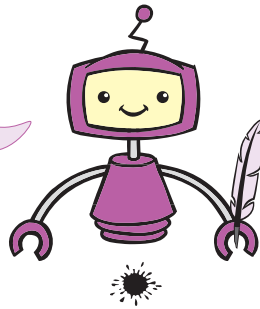


Taken for a ride

Everyone seems to have an opinion when it comes to rides in an amusement park. That's why theme parks are designed to cater for people (and robots like me) of all ages. That way everyone is guaranteed to get something from the day's outing.



LINKS TO:

Stage 3, Module 3
Learning Object 2: *Review and ride*

PRIOR LEARNING:

Stage 2

Module 10 Work Sheet 1: *I beg to differ*
Work Sheet 4: *More on agreeing and disagreeing*

1 That's my opinion

In Stage 2, Module 10, Work Sheet 1, *I beg to differ* and Work Sheet 5, *More on agreeing and disagreeing*, you learnt about expressing your opinion about something.

You learnt that to express agreement you can say *Saya setuju* (I agree), and to disagree you can say *Saya tidak setuju* (I disagree).

➔ For example:

Saya setuju bahwa wahananya mendebarkan.
I agree that the rides are exciting.

Saya tidak setuju bahwa antrian untuk wahana ini terlalu panjang.
I disagree that the queue for this ride is too long.

When you disagree with someone, you might want to provide an explanation for why you disagree by stating your opinion. In order to express your opinion, you learnt that you can use a variety of sentence structures.

➔ For example:

Menurut pendapat saya ...
In my opinion ...

Saya kira (bahwa) ... / Saya pikir (bahwa) ...
I think (that) ...

Saya percaya (bahwa) ...
I believe (that) ...

Let's have a look at some ways of combining agreeing or disagreeing with giving an opinion.

➔ For example:

Saya tidak setuju. Saya pikir bahwa wahana di perayaan sekolah itu sama bagusnya dengan wahana di Mitza.

I disagree. I think that the rides at the school fete were just as good as the rides at the Mitza.

Saya setuju! Menurut pendapat saya setiap orang harus punya kesempatan untuk mencoba wahana ini.

I agree! In my opinion everyone should have an opportunity to try this ride.

Some other useful expressions you might use include:

<i>Tentu saja!</i>	Of course!/absolutely!
<i>Benar!/Betul!</i>	True!
<i>Memang!</i>	Indeed!

In Learning Object 2, *Review and ride*, you heard Anna and Wahyu express their regret about some of the rides.

Anna said:

Menyedihkan. Aku suka wahana permainan yang semacam ini.

What a pity. I like this type of ride.

and

Wahyu said:

Sayang sekali. Wahana permainan itu dulu seru sekali. That's a shame. It used to be really good.

2 You're kidding!

In Learning Object 2, *Review and ride*, the characters used the simple expression *Saya setuju* (I agree) when they wanted to express their agreement.

However, in everyday conversations, people often use a range of more colourful expressions to express agreement and disagreement.



For example:

Kamu bercanda, bukan?
You're kidding, aren't you?

Yang benar saja?
Are you serious?

Omong kosong!
That's a load of rubbish!

Enggak! Sama sekali tidak.
No! Not at all.

3 Let's talk about it!

In writing, there are two ways to represent dialogue. One is to quote directly, and the other is to quote indirectly.

When using direct speech, we write the words exactly as the person says them, and enclose the words in quotation marks.



For example:

Wahyu berkata, 'Wahana permainan itu dulu seru sekali'.

Wahyu said, 'That ride used to be really good.'

'Wahana permainan itu dulu seru sekali,' kata Wahyu.

'That ride used to be really good,' said Wahyu.

Did you notice the differences between how direct speech is punctuated in Indonesian and in English? Here is a summary of the differences and similarities.

