? Bagaimana mereka menghasilkan uang?

Mayang: Karena Kuta letaknya di pantai, sebagian besar penduduk Kuta adalah nelayan.

Bram: Petani, penenun dan nelayan. Tiga pekerjaan yang berbeda, tetapi sama kerasnya.

Kosa Kata

bekerja	to work	mengunjungi	to visit
bekerja sebagai	to work as	nelayan	fisherman
benang	thread	panen	harvest
bertani	to farm	pekerjaan	job, occupation
betul	correct	pekerjaan sambilan	part-time job
kain	material, cloth	penduduk asli	native population
kebanyakan	mostly	petani	farmer
letaknya	situated, located	penenun	weaver
menanam	to plant	sebagian besar	majority
mencari tahu	to find out	sepanjang tahun	all year round
menghasilkan uang	to earn money	suku	tribe

Occupations

The **Kosa kata** opposite lists a range of occupations.

Some occupations in Indonesia have existed for hundreds of years and are often passed down from one generation to the next. Some of these occupations are similar to those in Australia, but the way people conduct their work and the tools they use are still very traditional, as you can see in the photographs below.



nelayan



penenun

Kosa Kata



pedagang kaki lima	street stall seller
pegawai bank	bank worker
pelari	runner (athlete)
pelayan toko	shop assistant
pemasak	cook
pemangkas rambut	barber
penari	dancer
penata rambut	hairdresser
penjual majalah	magazine seller
pengamen	busker
penulis	writer, author
penyanyi	singer
perawat	nurse



petani

As you can see, the names of the occupations in the **Kosa kata** on the previous page all start with **pe-**. You can think of a **pe-** noun as indicating the person who performs what the base word suggests. This is often a profession, occupation or title. Not all occupations start with the **pe-** prefix. Some may have different endings, and others, such as **nelayan**, follow no rule at all.

Look at the following names of occupations.

Kosa kata

akuntan	accountant
insinyur	engineer
kasir	cashier
montir	mechanic

Info bahasa

The names of some occupations end with **-wan** or **-wati**. The **-wan** ending means that the person is male, whereas **-wati** signifies a female. For example:

olahragawan	sportsman
olahragawati	sportswoman
peragawan	male model
peragawati	female model

Of course, not all occupations are specified according to gender—it is similar to saying ‘waiter’ and ‘waitress’ in English.

1.6

Pekerjaan yang mana?

Write the name of the occupations pictured here in your writing book.



–Wan atau –wati?

The following occupations can be specified as male or female if you add **–wan** or **–wati** endings. Can you work them out by searching for the base word in your dictionary?

- a **pustaka**
- b **warta**

Tata bahasa

You will remember from **Langkah 2** that a **pe–** prefix follows the same rules as the **me–** prefix, so **pe–**, **pen–**, **pem–**, **peng–** and **peny–** are all possible prefixes.

The following **pe–** nouns all indicate occupations.

Pe– prefix	1st letter of base word	Base word (verb)	Pe– noun	Meaning
pe–	d, l, m, n, r, w	dagang (sell) latih (train) main (play) ngamen (busk) rawat (nurse, look after) wawancara (interview)	pedagang pelatih pemain pengamen perawat pewawancara	seller trainer player busker nurse interviewer
pem–	b, p*	baca (read) pahat (carve)	pembaca pemahat	reader carver
pen–	c, j, t*	curi (steal) judi (gamble) tulis (write)	pencuri penjudi penulis	thief gambler author
peng–	all vowels, g, h, k*	ajar (teach) edar (distribute) ganti (change, replace) intai (spy) olah (process) ubah (change)	pengajar pengedar pengganti pengintai pengolah pengubah	(guru) teacher distributor replacement spy processor arranger
peny–	s*	sumbang (donate)	penyumbang	donor

* this letter is dropped

Verbs versus nouns

Draw up the following table in your writing book and create verbs, by adding the appropriate **me-** prefix; and nouns, by adding the correct **pe-** prefix. You may need your dictionary for the English translations.

Base words	Me- verb	Meaning	Pe- noun	Meaning
bantu	membantu	to help	pembantu	helper, maid
layan				
lawak				
nyanyi				
ramal				
tari				
tanam				



Pojok budaya

Pekerjaan sambilan remaja Indonesia

Occupations of Indonesian teenagers

Most Indonesian teenagers do not have part-time jobs. They are not expected to earn money for themselves until after they finish high school or obtain a university degree. It is the custom in Indonesia for parents to provide for their children until they are fully employed. This usually happens when they are adults. In large Indonesian cities, however, many children must earn an income for the family by selling magazines, newspapers or food on the streets. These children are sometimes quite young, even primary-school age, but work is a necessary part of life if their family is poor.



Kosa kata

pedagang kaki lima	street stall seller
penjaja makanan ringan	snack seller
penjual koran/majalah	magazine/newspaper seller

As you can see, **penjual**, **pedagang** and **penjaja** are three different ways of saying 'seller'.

Australian teenagers

What are some common occupations of Australian teenagers? Can you work them out from the words and pictures below?



pelayan McDonald



kasir di swalayan



penjual roti



penjaga anak



pelayan restoran



pencuci piring

Info bahasa



In Indonesian, some occupations are classified according to the type of work someone performs. **Tukang** is often used for manual labour, whereas **ahli** indicates an area of expertise, usually in a science-related field.

ahli ilmu pengetahuan scientist

tukang becak becak driver

ahli komputer computer technician

tukang kayu carpenter

ahli matematika mathematician

tukang pijat masseur

9.5

Tukang atau ahli?

Match the following occupations with the most suitable title: **tukang** or **ahli**. Write your answers in your writing book.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| a | _____ ledeng (plumber) | b | _____ batu (bricklayer) |
| c | _____ geologi (geologist) | d | _____ besi (blacksmith) |
| e | _____ ilmu kimia (chemist) | f | _____ gizi (nutritionist) |
| g | _____ kebun (gardener) | h | _____ ekonomi (economist) |

Tempat pekerjaan

Places of work



The **Kosa kata** lists the names of some traditional and general workplaces in Indonesia. Some of them you already know.

Bekerja di mana?

List in your writing book the name of an occupation that is associated with each of the following workplaces.

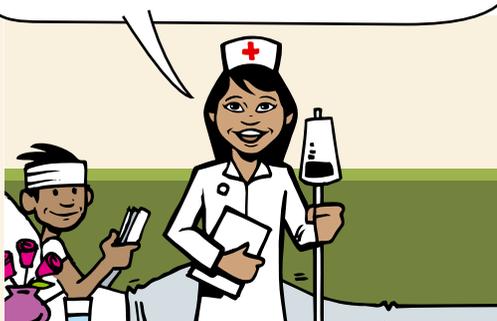
- | | | | |
|---|-------|---|---------|
| a | sawah | b | kantor |
| c | jalan | d | toko |
| e | rumah | f | sekolah |

Kosa kata

bengkel	car repair place, garage
jalan	street
kantor	office
kebun	garden, farm (for vegetables or fruit)
ladang	plantation, farm
laut	sea
rumah makan	restaurant
rumah sakit	hospital
salon	hair/beauty salon
sawah	rice field
toko	shop

9.6

Nama saya Adriana. Saya bekerja di rumah sakit sebagai seorang perawat. Saya sudah menjadi perawat selama 10 tahun. Tugas saya membantu dokter dan memberi obat kepada pasien. Saya cocok untuk pekerjaan ini karena saya sabar dan suka membantu orang-orang sakit.



Nama saya Tri. Pekerjaan saya montir dan saya bekerja di bengkel. Setiap hari saya memperbaiki mobil dan motor orang. Saya tahu banyak tentang mesin dan saya pandai memperbaiki mesin yang rusak. Saya juga suka mobil dan motor mewah.



Kosa Kata

cocok untuk	suitable for
memperbaiki	to repair
mesin	engine
mewah	luxurious
obat	medicine
pasien	patient
rusak	broken
sabar	patient, calm
tentang	about

9.7

Profil guru kamu

After reading the profiles on the previous page, can you write a profile about your Indonesian teacher? Ask how long they have been teaching Indonesian and why they like the job.

Bekerja sebagai apa?



In English or Indonesian, a good conversation starter is to ask someone what their occupation is.

To ask this, you say:

Kamu bekerja sebagai apa? What do you work as?

or

Apa pekerjaan kamu? What is your job?

To reply, you can say:

Saya bekerja sebagai petani. I work as a farmer.

or

Pekerjaan saya petani. My job is a farmer.

If someone does not work, they can say:

Saya tidak bekerja. I don't work.



9.8

Ibu kamu bekerja sebagai apa?

What are the occupations of your family members? Try to answer the following questions in Indonesian. Ask your teacher for help if their jobs aren't listed here.

- Ibu kamu bekerja sebagai apa?
- Apa pekerjaan bapak kamu?
- Kakak perempuan/laki-lakimu bekerja sebagai apa?
- Tantemu bekerja sebagai apa?
- Kamu bekerja sebagai apa?

Don't forget that being a parent is also a full-time job, so it is useful to know the word for 'housewife', **ibu rumah tangga**.



Apa cita-citamu?

What are your aspirations?

You can ask people what they want to become in two ways:

Kalau kamu sudah besar, apa cita-citamu?

When you grow up, what are your aspirations?

or

Pada masa depan, kamu mau menjadi apa?

In the future, what do you want to become?

You can then respond by saying:

Kalau saya sudah besar, cita-cita saya menjadi guru.

When I grow up my aspiration is to become a teacher.

or

Pada masa depan saya mau menjadi penyanyi.

In the future I want to become a singer.

Pada masa depan saya mau menjadi penyanyi.



Of course, you may like to say other things you want to do in the future, for example **ke luar negeri** (go overseas), **berkuliah di universitas** (go to university) or **memiliki mobil Porsche** (own a Porsche)!

9.9

Jajak pendapat

In your classroom ask five different people what their aspirations are. Copy the following table into your writing book and record your findings. Report back to the class in full sentences.

No	Nama	Cita-cita
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

9.10

Apa cita-citamu?

Make a list of your aspirations, starting with what you would most like to achieve after you finish high school. For example:

Saya mau ke luar negeri ke Italia.

Saya mau bekerja sebagai pelayan kafe.

Saya mau belajar di TAFE.

Kosa Kata

kawin/menikah to get married

memiliki to own

mempunyai anak to have children

Cocok untuk bekerja apa?

In your writing book, suggest a couple of jobs that would be suitable for the people in the following scenarios as future careers.

- Nama saya Henny. Saya menikmati bertemu orang baru. Saya juga suka bekerja dengan anak kecil. Saya ramah, jujur dan senang membaca buku.
- Kenalkan saya Matt. Saya suka melayani orang-orang dan memasak. Hobi saya mendengarkan musik. Saya juga suka binatang.

Iklan pekerjaan



Look at the following job advertisements and answer the questions that follow.

Iklan nomor 1

DICARI

Seorang laki-laki atau perempuan yang berumur di antara 21 dan 25 tahun untuk bekerja sebagai pelayan rumah makan Sari Bunda. Harus berpenampilan menarik. Pengalaman menjadi pelayan atau pencuci piring diutamakan. Pengalaman kerja sebagai kasir juga diperlukan.

Kirim lamaran ke Bapak Anang selambat-lambatnya tanggal 10 Nopember, dengan surat referensi ke:

Rumah Makan Sari Bunda. Jalan Hang Tuah No. 70 Tanah Kusir Jakarta Selatan.

Iklan nomor 2

DIBUTUHKAN

Seorang wanita berumur di antara 25 dan 30 tahun sebagai penata rambut di Salon Beta. Pengalaman kerja sebagai penata rambut atau pemangkas rambut diperlukan. Penghasilan Rp 1 juta per bulan. Kirim lamaran segera ke Beta Salon Jl. Rusa No. 10 Ampenan, Lombok.

Kosa kata

berpengalaman	experienced
berpenampilan menarik	to have a nice appearance, to be attractive
dibutuhkan	needed
dicari	looked for, sought after
diutamakan	prioritised
diperlukan	needed
iklan	advertisement
irim	send
lamaran	application
pengalaman	experience
penghasilan	salary
selambat-lambatnya	at the latest, no later than
segera	soon

Info bahasa

Indonesian job advertisements often specify whether they want a male or female person for the job and they can also specify the age. In Australia you are not allowed to request this information or hire someone just because of their gender or age.

9.12

Bacalah iklan

Answer the following questions in Indonesian, based on the job advertisements on the previous page.

- What jobs are the advertisements for?
- What age does the first job request?
- What experience should the applicant have for the first job?
- What experience should the applicant have for the second advertisement?
- When must the second application be submitted?
- One of the requirements may sound strange to an Australian. What is it?

9.13

Profil saya

Look at the profile of a person who applies for the second job. Using the profile as an example, write your own profile to match the first job advertisement. Remember to address the requirements as listed in the advertisement.

Nama saya Devina Utari dan saya berumur 25 tahun. Saya cantik dan berpenampilan menarik. Saya sudah bekerja sebagai penata rambut dan pemangkas rambut selama lima tahun dan saya sangat berpengalaman. Saya ingin melamar pekerjaan di salon Anda.

Tata bahasa



In **Langkah 8** you looked at how to construct sentences using the Object Focus structure. You use this when you want to emphasise what is being done, or the result of an action, rather than who performs the action. Emphasising the action requires the use of the prefix **di-**. Take note of the **di-** constructions used in the job advertisements on page 140. The heading **dicari** (wanted, sought after) or **dibutuhkan** (needed) is often used in Indonesian job advertisements.

