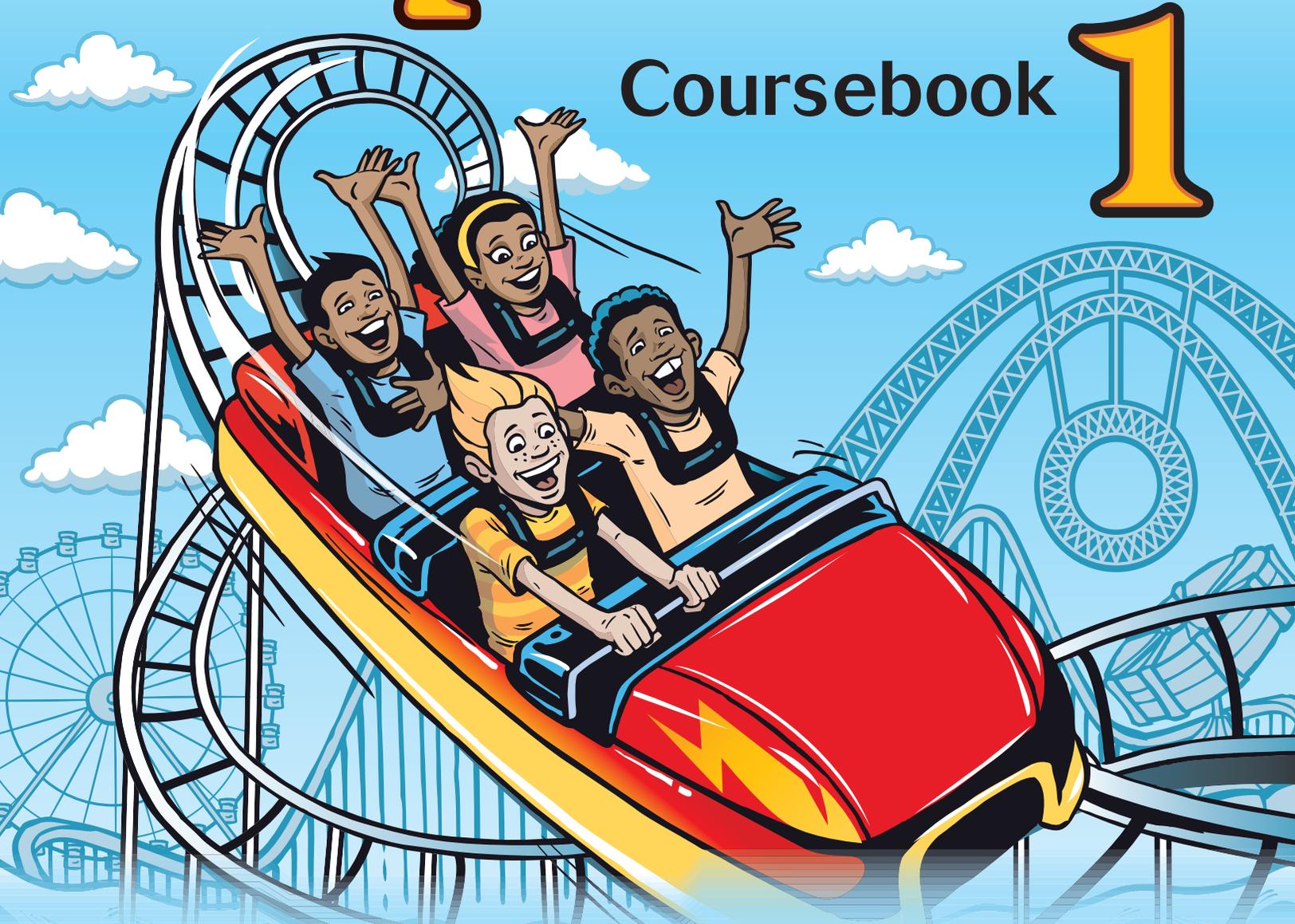


# Saya bisa!

Coursebook

# 1



PEARSON  
Heinemann

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# CONTENTS

How to use this book		viii	
<b>1</b>	<b>Tahukah kamu ...?</b>	2	
	<b>Communicative tasks</b>	<b>Grammar</b>	<b>Cultural information</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Singing the song 'Satu, Dua, Tiga'</li><li>• Indonesian names</li><li>• Borrowed words</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Indonesian landscape</li><li>• Animals</li><li>• Names</li><li>• Transport</li></ul>
<b>2</b>	<b>Hai, nama saya Eko!</b>	10	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Saying hello and goodbye, and greeting people</li><li>• Asking someone how they are and saying how you are</li><li>• Asking someone their name and how to spell it</li><li>• Using the numbers 0 to 20</li><li>• Talking about ages and telephone numbers</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pronouns</li><li>• Honorifics</li><li>• The question word <b>berapa?</b></li><li>• Numbers 0–20</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Indonesian names and nicknames</li><li>• Honorifics</li><li>• Body language</li></ul>
<b>3</b>	<b>Saya berasal dari Australia!</b>	28	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Naming countries in Indonesian</li><li>• Asking where a person comes from and saying where you come from</li><li>• Asking where a person lives and saying where you live</li><li>• Giving your address</li><li>• Using the numbers 20 to 100</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The verb <b>berasal dari ...</b></li><li>• Where? <b>dari/di mana?</b></li><li>• The preposition <b>di</b></li><li>• Addresses: <b>tinggal, jalan, kota</b></li><li>• <b>Numbers 20–100</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• School in Indonesia</li><li>• Writing a letter</li></ul>
	<b>Sekilas budaya: The Indonesian archipelago</b>	44	
<b>4</b>	<b>Warna apa, ya?</b>	46	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Naming colours and clothing</li><li>• Using colours to describe clothing</li><li>• Expressing likes and dislikes</li><li>• Naming the months</li><li>• Asking and telling people about birthdays</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Colours: <b>apa warna ...? berwarna ...</b></li><li>• Word order: noun phrases</li><li>• Negation: <b>tidak</b> (adjectives)</li><li>• Dates: <b>pada tanggal, bulan, tahun</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Birthdays</li></ul>
	<b>Sekilas budaya: Pakaian Indonesia</b>	62	

## 5 Bagaimana dia?

64

### Communicative tasks

- Introducing family members
- Naming body parts
- Describing physical appearance
- Describing personality and characteristics
- Naming different pet animals

### Grammar

- This/that: **ini/itu**
- To have: **mempunyai** and **punya**
- Adjectives and adjectival expressions: **sangat/sekali**
- Classifiers **ekor** and **orang**

### Cultural information

- Family relationships
- Pets

## 6 Kegemaran kesayangan saya bersilancar!

82

- Naming some hobbies
- Talking about likes and dislikes
- Talking about hobbies
- Asking for and giving the time
- Suggesting something to do

- Likes/ dislikes/ preferences **tidak begitu, lebih suka**
- Favourites: **kesayangan ...**
- Making comparisons: **daripada**
- Time: **jam berapa? pada ...**

- Indonesian sports, games and hobbies

## 7 Mata pelajaran kesayangan saya ...

98

- Understanding classroom instructions
- Asking for permission and making a request
- Naming school equipment and school subjects
- Describing school subjects and teachers
- Naming the days of the week and using ordinal numbers

- The imperative suffix: **-lah** (giving instructions)
- Requests: **boleh saya ...?**
- To borrow/need: **pinjam** and **perlu**
- Days of the week: **hari, minggu, pada**
- Ordinal numbers: **ke + number**

- School subjects
- Flag-raising ceremony (**Upacara Bendera**)

## Sekilas budaya: The Pancasila

114

## 8 Asyik, liburan sekolah!

116

- Naming different places
- Asking for and giving information about going places
- Asking about and describing periods of time
- Naming modes of transport and describing travel
- Giving information about popular Indonesian holiday destinations

- Where to? **ke mana?**
- Prepositions: **di, ke, dari**
- **Pergi ...** (to go ...)
- Future tense: **akan**
- **Ber-** verbs
- To travel by ... **naik ...**

- Public transport
- Holiday destinations

## Sekilas budaya: Jaya ANCOL Dreamland dan Dunia Fantasi!

134

## Ayo bermain dan berolahraga!

136

### Communicative tasks

- Talking about traditional sports and games
- Describing sporting skills, instructions and actions
- Naming common sports equipment
- Naming shapes
- Giving information about activities and sports

### Grammar

- To play: **bermain**
- More **ber-** verbs
- Introducing **me-** verbs
- How many times? **Berapa kali? minggu/bulan/tahun**
- Shapes

### Cultural information

- Traditional sports and games

## *Sekilas budaya:* Sepak takraw

152

## Indonesian–English wordlist

154

## English–Indonesian wordlist

161

## Acknowledgements

168

# 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—speaking and listening activities.

## 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 sheets
- 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/](http://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! 1** 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:

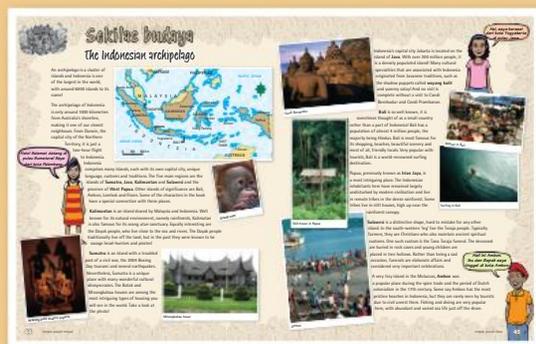
- ❖ **Unit opening pages** include:
  - learning outcomes relevant to the unit content. Unit content follows the sequence of these outcomes
  - a graphic and some text indicating the content of the unit.
- ❖ **Cartoon stories** appear in many units. These follow the adventures of the main characters 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! 1 Audio CDs*.
- ❖ **Activities** appear regularly through a unit, giving students opportunities to apply knowledge and skills. These communication tasks allow students to perform at or above the standard expected of them.
- ❖ **Workbook icons** indicate where activities are available in the *Saya bisa! 1 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! 1 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! 1 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! 1 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.



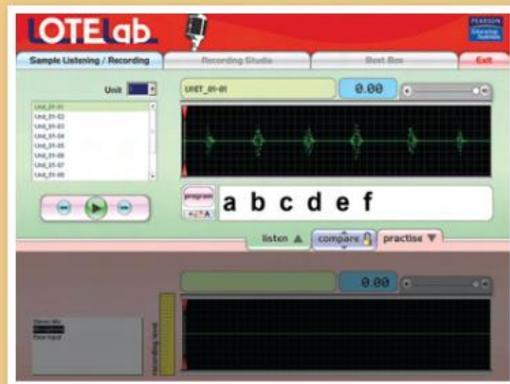
- ✧ In addition to cultural information found within the units, there are five special two-page **Sekilas budaya** (an insight into culture) sections. These provide a more detailed window on aspects of Indonesian life and culture.



## 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

## Tahukah kamu ...?



### *Learning outcomes*

In this unit you will learn many interesting facts about the unique country that is Indonesia. You will:

- read about Indonesian landscapes and geography
- meet some native Indonesian animals
- learn some simple Indonesian words and names
- learn about local forms of transport.



*A fishing boat off the coast of West Java and the volcano Anak Krakatau, which is growing at an astounding rate*

## Did you know ...?

- that Indonesia has more than 350 ethnic groups and although Bahasa Indonesia is the national language, more than 300 regional languages are spoken in different parts of Indonesia?
- that Indonesia has the largest number of volcanoes of any country in the world (69) with over 1100 recorded eruptions to date? The eruption of Krakatau in 1883 resulted in approximately 36 000 deaths and is believed to have caused the loudest sound ever recorded—heard up to 4800 kilometres away on an island near Mauritius!
- that the Indian Ocean tsunami of 26 December 2004, triggered by a massive earthquake, killed at least 166 000 Indonesians? Many thousands of Indonesians are still listed as missing. The north-west coast of Sumatra was hardest hit, in particular the province of Aceh.
- that although Indonesia is largely a tropical country, snow-capped mountains can also be found? This occurs in Papua (previously known as Irian Jaya), where the highest mountain in Indonesia, Gunung Jaya Wijaya, is located.
- that Indonesia is home to the largest flower in the world? It is called *Rafflesia arnoldi*. It has a diameter of about one metre in full bloom and an awful yet distinct aroma to attract insects, which is why it is often referred to as the 'corpse flower'!



Rebuilding after the Indian Ocean tsunami, 2004



*Rafflesia arnoldi*, or 'corpse flower'

## Indonesian landscapes

Indonesia is an archipelago, which means that it is made up of many islands—thousands, in fact. If you visit Indonesia you will see a wide variety of landscapes, animals and forms of transport.

Most spectacular is the variety of scenery or landscapes. Look at the photographs below. What do you see that you might not see in Australia? Discuss these images and words with your classmates.



sawah



pantai



hutan



gunung



desa



kota

Sing along to the song '**Satu, Dua, Tiga!**' As you move through the *Saya bisa! 1* coursebook you will come to learn many of the words in this song. In **Langkah 1**, you will also see pictures of some other things mentioned in this song.

For now, see if you can repeat the pronunciation of the song as you hear it—but most of all, have fun singing.

## Lagu: Satu, Dua, Tiga!



*Indonesia, Indonesia, Indonesia*

*Tetangga terdekat negara kita*

*Indonesia, Indonesia, Indonesia*

*Satu, dua, tiga, empat, lima*

*Ambon, Bandung, Makasar*

*Jalan-jalan di pasar*

*Marilah kita pergi ke Indonesia*

*Indonesia, Indonesia*

*Hutan, sawah dan pantai*

*Naik becak dan naik bajaj*

*Marilah kita pergi ke Indonesia*

*Indonesia, Indonesia*

*Orang utan dan gajah*

*Rusa, kera dan cicak*

*Marilah kita pergi ke Indonesia*

*Indonesia, Indonesia*

*Satu dua tiga empat lima*

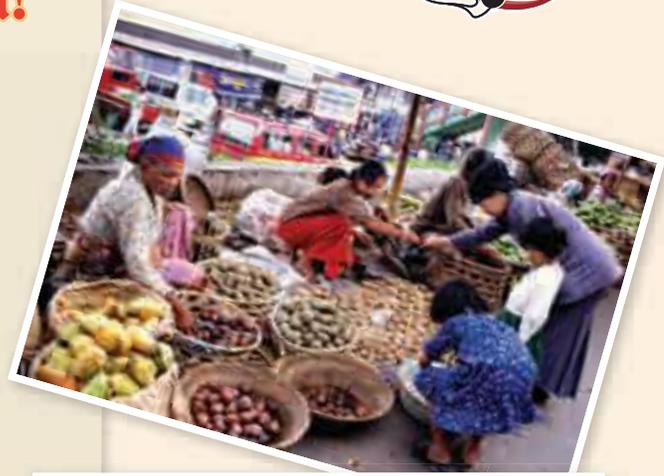
*Enam tujuh delapan sembilan*

*Sepuluh*

*Marilah kita pergi ke Indonesia*

*Indonesia, Indonesia*

*Indonesia, Indonesia*



# Binatang-binatang di Indonesia

## Indonesian animals

Do you recognise these animals? You may not have realised it, but they are all native to Indonesia.



Komodo dragon



tarsier



orang utan



mousedeer (kancil)



proboscis monkey



Sumatran tiger (harimau Sumatera)

## Fakta

- Orang utan literally means 'man of the forest'. Orang means 'person' and utan (hutan) means 'forest'.
- The Komodo dragon is the largest lizard in the world and can live for up to 30 years.
- There are only 400 Sumatran tigers in the wild today and they are considered an endangered species.

# Ayo berbahasa Indonesia!

## Bahasa Indonesia

Indonesian (**Bahasa Indonesia**) is a relatively new language. You will be familiar with some Indonesian words because they have been adapted from English. Which do you recognise from the photos below?



taksi



polisi



pensil



telepon



lampu



es krim

## Indonesian names



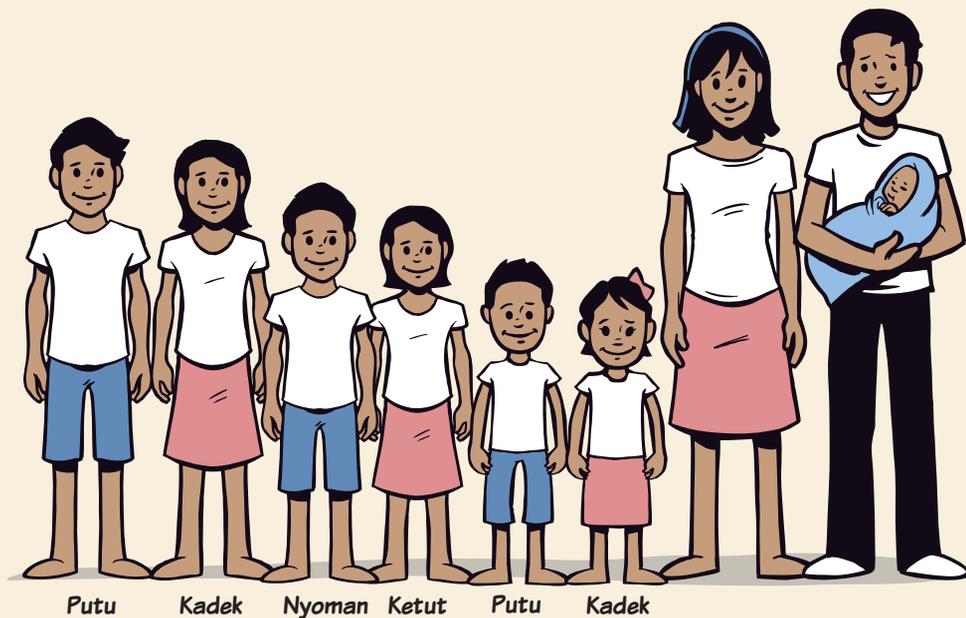
Here are some common Indonesian names for girls (**perempuan**) and boys (**laki-laki**). They are quite different from the names you hear in Australia.

Perempuan		Laki-laki	
Arin	Lala	Ali	Dimas
Alia	Lina	Agus	Eko
Cica	Pita	Agung	Hendra
Dea	Putri	Bondan	Joko
Dewi	Sulastri	Bambang	Ketut
Dian	Wati	Basuki	Rizky
Indra	Yanti	Dedi	Wawan

## Balinese names

On the island of Bali there are many people called **Made**, **Nyoman** and **Putu**. In Balinese culture, the first-born (male or female) is called **Putu** or **Wayan**, the second-born **Made** or **Kadek**, the third-born **Nyoman**, **Ika** or **Komang**, and the fourth-born **Ketut**. Number 5 then goes back to **Putu** or **Wayan** and so on.

Everyone's second and third names, however, are different, and that is how you work out the difference between people.



# Transportasi

Here are some modes of transport unique to Indonesia.



## Andong

The traditional horse and cart are very common in Indonesia. They differ slightly among the various regions and they are also known by different names. In Central Java they are called **andong**. In Bali and East Java they are **dokar** or **delman**. In Lombok they are called **cidomo**.



## Becak

The **becak** is a traditional three-wheeled passenger cycle or pedicab.



## Bis/bus

**Bis** is derived from the Dutch word 'bus'. In big cities, the spelling 'bus' is increasingly common. However, although the spelling is the same as in English, the pronunciation is different, the 'u' of **bus** rhyming with the 'oo' sound in the English word 'foot'. There is also an **angkot** (pictured in the foreground of the photo), short for **angkutan kota**, which means 'city transport'. It is a minibus that travels short distances in small towns in Indonesia.

This introductory unit provides just a brief glimpse of some aspects of Indonesia. As you learn more about the country and its people you will discover both similarities with and differences from Australia. Read and look at as much information as you can, ask questions if you are not sure about something, and practise speaking and listening to the Indonesian language as often as you can.

**Kamu bisa!**

# 2

## Hai, nama saya Eko!



### Learning outcomes

In this unit you will learn how to:

- 1 say hello and goodbye, and greet people in Indonesian
- 2 ask someone how they are and say how you are
- 3 ask someone their name and how to spell it
- 4 use the numbers 0 to 20
- 5 talk about ages and telephone numbers.

Eko, a 12-year-old boy, and Mayang, a 13-year-old girl, live in Solo, Central Java. The two friends are starting their first day at SMP (**Sekolah Menengah Pertama**), which is junior high school in Indonesia. This is also Bram's and Caca's first day at the school. Bram has moved to Solo from Ambon to stay with his aunt, and Caca has moved with her family from Palembang to Solo. The four students meet each other for the first time while they are registering their details at the school office.



# Hai, siapa namamu?



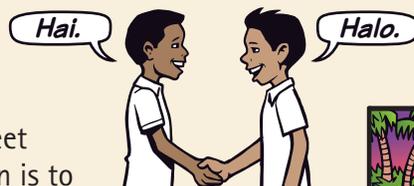
## Kosa kata

ayo!	let's go!	panggil saya	call me
bagaimana mengejanya?	how do you spell it?	sampai	until
daftar	register	sampai jumpa	goodbye, see you later
dah	bye	sampai nanti	goodbye, see you later
juga	also	siapa namamu?	what is your name?
kenalkan ini ...	let me introduce you to ...	telepon	to telephone, a telephone
lupa	forget	terlambat	late
nama panggilan	nickname		
nama	name		

## Halo

### Hello

The easiest way to greet someone in Indonesian is to say **hai** or **halo**. But there are also greetings to use at different times of the day.



selamat sore 3 pm – 6 pm



selamat pagi 4 am – 11 am



selamat malam 6 pm – 4 am



selamat siang 11 noon – 3 pm



selamat tidur

## Info bahasa

The word **selamat** literally means 'be safe'. So when you say **selamat pagi** or **selamat siang** to someone you are actually wishing them a safe morning or afternoon. When a person goes to bed, you wish them **selamat tidur** (safe sleeping). Before a person eats you wish them **selamat makan** (safe eating). You can also use **selamat** to congratulate a person, as well as use it for various celebrations.

2.1

## Selamat

Using the pictures as a clue, can you guess what the greetings are in English?



Selamat ulang tahun!



Selamat Tahun Baru!



Selamat Hari Natal!

2.2

## Greetings

Write the appropriate greetings for the situations pictured below.



## Dah!

### Bye!

You also use **selamat** when saying goodbye. If someone is leaving you for a long period of time, they will wish you **selamat tinggal** (have a safe stay) and your wish for them is **selamat jalan** (have a safe journey). So you see, there are many different uses for the word **selamat**!

Another way to say goodbye is to use **sampai jumpa** or **sampai nanti**. This is similar to saying 'see you later'. **Sampai jumpa** means 'until we meet again' and **sampai nanti** means 'until later'. The term **dah** comes from the Dutch word 'daag' which means 'goodbye'. It is another common, informal way of saying goodbye, often used between friends.



2.3

## Saying goodbye

Listen as these people say goodbye in Indonesian. Try to repeat their words with the same pronunciation, rhythm and expression.



## Apa kabar?

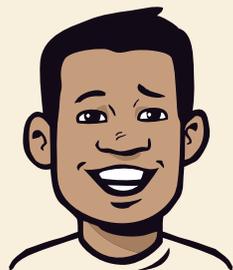
How are you?



**Apa kabar?** means 'What's news?'. You use this question to ask a person how they are. Naturally, when you are asked **Apa kabar?**, you respond according to how you feel, just like in the pictures below.



Baik sekali.



Baik-baik saja.



Biasa saja/lumayan.



Saya kurang baik.



Saya sakit.

### Kosa kata

baik sekali	very well
baik-baik saja	just fine
biasa saja/lumayan	not bad, average
saya kurang baik	I am not very good
saya sakit	I am sick

## 2.4

## Apa kabar?

In pairs, practise asking each other how you are feeling in Indonesian. Follow the faces below to vary your answer. Instead of repeating the question **apa kabar?**, you can also use **dan kamu?**, which means 'and you?'.



You have just learnt that **kamu** means 'you', which is a pronoun. A pronoun is a word you use to identify someone or something instead of using their name. Possessive pronouns, however, are used to indicate possession or ownership. These include words such as 'my' and 'your'. Look at the table below.

## Tata bahasa

Personal pronouns		Possessive pronouns	
<b>saya</b>	I	<b>saya</b>	my
<b>kamu</b>	you	<b>kamu, -mu</b>	your
<b>dia</b>	he, she	<b>dia, -nya</b>	his/her
<b>kami</b>	us, we	<b>kami</b>	our
<b>kita (including the person you are talking to)</b>	us, we	<b>kita</b>	our
<b>mereka</b>	they, them	<b>mereka</b>	their

In Indonesian, the same word is used for the possessive pronoun and the personal pronoun. This makes it easy to remember. However, the word order is reversed. For example, the phrase 'my name' is translated as **nama saya** ('name my'). This is the opposite of the English word order.

## Personal pronouns

Using the correct word order, translate the following into Indonesian.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| a his name | b her name  |
| c my name  | d your name |

## Info bahasa

The word **kamu** (you) can also be shortened to **-mu** by attaching it to the word. For example, **nama kamu** becomes **namamu** (your name). Similarly, **dia** (his/her) can be changed to **-nya**, provided that it is also attached to the possession word. Thus 'his name' can be expressed as either **nama dia** or **namanya**.

There are some occasions when you must use other words. For example, the word **kamu** (you) would never be used to address someone older. **Anda** is a formal use of 'you', used to address someone with whom you are not very familiar. Some people use **Anda** to address an older person. However, this word is never used to address your parents or teachers. See the **Pojok budaya** below to find out why.



## Pojok budaya

### Honorifics

The Indonesian culture regards older people with much respect. Your female teacher should be called **Ibu**, which means 'Miss' or 'Mrs'. You can also shorten it to **Bu** and put it before her last name, for example Bu McFarlane. For a male teacher, the term of address is **Bapak**, which means 'Sir'. You can shorten it to **Pak**, for example **Pak Dent**. So the next time you speak to your Indonesian teacher, why not address them as **Ibu** or **Bapak**? The same words can also be used when speaking to your parents, because **Ibu** literally means 'mother' while **Bapak** means 'father'.

## Siapa namamu?

### What is your name?

**Siapa namamu?** literally means 'Who is your name?'. In Indonesian, **siapa?** (who?) is always used to ask a person's name instead of 'what?'. You can use the question **apa nama?** (what is the name?) when referring to an object or thing, but not a person.

## 2.6

**What's your name?**

In pairs or groups of three, practise asking for each other's name in Indonesian. Don't forget to answer in Indonesian, too.

**Tata bahasa**

To ask another person's name you say **siapa namanya?**. This means 'what is his/her name?'. To answer, you can say **namanya**, followed by the person's name, or you can use **ini**, which means 'this is'. You can also use **kenalkan**, which means 'let me introduce you to ...'. When someone is introduced, the typical response is to say **halo** or **hai**, followed by their name.

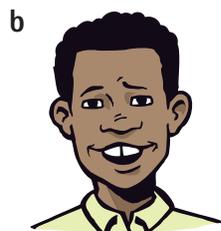
## 2.7

**What's her name?**

Using the illustrations below, write Indonesian sentences that state each person's name. The first one has been done for you.



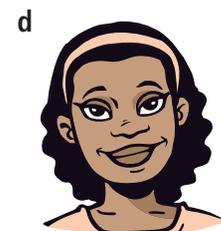
Siapa namanya?  
*Ini Caca.*



Siapa namanya?



Siapa namanya?



Siapa namanya?

Now you know how to ask someone's name, but if you want to spell it, you will need to know the alphabet. The Indonesian alphabet sounds quite different from the English alphabet.

## 2.8

**Listen**

Listen to the pronunciation of the letters in the Indonesian alphabet. Try to repeat the sounds with the same expression that you hear.



6

## Bagaimana mengejanya?



### How do you spell it?

The table below shows you the Indonesian alphabet—the **abjad**. The second line of each box indicates the sound of the letter.

<b>A</b> ah	<b>B</b> beh	<b>C</b> che	<b>D</b> deh	<b>E</b> eh	<b>F</b> ef	<b>G</b> geh	<b>H</b> ha	<b>I</b> ee
<b>J</b> je	<b>K</b> ka	<b>L</b> el	<b>M</b> em	<b>N</b> en	<b>O</b> oh	<b>P</b> pe	<b>Q</b> ki	<b>R</b> er
<b>S</b> es	<b>T</b> te	<b>U</b> oo	<b>V</b> ve	<b>W</b> we	<b>X</b> ex	<b>Y</b> ye	<b>Z</b> zet	

2.9

### Spell it!



Listen as some people spell out their names. Can you write the correct spelling for each Indonesian name? Your teacher will give you the correct answers.

Did you hear the question **Bagaimana mengejanya?** in the listening activity? This means 'How do you spell it?' and it can be used when asking for the spelling of someone's name.

2.10

### Can you spell my name?

In pairs, ask each other your names and how to spell them in Indonesian, just like Bram, Mayang and Eko below.





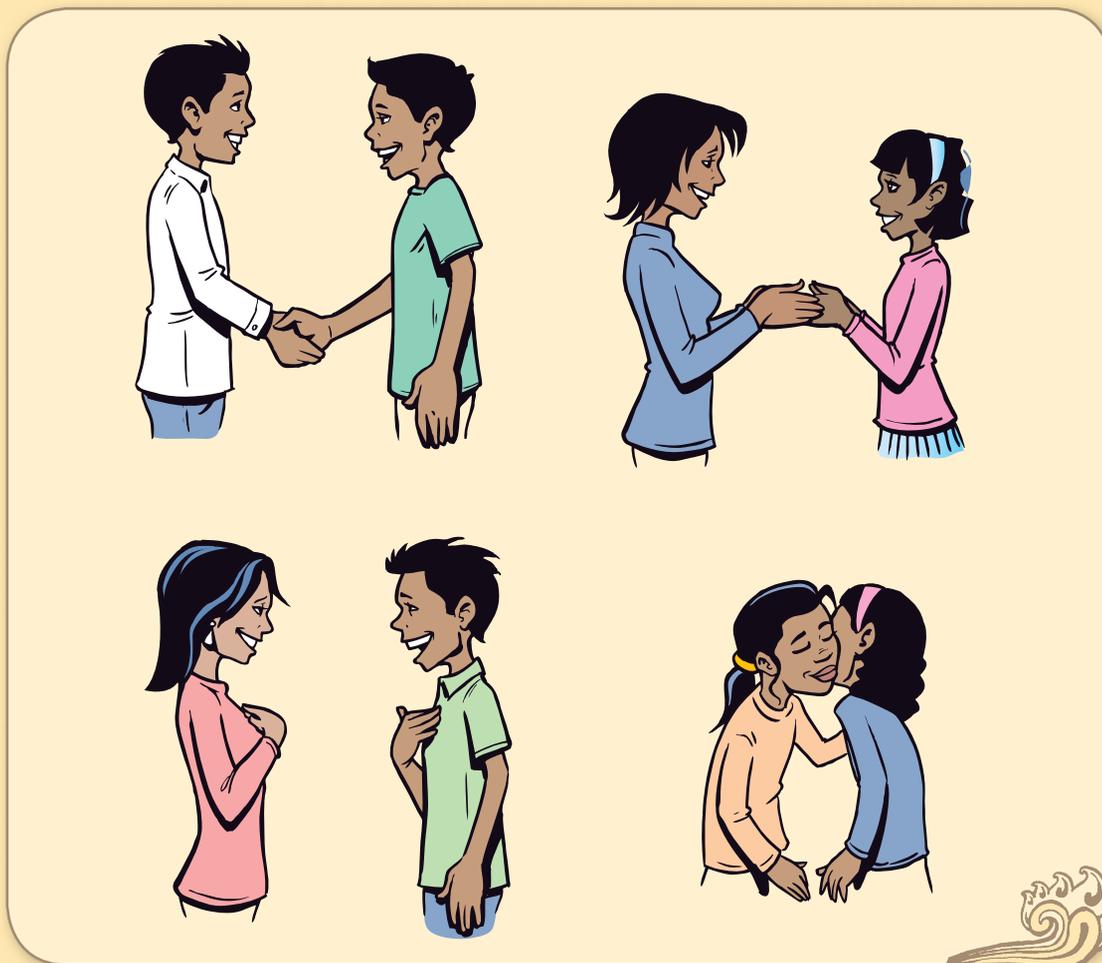
## Pojok budaya

### Nama panggilan

Indonesian people sometimes have three or four names and their first name can be very long. Therefore, Indonesian people often have a **nama panggilan**, or nickname. This is the name they are most often called. Even when someone has just one name, it is often shortened. Sometimes a **nama panggilan** can be the first or last syllable of the person's name. So if someone is called Arya, his **nama panggilan** can be Ar or Ya. A **nama panggilan** can also be a short version of the actual name, for example Abraham becomes Bram and Puspitasari becomes Pita. Can your name be abbreviated like this?

### Body language

Indonesians sometimes shake hands with each other when they meet and greet. It is usually a very light touching of the palms, instead of a sturdy handshake. Young teenage girls kiss each other on both cheeks when they meet. People use various types of handshakes in different parts of Indonesia.



# Nomor-nomor

## Numbers



0 nol	1 satu	2 dua	3 tiga	4 empat	5 lima
6 enam	7 tujuh	8 delapan	9 sembilan	10 sepuluh	11 sebelas
12 dua belas	13 tiga belas	14 empat belas	15 lima belas	16 enam belas	
17 tujuh belas	18 delapan belas	19 sembilan belas	20 dua puluh		

Now you are going to learn the Indonesian numbers. Listen to the song and try to identify the words. This will help you with the numbers from one to eight, but you must remember to add **sembilan** (nine) and **sepuluh** (ten).



