

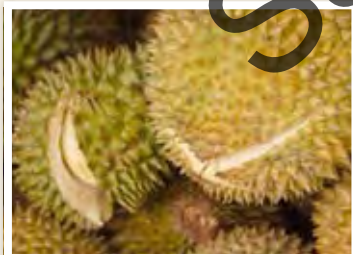
Kosa Kata

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

Buah-buahan dan sayur-sayuran

Fruit and vegetables

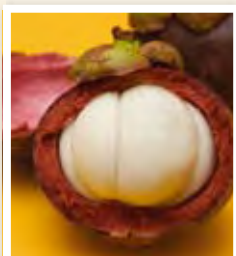
Various tropical fruits and vegetables were mentioned in the cartoon story. You may have heard of some of them, but here are some that are not so common in Australia.



durian



jambu (rose apple)



manggis
(mangosteen)



rambutan

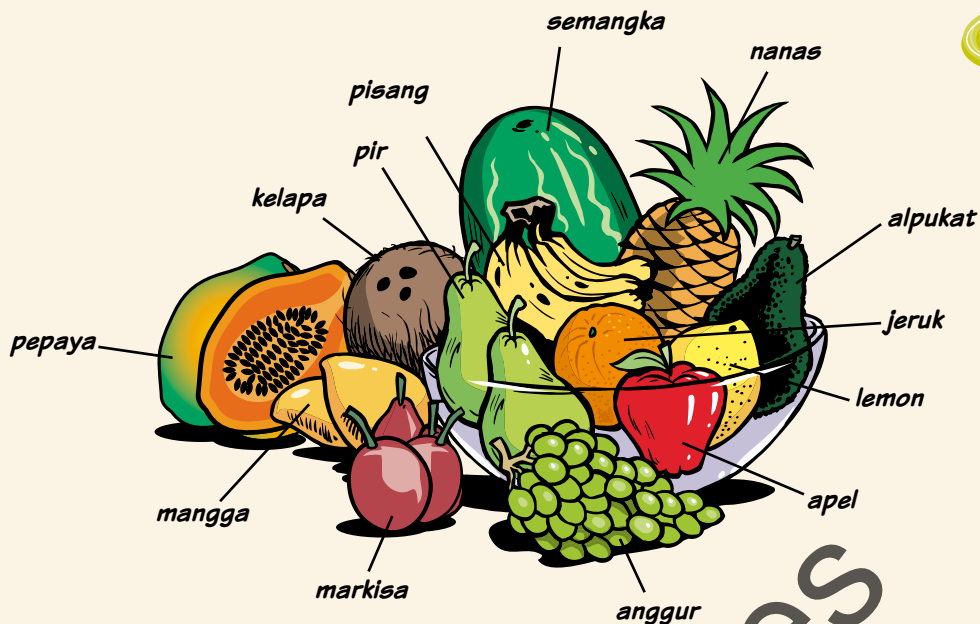


nangka
(jackfruit)

Info bahasa

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

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



Info bahasa

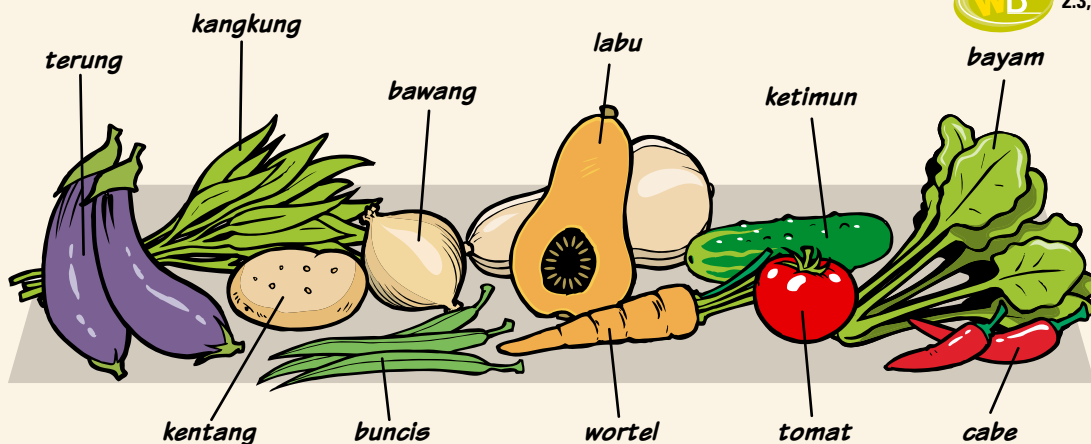
You will remember that **rambut** means 'hair', so it is easy to see how the rambutan got its name! Similarly, the word **durian** comes from **duri**, which means 'thorn'.