9.14

Terjemahkanlah!

Translate the following sentences into English, taking particular note of the Object Focus structure (**di-** verb).

- Pengalaman menjadi pelayan atau pencuci piring diutamakan.
- Pengalaman kerja sebagai kasir juga diperlukan.
- Pengalaman sebagai pemangkas rambut diperlukan.

Mari membaca!



In Jakarta, Dylan has noticed that many children work on the streets selling food, newspapers or magazines. He explains to his friends that he also wants a part-time job.



Dylan: Hai Bram, di Jakarta setiap hari ada banyak anak yang bekerja di jalan, ya? Apakah itu pekerjaan sambilan mereka?

Bram: Tidak, Dylan, anak-anak yang bekerja di jalan itu untuk menghasilkan uang dan membantu keluarga mereka.

Dylan: Apakah mereka bersekolah?

Eko: Kadang-kadang, ya, kadang-kadang tidak. Kalau orang tua mereka sangat miskin, mereka mungkin tidak bisa bersekolah.

Dylan: Wah, kasihan sekali, ya? Saya mau mencari pekerjaan sambilan di Jakarta. Mungkin bekerja di McDonald atau KFC?

Bram: Mengapa Dylan? Kamu tidak perlu menghasilkan uang, bukan?

Dylan: Di Australia pekerjaan sambilan dipunyai banyak remaja. Mereka bekerja pada sore hari sesudah sekolah atau pada akhir minggu. Itu untuk uang saku mereka. Saya mau mendapat pengalaman bekerja di Indonesia.

Eko: Wah! Di Indonesia tidak. Saya tidak mau bekerja sampai saya lulus sekolah nanti. Bagaimana dengan kamu, Bram?

Bram: Hmm ... saya kurang pasti. Mungkin saya mau menjadi pencuci piring di rumah makan Padang. Bagus, kan kalau uang saku dihasilkan sendiri?

Kosa kata

<u>lulus</u>	<u>graduate</u>
<u>miskin</u>	<u>poor</u>
<u>uang saku</u>	<u>pocket money</u>

Diskusikanlah!

After reading the dialogue above, in small groups answer to the following questions.

- Are the street children in Jakarta working to earn pocket money?
- Why does Dylan want to start looking for a part-time job?
- Do many Indonesian students have part-time jobs?
- Is Eko interested in getting a job?
- What does Bram want to do?



Ayo bercakap-cakap!

Form into pairs and each choose a speaker (**a** or **b**). Follow one line of the conversation, making sure that your choices make sense from start to finish.

a Dylan, ibu kamu bekerja sebagai apa?

b Coba tebak! Orang sakit dirawat ibu saya. Dia bekerja di rumah sakit.
sawah.
sekolah.

a Wah! Ibumu guru,
perawat,
petani, ya?

b Ya benar. Dan kamu tahu apa pekerjaan bapak saya?
bapak saya bekerja sebagai apa?

a Hmm ... saya kurang pasti. Dia bekerja di mana?

b Dia bekerja di kantor IBM dan kalau kamu punya masalah dengan komputer, kamu dibantu bapak saya.

a Ha! Saya tahu dia ahli komputer
pegawai kantor
ahli matematika bukan?

b Benar lagi. Kalau saya sudah besar, saya mau menjadi seperti bapak. Dia menghasilkan banyak uang bekerja untuk IBM. Bagaimana dengan kamu? Kamu mau menjadi apa?

a Saya belum tahu.

Ibu saya bekerja di	restoran rumah televise	sebagai	pelayan ibu rumah tangga wartawati	
dan bapak saya	ahli gizi. penyanyi. aktor.	Mungkin saya mau menjadi	wartawan penyanyi aktor	juga.

Kosa kata

coba tebak try to guess

Saya bisa!

Pekerjaan

1 Unscramble the following words to find the occupations, then translate them into English.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---|----------|---|--------------|
| a | lepira | b | repataw | c | nepulis |
| d | yanelan | e | ugur | f | notmir |
| g | pasakme | h | nyepanyi | i | knugat cabek |

2 In your writing book, add the correct pe- prefix to the following base words. Then give the English translation for each word.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------------|---|----------------|
| a | masak | b | cuci piring | c | jaga |
| d | tari | e | layan | f | pangkas rambut |
| g | jual | h | ngamen | i | wawancara |

Pekerjaan remaja

3 What are the most common occupations for Indonesian children and why do they have to work? Write your answers in Indonesian in your writing book.

4 Which of the following are the tukang occupations and which are the ahli? Write your answers in your writing book.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|--------------|---|----------------------|
| a | ___ becak | b | ___ gizi | c | ___ ilmu pengetahuan |
| d | ___ pijat | e | ___ komputer | f | ___ matematika |
| g | ___ batu | h | ___ kayu | i | ___ politik |

Tempat pekerjaan

5 Where do the following people work?



Pekerjaan keluarga saya

6 Write a short report about three of your family members' jobs or future aspirations. Make sure you include:

- Mereka bekerja sebagai apa? Apa pekerjaannya?
- Mereka bekerja di mana?
- Mau menjadi apa pada masa depan? Pekerjaan sama atau yang lain?

Cita-cita mau menjadi apa?

7 What do the following people want to become in the future? Complete the following sentences in your writing book, using Indonesian.

a  Kalau saya sudah _____, saya mau _____

b Kalau saya sudah _____, cita-cita saya _____ 

c  _____ depan, saya mau _____

d _____ saya sudah besar, cita-cita saya _____ 

e  Pada _____ depan, saya mau _____

Revision on CD and CW



Speaking and listening
LOTELab



Review questions



Kosa kata lengkap

1 Pekerjaan

dokter	doctor
ibu rumah tangga	housewife
kasir	cashier
montir	mechanic
nelayan	fisherman
olahragawan	sportsman
olahragawati	sportswoman
pedagang kaki lima	street stall vendor
pegawai bank	bank worker
pelari	runner (athlete)
pelayan	waiter, waitress
pelayan toko	shop assistant
pemangkas rambut	barber
pemasak	cook
penari	dancer
penata rambut	hairdresser
pencuci piring	kitchen hand
penenun	weaver
pengamen	busker
penjaga	guard
penjaga anak	babysitter
penjaja makanan ringan	snack seller
penjual majalah	magazine seller
penulis	writer, author
penyanyi	singer
peragawan	male model
peragawati	female model
perawat	nurse
petani	farmer
wartawan	journalist
wartawati	female journalist

Ahli

ahli ekonomi	economist
ahli geologi	geologist
ahli gizi	nutritionist
ahli ilmu kimia	chemist
ahli ilmu pengetahuan	scientist

ahli komputer	computer technician
ahli matematika	mathematician

Tukang

tukang batu	bricklayer
tukang becak	becak driver
tukang besi	blacksmith
tukang kayu	carpenter
tukang kebun	gardener
tukang ledeng	plumber
tukang listrik	electrician
tukang pijat	masseur

2 Tempat bekerja

bengkel	garage
jalan	street
kantor	office
kebun	garden, orchard (for vegetables or fruits)
ladang	plantation, farm
laut	sea
rumah makan	restaurant
rumah sakit	hospital
salon	hair/beauty salon
sawah	rice field
toko	shop

3 Bekerja sebagai

bekerja ...	to work
bekerja sebagai ...	to work as
pekerjaan	job, occupation

4 Cita-cita

cita-cita	aspirations
kalau	if, when
masa depan	future
mau menjadi apa?	what do you want to become?
sudah besar	(already) grown up

5 Iklan pekerjaan

berpenampilan menarik	to have a nice appearance, to be attractive
berpengalaman	experienced
dibutuhkan	needed
dicari	looked for, sought after
diperlukan	needed
diutamakan	prioritised
iklan	advertisement
kirim	send
lamaran	application
pengalaman	experience
penghasilan	salary
selambat-lambatnya	at the latest, no later than

Other

benang	thread
betul	correct
coba tebak	try to guess
cocok untuk	suitable for
kain	material, cloth
kebanyakan	mostly
letaknya	situated, located
lulus	to graduate, to pass
melayani	to serve, to take care of
memperbaiki	to repair, to improve
menanam	to plant
mencari tahu	to find out
menghasilkan uang	to earn money
mesin	engine
mewah	luxurious
obat	medicine
panen	harvest
pasien	patient
pekerjaan sambilan	part-time job
penduduk asli	native tribe
rusak	broken
sabar	patient, calm
sebagian besar	majority
sepanjang tahun	all year round
tentang	about
uang saku	pocket money

Bahasa Indonesia – Bahasa Inggris wordlist

A

abjad	alphabet
abu-abu, kelabu	grey
acara	program, show
acara anak-anak	kids' show
acara cerdas tangkis	quiz show
acara obrolan	chat show
acara realitas	reality show
ada	there is/are
ada apa?	what's up?
adegan	scene
adik, 'dik	younger sibling
aduh!, aduh! waduh!	oh no!
adzan	call to prayer
agak	rather, quite
Agustus	August
ahli ekonomi	economist
ahli geologi	geologist
ahli gizi	nutritionist
ahli ilmu kimia	chemist
ahli ilmu pengetahuan	scientist
ahli komputer	computer technician
ahli matematika	mathematician
air	water
air terjun	waterfall
akan	will
akhir minggu	weekend
akibatnya	as a consequence, as a result
aksi	action
aktor	actor
akuntan	accountant
alamat	address
alamat saya ...	my address is ...
alasan	reason
alat musik	musical instrument
alat-alat olahraga	sports equipment
alat-alat sekolah	school stationery
album	album
alpukat	avocado
alun-alun	town square
amat sangat	really, extremely
ambilkan payung	please get an umbrella
Amerika	America
anak, 'nak	child, kid
anak bungsu	youngest child
anak sulung	eldest child
anak tunggal	only child

aneh	strange, weird
anggapan	opinion
anggar	fencing (sport)
anggota	member
anggur	grapes
angin	wind
angkutan umum	public transport
animasi	animation
anjing	dog
anu	umm
apa?	what?
apa kabar?	how are you?
apa kegemaranmu?	what are your hobbies?
apa lagi?	anything else?
apa olahraga kesayanganmu?	what is your favourite sport?
apa yang terjadi?	what happened? what will happen?

apa yang?	what is it?
apakah kamu ...?	are you ...? do you ...?
apel	apple
api	fire, flame
apotek	pharmacy
April	April
arah	direction
asam	sour
asam Jawa	tamarind sauce
asap	smoke
asin	salty
asma	asthma
asoi	fun
asyik!	fantastic!
ataupun	or even
atletik	athletic
Australia	Australia
awas	watch out, be careful
ayah	father
ayam	chicken
ayam jantan	rooster
ayo!	let's go! come on!
ayo lihat!	let's go see!
ayo cepat!	hurry up!

B

babirusa	deerhog
baca	read
badak	rhinoceros

badan	body (speech)	belok	turn
badut	clown	belum	not yet
bagaimana caranya?	how do you do it?	belum kawin	unmarried
bagaimana dia?	what's he/she like?	belum pernah	haven't ever
bagaimana kalau kita ...?	how about we ...?	benang	thread
bagaimana kalau kita bermain bola basket?	how about we play basketball?	bengkel	garage
bagaimana mengejanya?	how do you spell it?	bentuk	shape
bagi	for	beradegan	to have scenes of ... (films)
bagian	part	beragama	to have the religion of
bagus	great	beranda	veranda
bahan-bahan	ingredients	berangin	windy
Bahasa Indonesia	Indonesian	berangkat	leave, to leave
Bahasa Inggris	English	berani	brave
bahu	shoulder	berantakan	messy
bahwa	that	berapa?	how many?
baik hati	kind-hearted	berapa bulan?	how many months?
baik sekali	very well	berapa harganya?	how much is it?
baik-baik saja	just fine, good	berapa hari?	how many days?
baiklah	okay	berapa kali seminggu ...?	how many times a week ...?
baju	clothes, top	berapa lama?	how long? (time)
bak mandi	washing basin	berapa menit?	how many minutes?
bakat	talent	berapa nomor teleponmu?	what is your telephone number?
bakso	meatball soup	berapa umurmu?	how old are you?
balkon	balcony	berarti	to mean, to denote
bandara (bandar udara)	airport	beras	raw rice
bangun	to wake up	berasal dari	originally from
banjir	flood	berat	heavy
bank	bank	beratnya	his/her weight
banteng	buffalo	berawan	cloudy
bantu	help, to help	berbakat	talented
banyak	lots of	berbeda	different, to differ
bapak/ayah	father	berbelang	to have stripes
barat	west	berbelanja	to go shopping
barat daya	south-west	berbulu	to have fur
barat laut	north-west	berbicara	to talk
barislah!	line up!	bercakap-cakap	to chat
baru	new	bercakar	to have claws
baru-baru ini	recently	bercerita tentang	tell about
batang	stalk, stick	berdansa	dancing, to dance
bau	aroma, smell	berdarmawisata	to go on an excursion
bawang	onion	berdirilah!	stand up!
bawang goreng	fried shallots	berdua	both
bawang putih	garlic	berekor	to have a tail
bayam	spinach	berenang	to go swimming
bebas	free	berguna	useful
beberapa	several	berhenti	stop, to stop
bekerja	to work	berikut	following, as follows
bekerja sebagai ...	to work as	berita	news
bela diri	self-defence	berita dunia	world news
belajar	to study	Berita Nasional	National News
belakang	behind	berjalan (kaki)	to walk
Belanda	Holland	berjalan-jalan	to wander around, to travel
belang	band, spot, stripe	berjanji	to make a promise
beli	buy, to buy	berkaki empat	to have four legs