English direct speech	Indonesian direct speech
<p>Each line of dialogue in English prose is enclosed in single or double quotation marks depending on the style you are using.</p> <p> For example:</p> <p>'How are you?' she said. 'Not bad,' he replied. 'I'm pleased to hear that.'</p> <p>There are many synonyms for 'said', including: replied, shouted, whispered, and so on.</p>	<p><i>Berkata</i> or <i>kata</i> are used to indicate direct speech.</p> <p>Kata is used when the 'tag' comes after the dialogue: '<i>Apa kabar?</i>' kata Anna.</p> <p>And <i>berkata</i> is used when the 'tag' comes before the dialogue: <i>Wahyu berkata, 'Lumayan.'</i></p>
<p>A new speaker means a new paragraph.</p>	<p>A new speaker means a new paragraph.</p>

When using indirect speech, you do not necessarily include everything the person said. You may summarise the gist of what they said instead. Indirect speech is indicated by the words *mengatakan bahwa*.

➔ For example:

Wahyu mengatakan bahwa wahana permainan Luncur Jeram dulu seru sekali.

Wahyu said that the Luncur Jeram ride used to be really good.

Exercises

Exercise 1

Using what you have learnt in this work sheet about expressing opinions, and agreeing and disagreeing, write opinions about each of the rides at Mitza for each of the characters below.

After Peter has given his opinion, the others may respond by agreeing or disagreeing with Peter!

➔ For example:

Peter: *Menurut pendapat Peter wahana permainan Luncur Jeram membosankan dan benar-benar harus dibongkar.*

Anna: *Bagi Anna wahana permainan Luncur Jeram tidak mulus lagi dan terlalu basah.*

Wahyu: *Wahyu pikir sayang sekali, karena dulu wahana permainan Luncur Jeram seru sekali.*

Asti: *Asti kira bahwa wahana permainan Luncur Jeram mengasyikkan.*

1.1 Pontang Panting









1.2 Seru Seram



Two horizontal lines for writing.



Two horizontal lines for writing.



Two horizontal lines for writing.



Two horizontal lines for writing.

1.3 Kincir Putar



Two horizontal lines for writing.



Two horizontal lines for writing.



Two horizontal lines for writing.



Two horizontal lines for writing.

1.4 Cangkir Putar



Blank writing area for Peter's response, consisting of two horizontal lines.



Blank writing area for Anna's response, consisting of two horizontal lines.



Blank writing area for Wahyu's response, consisting of two horizontal lines.



Blank writing area for Asti's response, consisting of two horizontal lines.

1.5 Merayap Rayap



Blank writing area for Peter's response, consisting of two horizontal lines.



Blank writing area for Anna's response, consisting of two horizontal lines.



Blank writing area for Wahyu's response, consisting of two horizontal lines.



Blank writing area for Asti's response, consisting of two horizontal lines.

Exercise 2

Rewrite the conversations, from Exercise 1, in Indonesian language prose, this time using a combination of direct and indirect speech.

➡ For example:

'Wahana permainan Luncur Jeram membosankan dan benar-benar harus dibongkar,' kata Peter. Anna mengira bahwa wahana permainan Luncur Jeram tidak mulus lagi dan terlalu basah.

'Sayang sekali. Dulu wahana permainan Luncur Jeram seru sekali,' kata Wahyu. Asti percaya bahwa wahana permainan Luncur Jeram mengasyikkan.

