

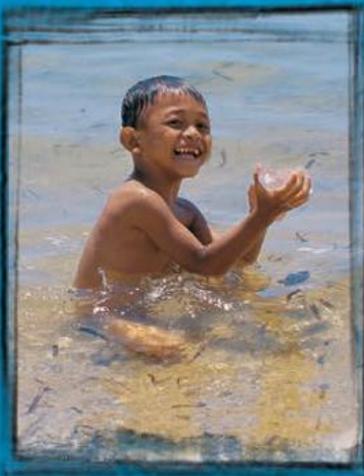
BAGUS SEKALI!!



**HIGHLY
COMMENDED**

THE AUSTRALIAN
**AWARDS
FOR
EXCELLENCE
IN
EDUCATIONAL
PUBLISHING**

Julie Newnham
Elise Wackett



BAGUS SEKALI!



Julie Newnham and Elise Wackett

**Photography by Julie Newnham
and Soepri Soehodo**

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- Taman Burung and Rimba Reptil management, Singapadu
- The beach sellers at Kuta
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FOR THE STUDENT



page 1

Langkah 1 WAJ!
Meet Dana, Nitra, Agus and Ngurah, Indonesian teenagers from Bali. Go with them to lunch at McDonald's.

Read an email from Claudia, an Australian teenager staying for a year with her Dad in Bali.



page 16

Langkah 2 MAU IKUT KE PANTAI?

Agus and Ngurah plan to meet up with Dana and Nitra, but they keep missing each other. They finally meet up at the beach.

Claudia sends another email all about surfing in Indonesia.



page 32

Langkah 3 MARI BERMAIN!

Ngurah is sick of watching TV at home and wants to go surfing with his friends but they are all busy!

Disappointed he returns home where Agus phones him...

On Sunday, Agus, Dana, Ngurah and Nitra spend the day at **Taman Waterbom**, a popular theme park in Bali.



page 50

Langkah 4 BUKALAH BUKUMU!

Agus and Ngurah go to a bookshop to buy school things, but Agus decides to buy lollies instead! When he goes to school he has to borrow everything from Ngurah.

Nitra decides to join a club at school. She tries a few before she finds one she really likes.



page 66

Langkah 5 WAH! JAM BERADA?

Instead of looking at his school timetable, Agus has the TV guide. Things get a bit confusing.

Claudia writes about a special ceremony called **Purnama**.



page 82

Langkah 6 KELUARGA SAYA LUCU!

Nitra goes to the beach with her family to play volleyball. Suddenly she can't remember a thing!

Would you go on the Bali Animal Park Tour, the Cultural Tour or the Art Tour?



page 98

Langkah 7 BAGAIMANA DIA?

At the beach Dana goes missing. She comes back with a surfboard. Why?

Would you like to see the **wayang kulit** puppet theatre, the **Barong** and **Rangda** dance or the **Kecak** dance?



page 113

Langkah 8 ADUH! BADAN SAYA SAKIT SEMUA!

Oh, no! Poor Nitra! Trying to meet Ngurah's cousin turns out to be a dangerous adventure.

Claudia finishes her year in Bali.

KOSA-KATA (VOCABULARY)

Numbers

page 129

MARI BERMAIN!

Extra games

page 130

KOSA-KATA (VOCABULARY)

Bahasa Indonesia/Bahasa Inggris
English/Indonesian

page 132

page 136

MAPS

Indonesia
Bali

page 141

page 142

CONTENTS

LANGKAH 1

HAI!

Topics

- Greetings
- Meeting people
- An invitation to eat
- Likes and dislikes

Communication tasks

- Greet someone
- Introduce yourself or a friend
- Ask someone their name and give your name
- Say how you are and ask a friend how they are
- Say what you like and don't like
- Say what you want and ask someone else if they want something
- Call someone on the phone
- Say something is fantastic!
- Count to ten

Language points

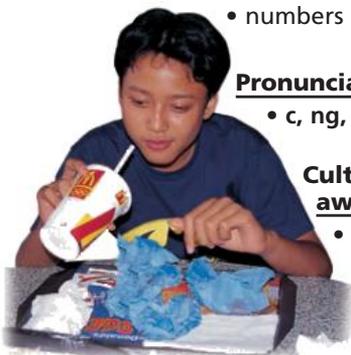
- greetings
- **saya, kamu, dia, -nya**
- **Pak/Bu**
- questions with **siapa?**
- interjections: **asyik!, ayo!** etc.
- verbs: **suka, suka sekali, tidak suka**
- **ya/tidak**
- ordering fast food: **mau apa? saya mau...**
- thank you, you're welcome
- conjunctions: **dan, tetapi**
 - numbers 1-10

Pronunciation

- c, ng, ai, au

Cultural awareness

- Where is Indonesia?
What's it like?



LANGKAH 2

MAU IKUT KE PANTAI?

Topics

- Simple destinations
- Arranging to go somewhere
- Transport

Communication tasks

- Ask 'where are you going?'
- Explain where you are going
- Tell someone where you are
- Ask someone where they are
- Invite a friend to come along
- Accept or decline an invitation
- Say what transport you use
- Ask someone how they travel
- Ask what number bus to catch
- Count to 100
- Sing the song **Mau ke mana?**

Language points

- verb **mau**
- personal pronouns: **kita/kami**
- questions with **ke mana?**
- preposition: **ke**
- simple possessive: **rumah Dana**
- simple invitations: **kami ke...mau ikut?**
- acceptance: **ya, ayo kita ke pantai!**
- polite refusals: **sayang/maaf, saya harus ke...**
- **hari ini, besok, kemarin**
- numbers 11-100

Pronunciation

- vowel sounds a, e, i, o, u

Cultural awareness

- Surfing in Indonesia
- Visiting a warung



LANGKAH 3

MARI BERMAIN!

Topics

- Free-time activities
- Times on the hour

Communication tasks

- Ask what time it is
- Tell the time on the hour
- Plan at what time you do things (on the hour)
- Say what you like and don't like doing
- Look for a friend
- Check if someone's there
- Say you are going home
- Complain of being bored

Language points

- simple **ber-** and **me-** verbs: **bermain, menonton**
- questions with **apa?**
- **kamu melakukan apa?**
- **suka, tidak suka + verbs**
- **mau + verbs**
- **ada**
- telling time (on the hour)
- **pada + times on the hour**
- **saya pulang**
- possession: **rumahmu**
- **saya bosan di rumah**
- **apa artinya?** etc.

Pronunciation

- alphabet

Cultural awareness

- A visit to **Taman Waterbom**





LANGKAH 4

BUKALAH BUKUMU!

Topics

- School subjects
- Classroom commands
- Classroom objects
- Numbers: 1,000s

Communication tasks

- Discuss your school subjects
- Say what school year level you are in
- Talk about things you use at school
- Borrow and lend something
- Talk about your teachers
- Understand classroom instructions
- Ask and give the price of an object
- Count using 100s and 1000s

Language points

- pinjam, boleh, tidak boleh
- duduk di kelas satu
- perlu
- Instructions: + -lah!
- possessives: buku Dana, bukumu, -nya etc.
- belum, sudah
- ada meaning to be present
- apakah?
- berapa? questions

Pronunciation

- trilling the r

Cultural awareness

- body language
- school clubs
- Nitra mau ikut klub-klub di sekolah



LANGKAH 5

WAH! JAM BERAPA?

Topics

- Time
- Days and dates
- Birthdays

Communication tasks

- Give specific times
- Ask and give the date
- Say the days of the week
- Ask when something is on
- Ask someone when their birthday is
- Say when your birthday is
- Talk about what you watch on TV
- Ask and say when a program starts
- Use ordinal numbers
- Sing Selamat ulang tahun!

Language points

- questions with kapan?
- preposition pada
- days of the week, dates, months
- time: quarter to/quarter past/half past
- 24-hour time
- ordinal numbers: pertama, kedua, ketiga etc.

Pronunciation

- ng (revised), ngg, ny

Cultural awareness

- Purnama ceremony and offerings
- Traditional clothing: kebaya, kain, sarung
- School on Saturday!

LANGKAH 6

KELUARGA SAYA LUCU!

Topics

- Family
- Pets
- Age
- Where you live

Communication tasks

- Say how many people are in your family
- Talk about your family members
- Ask someone else about their family
- Talk about your pets
- Ask someone if they have any pets
- Say how many people and pets there are in your family
- Say where you live
- Ask where someone lives
- Talk about how old someone is

Language points

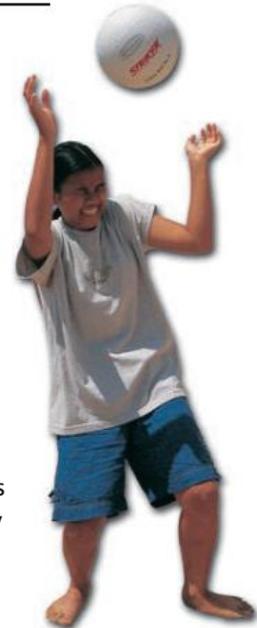
- to have: punya/mempunyai
- classifiers ekor and orang: se- e.g. seekor, seorang
- questions with di mana?
- berapa umurmu?
- tinggal

Pronunciation

- glottal stop: final k

Cultural awareness

- Bali tours: Tur Bali Hai
- Animal park tour: Bali Bird Park/Reptile Park
- Cultural Tour: Melasti, Ngaben, Besakih Temple
- Art tour: Ubud, Uluwatu, Kecak dance



CONTENTS



LANGKAH 7

BAGAIMANA DIA?

Topics

- Addresses and phone numbers
- Describing people
- Comparisons

Communication tasks

- Give your address
- Ask someone for their address
- Give your phone number
- Ask someone for their phone number
- Ask what someone is like
- Describe your own or someone else's appearance
- Make comparisons between your own and someone else's appearance
- Sing the song *Siapa itu?*

Language points

- addresses: *Jalan Gajah, nomor 18*
- telephone numbers
- comparisons: *lebih, kurang, paling*
- adjectives of appearance
- tips for learning vocabulary

Pronunciation

- t

Cultural awareness

- *Wayung kulit, Barong dan Rangda, Kecak*

LANGKAH 8

ADUH! BADAN SAYA SAKIT SEMUA!

Topics

- Body parts and sickness
- Describing people in detail
- Colours

Communication tasks

- Name the body parts
- Say something hurts
- Say you have a headache or stomachache
- Describe someone's appearance in detail
- Use colours to describe a person's hair and eyes
- Say you are able to do something
- Explain why you can't do something
- Ask someone what happened
- Say you hope someone is feeling better

Language points

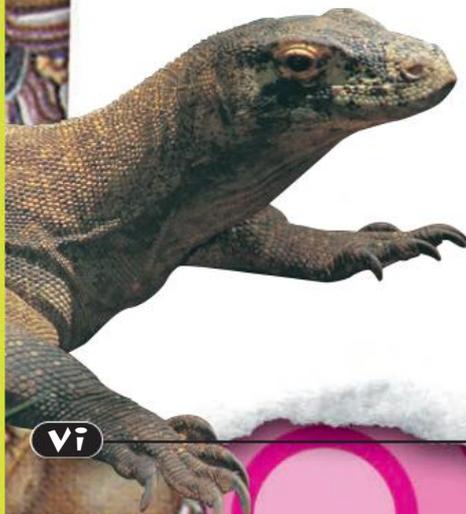
- questions with *bagaimana?*, *sakit apa?*
- being informal: *cari, main, trims* etc.
- *bisa, tidak bisa*
- *kenapa? karena*
- active listening: *betul? oh, ya?* etc.

Pronunciation

- final h

Cultural awareness

- Ethnic diversity in Indonesia: *Tana Toraja, Dayak*



INTRODUCTION

Kamu bicara sama saya?

Are you talking to me?

Hai! Dive into learning Indonesian with *Bagus sekali! 1*. **Bagus sekali** means 'really good' and it won't be long before you are **bagus sekali** at speaking Indonesian. Even after the first chapter you'll be able to have a conversation and from then on you'll be surprised how easy it is to speak Indonesian.

In this *Textbook* you will meet Agus, Dana, Ngurah and Nitra, all friends in Year 1 of Junior High at SLTPN 1 Denpasar. The photo-stories in each **langkah** (chapter) will show you what it's like being a teenager in Indonesia today.

As well as learning **bahasa Indonesia**, Indonesian, you will also learn some great things about the culture of Indonesia, past and present.

The *Bagus sekali! 1 Textbook* contains:

Photo-stories

Each **langkah** starts with a photo-story set in Bali, where Agus, Dana, Ngurah and Nitra live. Each photo-story tells you a story about their lives and friendship.

You're not expected to understand everything in the photo-story at first, but every time you come back to it more and more pieces of the story will fall into place. You'll learn lots of new words and expressions and different ways to say things in Indonesian. You may want to listen to and read the photo-story first, before you look at the list of new words (**Kata-kata baru**) or start trying out your new expressions. Or you might like to do it the other way round.

Cobalah ini! – speaking drills

The first thing you want to do when you learn a new language is speak! This is the part that needs the most practice. Under the **Cobalah ini!** heading you will find lots of different things to ask and answer questions about and lots of things to talk about. There are always examples of how to ask questions and how to answer them. For example, on page 5 you'll see a photo of the four main characters. By changing the words in **bold** in the **textbox** you can make every question, answer or statement apply to each person in the photo.

A Introduce a friend.

Kenalkan, ini **Agus**.

Hai, **Agus!**

After you've practised you can try to apply the conversation to yourself. Talk to your friends and classmates using your new language structures.

Kamu berdua – structured dialogues

Kamu berdua means 'The two of you'. So you need to work with a classmate to do this activity. Under the **Kamu berdua** heading you have an entire conversation written out, but you and your partner get to choose the course the conversation takes by selecting from various options.

INTRODUCTION

| | | | | |
|----------|--|-----------|------------------------|---------------|
| A | Hai! Selamat pagi! Selamat siang! | Nama saya | Sri. Andi. Dewi. | Siapa namamu? |
|----------|--|-----------|------------------------|---------------|

| | | | | |
|----------|--|-----------|---------------------------|--|
| B | Hai! Selamat pagi! Selamat siang! | Nama saya | Novi. Tini. Nyoman. | |
|----------|--|-----------|---------------------------|--|

You have to keep making sure your selections make sense after listening to what your partner says/has chosen. For example, if Partner A selects **Selamat pagi** and **Dewi**, Partner B has to select **Selamat pagi** as well. Partner B will also have to keep calling Partner A **Dewi**. You'll need to work your conversation out together, **kamu berdua**.

Bicara bebas! – extended speaking activities

The best chance you get to actually show how good your Indonesian is will be in the **Bicara bebas!** section. **Bicara bebas!** means 'Talk freely' and that's what you will be able to do in this section. You may get to talk in front of the class, pretend to phone a friend or move around the classroom to interview your classmates. In turn, your classmates might want to interview you. Make sure you listen carefully so you can answer their questions too.

Berani coba? – extension elements

You'll often see **Berani coba?** attached to a **Bicara bebas!** or **Cobalah ini!** activity. **Berani coba?** means 'Are you brave (enough) to try?'. It gives you the chance to take the activity you have been working on even further, giving you more freedom to speak and show off your Indonesian.

Mari bermain! – games

Mari bermain! means 'Let's play!' Under this heading you get to have a lot of fun playing games in Indonesian. There is also a double page spread of **Mari bermain!** games at the back of the book for you and a friend to play whenever you get a few extra moments in class.

Tidak begitu susah! – grammar explanations

After you have read the photo-stories and have practised a bit of Indonesian, you may have started to figure out how Indonesian works. The **Tidak begitu susah!** grammar section explains how Indonesian works in more detail. **Tidak begitu susah** means 'It's not so difficult' and when you have read this section you will agree!

Beginilah! – pronunciation and learning tips

Beginilah! means 'Like this!'. This section gives you practical tips to help you sound very Indonesian. This is where you will also find general tips on learning another language.

Kata-kata baru – new words

This is where you will find all the new words for each **langkah**. Have a look at the **Langkah 7 Beginilah!** section on page 108 for some practical tips for helping you to remember all these words. If you can't find what you are looking for in the **Kata-kata baru** of the chapter, check the **Kosa kata** vocabulary pages at the back of the book. In the **Langkah 7 Indonesia asyik!** section, some vocabulary is given in footnotes just for you to look up when you need to, not to learn.

Indonesia asyik! – culture sections

You can probably work out that this is the part of the chapter that tells you about Indonesia. **Indonesia asyik!** means 'Fantastic Indonesia!' This is where you get to look at lots of photos, and read about the amazing culture of Indonesia and interesting things about its past and present. Some of the **Indonesia asyik!** sections are written in Indonesian so that you will get to practise your reading skills as well.

Lagu – songs

Whenever you see this symbol  this means there is a song for you to read and listen to. There are several **lagu**, or songs, in your *Textbook*.

Kosa kata – vocabulary

This is the vocabulary list at the back of the *Textbook* for you to use when you need to look up something. There is an Indonesian/English and an English/Indonesian section.

Maps

These two maps of Indonesia and of Bali will show you where Indonesia is located, and the places that Dana, Nitra, Agus, Ngurah and Claudia visited in the photo-stories and emails.

Workbook

You do your Indonesian writing in your *Workbook*. After you've learnt your new phrases and done your speaking in class using your *Textbook*, you use your *Workbook* to practise your Indonesian again, this time by writing. In the *Workbook* you will find:

- Listening comprehension exercises to answer while you listen to the **Bagus sekali! 1 Audio CDs**. These exercises need you to 'put on your ears!', so they are called **Pasang telinga!**

- Questions and exercises to work on after reading and listening to the photo-stories and reading the cultural stories in **Indonesia asyik!** They are called **Kamu mengerti?** as they check 'Do you understand?'
- A variety of simple written activities called **Coba tulislah!** ('Try to write it!') to help you practise your language skills.
- Some extended writing exercises called **Menulis bebas!** ('Write freely!') These exercises give you a purpose for writing so you get to achieve something practical.
- A fun section called **Teka-teki!** or 'Puzzles!' This is where you get to work out lots of different puzzles to help you learn your new words.
- A section called **Tekno tips!** This section will enable you to use some of your language skills with technology.

Teacher's Electronic Resource (TER)

Sometimes you will see this TER symbol  in your *Textbook*. This means your teacher will be able to find a worksheet or some extra information to help with the activity you are doing in their **Bagus sekali! 1 Teacher's Electronic Resource**. This is also where your teacher will find practical suggestions for teaching the **Bagus sekali!** extra games and activities.

Audio CDs

You can listen to all the listening comprehension activities, photo-stories, **Beginilah!** and songs on the **Bagus sekali! 1 Audio CDs**. Whenever you see this symbol  it means that this activity is on the **Bagus sekali! 1 Audio CDs**.

Dive in and start speaking Indonesian and it won't be long before you are **bagus sekali!**

INI DANA, NITRA, AGUS, DAN NGURAH!



Nama: A. A. (Anak Agung) Sagung
Danaswari Chrisna
Nama panggilan: Dana
Umur: 13

Kelas: 1
Sekolah: SLTP Negeri 1 Denpasar, Bali
Hobi: bermain bola basket dan bermain gitar



Nama: Ni Putu Nitra Priyanthini
Nama panggilan: Nitra
Umur: 13
Kelas: 1

Sekolah: SLTP Negeri 1 Denpasar, Bali
Hobi: menari dan bermain komputer



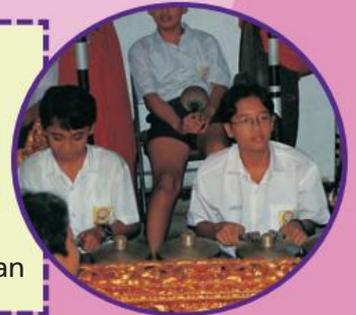
Nama: A. A. (Anak Agung) Ida Bagus
Anumana
Nama panggilan: Agus
Umur: 13

Kelas: 1
Sekolah: SLTP Negeri 1 Denpasar, Bali
Hobi: bermain sepak bola dan bersilancar



Nama: A. A. (Anak Agung) Ngurah
Gede Ascarya Wibawa
Nama panggilan: Ngurah
Umur: 13

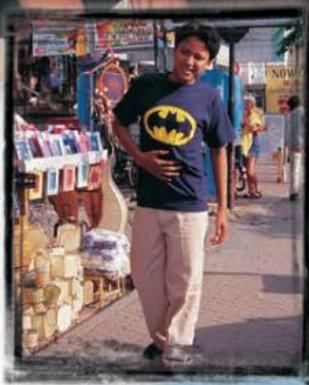
Kelas: 1
Sekolah: SLTP Negeri 1 Denpasar, Bali
Hobi: bermain PlayStation dan bermain gamelan



KATA-KATA BARU

| | | | |
|----------------|----------|---------|--------|
| nama | name | kelas | class |
| nama panggilan | nickname | sekolah | school |
| umur | age | hobi | hobby |

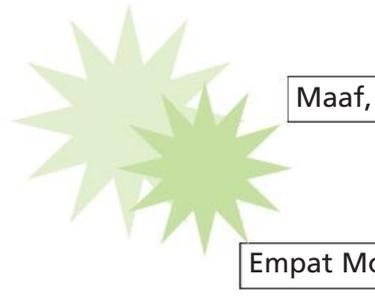
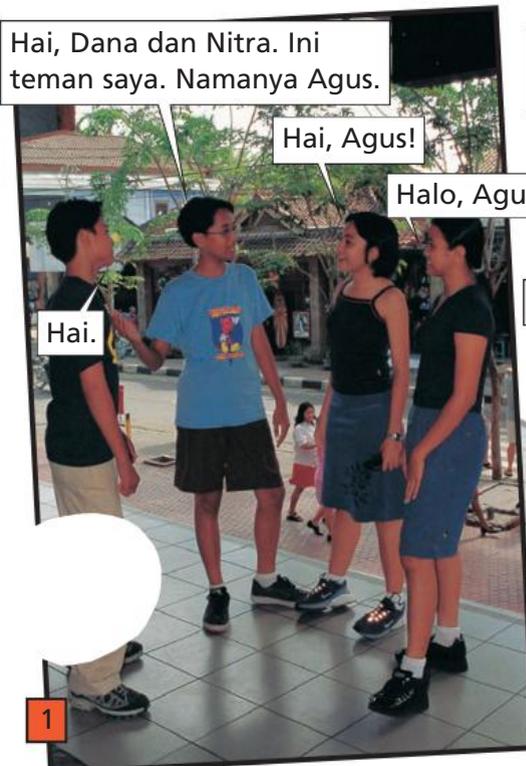
HAi!



LEARN HOW TO:

- greet someone
- introduce yourself or a friend
- ask someone their name and give your name
- say how you are and ask a friend how they are
- say what you like and don't like
- say what you want
- ask someone else if they want something
- call someone on the phone
- say something is fantastic
- count to ten

WAH! AGUS SUKA MCHICKEN!





Mau apa?

6

Coca-Cola, satu. Nitra, kamu mau Coca-Cola?

Ya, saya mau Coca-Cola.



Baiklah...Tiga Coca-Cola, dan satu kentang goreng.

Ya. Terima kasih, Pak!

Saya juga! Dan saya mau kentang goreng juga.

7

Sama-sama.

Wah...satu, dua, tiga, empat McChicken! Kamu suka McChicken, ya?



Asyik! Mmm, McChicken enak sekali!

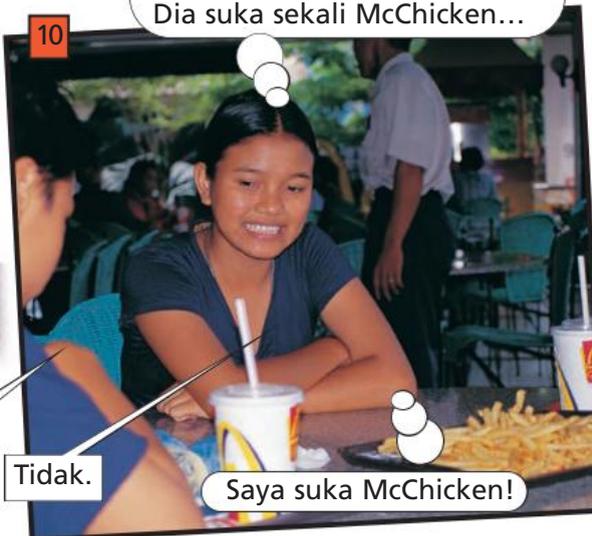
9

8

Oh ya, saya suka McChicken tetapi saya tidak suka kentang goreng.

Aduh! Empat McChicken! Dia suka sekali McChicken...

10



He, Nitra, kamu tidak suka kentang goreng?

Tidak.

Saya suka McChicken!

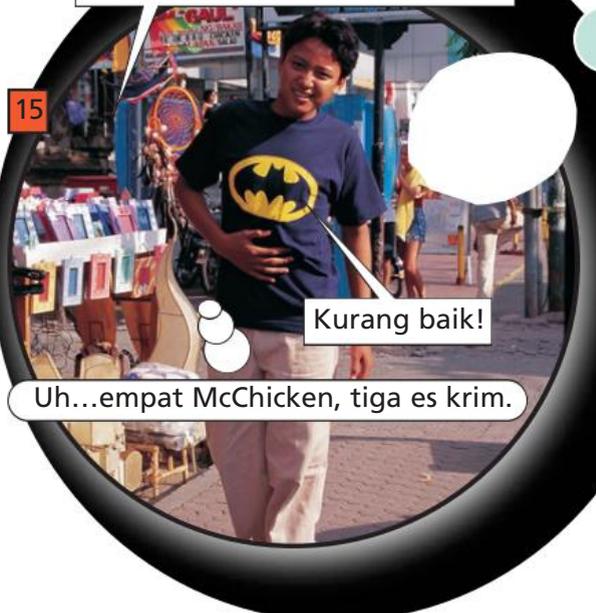
11 Hmm, saya mau es krim juga!



Satu, dua, tiga... Hmm... tiga es krim. Enak sekali!



13 Selamat sore, Agus! Apa kabar?



Kurang baik!

15 Uh...empat McChicken, tiga es krim.

12 Agus, kamu suka es krim, ya?



Oh ya, saya suka sekali es krim!

Sampai jumpa, Ngurah!
Sampai jumpa, Dana dan Nitra.



Yo. Sampai jumpa, Agus!

HATi-HATi!

| MCDONALD'S MEALS | |
|----------------------------|---|
| BEEFBURGER | Rp 8.000 |
| CHEESEBURGER | Rp 9.000 |
| McCHICKEN | Rp 11.000 |
| PILET-O-FISH | Rp 13.000 |
| NO SAC | 14.000 |
| MCDONALD'S - FRIED CHICKEN | 3 piece Rp 9.500 |
| FRENCH FRIES | Small Rp 6.000, Medium Rp 8.000, Large Rp 9.000 |
| 100% HALAL | |
| CHEESEBURGER | Small Rp 2.200,00, Medium Rp 2.250,00 |
| 2 Pcs FRIED CHICKEN | Small Rp 2.400,00, Medium Rp 2.600,00 |
| McCHICKEN | Small Rp 2.600,00, Medium Rp 2.800,00 |
| PILET-O-FISH | Small Rp 2.800,00, Medium Rp 2.900,00 |
| BIG MAC | Small Rp 2.900,00, Medium Rp 3.000,00 |
| PARTY MASI | Small Rp 7.500,00, Medium Rp 8.000,00 |
| RICE / NASI | Small Rp 8.000,00, Medium Rp 8.500,00 |

Indonesians normally use the word kentang goreng instead of french fries.

COBALAH INI!

1 Kenalkan!



Change the words in **bold** to match the illustrations.

A Introduce a friend.

Kenalkan, ini **Agus**.

Hai, **Agus**!

B Ask someone what their name is.

Nama saya **Dana**. Siapa namamu?

Nama saya **Agus**.

BERANI COBA?

Introduce yourself to someone.

- ▲ Nama saya **Julia**. Siapa namamu?
- Nama saya **Matthew**.

Now introduce your new friend to someone else.

- ▲ Kenalkan, ini **Matthew**.
- Hai, **Matthew**!

COBALAH INI!

2 Selamat pagi!

1 Ini Dana.

Selamat pagi.

Apa kabar?

Biasa saja.

2 Ini Nitra.

Selamat siang.

Apa kabar?

Baik sekali.

3 Ini Agus.

Selamat sore, Agus.
Apa kabar?

Kurang baik.

4 Ini Ngurah.

Selamat malam.

Apa kabar?

Baik-baik saja.

Change the words in **bold** to match the illustrations.

A Greet someone.

Selamat **pagi**, Dana.

1 Selamat **pagi**.

B Ask how someone is.

Apa kabar, Dana?

1 Biasa saja.

KATA-KATA BARU

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| selamat pagi | good morning |
| selamat siang | good afternoon (early) |
| selamat sore | good afternoon (late) |
| selamat malam | good evening |
| baik sekali | I'm very good |
| baik-baik saja | I'm good |
| biasa saja | I'm okay |
| kurang baik | I'm not too good |

COBALAH INI!

3 Di McDonald's



Big Mac



Beefburger



Cheeseburger



French fries
(kentang goreng)



Filet-O-Fish



Es krim



McChicken



Coca-Cola



McRendang



Paket Nasi
(nasi, ayam
goreng,
Coca-Cola)

Change the words in **bold** to match the illustrations.

A Ask a friend what they like.

Kamu suka **Coca-Cola**?

Ya, saya suka **Coca-Cola**.

atau

Tidak, saya tidak suka **Coca-Cola**.

B Ask a friend what they would like to order from the menu.

Mau apa?

Saya mau **Cheeseburger**.

Berapa **Cheeseburger**?

Dua, terima kasih.

Sama-sama.

HATI-HATI!

Nasi (rice) is always on the menu at McDonald's in Indonesia, as it is the staple food.

LANGKAH 1

KAMU BERDUA

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

Situation: You make a new friend while sharing a table in a crowded restaurant.

A Hai!
Selamat pagi!
Selamat siang!

Nama saya

Sri.
Andi.
Dewi.

Siapa namamu?

B Hai!
Selamat pagi!
Selamat siang!

Nama saya

Novi.
Tini.
Nyoman.

A Hai,

Novi.
Tini.
Nyoman.

Apa kabar?

B Oh...

baik-baik saja.
baik sekali!
kurang baik.

Apa kabar,

Sri?
Andi?
Dewi?

A Baik-baik saja.
Baik sekali!
Kurang baik.



You look at the menu.

B Mmm...

nasi goreng!
es krim!
hot dog!

Enak sekali!

Sri,
Andi,
Dewi,

kamu suka

nasi goreng?
es krim?
hot dog?

A Oh, ya!

Saya suka
Saya suka sekali

nasi goreng.
es krim.
hot dog.

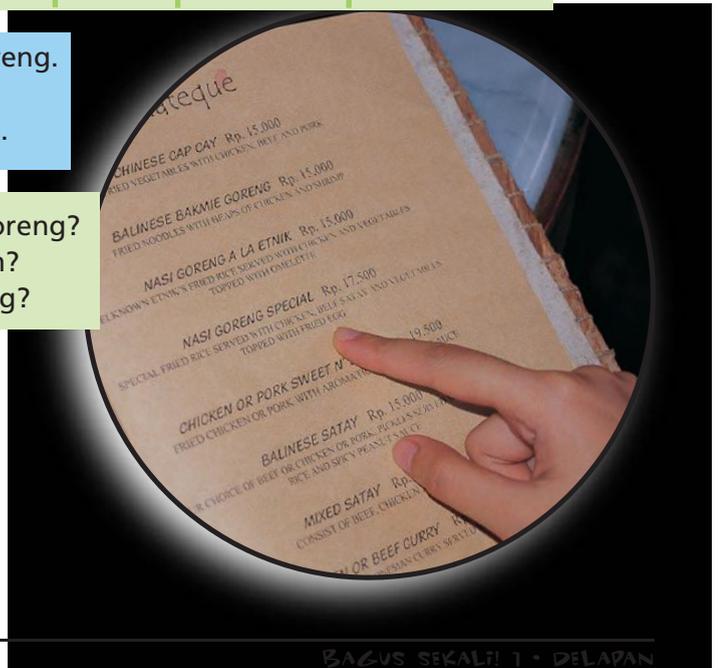
B Baiklah!
Bagus sekali!

