

ACCESS  
ALL AREAS  
YOUR NELSONNET  
ACCESS CODE  
IS INSIDE! →



**BIMBA**



**STUDENT BOOK**

MICHELLE KOHLER

BRENT BLOFFWITCH / PENELOPE COUTAS

ERIN MCMAHON / KATE REITZENSTEIN





## **COPYRIGHT NOTICE**

Copyright in this work is owned by Cengage Learning Australia (“the work”). A condition of purchase of this electronic version of the work is that you agree to respect the copyright in the work, abide by the Copyright Act 1968 and specifically agree not to transfer, sell, assign, misuse, copy or transmit an electronic or other version of the work to any third party.

**Please note:** This product is accompanied by a licence (single user, network or adoption) governing the terms and conditions of its use.

This is a legal agreement between the you, (the “Customer”) and Cengage Learning Australia Pty Limited (ABN 14 058 280 149) (the “Licensor”) which provides the terms and conditions of this non-exclusive licence and the limited warranty for the Product. Use of the Product indicates an acknowledgement that the Customer has read and agreed to be bound by the terms and conditions of this Agreement. If you do not agree to these terms and conditions, return the Product to the place of purchase within 15 days of the date of purchase (with proof of purchase) for a full refund

#### **1. Licence Grant**

You do not receive title to the Product. Copyright in the Product (which includes all images, photographs, video, animations, audio, music and text incorporated in the Product, including all of the accompanying printed material) is owned by the Licensor and/or its suppliers and is protected by Australian copyright laws. The Licensor grants you a non-exclusive licence to use the Product subject to the restrictions and terms set out in this Agreement.

#### **2. A Licence allows you to:**

Use the Product on your computer. The Customer represents that they shall in no way place the Product in the public domain or in any way compromise our copyright in the Material. You agree to take reasonable steps to protect our copyright.

#### **3. You may not:**

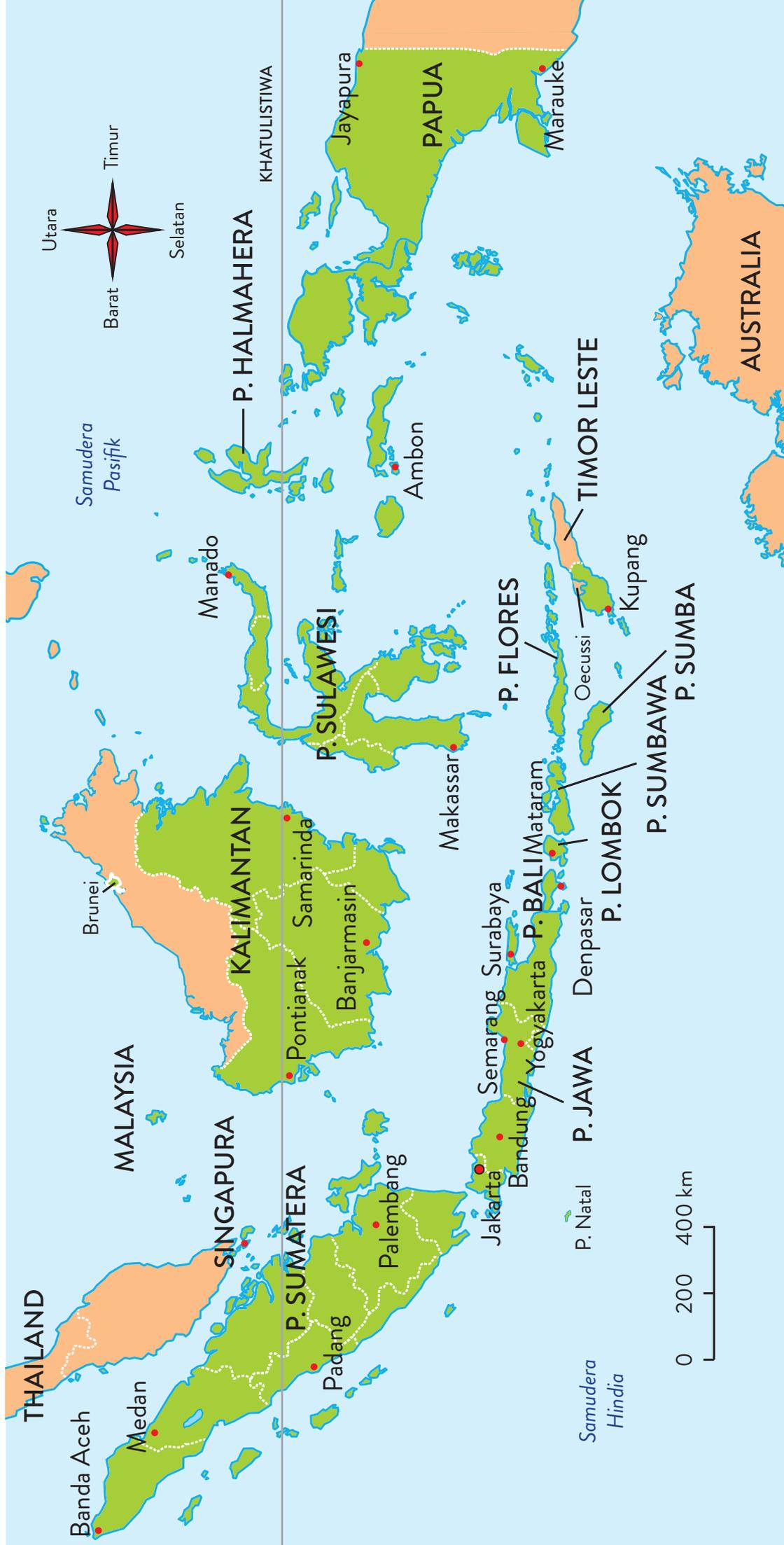
Alter, modify, translate, reverse engineer, decompile, or adapt the software or create derivative works based on the Product. Make further copies by any means technological, electronic, digital whatsoever without the written permission of the Licensor. Rent or transfer all or any part of your rights under this Agreement. Remove or alter any copyright or other proprietary notice or label attached to the software.

#### **4. Termination**

Any failure to comply with the terms and conditions of this agreement will result in the automatic termination of this licence. Upon termination of this licence for any reason, the Customer must destroy or return to the Licensor all copies of the software and accompanying documentation.

#### **5. Warranties**

To the extent permitted by law, the Licensor’s liability for any breach of the warranty or any term implied by law into this licence is limited to the lowest cost of replacing the goods, acquiring equivalent goods or having the goods repaired.



THAILAND

Banda Aceh

Medan

SINGAPURA

Padang

Palembang

P. SUMATERA

MALAYSIA

Brunei

KALIMANTAN

Pontianak Samarinda

Banjarmasin

Makassar

P. SULAWESI

Manado

Ambon

P. HALMAHERA

KHATULISTIWA

Jayapura

PAPUA

Marauke

AUSTRALIA

TIMOR LESTE

P. FLORES

Oecussi

Kupang

P. SUMBAWA

P. SUMBA

P. BALI Mataram

P. LOMBOK

P. SUMBAWA

P. JAWA

Denpasar

Semarang Surabaya

Jakarta

Bandung / Yogyakarta

P. NATAI

Utara

Barat

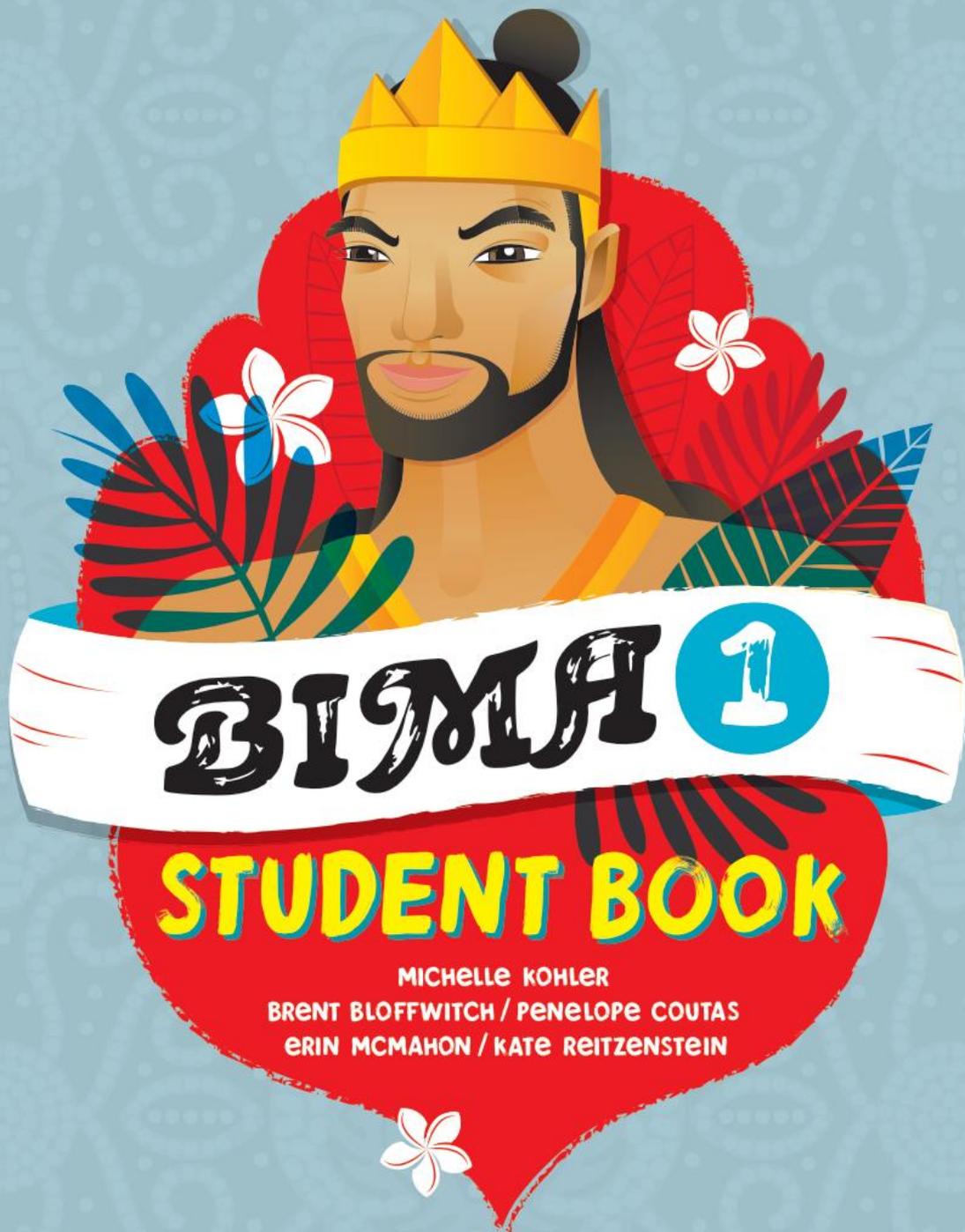
Timur

Selatan

Samudera Pasifik

Samudera Hindia





# BIMA 1

## STUDENT BOOK

MICHELLE KOHLER  
BRENT BLOFFWITCH / PENELOPE COUTAS  
ERIN MCMAHON / KATE REITZENSTEIN

**Series editor: Stephen Dobney**  
**Language consultants: Dimas Adiputra and Rinjani Bonavidi**

Bima 1 Student Book

1st Edition

Michelle Kohler

Brent Bloffwitch

Penelope Coutas

Erin McMahon

Kate Reitzenstein

ISBN 9780170420129

Publisher: Alice Wilson

Project editor: Simon Tomlin

Series editor: Stephen Dobney

Language consultants: Dimas Adiputra and Rinjani Bonavidi

Language checker: Caecilia Tutyandari

Proofreader: Carolyn Glascodine

Text design: Leigh Ashforth (Watershed Art & Design)

Project designer: James Steer

Cover design: Fiona Lee (Studio Pounce Creative)

Cover art direction: Justin Lim

Cover images: Getty Images/rusm, Shutterstock.com/Tania Anisimova,  
Shutterstock/CuteLala

Permissions researcher: Debbie Gallagher

Illustrations/maps: Nahum Ziersch, Dede Putra, Guy Holt, Q2A Media

Cover typeface: Caparica by João Pereira

Production controllers: Jem Wolfenden and Karen Young

Typesetter: Leigh Ashforth (Watershed Art & Design)

Any URLs contained in this publication were checked for currency during the production process. Note, however, that the publisher cannot vouch for the ongoing currency of URLs.

© 2019 Cengage Learning Australia Pty Limited

#### Copyright Notice

This Work is copyright. No part of this Work may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means without prior written permission of the Publisher. Except as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, for example any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, criticism or review, subject to certain limitations. These limitations include: Restricting the copying to a maximum of one chapter or 10% of this book, whichever is greater; providing an appropriate notice and warning with the copies of the Work disseminated; taking all reasonable steps to limit access to these copies to people authorised to receive these copies; ensuring you hold the appropriate Licences issued by the Copyright Agency Limited ("CAL"), supply a remuneration notice to CAL and pay any required fees. For details of CAL licences and remuneration notices please contact CAL at Level 11, 66 Goulburn Street, Sydney NSW 2000, Tel: (02) 9394 7600, Fax: (02) 9394 7601  
Email: [info@copyright.com.au](mailto:info@copyright.com.au)  
Website: [www.copyright.com.au](http://www.copyright.com.au)

For product information and technology assistance,  
in Australia call **1300 790 853**;  
in New Zealand call **0800 449 725**

For permission to use material from this text or product, please email  
[aust.permissions@cengage.com](mailto:aust.permissions@cengage.com)

ISBN 978 0 17 042012 9

#### Cengage Learning Australia

Level 7, 80 Dorcas Street  
South Melbourne, Victoria Australia 3205

#### Cengage Learning New Zealand

Unit 4B Rosedale Office Park  
331 Rosedale Road, Albany, North Shore 0632, NZ

For learning solutions, visit [cengage.com.au](http://cengage.com.au)

Printed in China by 1010 Printing International Limited.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 23 22 21 20 19



# Introduksi

## **Selamat datang! Welcome to *BIMA*.**

*BIMA* is a course for students in Australian schools who are learning Indonesian. *BIMA* stands for **B**ahasa **I**ndonesia untuk **M**urid **A**ustralia, or 'Indonesian for Australian Students'. You'll soon discover that using language to create new words, like *BIMA*, is just one of many ways that Indonesian works.

Bima is also the name of a famous character in Indonesian stories and comics, a kind of superhero who is brave, honest and never gives up – all qualities you need to learn languages.

We have lots of experience in teaching Indonesian and we have put a great deal of thought into *BIMA*. We want it to be for you – students who are just starting to learn Indonesian or those who are continuing to learn it, perhaps from primary school.

We think there is a lot more to learning a language than meets the eye – and that when it's done well, it can be really interesting and rewarding. *BIMA* will help you to learn how to use Indonesian, the national language of Indonesia, to communicate with other speakers of the language, and also to learn about this incredible part of our region and the world.

As you learn Indonesian, you will also learn a lot about language, about communicating with others, and about the way culture affects language and meaning (and the other way around). As you learn how Indonesian language and culture work, you'll also learn about your own and how this affects who you are, how you interact and how you see the world.

*Selamat belajar!*

**Michelle, Brent, Penny, Erin and Kate**  
(the *BIMA* authors)

# About the series: **BIMA** 1st edition

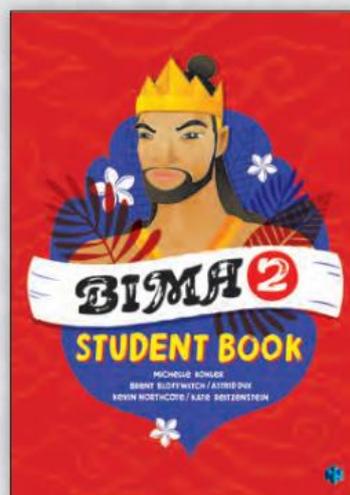
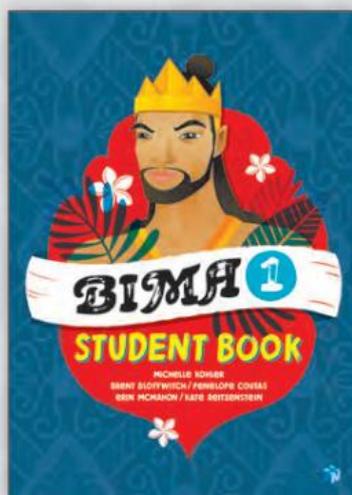
*BIMA* is a brand new series written to support the teaching and learning of Indonesian in line with the *Australian Curriculum: Languages (Indonesian)*. It is designed both for beginners who are starting to learn Indonesian in junior secondary school and for students who began learning Indonesian in primary school.

*BIMA* is underpinned by current thinking about multilingual and intercultural approaches to language teaching and learning. It encourages students to learn the national language of Indonesia, and to learn about the numerous languages and cultures of Indonesian-speaking communities. It provides a range of texts, tasks and experiences to develop students' capability to use Indonesian and, through interpreting, analysing and reflecting, to understand how it works.

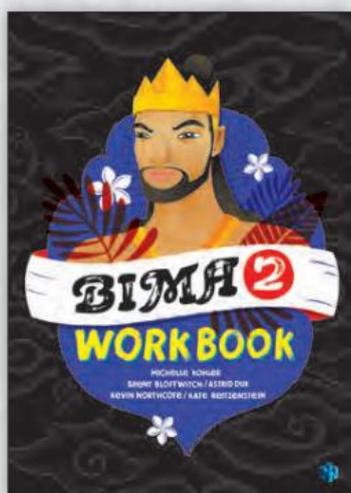
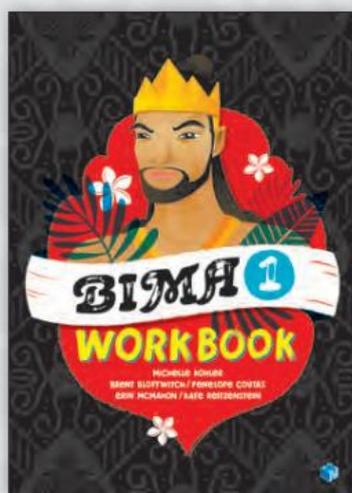
*BIMA* is a complete suite of print and digital resources across two levels: Level 1 is intended for Years 7 and 8, and Level 2 is for Years 9 and 10.

## Student Book

Taking a modular structure, each chapter in the Student Book is both standalone and part of the overall sequence of the course. Each chapter is designed around a key concept explored through three sub-sections. In each section, a series of texts present Indonesian language structures and features in context. Activities encourage students to interpret, analyse and reflect on language and culture in texts that they respond to and produce.



The chapter structure and clean design make the pages easy to navigate.



## Workbook

The Workbook consolidates learning from the Student Book with activities that support language practice and development. Prompts encourage reflection on the ways that language and culture work together to influence communication, meaning and identity. Each chapter concludes with a major task that requires students to bring together their learning from the chapter.

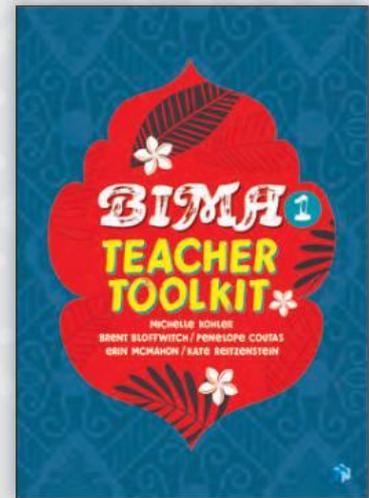
Workbook activities are varied and are designed to encourage interaction and maximum student engagement, including challenges that take language learning beyond the classroom.

## Teacher Toolkit

The Teacher Toolkit is a complete teacher's resource, offering explanations of the rationale and pedagogy for each chapter. The Teacher Toolkit offers opportunities to customise the learning opportunities in the Student Book and Workbook by providing suggestions for teaching the material including suggestions for differentiation and extension.

The Teacher Toolkit also offers activities additional to the Student Book and Workbook along with additional resources and ideas to encourage creativity and interaction in the classroom.

There is assessment advice for each chapter and anecdotes from the authors of their own experiences in teaching Indonesian.



## NelsonNetBook

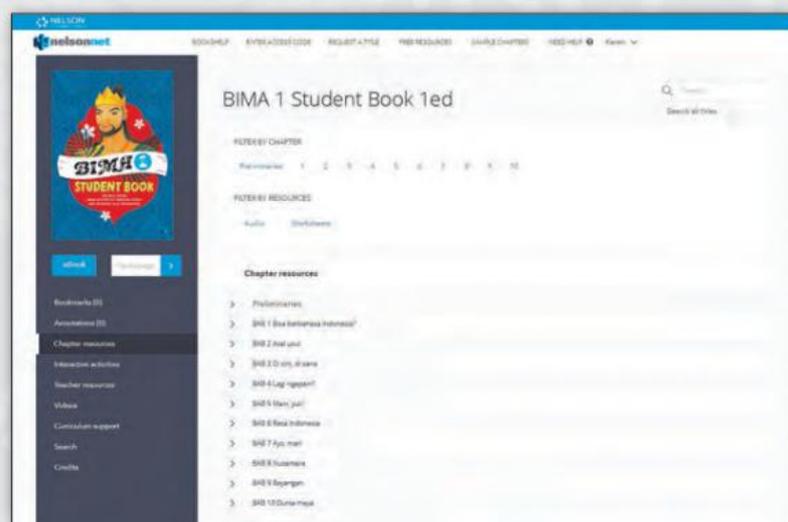
The NelsonNetBook is an online version of the Student Book with interactive links. It can be personalised by adding notes, weblinks and audio recordings and can be used to share comments in class. Users can access a variety of multimedia resources via hotspots in the text.

## BIMA website on NelsonNet

NelsonNet is your portal to a wealth of additional resources for students and teachers. At each level there is a student website and a teacher website.

The student website includes:

- selected audio tracks from the Student Book
- worksheets
- interactive activities.



# Contents

Introduksi	iii
About the series	iv
How to use this book	viii
Who is BIMA?	x

## BAB 1

### Bisa berbahasa Indonesia? 2

#### APA BAHASA INDONESIA?

- » What is Indonesian?
- » Where does it come from and who uses it?

#### BAGAIMANA BAHASA INDONESIA?

- » What does Indonesian look and sound like?
- » How does it work?

#### BAGAIMANA BISA BERBAHASA INDONESIA?

- » How can I get started using Indonesian?
- » What kind of language will I use to learn Indonesian?

CHAPTER REVIEW 18



## BAB 2

### Asal usul 20

#### SIAPA AKU?

- » How do I describe myself?
- » Why do names and where we come from matter to our identity?

#### BAGAIMANA TEMANKU?

- » How do I describe my friends and family?
- » What makes us who we are?

#### KESAN-KESAN APA?

- » How does language affect what people think of each other?

CHAPTER REVIEW 36



## BAB 3

### Di sini, di sana 38

#### BAGAIMANA RUMAHKU?

- » How do I describe living spaces and household objects?
- » What are people's roles and responsibilities in a household?

#### BAGAIMANA DAERAH KU?

- » What is a *kampung* and what are the roles and responsibilities of people living there?
- » How do I describe landmarks and facilities?
- » What can we do to improve where we live?

#### BAGAIMANA DUNI AKU?

- » How do people feel about their 'home'?

CHAPTER REVIEW 52



## BAB 4

### Lagi ngapain? 54

#### PAKAI JENIS BAHASA APA?

- » What is an appropriate level of language?
- » How do patterns of informal language work?

#### AKTIVITAS APA DAN MENGAPA?

- » How do I describe my daily activities?
- » How do people spend their time?
- » How does this compare to how I spend my time?

#### SUDAH ATAU BELUM?

- » Why is *buka puasa* important for young Muslims?
- » What is the impact of mobile phone use?
- » What challenges does change create in our lives?

CHAPTER REVIEW 68



## BAB 5

### Main, yuk! (optional) 70

#### MAU MAIN DENGAN TEMAN?

- » What language do I need to play games with friends?
- » What games do young Indonesians like to play?

#### MAU MAIN DENGAN KELOMPOK?

- » How is play used to connect with others?
- » What kinds of games are popular in Indonesia and how do I play them?

#### MAU MAIN DENGAN KATA?

- » What word-play strategies can I use to learn vocabulary?
- » How can I play with words to express my thoughts and feelings?

CHAPTER REVIEW 84



## BAB 6 Rasa Indonesia 86

### MAU MAKAN APA?

- » How do I order food from an Indonesian menu?
- » Where and how do people eat out in Indonesia?

### BAGAIMANA RASANYA?

- » How do I describe the taste, smell, look and feel of foods?
- » How do I discuss my preferences about food and taste?

### BAGAIMANA MASAKANNYA?

- » How do I recognise specialty foods and dishes from different regions of Indonesia?
- » Why is it important to be open to new tastes and experiences?

CHAPTER REVIEW 100



## BAB 7 Ayo, mari! 102

### MAU MERAYAKAN APA?

- » What occasions are celebrated in Indonesia and why are they important?
- » How do I interact with Indonesian friends about a significant event?

### BAGAIMANA CARA MENGUNDANG?

- » How do I invite someone to an event?
- » What is an appropriate way to accept or decline an invitation?

### BAGAIMANA SALING KENAL?

- » How do I welcome and introduce people to my school?
- » How does the environment affect events and activities?

CHAPTER REVIEW 116



## BAB 8 Nusantara 118

### BANYAK PULAU ATAU SATU NEGARA?

- » What is *Nusantara* and why is it significant?
- » What makes the Indonesian archipelago unique?

### NAIK APA DARI SINI KE SANA?

- » How do I describe the geography of Indonesia?
- » How do people move across an island nation?

### SAMA ATAU BEDA?

- » What does Indonesia look like and how does it compare to Australia?
- » How are people shaped by their environments?

CHAPTER REVIEW 132



## BAB 9 Bayangan 134

### BAGAIMANA KARAKTER DAN TEMPAT?

- » How do I describe characters and settings?
- » How do characters express their feelings?

### APA YANG TERJADI?

- » How do I describe when actions happen in time?
- » What is the *me*-verb system and how does it work?
- » How do I describe a sequence of imagined events?

### MENGAPA BERCEKITA?

- » Why is storytelling so important in Indonesia?
- » How do we express our imagination and values?

CHAPTER REVIEW 148



## BAB 10 Dunia maya (optional) 150

### APA PROFIL ONLINE-KU?

- » What is my online and social media identity?
- » How is language used to create an image?

### BAGAIMANA PENGARUH TEKNOLOGI?

- » What are the pros and cons of using social media and devices?
- » Why is 'being connected' so important in Indonesia?

### BAGAIMANA BAHASA ONLINE?

- » How does *bahasa gaul* work and who uses it?
- » How are language and communication affected by new technologies?

CHAPTER REVIEW 164



Word families 166  
Refleksi 169



## Boxed features

Text boxes provide students with support to develop their knowledge of grammar, language and text conventions. They are encouraged to delve deeper into meaning and extend their understanding of the concepts and of communication.

### TAHU NGGAK?

*Tahu nggak?* boxes provide additional information related to the featured texts and images.

#### MAJU

*Maju* boxes explain aspects of the language system and how it works.

#### BALAI

*Balai* boxes help students to process the meanings in the text and provide prompts for interaction, comparison and discussion.

#### DANAU

*Danau* boxes prompt students to reflect on what they've learned about language, culture and themselves.

#### TERUS

*Terus* boxes provide prompts to build on students' curiosity and independence and take their learning further.

#### STASIUN

This section provides students with a summary of the key learning in the chapter and questions encouraging peer reflection to gain a deeper understanding of what they have learnt.

#### PUNCAK

The end of chapter task encourages students to consolidate what they have learnt throughout the chapter. The task is supported by vocabulary from the chapter and additional activities in the Workbook.

## Icons



Throughout the Student Book you will find the following icons. Most icons signal extra resources on the student website. In the NelsonNetBook the icons function as hotspots – users click on the icon to open the resource.

-  flags that there is an audio recording available on the student website
-  flags that there is an interactive activity available on the student website
-  flags that there is a worksheet to complement the Student Book content on the student website
-  flags a 'play 'n' say' activity on the NelsonNet student website and in the student eBook: students can listen to the text, record themselves saying the words and then listen to the recording
-  flags that there is an associated video available on the student website

# Who is BIMA?

*BIMA* is one word with multiple meanings.

Bima is the name of a warrior character from the *Mahabharata*, an epic Hindu tale that tells the story of the struggle between two families during a great war. He is the second oldest of the Pandawa brothers, one of the two main families in the story. Bima possesses the physical strength of 10,000 elephants and a bold will to take on any challenge. He is handsome, brave and proud but is often misunderstood, as his blunt honesty and thundering voice make him seem crude. But the truth is that Bima is kind, humble, intelligent and extremely noble. His power is not just physical, but comes from his ability to communicate clearly.

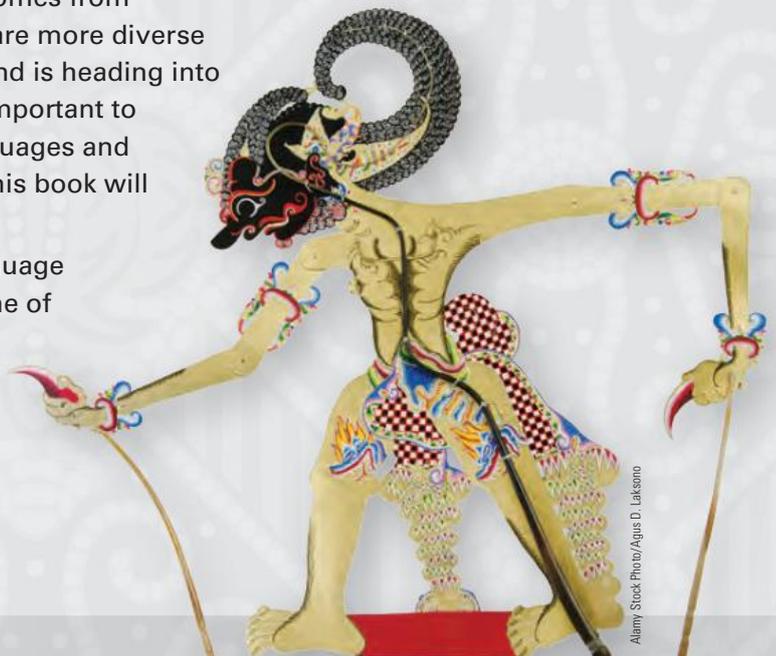
Bima is also the name of one of the several hundred ethnic groups in Indonesia. *Suku Bima* are a group of approximately half a million people who have their own language, *Bahasa Bima*, and their own

customs and belief systems. They originate from the eastern side of the Indonesian island of Sumbawa where there is a town of the same name.

*BIMA* is also an acronym of *Bahasa Indonesia (untuk) Murid Australia*, which means 'Indonesian language (for) Australian students'. This is a variation on the commonly used acronym *BIPA – Bahasa Indonesia (untuk) Pengatur Asing* ('Indonesian language (for) foreign speakers'). *BIMA* was chosen as the name of this textbook because it has been specifically designed for Year 7 and 8 students studying in Australia.

Your generation comes from backgrounds that are more diverse than ever before, and is heading into a world where it is important to understand other languages and respect other cultures. This book will help you get there!

We hope that through your language learning journey you are able to develop some of Bima's qualities and become confident communicators in *Bahasa Indonesia*.



Shutterstock.com/CHEN WS



Pulau Bali



Pulau Lombok



Pulau Sumbawa



Alamy Stock Photo/Ajio Kan



Pulau Flores

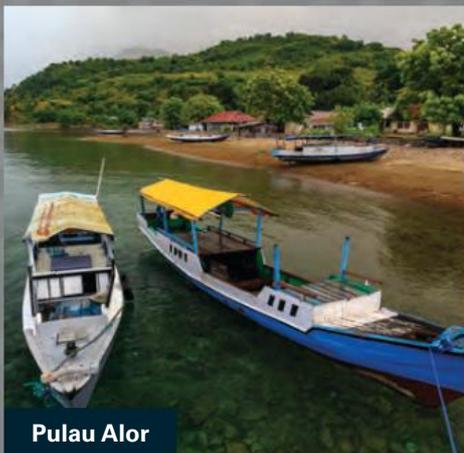


Pulau Sumba



Pulau Lembata

Shutterstock.com/Widihbak



Pulau Alor



Pulau Wetar



Pulau Timor

# Bisa berbahasa Indonesia?

*IN THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL LEARN:*

## Apa Bahasa Indonesia?

- » the language(s) of Indonesia
- » where Indonesian comes from and who uses it

## Bagaimana Bahasa Indonesia?

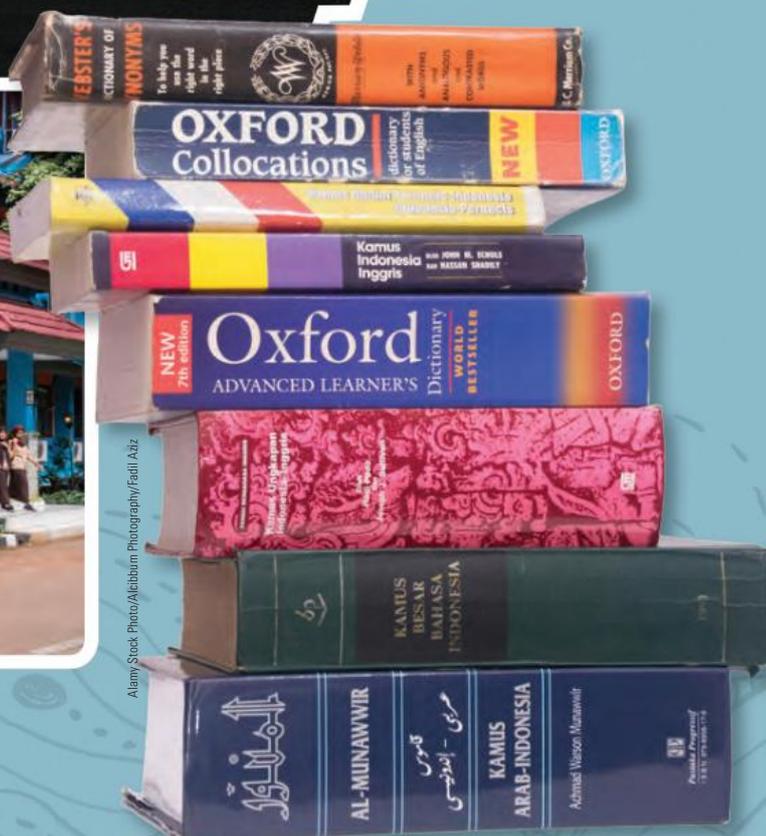
- » what Indonesian looks and sounds like
- » how the word order of Indonesian works

## Bagaimana bisa berbahasa Indonesia?

- » how to start using Indonesian
- » language that will help you learn Indonesian



Mengapa bersekolah?



Bagaimana belajar?

Assalamualaikum



Alamy Stock Photo/Alcibbum Photography/Faali Aaz

Teknologi bisa membantu orang bergaul. Bagaimana?



Shutterstock.com/leno Vesalainen

istock/Getty Images Plus/Sarbia



Kamu berbahasa apa?

Ini dalam bahasa apa?

**DANGER - KEEP OUT!**  
**危險，請避開!**  
**BAHAYA - JANGAN DEKAT!**  
**அபாயம் - அருகில் வராதீர்கள்!**

Alamy Stock Photo/Adrian Weston

# Apa Bahasa Indonesia?

## The language(s) of Indonesia

Languages are sets of symbols that we use to communicate meaning. They can be letters, sounds and words, or movements and gestures. When we learn a new language, we learn a new set of symbols that have their own meaning. We learn how to understand those symbols and use them to communicate what we want to say.

Here's a letter written to you from a Year 10 Indonesian class. In it, they give you some advice about what it's like to learn Indonesian.

Kepada teman-teman,

Selamat! You have started your learning journey of Bahasa Indonesia. Learning another bahasa may seem difficult, but aku can tell kamu that it's much easier than kamu might think!



In fact, kamu know some Bahasa Indonesia already - nasi goreng, sate, orangutan, kecap dan banyak more. There are also lots of kata that are very similar to Bahasa Inggris - misalnya, komputer, telpon, gitar, musik, televisi dan banyak more.

Juga, the alphabet is the same as English although the sounds are a bit different. Kamu just have to ingat a few basic aturan:

- c is pronounced as 'ch'
- a is pronounced like the 'a' in 'America'
- e is usually pronounced like the 'e' in 'demand'
- i is pronounced like the 'i' in 'pin'
- o is pronounced like the 'o' 'hot'
- u is pronounced like the 'u' in 'pull'

There are a few more aturan, tetapi that's enough to get kamu started. As well as the new kata, ada new sounds, different ways of thinking and the unspoken bahasa - body language.

Here are some words you'll probably hear often in class - masuklah, duduklah, diamlah, kerjalah dan berdirilah. Ha ha ha! Or as orang Indonesia write - wkwkwk!

Juga, there is the word that says thanks - makasih.

Selamat sukses belajar Bahasa Indonesia!

Dari teman-teman di kelas 10.

Alamy Stock Photo/Aleksandar Mijatovic

### TERUS

Research the history of Bahasa Indonesia. How many people speak it? Where is it spoken? What other language(s) are spoken by Indonesians?

### BALAI

- What do you already know about Indonesia and Bahasa Indonesia?
- In the letter above, why are some words in English and some in Bahasa Indonesia? How do you feel about the mix?
- What do you want to learn about Indonesia and Bahasa Indonesia?

## Apa Bahasa Indonesia itu?

Indonesia is an archipelago (a group of many islands) with more than 700 languages. The official language is known as *Bahasa Indonesia*.

*Bahasa Indonesia* is closely related to Malay, a language spoken in Southeast Asia.

Like many languages, *Bahasa Indonesia* borrows from a number of other languages, including English, Arabic, Dutch, Portuguese and local languages within the archipelago.

Learning Indonesian is a unique way that we can learn how to communicate with and better understand our nearest Asian neighbours.

## Ucapan

There are many ways to say words and letters in different languages. Different speakers of the same language often pronounce words slightly differently, sometimes due to regional accents as well as individual differences.

*Bahasa Indonesia* is written using the same alphabet as English but the sounds of the letters are a little different. Here's a guide to pronouncing the letters of the alphabet in Indonesian.

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	err	es	teh	oo	vey	weh	eks	yeh	zet

### DANAU

Think of some examples where the same words may be pronounced differently by different speakers. For example, 'computer' in English is *komputer* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. Why might this be so?

## Nama kamu siapa?

When you meet someone new, it's important to find out each other's name. You can use:

**P:** Nama kamu siapa?

**J:** Nama saya ...  
[your name].

### Contoh

**Guru:** Nama kamu siapa?

**Siswa:** Nama saya Budi.

### MAJU

#### Kamu and you

In the letter and the example to the left of this box, the word we've used for 'you' is *kamu*. When you meet someone for the first time you will use *kamu* to ask their name, just like the example. *Kamu* is what friends use to address each other, or by adults speaking to young people, but for a young person speaking to an adult it's better to use *Bu* (Mrs/Ma'am) or *Pak* (Mr/Sir).

### BALAI

Using *Bahasa Indonesia*, ask classmates their name and respond with your own name, just like the example.

# Bagaimana Bahasa Indonesia?

## Learning language

Zac from Darwin and Fikki from Lampung have been paired up by their teachers as part of their work with their *sekolah mitra* (sister school). This is their first online chat.

### Kunci

<b>ya, betul</b>	yes, true
<b>baik</b>	good; well
<b>sudah</b>	already
<b>berapa lama ... ?</b>	how long ... ?
<b>pintar</b>	competent; clever
<b>tentu saja</b>	of course

### BALAI

How similar or different is this conversation to the letter from the Year 10 class?

Do you ever hear or see a mixing of two different languages like this? Where? Why?



## Word order

*Bahasa Indonesia* is often called an 'easy' language to learn because the grammar rules aren't as difficult as in some other languages. However, in order to use Indonesian well, there are some rules we need to know and follow.

Indonesian word order has some differences to English, as you can see in these examples from the text:

- 1 *Nama saya Fikri.*
- 2 *Bahasa Indonesia/Bahasa Lampung/  
Bahasa Inggris*

If we translate these into English word-for-word we get:

- 1 Name me/my Fikri.
- 2 Language Indonesia/Language Lampung/  
Language England

There are two noun orders you will need to know to construct good sentences *dalam Bahasa Indonesia*:

- possessive nouns
- compound nouns

### MAJU 1

#### Possessive nouns

A possessive noun indicates that something belongs to someone or something. The pronoun (or person's name) is placed after the noun or the object.

##### Contoh 1

*nama saya*  
(object) (pronoun)

#### Compound nouns

In a compound noun, the explaining noun comes *after* the main noun.

##### Contoh 2

*Bahasa Indonesia / Lampung / Inggris*  
(main noun) (explaining noun)

### MAJU 2

#### Is

In example 1, *Nama saya Fikri*, notice that there is no word for 'is' in Indonesian but it is needed in English. In simple sentences like this, Indonesian does not have a specific word for 'is'. There are some exceptions to this rule that you will learn about later, but for now just get the feel for not using a specific word for 'is'.

### MAJU 3

#### Bisa berbahasa apa?

*Bahasa Indonesia* is not the only language used in Indonesia. People are often multilingual and sometimes blend languages. Indonesians are often interested in what languages other people know and might ask '*Bisa berbahasa apa?*'

To describe another language, place the word *bahasa* in front of the country, region or people. For example, *Bahasa Italia* is Italian.

Can you guess what the following languages are?

- *Bahasa Spanyol*
- *Bahasa Jerman*
- *Bahasa Cina*
- *Bahasa Arab*
- *Bahasa Jepang*

To say that you speak a language, just add *ber-* to *bahasa*.

*Saya berbahasa Inggris.* I speak English.

*Fikri berbahasa Indonesia.* Fikri speaks Indonesian.

What languages can you make from this list?

<i>Aborijin</i>	Aboriginal/Indigenous
<i>Belanda</i>	Netherlands
<i>Filipina</i>	Philippines
<i>Irlandia</i>	Ireland
<i>Kamboja</i>	Cambodia
<i>Korea</i>	Korea
<i>Kroasia</i>	Croatia
<i>Perancis</i>	France
<i>Polandia</i>	Poland
<i>Yunani</i>	Greece

# Selamat!



Greetings are an important part of how we communicate with others every day. There are often a number of ways to greet others and in Indonesian your choice of greeting will depend on the time of day and who you are talking to.

Here are some common greetings used in Indonesia. Can you guess which greeting is used at which time of day?

**TAHU NGGAK?**

*Selamat* is a word from Arabic that literally means 'safe'. It is often combined with other words to form greetings and then takes on other meanings

e.g. *Selamat pagi* – Good morning, or *Selamat Hari Natal* – Happy Christmas.



**TERUS**

How many ways can you think of to greet someone in English? Make a list.

From your list, when would you use each one and with whom? Why?

What can you learn about a language from its greetings? For example, what are the origins of greetings in English?

# Bagaimana bisa berbahasa Indonesia?

## Bahasa di kelas



The scenes on the right show some common *kata kerja* (verbs) a teacher might use in the classroom.

### MAJU

You may notice that many of the words end in *-lah*. Adding *-lah* to a verb that is used as a command (known as the 'imperative') can soften it to make it more of a request. It can be seen as showing care and respect between teachers and students.

#### Contoh

Masuklah	(please) Come in
Duduklah	(please) Sit down
Berdirilah	(please) Stand up
Bukalah ...	(please) Open ...
Tutuplah ...	(please) Close ...

### DANAU

Each language has a way of politely asking others to do things.

How is this done in English and in other languages you might know?

What language do you use to politely ask someone to do something?



