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**CHAPTER I**  
**THE WEATHER**  
***CUACA/UDARA***

## **CHAPTER I**

# **THE WEATHER**

### **Chapter I. Section 1. Cultural Notes**

Indonesia uses Celcius in describing the degree of temperature. In Indonesia, the weather is often described using the word 'enak', lit. delicious. We use the word 'enak' to mean anything good.

Here it is used to describe the nice weather. Due to its geographical location, the weather in Indonesia is always hot and humid all year around. Actually, Indonesia has only two seasons: hot and wet. The hot season lasts from May through October. The wet season lasts from November through April. The temperature ranges from 75 degrees Fahrenheit to well above 95 degrees Fahrenheit with extremely high humidity.

Indonesian people usually take a bath twice daily. Even though the weather is hot and humid, Indonesian women don't wear shorts and tank tops like their Western counterparts. Wearing skimpy clothes in Indonesia is not considered appropriate for females, although some women from big cities do wear them. Women clad in bikinis are a rare sight on the beaches in Indonesia. For males to wear shorts is okay, not on formal occasions, though. Umbrellas here are used both on rainy days or when it's hot and sunny. Most women use umbrellas to protect their skin from the sun. So, don't be surprised to see people use umbrellas on a sunny day.

### **Chapter I. Section 2. Vocabulary**

<i>derajat</i>	degree (temperature-wise)
<i>cuaca/ hawa</i>	the weather
<i>suhu</i>	temperature
<i>iklim</i>	climate
<i>udara</i>	the air
<i>musim</i>	season
<i>panas</i>	hot
<i>musim panas</i>	summer
<i>dingin</i>	cold
<i>musim dingin</i>	winter
<i>hujan</i>	rain
<i>mendung/berawan</i>	cloudy
<i>banjir</i>	flood
<i>sejuk</i>	cool
<i>musim gugur</i>	fall season/autumn
<i>musim semi</i>	spring season
<i>salju</i>	snow
<i>segar</i>	fresh
<i>bagaimana</i>	how
<i>enak</i>	lit. delicious

<i>matahari</i>	sun
<i>bermatahari</i>	sunny
<i>lembab</i>	humid
<i>kelembaban</i>	humidity

### **Chapter I. Section 3. Grammar**

- **Adverbs** or **adjuncts of time** are usually means to denote the present, the pst, the future and the perfect tense.
- **Adverbs of time indicating the *present* are:**

<i>Sekarang</i>	= now
<i>Hari ini</i>	= today
<i>Pada waktu (masa) ini</i>	= nowadays
- **Adverbs of time indicating the *past* are:**

<i>Dahulu (dulu)</i>	= formerly, before
<i>Kemarin</i>	= yesterday
<i>Tadi</i>	= just now
- **The future tense can be indicated by the auxiliaries.**

<i>Akan</i>	= shall	<i>mau, hendak</i>	= want to
-------------	---------	--------------------	-----------
- **The perfect tense is indicated by the words:**

<i>Sudah</i>	= <i>telah</i>	= already
--------------	----------------	-----------
- **Prepositions are:** *di, ke* and *dari*

### **Chapter I. Section 4. Dialogues**

#### **Dialogue I-1 (phone conversation)**

John: “Halo Mala, bagaimana cuaca hari ini di Indonesia?”

Mala: “Oh, hawanya enak.”

John: “Kemarin disini ada salju.”

Mala: “Katanya besok akan panas sekali.”

John: “Berapa derajat besok?”

Mala: “Oh barangkali sekitar sembilan puluh lima derajat.”

John: "Wah, enak sekali. Disini dingin sekali. Padahal sekarang masih musim gugur disini."

Mala: "Disini hujan tiap hari. Saya takut bisa-bisa banjir nanti. Sekarang mendung lagi. Tetapi sehabis hujan, udara segar dan sejuk rasanya."

John: "Saya suka iklim di Indonesia."

Mala: "Dan saya suka musim dingin di Amerika."

John: "Oh begitu, saya mau ke Indonesia kalau disini sedang musim dingin. Saya suka berenang di pantai disana. Indonesia sangat indah."

Mala: "Saya suka salju. Saya ingin liburan ke Amerika pada musim dingin untuk melihat salju. Sampai nanti."

John: "Sampai jumpa"

## **Dialogue I-2**

Rully: "Selamat pagi ibu."

Nyonya Tobing: "Selamat pagi Rully."

Rully: "Sepertinya hari ini akan hujan lagi. Tadi malam ada hujan guntur"

Nyonya Tobing: "Yah, kita memang sedang menghadapi musim hujan. Walaupun hujan, udara tetap panas dan lembab. Juga kadang-kadang ada angin ribut."

Rully: "Sekarang sedang musim dingin di Amerika Saya akan siapkan baju- baju tebal, jaket, sarung tangan dan juga topi sebelum pergi."

Nyonya Tobing: "Yah. Saya harap kamu akan tahan dengan udara dingin di sana. Saya tidak suka musim dingin sama sekali. Saya suka musim bunga. Oh... indah sekali disana pada waktu musim bunga."

Rully: "Saya suka musim panas disana. Tidak seperti musim panas di Indonesia. Musim panas di sini lembab. Di sana musim panasnya kering. Saya tidak suka udara di Indonesia sama sekali."

Nyonya Tobing: "Saya harap kamu akan jaga diri baik-baik di sana."

Rully: "Terima kasih, ibu. Saya akan ingat nasita"

## ***Chapter I. Section 5. Exercises***

### **Activity I-3**

**Match the Indonesian word(s) in the left hand column to the English word(s) in the right hand column**

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. musim dingin _____ | A. weather      |
| 2. lembab _____       | B. rainy season |
| 3. cuaca _____        | C. winter       |
| 4. musim hujan _____  | D. snow         |
| 5. salju _____        | E. spring       |
|                       | F. humid        |

### **Activity I-2**

**Read dialogue 1 several times prior to answering the following questions in Indonesian. Try not to look at the dialogue:**

1. Bagaimana cuaca hari ini di Indonesia?
2. Bagaimana cuaca hari ini di Amerika Serikat(A.S)?
3. Kenapa Mala ingin ke A.S. pada musim dingin?
4. Kenapa John ingin ke Indonesia?
5. Berapa derajat suhu di perkirakan besok?

### **Activity I-3**

**Read dialogue 2 several times. Then read each sentence below and circle the B (benar) for true or S (salah) for false following each statement.**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Musim hujan di Indonesia, udaranya tetap panas dan lembab. | B | S |
| 2. Musim dingin di AS, kadang-kadang ada hujan.               | B | S |
| 3. Nyonya Tobing tidak suka musim bunga.                      | B | S |



- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 4. Rully suka sakli udara di Indonesia.       | B | S |
| 5. Musim panas di Indonesia lembab dan panas. | B | S |

#### Activity I-4

**In the provided space, write down the following in Indonesian.**

1. How is the weater in Indonesia today?

---

2. It rains here every day.

---

3. Spring in the U.S. is very beautiful.

---

4. Usually after it rains, the air is fresh and cool.

---

5. In Indonesia I like to swim at the beach.

---

#### Activity I-5

**Fill in the blanks with selections from the Indonesiand words in the parentheses to complete the sentences below.**

*(musim dingin, musim hujan, musim bunga, musim gugur, salju, lembab, kering, hujan, panas, banjir, derajat)*

1. Suhu pada waktu musim panas sekitar sembilan puluh \_\_\_\_\_ Fahrenheit.
2. Udara pada waktu musim hujan tetap panas dan \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Musim panas di A.S. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Saya suka melihat \_\_\_\_\_ di musim dingin.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ sangat indah karena banyak bunga.
6. Orang biasanya berpakaian tebal di \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Halloween di A.S. (adalah) pada musim \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Musim panas di A.S. udaranya \_\_\_\_\_ sekali.
9. Sehabis \_\_\_\_\_ udaranya segar dan sejuk.
10. Pada musim hujan kadang-kadang ada \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Activity I-6**

**Answer the questions correctly in Indonesian.**

1. Ada berapa musim di Indonesia?

---

2. Ada berapa musim di Amerika Serikat

---

3. Kenapa orang berpakaian tebal di musim dingin?

---

4. Bagaimana udara sehabis hujan?

---

5. Adakah salju di Indonesia?

---

### ***Chapter I. Section 6. Self Test***

#### **Self Test I-1**

**In the provided space, write down the following in Indonesian.**

1. Even though it rains, the weather in Indonesia is still hot and humid.

---

2. John will go to Indonesia when it is winter here

---

3. Mala wants to take a vacation to the U.S. in the winter

---

4. The Indonesian people like to see snow in the winter.

---

5. Most people go outside in the winter, they wear heavy clothes, like jacket, gloves,  
and hat.

---

---

---

## ***Chapter I. Section 7. Answer Key***

### **Activity I-1**

1. C
2. F
3. A
4. B
5. D

### **Activity I-2**

1. Hawa di Indonesia hari ini enak.
2. Cuaca di A..S. dingin sekali.
3. Sebab dia ingin melihat salju.
4. Sebab dia suka iklim di Indonesia.
5. Barngkali sekitar semilan puluh lima derajat.

### **Activity I-3**

1. B
2. S
3. S
4. S
5. B

### **Activity I-4**

1. Bagaimana cuaca hari ini di Indonesia?
2. Di sini hujan setiap; hari.
3. Musim dingin di A.S. indah sekali.
4. Biasanya sesudah hujan, udaranya segar dan sejuk.
5. Saya suka berenang di pandai di Indonesa.

### **Activity I-5**

1. derajat
2. lembab
3. kering
4. salju
5. musim bunga
6. musim dingin
7. musim gugur
8. panas

9. hujan
10. banjir

### **Activity I-6**

1. Ada dua musim di Indonesia
2. Ada empat musim di A.S.
3. Sebab udaranya sangat dingin.
4. Udaranya segar dan sejuk
5. Tidak ada.

### **Self Test I-1**

1. Walaupun hujan, udara di Indonesia tetap panas dan lembab.
2. John mau ke Indonesia kalau di sini sedang musim dingin.
3. Mala ingin liburan ke A.S. pada musim dingin.
4. Orang Indonesia suka melihat salju di musim dingin.
5. Kebanyakan orang pergi ke luar rumah memakai pakaian tebal, seperti jaket, sarung tangan dan topi di musim dingin.

**CHAPTER II**  
**DIRECTIONS**  
***ARAH JALAN***

## ***Chapter II***

### ***Directions***

#### ***Chapter II. Section 1. Cultural Notes***

Foreigners are not going to have any difficulties when asking for directions if they speak English, especially in the big cities. Indonesian people are very friendly and willing to go an extra mile to help you if they know you are lost. Beware, Indonesia uses metric system.

#### ***Chapter II. Section 2. Vocabulary***

<i>ke</i>	to/ towards
<i>dari</i>	from
<i>di</i>	at/ on/ in
<i>mana</i>	question word 'where'
<i>berapa</i>	how many/ much
<i>bis</i>	bus
<i>taksi</i>	taxi/ cab
<i>situ</i>	over there (nearby)
<i>sini</i>	over here
<i>sana</i>	over there (far away)
<i>tengah</i>	in the middle
<i>pinggir jalan</i>	trottoir/ curb
<i>jalan</i>	road/ street
<i>sebelah</i>	next to
<i>kanan</i>	right side
<i>kiri</i>	left side
<i>samping</i>	beside
<i>depan</i>	in front
<i>belakang</i>	behind
<i>atas</i>	on top/ above
<i>bawah</i>	below/ under
<i>luar</i>	outside
<i>dalam</i>	in side
<i>dekat</i>	nearby
<i>jauh</i>	far
<i>belok</i>	take a turn
<i>maju</i>	forward
<i>mundur</i>	go back/ back up
<i>barat</i>	west
<i>selatan</i>	south
<i>timur</i>	east

<i>utara</i>	north
<i>tenggara</i>	south east
<i>timur laut</i>	north east
<i>barat laut</i>	north west
<i>barat daya</i>	south west
<i>ujung</i>	end/ tip
<i>sudut</i>	corner
<i>melalui</i>	go thorough
<i>kembali</i>	to return
<i>letaknya</i>	located at

## ***Chapter II. Section 3. Grammar Notes***

### **▪ *Asking For Help***

*Bisakah anda tolong saya?*  
Can you help me?

*Di mana hotel*  
Where is hotel?

*Bagaimana saya bisa dapat taksi?*  
How can I get a cab?

*Apa saudara tahu?*  
Do you know?

*Di mana setasiun bis?*  
Where is the bus station?

*Di sebelah mana?*  
Which direction is the?

*Apakah ini jalan ke?*  
Is this a way to?

*Tahukah anda arah ke?*  
Do you know the direction to?

*Maaf, saya perlu bantuan?*  
Excuse me, I need help?

*Apakah ini jalan yang ke?*  
Is this road which lead to?



*Ke manakah saya harus pergi ke?*  
Where do I have to go to?

*Maaf, sekali lagi?*  
Excuse me, please repeat that? ( lit. one more time)

*Maaf, saya tersesat.*  
Excuse me, I am lost.

*Maaf, saya perlu bantuan.*  
Excuse me, I need help/ assistance.

**Notes:**

- **Kah** is the question marker to replace **apa** (lit. what):

They mean either ‘do you?/ did she?/ does it?/ is it?/ are they?’ etc.

*Jauhkah tempat itu dari sini? Or Apa tempat itu jauh dari sini?*  
Is that place far from here?

- **Yang** means which/ Which one?/ that/ who? is a relative pronoun and often used in the construction:

*Jalan yang mana?*  
Which road is that?

*Saya sedang cari hotel yang murah.*  
I am looking for a hotel which is cheap.

*Rumah makan yang mana yang paling dekat dari sini.*  
What restaurant is the closest from here?”

- **Di** is added with the following words to form a number of common phrases to indicate location:

**di sini** over here  
*Stephanie suka duduk di sini*  
Stephanie likes to sit over here.

**di dalam** inside  
*Di dalam toko dingin sekali*  
It’s cold in the store.

**di depan** in front of  
*Rumah makan itu terletak di depan rumah saya.*  
That restaurant is located in front of my house.

**di seberang** across  
*Di seberang jalan ada toko buku*  
Across the street, there is a book store.

**di luar** outside  
*Melody sedang bermain diluar.*  
Melody is playing outside.

**di atas** above  
*"Buku saya ada di atas meja."*  
My book is on the table.

**di sebelah kiri** on the left hand side  
*Melody duduk di sebelah kiri Vicki.*  
Melody sat on the left side of Vicki.

**di belakang** in the back/ behind  
*Anak2 bermain di belakang garasi.*  
The children played behind the garage.

- **Sampai** is a preposition meaning 'to' or 'until' and is used when speaking about periods of time.

*Baca buku itu sampai halaman 12.*  
Read that book until page 12.

It also means 'to' when there is no movement implied.  
*Kalau anda sampai di jalan itu, belok kiri.*  
When you get to that road, turn left.

## **Chapter II. Section 4. Reading Text**

### **KOTA SAYA**

Saya lahir and besar di Jakarta. Jakarta adalah kota yang besar dan penuh dengan orang. Jumlah penduduknya (adalah) kira-kira sepuluh juta jiwa. Nama Kota ini dulu (adalah) Batavia. Kota ini (adalah) ibukota dari negara Republik Indonesia. Kota Jakarta letaknya di pulau Jawa barat.

Di kota ini saya tinggal di daerah Grogol yang letaknya di bagian barat dari kota Jakarta. Alamat rumah saya di daerah Grogol (adalah) Jalan Dr. Muwardi 4 no.12. Di seberang rumah

saya ada pasar yang ramai sekali. Pasar Grogol namanya. Di belakang rumah saya ada jalan kereta api. Dari rumah saya ke pasar Grogol jaraknya kira-kira dua puluh meter.

Di dekat rumah saya ada kantor pos. Kantor pos letaknya di ujung jalan Makaliwe. Dari rumah saya ke kantor pos makan waktu kurang lebih sepuluh menit dengan berjalan kaki. Di kantor pos banyak dijual benda-benda pos.

Disebelah pasar Grogol ada bioskop yang memainkan filem-filem Barat dan filem-filem Indonesia. Kira-kira satu kilometer arah timur rumah saya, ada rumah makan China. Banyak orang suka makan di sana sebab makanannya enak dan juga menu-menunya murah. Saya juga suka sekali makan di sana. Makanan kesenangan saya dari rumah makan itu adalah mie bakso. Biasanya saya berjalan kaki ke sana sebab tidak berapa jauh jaraknya.

## ***Chapter II. Section 5. Dialogues***

### **Dialogue II-1**

Nyonya Lizbeth: “Maaf pak, saya tersesat. Apa nama jalan ini?”

Polisi: “Nama jalan ini jalan Kurnia. Nyonya mau kemana?”

Nyonya Lizbeth: “Saya ingin kembali ke hotel saya.”

Polisi: ”Apa nama hotel nyonya?”

Nyonya Lizbeth: “Hotel Borobudur. Saya harus kembali secepatnya. Saya tahu hotel ini t tidak berapa jauh dari sini. Tolonglah saya.”

Polisi: ”Oh, hotel Borobudur memang dekat dari sini. Nyonya lihat ujung jalan ini? Jalan terus ke sana, belok kanan di jalan Anggrek dan jalan kira-kira seperempat kilometer sampai di perempata jalan. Belok kiri di jalan Molek dan kira-kira dua ratus meter nyonya akan sampai di jalan Borobudur. Nah dari sana sudah mudah sampai ke hotel nyonya.”

Nyonya Lizbeth: ”Oh, terima kasih banyak.”

Polisi: ”Kembali.”

### **Dialogue II-2**

Nano: “Wah Rully, kita tersesat. Kita sudah berjalan kurang lebih satu jam tetapi masih belum juga ketemu bioskop ‘Merdeka’.”