2.1 Pontang Panting

2.2 Seru Seram

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2.3 Kincir Putar

2.4 Cangkir Putar

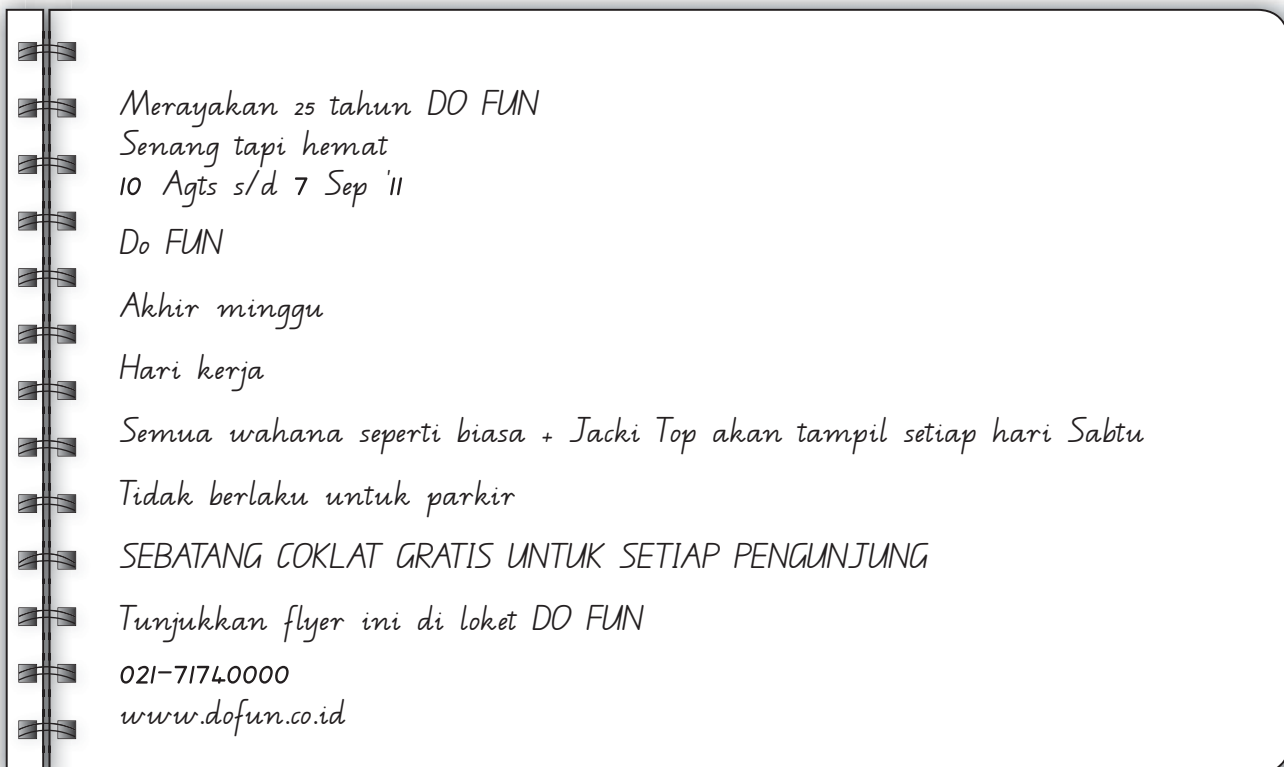
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2.5 Merayap Rayap

Exercise 3

At school today, Nina was telling Anna and Peter about the poster she saw advertising the 25th birthday celebrations for DO FUN amusement park.

Study the information that Nina jotted down in her notebook from the poster, and then complete the exercises that follow.



(continued from previous page)

3.1 How can people claim the birthday discount, and how much is it?

3.2 How can Anna and Peter find out more about the birthday celebrations?

3.3 What information on the poster do you think would be of most interest to Anna? Give reasons for your answer.

3.4 What information from the poster do you think would be of most interest to Zack? Give reasons for your answer.

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3.5 Complete the following conversation, filling in the blanks, using what you have learned in this work sheet about expressing opinions, and agreeing and disagreeing.

Peter: *Apa kamu tahu bahwa harga karcis masuk DO FUN murah minggu depan?*

Anna: _____

Peter: *Tapi mengapa mereka memberikan potongan harga?*

Anna: _____

Peter: *O, ya? Kapan potongan harga itu berlaku?*

Anna: _____

Peter: *Jadi, apa kamu ingat berapa harga tiket masuk yang ditulis pada flyer?*

Anna: _____

Peter: *50%? Aku tahu bahwa pada akhir minggu harga tiketnya Rp150.000.*

Anna: _____

Peter: *Wah, murah sekali! Bagaimana kalau kita mengajak Ardi dan Nina ke sana minggu depan?*

Anna: _____

Peter: *Hebat! Kalau begitu kita pergi hari Sabtu depan ya, tanggal 17.*

Anna: _____

Peter: *Huh?*

Anna: _____