berkata	to say	bioskop	cinema
berkeliling (keliling)	to go around	biru	blue
berkemah	to go camping	biru muda	light blue
berkhayal	to imagine	biru tua	dark blue
berkualitas tinggi	high quality, good quality	bis	bus
berkuda	to go horse riding	bisa berbicara dengan ...?	could I speak to ..., please?
berkurang	reducing	bisa kurang?	can you lower it?
berlari	to run	bisa saya bantu?	can I help you?
berlari cepat	to run fast	bodoh	stupid
berlatih	to practise, to exercise	bohong	(it's) a lie
berlayar	sailing, to go sailing	bola	ball
berlibur	to go on holiday	bola basket	basketball
berlindung	to take shelter, to seek protection	bola keranjang	netball
bermacam-macam	various, varied	bola voli	volleyball
bermain	to play, playing	boleh juga (slang)	not bad
bermalas-malas	to laze around	boleh minta?	may I have?
bermata besar	to have big eyes	boleh saya ...?	may I ...?
bernama	to have the name, to be called	bon	bill
berolahraga	to play sport	botol	bottle
berombak	wavy	BT (BeTe)	bad-tempered, bad mood
berpakaian	to get dressed	Bu/Ibu	Miss, Ma'am, Mum
berpenampilan menarik	to have a nice appearance	buah	fruit
berpengalaman	experienced	buah-buahan	various fruits
berpesta	to party, to celebrate	buka	open
berpiknik	to go on a picnic	bukalah bukumu!	open your books!
bersama-sama	together	bukan	not
bersantai	relaxing, to relax	bukit	hill (can also signify 'a pile of something')
bersayap	to have wings	buku harian	diary
bersembahyang	to pray	buku latihan	workbook, exercise book
bersepeda	cycling, to cycle	bulan	month
bersifat	to be (personality trait)	bulan depan	next month
bersilancar	surfing, to surf	bulu tangkis	badminton
bersisik	to have scales	bumbu	spices
bertanding	to compete	buncis	green bean
bertani	to farm	bundar	round
bertemu	to meet	bunga	flower
bertingkat dua	two-storey	bunga kol	cauliflower
bertiup	blowing	bunyi-bunyi	sounds
berwarna	to be coloured	buruk	bad
berwarna-warni	colourful	burung	bird
besar	big	butir	classifier for eggs
besok	tomorrow	C	
betul	correct, true	cabe	chilli
biasa saja	not bad, average	cakar	claw, paw
biasanya	usually	campur	mix
bibi	aunt	cangkir	cup
bibir	lips	cantik	pretty, beautiful
bidang	area, field	capek	tired, worn out
biji	seed, grain (classifier for small round objects)	cara	method
bika Ambon	coconut cake	cara mengajar	teaching method
binatang peliharaan	pet	celana jins	jeans
bingung	confused	celana panjang	pants, trousers
bintang	star	celana pendek	shorts

cepat	quick, fast	di bawah	below
cepat balas!	reply soon!	di belakang	behind, at the back of
cerah	fine (for weather)	di dalam	inside
cerewet	talkative	di dekat	near
cerita	story, plot	di depan	in front, facing
cewek (<i>slang</i>)	girl	di hadapan/seberang	opposite
cidomo	horse and cart	di lantai atas	on the top floor
Cina	China	di luar	outside
cinta	love	di mana alamatmu?	what is your address?
ciri-cirinya	his/her description	di mana-mana	everywhere
ciri khas	special feature	di muka	in front of
cita-cita	aspirations	di perempatan	at the intersection
coba	try	di pertigaan	at the T-junction
coba tebak	try to guess	di samping	beside
cocok untuk	suitable for	di sana	there
cokelat/coklat	brown	di sebelah kanan	on the right
contoh	example	di sebelah kiri	on the left
cowok (<i>slang</i>)	boy	di sebelah	on the side
cuaca	weather	di seberang jalan	across the street
cuci mata	hanging out	di sekitar	around the area
cucu	grandchild	di sini	here
cukup	enough	di sudut/pojok	at/on the corner
D		di tengah	in the centre
daerah	region	di ujung	at the end of
daftar	register, list	di ujung jalan	at the end of the road
daftar makanan	menu	dia	he/she
daftar belanja	shopping list	dia, -nya	his/her
dagang	trade	dialog	dialogue
daging	meat	diamlah!	be quiet!
daging babi	pork	dibakar	grilled
daging sapi	beef	dibeli	bought
dah	goodbye (informal)	dibintang	starring
dampak	impact	dibuang	to be thrown away, to be disposed of
dan	and	dibutuhkan	needed
dan lain-lain (dll.)	et cetera (etc.)	dicapai	to be achieved
dapur	kitchen	dicari	wanted
daratan	land	didaur ulang	to be recycled
dari	from	didihkan	boiled
daripada	than, rather than	dilakukan	done
dasi	tie	dilarang	prohibited, do not
datanglah!	come to/on!	dilarang berbicara di telepon genggam	no talking on mobile phones
dataran	plain, flat land	dilarang berjalan di rumput	do not walk on the grass
dekat	near, nearby	dilarang masuk	do not enter
delman	horse and cart	dilarang membuang	do not litter
demikian	so that was ..., such is ...	sampah sembarangan	
dengan	with	dilarang memetik bunga	do not pick the flowers
dengar	hear	dilarang memotret	do not take photographs
dengarkanlah!	listen!	dilarang merokok	no smoking
derajat	degree (temperature)	dilarang parkir	no parking
desa	village	dimainkan	played by
Desember	December	dimasak	to be cooked
di	in, at, on (for places)	dingin	cold
di antara	between	dipegang oleh	to be held by
di atas	above		

diperlukan	to be needed
diperpanjang	to be extended
diproses	to be processed
dirilis	released
disebabkan	caused
disebut	called, titled
disebutkan	listed
disediakan	to be provided
disiarkan	to be broadcast
ditanami	to be planted
ditawarkan	to be offered
ditebang	to be chopped down
ditemukan	to be found
diutamakan	to be prioritised
dokar	horse and cart
dokter	doctor
dokumenter	documentary
drama	drama
duduk	to sit
duduklah!	sit down!
dulu	beforehand, previously
durian	durian (thorny fruit)

E

efek khusus	special effects
eh!	hey!
ekor	tail
emas	gold
enak	tasty
es alpukat	iced avocado juice
es cendol	icy drink with syrup

F

Februari/Pebruari	February
futsal aturan Australia	football (AFL)

G

gado-gado	vegetable salad with peanut sauce
galak	mean, fierce
gamelan	traditional Indonesian orchestra/music
gang	hall
ganteng	good-looking, handsome
garam	salt
garasi	garage
gaun	gown, formal dress
gaya	style
gaya musik	style of music
gayung	scoop
gedung	building
gedung olahraga	sports building (gymnasium)
gelap	illegal
gelas	glass
gemuk	chubby

Geografi	Geography
gereja	church
gerimis	drizzle (rain)
gigi	teeth
gila	crazy
giliran kamu	your turn
gips	plaster cast
gitar	guitar
goreng	to fry
grup	group
gudeg	jackfruit casserole
gula	sugar
gulung	roll
gunting	scissors
guntur	thunder
gunung	mountain
gurih	deliciously salty and oily
guru	teacher
guru karir	careers adviser

H

hai	hi
halaman	yard
halo	hello
hampir	almost
hancurkan	grind
hangat	warm
hanya	only
harap	hope
harga	price
harganya ...	the price is ...
hari	day
hari ini	today
hari Jumat	Friday
hari Kamis	Thursday
hari Minggu	Sunday
hari Rabu	Wednesday
hari Sabtu	Saturday
hari Selasa	Tuesday
hari Senin	Monday
harian	daily
harimau	tiger
harus	must
hati-hati	careful
haus	thirsty
hebat	great
hei!	hey!
helm	helmet
hewan	animal, species
hias	decorate, garnish
hidangan utama	main dish(es)
hidangkan	serve
hidung	nose
hidup	life
hijau	green

hilang	lost	jangan lewatkan!	don't miss out!
hitam	black	jangan terlambat!	don't be late!
hoki	hockey	janji	promise
hormat saya	respectfully yours	Januari	January
horor	horror	jarang	rarely
hotel	hotel	jari (tangan)	finger
hujan	rain	jari kaki	toe
hujan deras	heavy rain	jas hujan	raincoat
hujan rintik-rintik	showers (rain)	jatuh	to fall
humus	humus	jauh	far, distant
hutan	forest, jungle	jauh dari	far from
L		jawab	to answer, to reply
ibu	mother	jelek	ugly, bad
ibu	Miss, Ma'am, Mum	jembatan	bridge
ibu rumah tangga	housewife	jenis	kind, species
ide bagus!	good idea!	jenis kelamin	gender
ijazah	certificate (qualification)	Jepang	Japan
ikan	fish	Jerman	Germany
ikan hiu	shark	jeruk	orange
ikat	bunch, tie	jika	if
ikat pinggang	belt	jingga	orange
iklan	advertisement	judul	title
ikut	to join in, to follow	juga	also
Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam (IPA)	Science	jujur	honest
impian	dream	Juli	July
indah	beautiful (scenery)	Juni	June
Indonesia	Indonesia	jus	juice
ingat	to remember	jus campur	mixed fruit juice
Inggris	England	juta	million
ini	this, this is, these	K	
ini uangnya	here's the money	kabar	message, news
insinyur	engineer	kaca	glass
irama	rhythm	kacamata	glasses
Irlandia	Ireland	kacamata hitam	sunglasses
isi	contents	kacang	peanuts
isteri	wife	kadang-kadang	sometimes
Italia	Italy	kain	material, cloth
itu	that, those, that is	kakak	older sibling
itu saja?	is that all?	kakek	grandfather
iya/ya	yes	kaki	leg, foot
J		kaki lima	food cart
jaga	guard	kalau	if, when
jagalah	please look after	kaleng	tin, can
jagoan	sports star/champion	kali	times
jaket	jacket	kalian	you (plural)
jalan	street, road	kamar	room, bedroom
jalan masuk	entry	kamar kecil	toilet
jalan terus	go straight ahead	kamar mandi	bathroom
jam	time, hour	kamar tidur	bedroom
jam berapa?	what time is it?	kami	we, us, our
jambu	rose apple	kampung	village
jamu	traditional medicine	kamu	you, your
		kamu berasal dari mana?	where do you come from?
		kamu mau ke mana?	where are you going?

kamu perlu apa?	what do you need?	keju	cheese
kamu suka bermain apa?	what do you like to play?	kelabu, abu-abu	grey
kamu suka melakukan apa?	what do you like to do?	kelapa	coconut
kanan	right	kelaparan	starving (to be overcome by hunger)
kangguru	kangaroo	kelas	class
kangkung	water spinach	keluar	to go outside
kantor	office	kelembaban	humidity
kantor pariwisata	tourist bureau	kelenteng	Chinese temple
kantor penerangan	information office	kelihatannya	appearance, it appears, it looks
kantor polisi	police station	kelinci	rabbit
kantor pos	post office	keluarga	family
kapal	ship	kemalaman	to be out when night falls
kapal feri	ferry	kemarin	yesterday
kapan?	when?	kembali	you're welcome, to return
kapan kamu lahir?	when were you born?	kemeja	shirt
kapan ulang tahunmu?	when's your birthday?	kemudian	then
karcis	ticket	kenalkan	let me introduce you
karcis masuk	entry ticket	kenapa?	why? what happened?
karcis pulang pergi	return ticket	kencang	fast, strong (for wind)
karcis sekali jalan	one-way ticket	kentang	potato
kardus	cardboard	kepada	to, dear
karena	because	kepala	head
karet	rubber	kepanasan	suffering from the heat/ heatstroke
kartu telepon	telephone card	keponakan	niece, nephew
kartun	cartoon	kepunahan	extinction
kasihan	unfortunately, you poor thing	kera	monkey
kasir	cashier	keras kepala	stubborn
kaus/kaos	T-shirt	kecepatan	speed
kaus/kaos kaki	socks	keren!	cool!
kawin	married	kereta api	train
kayu manis	cinnamon	keripik pisang	banana chips
ke	to (a place)	keriting	curly
ke + <i>number</i> (kesatu, kedua, ketiga ...)	ordinal number (1st, 2nd, 3rd ...)	kerja	work
ke mana?	where (to)?	kertas	paper
kebakaran hutan	forest fire	kerugian	loss, damage
kebanjiran	to be flooded	kesakitan	to suffer from pain/illness
kebanyakan	most, majority	kesayangan	favourite
kebetulan!	what a coincidence!	kesayangan saya	my favourite
kebun	garden, orchard	Kesehatan	Health
kecap manis	sweet soy sauce	Kesenian	Art
kecil	small	kesiangan	to wake up late
kecurian	to be robbed	kesukaan	likes
keedinginan	to suffer from extreme cold, hyperthermia	ketegangan	tension
kedutaan	embassy	keterangan	information
kegemaran	hobby	ketidak-sukaan	dislikes
kegiatan sehari-hari	daily routine	ketiduran	to fall asleep
kehausan	thirst	ketimun	cucumber
kehilangan	to accidentally lose something, loss, damage	ketinggalan	to be accidentally left behind, to miss
kehujan	to be caught in the rain, saturated	ketumbar	coriander
kejatuhan	something falls onto someone accidentally	keturunan	descendant
		khususnya	especially
		kilat	lightning