Kamu mau

nasi goreng?
es krim?
hot dog?

A Ya, terima kasih.
Ya, saya mau. Terima kasih.

B Kembali.
Sama-sama.



BICARA BEBAS!

HATI-HATI!

Nol (0) is pronounced **kosong** when talking about phone numbers.

1 Kring! Kring! Ring! Ring!

Your Indonesian class is having a party and you want to check if most people like **nasi goreng** (fried rice). Work in groups of 4–6. Write your phone number and a time on a slip of paper. Take turns choosing a slip of paper, lucky-dip style. Read out the phone number in Indonesian (dip again if you choose your own). If the number read out is yours, answer the 'phone call'. Find out who is speaking and if they like **nasi goreng**.



- Josh: Sembilan, enam, lima, dua, kosong, satu, sembilan, tiga. KRING KRING.
 Michael: Halo.
 Josh: Selamat pagi.
 Michael: Selamat pagi.
 Josh: Nama saya Josh. Siapa namamu?
 Michael: Nama saya Michael.
 Josh: Kamu suka nasi goreng?
 Michael: Ya, saya suka nasi goreng.
 atau Tidak, saya tidak suka nasi goreng.
 Josh: Terima kasih.
 Michael: Sampai jumpa!

| | Nasi goreng | |
|---------|-------------|------------|
| | suka? | tidak suka |
| Amy | | X |
| Michael | ✓ | |
| Nicola | ✓ | |

BERANI COBA?

Try asking about what other foods/drinks your friends might like.

- Josh: Kamu suka hot dog?
 Michael: Oh, saya tidak suka hot dog.
 Josh: Kamu suka Coca-Cola?
 Michael: Tidak, saya tidak suka Coca-Cola.
 Josh: Kamu suka es krim?
 Michael: Ya, saya suka sekali es krim!

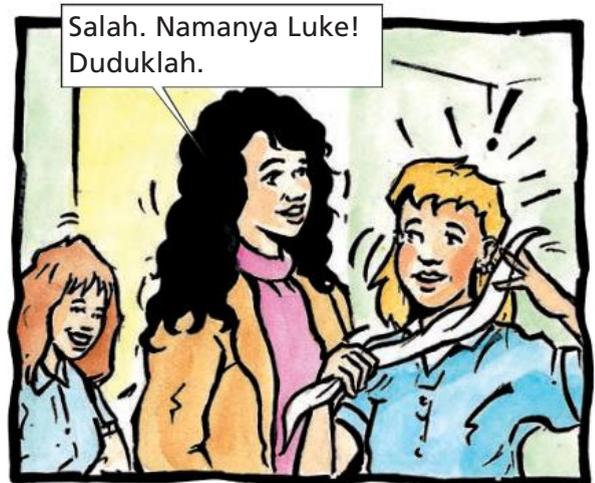


nasi goreng

BICARA BEBAS!

2 Siapa saya? Who am I?

Blindfold someone. Your teacher will indicate a student to greet the blindfolded student and ask how they are. The blindfolded student must respond correctly, and try to give the speaker's name. If the identity of the speaker is not guessed correctly, then the blindfolded student sits down and someone else tries.



TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

1 HAI THERE!

Greeting people depends on the time of day. You add **selamat** to the appropriate time of day. **Selamat** is a bit like the 'good' in 'good morning'.

Selamat pagi!

Good morning! (*from sunrise until about recess*)

Selamat siang!

Good afternoon! (*after recess until school finishes*)

Selamat sore!

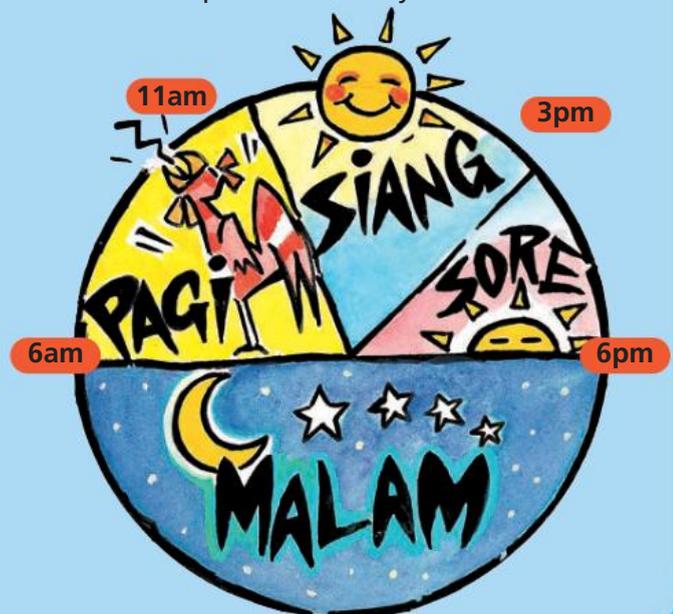
Good afternoon! (*after school until dinner-time*)

Selamat malam!

Good evening! (*after 6 pm*)

To say 'goodbye' you can use **sampai jumpa**. It means 'see you later'.

Look at this time disc which shows you the different parts of the day in Indonesian.



TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

2 AND WHO ARE YOU?

Siapa? (who?) is used to ask what someone's name is.

Siapa namamu?
What's your name?
Nama saya Nitra.
My name is Nitra.

When you are introducing yourself (or someone else) for the first time, you can use **kenalkan**. It means 'Let me introduce...'

Kenalkan, ini Dana dan Nitra.
Let me introduce you, this is Dana and Nitra.

3 HE AND SHE

When you want to talk about other people, you can use **dia**, to mean 'his' or 'her'. **Dia** also means 'he' and 'she'.

Siapa nama dia?
What's his/her name?
Nama dia Dana.
Her name is Dana.
Dia Agus.
He's Agus.

You can also use **-nya** on the end of a word to mean 'his' or 'her'.

Siapa namanya?
What's his/her name?
Namanya Agus.
His name is Agus.

4 YOU WANT SOME?

You can offer someone something by using the word **mau**. It means 'want'.

Nitra, kamu mau Coca-Cola?
Nitra, do you want a Coca-Cola?
Ya, saya mau Coca-Cola.
Yes, I want a Coca-Cola.
Tidak, terima kasih. Saya tidak mau.
No, thanks. I don't want any.

5 DO YOU LIKE IT?

Suka is the word for 'like'. Here's how to use **suka** in sentences:

Kamu suka hamburger?
Do you like hamburgers?
Ya, saya suka hamburger.
Yes, I like hamburgers.
Tidak, saya tidak suka hamburger.
No, I don't like hamburgers.

Kamu or **saya** can be replaced by **dia** or someone's name.



Saya suka McChicken.

Saya tidak suka kentang goreng.

Dia suka kentang goreng?
Does she like french fries?
Tidak, dia tidak suka kentang goreng.
No, she doesn't like french fries.

Ya means 'yes' and **tidak** is one way of saying 'no/not'. Use **tidak** by itself and in front of verbs (like **suka**) and adjectives.

6 THANKS!

If someone thanks you with a **terima kasih** it's important to reply in Indonesian. You can do this by saying either **kembali** or **sama-sama**. **Kembali** is a bit more formal.

Terima kasih.
Thank you.
Kembali.
You're welcome.
Sama-sama.
No worries.

TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

7 PAK DAN BU

When Dana is talking to the waiter, she uses the word **Pak**:

Ya. Terima kasih, Pak.

Yes. Thank you.

You use **Pak** (shortened from **Bapak**) in Indonesian to be polite to male waiters, male teachers, or other men who are older than you. It means 'sir'.

To be polite to female waiters, female teachers, or other women who are older than you, use **Bu** (shortened from **Ibu**) in the same way as **Pak**.

Coca-Cola, satu. Terima kasih, Bu.

One Coca-Cola. Thank you.



BEGINILAH!

Sounding Indonesian

When an Australian film star plays an American in a movie they have to work with a voice coach to make sure they sound American. You should let every Indonesian voice you hear be your own personal voice coach. Imitate the way Indonesians pronounce words. You'll hear many different voices on the *Bagus sekali!* Audio CDs and you may even know some Indonesian people who will help you.

Don't forget, even if the word obviously comes from another language, it has its own Indonesian pronunciation and sometimes its own spelling, so make sure you are speaking (and writing) Indonesian! Listen to these words on the *Audio CDs* and practise saying them with a really good Indonesian accent. Can you guess what the new words mean?

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Beefburger | Filet-O-Fish | es krim | restoran | coklat |
| Coca-Cola | McChicken | vitamin | kopi | kafe |
| Cheeseburger | hamburger | Australia | teh | |



Fortunately Indonesian uses the same alphabet as English. However, some letters are pronounced quite differently. Here's a quick pronunciation guide:

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| c | like the ch in 'chocolate'. | Cica cinta coklat. |
| ng | like the ng in 'singing'. | Selamat siang, Ngurah! |
| ai | like the i in 'light'. | Saya pandai santai di pantai. |
| au | like the ow in 'now'. | Siapa mau bau? |



Now listen to the speakers on the *Audio CDs* and repeat these sentences.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Cica cinta coklat. | Selamat siang, Ngurah! |
| Saya pandai santai di pantai. | Siapa mau bau? |



INDONESIA ASYIK!

Claudia is a student from Sydney living in Bali for a year with her Dad, who is there for business. She's 13 years old and is going to school with Agus, Ngurah, Dana and Nitra at SLTPN 1 Denpasar, Bali. You will be able to learn all about her experiences via her regular emails.

Hotmail Compose

Address: http://lw7fd.law7.hotmail.msn.com/cgi-bin/compose?disk=216.33.236.74_d1490&login= Go

Live Home Page Apple Computer Apple Support Apple Store Microsoft MacTopia Office for Macintosh

msn Hotmail Passport sign out

Inbox Compose Addresses Folders Options Help

Compose [Directories | Egreetings™]

Insert Address Attachments Add Stationery

Kepada: Kelas 7c
Subyek: Indonesia asyik!
Dari: Claudiakelas7c@hotmail.com Tanggal: Sabtu 29 Februari

Save Outgoing Message

Check Spelling Dictionary Thesaurus Send Save Draft Cancel

Hai! Apa kabar? Saya bagus sekali!

Well, I can't believe it, but here I am in Denpasar already! I was pretty nervous at first when Dad said we were moving to Bali for a year but I've chilled out a bit now I'm here. I've met our new neighbours, the Sudirmans. They're really friendly and they seem to have adopted me! The first thing they did was take me to the Bali Bird Park. Check out this picture with the macaws all over me. How's the big one on my shoulder????!



I'm really excited about my year here. I didn't realise Indonesia was so close to Australia. It only took me 6 hours by plane from Sydney. Indonesia is a really beautiful country. Lots of tropical forests, rice paddies and surf beaches with coconut palms.



There are a lot of surprises in Indonesia. One minute you could be looking at a temple more than 1000 years old and the next you could be walking around shopping malls, cafes and surf shops. There are even some active volcanoes here. I visited one of them, **Merapi**, and really want to see another one called **Krakatau**. It erupted in 1883 with the biggest explosion ever recorded on earth!

INDONESIA ASYIK!



Another place I want to visit is Komodo Island because that's where the Komodo dragons come from. I've already seen a Komodo at the Bali Reptile Park and they are really cool. Totally ugly! Check out my photo. When I first heard of the Komodo Dragons I thought they were a baseball team but Dad pointed out they are really the world's biggest lizards and can't play baseball at all!

Since arriving I've already been boogie boarding at Uluwatu, one of Bali's most famous surf beaches, but I nearly didn't make it. The climb from the cliff tops to the white sandy beach was exhausting!



There are all sorts of markets here. I visited an unreal fruit market and saw some pretty strange-looking fruit. I bought **rambutan**, **durian**, **nangka** and **nanas** (pineapple). I liked the **rambutan**, it tasted sweet even though it looked weird, covered in red spikes.

The **durian** smelt so bad I couldn't eat it. The **nangka** was fine but I'm not sure it was one of my favourites. They're huge! And look at the way they cut the pineapples!



I also went to an art market. I bought a **wayang kulit** (shadow puppet) made from buffalo skin and some great scary masks that I plan to use at home on the annoying kid next door. That should stop him bothering me for a while!

I'll sign off now because I've got a lot of things to do and places to go...Indonesia isn't just one island, you know, it's more than 17,000. So since I've been to Bali and Java now, I've only got 16,998 to go!

Sampai jumpa!
Claudia



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Internet zone

KATA-KATA BARU

GREETINGS

| | |
|---------------|--|
| selamat pagi | good morning (<i>from sunrise until recess</i>) |
| selamat siang | good afternoon (<i>between recess and end of school</i>) |
| selamat sore | good afternoon (<i>after school</i>) |
| selamat malam | good evening (<i>after about 6 p.m.</i>) |
| sampai jumpa | see you later |
| hai | hi |
| halo | hello |

HOW ARE YOU?

| | |
|----------------|---|
| apa kabar? | how are you? (<i>lit. what's the news?</i>) |
| kabar baik | I'm good (<i>formal, lit. the news is good</i>) |
| baik sekali | I'm really good |
| baik-baik saja | I'm good |
| biasa saja | I'm okay |
| kurang baik | I'm not too good |

FOOD

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| ayam | chicken |
| ayam goreng | fried chicken |
| enak | delicious |
| kentang goreng | chips, french fries |
| nasi | rice (<i>cooked rice only</i>) |
| nasi goreng | fried rice |
| es krim | ice cream |

PEOPLE

| | |
|------|-----------------|
| saya | me, I, my |
| kamu | you |
| -mu | your |
| dia | he/she, his/her |
| -nya | his/her |

EXPRESSIONS

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| aduh! | oh no! |
| asyik! | cool! fantastic! |
| bagus sekali! | really great! |
| baiklah | okay |
| maaf | excuse me, sorry |
| terima kasih | thank you |
| kembali | you're welcome |
| sama-sama | no worries |
| yo! | see you! |

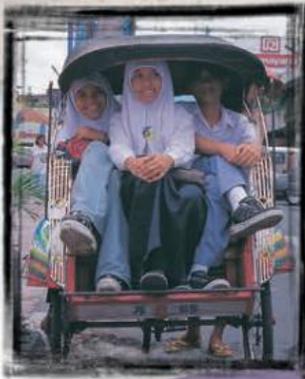
NUMBERS

| | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| berapa | how many?, how much? |
| satu | 1 |
| dua | 2 |
| tiga | 3 |
| empat | 4 |
| lima | 5 |
| enam | 6 |
| tujuh | 7 |
| delapan | 8 |
| sembilan | 9 |
| sepuluh | 10 |
| nol | 0 |
| kosong | 0 (telephone) |

OTHER WORDS

| | |
|----------|------------------|
| ya | yes |
| tidak | no/not |
| kenalkan | let me introduce |
| siapa | who |
| suka | like |
| mau | want |
| sekali | very |
| teman | friend |
| juga | also |
| apa? | what? |
| dan | and |
| tetapi | but |

MAU IKUT KE PANTAI?



LEARN HOW TO:

- ask someone where they are going
- explain where you are going
- tell someone where you are
- ask someone where they are
- talk about where other people are
- invite a friend to come along
- accept an invitation
- turn an invitation down, politely
- say what transport you use to travel to a place
- ask someone how they travel to a place
- ask and say what number bus to catch
- count to 100
- sing the song **Mau ke mana?**

ADUH! DI MANA DANA DAN NITRA?



1 Di rumah Ngurah.

Dana mau ke mana hari ini, ya?

Saya tidak tahu!

Ayo, kita telepon Dana!

Ya, ayo!

Berapa nomor teleponnya Dana?

2

Nomor teleponnya 461-905.

3 Di rumah Ngurah. Di rumah Dana.

Halo?

Dana, kamu mau ke mana hari ini?

Hai, Dana, apa kabar?

Oh, hari ini saya mau ke rumah Nitra...kamu mau ikut?

4

Oh, hai, Ngurah. Saya baik-baik saja.

Dana mau ke rumah Nitra, lalu mereka ke mal.

Dana mau ke mana hari ini?

Oh, sayang, saya harus ke toko sekarang. Lalu kamu dan Nitra, mau ke mana?

Lalu kami ke taman kota, ke mal dan ke pantai. Mau ikut?

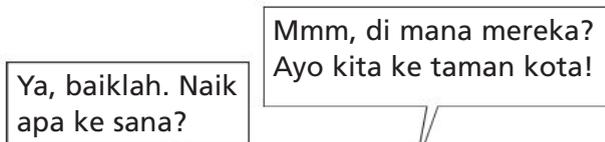
Yo!

5

Ya, saya dan Agus mau ikut! Sampai nanti, ya?

Lalu mereka mau ke mana?

Lalu mereka ke taman kota dan ke pantai.



Di taman kota.

Di pantai.

Ah, Agus dan Ngurah di taman kota! Ngurah salah, ya?

11

Ngurah bodoh!



Hai, Dana! Hai, Nitra!

12

Halo, Agus! Halo, Ngurah! Aduh, kamu bodoh!

Eh...Ngurah, kamu salah!



13

Ha ha ha. Dia bodoh, saya tidak bodoh!

Ya, dia salah!

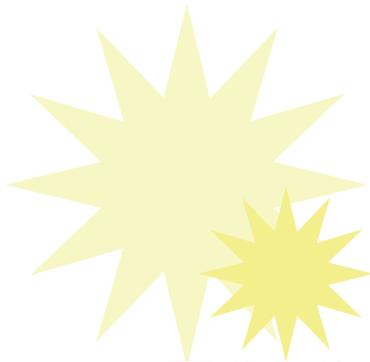
Aduh! Maaf, saya salah! Nitra, mau ke mana besok?

Tidak!!!

Besok saya mau ke taman kota, ke mal, lalu ke pantai. Mau ikut?



COBALAH INI!



1 Di mana?

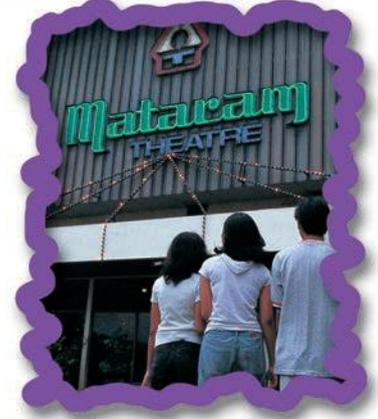
1 Dana dan Nitra



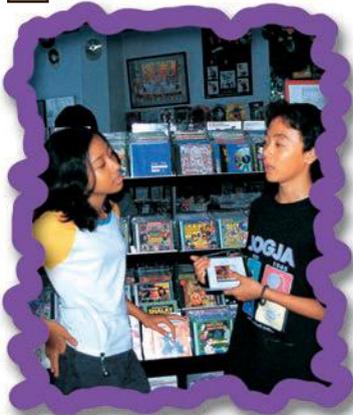
2 Ngurah dan Agus



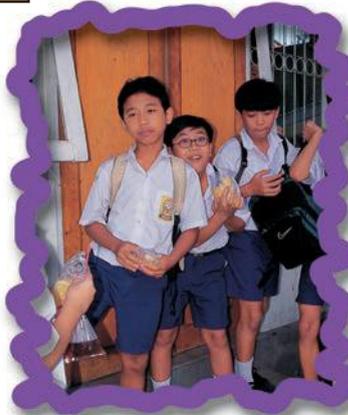
3 Nurita, Yeyen dan Hendri



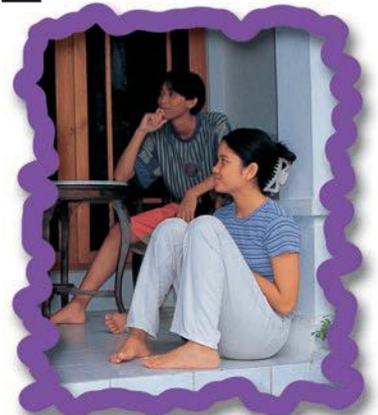
4 Yeyen dan Imam



5 Made, Ketut dan Putu



6 Hendri dan Nurita – di rumah Hendri



Find out where these people are.

A Di mana Dana?

1 Dana/Dia di pantai.

B Di mana Ngurah dan Agus?

2 Mereka di taman kota.

7 Bayu, Edi dan Toto



KATA-KATA BARU

bioskop
lapangan
pantai

cinema
field
beach

rumah Hendri
sekolah
taman kota
toko

Hendri's house
school
city park
shop

COBALAH INI!

2 Kami mau ke pantai. Mau ikut?



A Two of you invite two other people somewhere. They refuse.

Kami mau ke **pantai**. Mau ikut?

Maaf, kami harus ke **warung**.

B Use **kita** to suggest where your group can all go. You all accept.

Ayo kita ke **mal**!

Ya, ayo kita ke **mal**!

C Find out what bus will take you where you want to go.

Bis ke **toko** nomor berapa?

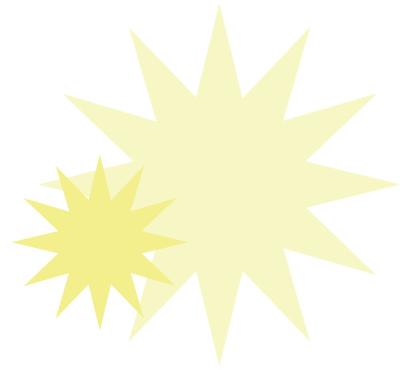
Bis nomor **dua puluh satu**.

HATI-HATI!

kita we/us (all of us)
kami we (but not you)

| Tempat | Nomor Bis |
|----------|-------------------------|
| lapangan | 13 tiga belas |
| sekolah | 16 enam belas |
| toko | 21 dua puluh satu |
| bioskop | 35 tiga puluh lima |
| pantai | 49 empat puluh sembilan |
| bioskop | 56 lima puluh enam |
| mal | 68 enam puluh delapan |
| warung | 100 seratus |

COBALAH INI!



3 Mau ke mana? Naik apa?

1 Nitra → sekolah



2 Agus → lapangan



3 Ngurah → mal



4 Ria → bioskop



5 Dana → pantai



6 Anton → warung



A Find out where these people are going.

Nitra mau ke mana?

Nitra/Dia mau ke **sekolah**.

B Find out how these people are getting there.

Nitra naik apa ke **sekolah**?

Nitra/Dia naik **sepeda**.

C Invite someone to go somewhere with you.

Kamu mau ikut ke **bioskop**?

Ya, ayo!

atau

Ya, saya mau ikut.

atau

Oh, sayang. Saya harus ke **warung**.

BERANI COBA?

Work in groups or pairs. Invite a friend or friends to go somewhere! The following expressions will help you:

- ▲ Saya/kami mau ke...Mau ikut?
- ▲ Ayo kita ke...!
- Ya, ayo!
- Ya, saya/kami mau ikut.
- Maaf, saya/kami harus ke...
- Maaf, saya/kami mau ke...
- Sayang, saya/kami harus ke...

KATA-KATA BARU

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| sepeda | bicycle |
| sepeda motor | motorbike |
| mobil | car |
| bis | bus |
| becak | pedicab/trishaw |
| berjalan kaki | to walk |

KAMU BERDUA

Situation: You are talking with a friend about where you shall go today. You finally decide to go to another friend's house.

A Hai,
Selamat siang,
Selamat sore,
Yana.
Hendri.
Dewi.

B Hai,
Selamat siang,
Selamat sore,
Novi.
Tini. Apa kabar?
Nyoman.

A Biasa saja.
Baik-baik saja.
Kurang baik.
Yana?
Hendri?
Dewi?

B Saya mau ke
pantai.
mal. Mau ikut?
lapangan.

A Oh, maaf. Saya tidak mau ke
pantai.
mal. Kamu mau ke rumah teman?
lapangan.

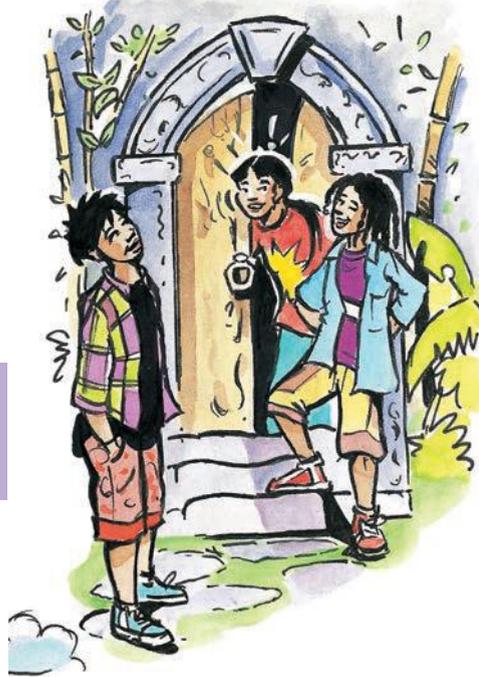
B Ya! Saya mau ke
rumah Dana.
rumah Nitra. Mau ikut?
rumah Agus.

A Ya,
ide bagus!
asyik!
ayo! Saya mau ikut ke
rumah Dana.
rumah Nitra.
rumah Agus.

B Berapa nomor teleponnya
Dana?
Nitra?
Agus?

A Nomor teleponnya
Dana 461-905.
Nitra 243-428.
Agus 288-587.

B Terima kasih. ...461-905... Dana!
...243-428... Nitra!
...288-587... Agus!
Halo, Kami mau ke rumahmu!



BICARA BEBAS!

1 Naik apa ke sekolah? How do you get to school?

Find out how your classmates get to school.

What is the most popular form of transport? Interview them and fill in your results on a table.

| Nama? | Naik apa ke sekolah? |
|-------|----------------------|
| Marco | bis |
| Sve | mobil |



1

Saya naik mobil.

Saya naik sepeda.

Saya naik sepeda motor.



4

Saya naik kereta api.

Kita naik becak.

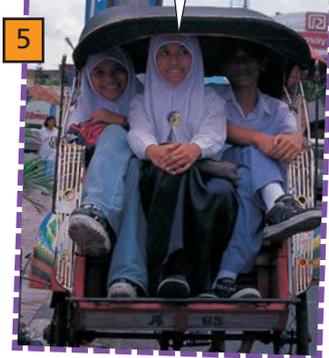


2

3

Kami berjalan kaki.

5



2 Hore! Besok hari libur! Hooray! Tomorrow's a holiday!

Lucky you! It's curriculum day tomorrow and you and your friend want to spend it together. Make your arrangements about where you will go and how you will get there. Remember you've got the whole day, so don't limit yourself to just one activity.

Hint: You can use the bus numbers from **Cobalah ini! 2**, and the **Kamu berdua** to help you.

Abdul: Hai, Kim.
Kim: Halo, Abdul. Kamu mau ke mana besok?
Abdul: Saya tidak tahu. Kamu mau ke mana?
Kim: Saya mau ke pantai. Mau ikut?
Abdul: Ya, asyik! Kita naik apa ke pantai?
Kim: Naik bis.
Abdul: Bis nomor berapa?
Kim: Bis nomor 18.
Abdul: Baiklah. Lalu, mau ke bioskop?
Kim: Ya! Asyik!

BERANI COBA?

Make arrangements for curriculum day tomorrow for a group of your friends and practise using **kita** and **kami**. Invite some classmates along with you. Tell other classmates about your plans.

MARI BERMAIN!

1 Coba ingat?!

Try to remember!

Memory challenge! Do you think you could remember where everyone in your class is going and how they will go there? The first person will say where they are going and how. Then, the next person has to say where they are going and how, and where the others said they were going and how. If you make a mistake, you'll be 'out'!



2 Lebih atau kurang?

Higher or lower?

Your teacher will select someone to start this game. That student will go to the front of the class and think of a number between 1 and 100. (You might want them to write this number down!!!) The rest of the class take turns in guessing what the **nomor** could be. The only help you will get from the student at the front will be whether the number is **lebih** (more) or **kurang** (less). Whoever guesses the **nomor** then goes out the front for their turn.



TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

1 WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

Indonesians are always interested in where you are going and one of the most common questions you will hear is **Mau ke mana?** ('Where are you going?') In frame 4 of the photo-story Ngurah asks:

Dana, kamu mau ke mana hari ini?

Dana, where are you going today?

Dana answers like this:

Oh, hari ini saya mau ke rumah Nitra.

Oh, today I want to go to Nitra's house.

2 INVITATIONS AND HOW TO ACCEPT THEM

Ikut means to follow, join or come along and it is used to invite someone along with you. In frame 4 Dana invites Ngurah like this:

Mau ikut? (atau: Mau ikut ke pantai?)

Do you want to come?

Ngurah answers:

Ya, saya dan Agus mau ikut.

Yes, Agus and I want to come.

He could have also accepted like this:

Ya, ayo!

Yes, let's go!

3 REFUSING INVITATIONS POLITELY

You can use **maaf** and **sayang** to refuse invitations politely. In frame 4 Ngurah refuses Dana's invitation to Nitra's house by saying:

Oh, sayang, saya harus ke toko sekarang.

Oh, what a pity, I have to go to the shop now.

You can also refuse invitations like this:

Maaf, saya harus ke pantai.

Sorry, I have to go to the beach.

You use **sayang** when you're really sorry that you have to refuse, but **maaf** when you don't really mind missing out.

Note: When a friend teases you, like Nitra teased Ngurah in the final frame of the photo-story, it's OK to be quite direct:

Mau ikut?

Do you want to come?

Tidak!!!

No!!!

4 BY BUS OR CAR?

Naik means 'by' with transport and it's very easy to use. We use **naik** with almost all modes of transport.

Naik apa?

How (will you get there)?

Naik bis.

By bus.

Naik mobil.

By car.

Look at the following examples:

Kamu naik apa ke pantai?

How are you getting to the beach?

Saya naik sepeda motor.

I'm going by motor bike.

You do not use **naik** when you want to walk somewhere, you just use **berjalan kaki**. Ngurah asks Agus in frame 6:

Kita naik apa?

How (will we get there)?

Oh, kita berjalan kaki saja!

Oh, we'll just walk!

When you want to go somewhere by bus, you might need to ask for the bus number. Here's how to do it:

Bis ke toko nomor berapa?

What number bus goes to the shops?

Bis nomor 21.

Bus number 21.

5 A WORD ABOUT 'US'

There are two ways to say 'us' or 'we' in Indonesian depending on who is involved. If you want to say 'us' meaning absolutely everyone involved in the conversation use **kita**. In frame 8, Ngurah says:

Ayo kita ke taman kota.

Let's (all) go to the city park.

That means all the people in the conversation (both Agus and Ngurah) are going to the city park.

If you want to say 'us' but leave out some of the people you are talking to, use **kami**. Dana says in frame 10 to Ngurah on the phone:

Kami di pantai. Kamu di mana?

We're at the beach (but you aren't).

Where are you?

Only Dana and Nitra are at the beach, so **kami** here means Dana and Nitra, it doesn't include Ngurah or Agus. Ngurah replies:

Kami di taman kota!

We're at the city park!