Rully: “Berhenti dulu. Kita harus tanya pada orang itu yang berdiri di pinggir jalan sebelah sana.”

Nano: "Boleh, marilah kesana."

Rully: "Baiklah. Mari hampiri dia."

Nano : "Hai pak, selamat sore. Kami perlu bantuan"

Orang asing: "Selamat sore. Ada apa?"

Nano : "Kami sedang mencari bioskop 'Merdeka'."

Orang asing: "Oh, itu agak jauh dari sini. Saudara harus balik ke sebelah utara dari sini. Pergi kira-kira tiga kilometer dan belok kanan sampai tiba di jalan 'Asam Raya', dari situ belok kiri dan jalan terus kurang lebih satu kilometer sampai saudara ketemu Mal Sabang di jalan Muwardi 4. Jalan terus saja, jangan belok belok. Beberapa puluh meter akan kelihatan bioskop itu di sebelah kiri jalan. Letaknya hampir diujung jalan Muwardi 5."

Nano : "Baiklah, terima kasih banyak, pak."

Orang asing: "Kembali."

Rully : "Bisakah kita istirahat dulu? Saya lelah."

Nano : "Okay, hanya lima menit. Perjalanan kita masih jauh. Film akan mulai setengah jam lagi."

Rully: "Kalau begitu, tidak apalah. Saya tidak akan istirahat. Mari jalan terus."

Nano: "Ah tidak apa. Saya juga perlu duduk sebentar."

Rully : "Ingat keterangan dari bapak itu? Saya lupa."

Nano : "Jangan takut. Saya ingat."

## ***Chapter II. Section 6. Transcriptions***

### **Transcription I**

#### **Reading Text**

#### **My City**

I was born and brought up in Jakarta, Indonesia. Jakarta is a big city and highly populated. It has about ten million people. Formerly it was called Batavia. Jakarta is the capital city of the Republic of Indonesia. This city is located in east Java.

In this city I reside in Grogol area that is on the West side of Jakarta. My address is Muwardi street 4 number 12. Across from my house there is a market that is always crowded. Grogol Market is the name. Behind my house we have railways. The distance from my house to Grogol market is about twenty meters.

Close to my house there is a post office. The post office located at the corner of Makaliwe Street. From my house to the post office takes about ten minutes walking. At the post office they sell many postal items.

Next to Grogol Market, there is a movie theater which plays both Western and Indonesian movies. Approximately one kilometer on the east side of my house, there is a Chinese restaurant. Lots of people like to dine there because the food is good and also they are not too expensive.

I also like to eat over there. My favorite dish is meatball and noodle soup. I usually walk there because is nearby.

## **Transcription II**

### **Dialogue II-1**

Mrs. Lizbeth: "Excuse me, sir. I am lost. What's the name of this street?"

Police: "The name of this street is Karunia. Where do you want to go?"

Mrs. Lizbeth: "I would like to go back to my hotel."

Police: "What's your hotel's name?"

Mrs. Lizbeth: "Borobudur hotel. I have to go back as soon as possible. I know this hotel is not too far from here. Please help me."

Police: "Oh Borobudur hotel is indeed close from here." Do you see the end of this street? Go that way, turn right on Anggrek Street and keep walking for about a quarter of a mile until you reach the intersection. Turn left on Molek Street and around two hundred meters you will arrive at Borobudur Street. From there it will be easy to find your hotel."

Mrs. Lizbeth: "Oh thank you very much."

Police: "You are welcome."

### **Dialogue II-2**

Nano: "Wow Rully, we are lost. We have been walking for about an hour but we still have not found the movie theater yet."

Rully: "Let's stop first. We have to ask that man who is standing right there on the side of the street."

Nano: "Okay. Let's go there."

Rully: "Okay. Let's approach him."

Nano: "Hi sir, good afternoon. We need help."

Stranger: "Good afternoon, what's going on?"

Nano: "We are looking for 'Merdeka' theater."

Stranger: "Oh, that is rather far from here. You must go back to the north from here. Go about three km and turn right at Asam Raya Dtreet. From there, turn left and keep on going about one km till you arrive at Sabang mal at Muwardi street 4. Keep walking, don't make a turn. Several tens of meters you will see that theater on the left. It is located on Muwardi Street 5."

Nano: "Okay. Thank you very much sir."

Stranger: "You are welcome."

Rully: "Can we have a break first? I am tired."

Nano: "Okay, but only for five minutes. We still have along way to go. The movie will start in half an hour."

Rully: "That's okay. I won't take a break. Let's continue."

Nano: "Oh never mind. I do need to sit down for a while."

Rully: "Do you remember the info that guy gave? I don't."

Nano: "Don't worry. I remember."

## ***Chapter II. Section 7. Exercises***

### **Activity II-1**

**Read the text of "Kota Saya" several times. Please try to answer the questions below without looking back at the text.**

1. Di mana saya lahir?

---

2. Berapa jumlah penduduk kota Jakarta?

- 
3. Dimana letaknya kota Jakarta?
  4. Apa nama daerah rumah saya dan di mana letaknya?
  5. Jalan kereta api letaknya di bagian mana rumah saya?
  6. Apa pasar Grogol letaknya di belakang rumah saya?
  7. Berapa jarak dari rumah saya ke pasar Grogol?
  8. Dimana letaknya kantor pos?
  9. Dari rumah saya ke kantor pos makan waktu berapa lama?
  10. Dimana letaknya rumah makan China?
- 

## Activity II-2

**Read the text of 'Kota Saya' a few times. Circle the correct answers to the following questions without looking back at the text.**

1.
  - a. Jakarta is a highly populated city.
  - b. Jakarta has more than eleven million people.
  - c. Jakarta used to be the capital city Indonesia.
  - d. Jakarta lies on the eastern part of Java Island.
2.
  - a. Grogol is on the east side of Jakarta.
  - b. Grogol is on the southeastern of Jakarta.
  - c. Grogol is on the west side of Jakarta.
  - d. Grogol is on the north side of Jakarta.
3.
  - a. Pasar Grogol is far from my house.
  - b. Pasar Grogol is next to my house.
  - c. Pasar Grogol is behind my house.
  - d. Pasar Grogol is across from my house.

4.
  - a. The Movie Theater plays Indonesian movies only.
  - b. The Movie Theater plays Western movies only.
  - c. The Movie Theater plays some Chinese movies.
  - d. The Movie Theater plays both Indonesian and Western movies.
5.
  - a. The Chinese restaurant is on the western side of my house.
  - b. The Chinese restaurant is about one kilometer on the east side of my house.
  - c. The Chinese restaurant is on the southeastern side of my house.
  - d. The Chinese restaurant is about two kilos on the eastern side of my house.

### Activity II-3

**Read dialogue 1 several times prior to answering the following questions. Try not to look at the dialogue.**

1. Apa yang terjadi dengan nyonya Lizbeth?

---

2. Di mana nyonya Lizbeth tinggal?

---

3. Apa nama jalan di mana nyonya Elizabet tersesat?

---

4. Siapa yang menolong nyonya Lizbeth?

---

5. Bagaimana jarak dari tempat di mana polisi berada ke hotel?

---

### Activity II-4

**Read dialogue 2 several times. Then read each sentence below and circle the B (benar) for true or S (salah) for false at the end of each statement.**

1. Nano and Rully needed help finding the Movie Theater.                      B                      S



- |   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| 2. This happened in the morning.                              | B | S  |
| 3. They were looking for Merdeka street.                      | B | S  |
| 4. They had to go back to the north from where they're at.    | B | S  |
| 5. The Movie Theater was at Asam Raya street.                 | B | S  |
| 6. The Sabang Mall was at Muwardi 4 street.                   | B | S. |
| 7. The Movie Theater was at the left hand side of the street. | B | S  |
| 8. Rully was rather tired                                     | B | S  |
| 9. The movie was about to start in a few minutes.             | B | S  |
| 10. They had a little bit rest before continuing to walk.     | B | S  |

### Activity II-5

**In the space provided, translate the following into Indonesian (you are telling a taxi driver to go to the following destinations):.**

- Go to the US embassy on Merdeka Timur street by Sabang street.
- Tell the taxi driver that you would like to stop two blocks away north from Sabang Street where a drug store is located.
- From the drug store, turn left on Merdeka Barat Street and drive along until you see a flower shop located just across from a doctor's clinic.
- Stop at the florist and tell him to wait for about 15 to 20 while you order some flowers.
- From the florist continue on Merdeka Barat Street and turn right at the intersection for a few kilometers till you see an American bank on the left hand side and tell him to go to the drive-in window. Next tell him to go to Merdeka TimurS to the embassy. Tell him to wait outside until you come back.

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### **Activity II-6**

**In the provided space, write down the following in Indonesian**

a. There is a drug store behind my school.

---

b. My parents' house is not far from the hospital.

---

c. The Movie Theater is one block east from here.

---

d. A big market located just across from my house.

---

e. Indonesia is on the southeast of Asia.

---

### ***Chapter II. Section 8. Self Test***

#### **Self Test II-1**

**Listen to the sound file chapter 2 tape.**

**Write down the information you heard below in the space provided.**

1. On what day does Marla usually go to the beach?

---

2. How far is the beach from her house?

---

3. How does she go there? ( by what type of transportation)

---

4. Explain the route Marla takes to go to the beach. Include all the details you heard on the tape.

---

---

---

---

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---

## **Self Test II-2**

**Fill in the blanks with selections from the Indonesian words in the parentheses to complete the sentences below.**

*( selatan - tersesat - jaraknya - tenggara - timur - dekat -istirahat - melalui - letaknya - lelah - jauh - utara- barat- bersebelahan )*

1. Pasar Grogol\_\_\_\_\_dibagian utara rumahku.

2. Indonesia terletak dibagian\_\_\_\_\_dari benua Asia.

3. Dari sekolah ke pompa bensin \_\_\_\_\_ kira2 1 km.
4. Bioskop itu tidak berapa \_\_\_\_\_ dari rumah saya.
5. Negara Amerika ada di bagian \_\_\_\_\_ benua Amerika.
6. Maaf saya \_\_\_\_\_, saya ingin bertanya.
7. Di \_\_\_\_\_ kantor Polisi ada pompa bensin.
8. Bisakah kita \_\_\_\_\_ dulu, saya lelah.
9. Indonesia \_\_\_\_\_ dengan negara Australia.
10. East dalam bahasa Indonesia adalah \_\_\_\_\_, sedangkan *west* dalam bahasa Indonesia \_\_\_\_\_.

### Self Test II-3

**In the space provided below, give detailed directions, in Indonesian, of how to get to your house from where you work. Use known vocabulary only.**

---

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---

## ***Chapter II. Section 9. Answer Key***

### **Activity II-1**

1. Saya lahir di Jakarta.
2. Jumlahnya (adalah) kira-kira sepuluh juta jiwa.
3. Kota Jakarta letaknya di Jawa barat.
4. Nama daerah rumah saya (adalah) Grogol.
5. Jalan kereta api letaknya di belakang rumah saya.
6. Tidak, pasar Grogol letaknya tidak di belakang rumah saya.
7. Jaraknya kira-kira dua puluh meter.
8. Kantor pos letaknya di ujung jalan Makaliwe.
9. Dari rumah saya ke kantor pos makan waktu kira-kira sepuluh menit.
10. Rumah makan China letaknya kira-kira satu km arah timur dari rumah saya.

### **Activity II-2**

1. a
2. c
3. d
4. d
5. b

### **Activity II-3**

1. Nyonya Lizbeth tersesat.
2. Dia tinggal di hotel Borobudur.
3. Nama jalan (adalah) jalan Karunia.
4. Polisi yang menolong nyonya Lizbeth.
5. Jaraknya tidak begitu jauh.

### **Activity II-4**

- |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 4. B | 7. B | 10. B |
| 2. S | 5. S | 8. B |       |
| 3. S | 6. B | 9. S |       |

### **Activity II-5**

1. Pergi ke Kedubes AS di jalan Merdeka Timur lewat jalan Sabang.
2. Di jalan Sabang Utara, berhenti di Toko Obat, kira2 2 blok.

3. Dari Toko Obat, belok kiri di jalan Merdeka Barat, pergi ke Toko Bunga. Ini letaknya di seberang poliklinik.
4. Di Toko Bunga, tunggu saya selama 15-20 menit.
5. Dari Toko Bunga, belok kanan dan berhenti di Bank Amerika. Masuk jalur drive-in. Dari sini terus ke Kedubes AS. Tunggu saya diluar.

### **Activity II-6**

- a. Ada toko obat di belakang sekolah saya.
- b. Rumah orang tua saya tidak jauh dari rumah sakit.
- c. Bioskop terletak (berada) satu blok arah timur dari sini.
- d. Ada pasar besar terletak di seberang dari rumah saya.
- e. Indonesia terletak di bagian tenggara benua Asia.

### **Self Test II-1**

1. Marla goes to the beach on Sundays.
2. It's about 10 km.
3. She rides her bicycle.
4. Marla went first to the store to buy some cold drink. The distance from her house to the store is about 4 km. From there she went to Rully's house which is only about 2,5 km. The distance from Rully's house to the beach is about 3,5 km.

### **Self Test II-2**

1. letaknya
2. tenggara
3. jaraknya
4. jauh
5. utara
6. tersesat
7. dekat
8. istirahat
9. bersebelahan
10. timur, barat

### **Self Test II-3**

The answer depends on each individual.

**CHAPTER III**  
**RESTAURANTS**  
***DI RUMAH MAKAN***

## CHAPTER III

# RESTAURANTS

### Chapter III. Section 1. Cultural Notes

Dining in Indonesia can be very pleasurable, especially if you are brave enough to try the local food. It wasn't too long ago that when you traveled to Indonesia, you did not find any fast food restaurants, but today fast food chains are everywhere, mainly in the major cities.

Most traditional dishes in Indonesia center around rice. Almost every dish you order comes with a bowl of rice. Anything without rice is considered a snack or *jajan*. There are plenty of Chinese restaurants “*Rumah makan China*” in Indonesia. If you like noodles, they are widely available in Chinese restaurants.

Most Indonesians, from Sumatra, Kalimantan and Java, use the fingers of their right hand to eat their meals. People from Maluku Island and Northern Sulawesi Island use spoons and forks to eat their meal. It is a common sight in street side stalls or warungs to see people eat with their fingers. When eating out in restaurants however, forks, spoons and knives are normally used. In Chinese restaurants, chopsticks are provided.

Breakfast usually consists of fried rice or bread with tea or coffee. For lunch and dinner we serve rice, some meat or fish, and cooked or fresh vegetables. Indonesians eat their rice with *sambal* or hot sauce. Dessert or fresh fruit is usually served after main course. It is called “*obat pencuci mulut*” (remedy to wash your mouth). Indonesia has a large variety of soft drinks as well as liquor such as beer, both local and imported. The nightclubs usually serve variety of liquors.

The majority of Indonesians drink tea, coffee or fruit juices. Coffee and tea are served with sugar. As a foreigner, never drink the tap water unless it has been boiled for five minutes first. Bottled water is also widely available. Avoid uncooked foods if you can as they have probably been rinsed in tap water. Don't use ice cubes because they are made of unboiled water. Chill your bottled water or bottled juice in the refrigerator before consuming it if you like.

### Chapter III. Section 2. Vocabulary

<i>rumah makan</i>	restaurant
<i>warung</i>	food vendor/stall
<i>makan</i>	to eat
<i>makanan</i>	food
<i>minum</i>	to drink
<i>minuman</i>	beverage
<i>makan pagi</i>	breakfast
<i>makan siang</i>	lunch
<i>makan malam</i>	dinner
<i>pisau</i>	knife



<i>garpu</i>	fork
<i>sendok</i>	spoon
<i>gelas</i>	glass
<i>piring</i>	plate
<i>cangkir</i>	cup
<i>sunpit</i>	chop sticks
<i>serbet</i>	napkin
<i>air</i>	water
<i>lauk pauk</i>	food condiments
<i>rekening/bon</i>	bill
<i>pesan</i>	to order
<i>menu</i>	menu
<i>air putih</i>	lain drinking water
<i>satu porsi</i>	one portion
<i>setengah porsi</i>	half portion
<i>dingin</i>	cold
<i>panas</i>	hot
<i>lagi</i>	again
<i>mangkok</i>	saucer
<i>pelayan restoran</i>	waitress/waiter
<i>air minum</i>	drinking water
<i>tahu</i>	tofu
<i>sambal</i>	hot sauce
<i>tempe</i>	soy bean cake
<i>ikan</i>	fish
<i>daging ikan</i>	fish meat
<i>nasi</i>	rice
<i>nasi goreng</i>	fried rice
<i>daging</i>	meat
<i>daging ayam</i>	chicken meat
<i>mihun</i>	white noodle
<i>bakmi</i>	egg noodle
<i>mie goreng</i>	fried noodle
<i>telur</i>	egg
<i>telur rebus</i>	hard boiled egg
<i>roti</i>	bread
<i>mentega</i>	butter
<i>kue</i>	cake
<i>susu</i>	milk
<i>jus</i>	juice
<i>kopi</i>	coffee
<i>kentang</i>	potato
<i>selada</i>	salad
<i>tomat</i>	tomato

## COMMON MENU ITEMS

<i>ayam goreng</i>	fried chicken
<i>cap cay goreng</i>	stir-fried mixed veggies with meat
<i>cap cay kuah</i>	mixed veggies soup with meat
<i>gado-gado</i>	steamed mixed veggies with peanut sauce
<i>gudeg ayam</i>	Javanese style stew young jack fruit and meat
<i>gulai ayam</i>	chicken curry
<i>mie bakso</i>	Chinese noodles with bakso
<i>pangsit</i>	wonton
<i>pangsit goreng</i>	deep fried wonton
<i>mie goreng</i>	fried noodles with veggies and meat
<i>mie kuah</i>	noodle soup with meat balls
<i>mie pangsit</i>	wonton soup with noodles
<i>nasi campur</i>	rice mixed with several dishes
<i>pecel</i>	mixed veggie with spicy peanut sauce
<i>rujak</i>	fresh fruits with sweet and spicy sauce
<i>sate ayam</i>	chicken shish kabob
<i>soto ayam</i>	spicy chicken soup
<i>udang bakar</i>	barbeque prawn/ shrimp
<i>ikan bakar</i>	grilled fish

## COMMON INDONESIAN FRUITS/ BUAH

<i>durian</i>	durian (strong smelling fruit)
<i>anggur</i>	grape
<i>apel</i>	apple
<i>jeruk</i>	orange
<i>kelapa</i>	coconut
<i>papaya</i>	papaya
<i>nenas</i>	pine apple
<i>nangka</i>	jackfruit
<i>pisang</i>	banana
<i>rambutan</i>	rambutan (Indonesian lychee, small hairy fruit)
<i>semangka</i>	watermelon
<i>mangga</i>	mango

## DRINKS/ MINUMAN

<i>air botol</i>	aqua/ bottled water
<i>air es</i>	ice water
<i>air jeruk</i>	orange juice
<i>air sirup</i>	sweet flavored drink
<i>jus</i>	juice

<i>kopi tubruk</i>	black and bitter coffee
<i>kopi susu</i>	sweetend coffee mixed with milk
<i>susu</i>	milk
<i>susu panas</i>	hot milk
<i>teh panas</i>	bottled tea
<i>es kelapa</i>	sweetend coconut water with coconut meat
<i>cokelat susu</i>	sweet chocolate beverage

## **TASTES/ RASA**

<i>gula</i>	sugar
<i>manis</i>	sweet
<i>pahit</i>	bitter
<i>pedas</i>	hot and spicy
<i>garam</i>	salt
<i>asin</i>	salty
<i>asam</i>	sour
<i>enak/ lezat</i>	delicious

**Below are some commonly used expressions when ordering in restaurants:**

*Bisa lihat menunya ?*  
May I see the menu?