kincir ria	Ferris wheel	lebih suka	to prefer
kira	to reckon, to think	ledakan	explosions
kira-kira	approximately	leher	neck
kiri	left	lelah	tired, worn out
kirim	send	lelucon	jokes
kita	we, us, our (inclusive)	lem	glue
kolam	pond	lemah	weak
kolam renang	swimming pool	lemari	cupboard, wardrobe
komedi	comedy	lembab	humid
komputer	computer	lemon	lemon
konsentrasi	to concentrate	lengan	arm
konser	concert	letakkan	put, place
kopi	coffee	letaknya	situated, located
koridor	corridor	lewat	past
kosong	zero	lezat	delicious
kota	city	liburan	holiday(s)
kotak	box, square	lidah	tongue
kotak pensil	pencil case	lihatlah!	look!
kotor	dirty	lincah	agile
kriket	cricket	lingkaran	circle
kubis	cabbage	lingkungan	environment
kucing	cat	lipat	fold
kue	cake	liriknya	the lyrics
kuda	horse	loncat indah	diving (platform)
kulit	skin	lonjong	oval (shape)
kuning	yellow	lontong	small rice cakes
kunyit	turmeric	losmen	lodgings, small motel
kuping	ear	lowongan	vacancy
kura-kura	tortoise	luar negeri	overseas
kurang	minus, less, to (for time)	luas	spacious, wide
kurus	skinny	lubang	hole
L		lucu	funny
laba-laba	spider	lulus	to graduate, to pass
labu	pumpkin, squash, gourd	lumayan	not bad, average
lada	pepper	lupa	to forget
ladang	plantation, farm	lurus	straight
lagi	again, another	lusa	day after tomorrow
lahir	born, to be born	lutut	knee
laki-laki	male	M	
lakukan/melakukan	to do	maaf	sorry, excuse me
lalu	next, then	mahal	expensive
lama	old (things), long (time)	mainan	toy
lamaran	application	majalah	magazine
lampu lalu lintas	traffic lights	makan	eating, to eat
langit	sky	makan malam	dinner
langkah	paces, steps, chapter	makan pagi	breakfast
langsing	medium size, slim	makan siang	lunch
lapangan	oval, playing field	makanan	food
lapar	hungry	makanan khas	speciality, regional dish
lapisan	layer	makanan pembuka	starter(s), entree
latihan	training, practice	makin lama makin ...	(it's) getting more and more ...
laut	sea, ocean	maksud	aim, plan
lebar	wide, broad	mal	mall
lebih	more, plus	malam	night

malas	lazy	membuang (buang)	to throw away
Malaysia	Malaysia	membuat (buat)	to make
mamalia	mammal	memerintah (pemerintah)	to govern, to rule
mandi	to bathe, to shower	memesan (pesan)	to book, to reserve, to order
mangga	mango	memiliki (milik)	to own
manggis	mangosteen	memikirkan (pikir)	to think about
mangkuk	bowl	meminta (minta)	to request, to ask
manis	sweet	memperbaiki (baik)	to repair, to improve
mantel	coat	mempunyai (punya)	to have, to own
manusia	human	mempunyai anak	to have children
marah	angry	memukul (pukul)	to hit
Maret	March	menakutkan	scary
marilah!	c'mon!	menanam (tanam)	to plant something
markisa	passionfruit	menanami (tanam)	to plant on something (eg field)
masa depan	future	menangkap (tangkap)	to catch
masak	cook	menari (tari)	to dance (traditional)
masih	still, continuing to	menarik (tarik)	interesting, to pull, to be attractive
masing-masing	each (of them)	menata (tata) rambut	to set hair
masuk	enter	mencapai (capai)	to reach
masukkan	put in	mencari (cari)	to look for
masuklah!	come in!	mencari tahu	to find out
mata	eye	mencek email (cek)	to check email
mata pelajaran	subject	mencoba (coba)	to try
Matematika	Mathematics	mencuci (cuci)	to wash (something)
mati	to die (commonly used for animals and plants)	mencuci piring	to wash dishes
mau	will	mendaki (daki)	to hike
mau menjadi apa?	what do you want to become?	mendapat (dapat)	to get, to find
Mei	May	mendarat (darat)	to land
melamar (lamar)	to apply for	mendatar	across
melakukan (laku)	to do	mendaaur (daur) ulang	to recycle
melayani (layan)	to serve, to take care of	mendengar (dengar)	to hear
melempar (lempar)	to throw	mendengarkan (dengar)	to listen to
melihat (lihat)	to see	mendengarkan musik	to listen to music
melihat-lihat	to sightsee	mendiami (diam)	to live in
melindungi (lindung)	to protect	mendung	overcast
melompat (lompat)	to hop	menebang (tebang)	to cut down
melompati (lompat)	to hop over something	menemukan (temu)	to detect, to find
meloncat (loncat)	to jump	menendang (tendang)	to kick
melukis (lukis)	to paint	menepati (tepat)	to fulfil
memakai (pakai)	to wear	menerima (terima)	to receive
memancing (pancing)	to go fishing	mengajar (ajar)	to teach
memanfaatkan (manfaat)	to make use of, to benefit from	mengajarkan (ajar)	to teach (someone)
memarahi (marah)	to tell someone off	mengakibatkan (akibat)	to result in, to cause
memasak (masak)	to cook	mengalami	to experience (something)
membaca (baca)	to read	mengapa?	why?
membantu (bantu)	to help	mengasyikkan	exciting
membawa (bawa)	to bring, to carry, to take	mengeja (eja)	to spell
membayangkan	to imagine, to think of	mengemasi tas	to pack bag
membeli (beli)	to buy	mengenai	concerning
memberi (beri) makan	to feed pets	mengerikan	awful, terrible
binatang		mengerjakan (kerja)	to do (eg homework)
membersihkan (bersih)	to clean, to tidy	mengerjakan PR	to do homework
membintangi (bintang)	to star in	menggambar (gambar)	to draw
membosankan (bosan)	boring		

menggosok (gosok) gigi	to brush one's teeth	minum	to drink
menggunakan (guna)	to use	minyak	oil
menghasilkan (hasil) uang	to earn money	misalnya	for example
menghirup (hirup)	to breathe	misikin	poor
menginap (inap)	to stay over	mobil	car
mengirim (kirim)	to send	moga–moga	hopefully
mengobrol (obrol)	to chat	montir	mechanic
mengunjungi (kunjung)	to visit	monumen	monument
menguntungkan (untung)	to be advantageous	monyet	monkey
mengurangi (kurang)	reduced	mual	nauseous, sick
menikah (nikah)	to get married	muda	light
menjadi (jadi)	to become	mudah	(that's) easy
menjaga (jaga)	to look after, to protect	mudah–mudahan	hopefully
menjual (jual)	to sell	mujurlah	fortunately
menolong (tolong)	to help	mulai	to start
menonton (tonton) (film, televisi)	to watch, watching (movies, television)	mulut	mouth
mentega	butter	mungkin	maybe
menuju	heading towards	murah	cheap
menurun	down	murid	student
menurut	according to	museum	museum
menurut anggapan saya ...	in my opinion ...	musholla	prayer room
menurut guru saya ...	according to my teacher ...	musik	music
menyanyi (nyanyi)	to sing	musim	season
menyebabkan (sebab)	to cause	musim dingin	winter
menyeberang (seberang) jalan	to cross the road	musim gugur	autumn
menyelam (selam)	to dive (under water)	musim hujan	wet season
menyelamatkan (selamat)	to save, to rescue	musim kemarau	dry season
menyelesaikan (selesai)	to finish something	musim panas	summer
menyembuhkan (sembuh)	to heal	musim semi	spring
menyenangkan (senang)	to enjoy, enjoyable	N	
menyepak (sepak)	to kick	naik	to go, to travel by ... , to ride
menyentuh (sentuh)	to touch	'nak, adik	kid
menyiapkan (siap)	to prepare	nakal	naughty, cheeky
menyisir (sisir) rambut	to brush hair	nama panggilan	nickname
menyumbat (sumbat)	to stop, to plug up, to block	nama saya ...	my name is ...
menyundul (sundul) bola	to head a ball	nanas	pineapple
menyusul (susul)	to come after, following	nangka	jackfruit
merah	red	nanti	later
merah muda	pink	nasi	cooked rice
merah tua	dark red, maroon	nasi goreng	fried rice
merasa	to feel	nasi putih	steamed rice
merasakan (rasa)	to experience	negara	country
merebus (rebus)	to boil	nelayan	fisherman
mereka	they, them, their	nenek	grandmother
mesin	engine	ngobrol	chatting, hanging out
mesjid	mosque	nikmatilah!	enjoy!
mewah	luxurious	nol	zero
mi/mie	noodles	nomor	number
mi goreng	fried noodles	nomor telepon saya ...	my telephone number is ...
mimpi	to dream	nongkrong (slang)	to hang out
minggu depan	next week	November/Nopember	November
minta	ask	nyaman	comfortable, nice
		nyanyi	to sing

O

obat	medicine
Oktober	October
olahraga	sport
olahraga kesayangan saya ...	my favourite sport is ...
olahragawan	sportsman
olahragawati	sportswoman
om	uncle
ombak	wave
orang	person
orang-orang	people
oranye	orange

P

pabrik	factory
pada	at, in, on (for time and dates)
pada umumnya	in general, generally
pada pendapat saya ...	in my opinion ...
pada tanggal	on the date of
padahal	whereas, actually
padi	rice (in the field)
pagi	morning
pagi-pagi benar	really early
pahit	bitter
Pak/Bapak	Mr, Sir, Dad
pakaian	clothes
paling	the most
paman	uncle
panaskan	heat
pandai	clever, good at
panen	harvest
panjang	long
pantai	beach, coast
papan roda	skateboard
pasar	market
pasar swalayan	supermarket
pasien	patient
paspor	passport
pasti	definite, sure
patah	broken
payung	umbrella
pedagang kaki lima	street stall vendor
pedang	sword
pedas	hot, spicy
pegawai bank	bank worker
pegunungan	mountain range
pekerjaan	job, occupation
pekerjaan sambilan	part-time job
pelabuhan	port
pelabuhan udara	airport
pelajaran	lesson
pelaksanaan	implementation
pelamar	applicant
pelangi	rainbow

pelari	runner (athlete)
pelayan	waiter, waitress
pelayan toko	shop assistant
pelit	tight with money, stingy
pelupa	forgetful person
pemain	player, actor
pemalu	shy person
pemandangan	scenery, view
pemangkas rambut	barber
pe marah	angry person
pemasak	(a) cook, chef
pematang sawah	bank of rice field
pembakaran hutan	forest clearing by burning off
pembawa acara	host, presenter
pembeli	buyer, customer
pembukaan lahan	land clearing
pemindahan	transferring
pemirsa	(TV) audience
pemukul	bat, club, stick
pemusik	musician
pena	pen
penakut, takut	scared person, scared
penari	dancer
penata rambut	hairdresser
Pencak silat	Indonesian traditional martial arts
pencemaran	pollution
pencuci mulut	dessert(s)
pencuci piring	kitchen hand
pendapat	opinion
pendek	short
pendidikan	education
penduduk	population, local person
penduduk asli	native tribe
penduduk setempat	local people
penebangan	logging
penebangan gelap	illegal logging
penenun	weaver
pengalaman	experience
pengamen	busker
pengantar film	film delivery person
pengejaran mobil	car chases
penggaris	ruler
penghapus	eraser
penghasilan	salary, income
pengikisan	erosion
pengojek payung	umbrella hirers
penjaga	guard
penjaga anak	babysitter
penjaja makanan ringan	snack seller
Penjas (Pendidikan Jasmani)	Phys. Ed. (Physical Education)
penjual	seller, vendor
penjual majalah	magazine seller
pensil	pencil
penuh	full

penukaran uang	money exchange	polo air	water polo
penulis	writer, author	polusi	pollution
penyakit	disease	populer	popular
penyanyi	singer	porsi	portion
penyebab	the cause	potong	piece
pepaya	pawpaw	potong jalan	short cut, take a short cut
peragawan	male model	potongan kecil	small pieces
peragawati	female model	potonglah	cut
perahu	boat	prakiraan	forecast
perahu motor	motor boat	pukul	to strike (time), to hit
perak	silver	pulang	to return home
peran	role	pulau	island
Perancis	France	punah	destroyed, wiped out, extinct
perawat	nurse	pundak	shoulder
perburuan gelap	illegal hunting	punya	to have
perdagangan gelap	illegal trading	pusing	dizzy
perempatan	four-way intersection	pustaka	book
perempuan	female	pustakawan	librarian
pergi ke	go to	pustakawati	female librarian
peribahasa	proverb	putih	white
perjalanan	trip, journey	R	
perkawinan	wedding	rajin	diligent
perkebunan	plantation, crop	raket	racquet
perlu	need	ramah/ramah-tamah	friendly
permainan	game	ramai	busy
permen	lollies	ramalan	prediction, forecast
permisi	excuse me	ramalan cuaca	weather forecast
perpustakaan	library	rambutan	rambutan (hairy fruit)
persegi	square	rapi	neat
persegi panjang	rectangle	rasa	taste, feel
pertama	first	rata-rata	average
pertanyaan	question	rebus	boiled, to boil
pertigaan	three-way intersection, T-junction	regu	team
pertunjukan	performance	rekaman musik	soundtrack
peruncing pensil	sharpener	remaja	teenager
perut	stomach	rempah-rempah	spices
pesan	message	renang	swimming
pesawat terbang	aeroplane	rencana	plan
pesta	party	rendah	low
pesta makanan	feast	rendang	spicy curry
petani	farmer	reptil	reptile
pidato	talk, speech	resep	recipe
pikir	to think	restoran	restaurant
pikir tentang	think about	restoran cepat saji	fast food restaurant
pilihan	choice	ringkasan	summary
pindah	move	riwayat hidup	curriculum vitae, resume
pinggang	waist	rok	skirt
pinjam	to borrow	rok terusan	dress
pir	pear	roman	romance
pirang	blonde	romantis	romantic
piring	dish, plate	roti	bread
pisang	banana	ruang	room
pohon	tree	ruang belajar	study
pojok	corner	ruang cuci	laundry

ruang duduk	lounge room
ruang mainan	games room
ruang makan	dining room
ruang tamu	guest room (good lounge)
ruang televisi	TV room, home theatre
rugbi	rugby
rug	loss (financial)
rumah	house
rumah makan	restaurant
rumah sakit	hospital
rupiah (Rp.)	rupiah (Indonesian currency)
rusak	broken
rutin	routine