Only Ngurah and Agus are at the city park, so **kami** here means Ngurah and Agus only.

It might help to remember:

kita = we all/all of us

kami = we/us but not you.

Kita includes all the people involved in the conversation.

Kami leaves out some of the people involved in the conversation.

Hint: kami does not include **kamu**!!

If you and your friends were telling your parents that you were going to a party, you would definitely need to use **kami** and not **kita**! Otherwise your parents would come along too!



Kami di taman kota!

Kami di pantai.
Kamu di mana?

6 A WORD ABOUT 'THEM'

To say 'they' or 'them', you just use one word: **mereka**. It doesn't matter how many of 'them' there are!

Dana mau ke rumah Nitra, lalu mereka ke mal.

Dana wants to go to Nitra's house, then they want to go to the mall.



Lalu mereka ke taman kota dan ke pantai.

7 YESTERDAY, TODAY & TOMORROW

Hari ini means today, **kemarin** means yesterday and **besok** means tomorrow. These words are very easy to use. Have a look at frame 4, where Ngurah asks:

Dana, kamu mau ke mana hari ini?

Dana, where are you going today?

Dana answers with:

Oh, hari ini saya mau ke rumah Nitra.

Oh, today I want to go to Nitra's house.

This is how you can use **besok**. Look at frame 13, where Ngurah asks:

Nitra, mau ke mana besok?

Nitra, where are you going tomorrow?

Nitra answers with:

Besok saya mau ke taman kota, ke mal, lalu ke pantai.

Tomorrow I want to go to the city park, to the mall, and then to the beach.

If you ask someone where they went yesterday (**kemarin**), you don't use **mau**.

Kamu ke mana kemarin?

Where did you go yesterday?

Kemarin saya ke mal.

Yesterday I went to the mall.

INDONESIA ASYIK!

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Live Home Page Apple Computer Apple Support Apple Store Microsoft MacTopia Office for Macintosh

msn Hotmail Passport sign out

Inbox Compose Addresses Folders Options Help

Compose [Directories | Egreetings™]

Insert Address Attachments Add Stationery

Kepada: Kelas7csyd@hotmail.com

Subyek: Di pantai

Dari: claudiakelas7c@hotmail.com Tanggal: Senin 3 Juni

Save Outgoing Message

Check Spelling Dictionary Thesaurus Send Save Draft Cancel

Hai teman-teman,

Apa kabar? Saya baik-baik saja. I can't believe it - I'm slowly beginning to pick up a few phrases. Everyone keeps telling me to speak **bahasa Indonesia**, so I'm trying. Sometimes it's really embarrassing and I get scared that I'm going to make a mistake but I don't care any more. Balinese people are so friendly, they always smile and they get so excited if they speak **bahasa Indonesia** to me and I can answer. They always say **Bagus sekali!**

It's funny, here everyone calls me **Dia** not Claude. Indonesians often seem to make nicknames from the last half of your name. Everyone calls me **Dia**, my friend **Made** is **De** and **Ketut** is always called **Tut**. Cool, huh?

Last weekend I went to **Kuta** with some of my friends from school. The mall is huge and there are so many surf shops! In Bali you can find all the surf shops that we have at home like Malibu, Quiksilver, Billabong filling the streets. Plus there's a great one called Surfer Girl. I bought a new surf T-shirt and some unreal surf magazines.

Then we stopped off at a **warung**. This is like a small shop or milkbar where they sell everything! Here, they even have **warung kopi** (a small coffee shop) and **warung nasi** (a small café selling rice dishes, if you didn't know!). Anyway **di warung** I bought some **Cheetos rasa pizza** (pizza-flavoured?!!) and some **durian-flavoured lollies**, called **Cui Cui**. Aduh! **Tidak enak!**



After hanging out around the shops, we got really hot so **kami ke pantai**. The waves were **asyik** and everyone seems to be able to surf here, including my friend Dana. I'll have to learn before I go home so I can impress you all when I get back.



I can't believe how hot and sticky it is here – it's 33 degrees every day. Wicked! Well, it's cool if you're hanging out at the beach but it's not so great sitting in the classroom **di sekolah**.

I've been reading my surf magazines. (Luckily they are written in English – my **bahasa Indonesia** isn't quite good enough yet to read magazines!) I've found out that there are heaps of famous surf beaches all around Indonesia. In **Bali**, **Uluwatu** is one of the best surf beaches, in **Jawa** there is **Grajagan** which the surfers call G-Land, and in **Sumatra** there is an island called **Nias** which is known throughout the world by surfers.

One of my friends at school who is really into surfing told me that Indonesia was discovered by surfers in the 1970s (before I was even born!). And there are quite a few famous Indonesian surfers who I've been reading about: Made Kasim, Rizal Tandjung, Made Switra, Mohammad Yunus, and there's more! There's a pic of Made here, plus one of Rizal surfing.



Actually, I really want to meet Rizal Tandjung who is now the most famous and successful surfer in the whole of Indonesia. Rizal began surfing when he was only 8 with his older brother at Kuta beach, Bali. He travels around the world surfing and competing for 8 months every year, so I think it could be a little difficult to meet him but you never know who you can meet **di pantai Kuta!**

Anyway, please send emails because I've been waiting for what seems like forever! I've got to go as Dana is picking me up. **Dana dan saya mau ke bioskop di Denpasar. Kami mau naik sepeda motor.** I can't believe how many kids our age ride motorbikes here. **Asyik!**

Sampai nanti! Dah!!!

Claudia

Send Save Draft Cancel

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Internet zone

LAGU



Mau ke mana?



Yo, yo, yo, yo, yo
 Yo, yo, yo, yo, yo, yo...
 Mau ke mana?
 Mau ke **pantai**
 Naik apa?
 Naik **becak...**
cak, cak, cak, cak, cak...

Jalan-jalan di Bali
Asyik sekali
 Bersama teman-teman
Asyik sekali

Yo, yo, yo, yo, yo
 Yo, yo, yo, yo, yo, yo...
 Mau ke mana?
 Ke **rumah teman.**
 Naik apa?
 Naik **sepeda...**
da, da, da, da, da, da...

Jalan-jalan di Bali
Asyik sekali
 Bersama teman-teman
Asyik sekali



Yo, yo, yo, yo, yo
 Yo, yo, yo, yo, yo, yo...
 Mau ke mana?
 Mau ke **kota.**
 Naik apa?
 Naik **bis kota...**
ta, ta, ta, ta, ta, ta...

Jalan-jalan di Bali
Asyik sekali
 Bersama teman-teman
Asyik sekali

BERANI COBA?

Write your own song by changing or substituting the words in **bold**.

BEGINILAH!

By now you will be getting the hang of Indonesian pronunciation. Here is a useful vowel pronunciation guide for the letters **a, e, i, o, u**. Take special care with the letter **a** – it's quite different from English!

Listen to the speakers on the *Audio CDs* and repeat the following words.

Now listen to the speakers on the *Audio CDs* and repeat the following sentences.



Dana mau ke mana?
Kakek dan nenek naik becak.
Hari ini pipi bibi saya merah.
Tono suka roti dan teh botol.
Putu punya buku lucu.

| | | |
|----------|--|--|
| A | like the u in 'shut', (a short 'ah' sound) | Agus, saya, Pak, di mana?, apa?, sama-sama, sana |
| E | like the e in 'egg' | becak, enak, Edi, Enny, sate, bebek |
| I | like the ee in 'eek' | Nitra, Indonesia, nasi, ini, itu, Ita, Imam |
| O | like the o in 'body' | gado-gado, ayo, pohon, botol, Toto |
| U | like the u in 'put', a short 'oo' sound | Ngurah, Agus, kamu, suka, jumpa, bulu, dulu, lucu |



KATA-KATA BARU

PLACES

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| bioskop | cinema |
| lapangan | oval, field |
| mal | shopping mall |
| pantai | beach |
| rumah | house, home |
| rumah Ngurah | Ngurah's house |
| rumah Dana | Dana's house |
| sekolah | school |
| taman kota | city park |
| toko | shop, shops |
| warung | small shop, small milkbar |

DAYS/TIMES

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| akhir minggu | weekend |
| besok | tomorrow |
| hari ini | today |
| kemarin | yesterday |
| lalu | then |
| sekarang | now |

TRANSPORT

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| becak | pedicab, trishaw |
| berjalan kaki | to walk |
| bis | bus |
| kereta api | train |
| mobil | car |
| sepeda | bike |
| sepeda motor | motorbike |

GOING PLACES

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| di | in, at |
| ke | to |
| mana? | where? |
| mau ikut? | want to come? |
| naik | by (transport) |
| naik apa? | how (do you get there)? (by what mode of transport?) |
| pergi | to go |
| jangan pergi ke mana-mana! | don't go anywhere |

NUMBERS

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| sebelas | 11 |
| dua belas | 12 |
| tiga belas | 13 |
| empat belas | 14 |
| dua puluh | 20 |
| dua puluh satu | 21 |
| tiga puluh | 30 |
| seratus | 100 |
| dua ratus | 200 |

HATI-HATI!

A **becak** is like a pedicab or a trishaw, which is a tricycle with a big seat at the front for one or two passengers. Sometimes you can see so many people and goods from the market crammed into one **becak**, it is amazing! Although the **becak** is not common in Bali, they are very common in most other islands of Indonesia, especially Java.



OTHER WORDS

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| ayo | let's go, come on |
| bodoh | stupid, silly |
| harus | must |
| ide bagus | good idea |
| kami | we/us (we/us but not you) |
| kita | we/us (all of us) |
| maaf | sorry |
| mereka | they/them |
| oke | OK |
| salah | wrong, mistake |
| sampai nanti! | see you later (when you have planned to meet) |
| sayang | what a pity |
| saya tidak tahu | I don't know |

MARI BERMAIN!



LEARN HOW TO:

- Invite someone to play a sport with you
- Arrange things to do in your free time
- Refuse an invitation to do something
- Ask what time it is
- Tell the time on the hour
- Make plans with a friend to do things at different times of the day
- Plan what time you do things (on the hour)
- Say what you like and don't like doing
- Look for a friend
- Check if someone's there (on the phone)
- Tell someone that you are going home
- Ask what someone's doing
- Complain of being bored

EH! SAYA BOSAN DI RUMAH!



Saya bosan menonton televisi.
Wah! Bersilancar di pantai asyik!



Selamat sore, Bu! Nitra ada?

Nitra tidak ada.
Nitra di sekolah!

Ya, Nitra di
klub menari.

Terima kasih, Bu!



Di sekolah?



Saya mau ke sekolah,
mencari Nitra.

Hai, Nitra! Apa kabar?

Hai, Ngurah! Saya
baik-baik saja.



Nitra, saya mau
bersilancar di
pantai. Kamu
mau ikut?

Oh, maaf, saya tidak suka
bersilancar. Saya suka menari!

Baiklah. Sampai jumpa.

Sampai jumpa.



Saya mau ke lapangan
basket, mencari Dana.
Mungkin Dana mau
bersilancar?





7

Hai, Dana!

Hai, Ngurah. Apa kabar?

Saya bosan di rumah!

Kamu melakukan apa di rumahmu? Kamu mendengarkan musik?

Tidak. Saya menonton televisi.

Kamu mau bersilancar di pantai?

Oh, tidak. Saya mau bermain bola basket!

Oh, kamu mau bermain bola basket, ya?

Ya!

Baiklah.

8



9

Agus melakukan apa sore ini?

Oh, Agus bermain sepak bola!

Terima kasih, Dana. Sampai jumpa.

Sampai jumpa, Ngurah!

Saya mau ke lapangan sepak bola. Mungkin Agus mau bersilancar?

10



11

Selamat sore, Pak! Nama saya Ngurah.

Selamat sore, Ngurah! Mau bermain sepak bola?

Oh, maaf, Pak. Saya mencari teman saya, Agus.



Pak, Agus bermain sepak bola sore ini?

12

Oh, tidak.



Baiklah, terima kasih, Pak!

13

Sama-sama, Ngurah.

Saya pulang saja!



14

Ahh, saya bermain PlayStation saja!



KRING KRING...

Halo?

Hai, Ngurah. Apa kabar?

Oh, hai, Agus! Saya bosan di rumah.

Oh, ya! Asyik! Pada jam berapa?

Baiklah. Sampai jam 4.

Saya mau bersilancar. Mau ikut?

Pada jam 4.

Yo!



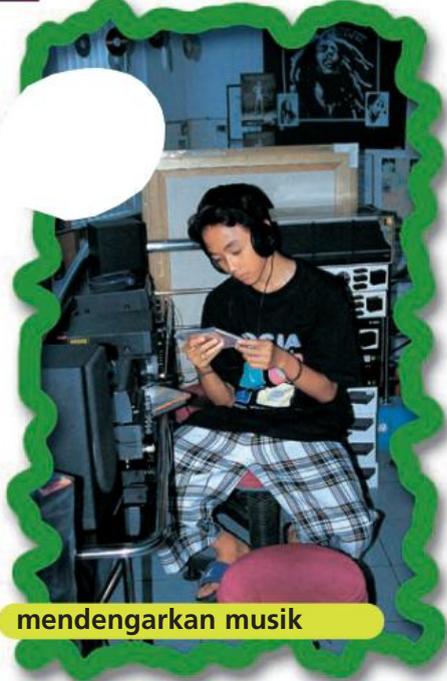
16

Asyik!

COBALAH INI!

1 Jam berapa? Melakukan apa?

1 Imam — pagi



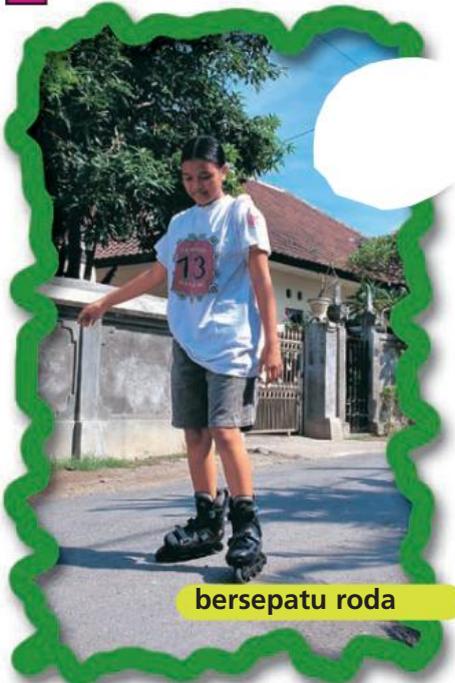
2 Dana — pagi



3 Dana — siang



4 Nitra — siang



5 Ngurah — sore



6 Yeyen — sore



membaca majalah

7 Agus — malam



berbelanja

8 Dana — malam



bermain komputer



A Find out what time it is.

Jam berapa sekarang?

1 Jam sembilan (pagi).

B Find out from a friend what these people are doing.

Imam melakukan apa?

1 Imam/Dia mendengarkan musik.

C Find out from a friend what time people are doing certain activities.

Imam mendengarkan musik pada jam berapa?

1 Imam/Dia mendengarkan musik pada jam sembilan.

D Find out from a friend what these people are doing at different times of the day.

Imam melakukan apa pagi ini?

1 Oh, Imam/dia mendengarkan musik.

COBALAH INI!

2 Mau melakukan apa hari ini?

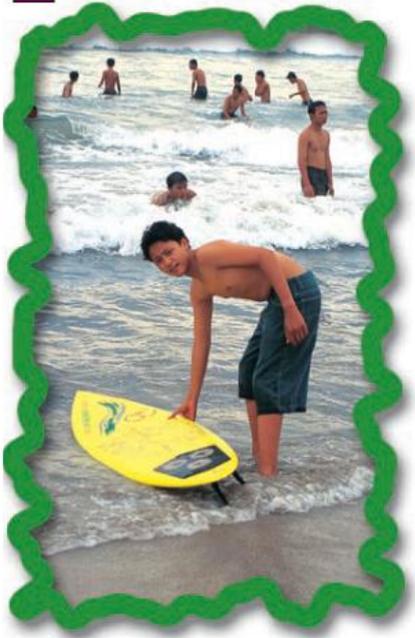
1 menari



2 menonton televisi



4 bersilancar



3 bermain PlayStation



B Ask a friend if they want to do an activity.

Kamu mau bersilancar?

- 4 Ya, saya mau.
- atau
- Maaf, saya harus pulang.
- tidak suka bersilancar.

A Ask a friend what they want to do today.

Kamu mau melakukan apa hari ini?

- 4 Saya mau bersilancar.

C Ask a friend what time they want to do an activity. They choose a time they prefer.

(Pada) jam berapa mau bersilancar?

- 4 (Pada) jam 4 sore ini.

KAMU BERDUA

Situation: You are arranging with your friend to do something in your free time.

A Hai, Wayan. pagi ini?
Halo, Novi. siang ini?
Yana. Saya bosan. Kamu melakukan apa sore ini?

B Anu...saya membaca majalah.
menonton video. Kamu mau melakukan apa?
mendengarkan musik.

A Saya mau bermain tenis. Kamu mau bermain tenis?
sepak bola. sepak bola?
PlayStation. PlayStation?

B Ya, saya mau. Pada jam berapa?

A Jam 3. Kita bermain di mana?
4.
5.

B Di sekolah.
lapangan.
rumah saya.

A Baiklah!
Asyik! Sampai nanti!
Bagus!

B Sampai nanti!

Lalu...

A He! Wayan, raketmu?
Novi, di mana bolamu?
Yana, PlayStationmu?

B Anu... di rumah saya!
di rumah teman! Maaf!
di sekolah!



HATi-HATi!

If you want to sound really Indonesian, even your 'umms' should be in Indonesian! One Indonesian word for 'umm...' is **anu**. It's really useful to say **anu** when you need a bit more time to answer, or you're just trying to remember a word or phrase in Indonesian.

For example:

Mau ikut ke pantai?

Do you want to go to the beach?

Anu...saya harus ke...anu...ke rumah

Dana hari ini. Maaf, ya?

Umm...I have to go to...umm...

to Dana's house today. Sorry about that.

BICARA BEBAS!

1 Saya menang! I win!

Draw up a 3 x 3 game grid like the one below. Now choose nine free-time activities, and write one in each square of your grid.

Ask your classmates if they like an activity. If you find someone who likes that activity, get them to sign their name in the square. You'll need to get a different signature in each square. If you are the first person with 9 different signatures you win, so call out **saya menang!**

Note: you might like to ask your teacher for the designed game grid from the **Teacher's Electronic Resource**.



| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| bermain sepak bola | bermain bola basket | menari |
| membaca majalah Emily | menonton televisi | menonton video Rita |
| bermain PlayStation | bersepatu roda | berenang |

KATA-KATA BARU

tulislah!

write!

BICARA BEBAS!

2 Kamu mau melakukan apa?

What do you want to do?

You're going to stay at your friend's house for 2 days and you both have different ideas about what you want to do. So you compromise: you plan the activities for one day while your friend plans the other day. Each of you should fill in your own diary page, without showing your partner.

Now, telephone your partner to find out what activities they have planned for their day. They will ask you what you have planned for them. Fill in your diary page based on the conversation you have. When you think it is correct, compare diary pages to double-check that you have both filled it in correctly.

Kita melakukan apa pada jam 1 besok?

Kita ke pantai.

Kita melakukan apa pada jam 9 hari ini?

Kita bermain tenis meja.

BERANI COBA?

If you don't like any of the activities planned you could negotiate with your friend to do something else.

Aduh! Saya bosan bermain tenis meja! Saya mau bermain PlayStation. Kamu mau bermain PlayStation pada jam 9?

Ya, kita bermain PlayStation pada jam 9 hari ini. Asyik!

tanggal 3 mei (hari ini)

| jam | melakukan apa | tempat |
|------|---------------|--------|
| 9 am | | |
| 1 pm | | |
| 4 pm | | |
| 8 pm | | |

tanggal 4 mei (besok)

| jam | melakukan apa | tempat |
|------|---------------|--------|
| 9 am | | |
| 1 pm | | |
| 4 pm | | |
| 8 pm | | |



BEGINILAH!

1 Sorry, I don't understand...

We all make mistakes when talking, even in English! When we speak in English we're not worried about having to ask 'What's the word for this?' or 'What's that called?' So why should we worry about making mistakes or not knowing a word when we speak Indonesian? The most important thing is to communicate. Don't let not knowing a word or the possibility of a mistake slow you down. Dive in and start speaking. Let communication be your main concern.



Here are some expressions on the *Audio CDs* that will help you keep talking:

Apa 'table tennis' dalam bahasa Indonesia?

What's the word for 'table tennis' in Indonesian?

'Tenis meja'.

'Table tennis'.

Apa artinya 'bagus sekali'?

What does **bagus sekali** mean?

Artinya 'really good'.

It means 'really good'.

Maaf, saya tidak mengerti.

Sorry, I don't understand.

Maaf, belum jelas.

Sorry, it's not quite clear what you mean.

Maaf, ulangilah.

Sorry, please say that again.

MARI BERMAIN!

1 Kuis kata-kata

Vocab quiz

Play a vocab quiz game with a friend. Quiz each other about the vocab in this chapter. Use the above expressions to play. Score a point for each correct answer. The person with the highest score wins.



TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

1 WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

To ask someone what they are doing, use **Kamu melakukan apa?** In frame 9 of the photo-story, Ngurah asks Dana:

Agus melakukan apa sore ini?

What's Agus doing this afternoon?

Dana replies:

Oh, Agus bermain sepak bola.

Oh, Agus is playing soccer.

2 DO YOU WANT TO GO SURFING?

Use **mau** or **mau ikut** to invite someone to do something with you. In frame 15 Agus says:

Saya mau bersilancar. Kamu mau ikut?

I want to go surfing. Do you want to come?

He could also have said:

Kamu mau bersilancar?

Do you want to go surfing?

3 WHAT'S THE TIME?

Jam means 'time', 'hour' and 'o'clock'.

To ask what the time is use:

Jam berapa sekarang?

What's the time now?

Jam tiga.

It's 3 o'clock.

We'll learn more about time in **Langkah 5**.

4 AT, ON OR IN?

If you want to say 'at' or 'on' a particular time, or day, use **pada**.

pada jam tiga

at three o'clock

When you are talking casually to friends, you don't need to use **pada** with **hari ini**, **pagi ini** etc. Don't use **pada** with **kemarin** and **besok**.

Remember you use the preposition **di** to say 'at' a place. In frame 5 Ngurah says:

Saya mau bersilancar di pantai.

I want to go surfing at the beach.

5 MY HOUSE. YOUR HOUSE

To show ownership, or possession, you can just add a name or a pronoun like **saya**, **kamu**, **dia** or **mereka** directly after the thing owned. Instead of **kamu** and **dia**, you can also use **-mu** and **-nya**.

In frame 11 Ngurah says:

Saya mencari teman saya, Agus.

I'm looking for my friend, Agus.

In frame 7 Dana says:

Kamu melakukan apa di rumahmu?

What are you doing at your house?

Here's another example:

Siapa namanya?

What's his/her name?

6 BORED?

To say that you are bored with something you use the word **bosan**. You simply put **bosan** directly before the activity or place that you are bored with. Have a look at frame 1 where Ngurah thinks:

Saya bosan menonton televisi.

I'm bored with watching television.

In frame 7 Ngurah says:

Saya bosan di rumah.

I'm bored at home.

7 I'M GOING HOME!

To say you are going home, use the expression **Saya pulang** or **Saya mau pulang**.

In frame 13 Ngurah says:

Saya pulang saja!

I'm just going home!

8 I'M HERE!

When you want to ask if someone is there, use the word **ada**. This is really useful for phone conversations. In frame 2 Ngruh asks Nitra's mother:

Nitra ada?
Is Nitra there?

Nitra's mother answers like this:

Nitra tidak ada.

Nitra isn't here.

If Nitra was there, she would have said:

Ya, ada.

Yes, she's here.

BEGINILAH!

2 Indonesian alphabet

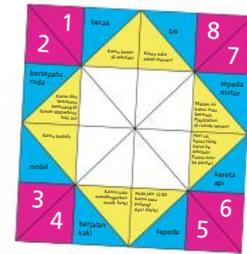


| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
| ah | beh | ch eh | deh | eh | ef | geh | ha | ee | jeh | kah | el | em |
| N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |
| en | oh | peh | kee | airr | ess | teh | oo | veh | weh | eks | yeh | zet |

MARI BERMAIN!

2 Tukang ngobrol

Chatterbox



Play this game in pairs. Both of you will need to make your own **tukang ngobrol** (chatterbox) using a square piece of paper. You can use the pattern in the *Teacher's Electronic Resource*, or make your own.

1. Fold the paper diagonally, crease it and unfold it.
2. Fold it along the other diagonal, crease it and unfold it. Turn it over.
3. Fold each corner of the piece of paper to the centre. Don't unfold. Turn the paper over.
4. Fold each corner to the centre again. Don't unfold it.
5. Fold the entire paper in half. Unfold. Fold it in half the other way. Unfold. Turn it over.
6. Lift each flap. Put your right thumb under one of the flaps. Put your right index finger, your left thumb and your left index finger under the other three flaps.

Now you are ready to **ngobrol** with your partner!

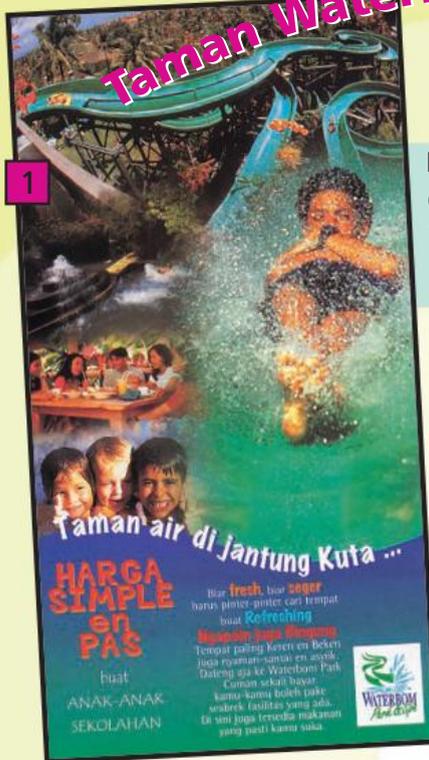
If you are making your own chatterbox pattern, you need to unfold it and write on it:

- numbers from 1–20 on the outside row
- modes of transport on the middle row
- your 'fate' (what your partner will end up doing in their free time) on the inside row





Taman Waterbom asyik sekali!



1

Dana, Nitra, Agus dan Ngurah ke Taman Waterbom pagi ini.

Di Taman Waterbom. Hari Minggu, pada jam 10 pagi.

He! Saya mau ke lapangan, saya mau bermain bola voli!

Asyik! Kita di Taman Waterbom!



2

Hebat!

Saya panas. Saya mau berenang!

Ya, ayo!

Saya mau bermain tenis meja!

Kita mau melakukan apa?



3

Saya mau bermain bulu tangkis.

Anu...melakukan apa dulu, ya?

Saya mau berenang!

Saya mau ke sana, saya mau bermain bulu tangkis!

4

Bulu tangkis? Saya mau berenang.

Oke, coba lihat peta ini! Nah, mau ke mana?



5

Ayo ke lapangan bola voli, dulu!

Ya, ayolah! Ke mana saja!

Aduh! Saya mau bermain tenis meja!





Agus dan Ngurah naik Macaroni Tube.



13

He! Apa itu?

Hati-hati, licin jika basah!

Aduh! Hati-hati, Agus!

Ya, kamu juga! Ayolah, kita naik Race Track!

Agus dan Ngurah naik Race Track. Nitra dan Dana ke bale Pingpong.

14



Asyik!

Aduuuh!!!

Nitra, kamu suka bermain tenis meja?

Ya, saya suka bermain tenis meja. Dan kamu?

15



Anu...saya suka bermain bola basket!

He! Cepatlah, saya harus pulang. Ibu saya marah sekali!

KRING KRING...

16



Halo? Ya, Bu?...Ya, saya di Taman Waterbom... Ya! Aduh!...Jam berapa sekarang?...Jam lima? Aduh!!...Oke, saya pulang sekarang. Sampai nanti!

17



Ya, saya juga. Asyik!!!

Saya mau naik Race Track lagi!

Ayolah, sudah jam lima! Pulang saja, yo!

KATA-KATA BARU

dulu
hebat
marah
nanti
panas
sana

firstly
fantastic
angry
later
hot
there

bale Pingpong
bulu tangkis
bola voli air
cepatlah
coba lihat peta ini
ke mana saja!
saya di sini saja

table tennis area
badminton
water volleyball
hurry up
have a look at this map
let's just go!
I'll just stay here!

BICARA BEBAS!

3 Mau melakukan apa di Taman Waterbom?

What do you want to do at Waterbom Park?

Have a look at the map of **Taman Waterbom**. With a friend, imagine you are there and plan where you will go and what you will do.



Selamat Datang di **WATERBOM Park & Spa**
an oasis in the heart of Kuta...

Anda berada di sini

Keterangan :

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Tempat parkir | 8 Toilet | 15 Jungle Ride |
| 2 Pintu Masuk | 9 Snack Club | 16 Race Track |
| 3 Restoran | 10 Bale Pingpong | 17 Boogie Ride |
| 4 Ruang Ganti | 11 Pura | 18 Raft River |
| 5 Toko Cinderamata | 12 Bola Voli Air | 19 Macaroni Tube |
| 6 Informasi/Musholla | 13 Pleasure Pool | 20 Lapangan Bola Voli |
| 7 Waterbom Spa | 14 Lazy River | |

KATA-KATA BARU

FREE-TIME ACTIVITIES

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| berbelanja | to go shopping |
| berenang | to swim |
| bersepatu roda | to go inline skating |
| bersilancar | to surf |
| melakukan | to do |
| membaca majalah | to read a magazine |
| menari | to dance |
| mendengarkan musik | to listen to music |
| menonton televisi | to watch television |

HATI-HATI!

Bersilancar can also be spelt berselancar.

PLAYING GAMES

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| bermain | to play |
| bermain komputer | to play on the computer |
| raket | racket |
| bola | ball |
| bola basket | basketball |
| bola voli | volleyball |
| bola voli air | water volleyball |
| bulu tangkis | badminton |
| sepak bola | soccer |
| tenis | tennis |
| tenis meja | table tennis |

OTHER WORDS

| | |
|---------|------------------|
| ada | to be here/there |
| bosan | bored |
| mungkin | maybe |
| saja | just |
| pulang | to go home |

TIMES

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| jam | o'clock/hour |
| jam berapa sekarang? | what time is it now? |
| pada jam berapa? | at what time? |
| sekarang | now |
| pagi ini | this morning |
| siang ini | this afternoon (early) |
| sore ini | this afternoon (late) |
| malam ini | tonight |
| hari ini | today |
| dulu | firstly |
| nanti | later |



BUKALAH BUKUMU!



LEARN HOW TO:

- Discuss your school subjects
- Say what school year level you are in
- Talk about things you use at school
- Borrow and lend something
- Talk about your teachers
- Understand classroom instructions
- Ask and give the price of an object
- Count using hundreds and thousands

ADUH! AGUS PERLU PERMEN!



Hari Senin di toko buku. Jam 3 sore.



Ayo, Agus! Saya perlu alat-alat sekolah. Dan kamu?

1



Ha ha ha...oh, saya tidak perlu. Saya perlu permen saja!

Wah! Pensil ini bagus, ya?

Ya, bagus. Berapa harganya?

2



Harganya sembilan ratus rupiah.

Wah, pensil ini mahal, ya?

Kamu perlu pensil, Agus?

3



Saya tidak perlu pensil! Saya perlu permen.