*Apa ada masakan Indonesia disini?*  
Is there any Indonesian food here?

*Saya mau pesan.*  
I want to order

*Boleh minta garpu dan sendok?*  
May I have a fork and a spoon?

*Kasih satu lagi.*  
Please give me one more.

*Tolong kasih satu gelas susu.*  
Please give me one glass of milk.

*Jangan terlalu pedas!*  
Please don't be too spicy!.

*Tolong minta bon nya!*  
PleaseI have the bill!

*Jangan pakai es!*  
Don't put ice in it!

### ***Chapter III. Section 3. Grammar Notes***

In this topic, *Di Rumah Makan*, you have learned new vocabulary, language functions and several points of grammar.

In earlier topics, we learned how to indicate future, present and past tense. The verbs don't change their form. We know that the tense is determined by the context of the sentence and the auxiliary verb it uses.

- **To ask what one had for breakfast/ lunch or dinner, we simply say:**

*Untuk makan siang, saudara makan apa?*  
For lunch, what did you eat?

*Pagi tadi, saudara minum apa?*  
This morning, what did you drink?

- **To reply to that question, simply say:**

*Untuk makan siang, saya makan nasi goreng.*  
For lunch, I ate fried rice

*Tadi pagi saya minum kopi dengan susu.*  
This morning I had coffee and milk.

- **To say what you'd like to order, just say:**

*Saya mau pesan nasi goreng.*  
I want to order fried rice.

- **To say the food was delicious:**

*Nasi goreng itu enak/ lezat sekali*  
The fried rice was very delicious.

- **If the food was not good, say:**

*Makanan itu kurang enak.*  
The food was less than tasty.

- **To ask what one likes to have:**

*Saudara suka makananan apa?*

What do you like to eat? Lit. What food do you like.

*Saudara suka minum apa?*  
What would you like to drink?

- **To answer that question, say:**

*Saya suka makan/ minum*  
I like to eat/ drink.

**To say:** “I don’t think...” we usually begin our sentence with a positive note. Thus we begin with “I do think...” proceed with a negative qualifier in the predicate.

In English one would say ‘I don’t think that the food is too spicy’, in Indonesian we say:  
*Saya kira makanan itu tidak berapa pedas.*  
I do think the food is not too spicy.

*Saya kira rumah makan itu tidak baik.*  
I think that restaurant is not too great.

- **To change a verb to a noun, add the suffix *an*. For example,**

*makan* ‘to eat’ becomes *makanan* ‘food’  
*minum* ‘to drink’ becomes *minuman* ‘beverage’  
*masak* ‘to cook’ becomes *masakan* ‘dish’

### ***Chapter III. Section 4. Dialogue***

#### **Dialogue III-I**

Pelayan restoran: “Selamat malam, pak.”

Hani: “Selamat malam, mas.

Pelayan restoran: “Mau pesan apa pak?”

Hani: “Bisa lihat menunya?”

Pelayan restoran: “Boleh. Ini dia.”

Hani: “Saya mau ayam goreng tanpa cabe dan nasi putih. Juga sayur asem dan tahu goreng.”

Pelayan restoran : “Mau minum apa, pak?”

Hani: "Minta kopi panas."  
Pelayan restoran: "Pakai susu atau tidak?"  
Hani: "Jangan pakai susu."  
Pelayan restoran: "Baiklah."

### **Dialogue III-2**

*Hani and Mala planned to dine out.*

Hani: "Mari kita pergi ke Rumah Makan "Steak House" di Jalan Sabang. Mereka punya bistik yang enak sekali. Juga mereka punya sup kerang yang lezat."  
Mala: "Baiklah. Tetapi saya sebenarnya kurang suka makanan Eropa. Saya lebih suka makanan China."  
Hani: "Saya juga lebih suka makanan Indonesia daripada makanan Eropa. Tetapi sekali-kali kan tidak apa-apa Saya yang traktir."  
Mala: "Baiklah. Saudara suka makan apa? Saya suka bistik yang dimasak matang sekali."  
Hani: "Saya akan pesan bistik yang setengah matang dengan kentang goreng dan selada makaroni. Saya juga akan pesan bir 'Bintang' yang dingin."  
Mala: "Saya suka sup kerang dengan bistik saya. Juga sayuran segar. Saya juga ingin kopi cappuccino yang dingin."  
Hani: "Saudara boleh pesan apa saja. Jangan takut. Saya bawa uang cukup. Minggu depan mungkin kita bisa pergi ke restoran China."  
Mala: "Baiklah. Mari kita pergi."

### **Chapter III. Section 5. Transcriptions**

#### **Dialogue III-1**

Waiter: "Good evening, sir."  
Hani: "Good evening."  
Waiter: "What would you like to order?"

Hani: "May I see the menu?"

Waiter: "Sure (lit. You may). Here it is."

Hani: "I like fried chicken without hot pepper, also mixed sour veggies and fried tofu."

Waiter: "What would you like drink?"

Hani: "I like hot coffee (lit. I request)."

Waiter: "Do you want it with milk?"

Hani: "Not with milk (lit. Don't put milk)."

Waiter: "Alright."

### **Dialogue III-2**

Hani: "Let's go to the 'Steak House' restaurant at Sabang Street. They have good steaks. They also have good clam chowder soup."

Mala: "Okay. But actually I don't really care about European food. I prefer Chinese food."

Hani: "I also prefer Indonesian food than European's. But once in a while is alright. I'll treat"

Mala: "Okay. What would you like to have? I like well done steak."

Hani: "I will order half done steak with french fries and macaroni salad. I will also order cold 'Bintang' beer."

Mala: "I would like clam chowder with my steak as well. Also fresh veggies. I also like cold cappuccino."

Hani: "You can order anything you like. Next week perhaps we can go to Chinese restaurant."

Mala: "Okay. Let's go."

## ***Chapter III. Section 6. Exercises***

### **Activity III-1**

**Read Dialogue 1 and decide if the sentences below are True (Benar) or False (Salah)**

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Hani orders fried chicken and steamed rice. | B | S |
| 2. Ani orders fried fish and steamed rice.     | B | S |
| 3. Ani likes his order without chilie sauce    | B | S |
| 4. Ani orders cold coffee.                     | B | S |
| 5. Ani likes his coffee with milk.             | B | S |

**Activity III-2**

**Read Dialogue 2 and answer the questions below in Indonesian in the space provided.**

1. What was the name of the restaurant?

---

2. Did Mala like European food?

---

3. What was Mala's preference of food?

---

4. What did Mala plan to order?

---

5. What did Hani plan to have?

---

6. Did Hani like Indonesian food?

---

7. How did Hani like his beefsteak?

---

8. How did Mala like her beefsteak?

---



9. Did Mala plan to order macaroni salad? What about veggies?

---

10. Who was paying for their dinner?

---

### Activity III-3

**You are in a restaurant in Indonesia. How would you do the following?**

1. Order fried chicken with steamed rice and a glass of juice.

---

2. You don't like sugar in your coffee.

---

3. You prefer a glass of cold milk than a cup of tea.

---

4. You don't like your fried rice to be too spicy.

---

5. You like your beefsteak to be well done. Ask for a knife as well.

---

6. Order chicken soup, macaroni salad, french fries and hamburger.

---

7. You just want a glass of German beer.

---

8. You like a portion of gado-gado, very spicy. Ten chicken shish kabobs, steamed rice and stir-fry veggie.

---

9. Order grilled fish and prawns. Serve with hot and spicy sauce. Include some chicken fried rice and mixed veggies with peanut sauce.

---

10. Ask if the restaurant has special lunch and what time does it end. Do they accept credit cards?

---

### Activity III-4

Listen to sound file of the chapter 3 tape. In the space provided, write down the info you heard:

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---

### Activity III-5

Hidden in the puzzle below are some Indonesian words you have learned. Look in horizontal and vertical lines only. Highlight the words you find and write them down on the space provided.

p	e	s	a	n	g	r	h	u	s	s	s	k	d	b	p	p	m
a	n	a	s	i	o	u	w	i	e	u	e	o	i	o	a	i	i
t	a	w	i	w	r	j	u	m	n	s	l	p	n	n	n	s	n
y	k	c	n	q	e	a	s	a	d	u	a	i	g	n	g	a	u
p	e	d	a	s	n	k	i	n	o	b	d	s	i	l	s	u	m
a	z	a	c	e	g	t	s	i	k	f	a	r	n	r	i	k	k
n	d	g	v	l	a	q	a	s	o	a	a	u	j	a	t	a	p
a	h	i	m	a	k	a	n	o	o	m	i	n	u	m	a	n	j
s	z	n	n	d	a	y	i	w	p	i	b	a	k	s	o	m	u
y	u	g	q	a	b	u	a	h	n	e	z	k	e	l	a	p	a

Words

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### Activity III-6

**Form sentences with the words above in the spaces provided below. You may combine them if you like or add some more vocabulary not listed here.**

a. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

f. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

g. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

h. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

i. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

j. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### ***Chapter III. Section 7. Self Test***

#### **Self Test III-1**

##### **Translate into Indonesian**

1. I would like to order fried rice mixed with veggies.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What would you like to drink?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I prefer Indonesian food than European's.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Next week perhaps we can go to Indonesian Restaurant.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I will order medium well steak with French fries and salad.

\_\_\_\_\_

---

---

### ***Chapter III. Section 8. Answer Key***

#### **Activity III-1**

1. B
2. S
3. B
4. S
5. S

#### **Activity III-2**

1. Nama Rumah Makan itu (adalah) “Steak House”.
2. Mala tidak begitu suka makanan Eropa.
3. Mala suka makanan China.
4. Mala mau pesan bistik, sup kerang dan sayuran segar, juga dia ingin Kopi dingin cappuccino.
5. Hani mau bistik, kentang goreng dan selada makaroni.
6. Ya, dia suka makanan Indonesia.
7. Dia suka bistiknya setengah matang
8. Dia suka bistiknya matang.
9. Tidak, dia tidak mau pesan selada makaroni. Dia juga tidak akan pesan sayuran.
10. Hani yang akan bayar makan malam mereka.

#### **Activity III-3**

1. Saya mau pesan ayam goreng, nasi putih dan satu gelas jus.
2. Jangan pakai gula di kopi saya.
3. Saya lebih suka susu dingin dari secangkir teh.
4. Saya tidak suka nasi goreng saya terlalu pedas.
5. Saya suka bistik saya matang. Tolong beri satu pisau juga.
6. Saya mau pesan sup ayam, selada makaroni, kentang goreng dan hamburger.
7. Minta segelas bir Jerman.
8. Saya pesan satu porsi gado-gado yang pedas. Sepuluh sate ayam, nasi putih dan sayur cap-cay.
9. Saya mau ikan bakar dan udang bakar, pakai saus yang pedas. Juga nasi goreng ayam dan gado-gado.
10. Apa rumah makan ini punya makan siang spesial? Kalau ada, sampai jam berapa? Apa tempat ini terima kartu kredit?

#### **Activity III-4**

Answer depends on individual

### Activity III-5

<b>Pesan</b>	<b>Buah</b>	<b>Sisa</b>	<b>Pisau</b>
nasi	kelapa	manis	minum
sayur	enak	susu	panas
pedas	asin	kopi	mie
makan	goreng	daging	bakso
minuman	rujak	bon	bakso
bakar	lada	pangsit	

### Activity III-6

The answer depends on each individual.

### Self Test III-1

1. Saya mau pesan nasi goreng campur sayuran.
2. Mau minum apa, Saudara/Anda?
3. Saya lebih suka makanan Indonesia daripada makanan Eropah.
4. Mudah-mudahan minggu depan kita dapat pergi ke rumah makan Indonesia.
5. Saya akan pesan bistik setengah matang, kentang goreng, dan selada.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**SHOPPING AND SIGHT SEEING**  
***BERBELANJA DAN MELIHAT-LIHAT***



## *Chapter IV*

# *Shopping and Sightseeing*

## *Chapter IV. Section 1. Cultural Notes*

### **Shopping**

Shopping can be a very enjoyable experience in Indonesia if you are good at bargaining. In most shops or stores, they do not have fixed prices. Thus it is assumed that one has to bargain to get the price to the level where it is agreeable to both the buyer and the seller. It is a general rule that most Indonesians will not settle for less than a 10% reduction from the asking price. The prices you cannot bargain are usually those in the big department stores where the prices are already written on the items. But even so, one can always bargain if he thinks this price is too high, especially if one intends to buy an expensive item. You can determine what the normal price is by shopping around first. When you have offered the maximum price, which you are willing to pay, don't budge.

Be especially careful when going to art shops catering to foreigners. The prices here are marked up to sometimes 300 to 400% than the normal prices elsewhere. The tip to do a successful bargain is to take a native with you when shopping. But when that is impossible, you have to know how to make the sellers know that you know the correct price and that you have gone to other places where you can get the cheaper price.

There are several tips, which are very important to keep in mind. You never let the seller knows that you are interested in that particular item. The idea is that you have to start offering your price very low, perhaps 300% off the price they offer you. Then go slowly up, in the meantime, pretend to walk away. The seller will then try to chase you and counter offering with a much higher price. You then offer a bit more than your initial price, still do not appear that you are very eager to get that item. Continue this until you are sure that the seller will not go any lower. State your final offer and now you can pretend to really go away. If the seller won't budge anymore and appear disappointed at your final offer, then you can be sure that the price is right for you. Please do not get angry because you know that the price they ask you is marked up by several hundred percents. And do not make an offer if you don't intend to buy. The seller might agree with your offer and you are stuck.

Reneging is very uncommon in Indonesia. Also be very aware that most sales are final. It is very hard to exchange items you already purchased, let alone return them and ask for a full refund, even though there are no signs on the walls saying so. Last but not least, please make sure that you have agreed on the price before you accept any goods or services.

Bargaining has to take place before you consume a product or accept a service. Above all, using the Indonesian language when bargaining is the most useful weapon one can possess.