2.1

Connect-a-fruit

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

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



Warna apa?

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

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

Sekilo atau sebungkus?



One kilo or one packet?

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

Kosa kata

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

Tata bahasa

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

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

Classifiers

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



2.4

Seikat, sesisir, sekilo ...

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

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

se-
tiga
lima
delapan

buah
ikat
kilo
sisir
biji
botol

markisa
semangka
bawang
pisang
kentang
wortel
nanas
kangkung

Berapa harganya?

How much is it?

Tata bahasa

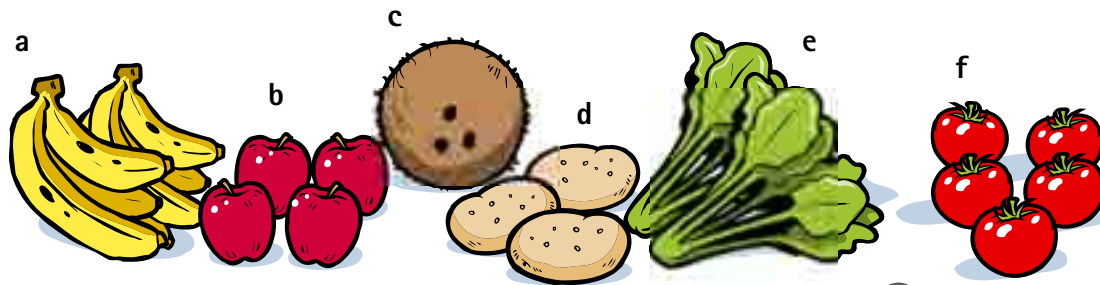
The phrase **berapa harganya?** is literally 'how much is the price?'. As you can see, to reply, the seller says **harganya ...** (the price is ...) or **harga ...** followed by the name of the item ('the price of the ... is). When written, the name of the Indonesian currency unit **rupiah** is shortened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



2.5

Ayo berbelanja!

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



2.6

Role-play

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



Pojok budaya

Di pasar!

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



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

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

Info bahasa

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

Tata bahasa



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

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

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

Remember the rule:

pe + verb = people

Ayo, tawar-menawar! Let’s bargain!



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

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



2.7

Dengarkanlah!

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

Tata bahasa



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

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

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

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



2.8

Poster

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

Info bahasa

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

Bahan-bahan



General groceries



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



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



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



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

Diagram illustrating various grocery items with labels:

- tahu
- ikan
- ayam
- daging
- tepung
- mentega
- roti
- telur
- susu
- keju
- gula
- kecap manis
- garam
- lada
- rempah-rempah/bumbu
- mi/mie
- beras
- kacang

Kosa kata

daging babi	pork
daging sapi	beef



'R'!

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

beras garam rempah-rempah roti telur

2.9

2.10

Unscramble!

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



Kosa kata

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

Mari membaca!



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

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

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

Eko: Bagaimana dengan buah-buahan dan sayur?

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

Eko: Buah kesayangan saya semangka dan jambu.

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

Eko: Oke, Bu. Itu saja?

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

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

Ibu: Baiklah. Dah!

Eko: Dah!

Ayo bercakap-cakap!

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

a	Hai, Kak. Maaf, Bang.	Berapa harga	apel nanas pisang	ini?
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b	Harga	apel nanas pisang	hanya	Rp. 5.000 Rp. 3.500 Rp. 7.000	sekilo. sebuah. sesisir.	Termurah di pasar!
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a	Wah! Mahal sekali,	Kak! Bang!	Boleh saya tawar? Saya mau beli dua	kilo. buah. sisir.
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b	Sudah murah, 'Nak Saya rugi!	Apel Nanas Pisang	ini manis dan segar,	terbaik di pasar! berkualitas tinggi!
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a	Anu ... boleh saya coba	apel nanas pisang	ini?	Kak? Bang?
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b	Baiklah, silakan coba	apel ini. nanas ini. pisang ini.	Mau beli berapa	kilo, buah, sisir,	'Nak?
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a	Mmm, enak! Sangat	manis! segar!	Saya mau beli tiga	kilo. buah. sisir.	Bisa kurang sedikit?
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b	Ya, baiklah!	Rp. 4.000 Rp. 2.800 Rp. 6.200	sekilo. sebuah. sesisir.
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a	Terima kasih,	Kak. Bang.	Ini uangnya.
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b	Kembali! Sama-sama!
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