Barislah



Masuklah



Duduklah



Diamlah



Angkatlah tangan



Kerjakanlah



Berdirilah



Tulislah



Dengarkanlah



Bacalah



Lihatlah

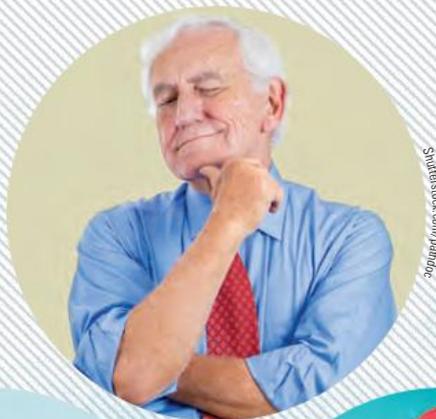


Bukalah buku/laptop



## Bahasa tubuh

Body language and gestures can play a big role in how we communicate and how people interpret what we say. They can emphasise, contrast or undermine something we say verbally. *Bahasa tubuh* is really another type of language or a way of expressing meaning. Often it is a form of etiquette, or *sopan santun* in *Bahasa Indonesia*.



Shutterstock.com/peutidac



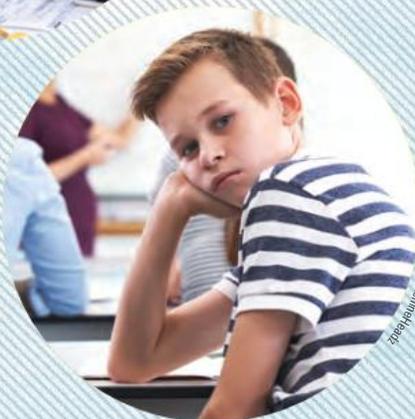
Shutterstock.com/MYHOME Studio



Shutterstock.com/Corvle Studio



Shutterstock.com/Alena Arina



Stock/Getty Images Plus/Michael Grecco

You can express a lot without saying anything at all. What is each person expressing in the images above?



Getty Images/ROMEO GACAD/AFP

Menghormati Ibu Guru.



Alamy Stock Photo/Altebaum Photography/Fadi Aziz

Permisi, Pak Guru.



Alamy Stock Photo/Alcibbum Photography/Fadli Aziz

Teman-teman bergaul.



Alamy Stock Photo/Alcibbum Photography/Fadli Aziz

Ke sini, ke sini.



Alamy Stock Photo/Alcibbum Photography/Fadli Aziz

Pusing!



Alamy Stock Photo/Alcibbum Photography/Fadli Aziz

Gila, kamu!



Alamy Stock Photo/Alcibbum Photography/Fadli Aziz

Senang ketemu.

## BALAI

What gestures do you know? What do they mean?

What do you notice about other people's body language when they speak to you?

What gestures do you use to get your meaning across?

## Showing respect

In our first language, we don't often have to think about how to be polite – we just do it. When learning another language, we need to think about who we are interacting with and make sure we follow the 'rules' of communicating.

Generally, if you meet someone older you use polite, formal language, but when interacting with someone the same age or younger you can be less formal.

Young Indonesians use a variety of terms of address. Look at how these young Indonesians greet each other.

### Kunci

<b>Sedang apa?</b>	What are you doing (at the moment)?
<b>Sedang mengerjakan PR (pekerjaan rumah)</b>	I'm (currently) doing homework
<b>Ada apa?</b>	What's up?
<b>sudah lama</b>	it's been a long time

Daerah: Jawa



Daerah: Sumatera





Shutterstock.com/sahlan

**MAJU**

*Bu* and *Pak* are abbreviations of *Ibu* and *Bapak*. As well as meaning ‘Miss/Ms/Mrs’ and ‘Mr’, they also mean ‘mother’ and ‘father’.

**Contoh**

Selamat pagi, Bu Yeni. Good morning, Mrs Yeni.

Sampai besok, Pak Bayu. See you tomorrow, Mr Bayu.

**DANAU**

Why do you think *Ibu* and *Bapak* (or *Bu* and *Pak*) would be used to mean both ‘Mum’ and ‘Dad’ and ‘Mr’ and ‘Mrs’?

What might this tell you about relationships, for example between students and teachers?

How do you feel about calling older people *Bu* and *Pak* and using their first names?

Do you prefer to use a title and surname? Why/why not?

**Apa kata guru?** 

The classroom is full of language that helps us learn. Here’s a conversation between a teacher and a class.

- Guru:** Oke, kelas ini sudah selesai.
- Siswa:** Sudah, Bu?
- Guru:** Ya, sudah. Tutuplah buku dan laptop.
- Siswa:** Bu, ada PR?
- Guru:** Oh, ya. Ada. Bukalah ...
- Kelas:** Ohhhhhhhhh ...!
- Guru:** Bukalah diari dan tulislah ‘Membaca bab empat’.
- Siswa:** Bab berapa?
- Guru:** Bab empat.
- Siswa:** Semua?
- Guru:** Ya, semua bab empat. Oke ... ber ...
- Siswa:** Bu, bab empat atau enam?
- Kelas:** Wkwkwkwkwk!
- Guru:** Aduh, mas. Empat, ya. Nah, berdirilah.
- Siswa:** Bu, ada kelas besok?
- Guru:** Ada. Sampai besok.
- Kelas:** Sampai besok, Bu.

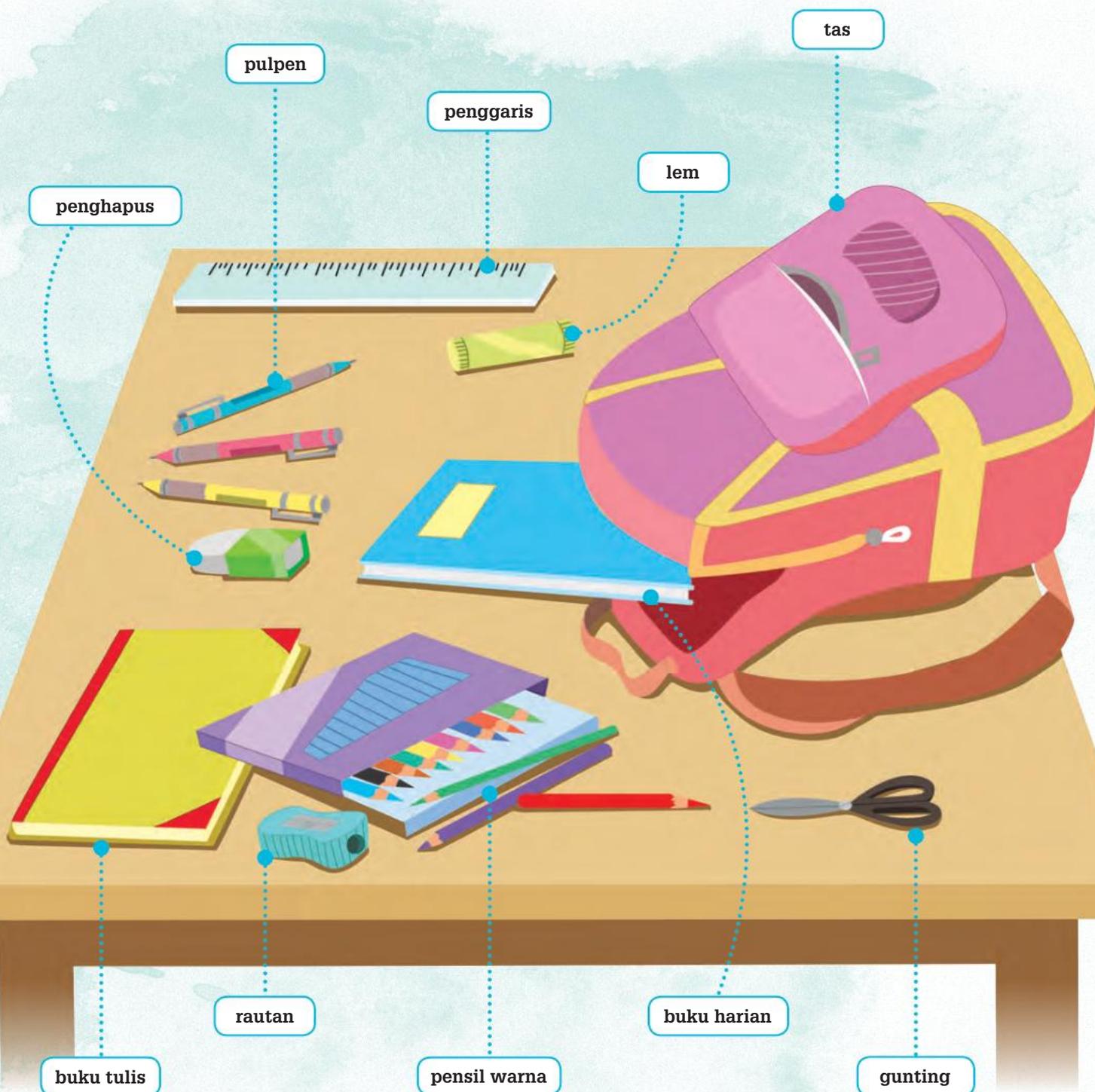
**Kunci**

- selesai** finished
- membaca** to read
- bab** chapter
- semua** all
- aduh** gosh
- besok** tomorrow



## Ada apa di dalam tas kamu?

If you emptied out your school bag, what helpful learning tools would you find in there? Let's look at what's in this bag.



## MAJU

### I or my?

To talk about yourself, the most common words you need are *saya* (formal) or *aku* (informal). Both of these words can mean 'I' or 'my', depending on whether they come before the object (I) or after the object (my).

#### Contoh

<i>Saya belajar Bahasa Indonesia.</i>	I learn Indonesian.
<i>Saya sopan.</i>	I am polite.
<i>Nama saya Andini.</i>	My name is Andini.
<i>Pulpen saya biru.</i>	My pen is blue.

### Boleh saya ... ?

When you want something from somebody, you can use *boleh*, which means 'may'. You can use it to ask for permission or to give an answer.

<b>P:</b> <i>Boleh saya pinjam buku kamu?</i>	May I borrow your book?
<b>J:</b> <i>Boleh.</i>	You may.
<b>P:</b> <i>Boleh saya ambil gunting dari Michael?</i>	May I take the scissors from Michael?
<b>J:</b> <i>Tidak boleh. Pakai gunting ini.</i>	No, you may not. Use these scissors.
<b>P:</b> <i>Boleh saya ke kamar kecil?</i>	May I go to the toilet?
<b>J:</b> <i>Boleh. Cepat kembali.</i>	You may. Come back quickly.

In English we often say 'Can I ...?' when we ask for permission, but 'May I ...?' is grammatically correct. In Indonesian there is a marked difference between *bisa* ('can') and *boleh* ('may').

## Numbers



The number system in *Bahasa Indonesia* has a clear pattern. Once you know the first 10 numbers, it's just a matter of adding a few more words to make higher numbers. Here are the first 20 numbers in Indonesian.

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

### BALAI 1

Do you notice a pattern in the way numbers work? If you think you understand the pattern, continue counting as far as you can go.

### BALAI 2

*Nol* means 'zero' but outside of mathematics *kosong* is used instead. It literally means 'empty'. Is there anything similar in English?

## Tanyalah

Indonesian has two main groups of question words. One has the base word *apa* and the other has the base word *mana*.

### TAHU NGGAK?

When you want to ask a 'why' question, you can use *mengapa* or the less formal (spoken) form *kenapa*.

#### Berapa?

How many?/  
How much?

**Berapa umur kamu?**  
How old are you?

#### Apakah?

Is?/Are?  
Do?/Does?

**Apakah kamu suka menonton TV?**  
Do you like watching TV?

#### Mengapa?

Why?

**Mengapa kita belajar Bahasa Indonesia?**  
Why are we learning Indonesian?

#### Siapa?

Who?

**Nama kamu siapa?**  
What (who) is your name?

**APA?**  
What?

**APA ITU?**  
What's that?

**Di mana?**  
Where?

**Tinggal di mana?**  
Where do you live?

**Yang mana?**  
Which one?

**Dari mana?**  
From where?/Where from?

**Yang mana asli?**  
Which one is the original?

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

**Bagaimana?**  
How?/What is ... like?

**Ke mana?**  
To where?/  
Where to?

**Bagaimana kamu ke sekolah?**

**Mau ke mana?**  
Where do you want to go?

**MANA?**  
Where? Which?

## DANAU

Apart from using a question word, how else can you ask a question? What language or techniques could you use? What effect would this have?

## Mau bertanya apa?



Teaching and learning a language often involves asking lots of questions. Here are some handy questions that you and your teacher might use.

How much time do we have for the task/exercise?

Berapa lama untuk tugas/latihan?

Tugas / latihan pada halaman berapa?

What page is the task/exercise on?

Apa artinya ...?

What's the meaning of ...?

Mengapa kamu memilih ...?

Why did you choose ...?

Apa ini / itu?

What's this/that?

(Apakah kamu) mengerti?

(Do you) understand?

Apa yang terjadi?

What happened?

Apa lagi?

What else?

## Sudah siap?



Bu Farida is trying to give the class a task but Eka is having trouble. Notice the language they use with each other.

<b>Bu Farida:</b>	Sudah siap semua?
<b>Eka:</b>	Belum, Bu. Saya tidak ada laptop.
<b>Bu Farida:</b>	Aduh. Laptop kamu di mana?
<b>Eka:</b>	Saya tidak tahu, Bu.
<b>Bu Farida:</b>	Oke. Ambillah laptop cadangan.
<b>Eka:</b>	Sudah, Bu. Apa password nya?
<b>Bu Farida:</b>	F-O-K-U-S. Mengerti?
<b>Eka:</b>	Ya, Bu.
<b>Bu Farida:</b>	Oke ... sudah siap semua?
<b>Eka:</b>	Oh, Bu. Boleh saya ke kamar kecil?
<b>Bu Farida:</b>	Apa lagi! Boleh, boleh. Cepat kembali, ya?
<b>Eka:</b>	Ya, Bu.
<b>Bu Farida:</b>	Akhirnya, mari kita mulai. Kerjakan latihan tiga, lima dan enam di situs kelas kita.
<b>Eka:</b>	Berapa lama, Bu?
<b>Bu Farida:</b>	Nah, dua puluh lima menit.
<b>Eka:</b>	Aduh! Dua puluh lima menit saja?
<b>Bu Farida:</b>	Ya. Cepat-cepat.

## MAJU

In Indonesian, you can often ask questions without a question word. If you want to ask if something has been done, use *Sudah...*? ('already') in a questioning tone. You can reply using *Sudah* ('Yes, already done') or *Belum* ('No, not yet'). *Belum* is used more often than *Tidak* ('No') because it leaves open the possibility of doing something in the future.

### Contoh

<i>Sudah siap?</i>	Are you ready?
<i>Sudah.</i>	Yes, I am.
<i>Belum.</i>	No, not yet.
<i>Sudah selesai?</i>	Have you finished?
<i>Sudah makan?</i>	Have you eaten?

### Kunci

<b>siap</b>	ready
<b>belum</b>	not yet
<b>di mana?</b>	where (is/are)?
<b>tidak tahu</b>	don't know
<b>ambillah</b>	take
<b>laptop cadangan</b>	spare laptop
<b>mengerti</b>	to understand
<b>cepat kembali</b>	come back quickly
<b>mari kita mulai</b>	let's get started
<b>kerjakan</b>	to do; to work on (informal)
<b>latihan</b>	exercise
<b>situs</b>	(web)site



## STASIUN

In this chapter you have learned about Indonesian. You have also developed language for learning Indonesian, such as how to ask questions. You have also learned about how language relates to culture. Think back to your very first lesson in Indonesian – see how far you’ve come! You’re on your way to becoming bilingual (speaking two languages) or perhaps multilingual (many languages).

**Let’s reflect ...**

At the end of each chapter there are a few questions to help you think about what you have learned and to keep track of your learning. Here are three questions to get you started:

- What have you learned so far – about Indonesia, Indonesian, your classmates and yourself?
- How do you feel about learning another language, and about Indonesian in particular?
- What are your first impressions of *Bahasa Indonesia*? Have you found anything to be interesting, tricky or unusual? How does it compare to language(s) that you already know?

Use these questions to write an entry in your language learning journal.

## PUNCAK

- 1 Just as the Year 10 class sent you some tips about learning Indonesian, you can do the same for next year’s class. To get started, keep a language learning journal as you continue learning Indonesian and make notes along the way. At the end of the year, you can use this to write a letter to next year’s class. Your notes could include:
  - » things you find interesting, unusual or surprising
  - » things you have noticed about how language and culture work together
  - » things you notice about yourself as someone who speaks more than one language
  - » things you do that help you learn another language.
- 2 Someone new has just arrived in your class and it’s your job to get them up to speed on everything you have learned in Indonesian so far. Create a short video tutorial or podcast that they can watch or listen to whenever they need to. Try using a combination of languages and include plenty of examples to get your ideas across.



## GUDANG

### Pronouns

<b>saya</b>	I, me, my (formal)
<b>aku</b>	I, me, my (informal)
<b>kamu</b>	you
<b>Bapak/Pak</b>	Mr, Sir, Dad
<b>Ibu/Bu</b>	Mrs, Miss, Ma'am, Mum

### Greetings

<b>Selamat pagi</b>	Good morning
<b>Selamat siang</b>	Good afternoon (early)
<b>Selamat sore</b>	Good afternoon (late)
<b>Selamat malam</b>	Good evening
<b>Sampai nanti</b>	See you later
<b>Ada apa?</b>	What's up?
<b>Apa kabar?</b>	How are you?
<b>Sedang apa?</b>	What are you doing?
<b>Assalamualaikum</b>	Peace be upon you
<b>Walaikumsalam</b>	Peace be upon you, too

### Verbs

<b>ambillah</b>	(please) take	<b>dengarkanlah</b>	(please) listen
<b>angkatlah tangan</b>	(please) raise your hand	<b>duduklah</b>	(please) sit down
<b>bacalah</b>	(please) read	<b>kerjakanlah</b>	(please) get to work
<b>barislah</b>	(please) line up	<b>lihatlah</b>	(please) look
<b>berdirilah</b>	(please) stand up	<b>masuklah</b>	(please) come in
<b>bukalah</b>	(please) open	<b>tutuplah</b>	(please) close (e.g. your book)

### Useful words

<b>ada</b>	there is/are; to have
<b>belum</b>	not yet
<b>bisa</b>	can
<b>boleh</b>	may
<b>permisi</b>	excuse me
<b>sudah</b>	already
<b>tentu saja</b>	of course
<b>tidak</b>	no; not
<b>tidak tahu</b>	don't know
<b>ya</b>	yes

### Questions

<b>Apa?</b>	What?
<b>Apakah?</b>	Is?/Are?; Do?/Does?
<b>Berapa?</b>	How many?; How much?
<b>Berapa lama?</b>	How long?
<b>Mengapa?</b>	Why?
<b>Siapa?</b>	Who?
<b>Di mana?</b>	Where?
<b>Dari mana?</b>	From where?; Where from?
<b>Ke mana?</b>	To where?; Where to?
<b>Yang mana?</b>	Which one?
<b>Bagaimana?</b>	How?; What is ... like?

### School

<b>buku harian</b>	diary	<b>penghapus</b>	eraser
<b>buku tulis</b>	exercise book	<b>pensil warna</b>	coloured pencils
<b>gunting</b>	scissors	<b>pulpen</b>	pen
<b>guru</b>	teacher	<b>rautan</b>	sharpener
<b>kelas</b>	class	<b>sekolah</b>	school
<b>latihan</b>	exercise; activity	<b>siswa</b>	student (male)
<b>lem</b>	glue stick	<b>siswi</b>	student (female)
<b>pekerjaan rumah (PR)</b>	homework	<b>tas</b>	bag
<b>penggaris</b>	ruler	<b>tugas</b>	task

# BAB 2

## Asal usul

*IN THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL LEARN:*

### Siapa aku?

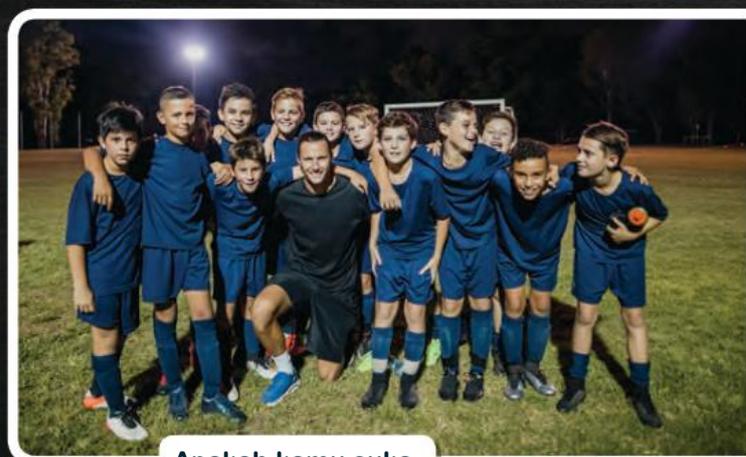
- » to describe your personal details
- » about the importance of our names and place of birth to who we are

### Bagaimana temanku?

- » to describe friends and family
- » to reflect on what makes us who we are

### Kesan-kesan apa?

- » to understand how language affects what people think of each other



Apakah kamu suka berolahraga?

Getty Images/E+/SolStock

## SURAT SUARA

Bagaimana ketua OSIS ini?

### PEMILIHAN KETUA OSIS SMP NEGERI 7 BANDUNG

1



NURUL HERAWATI

2



FANI INDRAWATI

3



DIMAS SUCIPTO

4



TATA SUBERI

Alamy Stock Photo/Muhammad Gantschakov



**Main apa dengan teman?**

Shutterstock.com/Reza Syahrir



**Fesyen atau tradisi?**

Each colour represents a different ethnic group on the island of Sulawesi.



**Ada banyak suku bangsa di Indonesia. Ini pulau Sulawesi.**



**Bagaimana diri sendiri?**

# Siapa aku?

## Namaku



Almost the first thing we share about ourselves or find out about someone is their name. In Indonesian, as in many cultures, there are some traditions about how names are given and what they mean.

Here is a *Kartu Keluarga*. Can you see any patterns?

### TAHU NGGAK?

In centuries past, the Balinese people were encouraged to have no more than three children. Because of this, *Made*, the second-born child, literally means 'middle' in Balinese.



## KARTU KELUARGA

No. K 2564277013

Nama Kepala Keluarga : I Made Lastra  
 Alamat : Jl. Way Halim 87  
 RT/RW : -- / --  
 Desa/Kelurahan : MARTUBUNG

Kecamatan : GIANYAR  
 Kabupaten/Kota : GIANYAR  
 Kode Pos : 80513  
 Provisni : BALI

No	Nama lengkap	Jenis kelamin	Tempat lahir	Tanggal lahir	Agama	Pendidikan	Status perkawinan	Status hubungan dalam keluarga	Kewarganegaraan
1	I Made Lastra	Laki-laki	Denpasar	12-04-1961	Hindu	Tamat SMP	Kawin	Kepala keluarga	Indonesia
2	Ni Putu Navita	Perempuan	Denpasar	05-07-1963	Hindu	Tamat SMP	Kawin	Isteri	Indonesia
3	Ni Wayan Mangku	Perempuan	Denpasar	23-12-1984	Hindu	Tamat SMA	Kawin	Anak	Indonesia
4	Ni Made Andnyana	Perempuan	Denpasar	11-01-1986	Hindu	S1	Kawin	Anak	Indonesia
5	I Nyoman Artama	Laki-laki	Denpasar	21-07-1987	Hindu	S2	Belum kawin	Anak	Indonesia
6	I Ketut Wudyartha	Laki-laki	Denpasar	25-10-1988	Hindu	S2	Belum kawin	Anak	Indonesia
7	I Wayan Karja	Laki-laki	Denpasar	03-10-1990	Hindu	S1	Kawin	Anak	Indonesia
8	I Made Yudana	Laki-laki	Denpasar	06-03-1992	Hindu	Tamat SMA	Belum kawin	Anak	Indonesia

Dikeluarkan Tanggal : 26-10-2020  
 LEMBAR : I. Kepala Keluarga  
 II. RT  
 III. Desa/Kelurahan  
 IV. Kecamatan

KEPALA KELUARGA

I Made Lastra



### TERUS

Find out more about naming traditions among groups such as the Balinese or Minangkabau, or names that come from a religion. How do people get their names? What do the names mean? Why might this way of naming be useful or important?

#### Kunci

<b>keluarga</b>	family
<b>jenis kelamin</b>	gender
<b>agama</b>	religion
<b>kewarganegaraan</b>	nationality

### BALAI

Looking at the names (*Nama lengkap*) in the second column of the *Kartu Keluarga*, what naming patterns do you notice?

Does your name have a specific meaning? What do you think it means to other people? What is the origin of your name? Does it have any particular significance?

## Identitas saya

There are many things that make up a person's identity. Part of learning another language is that it helps you to look at yourself from another perspective and understand more about who you are. This is your 'intracultural identity', which includes aspects of your language and culture. Consider the following identity matrix as you think about your intracultural identity. What makes you you?



### BALAI

What would you say is part of your intracultural identity?  
 Are there any aspects of your identity not included in the matrix that you consider important? What are they and why are they important?  
 What aspects of your identity are most important to share with others? Why?

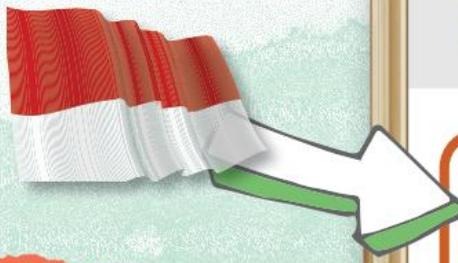
### Kunci

**umur** age  
**kesukaan** likes



## Profil online

Susanti and Brendan have just started following each other on social media. Have a look at their profiles and see what you can find out about them.



### BALAI

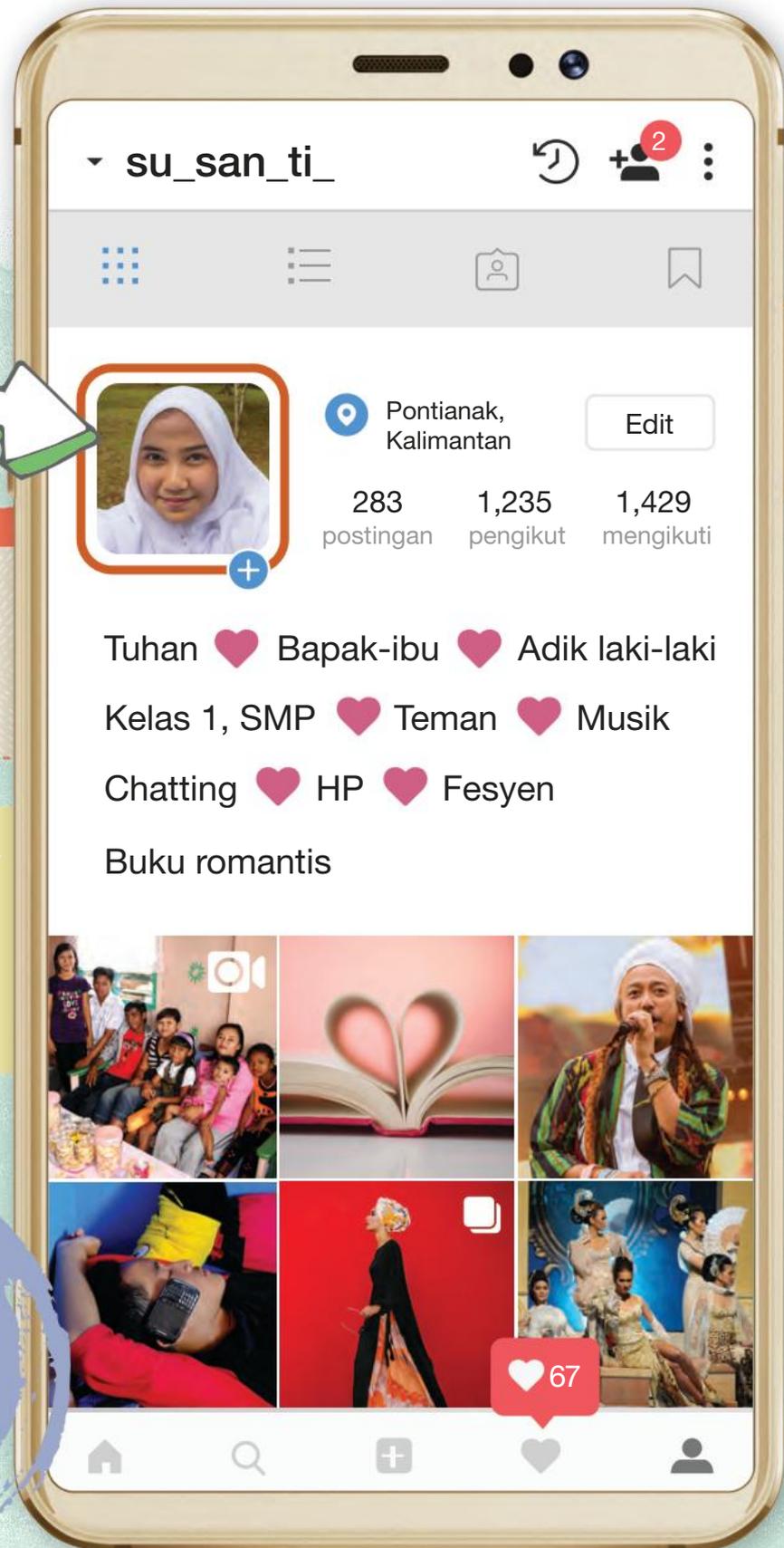
Have you noticed that Susanti's profile includes some words 'borrowed' from English? What are they? Why do you think this is so? Is there a pattern or theme?

#### Kunci

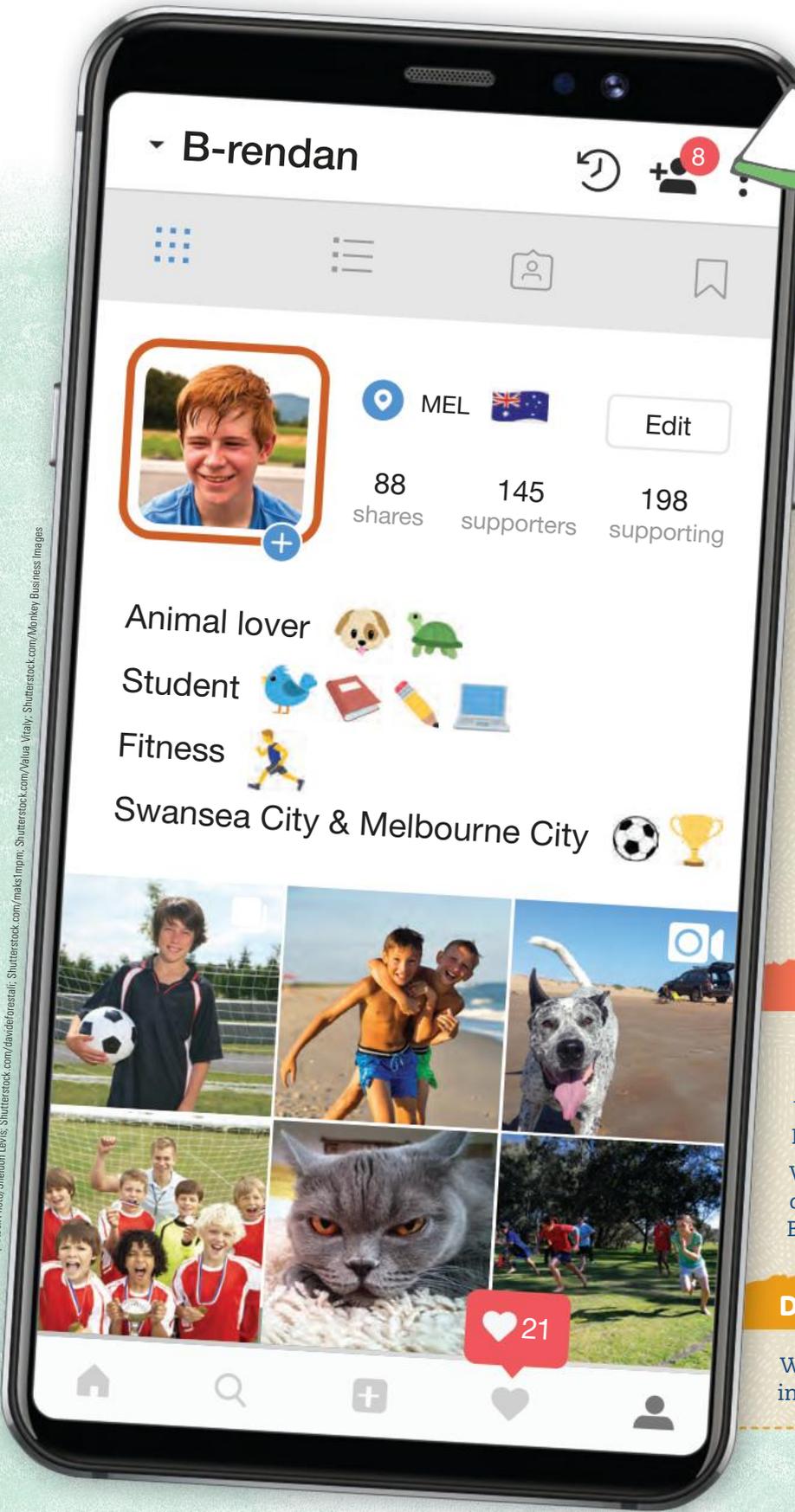
- Tuhan** God
- adik** younger brother/sister
- laki-laki** male
- HP** mobile phone (short for 'hand phone')
- fesyen** fashion

### TAHU NGGAK?

The word *Tuhan* (God) may have actually been a mistranslation. Because a Dutch pastor knew that the letter 'h' is often dropped in *Bahasa Indonesia* (e.g. *habis* becomes *abis* or *tahu* becomes *tau*), he thought the formal word for God was *Tuhan* when actually the word he heard may have been *tuan* ('sir').



Shutterstock.com/Stanisla Vardimir; Alamy Stock Photo/Thomas Cookren; Alamy Stock Photo/Jamie Gill; Alamy Stock Photo/Rastislav Kolesar; Alamy Stock Photo/Maryn Evans; Shutterstock.com/mematidgi; Shutterstock.com/mesister; Alamy Stock Photo/Alibbum Photography/Fatih Aziz



**DANAU 1**

Have you noticed a shift in language to describe self from *saya* to *aku* through Bab 1 and Bab 2?

We learned in Bab 1 that *saya* is formal and *aku* is informal, but let's dig a little deeper.

Formal contexts are when you are speaking with people who are older than you or people you don't know very well, including strangers.

Informal contexts include speaking with close friends and family – people you know well.

Depending on which pronoun you use, you can create closeness (informal *aku*) or distance (more formal *saya*).

In the language(s) you speak, is there a way you can create closeness or distance?

**BALAI**

What do you know about Susanti and Brendan from their profiles?

What is important to Susanti and Brendan? How do you know this?

What are the similarities and differences between Susanti's and Brendan's profiles?

**DANAU 2**

What would you include and not include in your own profile? Why?

Shutterstock.com/lopao, Alamy, Stock Photo/Sheldon Lewis, Shutterstock.com/davidforasaji, Shutterstock.com/malstmpm, Shutterstock.com/Vilva Vraiy, Shutterstock.com/Monkey Business Images

# Bagaimana temanku?

## Kenalkan Ikhsan



Imagine students from your *sekolah mitra* are arriving next week. Your guest, Ikhsan, has introduced himself to you online. Here's what he has to say.

**Ikhsan**

Halo! Apa kabar? Nama saya Ikhsan Radjab, tapi panggilah saya San. Saya berasal dari Surabaya tapi tinggal dengan keluarga di Jakarta. Saya dan keluarga saya beragama Islam. Keluarga kamu beragama apa?

Keluarga saya terdiri dari lima orang. Bapak saya bernama Radjab (sama nama saya!), ibu saya bernama Nunung, kakak perempuan saya bernama Farida dan adik laki-laki saya bernama Joko. Bagaimana 'keluarga Australia' saya?

Pada akhir minggu, saya senang berolahraga, berkumpul sama teman saya di mal, menonton film, membaca komik manga, dan bermain game online. Kamu suka apa?

Saya kurang suka membersihkan rumah atau membantu masak makan malam. Saya tidak pintar masak, tapi suka makan – wkwkwkwkwkwkwk! Saya sudah siap membantu dan bekerja dengan keluarga Australia selama tinggal di Australia.

Saya tidak sabar lagi sampai di Australia dan bertemu dengan keluarga baru! Sampai minggu depan! Oh, ya ... silakan add di Snapchat, ya? SC: sanrad\_2006

## MAJU

### Ber- verbs

One way that verbs are formed in Indonesian is by adding the *ber-* prefix to a base word. Verbs starting in *ber-* generally show that someone:

- is doing something
- has something, or
- is using/wearing something.

Notice the *ber-* words in Ikhsan's text. Let's take a closer look at some of them:

<i>Saya berasal dari Surabaya.</i>	I come from Surabaya.
<i>Saya dan keluarga saya beragama Islam.</i>	I and my family are Muslim.
<i>Ibu saya bernama Nunung.</i>	My mum's name is Nunung.
<i>Saya senang berolahraga.</i>	I like playing sport.
<i>... berkumpul sama teman saya ...</i>	... meeting up with my friends ...

### TERUS

Find out the meaning of any other *ber-* verbs in Ikhsan's text.

**Kunci**

<b>tapi</b>	but; however (informal)
<b>panggilah</b>	call
<b>tinggal</b>	to live; to stay
<b>dengan</b>	with
<b>terdiri dari</b>	consist(s) of
<b>orang</b>	person; people
<b>kakak</b>	older brother/sister
<b>perempuan</b>	female
<b>pada akhir minggu</b>	on the weekend
<b>senang</b>	happy; to like
<b>kurang</b>	not really; less
<b>membersihkan</b>	to clean
<b>membantu</b>	to help
<b>masak</b>	to cook
<b>makan malam</b>	dinner (evening meal)
<b>selama</b>	while; for (a period of time)
<b>sabar</b>	patient
<b>sampai</b>	to arrive; until
<b>baru</b>	new
<b>minggu depan</b>	next week
<b>silakan</b>	please

**DANAU**

How would you introduce yourself to someone you have not yet met? What information would you include? What language would you need?

**BALAI 1**

Remember that Indonesian uses the same letters as English but some are pronounced differently. For example, **k** and **t** at the end of words are pronounced softly, **r** is 'rolled' and **c** is pronounced as 'ch'. Try saying the following:

- soft **k**: adik, kakak, tidak, anak
- soft **t**: selamat, cepat, tempat
- rolled **r**: umur, orang, kurang, berasal, romantis
- 'ch' for **c**: baca, lucu, cantik

**MAJU****Tempat asal**

Did you notice that one of the first details that Ikhsan described about himself is where he is from? For many Indonesians it is important to tell others where you come from because this tells them something about who you are. To find out about someone's place of origin (*tempat asal*), you can use:

**P:** (Kamu) Berasal dari mana?

**J:** Saya berasal dari ...

**Contoh**

**P:** Kamu berasal dari mana?

**J:** Saya berasal dari Cina.

**Contoh**

**P:** Berasal dari mana?

**J:** Dari Sydney.

**Contoh**

**P:** Kamu (berasal) dari mana?

**J:** Aku (berasal) dari Queensland.

Notice the different ways to ask and respond to questions, and the words that can be left out.

Ask and answer this question with your classmates.

**BALAI 2****Adik/kakak**

Find the words *adik* and *kakak* in the text. What do you notice about these words and their meanings?

How do these terms compare to similar words in English or other languages you know?

How might these terms reflect what is important in social relationships in Indonesia?



## Bagaimana Susanti dan temannya?

Our friends can be a big part of who we are and they all have different qualities. How would you describe your friends? Look at how Susanti describes her friends.



### MAJU

#### Bagaimana ...?

*Bagaimana* is a question word for asking 'How?' or 'What is it like?'. The response requires a description and can't be answered with *ya* or *tidak*. Adjectives (*kata sifat*) are words for describing the qualities of people, places and things. In Indonesian, adjectives generally come after the noun they refer to.

#### Contoh

**P:** *Bagaimana Susanti?*

**J:** *Susanti baik hati dan ramah.*

**P:** *Bagaimana Rini?*

**J:** *Rini sopan dan ramah.*

**P:** *Bagaimana Fani?*

**J:** *Fani lucu dan PD.*

#### Kunci

<b>cantik</b>	beautiful
<b>jujur</b>	honest
<b>baik hati</b>	kind-hearted
<b>sopan</b>	polite
<b>ramah</b>	friendly
<b>lucu</b>	funny
<b>Tetap semangat!</b>	Stay passionate!
<b>lupa</b>	to forget
<b>PD (percaya diri)</b>	confident

#### TAHU NGGAK?

Indonesian uses many acronyms – new words formed from the first letters (or a combination of letters) of two or more words. Can you remember some from *Bab 1* or from your prior learning of Indonesian? The acronym used here is PD (pronounced 'peh-deh') which is short for *percaya diri*.

## Bagaimana rupanya?



Hannah is getting to know Susanti online and has posted a photo of her friends in Australia. Let's see how she describes them, and herself.

### MAJU 1

We often want to describe someone's appearance, such as the colour of their eyes or hair. In English we do this using 'has' or by using a possessive ('s) to show ownership.

e.g.

- Sam **has** brown hair.
- Sam's hair is brown.

In Indonesian we have three options:

- 1 possessive word order
- 2 adding *ber-* to show possession
- 3 using the word *mempunyai* (to have, possess).

#### Contoh 1 Possessive word order

Rambut Josh coklat. Josh's hair is brown.  
 (object) (name) (adjective)

#### Contoh 2 -ber

Josh *berambut* coklat. Josh has hair [which is] brown.  
 (name) (*ber-* prefix + object) (adjective)

In this case, because *rambut* starts with an *r*, only *be-* is added.

#### Contoh 3 mempunyai

Josh mempunyai rambut coklat. Josh has brown hair.

For now, you might mainly use the first example, but it is good to be aware of the others too.

### BALAI

What is the difference between *sifat* and *rupa*?



### Kunci

<b>rupa</b>	appearance	<b>pirang</b>	blond
<b>tinggi</b>	tall	<b>hitam</b>	black
<b>ganteng</b>	handsome	<b>pendek</b>	short
<b>kurus</b>	thin	<b>gemuk</b>	chubby
<b>rambut</b>	hair	<b>coklat</b>	brown

### MAJU 2

#### Dia and -nya

The word *dia* is gender neutral and is used to mean either 'he', 'she' or 'it'. The possessive form of *dia* is the ending *-nya*, which means 'his', 'her' or 'its'.

#### Contoh 1 She/He is ...

*Dia bernama Jesse.* His name is Jesse. (He has the name Jesse.)  
*Dia baik hati.* She is kind.

#### Contoh 2 His/Her ...

*Rambutnya pirang.* Her hair is blond.  
*Temannya lucu.* His friend is funny.

Try some examples of your own.



## Aku sebagai murid



Part of your identity comes from the things you do at school. The following is a blog post Husna has written about her upcoming first day at a new school.

**HUSNA'S BLOG → Sekolah baru ... eeeeeeh!**

Kepada followerku,

Aku gugup sekali! Besok aku mulai di sekolah baru. Pindah ke Lombok dari Riau susah. Jauh sekali dan teman-teman aku tetap di Riau.

Aku malu berkenalan dengan teman baru, malu karena kurang pandai dan malu karena semua siswa di sini kaya.

Di Riau, ada teman klub musik dan temanku dari masjid. Di sini, belum ada. Bagaimana kalau tidak ada klub musik di sekolah?

Besok, aku akan dapat jadwal pelajaran dan masuk kelas untuk pertama kali. Mungkin aku bertemu sama teman baru. Insya Allah.

Sampai besok, followerku.