### Lagu: Bangun Pagi

*Satu dua tiga empat lima enam tujuh delapan*

*Siapa rajin ke sekolah cari ilmu sampai dapat*

*Sungguh senang amat senang*

*Bangun pagi-pagi hati senang*

Once you've mastered the numbers one to ten, take a look at the teens:

- **Puluh** is the equivalent of one unit of ten.
- **Belas** means 'teen'. According to the Indonesian system of counting, teens start at 11.
- **Se**, short for **satu** (1), is placed in front of numbers.
- **Sepuluh** equals one ten or just ten.
- **Sebelas**, or one teen, is 11.
- **Dua belas** is two teens or 12. This continues to 19.
- Similarly, **dua puluh**, or two units of ten, equals 20.

10	sepuluh
11	sebelas
100	seratus
1000	seribu
1 000 000	sejuta

12	dua belas
20	dua puluh
200	dua ratus
2000	dua ribu
2 000 000	dua juta

2.11

## How many?

Count the total for each cluster of sticks. Give your answers in Indonesian.

a   //b    //c    d  //e  f   g    /h     i   /

## Berapa umur kamu?

### How old are you?



When you ask someone how old they are you say **berapa umur kamu?**. Remember, you can also shorten **umur kamu** to **umurmu**. So you can also ask **berapa umurmu?**.

## Tata bahasa

The question word **berapa?** means 'how many?'. It is used when there will be a number in the answer, for example when you ask for someone's age or phone number. It is also used for asking about dates and times. Can you think of other instances when **berapa?** would be used?

2.12

## How old are you?

In pairs, ask each other how old you are. Use the picture of Caca and Mayang to help.

## Tata bahasa

To ask for someone else's age, you simply replace **kamu** (your) with the person's name. For example:

Q: **Berapa umur Tantri?**

A: **Umur Tantri dua belas tahun.**

or

**Umurnya dua belas tahun.**

Umur saya dua belas tahun.

Umur saya tiga belas tahun.



## How old is he?

Look at the following pictures of people. In Indonesian sentences, write how old these people are now.



Haley Joel Osment  
(born in 1988)



Emma Watson  
(born in 1990)



Abigail Breslin  
(born in 1996)



Hayden Panettiere  
(born in 1989)



Freddy Highmore  
(born in 1992)

### Kosa Kata

berapa?	how many?
tahun	year, years old
umur	age
umurnya	his/her age

## Berapa nomor teleponmu?

What is your phone number?



2.14

### What's your number?

In Indonesian, ask four classmates for their telephone numbers. Use the picture and the following example to help you.

Q: **Berapa nomor teleponmu?**

A: **Nomor telepon saya 785 2309.**

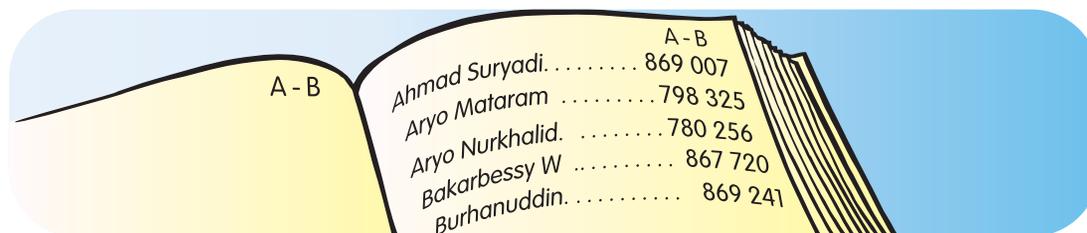


In the cartoon above, Eko is asking Mayang for Bram's telephone number. As you can see, the **-mu** in **teleponmu** has been replaced with the name of the person (Bram). Remember, you can use **nomor teleponnya** to mean 'his/her telephone number' too.

2.15

### Find the number

Look at the Indonesian White Pages below. In Indonesian, ask the person next to you for the phone numbers of the people whose names you can see.



### Info bahasa

In Indonesian, 'zero' is **nol**. However, when giving telephone numbers it is more common to use **kosong**, which literally means 'empty'.

### Kosa Kata

<b>berapa nomor teleponmu?</b>	what is your telephone number?
<b>nomor</b>	number
<b>nomor telepon saya...</b>	my telephone number is ...

## 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.

<b>a</b>	Selamat	pagi, siang, malam,	apa kabar?
----------	---------	---------------------------	------------

<b>b</b>	Selamat	pagi, siang, malam,	saya baik sekali! saya kurang baik. saya sakit.	Dan kamu?
----------	---------	---------------------------	---	-----------

<b>a</b>	Saya baik-baik saja. Nama saya		Dono. Tomi. Karyo.
----------	--------------------------------	--	--------------------------

<b>b</b>	Bagaimana mengejanya?
----------	-----------------------

<b>a</b>	Oh,	D-O-N-O. T-O-M-I. K-A-R-Y-O.
----------	-----	------------------------------------

<b>b</b>	Berapa umurmu?
----------	----------------

<b>a</b>	Umur saya	dua belas tiga belas empat belas	tahun.
----------	-----------	--	--------

<b>b</b>	Berapa nomor teleponmu?
----------	-------------------------

<b>a</b>	Nomor telepon saya	380 2278. 780 3879. 582 1279.
----------	--------------------	-------------------------------------

<b>b</b>	Terima kasih! Sampai jumpa.
----------	-----------------------------

<b>a</b>	Kembali! Telepon saya, ya!
----------	----------------------------

### Mari membaca!

Read the following dialogue and see if you can get the correct pronunciation, rhythm and meaning of each sentence.

**Leila:** Hai, apa kabar? Saya baik-baik saja. Nama saya Leila.

**Anggitasari:** Halo Leila, baik sekali. Nama saya Anggitasari.

**Leila:** Wah, bagaimana mengejanya?

**Anggitasari:** A-N-G-G-I-T-A-S-A-R-I. Nama panggilan saya Gita.

**Leila:** Berapa umur kamu, Gita?

**Anggitasari:** Umur saya 13 tahun, dan kamu?

**Leila:** Umur saya juga 13 tahun.

**Anggitasari:** Berapa nomor telepon kamu?

**Leila:** Nomor telepon saya 745 6801. Aduh, saya terlambat. Dah, Gita! Telepon saya, ya?

**Anggitasari:** Sampai jumpa, Leila! Saya telepon kamu.

# Saya bisa!

2.6, 2.12, 2.13,  
2.14, 2.15, 2.18

## Greetings

- 1 Write the appropriate greetings for the following situations.
  - a You have just arrived at school.
  - b Your brother is leaving for Europe.
  - c A guest arrives for dinner.
  - d You say goodbye to your friend after school.
  - e Your sister is going to bed.

## How are you?

- 2 Write the most appropriate response to the question *apa kabar?* according to these faces.

a



b

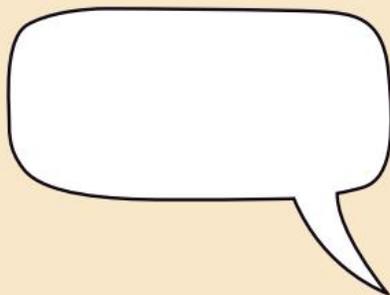


c



## What's your name and how do you spell it?

- 3 Write answers to the following questions in Indonesian.
  - a Siapa namamu?
  - b Siapa nama panggilanmu?
- 4 In your writing book, write a question for the empty speech bubble, based on the answer in the other bubble.



*Nama saya Garin,  
G-A-R-I-N.*

## How old are you? What's your phone number?

- 5 Answer the following questions in full Indonesian sentences, using words for the numbers.
- a Berapa umur Bram?
  - b Berapa umurmu?
  - c Berapa umur Mayang?
  - d Berapa nomor telepon Caca?
  - e Berapa nomor telepon Eko?
- 6 Match the following questions with the correct responses.
- |   |                         |     |                              |
|---|-------------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| a | Bagaimana mengejanya?   | i   | Saya sakit, Bu.              |
| b | Siapa namamu?           | ii  | Nomor telepon saya 780 2134. |
| c | Berapa nomor teleponmu? | iii | K-E-T-U-T.                   |
| d | Apa kabar?              | iv  | Oh, nama saya Pak Hendrata.  |
| e | Siapa nama Bapak?       | v   | Umurnya 12 tahun.            |
| f | Berapa umur Caca?       | vi  | Nama saya Daniswara.         |



Listen to the  
**Saya bisa!**  
theme song and  
sing along!

### Revision on CD and CW



Speaking and listening  
LOTELab



Review questions



# Kosa Kata lengkap

## 1 Greetings

dah	goodbye (informal)
hai	hi
halo	hello
sampai jumpa	goodbye (until we meet again)
sampai nanti	goodbye (see you later)
selamat jalan	goodbye
selamat malam	good evening, good night
selamat pagi	good morning
selamat siang	good (early) afternoon
selamat sore	good (late) afternoon
selamat tidur	sleep well, good night
selamat tinggal	goodbye

## 2 Asking someone how they are

apa kabar?	how are you?
baik sekali	very well
baik-baik saja	just fine
kembali	you're welcome
lumayan, biasa saja	not bad, average
saya kurang baik	I am not very good
saya sakit	I am sick
terima kasih	thank you

## 3 Asking and giving names

bagaimana mengejanya?	how do you spell it?
ini ...	this is ...
kenalkan	let me introduce you to ...
nama panggilan	nickname
nama saya ...	my name is ...
siapa namamu?	what is your name?
siapa namanya?	what is his/her name?

## 4 Numbers 0–20

nol, kosong	0	delapan	8
satu	1	sembilan	9
dua	2	sepuluh	10
tiga	3	sebelas	11
empat	4	dua belas	12
lima	5	tiga belas	13
enam	6	dua puluh	20
tujuh	7		

## 5 Ages and telephone numbers

berapa?	how many?
berapa nomor teleponmu?	what is your telephone number?
berapa umurmu?	how old are you?
nomor telepon saya ...	my telephone number is ...
nomor	number
tahun	year
telepon	to telephone, a telephone
umur saya ... tahun	I am ... years old
umur	age

## Pronouns and possessive pronouns

dia	he/she
dia, -nya	his/her
kami	we, us, our
kamu	you
kamu, -mu	your
kita	we, us, our (inclusive)
mereka	they, them, their
saya	I, me, my

## Other

abjad	alphabet
aduh!	oh no!
ayo!	let's go!
Bu/Ibu	Miss, Ma'am, Mum
daftar	register
dan	and
juga	also
lupa	to forget
Pak/Bapak	Mr, Sir, Dad
sekali	very
terlambat	late
wah!	hey? wow!
ya (iya)	yes

# 3

## Saya berasal dari Australia!

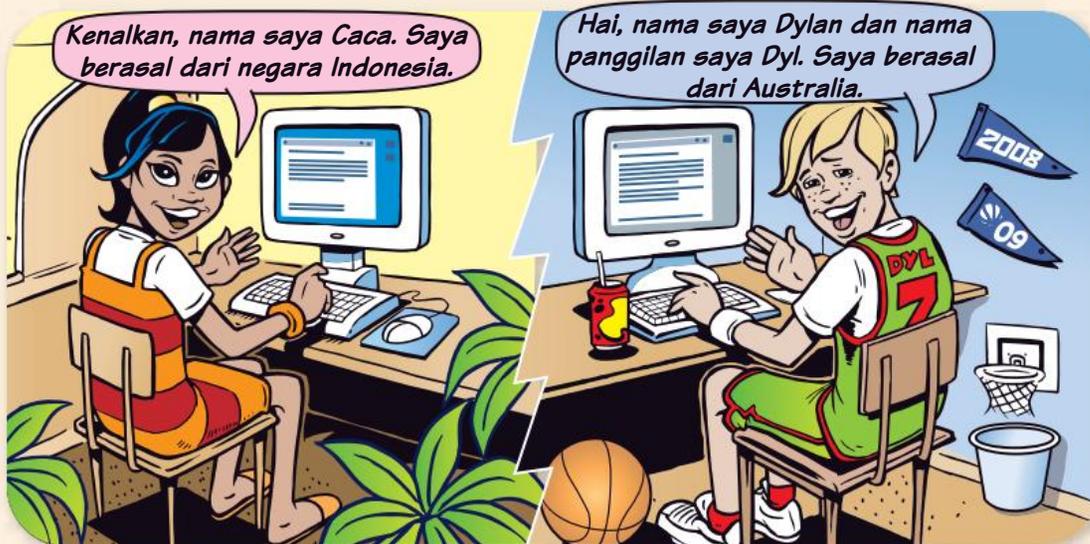


### Learning outcomes

In this unit you will learn how to:

- 1 name some countries in Indonesian
- 2 ask where a person comes from and say where you come from
- 3 ask where a person lives and say where you live
- 4 give your address
- 5 use the numbers twenty to one hundred.

Caca and Dylan are penpals. Dylan comes from Melbourne, Australia.



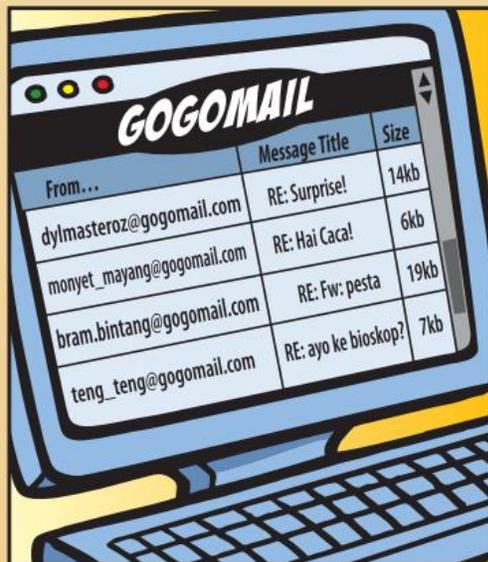
Kenalkan, nama saya Caca. Saya berasal dari negara Indonesia.

Hai, nama saya Dylan dan nama panggilan saya Dyl. Saya berasal dari Australia.

## Teman pena saya



It is Saturday and Caca is on her way home from school. She stops at a **warnet** (Internet cafe) to check her email. She receives the exciting news that Dylan's parents have been posted to Solo, Indonesia!



## Kosa Kata

akan	will
asyik	fantastic
berasal dari	comes from
berdua	both
bodoh	stupid
ikan hiu	shark
kangguru	kangaroo
kota	city
laba-laba	spider
negara	country
pesan	message
teman pena	penfriend
tinggal	to live, lives

## Info bahasa

Indonesians often combine two words together to make one new word, in order to describe something. This is the case with the word **warnet**, which means 'Internet cafe'. It is made up of the word **warung**, which is a 'small cafe or milk bar' and of course the 'net' part comes from Internet! Can you guess what a **wartel** is?

## Negara-negara

### Countries

Use this map of the world to learn the names of some countries in Indonesian. Listen as the students in the photos introduce themselves and say where they come from.



3.1

## Naming countries in Indonesian

Unscramble the names of the countries written below in Indonesian and then write their names in English.

- |   |          |   |                 |
|---|----------|---|-----------------|
| a | grising  | b | firaka          |
| c | majern   | d | nacrepsi        |
| e | yalsiama | f | liatia          |
| g | nica     | h | keraima terakis |

## Kamu berasal dari mana?

Where do you come from?

Now that you can name some countries in Indonesian, you can ask where someone comes from.



3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.19

### Info bahasa

In the cartoon story on page 29 the expression **negara Australia** is used. This means 'the country of Australia'. The use of **negara** is optional, as it also makes sense to simply say **Australia**.

3.2

## Asking where someone comes from

Work with a partner and refer to the map of the world on the previous page. One person asks where someone comes from and the other person answers.

You should use full Indonesian sentences, as in the following example:

- Q: **Kuniko berasal dari mana?**  
 A: **Kuniko berasal dari (negara) Jepang.**

### Info bahasa

**Berasal dari** means to 'come from' or 'originate from', as in where a person was born or is a citizen.

Another way to find out where a person comes from is to ask what their nationality is. To do this you ask the question **Kamu orang apa?**

3.3

## Asking someone their nationality

With a partner, using the map opposite, ask each other the nationality of each person who is pictured on the map. Make sure you use full Indonesian sentences.

- Q: **Kuniko orang apa?**  
 A: **Kuniko orang Jepang.**

## Saying where you come from

In Indonesian, write two sentences that describe both where you come from and what nationality you are. Then read your sentences out to the class.

## Info bahasa

The word **orang** means 'person'. If you add the name of a country to **orang**, you are giving a nationality. For example, **orang Indonesia** means 'Indonesian' and **orang Australia** means 'Australian'.



## Kosa kata

orang	person
orang + country	nationality

Now that you know how to convey someone's nationality, look at how you can say what town or city they live in.

## Kamu tinggal di mana?



### Where do you live?

Each student is pictured next to a famous landmark in their home city. Can you guess where they live by identifying the landmarks?



Stuart tinggal di mana?



Kuniko tinggal di mana?



Rocco tinggal di mana?



Rolf tinggal di mana?



Jacqueline tinggal di mana?

3.5

### The different cities we live in

Using the photographs above and on the previous page, write Indonesian sentences stating the city where each person lives. Use the **Tata bahasa** below to help you.

#### Tata bahasa

- 1 The word **tinggal** is used to say where a person 'lives'; it can also mean 'to live'.
- 2 The preposition **di** means 'in', 'at' and 'on'. You use this word only when you are referring to a place or location.
- 3 The question **di mana?** means 'where?'. When answering this kind of question, you keep the **di** but replace **mana** with your answer, that is, the place you are talking about. If this place is a city, you use the word **kota** before the name of the place. For example:

Q: **Jacqueline tinggal di mana?**

Where does Jacqueline live?

A: **Jacqueline tinggal di kota Paris.**

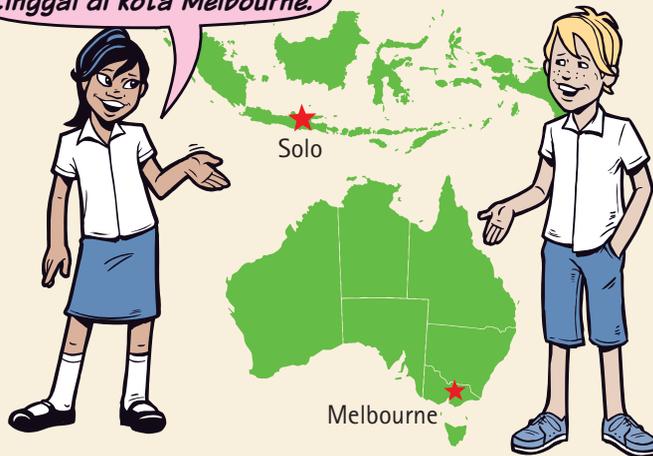
Jacqueline lives in (the city) Paris.

## Interviewing a friend

Work with a partner and ask each other where you live and where you come from in Indonesian. Then introduce your partner to the rest of the class, stating their name, where they come from and what city they live in. Of course, this is in Indonesian too. Remember, the pronoun for 'he/she' is **dia** and 'his/her' is **-nya**.

Dylan has finally arrived in Indonesia and Caca is introducing him to the class.

Hai, kenalkan ini Dylan.  
Dylan berasal dari Australia.  
Dia orang Australia. Dylan  
tinggal di kota Melbourne.



## Kosa kata

di	in, at, on (for places)
di mana?	where?
kota	city
tinggal	to live, lives

## Alamat saya

### My address

Dylan wants to visit Caca at her house. He has found her neighbourhood but he is not sure of her address. He asks Eko, one of Caca's friends, for help.

Di mana alamat Caca?

Alamat Caca di Jalan  
Nasi, nomor delapan belas.



## Tata bahasa

When someone asks for an address in Indonesian, they use the question **di mana?**, which means 'where?'. So they are actually asking 'where is your address?'. To give your address in Indonesian, you first say the street name, then the number of your house and then the city. Don't forget the **di**.



3.7

### Asking and giving someone's address

Interview three people in your class and ask them for their address in Indonesian. Use the example to help you.

Q: **Di mana alamat Lukman?**

A: **Alamat Lukman di Jalan Bintang, nomor dua puluh satu, Solo.**

Then write their addresses in full Indonesian sentences in your writing book.

### Kosa kata

alamat	address
jalan	street, road

### Info bahasa

**Jalan** is the word for 'street' or 'road', but it is also used for 'avenue', 'crescent', 'court' etc. It is put before the name of the street. It can also be shortened from **Jalan** to **Jl**, just as 'Road' is shortened to 'Rd' or 'Street' to 'St' in English.



## Pojok budaya

### Sekolah di Indonesia!

In Indonesia, students go to school either early in the morning or later in the afternoon. There are two sessions of school because the population in Indonesia is so large. To fit all of the students in, they need to have school twice a day! The first session starts at 7 am and finishes at 1 pm. The second session goes from 1 pm to 6 pm. Some schools have only one session, which is usually in the morning because it is not so hot. Students in Indonesia also have to go to school on Saturdays. This is a day when students play sport, for example soccer and badminton, or they participate in 'club' activities, such as traditional Indonesian dance and **gamelan** music. Clubs are very common in Indonesian schools. They are similar to your 'electives' or 'extra-curricular' subjects.

These clubs can also involve charity work for organisations and some students also join the scouts, called **pramuka**.



Dylan wrote the following postcard to his Indonesian class back in Australia, telling them about Indonesia.

• tanggal 'date', always put at the top of the letter

• kepada 'to/dear'

• yang baik is equivalent to 'dear' in a letter. Used to indicate a close relationship between the person writing the letter and the one receiving it



• sekian dulu similar to 'that's all for now'

• salam hangat 'warm regards', used when you know the person you are writing to very well



*Istana Sultan di Solo*

Now that you have read Dylan's postcard, see if you can answer these questions:

- How did Dylan describe Caca?
- Who does he live with in Solo? Is Dylan enjoying living in Indonesia?
- Where did Dylan meet his new friends?

Imagine that you are one of Dylan's classmates in Australia. Respond to his postcard, making sure that you use the correct format for a personal letter, as shown on page 36.



## Kosa kata

baik hati	kind-hearted
banyak	lots
bernama	to have the name, to be called
bertemu	to meet, met
dengan	with
jawab	to answer, to reply
keluarga	family
ramah	friendly
sekali	very
suka	to like
tanya	to ask, to question
teman	friend

You have already learnt to say your address in Indonesian. But if you live on a long street, you will definitely need to learn some bigger numbers!

## Nomor-nomor

### Numbers

You know your numbers from 1 to 20, so now it's time to look at counting to 100.



### Tata bahasa

You will remember that **sepuluh** means 'ten', with **se-** being short for 'one'. Similarly **dua puluh** is 'twenty' (two tens) and **tiga puluh** is 'thirty' (three tens) and so on.

**Seratus** is 'one hundred'. Can you work out what **-ratus** means? Now try to figure out the Indonesian words for 'two hundred' and 'three hundred'.

3.8

### Fill in the gaps

In your writing book, solve the following number patterns by filling in the missing numbers with the correct Indonesian words in your writing book.

- dua puluh, dua puluh empat, dua puluh delapan, tiga puluh dua, \_\_\_\_\_.
- dua puluh lima, tiga puluh, \_\_\_\_\_, empat puluh, empat puluh lima.
- sembilan puluh, delapan puluh satu, \_\_\_\_\_, enam puluh enam, enam puluh.

3.9

### Hundreds and hundreds

Write the numerals for the following numbers.

- seratus sepuluh
- tiga ratus dua
- dua ratus empat puluh



Listen and sing along to this song—you should be familiar with the tune of 'Ten Green Bottles'.

## Lagu: Seratus Piring Nasi

### One Hundred Plates of Rice

*Seratus piring nasi, di atas meja makan*

(**One hundred** plates of rice, on the dining table)

*Seratus piring nasi, di atas meja makan*

(**One hundred** plates of rice, on the dining table)

*Kalau **sepuluh** piring nasi terjatuh di lantai ...*

(If **ten** plates of rice should fall on the floor)

*Tinggal **sembilan puluh** piring nasi di atas meja!*

(There would be **ninety** plates of rice on the table!)

*Sembilan **puluh** piring nasi, di atas meja makan*

(**Ninety** plates of rice, on the dining table)

*Sembilan **puluh** piring nasi, di atas meja makan*

(**Ninety** plates of rice, on the dining table)

*Kalau **sepuluh** piring nasi terjatuh di lantai ...*

(If **ten** plates of rice should fall on the floor)

*Tinggal **delapan puluh** piring nasi di atas meja!*

(There would be **eighty** plates of rice on the table!)



The bolded numbers can be replaced by any combination of numbers. The plates dropped could drop by 'one', 'two' etc.

## 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.

<b>a</b>	Hai, Kenalkan,	nama saya	Rolf. Jacqueline. Stuart.	Siapa namamu?

<b>b</b>	Halo	Rolf. Jacqueline. Stuart.	Nama saya	Kuniko. Pedro.	Saya orang	Spanyol. Jepang.
	Kamu berasal dari mana,		Rolf? Jacqueline? Stuart?			

<b>a</b>	Hai,	Kuniko. Pedro.	Saya berasal dari negara	Jerman. Perancis. Inggris.

<b>b</b>	Bagus! Kamu tinggal di mana,		Rolf? Jacqueline? Stuart?	Saya tinggal di kota	Tokyo. Madrid.

<b>a</b>	Saya tinggal di kota	Munich. Paris. London.	Alamat saya di Jalan	Bratwurst, nomor 85. Fromage, nomor 63. Pork Pie, nomor 47.

<b>b</b>	Asyik! Keren!	Kamu mau menjadi teman pena saya?

<b>a</b>	Ya, asyik! Saya mau menjadi teman penamu,		Kuniko! Pedro!	Di mana alamatmu?

<b>b</b>	Alamat saya di	Jalan Sushi, nomor 29, Tokyo. Jalan Tortilla, nomor 100, Madrid.	Sampai jumpa	Rolf! Jacqueline! Stuart!

<b>a</b>	Terima kasih,	Kuniko. Pedro.	Sampai nanti! Dah!

## Mari membaca!



Felicity is an Australian student who is learning Indonesian at school. She really wants an Indonesian penpal. Read Felicity's advertisement in the teen magazine *Hai*.



**Teman Pena Dicari! Penpal Wanted**

Hai, nama saya Felicity dan nama panggilan saya 'Flip'. Saya berasal dari Australia dan saya tinggal di kota Perth. Saya duduk di kelas dua SMP dan umur saya 15 tahun.

Saya mencari teman pena yang berasal dari Indonesia karena saya bisa berbahasa Indonesia! Kamu mau menjadi teman pena saya? Tulislah surat kepada saya! Alamat saya di Jalan Snags, nomor 79, kota Perth, negara Australia.

Sampai jumpa!  
Flip (Felicity Jones)

Now that you have read Felicity's advertisement, you can try to write your own ad. You can even send it to a class in Indonesia and find yourself a real **teman pena**.



### Kosa Kata

berbahasa	to speak, to use a language
dicari	wanted
karena	because
mencari	look(ing) for
menjadi	become
surat	letter
tulislah	please write

### Info bahasa

Felicity uses the word **berbahasa**, which means 'to speak a language'. **Ber-** turns some words into verbs or action words. Otherwise, the word **bahasa** just means 'language'. In Dylan's postcard (page 36) he wrote **teman pena saya bernama Caca**. Again, **ber-** turns **nama** into a verb, 'to have a name'.

# Saya bisa!



## Negara-negara

- 1 Write the English meaning for the following words.
- negara
  - orang

## Berasal dari mana?

- 2 Rearrange the following words in order to create a correct Indonesian sentence and then translate the sentence into English.
- negara Rolf dari Jerman berasal
  - Kuniko Jepang orang
  - berasal kamu dari mana?

## Saya tinggal di ...

- 3 Answer the following questions in full Indonesian sentences.
- Caca tinggal di mana?
  - Di Australia, Dylan tinggal di mana?
  - Kamu tinggal di mana?

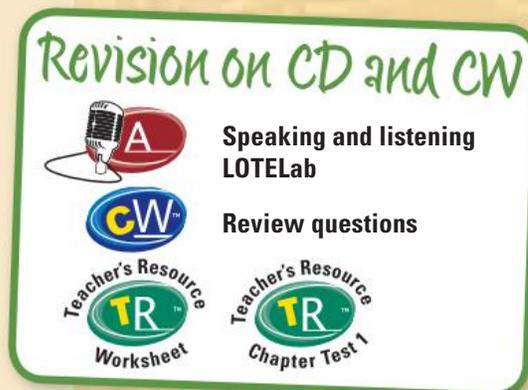
## Di mana alamatmu?

- 4 Write three sentences in Indonesian giving the addresses of the following people.

Nama	Nomor/Jalan	Kota	Negara
Rolf	85 Bratwurst Crt	Munich	Germany
Stuart	47 Pork Pie Rd	London	England
Kuniko	29 Sushi St	Tokyo	Japan

## Nomor-nomor

- 5 Write the Indonesian words for the following numbers.
- 20
  - 67
  - 91
  - 84
  - 100
  - 35



# Kosa Kata Lengkap

## 1 Countries

Belanda	Holland
Irlandia	Ireland
Skotlandia	Scotland
Yunani	Greece

## 2 Where a person comes from

kamu berasal dari mana?	where do you come from?
saya berasal dari ...	I come from ...
dari	from
negara	country
orang + ( <i>country</i> )	nationality

## 3 Where a person lives

di	in, at, on (for places only)
di mana?	where?
kamu tinggal di mana?	where do you live?
saya tinggal di ...	I live at/in ...
tinggal	to live, lives

## 4 Giving your address

alamat	address
alamat saya ...	my address is ...
di mana alamatmu?	what is your address?
jalan	street, road
kota	city

## 5 Numbers 20 to 100

dua puluh	20
dua puluh satu	21
dua puluh dua	22
dua puluh tiga	23
tiga puluh	30
empat puluh	40
lima puluh	50
enam puluh	60
tujuh puluh	70

delapan puluh	80
sembilan puluh	90
seratus	100

## Other

ada	there is/are
akan	will
asyik	fantastic
bagus	great
banyak	lots
baik hati	kind-hearted
berdua	both
bernama	to have the name, is called
bertemu	to meet, met
bodoh	stupid
dengan	with
dicari	wanted
duduk	to sit
ikan hiu	shark
jawab	to answer, to reply
kangguru	kangaroo
karena	because
kelas	class
keluarga	family
kepada	to
laba-laba	spider
lalu	then
mau	want
menjadi	to become
mencari	look(ing) for
orang	person
pesan	message
ramah	friendly
sekolah	school
suka	to like
tanya	to ask, to question
surat	letter
teman	friend
teman pena	penfriend
tulislah	please write
yang	which is, the one, who



# Sekilas budaya

## The Indonesian archipelago

An *archipelago* is a cluster of islands and Indonesia is one of the largest in the world, with around 6000 islands to its name!

The archipelago of Indonesia is only around 1000 kilometres from Australia's shoreline, making it one of our closest neighbours. From Darwin, the capital city of the Northern Territory, it is just a

two-hour flight to Indonesia.

*Haloi Selamat datang di pulau Sumateral Saya dari kota Palembang.*



Indonesia comprises many islands, each with its own capital city, unique language, customs and traditions. The five main regions are the islands of **Sumatra**, **Java**, **Kalimantan** and **Sulawesi** and the province of **West Papua**. Other islands of significance are Bali, Ambon, Lombok and Flores. Some of the characters in the book have a special connection with these places.

**Kalimantan** is an island shared by Malaysia and Indonesia. Well known for its natural environment, namely rainforests, Kalimantan is also famous for its orang utan sanctuary. Equally interesting are the Dayak people, who live close to the sea and rivers. The Dayak people traditionally live off the land, but in the past they were known to be savage head-hunters and pirates!

**Sumatra** is an island with a troubled past of a civil war, the 2004 Boxing Day tsunami and several earthquakes. Nevertheless, Sumatra is a unique place with many wonderful cultural idiosyncrasies. The Batak and Minangkabau houses are among the most intriguing types of housing you will see in the world. Take a look at the photo!



Orang utan



Wayang kulit shadow puppets



Minangkabau house

*Hai, saya berasal dari kota Yogyakarta di pulau Jawa.*



Candi Borobudur

Indonesia's capital city Jakarta is located on the island of **Java**. With over 200 million people, it is a densely populated island! Many cultural specialities that are associated with Indonesia originated from Javanese traditions, such as the shadow puppets called **wayang kulit** and yummy satay! And no visit is complete without a visit to Candi Borobudur and Candi Prambanan.

**Bali** is so well known, it is sometimes thought of as a small country rather than a part of Indonesia! Bali has a population of almost 4 million people, the majority being Hindus. Bali is most famous for its shopping, beaches, beautiful scenery and most of all, friendly locals. Very popular with tourists, Bali is a world-renowned surfing destination.



Market in Bali



Stilt house in Papua

Papua, previously known as **Irian Jaya**, is a most intriguing place. The Indonesian inhabitants here have remained largely undisturbed by modern civilisation and live in remote tribes in the dense rainforest. Some tribes live in stilt houses, high up near the rainforest canopy.



Surfing in Bali

**Sulawesi** is a distinctive shape, hard to mistake for any other island. In the south-western 'leg' live the Toraja people. Typically farmers, they are Christians who also maintain ancient spiritual customs. One such custom is the Tana Toraja funeral. The deceased are buried in rock caves and young children are placed in tree hollows. Rather than being a sad occasion, funerals are elaborate affairs and considered very important celebrations.

