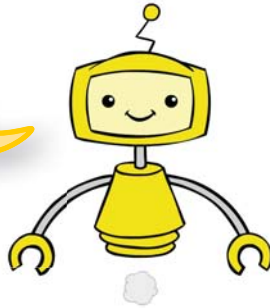


# I've been to Uluru, too

My many years as a flight attendant with All Asia Airways have taken me all over the world countless times. How does that song go? 'I've been everywhere, man ...'



**LINKS TO:**

Stage 2, Module 11  
Learning Object 3: I went there

**PRIOR LEARNING:**

**Stage 1**

Module 3 Work Sheet 6: *Already, yet and not yet*

Module 6 Work Sheet 4: *What are you eating*

Module 8 Work Sheet 5: *My daily life*

**Stage 2**

Module 11 Work Sheet 1: *A headline act*



## 1 A tense time

By now you know that the past tense in Indonesia is generally expressed through contextual cues, or specifically through the use of tense markers and/or time indicators.

➔ For example:

*Saya makan siang pada jam 1.00.*  
I had lunch at 1.00 (contextual cues).  
Note: This could also mean 'I eat lunch at 1.00'.

*Saya sudah makan siang* (past tense marker '*sudah*').  
I've already had lunch.

*Saya sudah makan siang tadi* (past tense marker '*sudah*', plus the time indicator '*tadi*')  
I already ate lunch earlier.

Another common time indicator used to express that an action has just taken place is *baru saja*.

➔ For example:

*Saya baru saja makan siang.*  
I've just now finished having lunch.

### Note:

*Baru saja* is often colloquially abbreviated to *barusan*.

## 2 Have I ever!

When an Indonesian speaker tries to explain in English that they have been somewhere or done something significant in the past they often use the structure, 'I have ever' + action.

➔ For example:

*Saya sudah pernah ke Australia.*  
I have ever been to Australia.

or

*Saya sudah pernah belajar di Americika.*  
I have ever studied in America.

This often causes confusion among English speakers, but is easily explained by the fact that Indonesian has a special tense marker *pernah*, or *sudah pernah*, which is used for expressing an action that occurred in the far past. It corresponds to 'ever' or 'once'.

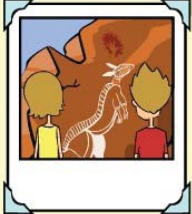


➔ For example:

*Saya pernah belajar di Amerika.*  
I once studied in America.

*Saya sudah pernah ke Australia.*  
I have been to Australia.

## Exercise 1

Anna's teacher has asked her to write a detailed account about one of the many holidays her family has undertaken to Australian tourism landmarks. All her experiences have left a lasting impression and she is no closer to deciding which one was her favourite. She decides to narrow it down to three possibilities. Look at the table and the notes below.

	Kamu pergi ke mana?	Kapan kamu pergi?	Kamu melakukan apa di sana?	Bagaimana keadaan di sana?
	<b>Kimberley</b>	Bulan Juli tahun yang lalu	Melihat lukisan batu	Menarik dan sangat indah
	<b>Jurang Carnarvon</b>	Bulan April waktu liburan sekolah	Makan 'bush tucker'	Cukup menarik
	<b>Pulau Stradbroke</b>	Bulan Januari yang lalu	Meluncur di pasir	Menyenangkan sekali
	<b>Taman Nasional Uluru</b>	Bulan September dua tahun yang lalu	Berjalan mengelilingi dasar batu itu	Panas sekali
	<b>Pegunungan Snowy</b>	Bulan Juli dua tahun yang lalu	Bermain ski	Dingin sekali
	<b>Taman Nasional Pegunungan Bunya</b>	Bulan April dua tahun yang lalu	Berkemah	Sedikit menakutkan

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**Choose three destinations for Anna. Then write detailed accounts of these holidays.**

In order to make your accounts as detailed as possible use all of the information from the table, view Learning Object 3 again, and undertake some online research so that you are able to discuss or describe other elements of the three selected holiday destinations, such as the mode of travel, and so on.

An opening sentence may be:

*Dua tahun yang lalu pada bulan April saya sekeluarga bepergian ke ...*  
Two years ago, my family and I went on a trip to ...

**Laporan Satu**

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