**Diposkan oleh Husna, Hari Senin, Mei 5**

**Reaksi:**

- Bagus
- Sedang
- Biasa

**Arsip Blog**

- ▼ 2019 (5)
  - April (2)
  - Maret (2)
  - Februari (1)

**Kunci**

<b>gugup</b>	nervous	<b>malu</b>	shy; embarrassed	<b>jadwal pelajaran</b>	timetable
<b>sekali</b>	very	<b>berkenalan</b>	to get to know	<b>masuk kelas</b>	go to class
<b>mulai</b>	start	<b>pandai</b>	smart; intelligent	<b>pertama kali</b>	first time
<b>pindah</b>	to move; moving	<b>di sini</b>	here	<b>mungkin</b>	possible; possibly
<b>susah</b>	difficult	<b>kaya</b>	rich	<b>Insya Allah</b>	God willing
<b>jauh</b>	far (away)	<b>masjid</b>	mosque		
<b>tetap</b>	to stay; to remain	<b>kalau</b>	if		

# Jadwal pelajaran



Husna is in Kelas 1 SMP Negeri 4 Lingsar in Lombok. This is her timetable.



JAM	Hari Senin	Hari Selasa	Hari Rabu	Hari Kamis	Hari Jumat	Hari Sabtu
7:00-7:40	UB	IPA – FIS	KAT ISL BUD	IPA – BIO	IPS	Bahasa Sasak
7:40-8:20	Bahasa Inggris	Geografi	Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Inggris	TIK	Sejarah
8:20-9:00						
9:00-9:30			Istirahat			
9:30-10:10	Bahasa Indonesia	TIK	Matematika	Penjas	Seni Budaya	TIK
10:10-10:50		Matematika			PKn	
10:50-11:30	IPA – BIO		IPA – FIS	Bahasa Indonesia		Seni Budaya
11:30-11:50			Istirahat			
11:50-12:30	IPS	KAT ISL BUD	Bahasa Sasak	PKn		
12:30-13:10	Penjas			Sejarah		
13:10-13:50		Seni Budaya	Geografi			

## Kunci

- UB (Upacara Bendera)** flag-raising ceremony
- IPA (Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam)** Science
- IPS (Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial)** Social Studies
- Penjas (Pendidikan Jasmani)** Physical Education
- TIK (Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi)** ICT

- Sejarah** History
- Seni Budaya** Art and Culture
- PKn (Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan)** Civics and Citizenship
- KAT (Katolik)** Religion (Catholic Studies)
- ISL (Islam)** Religion (Muslim Studies)
- BUD (Budha)** Religion (Buddhism Studies)



## Kartu Identitas Anak

Indonesia has recently introduced the *Kartu Identitas Anak* (KIA). Look at the information on the KIA. What can you find out about someone by looking at their KIA?

### TAHU NGGAK?

When Indonesians turn 17 they are considered to be adults and receive a *Kartu Tanda Penduduk* (KTP). An e-KTP is now also available.

**PROVINSI SULAWESI SELATAN  
PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN SINJAI**

<b>NIK</b>	: 730705180403
Nama	: Arif Yulianti
Jenis Kelamin	: Laki-laki Gol Darah: B
Tempat/Tgl Lahir	: Sinjai, 18 Mei 2003
Nomor Kartu Keluarga	: 730705180477
Nama Kepala Keluarga	: Priyambudi
Nomor Akta Kelahiran	: 7307-LT-17092013-0117
Agama	: Islam
Kewarganegaraan	: Indonesia
Alamat	: Jl Madrasah
RT/RW	: 003/001
Kelurahan	: Biringere
Kecamatan	: Sinjai Utara
Berlaku s/d	: 18 Mei 2021



Sinjai 11-11-2018  
Kepala Dinas Kependudukan Dan  
Pencatatan Kabupaten Sinjai

Alamy Stock Photo/Alciblum Photography/Fadi Aziz

### DANAU

How would you feel about having a KIA?  
What would you like to identify on your KIA?  
How do you think it should/would be used?

Is there anything you have, or your parents have, that is similar to the KIA? If so, what is it?  
What is it used for?

### TERUS

Investigate the uses and issues of the KIA and e-KTP programs in Indonesia. What have been the successes?  
What are the challenges?

### Kunci

- provinsi** province (state or territory)
- pemerintah** government
- gol darah** blood type
- tempat/tgl** place and date of birth
- (tanggal) lahir alamat** address
- berlaku s/d** for use until



Shutterstock.com/Flanner Lesniewski

# Kesan-kesan apa?

## Wawancara sama ketua OSIS

Arif has just been elected to OSIS (*Organisasi Siswa Intra Sekolah*) to represent students in your *sekolah mitra* in Yogyakarta. Karlee, your school captain, is interviewing Arif so your school community can get to know him. What are your impressions of him?



**Karlee:** Selamat, mas! Mas Arif duduk di kelas berapa?

**Arif:** Saya duduk di kelas satu SMP. Ketua OSIS lain duduk di kelas dua atau tiga. Saya ketua OSIS paling muda – hebat, kan? Hihihi.

**Karlee:** Oh gitu ... Umur tidak penting, mas. Yang penting, kelakuan mas Arif. Hobi mas Arif apa?

**Arif:** Saya senang mendengarkan musik, bermain bulu tangkis dan game online, juga nongkrong sama teman-teman.

**Karlee:** Keren! Kenapa mas Arif dipilih sebagai ketua OSIS?

**Arif:** Mungkin saya dipilih karena saya bekerja keras, jujur, pandai berolahraga dan juga PD.

**Karlee:** Kualitas yang cocok buat ketua OSIS. Mudah-mudahan sekolah Arif dan sekolah saya bisa kerja sama tahun ini.

**Arif:** Insya Allah. Sampai jumpa lagi, mbak Karlee.

**Karlee:** Makasih, mas Arif. Sampai jumpa.



Alamy Stock Photo/Alcibbum Photography/Fadil Aziz

### Kunci

<b>ketua</b>	leader; head
<b>lain</b>	other
<b>paling muda</b>	youngest
<b>hebat</b>	great; wonderful
<b>yang</b>	(the thing) that; which
<b>penting</b>	important
<b>kelakuan</b>	behaviour; actions
<b>mendengarkan</b>	to listen to
<b>bulu tangkis</b>	badminton
<b>nongkrong</b>	to hang out
<b>keren</b>	cool; impressive
<b>dipilih</b>	chosen
<b>bekerja keras</b>	to work hard
<b>cocok</b>	suitable; appropriate
<b>mudah-mudahan</b>	hopefully
<b>kerja sama</b>	work together; cooperate
<b>tahun</b>	year
<b>Sampai jumpa lagi</b>	Until next time (we meet)

### DANAU

Can you think of a time when you have used, or would use, a religious term or phrase in conversation? How does it compare to Arif's use of 'Insya Allah'?



# Sudah tahu?



Rizki and Mei go to school together but don't know much about each other. Mei is curious to find out more about Rizki, so she chats with him online.



## BALAI

What does this conversation tell us about Mei and Rizki?

### Kunci

<b>ada</b>	there is/are
<b>rencana</b>	plan
<b>Masa sih?</b>	Whoa, really?
<b>punya</b>	to have
<b>nggak</b>	no/not (informal form of <i>tidak</i> )
<b>sendirian</b>	alone
<b>santai</b>	relax
<b>terus</b>	to keep on; to continue
<b>kutu buku</b>	bookworm
<b>lebih suka</b>	prefer (literally 'more like')
<b>waktu luang</b>	spare time
<b>ikut</b>	to join in

Designed by Freepik

## Bahasa dan aku

Language can be used to express many things, such as thoughts, feelings and opinions. This poem expresses someone's personal reflection on their own identity. What do you think of it?

Bahasaku  
terkait  
identitasku

Tanpa cinta,  
tanpa kebenaran,  
tanpa identitasku  
dan bahasaku ...  
nggak ada jalur terus.

Cintaku,  
kebenaranku,  
identitasku ...  
semuanya ada  
dalam bahasaku.

### MAJU

#### Aku dan -ku

Did you notice the pattern of words ending with *-ku*? You may have worked out already that *-ku* is the shorter, possessive form of *aku*. When added to the end of a word it means 'my'.

#### Contoh

Rambutku coklat. My hair is brown.

This rule works in the same way for *-mu* (your), from *kamu*:

Temammu lucu sekali. Your friend is very funny.

### DANAU

Do you think your language affects or reflects who you are? In what ways?

#### Kunci

<b>terkait</b>	tied to; related to
<b>tanpa</b>	without
<b>cinta</b>	love
<b>kebenaran</b>	truth
<b>jalur terus</b>	path ahead; onward path



## STASIUN

The way we see others and the world around us depends a lot on our culture, geographic location and language. So there can be many different points of view rather than a single 'right' or 'normal' way of seeing, thinking or believing. We can use language as a key to understanding others by noticing their language choices and reactions.

### Let's reflect ...

- How would you describe yourself to someone you know/don't know?
- How similar or different are you from your classmates, family and friends outside of school?
- What is it you like about other people in your friendship groups?
- What do you notice about the language people use to describe themselves and others?

Use these questions to write an entry in your language learning journal.

## PUNCAK

- 1 Imagine you have just started your own blog. Write a post in Indonesian introducing yourself to your friends and followers. Include key information that tells them who you are and what they can expect from your blog. Remember to consider your language choices and what they might 'say' about you.
- 2 Write the first email to your sister-school buddy and introduce yourself to them in Indonesian. Include as much detail about yourself, your friends and your school as possible. Don't forget to ask them about themselves – who they are, where they live, what language(s) they speak etc.



**Identitas**

<b>identitas</b>	identity
<b>jenis kelamin</b>	gender
<b>keluarga</b>	family
<b>kesukaan</b>	likes
<b>ketidaksukaan</b>	dislikes
<b>kewarganegaraan</b>	nationality
<b>tanggal lahir</b>	date of birth
<b>tempat lahir</b>	place of birth
<b>umur</b>	age

**Agama**

<b>agama</b>	religion
<b>agama Budha</b>	Buddhism
<b>agama Hindu</b>	Hinduism
<b>agama Islam</b>	Islam
<b>agama Katolik</b>	Catholicism
<b>agama Kristen</b>	Christianity

**Kata sifat**

<b>baik hati</b>	kind-hearted
<b>cantik</b>	beautiful
<b>ganteng</b>	handsome
<b>gemuk</b>	chubby
<b>jujur</b>	honest
<b>kurus</b>	skinny
<b>lucu</b>	funny
<b>malu</b>	shy; embarrassed
<b>pandai</b>	clever
<b>pendek</b>	short
<b>percaya diri (PD)</b>	confident
<b>ramah</b>	friendly
<b>sabar</b>	patient
<b>senang</b>	happy; to like
<b>sopan</b>	polite
<b>sportif</b>	sporty
<b>tinggi</b>	tall

**Sekolah**

<b>istirahat</b>	rest; break
<b>jadwal pelajaran</b>	timetable
<b>Geografi</b>	Geography
<b>Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam (IPA)</b>	Science
<b>Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial (IPS)</b>	Social Studies
<b>Pendidikan Jasmani (Penjas)</b>	Physical Education
<b>Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan (PKn)</b>	Civics and Citizenship
<b>Sejarah</b>	History
<b>Seni Budaya</b>	Art and Culture
<b>Teknologi Informasi Komunikasi (TIK)</b>	ICT
<b>Upacara Bendera</b>	flag-raising ceremony

**Hari-hari minggu**

<b>hari Senin</b>	Monday
<b>hari Selasa</b>	Tuesday
<b>hari Rabu</b>	Wednesday
<b>hari Kamis</b>	Thursday
<b>hari Jumat</b>	Friday
<b>hari Sabtu</b>	Saturday
<b>hari Minggu</b>	Sunday
<b>akhir minggu</b>	weekend
<b>minggu depan</b>	next week

**Keluarga**

<b>adik</b>	younger brother/sister
<b>anak</b>	child
<b>kakak</b>	older brother/sister
<b>keluarga</b>	family
<b>laki-laki</b>	male
<b>orang</b>	person; people
<b>orang tua</b>	parent(s)
<b>perempuan</b>	female
<b>terdiri dari</b>	consist(s) of

# BAB 3

## Di sini, di sana

IN THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL LEARN:

### Bagaimana rumahku?

- » to describe living spaces and household objects
- » to describe roles and responsibilities in the household

### Bagaimana daerahku?

- » what a *kampung* is and the roles and responsibilities of people living there
- » to describe where landmarks and facilities are in a *kampung* or *daerah*
- » that we can take action to improve the places where we live

### Bagaimana duniaku?

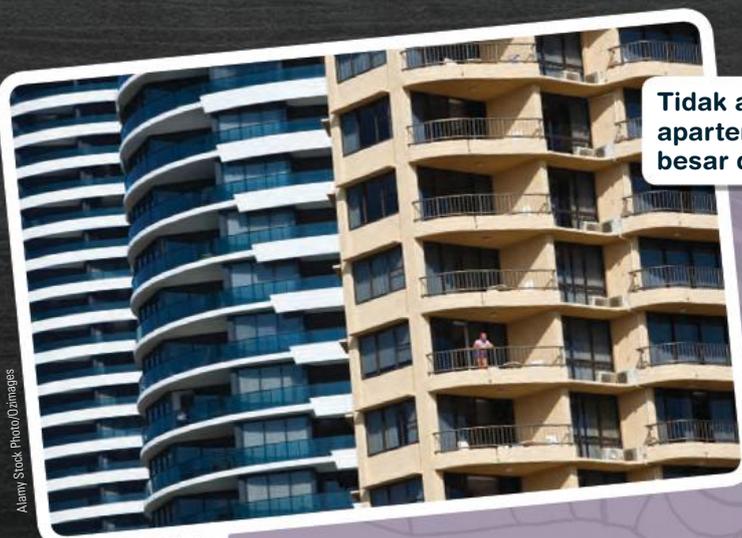
- » to discuss how people feel about their 'home'



Di Australia ada banyak rumah dibuat dari batu bata dan genteng.



Di Queensland Utara ada rumah yang cocok untuk cuacanya.



Alamy Stock Photo/Ozimages

Tidak ada banyak apartemen di luar kota besar di Australia.



Alamy Stock Photo/Keo Jurny

Ada rumah yang modern di Indonesia, juga ada yang tradisional. Orang Bajau tinggal di rumah di atas laut.



Alamy Stock Photo/Altabaum Photography/Fadi Aziz

Di kota di Indonesia ada banyak perumahan. Biasanya ada pagar di depan rumahnya.

Di Jakarta ada banyak apartemen. Sering ada mal besar di bawahnya.

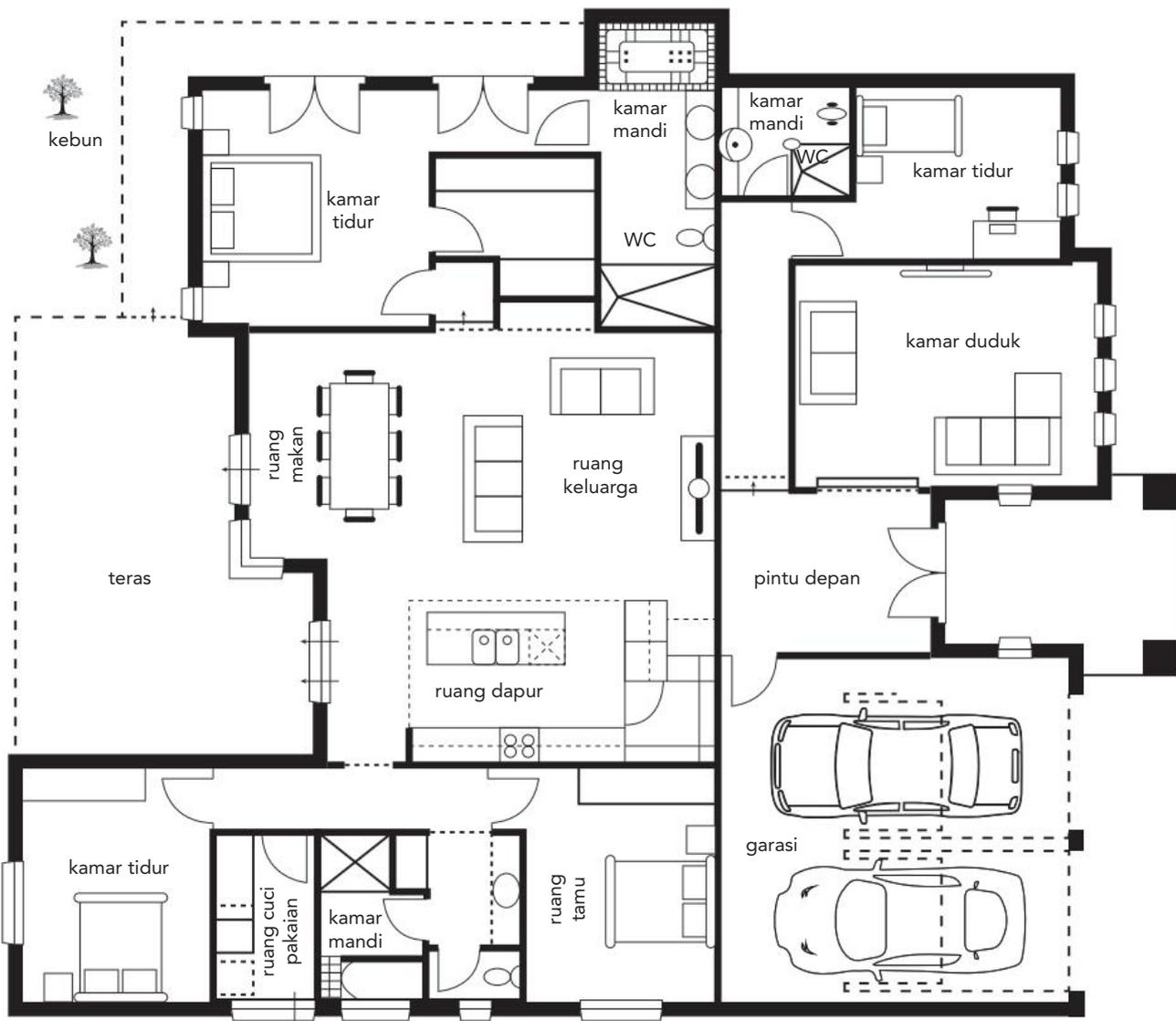


Stock/Getty Images Plus/Hariwibowo

# Bagaimana rumahku?

Here are the plans of Luke's house in Australia and Rafi's house in Indonesia. What similarities and differences do you notice?

## Rumah Luke



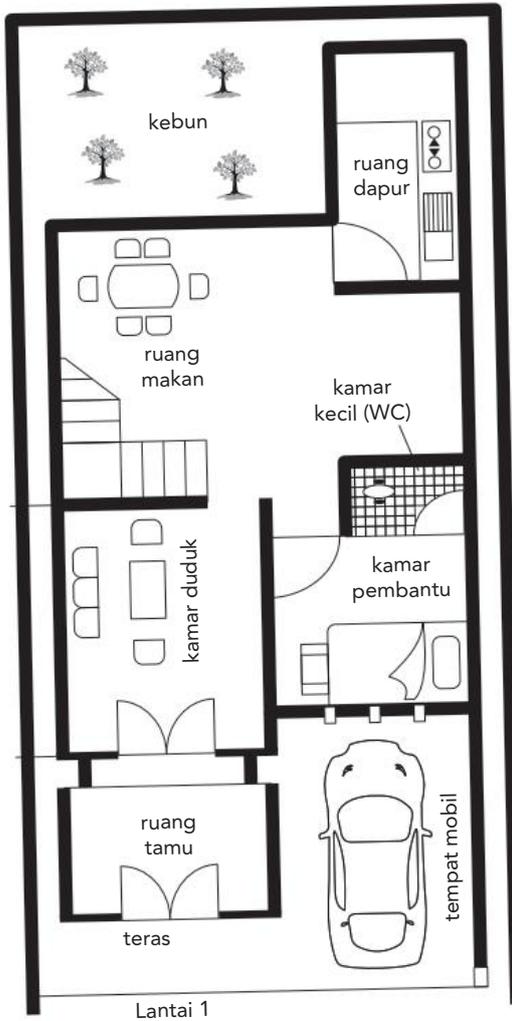
### TERUS

Take a look inside Indonesian houses online! Many real estate websites include video tours of houses for sale, and there are also television shows for renovations. Search using terms such as *rumah dijual Indonesia* and *acara televisi renovasi Indonesia*.

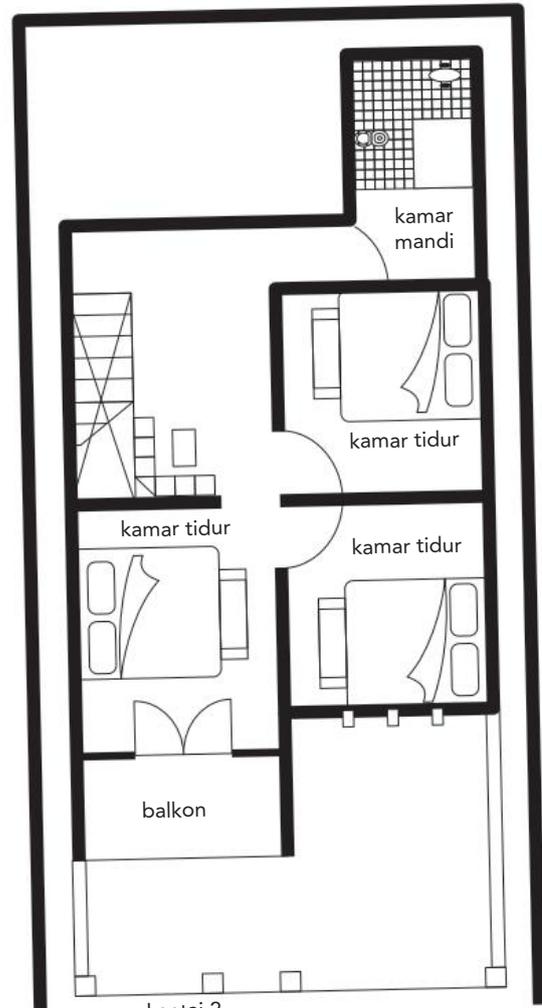
### DANAU

In Indonesian, there are two words for 'room': *kamar* and *ruang*. What is the difference? Looking at the floorplans, think about how the two types of rooms are used.

## Rumah Rafi



Lantai 1



Lantai 2

### TAHU NGGAK?

A guest room in an Australian house usually refers to a guest bedroom. In Indonesia, a *ruang tamu* is a reception room – what Australians might have called a ‘parlour’ in the past. It is where guests are invited to sit, chat and have a drink and a snack. Sometimes the *teras* serves the same purpose and quite a crowd may gather as neighbours pay a visit! Many guests will never go beyond the *ruang tamu* and into the rest of the house, which is the private family space.

### Kunci

<b>garasi</b>	garage
<b>kamar duduk</b>	sitting room
<b>kamar kecil (WC)</b>	toilet
<b>kamar mandi</b>	bathroom
<b>kamar pembantu</b>	the helper’s room
<b>kebun</b>	garden
<b>lantai</b>	floor
<b>(ruang) dapur</b>	kitchen
<b>ruang cuci pakaian</b>	laundry
<b>ruang keluarga</b>	family room
<b>ruang makan</b>	dining room
<b>ruang tamu</b>	guest reception room
<b>teras</b>	terrace



# Kamar tidurku



Luke's parents have decided to rent out his sister's old bedroom now that she has left home. They have listed her *kamar tidur* on an international rental website in the hope of attracting a university student from overseas. The website uses an automatic translation tool to convert the original advertisement into Indonesian and other languages.

## STUDY BEDROOM IN FAMILY HOME \$175



Aaron Pirocci/Anadoluimages

[near university campus](#)

A single bedroom is available in a family home near the university. The room has everything: a bed, study desk, office chair, bookcase, wardrobe, chest of drawers and an ensuite.

There is internet and full board is available.

A family of three (Mum, Dad and 13-year-old boy) live in the house and will become your family too.

Don't miss this great opportunity! →

**CONTACT:** Name:

Email:

Message:



Shutterstock.com/Mila Duchinskaeva

### AMENITIES:

- Full board
- Wi-fi
- Foxtel
- Washing

### HOUSE RULES:

- No smoking
- No parties

## BALAI

Look at the translation on page 43 and compare how the online translator has worded the bedroom items compared to the terms in the vocabulary box. What other mistakes do you notice?

**BELAJAR KAMAR TIDUR DI RUMAH KELUARGA AU\$175**



Aaron Pearce/Accadid Images



Shutterstock.com/Mila Duchinskaya

[dekat universitas kampus](#)

Satu kamar tidur ada di keluarga rumah dekat universitas. Kamar ada semua: tidur tempat, belajar meja, kantor kursi, buku rak, pakaian lemari, laci lemari dan layanan.

Ada internet dan ada penuh papan.

Keluarga tiga orang (ibu, ayah dan anak laki-laki 13 tahun) tinggal di rumah dan akan menjadi kamu keluarga.

Jangan mbak kesempatan ini! →

**FASILITAS:**

- Penuh papan
- Wi-fi
- Rubah telepon
- Mencuci

**ATURAN RUMAH:**

- Dilarang merokok
- Dilarang kelompok

**HUBUNGI:**

Nama:

Email:

Pesan:

**TERUS**

Labelling the objects in your house with their Indonesian names is a great way to learn vocabulary for places and objects you use every day! Here are some words to get you started. The vocabulary list at the end of this chapter has more labels for you to use. *Jangan lupa* – use removable labels!

bantal	pillow	lemari pakaian	wardrobe
jendela	window	meja	table; desk
kamar mandi	bathroom	meja belajar	study desk
kamar tidur	bedroom	rak buku	bookcase
kursi	chair	sprei	bedsheet; cover
kursi kantor	office chair	tempat duduk	lounge suite
lampu	lamp	tempat tidur	bed
lemari laci	chest of drawers	tirai	curtains



# Rumah dan gaya hidup



Each day we perform many activities in the spaces around us, especially in our homes. We can think of this in terms of having rights (*hak*) and obligations (*kewajiban*) that affect what we do, when and why. How many of the activities below do you have *tanggung jawab* (responsibility) for in your home?



**a** Kevin memberi makan hewan peliharaan di dapur.



**b** Putri membersihkan kamar mandi setiap hari.



**c** Rita membuang sampah setiap hari Senin.



**d** Ibu memotong rumput di belakang rumah.



**e** Rita mencuci mobil di depan rumah.



**f** Putri dan Kevin sering mencuci pakaian sendiri.



**g** Bapak biasanya mencuci piring di dapur.



Kevin mengerjakan PR di kamar tidurnya setiap malam.



Rita menjaga adiknya setiap sore.



Putri menyapu lantai di ruang tamu.



Kevin menyiapkan alat makan setiap malam.



Rita dan Putri jarang merapikan kamar tidurnya.

**BALAI**

What kinds of chores are these family members doing? How do they compare with what you and others do in your home? How might roles or responsibilities differ between cultures, and why?

**TERUS**

There is a famous Indonesian children's song by Pak Kasur about daily chores. Search for 'Bangun Tidur' and his name.

**MAJU**

Chores are things we often need to do regularly. Look at the adverbs opposite that show how often an action happens:

<i>biasanya</i>	usually
<i>sering</i>	often
<i>jarang</i>	rarely

The sentence follows the pattern:  
subject + adverb + verb + place

**Contoh**

Bapak *biasanya* mencuci piring di dapur.  
 (subject) (adverb) (verb) (place)

You will see more of these adverbs of frequency in later chapters.



## Rumah dan gaya hidup yang aneh!

Rafi has just moved to Australia to attend university. He has rented the spare bedroom at Luke's house after reading the advertisement online. Luke overhears him talking to his *kakak* back home in Jambi.

... tapi, seharusnya kamar mandi kering, tidak basah ...

Ada empat kamar tidur. Satu tempat tidur untuk satu anak. Aneh, kan?

Iya, betul. Aku membantu dengan tugas di rumah. Tidak ada pembantu di sini. Kami harus melakukan semua. Mencuci piring, mencuci pakaian, menyapu lantai ...

Uh-uh ... Uh-uh ... Uh-uh.

Jangan begitu. Aku sudah tahu!

Kami pakai sepatu di dalam rumah! Lantainya kotor. Dan ada anjing! Di dalam rumah!

Iya, memang, tidak pernah duduk di lantai. Jadi tidak masalah kalau lantainya kotor. Juga ada *robovac*!

Pada malam, kami makan malam bersama ...

... di dapur!

Betul, tidak seperti ruang keluarga. Ada dapur dan kamar duduk bersama, namanya 'open plan living' ...

Aku malu berbicara sambil makan malam. Konversasi keluarga 'Hari ini aku ke sini. Aku ke sana. Dia bilang ini. Dia bilang itu.' Capek deh!

Aneh juga aturan ortu. Luke harus makan sayur sebelum boleh makan yang manis. Iya, 'dessert'. Ada es krim atau kue ...

Ya, ya, ada nasi untuk makan malam. Makan pagi tidak. Sesudah makan malam, Bapak dan Ibu menonton televisi, Luke mengerjakan PR.

Aku juga belajar atau main Playstation bersama Luke. Dia pintar main tapi jengal kasih tahu.

Ya, udah deh. Aku capek ... Dagh!

### Kunci

<b>gaya hidup</b>	lifestyle	<b>pakai</b>	to use; to wear (informal)	<b>harus</b>	must
<b>kering</b>	dry	<b>sepatu</b>	shoes	<b>sayur</b>	vegetable(s)
<b>basah</b>	wet	<b>anjing</b>	dog	<b>manis</b>	sweet
<b>Aneh, kan?</b>	Strange, isn't it?	<b>tidak pernah</b>	never	<b>kue</b>	cake
<b>membantu</b>	to help	<b>bersama</b>	together	<b>nasi</b>	cooked rice
<b>Jangan begitu</b>	Don't be like that	<b>bilang</b>	to say (informal)	<b>udah</b>	already; done (informal form of <i> sudah </i> )
		<b>capek</b>	tired; exhausted	<b>Dagh!</b>	Bye!; Cya!

### MAJU

In the conversation, Rafi uses the term *kami* to mean 'we/us'. There are two senses of the word 'we/us' in Indonesian: *kita*, which includes the person being spoken to, and *kami*, which excludes the person being spoken to. Look at these examples and imagine the situations in which they might occur:

#### Contoh

Bu, kami mau ke mal. Boleh?

Ayo! Mari kita ke mal!

# Bagaimana daerahku?

## Di kampung

*Kampung* is often translated as 'village', although *desa* is a better word to describe a small rural community. *Kampung* is more like a neighbourhood.

Just like in the home, *ada hak dan kewajiban di kampung*. The following illustration is from an Indonesian Humanities and Social Sciences textbook. What is similar and different to your own *hak dan kewajiban* in your *kampung*?

### TERUS

Where does the word *kampung* come from? What is its origin/etymology? Find out using a web search.



Membayar uang iuran



Menjaga keamanan kampung



Membayar listrik tetangga



Membantu memperbaiki jalan



Mengunjungi tetangga yang sakit



Mengolah sampah



Membantu memperbaiki rumah tetangga



Membantu anak dengan PR



Mendaftarkan tamu

### Kunci

- membayar** to pay
- uang iuran** fees; dues
- menjaga** to guard; to look after
- keamanan** safety; peace

- listrik** electricity
- tetangga** neighbour
- memperbaiki** to fix
- jalan** road

- mengunjungi** to visit
- mengolah** to sort; to process
- sampah** rubbish
- mendaftarkan** to register



## Kampung Warna-warni



Near the city of Malang in East Java, a group of Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang students proposed a project to clean up and revitalise a *kampung*. Their enthusiasm attracted the support of their university, local authorities, the army, local artists and residents, and they all began to paint the *kampung warna-warni*!



Stock/Getty Images Plus/FericoDB

Di sebelah kiri ada foto Kampung Jodipan. Di sebelah kanan ada foto Kampung Warna-warni. Sama tempat, beda lihat.

Kampung Jodipan di Kota Malang, Jawa Timur. Kampung ini berwarna-warni.



Alamy Stock Photo/Denis Moskinov

Di atas jalan ada banyak payung berwarna-warni. Lantai di bawah juga dicat. Indah, kan!



Alamy Stock Photo/Arterra Picture Library

Sering ada orang turis di depan rumah. Kampung Jodipan terkenal di Insta karena banyak selfie.



Alamy Stock Photo/Arterra Picture Library



Shutterstock.com/tupaitebang

Sekitar 107 rumah di Kampung Warna-warni dicat. Ada banyak gambar mural.

MAJU

3.7

To describe objects and places you need a range of words (prepositions) that refer to their location:

di antara	between
di atas	on top of; above
di dalam	inside
di bawah	under; below
di belakang	behind
di depan	in front of
di dekat	close to
di samping	beside; next to
di sebelah kiri	to the left (of)
di sebelah kanan	to the right (of)

Notice these statements all start with the word *di*, meaning 'in, on, at', followed by the position.

Contoh

Di kampung saya ada banyak warung.

Di samping toko itu ada kantor pos.

You can change the order of the phrases to give variety:

Ada taman di belakang rumah makan.

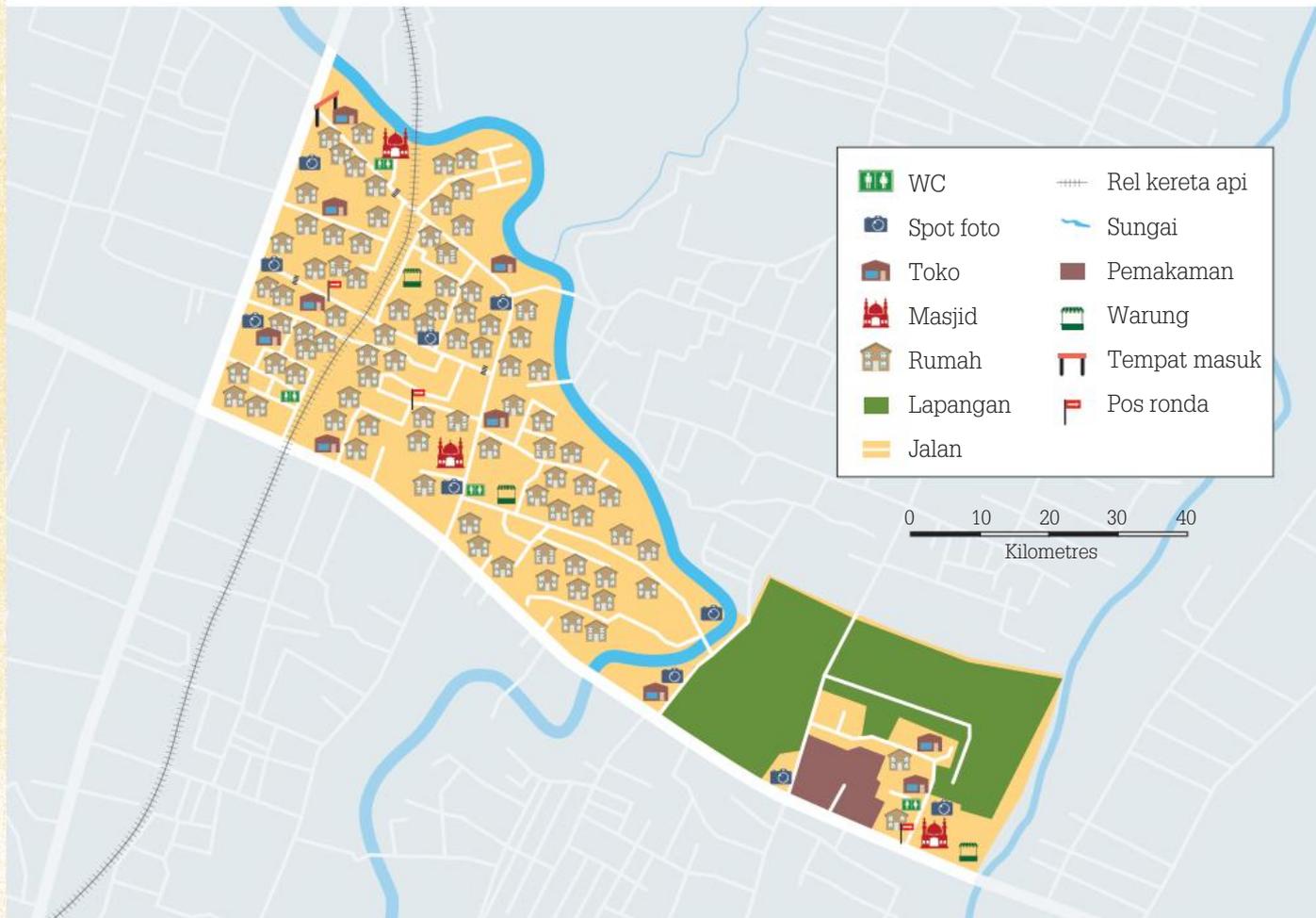
Ada sekolah di dekat lapangan olahraga.

The examples above are good replies to the question, 'Di mana ...?'

Kunci

- berwarna-warni** multicoloured
- payung** umbrella
- dicat** painted
- indah** beautiful
- terkenal** famous; well-known
- karena** because (of)
- sekitar** around; approximately
- gambar** picture
- toko** shop
- pemakaman** cemetery
- pos ronda** security post
- lapangan olahraga** sports field

KAMPUNG WARNA-WARNI

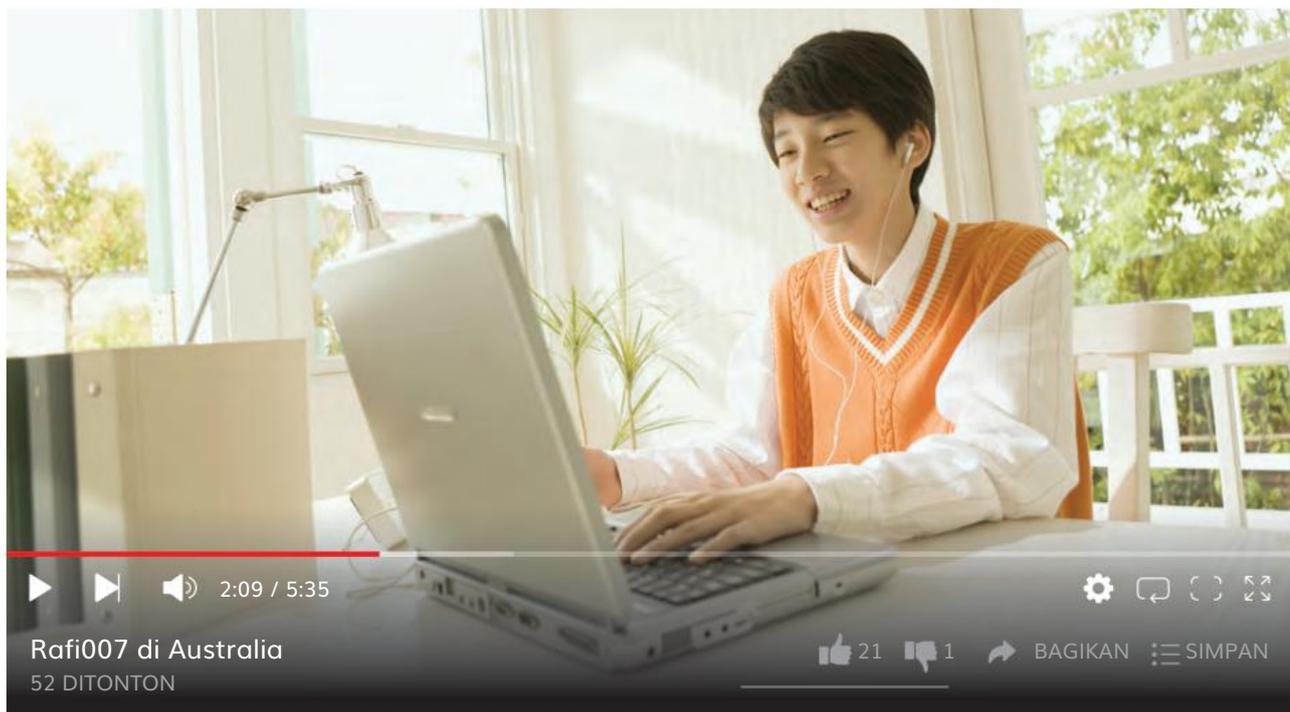


# Bagaimana duniaku?

## Pulang kampung

Indonesian people often talk about *pulang kampung* or returning to their home town. Our world is made up of more than just the physical environment, and people *pulang kampung* in order to catch up with family and friends.

Below is a video that Rafi has posted about how much he enjoys living in Australia but how much he also misses Jambi. Many of his friends also live away from home to study and they have commented on his video.



Getty Images/imagemani

-  **JoDIng** Aku sudah 3 bulan di Inggris. Dingin sekali di sini! Tidak ada nasi, tidak ada wifi, tidak ada teman. Aku rindu Jambi!
-  **rosyana** ada nasi di aussie? ada mal besar?
-  **g\_rizka** Salam dari Ibu Guru. Masih belajar Matematika?
-  **salma** sama di sini! selalu dingin! dan sepi 😞 selalu sepi.
-  **Fairuz** Wah, aku suka foto kamu! Hebat! Aussie indah sekali!
-  **komp** Mau \$1 milyar? [Klik di sini untuk menang!](#)
-  **adit** Kok, tidak ada pembantu? Siapa mencuci pakaian?
-  **r1n1** Rafi tinggal di mana di Ausi?
-  **daffa** Kapan pulang ke Jambi? Lebaran? Minta TimTam, ya?

### Kunci

<b>bulan</b>	month
<b>dingin</b>	cold
<b>rindu</b>	to miss
<b>minta</b>	to request; ask for

### DANAU

What sense of 'missing home' do you get from the comments?

How important is the idea of 'home' for you?

## Mudik

In Indonesia at the end of Ramadan, the Muslim holy month, there is a mass movement of people out of the cities as they *pulang kampung*. Idul Fitri is the celebration at the end of this month of fasting, and this special *pulang kampung* is known as *mudik*.



Aduh, jalan macet.



Hati-hati di kapal feri!



Orang Islam mengucapkan 'Mohon maaf lahir dan batin' pada Hari Raya Idul Fitri.



Selamat Hari Raya Idul Fitri dan selamat makan!



## STASIUN

The knowledge and skills that you have developed through this chapter will be important as you begin to take a wider view of Indonesia and *Bahasa Indonesia*. You have built up your language of place and space, and of describing objects, roles and responsibilities. You have also seen an example of how the community can take action to redefine their space and improve their neighbourhood.

## Let's reflect ...

- What ideas of 'home' and 'neighbourhood' have you developed through this chapter?
- Does the language give us any clues about how these ideas might be understood from an Indonesian perspective? How do these ideas (and language) compare to your own?
- Australia and Indonesia are *tetangga* and this involves more than just geography. Imagine if all Australians learned Indonesian. Would we be better neighbours?

Use these questions to write an entry in your language learning journal.

## PUNCAK

What would you tell an Indonesian teenager about your neighbourhood? What would be interesting, unusual, and/or familiar to them? Think about what you have learned about people, places and responsibilities in Indonesia to inform your project.

## Iklan Airbnb

Rafi has moved out of the student bedroom (advertised on page 42) and Luke's parents are finding it difficult to rent it to someone new. They've had a lot of inquiries from Indonesian students asking for more information about the house and the neighbourhood. They need your help to write a new web listing in Indonesian rather than relying on the automatic translation tool. Revise the listing for the room and include information about:

**Rumahnya:**

- » what the rooms are like
- » benefits of living in the house (*hak*)
- » chores the student may be expected to do (*kewajiban*)

**Daerahnya:**

- » what the local neighbourhood is like
- » local facilities that might appeal to an Indonesian student and a description of where they are located
- » an annotated map of landmarks and facilities near the house to support your description.



Make sure the advertisement ends with a phrase that encourages potential renters to apply!