*Hai! Ini Ambon. Ibu dan Bapak saya tinggal di kota Ambon.*



Ambon

A very tiny island in the Moluccas, **Ambon** was a popular place during the spice trade and the period of Dutch colonialism in the 17th century. Some say Ambon has the most pristine beaches in Indonesia, but they are rarely seen by tourists due to civil unrest there. Fishing and diving are very popular here, with abundant and varied sea life just off the shore.

# 4

## Warna apa, ya?



### Learning outcomes

In this unit you will learn how to:

- 1 name colours and clothing in Indonesian
- 2 describe clothing using colours
- 3 express likes and dislikes
- 4 name the months in Indonesian
- 5 ask and tell people about birthdays.

It's Mayang's birthday and the theme of the party is **pelangi** (rainbow). Everyone has to wear a colourful costume. Bram calls Caca to ask for her suggestions about what he should wear to the party.





## Kosa kata

apa?	what?	dari	from
ada apa?	what's up?	itu	that
anu	umm	ke	to (a place)
badut	clown	keren!	cool!
baiklah	okay	memakai (pakai)	to wear
berwarna	to be coloured	mudah	easy
bingung	to be confused	pelangi	rainbow
bisa berbicara dengan ...?	could I speak to ..., please?	pesta ulang tahun	birthday party
		seperti	to be like, to look like

## Berwarna

## Colours



16



Bram was confused about the colour of the clothes he was going to wear to Mayang's party. Now you will learn how to say these colours in Indonesian. Listen and repeat with your best Indonesian pronunciation.



merah



hijau



merah muda



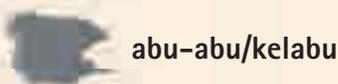
hitam



jingga/oranye



biru



abu-abu/kelabu



putih



kuning



ungu



cokelat/coklat

4.1

## Naming colours

Unscramble the names of the colours written below in Indonesian and write the English version in your writing book.

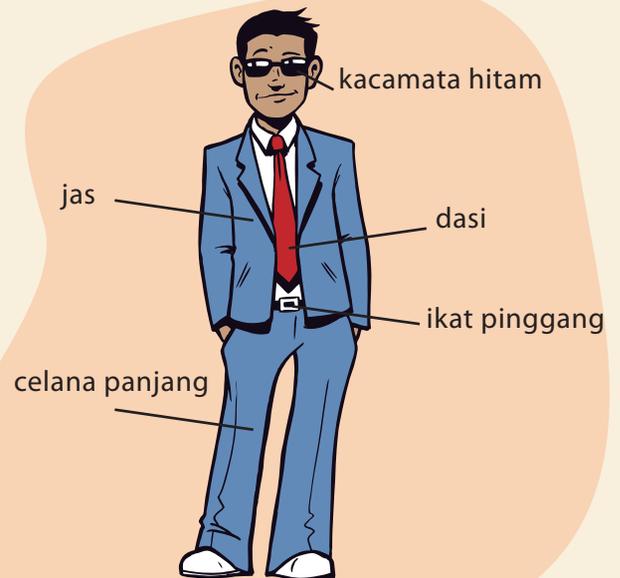
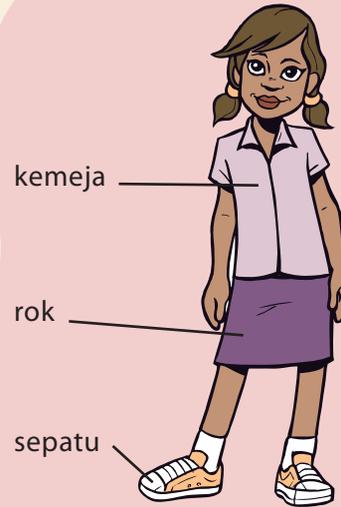
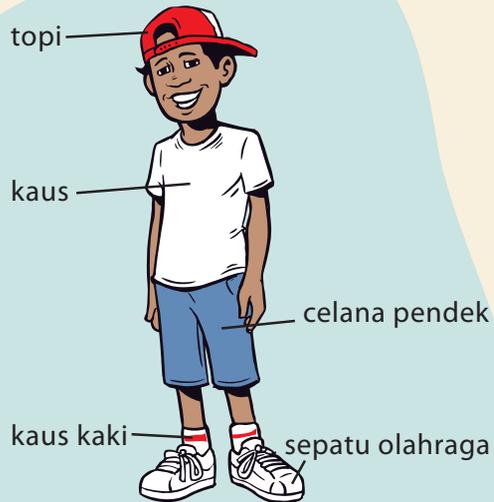
- a ginjag
- b tipuh
- c rubi
- d loctake
- e ninguk
- f armeh

## Info bahasa

In Indonesian you use the word **muda** to describe light colours, and **tua** to describe dark colours. These words literally mean 'young' and 'old' respectively and are always put after the name of the colour. For example, **biru muda** means 'light blue' and **cokelat tua** means 'dark brown'.

# Pakaian

## Clothes



## Kosa kata

celana jins	jeans
gaun	formal dress, gown
jas hujan	raincoat
kacamata	glasses

## Info bahasa

In the cartoon story, Mayang uses the word **memakai** (to wear) to describe her outfit for the party. She says **saya akan memakai rok merah ...**, which means 'I will wear a red skirt ...'.

## What are you wearing?

Try to write a sentence that identifies all the items of clothing that you are wearing now. You will need to start with the phrase **saya memakai ...** (I am wearing ...).



### Info bahasa

In order to describe the colour of an object you use the word **berwarna** ('to be coloured' or 'with the colour of ...'). For example, **pakaian berwarna pelangi** means 'clothes the colour of the rainbow', or 'rainbow-coloured clothes'.

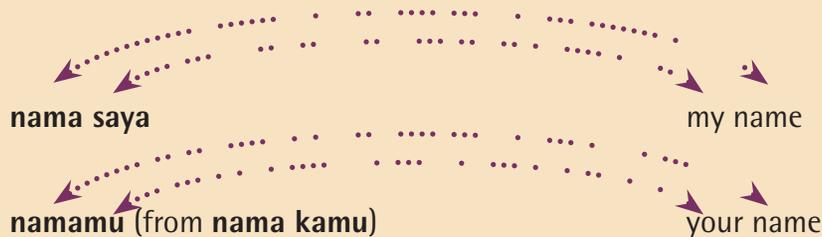
You don't always have to use **berwarna** when talking about the colour of something. You can just say **rok merah** (red skirt), but you have to make sure you get your word order right. Read the **Tata bahasa** below for an explanation.

## Tata bahasa



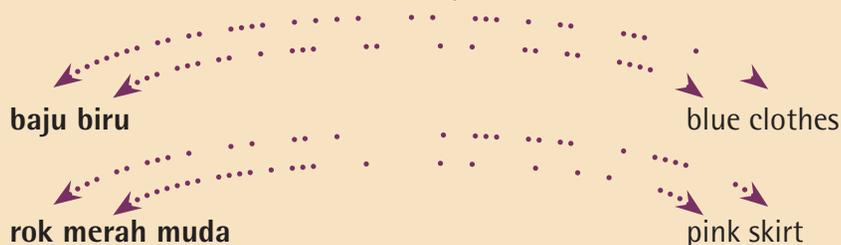
### Word order in a noun phrase

Two or more words put together to describe something (a noun) are called a *noun phrase*. In noun phrases the word order is different from English word order. You have already learnt some noun phrases in Indonesian, for example 'my name', 'his name' or 'your name' in **Langkah 2**. Have a look at the following pattern:

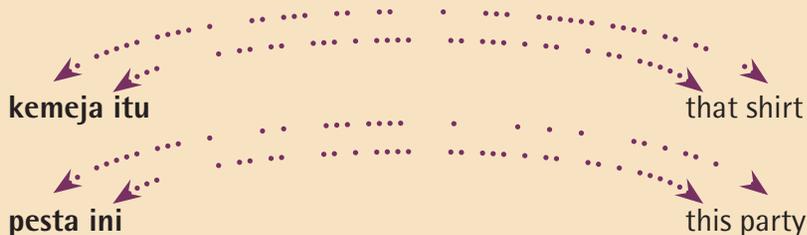


So the rule is that the words in a noun phrase appear in the opposite order to English, with the noun (object) at the start of the phrase every time.

This rule also applies to a noun phrase that includes an adjective (describing word), such as a colour. Take a look at the examples below.



You also use this pattern when a noun phrase begins with the words 'this' and 'that', such as 'that book', or 'this dog'.



Fortunately, only noun phrases have a different word order from English—in general, Indonesian has a similar sentence structure to English. To help you to remember the structure of a sentence, in the table below the pattern has been colour-coded. The subjects (in blue) are the person, the verbs (in green) are the action words and the adjectives (in purple) are describing words.

	Subject	Verb
English	He	eats
Indonesian	Dia	makan

When you translate a sentence that has an adjective in it, there are certain words you don't need to include in Indonesian. These words, forms of the verb 'to be' (is, am, are, was, were and been), are called 'copulas'. Take a look at the following sentence.

	Subject	Verb 'to be' (is, am, are, was, were)	Adjective
English	I	am	confused
Indonesian	Saya	–	bingung

## Apa warnanya?



### What colour is it?

When asking about colours, the following phrases and sentences are very handy.

- Q: **Apa warnanya?**                      What colour is it?  
 A: **Warnanya ...**                        The colour is ...
- Q: **Apa warna bajunya?**                What colour are *his/her clothes*?  
 A: **Warna bajunya ...**                    The colours of *his/her clothes* are ...

The words in italics can be replaced by the names of other objects.

To ask what colour clothes someone is wearing, you use **Apa warna ...?**

For example:

- Q: **Apa warna baju Eko?**  
 A: **Warna baju Eko kuning.**
- Q: **Apa warna rok terusan Mayang?**  
 A: **Warna rok terusan Mayang ungu.**

4.3

What colour ...?



Bram and his friends are at Mayang's birthday party. Working with a partner, ask each other in Indonesian what the characters are wearing at the party. Use the examples above to help you.

## Saya suka ...

WB™ 4.9, 4.10, 4.18

I like ...

To express likes and dislikes, you use the words **suka** and **tidak suka**. For example:

**Saya suka warna kuning.** I like (the colour) yellow.

**Saya tidak suka warna kuning.** I don't like (the colour) yellow.

To ask what colour someone likes, simply add a question word **apa?** at the end of the sentence. For example:

**Kamu suka warna apa?** What colour do you like?

4.4

## Survey a friend

Draw up a table in your writing book like the table on page 53. In Indonesian, ask five of your classmates what colour they like best and write their answers in your survey table. Then work out the most popular colour in your class.

- Q: **Kamu suka warna apa?**  
 A: **Saya suka warna ...**

## Warna favorit di kelas saya

Nomor	Nama	Warna favorit
1	Caca	ungu
2	Bram	kuning
3	Kiki	hijau
4		
5		

If you want to ask whether someone likes a particular colour, you must raise the tone of your voice at the end of the sentence. To answer the question, you can say **Ya, saya suka ...** or **Tidak, saya tidak suka ...**



17

**Tidak** means 'no', but also 'don't', 'didn't' and 'doesn't'. Listen to the conversation below.



## 4.5

## Interview a friend

Work with a partner and take turns to ask each other whether you like the colours pictured below. Use full Indonesian sentences to ask and answer the questions.



## 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.

1

<b>a</b>	Apa warna	topi	-mu?
		kemeja	
		kaus	
		rok	
		celana panjang	
		sepatu	

<b>b</b>	Warna	topi	saya	merah.
		kemeja		kuning.
		kaus		jingga.
		rok		putih.
		celana panjang		ungu.
		sepatu		

2

<b>a</b>	Warna	topi	-mu	merah?
		kemeja		hitam?
		kaus		hijau?
		rok		merah muda?
		celana panjang		perak?

<b>b</b>	Ya,	warna	topi	saya	merah.
	Tidak,		kemeja		hitam.
			kaus		tidak
			rok		merah.
			celana panjang		hitam.



Now you know what everyone wore to Mayang's birthday, but you don't yet know how to say when someone's birthday is. First of all, you need to learn the months.



## Nama-nama bulan

Names of the months

### Kosa kata

Januari	January
Februari/Pebruari	February
Maret	March
April	April
Mei	May
Juni	June
Juli	July
Agustus	August
September	September
Oktober	October
November/Nopember	November
Desember	December

### Info bahasa

- To give the month you were born, use the phrase **saya lahir pada bulan ...**, which means 'I was born in the month of ...'.
- Similarly, **saya lahir pada tahun ...** is 'I was born in the year of ...'.
- You can express the year you were born as two smaller numbers or as one big number in the thousands. For example:  
 1998 **sembilan belas sembilan puluh delapan** (nineteen ninety-eight)  
 or  
 1998 **seribu sembilan ratus sembilan puluh delapan** (one thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight)

## Hari ulang tahun



To ask for someone's birthday in Indonesian you can use two expressions.

- Q: **Kapan hari ulang tahunmu?**  
When is your birthday?
- A: **Hari ulang tahun saya pada tanggal ...**  
My birthday is on the date ...
- Q: **Kapan kamu lahir?**  
When were you born?
- A: **Saya lahir pada tanggal ...**  
I was born on the date ...

### Info bahasa

**Kapan** is used when asking about times. It is the same as the question word 'when' in English.

**Pada** is a preposition similar to 'in', 'on', or 'at' in English. It is used in front of a time word (dates, time, last week, this month, in the holidays, etc).

## 4.6

**When is your birthday?**

In pairs, ask each other when your birthday is and when you were born. Introduce your partner to the class and give their birthday. Use full Indonesian sentences.

**Mari membaca!**

Read what the following people say.

*Hai, nama saya Mayang. Saya lahir pada tanggal 12 Maret. Saya suka warna merah dan hijau. Di pesta ulang tahun saya, saya memakai rok terusan ungu dan merah muda.*

*Saya Dian. Hari ulang tahun saya pada tanggal 23 September. Umur saya 13 tahun. Di pesta ulang tahun Mayang saya memakai baju biru dan rok merah.*

*Nama saya Toto. Umur saya 14 tahun. Saya lahir pada tanggal 28 April. Saya suka warna hitam tetapi saya tidak suka warna ungu.*



## 4.7

**Reading comprehension**

Answer the following questions based on the conversation above. Use Indonesian.

- Kapan Dian lahir?
- Toto suka warna apa?
- Kapan hari ulang tahun Toto?
- Berapa umur Toto?
- Berapa umur Dian?
- Kapan hari ulang tahun Dian?
- Di pesta ulang tahun Mayang, Dian memakai apa?
- Toto tidak suka warna apa?



## Pojok budaya

### Ulang tahun di Indonesia



In Indonesia, some people celebrate their birthday with a birthday cake whereas others celebrate it by eating **nasi kuning** (yellow rice) or **nasi tumpeng** (rice served in a cone shape, with side dishes).



Usually family and friends gather together to celebrate. Sometimes they sit on the **tikar** (woven mat) surrounding the food. They often pray together and then share in the food. While in some countries the 18th or 21st birthdays are regarded as having special significance, for Indonesian teenagers it is their 17th birthday that is special. They call this birthday 'sweet seventeen' birthday.

For a birthday greeting you say **selamat ulang tahun** and sing the song 'Panjang Umurnya'.

Here are the words to the traditional Indonesian birthday song, wishing you a long and happy life.



### Lagu: Panjang Umurnya

*Panjang umurnya*

*Panjang umurnya*

*Panjang umurnya serta mulia*

*Serta mulia*

*Serta mulia*

*Hip hip ... HORE!*



# Saya bisa!



## Warna-warna

1 Write the Indonesian names for the colours shown below.



## Apa warna baju Bram?

2 Answer the questions written below, using full Indonesian sentences. Use the information in brackets to help you.

- Apa warna rok Caca? (jingga)
- Apa warna celana panjang Eko? (hitam dan putih)
- Apa warna baju Mayang? (ungu dan merah muda)

## Kamu suka warna apa?

3 Use the following table to answer the questions written below. Use full Indonesian sentences.

	ungu	hijau	cokelat	merah
Toto				
Bram				
Nita				
Sinta				

- Toto suka warna apa?
- Bram tidak suka warna apa?
- Nita suka warna apa?
- Nita tidak suka warna apa?
- Sinta suka warna apa?

## Nama-nama bulan

- 4 Rewrite the following words in your writing book, filling in the blanks with the correct letter to give the months in Indonesian.

a J \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ i  
 b \_ \_ l \_  
 c M \_ \_ e \_  
 d A \_ \_ s \_ \_ \_  
 e O \_ \_ \_ b \_ \_  
 f \_ e \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ r  
 g \_ \_ i  
 h \_ \_ n \_  
 i \_ \_ \_ \_ a \_ \_  
 j N \_ \_ \_ m \_ \_ \_  
 k \_ \_ \_ \_ m \_ \_ \_  
 l \_ p \_ \_ \_

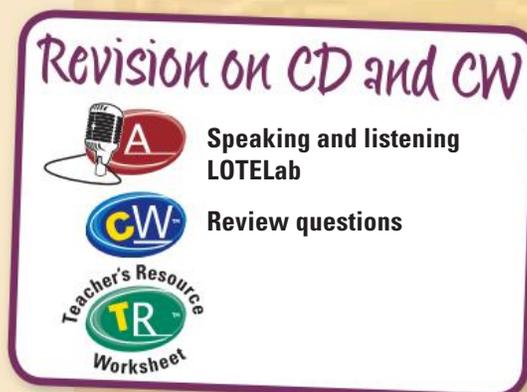
## Ulang tahun

- 5 In your writing book, write the question that would be asked for each answer below.

a Toni: \_\_\_\_\_?  
 Sasi: Hari ulang tahun saya pada tanggal 16 Mei.

b Rita: \_\_\_\_\_?  
 Toto: Umur saya 14 tahun.

c Dian: \_\_\_\_\_?  
 Jesi: Saya lahir pada tanggal 7 Oktober 1995.



# Kosa kata lengkap

## 1 Colours

abu-abu/kelabu	grey
berwarna	to be coloured
berwarna-warni	colourful
biru	blue
cokelat/coklat	brown
emas	gold
hijau	green
hitam	black
jingga/oranye	orange
kuning	yellow
merah	red
merah muda	pink
merah tua	dark red, maroon
muda	light
perak	silver
putih	white
tua	dark
ungu	purple
warnanya	the colour (is)

## 2 Items of clothing

baju	clothes, top
celana jins	jeans
celana pendek	shorts
celana panjang	pants, trousers
dasi	tie
gaun	gown, formal dress
ikat pinggang	belt
jaket	jacket
jas hujan	raincoat
kemeja	shirt
kacamata	glasses
kacamata hitam	sunglasses
kaus (or kaos)	t-shirt
kaus (or kaos) kaki	socks
mantel	coat
pakaian	clothes
rok	skirt
rok terusan	dress

sepatu	shoes
sepatu olahraga	sports shoes, runners
sepatu hak tinggi	high-heeled shoes
tas	bag
topi	hat, cap

## 3 I like ...

saya suka	I like
saya tidak suka	I don't like

## 4 Months of the year

bulan	month
Januari	January
Februari/Pebruari	February
Maret	March
April	April
Mei	May
Juni	June
Juli	July
Agustus	August
September	September
Oktober	October
November/Nopember	November
Desember	December

## 5 Birthdays

kapan ulang tahunmu?	when's your birthday?
kapan kamu lahir?	when were you born?
lahir	born
ulang tahun	birthday
pada tanggal	on the date of

## Verbs

berbicara	to talk
berwarna	to have the colour of
lahir	to be born
memakai (pakai)	to wear

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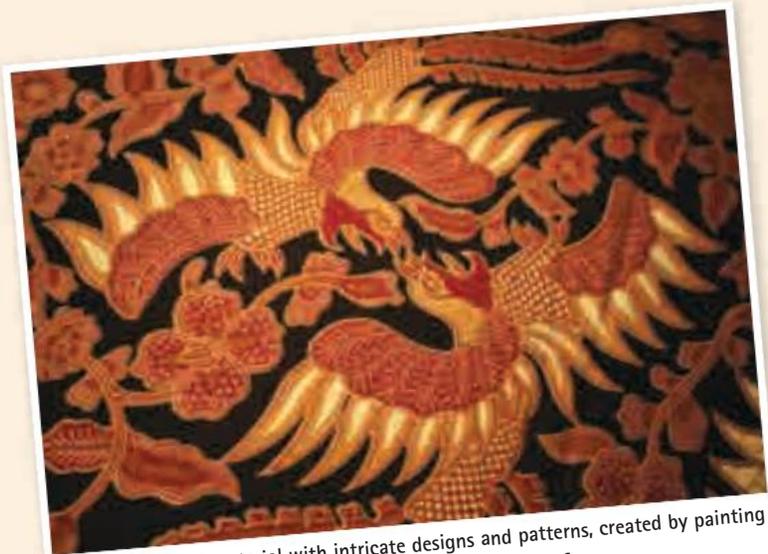
**Other**

ada apa?	what's up?
anu	umm
apa?	what?
badut	clown
baiklah	okay then
bingung	confused
bisa berbicara dengan ...?	could I speak to ..., please?
hmm ... warna apa, ya?	mmm ... what colour (should I wear)?
itu	that, those
kapan?	when?
ke	to (a place)
keren!	cool!
mudah	easy
pelangi	rainbow
pesta	party
sama-sama	you're welcome
seperti	such as, be like
tidak	no, not, doesn't, don't, didn't



# Sekilas budaya Pakaian Indonesia

In Indonesia, most people, especially in the larger cities, wear clothing that you are familiar with in Australia. For special occasions and formal events, however, traditional dress is often worn. Indonesian traditional clothing is usually very ornate and is made from the finest quality silks and cottons, featuring beautiful **batik** prints and gold and silver embroidered **songket** material.



Batik is a type of material with intricate designs and patterns, created by painting hot wax directly onto the fabric and then using an array of coloured dyes.



A modern batik design



Songket material is fabric that is handwoven in silk or cotton. Gold or silver threads are used to make the fabric appear to shimmer.

Typical traditional dress for men is an Indonesian-style jacket or a shirt with a batik print. Usually, men wear loose trousers with this outfit. Many men also wear a **sarung**, which has a **batik** print and is made of cotton. Men wrap a **sarung** around themselves like a long skirt. A **peci** (black felt hat) is also a very common addition to a man's outfit. Many men also wear a suit and tie to a formal event.



Traditional Kalimantan wedding clothing



Traditional Minangkabau wedding clothing



Traditional Yogyakarta wedding clothing

Traditional dress for Indonesian women is usually spectacular and made from **songket** fabric. Women wear a **kain** (like a **sarung**) and a long-sleeved blouse called a **kebaya** to formal gatherings. It is also common to see a woman wearing a **selendang**, similar to a shawl or scarf, which is draped over the shoulders. Women often wear intricate and ornate headpieces or wear their hair up to formal events.

Even though modern trends in clothing for Indonesia are similar to those in Australia, Indonesian people are generally more conservative. Women, for example, would not freely wear bikinis to the beach or mini skirts in the street. Similarly, it is not uncommon to see a man dressed in formal pants, shirt and tie just to go down the street. Nevertheless, among young people in Indonesia, more casual styles are certainly becoming increasingly popular.



Young people wear a range of clothing styles.

## Task

Do some research in your library or on the Internet about the process of making a batik print, then create your own batik motif or print. You can produce one of two design styles—traditional Indonesian, with an intricate pattern, or a modern style with a picture or scene of your choice. See if you can actually produce a piece of batik material using wax and coloured dye, then frame your artwork and hang it on the wall.

# 5

## Bagaimana dia?



### Learning outcomes

In this unit you will learn how to:

- 1 introduce your family members in Indonesian
- 2 name different body parts
- 3 describe someone's physical appearance
- 4 describe someone's personality and characteristics
- 5 name different pets.

Dylan introduces his family to his new friends. He is about to introduce his dog, Max, when he realises that Max has disappeared!



# Di mana Max?

Ini keluarga saya. Ini ibu dan bapak saya. Melissa dan Mark. Ini adik laki-laki saya Matt.



Selamat pagi, Bu Melissa dan Pak Mark. Hai, Matt.

Apa kabar?

Baik-baik saja, Bu.

Ibu kamu cantik sekali, Dylan. Matanya biru dan rambutnya pirang.



Kamu punya binatang peliharaan, Dylan?



Oh ya, saya punya satu anjing. Max! Max! Di mana kamu?

Tadi dia ada di sini. Max!

Wah! Dia tidak ada di mana-mana! Kita harus mencari dia.



Maaf, Pak. Kami mencari anjing saya. Namanya Max.



Dia hitam, tetapi kepalanya putih. Kaki-kakinya berwarna coklat.

Oh, bagaimana dia?

Wah, tidak.

Max! Di mana kamu?

Maaf, Bu. Kami mencari anjing teman saya. Ibu melihat dia?



Dia berwarna hitam dan sangat ramah.

Bagaimana dia?

Terima kasih, Bu.

Maaf, 'Nak. Ibu tidak tahu.

Permisi, Dik. Kami mencari anjing teman saya. Kamu melihat dia?



Badannya berwarna hitam dan kaki-kakinya pendek. Dia tidak galak.

Bagaimana dia?

Oh ya, saya melihat dia di sana.

Wah! Terima kasih ya?

## Kosa kata

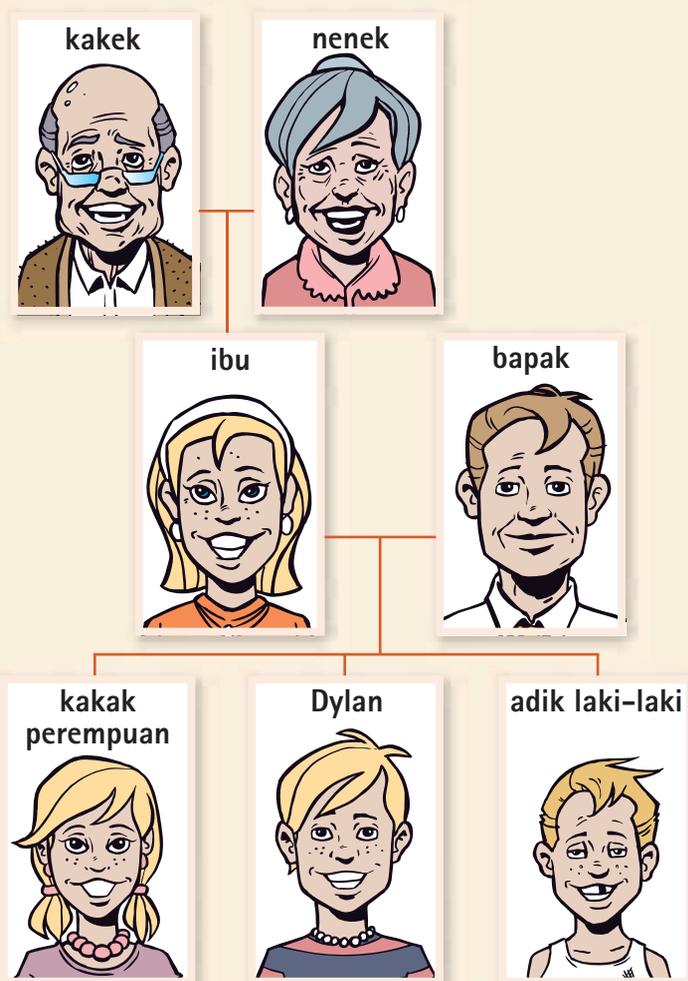
<b>bertemu</b>	meet	<b>tadi</b>	then, a short while ago
<b>di sana</b>	there	<b>teman</b>	friend
<b>di sini</b>	here	<b>tidak ada di mana-mana</b>	not anywhere
<b>melihat</b>	to see, saw	<b>tidak tahu</b>	don't know
<b>mencari</b>	to look for		
<b>'Nak (short for anak)</b>	kid, child		

## Keluarga saya



### My family

Use Dylan's family tree and the **Kosa kata** to learn all of the words for family members in Indonesian.



## Kosa kata

<b>adik, 'dik</b>	younger sibling
<b>bapak</b>	father
<b>cucu</b>	grandchild
<b>ibu</b>	mother
<b>keluarga</b>	family
<b>kakak</b>	older sibling
<b>kakek</b>	grandfather
<b>keponakan</b>	niece/nephew
<b>laki-laki</b>	male
<b>nenek</b>	grandmother
<b>om/paman</b>	uncle
<b>perempuan</b>	female
<b>sepupu</b>	cousin
<b>tante/bibi</b>	aunt

## Info bahasa

**Om** and **tante** originate from the Dutch language. They are used for 'uncle' and 'aunt' throughout Indonesia. However, **bibi** and **paman** are commonly used in western Indonesia.

5.1

## Pohon keluarga kamu

You have seen Dylan's family tree. Now create your own, labelling the pictures of each family member in Indonesian. You could also add their age and birthday.

5.2

## Puzzle

Find six names for family members in the following puzzle and then write the English equivalent for each word in your writing book.

**BAPAKAKAKLAKILAKIBUSEPUPUADIKAKEK**

The picture below shows Dylan asking Mayang if she has any siblings. Can you work out how many brothers and sisters she has?



## Info bahasa

In English, siblings are described according to their gender. You will say 'I have a sister' (female sibling) or 'I have a brother' (male sibling). In Indonesian, siblings are described according to their age—**kakak** (older sibling) or **adik** (younger sibling). The words **laki-laki** (male) or **perempuan** (female) are added to specify their gender.

## Tata bahasa

In previous chapters you learnt that **ini** means 'this/these' and **itu** means 'that/those'. You can also use these words to introduce your family. For example:

**Ini** bapak saya.

*This is my father.*

**Itu** adik laki-laki saya.

*That is my little brother.*

## Tata bahasa

To ask if someone has brothers and sisters, you say **Apakah kamu punya kakak atau adik?**. To answer, you use the word **punya** (to have) or, if you are an only child, **tidak punya** (don't have). For example:

**Saya punya satu kakak perempuan.**

*I have an older sister.*

**Saya tidak punya kakak atau adik.**

*I don't have any brothers or sisters.*

## Interview a friend

Interview a friend in Indonesian and ask them if they have any siblings. Then share their response with your class.

Here are some other questions you should try to answer about your family:

- Q: **Ada berapa orang di keluargamu?**  
How many people are in your family?
- A: **Ada ... orang di keluarga saya.**  
There are ... people in my family.
- Q: **Siapa nama anggota keluargamu?**  
What are your family members' names?
- A: **Nama bapak saya ..., nama ibu saya ...**  
Dad's name is ..., mum's name is ...

## Info bahasa

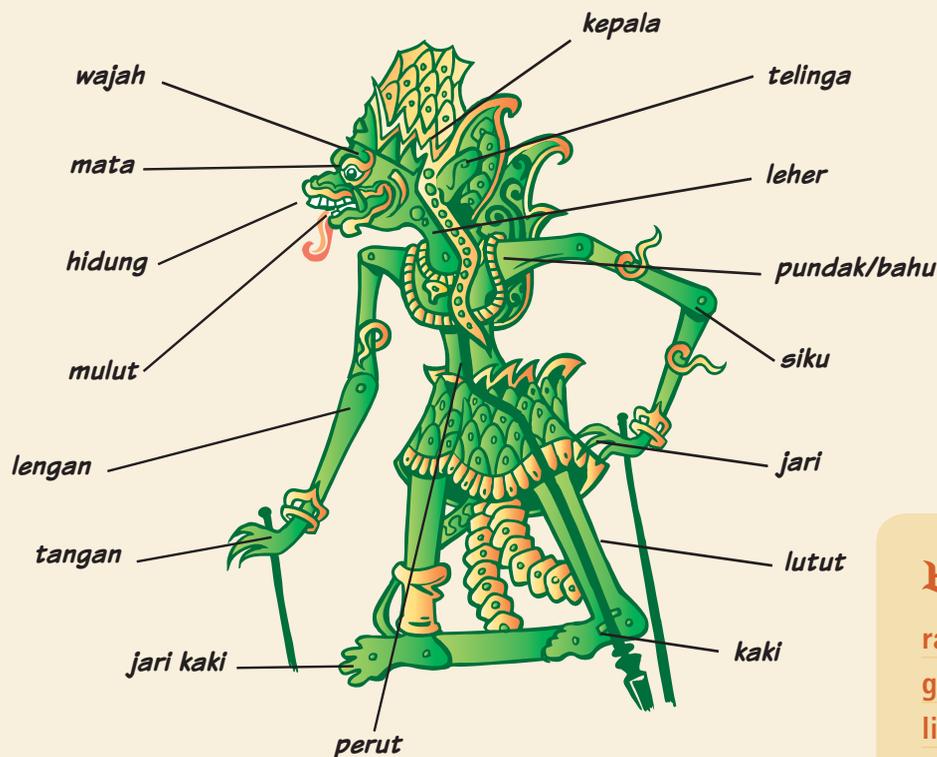
Here are some other words that will come in handy for describing your family.

<b>anak bungsu</b>	youngest child
<b>anak sulung</b>	eldest child
<b>anak tunggal</b>	only child

## Bagian tubuh

### Body parts

In Indonesian the words **badan** and **tubuh** mean 'body'. **Badan** is often used in speech but **tubuh** is used in writing. **Bagian tubuh** means 'body parts'.