Kotak pensil ini bagus! Kamu perlu?

4



Tidak! Empat ribu lima ratus rupiah – terlalu mahal!

Ya, benar.

Cepatlah! Saya bosan.

Sebentar, saya belum selesai!

Pena biru ini oke. Kamu perlu pena biru?

Kamu perlu buku tulis?

Anu...berapa harganya?

5



Tidak, saya tidak perlu pena biru. Saya perlu permen. Enak!

6



Harganya seribu lima ratus rupiah.

Tidak, Ngurah! Saya perlu permen saja! Ayo ke supermarket!

7 Di supermarket. Jam 4 sore.

Wow! Asyik! Permen Station Rasa! Enak! Murah, juga!



Berapa harganya?

Seribu rupiah. Saya mau dua paket.

Aduh, Agus!

Kamu mau permen?

Oh, tidak.

8

He, Ngurah, kita ada pelajaran apa besok?

Kita ada pelajaran bahasa Indonesia.

Aduh! Saya tidak pandai bahasa Indonesia. Susah sekali!

Cepatlah, saya harus pulang. Saya terlambat!



Hari Selasa di sekolah. Agus dan Ngurah duduk di kelas 1 SLTP. Jam 7 pagi.

9

Agus ada?

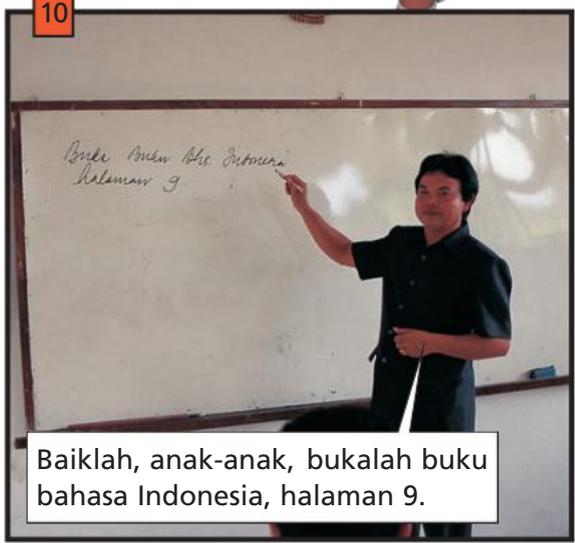
Ada, Pak!

Cepatlah, Agus! Kamu terlambat, sudah jam 7!

Maaf, Pak.



10



Baiklah, anak-anak, bukalah buku bahasa Indonesia, halaman 9.

Aduh, Pak Kawi streng sekali!

Ngurah, boleh saya pinjam pena birumu?

Ya, boleh.

11



Tidak! Dia tidak streng, kamu jam karet!



Terima kasih!

Sama-sama.

12



COBALAH INI!

1 Kamu perlu pena biru?

OBRAL!!

TOKO GUNUNG AGUNG

menyediakan alat-alat sekolah

Pilih & Beli Murah

BARU!!

kotak pensil
Rp4.500

pena biru
Rp2.000

penghapus
Rp1.100

penggaris
Rp1.200

pena merah
Rp2.000

buku
Rp4.500

tas sekolah
Rp12.000

pensil
Rp900

TOKO GUNUNG AGUNG, JAKARTA Kwitang 6, Telp: (021) 390 5247, SURABAYA Plaza Surabaya, Telp: (031) 531 1764-5
DENPASAR-BALI Libi Plaza Telp: (0361) 263 387

A Ask a friend if they need something.

Kamu perlu **pena biru**?

Ya, saya perlu (**pena biru**).
atau
Tidak, saya tidak perlu.

B Ask a friend how much school things cost.

Berapa harganya **pena ini**?

Harganya **2.000** rupiah.
atau
2.000 rupiah.

C Ask a friend if you can borrow something from them.

Boleh saya pinjam **penggarismu**?

Ya, boleh.
atau
Tidak boleh.

KATA-KATA BARU

| | |
|--------|-----------------------|
| 900 | sembilan ratus |
| 1.100 | seribu seratus |
| 1.200 | seribu dua ratus |
| 2.000 | dua ribu |
| 4.500 | empat ribu lima ratus |
| 12.000 | dua belas ribu |

COBALAH INI!

2 Kamu suka pelajaran apa?



A Ask a friend what subjects they like.

Kamu suka pelajaran **geografi**?

Ya, saya suka (pelajaran **geografi**).
atau
Tidak, saya tidak suka (pelajaran **geografi**).

B Ask a friend whether they find subjects easy or difficult.

Apakah **matematika** mudah?

Ya, **matematika** mudah.
atau
Tidak, **matematika** susah.

C Ask a friend if they are good at various subjects.

Kamu pandai **matematika**?

Ya, saya pandai **matematika**.
atau
Tidak, saya tidak pandai **matematika**.



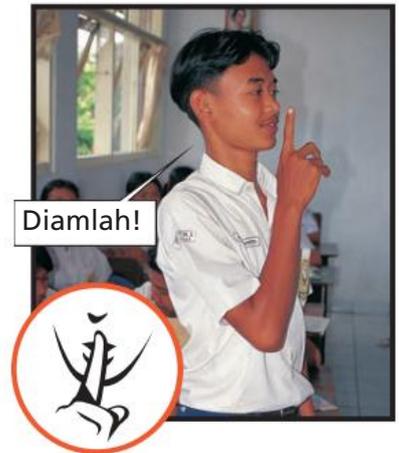
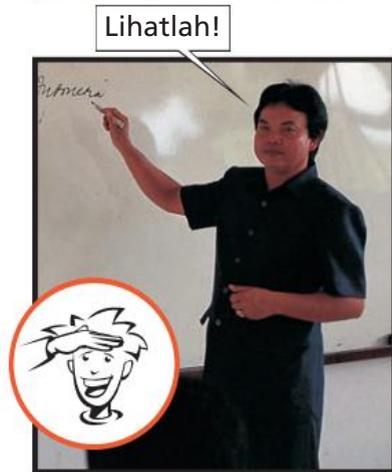
MARI BERMAIN!

Berdirilah! Duduklah!

Stand up! Sit down!

Follow the commands from your teacher or student leader. They will give you an instruction and you must do or mime the action for that instruction. For example, if the game leader says **Berdirilah!**, you need to stand up. Look at the illustrated clues below, so that you'll be able to mime each of the actions clearly. If you do the wrong action you are out. The winner is the last student left in the game.

Here is an example:



KAMU BERDUA

Situation: You are talking with your friend about school while doing your homework.



A Saya suka geografi.
tidak suka matematika.
bahasa Indonesia.

B Saya juga! Kamu suka guru geografi?
matematika?
bahasa Indonesia?

A Ya, saya suka dia. Namanya Bu Wida.
Tidak, saya tidak suka dia. Namanya Pak Suparman.
Bu Hartini.

B Oh, Bu Wida! baik hati.
Pak Suparman! Dia membosankan.
Bu Hartini! streng.

A Maaf, Dewi, pena biru kamu?
Anwar, boleh saya pinjam pensilmu?
Novi, penggarismu?

B Pena biru saya?
Pensil saya? Ya, boleh.
Penggaris saya?

A Terima kasih. Penamu bagus sekali!
Pensilmu bagus!
Penggarismu asyik!

B Terima kasih. Di mana penamu, Sari?
pensilmu, Beni?
penggarismu, Tono?

A Di rumah
Di tas saya!
kotak pensil

B Aduh! Kamu bodoh!

HATI-HATI!

Indonesians are usually very respectful of older people, including parents, grandparents, teachers and so on. Students therefore need to justify why they don't like a teacher. For example:

**Saya tidak suka Pak Suparman.
Dia membosankan!
I don't like Pak Suparman.
He's boring!**



BICARA BEBAS!

1 Saya suka sekali pelajaran kesenian! I love art!

Ask 5 or 6 of your friends what they think about your 4 favourite subjects. Do they like them? Are they easy? What's the teacher like? Make a grid of your results.

Kamu suka pelajaran kesenian?
Apakah kesenian mudah?



| Pelajaran: Kesenian | | | |
|---------------------|-------|--------|-------------|
| Nama | Suka? | Mudah? | Guru? |
| Michael | X | X | streng |
| Fiona | ✓ | X | baik hati |
| Anna | ✓ | ✓ | membosankan |

BERANI COBA?

When you have collected your information, prepare a report to tell your teacher or class about your friends' opinions.



HATI-HATI!

Just a little reminder that **bosan** simply means bored and **membosankan** means boring.

Selamat siang, Bu Smith. Saya suka pelajaran matematika, bahasa Indonesia, kesenian dan bahasa Inggris. Fiona juga suka kesenian tetapi kesenian susah untuk Fiona. Gurunya baik hati!...

BEGINILAH!

1 Trilling your 'r's

In Indonesian the **r** is rolled or trilled and sounds like 'rrr'. You can make this trill sound by vibrating your tongue on the top of your mouth behind your teeth. Listen to the speakers on the *Audio CDs* and practise trilling your **r** with these words:



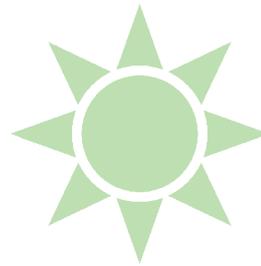
- | | | | | |
|------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| sore | rupiah | sejarah | Nitra | rabu |
| ribu | Jakarta | Ngurah | merah | perlu |

Now have a go at this tongue twister.

Ridwan suka olahraga dan lari-lari dari rumah Rudi ke rumah Rini.



BICARA BEBAS!



2 Selamat pagi! Mau apa?

Good morning! What do you want?

Congratulations! You've just been given a job at the new stationery shop in town. Ask a friend to help you prepare for your first day by pretending to be your customer. Use the catalogue from **Cobalah ini! 1** in this chapter or you might like to set up your own display. Remember you want to be well prepared when you start your job, so don't forget to be polite and helpful to your customer.

KATA-KATA BARU

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Mau apa? | What do you want? |
| Ada lagi? | Would you like anything else? |



BEGINILAH!



2 Is this a question? This isn't.

Have you noticed that when you ask a question, it can be exactly the same as the answer, except for the question mark at the end. It's easy to tell the difference when you are reading, but how do you tell the difference when you are listening? The way you say it, your intonation, is how! When you ask a question, let your voice rise at the end of the question. When you answer keep your voice the same.

Look and listen to these examples on the *Audio CDs*:



| | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Agus suka McChicken? | Boleh? | Nitra ada? |
| Agus suka McChicken. | Boleh. | Nitra ada. |
| Dia streng? | Ada lagi? | Dana mau bersilancar? |
| Dia streng. | Ada lagi. | Dana mau bersilancar. |

TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

1 DESCRIBING PEOPLE AND THINGS

When describing things in Indonesian you simply place the adjective or colour **after** what you are describing.

In frame 2 of the photo-story Ngurah says:

Wah! Pensil ini bagus, ya?

Wow! This pencil is great, isn't it?

And in frame 5 he asks:

Kamu perlu pena biru?

Do you need a blue pen?

Tidak can be placed before the adjective to make the meaning of the sentence negative. Here's an example from frame 11, when Agus complains:

Aduh, Pak Kawi streng sekali!

Oh no, Mr Kawi is very strict!

Ngurah disagrees, saying:

Tidak! Dia tidak streng, kamu jam karet!

No! He's not strict, you're stretching the time!

Words like **saya**, **kamu/-mu**, **dia/-nya** that show possession come after the adjective or colour.

Ini pena biru saya.

This is my blue pen.

HATI-HATI!

You don't need 'is' in Indonesian when you're describing things.

HATI-HATI!

Primary School

Junior Secondary School

Senior Secondary School

kelas 1–6, Sekolah Dasar (SD)

kelas 1–3, Sekolah Lanjutan Tingkat Pertama (SLTP)

kelas 1–3, Sekolah Menengah Umum (SMU)

Note: SLTPN = SLTP Negeri, or state school.

2 MAY I?

The word for 'may' is **boleh**. This is most often used when asking or granting permission. In frame 12 Agus asks Ngurah:

Ngurah, boleh saya pinjam pena birumu?

Ngurah, may I borrow your blue pen?

Ngurah answers:

Ya, boleh.

Yes, you may.

Ngurah refuses in frame 15:

Tidak, tidak boleh.

No, you may not.

3 DO IT!

When you want to instruct or urge someone to do something, **-lah** can be joined to the verb. This has the effect of strengthening what is said. In frame 10 the teacher instructs the students:

Baiklah, anak-anak, bukalah buku bahasa Indonesia, halaman 9.

OK, kids, open the Indonesian book at page 9.

4 WHAT SCHOOL YEAR ARE YOU SITTING IN?

To say what year level you are in you say you 'sit' in a particular class.

Agus dan Ngurah duduk di kelas 1, SLTP.

Agus and Ngurah are in the first level of SLTP.

5 ALREADY? NOT YET!

To express that something has already happened or you have already done something you can use the word **sudah**. In frame 9, the teacher says:

Kamu terlambat, sudah jam 7!

You're late, it's already seven o'clock!

And in frame 18 the caption is:

Sekolah sudah selesai.

School has (already) finished.

Therefore **sudah** can be used to express something which has already been completed.

If you want to say 'not yet', you can use the word **belum**. Have a look at frame 4, where Ngurah says:

Sebentar, saya belum selesai.

Just a moment, I haven't finished yet.

Kamu terlambat, sudah jam 7.

Maaf, Bu.



6 I NEED...

When you want to say you need something you can use the word **perlu**, as in frame 1 where Ngurah says:

Saya perlu alat-alat sekolah.

I need some school things.

To say that you don't need something, all you need to do is use **tidak** in front of **perlu**, as in frame 14 when Ngurah thinks:

Kamu tidak perlu alat-alat sekolah, ya?

You don't need school things, right?

7 HERE!

You've already come across **ada?** in **Langkah 3** when you are asking for someone on the phone, but **ada** can also mean that someone or something is present.

When your teacher wants to call the roll in Indonesian class, they will use **ada?** In frame 9, Agus' teacher asks:

Agus ada?

Is Agus here?

Ada, Pak.

Here, sir.

To answer simply reply **ada** or **tidak ada** meaning 'present' or 'not present'. Note that Indonesian school students put their hands up when their name is called from the roll.

Ada is also one way of saying 'to have'. In frame 8, Agus and Ngurah discuss what lesson they have:

He, Ngurah, kita ada pelajaran apa besok?

Hey, Ngurah, what have we got tomorrow?

Kita ada pelajaran bahasa Indonesia.

We've got Indonesian.

8 IS IT EASY?

Apakah is a great word to make questions with. You can put it in front of statements to turn them into questions. It is good to think of it as a '?'

Apakah matematika mudah?

Is maths easy?

For example, when you are asking your school friends about their school subjects you can say:

Kamu suka pelajaran geografi?

or

Apakah kamu suka pelajaran geografi?

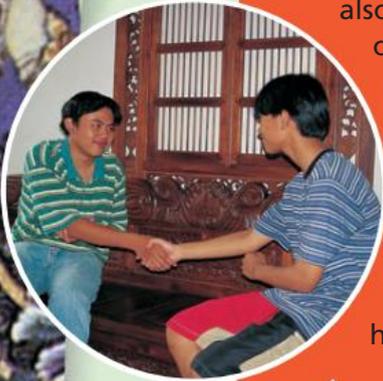
Do you like geography?

INDONESIA ASYIK!

1 Bahasa tubuh Body language

Shaking hands

When learning another language it is not only important to learn all the new vocabulary and grammar, but to also make sure you get the correct body language.



In Indonesia when people greet and farewell one another, they usually shake hands. There are many different ways of shaking hands in Indonesia.



One way is to shake hands as people shake hands in Australia, but with a very gentle grip, just as if you brushed your palm against the other person's palm. Usually after this Indonesians bring their right hand up to their chest, to show they are warm and sincere.



The other way to shake hands, which is very common with people in Bali, is to put your hands together, like you are going to pray, and bring your hands up towards you until your thumbs touch your chest.

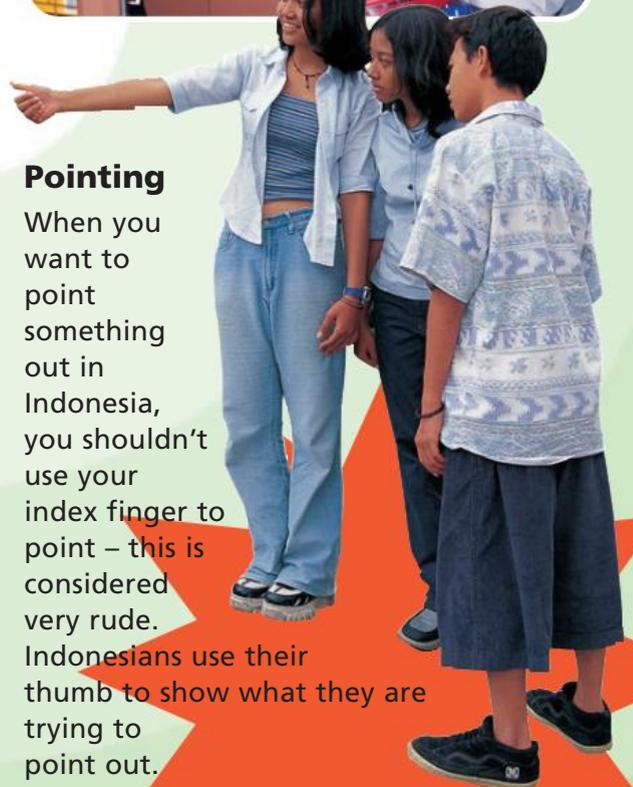
Use your right hand!

Another important point to remember is that Indonesians use their right hand more than their left. When they are passing or receiving something they will always use their right hand. It is considered rude to use your left hand when offering or passing something to an Indonesian. **Hati-hati, ya!**



Pointing

When you want to point something out in Indonesia, you shouldn't use your index finger to point – this is considered very rude. Indonesians use their thumb to show what they are trying to point out.



It is a great idea to practise a few of these gestures, to try and get the hang of it!

2 Klub-klub di sekolah

School clubs

Because of the extreme heat, Indonesian students either go to school in the morning or in the afternoon. At the school that Agus, Ngurah, Nitra and Dana attend, **SLTP Negeri 1 in Denpasar**, school begins at 7 o'clock in the morning and finishes at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Klub-klub (clubs) are very common in schools throughout Indonesia. Some clubs take place during school hours but most take place in the afternoon after school finishes. The clubs are similar to electives or extra curricula subjects in Australia. The clubs range from sports, music, arts, Red Cross and chess, just to name a few. Can you imagine learning traditional Balinese dances at school? **Wow! Asyik sekali!**

3 Saya ikut klub apa, ya?

What club will I join?



Jam 11 siang. Nitra mau ikut klub musik di sekolah.



Begini, Nitra.



Di klub bola basket pada jam 2 siang.

Selamat siang, Pak! Saya mau ikut klub bola basket.



4

Aduh...saya tidak pandai bermain bola basket. Mungkin saya coba sepak bola. Saya mau ke lapangan.

Di klub sepak bola pada jam 3 siang.

5

Selamat siang, Pak! Saya mau ikut klub sepak bola.



Kamu pandai sepak bola, ya?

Saya belum tahu.

Baiklah. Sepak bola mudah sekali, tidak susah.

6



Aduuhhhh!!! Ini susah sekali, Pak! Saya tidak pandai bermain sepak bola.

Di klub catur pada jam 4 sore.

8



Wah! Saya tidak suka bermain catur! Membosankan sekali! Saya ikut klub apa, ya?

7

Selamat sore, Pak. Saya mau ikut klub catur.



Oh, kamu suka bermain catur? Pandai, ya?

Anu...saya belum tahu!

Di klub menari pada jam 5 sore.

9

Selamat sore, Bu! Saya mau ikut klub menari.



Silakan, Nitra.

10

Hebat! Saya suka sekali menari!



Wah! Nitra, kamu pandai menari!

Asyik! Saya pandai menari!

KATA-KATA BARU

| | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| gamelan | traditional Indonesian orchestra | gitar | guitar | catur | chess |
| begini | it's like this | silakan... | please... | coba | to try |
| tidak apa-apa | no worries | | | | |

KATA-KATA BARU

SCHOOL SUBJECTS

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| pelajaran | subject |
| bahasa Indonesia | Indonesian |
| bahasa Inggris | English |
| geografi | geography |
| ilmu pengetahuan alam (IPA) | science |
| kesenian | art |
| matematika | mathematics |
| musik | music |
| pendidikan jasmani (penjas) | physical education |
| sejarah | history |

PEOPLE

| | |
|------|--------------------|
| anak | kid, child |
| Bu | madam, Ms/Mrs/Miss |
| guru | teacher |
| Pak | sir, Mr |

ADJECTIVES

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| baik hati | kind |
| membosankan | boring |
| menarik | interesting |
| mudah | easy |
| streng | strict |
| susah | difficult |

CLASSROOM OBJECTS

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| alat-alat sekolah | school things |
| buku | book |
| buku latihan | exercise book |
| buku tulis | writing book |
| kotak pensil | pencil case |
| pena | pen |
| pena biru | blue pen |
| pena merah | red pen |
| penggaris | ruler |
| penghapus | eraser |
| tas sekolah | school bag |

INSTRUCTIONS

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| buka(lah) | open |
| cepat(lah) | hurry up |
| coba + verb | to try, have a go at... |
| dengarkan(lah) | listen |
| diam(lah) | be quiet |
| duduk(lah) | sit down |
| lihat(lah) | look |
| masuk(lah) | enter |



HATI-HATI!

It's really easy to run late in Indonesia but it doesn't stress Indonesians, who laugh and call it **jam karet** or 'rubber time'. It's a common excuse for most informal arrangements, though not for formal things like going to school.

You can use the expression **jam karet** to excuse yourself for being hours late without needing to say more. Indonesians are very patient and realise there are lots of reasons for being late: traffic jams, car breakdowns, sudden heavy rain, muggy heat...

If you are waiting for someone in Indonesia, you will need to be patient too. Remember **jam karet**!

OTHER WORDS

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| ada | to be present |
| belum | not yet |
| boleh | may |
| ini | this |
| itu | that |
| jam karet | 'rubber time' |
| mengapa? | why? |
| menulis (tulis) | to write |
| perlu | to need |
| pinjam | to borrow |
| ribu | thousand |
| sebentar | just a moment |
| selesai | to finish |
| sudah | already |
| terlambat | to be late |
| untuk apa? | what for? |

WAH! LAH JAM BERAPA?

သံကဏ္ဍကို ကလေးတို့အတွက် အသုံးပြုရန် ရည်ရွယ်ချက်ဖြင့် ရေးသားထားပါသည်။

TEMPASAR

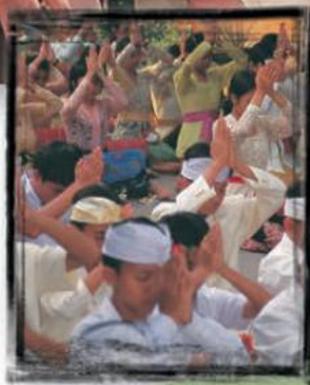
လမ်းမ 11

TEL

ကုမ္ပဏီ

3

၀၀၀၀



LEARN HOW TO:

- Give specific times
- Ask and give the date
- Say the days of the week
- Ask when something is on
- Ask someone when their birthday is
- Say when your birthday is
- Talk about what you watch on TV
- Ask and say when a program starts and finishes
- Say 1st, 2nd, 3rd (use ordinal numbers)
- Sing Selamat ulang tahun!

WAH! ADA PROGRAM MTV DI SEKOLAH?



1 Sesudah sekolah. Hari Sabtu pada jam 1 siang.



He, kamu lihat apa?

Kami lihat daftar pelajaran baru.

Oh, daftar pelajaran baru mulai hari Senin, ya?

Ya!

He, Dana! Pada hari Senin ada pelajaran apa pada jam tujuh lewat seperempat?

Ada matematika.

Oh, ya? Di daftar pelajaran saya ada program kuis!

3

Hee! Hee! Saya lucu sekali!

Ada kuis di pelajaran matematika?

Yang benar?

Ya. Ada film romantis. Namanya *Romeo dan Juliet*.

Hai, Agus! Pada hari Senin kamu belajar apa pada pelajaran pertama?

Pelajaran pertama? Saya tidak tahu!

2



Aduh, Agus! Kamu ada daftar pelajaran baru?

Heh?...Oh, ya!

4

Pada hari Senin ada pelajaran apa pada jam setengah sepuluh?

Oh, pada jam setengah sepuluh ada pelajaran bahasa Inggris.



Di pelajaran bahasa Inggris? Dengan Bu Wati? Benar?



Aduh, Agus! Kamu bodoh sekali!



Oh, hari ini hari Sabtu!
Jadi, daftar pelajaran ini
mulai hari Senin, ya?

10



Ya, hari Senin!

Aduh! Hari Senin
tanggal berapa?

Tanggal 5 April.
Mengapa?

Aduh! Ada tes pada
tanggal 5 April!

Wah! Ada tes? Pelajaran apa?

11



Bahasa Inggris!

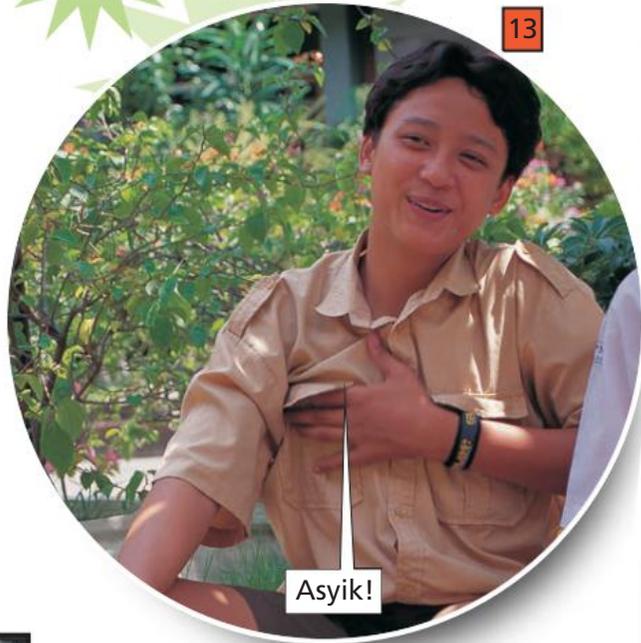
Tidak ada tes bahasa Inggris pada
tanggal 5 April, tetapi pada
tanggal 5 Mei!

12



Benar? Tidak
ada tes pada
tanggal 5 April?

Tidak!



13

Asyik!

He! Ngurah, kapan hari ulang
tahunmu? Tanggal 5 Mei?

14



He! Hadaahmu tes!

Ya, benar. Saya lahir pada tanggal 5 Mei.

Terima kasih banyak. Tidak lucu!

Dana, jam berapa sekarang?

Jam 2.

15

Asyik! Pulang, yo!

Ada program komedi di televisi besok. Mau ke rumah saya?

16

Apa namanya program itu? *Komedi sekolah dengan Agus?* Hee! Hee!

Tidak! Namanya *Komedi Sang Prabu*.

Jam berapa program itu mulai?

Pada jam setengah 8! Mau lihat daftar pelajaran saya?!

17



HATi-HATi!

Komedi Sang Prabu is a very popular TV comedy, created by university students.

COBALAH INI!

1 Jam berapa sekarang?



2

08.00

Jam delapan.



1

09.30

Jam setengah sepuluh.

3



13.15

Jam satu lewat seperempat.
atau Jam tiga belas lima belas.

6



20.50

Jam sembilan kurang sepuluh.
atau Jam dua puluh lima puluh.

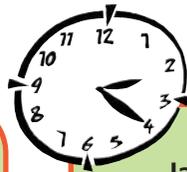
4



17.45

Jam enam kurang seperempat.
atau Jam tujuh belas empat puluh lima.

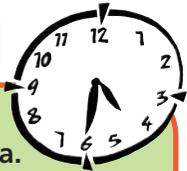
7



14.20

Jam dua lewat dua puluh.
atau Jam empat belas dua puluh.

5



16.30

Jam setengah lima.
atau Jam enam belas tiga puluh.

Ask a friend what time it is.

Jam berapa sekarang?

3 Jam satu lewat seperempat.
atau
Jam tiga belas lima belas.

BERANI COBA?

Kuis jam

With a partner take turns giving a time (either 24-hour or 12-hour clock time) and your partner will give you the other alternative Indonesian time.



Bagus!

HATi-HATi!

It is very common to use the 24-hour clock in everyday speech in Indonesian, especially when talking about schedules, timetables, TV guides etc.

COBALAH INI!

2 Dana belajar bahasa Inggris pada hari apa?

Daftar pelajaran Dana

| | Senin | Selasa | Rabu | Kamis | Jumat | Sabtu |
|-------------|-------------|----------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| 07.15–08.15 | Matematika | IPA | Bhs Indo | Bhs Indo | IPA | Penjas |
| 08.15–09.15 | Matematika | IPA | Bhs Indo | Bhs Indo | IPA | Penjas |
| 09.30–10.30 | Bhs Inggris | Sejarah | Musik | Sejarah | Penjas | Musik |
| 10.55–12.00 | Musik | Kesenian | Sejarah | Geografi | Bhs Inggris | Kesenian |
| 12.00–12.55 | Musik | Kesenian | Matematika | Geografi | Bhs Inggris | Kesenian |



A Ask when Dana has a particular subject.

Dana belajar **bahasa Inggris** pada hari apa?

Dana/Dia belajar **bahasa Inggris** pada hari **Senin** dan hari **Jumat**.

B Check when a school period starts.

Pelajaran **pertama** pada jam berapa?

(Pelajaran **pertama**) pada jam **7.15**.

C Check what's on in a particular school period.

Apa pelajaran **kedua** pada hari **Senin**?

Pelajaran **Matematika**.

HATi-HATi!

pertama first
 kedua second
 ketiga third, etc.

Some subjects are shortened, like PE (Physical Education):

Bahasa Indonesia → Bhs. Indo
 Pendidikan jasmani → Penjas
 Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam → IPA

COBALAH INI!

3 Nitra lahir pada tanggal berapa?



Ngurah



Dana

KALENDER 2001

| JANUARI | | | | | | | FEBRUARI | | | | | | | MARET | | | | | | | APRIL | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| MING | SEN | SEL | RAB | KAM | JUM | SAB | MING | SEN | SEL | RAB | KAM | JUM | SAB | MING | SEN | SEL | RAB | KAM | JUM | SAB | MING | SEN | SEL | RAB | KAM | JUM | SAB |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | | | | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 29 | 30 | | | | | |
| MAY | | | | | | | JUNI | | | | | | | JULI | | | | | | | AGUSTUS | | | | | | |
| MING | SEN | SEL | RAB | KAM | JUM | SAB | MING | SEN | SEL | RAB | KAM | JUM | SAB | MING | SEN | SEL | RAB | KAM | JUM | SAB | MING | SEN | SEL | RAB | KAM | JUM | SAB |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |
| SEPTEMBER | | | | | | | OKTOBER | | | | | | | NOPEMBER | | | | | | | DESEMBER | | | | | | |
| MING | SEN | SEL | RAB | KAM | JUM | SAB | MING | SEN | SEL | RAB | KAM | JUM | SAB | MING | SEN | SEL | RAB | KAM | JUM | SAB | MING | SEN | SEL | RAB | KAM | JUM | SAB |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | | | | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | 29 | 30 | | | | | |

Imam



Yeyen



Nitra



Agus

A Ask a friend what month these people were born in.