S

sabar	patient, calm
saja	just, only
sakit	sick, hurt
salah satu	one of
salam (hangat)	(warm) regards
salon	hair/beauty salon
saluran air	open drain
sama-sama	you're welcome
sambal	chilli sauce
sambil	while
sampah	rubbish
sampai	at, until, arrive
sampai halus	until smooth
sampai harum	until fragrant
sampai jumpa	goodbye
sampai nanti	goodbye
sampai rata	mixed well
sangat	really, very
santai	relaxed, casual
santan	coconut milk
sarung tangan	gloves
sate	satay
sate ayam	chicken satay
sate Bali	Balinese satay
saus	sauce
sawah	rice fields
sawi hijau	Chinese cabbage
saya	I, me, my
saya bisa	I can
saya kira bahwa ...	I reckon that ...
saya kurang baik	I am not very well
saya pikir bahwa ...	I think that ...
saya sakit	I am sick
saya setuju bahwa ...	I agree that ...
saya suka	I like
saya tidak setuju bahwa ...	I don't agree that
saya tidak suka	I don't like
saya tinggal di ...	I live at/in ...
saya ucapkan banyak terima kasih	I express many thanks

sayang	unfortunately
sayap	wing
sayur	vegetable
sayur-sayuran	various vegetables
sebagian besar	majority
sebelum	before
sebelum itu	before that
sebenarnya	actually
sebenjar lagi	soon, in a moment
sebetulnya	really, actually
sebij	one thing (small objects)
sebotol	one bottle
sebuah	one thing (larger fruit or general objects)
sebungkus	one packet
sebutir	one thing (round objects)
secukupnya	just enough
sedang	to be in the process of, to be doing
sedikit	some, a little bit, a few
segar	fresh
segera	soon
segi empat	square
segi lima	pentagon
segi tiga	triangle
sehat	well
sehingga	as a result
seikat	one bunch
sejarah	history
sejuk	cool (for weather)
sekali	really, very
sekali-sekali	from time to time
sekarang	now
sekian dulu	that's all for now
sekilo	one kilogram
sekitar	about, around
sekolah dasar (SD)	primary school
sekolah lanjutan tingkat pertama (SLTP)	junior high school (years 7–9)
sekolah menengah umum (SMU)	senior high school (years 10–12)
sekolah	school
selain	apart from
selalu	always
selama	for (period of time)
selamat bermimpi!	sweet dreams! in your dreams!
selamat jalan	have a safe journey
selamat makan	enjoy your meal
selamat pagi	good morning
selamat siang	good (early) afternoon
selamat sore	good (late) afternoon
selamat tidur	sleep well, good night
selamat tinggal	have a safe day
selambat-lambatnya	at the latest, no later than
Selandia Baru	New Zealand

selatan	south	sisik	scales (of fish)
selebaran	pamphlet	siung	clove
selesai	finish, to finish	ski	skiing
semakin	more and more	Skotlandia	Scotland
semangka	watermelon	sombong	arrogant, conceited
semoga	I hope that	sopan	polite
sempit	narrow	sore	late afternoon, evening
sempurna	perfect	Spanyol	Spain
semua	all	stadion	stadium
semuanya	all of it	streng	strict
senam	gymnastics	sudah	already
senang	happy, pleased	sudah besar	grown up
sendok	spoon	sudah lama	it's been a long time
sensitif	sensitive	sudah siap?	are you ready?
seorang	a person	sudut	corner
sepak bola	soccer	suhu udara	the temperature
sepak takraw	traditional Indonesian ball sport (kick volleyball)	suka	to like
sepanjang tahun	all year round	sulit	difficult
sepatu	shoes	sultan	sultan
sepatu hak tinggi	high-heeled shoes	sumber	source
sepatu olahraga	sports shoes, runners	sungai	river
sepeda	bicycle	supaya	so that, in order to
sepeda motor	motorcycle	surat	letter
seperempat	quarter	surat-menyurat	exchanging letters
seperti	such as, to be like	susah	hard, difficult
seperti ini	like this	susu	milk
September	September	sutradara	director
sepupu	cousin	T	
serabi	small pancake	tadi	then, a short while ago
serambi	veranda	tahu	to know (pronounced <i>tau</i>); tofu (pronounced <i>ta-hoo</i>)
seratus	one hundred	tahun	year
seri	series	taksi	taxi
sering	often	takut	afraid, scared
sisisir	one hand (bananas)	tali	string, rope
sesuai	accordingly	taman	park
sesuatu	something	taman hiburan	amusement park
sesudah (itu)	after (that)	taman kanak-kanak	kindergarten
setasiun bus	bus station	tambahkan	add
setasiun kereta api	train station	tampan	handsome
setempat	local	tanah	soil
setengah	half	tanda tangan	autograph
setengah lingkaran	half-circle	tangan	hand
setiap hari	every day	tanggal	date
setinggi	as high/tall as	tanggal berapa?	what's the date?
setuju	agree, to agree	tante	aunt
sial	unlucky	tapi	but
siang	afternoon	tari	dance
siap	ready, done	tarian	to dance
siapa namamu?	what is your name?	tas	bag
siapa namanya?	what is his/her name?	tauge	bean sprouts
sifat	personality, characteristic	tawar	bargain
silakan	please (to benefit others)	tawar-menawar	to bargain
sinetron	serial, soap opera	tebal	thick, dense
sip! (<i>slang</i>)	okay!, cool!		

tegang	suspense	tes	test
telah	already	tetapi/tapi	but
telepon	to telephone, a telephone	tiba	to arrive
telinga/kuping	ear	tiba-tiba	suddenly
telur	eggs	tidak	no, not, don't
teman	friend	tidak ada di mana-mana	not anywhere
teman pena	penfriend	tidak ada lagi	nothing else, that's all
tempat berolahraga	place to play sports	tidak begitu	don't, not really
tempat sampah	rubbish bin	tidak begitu	not so much, not really
tempat tinggal	habitat	tidak boleh	you may not ...
tempat umum	public place	tidak hanya ... tetapi juga ...	not only ..., but also ...
tenggara	south-east	tidak pernah	never
tenis	tennis	tidak tahu	don't know
tenis meja	table tennis	tidur	to sleep
tentang	about	tim	team
tentu saja	of course	timur	east
tepi	edge	timur laut	north-east
tepung	flour	tinggal	to live, lives
terancam	endangered, threatened	tinggi	tall, high
terangkanlah	to explain	tingginya	his/her height
terbaik	the best	tingkat	storey, level
terbakar	to be on fire, to be burnt	tip-eks	liquid paper
terbang	to (be able to) fly, airborne	tiriskan	drain
terbangun	to be woken up	toko	shop
terbiasa	used to, familiar with, accustomed to	toko oleh-oleh	souvenir/gift shop
		toko serba ada	department store
terbuat dari	made of	tokoh	character
terburuk	worst	tolong	help, please
tercemar	polluted	tomat	tomato
terdiri dari	consists of	topi	hat, cap
tergigit	to be bitten	toserba	department store
terhadap	towards	tradisional	traditional
teriak	to scream	trem	tram
terima kasih	thank you	trims (coll.)	thank you
terjadi	to happen	tropis	tropical
terjatuh	to be dropped	tua	dark (colour), old
terkejut	to be startled	tubuh	body (written)
terkena	affected	tugas	project, task
terkenal	famous	tukang batu	bricklayer
terlalu	too (much)	tukang becak	becak driver
terlambat	(to be) late	tukang besi	blacksmith
terletak	is located	tukang kayu	carpenter
termanis	the sweetest	tukang kebun	gardener
termasuk	including	tukang ledeng	plumber
termurah	the cheapest	tukang listrik	electrician
terpotong	to be cut	tukang pijat	masseur
terpukul	to be hit	tulislah	please write
tersenyum	to smile	tunggu	wait
terserah	up to you, whatever	turun	down, to go down
tersesat	to be left behind, to be lost	tusuk	skewer, stick
tertawa	to laugh	tusukkan	thread, skewer
tertidur	to fall asleep		
tertinggal	to be left behind	U	
terung	eggplant	uang	money
terutama	in particular, especially	uang kecil	coins, small change

uang saku	pocket money	wartel (warung telepon <i>or</i> warung telekomunikasi)	telephone booth/bank
udara	air	warta	news
ujian	test, exam	wartawan	journalist
ujung	end of	wartawati	female journalist
ulang tahun	birthday	warung	small eatery, small shop
umum	public	wassalam	peace be with you (Islamic greeting and farewell)
umur	age	wawancara	interview
umur saya ... tahun	I am ... years old	WC umum	public toilet
ungu	purple	wisatawan	tourist
untuk	for, to	wortel	carrot
utara	north		
W		Y	
waduh!	oh no!	ya/iya	yes
wah!	hey?	ya ampun!	my goodness!, gosh!
wajah	face	ya, boleh	yes, you may ...
wajan	wok	yaitu	that is
waktu	time (usually a 'period' of time)	yakin	certain, sure
walaupun/walaupun	although	yang	which is, the one, who is
warna	colour	yang ini	this one
warna apa, ya?	what colour (should I wear)?	yang lain	other
warnet (warung Internet)	Internet cafe	Yunani	Greece

Bahasa Inggris – Bahasa Indonesia wordlist

A

about	tentang	animal, species	hewan
about, around	sekitar	animation	animasi
above	di atas	another	lagi
to accidentally lose something	kehilangan	to answer	jawab
according to	menurut	anything else?	apa lagi?
according to my teacher ...	menurut guru saya ...	apart from	selain
accordingly	sesuai	appearance, it appears, it looks	kelihatannya
accountant	akuntan	apple	apel
accustomed to	terbiasa	applicant	pelamar
across the street	di seberang jalan	application	lamaran
across (in crossword puzzles)	mendatar	to apply for	melamar (lamar)
action	aksi	approximately	kira-kira
actor	aktor, pemain	April	April
actually	sebenarnya, sebetulnya	are you ...?	apakah kamu ...?
add	tambahkan	are you ready?	sudah siap?
address	alamat	area, field	bidang
advertisement	iklan	arm	lengan
aeroplane	pesawat terbang	aroma, smell	bau
affected	terkena	around the area	di sekitar
afraid	takut	arrive	sampai
after (that)	sesudah (itu)	to arrive	tiba
afternoon	siang	arrogant, conceited	sombong
again	lagi	Art	Kesenian
age	umur	as a consequence, as a result	akibatnya, sehingga
agile	lincah	as follows	berikut
agree, to agree	setuju	as high/tall as	setinggi
aim, plan	maksud	to ask	meminta (minta)
air	udara	aspirations	cita-cita
airport	pelabuhan udara, bandara (bandar udara)	asthma	asma
album	album	at	sampai
all	semua	at (places)	di
all of it	semuanya	at (times and dates)	pada
all year round	sepanjang tahun	at the back of	di belakang
almost	hampir	at the corner	di sudut/pojok
alphabet	abjad	at the end of	di ujung
already	sudah	at the end of the road	di ujung jalan
also	telah, juga	at the intersection	di perempatan
although	walaupun/walaupun	at the latest	selambat-lambatnya
always	selalu	at the T-junction	di pertigaan
America	Amerika	athletic	atletik
amusement park	taman hiburan	August	Agustus
and	dan	aunt	bibi, tante
angry	marah	Australia	Australia
angry person	pemarah	author	penulis
		autograph	tanda tangan
		autumn	musim gugur

average
avocado
awful

B

babysitter
bad
bad-tempered, bad mood
badminton
bag
balcony
Balinese satay
ball
banana
banana chips
band
bank
bank of rice field
bank worker
barber
bargain
to bargain
basketball
bat
to bathe, to shower
bathroom
to be (personality trait)
to be accidentally left behind
to be achieved
to be advantageous
to be attractive
to be bitten
to be broadcast
be careful
to be caught in the rain
to be chopped down
to be coloured
to be cooked
to be cut
to be disposed of
to be dropped
to be extended
to be flooded
to be found
to be held by
to be hit
to be in the process of, to be doing
(to be) late
to be late at night
to be left behind
to be lost
to be needed
to be offered

rata-rata
alpakat
mengerikan

penjaga anak
buruk, jelek
BT (BeTe)
bulu tangkis
tas
balkon
sate Bali
bola
pisang
keripik pisang
belang
bank
pematang sawah
pegawai bank
pemangkas rambut
tawar
tawar-menawar
bola basket
pemukul
mandi
kamar mandi
bersifat
ketinggalan