## Kosa kata

<b>rambut</b>	hair
<b>gigi</b>	teeth
<b>lidah</b>	tongue

## Info bahasa

- **Kuping** can also mean 'ear', but it is usually used for the outer ear. **Daun telinga** is also used and literally means the 'leaf' of the ear.
- **Kaki** means both 'leg' and 'foot'. So people usually point to the one they are referring to.
- In Indonesian, each **jari** (finger) and **jari kaki** (toe) has a name, just like in English.



Sing along to this Indonesian version of 'Heads, Shoulders, Knees and Toes'!



## Lagu: Kepala, Pundak, Lutut, Laki

*Kepala, pundak, lutut, kaki, lutut, kaki*

*Kepala, pundak, lutut, kaki, lutut, kaki*

*Daun telinga, mata, hidung, mulut*

*Kepala, pundak, lutut, kaki, lutut, kaki*

5.4

### Body parts scramble

Unscramble the following syllables to make sensible Indonesian words for various body parts. Then write their meanings in English in your writing book.

a lin/te/ga

b dung/hi

c pa/la/ke

d tut/lu

e lut/mu

f ku/si

# Bagaimana dia?

What's he/she like?



## Kosa kata

besar	big
cantik	pretty
ganteng	handsome
gemuk	chubby
jelek	ugly
kecil	small
keren	cool
kurus	thin
langsing	slim
lebar	wide, broad
pendek	short
tinggi	tall

In the cartoon story you will have noticed people asking **Bagaimana dia?** (What is he like?) to enquire about Dylan's dog, Max.

When describing someone, you must always put the adjective after the noun. For example:

**Dia hitam, putih dan coklat.**

He is black, white and brown.

Above are some new adjectives you can use to describe yourself and your family.

5.5

## My family

Choose two words to describe each member of your immediate family. Use full Indonesian sentences for your answer. For example:

**Ibu saya cantik dan langsing.**

My mum is pretty and slim.

**Adik laki-laki saya tinggi dan ganteng.**

My younger brother is tall and handsome.

You can also describe someone by the colour of their eyes and hair.



rambut keriting dan pirang, mata hijau



rambut berombak dan merah, mata biru



rambut lurus dan hitam, mata cokelat

5.6

### Describe a friend

In pairs, describe each other's appearance, such as eye colour, hair colour, hairstyle and so on. For example:

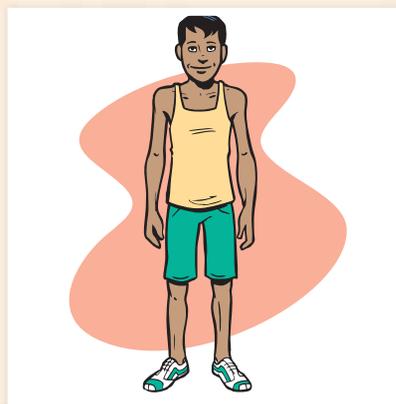
**Rambutmu panjang dan cokelat.  
Matamu biru.**

Your hair is long and brown.  
Your eyes are blue.

### Kosa kata

berombak	wavy
berwarna	coloured
keriting	curly
lurus	straight
panjang	long
pendek	short
pirang	blonde

You can also describe someone's features by commenting on their height and weight. **Bagaimana ciri-cirinya?** means 'What are his/her features?'



**Ciri-cirinya badannya tinggi, pundaknya lebar.**

He has a tall body and broad shoulders.

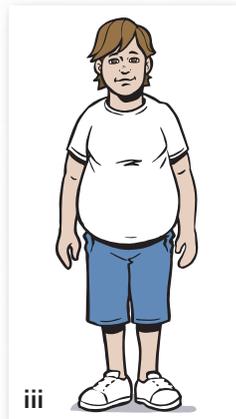


**Beratnya 60 kilogram dan tingginya 164 sentimeter.**

She weighs 60 kilograms and her height is 164 centimetres.

## Ciri-ciri dia ...

Combine your knowledge of describing people with your knowledge of clothing and colour (from **Langkah 4**) to match the following descriptions and pictures.



- Dia perempuan pendek dan kurus. Rambutnya lurus dan panjang. Dia memakai rok biru muda.
- Dia perempuan tinggi dan gemuk. Rambutnya hitam dan berombak.
- Dia laki-laki gemuk dan pendek. Rambutnya hitam, keriting dan perutnya besar. Dia memakai celana pendek hijau.
- Dia perempuan tinggi, langsing dan cantik. Rambutnya pirang dan dia memakai baju hitam.
- Dia laki-laki gemuk dan tinggi sekali. Tingginya kira-kira 180 senti dan beratnya 115 kilo. Rambutnya dan matanya cokelat.

## Tata bahasa

To add emphasis when you are describing someone, you can use the words **sangat** or **sekali** to mean 'very'. However, you must remember that **sangat** comes *before* the adjective and **sekali** comes *after* the adjective, while the adjective/ description always follows the noun/object being described. For example:

**Ibu kamu cantik sekali.**

Your mum is very pretty.

**Dia sangat ramah.**

He is very friendly.

## Bagaimana sifatnya?

### What's his personality like?

When Eko was looking for Dylan's dog, he gave Max's description as **dia ramah**, which means 'he is friendly'. Here are some other adjectives to use when describing someone's personality.



## Kosa kata

<b>baik hati</b>	kind-hearted, gentle
<b>berani</b>	brave
<b>bodoh</b>	stupid, silly
<b>BT (BeTe)</b>	bad-tempered, bad mood
<b>cerewet</b>	talkative
<b>galak</b>	mean, fierce
<b>jujur</b>	honest
<b>keras kepala</b>	stubborn
<b>lucu</b>	funny
<b>nakal</b>	naughty, cheeky
<b>pandai</b>	smart, intelligent
<b>pelit</b>	tight with money, stingy
<b>pemalu</b>	shy person
<b>pemarah</b>	angry person
<b>penakut, takut</b>	scared person, scared
<b>ramah</b>	friendly
<b>sifat</b>	personality, characteristic
<b>sombong</b>	arrogant

5.8

## Charades

Play a game of charades with your classmates. Each person will take a turn to act out a different characteristic. The class must guess the characteristic in Indonesian.



## Binatang peliharaan

In Indonesian the word for 'pet' is **binatang peliharaan**. The following animals are for sale at the pet shop **Binatang Kesayanganmu**. Can you identify them?



anjing



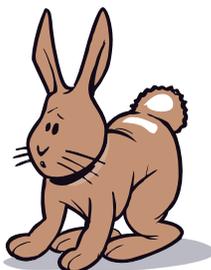
kucing



ikan emas



kura-kura



kelinci



monyet

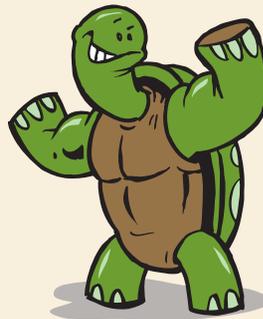
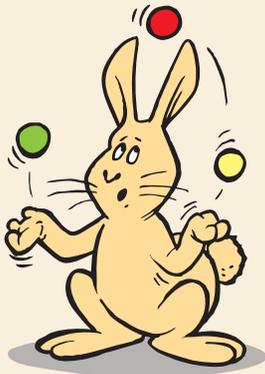


burung

## Binatang yang mana?

Just like people, animals also have their individual personalities. Use words from the following list to describe the personality of each animal shown below.

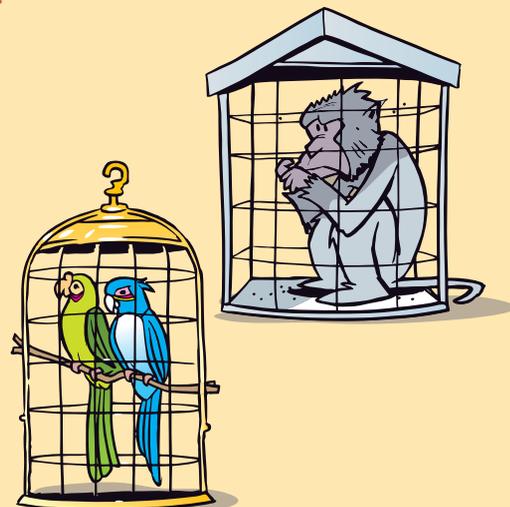
baik hati pemarah penakut bodoh pandai nakal berani lucu keras kepala



## Pojok budaya

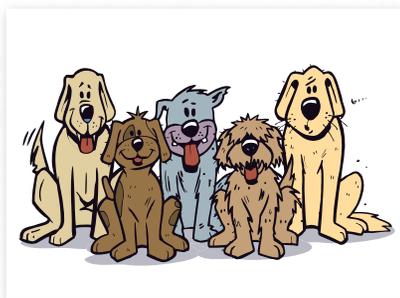
### Pets in Indonesia

Some Indonesian people have unusual pets such as monkeys, roosters or eagles. Some have large collections of birds, from the most beautiful-looking bird of paradise to a *kutilang*, which can be taught to sing and speak! However, the majority of Indonesian people are Muslims and their religion does not permit them to have dogs as pets. Pets such as cats and dogs in Indonesia are not necessarily of any particular breed—more often they are just stray animals that are adopted and fed by a family.

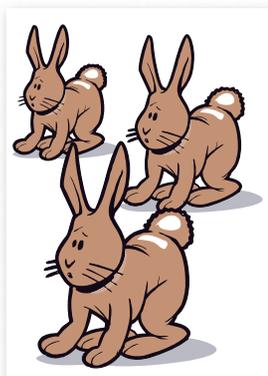


### Seekor, dua ekor ...

Using the information about classifiers in the **Tata bahasa** box, fill in the blanks for the following groups in your writing book.



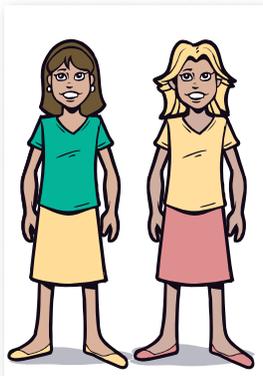
a lima \_\_\_\_\_ anjing



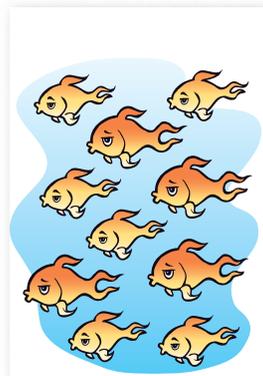
b tiga ekor \_\_\_\_\_



c empat \_\_\_\_\_



d dua \_\_\_\_\_ anak perempuan



e \_\_\_\_\_ ekor ikan

### Tata bahasa

The Indonesian language uses many classifiers. These are words that 'group' or 'classify' objects according to quantity. To classify an animal you use the word **ekor**, which literally means 'tail' and you place this word before the name of the animal. For example:

**lima ekor kucing**

five (animal) cats

**seekor anjing**

one (animal) dog

You used the word **orang** earlier, which means 'person'. This is a classifier too.

Kamu punya binatang peliharaan, Dylan?



Ya, saya punya seekor anjing.



As you can see in the picture above, Eko is asking Dylan if he has a pet. Can you understand Dylan's response?

To answer this question, you must remember the word **punya** (to have). For example:

Ya, saya punya ...

Yes, I have ...

Tidak, saya tidak punya ...

No, I don't have ...

## Interview a friend

In Indonesian, ask two of your classmates what pets they have. As a challenge, ask them for the name of their pet and a short description.

## Ayo bercakap-cakap!

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

<b>a</b>	Eko, Dodi, Caca,	kenalkan ini keluarga saya. Ini	ibu saya, Dewi. bapak saya, Krisna.
----------	------------------------	---------------------------------	--

<b>b</b>	Selamat sore,	pak. bu.
----------	---------------	-------------

<b>a</b>	Dan ini	adik kakak	perempuan laki-laki	saya, namanya	Bondan. Diah.
----------	---------	---------------	------------------------	---------------	------------------

<b>b</b>	Hai, selamat sore	Bondan. Diah.	Nama saya	Eko. Dodi. Caca.
----------	-------------------	------------------	-----------	------------------------

<b>a</b>	Halo	Eko. Dodi. Caca.	Apa kabar? Ini	anjing kelinci	saya namanya Bobo.
----------	------	------------------------	----------------	-------------------	--------------------

<b>b</b>	Wah, dia lucu sekali, ya?
----------	---------------------------

<b>a</b>	Ya, dia lucu dan	nakal. galak. pandai.	Kamu punya binatang peliharaan?
----------	------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------------

<b>b</b>	Ya, saya punya seekor	monyet kucing anjing	dan sepuluh ekor	burung. ikan. kura-kura.
----------	-----------------------	----------------------------	------------------	--------------------------------

<b>a</b>	Wah, banyak sekali	burungmu! ikanmu! kura-kuramu!
----------	--------------------	--------------------------------------

## Mari membaca!

Mayang has lost touch with her cousin Abdul. Read the advertisement that she will send to the radio station in order to find him.

*Hai, nama saya Mayang. Saya mencari sepupu laki-laki saya, namanya Abdulrachman Abubakar. Dia biasa dipanggil Abdul dan umurnya 17 tahun. Abdul berasal dari Jawa, dia tinggal di kota Solo. Ciri-cirinya badannya besar dan dia tinggi. Tingginya kira-kira 190 sentimeter dan beratnya 90 kilogram. Rambutnya lurus dan berwarna coklat. Dia punya seekor monyet berwarna abu-abu. Monyetnya berani sekali dan dia galak juga.*

### Kosa kata

biasanya	usually
dipanggil	is called

5.12

### Reading comprehension

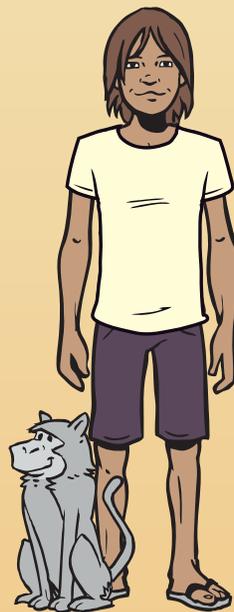
Now that you have read Mayang's radio announcement, do you think you would recognise Abdul if you saw him down the street?

- How old is he?
- Describe his height and weight.
- What is his hair like?
- Does he have a pet?

5.13

### Challenge!

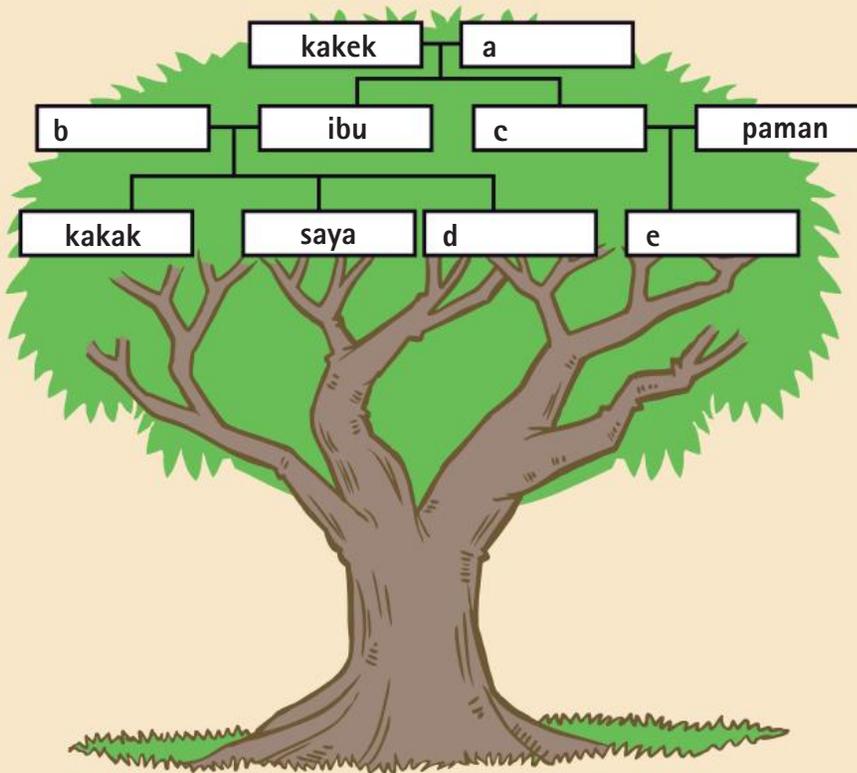
Can you work out which picture best suits Mayang's description of Abdul?



# Saya bisa!

## Family members

- 1 In your writing book, write the names of the family members missing from this family tree.



- 2 In full Indonesian sentences, write how many people are in your family, then give their names and ages.

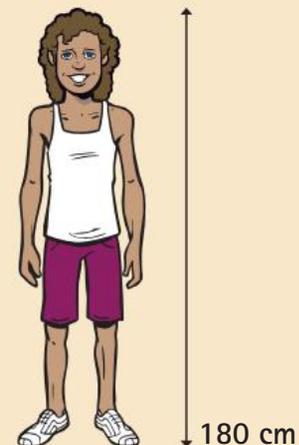
## Body parts

- 3 Unscramble the following names of body parts and give the English translation.

a nagtan      b ikka      c lekapa  
d lumut      e tulut

## Describing someone's physical appearance

- 4 Here is a picture issued by a local Indonesian newspaper for a missing person. In Indonesian, write a description to accompany the picture. Include a description of his clothes too.

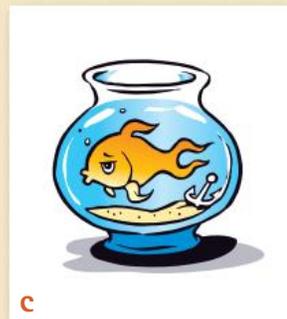


## Describing someone's personality

- 5 You are going on an exchange to Indonesia for a month. Your host sister emails you about the personalities of the members of her family. Translate them into English to tell your friends in Australia about your future host family.
- Bapak: Dia keras kepala tetapi tidak sombong.
  - Ibu: Dia ramah dan pemalu. Dia juga pandai dan jujur.
  - Kakak perempuan: Wah! Dia pemarah dan pelit. Dia selalu BeTe.
  - Kakak laki-laki: Lucu dan bodoh. Tetapi dia baik hati.
  - Adik laki-laki: Hmm ... dia nakal tetapi dia juga penakut.

## Pets

- 6 Name and describe the following animals in Indonesian, using colours and personal characteristics.



### Revision on CD and CW



Speaking and listening  
LOTElab



Review questions



# Kosa kata lengkap

## 1 Family members

adik	younger sibling
anak bungsu	youngest child
anak sulung	eldest child
anak tunggal	only child
bapak/ayah	father
ibu	mother
kakak	older sibling
keluarga	family
laki-laki	male
perempuan	female

### Extended family

cucu	grandchild
kakek	grandfather
keponakan	niece/nephew
nenek	grandmother
om/paman	uncle
sepupu	cousin
tante/bibi	aunt

## 2 Body parts

badan	body (speech)
bibir	lips
gigi	teeth
hidung	nose
jari	fingers
jari kaki	toe
kaki	leg, foot
kepala	head
leher	neck
lengan	arm
lidah	tongue
lutut	knee
mata	eye
mulut	mouth
perut	stomach
pundak/bahu	shoulder
rambut	hair
tangan	hand

telinga/kuping	ear
wajah	face
tubuh	body (written)

## 3 Describing someone's appearance

beratnya	his/her weight
berombak	wavy
besar	big
cantik	pretty
ciri-cirinya	his/her description
galak	mean, fierce
ganteng	handsome
gemuk	chubby
jelek	ugly
kecil	small
keriting	curly
kurus	thin
langsing	slim
lebar	wide, broad
lurus	straight
panjang	long
pendek	short
pirang	blonde
tinggi	tall
tingginya	his/her height

## 4 Describing someone's personality

baik hati	kind-hearted, gentle
berani	brave
bodoh	stupid
BT (BeTe)	bad-tempered, bad mood
cerewet	talkative
jujur	honest
lucu	funny
keras kepala	stubborn
nakal	naughty, cheeky
pandai	smart, intelligent

pelit	tight with money, stingy
pemalu	shy person
pemarah	angry person
penakut, takut	scared person, scared
ramah	friendly
sifat	personality, characteristic
sombong	arrogant

## 5 Pets

anjing	dog
ayam jantan	rooster
binatang peliharaan	pet (animal)
burung	bird
ikan	fish
kelinci	rabbit
kucing	cat
kura-kura	tortoise
monyet	monkey

## Other

anak, 'nak	child, kid
bagaimana dia?	what's he/she like?
bagian	part
di sana	there
di sini	here
harus	must
kira-kira	approximately
maaf	sorry, excuse me
melihat	to see, saw
permisi	excuse me
pohon	tree
punya	to have
senang	happy, pleased
tadi	then, a short while ago
tetapi	but
tidak ada di mana-mana	not anywhere
tidak tahu	don't know

# 6

## Kegemaran kesayangan saya bersilancar!



### Learning outcomes

In this unit you will learn how to:

- 1 name some hobbies in Indonesian
- 2 talk about your likes and dislikes
- 3 ask someone about their hobbies and give your hobbies
- 4 ask for and give the time in Indonesian
- 5 suggest something to do.

Caca has called Bram to plan the weekend. They are just getting down to the details ...



## Pada akhir minggu ...



22



KKKRRRIINNNGGG

**Caca:** Mau bersilancar pada jam tujuh pagi?

**Bram:** Aduh! Pagi benar! Saya suka bersilancar, tetapi saya lebih suka tidur!

**Caca:** Bagaimana kalau kita bermain komputer? Kegemaran kesayangan saya bermain komputer.

**Bram:** Anu ... saya tidak begitu suka bermain komputer. Saya lebih suka menonton film.

**Caca:** Saya juga suka menonton film. Ada film baru pada jam satu.

**Bram:** Maaf, saya mengerjakan PR pada waktu siang.

**Caca:** Bagaimana kalau kita pergi ke Stadium Manahan pada waktu malam? Ada konser Peterpan.

**Bram:** Asyik! Pada jam berapa?

**Caca:** Konser mulai pada jam delapan. Bagaimana kalau kita ke Stadium Manahan pada jam setengah enam? Kita bisa cuci mata dulu.

**Bram:** Aduh! Tidak bisa! Saya bermain bola basket sampai jam enam. Bagaimana kalau jam enam lewat seperempat?

**Caca:** Baiklah! Sampai nanti!

## Kosa Kata

<b>bagaimana kalau ...?</b>	how about ...?	<b>mengerjakan PR</b>	to do/doing homework
<b>baru</b>	new	<b>menonton</b>	watching
<b>bermain</b>	to play, playing	<b>mulai</b>	to start
<b>bersilancar</b>	surfing	<b>pada</b>	in, on, at (for time)
<b>bisa</b>	can	<b>pagi benar!</b>	really early!
<b>bola basket</b>	basketball	<b>pergi</b>	to go
<b>cuci mata</b>	to hang out	<b>sampai</b>	until
<b>dulu</b>	beforehand, previously	<b>setengah</b>	half
<b>kegemaran</b>	hobby	<b>tidak begitu suka</b>	don't really like
<b>kesayangan</b>	favourite	<b>tidur</b>	sleeping
<b>konser</b>	concert	<b>waktu</b>	time (usually a period of time)
<b>lebih</b>	more, plus		
<b>mau</b>	want		

# Kegemaran saya

## My hobbies



Bram is talking about his hobbies—what he likes to do, and what he doesn't.

*Saya suka bermain gitar. Saya juga suka bermain bola basket, tetapi kegemaran kesayangan saya bersilancar!*



*Saya tidak begitu suka mengerjakan PR!*



## Kosa kata

berdansa	to dance, dancing	kriket	cricket
berenang	to swim, swimming	makan	eating
bermain	to play, playing	membaca	reading
bermain komputer	to play on the computer	menari	traditional dancing
bermain papan roda	to skateboard, skateboarding	mencek email	to check email
berpesta	to party, partying	mendengarkan	to listen, listening
bersantai	to relax, relaxing, chilling out	menggambar	drawing
bersepeda	to cycle, cycling	mengobrol (obrol)	chatting, hanging out
bersilancar	to surf, surfing	menonton	watching
bola basket	basketball	menonton film	watching movies
bola keranjang	netball	menonton televisi	watching television
bulu tangkis	badminton	olahraga	sport
cuci mata	to hang out, check things out	rugbi	rugby
futbal aturan Australia	football (AFL)	sepak bola	soccer
hoki	hockey	tenis	tennis

*If your favourite activities aren't here, ask your teacher what they are in Indonesian.*



6.1

## Hobby-match

A list of hobbies is given below, but the words are incomplete. Match the start and end of each word to find these hobbies in Indonesian. Write the words in your writing book.

- |            |       |     |
|------------|-------|-----|
| • olahra   | ..... | ton |
| • men      | ..... | car |
| • bersilan | ..... | bi  |
| • menggam  | ..... | ket |
| • berpes   | ..... | cek |
| • rug      | ..... | bar |
| • memba    | ..... | da  |
| • menon    | ..... | ta  |
| • bersepe  | ..... | ga  |
| • kri      | ..... | ca  |

### Info bahasa

There are two words for dancing in Indonesian. **Menari** refers to 'traditional dancing', for example ballet or ballroom dancing, and **berdansa** is the kind of dancing you would do at a disco or party.



### Info bahasa

You use **kegemaran** to mean 'hobby' and **kesayangan** means 'favourite'. So when Bram says **Kegemaran kesayangan saya bersilancar**, he is saying 'My favourite hobby is surfing'. You can also use the words **hobi** (hobby) and **favorit** (favourite)—these are words that have been 'borrowed' from English. Can you think of any other words that have been borrowed like this?

6.2

## My favourite

Listen to the speakers identify their favourite hobbies. What are they? Now write the following in Indonesian.

- My favourite hobby is basketball.
- My favourite hobby is playing soccer.
- My favourite hobby is watching rugby.





## Pojok budaya

### Sports and hobbies

Soccer and badminton are very popular in Indonesia and are played everywhere, not just on proper courts or playing fields. You should check out the Indonesian badminton team at the next Olympics! There are some Indonesian hobbies and children's games that are not so common in Australia, such as **congklak** and **sepak takraw**, which you will learn about in **Langkah 9**. An Indonesian teenager probably won't know much about **futbal aturan Australia** (AFL) either, but other than that, hobbies are generally the same in Indonesia as they are here in Australia.



### Info bahasa

To talk in general terms about the things you like and dislike, whether they are activities, hobbies, foods or drinks, you use the words **kesukaan** (likes) and **ketidaksukaan** (dislikes). For example:

**Kesukaan saya bola basket, pizza dan cola!**

My likes (favourite things) are basketball, pizza and cola!

## Suka atau tidak?

### Do you like it or not?

You have already learnt how to say you like to do something, by using **saya suka ...** To say you *really like* something, you will remember the words **sangat** and **sekali** from **Langkah 5**.

To say you *don't really like* something, use **saya tidak begitu suka**. For example:

**Saya tidak begitu suka mengerjakan PR.**

I *don't really like* doing homework.

Another way to indicate you don't really like something without causing offence is to suggest something you *prefer*, using **saya lebih suka ...**

For example:

**Saya lebih suka menonton televisi.**

I *prefer* watching television.



### Info bahasa

Indonesians are very sensitive about causing offence, and the Indonesian language reflects this attitude. It is far more common for someone to say that they *prefer* something else, rather than being negative by saying they *dislike* something.

You can also use the word **daripada** (than, rather than) to compare one thing with another. For example:

**Saya lebih suka menggambar daripada melukis.**

I prefer to draw rather than paint.

6.3

## My hobbies

Use one word/phrase from each column to make eight Indonesian sentences that are true for you.

Saya

suka  
sangat suka  
tidak begitu suka  
lebih suka

menonton  
bermain  
mendengarkan  
mengerjakan

futbal aturan Australia  
musik  
bulu tangkis  
televisi  
bola keranjang  
bola basket  
olahraga  
PR

6.4

## Kegemaran Bram

Bram is talking about his hobbies again. Read through what he has said and then list the activities he mentions from his most favourite to his least favourite.

- Saya suka menonton televisi tetapi lebih suka menonton film.
- Saya tidak begitu suka menonton hoki.
- Saya lebih suka menonton hoki daripada bermain komputer.
- Saya lebih suka bermain gitar daripada menonton film.
- Kegemaran kesayangan saya bersilancar.

## Apa kegemaran kamu?

### What's your hobby?



To ask someone what they like to do, use the following questions.

**Apa kegemaranmu?**

What are your hobbies?

**Kamu suka bermain apa?**

What do you like to play?

**Kamu suka melakukan apa?**

What do you like to do?

To ask if they like a particular activity, use **apakah ...?**

**Apakah kamu suka mengerjakan PR?**

Do you like doing homework?

**Apakah kamu suka menonton rugby?**

Do you like watching rugby?

**Apakah?** indicates a question that requires a 'yes' or 'no' answer. It can mean 'Do ...?', 'Is ...?', 'Have ...?' etc.

## Have you ...? Do you ...?

With a partner, take turns to ask each other a different question using **apakah**—see who can come up with the most questions! Remember to use full sentences in Indonesian for both the question and the answer, as in the example below.

Bram: **Apakah kamu suka makan?**

Caca: **Ya, saya suka makan. Apakah kamu suka mengerjakan PR?**

Bram: **Tidak, saya tidak begitu suka mengerjakan PR. Apakah kamu berasal dari Australia?**

Refer to the list of activities and hobbies if you get stuck—or try to trick your partner by using words from earlier units, like Bram has done to Caca here!

## Jam berapa?



### What time is it?

Telling the time in Indonesian is easy—use the word **jam** followed by the number (hour). **Jam** is pronounced 'jum' (like the 'u' in 'sum') and it is not something that you spread on toast! You use **Jam berapa?** to ask 'What time is it?'. Remember, **berapa?** questions always have numbers in the answer.

<b>jam satu</b>	one o'clock
<b>jam lima</b>	five o'clock
<b>jam sembilan</b>	nine o'clock

To specify the different times of day, refer to the following words, which you will remember from the greetings in **Langkah 2**.

<b>pagi</b>	morning
<b>siang</b>	midday
<b>sore</b>	late afternoon/evening
<b>malam</b>	night

These can be added to make sure the time is clear, just like using am and pm.

<b>jam enam pagi</b>	6.00 am
<b>jam lima sore</b>	5.00 pm

Remember that **malam** covers the whole night until 4 o'clock in the morning!

## Times of the day

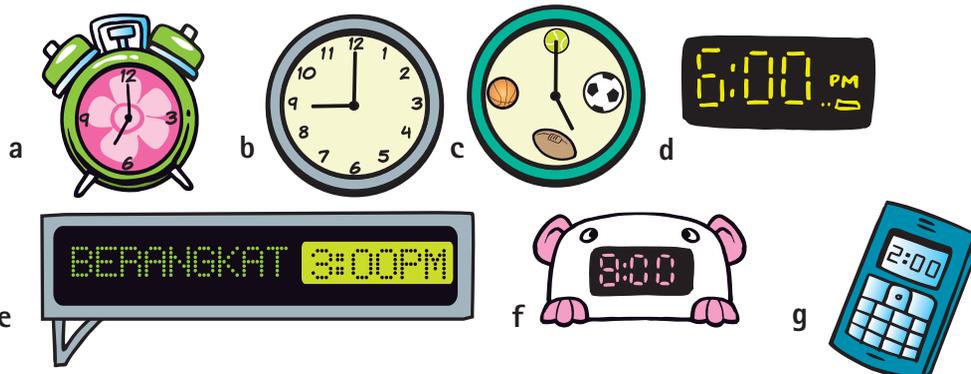
Rearrange these times so that they are in order from earliest to latest.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a jam satu siang    | b jam dua malam       |
| c jam enam sore     | d jam sembilan pagi   |
| e jam sebelas siang | f jam dua belas malam |

6.7

## Jam berapa?

How would you say the following times in Indonesian?



6.8

## Time race

How fast can you get through a day? With a partner, start with 1 am and take turns to say the next hour, until you get through to midnight. Time yourselves to see how fast you can get through the whole day! Try with groups of three, four or even with the whole class—which is fastest?

### Info basa

**Pagi, siang, sore** and **malam** can also be used to make generalisations about time. In this case you use the word **waktu** also, meaning 'time' or 'period of time'.

**pada waktu pagi** in the morning

**pada waktu malam** at night

For example:

**Saya mengerjakan PR pada waktu siang.**

I do my homework in the middle of the day.

Alternatively, to specify the time of day you can add **ini** (this) to these times.

**sore ini** late this afternoon/this evening

**pagi ini** this morning

For example:

**Malam ini saya mengerjakan PR.**

Tonight I am doing homework.

### Tata bahasa

**Pada** is used to mean 'in', 'at' or 'on' for time and dates only, never for places. For example: *at* 12.30, *in* June, *at* lunchtime, *on* Wednesday, *on* my birthday, etc.

## I prefer ...

Write the following sentences in Indonesian in your writing book.

- I like playing tennis in the middle of the day.
- I like watching TV at night.
- I don't like doing homework in the afternoon.
- I prefer sleeping in the morning.

## Jam berapa sekarang?



### What time is it now?

Take a look at the clock below to learn how to express specific times in Indonesian.

