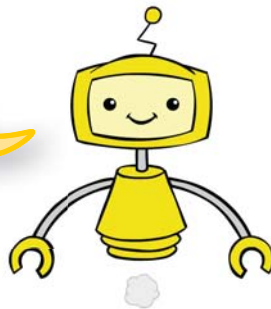


Where are we now?

Help! Where are we? Do you have any idea? I think we had better take a look at reading maps so we can find our way home.



LINKS TO:

Stage 2, Module 3
Learning Object 2: Open day

PRIOR LEARNING:

Stage 1

Module 4 Work Sheet 9: *Indicating location*

Module 7 Work Sheet 3: *Indicating location*

Module 10 Work Sheet 7: *My neighbourhood*



Spaces and places

1

As you have learnt, there are three prepositions that indicate position and direction: **di** (in, at, on), **ke** (to) and **dari** (from). We call these **locative prepositions**.

When we want to indicate more details about the location of something, the locative prepositions are often combined with other words to form a **prepositional phrase of location**. Here are some examples:

Preposition	+	Other word	=	Prepositional phrase of location
<i>di</i>		<i>atas</i>		<i>di atas</i> (above, on top of)
<i>ke</i>		<i>atas</i>		<i>ke atas</i> (upwards)
<i>dari</i>		<i>atas</i>		<i>dari atas</i> (from above)
<i>di</i>		<i>bawah</i>		<i>di bawah</i> (under, below)
<i>ke</i>		<i>bawah</i>		<i>ke bawah</i> (downwards)
<i>dari</i>		<i>bawah</i>		<i>dari bawah</i> (from below)
<i>di</i>		<i>belakang</i>		<i>di belakang</i> (behind)
<i>ke</i>		<i>belakang</i>		<i>ke belakang</i> (to the back)
<i>dari</i>		<i>belakang</i>		<i>dari belakang</i> (from behind)
<i>di</i>		<i>dalam</i>		<i>di dalam</i> (inside)
<i>ke</i>		<i>dalam</i>		<i>ke dalam</i> (into)
<i>dari</i>		<i>dalam</i>		<i>dari dalam</i> (from inside)
<i>di</i>		<i>luar</i>		<i>di luar</i> (outside)
<i>ke</i>		<i>luar</i>		<i>ke luar</i> (to go outside)
<i>dari</i>		<i>luar</i>		<i>dari luar</i> (from outside)
<i>di</i>		<i>samping</i>		<i>di samping</i> (beside)
<i>ke</i>		<i>samping</i>		<i>ke samping</i> (to the side)
<i>dari</i>		<i>samping</i>		<i>dari samping</i> (from the side)
<i>di</i>		<i>seberang</i>		<i>di seberang</i> (on the other side, opposite)
<i>ke</i>		<i>seberang</i>		<i>ke seberang</i> (to the other side, across)
<i>dari</i>		<i>seberang</i>		<i>dari seberang</i> (from the other side)
<i>di</i>		<i>sebelah</i>		<i>di sebelah</i> [on the ___ (of), to the ___ (of)]
<i>ke</i>		<i>sebelah</i>		<i>ke sebelah</i> (to go ___)
<i>dari</i>		<i>sebelah</i>		<i>dari sebelah</i> (from the ___)

Hint! *di sebelah* is mostly used to indicate direction, for example left, right, north, south, etc.

All about *ada*

2

Ada means 'to be located'; or, 'there is', 'there are'.

You have already learnt two common uses of *ada*. Here are two examples as a reminder:

*Sekolah Harapan Bangsa **ada** di Jakarta Barat.*
The Harapan Bangsa school **is located** in West Jakarta.

and

***Ada** banyak siswa di sekolah itu.*

There are many students at that school.

Note:

Ada serves several other useful functions, which you will practise in future, but, for the time being, we will be consolidating these two functions.

Patterns for places

3

There are three patterns for expressing location in Indonesian. Note the meaning of *ada* in each pattern.

Here are the three patterns:

1. Subject

verb

prepositional phrase

object.

Ruang kelas bahasa

ada

di depan

ruang komputer.

The language classroom

is located

in front of

the computer room.