## *Chapter IV. Section 2. Vocabulary*

<i>jual</i>	to sell
<i>penjual</i>	seller

<i>beli</i>	to buy
<i>pembeli</i>	buyer
<i>wisatawan</i>	tourist
<i>harga</i>	price
<i>belanja/berbelanja</i>	to shop
<i>tawar</i>	to bargain
<i>barang</i>	thing/ item
<i>ambil</i>	to take/ get
<i>toko</i>	store
<i>pasar swalayan</i>	super market
<i>uang</i>	money
<i>tunai</i>	cash
<i>mahal</i>	expensive
<i>murah</i>	cheap
<i>kasih / beri</i>	to give
<i>harga pas</i>	fixed price
<i>mutu</i>	quality
<i>istimewa</i>	special
<i>terlalu</i>	very/ too
<i>tolong</i>	to help/ to assist
<i>silahkan</i>	please
<i>disain</i>	design
<i>bagus</i>	good/ nice/ beautiful
<i>macam</i>	kind of/ sort of
<i>rugi</i>	financial loss
<i>lihat-lihat saja</i>	just sight seeing
<i>berapa</i>	Question marker (how many/much)

### **Souvenir/Kerajinan tangan:**

<i>lukisan</i>	painting
<i>wayang kulit</i>	shadow puppet made of leather
<i>ukiran kayu</i>	wood carving
<i>patung</i>	statue/ figurines
<i>topeng</i>	mask
<i>batik</i>	native fabric from Indonesia
<i>batik tulis</i>	hand printed fabric
<i>batik cap</i>	stamped design fabric
<i>kain</i>	fabric/ clothe
<i>perhiasan</i>	jewelry
<i>emas</i>	gold
<i>perak</i>	silver
<i>sarung</i>	sarong
<i>gelang</i>	bracelets
<i>kalung/rantai</i>	necklace/chain

<i>cincin</i>	ring
<i>anting-anting</i>	earrings
<i>giok</i>	jade

### **Clothing/Pakaian:**

<i>pakaian</i>	outfit
<i>baju</i>	dress
<i>kemeja</i>	shirt
<i>jaket</i>	jacket
<i>blus</i>	blouse
<i>celana</i>	trousers
<i>celana dalam</i>	underwear
<i>beha</i>	brassiere
<i>jas</i>	suit
<i>kaus</i>	t shirt
<i>kaus kaki</i>	socks
<i>dasi</i>	tie
<i>sarung tangan</i>	gloves
<i>rok</i>	skirt
<i>sapu tangan</i>	handkerchiefs
<i>sandal</i>	slipper
<i>sepatu</i>	shoes
<i>topi</i>	hat
<i>sabuk/ ikat pinggang</i>	belt
<i>ukuran</i>	measurement

### **Stationery/Alat-alat tulis:**

<i>kertas</i>	paper
<i>kertas tulis</i>	writing paper
<i>tulis</i>	to write
<i>pena</i>	pen
<i>pinsil</i>	pencil
<i>amplop</i>	envelope
<i>kartu pos</i>	post card
<i>perangko</i>	stamp

### **Reading materials/Bahan bacaan:**

<i>buku</i>	book
<i>toko buku</i>	book store
<i>kamus</i>	dictionary

<i>koran surat kabar</i>	newspaper
<i>majalah</i>	magazine
<i>peta</i>	map
<i>buku roman/novel</i>	novel

### **Toiletries:**

<i>sabun</i>	soap
<i>sikat gigi</i>	tooth brush
<i>tapal gigi</i>	tooth paste
<i>sampo</i>	shampoo
<i>sisir</i>	comb
<i>sikat rambut</i>	hair brush
<i>tisu</i>	tissue
<i>kertas wc</i>	toilet paper

## ***Chapter IV. Section 3. Grammar Notes***

### ▪ **The prefix *ber*:**

In previous lessons, we have covered the *prefix ber* and learned how you have to use it. Some more *ber* verbs are listed below:

- ber* + the verb *belanja* to go shopping.
- ber* + the verb *bicara* to speak/ talk
- ber* + the verb *kerja* to work
- ber* + the verb *ukur* + the suffix *an* to have a measurement
- ber* + the noun *harga* to have the price/ value
- ber* + the noun *bahasa* to speak the language
- ber* + the noun *jalan* to take a walk
- ber*+ the noun *kwalitet* to have a quality
- ber* + the verb *pergi* + suffix *an* to take a trip
- ber*+ the noun *asal* to have an origin from

Some of the *ber* verbs in formal writing or formal speech can be dropped in colloquial speech. For example:

<i>berbicara</i>	to speak
<i>bekerjato</i>	work
<i>bersekolah</i>	to go to school
<i>bertanya</i>	to ask a question
<i>berbelanja</i>	to go shopping.

Some of the *ber* verbs can not be dropped, other wise they will alter the meaning. For example:

<i>Berangkat</i>	to depart
<i>Berbi</i>	to take a bus
<i>bertemu</i>	to meet

▪ **The prefix *ke* and the suffix *an***

*Ke....an* to form their corresponding nouns.

With some adjectives:

<i>Ke+ biasa+ an</i>	the habit
<i>Ke+ banyak +an</i>	the majority
<i>Ke+ murah + an</i>	too cheap
<i>Ke+senang+an</i>	hobby/interest

With some verbs:

*Ke+perlu+ an* the necessity

▪ **The prefix *pe/ pem/ peny /pen/ peng***

Plus adjectives or verbs to mean one who is or one who does.

<i>pem</i> + the verb <i>beli</i>	buyer
<i>pen</i> + the verb <i>jual</i>	seller
<i>peng</i> + the verb <i>kunjung</i> (drop the k)	visitor

▪ **The prefix *me/ mem/ meny/ men /meng***

To be used to a root word to form a verb. With nouns preceding the verbs signify that the verbs do the action described by the verbs.

<i>me</i>	+ the verb <i>lihat</i>	to see/ to look at
<i>meng</i>	+ the verb <i>obrol</i>	to chit chat
<i>mem</i>	+ the verb <i>beli</i>	to buy
<i>men</i>	+ the verb <i>jadi</i>	to become
<i>men</i>	+ the verb <i>tawar</i> ( drop the t)	to bargain
<i>men</i>	+ the verb <i>cari</i>	to look for/ search
<i>meng</i>	+ the verb <i>ambil</i>	to get/ take
<i>mem</i>	+ the verb <i>bawa</i>	to bring
<i>mem</i>	+ the verb <i>bayar</i>	to pay
<i>meny</i>	+ the verb <i>seberang</i> ( drop the s)	to cross

▪ **The prefix *ter* with adjectives to mean the most/ est**

<i>ter</i> + the adjective <i>murah</i>	the cheapest
<i>ter</i> + the adjective <i>bagus</i>	the most beautiful
<i>ter</i> + the adjective <i>penting</i>	the most important

▪ **The verb *terlalu* with adjectives to mean too**

*terlalu* + the adjective *mahal* too expensive

*terlalu* + the adjective *banyak* too much

*terlalu* + the adjective *sibuk* too busy

▪ **Prefix *ter* added to the verb roots to form stative verbs.**

*ter*+ the verb *buat* is made

*ter*+the verb *cuci* is washed

▪ ***Below are some useful phrases when going shopping:***

**Asking what do you like to purchase:**

The sellers will likely to ask something like:

*Mau beli apa* or *Ingin beli apa*?

What do you want to buy?( lit. want to buy what)

*Perlu apa*?

What do you need?( lit. need what)

We have learned previously, the word *apa-apa* means

anything or everything. But it is usually used in the negative kind of sense. Add the negativizer *tidak* not/ not.

**Saying that you don't want to buy anything:**

*Saya tidak perlu apa-apa.*

I don't need anything.

*Saya tidak mau beli apa-apa.*

I don't want to buy anything.

**Saying that you just want to look around:**

*Saya hanya mau lihat-lihat saja.*

I am just sight seeing.(lit. I only want to look)

**Asking where can I find something:**

*Dimana ada.....?*

Where is.....

**Asking where can I buy something:**

*Dimana ada dijual.....?*

Where do they sell.....(lit. Where.....is sold)

#### ***Chapter IV. Section 4. Reading Text***

##### **Pergi Berbelanja**

Biasanya toko-toko atau pasar-pasar di Indonesia buka pada pagi hari. Pasar-pasar pada umumnya buka pada pagi-pagi sekali, sebelum matahari terbit. Kebanyakan orang Indonesia berbelanja keperluan dapur setiap hari. Sebagian besar adalah wanita. Orang Indonesia suka makanan segar untuk memasak. Karena kebiasaan sebagian besar orang Indonesia adalah makan nasi tiga kali sehari, sebab itu mereka harus masak pada pagi hari.

Pasar-pasar buka pada jam enam pagi, sedangkan toko-toko buka pada jam delapan pagi. Pasar-pasar tutup pada jam enam sore. Toko-toko dan supermarket tutup pada jam sembilan malam.

Di Indonesia ada banyak pasar swalayan atau supermarket. Banyak orang berbelanja pada pagi hari di pasar, sedangkan orang lebih suka berbelanja ke toko-toko untuk keperluan lainnya pada malam hari. Sebabnya adalah karena tidak terlalu panas.

Orang Indonesia suka tidur siang. Mereka biasanya tidur siang antara jam dua dan jam empat sore. Sebab itu toko-toko tidak berapa ramai dengan pengunjung atau pembeli. Tentu saja tidak semua orang pergi ke toko punya maksud untuk berbelanja. Ada juga yang datang hanya untuk melihat-lihat saja atau mengobrol dengan penjual-penjual.

Toko-toko menjadi ramai dengan pengunjung kalau ada obral.

Juga pada hari gajian. Orang Indonesia pandai tawar menawar kalau berbelanja.

#### ***Chapter IV. Section 5. Dialogues***

##### **Dialogue IV-1**

Penjual: "May I help you, sir?"

Penjual: "Wah, tuan bisa berbahasa Indonesia. Tuan dari mana?"

Pembeli: "Saya dari Amerika. Saya sedang mencari patung ukiran dari Bali terbuat dari kayu jati.

Penjual: "Saya punya banyak patung ukiran dari Bali. Tuan boleh masuk ke toko saya dan lihat sendiri."

Pembeli: "Saya mau patung yang berukuran sedang dan bagus kualitasnya. Saya mau patung dari kayu jati dan tidak berapa mahal harganya."

Penjual: "Tuan boleh pilih yang mana saja. Saya akan kasih harga yang termurah untuk tuan."

Pembeli: “Yang ini berapa harganya?”

Penjual : “Oh yang itu berkualitas terbaik. Juga murah harganya. Hanya Rp. 100.000.-“

Pembeli: ”Oh terlalu mahal. Bisa saya tawar Rp. 30.000.-? Seratus ribu terlalu mahal. Saya tidak mau kalau tidak bisa kurang. Saya tahu ditempat lain jauh lebih murah.”

Penjual: ”Oh Rp.30.000.- sih tidak bisa tuan. Saya bisa rugi. Modalnya saja lebih dari itu. Tambah lagi dong tuan. Patung-patung saya adalah yang terbagus di daerah ini.”

Pembeli: ”Okaylah. Saya ambil kalau Rp.40.000.- Saya bisa cari ditempat yang lain.”

Penjual; “Bagaimana kalau lebih sedikit? Saya harus ambil sedikit untung. Rp. 50.000.- boleh ambil.”

Pembeli: “Baiklah. Ini uang saya. Bungkus yang baik karena akan saya bawa pulang ke negeri saya.”

Penjual: ”Kapan tuan akan kembali ke negeri tuan?”

Pembeli: “Minggu depan. Terima kasih.”

#### **Dialogue IV-2**

Nyonya Marta: “Selamat sore Linda.” Mari berjalan-jalan kalau nona tidak terlalu sibuk. Kesenangan saya adalah melihat-lihat.”

Nona Linda: “Selamat sore ibu. Saya suka sekali. Saya ingin pergi berbelanja ke pusat perbelanjaan di Pasar Baru. Kan saya baru saja menerima gaji saya.”

Nyonya Marta: ”Oh boleh. Saya juga ingin membeli baju untuk anak- anak saya. Mereka juga perlu sepatu baru untuk sekolah. Suami saya juga perlu kemeja dan kaus kaki baru. Mungkin juga dasi terbuat dari bahan sutera untuk dia.”

Nona Linda: ”Bagaimana untuk ibu sendiri? Apa ibu perlu baju baru? Katanya di Toko Matahari ada obral besar.”

Nyonya Marta: ”Oh begitu? Memang saya juga perlu baju untuk pergi ke pesta pernikahan adik saya bulan depan. Tapi kalau ada uang sisa. Yang terpenting untuk anak-anak saya dulu. Marilah pergi.”

Nona Linda: “Apa kita akan naik bis? Mobil saya rusak. Besok baru saya ambil di bengkel.”

Nyonya Marta: ”Naik taksi saja. Saya tidak suka berbis kota. Terlalu banyak orang. Tidak



apa. Saya yang akan membayar. Saya juga ingin makan mie bakso di sana.”

Nona Linda: ”Baiklah. Mari kita pergi. Saya ingin cepat sampai di sana. Saya belum makan malam.”

Nyonya Marta: ”Baiklah. Mari kita pergi. Hei, itu taksi datang. Cepat menyeberang jalan.”

## ***Chapter IV. Section 6. Transcription***

### **Going shopping**

Usually the stores and markets in Indonesia open in the morning. The stores generally open early in the morning before sunrise. Indonesian people do their grocery shopping every day. The majority of the shoppers are females. They like to use fresh produce when cooking. Because most Indonesians consume rice three times a day, therefore they have to cook early in the morning.

The markets open at six AM, while the stores open at eight AM. The markets close at six PM. The stores and supermarkets close at nine PM. Indonesia have lots of supermarkets. Many people go to the markets to buy the grocery in the morning and prefer to shop for other things in the evening. The weather is not that hot in the evening. Indonesians like to take a nap in the afternoon. They usually nap between two and four o'clock in the afternoon. Therefore the stores are not that crowded in the afternoon with visitors and customers. Of course not all of the people go to the stores with the intention of shopping. There are those who come to the stores just to sight seeing or chitchat with the shopkeepers. The stores are crowded with customers when there are sales, also on pay day. Indonesians are good at bargaining when they go shopping.

### **Dialogue IV-1**

Seller: “May I help you, sir?”

Customer: “I am from America. I am looking for a carved Balinese statue which is made of teak wood.”

Seller: ”Wow, you can speak Indonesian.” I have many carved statues from Bali and they are not that expensive. You may come in and have a look at them.

Customer: ”I want a medium size statue with a high quality. I want a statue from teak wood and not too expensive.”

Seller: ”You may choose anything. I will give you the least expensive price for you sir.”

Customer: ”How much is this one?”

Seller: "Oh that is the best one. Also not expensive. Only Rp.100.000-."

Customer: "Oh, that is too expensive. Can I have it for Rp. 30.000-?"  
One hundred thousand is too expensive. I don't want it then if you can not lower the price. I know somewhere else is much cheaper."

Seller: "Oh, Rp. 30.000.- is impossible. I won't have any profit, even the capital is more than that. Please add some more. These statues are the best in this area."

Customer: "OK. I will take it if it's Rp. 40.000- I can go somewhere else".

Seller: "Can you add some more? I have to make some profit. Rp.50.000- you may take it."

Customer: "Okay. Here is my money. Please wrap it well because I will return to my country."

Seller: "When will you go back, sir?"

Customer: "Next week. Thank you."

Seller: "Thank you very much sir."

#### **Dialogue IV-2**

Mrs. Marta: "Good evening, Linda."  
Let's take a walk if you are not that busy. My hobby is just sight seeing."

Miss Linda: "Good evening , maam. I would love to. I like to go shopping at Pasar Baru Mall. I just got my pay check".

Mrs. Marta: "Okay. I would like to buy some clothes for my kids. They also need new shoes for school. My husband also needs shirts and some new socks. Perhaps also a tie for him."

Miss Linda: "What about yourself? Do you need new dress? I heard they have a big sale in Matahari."

Mrs. Marta: "Oh, is that so? Indeed I also need a new gown for my sister's wedding next month. But only if there's money left over. The most important thing is my kid. Let's go."

Miss Linda: "Will we take a bus? My car is broken. Tomorrow I will get it from the shop."

Mrs. Marta: “Just take a cab. I don’t like to go by city bus, too many people. Never mind. I will pay the fare. I also like to have noodle soup over there.

Miss Linda: “Okay. Let’s go. I like to get there quickly. I have not had my dinner yet.”

Mrs. Marta: “Okay. Let’s go. Hey, that’s a cab. Quickly cross the street.”

## ***Chapter IV. Section 7. Exercises***

### **Activity IV-1**

**Read the text ‘Pergi Berbelanja’ several times. Circle the correct answers to the following questions without looking back at the text.**

1.
  - a. The market in Indonesia open in the afternoon.
  - b. The market in Indonesia open before sunrise
  - c. The market in Indonesia open after sunrise
  - d. The market in Indonesia close in the afternoon.
2.
  - a. The stores in Indonesia open at 6:00 AM.
  - b. The markets in Indonesia open at 6:00 AM.
  - c. The markets in Indonesia open at 8:00 AM.
  - d. The stores in Indonesia close at 6:00 PM.
3.
  - a. Many people go to the markets in the morning.
  - b. Many people go to the markets in the afternoon.
  - c. Many people go to the stores in the morning.
  - d. Many people go to the markets in the evening.
4.
  - a. Indonesian people take naps between 4-6:00 PM.
  - b. Indonesian people take naps between 2-4:00PM.
  - c. Indonesian people take naps for 4 hours.
  - d. Indonesian people take naps for 2 hours.
5.
  - a. The stores are crowded in the afternoon.
  - b. The stores are empty in the afternoon.
  - c. The stores are crowded in the morning.
  - d. The stores are empty in the evening.

### **Exercise IV-2**

**Read the reading text “Pergi Berbelanja” prior to this. Answer the questions below without looking back at the text.**

1. Jam berapa toko-toko buka di Indonesia?

---

2. Kapan pasar-pasar biasanya buka?

---

3. Siapa yang biasanya pergi berbelanja ke pasar?

---

4. Sebab apa orang Indonesia harus masak pada pagi hari?

---

5. Berapa kali sehari orang Indonesia makan nasi?

---

6. Kenapa orang Indonesia lebih suka berbelanja ke toko-toko pada malam hari?

---

7. Kenapa toko-toko tidak begitu ramai pada siang hari?

---

8. Apa semua orang pergi ke toko untuk berbelanja?

---

9. Kapan toko-toko biasanya menjadi ramai dengan pengunjung?

---

10. Dalam hal apa orang Indonesia pandai kalau berbelanja?

---

### Exercise IV-3

**Read dialogue 1 several times prior to this. Fill in the blanks without looking back at the dialogue.**

1. pembeli bisa -----Indonesia.

2. pembeli-----dari Amerika.
3. patung ukiran itu datang dari daerah-----.
4. pembeli mau patung yang berukuran-----dan bagus.
5. pembeli berkata harga patung terlalu-----.
6. pembeli menawar-----patung Rp.30.000,-
7. penjual tidak mau -----patung dibawah Rp. 40.000.-
8. penjual berkata, patung-patungnya yang-----di daerah itu.
9. patung harus di bungkus baik sebab-----
10. pembeli mau -----ke Amerika minggu depan.