**1** The clock is divided into two halves: **lewat** (past) and **kurang** (to).

**2** When the time falls on the **kurang** side, you must skip to the next hour.

**3** **Seperempat** means 'quarter'. Indonesians always use 'quarter to/past' rather than 'fifteen minutes to/past'.

**4** **Setengah** means 'half'. In Indonesian, you always say 'half to' the next hour, rather than 'half past'.

**5** The '**half to**' formula to remember is: **jam + setengah + next hour**.

Here is a formula to help you give specific times in Indonesian. It may seem like you're telling the time backwards, but follow it, and you'll always get the time right!

$$\text{jam} + (\text{hour}) + \frac{\text{kurang}^*}{\text{lewat}} + (\text{minutes})$$

\*Remember, if you're on the **kurang** side of the clock you skip to the *next* hour.

## Info bahasa

### Times past the hour ...

jam dua belas lewat lima	12.05
jam dua belas lewat sepuluh	12.10

### Times to the hour ...

jam dua belas kurang lima	11.55
jam dua belas kurang sepuluh	11.50

### Quarter past, quarter to ...

jam tiga <i>lewat</i> seperempat	quarter <i>past</i> three (3.15)
jam tiga <i>kurang</i> seperempat	quarter <i>to</i> three (2.45)

### Half past the hour ...

In Indonesian, you say 'half to' rather than 'half past'. The word for 'half' is **setengah**. The structure is a little different from the other times. Here's the formula:

jam + setengah + (next hour)

jam setengah tiga (half to three)	half past two
jam setengah delapan (half to eight)	half past seven

6.10

### Which time fits best?

Choose a time from the box that falls between the two times given in tasks a to e. Write your answers in full sentences in your writing book.

6.30 7.15 7.45 8.05 8.35 8.48 8.53 9.30 9.50 10.00

- jam sembilan lewat seperempat ... \_\_\_\_\_ ... jam sepuluh kurang dua puluh
- jam tujuh pagi ... \_\_\_\_\_ ... jam setengah delapan pagi
- jam sembilan kurang sepuluh ... \_\_\_\_\_ ... jam sembilan lewat lima
- jam delapan kurang dua belas ... \_\_\_\_\_ ... jam delapan lewat dua puluh tiga
- jam setengah sembilan ... \_\_\_\_\_ ... jam sembilan kurang dua puluh empat

Bram has a busy day ahead of him, so he has written down everything he needs to remember to do today.



### Hari Minggu

- *Jam setengah sembilan—bersilancar dengan Dylan*
  - *Jam sebelas kurang seperempat—latihan bola basket*
  - *Jam dua belas lewat dua puluh—makan dengan Caca dan Eko di rumah makan*
  - *Jam dua—mengerjakan PR*
  - *Jam tiga lewat lima—bertemu Mayang di kota—mengobrol dan cuci mata.*
  - *Jam setengah lima—bersantai!*
- *Jam lima—latihan gitar*
  - *Jam tujuh kurang sepuluh—makan*
  - *Jam delapan—menonton film 'Ada Apa dengan Cinta?' di televisi dengan keluarga.*
  - *Jam sebelas kurang seperempat—mencek email*
  - *Jam sebelas—tidur!*



## Kosa kata

latihan

training

6.11

### Hari Bram

Read Bram's schedule then work out some of the things he has to do. How long will he spend doing his homework? Where will he go with Mayang, and what will they do? What will he do at 4.45? What activities are planned for after dinner? Do you think he will enjoy his day? Why or why not?

## Bagaimana kalau kita ...?



### How about we ...?

To suggest an activity to do, use **Bagaimana kalau kita ...?** (How about we ...?).  
For example:

**Bagaimana kalau kita menonton film?**

*How about we watch a movie?*

**Bagaimana kalau kita bermain bola basket?**

*How about we play basketball?*

## How about we ...?

With a partner, take turns to suggest doing the following activities in Indonesian, using the phrase **bagaimana kalau kita ...?**

- a Play badminton.
- b Go surfing.
- c Do homework at 5.00 pm.
- d Watch football at 2.00 pm.
- e Hang out this afternoon.
- f Go dancing tonight.

## 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.

<b>a</b>	Bagaimana kalau kita	mengerjakan PR berenang bermain komputer	pada waktu	siang? sore? malam?
----------	----------------------	--	------------	---------------------------

<b>b</b>	Wah! Aduh!	Saya tidak begitu suka	mengerjakan PR! berenang! bermain komputer!	
	Saya lebih suka	menonton film. mendengarkan musik.	Bagaimana kalau kita	ke konser? ke bioskop?

<b>a</b>	Ya, saya juga suka	menonton film. mendengarkan musik.	Film Konser	mulai pada jam berapa?
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<b>b</b>	Film Konser	mulai pada jam	setengah enam. enam. setengah tujuh.
----------	----------------	----------------	--

<b>a</b>	Bagaimana kalau kita bertemu pada jam	lima lewat seperempat? enam kurang seperempat? enam lewat seperempat? tujuh?
	Kita bisa	cuci mata bermain bola basket mengobrol
		dulu.

<b>b</b>	Baiklah.	Sampai	nanti! jam lima lewat seperempat! jam enam kurang seperempat!
----------	----------	--------	---

## Mari membaca!

Remember Felicity from **Langkah 3**? Now that she has a new penpal in Indonesia, she has written them a letter about her likes and dislikes.

*Perth, 22 Oktober*

*Kepada teman saya di Indonesia,*

*Apa kabar? Terima kasih untuk surat kamu! Apa kegemaranmu? Kegemaran saya banyak! Saya suka berdansa, mengobrol ... dan saya sangat suka surat-menyurat! Olahraga kesayangan saya hoki dan bola keranjang.*

*Saya bermain hoki dengan regu saya pada waktu sore pada jam setengah lima. Pada waktu pagi saya bermain bola keranjang dengan teman. Pada waktu siang saya suka cuci mata dengan teman saya Emily.*

*Saya juga suka menonton film—malam ini saya menonton film 'X-men 4' dengan keluarga. Asyik! Tetapi sekarang saya harus mengerjakan PR. Aduh!*

*Apakah kamu suka bermain hoki atau berdansa? Menurut guru saya, orang-orang Indonesia tidak begitu suka bermain bola keranjang atau futbol aturan Australia. Saya tidak suka bermain futbol, tetapi sangat suka menonton futbol! Apakah kamu lebih suka menonton olahraga atau berolahraga? Jam berapa kamu mengerjakan PR? Apakah kamu suka mengerjakan PR?*

*Sekian dulu. Cepat balas, ya?*

*Salam hangat,*

*Flip (Felicity Jones).*

Now that you have read Felicity's letter, discuss these questions with your classmates.

- 1 What are Felicity's hobbies?
- 2 Felicity mentions something that her teacher has told her. What is this?
- 3 What is Felicity's opinion of football?

Challenge! Write a letter in Indonesian about your hobbies. Remember to ask your penpal what they like to do, too.

### Kosa kata

atau	or
cepat balas!	reply soon!
hebat!	great!
menurut guru saya	according to my teacher
orang-orang	people
regu	team
sekarang	now
surat-menyurat	exchanging/ writing letters
terima kasih untuk surat kamu	thank you for your letter

# Saya bisa!



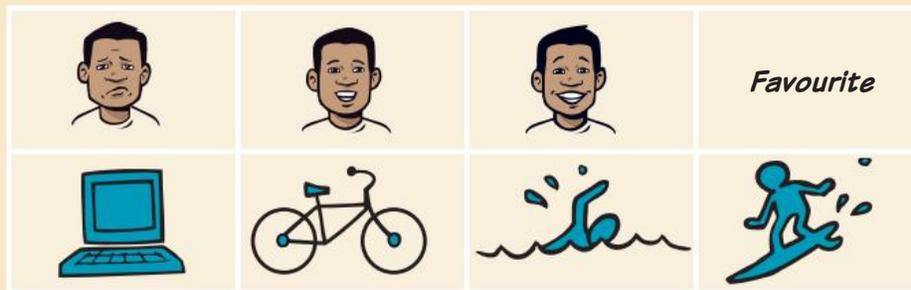
## Kegemaran saya

- 1 Dylan has made quite a few spelling errors in a test recently. Fix the spelling mistakes in each of the following words and then write the English meanings in your writing book.

a	bersanti	f	makken
b	bersilancar	g	manonton
c	bola keranjang	h	mengobbrol
d	bolo tangkis	i	olahragah
e	hoci	j	zepak bola

## Suka atau tidak?

- 2 Express the following information in full Indonesian sentences, showing what Eko likes and dislikes. Refer to the 'Likes, dislikes and preferences' table below for help.



Likes, dislikes and preferences				
Don't like	Don't really like	Like	Prefer	Really like
tidak suka	tidak begitu suka	suka	lebih suka	sangat suka suka sekali

## Apa kegemaran kamu?

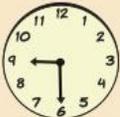
- 3 Write out the questions you would ask in Indonesian if you wanted to know each of the following. Then give your own answer to each of the questions.
- whether someone likes playing basketball
  - what someone's hobbies are
  - what sports someone likes to play

## Jam berapa?

4 Read the following sentences aloud, saying the times shown in Indonesian.

a Pada  saya bermain tenis.

b Saya tidak menonton televisi pada .

c Saya tidur pada  sampai .

## Bagaimana kalau kita ...?

5 Translate each of the following sentences into Indonesian or English (as required).

- Bagaimana kalau kita bermain papan roda pada jam empat lewat seperempat?
- Bagaimana kalau kita menonton sepak bola pagi ini?
- How about we play cricket at four o'clock?
- How about we eat at 6.40?

### Revision on CD and CW



Speaking and listening  
LOTELab



Review questions



Teacher's Resource  
Worksheet

# Kosa kata lengkap

## 1 Hobbies

berdansa	to dance, dancing
berenang	to swim, swimming
bermain	to play, playing
berpesta	to party, partying
bersantai	to relax, relaxing
bersepeda	to cycle, cycling
bersilancar	to surf, surfing
bola basket	basketball
bola keranjang	netball
bulu tangkis	badminton
cuci mata	to hang out, hanging out
futbol aturan Australia	football (AFL)
gitar	guitar
hoki	hockey
kegemaran	hobby
komputer	computer
kriket	cricket
makan	eating
membaca	reading
menari	traditional dancing
mencek email	to check email
mendengarkan musik	listening to music
mengerjakan PR	doing homework
mengobrol (obrol)	chatting, hanging out
menonton (film, televisi)	watching (movies, TV)
olahraga	sport
papan roda	skateboard
rugbi	rugby
sepak bola	soccer
surat-menyurat	exchanging letters
tenis	tennis

## 2 Expressing preferences

daripada	than, rather than
kesukaan	likes
kesayangan	favourite
ketidaksukaan	dislikes
lebih	more, plus
lebih suka	to prefer
sangat/sekali	really, very
tidak begitu	don't, not really

## 3 What's your hobby?

apa kegemaranmu?	what are your hobbies?
kamu suka bermain apa?	what do you like to play?
kamu suka melakukan apa?	what do you like to do?

## 4 Time

akhir minggu	weekend
jam	time, hour
jam berapa?	what time is it?
kurang	minus, less, to (for time)
lewat	past
pada	in, on, at (for time and dates)
sekarang	now
seperempat	quarter
setengah	half
waktu	time (usually a period of time)

## 5 Suggesting something to do

bagaimana kalau kita ...?	how about we ...?
bagaimana kalau kita menonton film?	how about we watch a movie?
bagaimana kalau kita bermain bola basket?	how about we play basketball?

## Other

cepat balas!	reply soon!
dulu	beforehand, previously
latihan	training, practice
menurut guru saya	according to my teacher
mulai	to start
orang-orang	people
regu	team
sambil	while
terima kasih untuk surat kamu	thank you for your letter

# 7

## Mata pelajaran kesayangan saya ...



### Learning outcomes

In this unit you will learn how to:

- 1 understand classroom instructions in Indonesian
- 2 ask for permission and make a request in Indonesian
- 3 name school equipment and your school subjects
- 4 describe your school subjects and teachers
- 5 name the days of the week in Indonesian and use ordinal numbers.

Now that Dylan has moved to Indonesia, he needs various school supplies to start at his new school. His friends Caca and Mayang take him shopping for his school needs.



## Saya perlu alat-alat sekolah!



**Caca:** Hai Dylan, apa kabar?  
**Dylan:** Hai Caca, baik sekali. Apa kabar, Mayang?  
**Mayang:** Baik-baik saja. Ayo ke toko?  
**Caca and Dylan:** Ya, ayo!

*Caca, Mayang dan Dylan naik bis ke toko.*

**Mayang:** Oke, kita sudah sampai! Ini tokonya.

**Pak:** Halo anak-anak. Bisa saya bantu?

**Caca:** Ya Pak, bisa. Ini teman saya Dylan, berasal dari Australia. Dia perlu alat-alat sekolah baru.

**Pak:** Baiklah! Kamu perlu apa?

**Dylan:** Saya perlu ... anu ... saya lupa!

**Mayang:** Aduh Dylan, konsentrasilah! Kamu perlu pensil, pena, buku latihan, penghapus, penggaris, lem dan gunting!

**Dylan:** Oh ya, dan saya perlu tip-eks juga!

**Caca:** Dyl, kamu perlu pena berwarna apa?

**Dylan:** Saya perlu pena biru, pena hitam dan pena merah.

**Pak:** Oke. Ini pensil, tiga pena, penghapus, penggaris, lem, gunting, buku latihan dan tip-eks tentu saja! Ada lagi?

**Dylan:** Anu ... tidak ada lagi. Itu saja Pak!

**Pak:** Baiklah! Harganya Rp. 80.000 Dylan.

**Dylan:** Ini uangnya Pak. Terima kasih.

**Pak:** Kembali anak-anak. Sampai jumpa!

**Caca, Mayang and Dylan:** Sampai jumpa, Pak!

*Caca, Mayang dan Dylan naik bis ke rumah Dylan.*

**Dylan:** Waduh! Saya lupa, saya perlu kotak pensil juga!

**Caca and Mayang:** Waduh!

## Kosa Kata

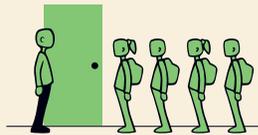
alat-alat sekolah	school stationery
ayo!	let's go!
baru	new
bis	bus
bisa saya bantu?	can I help you?
buku latihan	workbook, exercise book
di sini	here
gunting	scissors
harganya ...	the price is ...
ini uangnya	here's the money
itu saja	that's all
kamu perlu apa?	what do you need?
kotak pensil	pencil case
lem	glue
lupa	forget
naik	to travel by
pena	pen
penghapus	eraser
penggaris	ruler
pensil	pencil
perlu	to need
sudah sampai	have arrived
tentu saja	of course
tip-eks	white-out, correction fluid
tidak ada lagi	that's all, nothing else
toko	shop

# Duduklah! Diamlah!



Sit down! Be quiet!

Look at the pictures below to work out the classroom instructions in Indonesian.



Barislah!



Berdirilah!



Lihatlah!



Masuklah!



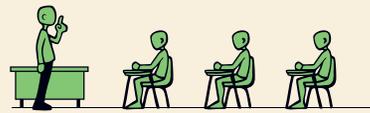
Bukalah bukumu!



Dengarkanlah!



Duduklah!



Diamlah!

7.1

## Classroom instructions



Listen to the teacher as she explains the classroom instructions to her students. During the pause, repeat each instruction with your best Indonesian pronunciation.

In addition to the classroom rules, you will need to learn how to ask for permission.

## Maaf, Bu, boleh saya ...?



Excuse me, Miss, may I ...?

Look at the cartoon pictures below. Eko is being quite disruptive and asking the teacher for all sorts of things. See if you can work out what he wants in each picture.

### Tata bahasa

You will have noticed that the classroom instructions all have the common ending **-lah!** By adding **-lah** to the end of a word, you are making a request, rather than a demand. **Duduk!** simply means 'sit down!', whereas **duduklah** means 'please sit down!'.

Boleh saya ke kamar kecil?



Maaf, Bu. Saya haus, boleh saya minum?



Aduh, Bu, saya sakit! Boleh saya ke perawat?



Bu, saya perlu ke kantor. Boleh?



7.2

**May I ...?**

Make an educated guess as to the English meaning of the following words. Use the pictures of Eko to help you.

- a kamar kecil
- b minum
- c kantor
- d perawat

**Info bahasa**

The word **boleh** is used to ask for permission. Thus, **boleh saya ...?** means 'may I ...?'. If your request is granted, you will hear **ya, boleh**. If your request is denied, you will hear **tidak boleh**. It is also polite to use **maaf** (excuse me), before making your request.

7.3

**Role-play**

With a partner, create a short humorous role-play, with one of you acting as the teacher and the other as the student. The student is asking for permission to do something, but the teacher won't let them do it. Perform your role-play to the class.

**Kosa kata**

boleh saya ...?	may I ...?
maaf	sorry, excuse me
tidak boleh ...	no, you may not ...
ya, boleh	yes, you may ...

**Alat-alat sekolah****School equipment**

Saya perlu pena. Boleh saya pinjam pena kamu?



Ya, kamu boleh pinjam pena saya.

### Info bahasa

The word **boleh** is also used when borrowing something. The question **boleh saya pinjam ...?** means 'may I borrow ...?' You can use this phrase now that you have learnt the names for school equipment.

7.4

### Boleh saya pinjam ...?

With a partner, practise asking each other to borrow different school equipment. You can also use the expression **saya perlu ...** (I need ...), like Dylan in the cartoon above. Make sure you vary your responses.

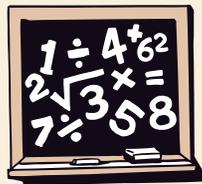
### Kosa kata

boleh saya pinjam ...?	may I borrow ...?
pinjam	to borrow

Now let's take a look at your school subjects.

## Mata pelajaran sekolah

School subjects



Matematika



Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam (IPA)



Bahasa Inggris



Geografi



Olahraga/Penjas



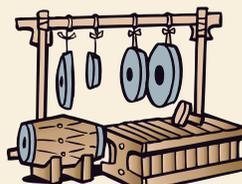
Sejarah



Memasak



Kesehatan



Musik



Kesenian



Bahasa Indonesia

7.5

## I like Indonesian

Complete each sentence in your writing book, inserting the name of the appropriate school subject based on your likes and dislikes.

- a Saya suka sekali \_\_\_\_\_.
- b Saya tidak suka \_\_\_\_\_.
- c Saya lebih suka \_\_\_\_\_.
- d Saya tidak begitu suka \_\_\_\_\_.

To describe your school subjects in more detail, for example **matematika susah** (maths is hard), you should become familiar with the following adjectives.

### Kosa kata

asoi	fun
asyik	fantastic
kesayangan saya	my favourite
menarik	interesting
mudah	easy
membosankan	boring
menyenangkan	enjoyable
susah	hard, difficult

### Tata bahasa

**Apa mata pelajaran kamu?** means 'What are your subjects?'. To answer, you can use **saya belajar ...** (I study ...) or **mata pelajaran saya ...** (my subjects are ...).

### Tata bahasa



To ask someone what their favourite subject is you say **Apa mata pelajaran kesayanganmu?** To respond, you replace **apa** with your answer (subject) and change **-mu** to **saya**. You must also remember the correct word order.

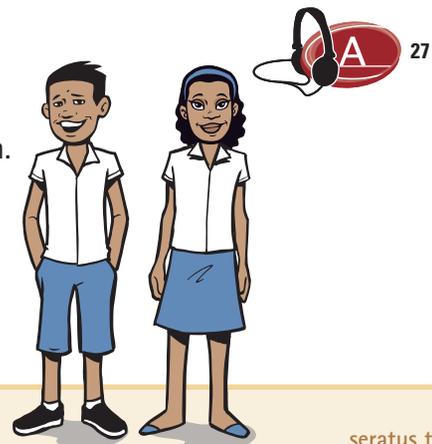
**Bahasa Indonesia mata pelajaran kesayangan saya.** My favourite subject is Indonesian.

7.6

## My school subjects

Listen to Eko and Mayang as they describe their school subjects. Then answer the following questions in English.

- a What is Eko's favourite subject?
- b Which subjects does Mayang consider easy?
- c Does Eko enjoy science? Why/why not?
- d What does Mayang think of English?



## Info bahasa

To say that you are 'good' or 'clever' at something, you use **saya pandai ...**  
For example:

**Saya pandai Bahasa Inggris.**  
I am good at English.

## Kosa kata

belajar	to study
mata pelajaran	subject
saya belajar ...	I study ...
saya pandai ...	I am clever/good at ...

## Guru saya streng!

My teacher is strict!



To describe your teacher, you must once again remember your Indonesian word order. Here is a handy formula for you to use:



You only need to change the *subject name* and the *description* you give your teacher.

## Describing teachers

Describe four of your teachers with full Indonesian sentences. Here are some adjectives to help you. You can use **pandai** too.

<b>baik hati</b>	kind, nice	<b>lucu</b>	funny
<b>keren</b>	cool	<b>galak</b>	mean
<b>gila</b>	crazy	<b>streng</b>	strict

Now that you know your subjects, take a look at an Indonesian school timetable.

# Hore! Hari ini, hari Sabtu!

## Hooray! Today is Saturday!

Look at Dylan's new timetable. Can you work out the Indonesian names for the days of the week?

Jam	Pelajaran	Hari Senin	Hari Selasa	Hari Rabu	Hari Kamis	Hari Jumat	Hari Sabtu
7.00–8.00	Pertama	Upacara Bendera	IPA	Bahasa Indonesia	Matematika	Memasak	Sepak bola
8.00–9.00	Kedua	Bahasa Inggris	IPA	Bahasa Indonesia	Matematika	Kesenian	Sepak bola
9.00–9.30	Istirahat	—————→					
9.30– 10.30	Ketiga	Bahasa Inggris	Kesenian	Penjas	Sejarah	Bahasa Inggris	Gamelan
10.30–11.30	Keempat	Sejarah	Kesehatan	Geografi	Penjas	IPA	Gamelan
11.30–12.30 (12.00 Hari Jumat)	Kelima	Musik	Bahasa Indonesia	Geografi	Musik	IPA	Upacara Bendera

## Kosa kata

**gamelan**

traditional Indonesian orchestra

You can use these expressions to ask what day it is or when you have a particular class. For example:

Q: **Hari ini, hari apa?**

What day is it today?

A: **Hari ini, hari ...**

Today is ...

Q: **Hari ini, ada pelajaran apa?**

What classes are on today?

A: **Hari ini, ada pelajaran ...**

Today, our subjects are ...

Q: **Pada hari ... ada pelajaran apa?**

On ... what class is on?

A: **Pada hari ... ada pelajaran ...**

On ... our subjects are ...

7.8

## Timetables

Eko has lost his timetable. It is the same as Dylan's, so see if you can help Eko by answering his question in Indonesian.



## Kosa kata

besok	tomorrow	hari Selasa	Tuesday
daftar pelajaran	timetable	hari Rabu	Wednesday
hari	day	hari Kamis	Thursday
hari ini	today	hari Jumat	Friday
kemarin	yesterday	hari Sabtu	Saturday
hari Senin	Monday	hari Minggu	Sunday



## Pojok budaya

### Upacara Bendera dan Pancasila

You may have noticed on Dylan's timetable the words **Upacara Bendera**. This is a 'flag-raising ceremony', which is held every Monday morning in Indonesian schools. This is similar to assemblies here in Australia. During the **Upacara Bendera**, certain students will **menaikkan bendera Indonesia** (raise the Indonesian flag), while everyone sings the Indonesian national anthem, called **Indonesia Raya**. This is a very serious and solemn

occasion and students must be respectful and well behaved at all times. On Saturday a similar ceremony is repeated, only this time the flag is lowered to signify the end of the school week.

The five principles of the **Pancasila** are also usually read during this ceremony. It is said that Indonesian people live their lives according to these five principles. The **Pancasila** emblem is also Indonesia's coat of arms and the principles are depicted pictorially on the shield covering the Garuda bird.

You can read about the **Pancasila** on pages 114–115.

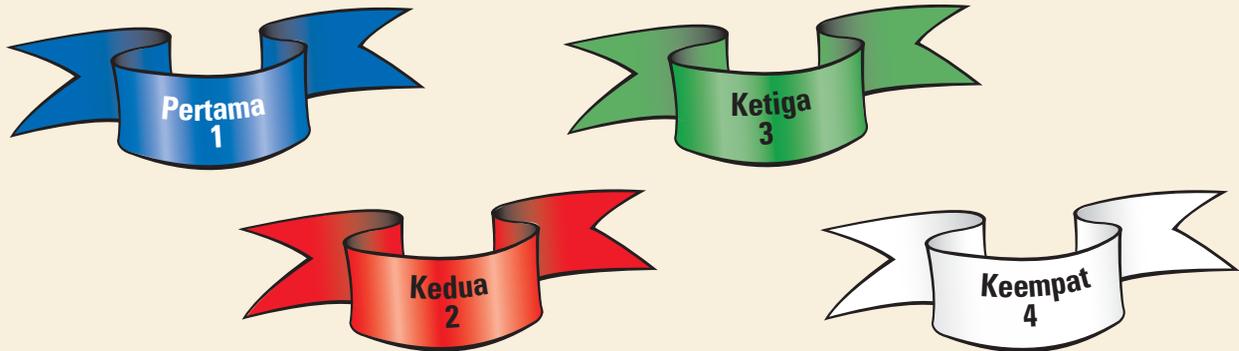


## Pelajaran apa?



### What class is it?

You can also ask what class or lesson you have, by using ordinal numbers. Look at the pictures below and the **Tata bahasa** tip for a more detailed explanation.



7.9

### Keberapa? What order?

Write the Indonesian words for the following ordinal numbers.

- a 6th
- b 7th
- c 8th
- d 9th
- e 10th

### Tata bahasa

Ordinal numbers, as the name suggests, refer to the *order* of things—first, second, third etc. In Indonesian, to give an ordinal number you simply add **ke-** to the front of the regular numbers. For example:

<b>lima</b>	five
<b>kelima</b>	fifth

The only exception to this rule is for 'first', which is **pertama**.

7.10

### Daftar Dylan

Refer to Dylan's timetable again. Using ordinal numbers and the phrases below, ask a partner what class is on for a certain period or day. You can substitute any ordinal number, subject or day of the week for the words in italics.

- Q: **Hari ini, apa pelajaran *ketiga*?** What class is on *third* period today?  
 A: **Pelajaran *Kesenian*.** Art class.
- Q: **Pada hari *Jumat*, apa pelajaran *kelima*?** On *Friday*, what class is on *fifth* period?  
 A: **Pelajaran *IPA*.** Science class.

You must also revise the time (from **Langkah 6**), so you're not late to class!

7.11

## Telling the time

Using Dylan's timetable, write the names of the classes that start at the following times.

- a jam tujuh
- b jam setengah sepuluh
- c jam setengah dua belas

7.12

## Jam berapa?

Give the time each lesson starts, according to Dylan's timetable. Use full Indonesian sentences. For example:

**Pelajaran pertama pada jam tujuh.** First lesson is at 7.00.

## Mari membaca!

Bram is up to his old tricks again, and this time he has got Mayang into trouble. Read his note, which was confiscated after he passed it to Mayang in class, during a test!

## Kosa kata

berolahraga	to play sport
kelas	class
mudah-mudahan	hopefully
tes	test

*Waduh! Kelas ini membosankan sekali!  
 Saya tidak suka mata pelajaran  
 Geografi. Guru Geografi Pak Hadidi  
 streng dan galak juga. Tes Geografi ini  
 susah! Hari ini, apa pelajaran keempat?  
 Mudah-mudahan Penjas, ya? Penjas  
 mata pelajaran kesayangan saya  
 dan saya pandai berolahraga. Saya  
 tidak pandai Geografi! Apa pelajaran  
 kesayanganmu, Mayang?  
 Sampai jumpa! Bram*

## 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.

<b>a</b>	Hai	Caca! Eko!	Hari ini apa pelajaran	pertama? kedua? ketiga?
----------	-----	---------------	------------------------	-------------------------------

<b>b</b>	Selamat	pagi, siang,	Dylan.	Pelajaran	pertama kedua ketiga	mata pelajaran	Musik. IPA. Sejarah.
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<b>a</b>	Keren! Asyik!	Saya suka mata pelajaran	Musik. IPA. Sejarah.	Guru	Musik IPA Sejarah	saya, Bu Marpaung	lucu. baik hati.
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*teng! teng!*

<b>b</b>	Wah! Jam berapa sekarang? Kita terlambat untuk pelajaran	pertama! kedua! ketiga!
----------	--	-------------------------------

<b>a</b>	Jam	7.30 10.15 12.45	sekarang. Ayo ke kelas	Musik! IPA! Sejarah!
----------	-----	------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------

*Di kelas ...*

<b>b</b>	Maaf ...	Caca! Eko!	Saya lupa	kotak pensil tas sekolah	saya. Saya perlu alat-alat sekolah!
----------	----------	---------------	-----------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------------

<b>a</b>	Baiklah, kamu perlu apa? Apakah kamu perlu	pena hitam? pensil? buku latihan?
----------	--	---

<b>b</b>	Anu ... boleh saya pinjam	pena hitam pensil buku latihan	kamu?	Kotak pensil Tas sekolah	saya di bis! Maaf!
----------	---------------------------	--------------------------------------	-------	-----------------------------	--------------------

<b>a</b>	Ya,	tentu saja! baiklah!	Kamu boleh pinjam	pena pensil buku	saya.
----------	-----	-------------------------	-------------------	------------------------	-------

# Saya bisa!



7.13, 7.17, 7.19, 7.26

## Duduklah! Diamlah!

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct letters to give the classroom instructions in Indonesian.

- a    \_\_u\_\_uk\_\_ \_\_ h
- b    \_\_ \_\_ \_\_d\_\_ri\_\_a\_\_
- c    \_\_ \_\_ \_\_m\_\_ \_\_ \_\_
- d    \_\_ \_\_ng\_\_ r\_\_a\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_
- e    m\_\_s\_\_ \_\_lah
- f    b\_\_r\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ l\_\_ \_\_ \_\_

## Boleh saya ...?

2 In Indonesian, provide an appropriate question based on the following answers.

Q: \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Ya, kamu boleh pinjam gunting saya

Q: \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Tidak, Bram! Kamu tidak boleh ke kamar kecil.

## Alat-alat sekolah

3 Find the names of seven school stationery items in this puzzle and then write the English translations.

PEN**G**HAP**U**SB**U**K**U**L**A**T**I**H**A**N**P**EN**G**G**A**R**I**ST**I**PE**K**SP**E**N**A**M**E**R**A**H**G**U**N**T**I**NG**T**A**S**

## Pelajaran saya dan guru saya ...

4 Answer the following questions in full Indonesian sentences.

- a    Kamu suka mata pelajaran Matematika?
- b    Siapa nama guru Bahasa Inggris kamu?
- c    Apa mata pelajaran kesayanganmu?
- d    Apakah guru Bahasa Indonesia kamu keren?

## Hari ini hari apa? Pelajaran apa?

5 Match the questions with the most appropriate responses.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a    Hari ini, hari apa?                | i    Hari ini ada mata pelajaran Musik.  |
| b    Pada hari Kamis ada pelajaran apa? | ii   Hari ini, hari Senin.               |
| c    Hari ini, apa pelajaran kedua?     | iii   Mata pelajaran kedua Kesehatan.    |
| d    Hari ini, ada pelajaran apa?       | iv    Pada hari Kamis ada pelajaran IPA. |

## 6 Read Mayang's timetable then answer the questions in your writing book.

Jam	Pelajaran	Hari Senin	Hari Selasa	Hari Rabu	Hari Kamis	Hari Jumat	Hari Sabtu
7.00–8.00	Pertama	Upacara Bendera	Sejarah	Penjas	IPA	Sejarah	Bulu tangkis
8.00–9.00	Kedua	Sejarah	Musik	Geografi	IPA	Penjas	Bulu tangkis
9.00–9.30	Istirahat						→
9.30– 10.30	Ketiga	Bahasa Inggris	Kesenian	Matematika	Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Inggris	Menari tradisional
10.30– 11.30	Keempat	Bahasa Inggris	Kesehatan	Matematika	Bahasa Indonesia	Memasak	Menari tradisional
11.30– 12.30	Kelima	Penjas	Bahasa Indonesia	Geografi	Musik	Memasak	Upacara Bendera

- Pada hari apa, Mayang bermain bulu tangkis?
- Dia belajar Geografi pada hari apa?
- Apakah Mayang belajar IPA pada hari Jumat?
- Mayang belajar Bahasa Inggris pada hari apa?
- Pada jam berapa, dia belajar Kesenian?
- Pada jam berapa, dia belajar Musik dan Memasak?

**Revision on CD and CW**

 **A** Speaking and listening  
LOTELab

 Review questions

 **TR** Worksheet

 **TR** Chapter Test 3

# Kosa kata lengkap

## 1 Classroom instructions

barislah!	line up!
berdirilah!	stand up!
bukalah bukumu!	open your books!
dengarkanlah!	listen!
diamlah!	be quiet!
duduklah!	sit down!
lihatlah!	look!
masuklah!	come in!

## 2 Making a request

boleh saya ...?	may I ...?
kamu perlu apa?	what do you need?
perlu ...	to need ...
pinjam	to borrow
tidak boleh ...	you may not ...
ya, boleh	yes, you may ...