Nitra lahir pada bulan apa?

Nitra/Dia lahir pada bulan Desember.

B Ask what date someone was born.

Nitra lahir pada tanggal berapa?

Nitra/Dia lahir pada tanggal 28.

C Ask a friend when these people's birthdays are.

Kapan hari ulang tahun Nitra?

Hari ulang tahun Nitra pada tanggal 28 Desember.

HATI-HATI!

You will see **November** sometimes written as **November** in Indonesian. **November** is the modern spelling, however.

BERANI COBA?

Now ask a friend when their birthday is.

- ▲ Kapan hari ulang tahun kamu?
- Hari ulang tahun saya pada tanggal...

KAMU BERDUA

Situation: You arrange to have a birthday party with a friend at the movies.

A Hai, Dodi.
Susi. Kapan hari ulang tahun kamu?
Soepri.

B Hari ulang tahun saya pada tanggal 4 Januari.
11 Maret.
20 Juni.

A Hari ulang tahun kamu hari ini!
besok!

B Ya, benar. Hari ulang tahun saya hari ini!
besok!

A Wah! Selamat ulang tahun, Dodi!
Susi! Kapan pesta ulang tahunmu?
Soepri!

B Oh, pesta saya sore ini.
besok. Kamu mau datang?

A Ya, asyik!
Ya, bagus sekali! Di mana?

B Di bioskop. Ada film komedi
romantik yang baru.
drama

A Ya? Film komedi
romantik mulai pada jam berapa?
drama

B Film itu mulai pada jam 19:30.
20:15.
20:30.

A Bagus sekali! Sampai nanti sore!
Asyik! besok!



KATA-KATA BARU
datang to come

BICARA BEBAS!

1 Pesta! Pesta!

Party! Party!

Your teacher wants to have a huge class birthday party in the month with the most birthdays. Ask your classmates when their birthdays are and then tell your teacher when the party should be.



LAGU: SELAMAT ULANG TAHUN!

Selamat ulang tahun
 Kami ucapkan,
 Selamat panjang umur
 Kita akan doakan,
 Selamat sejahtera
 Sehat sentosa,
 Selamat panjang umur
 Dan bahagia.

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

KATA-KATA BARU

orang

person/people

BICARA BEBAS!

Film itu hebat!

That film is fantastic!

Arrange to go to the cinema with a friend. Find out when you will go, what you will see, what time the movie starts, and any other details you think are important.

He, Michael! Mau ikut ke bioskop pada hari Jumat?



Oh, maaf! Saya bermain sepak bola pada hari Jumat. Hari Minggu?

Baiklah. Kamu mau menonton film *Tarzan*?

Ya, saya mau. Asyik!

Tarzan mulai pada jam berapa?

Pada jam 17:30.



Baiklah, sampai hari Minggu!



Bioskop Mataram Bali

Bioskop 1: **TARZAN**
Jam: 13:00, 17:30

Bioskop 2: **PATCH ADAMS**
Jam: 14:55, 19:45

Bioskop 3: **TALOS THE MUMMY**
Jam: 14:30, 20:00

Bioskop 4: **AN AMERICAN WEREWOLF IN PARIS**
Jam: 15:15, 19:30

BERANI COBA?

Since your trip to the movies was such a success, invite your friend to your house for a big weekend watching TV. Talk about your favourite shows and plan what shows you will watch.

Mau ke rumah saya pada hari Minggu?

Ya! Terima kasih! Melakukan apa?



Mau menonton televisi?

Asyik!

Apa program favoritmu?

Program favorit saya *The Simpsons*.



Saya juga! *The Simpsons* mulai pada jam berapa?

Jam 19:30.

MARI BERMAIN!

1 Kuis daftar pelajaran

Timetable quiz

Find out who is the timetable quiz master. Quiz your partner about what subjects you have on particular days/times. Who has the best knowledge of the timetable?



2 Daftar pelajaran baru

A new timetable



Now you might like to play an information-exchange game called **Daftar pelajaran baru**. As you need worksheets for it, you will have to ask your teacher to get you a copy of the game from the *Teacher's Electronic Resource*.

BEGINILAH!

ng, ngg, ny

Some sounds in Indonesian require you to put in extra effort when saying them. One of these sounds is **ng**. It is pronounced very similar to the **ng** in *sing*.

Now listen to the speakers on the *Audio CDs* and repeat these words.

ng lengan, tangan, bunga, pulang
ngg minggu, tanggal, bangga, seharga
ny hanya, bertanya, nyanyi, nyamuk, banyak

HATi-HATi!

If there is an extra **g**, as in **minggu** or **tanggal**, you will need to pronounce the second **g** separately, like this: **ming + gu**.

Have a go at these tongue twisters:

**Nonton ngaben di Bali, ngeri! Sampai mulut saya menganga.
Nyonya Nyoman nyaris digigit nyamuk.**

Another sound in this group is the **ny** sound, as in the name **Nyoman**. This is pronounced like the **ni** in the name **Tania**.

TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

1 WHEN IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

To ask when someone's birthday is, you must ask as Agus does in frame 14 of the photo-story. Agus asks:

He! Ngurah, kapan hari ulang tahunmu? Tanggal 5 Mei?

Hey! Ngurah, when's your birthday?

The 5th of May?

Ngurah answers by saying:

Ya, benar! Saya lahir pada tanggal 5 Mei.

Yes that's right! I was born on the 5th of May.

You can wish someone a happy birthday by saying **Selamat (hari) ulang tahun!**

2 WHAT DAY IS IT TODAY?

Hari is the word for 'day'. Here's how to find out what day of the week it is:

Hari ini hari apa?

What day is it today?

Hari ini hari Sabtu.

Today is Saturday.

3 AND TODAY'S DATE IS...

The word for 'date' is **tanggal**. If you're asking what the date is, you need to use **berapa?** in the question, because the answer has a number in it.

Hari ini tanggal berapa?

What's the date today?

Hari ini tanggal 3 April.

Today's date is the 3rd of April.

In frame 10 Agus asks:

Aduh! Hari Senin tanggal berapa?

Oh, dear! What date is it on Monday?

Tanggal 5 April.

The date is the 5th of April.

4 DON'T YOU WISH YOU HAD MORE TIME?

We already know that **Jam berapa sekarang?** means 'What time is it?' and how to answer with the time on the hour. However, if you want to give more specific times you will need to use **kurang** for 'to' (it also means 'less than') and **lewat** for 'past'.

Here's how to use **kurang** and **lewat**:

Jam sebelas kurang sepuluh.

Ten minutes to eleven.

Jam tujuh lewat dua puluh.

Twenty past seven.

To say 'quarter to' or 'quarter past' use **seperempat** (se = 1, per = /, empat = 4).

Jam sepuluh lewat seperempat.

A quarter past ten.

Jam enam kurang seperempat.

A quarter to six.

To give half-hour times you need to use **setengah**. Note that in Indonesian you say 'half of' the next hour, not 'half-past' the last hour.

Jam setengah sepuluh (9.30).

Half-past nine. (*lit.* 'half to ten')

5 FIRST, SECOND, THIRD...

We already know that **satu, dua, tiga** etc. are the numbers. When you want to say 'second', 'third', 'fourth' etc. all you need to do is place **ke-** in front of the number. For example, 'second' is **kedua**, 'third' is **ketiga**, 'fourth' is **keempat** and so on.

'First' is the only exception to this rule: the Indonesian word for 'first' is **pertama**.

In frame 2 of the photo-story Ngurah asks:

Pada hari Senin kamu belajar apa pada pelajaran pertama?

What is your first subject on Monday?

Hotmail Compose

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Favorites History Search AutoFill Larger Smaller Print Mail Preferences

Address: Go

Live Home Page Apple Computer Apple Support Apple Store Microsoft MacTopia Office for Macintosh

msn Hotmail Passport sign out

Inbox Compose Addresses Folders Options Help

Compose [Directories | Egreetings™]

Insert Address Attachments Add Stationery

Kepada:
 Subyek:
 Dari: Tanggal:

Save Outgoing Message

Check Spelling Dictionary Thesaurus Send Save Draft Cancel

Hai, guys,

Apa kabar? Sorry I haven't sent an email for a while. I've just been so busy with **teman-teman saya dari sekolah.**

Two weeks ago we had a massive ceremony at school. **Namanya Purnama. Purnama** means full moon. **Purnama** is one of the biggest festivals in Bali and there are many special ceremonies to celebrate it. Check out the shot I took of the full moon - wicked!



Everyone dresses in traditional clothes and it was pretty cool seeing all the kids in my class wearing their best clothes. I took some great snapshots, as you can see. Here's Nitra and Dana in their **kebaya**, which is the lacey top they've both got on, and their **kain**, which is the name for a sarong. Agus and Ngurah are wearing sarongs too, but you have to call them **sarung**, not **kain**! **Kain** are only for girls!



All the kids at school, including myself came back **ke sekolah pada jam 16** (when it wasn't quite so hot) carrying offerings of incense, flowers, leaves, small biscuits and cakes. Basically we could offer anything that is natural and that Balinese use in everyday life. My neighbour **Bu Sudirman** helped me prepare mine. Here's a shot of my offering!



The temples look really great when they're all decorated for the festival. There are all these fantastic decorations made out of rice, but you don't eat them. There are also these banners made out of palm fronds.

In small groups we took our offerings into our school temple (**pura**) and said a short prayer and afterwards the school

INDONESIA ASYIK!

prayed together. The boys sat cross-legged on one side of the asphalt and all the girls sat on their knees with their legs tucked underneath, which really hurt after a while! When I stood up my feet were completely numb. And I still wonder why the girls and boys had to sit on opposite sides to one another! When Balinese pray they hold a small offering of flowers in their fingers and hold it upwards to the gods.



Anyway, after the prayers were finished our teachers came around and splashed us with holy water and then everyone took a small amount of uncooked, wet rice and stuck it on their foreheads, temples and behind their ears. Some kids stuck it all over their faces just about, which looked pretty funny! Some of them even ate a few grains of rice!



I seem to have been at school all the time this week, what with the festival and going to school **pada hari Sabtu**. Have I told you about that yet? Can you believe we have to go to school on Saturdays? At least we get to finish **pada jam satu lewat lima menit** every day - that's much earlier than you guys!



We have to wear a uniform to school too - it's almost too much to cope with!!! We actually have two uniforms, we wear the national uniform **pada hari Senin sampai hari Jumat** and we wear this scout uniform **pada hari Sabtu**. I wanted to finish off my roll of film from **Purnama**, so I took some shots of my friends at school last Saturday in **seragam hari Sabtu**. Dana forgot her **seragam hari Sabtu** though, and guess who got detention that day?!

He! Jam berapa sekarang di Sydney? Di Bali jam 3 sore, jadi di Sydney jam 6 malam, ya? Wow! I'm finally getting my head around the time difference between Indonesia and Australia. It's a bit confusing.

Trims untuk e-mailnya!

Sampai nanti!
Claudia



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Internet zone

KATA-KATA BARU

TIMES

kurang
lewat
menit
seperempat
setengah
setengah 7

to (less than)
past
minute
a quarter
half
half-past 6

DAYS

hari
hari Minggu
hari Senin
hari Selasa
hari Rabu
hari Kamis
hari Jumat
hari Sabtu

day
Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday

BIRTHDAYS

kapan?
lahir
hari ulang tahun
tanggal
bulan
tahun
Januari
Februari
Maret
April
Mei
Juni
Juli
Agustus
September
Oktober
November
Desember

when?
to be born
birthday
date
month
year
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

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AHLI PENYAKIT DALAM

PRAKTEK

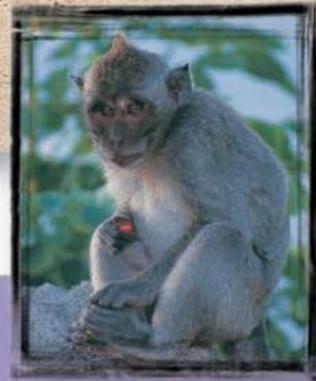
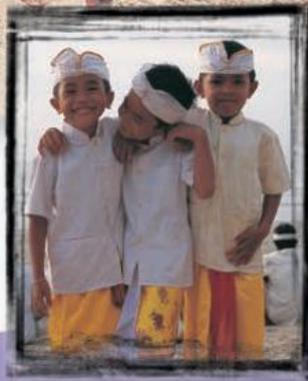
TIAP HARI JAM : 17.00 - 19.00
HARI MINGGU / BESAR TUTUP

OTHER WORDS

| | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| baru | new |
| belajar | to study |
| benar | right, correct |
| daftar pelajaran | school timetable |
| datang | to come |
| dengan | with |
| hadiah | present |
| jadi | so |
| kalau | if |
| kuis | quiz |
| lupa | forget |
| mengapa? | why? |
| mulai | to begin, to start |
| ruang kelas | classroom |
| sebenar | wait a moment |
| seragam | uniform |
| sesudah | after |
| tes | test |
| trims | thanks |
| televisi | television |



KELUAR GA SAYA LUCU!



LEARN HOW TO:

- Say how many people are in your family
- Talk about your family members
- Ask someone else about their family
- Talk about your pets
- Ask someone if they have any pets
- Count and say how many people and pets there are in your family
- Say where you live
- Ask where someone lives
- Ask how old someone is
- Say how old you are

AYO, BERMAIN BOLA VOLI DENGAN KELUARGA NITRA!



1 Hari minggu. Keluarga Nitra di pantai. Ada Bayu, Ibu, Bapak, Komang, dan Nitra.

Sekarang Bapak Nitra mulai.



Wah, pantai Sanur bagus, ya?

Ayo kita bermain bola voli pantai!

Ya, ayo!



2

Bapak dulu. Siap?

Ayo, Pak!



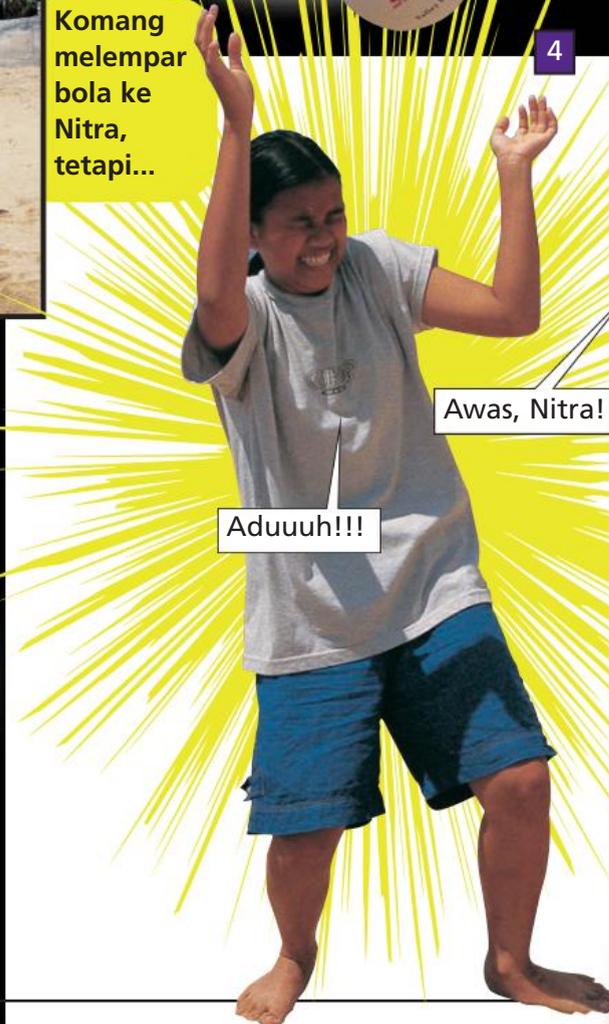
3

Ke sini, Komang!

Hebat!

Komang melempar bola ke Nitra, tetapi...

4



Aduuuh!!!

Awass, Nitra!



5

Nitra! Nitra, kamu tidak apa-apa?

Nitra? Maaf, Nitra!

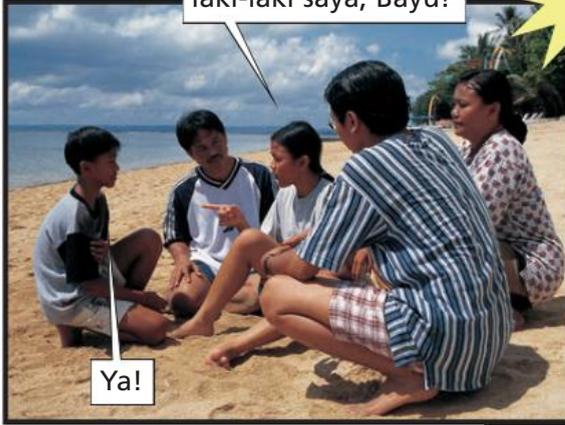


Nitra mulai ingat keluarganya...



11

Ah, dan kamu adik laki-laki saya, Bayu!



Ya!

Oke, di keluargamu ada berapa orang?

12

He! Saya tahu! Di keluarga saya ada lima orang! Oh, ya! Dan kita punya binatang kesayangan anjing, ya?



Dan siapa kamu? Berapa umurmu?

Saya tahu itu!!! Nama saya Nitra dan umur saya 13 tahun!

13



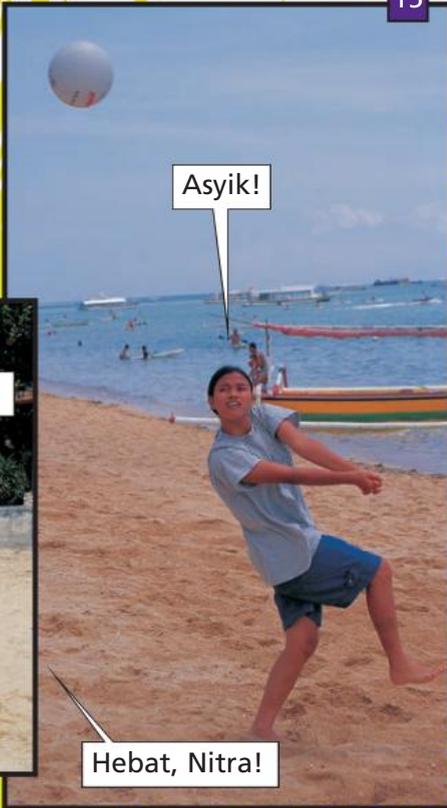
Anjing? Nitra, kita punya dua ekor burung!

Oh, ya. Saya ingat sekarang!

15

Dan kita tinggal di mana?

Oh, kita tinggal di Denpasar! Ayo, kita bermain lagi!



Asyik!

Hebat, Nitra!

14

Ke sini, Bu!

Wah!

Hebat, Bu!



COBALAH INI!

1 Di keluarga Nitra ada berapa orang?



Nitra

1

Keluarga Nitra: adik, ibu, bapak, kakak, Nitra



Ini Kuku dan Kiki, burung Nitra.



Ngurah

2

Keluarga Ngurah: bapak, ibu, Ngurah, kakak, kakak



Ini Igi, iguana Ngurah.



Wijie

3

Keluarga Wijie: sepupu, Wijie, kakak, kakak, bapak, nenek, adik, ibu.

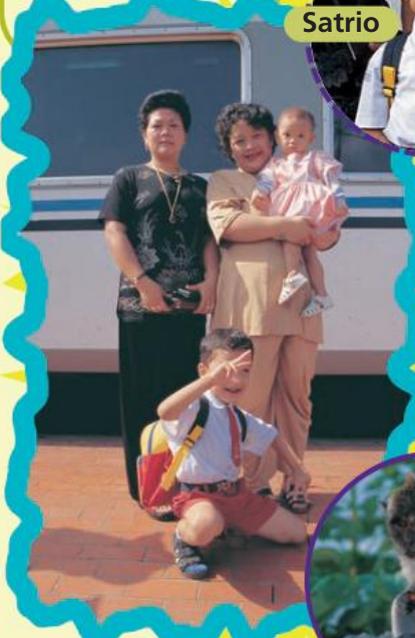


Ini Bandel, kura-kura Wijie.

4 Keluarga Satrio: tante, ibu, adik, Satrio



Satrio



Ini Si Lucu, monyet Satrio.



Dana

5

Keluarga Dana:
adik, adik, ibu, Dana



Ini Si Hitam, anjing Dana.



Enu

6

Keluarga Enu: sepupu,
ibu, bapak, Enu, om



Ini Meong, kucing Enu.

A Find out how many people are in each family.

1 Di keluarga Nitra ada berapa orang?

(Di keluarga Nitra) ada lima orang.

B Ask who is in a particular family.

1 Di keluarga Nitra ada siapa saja?

(Di keluarga Nitra) ada bapak, ibu, kakak laki-laki, dan adik laki-laki.

C Ask if someone owns a pet.

1 Nitra punya binatang kesayangan?

Ya, Nitra punya dua (ekor) burung.

D Ask the name of someone's pet.

1 Siapa nama anjing Dana?

Nama anjing Dana Si Hitam.

BERANI COBA?

Ask your friends about their family and pets.

- ▲ Di keluargamu ada berapa orang?
- ▲ Di keluargamu ada siapa saja?
- ▲ Siapa nama adik perempuanmu?
- Nama adik perempuan saya Mia.
- ▲ Kamu punya binatang kesayangan?
- ▲ Siapa nama anjingmu?

KATA-KATA BARU

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|------------|---------|----------|---------------|
| anjing | dog | monyet | monkey | om/paman | uncle |
| burung | bird | laki-laki | male | sepupu | cousin |
| iguana | iguana | perempuan | female | ...tiri | step... |
| kucing | cat | nenek | grandma | ibu tiri | stepmother |
| kura-kura | tortoise, terrapin | kakek | grandpa | seekor | one (animal) |
| | | tante/bibi | aunt | dua ekor | two (animals) |

COBALAH INI!

2 Kamu tinggal di mana?



Rizky, 17



Satrio, 6



Enu, 27



Wijie, 20



Tantri, 10



Dana dan Nitra, 13

A Find out from a friend where these people live.

Nitra tinggal di mana?

Nitra tinggal di **Denpasar, Bali.**

B Find out how old these people are.

Berapa umur Nitra?

Umur Nitra **13** tahun.

BERANI COBA?

Ask a friend where they live and how old they are.

- ▲ Kamu tinggal di mana?
- Saya tinggal di **Albury, New South Wales.**
- ▲ Berapa umurmu?
- Umur saya **12** tahun.

KAMU BERDUA

Situation: You are talking to your friend about pets, because one of you wants to get a pet.

A Budi,
Novi,
Nyoman

kamu punya binatang kesayangan di keluargamu?

B Ya, saya punya anjing.
kucing.
burung.

Namanya Coklat.
Si Hitam.
Bandel.

Dan kamu?

A Belum, tetapi saya mau dua ekor anjing.
tiga ekor kucing.
empat ekor burung.

B Dua ekor anjing!
Tiga ekor kucing!
Empat ekor burung!

Banyak sekali!

A Ya! Dan di keluarga saya ada tiga
empat orang juga.
lima

B Oh, betul?
Oh, benar?

Di keluargamu ada siapa saja?

A Ada ibu, bapak tiri dan saya.
ibu, nenek, adik dan saya.
ibu, bapak, kakak, adik dan saya.

B Oh, ya? Nenekmu anjing?
Ibumu suka kucing?
Bapakmu suka burung?

A Tidak, nenek tidak suka anjing.
Ya, ibu saya suka sekali kucing.
bapak suka burung.

B Ya, ibu saya anjing juga.
bapak saya tidak suka kucing juga.
suka burung juga.



HATI-HATI!

Dana's dog is called **Si Hitam**, which means Blacky (or The Black One). **Hitam** means 'black' and **si** roughly means 'little one' or 'the one'. **Si** is often used like this in pet names.

Sometimes you will also see **si** used before a character's name in a story for emphasis. **Si** is also sometimes added to a person's name as a term of endearment – but only by people who know them really well!

BEGINILAH!

Final 'k': the glottal stop!

In this chapter there are a lot of words which end in **k**, especially family members such as **bapak**, **kakak** etc. When saying Indonesian words that end in **k** you have to almost swallow the final **k**, so that there is only a hint of the actual letter sound. It's as if you get ready to say the letter **k**, but never quite say it.

A good way to test to see if you are pronouncing words with final **k** correctly is to hold a piece of paper in front of your mouth. If the paper moves then you are putting too much emphasis on the letter **k** and will need to pronounce the **k** a little softer.

Listen to these words on the *Audio CDs* and have a go at swallowing the final **k**, using a piece of paper to test yourself!

| | |
|-------|-------|
| tidak | bapak |
| kakak | adik |
| nenek | kakek |
| besok | anak |



Now have a go at saying these sentences:

Kakek dan nenek tidak sibuk besok.
Bapak tidak banyak anak.
Kakak sibuk dan adik pendek.



BICARA BEBAS!

1 Ini keluarga saya

This is my family

Tell your friends about your family. Show your group a photo of your family and tell them a little about each family member. Don't forget to mention your pets. Be prepared to answer any questions your friends have about your family.

Ini keluarga saya. Di keluarga saya ada 4 orang. Ini bapak saya, ibu saya dan adik laki-laki saya. Nama adik laki-laki saya Jake. Umurnya 8 tahun. Dia suka bermain PlayStation.



Ini anjing saya. Namanya Rambo. Rambo suka sekali kucing!

BICARA BEBAS!

2 Servis untuk binatang kesayangan!

A service for pets!

You want to earn a bit of extra pocket money so you have decided to start a new business looking after other people's pets. You can take them for walks, feed them, play with them. You have already designed a pamphlet to advertise your business, but before you spend the money and time on distributing them you want to do a bit of market research into how many people have pets and whether they live close to your house. Select 6 classmates and interview them about where they live and their pets. Fill in their responses on a table.



KATA-KATA BARU

| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| anda | you (formal) |
| memelihara | to look after |
| bisa | can, to be able |



| | Binatang kesayangan? | Berapa? | Binatang apa? | Nama binatang? | Tinggal di mana? |
|--------|----------------------|---------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Andrew | ✓ | 2 | kucing | Flopsy Rodney | Collingwood |

TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

1 WE ARE FAMILY

When talking about your family in Indonesian the important thing to remember is whether your siblings are older or younger. **Kakak** is the word for older sister or brother and **adik** means younger brother or sister. If you want to specify 'sister' add **perempuan** (female) after **kakak** or **adik**. If you are talking about your brother add **laki-laki** (male).

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| kakak perempuan | older sister |
| adik perempuan | younger sister |
| kakak laki-laki | older brother |
| adik laki-laki | younger brother |

In frame 10 of the photo-story Nitra says:
Kamu kakak laki-laki saya, Komang!
You're my older brother, Komang!

And in frame 11 Nitra says:

Ah, dan kamu adik laki-laki saya, Bayu!
Ah, and you're my younger brother, Bayu!

Tante and **bibi** are two words for 'aunt', while **om** and **paman** both mean 'uncle'. **Om** and **tante** are now much more commonly used, however.

Bapak and **ayah** both mean 'dad' or 'father'. However, **ayah** is a little more formal than **bapak**, and is more like 'father', while **bapak** is more like 'dad'.

2 HOW MANY ARE THERE IN YOUR FAMILY?

To ask someone how many people are in their family you need to use the word **keluarga** which means family and **berapa?** as the answer involves a number. In frame 12 Ibu Nitra asks Nitra:

Di keluargamu ada berapa orang?
How many people are in your family?

Nitra answers by simply saying:

Di keluarga saya ada lima orang!
There are five people in my family!

3 DO YOU HAVE ANY PETS?

The word for pet is **binatang kesayangan**. You use **punya** (or more formally **mempunyai**) to say you have something, e.g. a pet.

In frame 12 of the photo-story Nitra asks:

Kita punya binatang kesayangan anjing, ya?

We have got a pet dog, haven't we?

Komang replies by saying:

Nitra, kita punya dua ekor burung!

Nitra, we have 2 birds!

4 COUNTING PEOPLE AND ANIMALS

When counting different things we sometimes need to put them into groups, e.g. 3 **cups** of tea, 2 **packets** of chips. 'Cups' and 'packets' used in this way are called 'classifiers'.

You need to use classifiers more often in Indonesian than in English. You might have already noticed **orang** (person) used as the classifier for 'people' in Indonesian and **ekor** ('tail') as the classifier for animals. **Orang** and **ekor** follow directly after the number.

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| dua ekor kucing | 2 cats |
| lima orang | 5 people |

You need classifiers when you are being really precise about a number of objects.

Saya punya 2 ekor kucing dan 2 ekor burung.

I have 2 cats and 2 birds.

In casual speech many people just leave these classifiers out, like this:

Saya punya 2 kucing dan 2 burung.
I have 2 cats and 2 birds.

Hati-hati! Don't forget that **satu** (one) is usually combined with the classifier as **se-**.

- seekor** one animal
- seorang** a person, one person

Just as when we are using numbers:

- sebelas** 11
- seratus** 100
- seribu** 1000

5 WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

We already know how to ask where someone or something *is* but if we want to find out where someone *lives* we need to add the word for 'to live', **tinggal**.

Kamu tinggal di mana?
Where do you live?
Saya tinggal di Denpasar, Bali.
I live in Denpasar, Bali.

We can say where we live by giving the country, state, town or city.

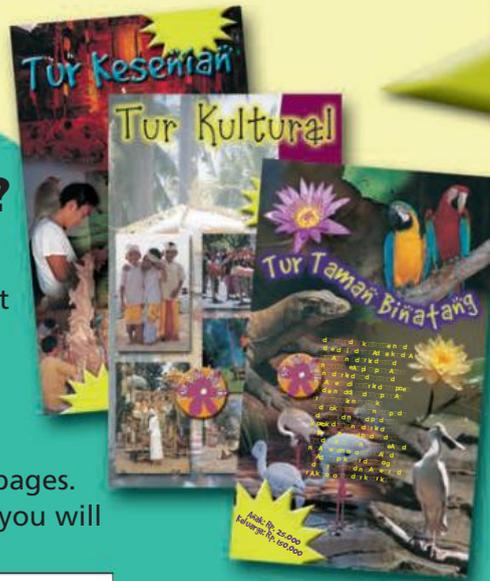
BICARA BEBAS!

3 Tur ini bagus sekali, ya?

This tour is really good, isn't it?

In groups of 3 to 5 people, imagine you are all part of one family. Decide which family member everyone will be. Your family is staying in Bali and you have decided to take a tour tomorrow.

Now read about the three tours on the following pages. Discuss the tours and make a decision about what you will do tomorrow.



1 Wah! Tur Kesenian ini bagus sekali, ya?

2 Bapak, mau melakukan apa besok?

3 Oke, mau ikut Tur apa? Tur Kultural?

Saya mau melihat ukiran dan lukisan.

Saya mau melihat komodo!

Ya, saya mau melihat Pura Besakih!