dicapai
menguntungkan (untung)
menarik (tarik)
tergigit
disiarkan
awas
kehujanan
ditebang
berwarna
dimasak
terpotong
dibuang
terjatuh
diperpanjang
kebanjiran
ditemukan
dipegang oleh
terpukul
sedang

terlambat
kemalaman
tertinggal
tersesat
diperlukan
ditawarkan

to be on fire, to be burnt
to be out when night falls
to be planted
to be prioritised
to be processed
to be provided
be quiet!
to be recycled
to be robbed
to be startled
to be thrown away
to be woken up
beach
bean sprouts
beautiful (scenery)
beautiful
becak driver
because
to become
bedroom
beef
before
before that
beforehand
behind
below
belt
beside
best
between
bicycle
big
bill
bird
birthday
bitter
black
blacksmith
blonde
blowing
blue
boat
body (speech)
body (written)
boiled

to boil
book
to book
boring
born, to be born
to borrow
both
bottle
bought

terbakar
kemalaman
ditanami, ditanam
diutamakan
diproses
disediakan
diamlah!
didaur ulang
kecurian
terkejut
dibuang
terbangun
pantai
tauge
indah
cantik
tukang becak
karena
menjadi (jadi)
kamar tidur
daging sapi
sebelum
sebelum itu
dulu
belakang
di bawah
ikat pinggang
di samping
terbaik
di antara
sepeda
besar
bon
burung
ulang tahun
pahit
hitam
tukang besi
pirang
bertiup
biru
perahu
badan
tubuh
didihkan, dididihkan, rebus,
direbus
merebus (rebus), mendidihkan
pustaka, buku
memesan (pesan)
membosankan (bosan)
lahir
pinjam
berdua
botol
dibeli

bowl	mangkuk	certain	yakin
boy	cowok (<i>slang</i>)	certificate (qualification)	ijazah
brave	berani	chapter	langkah, bab, bagian (of a book)
bread	roti	character	tokoh
breakfast	makan pagi	characteristic	sifat
to breathe	menghirup (<i>hirup</i>)	to chat	bercakap-cakap, mengobrol (<i>obrol</i>)
bricklayer	tukang batu	chat show	acara obrolan
bridge	jembatan	chatting	ngobrol
to bring, to carry, to take	membawa (<i>bawa</i>)	cheap	murah
broad	lebar	cheapest	termurah
broken	patah, rusak	to check email	mencek email (<i>cek</i>)
brown	cokelat/coklat	cheeky	nakal
to brush hair	menyisir (<i>sisir</i>) rambut	cheese	keju
to brush one's teeth	menggosok (<i>gosok</i>) gigi	chemist	ahli ilmu kimia
buffalo	banteng	chicken	ayam
building	gedung	chicken satay	sate ayam
bunch	ikat	child, kid	anak, 'nak
bus	bis/bus	chilli	cabe
bus station	setasiun bus	chilli sauce	sambal
busker	pengamen	China	Cina
busy	ramai	Chinese cabbage	sawi hijau
but	tetapi/tapi	Chinese temple	kelenteng
butter	mentega	choice	pilihan
to buy	membeli (<i>beli</i>)	chubby	gemuk
buyer	pembeli	church	gereja
C		cinema	bioskop
c'mon!	marilah!	cinnamon	kayu manis
cabbage	kubis	circle	lingkaran
cake	kue	city	kota
call to prayer	adzan	class	kelas
called, to be called	bernama	claw	cakar
called, titled	disebut	to clean, to tidy	membersihkan (<i>bersih</i>)
calm	sabar	clever	pandai
can I help you?	bisa saya bantu?	clothes	baju, pakaian
can you lower it?	bisa kurang?	cloudy	berawan
can, tin	kaleng	clove	siung
cap	topi	clown	badut
car	mobil	club	pemukul
car chases	pengejaran mobil	coast	pantai
cardboard	kardus	coat	mantel
careers adviser	guru karir	coconut	kelapa
careful	hati-hati	coconut cake	bika Ambon
carpenter	tukang kayu	coconut milk	santan
carrot	wortel	coffee	kopi
cartoon	kartun	coins, small change	uang kecil
cashier	kasir	cold	dingin
casual	santai	colour	warna
cat	kucing	colourful	berwarna-warni
to catch	menangkap (<i>tangkap</i>)	to come after	menyusul (<i>susul</i>)
cauliflower	bunga kol	come in!	masuklah!
cause	penyebab	come to/on!	datanglah!
to cause	menyebabkan (<i>sebab</i>)	comedy	komedi
caused	disebabkan	comfortable	nyaman
to celebrate	berpesta		

computer technician
computer
to compete
to concentrate
concerning
concert
confused
consists of
contents
to cook
cooked rice
cool (for weather)
cool!
coriander
corner
correct
corridor
could I speak to ..., please?
country
cousin
crazy
cricket
crop
to cross the road
cucumber
cup
cupboard
curly
curriculum vitae
customer
cut
to cut down
cycling, to cycle

D

Dad
daily
daily routine
damage
damage
to dance (traditional)
dancer
dancing, to dance
dark (colour), old
dark blue
dark red, maroon
date
day
day after tomorrow
December
decorate, garnish
deerhog
definite
degree (temperature)
delicious

ahli komputer
komputer
bertanding
konsentrasi
mengenai
konser
bingung
terdiri dari
isi
memasak (masak)
nasi
sejuk
keren! sip! (*slang*)
ketumbar
pojok, sudut
betul
koridor
bisa berbicara dengan ...?
negara
sepupu
gila
kriket
perkebunan
menyeberang (seberang) jalan
ketimun
cangkir
lemari
keriting
riwayat hidup
pembeli
potonglah
menebang (tebang)
bersepeda

Pak/Bapak
harian
kegiatan sehari-hari
kehilangan
kerugian
menari (tari)
penari
berdansa
tua
biru tua
merah tua
tanggal
hari
lusa
Desember
hias
babirusa
pasti
derajat
lezat

deliciously salty and oily
to denote
department store
descendant
description
dessert(s)
destroyed, wiped out
to detect, to find
dialogue
diary
to die

different, to differ
difficult
diligent
dining room
dinner
direction
director
dirty
disease
dish
dislikes
distant
to dive (under water)
diving (platform)
dizzy
to do
to do homework
do not
do not enter
do not litter

do not pick the flowers
do not take photographs
do not walk on the grass
do you ...?
doctor
documentary
dog
don't
don't be late!
don't know
don't miss out!
done
down
to go down
drain
drama
to draw
dream
to dream
dress
to drink
drizzle (rain)

gurih
berarti
toko serba ada, toserba
keturunan
ciri-ciri
pencuci mulut
punah
menemukan (temu)
dialog
buku harian
mati (commonly used for animals and plants)
berbeda
sulit, susah
rajin
ruang makan
makan malam
arah
sutradara
kotor
penyakit
piring
ketidak-sukaan
jauh
menyelam (selam)
loncat indah
pusing
lakukan/melakukan (laku)
mengerjakan PR
dilarang
dilarang masuk
dilarang membuang sampah sembarangan
dilarang memetik bunga
dilarang memotret
dilarang berjalan di rumput
apakah kamu ...?
dokter
dokumenter
anjing
tidak
jangan terlambat!
tidak tahu
jangan lewatkan!
dilakukan, siap
menurun
turun
tiriskan
drama
menggambar (gambar)
impian
mimpi
rok terusan
minum
gerimis

dry season
durian (thorny fruit)

E

each (of them)
ear
to earn money
east
eating, to eat
economist
edge
education
eggplant
eggs
eldest child
electrician
embassy
end of
endangered, threatened
engine
engineer
England
English
English
enjoy!
to enjoy, enjoyable
enjoy your meal
enough
enter
entry
entry ticket
environment
eraser
erosion
especially
et cetera (etc.)
evening
every day
everywhere
exam
example
exchanging letters
exciting
excuse me
to exercise
exercise book
expensive
experience
to experience
to experience (something)
experienced
to explain
explosions
extinct
extinction
extremely
eye

musim kemarau
durian

masing-masing
telinga, kupung
menghasilkan (hasil) uang
timur
makan
ahli ekonomi
tepi
pendidikan
terung
telur
anak sulung
tukang listrik
kedutaan
ujung
terancam
mesin
insinyur
Inggris
Bahasa Inggris
nikmatilah!
menyenangkan (senang)
selamat makan
cukup
masuk
jalan masuk
karcis masuk
lingkungan
penghapus
pengikisan
khususnya, terutama
dan lain-lain (dll.)
sore
setiap hari
di mana-mana
ujian
contoh
surat-menyurat
mengasyikkan
permisi
berlatih
buku latihan
mahal
pengalaman
merasakan (rasa)
mengalami
berpengalaman
terangkanlah
ledakan
punah
kepunahan
amat sangat
mata

F

face
factory
to fall
to fall asleep
familiar with
family
famous
fantastic!
far
far from
farm
to farm
farmer
fast food restaurant
fast
father
favourite
feast
February
to feed pets

to feel
female
female journalist
female librarian
female model
fencing (sport)
Ferris wheel
ferry
fierce
film delivery person
to find out
fine (for weather)
finger
finish, to finish
to finish something
fire
first
fish
fisherman
flame
flood
flour
flower
to fly, airborne
fold
to follow
following
food
food cart
foot
football (AFL)
for
for (period of time)

wajah
pabrik
jatuh
ketiduran, tertidur
terbiasa
keluarga
terkenal
asyik!
jauh
jauh dari
ladang
bertani
petani
restoran cepat saji
cepat, kencang
bapak, ayah
kesayangan
pesta makanan
Februari/Pebruari
memberi (beri) makan
binatang
merasa (rasa)
perempuan
wartawati
pustakawati
peragawati
anggar
kincir ria
kapal feri
galak
pengantar film
mencari tahu
cerah
jari (tangan)
selesai
menyelesaikan (selesai)
api
pertama
ikan
nelayan
api
banjir
tepung
bunga
terbang
lipat
ikut
berikut, menyusul (susul)
makanan
kaki lima
kaki
futsal aturan Australia
bagi, untuk
selama

for example	misalnya	to go outside	keluar
forecast	prakiraan, ramalan	to go shopping	berbelanja
forest clearing by burning off	pembakaran hutan	go straight ahead	jalan terus
forest	hutan	to go swimming	berenang
forest fire	kebakaran hutan	to go, to travel by ... , to ride	naik
to forget	lupa	go to	pergi ke
forgetful person	pelupa	gold	emas
formal dress	gaun	good	baik-baik saja
fortunately	mujurlah	good (early) afternoon	selamat siang
four-way intersection	perempatan	good (late) afternoon	selamat sore
France	Perancis	good at	pandai
free	bebas	good idea!	ide bagus!
fresh	segar	good morning	selamat pagi
Friday	hari Jumat	good night	selamat tidur
fried noodles	mi goreng	goodbye	sampai jumpa, sampai nanti
fried rice	nasi goreng	goodbye (informal)	dah
fried shallots	bawang goreng	good-looking	ganteng
friend	teman	gown	gaun
friendly	ramah/ramah-tamah	to govern, to rule	memerintah (pemerinta)
from	dari	to graduate, to pass	lulus
from time to time	sekali-sekali	grain (classifier for small round objects)	biji
fruit	buah	grandchild	cucu
to fry	menggoreng (goreng)	grandfather	kakek
to fulfil	menepati (tepat)	grandmother	nenek
full	penuh	grapes	anggur
fun	asoi	great	bagus, hebat
funny	lucu	Greece	Yunani
future	masa depan	green bean	buncis
G		green	hijau
game	permainan	grey	abu-abu, kelabu
games room	ruang mainan	grilled	dibakar
garage	garasi, bengkel	grind	hancurkan
garden	kebun	group	grup
gardener	tukang kebun	grown up	sudah besar
garlic	bawang putih	guard	jaga, penjaga
gender	jenis kelamin	guest room (good lounge)	ruang tamu
Geography	Geografi	guitar	gitar
geologist	ahli geologi	gymnastics	senam
Germany	Jerman	H	
to get, to find	mendapat (dapat)	habitat	tempat tinggal
to get dressed	berpakaian	hair/beauty salon	salon
to get married	menikah (nikah)	hairdresser	penata rambut
girl	cewek (slang)	half	setengah
glass	gelas, kaca	half-circle	setengah lingkaran
glasses	kacamata	hand	tangan
gloves	sarung tangan	handsome	ganteng
glue	lem	handsome	tampam
to go around	berkeliling (keliling)	hanging out	cuci mata, ngobrol
to go camping	berkemah	to happen	terjadi
to go fishing	memancing (pancing)	happy	senang
to go horse riding	berkuda	hard	susah
to go on a picnic	berpiknik	harvest	panen
to go on an excursion	berdarmawisata	hat	topi
to go on holiday	berlibur		