#### Exercise IV-4

**Read dialogue 1 several times prior to this. Fill in the blanks without looking back at the dialogue.**

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 1. The buyer was not looking for a nice statue made of bronze.       | B or S |
| 2. The seller was not willing to sell the statue for Rp. 30.000      | B or S |
| 3. The buyer was not willing to look for a similar statue elsewhere. | B or S |
| 4. The seller did want to lower the price below Rp. 50.000.          | B or S |
| 5. The buyer was going back to his homeland next week.               | B or S |

#### Exercise IV-5

**Summarize dialogue 1 in Indonesian in the space provided.**

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### Exercise IV-6

**This exercise will help you to revise the question words you learned thus far. Based on dialogue IV-2, write your questions above the written statements.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
Linda mau pergi ke Pasar Baru.
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Linda baru menerima gajinya.
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Nyonya Marta mau membeli baju-baju dan sepatu.
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dia juga mau membeli dasi untuk suaminya.
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
Di Toko Matahari ada obral besar.
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
Nyonya Marta akan ke pesta pernikahan adiknya.
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mereka akan naik taksi ke Pasar Baru.
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mereka akan makan mie bakso di Pasar Baru.

9. \_\_\_\_\_  
..Taksi datang dari seberang jalan.

### ***Chapter IV. Section 8. Self Test***

#### **Self Test IV-1**

**Read dialogue 2 a few times. Now fill in the blanks without looking back at the dialogue.**

1. Nona Linda mau berbelanja ke Pasar Baru sebab ada \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sebab itu Linda dan Nyonya Marta mau berbelanja ke sana. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Nyonya Marta ingin membeli \_\_\_\_\_ dan \_\_\_\_\_ untuk anak-anak mereka.
4. Dia juga ingin membeli \_\_\_\_\_ untuk suaminya.
5. Nyonya Marta juga perlu baju baru untuk \_\_\_\_\_
6. Mereka tidak akan naik mobil Nona Linda sebab \_\_\_\_\_
7. Nyonya Marta tidak suka naik bis sebab bis kota adalah \_\_\_\_\_
8. Nona Linda akan mengambil mobilnya dari \_\_\_\_\_
9. Sebab mereka belum makan malam mereka akan makan \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Mereka akan \_\_\_\_\_ sebab taksi datang.

#### **Self Test 2**

**You are going on a shopping free. In the space provided below, write in details what you plan to buy and why in Indonesian.**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Self Test 3

**Listen to chapter IV tape and answer the following in the space provided:**

1. Who was the main character?

---

2. What did she buy?

---

3. Who did she buy those items for?

---

4. Where did she go shopping?

---

5. How did she get there?

---

### Self Test 4

a. Hidden in the puzzle below are some Indonesian words you have previously learned. Look in the horizontal and vertical lines only. Highlight those words you find and write them down on the space provided.

.

b	i	s	a	b	t	p	m	u	r	w	a	m	b	a	g	l
e	t	y	k	e	o	e	e	k	j	a	p	a	e	l	o	i
r	u	g	i	r	k	m	n	m	u	r	a	h	l	u	k	h
a	p	e	n	b	o	b	a	r	a	n	g	a	i	k	a	a
p	a	l	i	e	p	e	w	w	l	a	e	l	s	i	l	t



a	p	a	o	l	e	l	a	n	g	u	l	e	m	s	u	h
d	a	s	i	a	h	i	r	s	a	j	a	s	a	a	n	a
e	s	a	i	n	i	r	s	a	b	u	n	t	u	n	g	r
b	a	j	u	j	a	s	i	t	u	a	g	e	l	a	n	g
u	r	a	s	a	s	a	t	u	a	l	i	h	a	t	u	a

***Words:***

---

---

---

---

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---

---

- b. Write a story with the words above in the space provided below. You may add some words of your own.**

---

---

---

---

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---

---

## ***Chapter IV. Section 9. Answer Key***

### **Activiry IV-1**

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. b

### **Activiry IV-2**

1. Toko-toko di Indonesia buka pada jam delapan pagi.
2. Pasar-pasar di Indonesia biasanya buka pada jam enam pagi.
3. Wanita-wanita biasanya pergi berbelanja ke pasar.
4. Orang Indonesia harus masak pada pagi hari sebab mereka makan nasi tiga kali sehari.
5. Orang-orang Indonesia makan nasi tiga kali sehari.
6. Orang-orang Indonesia lebih suka berbelanja ke toko-toko pada malam hari sebab hawanya tidak begitu panas.
7. Toko-toko di Indonesia tidak begitu ramai pada siang hari sebab kebanyakan orang Indonesia tidur siang pada tengah hari.
8. Tidak semua orang pergi ke toko untuk berbelanja, ada yang datang hanya untuk melihat-lihat saja.
9. Toko-toko biasanya ramai dengan pengunjung pada malam hari.
10. Orang Indonesia pandai dalam hal tawar menawar kalau berbelanja.

### **Activiry IV-3**

1. berbahasa
2. datang
3. Bali
4. sedang
5. mahal
6. harga
7. menjual
8. membeli
9. akan dibawa ke luar negeri.
10. pulang

### **Activiry IV-4**

1. B

2. B
3. S
4. S
5. B

#### **Activiry IV-5**

1. Ke mana nona Linda mau pergi?
2. Kapan Nona Linda menerima gajinya?
3. Untuk siapa nyonya Marta mau membeli baju2 dan sepatu?
4. Dia mau membeli apa untuk suaminya?
5. Ada apa di toko Matahari?
6. Ke pesta pernikahan siapa nyonya Marta akan pergi?
7. Sebab apa mereka tidak bisa naik mobil ke Pasar Baru?
8. Mereka akan naik apa ke Pasar baru?
9. Di mana mereka akan makan mie bakso?
10. .Dari mana taksi datang?

#### **Activiry IV-6**

1. Kemana Linda mau pergi?
2. Kapan Linda menerima gajinya?
3. Nyonya Marta mau membeli apa?
4. Untuk siapa nyonya Marta mau membeli dasi?
5. Ada apa di toko Matahari?
6. Nyonya Marta mau ke pesta apa?
7. Mereka akan naik apa ke Pasar Baru?
8. Mereka akan makan apa di Pasar Baru?
9. .Dari mana taksi datang?

#### **Self Test 1**

1. dia baru saja gajian.
2. obral.
3. baju dan sepatu baru.
4. dasi.
5. sebab dia akan pergi ke pesta pernikahan adiknya.
6. mobil nona Linda rusak.
7. terlalu penuh dengan orang.
8. bengkel.
9. mie bakso di Pasar Baru.
10. menyebrang jalan.

### Self Test 2

It depends on each individual.

### Self Test 3

1. Melody Campbell.
2. She bought a wooden figurine and a Batik shirt.
3. For her parents.
4. She went shopping at Pasar Seni, Ancol.
5. She took a taxi (cab)

### Self Test 4

berapa	pembeli	beli	apa	gelang
debu	menawar	mau	lelang	rasa
itu	satu	lukisan	gule	satu
pasar	jual	kalung	dasi	tua
satu	warna	lihat	ini	lihat
saja	jual	harga	sabun	
kini	apa	bisa	untung	
berbelanja	gelang	rugi	baju	
toko	mahal	murah	jas	
hias	the	barang	itu	



**CHAPTER V**  
**TRAVEL AND TOURISM**  
***PARIWISATA***

## ***Travel and Tourism***

### ***Chapter V. Section 1. Cultural Notes***

#### **The Geography**

Indonesia is a very beautiful country. It is the fourth largest country in the world with about 220 million people. It straddles the equator, so the days are all the same length. Indonesia has only two seasons: wet and hot. The hot season is slightly hotter than the wet season, while the wet season is slightly wetter and not quite as hot as the hot season. Rainy season starts from November to March. The hot season starts from April to October where the weather is usually very hot. The temperature ranges from 78 to 95 degrees F all year long with high humidity. Indonesia has so many interesting places for tourists to visit.

The outer limits of this almost 7,000 Kms archipelago stretches from Sabang to Merauke and are as far as California is from Bermuda. With about 16,000 large and small islands, Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world. Of the ten largest islands in the world, Indonesia claims the better part of three; New Guinea, Borneo and Sumatera. Only 6,600 islands are named and about 900 islands are permanently settled. Indonesia is a country of diversity and incredible beauty.

The country is an ethnological goldmine; the variety of its human geography of the approximately 400 ethnic groups scattered throughout Indonesia, from Sabang to Merauke. Many of Indonesia's ethnic pockets remain very isolated due to the archipelago's size, its jungles, the swamps, highlands and the very complex of its customs. Some people say that a journey through Indonesia is like taking a journey through time. You can find life of 5,000 years apart from one area to the other. Some people live in the Neolithic, Bronze, Middle, while others live in the advanced Nuclear ages.

Ever since the Nomadic Malay hunter- gatherers settled and started cultivating rice in the fertile ashes of burned forests and on the slopes of the volcanoes around 5,000 years ago, rice has been at the very center of Indonesian cultures. Rice is grown virtually everywhere around the country, specially on Java province. Indonesia has about 250 speech forms, each with its own dialect. But only one official language, Bahasa Indonesia.

#### ▪ ***The do's and don'ts when you are in Indonesia:***

##### **Certain body languages can be very offensive to Indonesians:**

- Crossing your arms over your chest or standing with your hands on your hips can be interpreted as aggressive behavior, especially when talking to older people.
- It is also a very serious offense to sit with your feet on the table.
- Don't beckon someone using bent index finger. Instead, extend your right hand and make a motion using the cupped fingers turned downward.

- Do not point with your forefinger, but use instead your right thumb for pointing. Left hand is considered the *unclean* hand, therefore use your right hand only when giving or receiving things if it's possible. If you have to use your left hand, say '*maaf*' (excuse me).
- Loud voices are also very offensive. The more important and controversial the subject is, the quieter the voice is likely to become. People from Java are not as loud as those from Sumatera.
- Never touch older people's heads even if you mean to be playful.
- Make certain to ask your guest to eat or drink when you serve food, since she or he would normally wait until you verbally offer it by saying '*silahkan*' (please). They will do like wise when you are a guest.
- Remember to greet the head of the household first when visiting an Indonesian home. Shake hands when arriving and when leaving with the members of the household, start with the elderly first.
- Don't put your hands on your hips or cross your arms when talking to someone. Indonesians are not comfortable at public displays of lustful hugging or kissing. Avoid outburst and public displays of emotion and displeasure.

When travelling to Indonesia, the best sources for information is the Tourist Office or *Kantor Pariwisata*. This can be found easily near the governor's office in large cities. In the smaller cities or towns you can find this office right inside a hotel or in a travel agency. The best information can be found when you go to the Directorate General Information of Tourism in Jakarta. They publish books, brochures, and maps, which cover the 27 provinces in Indonesia. Both in Indonesian and English languages.

Some airlines also publish their travel information brochures. Their employees also are very knowledgeable. The customs procedures in Indonesia nowadays have become more relaxed at the international airports. They have green and red routes, which cater to the passengers. If you have nothing to declare, you can use the green route. Here they don't inspect your luggage. They also have the duty free items. You can bring 200 cigarettes and about 50 cigars or two pounds of tobacco. Also cameras with reasonable amounts of films, two liters liquor and perfume for personal use. Weapons/ ammunition, narcotic as well as video cameras, TV sets, radio-cassettes recorders, books which contain Chinese characters and pornographically items are prohibited to enter Indonesia.

You must keep a list of your passport number, travelers' check numbers, tickets, important contact addresses and other useful info. It's a good idea to make copies of each document. Carry one copy with you and leave the other ones with your relatives at home. You should also insure your valuable belongings. Unless you are entering Indonesia from an infected area, you don't have to have the International Health Certificate with you to show the customs at the airport. You can also obtain an International Driver's License if you plan to rent a car or a motorcycle in Indonesia.

As for what's appropriate to wear in Indonesia, you should pack very lightweight garments, wrinkle free materials and some comfortable shoes to wear. For women, a not too skimpy bikini can be worn in the pool or beach areas. Shorts are considered not too appropriate to be worn by women in public. Indonesians tolerate shorts and T-shirts in tourist shops, hotels and at the beaches, but not at their homes or places of worships. Footwear should be taken off when entering Indonesian homes. Slippers and sandals only acceptable when the occasions are not formal. Wear shoes when attending weddings, churches or other formal gatherings.



Most big hotels provide laundry services for their guests. You can also exchange your US dollars at Banks and Money Exchangers. Banks and Money Exchangers are normally opened from 8.00 AM to 5.00 PM. Avoid exchanging money at the airports, train stations and leading hotels for their rates are not as good as other places mentioned above.

Indonesia is very much a cash oriented society. Major credit cards can be used in Indonesia but only in large cities. When using your credit card, be sure that you look at the total amount carefully before signing your card. Retain your copy (charge slips could be easily altered by adding extra zeroes). Take enough cash with you in the first place so you don't have to go through some hassles to have money wired when you need additional cash. The service of wiring money can cost you up to US\$ 15.00. Above all, be careful when traveling alone. It is highly advisable to travel in a large group with a native tour guide. You can arrange this when booking your travel with Travel Agency.

## ***Chapter V. Section 2. Vocabulary***

<i>wisatawan</i>	tourist
<i>obyek wisata</i>	tourist object
<i>taksi</i>	cab/taxi
<i>kapal terbang</i>	airplane
<i>terbang</i>	to fly
<i>penerbangan</i>	flight
<i>lapangan terbang</i>	airport
<i>bis</i>	bus
<i>setasiun bis</i>	bus station
<i>kereta api</i>	train
<i>setasiun kereta api</i>	station
<i>sepeda motor</i>	motor cycle
<i>naik</i>	to go by/ to ride
<i>kendaraan</i>	vehicle
<i>naik apa?</i>	going by what? (transportation wise)
<i>turun</i>	to get off (lit. to descend)
<i>mulai</i>	to start
<i>kamar</i>	room
<i>nginap</i>	to spend the night/s
<i>penginapan</i>	lodging
<i>hotel</i>	hotel
<i>losmen</i>	small hotel
<i>wisma</i>	guest house
<i>cari</i>	to look for
<i>antar</i>	take someone to
<i>jam berangkat</i>	departure time
<i>jam tiba</i>	arrival time
<i>jam masuk/cekin</i>	check in time
<i>jam keluar/cekout</i>	check out time
<i>uang</i>	money

<i>cek</i>	check
<i>kartu kredit</i>	credit card
<i>bank</i>	bank
<i>tempat tukar uang</i>	money exchanger
<i>kamar mandi/wc</i>	bathroom
<i>kolam renang</i>	swimming pool
<i>kipas angin</i>	fan
<i>AC</i>	air conditioner
<i>selimut</i>	blanket
<i>seprei</i>	sheet
<i>bantal</i>	pillow
<i>air panas</i>	hot water
<i>tempat tidur</i>	bed
<i>cuci</i>	to wash
<i>bagasi/kopor</i>	luggage/baggage
<i>pantai</i>	beach
<i>gunung</i>	mountain
<i>pulau</i>	island

### **Chapter V. Section 3. Grammar Notes**

The most common part of Indonesian sentence consists of two parts. The subject and predicate.

- **The predicate** is the part of the sentence which tells something about a person, place or thing. It tells us what something or someone is or was, what happens/ ed to it, what it does/ did/ /will do, etc.
- **The subject** in a sentence is the thing about which info is given. The predicate is the info given about the subject.

<i>Saya tinggal di hotel</i>	I stay in the hotel
<i>Saya mau hotel</i>	I want a hotel
<i>Dia suka kamar yang</i>	She/ he likes a room which

**Note:** The word order of the sentence may either subject which is followed by predicate or predicate followed by subject. There is no difference in meaning aside from one nuance between two word orders, either subject - predicate or predicate - subject.

<i>Orang mana tuan?</i>	What nationality are you sir?
<i>Nyonya suka kamar yang mana?</i>	What room do you like, maam?
<i>Nona mau cari taksi?</i>	You (miss) want to look for a cab?
<i>Tuan mau pesan kamar?</i>	You (sir) want to book a room?

In Indonesian, generally the last word of the predicate which receives sentence stress.  
*Saya sedang tinggal di hotel **Hilton*** I am staying at the Hilton.

In other cases, it is the particular word on which we intend to put a focus, which receives the sentence stress. For instance, if we want to stress our dislike on certain service we receive from a hotel, we might stress the word *suka* rather than the last word of the predicate.

*Saya tidak **suka** hotel itu* I don't like that hotel.

In sentence containing interrogatives, the interrogative is the part of the predicate which will receive the sentence stress.

***Berapa** penerbangannya?* How many flights are there?

▪ **The personal pronouns:**

<i>Saya</i>	I/ mine/ my
<i>dia</i>	she/ her/ hers/ he/ him/ his and it/ it's/ its
<i>anda/ kamu</i>	you/ your/ yours
<i>mereka</i>	they/ their, theirs
<i>kita/ kami</i>	we/ our/ us

▪ **The demonstrative are *ini* this/ these, *itu* that/ those.**

The demonstrative follows the word they modify.

*Hotel Hilton itu mahal* Hilton hotel (lit. that) is expensive.

The demonstrative also can be used to modify pronouns and personal names.

*Tuan Steven ini dari Amerika.* Mr. Steven (lit.this) is from US.

*Saya ini orang Amerika.* I (lit. this) am an American.

As a general rule, sentence stress in normal sentence usually comes at the end of the phrase, which contains the predicate. If the stress comes elsewhere, that's because a particular emphasis is desired. Thus, the difficulty facing most American students is how to put the stress at the end of the predicate. Note that no matter whether the word order is subject-predicate or predicate-subject, the stress always falls on the last word of the predicate.

*Tuan Steven bisa berbahasa **Inggeri**.* Mr. Steven can speak English.