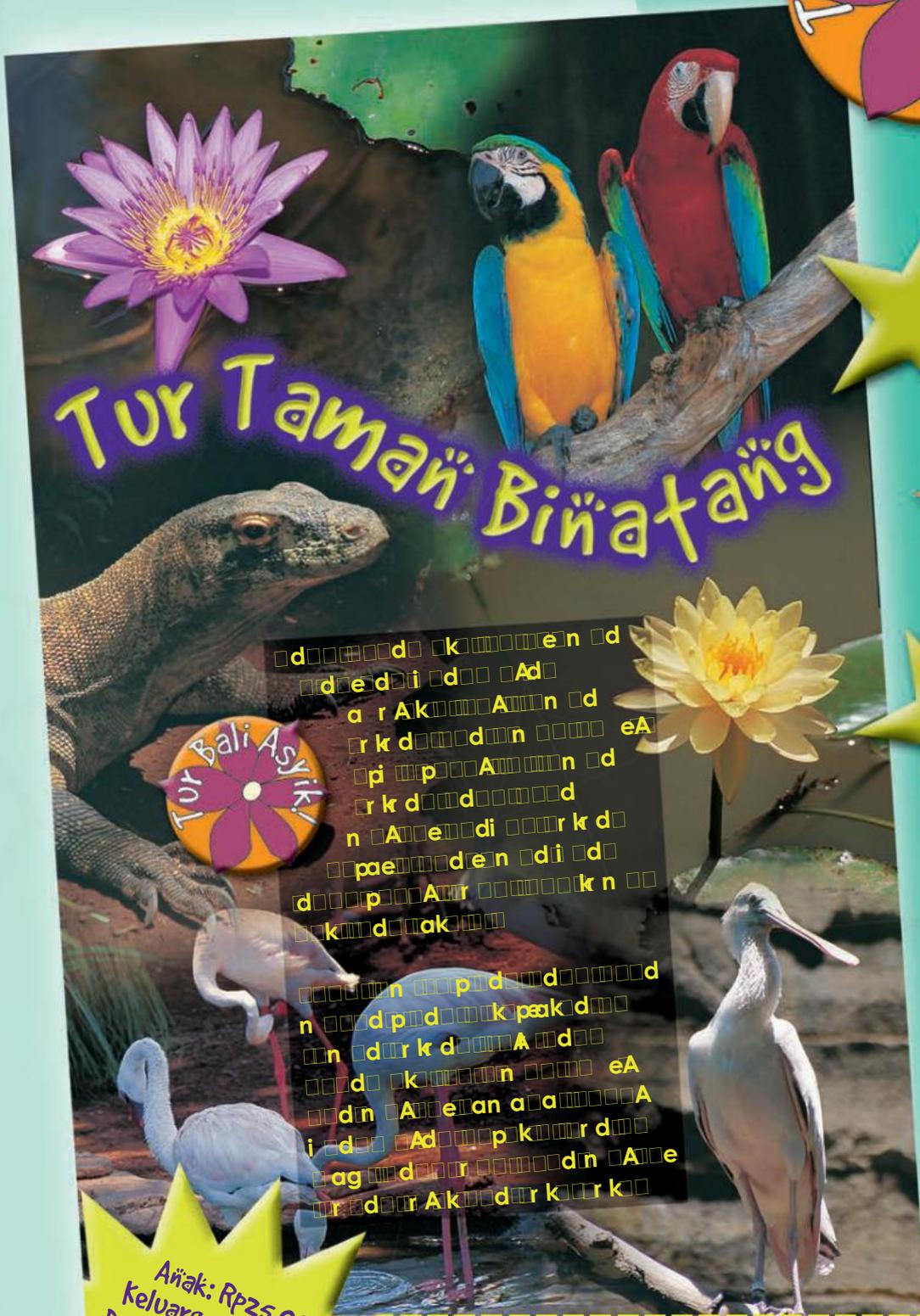
Tidak! Membosankan sekali, Bu! Saya tidak mau melihat gunung dan sawah.

Aduh, Pak! Saya tidak mau melihat komodo!

Ya, asyik! Saya mau melihat upacara Melasti dan ngaben!!!

Oke. Ayo kita ikut Tur Kultural besok!

INDONESIA ASYIK!



d d d d d d d d k k k k k k e n d
 d d e d d i d d d d A d
 a r A k k k k k A t t t t n d
 r k d d d d d n d d e A
 p i p p p p A t t t t n d
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 d d k k k k k n d d e A
 d n A e e a n a a d d d A
 i d d A d p k k k r d
 a g d d r d d d d n A e
 d d r A k d d r k r k

Anak: Rp25.000
 Keluarga: Rp150.000
 Dari hotel: jam 8 pagi.
 Pulang ke hotel:
 jam 4 sore.

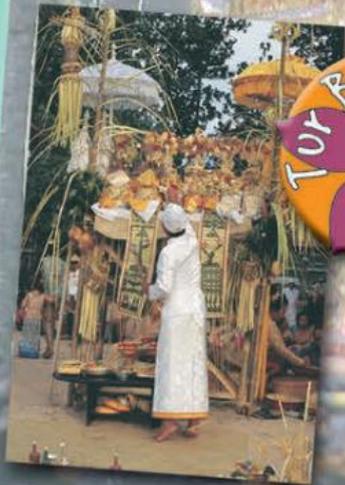
| | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|--------|-----------|----------|------------|
| akan | will | ekstik | exotic | paling | most |
| anda | you (formal) | indah | beautiful | restoran | restaurant |
| besar | big | makan | | ular | snake |
| dunia | world | siang | lunch | yang | which is |

Tur Kultural

Anda akan naik bis ke desa. Di desa anda akan ikut upacara ngaben. Lalu anda akan naik bis ke desa Karangasem (60 km dari Denpasar) dan melihat Pura Besakih. Pura Besakih pura yang paling besar di Bali.

Lalu anda akan naik bis ke Warung Made untuk makan nasi goreng Bali. Lalu anda naik bis ke pantai dan melihat upacara Melasti. Upacara ini besar sekali dan unik di Bali!

Anak: **Rp100.000**
 Keluarga: **Rp500.000**
 Dari hotel: **jam 9 pagi**
 Pulang ke hotel: **jam 7 malam**

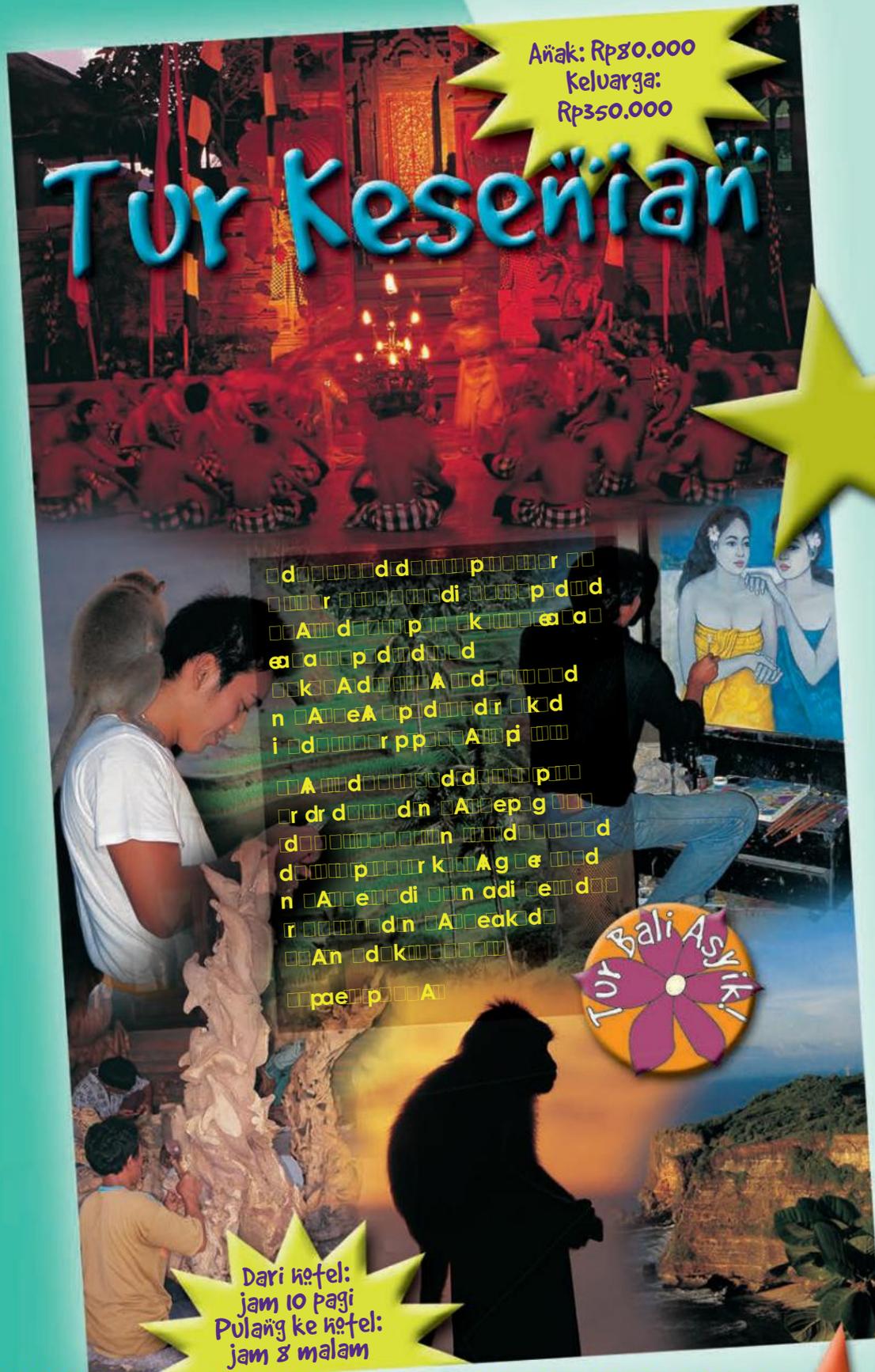


akan
anda
besar
desa
makan

will
you (*formal*)
big
village
to eat

upacara ngaben
paling
pura
upacara Melasti

cremation ceremony
most
temple
Melasti ceremony,
a purification ceremony



Añak: Rp20.000
 Keluarga:
 Rp350.000

Tur Kesenian

d d d d d d d d p p p p r r
 r r r r r r r r di d d d d p d d d
 A d d d p p k k a a
 a a p d d d d
 k A d d A d d d d
 n A e A p d d d r k d
 i d d d r p p A p i
 A d d d d d d p
 r d r d d d n A e p g
 d d d d d d n d d d d d
 d p p r k A g e d
 n A e d d i n a d i e d d
 r d d d n A e a k d
 A n d k
 p e p A



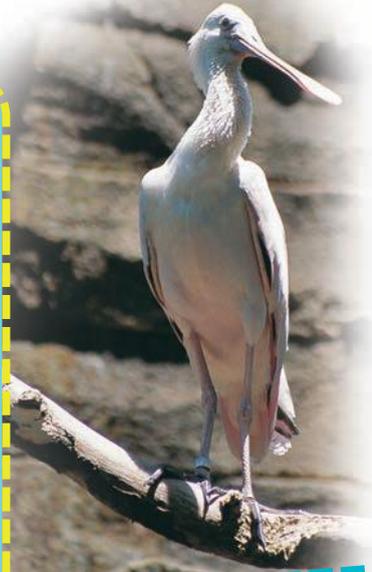
Dari hotel:
 jam 10 pagi
 Pulang ke hotel:
 jam 8 malam

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|--------|--------------|
| akan | will | indah | beautiful | sawah | rice paddies |
| anda | you (formal) | Kecak | Balinese monkey dance | pura | temple |
| gunung | mountain | lukisan | paintings | ukiran | woodcarving |
| bisa | can | | | | |

KATA-KATA BARU

FAMILY

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| keluarga | family |
| ibu | mother |
| bapak, ayah | dad, father |
| kakak | older sibling (brother or sister) |
| adik | younger sibling (brother or sister) |
| laki-laki | male |
| perempuan | female |
| nenek | grandma |
| kakek | grandpa |
| bibi/tante | aunt |
| paman/om | uncle |
| sepupu | cousin |
| tiri | step- (mother, brother etc.) |
| orang | person |
| seorang | one person |
| dua orang | two people |



PETS

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| binatang kesayangan | pet |
| anjing | dog |
| burung | bird |
| kadal | lizard |
| kucing | cat |
| kura-kura | tortoise, terrapin |
| monyet | monkey |
| ekor | tail (animal classifier) |
| seekor | one animal |
| dua ekor | two animals |

OTHER WORDS

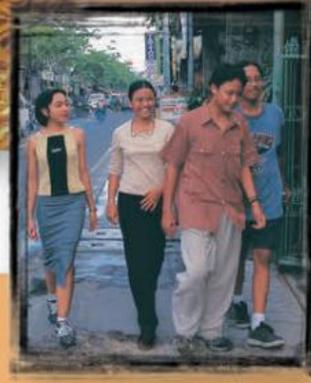
| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| banyak | much, lots |
| kepala | head |
| lagi | again |
| lucu | funny |
| mempunyai (punya) | to have |
| sakit | sick, sore, hurt |
| siap | ready |
| tinggal | live, stay |

EXPRESSIONS

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| awas! | look out! |
| hati-hati | be careful |
| kamu tidak apa-apa? | are you OK? (when you've been injured) |
| kepala saya sakit! | I've hurt my head! |
| ke sini | here |
| melempar | to throw |
| oh, betul? | oh, really? |
| tidak apa-apa | doesn't matter, it's nothing |
| saya tidak ingat siapa-siapa | I don't remember anyone |
| wah! | wow! |



BAGAIMANA DIA?



LEARN HOW TO:

- Give your address
- Ask someone for their address
- Ask someone for their phone number
- Give your phone number
- Ask what someone is like
- Describe your own or someone else's appearance
- Make comparisons between your own and someone else's appearance
- Sing the song *Siapa itu?*

ADUH! DANA KE MANA?



1 Dana dan teman-teman di pantai Kuta.



Wah! Asyik, ya?

Ya, santai saja di sini!

Ya!

Saya mau bersilancar.

Ah! Kamu tidak bisa bersilancar!

Saya paling pandai bersilancar.

Yang benar?



Saya mau jalan-jalan, ya?

Dana membeli Pepsi.



Saya mau Pepsi, Pak!

Rp1.000.

Terima kasih!

Maaf, Pak, saya mencari teman saya.

Oh, ya. Bagaimana dia?



Dia lebih kurus daripada saya dan lucu sekali! Bapak, lihat teman saya?

Anu...maaf, ya! Saya tidak lihat temanmu.

Dana ke mana, ya?

Tidak tahu!



Saya mau cari Dana, ya?

Dana punya ide bagus...



6

Hai! Berapa papan silancar ini?

Rp50.000 untuk 1 jam.

Ya, boleh!



7

Wah, asyik di pantai Kuta. He! Ada es krim!



8

He! Agus, ke mana Dana dan Nitra?

Tidak tahu!

Saya cari dulu, ya?

Oke.

Wah! Saya mau es krim coklat, Pak.



9

Hai! Maaf, ya, saya mencari teman saya.

Bagaimana temanmu?

Dia lebih pendek daripada saya dan funky!

Maaf, saya tidak lihat.

Terima kasih!



10

Ya, silakan! Rp1.500.

Terima kasih!

Dana membeli es krim.



11

Aduh! Ke mana Dana? Saya harus cari dia.

Maaf, Pak, saya mencari teman saya. Teman saya lebih pendek daripada saya. Dia paling cantik dan trendi di pantai!!



12

Oh, ya? Hmm...maaf, saya tidak tahu!

Aduh!

Mereka tidak tahu Dana ke mana.



Mungkin Dana sudah pulang?

13

Hmm...di mana alamatnya Dana?

Alamatnya Dana Jalan Sulawesi nomor 22, Denpasar.



14

Dan berapa nomor teleponnya Dana? Saya lupa.

Nomor teleponnya Dana 461-905.

Aduh! Kamu tahu saja!



Hai!

He! Dari mana kamu?

15

Kamu membeli apa?

Saya cari kamu di sana.

Saya cari kamu di mana-mana!

Aduh! Saya kurang pandai bersilancar!



16

Saya membeli Pepsi dan Conello!

Aduh!

He! Kamu mau bersilancar?

Tidak! Papan silancar ini untuk kamu!

Untuk saya?



17

COBALAH INI!

1 Di mana alamatnya?

1 **Ngurah**



**Jalan Arjuna
no. 6
Telp: 228-750**

2 **Ratna**



**Jalan Durian
no. 15
Telp: 463-997**



3 **Dana**



**Jalan Sulawesi
no. 22
Telp: 461-905**

Agus



**Jalan Veteran
no. 3
Telp: 288-587**

5



**Jalan Gajah Mada
no. 50
Telp: 243-428**

A Find out what someone's address is.

Di mana alamatnya **Ngurah**?

Alamatnya **Ngurah** di Jalan Arjuna, nomor 6.

B Find out what someone's phone number is.

Berapa nomor teleponnya **Ngurah**?

Nomor teleponnya **Ngurah 228-750**.
atau
Nomornya **228-750**.

BERANI COBA?

Ask a friend what their phone number and address are.

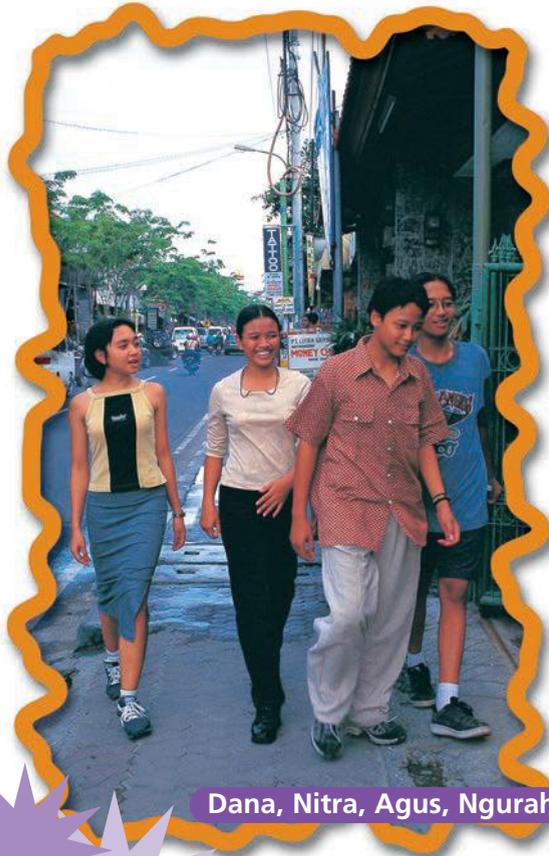
- ▲ Di mana alamatmu?
- Alamat saya di...
- ▲ Berapa nomor teleponmu?
- Nomor telepon saya...

COBALAH INI!

2 Bagaimana dia?



Nurita, Yeyen, Hendri, Hadi, Imam



Dana, Nitra, Agus, Ngurah

BERANI COBA?

Now compare some of your classmates.

- ▲ Siapa lebih lucu, Amy atau Emma?
- Amy lebih lucu daripada Emma.

KATA-KATA BARU

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| cantik | pretty (<i>girls only</i>) |
| funky | funky |
| ganteng | handsome (<i>boys only</i>) |
| gemuk | fat |
| kurus | skinny |
| lucu | cute, <i>also</i> : funny |
| pendek | short |
| tinggi | tall |
| trendi | trendy |

A Describe the people in these photos.

Bagaimana Dana?

Dana cantik dan trendi.

B Compare two of the people in these photos.

Siapa lebih tinggi, Agus atau Dana?

Agus lebih tinggi daripada Dana.

C Talk about who's the tallest, prettiest, etc.

Siapa paling tinggi?

Ngurah paling tinggi.

KAMU BERDUA

Situation: You are talking with your friend about a new student at school.

A Hai, Yuli!
Dodi! Kamu sudah melihat murid baru,
Putu! Ketut?
Novi?
Dewi?

B Oh, belum! Bagaimana dia?

A Ketut ganteng dan trendi.
Novi cantik dan lucu.
Dewi kurus dan funky.

B Ketut tinggi
Novi lebih kurus daripada saya?
Dewi cantik

A Ya! Ketut tinggi
Novi lebih kurus daripada kamu.
Dewi cantik

B Di mana alamatnya Ketut?
Novi?
Dewi?

A Jalan Diponegoro 44,
Gajah Mada nomor 61, Denpasar.
Salatiga 37,

B Oh! Dan berapa nomor teleponnya Ketut?
Novi?
Dewi?

A Nomornya Ketut 467-998.
Novi 234-659.
Dewi 120-307.

B Baiklah. Saya mau telepon dia. Mungkin dia mau ke pantai. Sampai jumpa!
ke bioskop. ke taman kota.

Ada murid baru di sekolah. Dia cantik sekali.



KATA-KATA BARU
murid baru new student

BICARA BEBAS!

1 Mau menjadi bintang televisi?

Do you want to be a TV star?

Your partner will ask you which statement best describes you and will record whether you answer **a**, **b**, **c** or **d**. If you answer 3 or more questions with the same letter, check the **jawaban** at the bottom of the page to see whether you should pursue a career in TV.

mau menjadi bintang televisi?

bagaimana kamu?

- a** Kamu paling pandai di kelas drama.

b Kamu pandai di kelas drama.

c Kamu lebih suka kelas bahasa Inggris daripada kelas drama.

d Kamu tidak suka kelas drama.
- a** Kamu paling suka menonton televisi.

b Kamu lebih suka menonton televisi daripada mendengarkan radio.

c Kamu suka membaca buku.

d Kamu paling suka bermain komputer.
- a** Kamu tinggi sekali dan trendi.

b Kamu trendi.

c Kamu pendek tetapi trendi.

d Kamu pendek dan tidak trendi.
- a** Kamu punya banyak teman.

b Kamu punya empat teman.

c Kamu punya dua teman.

d Kamu tidak punya teman-teman.
- a** Kamu ganteng (atau cantik).

b Kamu menarik.

c Kamu baik-hati.

d Kamu bodoh.

KATA-KATA BARU

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| besar | big |
| bintang | star |
| bukan | not (<i>with nouns only</i>) |
| drama | drama |
| kecil | small |
| kemungkinan | possibility |
| jawaban | answer |
| menjadi | become |

Jawaban

- Orang a** bagus untuk televisi. Ada kemungkinan besar kamu akan menjadi bintang besar.
- Orang b** menarik sekali. Ada kemungkinan kecil kamu akan menjadi bintang.
- Orang c** baik-hati. Ada kemungkinan besar kamu akan menulis program televisi.
- Orang d**, maaf, kamu bukan bintang televisi. Ada kemungkinan besar kamu akan menjadi bintang Internet.

BICARA BEBAS!

2 Tok! Tok! Tok! Pizza! Knock! Knock! Knock! Pizza!

You need to work in pairs for this activity. One of you has a new job taking the home-delivery orders at Pizza Hut in Kuta, Bali, and the other is staying at a hotel in Kuta (choose which one from the map on the next page).

If you are ordering the pizza, use the menu below to help you with your pizza selection. Telephone Pizza Hut and order your pizza. If you are the person working at Pizza Hut, don't forget to get the address for where the pizza will be delivered as well as the phone number.





Baru
Tebal Rotinya. Besar Lezatnya
Thousand Island





Pizza Hut Kuta
758-284

Jam pemesanan: Senin-Jumat 10.00-22.30, Sabtu-Minggu 10.00-23.00

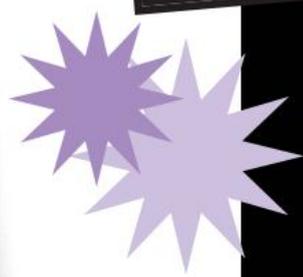


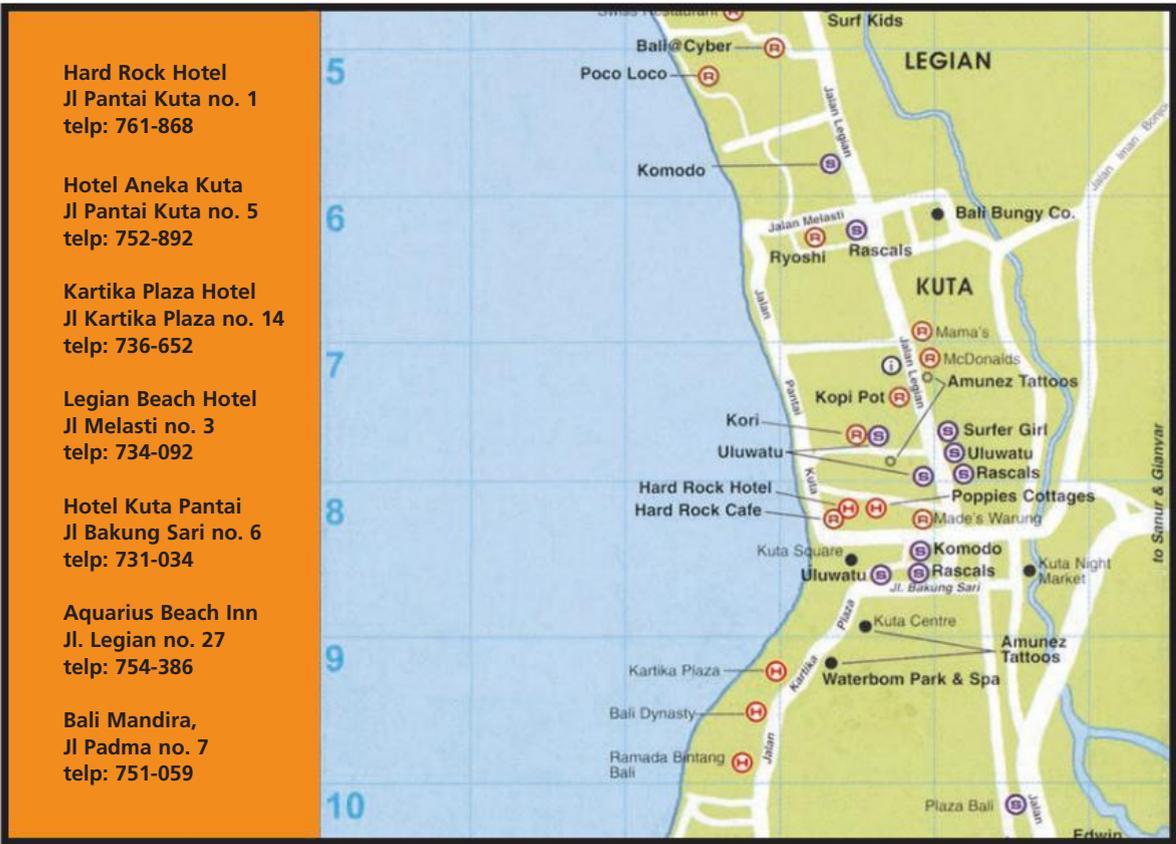

| Pan Pizza DENGAN SAUS PIZZA | Topping | Kecil | Sedang | Besar |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| SUPREME LINES | | (1-2 Orang) | (3-4 Orang) | (4-5 Orang) |
| Supreme | pepperoni sapi, daging sapi asap, daging sapi cincang, jamur, bawang, paprika hijau. | Rp8.636 | Rp21.364 | Rp31.364 |
| Meat Lovers | pepperoni sapi, sosis sapi, daging sapi cincang, burger sapi, sosis ayam. | Rp8.636 | Rp21.364 | Rp31.364 |
| FAVORITE LINES | | (1-2 Orang) | (3-4 Orang) | (4-5 Orang) |
| American Favourite | pepperoni sapi, daging sapi cincang, jamur. | Rp8.636 | Rp19.545 | Rp27.727 |
| Chicken Favourite | daging ayam asap, sosis ayam, jamur. | Rp8.182 | Rp19.545 | Rp27.727 |
| Vegetable Lovers | nanas, jamur, bawang, paprika hijau, tomat, tahu. | Rp8.182 | Rp19.545 | Rp27.727 |
| BASIC | | (1-2 Orang) | (2-3 Orang) | (4-5 Orang) |
| Deluxe Cheese | 100% keju mozzarella, saus pizza kaya rasa. | Rp6.818 | Rp15.000 | Rp20.909 |
| THOUSAND ISLAND PAN PIZZA | | (1-2 Orang) | (2-3 Orang) | (3-4 Orang) |
| Favourite Beef Island | burger sapi, pepperoni sapi, jagung, paprika hijau, dengan Saus Thousand Island. | Rp8.182 | Rp19.545 | Rp27.727 |
| Favourite Chicken Island | daging ayam asap, jamur, nanas, paprika merah, dengan Saus Thousand Island. | Rp8.182 | Rp19.545 | Rp27.727 |

HALAL

Personal Pan Pizza
Rp. 8.182,-
untuk 1-2 Orang
Rp 4.091
per orang







- Hard Rock Hotel
Jl Pantai Kuta no. 1
telp: 761-868

- Hotel Aneka Kuta
Jl Pantai Kuta no. 5
telp: 752-892

- Kartika Plaza Hotel
Jl Kartika Plaza no. 14
telp: 736-652

- Legian Beach Hotel
Jl Melasti no. 3
telp: 734-092

- Hotel Kuta Pantai
Jl Bakung Sari no. 6
telp: 731-034

- Aquarius Beach Inn
Jl. Legian no. 27
telp: 754-386

- Bali Mandira,
Jl Padma no. 7
telp: 751-059



EGINILAH!

1 Learning your words

When you are speaking in a second language, you may be on a roll and having a great conversation, but then it comes to a halt because you can't remember a particular word. When your rhythm is interrupted like this it can be very frustrating.

So, how can you learn new words so that you really remember them and can use them when you need them? You might find some of the following tips will help you. But, remember, it's important to find a way that works the way your brain works.

- **Make up flashcards.** Have the English word on one side and the Indonesian equivalent on the other side. Then either test yourself or get a friend to show you one side while you tell them what should be on the other. The good thing about learning vocabulary this way is that your friend doesn't even have to know Indonesian!

- **Try using new words in sentences.** For every new word try to write or say 2 or 3 sentences using it. Or make it a competition that you have to use the word in your next Indonesian class. Why don't you come up with a question or new sentence and wow your teacher?

- Sometimes **word association** helps. For every new word try and link it to its meaning.

| | |
|--------|-----------------------|
| asyik! | ah sick! cool! |
| kucing | cootchi-coo, cute cat |

This takes a little longer at first but you will reap the benefits later. You will be surprised by how well you remember the words if they have an association for you.

Meong!



- Make up a rhyme or a funny sentence using chunks of new vocab.

Ibu Isabelle
 Ayah Andrew
 Kakak Kurt
 Kakak perempuan Polly
 Adik laki-laki Larry
 Adik Anna

It might seem easy to just sit and read a list of new words but in the long run much of your time will have been wasted because you won't be able to remember the words. If you put a bit of effort into learning new words in the beginning you will make it easier on yourself in the end.

2 Take care with 't'

In Indonesian you need to take care with the pronunciation of **t**. It is generally pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the upper front teeth. It is not like the English words 'teeth' or 'top', it is more like the English 't' which follows 's' as in 'stop' or 'student'.

Listen to the *Audio CDs* and have a go at saying these words:

| | |
|-------|---------|
| tahu | terima |
| tidak | tanggal |
| tahun | tinggal |
| tujuh | trendi |
| tiga | |



Now have a go at these tongue twisters:

**Tantri lahir pada tanggal tujuh.
 Tini dan Tono tinggal di Tabanan.
 Trendi Tuti tidak tahu dia trendi
 tetapi Taufik tahu.**

TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

1 NUMBER 1 SUCCESS STREET

When giving out your **alamat** (address) in Indonesian, remember to give your street first and then your number. **Jalan** can be used for street, road, avenue etc. If you want to ask someone what their address is you need to use **di mana?**

In frame 13 of the photo-story Ngurah asks:

Hmm...di mana alamatnya Dana?

Hmm...what is Dana's address?

Alamatnya Dana Jalan Sulawesi nomor 22, Denpasar.

Dana's address is 22 Sulawesi Street, Denpasar.

2 JUST DIAL 1-800-EASY

When you ask someone for their phone number you have to use **berapa?** because your answer involves numbers. When you are giving your telephone number remember that 'zero' is said as **kosong**.