**Di ruang/kamar**

<b>bantal</b>	pillow
<b>jendela</b>	window
<b>kursi</b>	chair
<b>kursi kantor</b>	office chair
<b>lampu</b>	lamp
<b>lemari laci</b>	chest of drawers
<b>lemari pakaian</b>	wardrobe
<b>meja</b>	table; desk
<b>meja pelajar</b>	student's desk
<b>rak buku</b>	bookcase
<b>sprei</b>	bedsheet; cover
<b>tempat duduk</b>	lounge suite
<b>tempat tidur</b>	bed
<b>tirai</b>	curtains

**Tugas di rumah**

<b>memberi makan hewan peliharaan</b>	to feed the pets
<b>membersihkan kamar mandi</b>	to clean the bathroom
<b>membuang sampah</b>	to put out the rubbish
<b>memotong rumput</b>	to cut (mow) the grass
<b>mencuci mobil</b>	to wash the car
<b>mencuci pakaian</b>	to wash the clothes (do the laundry)
<b>mencuci piring</b>	to wash the dishes
<b>mengerjakan PR (pekerjaan rumah)</b>	to do homework
<b>menjaga adik</b>	to look after younger brothers/sisters (babysit)
<b>menyapu lantai</b>	to sweep the floor
<b>menyiapkan alat makan</b>	to set the table (literally to prepare eating utensils)
<b>merapikan kamar tidur</b>	to tidy the bedroom

**Kata depan antara**

<b>di antara</b>	between
<b>di atas</b>	on top of; above
<b>di bawah</b>	under; below
<b>di belakang</b>	behind
<b>di depan</b>	in front of
<b>di dekat</b>	close to
<b>di samping</b>	beside; next to

**Di mana?**

<b>Di mana ... ?</b>	Where is the ... ?
<b>Ada ... di ...</b>	There is ... in/on/at ...
<b>... terletak di ...</b>	... is located in/on/at ...

**Di rumah**

<b>(ruang) dapur</b>	kitchen
<b>garasi</b>	garage
<b>gudang</b>	storeroom
<b>kamar</b>	room
<b>kamar duduk</b>	sitting room
<b>kamar kecil (WC)</b>	toilet
<b>kamar mandi</b>	bathroom
<b>kamar pembantu</b>	helper's room
<b>kamar tidur</b>	bedroom
<b>kebun</b>	garden
<b>lantai</b>	floor
<b>ruang cuci pakaian</b>	laundry
<b>ruang keluarga</b>	family room
<b>ruang makan</b>	dining room
<b>ruang tamu</b>	guest reception room
<b>teras</b>	terrace

**Di daerah**

<b>jalan</b>	road; street
<b>jalan lintas</b>	crossing
<b>lapangan olahraga</b>	sports field
<b>masjid</b>	mosque
<b>pemakaman</b>	cemetery
<b>pos ronda</b>	neighbourhood watch post
<b>rel kereta api</b>	train line
<b>rumah</b>	house
<b>spot foto</b>	photo spot
<b>sungai</b>	river
<b>tempat masuk</b>	entrance
<b>toko</b>	shop
<b>warung</b>	stall
<b>WC</b>	toilet

# BAB 4

## Lagi ngapain?

IN THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL LEARN:

### Pakai jenis bahasa apa?

- » to use an appropriate level of language
- » how patterns of informal language work

### Aktivitas apa dan mengapa?

- » to describe daily activities
- » to record what people do with their time
- » to compare how people spend time

### Sudah atau belum?

- » the importance of *buka puasa* for young Muslims
- » the importance and impact of mobile phone use
- » how change can create challenges in our lives



Pitu, Surya Tirama Dovi

@novi\_yanti Hari ini masuk SMP.  
Seragam SD – buang aja?  
@fitriyani Jangan buang. Adik mau itu!

@novi\_yanti Saat ini boleh  
naik motor ama kakak  
@isma\_7 #pamitdulu



Wang, Enyul, Ekang, Nina

**@novi\_yanti** Sekarang lagi cari kelas.  
Kelas mana? Dengan siapa? #gugup



Putu Surya Triana Dewi

**@novi\_yanti** Lagi belajar! #IPA  
#temansebangku  
**@isma** Boleh menggunakan HP di kelas?  
**@novi\_yanti** Nggak boleh, tapi guru  
nggak lihat



Putu Surya Triana Dewi

**@novi\_yanti** Lagi pulang sama  
teman @muhfadel @arfan07  
@rena\_kartiqa. Makan rujak dulu!  
**@arfan07** Aku lapar!



Putu Surya Triana Dewi

## DANAU

When you post something on social media, who are you usually 'speaking' to?

How do you try to get your meaning across?

How is it different from the language you speak at school and at home?

**@novi\_yanti** Sudah pulang dari sekolah. Mau tidur tapi kerjakan PR dulu #sudahmagrib #capek



Putu Surya Triana Dewi

# Pakai jenis bahasa apa?

## Levels of language

Language can be formal or informal, depending on who is using it, where and why. The level of formality is what we call 'register'. Informal language and slang are types of registers. It is important to know these styles but more important to know where, when and with whom to use them. Informal Indonesian and slang are variations on formal language so it's important to understand both.

### BALAI

Slang changes quickly – words that were once 'cool' are soon out of date. Can you think of slang that you used at primary school but wouldn't use now at high school? Think about things your parents and family members say that might sound 'uncool' now.

The first time you hear a conversation, listen for the main ideas. Think about:

- where the conversation might be taking place (the setting)
- the relationship between the speakers.

1



**A:** Bangun dong! Sudah jam enam. Nanti terlambat ke sekolah loh!

**B:** Nggak mau. Sakit, nggak enak badan.

**A:** Sakit apa? Sakit perut?

**B:** Iya Bu. Pagi ini muntah.

**A:** Kasihan deh. Sudah buang air besar?

**B:** Belum. Nggak mau ke sekolah Bu.

**A:** Baiklah. Mau sarapan sekarang?

**B:** Nggak mau.

**A:** Baiklah. Tidur dulu. Kalau muntah lagi, kita ke dokter ya!



Pupu Sanyo Triano Dewi

### Kunci

<b>bangun</b>	to wake up
<b>deh</b>	come on (adding emphasis)
<b>nanti</b>	soon; in a while
<b>terlambat</b>	late
<b>loh</b>	a word used to give emphasis or a warning
<b>sakit</b>	sick; ache; pain
<b>nggak enak badan</b>	feeling unwell (literally 'not comfortable body')

<b>Sakit apa?</b>	What's the matter? (What's sore/hurting?)
<b>sakit perut</b>	stomach ache; sick in the stomach
<b>muntah</b>	to vomit
<b>buang air besar</b>	to defecate (to 'throw big water')
<b>sarapan</b>	breakfast; to have breakfast
<b>dulu</b>	first; beforehand

2



- C:** Berapa lama merasa sakit?
- B:** Sudah 12 jam.
- C:** Berapa kali muntah?
- B:** Sudah dua kali Pak Dokter.
- C:** Sudah buang air besar?
- B:** Sudah Pak. Pagi ini sudah tiga kali.
- C:** Diare?
- B:** Ya Pak.



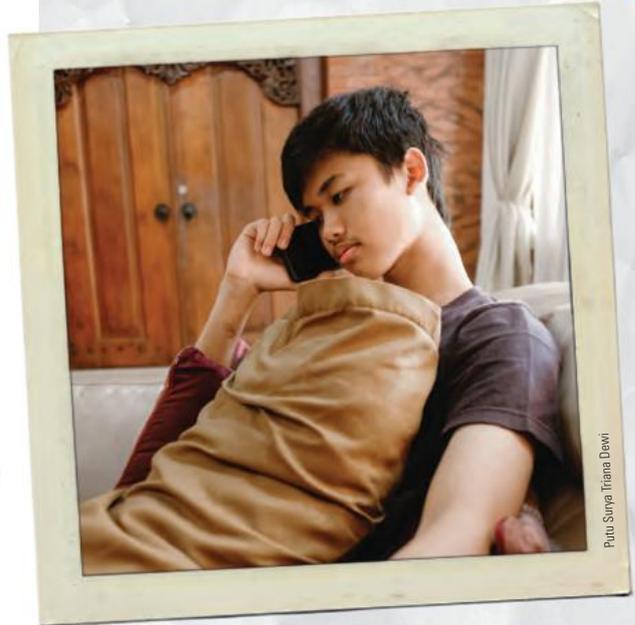
Putu Surya Triana Dewi

### BALAI

As you listen to the conversations again, try to find out more information.

What is person B's problem? Describe how his day has been?

3



Putu Surya Triana Dewi

- D:** Nggak masuk sekolah hari ini?
- B:** Nggak. Aku sakit perut.
- D:** Udah minum obat?
- B:** Udah. Sekarang bisa makan sedikit.
- D:** Lagi ngapain?
- B:** Istirahat aja. Lagi nonton televisi.
- D:** Besok pergi ke sekolah?
- B:** Belum tahu. Lihat dulu.
- D:** Kasihan deh! Cepat sembuh ya!
- B:** Iya. Makasih.

### Kunci

- merasa sakit** to feel sick
- Berapa kali?** How many times?
- diare** diarrhoea
- minum obat** to take (literally 'to drink') medicine
- Lagi ngapain?** What are you doing?
- istirahat aja** just resting (*aja* = informal form of *saja*)
- Kasihan deh!** Oh, you poor thing!; What a pity!
- cepat sembuh** get well soon

# Aktivitas apa dan mengapa?

## Patterns of informal language

Language has many different forms. Spoken Indonesian is usually more informal than written language. The level of formality tells us about the relationship between the speakers.

### MAJU 1

In informal situations, Indonesian speakers often do all or some of the following:

1 Drop the use of a name or pronoun if it's obvious who the action is referring to,

- (Aku) *nggak mau ke sekolah.*
- (Kamu) *mau sarapan sekarang?*
- *Berapa kali (kamu) muntah?*

2 Use the base word only, dropping any prefixes and suffixes,

*membuang* → *buang*

3 Use informal language (see Maju 3) or particular words,

- *deh* – used at the end of a sentence to emphasise a point
- *ya* – used at the end of a sentence for encouragement
- *loh* – used at the start of a sentence to indicate surprise; used at the end of a sentence to indicate a warning

4 Drop the first letter of some words starting with 's',

*sudah* → *udah*  
*sama* → *ama*  
*saja* → *aja*

### MAJU 2

A common sound combination in Indonesian is **au**, as in *mau*. It's pronounced like the sound in 'owl' (English) or *ciao* (Italian).

Try saying the following:

- *hijau* (green)
- *bau* (smell)
- *bergaul* (hang out)
- *pulau* (island).

### MAJU 3

#### Informal

*nggak*  
*iya*  
*makasih*  
*lagi*  
*Lagi ngapain?*  
*sama*

#### Formal

*tidak*  
*ya*  
*terima kasih*  
*sedang*  
*Sedang apa?*  
*dengan*

### MAJU 4

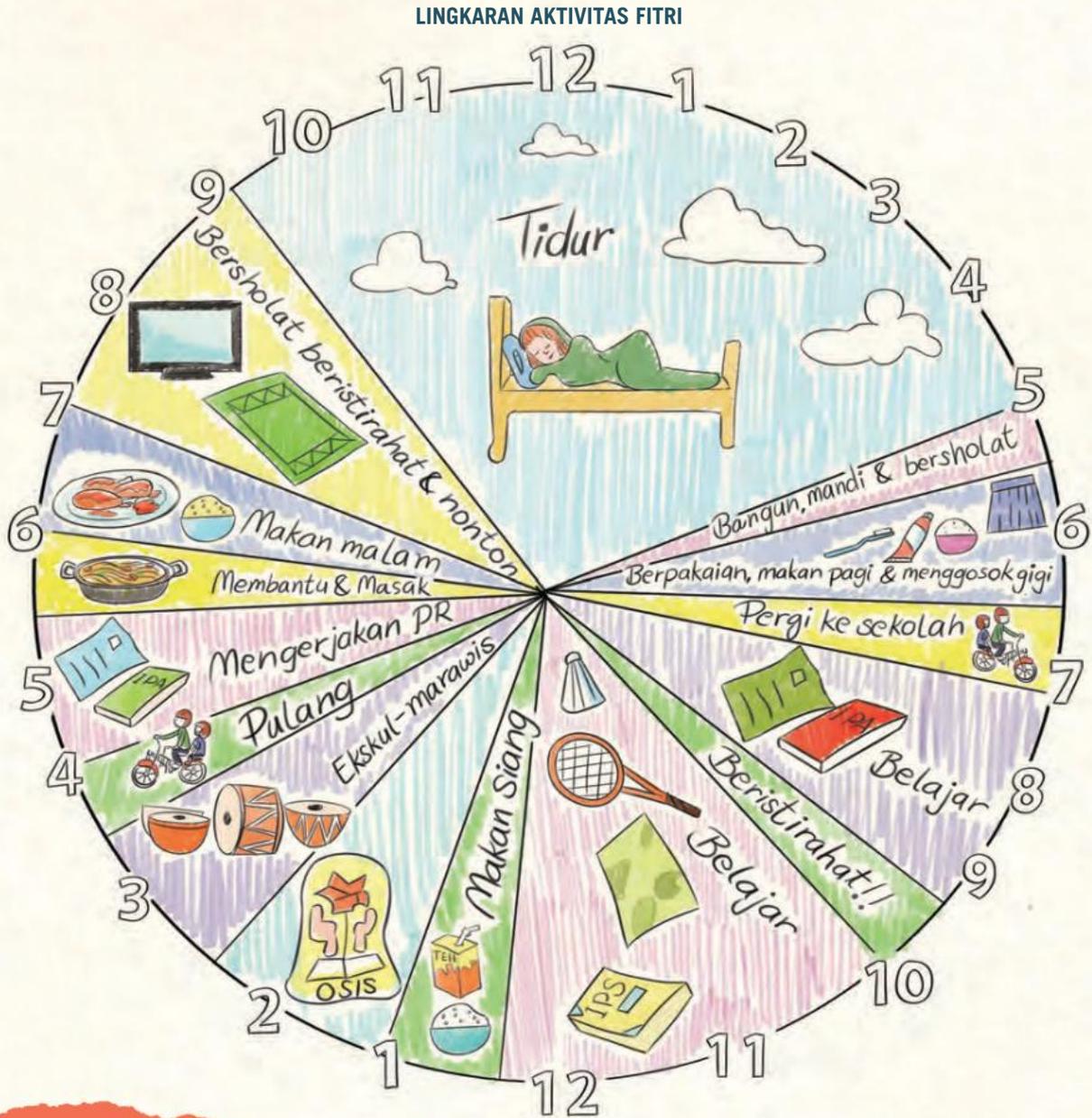
*Lagi* has many meanings. In phrases like '*sampai jumpa lagi*' it means 'again'. In informal register it can mean 'in the process of doing something; now' (like *sedang*).



iStock/Getty Images Plus/AlexeyKonvalenko

## Aktivitas kita

Each day we do many activities that relate to the ways we live and our cultural practices and beliefs. Look at the diagram below and think about how culture might influence our daily actions and interests.



### BALAI 1

Fitri melakukan apa? Jam berapa?  
 Bagaimana aktivitas Fitri dan aktivitas kamu? Sama atau beda?  
 Siapa ada lebih banyak waktu luang?

### BALAI 2

When during the day might Fitri practise and use English?  
 What about you in your learning of Indonesian?

### DANAU

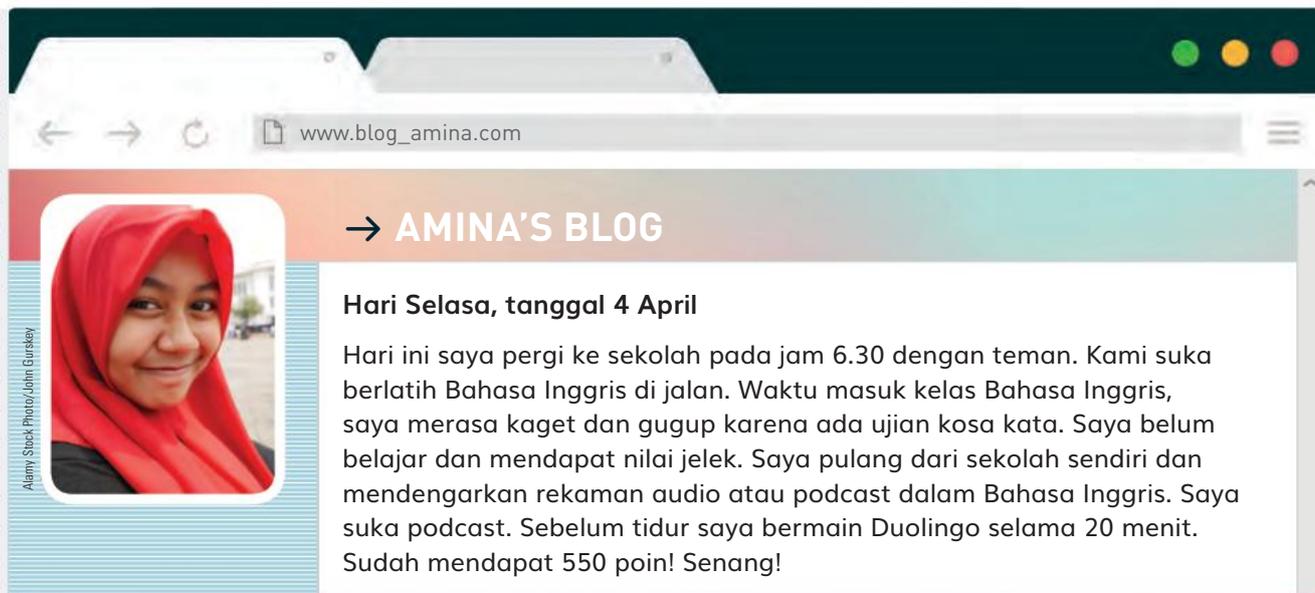
How could creating your own activity wheel help you to learn vocabulary about daily activities?

How else could you use this set of words?



## Recording what we do

Part of coping with change is learning how to make sense of our experiences. The following blog entries were homework tasks. Students were asked to describe events in their day and how they felt about them. The first one is for *Bahasa Inggris* and the second for *Penjas*.



**AMINA'S BLOG**

Hari Selasa, tanggal 4 April

Hari ini saya pergi ke sekolah pada jam 6.30 dengan teman. Kami suka berlatih Bahasa Inggris di jalan. Waktu masuk kelas Bahasa Inggris, saya merasa kaget dan gugup karena ada ujian kosa kata. Saya belum belajar dan mendapat nilai jelek. Saya pulang dari sekolah sendiri dan mendengarkan rekaman audio atau podcast dalam Bahasa Inggris. Saya suka podcast. Sebelum tidur saya bermain Duolingo selama 20 menit. Sudah mendapat 550 poin! Senang!


**Yusuf's blog**

Hari Kamis, tanggal 20 Oktober

Hari ini bangun jam 6, langsung mandi dan sarapan. Jam 7 aku jalan kaki ke sekolah sama teman. Aku rasa giat. Sebelum masuk kelas, kami senam pagi. Jam 10 waktu istirahat, karena lapar aku makan Indomie di kantin. Aku main basket dua kali. Jam 2 aku pulang dan langsung tidur siang. Aku rasa lelah. Teman datang jam 5 sore dan kami main bola. Ibu siapkan makan malam jam 7. Menu malam ini ada nasi, daging, sayur dan tempe. Enak sekali. Akhirnya aku tidur jam 10 malam. Capek deh!

### BALAI

How does the language of the two blog entries differ and why? Find examples in the text that show the differences between formal and informal language (see page 58).

**MAJU**

To refer to particular days, the word *hari* (day) goes before the name of the day of the week.

*hari Jumat* = Friday

Sometimes *hari* is dropped if it's already understood, but be careful with *minggu*:

*hari Minggu* = Sunday but *minggu* = week.

*Tanggal* (date) goes before the day and month.

*tanggal 3 Juni*

*Pada* means 'in', 'on' or 'at' when referring to time. It is used before the day and date.

*pada hari Kamis* = on Thursday

In informal language, *pada* is often dropped.

**Contoh**

**P** Kapan ke rumahku?

**J** Hari Kamis

HARI RABU 10 JANUARI 2020

3:30 SORE

29°C BERAWAN

JANUARI	FEBRUARI	MARET	APRIL	MEI	JUNI	JULI	AGUSTUS	SEPTEMBER	OKTOBER	NOVEMBER	DESEMBER
Hari Senin	Hari Selasa	Hari Rabu	Hari Kamis	Hari Jumat	Hari Sabtu	Hari Minggu					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
15	16	17	18	19	20	21					
22	23	24	25	26	27	28					
29	30	31									

**Kata perasaan**

- kaget** surprised
- gugup** nervous
- senang** happy
- giat** active; energetic
- lapar** hungry
- lelah** tired; weak
- capek** tired; exhausted

**Kata umum**

- berlatih** to practise; to exercise
- ujian** exam
- kosa kata** vocabulary
- mendapat** to get; to receive
- nilai** score
- jelek** bad; ugly
- rekaman** recording
- (ber)jalan kaki** to walk
- senam** exercises; calisthenics
- siapkan (menyiapkan)** to prepare
- akhirnya** finally; eventually



## Verbs, verbs, verbs!

To discuss what we do and when, we need a set of *kata kerja* (verbs or doing/action words). Here's an introduction to how the verb system of Indonesian works. For more information, refer to the grammar section at the end of this book.

### MAJU

In Indonesian some verbs (*kata kerja*) stand alone without needing a prefix at the beginning or a suffix at the end. These are very common words such as *ada*, *datang*, *duduk*, *kenal*, *lahir* and *tinggal*. Some other simple verbs include:

- verbs of daily routines: *bangun*, *minum*, *makan*, *mandi*, *pergi*, *pulang*, *masak*, *masuk*, *tunggu* (to wait), *tidur*
- verbs connected with thinking and emotions: *suka*, *mau*, *tahu*

#### Ber- verbs

In *Bab 2* you were introduced to a few *ber-* verbs. Remember that this group of verbs is formed by adding the *ber-* prefix to the base word to give the sense of doing or having that thing or action,

*bermain*, *berjalan*, *bersholat*, *berpakaian*, *beristirahat*, *berpuasa* (to fast).

To make it easier and faster to say, there are a few words that drop the 'r' in the prefix: *belajar* (from *ajar*), *bekerja* (from *kerja*) and *berenang* (to swim, from *renang*).

#### Me- verbs

Most verbs fall into a group that add a *me-* prefix. It gets a bit tricky because the spellings of the *me-* prefix change depending on the base word. At this stage, just try to learn some common combinations of the *me-* verbs + noun.



Menonton bola



Menggosok gigi



Menggunakan HP



Mengerjakan PR

## It's about time!



Often we need to talk about when an action happens, and for how long or how often.

### MAJU

To ask about a point in time or when an action happens:

Jam berapa ...? ... pada jam enam.

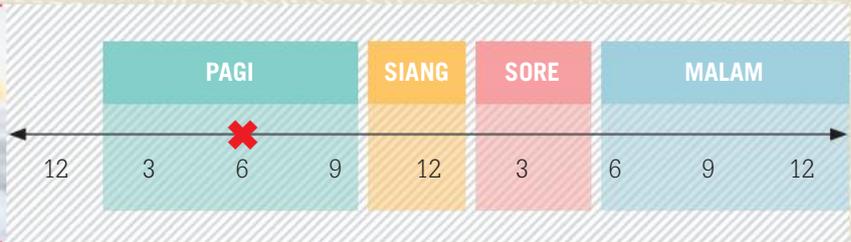
What time ...? ... at six o'clock

**Contoh**

Jam berapa kamu bangun?

Aku bangun pada jam enam pagi.

Alamy Stock Photo/Wittaya Prasongsin



To ask about the duration or how long an action takes to happen:

Berapa jam ...? ... selama enam jam.

How many hours ...? ... for (the duration of) six hours.

Berapa lama ...? ... selama dua tahun

How long ...? ... for (the duration of) two years.

**Contoh**

Berapa jam kamu belajar di sekolah?

Aku belajar di sekolah selama enam jam.

Alamy Stock Photo/Donal Husni



To ask about the frequency of an action, or how many times it happens:

Berapa kali ...? ... enam kali.

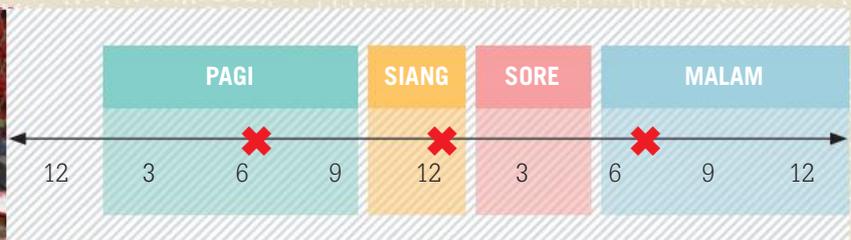
How many times ...? ... six times.

**Contoh**

Berapa kali kamu makan nasi?

Aku makan nasi tiga kali sehari.

Alamy Stock Photo/imageBROKER

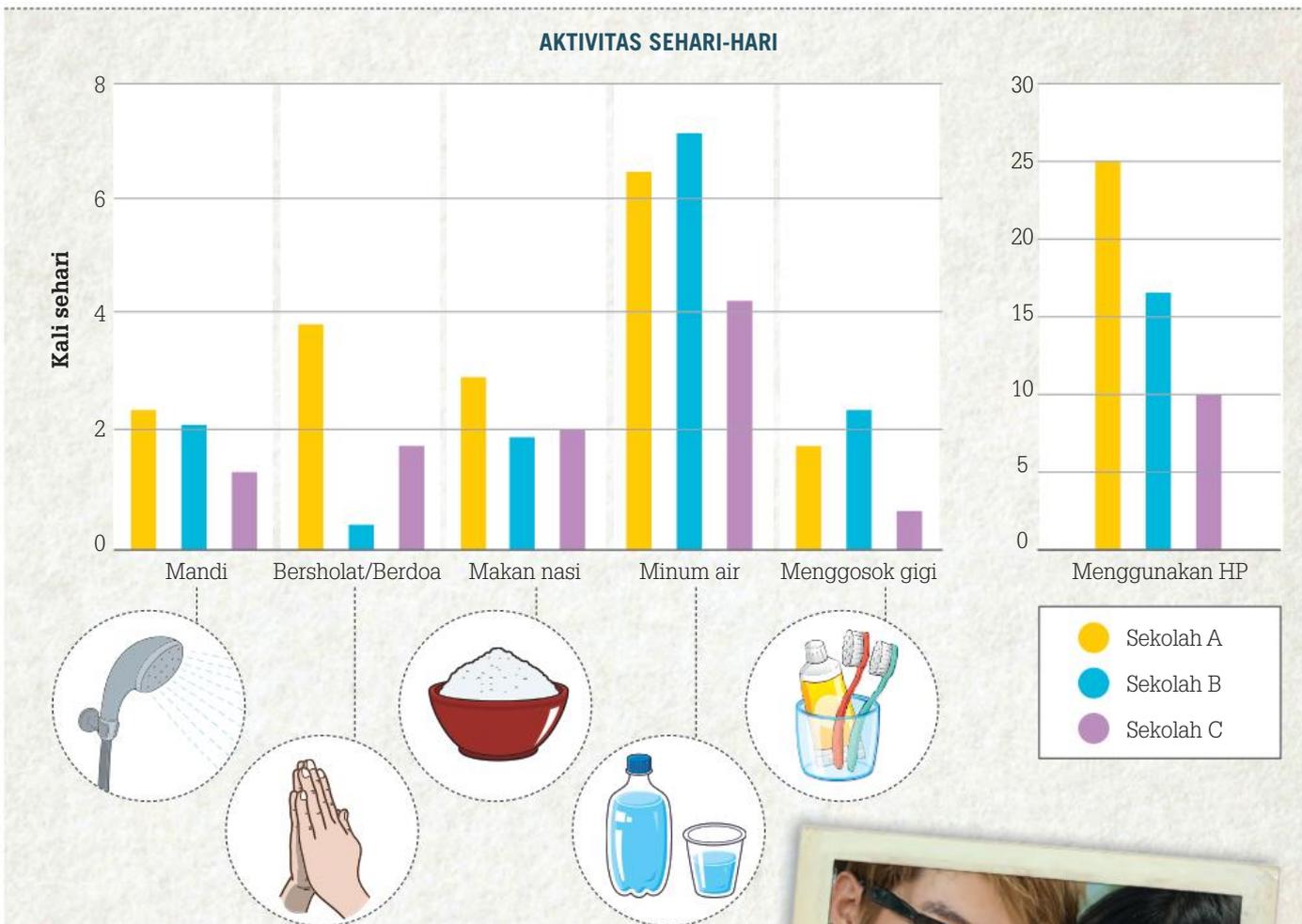




## Bagaimana kita makan waktu?



Students in three Indonesian schools were asked to record the number of times they did the following activities. Here are the results of the average of 30 students from each school:



**MAJU**

To discuss how often an action happens each day, you can use *kali sehari* (times a day).

**Contoh**

Di sekolah A, murid-murid minum air enam kali sehari.

**BALAI**

What do the results show? Why do you think there are differences in the results? How might culture, religion, class and geography affect the results? How might the results from your own class be different to these three examples?



**Kunci**

**bersholat; berdoa** to pray

**minum air** to drink water

# Sudah atau belum?

## Sudah buka puasa?

Muslims fast to cleanse their bodies and minds and to feel what the poor and hungry experience. 'Breaking fast' during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan is usually a family affair. Many followers of Islam feel connected as they practise this worldwide tradition each year.



Belum buka puasa



Sudah buka puasa

### BALAI

In your family, how do the rights, roles and responsibilities of adults differ from those of children? Are your rights, roles and responsibilities changing as you get older? How does this make you feel?

### TAHU NGGAK?

Adolescence is a time when many Muslims will attempt *berpuasa* (fasting) for a whole day. Previously, as a child, they may have *buka puasa* (broken their fast, or stopped fasting) at midday. A full-day fast involves not eating or drinking from sunrise prayer until after the sunset (*Magrib*).

### Bertemu dengan teman

Fadel and Arfan are *teman sebangku* (schoolmates) and are in the same English class. Fadel asks Arfan if he wants to work together on their homework that is due the following day. Being Ramadan, both boys are *lagi berpuasa* (currently fasting). Fadel sends Arfan this text message.

#### BALAI

Apart from the length of time, how might the experience of fasting be different depending on where you are in the world?

#### Kunci

- bersama-sama** together
- ayo** come on
- tugas** task
- sesudah** after
- Magrib** evening (sunset) prayer
- datang** to come; to arrive
- kamus** dictionary



#### MAJU

With yes/no questions, it is common and sounds more natural in Indonesian to respond by repeating the 'helper' verb:

Mau ke sekolah?	Mau (yes) or Tidak mau (no).
Suka makan durian?	Suka (yes) or Tidak suka (no).

A question with *sudah* could be asking if an action has happened that day, or ever in a lifetime:

Sudah makan?	Sudah (yes, already) or Belum (no, not yet).
Sudah lihat orangutan?	Sudah (yes, already) or Belum (no, not yet).

#### BALAI

What do you notice about the questions in the conversation? Are there any patterns? How would they look if they were in formal register?

Designed by Flatart / Freepik

## Waktu aku di sekolah



**a**  
Waktu aku kecil, tidak ada HP atau komputer. Di SMA di pelajaran IPA, kami tidak boleh menggunakan kalkulator.



**b**  
Keluargaku tinggal di Finlandia pada waktu aku di kelas 2 SMP. Aku senang sekali di sana. Tetapi pada bulan Ramadan susah sekali berpuasa karena selama 19 jam sehari.



**c**  
Di SD aku tinggal di desa kecil dan PD sekali. Waktu masuk SMP di kota besar, aku merasa gugup.

### DANAU 1

What challenges did these people face? Have you had similar experiences?

### MAJU

As we saw in Bab 2, an acronym (*akronim*) is a word formed by abbreviations of other words, sometimes just using the first letters,

*sekolah menengah pertama (SMP)*

Some Indonesian acronyms come from English words, such as HP (hand phone); however, their pronunciation follows Indonesian sound rules. Listen to pronunciation of the following acronyms:

HP	/ha peh/	from hand phone
IPA	/ee peh ah/	from ilmu <i>pengetahuan alam</i> (natural science)
IPS	/ee peh es/	from ilmu <i>pengetahuan sosial</i> (social science)
PD	/peh de/	from <i>percaya diri</i> (belief in oneself; confident)
PR	/peh err/	from <i>pekerjaan rumah</i> (homework)
SD	/es de/	from <i>sekolah dasar</i> (primary school)
SMP	/es em peh/	from <i>sekolah menengah pertama</i> (junior high school)
SMA	/es em ah/	from <i>sekolah menengah atas</i> (senior high school)

### DANAU 2

What other Indonesian acronyms do you already know?

### TERUS

Moving to junior high schools brings opportunities as well as challenges. Investigate what changes and challenges an Indonesian student your age might be experiencing at school. Here are some images and keywords to get you started:

#### Keywords

Organisasi Siswa Intra Sekolah  
Wakil kelas/Ketua kelas  
Tanggung jawab



#### Keywords

**UN**  
UJIAN NASIONAL

Ujian Nasional kunci jawaban  
lulus SD tekanan murid  
gagal, lulus



## STASIUN

Adolescence is an experience we all go through. Every one of us makes the transition from childhood to adulthood, yet our experience of it is shaped by our interactions with our culture and society. What does society expect of teenagers? What changes are required of us, and what do we do to change ourselves? What is the role of our language in influencing how we change?

## Let's reflect ...

Through this chapter you have learned about how we spend our time and why. You have looked at some of the changes Indonesian teenagers go through as they enter SMP. You have also focused on the idea of register in language. What do you now understand about this? How has your language changed as you experience changes in your own life? Use these questions to write an entry in your language learning journal.

## PUNCAK

An Indonesian film production company is scouting for young people to star in a new reality TV series called *Aku Murid SMP*, which will feature the views and experiences of junior high school students. Most of the case studies will be set in Indonesia but they are also on the lookout for an Indonesian-speaking student in Australia to provide an international perspective.

To audition for the series you need to record several video diary entries of 30–60 seconds each, over a few days or a week. You may use your *HP*, a webcam or a camera to make the video. Each video diary entry is to be a 'talk to camera' text where you:

- » check in
- » describe what you did that day
- » describe your emotional and physical feelings.

Bear in mind that your *biasa* (ordinary) could be *luar biasa* (extraordinary) to an Indonesian audience, so don't hold back in describing a typical day. You may decide to focus on a challenge or theme such as starting Year 7, studying for an important test, training for a big game or performance, fasting for a full day for the first time during Ramadan, or an after-school activity that you really enjoy.

The intended audience is young people your own age, so try experimenting with the informal style that you have covered in this chapter.

**Kosa kata umum**

<b>bangun</b>	to wake up
<b>belajar</b>	to study; to learn
<b>berdoa</b>	to pray
<b>berlatih</b>	to practise; to exercise
<b>beristirahat</b>	to rest
<b>berjalan kaki</b>	to walk
<b>berpakaian</b>	to get dressed
<b>berpuasa</b>	to fast
<b>bersholat</b>	to pray (Muslim)
<b>buang</b>	to throw away
<b>buang air besar</b>	to defecate (to 'throw big water')
<b>buang air kecil</b>	to urinate (to 'throw little water')
<b>Kasihannya deh!</b>	Oh, you poor thing!; What a pity!
<b>kecil</b>	small
<b>Lagi ngapain?</b>	What are you doing?
<b>lihat</b>	to see
<b>makan malam</b>	(to eat) dinner
<b>makan pagi</b>	(to eat) breakfast
<b>makan siang</b>	(to eat) lunch
<b>mandi</b>	to bathe; to shower
<b>masuk kelas</b>	to enter (start) class
<b>mau</b>	to want
<b>membantu</b>	to help
<b>mendapat</b>	to get; to receive
<b>menggosok gigi</b>	to brush teeth
<b>menggunakan HP</b>	to use a mobile phone

<b>menyiapkan</b>	to prepare
<b>minum</b>	to drink
<b>muntah</b>	to vomit
<b>nongkrong</b>	to hang out (informal)
<b>nonton televisi</b>	to watch television
<b>pergi ke sekolah</b>	to go to school
<b>pulang dari sekolah</b>	to return home from school
<b>Sakit apa?</b>	What's the matter? (What's sore/hurting?)
<b>sakit perut</b>	stomach ache; sick in the stomach
<b>sarapan</b>	breakfast; to have breakfast
<b>sehari-hari</b>	everyday
<b>tahu</b>	to know
<b>terlambat</b>	late
<b>tidur</b>	to sleep
<b>tidur siang</b>	to have a daytime nap
<b>tunggu</b>	to wait
<b>waktu luang</b>	free time

**Kata perasaan**

<b>cepat sembuh</b>	get well soon
<b>giat</b>	active; energetic
<b>gugup</b>	nervous
<b>kaget</b>	surprised
<b>lelah</b>	tired; weak
<b>merasa</b>	to feel
<b>merasa sakit</b>	to feel sick
<b>nggak enak badan</b>	feeling unwell (literally 'not comfortable body')
<b>senang</b>	happy

**Kata keterangan waktu**

<b>akhirnya</b>	finally; eventually
<b>besok</b>	tomorrow
<b>dulu</b>	beforehand; first
<b>hari ini</b>	today
<b>nanti</b>	soon; in a while
<b>saat ini</b>	nowadays
<b>sekarang</b>	now
<b>selama</b>	for (a length of time)
<b>sesudah</b>	after
<b>waktu</b>	when; at the time of; time
<b>jam</b>	time; o'clock
<b>Jam berapa?</b>	What time?
<b>Berapa jam?</b>	How many hours?
<b>Berapa kali?</b>	How many times?
<b>Berapa lama?</b>	How long? What period of time?

# BAB 5

## Main, yuk!

*IN THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL LEARN:*

### Mau main dengan teman?

- » language for playing games with friends
- » about games that young Indonesians like to play

### Mau main dengan kelompok?

- » that play is an important way of connecting with others, entertaining and sharing occasions
- » how to play a range of popular games

### Mau main dengan kata?

- » strategies to learn vocabulary through word-play
- » ways to play with words to express your thoughts and feelings



Mari kita main  
Monopoli!



Mari kita main  
congklak!



Mari kita main game!



Mari kita ikut lomba tarik tambang!



Mari kita ikut lomba makan kerupuk! Lapar, nggak?



Mari kita main di kuis televisi Indonesia!

Shutterstock.com/dukmazis

Shutterstock.com/Yuan Alimjo

Amy Stock Photo/Robbi Akbar Karamudin

Shutterstock.com/dukmazis

# Mau main dengan teman?

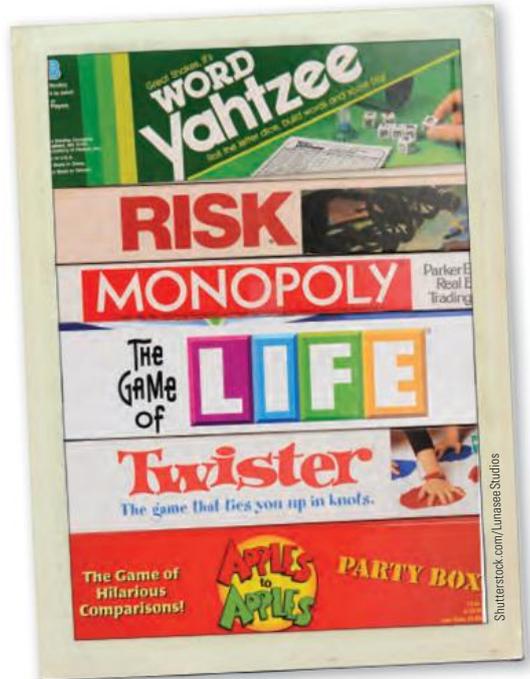
## Mari kita main!

What makes a game fun? What makes a game fun *and* a good way to learn *Bahasa Indonesia*? What games are popular in Indonesia and why? Are they popular in Australia too? These are questions to keep in mind as you work through this chapter.

Board games are classic indoor games and many can now be played online. Although it's rare to find a video or computer game with a language option for *Bahasa Indonesia*, console, computer and *HP* games are hugely popular in Indonesia, with over 40 million gamers.



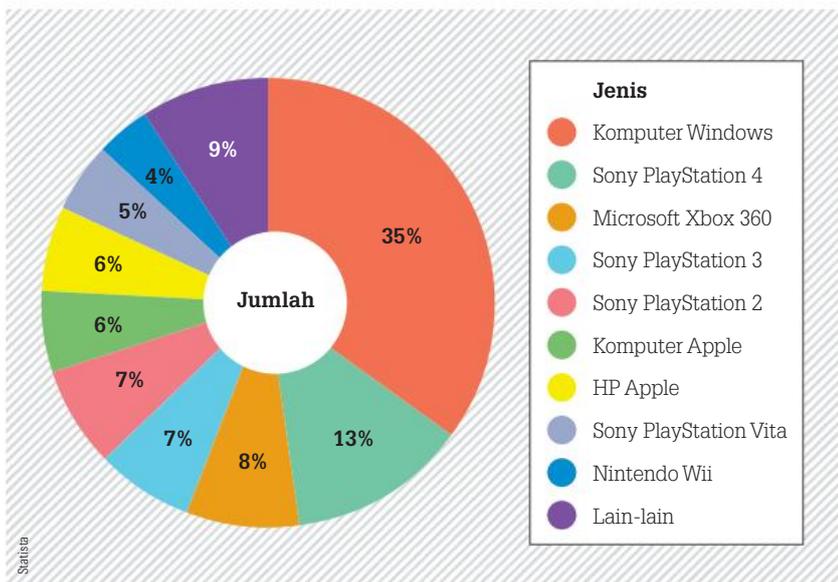
Setiap tahun, ribuan anak muda Indonesia masuk kompetisi dan lomba game, atau 'eSports'. eSports sudah masuk Asian Games.



### TERUS

Do you have a game console at home? Just like mobile phones, many game consoles have an Indonesian language option for the main menu, even if the games don't. Change yours to Indonesian and help other players in your household learn the language as well!

### KONSOL APA PALING POPULER DI INDONESIA?



### DANAU

What does 'play' mean to you? How do you play? Who do you play with? What objects/items do you use? What language do you use?

## Giliran siapa?

How do we choose who goes first when playing games with friends? Check out these Indonesian ways of deciding *giliran siapa*.

### Hom-pim-pa!

Hom-pim-pa berasal dari Jawa Barat dan menggunakan Bahasa Betawi. Ini permainan baik untuk memilih siapa bisa mulai.



Alamy Stock Photo/anton halim

#### Cara main

- 1 *Pemain* form a circle with their right hand up in the air, ready to swing down.
- 2 Together, chant '*Hom-pim-pa!*'
- 3 On the last syllable, each player brings their hand down, either palm up or palm down.

#### Pemenang

The winner is the person who is the 'odd one out' – their palm is up when everyone else's is down, or down when everyone else's is up.

Still can't choose just one winner? Keep going, or play *Semut, Orang, Gajah*.

### Semut, Orang, Gajah

Semut, Orang, Gajah ini mirip Rock, Paper, Scissors dan populer sekali di seluruh Asia Tenggara. Di Jawa, permainan ini juga dikenal sebagai Suwitan.

#### Cara main

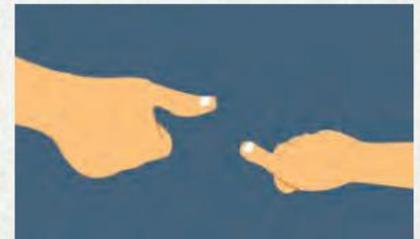
- 1 Face your partner with your right hand in front of you in a fist and count '*Satu, dua, tiga*' together.
- 2 Open your hand and make one of the three hand signs below. If both of you make the same sign, begin again.