## 3 School equipment and subjects

belajar	to study
mata pelajaran	subject
pelajaran	lesson

### Equipment

alat-alat sekolah	school stationery
buku latihan	workbook, exercise book
gunting	scissors
kotak pensil	pencil case
lem	glue
pena	pen
penggaris	ruler
penghapus	eraser
pensil	pencil
peruncing pensil	sharpener
tas	bag
tip-eks	liquid paper

### Subjects

Bahasa Indonesia	Indonesian
Bahasa Inggris	English

Geografi	Geography
Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam (IPA)	Science
Kesehatan	Health
Kesenian	Art
Matematika	Mathematics
Memasak	Cooking
Musik	Music
Olahraga	Sport
Penjas (Pendidikan Jasmani)	Phys. Ed. (Physical Education)
Sejarah	History

## 4 Describing school subjects and teachers

asoi	fun
asyik	fantastic
baik hati	kind, nice
gila	crazy
guru	teacher
galak	mean
keren	cool
kesayangan saya	my favourite
lucu	funny
membosankan	boring
menarik	interesting
menyenangkan	enjoyable
mudah	easy
pandai ...	smart, intelligent
strengh	strict
susah	hard, difficult

## 5 Days of the week

besok	tomorrow
hari	day
hari ini	today
kemarin	yesterday
hari Senin	Monday
hari Selasa	Tuesday
hari Rabu	Wednesday

hari Kamis	Thursday
hari Jumat	Friday
hari Sabtu	Saturday
hari Minggu	Sunday

### Ordinal numbers

ke + <i>number</i>	ordinal number (1st, 2nd, 3rd ...)
pertama	first

### Other

baru	new
berolahraga	to play sport
bis	bus
bisa saya bantu?	can I help you?
gamelan	traditional Indonesian orchestra
harganya ...	the price is ...
ini uangnya	here's money
itu saju	that's all
kamar kecil	toilet
kantor	office
kelas	class
konsentrasi	to concentrate
minum	to drink
mudah-mudahan	hopefully
naik	to travel by ... , to ride
perawat	nurse
rumah	house
tentu saja	of course
tes	test
tidak ada lagi	nothing else
toko	shop



# Sekilas budaya

## The Pancasila

In **Langkah 7** you read about the **Pancasila** (pronounced 'pun-cha-see-lah'). The Pancasila shows a Garuda (the mythical Golden Eagle) holding a shield depicting five symbols. These symbols represent the five principles by which Indonesian people are expected to live their lives. The words **panca**, meaning 'five', and **sila**, meaning 'principle', originate from the ancient Sanskrit language.

The history of the Pancasila emblem dates back to 17 August 1945, when Indonesian independence was finally declared. After a long history of being ruled by the Dutch, Indonesia was finally in control of its own government. The new President Sukarno believed a 'philosophy' should be devised to unify the new nation and to guide all Indonesian people to live their lives well.

The **shield** is a symbol of protection and defence, and the horizontal, central line represents the equator, which also runs through the Indonesian archipelago.

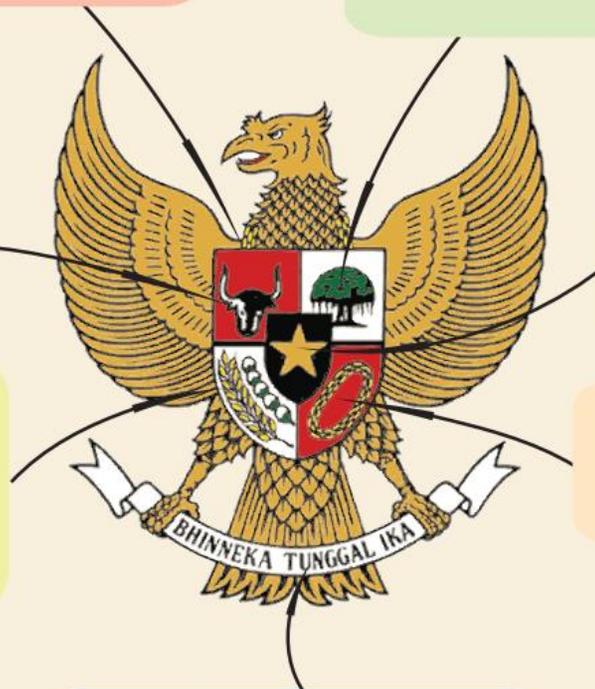
The **banyan tree** has many external and far-reaching roots, symbolising Indonesia's extensive cultural diversity.

The **banteng** (bull) is representative of democracy and indicates that all people should work together in an open manner.

The **cotton and paddy** (rice) are representative of social justice. It indicates that all people have the same basic needs and should be entitled to the same basic rights, for example having food to eat, a place to live, etc.

The **gold star** represents faith in God (inclusive of all recognised religions in Indonesia).

The **circular chain** represents the continuity of humanity and equality.



The phrase **Bhinneka Tunggal Ika** is from the old Javanese language, and today is Indonesia's national motto, translated as 'Unity in Diversity'.

## Tasks

- 1 Discuss the motto **Bhinneka Tunggal Ika**. What do you think it means and why is it an appropriate motto for Indonesia?
- 2 Indonesian Independence was declared on 17 August 1945. Count the feathers on the wings, tail and neck of the Garuda. Can you see a pattern?
- 3 The colours on the Pancasila are very important. Do some research and see if you can find out why the Garuda is golden and why the shield is red and white.
- 4 Research the history of the Indonesian flag.
- 5 Compare the similarities and differences between the Pancasila and Australia's coat of arms. They may be more alike than you think! If you are not sure about your own country's coat of arms, do some extra research on the Internet.
- 6 Design your own coat of arms, showing what is important to you.



# 8

## Asyik, liburan sekolah!

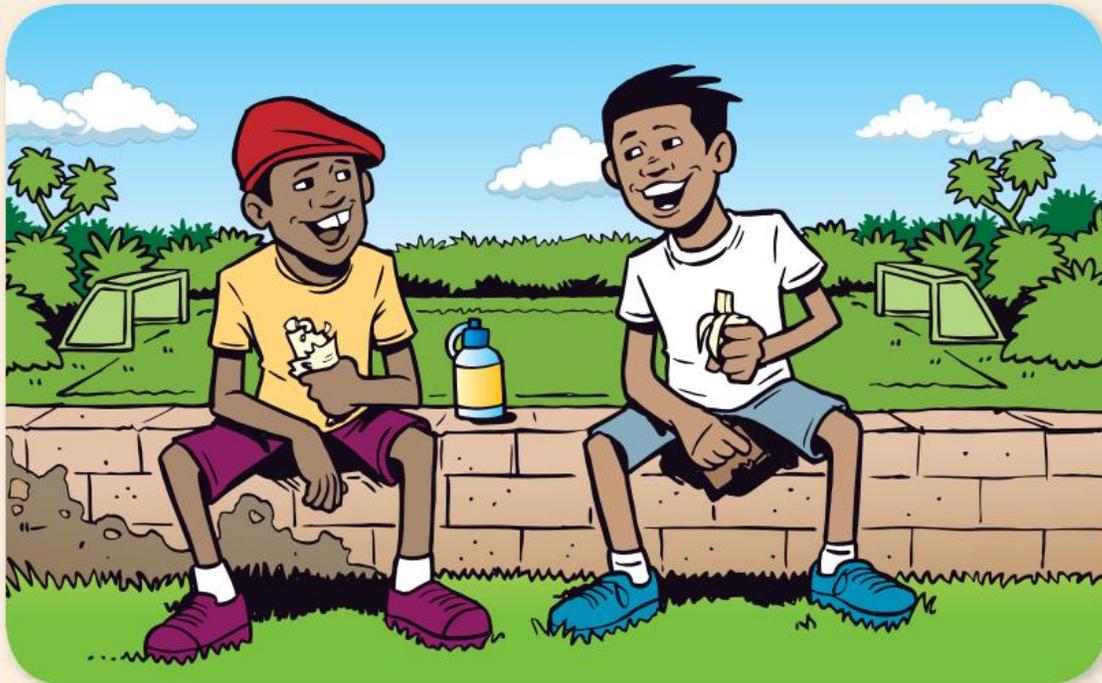


### Learning outcomes

In this unit you will learn how to:

- 1 name different places in Indonesian
- 2 ask for and give information about going places
- 3 ask about and describe periods of time
- 4 name modes of transport and describe travel
- 5 give information about popular Indonesian holiday destinations.

Bram and Eko are talking about their coming holidays. Bram is going to Lombok, and Eko is going to visit his cousin in Jakarta.



## Asyik! Liburan sekolah!



28



8.1, 8.2

- Bram:** Eko, saya senang sekali, karena saya akan pergi ke Lombok pada liburan ini!
- Eko:** Wah, asyik! Naik apa kamu ke sana?
- Bram:** Kami akan naik bis ke bandara di Solo, lalu naik pesawat terbang ke Lombok.
- Eko:** Berapa lama perjalanan dari Solo ke Lombok?
- Bram:** Kira-kira satu setengah jam. Kamu mau ke mana pada liburan ini?
- Eko:** Saya akan pergi ke Jakarta ke rumah sepupu saya. Kami akan naik kereta api ke sana.
- Bram:** Berapa lama perjalanan dari Solo ke Jakarta naik kereta api?
- Eko:** Kira-kira sepuluh jam.
- Bram:** Sepuluh jam? Lama sekali!
- Eko:** Ya, tetapi saya bisa melihat pemandangan, menonton film atau tidur di kereta api. Di Lombok kamu akan melakukan apa?
- Bram:** Saya akan berenang, bersilancar dan menyelam di laut, pergi ke Desa Sade, naik cidomo, naik perahu dan mendaki Gunung Rinjani. Dan kamu akan melakukan apa di Jakarta?
- Eko:** Saya mau pergi ke Dunia Fantasi, Teater 4 Dimensi, TMII, museum-museum, bioskop dan bermain dengan sepupu saya.
- Bram:** Eko, cewek Jakarta cantik-cantik?
- Eko:** Saya tidak tahu. Mengapa?
- Bram:** Salam dari Bram, cowok keren dari Ambon.
- Eko:** Ha ha ha ...

### Kosa kata

**akan** will, to be going to

**bandara (bandar udara)** airport

**berapa lama?** how long? (for time)

**bioskop** cinema

**cewek (slang)** girl

**cidomo (cikar-dokar-motor)** horse and cart

**cowok (slang)** boy, guy

**Desa Sade**

Sade village, a traditional village in Lombok

**Dunia Fantasi (Dufan)**

Fantasy World (Dream World)

**kamu mau ke mana?**

where are you going?

**karena**

because

**kereta api**

train

**kira-kira**

approximately

**Kosa kata** continued

<b>lama sekali!</b>	very long! (time)	<b>perahu</b>	boat
<b>laut</b>	sea	<b>pergi ke</b>	going to, going
<b>liburan</b>	holiday	<b>perjalanan</b>	trip, journey
<b>mendaki gunung</b>	to go hiking	<b>pesawat terbang</b>	aeroplane
<b>mengapa?</b>	why?	<b>Teater 4 Dimensi</b>	4D theatre
<b>menyelam (selam)</b>	to dive (scuba)	<b>TMI (Taman Mini Indonesia Indah)</b>	Indonesian Miniature Park
<b>pemandangan</b>	scenery, view		

## Tempat-tempat



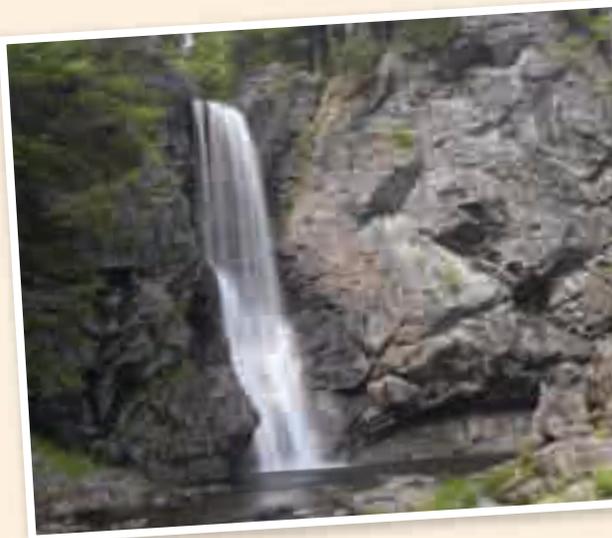
### Places

Bram and Eko have talked about some really interesting places that they will visit during their holiday. But here are a few 'everyday places' you should also become familiar with.

8.1

### Peta saya—my map

Create a map of an area of your choice on A3 paper or on a computer. You can use the places around your house or you can make it up. Label all the places in Indonesian and try to make your map as interesting as possible.



### Kosa kata

<b>air terjun</b>	waterfall
<b>bandara (bandar udara)</b>	airport
<b>bioskop</b>	cinema
<b>desa</b>	village
<b>gunung</b>	mountain
<b>hotel</b>	hotel
<b>kota</b>	city
<b>lapangan</b>	oval, field
<b>museum</b>	museum
<b>pantai</b>	beach
<b>pasar</b>	market
<b>pasar swalayan</b>	supermarket
<b>pegunungan</b>	mountain range
<b>pulau</b>	island
<b>rumah</b>	house
<b>taman</b>	park
<b>toko</b>	shops
<b>sekolah</b>	school

## Tata bahasa



### The preposition *ke*

In Langkah 3 you learnt about the prepositions *di* (in, at, on) and *dari* (from). Similarly, the preposition *ke*, meaning 'to', is put before the name of a location or place. When using the preposition *ke*, you are indicating that the subject moves/goes to a different location. Have a look at the following patterns:

<p><i>di</i> (in, on, at) <i>dari</i> (from) <i>ke</i> (to)</p>	}	+ location/place
---	---	------------------

Remember, *di mana* means 'where is?' and *ke mana* means 'where to?'

The preposition *ke* is often attached to a verb/action. However, using *ke* on its own will usually give the same meaning. For example:

<p>Dylan <i>pergi ke</i> sekolah. Dylan <i>ke</i> sekolah.</p>	}	<i>Dylan is going to school.</i>
<p>Saya <i>pulang ke</i> rumah. Saya <i>ke</i> rumah.</p>	}	<i>I'm going/coming home.</i>
<p>Bram <i>berkunjung ke</i> Lombok. Bram <i>ke</i> Lombok.</p>	}	<i>Bram is visiting (or going to) Lombok.</i>

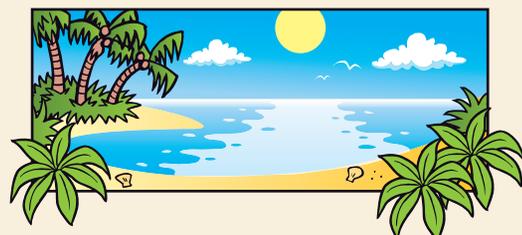
## Mau ke mana?



### Where are you going?

To ask someone where they are going or to say where you are going, you will need to learn the following expressions.

Q: <b>Kamu mau (pergi) ke mana?</b>	Where do you want to go?
A: <b>Saya mau (pergi) ke pantai.</b>	I am going/want to go to the beach.
Q: <b>Mau ikut ke pantai?</b>	Do you want to come to the beach?
A: <b>Ya, saya mau ikut ke pantai.</b>	Yes, I want to come to the beach.
A: <b>Maaf, saya tidak mau ikut ke pantai.</b>	Sorry, I don't want to come to the beach.



## 8.2

**Ke mana? Where are you going?**

In your writing book, create a conversation in Indonesian between yourself and the people listed below about where they are going. When you write the questions, remember to address each person appropriately.

- a An old lady is going to Sade village.
- b A little boy wants to visit his grandmother's house.
- c A man (about your father's age) is going to the cinema.
- d A 20-year-old woman wants to go home.
- e A 12-year-old girl wants to go to Mount Rinjani.
- f An old man is going to the oval.

**Info bahasa**

Remember, when you are addressing someone older than you, use **Ibu** (Miss/Mrs/Mum) or **Bapak** (Sir/Mr/Dad), never **kamu** or **Anda**. **Anda**, which also means 'you', is used only in very formal situations, such as a business meeting, an interview, etc.

**Tata bahasa****Indicating future**

The word **akan** is used to state an activity that will happen in the future. We use the words 'will' or 'going to' in English. For example:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Dia <b>akan</b> pergi ke Lombok tahun depan. | She <i>will</i> go to Lombok next year.    |
| Saya <b>akan</b> membaca buku besok.         | I <i>am going to</i> read a book tomorrow. |

## 8.3

**In the future**

Using your knowledge of the word **akan**, write the following sentences in your writing book, using Indonesian.

- a He will go to the beach on Sunday.
- b My sister will go shopping tomorrow.
- c I am going to play basketball at school.
- d Caca is going to do her homework tonight.

## Berapa ...?



You have already learnt about the question word **berapa ...?** in **Langkah 2** and **6**. It is used only when the answer requires a number. In this unit, you learn how to ask a question about the number of times or the length of time a person does something.

### Tata bahasa

There are a variety of questions that use **berapa ...?** to ask about the length of time. For example:

berapa jam?	how many hours?
berapa menit?	how many minutes?
berapa hari?	how many days?
berapa minggu?	how many weeks?
berapa bulan?	how many months?
berapa tahun?	how many years?

Be careful not to get confused between:

- **berapa jam?** (how many hours?) *and* **jam berapa?** (what time is it?)
- **berapa tahun?** (how many years?) *and* **tahun berapa?** (what year?)

When you want to know the length of time that someone does something, you use the following expressions.

Berapa lama?	How long (does it take)?
Makan waktu berapa lama?	How long (does it take)? ( <b>makan waktu</b> literally means 'to eat time' and refers to the duration of an activity.)

For example:

**Berapa lama perjalanan dari rumah ke sekolahmu?**

**Makan waktu berapa lama perjalanan dari rumah ke sekolahmu?**

Both questions mean 'How long does the trip from your house to your school take?'

**Perjalanan** means 'journey' or 'trip' and you will remember that **dari** is 'from'.

### 8.4

### Berapa lama ...?

Ask the person sitting next to you how long it takes them to go to school by following the example in the **Tata bahasa** box. To answer the question, you start your answer with **Perjalanan dari rumah ke sekolah kira-kira ...** (The trip from home to school is approximately ...)

## How many ...?

In Indonesian, how would you ask someone:

- |   |                  |   |                   |
|---|------------------|---|-------------------|
| a | how many years?  | d | how many hours?   |
| b | how many days?   | e | how many minutes? |
| c | how many months? |   |                   |

When you want to talk about 'doing things', 'going places' or 'travelling', you also need to be familiar with the **ber-** verb structure.

## Tata bahasa



### Ber- verbs

When you attach the prefix **ber-** to a base word, the word becomes a 'verb' or an 'action'. In other words, it means 'to do' the activity indicated by the base word.

For example:

<b>piknik</b> (a picnic)	<b>berpiknik</b> (to go on a picnic)
<b>sekolah</b> (school)	<b>bersekolah</b> (to go to school)
<b>main</b> (play)	<b>bermain</b> (to play)
<b>jalan</b> (street, road)	<b>berjalan-jalan</b> (to go for a walk, to travel)

**Ber-** verbs are intransitive verbs (verbs that do not have an object after them).

You can also use the **ber-** prefix when talking about travelling by a particular means of transport. For example:

<b>bersepeda</b>	to travel by bicycle
<b>bersepeda motor</b>	to travel by motorcycle

When talking about travel, you also need to familiarise yourself with the different modes of transport.

## Kosa kata



<b>bis</b>	bus	<b>perahu</b>	boat
<b>helikopter</b>	helicopter	<b>pesawat terbang</b>	aeroplane
<b>kapal</b>	ship	<b>sepeda</b>	bicycle
<b>kereta api</b>	train	<b>sepeda motor</b>	motorcycle
<b>mobil</b>	car	<b>trem</b>	tram

Now read on to find out about unique forms of Indonesian transport.



# Pojok budaya

## Angkutan di Indonesia



There are many different varieties of public transport in Indonesia. Some areas in Indonesia even have their own traditional means of transport. You will learn more about this when you read Bram's email to Eko in **Mari membaca!** on page 127. When catching transport in Indonesia you will find that, although there maybe a fixed price for the fare, often you will have to directly negotiate or 'bargain' for a price with the driver.

When you use the following means of transport you pay a fixed fare.

- **pesawat terbang**
- **bis**
- **kereta api**, only available on Java island
- **busway**, the newest means of modern transport in Indonesia, only available in Jakarta on limited routes
- **angkot**—this is the shortened form of **angkutan kota**, meaning 'city transport'. An **angkot** is the same size as a family car/mini van
- **taksi** (taxi)
- **bemo**, a three-wheeled vehicle, accommodating five to six passengers



busway



angkot



bemo

## Pojok budaya continued

When you decide to take the following means of transport, you can negotiate the price with the driver.



**ojek sepeda** bicycle cab



**ojek sepeda motor** motorbike cab



**bajaj** three-wheeled vehicle.  
It is very small and can only accommodate two adults.



**becak** three-wheeled pedicab.  
The driver rides a bike attached to the back. This is a very physically demanding job, not to mention dangerous—weaving through all that traffic!



**delman, dokar dan cidomo** horse and cart

8.6

## Dengarkanlah!

Listen to the pronunciation of the names of the following means of transport in Indonesian and repeat the words. Try to visualise what type of transport it is when you hear each word.

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a becak      | b bemo            |
| c bajaj      | d ojek sepeda     |
| e delman     | f pesawat terbang |
| g kereta api | h angkot          |



30

You have learnt how to use **ber-** to say that you travel somewhere, but the more common way of saying how you get somewhere is to use the word **naik**.

## Naik apa?

### How do you get there?

**Naik** means 'to travel by' or 'to ride'. Usually you use the expression **naik apa?** to ask what mode of transport someone takes, but you can also use **bagaimana ...?** (how?).

Kamu pergi ke sekolah **naik apa?**  
**Naik apa** kamu pergi ke sekolah?  
**Bagaimana** kamu pergi ke sekolah?

How do you get/travel to school?

Possible answers to these questions include:

Saya pergi ke sekolah **naik sepeda**.  
 Saya **naik sepeda** ke sekolah.

I go to school by bike.  
 or  
 I ride a bike to school.



## Info bahasa

To indicate that you have travelled on a particular vehicle, you place the name of the mode of transport after the word **naik**.

For example:

**naik bis** to travel by *bus*

**naik mobil** to travel by *car*

If you travel 'by foot' or 'walk', you do not use **naik**. **Naik** is used only for vehicles.

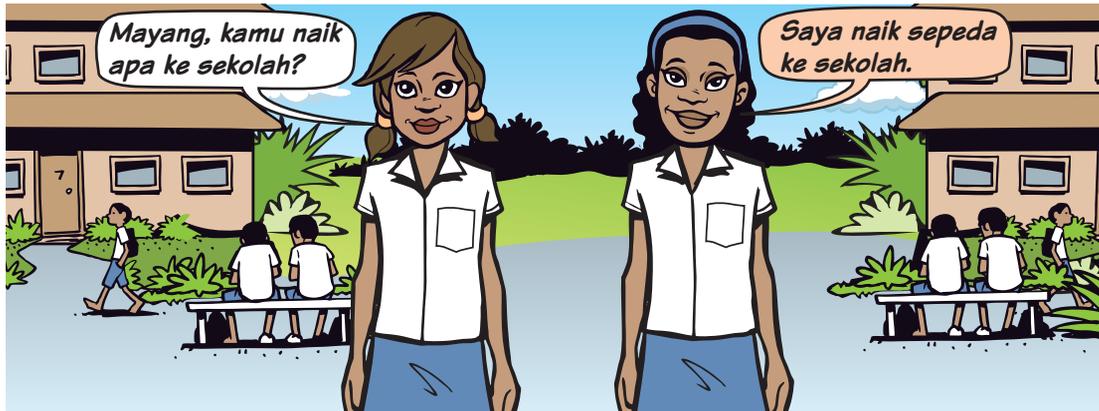
For example:

**Saya berjalan kaki ke sekolah.**

I walk to school.

## Naik apa ke sekolah?

In Indonesian, ask your classmates how they get to school. Draw up a table in your writing book like the one pictured below and use the following examples to help you.



No.	Nama	Bagaimana ke sekolah?
1	Mayang	Naik sepeda
2	Bondan	Naik kereta api dan berjalan kaki
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

# Liburan

Holidays

## Mari membaca!

From: Bram <bram@yabba.co.id>

To: Eko <ekosragen@indomail.co.id>

Subject: Liburan

Hai Eko,

Apa kabar? Bagaimana liburanmu? Liburan saya asyik sekali! Sekarang saya sedang menginap di pulau Gili Terawangan dengan sepupu saya. Pulau Gili Terawangan tidak besar. Kemarin siang saya dan sepupu saya naik sepeda berkeliling di pulau selama kira-kira satu setengah jam. Kami melihat orang-orang bersilancar, berenang, menyelam dan memancing ikan. Kemarin malam, kami berjalan kaki ke restoran Borobudur untuk makan malam. Hmm ... makanannya enak sekali. Tadi pagi kami berjalan-jalan dan naik cidomo di pulau. Meskipun kuda yang menarik cidomo tidak besar, tetapi dia kuat sekali. Lihatlah foto cidomo di bawah ini.

Besok pagi kami akan kembali ke pulau Lombok naik perahu. Mudah-mudahan liburanmu juga menyenangkan!

Salam hangat,  
Bram



### Kosa kata

<b>berjalan-jalan</b>	to go for a walk
<b>berjalan kaki</b>	to walk
<b>berkeliling</b>	to go around
<b>di bawah ini</b>	below this
<b>enak</b>	delicious
<b>ikan</b>	fish
<b>kemarin malam</b>	last night
<b>kuat</b>	strong
<b>kuda</b>	horse
<b>memancing</b>	to go fishing
<b>menarik (tarik)</b>	to pull
<b>menginap (inap)</b>	to stay over
<b>menyenangkan</b>	fun
<b>meskipun</b>	although
<b>tadi pagi</b>	this morning

## Liburan Bram

Answer the following questions based on the email Bram sent to Eko (on the previous page).

- How is Bram's holiday?
- Where did he stay?
- How did he describe Gili Terawangan island?
- What did Bram and his cousin do yesterday afternoon?
- What do they see on the island?
- How do they get to the Borobudur Restaurant?
- What is a **cidomo**?
- How did Bram and his cousin return to the island of Lombok?

### Info bahasa

When you tell someone about your stay during a weekend or holiday, you use the word **menginap**, meaning 'to stay over'. Here are some useful expressions:

Q: **Kamu menginap di mana?**

Where did you stay?

A: **Saya menginap di ...**

I stayed at ...

Q: **Dengan siapa kamu pergi ke ...?**

With whom did you go ...?

A: **Saya pergi ke ... dengan ...**

I went to ... with ...

You can also insert the word **akan** if you are asking someone where they will go in the future.

## Hai teman baru!

Write an email in Indonesian to a friend. You may choose to write about a holiday or about what you do in your leisure time. Below are some ideas and words to help you.

To discuss your holiday include:

- where you went
- where you were staying
- who you went with
- how you got there
- what you did on the holiday.

To discuss what you do in your leisure time include:

- what activities you like to do
- where you do them
- who you do them with
- how much the activities cost
- how you get to certain places.

## Kosa kata

<b>kantor pariwisata</b>	tourism office	<b>losmen</b>	lodgings, small motel
<b>kantor penerangan</b>	information office	<b>memesan (pesan)</b>	to book, to reserve, to order
<b>karcis</b>	ticket	<b>mendarat (darat)</b>	to land
<b>karcis pulang pergi</b>	return ticket	<b>paspor</b>	passport
<b>karcis sekali jalan</b>	one-way ticket	<b>wisatawan</b>	tourist



# Pojok budaya

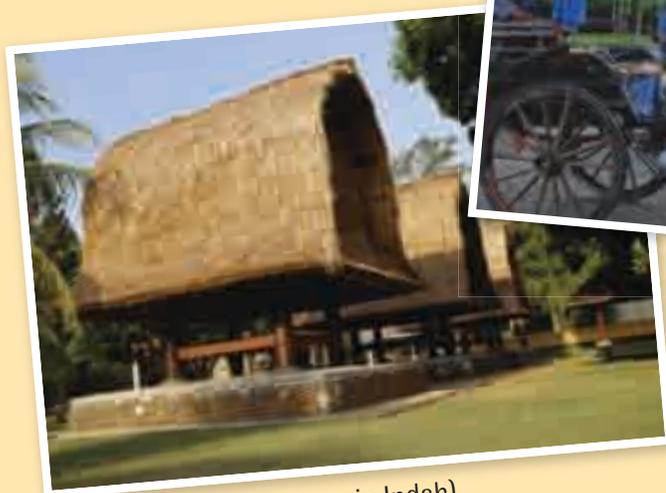
Places of interest in Jakarta and Lombok



ANCOL: Dufan (Dunia Fantasi),  
Seaworld, Teater 4 Dimensi,  
Pasar Seni (Art Market)



Pelabuhan Sunda Kelapa (Old Port)



TMII (Taman Mini Indonesia Indah)



Monas (Monumen Nasional)

## Pojok budaya continued



Pantai (Kuta Beach, Lombok)



Desa Sade (traditional village popular with tourists in Lombok)



Gili Islands: Gili Terawangan, Gili Meno and Gili Air

8.10

### Create a brochure

Create an advertisement about the places of interest in Indonesia. Use the Internet to find picture(s) of the place, information about its location, how to get there, how long it takes to get there and the activities you can do at each place.

# Saya bisa!



## Tempat-tempat

- 1** Answer the question **Kamu mau pergi ke mana?** in Indonesian using the English words below as your destination.
- a cinema
  - b Sade village
  - c school
  - d field/oval
  - e friend's house

## Mau ke mana?

- 2** Use the appropriate prepositions (**di, ke or dari**) when translating the following sentences into Indonesian.
- a Where are you going?
  - b Dylan comes from Australia.
  - c Mayang lives in Sragen.
  - d We are going to our cousin's house in March.
  - e I study Indonesian at school.
  - f Caca goes to school by bus.

## Berapa lama?

- 3** Match the Indonesian question words to the English questions.
- |                                 |                    |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| a How many days in a week?      | i Berapa bulan?    |
| b How long does it take?        | ii Berapa tahun?   |
| c How many hours in one day?    | iii Berapa hari?   |
| d How many minutes in one hour? | iv Berapa lama?    |
| e How many months in a year?    | v Berapa jam?      |
| f How many years in a decade?   | vi Berapa menit?   |
| g How many weeks in a year?     | vii Berapa minggu? |

## Naik apa?

- 4** Write the questions in Indonesian in your writing book and use the information in brackets to answer them.
- a Ask someone how they go to Tita's house (bicycle).
  - b Ask someone how they go to school (car).
  - c Ask someone how Mayang goes to Melbourne (aeroplane).
  - d Ask someone how they go to Sydney (train).
  - e Ask someone how Bonita goes to Lombok (bus).



## Liburan

- 5 Express these statements in English.
- a Dylan akan pergi ke Dufan.
  - b Bram dan Mayang akan berjalan-jalan di TMII.
  - c Jessy akan naik sepeda ke Monas.
  - d Kakak laki-laki saya akan mendaki gunung di Gunung Rinjani.
  - e Saya akan pergi ke Pantai Kuta untuk bersilancar.



### Revision on CD and CW



Speaking and listening  
LOTELab



Review questions



# Kosa Kata lengkap

## 1 Places

air terjun	waterfall
bandara (bandar udara)	airport
bioskop	cinema
desa	village
gunung	mountain
kolam renang	swimming pool
kota	city, town
lapangan	oval, field
laut	sea
museum	museum
pantai	beach, coast
pasar	market
pasar swalayan	supermarket
pegunungan	mountain range
pulau	island
rumah	house
sekolah	school
taman	park
toko	shop

## 2 Going places

berenang	to go swimming
berjalan-jalan	to wander around, to travel, to go for a walk
berjalan kaki	to walk
berkemah	to go camping
berlayar	to go sailing
bermalas-malas	to laze around
berpiknik	to go on a picnic
berkeliling (keliling)	to go around
kamu mau pergi ke mana?	where are you going?
melakukan (laku)	to do
memancing (pancing)	to go fishing
mendaki (daki)	to hike
menginap (inap)	to stay over
menyelam (selam)	to dive
pergi ke	to go to
perjalanan	trip, journey

## 3 Periods of time

berapa bulan?	how many months?
berapa hari?	how many days?

berapa jam?	how many hours?
berapa lama?	how long (time)?
berapa menit?	how many minutes?
berapa minggu?	how many weeks?
berapa tahun?	how many years?

## 4 Modes of transport

angkutan umum	public transport
bis/bus	bus
delman/dokar/cidomo	horse and cart
helikopter	helicopter
kapal	ship
kapal feri	ferry
kereta api	train
mobil	car
perahu	boat
perahu motor	motor boat
pesawat terbang	aeroplane
sepeda	bicycle
sepeda motor	motor cycle
taksi	taxi
trem	tram

## 5 Giving information about holidays

kantor pariwisata	tourism office
kantor penerangan	information office
karcis	ticket
karcis pulang pergi	return ticket
karcis sekali jalan	one-way ticket
losmen	lodgings, small motel
memesan (pesan)	to book, to reserve, to order
mendarat (darat)	to land
paspor	passport
wisatawan	tourist

## Other

akan	will, to be going to
cewek (slang)	girl
cowok (slang)	boy
liburan	holiday
pemandangan	scenery, view
tradisional	traditional



# Sekilas budaya

## Jaya ANCOL Dreamland dan Dunia Fantasi!

Jaya ANCOL Dreamland is a resort-style amusement park located along the beach in Jakarta. This amusement park is a popular attraction for both local Indonesians and overseas tourists.