In frame 14 of the photo-story Ngurah asks:

Berapa nomor teleponnya Dana?

What is Dana's phone number?

Nomornya Dana 461-905.

Her number is 461 905.

He could have answered like this:

Nomor teleponnya 461-905.

Her phone number is 461 905.

Note: Indonesian people usually answer the phone by saying **halo**.



3 TALL, TALLER, TALLEST

You already know that **lebih** means more or -er (as in taller) but when you want to say less you use **kurang**. You use **daripada** to mean 'than', as in **kamu lebih kurus daripada saya**, 'you're skinnier than me'.

In frame 12 of the photo-story Agus says that Dana is shorter than him like this:

Teman saya lebih pendek daripada saya.

My friend is shorter than me.

In frame 17, Agus thinks:

Saya kurang pandai bersilancar.

I'm not that good at surfing.

If you want to say something is 'the most' (or -est), you use **paling**. In frame 12 Agus says about Dana:

Dia paling cantik dan trendi di pantai!

She's the prettiest and the trendiest on the beach!



HATi-HATi!

In Indonesia it is very common to comment on other people's appearance and body shape. This is not considered rude at all, in fact it shows a polite interest in the other person. When Indonesians say that someone is **gemuk** (fat, chubby), for example, it is meant as a compliment. Indonesians believe that if a person is **gemuk** then they are happy and successful!

Cultural Performances in Bali

Performance 1 Wayang kulit

Wayang kulit, shadow puppets made from water-buffalo hide, are an integral part of Indonesian life. Wayang kulit performances are regularly staged in villages for entertainment. They re-enact legends of good vs evil.

This wayang kulit performance is one not to be missed. During this performance you may either sit in front of the screen to view the shadows of the puppets, or sit behind the screen with the dalang, or puppeteer, watching him work. The dalang animates all the puppets and narrates the entire performance. A gamelan orchestra accompanies the story.

Abiankapas Arts Centre
JI Nusa Indah no. 3
Denpasar
Telp: 205-413

Informasi tiket
Harga: Rp20.000
Hari: Selasa, Jumat,
Sabtu
Jam: 21:00



Performance 2 Barong dan Rangda

The Barong and Rangda are very well known characters in Balinese mythology. In the Barong and Rangda dance, the good Barong, a strange creature, half-shaggy dog, half-lion, does battle with its evil opponent Rangda, a witch. By the end of the battle, Barong always defeats Rangda, showing the triumph of good over evil.

The mask of the Barong, the topeng Barong, is very popular in Bali to decorate houses or as a gift, since it brings good luck.

Padangtegal Dance Place
JI Hanoman no. 20
Ubud
Telp: 975-812

Informasi tiket
Harga: Rp25.000
Hari: Sabtu, Minggu
Jam: 19:30





Performance 3 Kecak

Kecak, or monkey dance, is the best known of the Balinese dances. The *kecak* tells a famous story called *Ramayana*. The hero, Prince Rama, must rescue his wife, Princess Shinta, after she is kidnapped by Rawana, King of Langka. Prince Rama is accompanied by a monkey army. The monkey army battle with Rawana while Prince Rama rescues Princess Shinta.

Kecak involves a large number of male dancers, who make up the monkey army, and who use a special style of chanting throughout the performance.

Uma Dewi
CV. Bali Budaya
JI Waribang no. 21
Kesiman – Denpasar
Telp: 285-596

Informasi tiket
Harga: Rp25.000
Hari: Senin,
Rabu, Kamis
Jam: 20:00

LAGU



Siapa itu?

Siapa itu? Yang tinggi, cantik dan lucu.
 Berdiri di depan kelasku.
 Aku belum pernah tahu siapa gadis itu.
 Oh, mungkin dia murid baru.

*Bel berbunyi waktu pulang tiba.
 Ku mencari dia di mana-mana.
 Di mana dia? Ku ingin berkenalan.*

HATI-HATI!

Aku (or ku) is a very casual word for saya. It is often used in songs and poetry.

Aku berjalan-jalan di pantai Kuta.
 Mungkin dia ada di sana.
 Tiga jam berjalan ke sini ke sana.
 Tapi dia tidak ada juga.

*Oh, siapa namanya?
 Oh, di mana rumahnya?
 Siapa dia? Ku ingin berkenalan.*



KATA-KATA BARU

LAGU

bel berbunyi waktu pulang tiba
 belum pernah tahu
 di depan
 gadis
 ingin berkenalan

the sound of the bell, home time has arrived
 never known
 in front
 girl
 want to meet

ADDRESSES

alamat address
 jalan street, road

DESCRIPTIONS

| | |
|---------|----------------------|
| cantik | pretty (girls only) |
| funky | funky |
| ganteng | handsome (boys only) |
| gemuk | fat, chubby |
| kurus | thin, skinny |
| lucu | cute, funny |
| pendek | short |
| tinggi | tall |
| trendi | trendy |

COMPARISONS

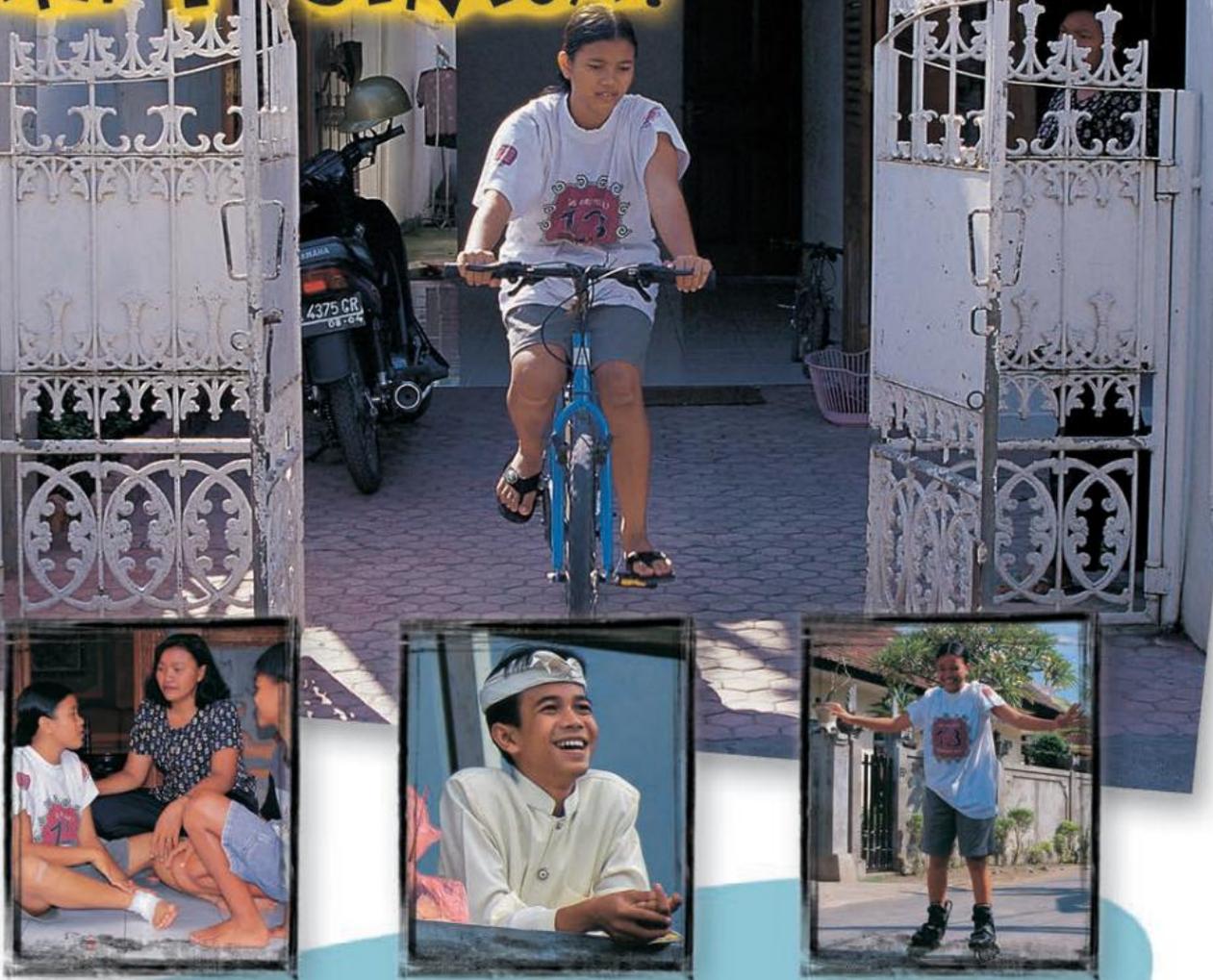
| | |
|----------|-----------------|
| daripada | than |
| kurang | less |
| lebih | more |
| paling | the most (-est) |

OTHER WORDS

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| dari mana? | where have you been? |
| | where have you come from? |
| jalan-jalan | to go for a walk |
| kecil | small, little |
| lupa | to forget |
| melihat (lihat) | to see |
| membeli (beli) | to buy |
| mungkin | maybe |
| papan silancar | surfboard |
| santai saja! | just relaxing! |
| yang benar? | get real! that's not true, is it? |



ADUH! BADAN SAYA SAKIT SEMUA!



LEARN HOW TO:

- name the body parts
- say something hurts
- say you have a headache or stomachache
- describe someone's appearance in detail
- use colors to describe a person's hair and eyes
- say you are able to do something
- explain why you can't do something
- ask someone what happened
- say you hope someone is feeling better

ADUH! SAYA JATUH LAGI!

1 Hari Sabtu. Jam 1.

He! Besok liburan sekolah mulai! Mau main?

Ya! Asyik sekali!

Ide bagus...tetapi saya tidak bisa. Besok saya harus ke Besakih dengan sepupu saya.

Sepupu kamu? Saya tahu dia.

Oh, ya? Bagaimana dia? Dia ganteng?

Ya, dia ganteng! Rambutnya berwarna hitam, pendek dan lurus. Matanya berwarna coklat.

2

Tetapi...saya lebih ganteng!!!

Bisa ke rumah saya hari Senin?

Ya, saya bisa! Mau melakukan apa?

Hari Senin. Di rumah Nitra.

3

Mau menonton video? Jam 2?

Ya, bisa.

Ya! Sepupu kamu mau menonton video juga?

Oh, ya. Dia suka sekali menonton video!

Ayo! Cepatlah, saya mau ke rumah Ngruh dan lihat sepupunya!

4

5 Nitra bersepatu roda ke rumah Ngurah, tetapi...



Dia ganteng? Matanya coklat...dan bagaimana badannya? Hmm!...

Aduuuh! Saya mau jatuh! Aow!



Aduh! Lutut saya sakit! Berdarah...aduh!



Ada apa, Nitra?

Lutut saya sakit, Bu.

Saya jatuh!

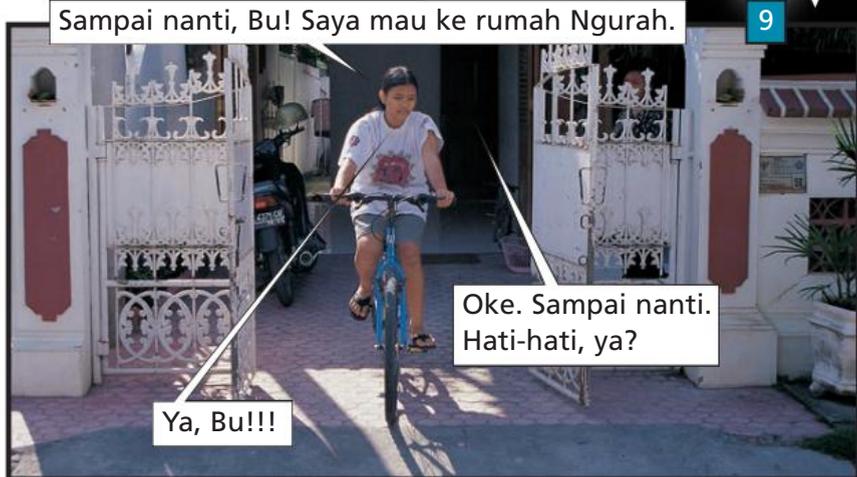
Kenapa lututmu sakit?

Aduh, Nitra! Kamu bersepatu roda, ya? Hati-hati, ya!

Oke, Bu.



Aduh! Sudah jam 2, videonya sudah mulai! Bagaimana sepupu Ngurah? Bibirnya merah? Aduh, saya mau lihat!!!



Sampai nanti, Bu! Saya mau ke rumah Ngurah.

Oke. Sampai nanti. Hati-hati, ya?

Ya, Bu!!!

Nitra naik sepeda ke rumah Ngurah, tetapi...

10



Aduuuh! Jatuh lagi...tangan saya sakit sekarang! Aduh!

Kenapa kamu cepat-cepat?

11



Saya mau ke rumah Ngrurah dan lihat sepupunya.

Hee hee...Nitra suka sepupu Ngrurah! Nitra suka sepupu Ngrurah!

Diamlah, Bayu!

12

Sekarang, Nitra naik sepeda motor ke rumah Ngrurah, tetapi...



Bu, saya mau ke rumah Ngrurah lagi.

Oh! Oke. Hati-hati naik motor, Nitra!

Ya, Bu!

13

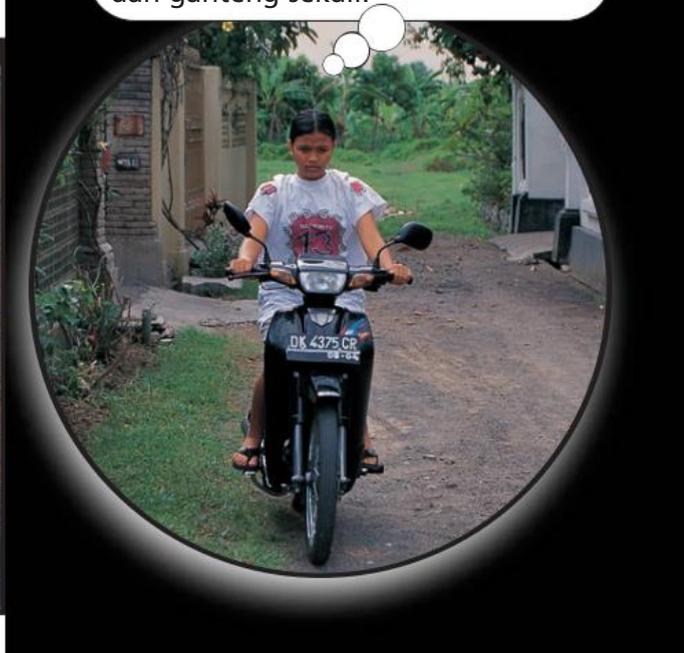


Hmm...bagaimana dia? Matanya besar? Giginya putih? Ya, dia tinggi dan ganteng sekali.

14



Aduuuh! Jatuh lagi? Kenapa saya? Kaki saya sakit sekali! Aduh!



Nitra! Jatuh lagi? Ada apa?

Nitra mau melihat sepupu Ngurah!
Nitra naik motor cepat sekali!

15



Benar? Nitra! Sekarang kamu tidak bisa ke rumah Ngurah, badanmu sakit semua. Kamu di rumah saja.

Aduh, Bu!!! Saya mau telepon Ngurah, ya?

Halo?

16

Hai, Ngurah. Ini Nitra!
Maaf, saya tidak bisa ke rumahmu.

He, Nitra! Kenapa kamu tidak bisa?

Saya tidak bisa karena tangan saya sakit, lutut saya sakit dan kaki saya juga sakit!

Aduh! Kasihan! Bagaimana dengan besok? Bisa ke rumah saya besok?

Ya, saya bisa! Oh maaf, Ngurah! Sepupumu ada di rumah besok?

Oh, tidak! Dia pulang malam ini. Cepat sembuh, ya? Sampai besok, Nitra!!

17



Aduh!!! Saya sakit kepala sekarang!

HATi-HATi!

Mau main? is a casual phrase that is used to invite someone to hang out or muck around.

In this photo-story there is a new use of **mau**. **Saya mau jatuh!** is a set expression that means 'I'm falling!', it doesn't mean you want to fall.

COBALAH INI!

1 Kamu tidak bisa? Kenapa?



lutut Nitra sakit



kaki Nitra sakit



Agus sakit perut



tangan Nitra sakit



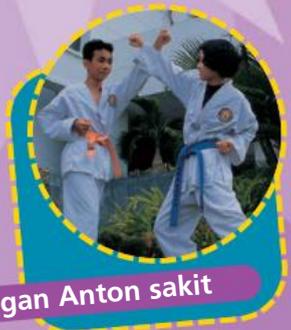
kepala Nitra sakit



telinga Hadi sakit



Nitra sakit kepala



lengan Anton sakit

A Ask if someone can play tennis today.

Nitra bisa bermain tenis hari ini?

Tidak, Nitra tidak bisa.

B Talk about why someone can't play tennis today.

Kenapa Nitra tidak bisa bermain tenis hari ini?

Nitra tidak bisa karena dia sakit.

C Talk about what is sore/how someone is sick.

Nitra sakit apa?

Lutut Nitra sakit.

Aduh! Kasihan Nitra!

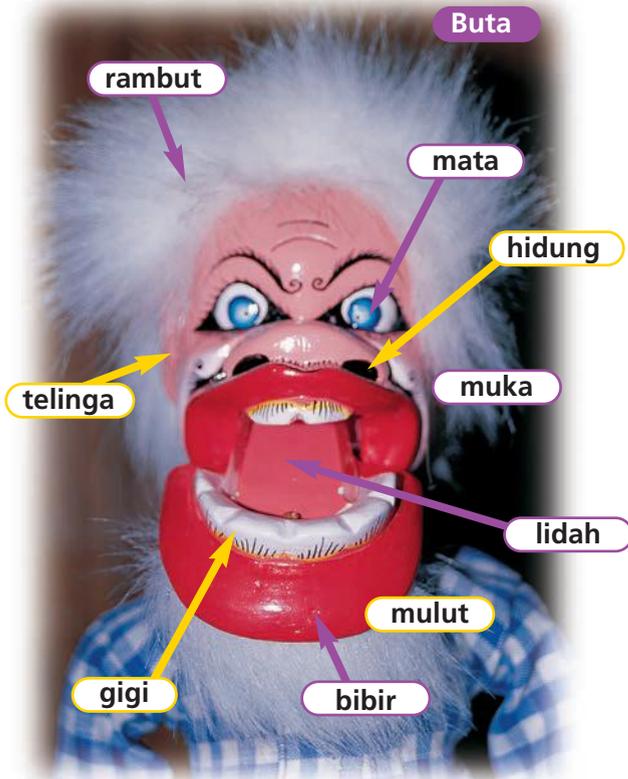
BERANI COBA?

Ask a friend what is sore/how they are sick and express sympathy.

- ▲ Kamu sakit apa?
- Kaki saya sakit.
- ▲ Aduh! Kasihan! atau
- ▲ Cepat sembuh, ya?

COBALAH INI!

2 Matanya besar!



Claudia



Dian



Sam



Sylvia



Brad



A Ask a friend to describe someone's facial features.

Bagaimana matanya Dian?

Matanya besar.

atau

Matanya Dian berwarna coklat.

B Ask a friend what someone's hair is like.

Bagaimana rambutnya Dian?

Rambutnya Dian panjang dan lurus.

Berwarna apa?

Rambutnya Dian berwarna hitam.

HATI-HATI!

In Indonesia it is very common to refer to a person's facial features when describing them.

BERANI COBA?

Now describe a classmate in detail.

▲ Bagaimana Sarah?

● Rambutnya Sarah panjang dan keriting. Berwarna pirang.

Matanya kecil dan berwarna hijau. Telinganya kecil dan bibirnya merah sekali.

KATA-KATA BARU

besar big

kecil small

pendek short

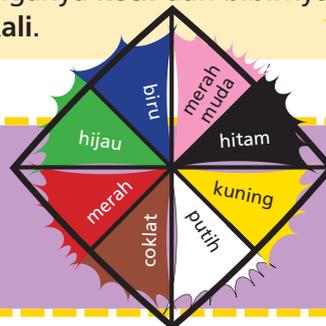
panjang long

keriting curly

lurus straight

berwarna coloured

pirang blond



KAMU BERDUA

Situation: You and a friend are discussing going to the beach with another friend, but one of you won't be able to because you are injured.

A Hai, Selamat pagi, Selamat siang, Toto. Rizal. Yana. Di mana Hassan? Sulastri? Ema? Hassan? Sulastri?

B Ema? Hassan? Sulastri? Saya tidak tahu dia. Bagaimana dia?

A Rambutnya keriting dan panjang lurus dan pendek dan berwarna coklat. lurus dan panjang dan berwarna pirang. merah.

B Matanya Ema Hassan Sulastri berwarna apa?

A Matanya Ema Hassan Sulastri berwarna coklat. hijau. biru.

B Besok liburan sekolah. Kamu mau ke mana?

A Kami mau ke pantai untuk berenang. bersilancar. bermain bola voli pantai. Mau ikut?

B Oh, maaf! Oh, sayang! Saya tidak bisa.

A Aduh! Wah! Kenapa kamu tidak bisa?

B Saya tidak bisa karena kaki saya kepala saya sakit. lengan saya

A Kasihan kamu. Cepat sembuh, ya?



BICARA BEBAS!

1 Saya mencari teman saya I'm looking for my friend

You will need to work in pairs for this activity. One person is the police officer and the other is reporting a missing friend. The person with the missing friend should select one of the photos below without giving away this information to the police officer.

Call the police officer to report that you are looking for your friend. The police officer will ask you various questions about your missing friend and what they look like. Make sure your descriptions are as accurate as possible. Can the police officer work out who it is you are looking for?



BICARA BEBAS!

KATA-KATA BARU
saya sudah sembuh I'm already better

2 Saya tidak bisa ke sekolah, saya sakit! I can't go to school, I'm sick!

You will need to work in pairs for this activity. One of you is the parent, the other the student. The student doesn't want to go to school today. The parent will try to persuade the student, but the student tries to argue against everything they say.



LANJUTKAN 8

BEGINILAH!

1 Active listening

When someone is talking to you in Indonesian you might sometimes concentrate so hard that you forget to *show* them that you are listening.

For this reason it's important to use 'active listening' techniques. This means you show the other person that you are listening with small gestures and a quick word here and there.

In English we often use the expressions 'really?' or 'oh, yeah?' to show we are listening. You can use the words **benar**, **betul** and **oh ya?** in the same way in Indonesian. You can also nod and say **ya** as you follow what is being said.

You can also use certain words as fillers when you answer. These words will give you extra thinking time before you respond to a question. You can use **anu...** and **mmm...** for this.

For example:

- Tono:** Di keluarga saya ada delapan belas orang. Ada ibu saya, bapak saya, kakak perempuan saya dan tiga adik laki-laki saya.
- Kamu:** Benar?
- Tono:** Ya, dan ada nenek saya. Saya punya dua tante dan tiga om. Dan saya punya lima sepupu juga.
- Kamu:** Betul?
- Tono:** Namanya Dewi, Sri, Mustafa, Syarief, dan Dany.
- Kamu:** Oh, ya?
- Tono:** Ya, dan saya.



Wah! Perut saya besar!

2 Say 'ahhhhhh'!

You may have already noticed many words in Indonesian end in the letter **h**. This final **h** sound is quite soft and is pronounced with a bit of a sigh.

You can see if you are saying final **h** correctly by using the paper test again. Hold a piece of paper in front of your mouth. If the paper moves then you are putting enough effort into the sound of the final **h**. Hold the paper in front of your mouth as you say these words: **muda**, **mudah** and **tua**, **tuah**. The paper should only move when you say **mudah** and **tuah**.

Now listen to the *Audio CDs* and have a go at saying these words:

| | | |
|--------|-------|-------|
| muda | sudah | boleh |
| mudah | dua | salah |
| tua | puluh | indah |
| tuah | kasih | murah |
| tujuh | lebih | wah! |
| rupiah | aduh! | bodoh |



Now try these sentences:

Nah, tujuh puluh rupiah, salah!
 Sudah boleh lebih dari sepuluh.
 Wah! Dua puluh rupiah murah!



TIDAK BEGITU SUSAH!

1 I'VE GOT A HEADACHE!

Sakit is the word for 'sick', 'sore' or 'hurt'. If you want to say 'I'm sick', you use **saya sakit**. If you want to say you have a headache or a stomachache you use **sakit kepala** or **sakit perut.**, i.e. you place **sakit** before the word for stomach or head. In the final frame of the photo-story Nitra says:

Saya sakit kepala sekarang!

Now I've got a headache!

If you want to say that you've been injured, you simply place **sakit** after the body part that is sore or hurting. In frame 6 Nitra says:

Aduh! Lutut saya sakit!

Oh dear! I've hurt my knee! (I have a sore knee.)

2 WHAT DOES HE LOOK LIKE?

We have already learnt how to describe people and things in chapter 7. However, if you want to describe the colour of someone's hair or eyes, use:

hair/eyes + -nya + berwarna + the colour

Rambutnya berwarna hitam, pendek dan lurus. Matanya berwarna coklat.

His hair is black, short and straight. His eyes are brown.

3 GET BACK TO BASE!

You may have noticed that many Indonesian verbs start with a **me-**, or **ber-** such as **bermain**, **melihat**, **mencari** and **menelepon**. **Me-** and **ber-** are called **prefixes**, and are added to the base verb, e.g. **main**, **lihat**.

From now on we will list verbs with the base verb in brackets like this:

bermain (main) to play

You will learn more about prefixes later on in this course.

4 TALK CASUALLY!

In Indonesia it's important to use polite language, or formal language, when speaking to people older than you or to people you want to show respect to. However you will probably want to use less formal or casual language when talking to your friends and family.

One of the most common ways speech is made less formal is to shorten verbs to just their base words. You have seen some examples of this so far.

| | | |
|------------------|---|----------------|
| bermain | → | main |
| melihat | → | lihat |
| menelepon | → | telepon |
| mempunyai | → | punya |
| mencari | → | cari |

In the vocab list at the back of this book you will find the base verb listed in brackets after the main verb, like this:

bermain (main) to play

Knowing your base verbs will help you to be more informal when you need to be!

Mau main?

Do you want to hang out?

Saya mau telepon Ngurah, ya?

I want to ring Ngurah, OK?

When you need to look up a verb in the dictionary, you will need to look under the base verb.

Hati-hati! There are other words that also have an informal equivalent, such as:

| | | |
|---------------------|---|----------------|
| mengapa? | → | kenapa? |
| terima kasih | → | trims |
| ayo! | → | yo! |
| anda | → | kamu |
| saya | → | aku |

5 i CAN'T. YES, i CAN!

When you want to say you 'can' you should use **bisa**. To say 'can't' or 'cannot', you use **tidak bisa**.

In frame 1 of the photo-story, Ngurah says:
 ...tetapi saya tidak bisa.
 ... but I can't.
 And in frame 3, Agus says:
Ya, saya bisa!
 Yes, I can!

6 JUST BECAUSE!

When you want to say 'because', you can use **karena**. It is usually used to join two sentences together.

In frame 16, Nitra says:
Saya tidak bisa karena tangan saya sakit...
 I can't because my hand is sore...



MARI BERMAIN!

1 Rambut saya hitam, siapa saya?

My hair is black, who am I?

Think of someone in your classroom. When it's your turn, stand up and describe them, without saying their name. After every sentence give your classmates an opportunity to guess who you are describing by asking **Siapa saya?** Keep describing the mystery person until someone in your class guesses who it is.



2 Rambutnya keriting?



You might like to play an information-exchange game called **Rambutnya keriting?** As you need worksheets for it, you will have to ask your teacher to get you a copy of the game from the *Teacher's Electronic Resource*.

INDONESIA ASYIK!

Hotmail Compose

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Favorites History Search AutoFill Larger Smaller Print Mail Preferences

Address: Go

Live Home Page Apple Computer Apple Support Apple Store Microsoft MacTopia Office for Macintosh

msn Hotmail Passport sign out

Inbox Compose Addresses Folders Options Help

Compose [Directories | Ereetings™]

Insert Address Attachments Add Stationery

Kepada: kelas7csyd@hotmail.com
Subyek: Grup-grup etnik di Indonesia!
Dari: Claudiakelas7c@hotmail.com Tanggal: Rabu 10 Desember

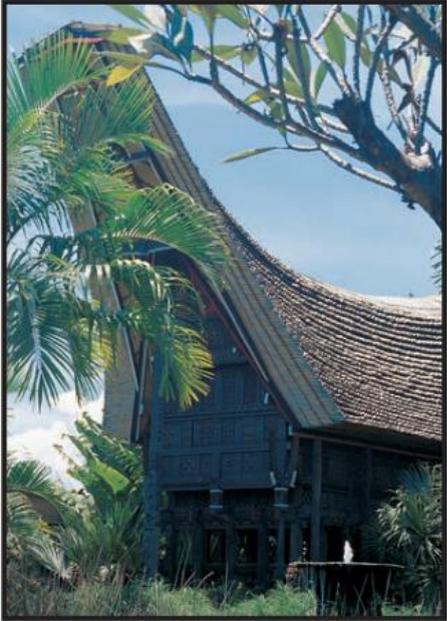
Save Outgoing Message

Check Spelling Dictionary Thesaurus Send Save Draft Cancel

Hai, teman-teman yang asyik!!!

Apa kabar? Saya baik-baik saja - tiga minggu lagi saya harus pulang ke Sydney. Saya sudah tinggal di Bali satu tahun, dan saya senang di Bali! Waktunya lewat cepat sekali.

Well, this is the last time **saya duduk di kelas 1** with my friends. Soon I'll be back home in year 8. It will be weird being back at an Australian school that goes from year 7 to 12. I'm now used to the Indonesian system of junior and senior highs. Sounds pretty American, doesn't it?



I have just finished and handed in my last school project. **Asyik!** I did this massive project all about Indonesia and the people. Even though it was a bit of a drag, I actually learnt quite a lot. Indonesia is made up of 26 provinces, or states, and over 500 ethnic groups of people. **Wah! Banyak sekali, ya?**

I chose two ethnic groups to do my project on, because of course I couldn't research all 500 of them. One of the ethnic groups I studied was so cool: the Dayak people who live in isolated areas of Kalimantan. The Dayaks live in longhouses along the rivers in the Kalimantan jungles. They have a strong tradition of art which is very different to the art styles that I have seen here in Bali. They are animists -

Ini rumah Tana Toraja.

animists are people who believe that there are spirits in rice, trees and rivers etc. The Dayaks use blow pipes for hunting. And did you know that headhunting has only just recently stopped in Kalimantan? Sick!!! Tattooing and stretched earlobes from wearing so many metal earrings are signs of beauty. Imagine that!!!

The second group of people I researched were the Torajanese, who live in the mountains of central Sulawesi. The Torajanese are famous for effigies. Do you know what effigies are? Well, I didn't know until I did this project! Effigies are almost life-sized wooden sculptures of people who have died. The people of Tana Toraja make these effigies and place them on the limestone cliffs in the mountains to guard the area. A bit freaky, isn't it? The Torajanese also worship buffalo. They wear head-dresses of buffalo horns, and display their buffalo horns on the outside of their houses. The Torajanese even sacrifice buffalo on major occasions. Imagine seeing that! Gruesome, or what?



Anyway, that's a bit of info on what my project was about and there's so much more to tell you but it would take forever to explain all the wonderful but weird things that you can see in Indonesia. What a place - **Indonesia asyik sekali!!!**

The neighbourhood put on a farewell party for Dad and me. It was great. The food was so yummy...we had a very special party dish called **nasi tumpeng** which looked like a mountain of yellow rice. Dad took a photo of it and wants me to learn how to cook it so we can eat it when we get back home. As if?