**Semut (ant):** Point with your little finger towards your partner.



**Orang (person):** Point with your index finger towards your partner.



**Gajah (elephant):** Point with your thumb towards your partner.

#### Pemenang

- The *semut* beats the *gajah* because the *semut* can crawl into the *gajah's* ear and tickle it to drive it crazy.
- The *orang* beats the *semut* because the *orang* can stomp on the *semut* and squash it.
- The *gajah* beats the *orang* because the *gajah* can trample the *orang*!

# Mau main dengan kelompok?

## Hari Kemerdekaan Indonesia



On 17 August 1945, Sukarno announced the *Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia*, or the Proclamation of Indonesian Independence. *Tanggal tujuh belas* is celebrated as a *tanggal merah* or national public holiday. It is a special day of *upacara resmi* (formal ceremonies), *lomba* (contests) and *permainan tradisional* (traditional games) that are held across the archipelago.

CERITA FITUR

### *Lima Cara Merayakan Hari Kemerdekaan*



#### 1 Upacara bendera

Upacara bendera diadakan di mana-mana. Setelah upacara, permainan dan perayaan lain mulai.

#### 2 Lomba tradisional

Lomba tradisional yang populer sekali adalah lomba pinang panjang. Lomba ini berasal dari Belanda. Setiap tim harus kerja sama untuk naik ke puncak tiang. Mereka bisa dapat hadiah besar!

2



## DANAU

Can you think of any national holidays in Australia that involve formal activities, games and community service? What about in other places?

### Kunci

<b>diadakan</b>	held (of an event)
<b>di mana-mana</b>	everywhere
<b>perayaan</b>	celebration
<b>puncak</b>	peak
<b>tiang</b>	pole
<b>balap karung</b>	sack race
<b>melompat</b>	to jump; to hop
<b>memperindah</b>	to beautify



### 3 Permainan tradisional

Salah satu permainan tradisional yang populer pada Hari Kemerdekaan adalah balap karung. Orang pakai karung yang kuat dan harus melompat seperti kanguru. Permainan ini cukup murah dan semua bisa ikut – laki-laki, perempuan, yang muda, yang tua.

### 4 Kerja bakti

Bukan permainan saja pada Hari Kemerdekaan. Orang-orang juga kerja sama untuk memperindah kampungnya, meletakkan bendera di tepi jalan, dan memperbaiki rumah-rumah.



### 5 Tradisi daerah

Di setiap daerah di Indonesia, ada tradisi Hari Kemerdekaan. Banyak orang berkumpul untuk menonton lomba dayung di Banjarmasin, Tacu Kude Goya (lomba balap kuda) di Aceh, festival Telok Abang di Palembang, dan lomba sampan layar di Batam.



## Permainan tradisional

### DANAU

Traditional games are often played by children in the streets after school, but they are also very popular at school sports carnivals. What traditional games do you know? What language do you need to play them? What makes them 'traditional' and why do they continue to be played today? Do you think they would be as popular in Indonesia as the ones below?

### Lompat tali

This is a version of jump rope but with elastic bands instead of rope. Children often chant '*Sajak lompat tali*' as they play.

#### Cara main

Permainan ini bisa dimainkan oleh dua orang hingga lebih dari sepuluh. Ada dua orang yang memegang tali, satu di setiap ujungnya.



Sambungkan karet satu per satu hingga panjang untuk membuat tali.



Alamy Stock Photo/Yermia Riazky Santiago/Alamy Live News

Ada banyak sajak untuk main lompat tali!

### Benteng sodor/Gobak sodor

The aim of this game is for *lawan* (opponents) to get past the *penjaga* (guards) to capture or touch the *benteng* (fortress). *Penjaga* may only move along one of the lines marked on the field, whereas *lawan* may move anywhere within bounds.

**Tip:** If you can't mark out squares, use the lines on a basketball court.

#### Cara main

- 1 Pertama-tama, bagi pemain menjadi 2 kelompok. Biasanya ada 3–5 orang dalam satu kelompok.
- 2 Buat bentuk 6 kotak di lapangan luas (2 barisan dengan 3 kotak).
- 3 Kelompok lawan harus berhasil melewati garis dan menuju arah garis belakang (benteng).
- 4 Jika lawan ditangkap oleh penjaga, si lawan itu kembali lagi menuju garis depan (tempat awal).



Alamy Stock Photo/Alabbum Photography/Fadi Aziz

Anak-anak bermain Benteng Sodor di sekolah.

## MAJU

Many of the words related to the players and their roles in games start with the prefix *pe-*. For example, *pemain* (player) and *penjaga* (guard).

The *pe-* prefix is added to a base word to form the noun for the person who does that action.

### Contoh

<i>main</i>	play	→	<i>pemain</i>	player
<i>jaga</i>	guard; protect	→	<i>penjaga</i>	guard
<i>belajar</i>	to study	→	<i>pelajar</i>	student
<i>muda</i>	young	→	<i>pemuda</i>	youth; young person
<i>menang</i>	to win	→	<i>pemenang</i>	winner

## Kelereng

### Cara main

Ada banyak versi permainan ini. Tahu nggak cara main kelereng Indonesia di internet, misalnya dengan Google atau YouTube? Ada perbedaan dengan versi Australia?



Bagaimana cara main kelereng di Indonesia?

## Rangku Alu

Permainan ini berasal dari Nusa Tenggara Timur tetapi sekarang populer di seluruh Indonesia. You'll need 4 long rods of bamboo or PVC pipe.



### Awat bambunya!

### Cara main

- 1 Bagi pemain menjadi 2 kelompok dengan 4 orang dalam 1 tim.
- 2 Satu kelompok bertugas menjaga dan satu kelompok lagi bermain.
- 3 Kelompok penjaga bertugas memainkan bambu yang dibentur-benturkan membentuk persegi diiringi nyanyian.
- 4 Jika kelompok yang bermain kakinya terjepit, maka berganti tugas.

## TERUS

There are many more *permainan tradisional* played in Indonesia for *Hari Kemerdekaan*, *Hari Anak* and other special days. Look for the rules (or videos) of the following: *balap karung*, *boi-boian*, *bola bekel*, *egrang*, *engklek*, *gasing*, *petat umpet* and *ular naga*.

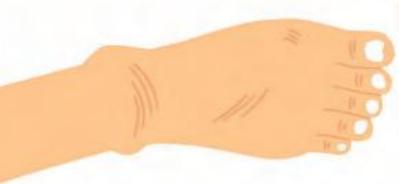
# Mau main dengan kata?

## Pembelit lidah

One of the most famous *pembelit lidah* (tongue twisters) in Indonesian goes like this:



**Kuku kaki kakakku  
kayak kuku kaki  
kakekku.**



### TERUS

Composing *pembelit lidah* is a popular party game in Indonesia. Look for some online videos of *pembelit lidah* games and competitions! Can you beat them? Try making up your own *pembelit lidah* using 'k' words!

There are lots of others that also use the 'k' sound:



**Kutuku butuh  
tubuhku,  
tapi tubuhku tak  
butuh kutuku.**



## MAJU

The word *main* has another letter combination that is important in Indonesian for many Indonesian words: **ai**, pronounced like 'eye' in English. Try saying the following:

- *main* (play)
- *sampai* (arrive)
- *pandai* (clever, smart)
- *sungai* (river).

### Kunci kata 'K'

<b>kabar</b>	news	<b>kafe</b>	cafe	<b>kain</b>	cloth
<b>kakak</b>	older brother or sister	<b>kaki</b>	foot; leg	<b>kalau</b>	if
<b>kakek</b>	grandfather	<b>kamu</b>	you	<b>kapal</b>	boat
<b>kami/kita</b>	we	<b>karena</b>	because	<b>kawan</b>	friend
<b> kapan</b>	when (in a question)	<b>kecil</b>	small	<b>kecuali</b>	except
<b>ke</b>	to (a place)	<b>kelapa</b>	coconut	<b>keluar</b>	exit
<b>kenal</b>	to know; to be familiar with	<b>kenyang</b>	full; satisfied	<b>kepada</b>	to (a person)
<b>kepala</b>	head	<b>kering</b>	dry	<b>kertas</b>	paper
<b>ketika</b>	when (in a statement)	<b>khusus</b>	special	<b> kirim</b>	to send
<b>koki</b>	chef	<b>kopi</b>	coffee	<b>ku</b>	I/me/my (short for <i>aku</i> )
<b>kuat</b>	strong	<b>kucing</b>	cat	<b>kue</b>	cake



Kakaktua kakak kakekku  
kenal kakaktua kakak  
kakekmu.



## DANAU

Can you think of any tongue-twisters from your childhood? What were they? What kinds of ideas did they express? What is the purpose of tongue-twisters and what do you think makes them so memorable?



Keledai makan  
kedelai di kedai.



Toko-toko  
di kota kita tutup  
ketika kita tetap  
buka toko kita.



## TERUS

Some *pembelit lidah* use words that are often mixed up because they sound similar, e.g. *kepala/kelapa*, *enam/empat*, *dari/diri* and so on. What words do you regularly mix up in Indonesian? Could you use them to come up with your own *pembelit lidah*?



## Mnemonics

Mnemonics help us remember vocabulary by making word associations. For example, you could relate the sound of an Indonesian word to an English word, or use a simple rhyme to help you remember something, e.g. 'Thirty days has September ...'.

You're more likely to remember something if the mnemonic is funny because our memories are often linked to our feelings.

Here are some word association mnemonics to get you started.

Hijau! Hijau!



### Warna

<b>biru</b>	My <b>blue biro</b> is <i>biru</i> .
<b>coklat</b>	<i>Coklat (chocolate)</i> is <b>brown</b> .
<b>hijau</b>	<b>Green</b> frogs make the noise 'Hijau! Hijau!'.
<b>hitam</b>	<b>Hit 'em</b> in the eye and they get a <b>black</b> eye!
<b>kuning</b>	<b>Coon</b> Cheese is <b>yellow!</b>
<b>merah</b>	When someone gets <i>marah</i> (angry) they go <i>merah</i> ( <b>red</b> ).
<b>putih</b>	<b>Putty</b> (the material used to seal around windows) is <b>white</b> ( <i>putih</i> ).

### Kata benda

<b>air</b>	<b>Water</b> ( <i>air</i> ) falls from clouds in the <b>air</b> .
<b>mata</b>	What's the <b>matter</b> ( <i>mata</i> ) with your <b>eye</b> ?
<b>ayam</b>	Are you eating <b>chicken</b> ? Yes <b>I am</b> ( <i>ayam</i> )!
<b>topi</b>	Your <b>hat</b> ( <i>topi</i> ) goes on <b>top</b> of your head.
<b>laki-laki</b>	<b>Boys</b> aren't always that <b>lucky</b> ( <i>laki</i> ).
<b>rumah</b>	There are lots of nice <b>room-a</b> ( <i>rumah</i> ) in my <b>house</b> .
<b>minuman</b>	You order the <b>minimum</b> size <b>drink</b> ( <i>minuman</i> ).

Topi



Baik!



### Kata sifat

<b>baik</b>	It's <b>good</b> to ride a <b>bike</b> .
<b>jelas</b>	It's <b>clear</b> to see when a person is <b>jealous</b> .
<b>siap</b>	<b>See up</b> in the sky, the bird's <b>ready</b> to fly.
<b>panas</b>	You need a <b>pan as</b> big as possible to make sure the food is <b>hot</b> .
<b>kenyang</b>	Your friend <b>Ken Young</b> always eats until he's <b>full</b> .

### Kata kerja

<b>mau</b>	An Indonesian cat goes 'Mau' when it <b>wants</b> something.
<b>main</b>	On Independence Day, people <b>play</b> games as the <b>main</b> event.
<b>boleh</b>	<b>May</b> I borrow this <b>bowl</b> , eh?
<b>tanya</b>	<b>Tanya</b> is always the one <b>to ask</b> questions.
<b>dibuang</b>	<b>Uang</b> (money) is often <b>dibuang</b> (thrown away).

Mau



## Puisi anak

Poems can take many different shapes and forms but they all play with words in some way. The Workbook activities will help you discover the meaning of these poems but first try saying them aloud – often intonation and rhythm helps with making meaning.

### MAJU

As you learn more Indonesian you'll come across lots of longer words and need to know how to say them. First you need to recognise parts of words or syllables. When you say words of more than two syllables, you need to emphasise the second last syllable. You do this by raising the tone of your voice. Try these examples, raising the tone of your voice when you pronounce the syllables in bold:

#### Contoh

angkasa   bentuknya   memeg**ang**nya

Find some more long words in these poems, count out the syllables and practise saying them using this rule.

Shutterstock.com/veanchik



### Bintang Kecil

Bintang kecil  
Di langit yang tinggi  
Amat banyak  
Menghias angkasa  
Aku ingin  
Terbang dan menari  
Jauh tinggi  
Di tempat kau berada



akan kuraih kubawa pulang. Kulihat awan seputih kapas arak – berarak di langit luas andai kudapat ke sana terbang



Kucingku belang tiga  
Sungguh manis rupanya  
Meong-meong bunyinya  
Tanda lapar perutnya



Shutterstock.com/Natalia Iliuk



Julie Newnham 'Anak kucing' in the primary-indonesian-languages-classroom/

Ada sepuluh anak kucing di atas tangga,  
Ada sembilan anak kucing di belakang pintu,  
Ada delapan anak kucing makan di dapur,  
Ada tujuh anak kucing di atas lemari buku,  
Ada enam anak kucing di kamar mandi,  
Ada lima anak kucing di bawah meja,  
Ada empat anak kucing di atas kursi,  
Ada tiga anak kucing di atas sofa,  
Ada dua anak kucing di pintu masuk,  
Di dalam rumah tidak berhenti berlari-lari,

Ada satu ibu kucing - anaknya dicari?

Oleh Julie Newnham

### BALAI

Try to find all the uses of **aku/-ku** in the poems and songs on the last few pages.

Why do you think **aku/-ku** are used a lot in poems and songs?

### TERUS

Some of the poems from these two pages are also songs. Find the music online to sing along to, or to teach to a younger student. Warning! They might be ear-worms!

## Pantun

The poems below are well-known *pantun*, a popular style of poetry in Indonesia. A *pantun* consists of four short lines and has a fairly typical rhythm and intonation. It is often sung but can also be recited as a poem.

The first two lines of a *pantun* often describe a scene, an object or an event. The last two lines convey the real point being made and are not directly related to the first two.

### TAHU NGGAK?

*Pantun* are very popular with *anak remaja*! Teenagers often use them to mock or tease each other light-heartedly, or to impress each other. *Pantun* aren't 'old fashioned'; they can be fresh and funny as well.

Kalau ada sumur di ladang  
Boleh kita menumpang mandi  
Kalau ada usiaku panjang  
Kita akan bertemu lagi

Ke pasar lama menanti  
Tunggu ibu beli terasi  
Jadilah anak yang baik hati  
Agar nanti bisa berprestasi

Harimau sudah makin sombong  
Suka menghina yang jelek  
Masih kecil sudah ompong  
Mirip dengan nenek-nenek

Buah duku dari Palembang  
Buah anggur dari Italia  
Baca buku janganlah jarang  
Sebab buku jendela dunia

Kalau ingin makan kelapa  
Kupas kulit sampai tak tersisa  
Kalau ingin dapat juara  
Belajarliah dan jangan menyerah

Lebaran makan ketupat  
Jangan lupa dengan dagingnya  
Siapa sering makan coklat  
Hati-hati rusak giginya



## STASIUN

In this chapter you learnt about the idea of play and how it may be understood from different perspectives. You learnt language for playing games with friends, in groups and with words. You explored the idea of traditional games and noticed that games change over time and with changes in technology.

## Let's reflect ...

- What have you learnt about play from an Indonesian perspective? What kind of play is important?
- What have you noticed about the role of language and play and how it changes?
- How do the games you play and the language you use reflect your culture? How might this change in the future?

Use these questions to write an entry in your language learning journal.

## PUNCAK

With a partner or in a small group, complete one of the following:

- 1 Create a set of *kartu kesempatan* (chance cards) for a game such as the board game in chapter 5 of the Workbook. Develop quiz questions based on a chapter of your choice from this book. Record yourself playing the game with the cards, speaking only Indonesian.
- 2 Create an Indonesian version of a game that you know. As you create it, make notes about what can be translated easily and what can't. Record how you manage any differences or gaps in meaning. Share your game and your notes with others (e.g. your class, your school community).
- 3 Choose a vocabulary list from the end of a chapter in this book and play with the words in order to make the list memorable for another student. For example, you could create a shape poem or a tongue-twister.



## GUDANG

### Sedang bermain

<b>Ada kartu ...?</b>	Do you have the ... card?
<b>Awas!</b>	Watch out!
<b>Cepat!</b>	Quick! Hurry up!
<b>Coba lagi!</b>	Try again!
<b>Habiskan!</b>	Make it finish! Run out!
<b>Hati-hati!</b>	Be careful!
<b>Kasihannya!</b>	Oh, what a shame!
<b>Ke sini; ke saya</b>	(To) here; to me
<b>Maaf, aku/saya kurang mengerti</b>	Sorry, I don't understand
<b>Mulai lagi!</b>	Start again!
<b>Siap!</b>	Ready!
<b>Tolong ulangi (lagi)</b>	Please repeat (again)
<b>Waktu(nya) habis!</b>	Time's up!

### Jika kamu menang

<b>Aku menang!</b>	I win!
<b>Hajar!</b>	I beat you!
<b>Hebat!</b>	Great! Terrific!
<b>Jago banget!</b>	Really good!
<b>Mantap!</b>	Cool!

### Jika kalah

<b>Curang!</b>	Cheater(s)!
<b>Jago banget!</b>	Really good!; Awesome!
<b>Jangan!</b>	Don't!
<b>Semangat!</b>	Come on! Keep it up! Team spirit!
<b>Pasti bisa!</b>	Sure (we) can!
<b>Tebak saja!</b>	Just guess!

### Pemain

<b>bintang</b>	star
<b>grup</b>	group
<b>juara</b>	champion
<b>pelatih</b>	coach; trainer; instructor

<b>pemain pengganti</b>	substitute player
<b>pemimpin</b>	leader; captain
<b>penggemar</b>	fan
<b>tim/regu</b>	team

### Berikan instruksi

<b>Ambil kartu</b>	Take a card
<b>Bagi kartunya dengan merata</b>	Distribute the cards evenly
<b>Berhenti</b>	Stop
<b>Buang kartu kalah ke kanan</b>	Discard the losing card to the right
<b>Giliran aku/saya</b>	My turn
<b>Hilang giliran</b>	Miss a turn
<b>Jalan ke kiri</b>	Go to the left
<b>Kocoklah kartunya</b>	Shuffle the cards
<b>Maju</b>	Go forward

<b>Maju dua kotak</b>	Go forward two spaces
<b>Mulai</b>	Begin
<b>Mundur</b>	Go back
<b>Naik</b>	Go up
<b>Salah hitung</b>	Incorrect count
<b>Simpan kartunya di sebelah kiri</b>	Keep the card(s) on your left
<b>Taruhlah kartu tertutup</b>	Keep the card(s) face down (literally 'closed')
<b>Turun</b>	Go down

# BAB 6

## Rasa Indonesia

*IN THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL LEARN:*

### **Mau makan apa?**

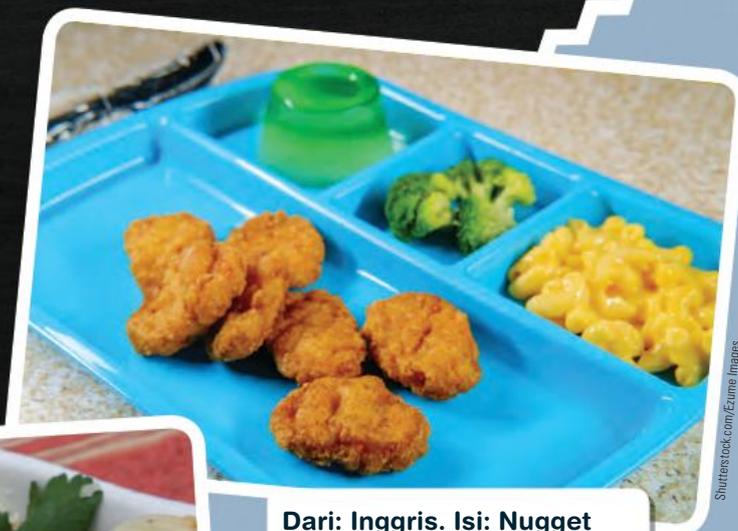
- » how to order food from an Indonesian menu
- » about different eating places and practices in Indonesia

### **Bagaimana rasanya?**

- » to describe the taste, smell, look and feel of various foods
- » to discuss food and taste, and give reasons for preferences

### **Bagaimana masakannya?**

- » to recognise specialty foods and dishes from different regions of Indonesia
- » about the importance of being open to new tastes and experiences



Dari: Inggris. Isi: Nugget ayam, makaroni dengan keju, brokoli dan agar-agar.



Dari: Perancis. Isi: Ham dan kembang kol dengan keju.



Dari: Amerika Serikat. Isi: Pizza, donat cokelat, keripik asin, puding cokelat dan susu cokelat.



Dari: Korea. Isi: Nasi putih, kimchi, daging babi, rumput laut dan sup.



Dari: Indonesia. Isi: Bakso, mie dan kuah.



Dari: Australia. Isi: Sandwich selada dan keju, pisang, apel, anggur dan air botol.

# Mau makan apa?

## Sudah makan, belum?

Indonesian people often ask '*Sudah makan?*' ('Have you eaten?') as a greeting, whether they're meeting in the street, at work or at someone's house. It shows concern for others' well-being and also acts as an ice-breaker. Discussing food makes for great small talk, and people often have stories and memories of the unique smells and flavours of Indonesian food. Recognising the smells and tastes of Indonesia are as important as recognising the sights and sounds. What would you choose to eat from the menu below? *Mau pesan apa?*

### Kunci

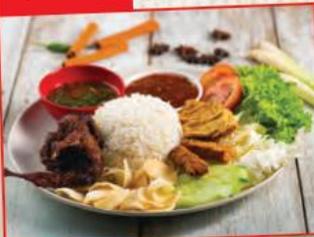
<b>Mau pesan apa?</b>	What do you want to order?
<b>Saya mau pesan ...</b>	I want to order ...
<b>Saya minta ...</b>	I request ...

## Daftar Menu

**Rumah Makan Rindu**  
Jl. Dago, Km. 3, Coblong, Bandung

### Paket A Rp. 47.000

Nasi putih  
Ayam goreng  
Sambal  
Tempe  
Lalapan  
Kerupuk



Shutterstock.com/wong\_yu\_liang

### Paket B Rp. 47.000

Nasi kuning  
Ayam bakar  
Telur dadar iris  
Kerupuk  
Lalapan



Alamy Stock Photo/Alcubum  
Photography/Fadi Aziz

### Paket C Rp. 45.000

Gado-gado  
Ketupat  
Kerupuk



Shutterstock.com/Olbia

### Paket D Rp. 47.000

Lontong  
Sate ayam  
Kerupuk  
Lalapan



Alamy Stock Photo/Alcubum  
Photography/Fadi Aziz

### Paket E Rp. 45.000

Nasi goreng  
Telur mata sapi  
Sate ayam (3 tusuk)  
Acar  
Kerupuk



Shutterstock.com/bonchan

### Paket F Rp. 47.000

Mie goreng ayam  
Telur goreng  
Kerupuk



Alamy Stock Photo/Sebastian Wurfel

Menerima pesan nasi kotak: Minimal 20 kotak  
– Pemesanan 1 hari sebelumnya

## MAJU

To order food and drinks *dalam Bahasa Indonesia*, say the item you want followed by the number of serves. Ordering with the number first sounds back-to-front to an Indonesian speaker!

### Contoh

Saya mau nasi goreng dua. (Saya minta) ayam goreng tiga, es teh satu.

## TAHU NGGAK?

You will usually find a jar of *kerupuk* to eat with your meal at a *warung* in Indonesia. *Kerupuk udang* are the most popular. At the *pasar* there is usually a whole section devoted to *kerupuk* of all varieties, shapes, sizes, colours and flavours.



Shutterstock.com/Sad-Agus

## Di rumah makan



Shutterstock.com/igjeunvi

Three friends are discussing what to order at a *rumah makan*. Pay attention to how they order and how they say 'No'!

**Sam:** Kita makan apa?

**Jono:** Enak makan nasi goreng spesial!

**Sam:** Kenapa nasi goreng itu 'spesial'?

**Jono:** Isinya ada ayam dan juga ada 'telur mata sapi'.

**Sam:** Mata sapi?!?

**Jono:** Cara masak telur! 'Sunny side up' dalam Bahasa Inggris.

**Sam:** Oh, begitu. Aku pikir benar-benar mata sapi.

**Jono:** Bukan! Coba aja, deh.

**Sam:** Oke. Zaki mau makan apa?

**Zaki:** Aku juga mau nasi goreng tapi tidak pedas.

**Jono:** Oke. Siapa suka udang goreng?

**Sam:** Ya, aku suka sekali.

**Zaki:** Hmmmm ... nggak, terlalu banyak minyak. Aku lagi diet.

**Jono:** Cieee, kalau lagi diet, makan sayuran aja!

**Sam:** Mau makan cap cai saja?

**Zaki:** Nggak, aku kurang suka brokoli.

**Jono:** Gimana cap cai tanpa brokoli?

**Zaki:** Oke. Boleh aku pesan soda gembira juga? Sam?

**Sam:** Eh, aku lagi diet, jadi tidak boleh minum soda gembira! Minum es teh tawar saja.

**Jono:** Aku minum es teh juga. Sam?

**Sam:** Kopi susu.

**Jono:** Baiklah, aku pesan di kasir. Aku ulangi, ya: Nasi goreng spesial dua, udang goreng satu, cap cai tanpa brokoli satu, es teh tawar satu, es teh satu, kopi susu satu. Ada lagi?

**Sam:** Tidak.

**Zaki:** Jangan lupa kerupuk!

## MAJU

There are several ways to say 'no' or 'not' dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Look at how Jono says 'no' to Sam. He says *bukan* and not *tidak*.

*Bukan* is used when referring to nouns and pronouns.

*Tidak* is used for everything else.

You can also use *belum* (not yet) when talking about food.

It's often more polite to use *kurang* instead of *tidak*.

### Contoh

Ini <b>bukan</b> pesanan saya.	This is not my order.
Dia <b>bukan</b> koki.	S/he is not a chef.
Saya <b>tidak</b> lapar.	I'm not hungry.
Dia <b>tidak</b> makan daging.	S/he does not eat meat.
Saya <b>belum</b> makan siang.	I haven't had lunch yet.
Mie ini <b>belum</b> matang.	These noodles are not cooked enough.
Saya <b>kurang</b> suka nasi goreng.	I don't really ('less than') like fried rice.
Sate itu <b>kurang</b> pedas.	That satay is not really ('less than') spicy.

### Kunci

<b>nasi goreng</b>	fried rice
<b>ayam</b>	chicken
<b>telur</b>	egg
<b>mata</b>	eye
<b>sapi</b>	cow
<b>pedas</b>	spicy
<b>udang</b>	prawns
<b>minyak</b>	oil
<b>sayuran</b>	vegetables
<b>cap cai</b>	mixed vegetable dish
<b>pesan</b>	to order
<b>es teh tawar</b>	plain iced tea (not sweet)
<b>kopi susu</b>	coffee with milk
<b>kerupuk</b>	crackers



### Mau pesan apa?

Sometimes the menu will be displayed on the *spanduk* of a *warung*, the side of a *kaki lima*, or the wall of a *rumah makan*, or shown through a display of the food. In Padang restaurants, staff may even bring every dish to the table! Even in an up-market *restoran*, orders may be placed by ticking boxes on a piece of paper or writing a list of items rather than ordering directly from the staff. Why might this be so?



Mau pesan apa?

Tidak usah pesan! Semua masakan Padang diantar ke meja. Membayar yang dipilih saja.

Shutterstock.com/Imed-photograph SS



Mau pesan apa?

Ada banyak gorengan enak di kaki lima ini! Tetapi apakah ada lima kaki? Hitunglah!

Shutterstock.com/GeorginaCaptures



Mau pesan apa?

Pecel lele? Ayam goreng? Apa masakan khas di sini?

Shutterstock.com/Bima Adhitya



Mau pesan apa?

Lebih banyak pilihan di rumah makan daripada kaki lima atau warung.

Getty Images/Dina I Husni/NurPhoto



e

Mau pesan apa?

Kalau mau dibungkus, boleh.



f

Mau pesan apa?

Ada masakan Indonesia, masakan Barat, masakan Jepang, dan banyak lagi di mal besar.

9

**Aping**  
Buko CITYWALK Blok LT No. 2 Raffles Hills Clubhouse-Dapok  
Phone : (021)-88304323

BAKMI	
Bakmi Pulus	14.000
Bakmi Ayam	23.000
Bakmi Baso	31.000
Bakmi SuiKiau	32.000
Bakmi Spesial (Baso+SuiKiau)	38.000
Bakmi Spesial Jumbo	43.000

KWETIAU/BIHUN	
Kwetiau/Bihun Ayam	27.000
Kwetiau/Bihun Baso	31.000
Kwetiau/Bihun SuiKiau	32.000
Kwetiau/Bihun Spesial	38.000

MISOA	
Misoa Ayam	31.000
Misoa Ayam Baso	35.000
Misoa Ayam SuiKiau	36.000
Misoa Ayam Spesial	40.000

BASO/SUIKIAU	
SuiKiau Ayam (5 Pcs)	28.000
Baso Sapi (5) + Bihun/Kwetiau	29.000
Baso Sapi (7)	28.000
Baso Sapi Urat (7)	28.000
Baso Sapi Urat + Licin (7)	28.000
Baso Sapi Campur (Baso + Tahu)	30.000
Baso Sapi (5) + SuiKiau (2)	30.000

BUBUR/NASI GORENG	
Bubur Ayam	18.000
Nasi Goreng Smoked Beef	40.000
Nasi Goreng Smoked Sosis	40.000
Kwetiau Goreng Smoked Beef	40.000
Kwetiau Goreng Smoked Sosis	40.000

DIMSUM	
Siomay Ayam (30 pcs) Pack	170.000
Siomay Ayam (3)	20.000
Baso Goreng (3)	18.000

MINUMAN	
Air Mineral	3.000
Teh Hangat/Es Teh Tawar	3.000
Teh Manis Hangat/Es Teh Manis	5.000
Softdrink/Teh Botol	5.000
Aping Lime Hangat/Dingin	16.000
Es Buah Aping	21.000
Es Sarang Burung	16.000
Es Soda Gembira	16.000

JUMLAH Rp

Alamy Stock Photo/Alibabam Photography/Fadli Aziz

Mau pesan apa?

Suka nasi macam apa? Pilih sendiri langsung di daftar menu.

## BALAI

Colours can be a language too. When you think of *warna merah dan kuning*, you probably think of a fast food brand. This isn't accidental. *Merah* is said to stimulate appetite, hunger and attention, while *kuning* triggers feelings of happiness and friendliness. In Indonesia, colours have special meanings too.

Look at the colour of the *spanduk* on the opposite page. There's a lot of *merah dan kuning* too. In some parts of Indonesia, *kuning* tends to be associated with death (in this case, meat) and *merah* is strongly associated with nationalism (think of the Indonesian flag – *merah putih*). *Hijau* is associated with Islam, so if you see a *rumah makan* with a *hijau* gate or floor tiles, you can be pretty sure the food will be *halal*.

Can you think of colours that have special meanings in languages that you know?

## TERUS

Search for '*daftar menu*' to find online menus in Indonesian. If you use '*menu*' alone, even with Indonesian food names, you will end up with results in English and maybe even Malay!

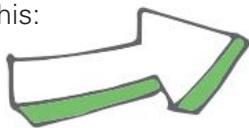




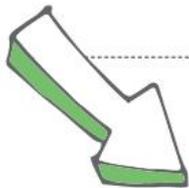
### Cara makan

The ways that people eat in their homes or in public can vary a lot depending on their family culture and the broader culture.

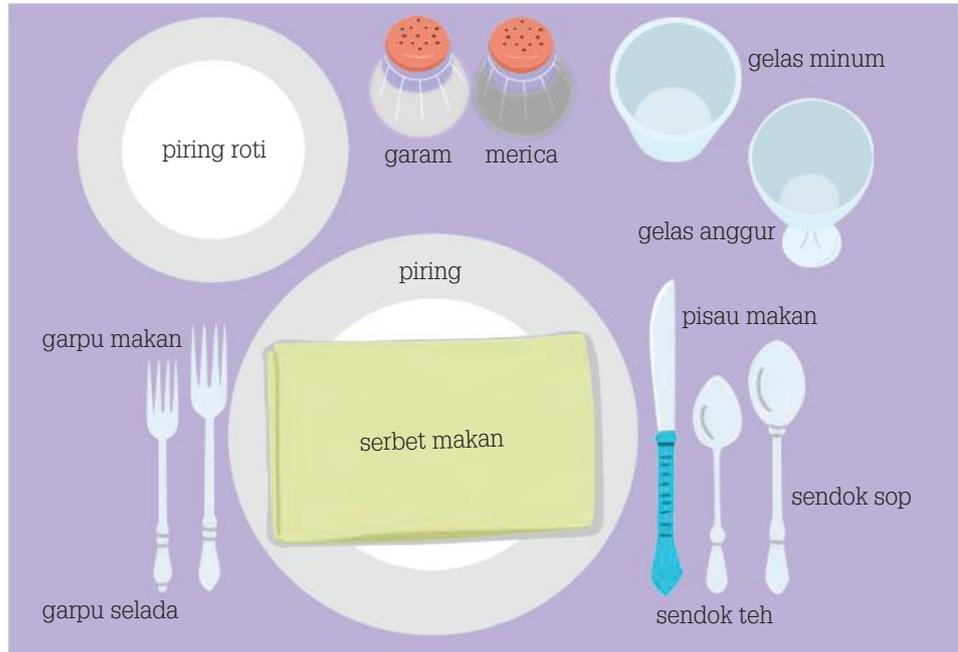
For example, a table in an Australian home or restaurant may look like this:



In Indonesia you are more likely to see a combination of these items on the table:



#### ALAT MAKAN DI AUSTRALIA



#### ALAT MAKAN DI INDONESIA



**TAHU NGGAK?**  
It's quite common in Indonesia to spread *margarin*, *mentega* (butter) or *selai* (jam) on *roti* with a spoon when there's no knife around.



**DANAU**  
How would you explain an Aussie barbecue or picnic to an Indonesian person? What about if they have been asked to 'bring a plate'?

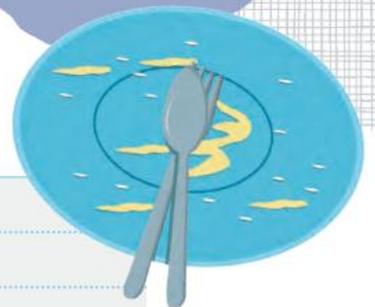
**BALAI 1**

Often, when dining with a *keluarga Indonesia* in a formal setting, it is polite to start eating only when invited by the head of the family who will say 'Silakan makan' or 'Silakan mulai'. At other times of the day, you might just help yourself to food that has been left out – it's quite common to snack all day long rather than have set meal times. Why might this be the case in Indonesia? Would this happen in Australia or in your home? Why/why not?



**TAHU  
NGGAK?**

When you have finished your meal, place your fork facing down on your plate with the spoon on top.



**BALAI 2**

In the *desa*, people sometimes eat sitting on the floor or on mats. The *keluarga* sits in a circle with the food bowls in the middle.

Many Indonesian people use their right hand (*tangan kanan*) to eat and to give and receive food because the left hand (*tangan kiri*) is considered to be the hand for doing 'unclean' (*kotor*) tasks. Do any other cultures you know of have ideas associated with left and right?

**Bagaimana rasanya?**

Here are some phrases that are commonly used when eating out and trying new dishes. Can you recognise any of them in the video for *Bab 6*?

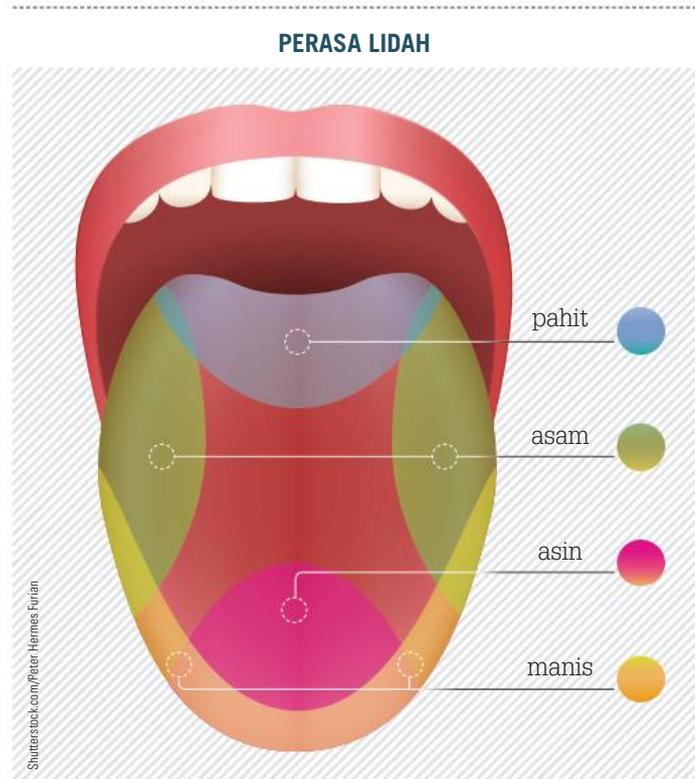
Buat basa-basi	
<b>Mau pesan apa?</b>	What do you want to order?
<b>Mau coba ...</b>	I want to try ...
<b>Gimana rasanya ...?</b>	What's it (taste) like?
<b>Rasanya ...</b>	It tastes ...
<b>Aku kurang suka ...</b>	I don't really like ...
<b>pedas sekali</b>	very spicy
<b>cukup enak</b>	quite tasty/nice
<b>sudah cukup</b>	it's enough; I'm satisfied

# Bagaimana rasanya?

A lot of Indonesian food, especially from Java, can be described as *gurih* – deliciously salty and savoury. This *rasa* is very similar to the Japanese *umami* taste, which some chefs describe as the fifth basic flavour after *manis*, *asam*, *asin*, dan *pahit*.

## Perasa lidah

Look at the tongue map for descriptions of the different tastes in Indonesian and where taste is experienced!



### MAJU 1

In *Bab 2* you learned that *dia* can become *-nya* when it shows something belongs to someone. The ending *-nya* can also be added to things to give a sense of belonging, similar to ‘its’ in English.

#### Contoh

<i>Bagaimana rasanya?</i>	How does it taste?
<i>Rasanya manis.</i>	Its taste is sweet.

### MAJU 2

The word *gurih* has the *ih* letter combination, which is pronounced as in the English word ‘dish’. Try saying the following words, putting some ‘air’ behind the *ih* sound:

- *gurih* (salty and savoury)
- *lebih* (more)
- *masih* (still)
- *pilih* (choose).

### TAHU NGGAK?

Did you know that *pedas* is not a taste? Technically, *pedas* is a pain signal sent by the nerves! But most people call it a taste anyway. You will often hear ‘*Rasanya pedas*’ as a description for Padang food from Sumatra.

### TERUS

Are there any words or phrases that we use to describe tastes in English that don’t translate well into Indonesian? Try a dictionary or online translator and discuss what you find and why it doesn’t translate well.

### MAJU 3

Here are some common phrases for describing and giving opinions about taste:

#### Bagaimana rasanya?

<b>Rasanya ...</b>	It tastes ...
<b>Rasanya seperti ...</b>	It tastes like ...
<b>Saya (kurang) suka ... karena ...</b>	I (don’t really) like ... because ...
<b>Saya kurang/lebih suka ... daripada ...</b>	I like ... less/more than ...
<b>Saya kurang/lebih suka ... daripada ... karena ...</b>	I like ... less/more than ... because ...

Notice that *kurang* (less) and *lebih* (more) create a softening effect when you give an opinion, rather than using *tidak suka* (don’t like), which is more blunt.

## Rasanya enak!

Look at how food advertising has changed over the decades. Are the advertising techniques used in these *iklan* the same as you would see today?

Try searching for these brands to find more modern *iklan*:

- *Makanan*: Beng Beng, Bumbu Indofood, Indomie, Kacang Dua Kelinci, Kopiko, Silver Queen, SuperMi, Tepung Kobe
- *Minuman*: Aqua, Dancow, Kopi Good Day, Kopi Kapal Api, Sirup ABC, Lipton Indonesia, Teh Botol, Teh Sariwangi.



### BALAI

- How persuasive are these advertisements?
- What ideas do these *iklan* give about Indonesian cuisine?
- Are these the kind of images you would expect? Why/why not?
- How do they compare to images of food you see in your local advertising?

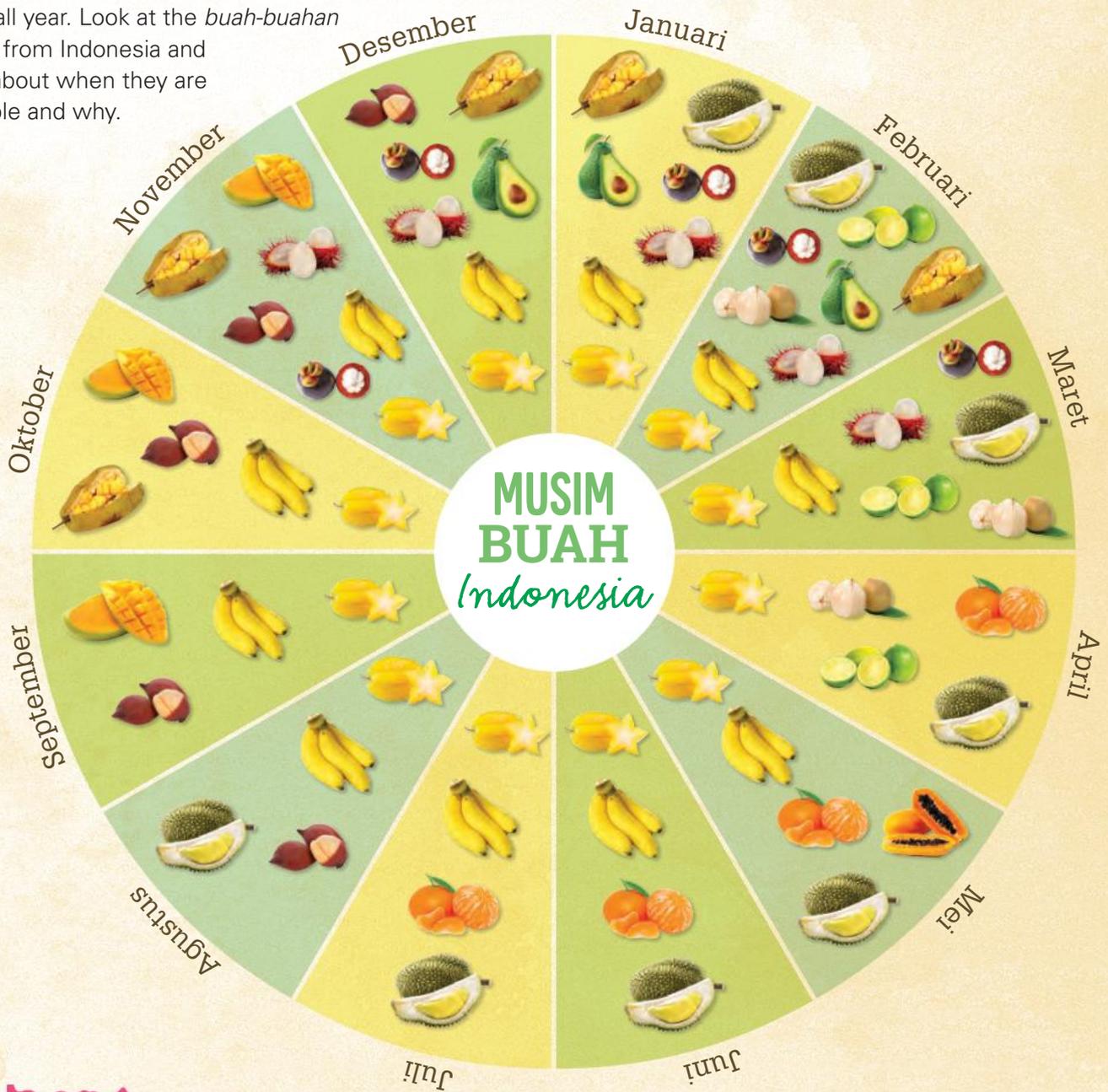
### TERUS

What Indonesian brands have made it big overseas? Find or compile a list from online sources. You could use a search phrase like '*merek makanan dan minuman Indonesia yang mendunia*'. Are any of those products in your local supermarket?



