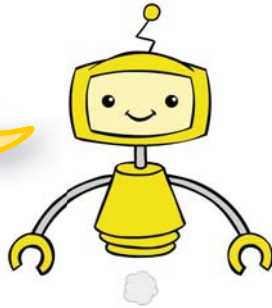


Too much of a good thing

Everyone seems to be enjoying their holiday to the countryside ... but are they? All I hear are complaints and comparisons between Jakarta and Sekarsari. Maybe they both have their own pros and cons? As for me, I can't get enough of this clean country air. It's working wonders for my propulsion system ...



LINKS TO:

Stage 2, Module 17

Learning Object 4: Grandma's house

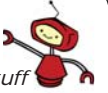
PRIOR LEARNING:

Stage 2

Module 2 Work Sheet 2: *Comparing stuff*

Module 2 Work Sheet 3: *Tall, taller, tallest*

Module 8 Work Sheet 5: *Making complaints*



1 Why do you want to?

When asking questions about future intentions in Indonesian, we can use the question markers *mengapa* or *kenapa* (why) in conjunction with the auxiliary verbs *mau* or *ingin* ('want to' or 'wish to').

➔ For example:

Mengapa Ibu Smart ingin pergi berlibur?
Why does Mrs Smart wish to go on a holiday?

You can use the auxiliary verbs *mau* or *ingin* in the answer to state what someone wishes or wants to do in the future.

➔ For example:

Ibu Smart ingin pergi berlibur karena dia capek sekali melakukan semua kegiatannya di Jakarta.

Mrs Smart wishes to go on a holiday because she is very exhausted from all her activities in Jakarta.

The future tense marker *akan* indicates that an action will definitely take place.

➔ For example:

Keluarga Smart akan pergi berlibur di pedesaan karena Ibu Smart capek sekali melakukan semua kegiatannya di Jakarta.
The Smart family will be holidaying in the countryside because Mrs Smart is very exhausted from all her activities in Jakarta.

2 Over the top

In Module 8, Work Sheet 5, *Making complaints*, you learnt to use *terlalu* (too) to indicate excess. You may recall that in Learning Object 4, *Grandma's house*, Nenek gave her opinion about city life:

Di kota terlalu cepat dan terlalu ramai!
The city is too fast-paced and too crowded!

In Module 2, Work Sheet 2, *Comparing stuff*, and Work Sheet 3, *Tall, taller, tallest*, you learnt that another way of expressing excess is to place the word indicating **comparative degree**, *lebih*, before the adjective. Nenek used this method when comparing aspects of life in Sekarsari to life in Jakarta.

➔ For example:

Udaranya lebih bersih. The air is cleaner.

Airnya lebih segar. The water is fresher.

Makanannya lebih enak. The food is tastier.

Exercise 1

Examine the screenshot below from Learning Object 4, *Grandma's house*.

Nenek membuat sendiri selai dan asinan	karena lebih murah.	✓
Selai di pasar	terlalu manis.	✓
Di desa udaranya	lebih bersih.	✓
Di desa airnya	lebih segar.	✓
Semua hal di kota	terlalu ramai.	✓
Nenek biasanya memancing di hilir	karena airnya lebih tenang.	✓

- 1.1 Write six *mengapa* or *kenapa* questions about Nenek's views on various aspects of village and city life. Then write an answer to each question, incorporating the information provided in the screenshot and in the Learning Object.**

1.1.1

1.1.2

1.1.3

Note:

The questions should be about Nenek's opinions, but not asked of her. Instead, use the Indonesian to ask 'What does Nenek think ...'

1.1.4

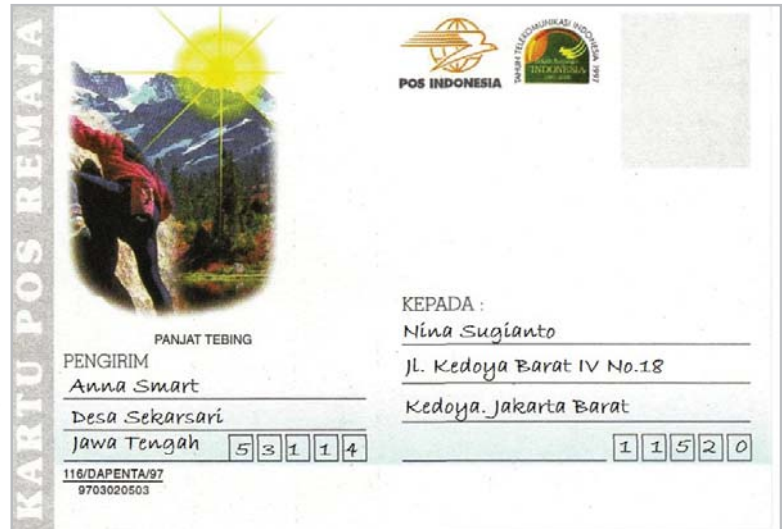
1.1.5

1.1.6

Exercise 2

Anna was keen to send a post card to Nina to tell her about some of the things she had done so far in Sekarsari. She was unable to find any picture postcards so she went to the *Kantor Pos* and bought a *Kartu Pos Remaja*. You may recall learning about these in Module 11, Work Sheet 6, *Postcards from Mars*.

Use all of the space on the back of the card to write a message from Anna to Nina in Indonesian.



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