One of the most popular attractions at Ancol is **Dunia Fantasi** (literally Fantasy World/Land), commonly called **Dufan**, which you read about in **Langkah 8**. Indonesian teenagers love visiting Dufan on their holidays or on weekends. Check out the pictures of Dunia Fantasi.



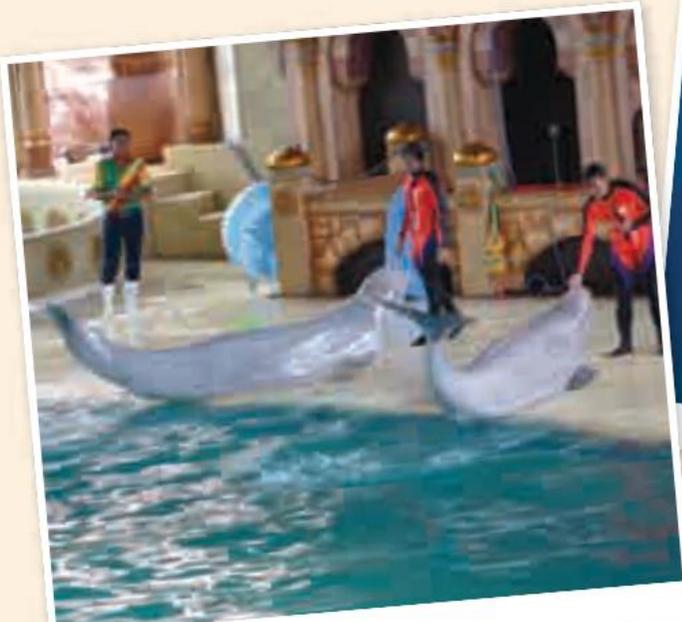
Map of of ANCOL Dreamland



The exit from Dufan

## Task

Why not plan a day trip to Dufan, Seaworld or any of the other great places at ANCOL? Write out a detailed day schedule in Indonesian, based on the brochure, map and photos below. Don't forget to use your knowledge of time and activities from **Langkah 6**, as well as information from **Langkah 8** about going places. You can check out ANCOL website for more information.



Dolphins at Seaworld



Sea life at Seaworld



Rides at Dufan



Toko Cinderamata

# 9

## Ayo bermain dan berolahraga!



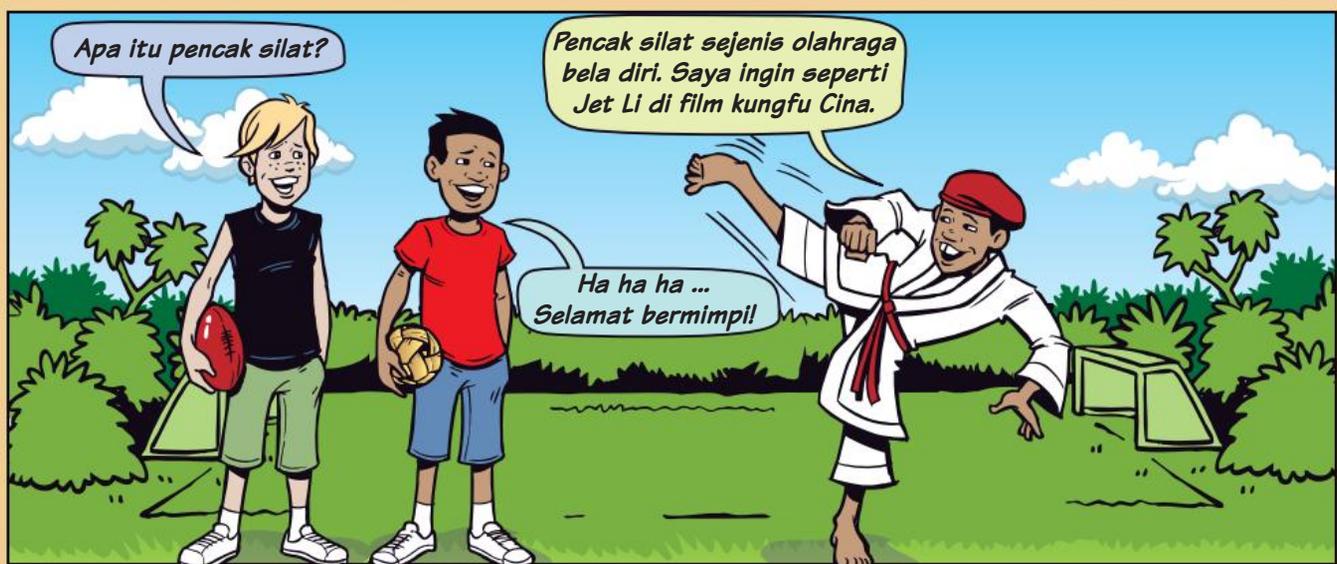
### Learning outcomes

In this unit you will learn how to:

- 1 talk about a variety of traditional sports and games in Indonesia
- 2 describe sporting skills, instructions and actions
- 3 name some common sports equipment
- 4 name shapes in Indonesian
- 5 give information about activities and sports.

Dylan meets Eko at the sports field.





## Kosa kata

bela diri	self-defence	nanti	later
berlatih	to practise, to exercise	pencak silat	Indonesian traditional martial arts
bersama-sama	together	salah satu	one of
bola	ball	sejenis	a type of, a kind of
kebetulan!	what a coincidence!	selamat bermimpi!	sweet dreams! in your dreams!
membawa (bawa)	to bring, to carry, to take	sepak takraw	traditional Indonesian sport, using a woven cane ball
menarik	interesting	sip! (slang)	okay!, cool!
mengajarkan (ajar)	to teach (someone)		

## Bermacam-macam olahraga



## Various kinds of sports

You learnt some names of sports and activities in **Langkah 6**. You can now add the following words to your list.



## Info bahasa

You use the word **bermain** (to play), when referring to game sports. For example, **bermain sepak bola** means 'to play soccer' and **bermain kriket** means 'to play cricket'. For some non-team sports you just add the prefix **ber-** before the name of a sport (meaning 'to do'), for example **bersenam**, **berenang** etc. Refer to the **ber-** verbs section in **Langkah 8** (page 122).

9.1

## Olahraga apa?

Can you name the following sports in Indonesian without looking at the list of sports on the previous page?



## Gerakan-gerakan dalam olahraga

Movements in sports

9.4, 9.16



menendang bola



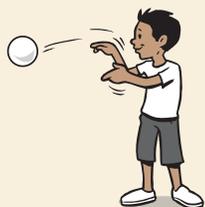
menangkap bola



memukul bola



menyundul bola



melempar bola



berlari



meloncat



melompat

9.2

## Which action is it?

Write the correct English translation of the following Indonesian words in your writing book.

- melempar bola
- memukul bola
- meloncat
- menendang bola
- menangkap bola
- meloncat
- berlari

## Tata bahasa

### Introduction to me- verbs

Like **ber-** verbs, **me-** verbs are words to describe actions. However, unlike **ber-** verbs (see **Langkah 8**), which are intransitive verbs only (verbs that are not followed by an object), **me-** verbs are both intransitive verbs (for example **meloncat**, 'to hop') and transitive verbs (verbs that are followed by an object, for example **melempar**, 'to throw (a ball)'). In **Kosa kata lengkap** you will see that all the **me-** verbs have a word in brackets. Those words are called 'base' words. It is important to know the base word of a **me-** verb. You will learn more about **me-** verbs in *Saya bisa! 2*.

## Bagaimana cara bermain ...?



### How do we play ...?

To ask someone how to play a particular sport or game, you use the expression **Bagaimana cara bermain ...?**, meaning 'How do we play ...?'

When you explain to someone how to play a sport or game, you can use the following expressions to start your sentence:

<b>Cara bermain</b>	+	(sport)	+	<b>yaitu dengan</b>	+	(movement)
The way to play		(sport)		is by		(movement)
<b>Kita bermain</b>	+	(sport)	+	<b>dengan</b>	+	(movement)
We play		(sport)		by		(movement)

For example:

Q: **Bagaimana cara bermain bola voli?**

A: **Cara bermain bola voli yaitu dengan memukul bola.**

Q: **Bagaimana cara bermain kriket?**

A: **Kita bermain kriket dengan memukul dan menangkap bola.**

9.3

### Bagaimana saya bermain ...?

With your friend, ask about and explain to each other in Indonesian:

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a how to play soccer     | b how to play tennis     |
| c how to play football   | d how to play volleyball |
| e how to play basketball | f how to play netball.   |

## Alat-alat olahraga



### Sporting equipment



## Info bahasa

Remember, some words for sporting equipment do not have a direct translation in English and Indonesian, so sometimes you need to associate the word with how you use the equipment in sports. For example, the word **pemukul** is used in Indonesian for equipment that is used to hit something:

**pemukul kriket**    cricket bat                      **pemukul softball**    softball bat

When you describe the equipment for a particular sport, you need to specify the sport after the name of the equipment. Remember the rule for word order from **Langkah 4**. For example:

**sepatu tenis**            tennis shoes                      **raket bulu tangkis**            badminton racquet  
**sepatu atletik**            athletics shoes                      **bola sepak bola**            soccer ball  
**pemukul golf**            golf club

9.4

### Unscramble!

Rearrange the following words to find the Indonesian names for various types of sporting equipment.

- |                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| <b>a</b> upseta | <b>b</b> lukumep       |
| <b>c</b> kater  | <b>d</b> obal          |
| <b>e</b> lehm   | <b>f</b> ngasur gantan |

## Kita menggunakan apa untuk bermain ...?

**What do we use to play ...?**



When you want to find out what kind of sports equipment you use for playing a particular sport activity, you can ask by using the expression:

**Kita menggunakan apa untuk bermain ... (name of sport) ...?**

What do we use to play ...?

To answer the question, you say:

**Kita menggunakan ... (sports equipment) ... untuk bermain ... (name of sport) ...**

We use ... (sports equipment) ... to play ... (name of sport) ...

9.5

### Alat-alat apa?

In Indonesian, ask the person next to you about the equipment you use to play these sports. They should answer in full Indonesian sentences.

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| <b>a</b> cricket      | <b>b</b> soccer   |
| <b>c</b> horse riding | <b>d</b> swimming |
| <b>e</b> badminton    | <b>f</b> tennis   |



## Pojok budaya

### Olahraga dan permainan tradisional di Indonesia



**Sepak takraw** is one of the traditional sports played in Indonesia. It is also played in most countries in South-East Asia, such as Thailand, Vietnam, Singapore and Malaysia. There are different ways of playing **sepak takraw**—one of them is in two teams of three. It is played on a court similar to a badminton court. The following pictures give you some idea of how it is played.



A sepak takraw ball is made of rattan, cane or plastic.



**Pencak silat** (martial arts) is another traditional sport in Indonesia. There are hundreds of different styles of pencak silat in Indonesia, depending on the region. Have a look at some basic movements of **pencak silat** in the following pictures.

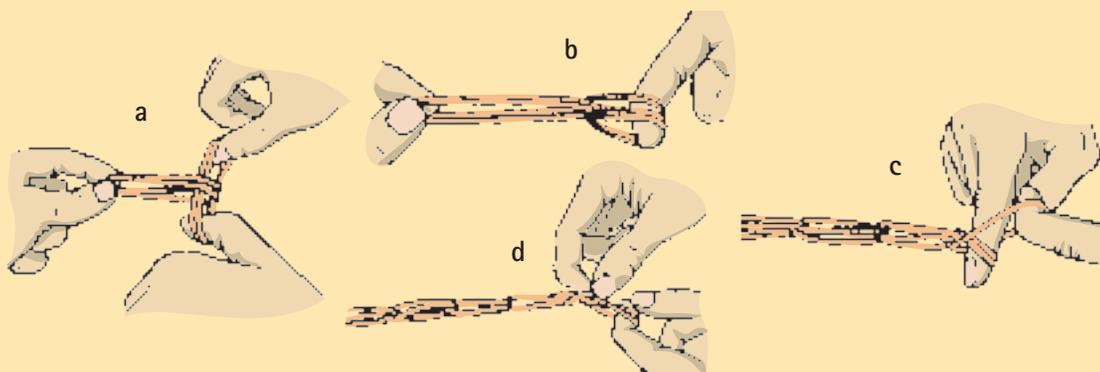


memukul

menendang

menangkis

**Lompat karet** is a game that is played by children in Indonesia. Two people hold each end of the rubber chain, while others jump over it. The rubber chain is gradually raised in height from the knee to above the head. The children jumping over the chain are not allowed to touch the chain with any part of their body. The following pictures show you how to make your own rubber chain.



## Mari membaca!



Ada tiga orang dalam satu tim olahraga sepak takraw. Cara bermain sepak takraw yaitu dengan menendang atau menyundul bola. Kalau bermain sepak takraw kita tidak boleh menggunakan tangan untuk menangkap atau memukul bola. Bola sepak takraw terbuat dari rotan.



33

## Kosa Kata

kalau	if
menggunakan	to use
rotan	rattan, cane
terbuat dari	made of
tim	team

## Mari membaca! continued



*Olahraga pencak silat terkenal di Indonesia. Olahraga ini adalah olahraga bela diri, seperti karate, taekwondo, kungfu, aikido, dan lain-lain. Dalam olahraga ini kita bisa memukul, menendang atau melompat. Ada banyak perguruan silat di Indonesia dan masing-masing mempunyai gaya yang berbeda.*



34

## Kosa Kata

bela diri	self-defence
berbeda	different
dan lain-lain (dll.)	et cetera (etc.)
gaya	style
masing-masing	each (of them)
perguruan	teaching of
seperti	such as, be like
terkenal	famous

*Banyak anak suka bermain lompat karet. Kalau bermain lompat karet kita harus lincah. Cara bermain lompat karet yaitu dengan melompati tali karet yang dipegang oleh dua orang. Tali karet dipegang dari rendah sampai tinggi sekali. Kita tidak boleh menyentuh karet ketika melompatinya sampai setinggi pinggang.*



35

## Kosa Kata

dipegang oleh	to be held by
karet	rubber band
lincah	agile
melompati	to jump over, to hop over
menyentuh	to touch
pinggang	waist
rendah	low
setinggi	as high/tall as
tali	string, rope
tinggi	high, tall
yang lain	other

## Olahraga tradisional Indonesia

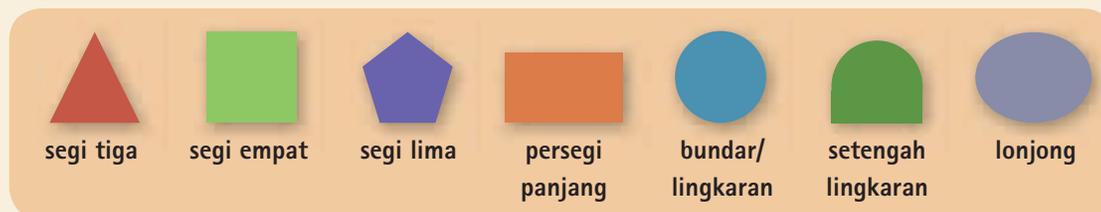
After reading the brief explanations in the **Mari membaca!**, discuss the following topics with your classmates.

- Which sports and games are Eko, Bram and Mayang talking about and what sporting actions are used in each?
- Compare the sports and games that Eko, Bram and Mayang are talking about with the sports and games that people often play in Australia.

## Bagaimana bentuknya?



What shape is it?



To ask about the shape of something, you use the expression **Bagaimana bentuknya?** or **Bagaimana bentuk ...?**, and to describe the shape, you start with **Bentuknya ...** or **Bentuk ...**. For example:

- Q: **Bagaimana bentuk buku?** What is the shape of a book?  
 A: **Bentuk buku persegi panjang.** The shape of a book is rectangular.

9.7

### Berbentuk apa?

Ask your classmate questions about the shapes of the following objects:

- a lapangan tenis                      b lapangan futbol  
 c kotak pensilmu                      d bola basket.

Think about other objects and ask your partner to describe them by shape.

## Memberikan keterangan tentang kegiatan olahraga



Giving information about sporting activities

When you tell someone about your sporting interests, you can include information such as the following.

### Olahraga kesayangan saya *My favourite sport*

In previous chapters, you learnt how to ask and give information about your favourite activities. It is the same when you tell people about your favourite sport(s). You use **Apa olahraga kesayanganmu?** and you can simply start your answer by saying **Saya suka ...** or **Olahraga kesayangan saya ...**

### Tempat berolahraga *A place to play sports*

**Di mana kamu bermain olahraga itu?** is the question you normally use to ask someone where they play sports. For example:

- Q: **Di mana kamu bermain kriket?** Where do you play cricket?  
 A: **Saya bermain kriket di lapangan kriket.** I play cricket at the cricket ground.

## Berapa kali seminggu ...? How many times a week ...?

When you ask someone about how often they do something (frequency), you use **Berapa kali ...**, meaning 'How many times ...!'. You then add the time word, whether the activity is done per day (**sehari**), per week (**seminggu**), or per month (**sebulan**), etc. For example:

- Q: **Berapa kali seminggu kamu bermain futbol?**  
*How many times a week do you play football?*
- A: **Saya bermain futbol dua kali seminggu.**  
*I play football twice a week.*

9.8

### Jadwal kegiatan Eko

Look at Eko's timetable and answer the questions below in Indonesian.

Olahraga	Senin	Selasa	Rabu	Kamis	Jumat	Sabtu	Minggu
Sepak takraw	✓			✓			
Bulu tangkis						✓	
Pencak silat	✓		✓				✓
Sepak bola	✓	✓		✓		✓	

- Berapa kali seminggu Eko berlatih sepak takraw?
- Berapa kali seminggu Eko bermain bulu tangkis?
- Berapa kali seminggu Eko berlatih pencak silat?
- Berapa kali seminggu Eko bermain sepak bola?



### Mari membaca!

Read the following conversation between Gatot and Eko.

Gatot: Eko, apa olahraga kesayanganmu?

Eko: Saya suka bermain sepak takraw.

Gatot: Di mana kamu bermain sepak takraw?

Eko: Saya bermain sepak takraw di lapangan di dekat rumah saya.

Gatot: Dengan siapa kamu bermain sepak takraw?

Eko: Saya bermain sepak takraw dengan teman-teman saya.

Gatot: Berapa kali seminggu kamu bermain sepak takraw?

Eko: Tiga kali seminggu, hari Senin, hari Rabu dan hari Sabtu.

9.9

**Eko suka berolahraga ...**

- a What is Eko's favourite sport?
- b Where does he play his sport?
- c With whom does he play it?
- d How many times a week does he play it?



9.10

**Role-play**

In Indonesian, create a conversation with your friend(s) using a structure similar to the conversation between Gatot and Eko. Be sure to talk about your favourite sport, where you play it and how often you play it.



36

**Lagu: Topi Saya Bundar**

*Topi saya bundar*

*Bundar topi saya*

*Kalau tidak bundar*

*Bukan topi saya*

**Info bahasa**

This song is a famous children's song in Indonesia. As you sing it, do the following movements:

- touch your head with your two hands when you say **topi**
- move your hands to your chest when you say **saya**
- make a big round movement in front of you with both hands when you say **bundar**
- wave your right hand when you say **tidak** and **bukan**.

9.11

**Ayo menyanyi! Let's sing!**

Using the song 'Topi Saya Bundar', create your own lyrics by changing words in the song. For example, change the word **topi** to **sepatu**, and **bundar** to **besar** or **merah**. Be as creative as possible. Use nouns and adjectives you have learnt so far.

# Saya bisa!



## Olahraga dan permainan

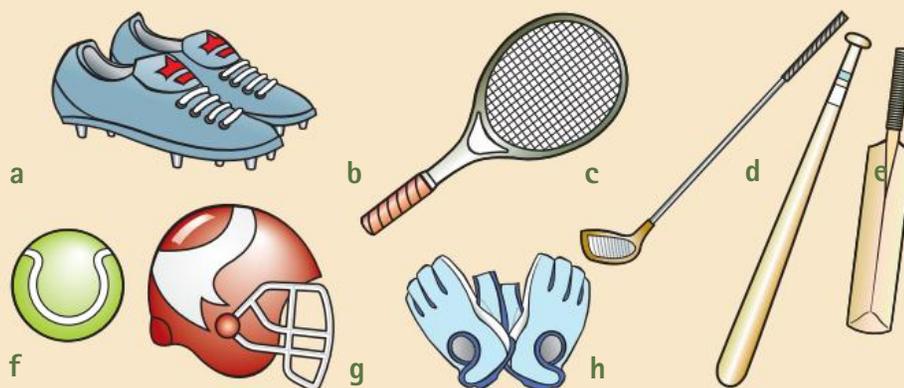
- 1 Unjumble the following words to find out the names of various sports in Indonesian.
- a kepsa rakwat
  - b oeptml etrak
  - c labe irid
  - d kurdeab
  - e nites jame

## Cara bermain olahraga ...

- 2 Write the words for the following movements in Indonesian.
- a to kick
  - b to head (a ball)
  - c to run
  - d to throw
  - e to catch
  - f to jump
  - g to hop
  - h to hit

## Alat-alat olahraga

- 3 Write the names of the following objects in your writing book.

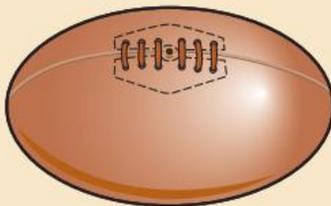


## Bentuk-bentuk

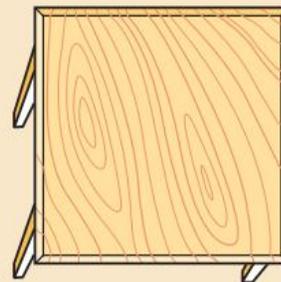
4 Describe the following shapes in Indonesian using full sentences.



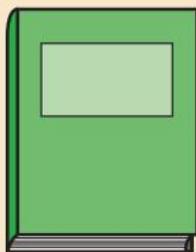
a



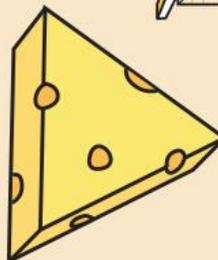
b



c



d



e

## Keterangan tentang olahraga

5 Write appropriate questions for the following statements in Indonesian.

- a Saya suka bermain kriket.
- b Eko bermain sepak takraw tiga kali seminggu.
- c Dian bermain lompat karet sekali seminggu.
- d Gatot bermain sepak bola empat kali seminggu.
- e Tidak, saya tidak suka bermain bola basket.

6 Give basic information about your activities by answering the following questions.

- a Apa olahraga kesayanganmu?
- b Di mana kamu bermain olahraga itu?
- c Dengan siapa kamu bermain olahraga itu?
- d Berapa kali seminggu kamu bermain olahraga itu?

### Revision on CD and CW



Speaking and listening  
LOTELab



Review questions



# Kosa Kata Lengkap

## 1 Sports and games

anggar	fencing
atletik	athletics
bela diri	self-defence
berkuda	horse riding
bola basket	basketball
bola voli	volleyball
hoki	hockey
loncat indah	diving (platform)
menyelam (selam)	diving (under water)
olahraga	sport
pencak silat	Indonesian traditional martial arts
polo air	water polo
renang	swimming
senam	gymnastics
sepak bola	soccer
sepak takraw	traditional Indonesian sport
ski	skiing
tenis meja	table tennis

## 2 Sporting skills, instructions and actions

berlari	to run
berlatih	to practise, to exercise
bermain	to play
bertanding	to compete
melempar (lempar)	to throw
melompat (lompat)	to hop
melompati (lompat)	to hop over something
meloncat (loncat)	to jump
membawa (bawa)	to bring, to carry, to take
memukul (pukul)	to hit
menangkap (tangkap)	to catch
menendang (tendang)	to kick
menggunakan (guna)	to use
menyentuh (sentuh)	to touch
menyundul (sundul)	to head a ball
bola	

## 3 Sports equipment and sports-related words

alat-alat olahraga	sports equipment
bola	ball
gedung olahraga	sports building (gymnasium)
helm	helmet
lapangan olahraga	sports oval/field/court
pedang	sword
pemukul	bat, club or stick
raket	racquet
sarung tangan	gloves
sepatu olahraga	sport shoes
tali	string, rope
tim	team

## 4 Shapes

bentuk	shape
bundar	round
lingkaran	circle
lonjong	oval
persegi panjang	rectangle
segi tiga	triangle
segi empat	square
segi lima	pentagon
setengah lingkaran	half-circle

## 5 Giving information about activities and sports

apa olahraga kesayanganmu?	what is your favourite sport?
berapa kali seminggu ...?	how many times a week ...?
di mana kamu bermain olahraga itu?	where do you play sport?
olahraga kesayangan saya	my favourite sport
tempat berolahraga	place to play sports

## Other

ada	there is/are
berbeda	different
bersama-sama	together
dan lain-lain (dll.)	et cetera (etc.)
di dekat	close/near
dipegang oleh	to be held by
gaya	style
kalau	if
karet	rubber
lincah	agile
kebetulan!	what a coincidence!
masing-masing	each (of them)
menarik (tarik)	interesting, to pull
mengajarkan (ajar)	to teach (someone)
nanti	later
pinggang	waist
rendah	low
salah satu	one of
sip! ( <i>slang</i> )	okay!, cool!
selamat bermimpi!	sweet dreams! in your dreams!
seperti	such as, be like
setinggi	as high/tall as
tangan	hand
terbuat dari	made of
terkenal	famous
tradisional	traditional
yang lain	other



# Sekilas budaya

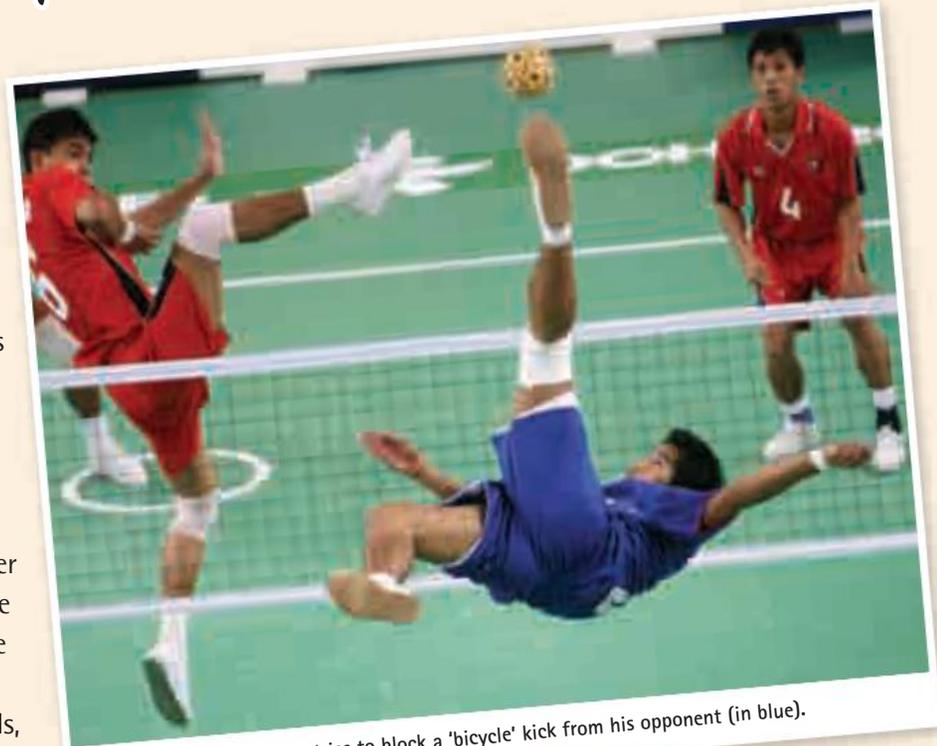
## Sepak takraw

**Sepak takraw** is a sport that is a cross between soccer and volleyball, sometimes referred to as 'kick volleyball'. You have already read about **sepak takraw** in **Langkah 9** and seen some pictures of the amazing 'moves' players engage in when playing this game. The agility that these players show can be likened to gymnastics or even ballet movements!

Similar to volleyball, the aim of the game is for one team to score higher points than the other by getting the ball over the net. However, the style of the moves is similar to soccer, in that players may not use their hands, only their body, legs, feet and head. Most spectacular is when players 'smash' the ball with a 'bicycle kick'!

**Sepak takraw** is played on a court similar in size to a badminton court. The rattan ball is quite light in comparison to a volleyball or soccer ball and is traditionally made from reeds or palm fronds. These days, balls are also made from plastic.

Now that you have a general background to the game of **sepak takraw**, read the rules in the box and see if you can work out what they mean in English. Use the vocabulary list and refer to **Langkah 9** for sport words. You may need to revise **Langkah 5** for body parts too.



The player in the red team tries to block a 'bicycle' kick from his opponent (in blue).



Modern plastic sepak takraw balls

## Peraturan (rules)

- 1 Ada tiga pemain dalam setiap regu.
- 2 Dilarang menyentuh bola dengan tangan/lengan.
- 3 Pemain boleh menendang atau memukul bola dengan kepala, bahu, tubuh, kaki dan lutut.
- 4 Setiap pemain boleh menendang atau memukul bola **satu kali** saja sebelum lewat net.
- 5 Setiap regu boleh menendang atau memukul bola **tiga kali** saja sebelum lewat net.

## Kosa kata

dilarang	not permitted
lewat	over, past
pemain	player
regu	team
saja	only
sebelum	before
setiap	every

Try to answer the following questions.

- 1 How many players per team in **sepak takraw**?
- 2 Which parts of the body are permitted to hit or kick the ball?
- 3 Explain the rules about the number of times the ball can be touched before it is passed over the net.

When serving, the ball must also be kicked over the net. The offence team rotates their position on the court; however, the defence team does not. There are usually three sets per game, which means 'the best of three', with the first team to reach 15 points being the winner.



## Task

Now that you have a more detailed knowledge of the game and rules of **sepak takraw**, play a few sets with your class. You could at least practise some of the less complicated moves, maybe try a 'kick serve'—but be careful not to hurt yourself. As an extra challenge to the game, have the scorer and referee speak in Indonesian, and congratulate and encourage your team mates in Indonesian!

If you can't find a takraw ball, scrunch up a ball of newspaper! You could wrap it tightly with tape and kick it around.

## Kosa kata

ayo!	let's go!
hebat	well done
hore!	hooray!
kita menang!	we won!
kasihan	bad luck
marilah!	c'mon!
tidak adil!	not fair!
untung!	lucky!

# Indonesian–English wordlist

## A

abjad	alphabet
abu-abu, kelabu	grey
ada	there is/are
ada apa?	what's up?
adik, 'dik	younger sibling
aduh!, waduh!	oh no!
Agustus	August
air terjun	waterfall
akan	will, going to
akhir minggu	weekend
alamat	address
alamat saya ...	my address is ...
alat-alat olahraga	sports equipment
alat-alat sekolah	school stationery
Amerika Serikat (AS)	United States of America (USA)
anak, 'nak	child, kid
anak bungsu	youngest child
anak sulung	eldest child
anak tunggal	only child
anggar	fencing
angkutan umum	public transport
anjing	dog
anu	umm
apa?	what?
apa kabar?	how are you?
apa kegemaranmu?	what are your hobbies?
apa olahraga kesayanganmu?	what is your favourite sport?
April	April
asoi	fun
asyik!	fantastic!
atletik	athletics
Australia	Australia
ayah/bupuk	father
ayam jantan	rooster
ayo!	let's go!