***Dia** yang mau tinggal di hotel itu.* He/ she is the one who wants to stay in that hotel.

***Rully** nama anak muda itu.* Rully is that young fellow's name.

*Nano tidak mau **berenang**.* Nano didn't want to swim.

***Dia** bapak saya.* He is my father.

▪ **The nominalizing prefix *pe* + suffix *an* also changes the verbs to *Nouns*.**

<i>nginap</i>	to spend the night
<i>penginapan</i>	lodging
<i>periksa</i>	to inspect
<i>pemeriksaan</i>	inspection
<i>terbang</i>	to fly
<i>penerbangan</i>	flight
<i>layan</i>	to serve
<i>pelayanan</i>	service
<i>labuh</i>	to anchor

*pelabuhan* harbor

- **The prefix *ke* plus the suffix *an*** changes some verbs or adjectives to nouns.

<i>berangkat</i>	to depart
<i>keberangkatan</i>	the departure
<i>terlambat</i>	late
<i>keterlambatan</i>	the delay

***Below are some common phrases used at the customs:***

*Dimana tempat ambil bagasi?*  
Where is the baggage claim?

*Ini paspor saya.*  
This is my passport

*Bagasi saya hilang.*  
I lost my luggage.

*Saya hanya stop over di sini.*  
I am only here for a stop-over.

*Saya tidak punya barang2 terlarang.*  
I don't have any forbidden items.

*Saya punya visa turis*  
I have a tourist visa

***Below are some common phrases used at the hotel.***

*Dimana kamar saya?*  
Where is my room?

*Apa ada air panas di hotel ini?*  
Does this hotel have hot water?  
(lit. Is there any hot water)

*Jam berapa cekin di hotel ini?*  
What's the check-in time in this hotel?

*jam berapa cekaut di hotel ini?*  
What's the check-out time in this hotel?

*Saya mau beberapa selimut lagi.*  
I'd like a few more blankets, please.

*Bisa minta handuk bersih?*  
May I have a clean towel?

*Bisa minta air minum lagi?*  
May I have some more drinking water?

*Apa ada kolam renang di hotel ini?*  
Is there a swimming pool in this hotel?

*Apa harga sewa kamar termasuk makan pagi?*  
Is the price included breakfast?

## ***Chapter V. Section 4. Reading Text***

### **Indonesia Yang Indah**

Indonesia adalah negara yang indah sekali. Menurut kepadatan jumlah penduduknya, Indonesia adalah negara terbesar nomor empat di dunia. Negara ini letaknya di garis katulistiwa. Sebab itu negara ini adalah negara tropis. Tepatnya Indonesia terletak di benua Asia Tenggara bersebelahan dengan benua Australia. Negara Indonesia adalah negara kepulauan. Jumlah pulau-pulainya sekitar kurang lebih enam belas ribu, besar dan kecil. Hanya sejumlah kecil pulau-pulau ini di diami oleh manusia. Indonesia punya dua musim, yaitu musim panas atau kering dan musim hujan.

Orang Indonesia kebanyakan tinggal di pulau Jawa dan Sumatera. Ibukota negara Indonesia adalah Jakarta yang letaknya di pulau Jawa barat. Bentuk pemerintahan negara Indonesia adalah negara republik yang di perintah oleh seorang presiden. Presiden Indonesia dipilih setiap lima tahun sekali.

Indonesia menarik banyak wisatawan<sup>2</sup> dari segala penjuru dunia. Mereka datang bukan hanya karena keindahan negeri ini, tetapi juga karena keramahan orang Indonesia terkenal di mana-mana. Orang Indonesia murah senyum dan selalu suka menolong orang asing.

Indonesia punya banyak tumbuh-tumbuhan dan hewan-hewan yang khas. Artinya ada beberapa tumbuhan dan binatang yang hanya ada di sini dan tidak ada di tempat lainnya. Antara lain (adalah) cicak raksasa komodo dan orangutan yang adalah khas Indonesia, juga bunga bangkai Raflesia berasal dari Indonesia. Ular piton yang terpanjang di dunia asalnya juga dari Indonesia. Ada sekitar empat puluh jenis binatang menyusui (mamalia) yang tersebar diseluruh kepulauan Indonesia. Banyak lagi jenis-jenis hewan dan tumbuh-tumbuhan yang hanya ada di Indonesia yang tidak dapat disebut satu persatu di sini. Pemerintah Indonesia mengelola sekitar seratus lima puluh cagar alam.

Ada banyak tempat-tempat rekreasi untuk wisatawan<sup>2</sup>. Pemerintah membangun banyak hotel-hotel dan tempat-tempat pariwisata di sekitar Indonesia, khususnya di pulau Jawa dan Sumatera.

Pulau Bali adalah daerah yang paling terkenal di banding pulau<sup>2</sup> lainnya di Indonesia. Bali terkenal karena ini adalah satu<sup>2</sup>nya daerah di Indonesia yang penduduknya beragama Hindu. Bali mempunyai kebudayaan dan kesenian yang tinggi yang tidak ada duanya di dunia. Bali disebut pulau dewata atau pulau surgawi. Wisatawan<sup>2</sup> datang dalam jumlah besar tiap

tahun ke sini. Banyak orang asing mengira bahwa Indonesia adalah bagian dari pulau Bali dan bukannya sebaliknya. Indonesia punya banyak daerah yang masih rawan yang belum dihuni manusia.

## ***Chapter V. Section 5. Dialogues***

### **Dialogue V-1**

#### *Di Lapangan Terbang*

- Wisatawan: “Selamat siang pak. Saya dari Amerika.”
- Pegawai imigrasi: “Selamat siang tuan. Bisa lihat paspor tuan?  
Tuan punya barang yang harus dideklarasikan?”
- Wisatawan: “Tidak. Ini paspor saya. Saya datang sebagai turis untuk enam minggu.”
- Pegawai imigrasi: “Oh, tuan bisa tinggal hanya untuk dua bulan di Indonesia.  
Tuan akan kemana?”
- Wisatawan: “Saya akan pergi ke pulau Bali. Saya suka surfing di sana.”
- Pegawai imigrasi: “Pulau Bali memang punya ombak di pantai  
yang baik untuk pergi surfing.”
- Wisatawan: “Ya, begitu yang saya dengar.  
Saya suka udara di sini. Hanya saya tidak suka kelembabannya.  
Di negeri saya sekarang sedang musim dingin.”
- Pegawai imigrasi: “Oh, tuan akan terbiasa nanti. Banyak berenang di laut waktu anda di  
Bali.” Di sana tidak ada ikan hiu, saya kira.”
- Wisatawan: “Oh saya akan hati-hati sekali waktu berenang di lautan di sini.  
Saya kira laut-laut di sini punya banyak ikan hiu.  
Begini yang saya dengar.”
- Pegawai imigrasi: “Hati-hati kalau saya jadi tuan.  
Ini paspor tuan, tuan Smith.  
Selamat berlibur.”
- Wiwatawan: “Terima kasih.”

### **Dialogue V-2**

### ***Di hotel***

- Tuan Smith: “Hallo, nama saya John Smith.  
Saya punya reservation di hotel ini.  
Saya pesan tempat untuk satu malam.”
- Pegawai hotel: “Tuan Smith? Ya, ini kunci anda.  
Tuan bisa makan pagi di sini. Komplimen dari hotel ini.”
- Tuan Smith: “Oh, terima kasih. Saya akan makan  
malam dulu. Apa hotel ini punya rumah makan China?”
- Pegawai hotel: “Ya, tentu saja. Kami sudah buka sekarang.  
Kami punya tiga rumah makan untuk tamu-tamu hotel ini.  
Kami juga punya cafetaria.  
Kalau tuan merasa udara terlalu panas, tuan bisa berenang di kolam renang kami.”
- Tuan Smith: “Oh tidak apa. Saya hanya mau makan malam dan pergi tidur.  
Saya capai sekali. Saya datang dari AS. Makan waktu enam belas jam dari Amerika ke sini.”
- Pegawai hotel: “Oh tuan dari Amerika? Disana dingin sekali, bukan?”
- Tuan Smith: “Ya, sekarang musim dingin di sana.  
Baiklah, terima kasih.”
- Pegawai hotel: “Baiklah. Selamat makan.”
- Tuan Smith: “Terima kasih.”

### **Dialogue V-3**

Dengan Pemandu

- Tuan Smith: “Selamat pagi.”
- Pemandu: “Selamat pagi tuan Smith.  
Apa tuan sudah siap?”
- Tuan Smith: “Sebentar lagi. Saya mau ke Kafe dulu.  
Saya mau beli kopi untuk di perjalanan. Saudara mau kopi juga?”
- Tuan Smith: “Tentu saja. Kopi Jawa terkenal enak.”

Pemandu: “Dari sini kita akan ke kebun binatang dulu, kalau tuan tidak keberatan.”

Tuan Smith: “Bagaimana kalau kita ke gunung dulu?”

Pemandu: “Boleh, kalau tuan yang akan bayar.”

Pemandu “Boleh. Dari situ kita bisa ke kebun binatang. Tapi terserah tuan saja. Saya hanya bekerja untuk tuan. Dari sini kita bisa ke kebun binatang dan sorenya kita bisa ke pantai, daripada pergi ke gunung. Di pantai tuan bisa surfing. Ombaknya kan tinggi. Saya yakin tuan suka surfing.”

Tuan Smith: “Oh ya. Saya kira ini usul yang baik. Saya setuju.”

Pemandu: “Baiklah kalau begitu. Mungkin kita akan pergi seharian. Mari.”

Tuan Smith: “Mari. Saya juga akan tukar uang ke bank dulu.”

#### **Dialogue V-4**

Di Bali

Tuan Smith: “Ah, Bali memang indah sekali.”

Mala: “Memang. Saya kira anda akan suka disini dari pada di tempat yang lain. Bali memang terkenal di dunia. Sayang saudara hanya akan tinggal hanya untuk dua minggu saja.”

Tuan Smith: “Oh, saya bisa tinggal lebih lama lagi. Tergantung kondisi keuangan saya. Juga kalau saya tidak sakit selama di sini. Saya juga ingin ke Sumatera kalau bisa. Saudara bisa ikut saya.”

Mala: “Saya memang suka sekali. Tetapi saya agak sibuk. Saya hanya bisa tinggal dengan anda disini. Saya harus kembali ke Jakarta dari sini.”

Tuan Smith: “Masa? Saya senang anda bisa menemani saya di sini, walaupun hanya sebentar.”

Mala: “Yah, saya juga menyesal saya hanya punya waktu terbatas. Akan kemana kita sekarang?”

Tuan Smith: “Kita akan ke puri lukisan di desa Ubud. Dari sana kita akan ke pantai Kuta. Atau mungkin kita ke pantai Sanur dulu sebab lebih dekat dari sini. Bagaimana pendapat anda? Anda kan lebih tahu dari saya.”



- Mala: “Ini rencana perjalanan kita. Lihat. Hari ini kita bisa pergi ke tiga atau empat tempat. Saudara suka pemandangan yang indah, bukan? Kita bisa pergi ke Pura Kehen. Tapi terserah anda. Saya hanya menemani saja.”
- Tuan Smith: “Baiklah. Saya kira kita bisa pergi ke Ubud dulu. Dari sana kita bisa terus ke Pura Kehen. Kita juga bisa makan siang di sana. Saudara suka makanan Bali? Saya tidak pernah mencoba masakan Bali. Apa rasanya seperti masakan Indonesia pada umumnya?”
- Mala: “Tidak. Indonesia punya jenis2 masakan yang berbeda, tergantung pada daerah masing masing. Saya suka makanan Bali.”
- Tuan Smith: “Tidak apa2. Saya akan coba makanan Bali.”
- Mala: “Mari pergi. Hari sudah agak siang.”
- Tuan Smith: “Mari.”

## ***Chapter V. Section 6. Exercises***

### **Activity V-1**

**Read the text of ‘Indonesia yang Indah’ a few times prior to doing this exercise. Then, answer the questions below in the spaces provided without looking back at the text.**

1. Indonesia adalah negara seberapa terbesar didunia menurut kepadatan penduduknya?  

---
2. Tepatnya, Indonesia terletak di mana?  

---
3. Kenapa Indonesia di sebut negara kepulauan?  

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4. Di pulau-pulau mana kebanyakan orang Indonesia tinggal?  

---
5. Bagaimana bentuk negara Indonesia?  

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6. Kenapa banyak wisatawan2 asing datang ke Indonesia?  

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7. Apa yang khas tentang Indonesia yang tidak di dapat di tempat yang lain?

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8. Siapa yang mengelola cagar alam2 di Indonesia?

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9. Di daerah mana banyak dibangun hotel2/ tempat2 pariwisata?

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10. Kenapa Pulau Bali terkenal di dunia?

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### Activity V-2

**Read the text of ‘Indonesia yang Indah’. Summarize it in English in the space provided below.**

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### Activity V-3

**Read chapter V dialogue 1 several times prior to this. Fill in the blanks by choosing vocabulary listed below. Try not to look back at the dialogue.**

*(pulang- datang- barang- untuk -dari- karena-panas-dingin-udara- pergi- berenang- surfing- ular- ikan hiu- musim- tinggal- kelembaban)*

1. Tuan Smith \_\_\_\_\_ dari Amerika.
2. Dia tidak punya \_\_\_\_\_ untuk dideklarasikan.
3. Dia akan \_\_\_\_\_ di Indonesia untuk enam minggu.
4. Visa tuan Smith hanya \_\_\_\_\_ dua bulan.
5. Tuan Smith suka \_\_\_\_\_ di Indonesia.
6. Dia tidak suka \_\_\_\_\_ udara di Indonesia.
7. Dia akan \_\_\_\_\_ ke pulau Bali.
8. Menurut tuan Smith, di AS sekarang sedang \_\_\_\_\_ dingin.
9. Di pulau Bali, tuan Smith akan \_\_\_\_\_ dan \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Laut di pulau Bali punya banyak \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Activity V- 4

**Pay attention to chapter V dialogue 2. Then, order the words following each number below so that they make meaningful sentences and write them in the spaces provided.**

1. saya Smith di nama pesan hotel kamar ini dan saya
2. hotel makan punya ini pagi komplementaritas
3. silahkan kalau berenang merasa di tuan panas kami kolam
4. naik dari Indonesia kapal 16 jam terbang AS ke waktu makan kapal
5. Smith makan tidur malam pergi dan mau tuan capai dia

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### Activity V-5

**Read chapter V dialogue 3 several times prior to doing this exercise. Then, in English, write down the Mr. Smith's and the guide's itinerary in the space provided below without looking back at the dialogue.**

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### Activity V-6

**This exercise will help you to revise the question words you learned thus far. Based on dialogue 4, write your questions above the written statements**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
Tuan Smith akan tinggal di Bali selama satu minggu.
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Tuan Smith akan pergi ke Sumatera kalau dia bisa.
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Sebab Nona Mala punya waktu yang terbatas.
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mereka akan ke puri lukisan di desa Ubud.
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
Sebab pantai Sanur lebih dekat.
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
Pemandangan di Pura Kehon sangat indah.
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
Hari ini mereka akan pergi ke tiga atau empat tempat.
8. \_\_\_\_\_

Mereka akan makan siang di Pura Kehen.

9. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dari desa Ubud mereka akan ke Pura Kehen.

10. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mala suka masakan Bali.

### ***Chapter V. Section 7. Self Test***

#### **Self Test V-1**

**Listen to sound file chapter V. Then answer the following questions in the space below.**

1. Who was the main character?

2. Where did this person plan to go? How?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Who did this person plan to take on this trip?

4. What did this person specifically request from the travel agency?

5. When this persons plan to travel?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Self Test V-2**

**In the space provided below, plan a trip to Indonesia with a travel agency. Ask about the space availability for certain dates. What are the lowest fares available and when? You are going to Bali, Sumatera and Java. You want to travel by airplane from the USA to Singapore round trip. Spend one or two days in Singapore. From Singapore, take a cruise ship going to Bali. Stay for one week in Bali. Ask about a reasonable hotel fare in Bali with breakfast included, hot water provided and a nice swimming pool by the beach. From Bali, fly to Sumatera and stay there for one week in a nice bungalow overlooking a mountain.**

**From there, take a ship going to Java. Stay for another week in Java in a two star hotel. Ask for a guide to take you around some famous tourist attractions. Last but not least, ask about some immigration procedures in Indonesia (visa, health certificate, etc.).**

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## ***Chapter V. Section 8. Answer Key***

### **Activity V-1**

1. Indonesia adalah negara nomor empat terbesar didunia menurut kepadatan penduduknya.
2. Tepatnya Indonesia terletak di Asia tenggara.
3. Indonesia disebut negara kepulauan sebab terdiri dari beribu-ribu pulau.
4. Di pulau-pulau Jawa dan Sumatera kebanyakan orang Indonesia tinggal.
5. Bentuk negara Indonesia adalah negara republik.
6. Banyak wisatawan-wisatawan asing datang ke Indonesia sebab keindahan dan keramahan penduduknya.
7. Yang khas tentang Indonesia adalah binatang-binatangnya seperti orang utan dan komodo.
8. Pemerintah Indonesia yang mengelola cagar alam<sup>2</sup> di Indonesia.
9. Hotel-hotel dan tempat-tempat pariwisata banyak dibangun di Daerah-daerah Jawa dan sumatera.
10. Pulau Bali terkenal di dunia sebab ialah satu-satunya propinsi di Indonesia yang penduduknya bergama Hindu, juga Bali mempunyai kebudayaan dan kesenian yang tidak ada duanya di dunia.

### **Activity V-2**

The answer depends on each individual.