to have	punya	to hop	melompat (lompat)
to have, to own	mempunyai (punya)	to hop over something	melompati (lompat)
to have a nice appearance	berpenampilan menarik	hope	harap
have a safe day	selamat tinggal	hopefully	moga-moga, mudah-mudahan
have a safe journey	selamat jalan	horror	horor
to have a tail	berekor	horse	kuda
to have big eyes	bermata besar	horse and cart	cidomo, delman, dokar
to have children	mempunyai anak	hospital	rumah sakit
to have claws	bercakar	host	pembawa acara
to have four legs	berkaki empat	hot, spicy	pedas
to have fur	berbulu	hotel	hotel
to have scales	bersisik	hour	jam
to have scenes of ... (films)	beradegan	house	rumah
to have stripes	berbelang	housewife	ibu rumah tangga
to have the religion of	beragama	how about we ...?	bagaimana kalau kita ...?
to have wings	bersayap	how about we play basketball?	bagaimana kalau kita bermain bola basket?
haven't ever	belum pernah	how are you?	apa kabar?
he	dia	how do you do it?	bagaimana caranya?
head	kepala	how do you spell it?	bagaimana mengejanya?
to head a ball	menyundul (sundul) bola	how long? (time)	berapa lama?
heading towards	menuju	how many days?	berapa hari?
to heal	menyembuhkan (sembuh)	how many minutes?	berapa menit?
Health	Kesehatan	how many months?	berapa bulan?
to hear	mendengar (dengar)	how many times a week ...?	berapa kali seminggu ...?
heat	panaskan	how many?	berapa?
heatstroke	kepanasan	how much is it?	berapa harganya?
heavy	berat	how old are you?	berapa umurmu?
heavy rain	hujan deras	human	manusia
height	tinggi	humid	lembab
hello	halo	humidity	kelembaban
helmet	helm	humus	humus
help, please	tolong	hungry	lapar
to help	membantu (bantu), menolong (tolong)	hurry up!	ayo cepat!
her	dia, -nya	hurt	sakit
here	di sini	I	
here's the money	ini uangnya	I	saya
hey!	eh! hei!	I agree that ...	saya setuju bahwa ...
hey?	wah!	I am ... years old	umur saya ... tahun
hi	hai	I am not very well	saya kurang baik
high quality, good quality	berkualitas tinggi	I am sick	saya sakit
high	tinggi	I can	saya bisa
high-heeled shoes	sepatu hak tinggi	I don't agree that	saya tidak setuju bahwa ...
to hike	mendaki (daki)	I don't like	saya tidak suka
hill (can also signify 'a pile of something')	bukit	I express many thanks	saya ucapkan banyak terima kasih
his	dia, -nya	I hope that	semoga
history	sejarah	I like	saya suka
to hit	memukul (pukul)	I live at/in ...	saya tinggal di ...
hobby	kegemaran	I reckon that ...	saya kira bahwa ...
hockey	hoki	I think that ...	saya pikir bahwa ...
hole	lubang	iced avocado juice	es alpukat
holiday(s)	liburan	icy drink with syrup	es cendol
Holland	Belanda		
honest	jujur		

if	jika	June	Juni
if, when	kalau	jungle	hutan
illegal	gelap	junior high school (years 7–9)	sekolah lanjutan tingkat pertama (SLTP)
illegal hunting	perburuan gelap	just enough	secukupnya
illegal logging	penebangan gelap	just fine	baik-baik saja
illegal trading	perdagangan gelap	just, only	saja
to imagine	berkhayal	K	
to imagine, to think of	membayangkan	kangaroo	kangguru
impact	dampak	to kick	menendang (tendang), menyepak (sepak)
implementation	pelaksanaan	kick volleyball (traditional Indonesian)	sepak takraw
to improve	memperbaiki (baik)	kid	adik, anak, 'nak,
in	di, pada	kids' show	acara anak-anak
in front, facing	di depan	kind, species	jenis
in front of	di muka	kindergarten	taman kanak-kanak
in general, generally	pada umumnya	kind-hearted	baik hati
in my opinion ...	menurut anggapan saya ...; pada pendapat saya ...	kitchen	dapur
	terutama	kitchen hand	pencuci piring
in particular	di tengah	knee	lutut
in the centre	termasuk	to know	tahu
including	penghasilan	L	
income	Indonesia	land	daratan
Indonesia	Bahasa Indonesia	to land	mendarat (darat)
Indonesian	keterangan	land clearing	pembukaan lahan
information	kantor penerangan	late afternoon	sore
information office	bahan-bahan	later	nanti
ingredients	di dalam	to laugh	tertawa
inside	menarik (tarik)	laundry	ruang cuci
interesting	warnet, wartel	layer	lapisan
Internet cafe	wawancara	to laze around	bermalas-malas
interview	Irlandia	lazy	malas
Ireland	terletak	leave, to leave	berangkat
is located	itu saja?	left	kiri
is that all?	pulau	leg	kaki
island	bohong	lemon	lemon
it's a lie	sudah lama	less	kurang
it's been a long time	makin lama makin ...	lesson	pelajaran
it's getting more and more ...		let me introduce you	kenalkan
Italy	Italia	let's go! come on!	ayo!
J		let's go see!	ayo lihat!
jacket	jaket	letter	surat
jackfruit	nangka	librarian	pustakawan
jackfruit casserole	gudeg	library	perpustakaan
January	Januari	life	hidup
Japan	Jepang	light	muda
jeans	celana jins	light blue	biru muda
job	pekerjaan	lightning	kilat
to join in	ikut	to like	suka
jokes	lelucon	like this	seperti ini
journalist	wartawan	likes	kesukaan
journey	perjalanan	line up!	barislah!
juice	jus		
July	Juli		
to jump	meloncat (loncat)		

lips
liquid paper
list
listed
listen!
to listen to
to listen to music
to live in
to live, lives
local
local people
local person
located
lodgings
logging
lollies
long
long (time)
look!
to look after
to look for
loss
loss (financial)
lost
lots of
lounge room
love
low
lunch
luxurious
lyrics

M

Ma'am
made of
magazine
magazine seller
main dish(es)
majority
to make
to make use of, to benefit
from
Malaysia
male
male model
mall
mammal
mango
mangosteen
March
market
married
martial arts
masseur
material, cloth

bibir
tip-eks
daftar
disebutkan
dengarkanlah!
mendengarkan (dengar)
mendengarkan musik
mendiami (diam)
tinggal
setempat
penduduk setempat
penduduk
letaknya
losmen
penebangan
permen
panjang
lama
lihatlah!
menjaga (jaga)
mencari (cari)
kehilangan, kerugian
rugi
hilang
banyak
ruang duduk
cinta
rendah
makan siang
mewah
liriknya

Bu/Ibu
terbuat dari
majalah
penjual majalah
hidangan utama
kebanyakan, sebagian besar
membuat (buat)
memanfaatkan (manfaat)

Malaysia
laki-laki
peragawan
mal
mamalia
mangga
manggis
Maret
pasar
kawin
pencak silat
tukang pijat
kain

mathematician
Mathematics
may I ...?
may I have?
May
maybe
me
mean
to mean
meat
meatball soup
mechanic
medicine
medium size
to meet
member
menu
message
messy
method
milk
million
minus
Miss
to miss
mix
mixed fruit juice
mixed well
Monday
money exchange
money
monkey
month
monument
more
more and more
morning
mosque
most
(the) most
mother
motor boat
motorcycle
mountain range
mouth
mountain
move
Mr
Mum
museum
music
musical instrument
musician
must
my

ahli matematika
Matematika
boleh saya ...?
boleh minta?
Mei
mungkin
saya
galak
berarti
daging
bakso
montir
obat
langsing
bertemu
anggota
daftar makanan
kabar, pesan
berantakan
cara
susu
juta
kurang
Bu/Ibu
ketinggalan
campur
jus campur
sampai rata
hari Senin
penukaran uang
uang
kera, monyet
bulan
monumen
lebih
semakin
pagi
mesjid
kebanyakan
paling
ibu
perahu motor
sepeda motor
pegunungan
mulut
gunung
pindah
Pak/Bapak
Bu/Ibu
museum
musik
alat musik
pemusik
harus
saya

my address is ...
 my favourite sport is ...
 my favourite
 my goodness!, gosh!
 my name is ...
 my telephone number is ...

alamat saya ...
 olahraga kesayangan saya ...
 kesayangan saya
 ya ampun!
 nama saya ...
 nomor telepon saya ...

N

narrow
 National News
 native tribe
 naughty
 nauseous
 near
 nearby
 neat
 neck
 need
 needed
 nephew
 netball
 never
 New Zealand
 new
 news
 next
 next month
 next week
 nice
 nickname
 niece
 night
 no later than
 no
 no parking
 no smoking
 no talking on mobile phones

 noodles
 north
 north-east
 north-west
 nose
 not
 not anywhere
 not bad
 not bad, average
 not only ..., but also ...
 not really
 not so much, not really
 not yet
 nothing else, that's all
 November
 now
 number

sempit
 Berita Nasional
 penduduk asli
 nakal
 mual
 di dekat
 dekat
 rapi
 leher
 perlu
 dibutuhkan
 keponakan
 bola keranjang
 tidak pernah
 Selandia Baru
 baru
 berita, kabar, warta
 lalu
 bulan depan
 minggu depan
 nyaman
 nama panggilan
 keponakan
 malam
 selambat-lambatnya
 tidak
 dilarang parkir
 dilarang merokok
 dilarang berbicara di telepon
 genggam
 mi/mie
 utara
 timur laut
 barat laut
 hidung
 bukan, tidak
 tidak ada di mana-mana
 boleh juga (*slang*)
 biasa saja, lumayan
 tidak hanya ... tetapi juga ...
 tidak begitu
 tidak begitu
 belum
 tidak ada lagi
 November/Nopember
 sekarang
 nomor

nurse
 nutritionist

O

occupation
 ocean
 October
 of course
 office
 often
 oh no!
 oil
 okay
 old (things)
 older sibling
 on (for places)
 on (for time and dates)
 on the corner
 on the date of
 on the left
 on the right
 on the side
 on the top floor
 the one
 one bottle
 one bunch
 one hand (bananas)
 one hundred
 one kilogram
 one of
 one packet
 one thing (larger fruit or
 general objects)
 one thing (round objects)
 one thing (small objects)
 one-way ticket
 onion
 only
 only child
 open
 open drain
 open your books!
 opinion
 opposite
 or even
 orange (fruit)
 orange (colour)
 orchard
 orchestra/music (traditional)
 to order
 originally from
 other
 our (inclusive)
 our
 outside

perawat
 ahli gizi

pekerjaan
 laut
 Oktober
 tentu saja
 kantor
 sering
 aduh!, aduh! waduh!
 minyak
 baiklah, sip! (*slang*)
 lama
 kakak
 di
 pada
 di sudut/pojok
 pada tanggal
 di sebelah kiri
 di sebelah kanan
 di sebelah
 di lantai atas
 yang
 sebotol
 seikat
 sesisir
 seratus
 sekilo
 salah satu
 sebungkus
 sebuah

 sebutir
 sebijih
 karcis sekali jalan
 bawang
 hanya, saja
 anak tunggal
 buka
 saluran air
 bukalah bukumu!
 anggapan, pendapat
 di hadapan/seberang
 ataupun
 jeruk
 oranye, jingga
 kebun
 gamelan
 memesan (pesan)
 berasal dari
 yang lain
 kita
 kami
 di luar

oval (shape)
oval, playing field
overcast
overseas
to own

P

paces, steps
to pack bag
to paint
pamphlet
pants, trousers
paper
park
part
part-time job
party
to party
passionfruit
passport
past
patient
paw
pawpaw
peace be with you (Islamic
greeting and farewell)
peanuts
pear
pen
pencil
pencil case
penfriend
pentagon
people
pepper
perfect
performance
person
(a) person
personality
pet
pharmacy
Phys. Ed. (Physical
Education)
piece
pineapple
pink
place to play sports
plain, flat land
plan
to plant on something
(eg field)
to plant something
plantation
plaster cast
plate

lonjong
lapangan
mendung
luar negeri
memiliki (milik)

langkah
mengemasi tas
melukis (lukis)
selebaran
celana panjang
kertas
taman
bagian
pekerjaan sambilan
pesta
berpesta
markisa
paspor
lewat
pasien, sabar
cakar
pepaya
wassalam

kacang
pir
pena
pensil
kotak pensil
teman pena
segi lima
orang-orang
lada
sempurna
pertunjukan
orang
seorang
sifat
binatang peliharaan
apotek
Penjas (Pendidikan Jasmani)

potong
nanas
merah muda
tempat berolahraga
dataran
rencana
menanami (tanam)

menanam (tanam)
perkebunan, ladang
gips
piring

to play, playing
to play sport
played by
player
playing field
please (to benefit others)
please get an umbrella
please look after
please write
pleased
plot
to plug up, to stop, to block
plumber
plus
pocket money
police station
polite
polluted
pollution
pond
poor
popular
population
pork
port
portion
post office
potato
to practise
to pray
prayer room
prediction
to prefer
to prepare
presenter
pretty
previously
price
the price is ...
primary school
program
prohibited
project, task
promise
to promise
to protect

proverb
public
public place
public toilet
public transport
to pull
pumpkin
purple
put, place

bermain
berolahraga
dimainkan
pemain
lapangan
silakan
ambilkan payung
jagalah
tulislah
senang
cerita
menyumbat (sumbat)
tukang ledeng
lebih
uang saku
kantor polisi
sopan
tercemar
pencemaran, polusi
kolam
miskin
populer
penduduk
daging babi
pelabuhan
porsi
kantor pos
kentang
berlatih
bersembahyang
musholla
ramalan
lebih suka
menyiapkan (siap)
pembawa acara
cantik
dulu
harga
harganya ...
sekolah dasar (SD)
acara
dilarang
tugas
janji
berjanji
melindungi (lindung),
menjaga (jaga)
peribahasa
umum
tempat umum
WC umum
angkutan umum
menarik (tarik)
labu
ungu
letakkan

put in
quarter
question
quick
quiz show

R

rabbit
racquet
rain
rainbow
raincoat
rambutan (hairy fruit)
rarely
rather, quite
rather than
rice (raw)
to reach
to read
ready
reality show
really

really early
reason
to receive
recently
recipe
to reckon
rectangle
to recycle
red
reduced
reducing
region
regional dish
register
relaxed
relaxing, to relax
released
to remember
to repair
to reply
reply soon!
reptile
to request
to rescue
to reserve
respectfully yours
restaurant
to result in, to cause
resume
to return
to return home
return ticket
rhinoceros

masukkan
seperempat
pertanyaan
cepat
acara cerdas tangkis

kelinci
raket
hujan
pelangi
jas hujan
rambutan
jarang
agak
daripada
beras
mencapai (capai)
membaca (baca)
siap
acara realitas
amat sangat, sangat, sekali,
sebetulnya
pagi-pagi benar
alasan
menerima (terima)
baru-baru ini
resep
kira
persegi panjang
mendaur (daur) ulang
merah
mengurangi (kurang)
berkurang
daerah
makanan khas
daftar
santai
bersantai
dirilis
ingat
memperbaiki (baik)
menjawab (jawab)
cepat balas!
reptil
meminta (minta)
menyelamatkan (selamat)
memesan (pesan)
hormat saya
restoran, rumah makan
mengakibatkan (akibat)
riwayat hidup
kembali
pulang
karcis pulang pergi
badak

rhythm
rice (in the field)
rice fields
right
river
road
role
roll
romance
romantic
room
rooster
rope
rose apple
round
routine
rubber
rubbish
rubbish bin
rugby
ruler
to run
to run fast
runner (athlete)
runners
rupiah (Indonesian
currency)