### Rasa musim

Not all foods are grown all year round, even though some supermarkets store and supply them all year. Look at the *buah-buahan* below from Indonesia and think about when they are available and why.



#### MAJU

To discuss when foods are available, you can use the time word *pada* ('in', 'on', 'at') and the word *ada*.

**Contoh**

Pada bulan Juli ada durian dan pisang.

You can add more information by using the word *matang* (ripe).

**Contoh**

Pisang sudah matang pada bulan Juli.

Try making your own sentences about different fruits and vegetables.

Shutterstock.com/Ar65395; Shutterstock.com/janua3900; Shutterstock.com/nortongo; Shutterstock.com/Ar65395; Shutterstock.com/Ar65395; Shutterstock.com/Aeika Studio; Shutterstock.com/Jr images; Shutterstock.com/Jiangdi; Shutterstock.com/Khumbong

Shutterstock.com/ivanpang, Shutterstock.com/Kumbhong, Shutterstock.com/panda3800, Shutterstock.com/andrea3800, Shutterstock.com/COLOA Studio, Shutterstock.com/panda3800, Shutterstock.com/Janaki, Shutterstock.com/Jr images, Shutterstock.com/panda3800, Shutterstock.com/Andra Studio, Shutterstock.com/A165956

 <p><b>Belimbing:</b> Nama buah ini 'star fruit' dalam Bahasa Inggris karena bentuknya. Belimbing manis dan renyah. Buah ini bisa mengurangi kolesterol.</p>	 <p><b>Manggis:</b> Buah ini dikenal sebagai 'ratu buah' karena manis dan sangat enak. Banyak orang katakan manggis baik untuk diet.</p>
 <p><b>Langsat/Duku:</b> Rasa buah duku seperti rasa buah leci. Makan duku bisa menurunkan demam dan ada banyak manfaat vitamin.</p>	 <p><b>Nangka:</b> Buah ini dikenal sebagai 'daging' untuk orang vegetarian. Memang ada banyak vitamin dan mineral. Buah nangka harum dan rasanya unik – coba aja!</p>
 <p><b>Durian:</b> Buah ini terkenal karena baunya. Aduh! Baunya keras! Ada orang yang cinta rasa durian, ada orang yang benci. Durian ada vitamin A, B6, C dan kalsium. Berani mencoba?</p>	 <p><b>Pepaya:</b> Buah ini ada banyak biji. Jangan makan bijinya! Daging buahnya yang manis, bukan bijinya. Pepaya menjaga kesehatan pencernaan dan kaya antioksidan.</p>
 <p><b>Jeruk manis:</b> Buah ini bisa manis, bisa asam. Hati-hati, jangan memilih yang asam! Jeruk mengandung banyak vitamin C yang bisa menurunkan resiko penyakit jantung dan kolesterol. Jus jeruk enak!</p>	 <p><b>Pisang:</b> Di Indonesia ada banyak macam pisang. Ada yang manis, ada yang kurang manis. Nutrisi pisang sangat baik. Ada vitamin A, C, D, E, K, B1, B2, B2, magnesium, kalsium, zat besi dan banyak lagi!</p>
 <p><b>Jeruk nipis:</b> Buah ini baik untuk mengobati panas dalam dan batuk. Rasanya sering pahit. Di Australia, kulit jeruk nipis berwarna hijau tetapi di Indonesia bisa berwarna kuning.</p>	 <p><b>Rambutan:</b> Nama rambutan berasal dari kata 'rambut' karena buah ini memang berambut! Kulitnya berwarna merah dan dagingnya berwarna putih. Ada banyak vitamin C dalam buah ini.</p>
 <p><b>Mangga:</b> Buah ini manis dan ada banyak antioksidan. Kulit mangga berwarna hijau atau jingga. Ada yang kecil, juga ada yang besar.</p>	 <p><b>Salak:</b> Buah ini populer untuk oleh-oleh. Rasanya manis dan segar. Salak ada nutrisi vitamin A untuk kesehatan mata. Kulit wsalak seperti kulit ular!</p>

## MAJU

### Talking about quantities

In Indonesian, nouns can be either plural or singular, depending on the context. For example, if you said 'Saya mau pesan sate', it would be assumed that you want more than one satay. But maybe you just want a single stick of satay to go with your *nasi goreng*. To order a single stick of satay, you need a word (known as a classifier) to refer to the type or class of object.

#### Contoh

Saya mau pesan setusuk sate.

There are many classifiers to choose from, usually depending on the shape or type of the object (see the table below). Note that although *buah* means 'fruit', it is also used as a general classifier for large objects and abstract nouns.

Classifier	Used for	Contoh 1	Contoh 2
biji	very small, round objects	sebiji kacang	dua biji kacang
buah	fruit and objects in general	sebuah apel	dua buah apel
ekor	animals, meat	seekor ayam	dua ekor ayam
gelas	glasses	segelas teh manis	dua gelas teh manis
ikat	bunches	seikat rambutan	dua ikat rambutan
orang	people	seorang koki	dua orang koki
piring	plates	sepiring nasi putih	dua piring nasi putih
potong	cuts; slices	sepotong kue	dua potong kue
tusuk	skewered foods	setusuk sate	dua tusuk sate

# Bagaimana masakannya?

## Masakan khas

Each *daerah* of Indonesia has *masakan khas* – specialty dishes that are unique to their area and traditional culture or *adat*. You'll learn more about *adat daerah* in *Bab 8*. For now, what do the blog posts reveal about the identity of each *daerah*?

### Nasi Padang Sederhana

- ★ Skor: 4,5
- 💰 Harga untuk 2: Rp. 160.000
- 🕒 Jam: 11:00–22:00 (Sen–Jum), 11:00–23:00 (Sab–Min)
- 👤 Terkenal: Rendang, Ikan Balado



Shutterstock.com/Ais Sitya

 **Siti D** Enaaaaak! Aku rindu masakan Padang! Ada banyak pilihan di sini.

 **Jono R** Aku pesan ikan bilis goreng dan rendang (pakai nasi). Bumbu rendangnya mantap. Ikan bilis rasanya biasa saja. Harganya mahal untuk masakan Padang.

### Bali Bagus

- ★ Skor: 3,8
- 💰 Harga untuk 2: Rp. 180.000
- 🕒 Jam: 11:00–23:00 (Sen–Jum), 10:00–23:00 (Sab–Min)
- 👤 Terkenal: Babi guling, Sate lilit



Shutterstock.com/panuc

 **Sukamakan** Salah satu resto babi guling favorit nih ...

 **TiTi\_FS** Paket Bebek Betutu: 1 ekor bebek dengan bumbu tradisional, dengan ketimun. Rasanya tidak sepedas aslinya di Bali, tetapi cukup enak. Makanan cepat datangnya.

### Rasa JaTim

- ★ Skor: 3,5
- 💰 Harga untuk 2: Rp. 140.000
- 🕒 Jam: 11:00–22:00 (Sen–Min)
- 👤 Terkenal: Soto, Rawon



Shutterstock.com/Ais Sitya

 **Marisa A.** Sotonya OK. Kami mencoba soto Solo, soto ayam dan soto lamongan. Menurut kami soto ayam kurang gurih dan ayamnya terlalu asin. Jadi ya ... so so lah ...

 **Rasa JaTim** Terima kasih Kak Marisa atas review. Kami berusaha untuk memperbaiki rasanya.

 My Makassar

-  **Skor:** 4,0
-  **Harga untuk 2:** Rp. 130.000
-  **Jam:** 10:00–21:00 (Sen–Kam), 10:00–23:00 (Jum–Min)
-  **Terkenal:** Coto Makassar, Mie kering



-  **DwiDiner** Salah satu Coto Makassar paling legendaris. Katanya ada sekitar 40 macam rempah untuk membuat Coto Makassar ini. Wah, bisa rasa semuanya!
-  **Aditya K.** Family lunch di sini, pesannya banyak. Semuanya lezat sih. Satenya lezat, cotonya lezat, miennya gurih. Tapi harganya mahal.

 Mie Aceh

-  **Skor:** 4,2
-  **Harga untuk 2:** Rp. 130.000
-  **Jam:** 10:00–23:00 (Sen–Min)
-  **Terkenal:** Mie Aceh, Nasi gurih



-  **Febri** Baru pertama kali ke tempat ini. I liked it. Miennya sedap dan porsiya besar. Harga juga hemat.
-  **James** Datangnya sesudah selesai kerja. Pesanan nasi gurih yang memang gurih. Ada nasi, mie goreng, ayam goreng, kacang, telur dan sambal. Pelayanannya cepat dan ramah.

 Aneka Jus

-  **Skor:** 4,0
-  **Harga untuk 2:** Rp. 60.000
-  **Jam:** 10:00–23:00 (Sen–Min)
-  **Terkenal:** Jus alpukat, Es cendol



-  **Hendra A.** Coba soda gembira di sini! Paling enak! Rasanya fresh dan juga enak.
-  **Nikita** Tadi pesan jus campur. Isinya ada apel, jeruk, pisang & papaya. Best juice I've ever had!

**DANAU**

What are the *masakan khas* of your area? Are there any *masakan khas* that are uniquely Australian?

How would you describe *masakan* Australia to an Indonesian person? What might be strange about it for an Indonesian person?

**Kunci**

<b>pilihan</b>	choice(s)
<b>bumbu</b>	spice(s)
<b>rempah</b>	spice(s)
<b>baru</b>	just now
<b>pertama kali</b>	first time
<b>hemat</b>	good value
<b>memang</b>	indeed; in fact
<b>pelayanan</b>	service
<b>tadi</b>	a little while ago; just
<b>campur</b>	mixed
<b>isi</b>	contents; ingredients

**TAHU NGGAK?**

It's common in Indonesia to take home *oleh-oleh* for your family and friends whenever you travel. *Oleh-oleh* is often translated as 'souvenirs' but it is more likely to be food items. What's important is that *oleh-oleh* are unique to the place that you have been to or are from. *Buah, kue dan makanan kecil* make great *oleh-oleh*.

What *oleh-oleh* would you take with you to Indonesia from Australia?



## STASIUN

In this chapter you have been introduced to the foods, tastes and smells of *masakan Indonesia*. You have developed language to be able to describe, ask for and give your opinions about your preferences for foods and cooking styles. You've also found out about some ways that food is shared, some of the specialty dishes of Indonesia and regional differences.

## Let's reflect ...

Food is essential to our lives – we use it for energy, health and enjoyment. Foods and cooking styles can also be a big part of occasions and relationships, and of course culture.

- What can we learn about culture(s), including your own, from the language of food and eating?
- Can you think of examples where food culture has changed over time, and what effect this has had on language?

Use these questions to write an entry in your language learning journal.

## PUNCAK

A new Indonesian restaurant is opening in your area and the owners are running a competition to design a special menu that introduces locals to Indonesian food and reminds Indonesian people of home. Design a bilingual menu that combines your knowledge of Indonesian food, tastes and culture with local foods and tastes. Be prepared to justify your menu choices – you'll be pitching your ideas to a panel of master chefs!

You might decide to make the dishes for a special occasion such as:

- » an Indonesian fundraiser
- » an Indonesian-themed birthday party
- » a farewell meal for a visiting Indonesian school
- » an event to introduce parents and teachers to Indonesian food.

Include (*dalam Bahasa Indonesia*):

- » the name of your menu for the event
- » an introduction or description of the event (*Mengapa? Siapa? Kapan? Di mana?*)
- » 4 to 8 dishes (*masakan*)
- » 3 to 6 drinks (*minuman*)
- » descriptions of each dish (including enticing information about the taste and ingredients)
- » menu features (e.g. a coding system for spiciness/gluten-free/vegetarian, chef's specials, recommendations, etc.).

**Istilah penting**

<b>Mau makan apa?</b>	What do you want to eat?
<b>Saya/aku/dia mau makan ...</b>	I/she/he wants to eat ...
<b>Mau pesan apa?</b>	What do you want to order?
<b>Bagaimana rasanya?</b>	How does it taste?
<b>Rasanya ...</b>	It tastes ...
<b>... lebih ... daripada ...</b>	... is more ... than ...
<b>... kurang ... daripada ...</b>	... is less ... than ...
<b>Rasanya seperti ...</b>	It tastes like ...

**Kata klasifikasi**

<b>biji</b>	seed; classifier for very small round objects
<b>buah</b>	fruit; classifier for fruit and objects in general
<b>bungkus</b>	package; classifier for packaged things
<b>ekor</b>	tail; classifier for animals
<b>ikat</b>	string; classifier for a bunch
<b>orang</b>	person; classifier for people
<b>piring</b>	plate
<b>potong</b>	slice; classifier for cuts, slices
<b>tusuk</b>	stick; classifier for skewers

**Kata sifat: Bentuk dan tekstur**

<b>basah</b>	wet; moist	<b>kulitnya</b>	its skin
<b>berminyak</b>	greasy; oily	<b>lembut</b>	soft; creamy
<b>besar</b>	big	<b>lengket</b>	sticky; goey
<b>bulat</b>	round	<b>panjang</b>	long
<b>dagingnya</b>	its flesh	<b>pendek</b>	short
<b>kecil</b>	small	<b>renyah</b>	crispy
<b>kental</b>	thick; lumpy; stiff		

**Warna****Kata sifat: Rasa**

<b>asam</b>	sour
<b>asin</b>	salty
<b>enak</b>	delicious
<b>gurih</b>	umami; oily and savoury
<b>jelek</b>	horrible
<b>lezat</b>	tasty
<b>lumayan</b>	(just) OK
<b>manis</b>	sweet
<b>mantap</b>	great; reliable
<b>matang</b>	ripe; well-done
<b>mentah</b>	unripe
<b>pahit</b>	bitter
<b>pedas</b>	spicy
<b>sedap</b>	yummy

**Makanan dan masakan**

<b>acar</b>	pickled vegetables
<b>ayam</b>	chicken
<b>babi</b>	pig; pork
<b>bakso</b>	meatballs
<b>bumbu</b>	spice paste or mix
<b>campur</b>	mixed
<b>cap cai</b>	mixed vegetable dish
<b>daging</b>	meat
<b>goreng</b>	fried
<b>ikan</b>	fish
<b>isi</b>	contents; ingredients
<b>kacang</b>	peanuts; legumes
<b>kentang</b>	potato(es)
<b>kerupuk</b>	crackers
<b>ketimun</b>	cucumber
<b>lontong</b>	rice cakes
<b>mie</b>	noodles
<b>nasi</b>	cooked rice
<b>rempah</b>	spice(s)
<b>sapi</b>	cow; beef
<b>sayur(an)</b>	vegetable(s)
<b>telur</b>	egg
<b>garpu</b>	fork
<b>gelas</b>	glass
<b>pisau</b>	knife
<b>sendok</b>	spoon

# BAB 7

## Ayo, mari!

IN THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL LEARN:

### Mau merayakan apa?

- » about various celebrations in Indonesia and why they are important
- » to use greeting phrases with *selamat*
- » to interact with Indonesian friends about a significant event

### Bagaimana cara mengundang?

- » to extend formal and informal invitations
- » to accept or decline invitations appropriately

### Bagaimana saling kenal?

- » how to welcome and introduce people to your school
- » how to discuss your environment including the weather

Orang merayakan Paskah di Indonesia, terutama di daerah-daerah timur.

Mau menulis apa di dalam kartu ucapan?



Alamy Stock Photo/Alibbum Photography/Fadli Aziz



Alamy Stock Photo/Reynold Surnayku

Shutterstock.com/fendrapremvito



Banyak orang Budha dari luar negeri datang ke Indonesia untuk merayakan Waisak.

Ayo, mari kita menonton film di bioskop.



Alamy Stock Photo/Alcibabum Photography/Fadli Aziz

Alamy Stock Photo/Alcibabum Photography/Fadli Aziz



Dia sedang mohon maaf lahir dan batin dari nenek.



Selamat datang di sekolah saya!

# Mau merayakan apa?

## Selamat!

Sarah is online on Christmas Eve and notices that Yeni, a friend in Indonesia, is also online so decides to wish her a happy holiday.



Alamy Stock Photo/Ivan Damani/NurPhoto/Alamy Live News

**Banyak orang Kristen dan Katolik merayakan Hari Raya Natal di Indonesia.**

### Kunci

<b>masih</b>	still
<b>hari raya</b>	holiday; special occasion
<b>merayakan</b>	to celebrate
<b>perayaan</b>	celebration; festivity
<b>upacara</b>	ceremony; ritual
<b>gereja</b>	church
<b>tanggal merah</b>	public holiday
<b>liburan</b>	holiday; day off
<b>perlu</b>	have to; must



Designed by Freepik

What greetings did Sarah and Yeni use in the previous conversation? The phrases they used all include the word 'selamat'. As you learned in *Bab 1*, *selamat* is a word from Arabic that literally means 'safe'. But in greetings and other expressions it can also translate as 'good' or 'congratulations'. So be careful how you translate 'untranslatable' words like *selamat*, as they can have different meanings in different contexts!

**Selamat!** 



**TERUS**

Many different holidays are celebrated throughout Indonesia, in some cases depending on which province you live in. Research other Indonesian ceremonies, celebrations and holidays that you could apply a 'selamat' greeting to. When is the celebration? Who celebrates it and why? What language is associated with it (greetings, expressions, specific items or foods)?



## Perayaan di Indonesia

Ana is excited about the holiday coming up next week and she's written about it in her blog.

### BLOG ANA



Salam kenal! Nama saya Ana. Minggu depan ada perayaan terbesar di Indonesia untuk orang Muslim, yaitu Idul Fitri. Hari raya ini juga disebut Lebaran – hari pertama sesudah bulan Ramadan (dari kalender Hijriah). Selama bulan Ramadan, orang Muslim di seluruh dunia berpuasa dari matahari terbit sampai matahari terbenam. Apakah kamu pernah coba berpuasa? Susah! Lapar sekali! Tahu nggak, apa yang kami lakukan sesudah sebulan berpuasa? Kami berpesta dan makan banyak!

Alamy Stock Photo/David South

Denny Pohani/Alamy Live News

Ada banyak tradisi untuk Idul Fitri. Seminggu sebelumnya banyak orang pulang kampung – ini disebut mudik. Kakaku kembali dari kota kemarin. Juga ada tradisi zakat – memberi uang dan makanan kepada orang miskin. Pada pagi hari Idul Fitri, keluargaku semua bangun pagi-pagi untuk berjalan kaki ke masjid untuk bersholat. Sesudah bersholat kami pergi ke makam untuk membaca doa untuk almarhum nenek kakek dalam tradisi ziarah.



Hari berikutnya keluargaku pergi ke rumah tetangga dan saudara untuk tradisi halal bihalal. Kami semua saling berkunjung sesudah Idul Fitri untuk meminta maaf dan makan bersama. Aku suka tradisi ini karena dapat makan makanan khas Idul Fitri, seperti ketupat dan kue kering, dan menerima uang Lebaran dari orang dewasa!

### BALAI

Apa yang sama dan beda antara Idul Fitri dan Hari Natal?

### MAJU

Notice how Ana uses the word 'untuk'. It means 'for'.

#### Contoh

... perayaan terbesar untuk orang Muslim.

... the biggest celebration for Muslims.

Ada banyak tradisi untuk Idul Fitri.

There are lots of traditions for Idul Fitri.

When it's used with a verb, it has the meaning of 'to' or 'in order to':

#### Contoh

Kami berjalan kaki ke masjid untuk bersholat.

We walk to the mosque to pray.

Kami pergi ke makam untuk membaca doa.

We go to the cemetery to read prayers.

## Tanggal merah

The calendar below lists some of the main holidays celebrated in Indonesia. Can you find out what dates they fall on this year?

TANGGAL MERAH INDONESIA							
1 JANUARI	RABU	5 FEBRUARI	RABU	7 MARET	SABTU	21 APRIL	SELASA
Tahun Baru		Imlek		Nyepi		Hari Kartini	
							
19 MEI	SELASA	5 JUNI	JUMAT	18 JULI	SABTU	17 AGUSTUS	SENIN
Waisak		Idul Fitri				Hari Kemerdekaan	
							
1 SEPTEMBER	SELASA	28 OKTOBER	RABU	10 NOVEMBER	SELASA	25 DESEMBER	JUMAT
Tahun Baru Hijriah (1 Muharram)		Hari Sumpah Pemuda		Hari Pahlawan		Hari Natal	
							

### Kunci

**disebut** is called  
**seluruh dunia** the whole world  
**matahari terbit** sunrise  
**matahari terbenam** sunset  
**berpesta** to party  
**miskin** poor  
**makam** cemetery

**almarhum** the late (for deceased people)  
**nenek** grandmother  
**kakek** grandfather  
**berikutnya** that follows  
**saudara** relative(s)  
**saling** each other  
**beda** different



## Menggambarkan upacara

Budi is visiting Australia on a student exchange program and writes this email to his friends back home.

**Pesan Baru**

Kepada: ery.primaskara@smp1.jakarta.sch.id

Cc: ana.surjanto@smp1.jakarta.sch.id; yeni.karlina@suratelektronik.co.id

Subjek: Kabarku dari negara kanguru!

Hai teman-teman di Jakarta

Wah, kemarin aku menonton upacara yang unik dan menarik sekali di kota Perth, di negara bagian Australia Barat. Dalam upacara ini, seorang ketua dari suku Noongar ucapkan 'selamat datang' untuk semua pendatang. Ada juga nyanyian dalam bahasa Aborijin dan lima penari. Aku suka sekali tarian tradisional ini karena mirip dengan gerakan burung emu, seperti Tari Burung Enggang dari Kalimantan. Aku pikir upacara ini penting sekali untuk budaya Australia karena menyatakan bahwa orang Aborijin penduduk asli negara ini.

Temanmu,

Budi



AAP Image/Tony McDonough

**KIRIM** [Icons for email actions]

### BALAI

Budi bercerita tentang upacara apa dalam email ini? Tahu dari mana?

### TERUS

Find out more about Indonesia's national holidays. Choose one to compare with an Australian holiday; for example, Australia Day and Indonesian Independence Day or Hari Pahlawan and Anzac Day.



Getty Images/Recap Saket/Anadolu Agency

What are the origins of these days? What events occur to mark them? Are any holidays based on sport? If you could create a national holiday, what would it be for?

### Kunci

- menggambarkan** to describe
- menarik** interesting
- negara bagian** state (of a country)
- ketua** elder; chief
- (meng)ucapkan** to express
- pendatang** attendee(s)
- nyanyian** singing
- penari** dancer
- tarian** dance
- mirip** similar
- gerakan** movement
- burung enggang** hornbill (bird)
- pikir** to think
- budaya** culture
- menyatakan** to declare; to express
- penduduk asli** original inhabitants

# Bagaimana cara mengundang?

## Inviting others

To invite someone to an event you need to give them key information:

- the name and/or title of the people you are inviting (*kepada ...*)
- the date (*tanggal*) and time (*jam*)
- the place (*di, ke* and *dari*)
- the activities (*ber-* and *me-* verbs)
- the purpose of the event (*untuk*).

Use these categories to figure out what is happening on Independence Day in the following dialogue. Notice the language used to describe each activity.

### Kunci

- **berkumpul** to gather
- **memasak** to cook

### BALAI

- Hari Kemerdekaan itu liburan untuk merayakan apa?
- Apakah ada upacara bendera di Australia?
- Apakah ada banyak makanan kalau merayakan liburan di Australia?





**Acara** Joni | Beranda

**Joni**  
Suka · Balas · 34m

**MEI 18** Pesta ultah ke-14 Joni  
Pribadi · Diselenggarakan oleh Joni

★ Tertarik    ✓ Akan Hadir    ➔ Bagikan    ...

**Sabtu, 18 Mei 2020, jam 5.00 – 8.00**

**Resto Ikan Bakar, Jl. Suropati, Menteng**

Tentang      Diskusi

Hei teman2  
Ayo, datang ke pesta ultah ke-14 aku.  
Kita nyanyi, main permainan dan makan kue.

**Yeni**  
Suka · Balas · 21m

Hei Joni, Met Ultah ya :D

Alamy Stock Photo/Thomas Cockram

Shutterstock.com/Agnes Fabrinant

### DANAU

How does your language change when you want to invite someone to do something with you? Does it depend on who you're inviting? How so?

### TAHU NGGAK?

Although it's becoming more common among middle-class families, birthdays have not traditionally been celebrated in Indonesia. Some older Indonesians don't know their exact birth date. It wasn't until Europeans arrived that people's date of birth was given more attention.

### Kunci

- terhormat**      respected; honoured
- mengundang**      to invite
- pernikahan**      wedding
- ingin**              to want (more formal than mau)
- hangat**              warm
- ultah**                birthday (short for ulang tahun)

### MAJU

To refer to the date in Indonesian you can use the word *tanggal* (date) and the preposition *pada* (on). In informal or spoken use, the *pada* can be left out.

#### Contoh

- Pesta saya *pada tanggal* 26 Agustus.
- Pesta ultahku *tanggal* 2 Maret.

## Accepting invitations



Budi has plucked up the courage to ask Yeni out on a date.

**Budi:** Hai Yeni, ini Budi.

**Yeni:** Halo Budi, ada apa?

**Budi:** Aku mau mengajak Yeni ikut ke bioskop nanti malam.

**Yeni:** Ya, aku bisa ikut ke bioskop. Mau menonton film apa?

**Budi:** O benar? Mari kita menonton film Star Wars yang baru!

**Yeni:** Wah, aku suka semua film Star Wars – ingin menonton yang baru.

**Budi:** Hebat! Nanti bertemu di bioskop Cinema 21 jam delapan?

**Yeni:** Ya, boleh bertemu jam delapan. Aku naik bis. Sampai nanti ya.



Alamy Stock Photo/Altablum Photography/Fadi Aziz

### MAJU 1

*Mengundang* and *mengajak* both mean 'to invite', but there is a subtle difference between the two. You use *mengundang* to invite someone to come to an event; you use *mengajak* to invite someone to go somewhere with you. Which word best suits the invitations on this page?

## Declining invitations

Joni decides to ask Ana out on a date.

### MAJU 2

If you have to decline an invitation, it's best to be polite and apologise for doing so. Most Indonesians would give a reason why they can't accept, to 'save face' and avoid embarrassing anyone. To give a reason in Indonesian, you use the conjunction *karena*.

#### Contoh

Maaf, saya tidak bisa ikut karena masih ada banyak PR.

Sorry, I can't come because I still have lots of homework.

Aku nggak bisa karena harus menjaga adikku.

I can't because I have to look after my little brother/sister.



Alamy Stock Photo/Altablum Photography/Fadi Aziz

Designed by Freepik



# Bagaimana saling kenal?

## Sekolahku

Your Indonesian class has been invited to visit your *sekolah mitra* in Indonesia. Here is an email to your class from Budi.

**Pesan Baru**

Kepada: student01@ozschool.edu.au

Subjek: Sampai ketemu tahun depan!

Hai temanku di Australia, apa kabar? Ada kabar yang bagus sekali dari sini. Guruku baru bicara dengan gurumu – tahun depan kelasmu akan datang ke Indonesia untuk mengunjungi sekolah kami di Jakarta. Asyik! Ayo, kamu harus datang : D

Aku senang sekali kita bisa bertemu lagi. Kamu dapat bertemu dengan teman-temanku di sekolah. Mau ikut kelasku juga? Kamu harus makan nasi goreng dari kantin kami. Enak sekali! Bulan depan sekolah ini akan membuka perpustakaan baru. Bagus sekali karena akan ada banyak komputer baru!

Di Jakarta kami sering pergi ke konser band punk. Ada konser di dekat sekolah. Naik sepeda saja. Kamu suka musik punk? Ayo, mau ikut? Aku ingin mengajak pacarku Yeni juga : P

Wah, sudah jam sebelas malam ... Mari kita mengobrol lagi tentang kunjunganmu minggu depan ya.

Salam hangat,  
Budi



**KIRIM** [Email icon] [Print icon] [Reply icon] [Reply all icon] [Attach icon]

### Kunci

<b>bagus</b>	good	<b>mengobrol</b>	to chat
<b>perpustakaan</b>	library	<b>tentang</b>	about

### Kunci

<b>berkunjung</b>	to visit	<b>awalnya</b>	first of all
<b>berada</b>	to be (in a place)	<b>menyanyikan</b>	to sing
<b>alat musik</b>	musical instrument	<b>kemudian</b>	then
<b>wajib</b>	required	<b>berpidato</b>	to give a speech
<b>mengikuti</b>	to follow; to take part in	<b>Paskibra (Pasukan Pengibar Bendera)</b>	flag-raising team
<b>hadir</b>	to attend	<b>menyelesaikan</b>	to finish; to complete
<b>tiang bendera</b>	flagpole		

## Tur di sekolah



Yeni has put together a 'virtual tour' of her school for you ahead of your visit.



Alamy Stock Photo/Alcibum Photography/Fadil Aziz

### 1 Selamat datang di sekolah saya!

Kami senang sekali anda dapat berkunjung. Lebih dari lima ratus murid bersekolah di sini, laki-laki dan perempuan. Dan sudah empat puluh tahun, sekolah kami berada di tempat ini. Saya suka sekali sekolah saya. Ada banyak teman dan guru di sini juga ramah. Biasanya saya naik bis ke sekolah tetapi pada hari Jumat, saya naik mobil dengan bapak saya.

### Ruang kelas kami

Saya belajar Matematika dan Bahasa Inggris di ruang ini. Ruang kelas di samping untuk belajar musik – ada alat musik seperti piano dan gitar. Di sebelah kanan ada laboratorium untuk belajar Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam. Saya kurang suka IPA karena sangat susah. Saya lebih suka Sejarah karena lebih menarik.



Shutterstock.com/sahlan

2



Getty Images/Donal Husni/NurPhoto

### 3 Lapangan sekolah

Setiap minggu pada hari Senin kami wajib mengikuti upacara bendera (UB) di lapangan. UB mulai pada jam tujuh pagi dan semua siswa dan guru hadir, berdiri di lapangan di depan tiang bendera. Kami berdiri selama empat puluh lima menit ... panas sekali! Awalnya kami menyanyikan 'Indonesia Raya' kemudian Pancasila dibacakan. Sesudah itu, Kepala Sekolah berpidato dan anggota Paskibra menyelesaikan tugasnya. Akhirnya kami bisa kembali ke ruang kelas.

#### TAHU NGGAK?

Students in Indonesia must sing all the three verses of 'Indonesia Raya' at upacara bendera. How many verses of 'Advance Australia Fair' do you know?

#### TERUS

Find out why upacara bendera are held in schools across Indonesia every week.

Do some research to find out what 'Indonesia Raya' and the Pancasila are. Are similar ceremonies or rituals held in Australian schools? What kind of ceremonies are held at your school?



## Bagaimana cuacanya?

Look at how the weather affects our daily lives and activities, and the language we use to discuss it.



### Cuaca di sini

4

Kalau cuaca kurang bagus – banyak hujan atau terlalu panas – saya suka ke perpustakaan. Enak di sana karena ada AC. Kami bisa membaca buku atau menggunakan komputer. Kalau hujan, susah pulang karena kadang-kadang bis tidak datang. Bagaimana cuaca di Australia? Anda suka kalau lebih sejuk? Ada salju? Tidak pernah dingin di sini.

#### Kunci

**cuaca** weather  
**hujan** rain  
**terlalu** too (excessive)

**panas** hot  
**AC ('ah-say')** air conditioning  
**kadang-kadang** sometimes

**sejuk** cool  
**salju** snow  
**tidak pernah** never

 cerah	 berawan
 mendung	 berangin
 gerimis	 hujan
 bersalju	 lembab
 dingin	 panas
 hujan deras	 badai petir



## Panas atau dingin?

How do these students feel about the weather they're experiencing?

Di kota Melbourne hari ini gerimis dan dingin sekali. Aku nggak suka cuaca begini. Nggak bisa ke luar untuk bermain sama teman. Harus ke sekolah naik mobil – nggak bisa berjalan kaki.



Shutterstock.com/Giddeon



Shutterstock.com/Aranyan

b

Hari ini cerah di Brisbane tapi panas dan lembab juga. Aku lebih suka berada di ruang kelas dengan AC kalau terlalu panas. Tapi hari ini harus berolahraga di lapangan. Capek sekali!

Cuaca di Indonesia selalu sama – panas dan hujan. Aku bosan. Mau ke Australia. Aku lebih suka cuaca dingin daripada cuaca panas. Mungkin berselju di sana juga!

### TERUS

Find out what 'Sediakan payung sebelum hujan' means. What other expressions about the weather do you know? How well do they translate into Indonesian?

### BALAI

Bagaimana cuaca hari ini? Apakah kamu suka cuaca begini?



Shutterstock.com/Ravipixel.com



## STASIUN

People around the world have special occasions that are important for various reasons, whether it's a religious holiday such as Christmas, Hanukkah or Idul Fitri, a historic event or a personal milestone such as a birthday. These occasions are shaped by our cultures and influence the language we use, such as well-wishing and sending invitations.

### Let's reflect ...

- How do the special occasions celebrated in Indonesia reflect what is considered important for the nation and individuals?
- How are events organised and what have you learned about the practice and language of invitations?
- How might this affect how you interact with people, including Indonesians, when there is a significant occasion?

Use these questions to write an entry in your language learning journal.

## PUNCAK

Your school is about to have a major event and your class wants to share it with your Indonesian *sekolah mitra*. First you'll need to write an invitation to your Indonesian peers asking them to come and visit or to join the event online. Remember to include the following information:

- » the event
- » the purpose of the event
- » where it will be held
- » the date and time it will be held
- » what is happening at the event
- » who will be there.

Then prepare and record a video tour of your school in Indonesian so that your visitors will know what to expect. Some things to remember to talk about:

- » the school facilities and where everything is
- » the subjects offered and which ones you enjoy
- » any regular events or ceremonies that happen at school
- » the weather and environmental factors around that time of year.

*Ingatlah, you can use *bahasa campur* (blended language) if you need to.*





## GUDANG

### Selamat

<b>Selamat pagi</b>	Good morning
<b>Selamat siang</b>	Good afternoon (early)
<b>Selamat sore</b>	Good afternoon (late)
<b>Selamat malam</b>	Good evening
<b>Selamat tidur</b>	Goodnight (going to bed)
<b>Selamat Natal</b>	Merry Christmas
<b>Selamat Paskah</b>	Happy Easter
<b>Selamat Tahun Baru</b>	Happy New Year
<b>Selamat ulang tahun</b>	Happy birthday
<b>Selamat makan</b>	Enjoy your meal
<b>Selamat minum</b>	Cheers
<b>Selamat datang</b>	Welcome
<b>Selamat jalan</b>	Bon voyage; safe travels
<b>Selamat belajar</b>	Happy studying

### Kata tentang cuaca

<b>badai petir</b>	lightning storm
<b>berangin</b>	windy
<b>berawan</b>	cloudy
<b>bersalju</b>	snowy
<b>cerah</b>	sunny
<b>cuaca</b>	weather
<b>dingin</b>	cold
<b>gerimis</b>	drizzle
<b>hujan</b>	rain
<b>hujan deras</b>	torrential rain
<b>lembab</b>	humid
<b>mendung</b>	overcast
<b>panas</b>	hot
<b>sejuk</b>	cool

### Kosa kata umum

<b>alat musik</b>	musical instrument
<b>awalnya</b>	at first
<b>beda</b>	different
<b>begini</b>	like this; in this way
<b>begitu</b>	like that; in that way
<b>berada</b>	to be
<b>berikutnya</b>	that follows
<b>berpuasa</b>	to fast
<b>bersholat</b>	to pray
<b>bosan</b>	bored
<b>budaya</b>	culture
<b>capek</b>	tired out
<b>doa</b>	prayer
<b>gereja</b>	church
<b>harap dijawab</b>	please reply (RSVP)
<b>hari raya</b>	holiday; special occasion
<b>ingin</b>	to want (more formal than <i>mau</i> )
<b>kadang-kadang</b>	sometimes
<b>kakek</b>	grandfather
<b>kemarin</b>	yesterday
<b>ketua</b>	elder; chief
<b>kunjungan</b>	visit
<b>masih</b>	still

<b>memasak</b>	to cook
<b>menarik</b>	interesting
<b>menerima</b>	to receive
<b>menggambarkan</b>	to describe
<b>mengucapkan</b>	to express
<b>mengunjungi</b>	to visit
<b>menyatakan</b>	to declare; to express
<b>mirip</b>	similar
<b>miskin</b>	poor
<b>nenek</b>	grandmother
<b>orang dewasa</b>	adult(s)
<b>pagi-pagi</b>	early in the morning
<b>penduduk asli</b>	original inhabitant
<b>perlu</b>	have to; must
<b>pernah</b>	ever
<b>perpustakaan</b>	library
<b>saling</b>	each other
<b>saudara</b>	relative(s)
<b>seluruh dunia</b>	the whole world
<b>terlalu</b>	too (excessive)
<b>tidak pernah</b>	never
<b>uang</b>	money
<b>wajib</b>	required

### Kata perayaan

<b>berkumpul</b>	to gather
<b>berpesta</b>	to party
<b>berpidato</b>	to give a speech
<b>hadir</b>	to attend
<b>hari raya</b>	holiday; special occasion
<b>kartu ucapan</b>	greeting card
<b>liburan</b>	holiday
<b>mengajak</b>	to invite (to go somewhere)
<b>mengundang</b>	to invite (to an event)
<b>menyanyikan</b>	to sing
<b>merayakan</b>	to celebrate
<b>nyanyian</b>	singing
<b>penari</b>	dancer
<b>pendatang</b>	attendee
<b>perayaan</b>	celebration; festivity
<b>pernikahan</b>	wedding
<b>tanggal merah</b>	public holiday
<b>tarian</b>	dance
<b>terhormat</b>	respected
<b>tiang bendera</b>	flagpole
<b>ulang tahun (ultah)</b>	birthday
<b>upacara</b>	ceremony; ritual

# BAB 8

## Nusantara

*IN THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL LEARN:*

### **Banyak pulau atau satu negara?**

- » about the concept of *Nusantara* and its significance to Indonesians
- » about the diversity of the Indonesian archipelago

### **Naik apa dari sini ke sana?**

- » to describe the physical and social geography of Indonesia using distances, geographical features and directions
- » about various forms of transportation

### **Sama atau beda?**

- » what Indonesia 'looks like' and how it compares to Australia
- » how the environment and history of a place shape its people, identity, language and culture

Ada batu karang di bawah laut di Papua Barat.



Shutterstock.com/haaschajus

Orangutan tinggal di hutan di Sumatera Utara.

Di pulau Jawa ada 45 gunung api yang masih aktif.



Shutterstock.com/Popponic

Ada lebih banyak orang, mobil dan motor di kota Jakarta daripada di kota Sydney atau Melbourne!



Shutterstock.com/AsiaTravel



Alamy Stock Photo/Sijan Images ZUMAPRESS.com

Orang Manggarai bermain Caci, tarian perang dari Pulau Flores.

Murid dari sekolah ini pulang naik bis. Jangan coba begini ya!



Alamy Stock Photo/National Geographic Image Collection

# Banyak pulau atau satu negara?

Getty Images/istockphoto



## BAB 2

# GEOGRAFI INDONESIA

2.1 Puncak Jaya, di propinsi Papua, adalah tempat tertinggi di Indonesia.

Dari barat ke timur dan dari selatan ke utara, ada tujuh belas ribu pulau di negara ini. Termasuk pulau-pulau besar – Sumatera, Jawa, Bali, Kalimantan, Sulawesi dan Papua – semua pulau ini menjadi kepulauan yang paling besar di dunia, namanya ‘Nusantara’.

Sebenarnya, dari Banda Aceh ke Jayapura, Indonesia lebih luas daripada Australia – jaraknya hampir lima ribu kilometer. Jauh sekali! Jarak antara Brisbane dan Perth hanya tiga ribu enam ratus kilometer.

Populasi Indonesia sepuluh kali populasi Australia. Populasi beraneka ragam – ada tiga ratus suku bangsa, misalnya suku Jawa, Bali, Batak, Melayu, Dayak, Banjar, Bugis, Toraja dan Dani. Juga ada tujuh

ratus bahasa daerah – tiga ratus di propinsi Papua dan Papua Barat.

Ada tiga puluh empat propinsi di Indonesia. Propinsi yang paling barat adalah propinsi Aceh di pulau Sumatera. Propinsi yang paling timur adalah propinsi Papua. Jarak dari propinsi Papua ke negara bagian Queensland hanya dua ratus lima puluh kilometer. Dekat sekali!

13

## BALAI

Apa bedanya antara jumlah penduduk di Indonesia dan Australia?

Bagaimana lingkungan di dua negara ini?

## MAJU

Plurals (indicating more than one of something) can be relatively simple in Indonesian. One way is to just double the noun.

### Contoh

<i>pulau-pulau</i>	islands
<i>hutan-hutan</i>	forests
<i>suku bangsa</i>	ethnic groups

However, if you specify a quantity or the plural is already clear from the context of the sentence, doubling is not needed.

### Contoh

<i>tujuh belas ribu pulau</i>	seventeen thousand islands
<i>banyak suku bangsa</i>	many ethnic groups

BAB 2: GEOGRAFI INDONESIA



Getty Images/George Stimmer

2.2 Harimau di hutan di pulau Sumatera.

Karena lokasinya di antara samudra Pasifik dan Hindia, ada banyak laut di Nusantara. Biodiversitas tinggi sekali – lima puluh persen jenis ikan dan tujuh puluh lima persen jenis karang di seluruh dunia.

Juga ada banyak hutan hujan karena iklim tropis. Di hutan-hutan itu ada banyak binatang unik misalnya orangutan, harimau, gajah, badak, biawak Komodo dan burung cenderawasih.

Di Indonesia juga ada banyak gunung, terutama gunung api. Letusan gunung api yang paling terkenal di dunia adalah Krakatau di Selat Sunda.

Gunung yang paling tinggi di Indonesia adalah Gunung Carstensz, atau Puncak Jaya, di propinsi Papua. Gunung itu lebih dari empat ribu delapan ratus meter. Lebih tinggi daripada Gunung Kosciuszko, yang hanya dua ribu dua ratus meter!

	INDONESIA	AUSTRALIA
Populasi	260.000.000	25.000.000
Kepadatan Populasi	146 orang per km <sup>2</sup>	3 orang per km <sup>2</sup>
Kota Terbesar	10,1 juta orang (Jakarta)	5,1 juta orang (Sydney)
Negara Bagian/Propinsi	34	6 (dan dua wilayah besar)
Panjangnya Garis Pantai	54.700 kilometer	25.700 kilometer
Gunung Tertinggi	4800 meter (Gunung Puncak Jaya)	2200 meter (Gunung Kosciuszko)
Gunung Api yang Aktif	127	2 (di Pulau Heard dan Pulau McDonald)

MAJU

In *Bab 1* you learned that there is no word for 'is' in simple Indonesian sentences. However, in particular kinds of sentences there is a word that's similar to 'is' in English – *adalah*.