2. Prepositional phrase

object

verb

subject.

Di depan

ruang komputer

ada

ruang kelas bahasa.

In front of

the computer room

is

a language classroom.

3. Verb

subject

prepositional phrase

object.

Ada

ruang kelas bahasa

di depan

ruang komputer.

(There) is

a language classroom

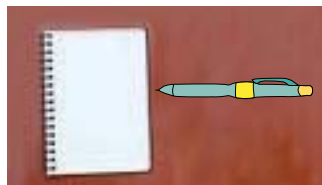
in front of

the computer room.

Note:

The patterns for expressing location replicate the patterns used in English.

These patterns are actually quite easy to apply. Look at the picture and the application of all three sentence patterns to describe the location of the pen. It isn't all that complicated, is it?



Pena ada di atas meja.

Di atas meja ada pena.

Ada pena di atas meja.

And more about *terletak di*

4

As you have already learnt, ***terletak di*** means 'to be situated at'. Indonesians frequently use ***terletak*** (is located) instead of *ada* when expressing the location of cities, towns and villages. This is also generally the case when expressing street locations of buildings.

In Stage 1, Module 4, Work Sheet 9,
Indicating location

For example:

Gajah Mada Plaza terletak di Jl. Hayam Wuruk.

Gajah Mada Plaza **is located in** Hayam Wuruk Street.

5

Exercises

Exercise 1

Do you remember Anna showing us around the Smarts' apartment?

Well, Mr and Mrs Smart are away for the weekend and it seems, from the state of the lounge room, that Peter, Anna and their friends haven't left it very tidy after a night watching DVDs. Mr and Mrs Smart have asked the *pembantu* (house maid) to let them know how the teenagers left the room.

Write ten sentences about the location of the items in the picture.

For example:

Jam radio ada di atas kursi.

Hint! Use appropriate adjectives to enhance your descriptions and make full use of the sentence patterns you have learned for expressing location.

In Stage 1, Module 4, Work Sheet 9,
Indicating location



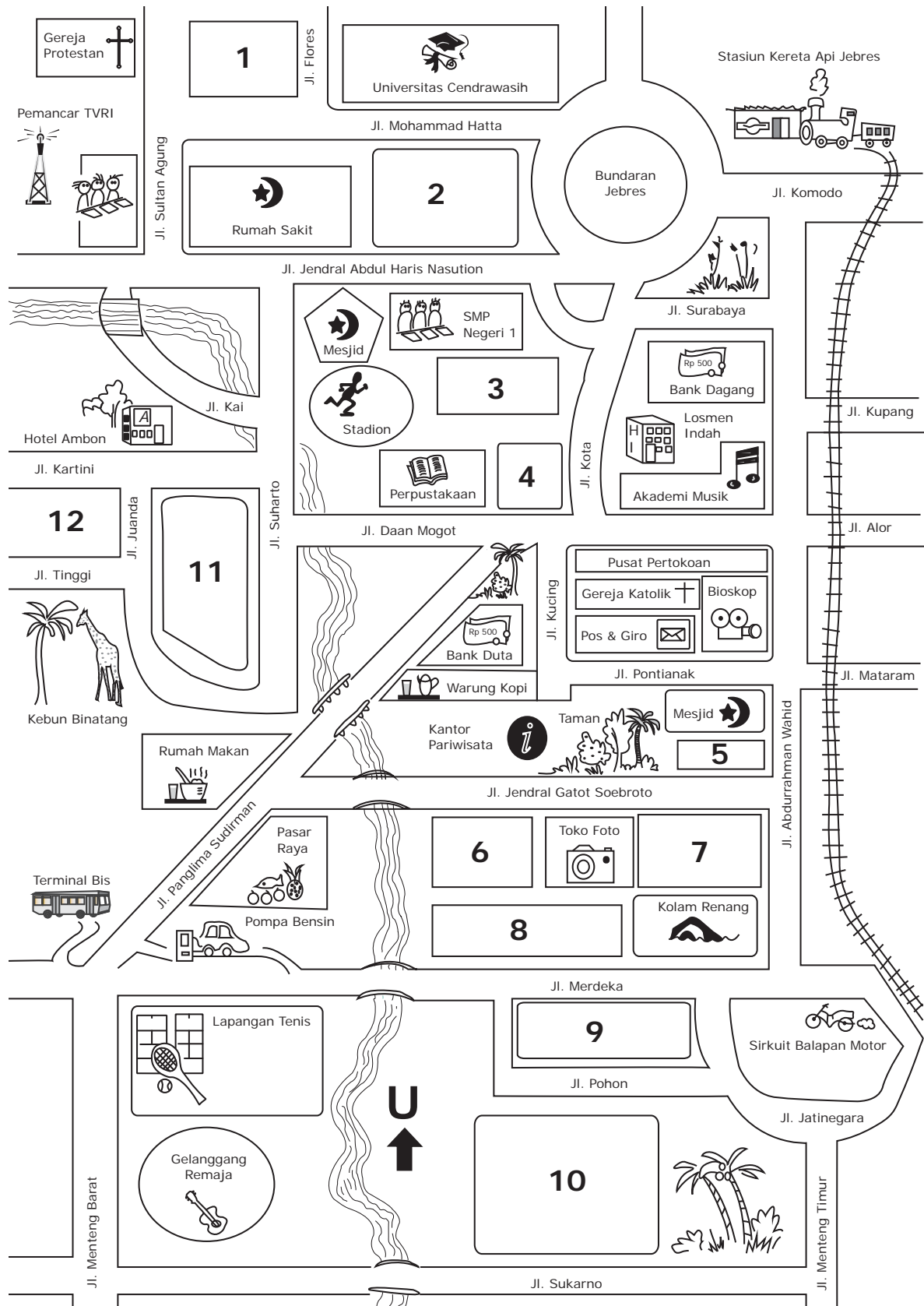
(continued on following page)