S

sailing, to go sailing
salary
salt
salty
satay
saturated
Saturday
sauce
to save
to say
scales (of fish)
scared
scared person
scary
scene
scenery, view
school stationery
school
Science
scientist
scissors
scoop
Scotland
to scream
sea
season
to see

irama
padi
sawah
kanan
sungai
jalan
peran
gulung
roman
romantis
kamar, ruang
ayam jantan
tali
jambu
bundar
rutin
karet
sampah
tempat sampah
rugby
penggaris
berlari
berlari cepat
pelari
sepatu olahraga
rupiah (Rp.)

berlayar
penghasilan
garam
asin
sate
kehujanan
hari Sabtu
saus
menyelamatkan (selamat)
berkata
sisik
penakut, takut
penakut, takut
menakutkan
adegan
pemandangan
alat-alat sekolah
sekolah
Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam (IPA)
ahli ilmu pengetahuan
gunting
gayung
Skotlandia
teriak
laut
musim
melihat (lihat)

seed (classifier for small round objects)	biji	small pancake	serabi
to seek protection	berlindung	small pieces	potongan kecil
self-defence	bela diri	small rice cakes	lontong
to sell	menjual (jual)	small shop	warung
seller	penjual	to smile	tersenyum
to send	mengirim (kirim)	smoke	asap
senior high school (years 10–12)	sekolah menengah umum (SMU)	snack seller	penjaja makanan ringan
sensitive	sensitif	so that was ..., such is ...	demikian
September	September	so that, in order to	supaya
serial	sinetron	soap opera	sinetron
series	seri	soccer	sepak bola
serve	hidangkan	socks	kaus/kaos kaki
to serve	melayani (layan)	soil	tanah
to set hair	menata (tata) rambut	some, a little bit, a few	sedikit
several	beberapa	something	sesuatu
shape	bentuk	something falls onto someone accidentally	kejatuhan
shark	ikan hiu	sometimes	kadang-kadang
sharpener	peruncing pensil	soon	segera
she	dia	soon, in a moment	sementara lagi
ship	kapal	sorry, excuse me	maaf
shirt	kemeja	sounds	bunyi-bunyi
shoes	sepatu	soundtrack	rekaman musik
shop assistant	pelayan toko	sour	asam
shop	toko	source	sumber
shopping list	daftar belanja	south	selatan
short	pendek	south-east	tenggara
short cut, take a short cut	potong jalan	south-west	barat daya
shorts	celana pendek	souvenir/gift shop	toko oleh-oleh
shoulder	bahu, pundak	soy sauce (sweet)	kecap manis
show	acara	spacious, wide	luas
showers (rain)	hujan rintik-rintik	Spain	Spanyol
shy person	pemalu	special effects	efek khusus
sick	mual, sakit	special feature	ciri khas
to sightsee	melihat-lihat	speciality dish	makanan khas
silver	perak	species	jenis
to sing	menyanyi (nyanyi)	speech	pidato
singer	penyanyi	speed	kecepatan
Sir	Pak/Bapak	to spell	mengeja (eja)
to sit	duduk	spices	rempah-rempah, bumbu
sit down!	duduklah!	spicy	pedas
situated	letaknya	spicy curry	rendang
skateboard	papan roda	spider	laba-laba
skewer, stick	tusuk	spinach	bayam
skiing	ski	spoon	sendok
skin	kulit	sport	olahraga
skinny	kurus	sports building (gymnasium)	gedung olahraga
skirt	rok	sports equipment	alat-alat olahraga
sky	langit	sports shoes	sepatu olahraga
to sleep	tidur	sports star/champion	jagoan
sleep well	selamat tidur	sportsman	olahragawan
small	kecil	sportswoman	olahragawati
small eatery	warung	spot	belang
small motel	losmen	spring	musim semi
		spring onions	daun bawang

square	kotak, persegi, segi empat	sweetest	termanis
squash, gourd	labu	swimming	renang
stadium	stadion	swimming pool	kolam renang
stalk	batang	sword	pedang
stand up!	berdirilah!		
star	bintang	T	
to star in	membintangi (bintang)	table tennis	tenis meja
starring	dibintangi	tail	ekor
to start	mulai	to take care of	melayani (layan)
starter(s), entree	makanan pembuka	to take shelter	berlindung
starving (to be overcome by hunger)	kelaparan	talent	bakat
to stay over	menginap (inap)	talented	berbakat
steamed rice	nasi putih	talk	pidato
steps, paces	langkah	to talk	berbicara
stick	batang, pemukul	talkative	cerewet
still, continuing to	masih	tall	tinggi
stomach	perut	tamarind sauce	asam Jawa
to stop	berhenti	taste	rasa
storey, level	tingkat	tasty	enak
story	cerita	taxi	taksi
straight	lurus	to teach	mengajar (ajar)
strange	aneh	to teach (someone)	mengajarkan (ajar)
street	jalan	teacher	guru
street stall vendor	pedagang kaki lima	teaching method	cara mengajar
strict	streng	team	regu, tim
to strike (time), to hit	pukul	teenager	remaja
string	tali	teeth	gigi
stripe	belang	to telephone, a telephone	telepon
strong (for wind)	kencang	telephone card	kartu telepon
stubborn	keras kepala	tell about	bercerita tentang
student	murid	to tell someone off	memarahi (marah)
study	ruang belajar	temperature	suhu udara
to study	belajar	tennis	tenis
stupid	bodoh	tension	ketegangan
style	gaya	terrible	mengerikan
style of music	gaya musik	test	tes, ujian
subject	mata pelajaran	than	daripada
such as, to be like	seperti	thank you	terima kasih, trims (coll.)
suddenly	tiba-tiba	that	bahwa, itu
to suffer from extreme cold	kedinginan	that is	itu, yaitu
to suffer from pain/illness	kesakitan	that's all for now	sekian dulu
sugar	gula	that's easy	mudah
suitable for	cocok untuk	then	kemudian
summary	ringkasan	then	lalu
summer	musim panas	then, a short while ago	tadi
Sunday	hari Minggu	there is/are	ada
sunglasses	kacamata hitam	there	di sana
supermarket	pasar swalayan	these	ini
sure	pasti, yakin	they, them, their	mereka
surfing, to surf	bersilancar	thick, dense	tebal
suspense	tegang	to think	kira, pikir
sweet dreams! in your dreams!	selamat bermimpi!	to think about	memikirkan (pikir), pikir tentang
sweet	manis	thirst	kehausan
		thirsty	haus

this	ini	trip	perjalanan
this is	ini	tropical	tropis
this one	yang ini	true	betul
those	itu	to try	mencoba (coba)
thread	benang	T-shirt	kaus/kaos
thread, skewer	tusukkan	Tuesday	hari Selasa
three-way intersection, T-junction	pertigaan	turmeric	kunyit
to throw	melempar (lempar)	turn	belok
to throw away	membuang (buang)	TV audience	pemirsa
thunder	guntur	TV room, home theatre	ruang televisi
Thursday	hari Kamis	two-storey	bertingkat dua
ticket	karcis	U	
tie	dasi, ikat	ugly	jelek
tiger	harimau	umbrella	payung
tight with money, stingy	pelit	umbrella hirers	pengojek payung
time	jam	umm	anu
time (usually a 'period' of time)	waktu	uncle	om, paman
times	kali	unfortunately	kasihan, sayang
tin	kaleng	unlucky	sial
tired	capek, lelah	unmarried	belum kawin
title	judul	until	sampai
to	untuk	until fragrant	sampai harum
to (a place)	ke	until smooth	sampai halus
to (for time)	kurang	up to you	terserah
to, dear	kepada	us	kami
today	hari ini	us (inclusive)	kita
toe	jari kaki	to use	menggunakan (guna)
tofu	tahu	used to	terbiasa
together	bersama-sama	useful	berguna
toilet	kamar kecil	usually	biasanya
tomato	tomat	V	
tomorrow	besok	vacancy	lowongan
tongue	lidah	various fruits	buah-buahan
too (much)	terlalu	various vegetables	sayur-sayuran
top (clothing)	baju	various, varied	bermacam-macam
tortoise	kura-kura	vegetable salad with peanut sauce	gado-gado
to touch	menyentuh (sentuh)	vegetable	sayur
tourist	wisatawan	vendor	penjual
tourist bureau	kantor pariwisata	veranda	beranda, serambi
towards	terhadap	very	sangat, sekali
town square	alun-alun	very well	baik sekali
toy	mainan	village	desa, kampung
trade	dagang	to visit	mengunjungi (kunjung)
traditional	tradisional	volleyball	bola voli
traditional medicine	jamu	W	
traffic lights	lampu lalu lintas	waist	pinggang
train	kereta api	wait	tunggu
train station	setasiun kereta api	waiter, waitress	pelayan
training, practice	latihan	to wake up	bangun
tram	trem	to wake up late	kesiangan
transferring	pemindahan	to walk	berjalan (kaki)
to travel	berjalan-jalan	to wander around	berjalan-jalan
tree	pohon		
triangle	segi tiga		

wanted	dicari	what's up?	ada apa?
wardrobe	lemari	whatever	terserah
warm	hangat	when?	kapan?
warm regards	salam hangat	when were you born?	kapan kamu lahir?
to wash (something)	mencuci (cuci)	when's your birthday?	kapan ulang tahunmu?
to wash dishes	mencuci piring	where (to)?	ke mana?
washing basin	bak mandi	where are you going?	kamu mau ke mana?
to watch, watching	menonton (tonton) (film,	where do you come from?	kamu berasal dari mana?
(movies, television)	televisi)	whereas, actually	padahal
watch out	awas	which is	yang
water	air	while	sambil
water polo	polo air	white	putih
water spinach	kangkung	who is	yang
waterfall	air terjun	why?	mengapa?
watermelon	semangka	why? what happened?	kenapa?
wave	ombak	wide	lebar
wavy	berombak	wife	isteri
we	kami	will	akan, mau
we (inclusive)	kita	wind	angin
weak	lemah	windy	berangin
to wear	memakai (pakai)	wing	sayap
weather forecast	ramalan cuaca	winter	musim dingin
weather	cuaca	with	dengan
weaver	penenun	wok	wajan
wedding	perkawinan	to work	bekerja (kerja)
Wednesday	hari Rabu	to work as	bekerja sebagai ...
weekend	akhir minggu	work	kerja
weight	berat	workbook	buku latihan
weird	aneh	world news	berita dunia
well	sehat	worn out	capek, lelah
west	barat	worst	terburuk
wet season	musim hujan	writer	penulis
what?	apa?		
what a coincidence!	kebetulan!	Y	
what are your hobbies?	apa kegemaranmu?	yard	halaman
what colour (should I	warna apa, ya?	year	tahun
wear)?		yellow	kuning
what do you like to do?	kamu suka melakukan apa?	yes	ya/iya
what do you like to play?	kamu suka bermain apa?	yes, you may ...	ya, boleh
what do you need?	kamu perlu apa?	yesterday	kemarin
what do you want to	mau menjadi apa?	you (plural)	kalian
become?		you, your	kamu
what happened? what will	apa yang terjadi?	you may not ...	tidak boleh
happen?		you poor thing	kasihan
what is his/her name?	siapa namanya?	you're welcome	kembali
what is it?	apa ini?	you're welcome	sama-sama
what is your address?	di mana alamatmu?	younger sibling	adik, 'dik
what is your favourite	apa olahraga kesayanganmu?	youngest child	anak bungsu
sport?		your turn	giliran kamu
what is your name?	siapa namamu?		
what is your telephone	berapa nomor teleponmu?	Z	
number?		zero	kosong, nol
what time is it?	jam berapa?		
what's he/she like?	bagaimana dia?		
what's the date?	tanggal berapa?		

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