Contoh

Gunung Kosciuszko adalah gunung tertinggi di Australia.

Sungai Murray adalah sungai terpanjang di Australia.

Orang Aborijin adalah orang asli Australia.

Notice how *adalah* is used between two things that are in some way equal. You can think of it like an = sign.

e.g.

Mount Kosciuszko = the highest mountain in Australia.

The Murray River = the longest river in Australia.

Aborigines = the original people of Australia.

**Hati-hati:** *Adalah* can only be used between two nouns. You can't use it when you're describing something using adjectives. If you are using adjectives, there is no 'is'!

Contoh

Sungai Murray panjang.

The Murray River (is) long.

Kunci

- pulau island
- negara country
- kepulauan archipelago
- luas wide
- jarak distance
- jauh far
- beraneka ragam diverse; varied
- suku bangsa ethnic group
- bahasa daerah regional language
- gunung api volcano
- samudra ocean
- laut sea
- (batu) karang coral (reef)
- hutan hujan rainforest
- binatang animal(s)
- gunung mountain
- letusan eruption
- kepadatan density
- panjangnya length
- garis pantai coastline

# Naik apa dari sini ke sana?

## Jarak dan angka besar

When we travel or want to compare places, we often need to give distances using large numbers. Here's how to refer to numbers in the millions:

1.234.567 = satu **juta**, dua **ratus** tiga puluh empat **ribu**, lima **ratus** enam puluh tujuh

### BAB 2: GEOGRAFI INDONESIA

Jarak dari Medan ke Kuala Lumpur tiga **ratus** lima puluh kilometer. Dekat sekali! Tetapi dari Medan ke Jayapura jaraknya empat **ribu** tujuh **ratus** kilometer, atau empat **juta** tujuh **ratus** **ribu** meter. Jauh sekali!

Banyak negara di Asia dekat Indonesia.

- » Cina **tidak** jauh.
- » Vietnam **lebih** dekat.
- » Jepang **lebih** jauh **daripada** Cina.
- » Thailand **lebih** dekat **daripada** Vietnam.
- » Malaysia **paling** dekat (atau **terdekat**) dengan Indonesia.

## MAJU

In English we indicate 'more' by adding the suffix **-er** to the end of an adjective (**bigger**), and 'most' by adding **-est** (**biggest**). Here is how you do it in Indonesian:

lebih ...	more ...
lebih ... <i>daripada</i> ...	more ... than ...; ... -er than
paling ...	most ...; ... -est
ter-	most ...; ... -est

If you are being informal, you can just use *dari* instead of *daripada* for 'than', but remember that *dari* on its own means 'from'.

## BALAI

Kota apa paling dekat tempatmu? Kota apa paling jauh?

### Kunci

**angka** number(s)

## TAHU NGGAK?

Indonesia follows the Dutch convention of separating thousands with a full stop and using a comma to show a decimal point. *Jangan bingung!*



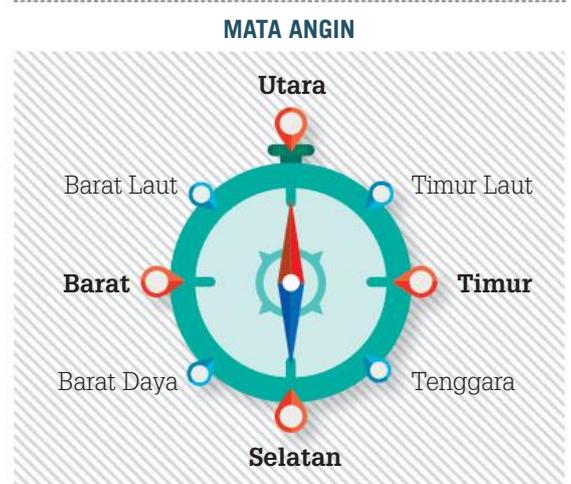
## Arah dan kompas

Living in an island nation, Indonesians often use compass directions to refer to places, even those that are quite close by.

### DANAU

What is the literal meaning of the name for the compass directions – *mata angin*?

How do the mid-point directions differ from the main compass points compared to those in English? Why do you think they're named like that?



## Garis Wallace

Did you know that the environment of the Indonesian archipelago played a role in the formulation of one of science's most important and controversial theories? Read on to find out which one.

### ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE

Pada tahun 1854 Alfred Russel Wallace, seorang naturalis dan ahli biologi yang berasal dari Inggris, sampai di Malaya (sekarang Malaysia). Dia tinggal selama delapan tahun di Hindia Timur Belanda (sekarang Indonesia) untuk mencari binatang dan bunga.

Waktu Alfred Wallace tinggal di pulau Sulawesi, dia melihat binatang dan bunga di bagian timur tidak sama dengan binatang dan bunga di bagian barat. Di pulau-pulau di Nusantara bagian barat, jenis binatang sama dengan benua Asia, misalnya monyet dan gajah. Di Nusantara bagian timur, jenis binatang lebih sama dengan Australia, misalnya kanguru dan kakatua.

Alfred Wallace menggambar garis di peta Nusantara, antara pulau Bali dan Kalimantan di barat, dan pulau Lombok dan Sulawesi di timur. Dengan garis ini, dia membuat teori tentang 'seleksi alam'. Sebenarnya, teori baru dari Alfred Wallace itu membantu Charles Darwin membuat teori evolusi dan menulis bukunya *Asal Usul Spesies*.



ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE

### Kunci

<b>garis</b>	line
<b>ahli</b>	expert
<b>sampai</b>	to arrive
<b>mencari</b>	to look for
<b>bunga</b>	flowers
<b>benua</b>	continent
<b>monyet</b>	monkey
<b>kakatua</b>	cockatoo
<b>menggambar</b>	to illustrate; to draw
<b>peta</b>	map
<b>membuat</b>	to make
<b>alam</b>	nature
<b>menulis</b>	to write

### BALAI

Bagaimana binatang dan bunga di Nusantara bagian barat dibandingkan yang di bagian timur? Mengapa begini?

## Rencana perjalanan

Budi is making plans to come to Australia. Look at his notes below and see where he plans to go and how.

### BALAI

Apakah kamu pernah pergi ke tempat-tempat ini?  
Lebih suka naik apa waktu berlibur?



- Jakarta ke Sydney: naik pesawat terbang - tujuh jam
- Sydney ke Wagga Wagga: naik mobil - lima jam
- Wagga Wagga ke Melbourne: naik kereta api - empat jam empat puluh menit
- Melbourne ke Devonport: naik kapal feri - dua belas jam
- Devonport ke Hobart: naik bis - empat jam tiga puluh menit
- Hobart ke Alice Springs: naik pesawat terbang - lima jam tiga puluh menit
- Alice Springs ke Cairns: naik pesawat terbang - dua jam
- Tur di Karang Penghalang Besar: naik perahu - enam jam
- Cairns ke Sydney: naik pesawat terbang - tiga jam
- Kembali ke Jakarta: naik pesawat terbang - tujuh jam

#### Kunci

**pesawat terbang** aeroplane  
**kereta api** train

**kapal** ship  
**perahu** boat

### MAJU

In Indonesia you don't 'take' the bus, you *naik bis*. The word *naik* literally means to 'go up' or 'ascend'. It comes from the idea that you climb onto a horse, although it's now used for all types of transport.

#### Contoh

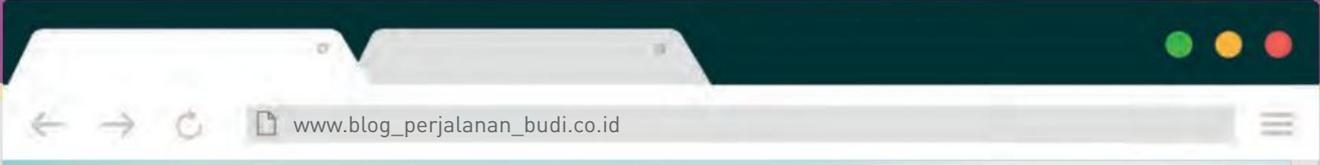
Kakak saya *naik (sepeda) motor* ke universitas.

My brother/sister rides a motorbike to university.

Ibu *naik mobil* ke kantornya.

Mum goes by car to her office.

Notice the use of *naik* with the preposition *ke* to show movement towards a place.



Hai, namaku Budi. Aku tinggal di Jakarta, ibu kota Indonesia dan kota terbesar di Nusantara.

## → DARI HUTAN KE GURUN

**26 FEBRUARI** → Salam dari Australia! Baru sampai di negara kanguru ini dan aku suka sekali. Kemarin kami di Sydney, kota yang paling besar di Australia tapi masih lebih kecil daripada kota Jakarta. Ada banyak pantai yang indah di sini, seperti di pulau Bali. Dari Sydney kami naik kereta api ke Wagga Wagga, empat ratus tujuh puluh kilometer ke arah barat daya. Tempat ini di daerah regional, atau 'country', seperti desa di Indonesia. Ada banyak binatang di sini, misalnya sapi dan domba. Menarik sekali!



**7 MARET** → Kami baru sampai di Alice Springs, di tengah Australia. Di sini ada daerah gurun besar yang dipanggil 'the Outback'. Besok kami ke Cairns. Jauh sekali. Hampir seribu lima ratus kilometer ke arah timur laut. Di sana ada banyak hutan hujan dan pantai, seperti di Indonesia. Kota itu lebih dekat Indonesia daripada kota Sydney atau Melbourne. Minggu depan mau kembali ke Jakarta. Sampai jumpa ya 😊



↖ Ini pantai di Australia. Sama aja di Bali ya?



↗ Foto ini dari Daintree. Seperti hutan hujan di Sumatera kan?

## DANAU

Some words are very specific to the place that they come from. Are there words that are unique to the Australian landscape or where you live? For example, how would you describe 'the bush' or 'the Outback' to someone from overseas?

### Kunci

<b>ibu kota</b>	capital city
<b>pantai</b>	beach
<b>daerah</b>	region
<b>domba</b>	sheep
<b>gurun</b>	desert
<b>dipanggil</b>	is called

# Sama atau beda?

## Daerah unik

Over the next few pages, you will encounter people from around the archipelago through a series of blogs. As you find out more, think about what impression it creates of Indonesia.

### TERUS

You have already learned that Indonesia is a very diverse country with some 300 different ethnic groups and 700 languages. What about Australia? How many ethnic groups and languages do you know of in Australia? How many Indigenous groups and languages are there?



### TAHU NGGAK?

The Minangkabau people are one of only a handful of matrilineal societies in the world. This means that family names, property and land are passed down from mother to daughter.



Nama saya Rihan ✓



Nama saya Rihan. Saya orang Minangkabau dan saya tinggal dengan keluarga saya di kota Padang di propinsi Sumatera Barat di pulau Sumatera. Ke arah timur ada propinsi Riau, dan ke arah selatan ada propinsi Jambi.

Saya suka naik kereta api ke rumah kakak laki-laki saya di kota Pariaman. Nama dia Irfan. Di rumah kami berbahasa Minang tetapi dengan teman-teman kami berbahasa Indonesia. Pariaman tidak jauh dari Padang, kira-kira lima puluh kilometer ke arah barat laut. Kurang lebih satu jam saja.

Di dekat Padang ada banyak hutan hujan. Binatang liar tinggal di sana, seperti gajah dan harimau. Juga ada bunga yang paling besar di dunia, namanya Rafflesia



Ini Rafflesia – bunga yang indah tapi berbau busuk! →

### Kunci

<b>kira-kira</b>	approximately
<b>kurang lebih</b>	more or less
<b>binatang liar</b>	wild animals
<b>berbau</b>	to smell
<b>busuk</b>	rotten

### TERUS

Can you think of any other examples of matrilineal societies? What would be the advantages and disadvantages of this system? Which system would you prefer and why?



Shutterstock.com/Aleandre yanu

## Bhinneka Tunggal Ika

'*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*' is the national motto of Indonesia but *bahasanya bukan Bahasa Indonesia*. *Motto itu* is from ancient *Bahasa Jawa*, and it means 'many but one nation' often translated as 'unity in diversity'. Do you know of similar sayings? Why do sayings such as this matter to a society?

### TAHU NGGAK?

The Dayak people of Kalimantan were traditionally considered fierce warriors. Some groups were feared for headhunting – chopping off the heads of their enemies and preserving them. At a peace meeting in the 1870s they decided to end this practice.



### → ORANGUTAN

Namaku Josep ✓



Alamy Stock Photo/Alcibum Photography/Faali Aziz

Halo! Namaku Josep dan aku berasal dari propinsi Kalimantan Tengah, di pulau Kalimantan. Aku tinggal di kota Palangkaraya dengan bapak, ibu dan adikku. Kami orang Dayak dan berbahasa Ngaju.

Setiap hari pada jam tujuh pagi aku naik sepeda ke sekolah yang dekat rumahku. Di sekolah aku lebih suka belajar Matematika daripada Bahasa Inggris. Tapi aku paling suka IPA. Aku juga suka main komputer dengan teman-teman sesudah pulang dari sekolah pada jam dua siang.

Walaupun Kalimantan dekat Malaysia, masih jauh dari Palangkaraya. Kira-kira empat ratus kilometer ke arah utara. Dekat Palangkaraya ada Taman Nasional Sebangau. Kira-kira lima belas menit naik mobil. Ada banyak orangutan di sana. Di Palangkaraya ada juga Sungai Kahayan, sungai yang paling besar di propinsi Kalimantan Tengah.



Shutterstock.com/AleksSifonov

↳ Orangutan di Taman Nasional Sebangau.

### Kunci

<b>bangsa</b>	nation; people
<b>kuno</b>	ancient
<b>artinya</b>	meaning
<b>walaupun</b>	although
<b>lingkungan alam</b>	natural environment(s)
<b>tanah air</b>	homeland (literally 'land and water')
<b>kesatuan</b>	unity
<b>taman nasional</b>	national park

### TERUS

Find out what the Dayak people believed to be the benefits of headhunting and why they gave it up.

## BALAI

Bagaimana Rihan dan Josep? Bagaimana lingkungan di tempat tinggalnya? Bagaimana lingkungan itu membentuk sifatnya atau karakternya?



## → KOTA SAYA – JOGJA

**Namaku Putri** ✓



Alamy Stock Photo/Alicibum Photography/Fadi Aziz

Apa kabar? Namaku Putri. Aku tinggal di kota Yogyakarta di pulau Jawa. Lima ratus ribu orang tinggal di kota ini. Aku berumur enam belas tahun dan duduk di kelas satu SMA. Aku seorang Muslim. Semua keluarga saya orang Jawa, jadi kami berbahasa Jawa di rumah.

Aku suka sekali berolahraga – bermain olahraga apa saja. Waktu kecil aku bermain tenis, tapi sekarang aku lebih suka bermain bulutangkis. Aku harus naik bis atau angkot ke lapangan bulutangkis karena jauh dari rumah. Tidak bisa naik becak.

Di dekat Jogja ada gunung api yang bernama Gunung Merapi, dua puluh lima kilometer ke arah utara. Candi Borobudur, yang jaraknya dua puluh lima kilometer ke arah barat laut, adalah candi yang paling besar di dunia untuk orang yang beragama Budha.



➤ Angkot Jogja. Mau naik, nggak?



➤ Inilah Borobudur, candi yang terkenal di Indonesia.



Getty Images/E./PLAINVIEW

**TAHU NGGAK?**

Java is the most populous island on the planet. There are more than 145 million people living in an area of just 132 000 square kilometres!

**TERUS**

How big is Java compared to the island of Australia? Or the state you live in? What is the difference in the population density (the average number of people per square kilometre)?

**Kunci**

- berumur**      aged; to be (a certain age)
- apa saja**      whatever
- bulutangkis**      badminton
- angkot**      public minibus
- candi**      temple
- beragama**      to be/have (a religion)

← → ↻ [www.blog\\_naga\\_indonesia.co.id](http://www.blog_naga_indonesia.co.id) ☰

## → BIAWAK KOMODO

**Nama saya Markus** ↙



Alamy Stock Photo/Aleibbum Photography/Fadel Aziz

Saya Markus dari propinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur. Saya berumur dua belas dan tinggal dengan bapak dan ibu di Labuan Bajo, kota di bagian barat pulau Flores. Populasi kota ini tiga puluh ribu orang – lebih kecil daripada Kota Ende. Labuan Bajo kota yang paling dekat pulau Komodo.

Bapak saya bekerja sebagai nelayan, jadi dia sering naik perahu ke pulau Komodo. Jaraknya empat puluh kilometer ke arah barat dari Labuan Bajo. Tidak ada orang yang tinggal di sana tetapi ada salah satu binatang yang unik. Biawak Komodo adalah biawak yang paling besar di dunia! Di pulau itu juga ada banyak burung kakatua.

Keluarga saya dari suku Manggarai dan beragama Katolik, jadi saya suka ke gereja setiap hari Minggu pada jam delapan pagi. Misa gereja dalam Bahasa Manggarai tetapi kadang-kadang dalam Bahasa Indonesia juga. Banyak orang di sini merayakan Paskah dan Natal.

**Biawak Komodo – seperti naga kan?** →



Shutterstock.com/duchy

**TAHU NGGAK?**

The Komodo dragon is the largest lizard in the world, growing up to three metres in length. The only place in the world they can be found in the wild is in Nusa Tenggara Timur province.

### BALAI

Bagaimana Putri dan Markus? Bagaimana lingkungan di tempat tinggalnya? Bagaimana lingkungan itu membentuk sifatnya atau karakternya?

#### Kunci

• sebagai	as
• nelayan	fisher
• salah satu	one of the ...
• biawak	monitor lizard
• misa	(Catholic) mass
• naga	dragon

#### TERUS

Does the Komodo dragon look like any animal you might find in Australia? How do they compare in size?



← KOTA SAYA – MANADO

Nama saya Maria ✓



Kota saya – Manado. Di Pulau Bunaken ada pantai yang bagus sekali. →

Nama saya Maria dan saya tinggal di kota Manado di propinsi Sulawesi Utara. Hampir tujuh ratus ribu orang tinggal di kota ini. Walaupun saya keturunan Cina, saya hanya bisa berbahasa Indonesia dan sedikit Bahasa Manado. Nenek saya masih bisa berbahasa Cina.

Rumah saya dekat tepi laut jadi saya sering berjalan kaki di pantai kalau tidak hujan. Saya juga suka berbelanja di mal dengan teman-teman, tetapi mal itu lebih jauh daripada pantai sehingga saya harus naik mobil atau taksi. Tidak jauh dari Manado ada Taman Nasional Bunaken. Pasir pantai di sana putih sekali dan air laut biru sekali. Banyak turis suka menyelam untuk melihat batu karang yang indah.

Kadang-kadang saya suka ke rumah kakak perempuan saya di Jakarta. Karena jauh sekali – dua ribu dua ratus kilometer ke arah barat daya – saya harus naik pesawat terbang. Saya suka berbelanja di mal di Jakarta. Lebih besar daripada mal di Manado.



**TAHU NGGAK?**

North Sulawesi province is home to the 80,000-hectare Bunaken National Marine Park. In these tropical waters you can find turtles, dolphins and the rare coelacanth (*ikan raja laut*), considered to be a living fossil.



**Kunci**

keturunan	descent; ancestry
tepi laut	coastline
berbelanja	to shop
pasir	sand
menyelam	to dive

**TERUS**

Does Australia have protected marine parks? What kind of things would you find there?

← → ↻ [www.blog\\_bintang\\_timur.co.id](http://www.blog_bintang_timur.co.id)

## → KOTA SAYA – JAYAPURA

**Namaku Imanuel** ↙



Alamy Stock Photo/Heanink Photography

Hai, aku bernama Imanuel. Aku tinggal di kota Jayapura di propinsi Papua dengan keluargaku, termasuk ibu, bapak dan dua adik laki-laki. Kami orang Kristen dari suku Sentani. Di sekolah aku berbahasa Indonesia tapi di rumah pakai Bahasa Sentani.

Aku senang bermain dan menonton sepak bola. Bagus sekali! Aku paling suka tim Persipura dalam Liga 1. Kadang-kadang aku dapat menonton pertandingan Persipura di Stadion Mandala tapi biasanya menonton di televisi di rumah saja. Stadion itu tidak jauh dari sekolahku, kira-kira seratus meter. Bisa naik sepeda.

Keluargaku sering mengunjungi saudara kami di kampung, di Doyo Baru. Kampung itu dekat sekali kalau naik mobil – dua puluh lima kilometer ke arah barat. Di kampung itu hanya ada tiga ratus orang. Aku senang karena bisa bermain sepak bola dengan sepupu-sepupu di sana. Ada lebih banyak saudara di sana daripada di kota Jayapura.

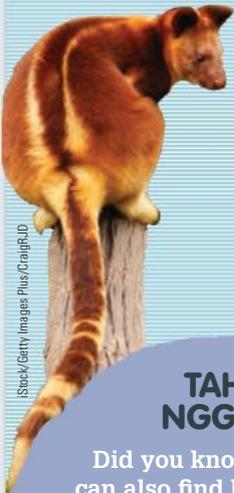


Shutterstock.com/Nowazryk

**Sepupu saya di kampung Doyo Baru!** ↗

**Kunci**

<b>pertandingan</b>	match; game
<b>sepupu</b>	cousin



**TAHU NGGAK?**

Did you know that you can also find kangaroos in Indonesia? Tree-kangaroos, which are found in Papua province, New Guinea and northern Queensland, have adapted to life in the rainforest and – as the name suggests – live in trees.

**TERUS**

What other animals do you think Indonesia and Australia might share? Try to find out about any other flora or fauna that are found in both countries.

**BALAI 1**

Bagaimana Maria dan Imanuel? Bagaimana lingkungan di tempat tinggalnya? Bagaimana lingkungan itu membentuk sifatnya atau karakternya?

**BALAI 2**

What do you notice about the diversity of Indonesians and their environments? How are they different or similar to each other? How does family origin, environment and language shape who people are, including you?



## STASIUN

In this chapter you have learned about the concept of *Nusantara* and the national motto '*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*', which aims to unite people across the archipelago as one nation, from Sabang in Sumatra to Merauke in Papua. You have learned language to discuss the geography, ecology and peoples of Indonesia, and how these features help to make it unique.

## Let's reflect ...

- What have you learned about what Indonesia looks like?
- What makes a country a country? Is it the geography, biodiversity, shared history, or the people and their languages and cultures?
- What has shaped Australia's identity, and how does it compare to that of Indonesia? What role does language play in shaping a nation?
- How do you see yourself as part of 'diversity'?
- Use these questions to write an entry in your language learning journal.

## PUNCAK

Imagine your school is about to receive some important visitors from Indonesia and your teacher wants to show how much you've learned about the country.

- 1 Create a poster or display highlighting distinctive aspects of various islands.

To prepare, research a particular province to find out about:

- » *jumlah penduduk dan suku bangsa* (population and ethnic groups)
- » *bahasa-bahasa* (languages)
- » *budaya dan agama* (culture and religion)
- » *lingkungan* (environment)
- » *bunga dan binatang* (flora and fauna)
- » *lokasi* (distances and directions).

As far as possible, present your information in Indonesian and provide some bilingual captions for those who don't know Indonesian.

- 2 To help your visitors prepare for their trip to Australia, create a pamphlet that includes information about:

- » what they can expect to see and do in Australia
- » how it might differ to what they're used to in Indonesia
- » words and phrases they might need in particular situations or locations.

Give your pamphlet a title, for example, '*Kalau berkunjung ke Australia ...*'.



## GUDANG

### Angka besar

<b>ratus</b>	100s
<b>ribu</b>	1000s
<b>juta</b>	1 000 000s

### Komparatif dan superlatif

<b>lebih ...</b>	more ...
<b>lebih ... daripada ...</b>	more ... than ...
<b>paling</b>	most; ... -est
<b>ter- ...</b>	most; ... -est

### Arah

<b>utara</b>	north
<b>selatan</b>	south
<b>timur</b>	east
<b>barat</b>	west
<b>timur laut</b>	northeast
<b>tenggara</b>	southeast
<b>barat daya</b>	southwest
<b>barat laut</b>	northwest
<b>arah</b>	direction
<b>jarak</b>	distance
<b>jauh</b>	far
<b>peta</b>	map

### Transportasi

<b>angkot</b>	minibus
<b>berjalan kaki</b>	to walk
<b>bis</b>	bus
<b>kapal feri</b>	ferry
<b>kereta api</b>	train
<b>mobil</b>	car
<b>(sepeda) motor</b>	motorcycle
<b>naik</b>	to take; to go by
<b>perahu</b>	boat
<b>pesawat terbang</b>	aeroplane
<b>sepeda</b>	bicycle
<b>taksi</b>	taxi

### Lingkungan

<b>alam</b>	nature	<b>kota</b>	city
<b>bangsa</b>	nation; people	<b>laut</b>	sea
<b>benua</b>	continent	<b>lingkungan</b>	environment
<b>desa</b>	village	<b>luas</b>	wide
<b>dunia</b>	world	<b>negara</b>	country
<b>gunung</b>	mountain	<b>pantai</b>	beach
<b>gunung api</b>	volcano	<b>pulau</b>	island
<b>gurun</b>	desert	<b>puncak</b>	peak
<b>hutan</b>	forest	<b>samudra</b>	ocean
<b>hutan hujan</b>	rainforest	<b>selat</b>	straight
<b>ibu kota</b>	capital city	<b>tanah</b>	land
<b>iklim</b>	climate	<b>tepi laut</b>	coastline
<b>kepulauan</b>	archipelago		

### Kosa kata umum

<b>bahasa daerah</b>	regional language
<b>beraneka ragam</b>	diverse; varied
<b>bunga</b>	flower
<b>candi</b>	temple
<b>daerah</b>	region
<b>garis</b>	line
<b>jenis</b>	type; kind
<b>kira-kira</b>	approximately
<b>kurang lebih</b>	more or less
<b>mencari</b>	to look for
<b>menggambar</b>	to illustrate; to draw
<b>menjadi</b>	to become
<b>menulis</b>	to write
<b>menyelam</b>	to dive
<b>misalnya</b>	such as; for example
<b>pertandingan</b>	match; game
<b>sampai</b>	to arrive
<b>suku bangsa</b>	ethnic group
<b>termasuk</b>	including
<b>terutama</b>	especially

### Binatang Indonesia

<b>badak</b>	rhinoceros	<b>gajah</b>	elephant
<b>biawak</b>	monitor lizard	<b>harimau</b>	tiger
<b>binatang</b>	animal	<b>kakatua</b>	cockatoo
<b>binatang liar</b>	wild animal	<b>monyet</b>	monkey
<b>burung</b>	bird	<b>orangutan</b>	orangutang
<b>domba</b>	sheep	<b>sapi</b>	cow

# BAB 9

## Bayangan

IN THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL LEARN:

### Bagaimana karakter dan tempat?

- » how to describe characters and settings
- » how to emphasise qualities of people and things using *yang*
- » how feelings can develop a story's character

### Apa yang terjadi?

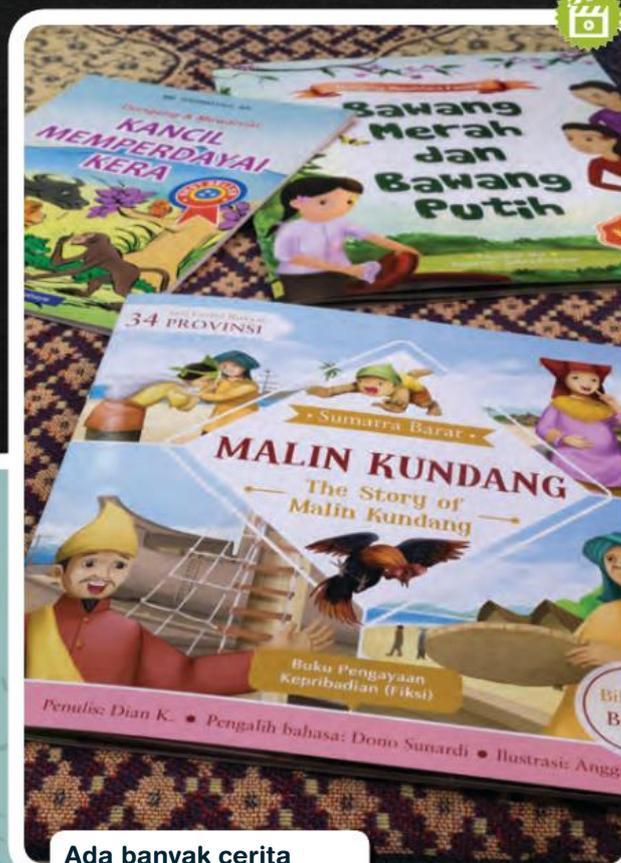
- » to create a sequence of imagined events
- » that time is marked in Indonesian through tense markers and contextual cues
- » to understand and use the *me-* verb system

### Mengapa bercerita?

- » to analyse stories in different forms
- » to understand the importance of storytelling in Indonesia
- » how imagination and storytelling can express cultural values



Seorang dalang bercerita menggunakan wayang kulit.



Ada banyak cerita dongeng tentang binatang di Indonesia.



Alamy Stock Photo/ImageBROKER

Ada cerita dalam gambar pada dinding di Candi Borobudur.



Alamy Stock Photo/Alcubum Photography/Fadil Aziz

Banyak cerita dari Indonesia sudah menjadi komik juga.



Gerty Images/Ed Wray

Orang Indonesia suka sekali menonton sinetron di televisi.

Penari bisa menceritakan kisah di panggung dengan gerakan badannya.



Alamy Stock Photo/dbimages

# Bagaimana karakter dan tempat?

Every society has ways of recording and sharing its imagination and ideas. Stories are one way to do this, and each story has a setting, characters, a plot and a message. Stories, particularly oral stories, have a long tradition in Indonesia and are always adapting to new influences from other languages and cultures.

## Sifatnya

Josh has just watched the latest superhero movie and is excited to see if Budi, a friend in Indonesia, has seen it yet.



### Kunci

<b>sifat</b>	characteristic
<b>tokoh</b>	character; figure
<b>cerita</b>	story
<b>pahlawan</b>	hero

## TAHU NGGAK?

Found mainly in Java and Bali, *wayang kulit* is the famous form of shadow puppet theatre that has been recognised by UNESCO as having world cultural heritage. The two main stories told through *wayang kulit* are the Mahabharata and Ramayana epics, which originate from India.

## Ciri-ciri tokoh wayang

Adjectives help us create an image of what characters are like and how we feel about them. Look at the range of words used to describe the following *wayang* characters, both their physical attributes and their personality traits:



c

Alamy Stock Photo/antoni halim



Semar gemuk, ramah, bijaksana dan rendah hati.

d

Dreamstime.com/Tkno



Petruk kurus, lucu, pandai berbicara tetapi nakal.

e

Getty Images/E+/PLAINVIEW



Rama ganteng, pandai, adil tetapi juga keras kepala.

f

Alamy Stock Photo/Mantfred Gotschalk



Sinta cantik, setia, sabar dan baik hati.

g

Alamy Stock Photo/Alcibbum Photography/Faali/ Aziz



Rahwana besar, jahat, kasar, sombong dan iri hati.

h



Hanoman melawan banyak naga karena dia berani sekali.

## MAJU

Remember that you can change these adjectives (*kata sifat*) to create new meanings by using negatives (*tidak, kurang*), comparatives (*lebih*) superlatives (*paling, ter-*) and adverbs (*sekali, sangat, agak*).

### Contoh

<i>tidak/kurang berani</i>	not (very) brave
<i>lebih berani</i>	braver
<i>paling berani</i>	bravest
<i>agak berani</i>	rather brave
<i>berani sekali/sangat berani</i>	very brave

## BALAI

Notice how the following sentences describe the bravery of these *wayang* characters:

- *Sinta berani dan setia sekali.*
- *Bima lebih berani karena dia besar dan kuat sekali.*
- *Hanoman tidak besar. Dia agak pendek tetapi paling berani juga!*

Create some descriptions of your own using comparatives and superlatives.

### Kunci

<b>berotot</b>	muscular
<b>kuat</b>	strong
<b>cerdas</b>	intelligent; smart
<b>sopan</b>	polite
<b>lembut hati</b>	gentle
<b>bijaksana</b>	wise
<b>rendah hati</b>	humble
<b>pandai</b>	smart; good at
<b>nakal</b>	mischievous
<b>ganteng</b>	handsome
<b>adil</b>	fair; just
<b>keras kepala</b>	stubborn
<b>setia</b>	loyal
<b>jahat</b>	bad
<b>kasar</b>	rude; coarse
<b>sombong</b>	arrogant
<b>iri hati</b>	envious



## Tempatnya

The place where a story happens (the setting) can also be described using adjectives. Look at following settings and the language used to describe them:



Kastil luas



Gunung tinggi



Danau biru



Rumah seram



Hutan yang gelap



Pulau yang indah



Kota yang ramai



Istana yang mewah

### DANAU

Think about some of your favourite books or TV shows. How would you describe their characters and settings? How does the language used show the values of the characters and the qualities of the places?

### MAJU

Did you notice that some of those adjectives have the word *yang* in front of them? *Yang* translates roughly as 'that is' or 'who is'. It's used to emphasise the quality (adjective) by separating it from the object/person (noun). It's handy when the description has two or more adjectives:

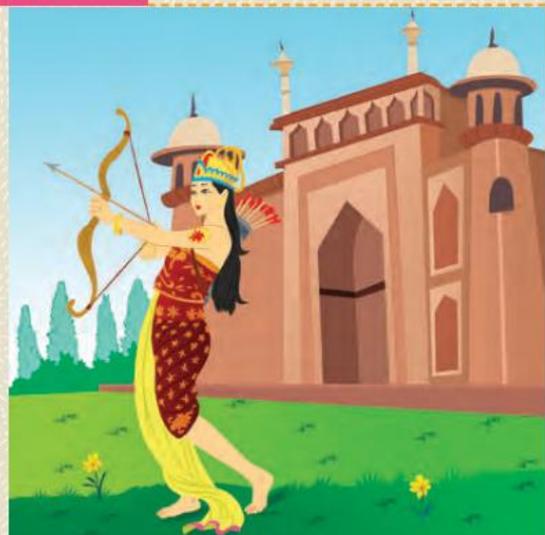
#### Contoh

Srikandi tinggal di istana besar.

Srikandi lives in a big palace.

Srikandi tinggal di istana yang besar dan mewah sekali.

Srikandi lives in a palace that is big and very luxurious.



BALAI

What sense of ideas, characters and setting do you get from this story? Think about how it compares to other stories you know, from Indonesia and elsewhere.

Cerita rakyat



The traditional folk tale 'Suri Ikun dan dua Burung' comes from West Timor in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) province.

Suri Ikun adalah anak bungsu dari keluarga petani. Dia adalah anak yang rajin dan suka membantu orangtua. Berbeda dengan enam kakaknya yang pemalas.



Akhir-akhir ini rusa liar sering kali merusak ladang mereka. Ayah Suri Ikun menjadi bingung.



Bagaimana caranya agar ladang kita tak dirusak?

Tentu saja kakak-kakak Suri Ikun tidak suka dengannya.



Berani-beraninya kamu mengusulkan begitu!

Kalau begitu, kamu sendiri saja yang jaga, huh!

Suri Ikun akhirnya menjaga ladang itu sendiri.



Bersambung ...

Kunci

- anak bungsu** youngest child
- petani** farmer
- rajin** hard-working
- orang tua** parent(s)
- berbeda** different
- pemalas** slacker
- ladang** field

- rusak** damaged
- akhir-akhir ini** lately
- rusa liar** wild deer
- bingung** confused
- (men) jaga** to guard
- bergantian** to take turns

- mengusulkan** to propose something
- Berani-beraninya (kamu)** How dare (you)
- semalam** overnight
- kelaparan** to starve
- sendirian** alone



## Perasaannya

Emotion words can tell us how characters feel (*merasa*) at certain points of a story, or how an audience feels about the story. Look at the range of *perasaan* or *emosi* below.



senang



gembira



bahagia



sedih



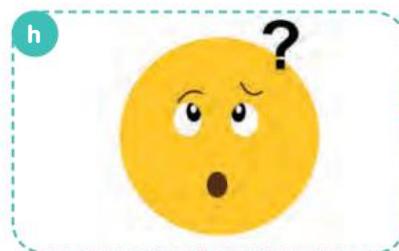
takut



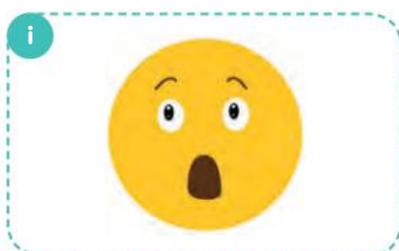
cemas



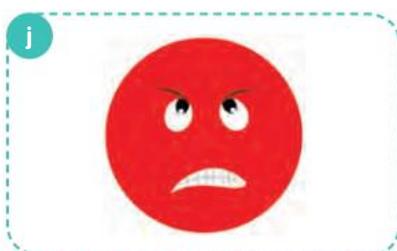
malu



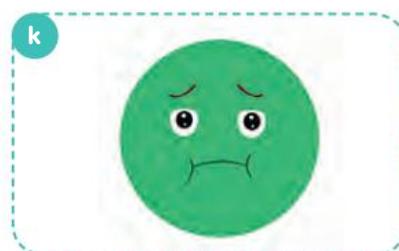
bingung



kaget



marah



sakit

### MAJU

In Bab 6 you used *rasa* to mean 'taste'. But when you use it with emotions it means 'feel'.

#### Contoh

Starlord merasa gembira waktu Ronan kalah.

Aku merasa sedih dia meninggal.

### BALAI

Based on the emotional words used in these sentences, how do the following characters feel about the situation in their stories?

- Cinderella merasa senang karena dia bertemu Pangeran Charming.
- Goldilocks merasa kaget dan takut waktu keluarga beruang datang.
- Luke merasa bingung sekali karena Darth Vader adalah bapaknya.
- Rama merasa berani karena dia mengalahkan raksasa.

How do you think the characters from Suri Ikun's story would feel in the panels opposite?

Kakak Suri Ikun tidak senang mendengar rencananya.



Ternyata hutan itu dihuni hantu-hantu.



Seekor burung muncul dan hinggap di jarinya.



Adapted from K. Dian and Ezokanzo, Tethy (2013) Komik Cerita Rakyat Indonesia 1: Sumatera, Bali, dan Nusa Tenggara, Jakarta: PT Bhuana Ilmu Populer, pp. 201-202

# Apa yang terjadi?

Stories follow a series of events over a period of time. The plot usually builds up until the story reaches a key event or climax. The plot is key to creating the drama in a story. But how do we show when an action takes place?

## MAJU

In English, verbs change tense according to the time when an event happens, for example: she **ran**; she **runs**; she is **running**; she will **run**. In Indonesian, the verbs stay the same but other words – time indicators – are used to show when things happen. You already know to use *akan* (will) for the future and *sudah* (already) for the past. Here are some other handy time markers.

<i>dulu</i>	some time ago; a long time; previously
<i>tadi</i>	just recently; not long ago
<i>nanti</i>	soon; in the near future; a bit later

### Contoh

*Dulu, waktu masih kecil, aku percaya pada hantu.*

*Tadi malam, saya menonton film horor.*

*Nanti sore, Tuti akan membeli komik manga terbaru.*

## BALAI

Time markers can have a big impact on meaning so it's important to understand how they work and when to use them.

Look closely at the time markers in the following sentences. How do the time markers change the meanings and verb tenses of each sentence?

What would the effect of each time marker be if the sentences were translated into English?

- *Kemarin aku membaca buku komik yang bagus sekali.*
- *Sekarang aku sedang membaca buku komik yang bagus sekali.*
- *Besok aku akan membaca buku komik yang bagus sekali.*

Create some sentences of your own using time markers. Change the time markers and see how that affects the verb tense when you translate the sentences into English.

TADI SI ANJING HUTAN PIKIR DIA PANDAI SEKALI.



KEMUDIAN DIA SADAR TIDAK BEGITU!



## TERUS

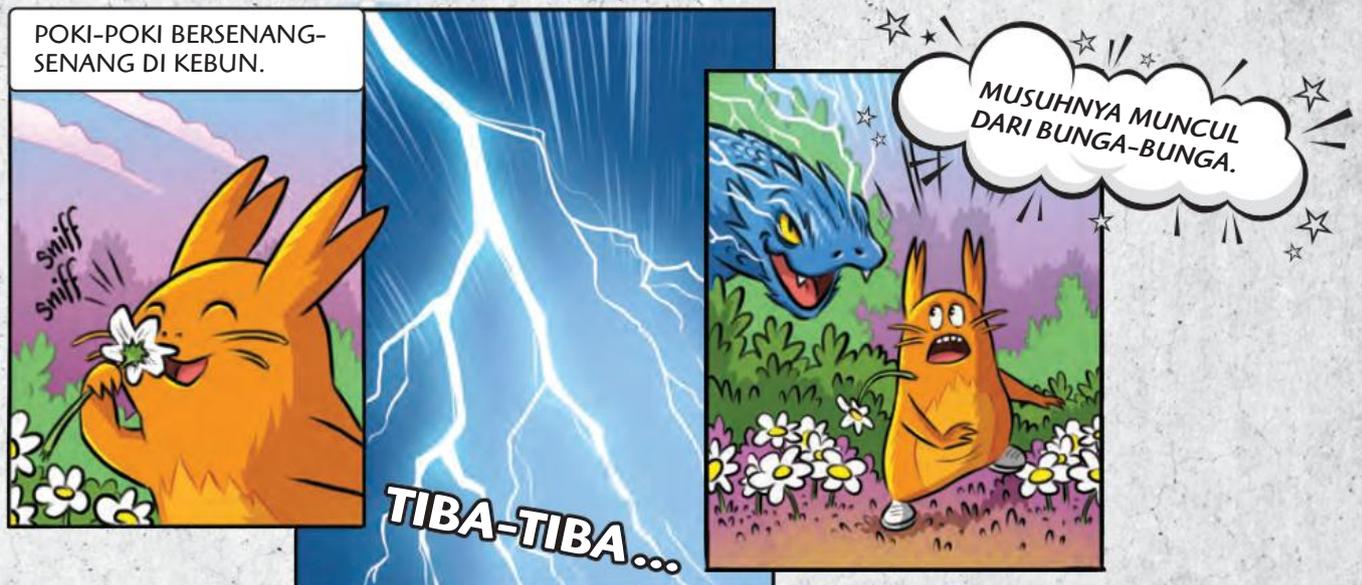
The language used in comics is typically very brief and uses simple time markers such as *Sementara ...* or *Nanti ...*

Compare how comics in English use language to get a lot of meaning across in very few words with comics in other languages.

**MAJU**

Sequencing words help us connect ideas within a sentence and between sentences and paragraphs. In storytelling, sequencing words show the audience the order in which events happen from one scene to the next. You can think of them as signposts that guide the reader through the story. Let's look at some examples:

Purpose	Bahasa Indonesia	Meaning in English
Setting the scene	Pada suatu hari ...	Once upon a time ...
Elaborating, building the scene	Kemudian ...	Then ...
Creating tension (something unexpected)	Tiba-tiba ...	Suddenly ...
Drawing to an end	Pada akhirnya ...	Finally; In the end ...
Creating suspense	Bersambung ...	To be continued ...





## Kejadian

We use stories to express the ideas and events that happen in our imaginations. As we have seen by looking at stories and comics, different kinds of texts use different features and language patterns to create effects. See what techniques you can notice in the song below.