### **Activity V-3**

1. Tuan Smith datang dari Amerika.
2. Dia tidak punya barang untuk dideklarasikan.
3. Dia akan tinggal di Indonesia untuk enam minggu.
4. Visa tuan Smith hanya untuk dua bulan.
5. Tuan Smith suka udara di Indonesia.
6. Dia tidak suka kelembaban udara di Indonesia.
7. Dia akan pergi ke pulau Bali.
8. Menurut tuan Smith, di AS sekarang sedang musim dingin.
9. Di pulau Bali tuan Smith akan berenang dan surfing.
10. Laut di pulau Bali punya banyak ikan hiu.

### **Activity V-4**

1. Nama saya Smith dan saya pesan kamar di hotel ini.
2. Hotel ini punya komplitaritas makan pagi.
3. Kalau tuan merasa panas, silahkan berenang di kolam kami.
4. Naik kapal terbang dari AS ke Indonesia makan waktu 16 jam.
5. Tuan Smith capai, dia mau makan malam dan pergi tidur.

### **Activity 5**

The answer depends on each individual.

### **Activity V-6**

1. Berapa lama tuan Smith akan tinggal di Bali?
2. Kemana tuan Smith akan pergi kalau dia bisa?
3. Kenapa nona Mala tidak mau pergi ke Sumatera?
4. Dimana letaknya puri lukisan itu?
5. Kenapa mereka mau pergi ke pantai Sanur dulu?
6. Bagaimana pemandangan di puri Kehen?
7. Berapa buah tempat mereka akan pergi hari ini?
8. Dimana mereka akan makan siang?
9. Dari mana mereka akan pergi ke pura Kehen?
10. Siapa suka masakan Bali?

### **Self Test V-1 & 2**

The answers depend on each individual.



**CHAPTER VI**  
**PRACTICAL NECESSITIES/ TELEPHONE**  
***TELEPON***

## Chapter VI

# Practical Necessities/Telephone

## Chapter VI. Section 1. Cultural Notes

### Telephone service in Indonesia

Nowadays telephone service has improved greatly in almost all parts of Indonesia. What was then a luxury item to have, now almost everybody in big cities subscribe to telephones. Exchanges usually overloaded during peak hours, so be patient. Your patience will finally pay off. There are public pay phones at almost every corner of the street in major cities in Indonesia. You can use one of them or you can go to the Central Telecommunication office managed by the government in several places in big cities throughout the country, especially if you want to make international phone calls.

*Note:* Indonesian use 'hallo' when they answer the phone.

When asking to speak to someone, the person who answers the phone will ask where you are from 'dari mana, ya?' or 'dengan siapa ini?' whom am I speaking with?

#### ▪ Useful phrases when making phone calls:

*Hallo, saya ingin telepon ke Amerika.*  
Hallo, I wish to make a call to the US

*Tolong sambungkan nomor ini.*  
Please connect this number.

*Saya ingin kolek kol ke AS.*  
I would like to make a collect call to the US.

*Wah, salurannya putus*  
Wow, it's been disconnected.

*Sedang bicara disana.*  
The line is busy(lit. someone is speaking over there)

*Wah, tidak ada orang di sana*  
There's nobody there.

*Dari mana ya?*  
Where is it from?

*Silahkan diputar nomornya.*

Please dial the number.

*Hallo, bapak .....ada disana?*

Is Mr.....there?

*Silahkan bicara, pak.*

Please speak, sir.

*Coba telepon lagi nanti.*

Please call again later.

*Halo, bisa bicara dengan ibu....*

Hallo, may I speak with Mrs.....

*Saya sedang cari pak .....*

I am looking for Mr.....

## ***Chapter VI. Section 2. Vocabulary***

<i>halo</i>	hallo
<i>telpon</i>	telephone
<i>nomor telpon</i>	telephone number
<i>hubungi</i>	to contact
<i>sambung</i>	to connect
<i>saluran</i>	line, connection
<i>coba nanti</i>	try later
<i>nomor kode wilayah</i>	area code
<i>pesawat</i>	extension
<i>tekan</i>	to push
<i>putar</i>	to dial
<i>interlokal</i>	long distance
<i>dalam negeri</i>	domestic
<i>luar negeri</i>	international/ overseas
<i>tunggu sebentar</i>	wait a moment/ minute

## ***Chapter VI. Section 3. Grammar Notes***

- **The suffix *kan* is an important suffix in Indonesian language.**

*Suffix kan-* always forms transitive verbs. This verb may have a prefix *me/ mem/ men/meny* and occurs with passive affixes. Thus this suffix *kan* is used in verbs and may have the recipients of the action. Suffix *kan* performs a few different functions depending on the certain root to which the suffix is attached.

*sambung* = *sambungkan* ( to connect)

*putar* = putarkan ( to dial)

- **The passive form of a transitive verb is formed with prefix *di***

The passive form often implies an imperative or a necessity.

*Tolong diputar nomornya.*

Please dial the number (lit. The number may be dialed)

*Nomornya bisa dicoba lagi?*

Can we try the number again? (lit. Can the number be tried again)

*Silahkan nomornya bisa di sambung lagi.*

Please can we connect the number again. (lit. The number can be connected again, please)

*Nomornya sudah diputar.*

The number was dialed.

- **The prefix *me/ mem/ meny/ men and meng* + verbs which we**

Have previously learned is used to form active sentences. It signifies that the noun preceding the verb does the action which is described by the verb.

*Dia memutar nomor telepon itu dua kali.*

She/ he dialed the number twice.

*Saya menyambung nomor telepon itu ke kantornya.*

I connected that number to his office.

*Saya mencoba menelepon dua kali tadi.*

I tried to call two times earlier.

*Tolong, saya ingin mengkolek kol ke AS.*

Please, I would like to call collect to the US

*Tidak ada yang mengangkat telepon disana.*

Nobody picked the phone up over there.

## ***Chapter VI. Section 4. Dialogues***

### **Dialogue VI-1**

Tuan Smith: “Selamat pagi. Saya ingin interlokal ke Seattle, Washington, AS.”

Operator: “Selamat pagi. Boleh. Minta nomornya?  
Sekarang sedang tengah malam di sana.”

Tuan Smith: “Saya tahu. Di Seattle kan 15 jam ke belakang.”

Operator: “Baiklah kalau saudara mau. Berapa nomornya?”

Tuan Smith: “Ini dia. Nomor dan kodenya 206-455-4990.  
Saya ingin bicara dengan nona Victoria.”

Operator: “Baiklah. Sepertinya tidak ada yang angkat.”

Tuan Smith: “Oh, bisa dicoba lagi nanti. Bagaimana kira-kira sepuluh menit lagi?  
Saya bisa tunggu.”

Operator: “Baiklah. Saya akan coba lagi nanti.”

Tuan Smith: “Oh terima kasih. Saya hanya akan menunggu di sini saja.”

## **Dialogue VI-2**

Nona Victoria: “Hallo?”

Tuan Smith: “Hallo, ini Victoria?”

Nona Victoria: “Ya, wah anda membangunkan saya.  
Tahu jam berapa disini? Ini tengah malam.”

Tuan smith: “Oh, maafkan saya. Saya tahu ini tengah malam.  
Tapi saya benar2 perlu bantuan.  
Saya perlu anda mengawatkan uang ke Bank Of America.  
Saya kehabisan uang di sini.

Nona Victoria: “Kenapa anda tidak bisa tunggu sampai besok?  
Saya mengantuk sekali. Pasti saya tidak bisa kembali tidur.  
Anda kan tahu saya harus bekerja besok? Anda perlu uang berapa?”

Tuan Smith: “Tolong kirim sebanyak lima ratus dollar.”  
Saya akan bayar anda kembali.  
Saya ingin ke Sumatera dua hari lagi.”

Nona Vicatoria: “Saya akan kirim tujuh ratus dollar supaya Anda bisa bersenang-senang  
dan tidak perlu menelepon saya lagi.  
Besok pagi akan saya kawatkan ke Bank Of America.”

Tuan Smith: “Oh anda baik sekali. Jangan marah ya?”

Nona Victoria: “Tidak. Hanya bawakan saya oleh-oleh yang bagus dari Indonesia. Saya ingin kalung emas 24 karat yang tidak berapa berat. Juga cincin dan gelang perak dari Bali.”

Tuan Smith: “Beres. Saya akan beli pesanan anda.”

Nona Victoria: “Baiklah. Sampai jumpa lagi. Kapan tepatnya anda pulang?”

Tuan Smith: “Oh, sekitar dua minggu lagi. Nanti saya telepon anda. Selamat tidur.”

Nona Victoria: “Selamat bersenang-senang.”

## ***Chapter VI. Section 5. Transcription***

### **Dialogue VI-1**

Mr. Smith: “Good morning. I’d like to make a long distance call to Seattle, Wash.”

Operator: “Good morning. Yes you may. Can I have the number? It’s in the middle of the night over there.

Mr. Smith: “I know. Seattle is 15 hours behind.”

Operator: “Okay if you want to. What’s the number?”

Mr. Smith: “Here it is. The number and area code is 206-455-4990. I’d like to speak with Miss Victoria.”

Operator: “Okay. It seems like no one is there.”(lit. Nobody picked the phone up)

Mr. Smith: “Oh. Can you try later? How about another ten minutes? I can wait.”

Operator: “Okay. I will try again later.”

Mr. Smith: “Oh, thank you. I will wait right here.”

### **Dialogue VI-2**

Miss Victoria: “Hallo?”

- Mr. Smith: "Hallo, is this Victoria?"
- Miss Victoria: "Yes. Wow you woke me up.  
Do you know what time is here? This is midnight."
- Mr. Smith: "Oh I am sorry. I know this is midnight. But I really need help.  
I need you to wire me some money to the Bank of America.  
I am running out of money here." (lit. my money is used up)
- Miss Victoria: "Why couldn't you wait till tomorrow?  
I am very sleepy. I am sure I can not go back to sleep.  
You know that I have to go to work in the morning?  
How much money do you need?"
- Mr. Smith: "Please send \$500.00.  
I will pay you back.  
I will go to Sumatera in two days.
- Miss Victoria: "I will send \$700.00 so that you can have fun and don't need to call me  
back.  
Tomorrow morning will wire it to the Bank of America."
- Mr. Smith: "Oh you are so kind. Please don't get mad."
- Miss Victoria: "I am not. (lit.No) Only please bring me some nice souvenir from  
Indonesia.  
I like a 24 K gold which is no too heavy. Also a silver ring and a bracelet  
from Bali."
- Mr. Smith: "Sure. (lit. tidy) I will buy your order."
- Miss Victoria: "Okay. Till we meet again. When exactly will you be home?"
- Mr. Smith: "Oh, in about two weeks. I will give you a call."
- Miss Victoria: "Have fun."

## ***Chapter VI. Section 6. Exercises***

### **Activity VI-1**

**Read dialogue VI-1 several times. Answer the questions below without looking back at the dialogue.**

1. Kemana Tuan Smith ingin menelepon?

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2. Bagaimana waktu di Seattle waktu itu, dan berapa jam bedanya antara Seattle dan Indonesia?

---

3. Dengan siapa Tuan Smith ingin berbicara?

---

4. Apa ada yang angkat telepon di sana?

---

5. Berapa lama tuan Smith harus menunggu untuk mencoba menelepon lagi?

---

### Activity VI-2

**Read dialogue VI-2 several times. From the sentences listed below, choose the statements, which are true**

- 1.a. It was daytime in Seattle.  
b. It was in the afternoon in Seattle.  
c. It was in the middle of the night in Seattle.  
d. It was in the morning in Seattle.
- 2.a. Mr. Smith asked about \$ 500.00 dollar.  
b. Mr. Smith asked about \$ 700.00 dollar.  
c. about Rp. 5.000 rupiah.  
d. Mr. Smith asked about Rp. 7.000 rupiah.
- 3.a. Miss Victoria would send five thousand rupiah.  
b. Miss Victoria would send five hundred-dollar.  
c. send seven thousand rupiah.  
d. Miss Victoria would send seven hundred-dollar.
- 4.a. Miss Victoria asked for a gold necklace.  
b. Miss Victoria asked for a silver necklace.  
c. Miss Victoria asked for a gold ring.  
d. Miss Victoria asked for silver earrings.



- 5.a Mr. Smith would go to Sumatera in twelve days.  
 B Mr. Smith would go to Sumatera in two days.  
 c. Mr. Smith would go home in two days.  
 d. Mr. Smith would go home in two weeks.

### Activity VI-3

**Listen to the sound file of the chapter VI., then read the written statement below. In the space provided below, write the differences and the similarities between the info you heard on the tape and that written below.**

*Tuan Smith pergi ke kantor telepon di Jakarta pada hari Jumat malam untuk menelepon saudaranya di Seattle, Amerika. Nomor yang tuan Smith berikan dicoba beberapa kali tetapi selalu sibuk. Akhirnya setelah menunggu sekitar setengah jam di kantor telepon, tuan Smith dapat sambungan. Dia berbicara sekitar lima belas menit. Dia harus membayar sekitar seratus ribu rupiah.*

*The similarities:*

---

---

---

*The differences:*

---

---

---

### Activity VI-4

**Listen to the sound file dialogue VI-2 several times. Then, read each sentence below and circle the B (benar) for true or S (salah) for false following each statement..**

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Seattle is 15 hours behind Jakarta, Indonesia.              | B | S |
| 2. The number and area code is 106-454-5490                    | B | S |
| 3. Miss Victoria woke Mr. Smith up in the middle of the night. | B | S |

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 4. Mr. Smith will send \$ 500.00  | B | S |
| 5. Miss. Victoria ask Mr. Smith to bring a silver ring, but not 24 K gol. | B | S |

### Activity VI-5

#### Matching

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. long distance call _____ | A. saluran            |
| 2. connection _____         | B. putar              |
| 3. area code _____          | C. nomor kode wilayah |
| 4. dial _____               | D. sambung            |
| 5. to connect _____         | E. interlokal         |

### Activity. VI-6

#### Translate into English

1. Sekarang sedang tengah malam di sana.

---

2. Thukan jam berapa sekarang?

---

3. Kenapa anda tidak bisa tunggu sampai besok?

---

4. Saya perlu anda mengawatkan uang ke Bank of America.

---

5. Tolong bawakan saya oleh-oleh yang bagus dari Indonesia.

---

6. Saya harus bekerja besok pagi.

---

## ***Chapter VI. Section 7. Self Test***

### **Self Test VI-1**

**Test your own skill. How would you do the following:**

- 1. You are in a hotel in Jakarta and you want to make a call to the USA. Give the operator the phone number of the place you want them to connect you to. Ask to speak to anybody who answers the phone. Ask them how much the rate is per minute to call Los Angeles, California.**

---

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- 2. From the Telephone Office, ask to make a collect call to NewYork city. Ask about the phone rate per minute if the collect call is denied. Tell them that you need to speak only to a certain person.**

---

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- 3. If the number is busy, tell them you need to try again for ten to twenty minutes or so till you get connected, either to the answering machine or someone at the house.**

---

---

---

- 4. Make a call to some Travel Agency in Jakarta, Indonesia from a phone booth. Ask if you can speak with the manager of the office. Leave your number to them so that the manager can call you back if he / she is unavailable.**

---

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---

5. You are in Jakarta, you want to call a hotel in Bali. From a phone booth, ask the operator to find you the number. Be specific about the address of the hotel you are looking for so that you can be sure you get the right hotel. Once you get the number, ask the operator to connect you to the hotel and ask the hotel to connect you to a room in which a friend of yours is staying.

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## ***Chapter VI. Section 8. Answer Key***

### **Activity VI-1**

1. Tuan Smith ingin menelepon ke Seattle, Washington, AS.
2. Waktu di Seattle waktu itu sedang tengah malam. Beda Seattle dan Jakarta adalah 15 jam.
3. Tuan Smith ingin berbicara dengan Nona Victoria.
4. Waktu itu tidak ada orang disana.
5. Tuan Smith mau menunggu selama sepuluh menit.

### **Activity VI-2**

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. a
5. b

### **Activity VI-3**

#### ▪ *The similarities:*

Mr. Smith went to the Phone Office to make a long distance call to USA on Friday.

He tried to call USA ( Seattle).

Several attempts failed to make that call.

Mr. Smith talked with his brother for about 15 minutes.

He finally got connected after waiting for half an hour.

#### ▪ *The differences: On the tape*

The hours of when the Phone Office opened was mentioned.

Mr. Smith went to the Phone Office at 7 PM.

The name of Mr. Smith's brother was mentioned.

The cost of that call was not mentioned.

### **Activity VI-4**

6. B
7. B
8. S
9. S
10. S

### **Activity VI-5**

1. E
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. D

### **Activity VI-6**

1. It is in the middle of the night over there.
2. Do you know what time it is now?
3. Why couldn't wait until tomorrow.
4. I need you to wire me some money to the Bank of America.
5. Please bring me some nice souvenir from Indonesia.
6. I have to go to work tomorrow morning.

### **Self Test VI-1**

The answers depend on each individual

**CHAPTER VII**  
**AT THE POST OFFICE**  
***DI KANTOR POS***

## ***Chapter VII***

### ***At the Post Office***

#### ***Chapter VII. Section 1. Cultural Notes***

Post offices in Indonesia tend to be very chaotic. People do not line up to buy the postal items. They usually fight their way through the crowd. First thing you have to do is find out which counter you need to go to, then proceed to fight your way to the crowd. Most counters handle the purchasing of the stamps, accept parcels and sell money orders. After buying your stamps from one of the counters, affix them on the right hand side of the envelope and return them to the counter for them to stamp the letter.

If you need to send a letter, it is advisable to go to the big cities where the mail is generally more secured than those in the smaller cities. Regular airmail to the US or Europe usually takes about seven to nine days to arrive. Express airmail will be delivered a little bit earlier. If you need to send a telegram, you have to go to a separate telegram office. They don't handle it at a regular post office.