My friends from school gave me a **kain** (that's a girl's sarong, remember?) so I won't forget them. Although I'm looking forward to seeing all of you again, I'm really going to miss living here. But guess what? - Dad's got to come back here in 6 months time for a short business trip and after I annoyed him heaps, he said I could come too!! **Bagus sekali!**

Sampai nanti di Sydney!

Claudia

Send

Save Draft

Cancel

Inbox

Compose

Addresses

Folders

Options

Help



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Internet zone

KATA-KATA BARU

PARTS OF THE FACE

| | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|-------|
| bibir | lips | muka | face |
| gigi | tooth | mulut | mouth |
| hidung | nose | rambut | hair |
| lidah | tongue | telinga | ear |
| mata | eyes | | |

Hidung saya panjang sekali dan telinga saya besar. Ganteng sekali, ya?



COLOURS AND DESCRIPTIONS

| | |
|----------|----------|
| besar | big |
| kecil | small |
| pendek | short |
| panjang | long |
| keriting | curly |
| lurus | straight |
| pirang | blond |

| |
|------------------|
| berwarna (warna) |
| biru |
| coklat |
| hijau |
| hitam |
| kuning |
| merah |
| merah muda |
| putih |

| |
|---------------------------------|
| coloured, to have the colour... |
| blue |
| brown |
| green |
| black |
| yellow |
| red |
| pink |
| white |

PARTS OF THE BODY

| |
|--------|
| badan |
| kaki |
| kepala |
| lengan |

| |
|-----------|
| body |
| leg, foot |
| head |
| arm |

| | |
|--------|---------|
| lutut | knee |
| perut | stomach |
| tangan | hand |



OTHER WORDS

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| berdarah | to bleed, to be bleeding |
| jangan | don't |
| jatuh | to fall |
| karena | because |
| kenapa? | why? (less formal) |
| mengapa? | why? (more formal) |
| menelepon (telepon) | to phone/call someone |

PHRASES

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ada apa? | what's wrong? what happened? |
| cepat sembuh! | get well soon! |
| kenapa kamu cepat-cepat? | why are you in such a hurry? |
| liburan sekolah | school holidays |
| mau main? | want to hang out/muck around? |
| sakit apa? | what's sore/aching? |
| saya lupa | I forget |
| saya mau jatuh | I'm falling |

NOMOR-NOMOR

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0 nol; kosong (<i>telephone</i>) | 27 dua puluh tujuh |
| 1 satu | 28 dua puluh delapan |
| 2 dua | 29 dua puluh sembilan |
| 3 tiga | 30 tiga puluh |
| 4 empat | 40 empat puluh |
| 5 lima | 50 lima puluh |
| 6 enam | 60 enam puluh |
| 7 tujuh | 70 tujuh puluh |
| 8 delapan | 80 delapan puluh |
| 9 sembilan | 90 sembilan puluh |
| 10 sepuluh | 100 seratus |
| 11 sebelas | 101 seratus satu |
| 12 dua belas | 110 seratus sepuluh |
| 13 tiga belas | 115 seratus lima belas |
| 14 empat belas | 120 seratus dua puluh |
| 15 lima belas | 130 seratus tiga puluh |
| 16 enam belas | 200 dua ratus |
| 17 tujuh belas | 300 tiga ratus |
| 18 delapan belas | 400 empat ratus |
| 19 sembilan belas | 500 lima ratus |
| 20 dua puluh | 1000 seribu |
| 21 dua puluh satu | 1001 seribu satu |
| 22 dua puluh dua | 1013 seribu tiga belas |
| 23 dua puluh tiga | 1156 seribu seratus lima puluh enam |
| 24 dua puluh empat | 2000 dua ribu |
| 25 dua puluh lima | |
| 26 dua puluh enam | |

MARI BERMAIN!

1 Selada kata-kata

Word salad – pair game

Your partner will give you 4 words (the 'ingredients'). Use each of these words in its own sentence. If you use all 4 words in correct sentences, you will score 4 points. If you use only 3, then you will score 3 points, and so on.

When you have done your best, it's your turn to give your partner 4 fresh 'ingredients'. Take turns to see who can become the **Super-Chef** by scoring the most number of points.

Double-points bonus! If you don't refer to your textbooks and your sentences are correct, you can get a double-points bonus!

2 Sambungkanlah!

Connect it!

This game, for 2–4 people, works a bit like Scrabble but without the letter tiles! The first person writes an Indonesian word in the middle of the page. The next person uses one of the letters from that word to link their own word in, and so on (a bit like you do in a crossword, or in Scrabble).

Don't forget to keep score so you know if you win! Each letter is worth 1 point. If you know the English meaning of the word you get a bonus 2 points, and if you can use the word in a sentence you score double points.

3 Permainan dadu

Dice game

You will need a dice for this game for 2–4 people. The numbers on the dice represent these letters:

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| A B C D | E F G H | I J K L | M N O P | Q R S | T U V W X Y Z |

Take turns rolling the dice. Now pick one of the letters that the dice has come up with. Everyone has only 60 seconds to write as many Indonesian words starting with any of the letters represented by the number rolled. You will score a point for every word. If you can, write the English meaning for each word as well and double your points.

You can play a variation of this game, making each number represent a category:

| | | | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| times | places | leisure | family | school | transport |



MARI BERMAIN!

BERANI COBA?

Too easy? Increase the grid to 7 x 7 (or more).

4 Kapal perang Battleships

This is a game for 2 people. Each of you will need to draw a 6 x 6 grid on a piece of paper. Leave the first square blank and then across the top write your **B** words and then write your **A** words down the side. (Look at the sample of the **A** and **B** categories at the bottom of the page.)

Now the rest of the squares becomes the ocean on which to place your battleships (make sure your opponent can't see!!!). You have 6 battleships, each represented by a cross, taking up only one square. Take turns asking each other questions to find out where your opponent's battleships are. If your opponent says **ya**, you've just sunk one of your opponent's ships. If your opponent says **tidak**, better luck next time! The first person to sink all 6 battleships can say **Saya menang!**



| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------|---------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| | | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| | | sekolah | bioskop | warang | taman kota | toko | pantai |
| A | bis | | X | | | X | |
| A | becak | | | | | | |
| A | mobil | | | | X | | |
| A | sepeda | | | X | | | |
| A | bejalan kaki | X | | | | | |
| A | sepeda motor | | | | | | X |



*Got you!

| Category A | Category B | Question type |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. transport (e.g. bis) | destinations (e.g. sekolah) | Kamu naik bis ke sekolah? |
| 2. subjects (e.g. pelajaran geografi) | times (e.g. jam 2) | Kamu ada pelajaran geografi pada jam 2? |
| 3. destinations (e.g. pantai) | days (e.g. hari Rabu) | Kamu mau ke pantai pada hari Rabu? |
| 4. free-time activities (e.g. bersilancar) | times (e.g. jam 3) | Kamu mau bersilancar pada jam 3? |
| 5. family members (e.g. adik laki-laki) | descriptions (e.g. trendi) | Adik laki-lakimu trendi? |

KOSA KATA

Bahasa Indonesia/bahasa Inggris

A

ada to be here/there, to be present

ada apa? what's wrong? what happened?

ada lagi? would you like anything else?

adik younger brother or sister

aduh! oh, no! wow!

Agustus August

akan will (*verb*)

akhir minggu weekend

aku (ku) I (*casual*)

alamat address

alat-alat sekolah school things

anak kid, child

anda you (*formal*)

anjing dog

anu... umm...

apa? what?

apa kabar? how are you? (*lit.* what's the news?)

apa...dalam bahasa

Indonesia? what's the word for...in Indonesian?

apakah? *question word*

April April

artinya meaning, it means

apa artinya...? what does...mean?

asyik! cool! fantastic!

atau or

Australia Australia

awas! look out!

ayah dad, father

ayam chicken

ayam goreng fried chicken

ayo! let's go, come on!

B

bacalah ini! read this!

badan body

bagus good

bagus sekali! really good!

bahasa language

bahasa Indonesia

Indonesian

bahasa Inggris English

baik good, fine

baik-baik saja good

baik sekali very good

baik hati kind

baiklah okay

bale Pingpong table tennis area

banyak lots, many, much

bapak dad, father; man; sir

baru new

becak pedicab, trishaw

begini like this

beginilah! it's like this!

belajar to study

beli

membeli to buy

belum not yet

benar right, correct

yang benar? get real! that's not true, is it?

berani coba? are you brave (enough) to try?

berapa? how many?, how much?

berbelanja to go shopping

berdarah to bleed, to be bleeding

berenang to swim

berjalan kaki (jalan) to walk

berkenalan (kenal) to meet, to get to know

bermain (main) to play

bersepatu roda (sepatu) to go inline skating

bersilancar to surf (*also*

berselancar)

berwarna (warna) coloured, to have the colour...

besar big

besok tomorrow

betul true

Bhs. Indo (Bahasa Indonesia) Indonesian

biasa saja okay

bibi aunt

bibir lip(s)

bicara bebas! talk freely

binatang kesayangan pet

bintang star

bioskop cinema

biru blue

bis bus

bodoh stupid, silly

bola ball

bola basket basketball

bola voli air water volleyball

bola voli volleyball

boleh may

bosan bored

Bu (from Ibu) madam, Ms/Mrs/Miss; Mum

buka(lah) open

bukan not (*nouns only*)

buku book

buku latihan exercise book

buku tulis writing book

bulan month

bulu tangkis badminton

burung bird

C

cantik pretty (*girls only*)

catur chess

cepat(lah) hurry up

cepat-cepat quickly, fast

cepat sembuh! get well soon!

coba + verb to try, have a go at...

cobalah ini! try this!

coba lihat peta ini have a look at this map

coba tulislah! try to write it!

coklat chocolate

D

daftar pelajaran school timetable

daftar program televisi TV guide

dan and

dari from

dari mana? where have you been? where have you come from?

daripada than

datang to come

dengan with

dengarkan(lah) listen!

desa village

Desember December

KOSA KATA

Bahasa Indonesia/bahasa Inggris

di in, at (*places*)
di depan in front
di sini here
saya di sini saja I'll just stay here

dia he/she, his/her
diam(lah) be quiet
drama drama
duduk(lah) sit down
dulu firstly, first
dunia world

E
ekor tail; *animal classifier*
eksotik exotic
enak delicious
es krim ice cream

F
Februari February
funky funky

G
gadis girl
gamelan Traditional Indonesian orchestra
ganteng handsome (*boys only*)
gemuk fat, chubby
geografi geography
gigi tooth, teeth
gitar guitar
gunung mountain
guru teacher

H
hadiah present
hai hi
halo hello
hari day
hari ini today
hari Jumat Friday
hari Kamis Thursday
hari Minggu Sunday
hari Rabu Wednesday
hari Sabtu Saturday
hari Selasa Tuesday
hari Senin Monday
hari ulang tahun birthday
harus must
hati-hati be careful
hebat fantastic, well done

hidung nose
hijau green
hitam black
hobi hobby

I
ibu mother; woman
ibu tiri stepmother
ide bagus good idea
iguana iguana
indah beautiful
Indonesia asyik! fantastic
Indonesia!
ingat to remember
ingin to want
ini this
IPA (Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam) science
itu that

J
jadi so
jalan street, road
jalan-jalan to go for a walk
jam time, o'clock, hour
jam berapa sekarang? what time is it now?
jam karet rubber time
jangan... don't...
Januari January
jatuh fall
jawaban answer
jelas clear
maaf, belum jelas sorry, it's not clear what you mean
juga also
Juli July
Juni June

K
kadal lizard
kafe café
kain sarong (*females only*)
kakak older brother, sister
kakek grandpa
kaki leg, foot
kalau if
kami we/us (we/us but not you)
kamu you, your
kamu berdua the two of you

kapan? when?
karena because
kasihan pity
kasihan kamu! poor you!
kata-kata baru new words
ke to

ke mana saja let's just go!
ke sini to here
ke- + number nth
kedua second
kebaya traditional girls' lacey top
Kecak Balinese monkey dance
kecil small, little
kelas class
keluarga family
kemarin yesterday
kembali you're welcome
kemungkinan possibility
kenalkan let me introduce
kenapa? why? (*less formal*)
kentang goreng chips, french fries
kepala head
sakit kepala headache
kepala saya sakit my head hurts
kereta api train
keriting curly
kesenian art
kita we/us (all of us)
klub club
komputer computer
kopi coffee
kosong zero (*telephone*)
kota city
kotak pensil pencil case
kucing cat
kuis quiz
kuning yellow
kura-kura tortoise, terrapin
kurang less (than); to (*time*)
kurang baik not too good
kurus skinny, thin

L
lagi again
lagu song
lahir to be born
laki-laki male
lalu then

KOSA KATA

Bahasa Indonesia/bahasa Inggris

lapangan field, oval
 lebih more
 lengan arm
 lewat past
 liburan sekolah school
 holidays
 lidah tongue
 lihat(lah) look
 melihat to see
 lucu cute, also: funny
 lukisan paintings
 lupa to forget
 lurus straight
 lutut knee

M
 maaf sorry
 main
 bermain to play
 mau main? do you want
 to hang out?
 majalah magazine
 mal shopping mall
 malam evening, night (6
pm-6 am)
 malam ini tonight
 mana
 di mana? where?
 dari mana? where from?
 ke mana? where to?
 di mana-mana everywhere
 marah angry
 Maret March
 mari bermain! let's play!
 masuk(lah) enter
 mata eye(s)
 matematika mathematics
 mau to want
 mau apa? what do you
 want?
 mau ikut? want to come?
 mau jatuh going to fall
 Mei May
 melakukan (laku) to do
 melempar (lempar) to throw
 melihat (lihat) to see
 membaca (baca) to read
 membeli (beli) to buy
 membosankan (bosan)
 boring
 mencari (cari) to look for
 mempunyai (punya) to have

menari (tari) to dance
 menarik (tarik) interesting
 mendengarkan musik
 (dengar) to listen to music
 menelepon (telepon) to
 phone/call someone
 mengapa? why? (*more
 formal*)
 mengerti to understand
 maaf, saya tidak mengerti
 sorry, I don't understand
 menit minute
 menjadi (jadi) to become
 menonton (tonton) to
 watch
 menonton televisi to
 watch television
 menulis (tulis) to write
 menulis bebas! write
 freely
 merah red
 merah muda pink
 mereka they/them
 mobil car
 monyet monkey
 -mu your
 mudah easy
 muka face
 mulai to begin, to start
 mulut mouth
 mungkin maybe
 murid student
 musik music

N
 naik apa? how do you get
 there? (by what transport?)
 naik by (*transport*)
 nama name
 nama panggilan nickname
 nanti later
 nasi rice (*cooked rice only*)
 nasi goreng fried rice
 nenek grandma
 ngaben cremation
 nol zero, nought
 November November
 -nya his/her

O
 obral sale
 oke OK

Oktober October
 om uncle
 orang person

P
 pada at, on
 pagi morning (6-11 am)
 Pak sir, Mr; Dad; man
 paling the most (-est)
 paman uncle
 panas hot
 panjang long
 pantai beach
 papan silancar surfboard
 pasang telinga! use your ears!
 pelajaran subject
 pembersihan purification
 pena pen
 pena biru blue pen
 pendek short
 pendidikan jasmani
 physical education
 penggaris ruler
 penghapus eraser
 penjas (pendidikan jasmani)
 sport, PE
 perempuan female
 pergi to go
 perlu to need
 pertama first
 perut stomach
 peta map
 pinjam to borrow
 pirang blond
 program televisi TV program
 pulang to go home
 punya
 mempunyai to have
 punya saya! mine!
 putih white
 pura temple
 Purnama Full moon festival

R
 raket racket
 rambut hair
 restoran restaurant
 ruang kelas classroom
 rumah house, home

S
 saja just

KOSA KATA

Bahasa Indonesia/bahasa Inggris

sakit sick, sore, hurt

sakit apa? what's sore/aching?

salah wrong, mistake
sama-sama no worries,
you're welcome

sampai jumpa! see you later

sampai nanti! see you later (*time to meet arranged*)

sana there

santai saja! just relaxing!

sarung sarong (*males only*)

sawah rice paddy

saya me, I, my

sayang what a pity (*also darling*)

SD (Sekolah Dasar)

Primary School

sebentar just a moment, wait a moment

seekor one animal

sejarah history

sekali very (*after adjective*)

sekarang now

sekolah school

Sekolah Dasar (SD)

Primary School

Sekolah Lanjutan Tingkat

Pertama (SLTP) Junior

Secondary School

Sekolah Menengah Umum

(SMU) Senior Secondary

School

selamat! congratulations!
good...!

selamat pagi good morning (*6-11 am*)

selamat siang good afternoon (*11 am-3 pm*)

selamat sore good afternoon (*3-6 pm*)

selamat malam good evening (*6 pm-6 am*)

selamat ulang tahun

happy birthday

selesai to finish

sembuh (feeling) well

cepat sembuh! get well soon!

sudah sembuh I'm already better

semua all

seorang one person

sepak bola soccer

sepeda bicycle

sepeda motor motorbike

seperempat a quarter

September September

sepupu cousin

seragam uniform

sesudah... after...

setengah half

setengah 7 half-past 6

siang afternoon (*11 am-3 pm*)

siap ready

siapa? who?

siapa-siapa anyone

silakan... please...

SLTP (Sekolah Lanjutan

Tingkat Pertama) Junior

Secondary School

SMU (Sekolah Menengah

Umum) Senior Secondary

School

sore afternoon (*3-6 pm*)

streng strict

sudah already

suka like

susah difficult

tidak begitu susah! it's not that difficult!

T

tahu to know

saya tidak tahu I don't know

saya tahu dia I know him/her (by sight)

tahun year

taman park

taman kota city park

tangan hand

tanggal date

tante aunt

tas sekolah school bag

teh tea

teka-teki puzzles

teknologi technology tips

telepon (menelepon) to phone/call someone

televisi television

telinga ear

teman friend

tempat place

tenis tennis

tenis meja table tennis

terima kasih thank you

terlambat to be late

tes test

tetapi but

tidak no/not

tidak apa-apa doesn't matter, it's nothing, no worries

tidak begitu susah! it's not that difficult

tinggal to live, to stay

tinggi tall

tiri step-(mother, brother)

toko shop, shops

trendi trendy

trims (terima kasih) thanks

ulis(lah)! write!

U

ukiran woodcarving

ulangilah

maaf, ulangilah sorry, please say that again

ular snake

umur age

untuk for

untuk apa? what for?

upacara Melasti

a purification ceremony

W

wah! wow!

warung small shop, small milkbar

Y

ya yes

yang benar? get real!

that's not true, is it?

yo! see you!; come on!,

let's go!

KOSA KATA

KOSA KATA

English/Indonesian

A

address alamat
after... sesudah...
afternoon siang (11 am–3 pm); sore (3–6 pm)
this afternoon siang/sore ini
good afternoon selamat siang/sore
again lagi
sorry, please say that again maaf, ulangilah
age umur
all semua
already sudah
also juga
and dan
angry marah
animal binatang
animal classifier ekor
answer jawaban
anyone siapa-siapa
April April
arm lengan
art kesenian
at di (*places*), pada (*time*)
August Agustus
aunt tante, bibi
Australia Australia

B

badminton bulu tangkis
bag
school bag tas sekolah
ball bola
water volleyball
 bola voli air
volleyball bola voli
basketball bola basket
beach pantai
beautiful indah
become
to become menjadi (jadi)
begin
to begin, to start mulai
bicycle sepeda
big besar
bike
bicycle sepeda
motorbike sepeda motor
bird burung

birthday hari ulang tahun
black hitam
bleed
to bleed, to be bleeding
 berdarah
blond pirang
blue biru
body badan
book buku
exercise book buku latihan
writing book buku tulis
bored bosan
boring membosankan (bosan)
born
to be born lahir
borrow
to borrow pinjam
brave berani
are you brave (enough) to try? berani coba?
brother
older brother or sister
 kakak
younger brother or sister
 adik
bus bis
but tetapi
buy
to buy membeli (beli)
by naik (*transport*)

C

café kafe
car mobil
careful, be careful hati-hati
cat kucing
ceremony upacara
chess catur
chicken ayam
fried chicken ayam goreng
child anak
chips, french fries kentang goreng
chocolate coklat
cinema bioskop
city kota
class kelas
classroom ruang kelas

clear jelas
sorry, it's not quite clear what you mean maaf, belum jelas
club klub
coffee kopi
coloured, to have the colour... berwarna (warna)
come on! ayo!, yo!
come
to come datang
computer komputer
congratulations! good...! selamat!
cool! fantastic! asyik!
cousin sepupu
cremation ngaben
curly keriting
cute; funny lucu

D

dad, father ayah (*more formal*), bapak, Pak
stepfather bapak tiri
dance
to dance menari (tari)
date tanggal
day hari
December Desember
delicious enak
difficult susah
it's not that difficult! tidak begitu susah!
do
to do melakukan (laku)
don't... jangan...
dog anjing
drama drama

E

ear telinga
put on your ears! pasang telinga!
easy mudah
English bahasa Inggris
enter masuk(lah)
eraser penghapus
evening, night malam (6 pm–6 am)
good evening selamat malam
everywhere di mana-mana

KOSA KATA

English/Indonesian

exotic eksotik
eye, eyes mata

F

face muka
fall jatuh
family keluarga
fantastic! asyik!; (*after an effort*) hebat!
fast
 quickly, fast cepat-cepat
fat gemuk
father, dad ayah, Bapak, Pak
February Februari
female perempuan
field, oval lapangan
finish
 to finish selesai
first pertama (*number*);
dulu (*firstly*)
foot, leg kaki
for untuk
forget
 to forget lupa
french fries, chips kentang goreng
Friday hari Jumat
fried goreng
friend teman
from dari
 where have you come from? dari mana?
funky funky
funny lucu

G

geography geografi
girl gadis
go
 to go pergi
 let's just go!
ke mana saja
good, fine bagus; baik
good baik-baik saja
very good baik sekali
good morning selamat pagi (6–11 am)
good afternoon selamat siang (11 am–3 pm); selamat sore (3–6 pm)
good evening selamat malam (6 pm–6 am)

grandma nenek
grandpa kakek
great! bagus!
 really great! bagus sekali!
green hijau
guitar gitar

H

hair rambut
half setengah
 half-past 6 setengah 7
hand tangan
handsome ganteng (*boys only*)
hang out
 do you want to hang out?
mau main?
happened
 what's wrong? what happened? ada apa?
to have mempunyai (punya)
he/she dia
head kepala
 headache sakit kepala
 my head hurts kepala saya sakit
hello halo
her/his dia, -nya
here di sini
 (to) here ke sini
 I'll just stay here saya di sini saja
here
 to be here/there, to be present ada
hi hai
his/her dia, -nya
history sejarah
hobby hobi
home, house rumah
 to go home pulang
hot panas
house, home rumah
how
 how are you? apa kabar?
 how do you get there?
naik apa? (*transport?*)
 how many?, how much?
berapa?
hurry up cepat(lah)
hurt, sick, sore sakit

I

I, me, my saya; aku (ku) (*casual*)
ice cream es krim
idea
 good idea ide bagus
if kalau
iguana iguana
in di (*places*)
 in front di depan
inline skating bersepatu roda
Indonesia Indonesia
 Indonesian (language)
Bahasa Indonesia (Bhs. Indo)
interesting menarik (tarik)
introduce
let me introduce kenalkan

J

January Januari
July Juli
June Juni
just saja

K

kid anak
kind baik hati
knee lutut
know
 to know tahu
 I don't know saya tidak tahu

L

language bahasa
to be late terlambat
later nanti
 see you later sampai jumpa!; sampai nanti!
(*meeting arranged*)
leg, foot kaki
less kurang
let's go, come on! ayo!
like suka
 like this begini
 it's like this! beginilah!
lip(s) bibir
listen! dengarkan(lah)
 to listen to music
mendengarkan musik

KOSA KATA

KOSA KATA

English/Indonesian

little, small kecil

live

to live, to stay tinggal

lizard kadal

long panjang

look out! awas!

look lihat(lah)

to look, to see melihat

to look for mencari

look, have a look coba
lihat

lots, many, much banyak

M

madam, Ms/Mrs/Miss; Mum

Bu (*from Ibu*)

magazine majalah

male laki-laki

many

how many?, how much?
berapa?

map peta

March Maret

mathematics matematika

matter

doesn't matter, no worries

tidak apa-apa

may boleh

May Mei

maybe mungkin

me, I, my saya

meaning, it means artinya

what does...mean? apa
artinya...?

meet

to meet, to get to know

berkenalan (kenal)

minute menit

mistake, wrong salah

moment

just a moment, wait a

moment sebentar

Monday hari Senin

monkey monyet

Balinese monkey dance

Kecak

month bulan

more lebih

morning pagi (6-11 am)

this morning pagi ini
(6-11 am)

good morning selamat
pagi (6-11 am)

the most (-est) paling

mother; mum ibu

stepmother ibu tiri

motorbike sepeda motor

mountain gunung

mouth mulut

Mr, sir Pak (*from Bapak*)

Mrs, Ms Bu (*from Ibu*)

Mum Bu (*from Ibu*)

music musik

must harus

my, me, I, saya

N

name nama

nickname nama

panggilan

to need perlu

new baru

night, evening malam
(6 pm-6 am)

no tidak

no! oh, no! aduh!

nose hidung

not tidak; bukan (*with
nouns only*)

not yet belum

nought nol; kosong

November November

now sekarang

nth ke- + *number*

O

October Oktober

OK oke

okay baiklah, biasa saja

on, at pada (*time*)

one animal seekor

one person seorang

open! buka(lah)!

or atau

orchestra gamelan

oval, field lapangan

P

paintings lukisan

park taman

city park taman kota

past lewat

pedicab, trishaw becak

pen pena

blue pen pena biru

red pen pena merah

pencil case kotak pensil

person orang

one person seorang

pet binatang kesayangan

phew! aduh!

phone

to phone someone

menelepon (telepon)

physical education

pendidikan jasmani (penjas)

pink merah muda

pity, what a pity sayang

place tempat

play

to play bermain (main)

let's play! mari bermain!

please... silakan...

poor you! kasihan kamu!

possibility kemungkinan

present hadiah (*gift*)

to be present ada

pretty cantik (*girls only*)

Primary School SD (Sekolah
Dasar)

TV program program

televisi

puzzles teka-teki

quarter, a quarter

seperempat

quickly, fast cepat-cepat

quiet

be quiet diam(lah)

quiz kuis

R

racket raket

read this! bacalah ini!

to read membaca (baca)

ready siap

real

get real! that's not true, is

it? yang benar?

red merah

remember

to remember ingat

repeat

sorry, please say that again

maaf, ulangilah

restaurant restoran

KOSA KATA

English/Indonesian

rice nasi (*cooked rice only*)
fried rice nasi goreng
rice paddy sawah
right, true benar
road jalan
ruler penggaris

S
sale obral
sarong kain (*females only*);
sarung (*males only*)
Saturday hari Sabtu
school sekolah
school bag tas sekolah
school holidays liburan
sekolah
school things alat-alat
sekolah
Primary School Sekolah
Dasar (SD)
Junior Secondary School
Sekolah Lanjutan Tingkat
Pertama (SLTP)
Senior Secondary School
Sekolah Menengah Umum
(SMU)
science IPA (Ilmu
Pengetahuan Alam)
second kedua
see you! sampai jumpa!,
yo!
see
to see melihat (lihat)
September September
she/he dia
shop, shops toko
small shop warung
shopping
to go shopping
berbelanja
shopping mall mal
short pendek
sick, sore, hurt sakit
silly, stupid bodoh
sir, Mr; Dad Pak
sister
older brother or sister
kakak
younger brother or sister
adik
sit down duduk(lah)

skate
to go inline skating
bersepatu roda
skinny kurus
small, little kecil
snake ular
so jadi
soccer sepak bola
song lagu
sore, sick, hurt sakit
sorry maaf
sport, PE penjas
(pendidikan jasmani)
star bintang
start
to begin, to start mulai
stay
to stay, to live tinggal
step-(mother, brother etc.)
(ibu, adik etc.) tiri
stomach perut
straight lurus
street, road jalan
strict streng
student murid
to study belajar
stupid, silly bodoh
subject pelajaran
Sunday hari Minggu
to surf bersilancar, also
berselancar
surfboard papan silancar
to swim berenang

T
table tennis tenis meja
table tennis area bale
Pingpong
tail ekor
talk freely bicara bebas
tall tinggi
tea teh
teacher guru
technology tips tekno tips
teeth, tooth gigi
television televisi
TV guide daftar program
televisi
temple pura
tennis tenis
table tennis tenis meja

terrapiin, tortoise kura-kura
test tes
than daripada
thank you terima kasih,
trims (*casual*)
that itu
then lalu
there sana
they/them mereka
this ini
throw
to throw melempar
(lempar)
Thursday hari Kamis
time, o'clock, hour jam
what time is it now? jam
berapa sekarang?
rubber time jam karet
timetable
school timetable daftar
pelajaran
to ke (*place*); kurang (*time*)
today hari ini
tomorrow besok
tongue lidah
tonight malam ini
tooth, teeth gigi
tortoise, terrapiin kura-kura
train kereta api
trendy trendi
true benar, betul
get real! that's not true, is
it? yang benar?
try this! cobalah ini!
to try, have a go at...
coba + verb
try to write it! coba
tulislah!
Tuesday hari Selasa
U
umm... anu...
uncle om, paman
understand
to understand mengerti
sorry, I don't understand
maaf, saya tidak mengerti
uniform seragam
us/we kita (*all of us*); kami
(*welus but not you*)

KOSA KATA

English/Indonesian

V

very sekali (*goes after adjective*)

village desa

volleyball bola voli

W

walk

to walk berjalan kaki (jalan)

to go for a walk jalan-jalan

want

to want mau, ingin

what do you want? mau apa?

want to come? mau ikut?

watch

to watch menonton (tonton)

to watch television

menonton televisi

water volleyball bola voli air

we/us kita (*all of us*); kami (*we/us but not you*)

Wednesday hari Rabu

weekend akhir minggu

welcome

you're welcome kembali (*more formal*); sama-sama (*casual*)

well, feeling well sembuh

get well soon! cepat sembuh!

I'm already better sudah sembuh

what? apa?, apakah?

what for? untuk apa?

what's sore/aching?

sakit apa?

what's the word for...in

Indonesian? apa...dalam bahasa Indonesia?

when? kapan?

where? di mana?

where from? dari mana?

where to? ke mana?

white putih

who? siapa?

why? kenapa? (*less formal*);

mengapa? (*more formal*)

will akan

I will saya akan

with dengan

woodcarving ukiran

words kata-kata

world dunia

worries

no worries, you're

welcome sama-sama

no worries tidak apa-apa

wow! wah!

write! tulis(lah)!

to write menulis (tulis)

write freely menulis

bebas!

wrong, mistake salah

Y

year tahun

yellow kuning

yes ya

yesterday kemarin

you, your kamu; anda (*more formal*)

your -mu, kamu; anda (*more formal*)

Z

zero nol; kosong (*telephone*)

INDONESIA

Tentang Indonesia

Ibu kota: Jakarta

Populasi: 209.000.000

Bahasa nasional: bahasa Indonesia

Jumlah pulau-pulau: 17.000+

Uang: rupiah

Agama: Islam, Hindu, Katolik, Kristen, Buddha

Iklim: tropis



BALI