## B

badan	body (speech)
badut	clown
bagaimana dia?	what's he/she like?
bagaimana kalau kita ...?	how about we ...?
bagaimana kalau kita bermain bola basket?	how about we play basketball?
bagaimana mengejanya?	how do you spell it?
bagian	part

bagus	great
Bahasa Indonesia	Indonesian
Bahasa Inggris	English
bahu	shoulder
baik-baik saja	good, fine
baik hati	kind-hearted
baik sekali	very well
baiklah	okay
baju	clothes
bandara (bandar udara)	airport
banyak	lots
bapak/ayah	father
barislah!	line up!
baru	new
bela diri	self-defence
belajar	to study
Belanda	Holland
bentuk	shape
berani	brave
berapa?	how many?
berapa bulan?	how many months?
berapa hari?	how many days?
berapa kali seminggu ...?	how many times a week ...?
berapa lama?	how long? (time)
berapa menit?	how many minutes?
berapa nomor teleponmu?	what is your telephone number?
berapa umurmu?	how old are you?
beratnya	his/her weight
berbeda	to differ, different
berbicara	to talk
berdansa	to dance, dancing
berdirilah!	stand up!
berdua	both
berenang	to go swimming, swimming
berjalan-jalan	to wander around, to travel
berjalan kaki	to walk
berkeliling (keliling)	to go around
berkemah	to go camping
berkuda	to go horse riding
berlari	to run
berlatih	to practise, to exercise
berlayar	to go sailing, sailing
bermain	to play, playing
bermalas-malas	to laze around
bernama	to have the name, to be called
berolahraga	to play sport
berombak	wavy

berpesta	to party, partying		
berpiknik	to go on a picnic		
bersama-sama	together		
bersantai	to relax, relaxing		
bersepeda	to cycle, cycling		
bersilancar	to surf, surfing		
bertanding	to compete		
bertemu	to meet		
berwarna	to be coloured		
berwarna-warni	colourful		
besar	big		
besok	tomorrow		
biasa saja	not bad, average		
binatang peliharaan	pet		
bibi/tante	aunt		
bibir	lips		
bingung	confused		
bioskop	cinema		
biru	blue		
biru muda	light blue		
biru tua	dark blue		
bis	bus		
bisa berbicara dengan ...?	could I speak to ...?		
bisa saya bantu?	can I help you?		
bodoh	stupid		
bola	ball		
bola basket	basketball		
bola keranjang	netball		
bola voli	volleyball		
boleh saya ...?	may I ...?		
BT (BeTe)	bad-tempered, bad mood		
Bu/Ibu	Miss, Ma'am, Mum		
bukalah bukumu!	open your books!		
buku latihan	workbook, exercise book		
bulan	month		
bulu tangkis	badminton		
bundar	round		
burung	bird		
<b>C</b>			
cantik	pretty		
celana jins	jeans		
celana panjang	pants, trousers		
celana pendek	shorts		
cepat balas!	reply soon!		
cerewet	talkative		
cewek ( <i>slang</i> )	girl		
cicak	gecko		
cidomo	horse and cart		
Cina (RRC)	China		
ciri-cirinya	his/her description		
cokelat/coklat	brown		
cowok ( <i>slang</i> )	boy		
cuci mata	hanging out		
cucu	grandchild		
<b>D</b>			
daftar	register		
dah	goodbye (informal)		
dan	and		
dan lain-lain (dll.)	et cetera (etc.)		
dari	from		
daripada	than, rather than		
dasi	tie		
delman	horse and cart		
dengan	with		
dengarkanlah!	listen!		
desa	village		
Desember	December		
di	in, at, on (for places)		
di mana alamatmu?	what is your address?		
di sana	there		
di sini	here		
dia	he/she		
dia, -nya	his/her		
diamlah!	be quiet!		
dicari	wanted		
dipegang oleh	to be held by		
dokar	horse and cart		
duduk	to sit		
duduklah!	sit down!		
dulu	beforehand, previously		
<b>E</b>			
emas	gold		
<b>F</b>			
Februari	February		
futbal aturan Australia	football (AFL)		
<b>G</b>			
gajah	elephant		
galak	mean, fierce		
gamelan	Indonesian traditional orchestra		
ganteng	handsome		
gaun	gown, formal dress		
gaya	style		
gedung olahraga	sports building (gymnasium)		
gemuk	chubby		
Geografi	Geography		
gigi	teeth		
gila	crazy		
gitar	guitar		
gunting	scissors		
gunung	mountain		
guru	teacher		
<b>H</b>			
hai	hi		

halo	hello	Juli	July
harga	price	Juni	June
harganya ...	the price is ...	<b>K</b>	
hari	day	kacamata	glasses
hari ini	today	kacamata hitam	sunglasses
hari Jumat	Friday	kakak	older sibling
hari Kamis	Thursday	kakek	grandfather
hari Minggu	Sunday	kaki	leg, foot
hari Rabu	Wednesday	kalau	if
hari Sabtu	Saturday	kalian	all of you
hari Selasa	Tuesday	kamar kecil	toilet
hari Senin	Monday	kami	we, us, our
harus	must	kamu	you, your
hei	hey!	kamu berasal dari mana?	where do you come from?
helm	helmet	kamu mau ke mana?	where are you going?
hidung	nose	kamu perlu apa?	what do you need?
hijau	green	kamu suka bermain apa?	what do you like to play?
hitam	black	kamu suka melakukan apa?	what do you like to do?
hoki	hockey	Kanada	Canada
hotel	hotel	kangguru	kangaroo
<b>L</b>		kantor	office
ibu	mother	kantor pariwisata	tourism office
ibu	Miss, Ma'am, Mum	kantor penerangan	information office
ikan	fish	kapal	ship
ikan hiu	shark	kapal feri	ferry
Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam (IPA)	Science	kapan?	when?
ikat pinggang	belt	kapan kamu lahir?	when were you born?
Indonesia	Indonesia	kapan ulang tahunmu?	when's your birthday?
Inggris	England	karcis	ticket
ini	this, this is, these	karcis pulang pergi	return ticket
ini uangnya	here's the money	karcis sekali jalan	one-way ticket
Irlandia	Ireland	karena	because
Italia	Italy	karet	rubber
itu	that, those, that is	kaus/kaos	T-shirt
itu saja	that's all	kaus/kaos kaki	socks
iya	yes	ke	to (a place)
<b>J</b>		ke + number	ordinal number (1st, 2nd, 3rd ...)
jaket	jacket	kebetulan!	what a coincidence!
jalan	street, road	kecil	small
jam	time, hour	kegemaran	hobby
jam berapa?	what time is it?	kelabu, abu-abu	grey
Januari	January	kelas	class
jari	fingers	kelinci	rabbit
jari kaki	toes	keluarga	family
jas hujan	raincoat	kemarin	yesterday
jawab	to answer, to reply	kembali	you're welcome
jelek	ugly	kemeja	shirt
Jepang	Japan	kenalkan	let me introduce you
Jerman	Germany	kepada	to
jingga, oranye	orange	kepala	head
juga	also	keponakan	niece, nephew
jujur	honest	kera	monkey
		keras kepala	stubborn

keren!  
 kereta api  
 keriting  
 kesayangan saya  
 Kesehatan  
 Kesenian  
 kesukaan  
 ketidaksukaan  
 kira-kira  
 kita  
 kolam renang  
 komputer  
 konsentrasi  
 kosong/rol  
 kota  
 kotak pensil  
 kriket  
 kucing  
 kuning  
 kuping  
 kura-kura  
 kurang  
 kurus

**L**

laba-laba  
 lagi  
 lahir  
 laki-laki  
 lalu  
 langsing  
 lapangan  
 latihan  
 laut  
 lebar  
 lebih  
 lebih suka  
 leher  
 lem  
 lengan  
 lewat  
 liburan  
 lidah  
 lihatlah!  
 lincah  
 lingkaran  
 loncat indah  
 lonjong  
 losmen  
 lucu  
 lumayan  
 lupa  
 lurus  
 lutut

cool!  
 train  
 curly  
 my favourite  
 Health  
 Art  
 likes  
 dislikes  
 approximately  
 we, us, our (inclusive)  
 swimming pool  
 computer  
 to concentrate  
 zero  
 city  
 pencil case  
 cricket  
 cat  
 yellow  
 ear  
 tortoise  
 minus, less, to (for time)  
 thin

spider  
 again, still  
 born, to be born  
 male  
 then  
 slim  
 oval, field  
 training, practice  
 sea  
 wide, broad  
 more, plus  
 to prefer  
 neck  
 glue  
 arm  
 past  
 holiday  
 tongue  
 look!  
 agile  
 circle  
 diving (platform)  
 oval (shape)  
 lodgings, small motel  
 funny  
 not bad, average  
 to forget  
 straight  
 knee

**M**

maaf  
 makan  
 malam  
 Malaysia  
 mantel  
 Maret  
 masing-masing  
 masuklah!  
 mata  
 mata pelajaran  
 Matematika  
 mau  
 Mei  
 melakukan (laku)  
 melempar (lempar)  
 melihat (lihat)  
 melompat (lompat)  
 melompati (lompat)  
 meloncat (loncat)  
 memakai (pakai)  
 memancing (pancing)  
 memasak (masak)  
 membaca (baca)  
 membawa (bawa)  
 membosankan (bosan)  
 memesan (pesan)  
 memukul (pukul)  
 menangkap (tangkap)  
 menari (tari)  
 menarik (tarik)  
 mencari (cari)  
 mengecek email (cek)  
 mendaki (daki)  
 mendarat (darat)  
 mendengarkan musik (dengar)  
 menendang (tendang)  
 mengajarkan (ajar)  
 mengerjakan PR (kerja)  
 menggunakan (guna)  
 menginap (inap)  
 mengobrol (obrol)  
 menjadi (jadi)  
 menonton (film, televisi)  
 menurut guru saya  
 menyelam (selam)  
 menyenangkan (senang)  
 menyentuh (sentuh)  
 menyundul (sundul) bola merah  
 merah muda  
 merah tua  
 mereka

sorry, excuse me  
 eating, to eat  
 night  
 Malaysia  
 coat  
 March  
 each (of them)  
 come in!  
 eye  
 subject  
 Mathematics  
 want  
 May  
 to do  
 to throw  
 to see  
 to hop  
 to hop over something  
 to jump  
 to wear  
 to go fishing  
 to cook  
 to read  
 to bring, to carry, to take  
 boring, to be boring  
 to book, to reserve, to order  
 to hit  
 to catch  
 to dance (traditional)  
 to pull, interesting  
 to look for  
 to check email  
 to hike  
 to land  
 to listen to music  
 to kick  
 to teach (someone)  
 to do homework  
 to use  
 to stay over  
 to chat  
 to become  
 to watch (movies, television)  
 according to my teacher  
 to dive (under water)  
 enjoyable  
 to touch  
 to head a ball  
 red  
 pink  
 dark red, maroon  
 they, them, their

minum	to drink
mobil	car
monyet	monkey
muda	light (colour)
mudah	easy
mudah-mudahan	hopefully
mulai	to start
mulut	mouth
musik	music
museum	museum

## N

naik	to travel by ... , to ride
'nak, adik	kid
nakal	naughty, cheeky
nama panggilan	nickname
nama saya ...	my name is ...
nanti	later
negara	country
nenek	grandmother
ngobrol	chatting, hanging out
nol/kosong	zero
nomor	number
nomor telepon saya ...	my telephone number is ...
November	November

## O

Oktober	October
olahraga kesayangan saya ...	my favourite sport is ...
olahraga	sport
om	uncle
orang	person
orang-orang	people
oranye, jingga	orange

## P

pada	in, on, at (for time and dates)
pada tanggal	on the date of
pagi	morning
Pak/Bapak	Mr, Sir, Dad
pakaian	clothes
paman	uncle
pandai	smart, intelligent
panjang	long
pantai	beach, coast
papan roda	skateboard
pasar	market
pasar swalayan	supermarket
paspor	passport
pedang	sword
pegunungan	mountain range
pelajaran	lesson
pelangi	rainbow
pelit	tight with money, stingy
pemalu	shy person

pemandangan	scenery, view
pemarah	angry person
pemukul	bat, club, stick
pena	pen
penakut, takut	scared person, scared
Pencak silat	Indonesian traditional martial arts

pendek	short
penggaris	ruler
penghapus	eraser
Penjas (Pendidikan Jasmani)	Phys. Ed. (Physical Education)
pensil	pencil
perahu	boat
perahu motor	motor boat
perak	silver
Perancis	France
perawat	nurse
perempuan	female
pergi ke	to go to
perjalanan	trip, journey
perlu	to need
permisi	excuse me
persegi panjang	rectangle
pertama	first
peruncing pensil	sharpener
perut	stomach
pesan	message
pesawat terbang	aeroplane
pesta	party
pinggang	waist
pinjam	to borrow
pirang	blonde
pohon	tree
Polandia	Poland
polo air	water polo
pulau	island
pundak	shoulder
punya	to have
putih	white

## R

raket	racquet
ramah/ramah-tamah	friendly
rambut	hair
regu	team
renang	swimming
rendah	low
rok	skirt
rok terusan	dress
rugbi	rugby
rumah	house
rusa	deer

## S

salah satu	one of
------------	--------

sama-sama	you're welcome	Spanyol	Spain
sambil	while	streng	strict
sampai	until	suka	to like
sampai jumpa	goodbye (until we meet again)	surat	letter
sampai nanti	goodbye (see you later)	surat-menyurat	exchanging letters
sangat	really, very	susah	hard, difficult
sarung tangan	gloves		
saya	I, me, my	<b>T</b>	
saya bisa	I am	tadi	then, a short while ago
saya kurang baik	I am not very good	tahun	year
saya sakit	I am sick	taksi	taxi
saya suka	I like	takut	afraid
saya tidak suka	I don't like	tali	string, rope
saya tinggal di ...	I live at/in ...	taman	park
segi empat	square	tangan	hand
segi lima	pentagon	tante/bibi	aunt
segi tiga	triangle	tas	bag
Sejarah	History	telepon	to telephone, a telephone
sekali	really, very	telinga	ear
sekarang	now	teman	friend
sekolah	school	teman pena	penfriend
selamat bermimpi!	sweet dreams! in your dreams!	tempat berolahraga	place to play sports
selamat jalan	goodbye (someone leaving)	tenis	tennis
selamat makan	enjoy your meal	tenis meja	table tennis
selamat pagi	good morning	tentu saja	of course
selamat siang	good (early) afternoon	terbuat dari	made of
selamat sore	good (late) afternoon	terima kasih	thank you
selamat tidur	sleep well, good night	terima kasih untuk surat	thank you for your letter
selamat tinggal	goodbye (someone staying)	kamu	
Selandia Baru	New Zealand	terkenal	famous
senam	gymnastics	terlambat	late
senang	happy, pleased	tes	test
sepak bola	soccer	tetangga	neighbour
sepak takraw	traditional Indonesian sport	tetapi	but
sepatu	shoes	tidak	no, not, don't
sepatu hak tinggi	high-heeled shoes	tidak ada di mana-mana	not anywhere
sepatu olahraga	sports shoes, runners	tidak ada lagi	nothing else
sepeda	bicycle	tidak begitu	don't, not really
sepeda motor	motorcycle	tidak boleh	you may not ...
seperempat	quarter	tidak tahu	don't know
seperti	such as, to be like	tim	team
September	September	tinggal	to live, lives
sepupu	cousin	tinggi	tall, high
setengah	half	tingginya	his/her height
setengah lingkaran	half-circle	tip-eks	liquid paper
setinggi	as high/tall as	toko	shop
siang	afternoon	topi	hat, cap
siapa namamu?	what is your name?	tradisional	traditional
siapa namanya?	what is his/her name?	trem	tram
sifat	personality, characteristic	tua	dark (colour), old
sip! ( <i>slang</i> )	okay!, cool!	tubuh	body (written)
ski	skiing	tulislah	please write
Skotlandia	Scotland	<b>U</b>	
sombong	arrogant, conceited	uang	money
sore	late afternoon, evening		

ulang tahun	birthday
umur	age
umur saya ... tahun	I am ... years old
ungu	purple

## W

waduh!	oh no!
wajah	face
waktu	time (usually a 'period' of time)
warna	colour
wisatawan	tourist

## Y

ya/iya	yes
ya, boleh	yes, you may ...
yang	which is, the one, who
yang lain	other
Yunani	Greece

# English–Indonesian wordlist

## A

according to my teacher	menurut guru saya
address	alamat
aeroplane	pesawat terbang
afternoon	siang
age	umur
agile	lincah
airport	bandara (bandar udara)
all of you	kalian
alphabet	abjad
also	juga
and	dan
angry person, angry	pemarah, marah
to answer	jawab
approximately	kira-kira
April	April
arm	lengan
arrogant	sombong
Art	Kesenian
at (places)	di
at (time and dates)	pada
athletics	atletik
August	Agustus
aunt	tante, bibi
Australia	Australia
average, not bad	biasa saja, lumayan

## B

badminton	bulu tangkis
bad-tempered, bad mood	BT (BeTe)
bag	tas
ball	bola
basketball	bola basket
bat, club, stick	pemukul
to be held by	dipegang oleh
be quiet!	diamlah!
beach, coast	pantai
because	karena
to become	menjadi
beforehand	dulu
belt	ikat pinggang
bicycle	sepeda
big	besar
bird	burung
birthday	ulang tahun
black	hitam
blonde	pirang

blue	biru
boat	perahu
body (speech)	badan
body (written)	tubuh
to book, to reserve, to order	memesan (pesan)
boring, to be boring	membosankan (bosan)
born, to be born	lahir
to borrow	pinjam
both	berdua
boy	cowok (slang)
brave	berani
to bring, to carry, to take	membawa (bawa)
broad	lebar
brown	cokelat/coklat
bus	bis/bus
but	tetapi

## C

called, to be called	bernama
camping, to go camping	berkemah
can I help you?	bisa saya bantu?
Canada	Kanada
cap	topi
car	mobil
to carry	membawa (bawa)
cat	kucing
to catch	menangkap (tangkap)
chatting, to chat	mengobrol (obrol)
to check email	mencek email
cheeky	nakal
child, kid	anak, 'nak
China	Cina (RRC)
chubby	gemuk
cinema	bioskop
circle	lingkaran
city	kota
class	kelas
clothes	baju, pakaian
clown	badut
coast	pantai
coat	mantel
coloured, to have the colour of	berwarna
colourful	berwarna-warni
come in!	masuklah!
to compete	bertanding
computer	komputer
to concentrate	konsentrasi

confused  
 cooking, to cook  
 cool!  
 could I speak to ..., please?  
 country  
 cousin  
 crazy  
 cricket  
 curly  
 cycling, to cycle

**D**

dancing, to dance  
 dark  
 dark blue  
 dark red  
 day  
 December  
 different, to differ  
 difficult  
 dislikes  
 diving, to dive (under water)  
 diving (platform)  
 to do  
 to do homework  
 dog  
 don't, not really  
 don't know  
 dress  
 to drink

**E**

each (of them)  
 ear  
 easy  
 eating, to eat  
 eldest child  
 England  
 English  
 enjoy your meal  
 enjoyable  
 eraser  
 et cetera (etc.)  
 evening  
 exchanging letters  
 excuse me  
 exercise book  
 eye

**F**

face  
 family  
 famous  
 fantastic!  
 father

bingung  
 memasak  
 keren!  
 bisa berbicara dengan ...?  
 negara  
 sepupu  
 gila  
 kriket  
 keriting  
 bersepeda

**berdansa/menari (traditional)**

tua  
 biru tua  
 merah tua  
 hari  
 Desember  
 berbeda  
 susah  
 ketidaksukaan  
 menyelam (selam)  
 loncat indah  
 melakukan (laku)  
 mengerjakan PR  
 anjing  
 tidak begitu  
 tidak tahu  
 rok terusan  
 minum

masing–masing  
 telinga/kuping  
 mudah  
 makan  
 anak sulung  
 Inggris  
 Bahasa Inggris  
 selamat makan  
 menyenangkan  
 penghapus  
 dan lain–lain (dll.)  
 sore  
 surat–menyurat  
 permisi  
 buku latihan  
 mata

wajah  
 keluarga  
 terkenal  
 asyik!  
 bapak/ayah

February  
 female  
 fencing  
 ferry  
 fine  
 fingers  
 first  
 fish  
 fishing, to go fishing  
 foot  
 football (AFL)  
 to forget  
 France  
 Friday  
 friend  
 friendly  
 from  
 fun  
 funny

**G**

Geography  
 Germany  
 girl  
 glasses  
 gloves  
 glue  
 to go around  
 to go to  
 gold  
 good, fine  
 good (early) afternoon  
 good (late) afternoon  
 good evening  
 good morning  
 good night  
 goodbye  
 goodbye (informal)  
 gown, formal dress  
 grandchild  
 grandfather  
 grandmother  
 Greece  
 green  
 great  
 grey  
 guitar  
 gymnastics

**H**

hair  
 half  
 half–circle  
 hand  
 handsome

Februari/Pebruari  
 perempuan  
 anggar  
 kapal feri  
 baik–baik saja  
 jari  
 pertama  
 ikan  
 memancing (pancing)  
 kaki  
 futbol aturan Australia  
 lupa  
 Perancis  
 hari Jumat  
 teman  
 ramah/ramah–tamah  
 dari  
 asoi  
 lucu

Geografi  
 Jerman  
 cewek (*slang*)  
 kacamata  
 sarung tangan  
 lem  
 berkeliling (keliling)  
 pergi ke  
 emas  
 baik  
 selamat siang  
 selamat sore  
 selamat malam  
 selamat pagi  
 selamat tidur  
 selamat tinggal/selamat jalan  
 dah  
 gaun  
 cucu  
 kakek  
 nenek  
 Yunani  
 hijau  
 bagus  
 abu–abu, kelabu  
 gitar  
 senam

rambut  
 setengah  
 setengah lingkaran  
 tangan  
 ganteng

hanging out  
 happy, pleased  
 hard, difficult  
 hat  
 to have  
 he  
 head  
 to head a ball  
 Health  
 hello  
 helmet  
 here  
 here's the money  
 hey!  
 hi  
 high  
 high-heeled shoes  
 to hike  
 his/her  
 history  
 to hit  
 hobby  
 hockey  
 holiday  
 Holland  
 honest  
 to hop  
 to hop over something  
 hopefully  
 horse and cart  
 horse riding  
 hotel  
 house  
 how about we ...?  
 how about we play  
 basketball?  
 how are you?  
 how do you spell it?  
 how long? (time)  
 how many?  
 how many days?  
 how many minutes?  
 how many months?  
 how many times a week ...?  
 how old are you?

**L**

I  
 I am ... years old  
 I am not very good  
 I am sick  
 I don't like  
 I like  
 I live at/in ...  
 if

cuci mata  
 senang  
 susah  
 topi  
 punya/mempunyai  
 dia  
 kepala  
 menyundul (sundul) bola  
 Kesehatan  
 halo  
 helm  
 di sini  
 ini uangnya  
 hei!  
 hai  
 tinggi  
 sepatu hak tinggi  
 mendaki (daki)  
 dia, -nya  
 Sejarah  
 memukul (pukul)  
 kegemaran  
 hoki  
 liburan  
 Belanda  
 jujur  
 melompat (lompat)  
 melompati (lompat)  
 mudah-mudahan  
 delman/dokar/cidomo  
 berkuda  
 hotel  
 rumah  
 bagaimana kalau kita ...?  
 bagaimana kalau kita bermain  
 bola basket?  
 apa kabar?  
 bagaimana mengejanya?  
 berapa lama?  
 berapa?  
 berapa hari?  
 berapa menit?  
 berapa bulan?  
 berapa kali seminggu ...?  
 berapa umurmu?

saya  
 umur saya ... tahun  
 saya kurang baik  
 saya sakit  
 saya tidak suka  
 saya suka  
 saya tinggal di ...  
 kalau

in (places)  
 in (for time and  
 dates)  
 Indonesia  
 Indonesian  
 Indonesian traditional  
 martial arts  
 information office  
 intelligent  
 interesting  
 Ireland  
 island  
 Italy

**J**

jacket  
 January  
 Japan  
 jeans  
 journey  
 July  
 to jump  
 June

**K**

kangaroo  
 kid, child  
 to kick  
 kind-hearted  
 knee

**L**

to land  
 late  
 late afternoon, evening  
 later  
 to laze around  
 leg, foot  
 less  
 lesson  
 let me introduce you  
 let's go!  
 letter  
 light  
 light blue  
 to like  
 likes  
 line up!  
 lips  
 liquid paper  
 listen!  
 to listen to music  
 lives, to live  
 lodgings, small motel  
 long

di  
 pada  
 Indonesia  
 Bahasa Indonesia  
 pencak silat  
 kantor penerangan  
 pandai  
 menarik  
 Irlandia  
 pulau  
 Italia

jaket  
 Januari  
 Jepang  
 celana jins  
 perjalanan  
 Juli  
 meloncat (loncat)  
 Juni

kangguru  
 'nak, adik  
 menendang (tendang)  
 baik hati  
 lutut

mendarat (darat)  
 terlambat  
 sore  
 nanti  
 bermalas-malas  
 kaki  
 kurang  
 pelajaran  
 kenalkan  
 ayo!  
 surat  
 muda  
 biru muda  
 suka  
 kesukaan  
 barislah!  
 bibir  
 tip-eks  
 dengarkanlah!  
 mendengarkan musik  
 tinggal  
 losmen  
 panjang

to look for	mencari	not anywhere	tidak ada di mana-mana
look!	lihatlah!	not bad	lumayan, biasa saja
lots	banyak	nothing else	tidak ada lagi
low	rendah	November	November/Nopember
<b>M</b>		now	sekarang
made of	terbuat dari	number	nomor
Malaysia	Malaysia	nurse	perawat
male	laki-laki	<b>O</b>	
March	Maret	October	Oktober
market	pasar	of course	tentu saja
Mathematics	Matematika	office	kantor
May	Mei	oh no!	aduh!, waduh!
may I ...?	boleh saya ...?	okay	baiklah
me	saya	okay!, cool!	sip! ( <i>slang</i> )
mean, fierce	galak	older sibling	kakak
medium size	langsing	on (places)	di
to meet	bertemu	on (time and dates)	pada
message	pesan	on the date of	pada tanggal
minus, less, to (for time)	kurang	one hundred	seratus
Miss, Ma'am, Mum	Bu/Ibu	one of	salah satu
Monday	hari Senin	one-way ticket	karcis sekali jalan
monkey	monyet	only child	anak tunggal
month	bulan	open your books!	bukalah bukumu!
more, plus	lebih	orange	jingga, oranye
morning	pagi	other	yang lain
mother	ibu	our	kami
motor boat	perahu motor	our (inclusive)	kita
motorcycle	sepeda motor	oval (shape)	lonjong
mountain	gunung	oval, field	lapangan
mountain range	pegunungan	<b>P</b>	
mouth	mulut	pants, trousers	celana panjang
Mr, Sir, Dad	Pak/Bapak	park	taman
Mum	Bu	part	bagian
museum	museum	party	pesta
music	musik	partying, to party	berpesta
must	harus	passport	paspor
my	saya	past	lewat
my address is ...	alamat saya ...	pen	pena
my favourite	kesayangan saya	pencil	pensil
my favourite sport is ...	olahraga kesayangan saya ...	pencil case	kotak pensil
my name is ...	nama saya ...	penfriend	teman pena
my telephone number is ...	nomor telepon saya ...	pentagon	segi lima
<b>N</b>		people	orang-orang
naughty, cheeky	nakal	person	orang
neck	leher	personality	sifat
to need	perlu	pet	binatang peliharaan
nephew	keponakan	Phys. Ed. (Physical Education)	Penjas (Pendidikan Jasmani)
netball	bola keranjang	picnicking, to go on a picnic	berpiknik
new	baru	pink	merah muda
New Zealand	Selandia Baru	playing, to play	bermain
nickname	nama panggilan	playing sport, to play sport	berolahraga
niece	keponakan	please write	tulislah
night	malam	plus	lebih
no, not, don't	tidak	Poland	Polandia
nose	hidung		

to practise, to exercise  
to prefer  
pretty  
previously  
price  
the price is ...  
public transport  
to pull  
purple

**Q**

quarter

**R**

rabbit  
racquet  
raincoat  
rainbow  
rather than  
reading, to read  
really, very  
rectangle  
red  
register  
relaxing, to relax  
reply soon!  
return ticket  
road  
rooster  
round  
rubber  
rugby  
ruler  
to run

**S**

sailing, to go sailing  
Saturday  
scared person, scared  
scenery, view  
school  
school stationery  
Science  
scissors  
Scotland  
sea  
to see  
see you later  
self-defence  
September  
shape  
shark  
sharpener  
she/he  
ship

berlatih  
lebih suka  
cantik  
dulu  
harga  
harganya ...  
angkutan umum  
menarik (tarik)  
ungu

seperempat

kelinci  
raket  
jas hujan  
pelangi  
daripada  
membaca  
sangat/sekali  
persegi panjang  
merah  
daftar  
bersantai  
cepat balas!  
karcis pulang pergi  
jalan  
ayam jantan  
bundar  
karet  
rugbi  
penggaris  
berlari

berlayar  
hari Sabtu  
penakut, takut  
pemandangan  
sekolah  
alat-alat sekolah  
Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam (IPA)  
gunting  
Skotlandia  
laut  
melihat  
sampai jumpa/sampai nanti  
bela diri  
September  
bentuk  
ikan hiu  
peruncing pensil  
dia  
kapal

shirt  
shoes  
shop  
short  
shorts  
shoulder  
shy person  
silver  
to sit  
sit down!  
skateboard  
skiing  
skinny  
skirt  
sleep well  
small  
smart, intelligent  
soccer  
socks  
sorry, excuse me  
Spain  
spider  
sport  
sports building  
(gymnasium)  
sports equipment  
sports field  
sports shoes, runners  
square  
stand up!  
to start  
to stay over  
stomach  
straight  
street, road  
strict  
string, rope  
stubborn  
to study  
stupid  
style  
subject  
such as  
Sunday  
sunglasses  
supermarket  
surfing, to surf  
sweet dreams!  
in your dreams!  
swimming, to go swimming  
swimming pool  
sword

**T**

table tennis

kemeja  
sepatu  
toko  
pendek  
celana pendek  
pundak/bahu  
pemalu  
perak  
duduk  
duduklah!  
papan roda  
ski  
kurus  
rok  
selamat tidur  
kecil  
pandai  
sepak bola  
kaus (or kaos) kaki  
maaf  
Spanyol  
laba-laba  
olahraga  
gedung olahraga

alat-alat olahraga  
lapangan  
sepatu olahraga  
segi empat  
berdirilah!  
mulai  
menginap (inap)  
perut  
lurus  
jalan  
streng  
tali  
keras kepala  
belajar  
bodoh  
gaya  
mata pelajaran  
seperti  
hari Minggu  
kacamata hitam  
pasar swalayan  
bersilancar  
selamat bermimpi!

berenang (renang)  
kolam renang  
pedang

tenis meja

to take	membawa (bawa)	T-shirt	kaus/kaos
to talk	berbicara	Tuesday	hari Selasa
talkative	cerewet	<b>U</b>	
tall	tinggi	ugly	jelek
taxi	taksi	umm	anu
to teach (someone)	mengajarkan (ajar)	uncle	om/paman
teacher	guru	United States of America	Amerika Serikat (AS)
team	regu/tim	(USA)	
to telephone, a telephone	telepon	until	sampai
tennis	tenis	to use	menggunakan (guna)
test	tes	us	kami
than, rather than	daripada	<b>V</b>	
thank you	terima kasih	very	sekali
thank you for your letter	terima kasih untuk surat kamu	very well	baik sekali
	itu	village	desa
that, those	itu saja	volleyball	bola voli
that's all	mereka	<b>W</b>	
their	mereka	waist	pinggang
them	lalu	to walk	berjalan kaki
then	tadi	to wander around	berjalan–jalan
then, a short while ago	di sana	want	mau
there	ada	wanted	dicari
there is/are	mereka	to watch (movies, television)	menonton (film, televisi)
they, them, their	ini	water polo	polo air
this, this is, these	melempar (lempar)	waterfall	air terjun
to throw	hari Kamis	wavy	berombak
Thursday	karcis	we, us, our	kami
ticket	dasi	we, us, our (inclusive)	kita
tie	pelit	to wear	memakai (pakai)
tight with money, stingy	waktu	Wednesday	hari Rabu
time (usually a 'period' of time)	jam	weekend	akhir minggu
time, hour	kepada	what?	apa?
to, dear	ke	what a coincidence!	kebetulan!
to (place)	kurang	what are your hobbies?	apa kegemaranmu?
to (time)	hari ini	what do you like to do?	kamu suka melakukan apa?
today	jari kaki	what do you like to play?	kamu suka bermain apa?
toe	bersama–sama	what do you need?	kamu perlu apa?
together	kamar kecil	what is his/her name?	siapa namanya?
toilet	besok	what is your address?	di mana alamatmu?
tomorrow	kura–kura	what is your favourite sport?	apa olahraga kesayanganmu?
tortoise	menyentuh (sentuh)	what is your name?	siapa namamu?
to touch	kantor pariwisata	what is your telephone number?	berapa nomor teleponmu?
tourism office	wisatawan	what time is it?	jam berapa?
tourist	tradisional	what's he/she like?	bagaimana dia?
traditional	kereta api	what's up?	ada apa?
train	latihan	when?	kapan?
training, practice	trem	when were you born?	kapan kamu lahir?
tram	berjalan–jalan	where are you going?	kamu mau ke mana?
to travel	naik	where do you come from?	kamu berasal dari mana?
to travel by ... , to ride	pohon		
tree	segi tiga		
triangle	perjalanan		
trip, journey	celana panjang		
trousers			

which is, the one, who  
 while  
 white  
 who  
 wide, broad  
 will, going to  
 with  
 workbook, exercise book  
 wow!

**Y**

year  
 yellow  
 yes  
 yes, you may ...  
 yesterday  
 you  
 you may not ...  
 you're welcome  
 young  
 younger sibling  
 youngest child  
 your

**Z**

zero

yang  
 sambil  
 putih  
 yang  
 lebar  
 akan  
 dengan  
 buku latihan  
 wah!

tahun  
 kuning  
 ya/iya  
 ya, boleh ...  
 kemarin  
 kamu  
 tidak boleh  
 kembali/sama-sama  
 muda  
 adik, 'dik  
 anak bungsu  
 kamu, -mu

nol, kosong

**Numbers**

1	satu
2	dua
3	tiga
4	empat
5	lima
6	enam
7	tujuh
8	delapan
9	sembilan
10	sepuluh
11	sebelas
12	dua belas
13	tiga belas
20	dua puluh
21	dua puluh satu
22	dua puluh dua
23	dua puluh tiga
30	tiga puluh
40	empat puluh
50	lima puluh
60	enam puluh
70	tujuh puluh
80	delapan puluh
90	sembilan puluh
100	seratus

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t = top, b = bottom, c = centre, l = left, r = right.

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