#### ***Chapter VII. Section 2. Vocabulary***

<i>pos</i>	post
<i>loket</i>	counter
<i>paket</i>	parcel
<i>surat</i>	letter
<i>melalui</i>	via/ through
<i>telegram</i>	telegram
<i>perangko</i>	mail stamps
<i>giro</i>	postal money order
<i>surat kilat ekspres</i>	express airmail
<i>surat biasa</i>	normal mail
<i>pos tercatat</i>	registered mail
<i>pos udara</i>	airmail
<i>tukang pos</i>	mailman
<i>kantor pos</i>	post office
<i>irim</i>	to send
<i>alamat</i>	address
<i>sampai</i>	to arrive/ untill
<i>tiba</i>	to to stand in line/ queue up

#### ***Chapter VII. Section 3. Grammar Notes***

**The negative markers/ negation:**



- **bukan** no/ not is used to negate nouns or pronouns.

*Ini bukan surat tercatat.*

This is not a registered mail.

*Saya bukan tukang pos.*

I am not a mailman.

*Dia bukan yang kirim surat itu.*

He is not the one who sent that letter.

- **tidak** no/ not/ don't is used to negate verbs or adjectives.

*Saya tidak mau kirim dengan pos kilat.*

I don't want to send it by express mail.

*Surat itu tidak bisa dikirim secara surat biasa.*

That letter can not be sent by regular mail.

*Kiriman saya tidak berat.*

My package is not heavy.

- **belum** not yet or **kurang** less is more commonly used than *tidak* because *tidak* seems to be too strong or seems to carry the sense of finality.

*Surat itu belum sampai.*

That letter has not arrived yet.

*Tukang pos itu kurang mengerti pertanyaan saya.*

The mailman did not seem to understand my question, instead of

*Tukang pos itu tidak mengerti pertanyaan saya.*

The mailman did not understand my question.

- **Possessives**, like adjectives, follow the noun they modify.

*Ini surat saya.*

This is my letter.

*Paket siapa ini?*

Whose package is this?

*Paket (iriman) saya belum tiba.*

My parcel has not arrived yet.

*Uang yang saya kirim belum di terima.*

The money which I sent has not been received yet.

- **Plural forms**

Plural or singular forms of nouns in Indonesian are not normally distinguished, thus the same form is used for both. They are indicated by the context of the sentence or we use the word such as *semua* all, *banyak* many/ much, *para* a group of, etc. we can also pluralized the noun by duplicating the noun, *anak* child become *anak-anak* (or anak2) children.

*Semua orang antri di depan loket di kantor pos.*

All of the people stand in line in front of the counter at the post office.

*Saya akan kirim banyak kiriman besok.*

I will send lots of packages tomorrow.

*Para janda antri di muka loket untuk mengambil uang pensiun mereka.*

A group of widows are standing in line in front of the counter to get their pension money.

*Surat-surat harus di beri perangko sebelum dikirim.*

The letters have to be given stamps before they are sent.

***Useful phrases when going to the post office:***

*Bisa tanya?*

May I ask? (lit. Can ask?)

*Dimana saya bisa beli perangko?*

Where can I buy the post stamp?

*Di loket nomor berapa?*

What's the number of the counter?

*Dimana kantor pos yang terdekat?*

Where is the nearest post office?

*berapa ongkos kirimnya?*

How much is the sending fee?

*Saya mau kirim via pos udara, biarpun agak mahal.*

I'd like to send it through airmail, although it's costly.

*Kapan surat saya bisa tiba disana?*

When is my letter going to arrive there?

*Saya mau beli perangko.*

I'd like to buy some stamps.

## ***Chapter VII. Section 4. Dialogues***

### **Dialogue VII-1**

- Pegawai pos: “Selamat siang, tuan. Bisa saya tolong?”
- Tuan Smith: “Selamat siang, bu. Saya mau kirim paket ke AS. Ini alamat lengkapnya.”
- Pegawai Pos: “Oh, ini akan dikirim ke Seattle?”
- Tuan Smith: “Ya, dan juga saya punya beberapa surat untuk dikirim ke Seattle juga.”
- Pegawai pos: “Baiklah, mana suratnya?”
- Tuan Smith: “Ini dia. Saya mau kirim dengan kilat.” Berapa lama akan tiba disana?”
- Pegawai pos: “Oh, ini surat-surat ke alamat yang sama dengan paket ini?”
- Tuan Smith: “Tidak semua. Hanya satu yang sama alamatnya dengan paket ini. Walaupun semua tujuannya ke kota Seattle.”
- Pegawai Pos: “Oh begitu. Disini ada tiga surat yang alamatnya berbeda. Hanya satu yang punya alamat sama dengan paket ini. Untuk paket ini ongkos kirimnya sekitar seratus dua puluh ribu rupiah. Satu surat ini bisa saya tempelkan ke paket ini. Sedangkan surat2 yang lain nya ini perangkonya sekitar lima belas ribu, tergantung beratnya. Saya harus timbang dulu. Ya, surat2 ini ongkos perangkonya masing2 Rp.6.000.-
- Tuan Smith: “Tidak apa, asal mereka sampai dengan segera dan aman. Makan waktu berapa lama kira-kira?”
- Pegawai Pos: “Oh, kurang lebih dua minggu, saya kira.”
- Tuan Smith: Baiklah, ini uang saya.”
- Pegawai pos: “Terima kasih. Selamat siang.”
- Tuan Smith: “Oh, sudah sore sekarang. Selamat sore.”

### **Dialogue VII-2**

- Nona Mala: “Permisi, saya mau tanya.”
- Pegawai Pos: “Boleh, perlu apa?”

Nona Mala: “Saya mau ambil paket.”

Pegawai Pos: “Mana surat panggilannya?”

Nona mala: “Ini dia. Saya harap bisa diambil sekarang.”

Pegawai Pos: “Oh, ibu dapat kiriman dari Amerika.”

Nona Mala: “Ya dan kiriman itu sudah dikirim sekitar dua bulan yang lalu. Saya heran kenapa baru saja tiba?”

Pegawai Pos: “Saya kurang tahu. Mungkin dikirim lewat kapal laut? Bisa saya cek. Tunggu sebentar.”

Nona Mala: “Baiklah.”

Pegawai Pos: “Ini dia. Rupanya kiriman ibu salah dikirim ke Bali. Baru minggu yang lalu dikirim ke sini.”

Nona Mala: “Oh itu alasannya. Pantas saya tunggu lama sekali.”  
Tetapi syukurlah tiba disini dengan selamat.  
Terima kasih pak. Selamat siang.”

Pegawai Pos: “Kembali, bu. Selamat siang.”

## ***Chapter VII. Section 5. Reading Text***

### **Di Kantor Pos**

Kantor pos di Indonesia tidak seperti kantor pos di negeri lain. Disini orang yang mau membeli benda pos tidak harus antri. Mereka umumnya berdesak-desakan. Siapa yang kuat akan lebih dulu dilayani dari siapa yang lemah. Khususnya wanita, mereka biasanya paling belakangan. Juga semua surat yang akan dikirim baik di dalam maupun ke luar negeri harus ditimbang satu persatu oleh pegawai pos. Sesudah itu kita beli perangko sesuai dengan yang dikatakan oleh pegawai pos yang menolong kita. Perangko itu kita rekatkan diatas kanan amplop. Kemudian kita serahkan surat kita yang telah diberi perangko kembali ke pegawai pos yang akan mengecap surat kita dan memasukkan ke dalam kotak surat untuk segera dikirim.

Kantor pos di Indonesia buka dari jam tujuh pagi sampai jam lima sore dari hari Senin sampai hari Jumat. Pada hari Sabtu mereka buka setengah hari. Hari Minggu dan hari libur mereka tutup.

## ***Chapter VII. Section 6. Transcription***

### **Dialogue VII-1**

Postal clerk: "Good afternoon, sir."

Mr. Smith: "Good afternoon, ma'am."

Postal clerk: "May I help you?"

Mr. Smith: "Yes, I'd like to send a package to US. This is the address."

Postal clerk: "Oh, this is going to Seattle?"

Mr. Smith: "Yes, and I also have several letters to be sent to Seattle as well."

Postal clerk: "Okay, where are the letters?"

Mr. Smith: "Here they are. I'd like to send them via express. How long will they get there?"

Postal clerk: "Oh, these letters are going to the same address as this package?"

Mr. Smith: "Not all of them. Only one is going to the same address.  
Although they all go to Seattle."

Postal clerk: "Oh, is that so? Here are three letters with different addresses  
Only one has the same address as this package.  
This package is going to cost about Rp. 120.000.00.  
This one letter I can affix it to the package. The postage stamps for the other  
letters will be around Rp. 15.000.00 each, depending on the weight.  
I have to weigh them first. Yes, it's Rp. 16.000 each."

Mr. Smith: "No problem, as long as they will get there safely.  
How long will they get there?"

Postal clerk: "Oh, approximately in two weeks, I think."

Mr. Smith: "Okay. Here is the money. "

Postal clerk: "Thanks. Good day."

Mr. Smith: "Oh, it's already night time. Good night."

### **Dialogue VII-2**

Miss Mala: "Excuse me, I'd like to ask something."

Postal clerk: "Sure, what do you need?"

Miss Mala: "I'd like to pick up a parcel."

Postal clerk: "Where is the notice?"

Miss Mala: "Here it is. I hope I can get it now."

Postal clerk: "Oh, you got a parcel from America."

Miss Mala: "Yes, and it was sent two months ago.  
I wonder why it's not here yet?"

Postal clerk: "I don't know. Perhaps it was sent by sea.  
I can check it. Wait a minute."

Miss Mala: "Okay."

Postal clerk: "Here it is. It looks like your parcel was sent to Bali.  
Just last week it was sent here."

Miss Mala: "Oh that's the reason. No wonder I waited for a long time.  
But thank God it arrived here safely.  
Thank you, sir. Good afternoon."

Postal clerk: "You're welcome, maam. Good afternoon."

## **Reading text**

### **At the Post Office**

The post offices in Indonesia are not like those in other countries. Over here if you want to buy postal items, you don't have to stand in line. People usually have to fight their way to get to the counter. Those who are strong will be served earlier than those who are not so strong. Women especially will be the last to be served. All the letters, both domestic and international must be weighed in one by one by the postal clerk first. After that we have to buy the stamps according to how much it weigh and where will it go. We affix the stamps on the upper right hand side of the envelope and bring it back to the clerk so it can be stamped and sent away.

Post offices in Indonesia open from 7:AM to 5:00 PM everyday. They only open half day on Saturdays and close on Sundays and holidays.

## ***Chapter VII. Section 7. Exercises***

### **Activity VII-1**

**Read the passage on the reading text above. Answer the questions in Indonesian in the spaces provided.**

1. Bagaimana kantor pos di Indonesia?

---

---

2. Apa bedanya kantor pos di Indonesia dengan kantor pos di luar negeri?

---

---

3. Bagaimana cara kita mengirim surat di dalam negeri atau ke luar negeri?

---

---

---

---

---

4. Kapan kantor pos di Indonesia buka?

---

---

5. Dari2 apa kantor pos di Indonesia tutup?

---

---

### **Activity VII-2**

**Pay attention to the first dialogue. Answer the questions below in English in the spaces provided.**

1. How many letters were sent to the same address?

---

2. How many packages were sent?

---

3. What was the method of the shipment?

---

4. What were the fees for the package and the letters?

---

5. How long did it take for the mails to arrive in the US?

---

### Activity VII-3

**Read the second dialogue several times. Then, fill in the blanks without looking back at the dialogue.**

1. Nona Mala mau mengambil paket dari \_\_\_\_\_
2. Kiriman itu dikirim dari AS sekitar \_\_\_\_\_ yang lalu.
3. Kiriman tidak sampai dengan segera sebab \_\_\_\_\_
4. Kiriman salah dikirim ke \_\_\_\_\_
5. Kiriman sampai ke alamat Nona Mala sekitar \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity VII-4

**In the space provided below, write down your responses, in Indonesian, to the following situations.**

1. **You need to send some letters overseas. Ask the postal employee how much each letter costs and when they will arrive there. What is the best method to send them so they will get there faster?**

---

---

---

2. **You received a notice from the post office informing you of the arrival of your package from America. Ask the postal clerk if your package has arrived. If it has not, ask why since you already received the notice.**



- 
- 
- 
3. You are at the post office. Ask where is the counter to buy some post cards. Ask howmuch to send post cards overseas.

- 
- 
- 
4. Ask when the post office closes for the day. You are to come back before it closes because you don't have enough rupiah to pay for your package.

- 
- 
- 
5. You are to send a big heavy package to Seattle, America. It needs to arrive at its destination before Christmas. Ask them to weigh it and give you the best fee and shipping method so your package will arrive there safely and quickly.

### Activity VII-5

Find some words below hidden in the puzzle. No diagonal words, only horizontal and vertical. After finding the words, highlight them and write them in the space provided. Then form sentences with each one of them.

h	k	a	r	t	u	p	o	s	t	m	l
a	t	i	m	b	a	n	g	r	e	i	d
r	s	f	g	p	o	s	k	i	r	i	m
g	i	r	o	a	m	e	d	g	c	e	e

a	r	k	f	k	i	l	a	t	a	h	l
w	e	i	v	e	n	d	r	e	t	c	a
s	u	r	a	t	u	f	k	l	a	t	l
e	n	i	b	u	m	u	m	e	t	l	u
d	t	m	p	e	r	a	n	g	k	o	i
x	u	a	f	g	a	n	t	r	i	k	p
c	k	n	h	a	r	g	a	a	t	e	q
p	o	s	u	d	a	r	a	m	y	t	z

**Words:**

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**Sentences:**

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---

### Activity VII –6

**Listen to the sound file. Answer the following questions accordingly.**

1. Who sent the package?

2. Where did that person send it to?

3. Who did that person send it to?

4. What was the method of the shipping that person prefers?

5. How long did it usually take for the package to arrive?

---

### *Chapter VII. Section 8. Self Test*

#### **Self Test VII-1**

#### **Translate into English**

1. Saya punya beberapa surat untuk dikirim ke A.S.

2. Saudara jugamau kirim sebuah paket ke Indonesia.

3. Berapa lama paket ini tiba di sana?

4. Berapa ongkosnya?

---

5. Permissi, saya mau Tanya.

---

6. Saya heran kenapa surat itu belum sampai/

---

7. Saya harap itu dikirim dengankapal laut.

---

8. Syukurlah iut tiba di sini dengan selamat.

---

9. Orang-orang Indonesia tidak harus berdiri diantri di loket.

---

10. Kita rekatkan peranglo di kanan atas amplop.

---

## ***Chapter VII. Section 9. Answer Key***

### **Activity VII-1**

1. Kantor pos di Indonesia tidak seperti kantor pos di luar negeri.
2. Beda kantor pos di Indonesia dengan negeri lain adalah disini orang2 yang mau membeli benda2 pos tidak harus antri.
3. Surat2 harus ditimbang satu per satu oleh pegawai pos.  
Sesudah itu kita beli perangko dan merekatkan ke bagian atas amplop. Kemudian kita berikan kembali ke pegawai pos di loket untuk dicap.
4. Kantor pos di Indonesia buka dari jam tujuh pagi sampai jam lima sore.
5. Kantor pos di Indonesia tutup pada hari Minggu dan hari2 libur.

### **Activity VII-2**

1. Only one letter.
2. One package.
3. By express mail.
4. The fee for the package was Rp.120.000.- The fee for each letter was Rp.16.000.-
5. It took about two weeks for the mail to get to the US.

### **Activity VII-3**

1. Nona Mala mau mengambil paket dari Seattle.
2. Kiriman itu dikirim dari AS sekitar dua bulan yang lalu.
3. Kiriman itu tidak sampai dengan segera sebab salah dikirim.
4. Kiriman salah dikirim ke Bali.
5. Kiriman sampai ke alamat Nona Mala sekitar satu minggu.

### **Activity VII-4**

1. Saya mau kirim beberapa surat ke luar negeri. Berapa ongkos kirimnya? Kapan surat2 saya tiba disana? Apa cara yang terbaik untuk mengirim supaya surat2 ini tiba dengan cepat?
2. Saya terima surat pemberitahuan dari kantor pos tnetang tibanya paket saya dari Amerika. Apa paket saya sudah ada disini?
3. Dimana loketnya untuk membeli kartu pos? Berapa ongkos kirim ke luar negeri?
4. Kapan kantor pos tutup hari ini? Saya harus kembali hari ini untuk mengirim paket saya sebab saya tidak punya cukup uang.

5. Saya mau kirim paket ini ke Seattle, AS. Paket ini harus tiba disana sebelum hari Natal. Tolong timbang dan kirim secepatnya.

### Activity VII-5

- |     |          |           |           |
|-----|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1.  | harga    | kartu pos | pos udara |
| 2.  | untuk    | timbang   |           |
| 3.  | kiriman  | pos       |           |
| 4.  | paket    | kirim     |           |
| 5.  | uang     | giro      |           |
| 6.  | dari     | kilat     |           |
| 7.  | telegram | surat     |           |
| 8.  | tercatat | perangko  |           |
| 9.  | loket    | antri     |           |
| 10. | melalui  | harga     |           |

### Activity VII-6

1. Tuan Smithj
2. Dia kirim paket ke Seattle, A.S.
3. Nona Mala
4. Dia mau kirim dengan kilat
5. Kurang lebih dua minggu

### Self Test VII-1

1. I have several letters to send to the U.S.
2. You also would like to send the package to Indonesia.
3. How long this package to get there.
4. How much does it cost?
5. Excusme, I would like to ask.
6. I wonder, why the letter is not here yet.
7. Perhaps it was sent by ship.
8. Thank God it arrives here safely.
9. Indonesian people don't have to stand in lline at the counter.
10. We affix the stamp to the upper right side of the envelope.

*The End*