### Kunci

<b>bertanduk</b>	to have antlers
<b>berlari</b>	to run
<b>memanjat</b>	to climb
<b>bergoyang-goyang</b>	to sway
<b>melompat</b>	to jump
<b>menggali</b>	to dig



Ada binatang di hutan



Ada binatang di hutan, namanya singa  
 Di hutan dia adalah raja  
 Ada satu lagi, namanya kijang  
 Dia bertanduk, berlari kencang  
 Monyet lucu memanjat pohon  
 Dia suka makan pisang  
 Gajah besar, hidungnya panjang  
 Jalan pelan, bergoyang-goyang  
 Kelinci lucu melompat-lompat  
 Menggali lubang di semua tempat

*Indo Chants and Action Rhymes by Aaron Hall*

There's an animal in the forest



There's an animal in the forest, its name is lion  
 In the jungle it's the king  
 There's another one, its name is deer  
 It has antlers, running swiftly  
 Monkey is funny climbing the tree  
 It likes to eat bananas  
 Elephant is big, its nose is long  
 Walking slowly, swaying about  
 Rabbit is funny jumping around  
 Digging holes in every place

## BALAI

Songs and poems often use sound to create an effect. For example, *bergoyang-goyang* (literally 'to shake/wobble') becomes the poetic expression 'to sway about'.

What other changes do you notice when you compare the two translations?

# Mengapa bercerita?

## Cerita asal usul Danau Toba

The story about the origin of Lake Toba and the island of Samosir is a traditional folk tale originating from the Batak people in the highlands of *Sumatera Utara*.

Pada zaman dulu ada petani muda yang bernama Toba. Dia tinggal di lembah yang luas sekali. Suatu hari dia ingin memancing di sungai yang tidak jauh dari rumahnya. Biasanya di sungai ada banyak ikan, akan tetapi hari itu susah sekali mencari ikan.

Kemudian, sebelum dia pulang, dia menangkap seekor ikan yang besar. Tetapi ikan itu bukan ikan biasa. Dia merasa sedih sekali dan menangis. Lagi pula ikan itu meminta Toba melepaskan dia. Mulanya Toba merasa kaget dan agak bingung bertemu dengan ikan yang bisa berbicara, tetapi pada akhirnya dia mengembalikan ikan itu ke sungai.

Tiba-tiba ikan itu menjadi gadis cantik yang menjelaskan bahwa dulu penyihir mengutuk dia menjadi ikan. Toba jatuh cinta pada gadis itu dan langsung ingin menikah. Akan tetapi putri itu mengatakan sebelum menikah, Toba harus berjanji tidak akan memberitahu orang lain kalau dulu dia adalah ikan. Toba berjanji.



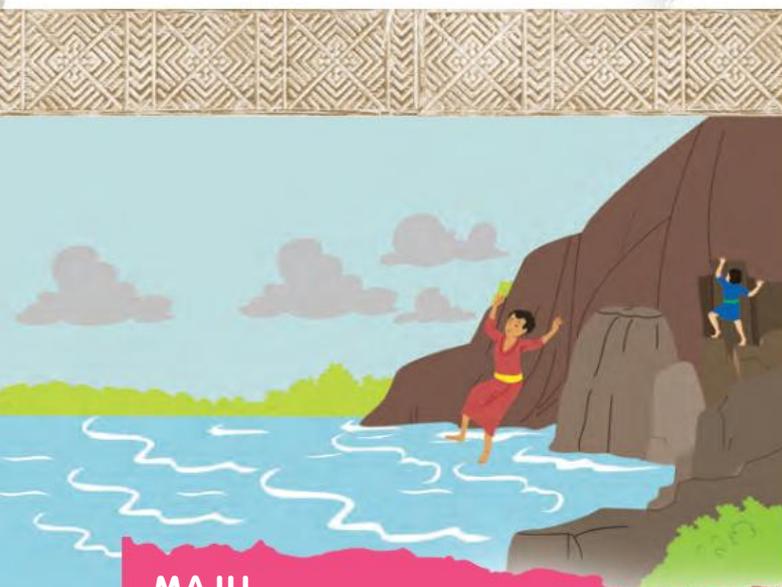
### BALAI

As you read the *Danau Toba* story, look closely at how it is written. What do you notice about the language that is used to make the ideas flow and connect the paragraphs?

Refer back to the *Maju* boxes in this chapter. Can you identify the various techniques that are used in the story?

Selanjutnya mereka menikah dan tidak lama sesudah itu putri melahirkan anak laki-laki, namanya Samosir. Ibunya sering memanjakan anak itu sehingga Samosir menjadi rakus dan selalu mengeluh lapar.

Suatu hari ibunya meminta Samosir membawa makanan untuk bapaknya, yang sedang bekerja keras di ladang. Tetapi sebelum dia sampai di ladang, Samosir merasa lapar dan makan semua makanan itu. Kemudian, waktu Toba melihat makanannya sudah habis, dia merasa marah sekali dan memanggil Samosir 'Anak ikan!'



Samosir mulai menangis, berlari pulang ke ibunya dan bertanya 'Apakah aku benar anak ikan?'. Ibunya merasa sedih sekali mendengar suaminya melanggar janjinya. Dia menyuruh Samosir memanjat bukit tinggi di dekat rumahnya. Sementara itu, Putri kembali ke sungai dan melompat ke dalam air.

## MAJU

As we have seen, one way to make a sentence more interesting is to use the word *yang* to add more description and emphasis to a phrase.

Another way is to use a conjunction or word that relates two ideas together within a sentence or between two sentences. This text uses the conjunction *tetapi* or *akan tetapi* to contrast two ideas.

### Contoh

Within a sentence:

*Biasanya di sungai ada banyak ikan, akan tetapi hari itu susah sekali mencari ikan.*

Between sentences:

*Kemudian, sebelum dia pulang, dia menangkap seekor ikan yang besar. Tetapi ikan itu bukan ikan biasa.*

Tiba-tiba hujan deras turun di lembah itu dan tidak berhenti. Selanjutnya, hujan itu menjadi banjir dan pada akhirnya lembah itu menjadi danau besar. Orang menamakannya Danau Toba. Bukit yang tinggi itu menjadi pulau di tengah danau. Sekarang pulau itu bernama Pulau Samosir.



**Kunci (kata dasar)**

<b>bawa</b>	bring
<b>beritahu</b>	inform
<b>dengar</b>	hear
<b>jadi</b>	become
<b>jelas</b>	clear
<b>kata</b>	word
<b>keluh</b>	complaint
<b>kembali</b>	return
<b>kutuk</b>	curse
<b>langgar</b>	break
<b>lepas</b>	free
<b>lihat</b>	see
<b>lompat</b>	jump
<b>manja</b>	spoil
<b>minta</b>	request
<b>nama</b>	name
<b>nikah</b>	marriage
<b>obrol</b>	chat
<b>pancing</b>	fishing rod
<b>panggil</b>	call
<b>panjat</b>	climb
<b>rasa</b>	feeling
<b>suruh</b>	order
<b>tangis</b>	weep
<b>tangkap</b>	catch

**MAJU**

**Me-kan**

Stories often use rich language and more formal or grammatically correct language than spoken texts. In Indonesian this is noticeable in the form of *me-* verbs. Look at the following examples.

**Contoh**

<i>melepaskan dia</i>	to free it
<i>mengembalikan ikan itu</i>	to return the fish
<i>melahirkan anak laki-laki</i>	to give birth to a son
<i>memanjakan anak itu</i>	to spoil the child

You have seen many *me-* verbs already but these *me-* verbs also have an ending or suffix, *-kan*. This ending means that the verb is **affecting** the object that follows it. Notice in the examples how the *me-* verb doesn't make sense on its own without the thing or object that it affects.

For more information about verbs in Indonesian, see the grammar section at the end of this book.

**BALAI**

How would you describe each of the characters in the story?

Did the story end the way you thought it would?

What morals or values did you learn from it?

List all the *me-* verbs in the text. Why do you think there are so many in a story like this?

**TERUS**

Find out more about Danau Toba. Where is it? Who lives there? Who visits it and why? Is there a similar place that you know of?



## STASIUN

People around the world create texts as a way of expressing their imaginations, often for entertainment and sometimes as a form of education. These texts take many forms such as stories, films, poems, comics, plays, dance, drama and songs. They express our ideas, experiences, values and perspectives, and it's all done through language, sometimes even creating new language!

## Let's reflect ...

- What do the Indonesian stories in this chapter show you about the kinds of ideas and values that are being communicated?
- How do the messages in these stories compare to stories you know?
- How can language help us express our imagination and share ideas with others?
- How might knowing another language help expand your imagination?

Use these questions to write an entry in your language learning journal.

## PUNCAK

A famous director from Indonesia is looking to make their next animated feature as an intercultural fable spanning Indonesia and Australia. They have asked you to be a scriptwriter on the project. Here is your brief:

- » Create a story outline using as much *Bahasa Indonesia* as you can.
- » Include animals and places from both Indonesia and Australia.
- » Use adjectives to describe the settings, characters and their emotions.
- » Think about what your characters are going to do and what verbs you're going to use.
- » Decide what morals or values you want the characters and the story to show.
- » Use time indicators to add context and show plot development.
- » Storyboard your ideas in a series of sketches or comic panels.
- » Once you have completed the storyboard, record the story as a short film – either as live action or an animated cartoon.
- » Alternatively, write the story out in full prose and turn it into a picture book.

**Kata sifat untuk tokoh**

<b>adil</b>	fair	<b>ciri-ciri</b>	characteristics; features	<b>lembut hati</b>	gentle
<b>baik hati</b>	kind	<b>iri hati</b>	envious	<b>nakal</b>	naughty
<b>berani</b>	brave	<b>jahat</b>	bad	<b>rendah hati</b>	humble
<b>berotot</b>	muscular	<b>jujur</b>	honest	<b>rajin</b>	hard-working
<b>bijaksana</b>	wise	<b>kasar</b>	rude; coarse	<b>rakus</b>	greedy
<b>bingung</b>	confused	<b>keras kepala</b>	stubborn	<b>setia</b>	loyal
<b>cerdas</b>	intelligent	<b>kuat</b>	strong	<b>sombong</b>	arrogant

**Kata sifat untuk tempat**

<b>seram</b>	scary
<b>gelap</b>	dark
<b>indah</b>	picturesque
<b>mewah</b>	luxurious
<b>ramai</b>	bustling

**Binatang***Lihat juga halaman 133*

<b>babi rusa</b>	hog deer
<b>beruang</b>	bear
<b>buaya</b>	crocodile
<b>burung enggang</b>	hornbill
<b>cenderawasih</b>	bird of paradise
<b>cicak</b>	gecko
<b>kelinci</b>	rabbit
<b>kijang</b>	deer
<b>kupu-kupu</b>	butterfly
<b>naga</b>	dragon
<b>singa</b>	lion

**Kosa kata umum**

<b>anak bungsu</b>	youngest child
<b>berbeda</b>	different
<b>bergantian</b>	to take turns
<b>cerita</b>	story
<b>orang tua</b>	parent(s)
<b>pahlawan</b>	hero
<b>petani</b>	farmer
<b>rusak</b>	damaged
<b>sendirian</b>	alone

**Emosi dan perasaan**

<b>bahagia</b>	joyous
<b>bingung</b>	confused
<b>cemas</b>	anxious
<b>gembira</b>	cheerful
<b>ketagutan</b>	shocked
<b>malu</b>	embarrassed; shy
<b>marah</b>	angry
<b>merasa</b>	to feel
<b>perasaan</b>	feeling
<b>sakit</b>	sick
<b>sedih</b>	sad
<b>senang</b>	happy
<b>takut</b>	afraid; scared

**Kata keterangan waktu**

<b>akan tetapi</b>	however
<b>bersambung</b>	continued
<b>dulu</b>	previously
<b>kemudian</b>	then; later
<b>lagi pula</b>	moreover
<b>mulanya</b>	at first
<b>nanti</b>	later; soon
<b>pada akhirnya</b>	in the end
<b>sebelum</b>	before
<b>selanjutnya</b>	next
<b>sementara itu</b>	meanwhile
<b>sesudah</b>	after
<b>suatu hari</b>	one day
<b>tadi</b>	earlier
<b>tiba-tiba</b>	suddenly

# BAB 10

## Dunia maya

IN THIS CHAPTER YOU WILL LEARN:

### Apa profil online-ku?

- » to describe online and social media identities
- » how language is used to create an image

### Bagaimana pengaruh teknologi?

- » the pros and cons of using social media and devices
- » the importance of connectivity and social networks in Indonesia

### Bagaimana bahasa online?

- » how *bahasa gaul* works
- » how language and communication can be affected by new technologies

Asli atau palsu?



Getty Images / Ryan Lane



Suka selfie nggak?

Alamy Stock Photo / Shutterstock / Marina Hill



Identitas di dunia nyata dan identitas di dunia maya.



Yang mana nyata?



Main gadget apa?



Pakai HP di sekolah, boleh nggak?

# Apa profil online-ku?

## Aku dan media sosial

Rimbo uses *medsos* (*media sosial*) regularly to post about himself and socialise with his friends online. Here is his profile and some of his recent posts.

### BALAI

*Bagaimana Rimbo?*  
What can we learn about Rimbo based on his profile and posts?

**Rimbo Darmadi** ✓

Ikuti Pesan ...

Linimasa Tentang Teman Foto

Nama lengkap	Rimbo Darmadi
Nama panggilan	Bo
Umur	14
Agama	Islam
Tempat tinggal	Surabaya, Jatim
Bangsa	Indonesia
Bahasa	Indonesia, Madura, Inggris
Teman	547
Televisi	Upin dan Ipin, Sinetron, Anak Jalanan, Opera Van Java
Film	Laskar Pelangi, Merantau, Jomblo
Musik	Nidji, Agnez Mo, Krisdayanti, Ari Lasso, Dua Lipa, Ed Sheeran
Hobi	bola, nonton film

Buat kiriman Album foto/video Video siaran langsung

**Rimbo Darmadi** ▾  
Anda pikirkan apa?

Foto/video Perasaan/aktivitas ...

**Rimbo Darmadi** menambahkan foto baru.

7 Maret pukul 18:42

**Rimbo Darmadi** ▾ Gw lg dengerin musik Ari Lasso

Suka 👍 **Joko Wiryanto** dan 27 lainnya • Balas •

27 Februari pukul 13:11

**Joko Wiryanto** ▾ Lo di mana hari nih? Bolos, nggak? Wkwkwk!

Suka 👍 **Anda** dan 67 lainnya • Balas •

25 Februari pukul 16:23

**Rimbo Darmadi** ▾ Rini Sulistiyanto sedang di Galaxy Mall, Surabaya bersama Rimbo Darmadi dan 2 lainnya.

Suka • Balas •

### Kunci

<b>gw (gue)</b>	I; me; my (slang)
<b>lg (lagi)</b>	at the moment (slang)
<b>dengerin (mendengarkan)</b>	to listen to (slang)
<b>lo (elo)</b>	you (slang)
<b>bolos</b>	skip class (slang)

## Kegiatan online-ku

An online footprint is a history of a person’s activity on the internet and it can tell you a lot about them. Look at the online activities of three students below. What does each like and dislike, and how do they spend their time?

Josh	Susil	Putra
 How to get rid of pimples	 Yaaaaaaa! Kami menaaaaannngggg! Bola! Bola! Bola!	 Rapat OSIS
 Go-kart Mania	 Stadion Utama, Gelora Bung Karno	 Tulis kode buat situs web
 Paintball Ultimate	 Top 10 Pemain Bola Indonesia	 Tes IPA Fisik dan IPA Biologi besok. Lulus, insyallah.
 Luke’s birthday party	 Garuda di Dadaku	 Perpustakaan Utama
 Maths test tomorrow and an English essay due. Arrrgghhh! School is so hard!	 Piala Dunia	 Gereja Katedral St Fransiskus Xaverius

### BALAI

*Bagaimana Josh, Susil dan Putra? Siapa yang paling menarik? Mengapa?*

Just like you learnt in *Bab 2*, we often form impressions of others based on their use of language. What do you know about Josh, Susil and Putra based on the language they use? Would your impression of them change if you looked at them from a different perspective, such as a parent, teacher or friend? Would your impression of them change if they used different language?

### DANAU

What language is used in these profiles? What effect can language have in creating impressions, particularly in digital and social media texts?



## Selfie atau wefie - gaya apa?

Online profile photos come in a wide range of styles and each one is chosen to have an effect on the people viewing it. Look at the following profile images and captions to see what impressions they are meant to create.

**dewi\_lia**  
2 jam · 🌐



Alamy Stock Photo/Alcibbum Photography/Fadli Aziz

👍 Suka    💬 Berbagi    ➔ Komentar

@dewi\_lia Nongkrong ama temen2 sekolah #gayanutupmuka #temen #sragamskolah

**flora**  
5 jam · 🌐



Alamy Stock Photo/Alcibbum Photography/Fadli Aziz

👍 Suka    💬 Berbagi    ➔ Komentar

@flora Kok secantik?! #bebeknoggeng #onpoin #temen

**air\_langga**  
9 jam · 🌐



Alamy Stock Photo/Alcibbum Photography/Fadli Aziz

👍 Suka    💬 Berbagi    ➔ Komentar

@air\_langga Air mata ku buat kamu #nangis #kangenkamu

**halina\_273**  
14 jam · 🌐



Alamy Stock Photo/Alcibbum Photography/Fadli Aziz

👍 Suka    💬 Berbagi    ➔ Komentar

@halina\_273 Cantiq ku! #nyariapa #nyaricoi #bajubar #hitamputih

## MAJU

### Bahasa gaul

What do you notice about the captions and hashtags used in the social media posts on page 154? Can you understand what they mean?

We generally use informal language and slang when we interact online (think back to *Bab 2*). In the social media profiles on the opposite page, it's not just words that are changed but also the spelling. This online slang is called *bahasa gaul*.

*Bahasa gaul* follows some general rules.

- If a word begins with an *h* or *s*, it's common to drop the first letter.
- The vowel *a* is replaced by an *e* in the final sound or syllable.
- Base words are often softened at the start by replacing the first consonant with *n*, *ng* or *ny*.
- Words ending with *k* often replace the final *k* with *q*.
- Vowels can be dropped to shorten words.

Formal	Altered spelling	Meaning
sama	ama	together; with
teman	temen	friend(s)
sekolah	skolah	school
tutup	nutup	cover
seragam	sragam	uniform
cantik	cantiq	beautiful
untuk	buat	for (a purpose)
cari	nyari	to look for

#### Contoh

skolah sragam

## DANAU

Think of how you change words and spellings in different situations.

When do you alter your language? How does it affect 'who you are' in different situations?

### TERUS

You've heard of slang, and you've learned some Indonesian slang, but what does 'slang' mean? Find out more about the use of *bahasa gaul* by looking for examples of Indonesian slang. Blogs and online magazines are good places to start.

## Chatting bola ama temen

Lenny and Dewi are big soccer fans. They're chatting about recent *Liga 1* games they have watched.

## BALAI

Look closely at the conversation between Lenny and Dewi and uncover the meanings using the conventions of *bahasa gaul*.

Apply the rules of *bahasa gaul* in a sentence of your own. Does the change in language affect who you would communicate with?



# Bagaimana pengaruh teknologi?

Languages constantly change over time in response to changes happening in cultures around them. Languages often borrow from each other. You may have noticed some English used in Indonesian, or 'Indonesianised' words that come from English. This is particularly true for technology-related language. As technology develops and changes, so does the language that goes with it. The poster on this page shows recent language that has developed as a result of new technologies.

## BALAI

Who is this poster aimed at? How do you know this? Why do you think these new words have been formed?

Can you work out how the new Indonesian words might have been formed?

## DANAU

- How do the languages you know influence or become influenced by technology?
- Does the language you use reflect different influences or uses of technology? What about for older generations?
- What does this tell you about how language and culture are connected?

### Kunci

- pengaruh** influence
- memperbarui** to update; to renew



## Medsos favorit warganet Indonesia

Indonesians are some of the most enthusiastic users of *medsos* (social media). The infographic below shows just how popular *medsos* is in Indonesia, who uses it and how it's accessed. You can see how popular it is compared to the world averages.



### BALAI

What impression do you get about social media and its users in Indonesia? How does this compare to your experience of social media use in Australia? How is language playing a role in this trend?

### Kunci

<b>pengguna</b>	user
<b>rata-rata</b>	average
<b>berselancar</b>	to surf
<b>dikunjungi</b>	visited

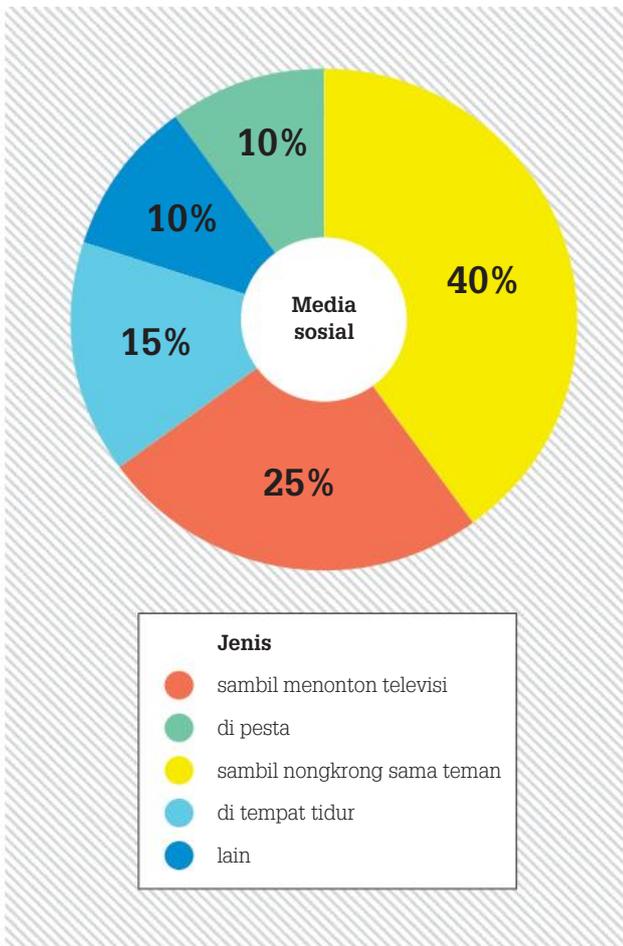


### Main media sosial sambil lakukan apa?

With such a large population, family members living in different areas, and so many different languages, there are lots of reasons for Indonesians to use social media.

A group of Indonesian students were surveyed about when they used social media. The results are summarised below.

KAMU MAIN MEDIA SOSIAL SAMBIL MELAKUKAN APA?



### BALAI

What does the graph tell you about the use of social media in Indonesia?

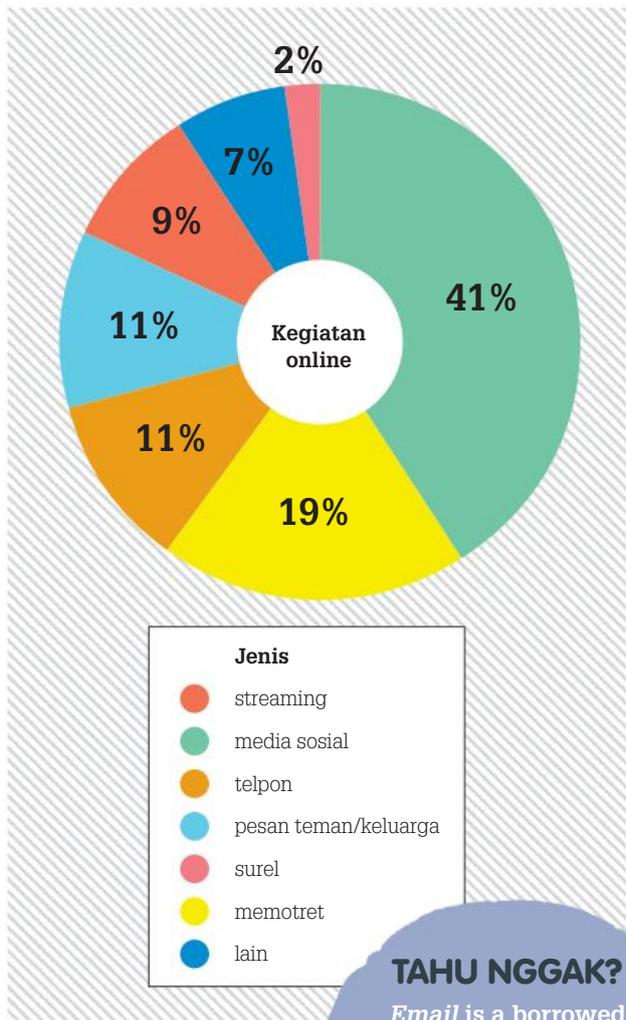
How does the information compare to your use of social media, and that of your friends?

How does this use of social media affect the way people communicate?

### Lagi online nih!

Susil responded to a survey about how he spends his time using a mobile device and the results are presented in the graph below. How does the time you spend online compare with the graph below?

KAMU MELAKUKAN KEGIATAN APA WAKTU ONLINE?



### TAHU NGGAK?

Email is a borrowed word in Indonesian. The local versions include surel, from surat elektronik (electronic letter) and pos-el, from pos elektronik (electronic post).

### Kunci

- kegiatan activity
- pesan message
- surel email
- memotret to take photos

### TERUS

Monitor your own social media use for a week and create a graph summarising your activity.

## BALAI

In Indonesian, ask your classmates about how they spend their time using mobile devices e.g. HP, laptop and tablet. Summarise and share your results in Indonesian.

Here are some questions to get started:

- Suka media sosial atau nggak?
- Kamu main apa waktu online?
- Kapan main media sosial?
- Berapa lama main?
- Main media sosial sambil melakukan apa?

## MAJU

We often need to describe who is doing what and when. In Indonesian, there are three key words to indicate this:

<b>sambil</b>	while (one person doing two actions at the same time)
<b>sementara</b>	while (two people doing different actions at the same time)
<b>sedangkan</b>	while; whereas (contrasting two different events)



Kebanyakan remaja Australia main gawai **sambil** nongkrong sama teman.



Mas Adhyra menonton televisi **sementara** adiknya mendengarkan musik.



40% remaja main media sosial **sambil** nongkrong sama teman, **sedangkan** 25% orang lebih suka main media sosial **sambil** menonton TV.

# Bagaimana bahasa online?

## Ayo, mengupload

An advertising campaign called 'Bangga Batik Indonesia' is trying to get more people, especially younger people, to be proud of wearing batik. They are running a selfie competition using social media.

### LOMBA SELFIE BERBATIK



CLICK!

Dalam rangka memperingati **HARI BATIK NASIONAL**, silakan mengupload foto sama kamu berbaju batik di akun media sosial kamu!

#### KETENTUAN LOMBA:

Peserta harus memfollow akun **INSTAGRAM**:  
Bangga Batik Indonesia atau  
**@banggabatik\_ID**

Foto berpakaian batik diupload ke akun **SOSIAL MEDIA**.

Foto yang diupload itu bercaption  
**#selfiebatik** dan di-tag  
**@banggabatik\_ID**



KAMU BISA  
MENANG  
Rp.15 JUTA!



**FOTO HARUS DIUPLOAD PADA PERIODE  
1 S/D 12 OKTOBER**

#### Kunci

<b>lomba</b>	contest; race
<b>dalam rangka</b>	in order to
<b>memperingati</b>	to commemorate
<b>berbaju</b>	wearing
<b>ketentuan</b>	conditions
<b>peserta</b>	entrants
<b>berpakaian</b>	wearing
<b>s/d</b> ( <i>sampai dengan</i> )	until

#### TERUS

Find out about *Hari Batik Nasional*. Why is it held? When, where and how is it celebrated?

Take a selfie and upload it to your class website with a caption in Indonesian. Don't forget to add a relevant hashtag.

→ **GAWAI – BERMANFAAT, NGGAK?**

Gawai adalah peranti elektronik dengan fungsi praktis, biasanya disebut gadget. Gawai sering dipakai oleh orang dari anak-anak sampai kakek nenek. Banyak informasi bisa diperoleh dari sebuah gawai:

- membaca berita
- pesan instan
- menonton video
- pakai media sosial.

Gawai juga digunakan untuk menghitung, mengetik, berbelanja dan belajar.

Antara pengguna internet, kira-kira 47,6% menggunakan hp untuk mengakses internet, sedangkan 50,7% menggunakan gawai dan alat elektronik lain (komputer). Hanya 1,7% menggunakan komputer saja.

Kalau gawai bermanfaat bagi orang dewasa, bagaimana dengan remaja dan anak-anak? Apakah gawai bermanfaat bagi siswa SD, SMP atau SMA?

**KOMENTAR:**

**MAJU**

**Kunci**

<b>bermanfaat</b>	helpful
<b>peranti</b>	device
<b>berita</b>	news
<b>warga</b>	resident
<b>sedangkan</b>	while; whereas
<b>bagi</b>	for
<b>remaja</b>	teenager

**BALAI**

What do you notice about the language in this article?

How *bermanfaat* are gadgets in your opinion?

Look at the verbs in the text above. We have already seen verbs that are formed by adding a *me-* prefix to a base word.

This text also includes some *di-* verb forms. These are known as ‘passive’ or ‘object-focused’ verbs because they put the emphasis on the thing that is affected by the action rather than on the doer.

You will learn more about *di-* verbs in BIMA 2, but for now it’s good to just be aware of them.

**Me- verbs**

<b>melalui</b>	(to go) through or via
<b>membaca</b>	to read
<b>menonton</b>	to watch
<b>menghitung</b>	to count
<b>mengetik</b>	to type
<b>menggunakan</b>	to use
<b>memberikan</b>	to give

**Di- verbs**

<b>disebut</b>	(to be) called
<b>dipakai</b>	(to be) used; worn
<b>digunakan</b>	(to be) used
<b>diperoleh</b>	(to be) obtained

**Contoh**

Orang bisa menggunakan peranti untuk menghitung.	People can use devices to count.
Peranti bisa digunakan untuk menghitung.	Devices can be used to count.

## Curhat sama teman

Syifa and Adel are chatting after school about their day and Syifa's love interest.



### Kunci

- curhat** chat about your feelings
- dong** a word used for emphasis
- Masa tahu?** Do you know?
- dukun** shaman; traditional healer
- bebek** duck
- cakep** good-looking

## MAJU

Emojis originate from Japan. They are visual representations of emotions or objects. They can add emphasis to what you're saying.

Most emojis are easy to understand but some can mean different things to different people depending on their language and culture. Here are some Indonesian-specific emojis. What do you think they mean?



= *mager* (*malas gerak*)



= *macet*



= *jam karet*



= *diceplokin* (*tradisi pada hari ulang tahun*)

Designed by Flarart / Freepik

## DANAU

Do you chat online? How do you decide when to use emojis, and which ones? What makes them effective or not? What do emojis tell you about the power of language?

## Kamu berinteraksi sama siapa online?

The poem below was written by a young woman, expressing her feelings about an online friendship she had formed. What kind of emotions does she share about this online friendship?

### Cinta onlineku

Belum pernah ketemu  
Hanya lihat fotomu  
Dan sering chatting sama kamu  
Ko bisa ku suka kamu

Ada rasa cemburu  
Lambat terima jawabmu  
Curiga menghantuiku  
Takut kau ada chatting selain aku

Belum ketemu ko rindu  
Namun ini benar rasaku  
Padamu teman online ku  
Ku jatuh cinta padamu

By Anisayu

### Kunci

<b>belum pernah</b>	never
<b>ko</b>	how come (from <i>kok</i> )
<b>rasa</b>	feeling
<b>cemburu</b>	jealous
<b>lambat</b>	slow; late
<b>terima</b>	receive
<b>jawab</b>	reply
<b>curiga</b>	suspicious
<b>menghantui</b>	to haunt
<b>rindu</b>	to miss; to long for
<b>kau</b>	you (more formal, from <i>engkau</i> )
<b>selain</b>	apart from; other than
<b>namun</b>	yet; nevertheless

### MAJU

This text may appear very simple but it uses sophisticated sound and word patterns to convey the author's message and emotions. For example, there is a repeating 'oo' sound through the use of words such as *curiga* and words ending in 'u'.

The poem uses a lot of pronouns, particularly *kamu* and *aku* and their abbreviated forms *-mu* and *-ku*. This reinforces the 'oo' sound pattern and emphasises the 'you' – the person that the poem is written about.

### BALAI

What do you think this poem is saying about online interaction? How does the language help create an impression? What do you notice also about the technology related words?

How does the author's choice of language reflect the emotion that is described in this text? What is your own opinion about online friendships?



## STASIUN

Technology enables us to do so much, from communicating and learning to playing games, buying things and more. In this chapter you have explored how we can use technology to create and look after (curate) our online identities and the way we interact with others. The way we present ourselves, including our language choices, can affect how we interact with others, particularly people from other language and cultural backgrounds. You have also learned how important social networks and communication technologies are for keeping Indonesians connected.

## Let's reflect ...

- Why might communication technologies be so popular in Indonesia?
- How does the language you use online help create an impression of who you are?
- How can being aware of the way people use language help you interact with people from other language and cultural backgrounds?

Use these questions to write an entry in your language learning journal.

## PUNCAK

- 1 As yourself, or by creating a character, create a digital collection of photos that include audio and captions in Indonesian that recount events in a day or over a weekend. Consider:

- » what you will record and how
- » what image you want to create of yourself or the character you created
- » how you will use language to influence how others see you.

Reflect on your choices of both the content of your digital collection and the type of language you have used. Explain in English the choices you have made.

- 2 Identify an Indonesian celebrity or influencer you're interested in and monitor their social media accounts and mentions of them in news feeds. Use the following questions to help you get started:

- » What did you know and find out about them?
- » What did you notice about how they create their online image?
- » What images and language do they use?
- » What impact does this have on you as a follower?

Prepare a presentation for your class about the person you have been following. Use as much Indonesian as possible in your presentation.



## GUDANG

### Bahasa gaul

<b>bolos</b>	skip class (slang)
<b>dengerin</b>	listen to something
<b>dong</b>	a word used for emphasis
<b>elo (lo)</b>	you
<b>gue (gw)</b>	I; me; my
<b>Ig (lagi)</b>	at the moment
<b>Kok?</b>	Why?; How come?
<b>nih</b>	this
<b>tuh</b>	that

### Alat teknologi

<b>daring</b>	online
<b>dunia maya</b>	cyberspace
<b>gawai</b>	gadget
<b>peranti</b>	device
<b>pranala</b>	hyperlink
<b>saltik</b>	typo
<b>surel; pos-el</b>	email
<b>swafoto</b>	selfie
<b>tetikus</b>	mouse
<b>warganet</b>	cyber-citizen

### Konjungsi

<b>bahkan</b>	in fact; even
<b>dalam rangka</b>	in order to
<b>namun</b>	yet; nevertheless
<b>sambil</b>	while (at the same time) [one person]
<b>sementara</b>	while (at the same time) [two people]
<b>sedangkan</b>	while; whereas
<b>selain itu</b>	apart from that

### Kosa kata umum

<b>asli</b>	original; real
<b>bagi</b>	for
<b>belum pernah</b>	never
<b>berbaju</b>	to wear; wearing
<b>berita</b>	news
<b>bermanfaat</b>	helpful
<b>berpakaian</b>	to wear; wearing
<b>berselancar</b>	to surf
<b>cakep</b>	good-looking
<b>cemburu</b>	jealous
<b>curhat</b>	chat about your feelings
<b>curiga</b>	suspicious
<b>dikunjungi</b>	visited
<b>jawab</b>	to reply
<b>kau</b>	you (more formal, from <i>engkau</i> )
<b>kegiatan</b>	activity
<b>ketentuan</b>	conditions
<b>lambat</b>	slow; late
<b>lomba</b>	contest; race
<b>Masa tahu?</b>	Do you know?
<b>memotret</b>	to take photos
<b>memperbarui</b>	to update; to renew
<b>memperingati</b>	to commemorate
<b>menambahkan</b>	to add
<b>menghantui</b>	to haunt
<b>nyata</b>	real
<b>palsu</b>	fake
<b>pengaruh</b>	influence
<b>pengguna</b>	user
<b>pesan</b>	message
<b>peserta</b>	entrant
<b>rasa</b>	feeling
<b>rata-rata</b>	average
<b>remaja</b>	teenager
<b>rindu</b>	to miss; to long for
<b>s/d (sampai dengan)</b>	until
<b>terima</b>	to receive
<b>warga</b>	resident

# Word families

*Bahasa Indonesia* uses a process called 'affixation', where new words are formed by adding prefixes (e.g. *ber-*, *me-* or *pe-*) and/or suffixes (e.g. *-lah* or *-kan*) to the base word. This system creates word families. If you can identify the base word and understand the affixation rules, you can often guess the meanings of many new words. Here are some basic affixation rules and examples. Remember that with any rule, there are always exceptions!

## Base words

Can be nouns, verbs or adjectives.

Nouns		Verbs		Adjectives	
bahasa	language	buang	to throw away	besar	big
agama	religion	istirahat	to rest	sakit	sick
baju	shirt	ajar	to study	baik	good; well

It is important to know whether a base word is a noun, verb or adjective as it can affect the meanings and forms that can be made.

## Imperatives

The verb alone is a directive, command or instruction.

→ Add **-lah** to make it a polite request.

Diam!	Silence!; Quiet!	→	Diamlah	Please be quiet
Masuk!	Enter!	→	Masuklah	Please come inside
Duduk!	Sit down!	→	Duduklah	Please take a seat

## ber- verbs from verbs

Add the prefix **ber-** to a verb base word.

→ Simple, intransitive verbs – they don't take an object.

lari	to run	→	berlari	to run
main	to play	→	bermain	to play
sholat	to pray	→	bersholat	to pray
kerja	to work	→	bekerja*	to work

\* There are some exceptions to spelling: **bekerja**, **belajar**, **berenang**

## ber- verbs from nouns

Add **ber-** to make a verb meaning to have or wear the base word.

→ Simple, intransitive verbs – they don't take an object.

tanduk	horns	→	bertanduk	to have horns; horned
anak	child	→	beranak	to have a child
bahasa	language	→	berbahasa	to have (speak) a language
baju	shirt	→	berbaju	to wear a shirt; to be clothed
rambut	hair	→	berambut*	to have hair

\* If the base word starts with **r**, just add **be-**.

## me- verbs

Add **me-**, **men-**, **mem-**, **meng-** or **meny-** to the base verb.

→ Transitive verbs in the active voice – they take an object.

<b>me-</b>	Base words beginning with <b>l, m, n, ny, ng, r, w, y</b>	<b>lihat</b> <b>minta</b> <b>nikah</b> <b>rebus</b> <b>wawancara</b> <b>yakin</b>	→	<b>melihat</b> <b>meminta</b> <b>menikah</b> <b>merebus</b> <b>mewawancarai</b> <b>meyakinkan</b>	to see to request to marry to boil to interview someone to convince someone
<b>mem-</b>	<b>b, f, p*, v</b>	<b>bawa</b> <b>foto</b> <b>pilih*</b> <b>vonis</b>	→	<b>membawa</b> <b>memfoto</b> <b>memilih</b> <b>memvonis</b>	to bring; to carry to take a photo to choose to convict someone
<b>men-</b>	Base words beginning with <b>c, d, j, t*</b>	<b>cari</b> <b>dengar</b> <b>jaga</b> <b>tulis*</b>	→	<b>mencari</b> <b>mendengar</b> <b>menjaga</b> <b>menulis</b>	to look for to hear to look after; to guard to write
<b>meng-</b>	Base words beginning with <b>a, e, i, g, h, k*, o, u</b>	<b>ambil</b> <b>ejek</b> <b>ingat</b> <b>gosok</b> <b>hitung</b> <b>kocok*</b>	→	<b>mengambil</b> <b>mengejek</b> <b>mengingat</b> <b>menggosok</b> <b>menghitung</b> <b>mengocok</b>	to take to mock; to tease to remember to brush to count to shuffle
<b>meny-</b>	Base words beginning with <b>s*</b>	<b>sapu*</b>	→	<b>menyapu</b>	to sweep

\*The first letter is dropped when adding a **me-** prefix to base words that start with these letters.

## me-kan verbs

Has a causative effect on the object of the base word.

→ Transitive verbs in the active voice – they take an object.

<b>mati</b>	dead	→	<b>mematikan</b>	to turn something off
<b>siap*</b>	ready	→	<b>menyiapkan</b>	to prepare something
<b>tunjuk*</b>	to point; to show	→	<b>menunjukkan</b>	to show something
<b>guna</b>	use	→	<b>menggunakan</b>	to use something

Refer to the table above for the spelling rules for base words that start with **p, t, k** and **s**.

## -an nouns

Turns a verb without affixes into a noun.

<b>latih</b>	to exercise	→	<b>latihan</b>	classroom task; exercise
<b>letus</b>	to erupt	→	<b>letusan</b>	eruption
<b>pakai</b>	to wear	→	<b>pakaian</b>	clothes

### pe- nouns

A person who does the action of the base word. → Follows the **me-** spelling rules.

bantu	to help	→	<b>pembantu</b>	helper
kerja	to work	→	<b>pekerja</b>	worker
duduk	to sit	→	<b>penduduk</b>	resident

### ke-an abstract nouns

Ideas or feelings – things you can't touch!

biasa	usual; ordinary	→	<b>kebiasaan</b>	routine; habit
satu	one	→	<b>kesatuan</b>	unity
warga negara	citizen	→	<b>kewarganegaraan</b>	citizenship

### Duplication of nouns

Makes something plural

anak	child	→	<b>anak-anak</b>	children
teman	friend	→	<b>teman-teman</b>	friends
kesan	impression	→	<b>kesan-kesan</b>	impressions

There is no need to duplicate if there is already a quantifier, e.g. *banyak, sedikit, tiga*.

### Comparatives

... **lebih + adjective + daripada ...**

Pulau Jawa lebih besar daripada Pulau Bali.	Java is bigger than Bali.
Thailand lebih dekat daripada Vietnam.	Thailand is closer than Vietnam.
Aku lebih tinggi dari* kakakku.	I am taller than my older sibling.

\* *daripada* can be shortened to *dari* in informal use.

### Superlatives

... **paling + adjective**

Malaysia paling dekat Indonesia.	Malaysia is closest to Indonesia.
Pulau Sumatera yang* paling besar.	Sumatra is the biggest island.

### ter- adjective

Burung cenderawasih terindah.	The bird of paradise is the most beautiful.
Aku yang* terbaik!	I'm the best!

\* *yang* is often added and can be translated as 'the one which (is)'.

# Looking back ... dan memikirkan

**Selamat  
dan sukses!**

**Anda sudah  
menyelesaikan buku  
BIMA 1!**

You have come to the end of *BIMA 1* and it's time to look back and think about what you have learned. Here are a few suggestions to get you thinking ...

Start by returning to *Bab 1* and your journal notes from that chapter. Then look through your journal entries across the series (and discuss with others if you wish) before responding to the following questions:

## WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNED ABOUT ...

- Indonesia?
- Indonesian?
- learning Indonesian?

## WHAT HAVE YOU NOTICED ABOUT ...

- language?
- language, culture and meaning?
- how you learn a language (and how you feel about it)?
- how you are using or might use language(s) you know?
- who you are and how you see language(s) fitting with your identity?

**What would you think about what you would say to  
next year's beginning learners of Indonesian?**





### Need a hand with language studies?

Unlock your **NelsonNet** resources for extra grammar and vocabulary practice



**PLUS!** Scan for a sneak peek quiz to kick start your language learning!



#### Learn better writing things down?

Use our **worksheets** to gain **extra practise** and **increase** your **comprehension skills!**



#### Can't quite get that tricky pronunciation of a word?

Listen to the **audio tracks** during class or in your own time until you **master it!**



#### Learning a new language means practice!

Unit quizzes help **test your knowledge** and increase memorisation.



**Did you know...** Bima has multiple meanings and is an acronym of **Bahasa Indonesia** (bagi) **Murid Australia**, which means 'Indonesian language (for - informal) Australian students'.

Visit [www.nelsonnet.com.au/help](http://www.nelsonnet.com.au/help) to find out how

ISBN 978-0170420129



9 780170 420129