Exercise 2

Here is a map of the town of Jebres in West Java. On the next page are some sentences describing the location of places on the map.

Match the location descriptions with the corresponding numbers on the map.

Write the answers in the spaces provided.



(continued on following page)

(continued from previous page)

Number	Description of location
_____	Alun-alun terletak di Jl. Kota di antara SMP dan perpustakaan.
_____	Letaknya lapangan bola basket ada di antara Jl. Merdeka dan Jl. Pohon dan di sebelah barat sirkuit balapan motor.
_____	Plaza Gajah Mada terletak di Jl. Jendral Abdul Haris Nasution di samping rumah sakit.
_____	Letaknya swalayan ada di sudut Jl. Abdurrahman Wahid dan Jl. Jendral Gatot Soebroto dan di sebelah utara kolam renang.
_____	Pabrik makanan terletak di sudut Jl. Kartini, Jl. Juanda dan Jl. Suharto dan di sebelah timur kebun binatang.
_____	Letaknya klinik dokter gigi ada di sudut Jl. Kota dan Jl. Daan Mogot dan di sebelah timur perpustakaan.
_____	Apotek terletak di sudut Jl. Abdurrahman Wahid dan Jl. Jendral Gatot Soebroto dan di sebelah timur taman.
_____	Letaknya pabrik karoseri mobil ada di sudut Jl. Kartini, Jl. Juanda dan Jl. Tinggi dan di sebelah barat pabrik makanan.
_____	SMA terletak di sudut Jl. Mohammad Hatta dan Jl. Sultan Agung dan di sebelah barat Universitas Cendrawasih.
_____	Letaknya tempat parkir umum ada di Jl. Merdeka di sebelah barat kolam renang.
_____	Toko pakaian terletak di Jl. Jendral Gatot Soebroto di sebelah utara tempat parkir umum.
_____	Letaknya lapangan sepak bola ada di Jl. Sukarno di sebelah timur gelanggang remaja dan di sebelah selatan lapangan bola basket.

Exercise 3

Now you know the names of each of the buildings on the map.

Write ten sentences describing the locations of the buildings and other facilities, both in relation to each other and in relation to their street locations.

Do not copy the clues given in Exercise 1 for any of your ten sentences.

Hint! Make sure you use all three of the sentence patterns available to express location.

3.1

3.2

3.3

3.4

3.5

3.6

3.7

3.8

3.9

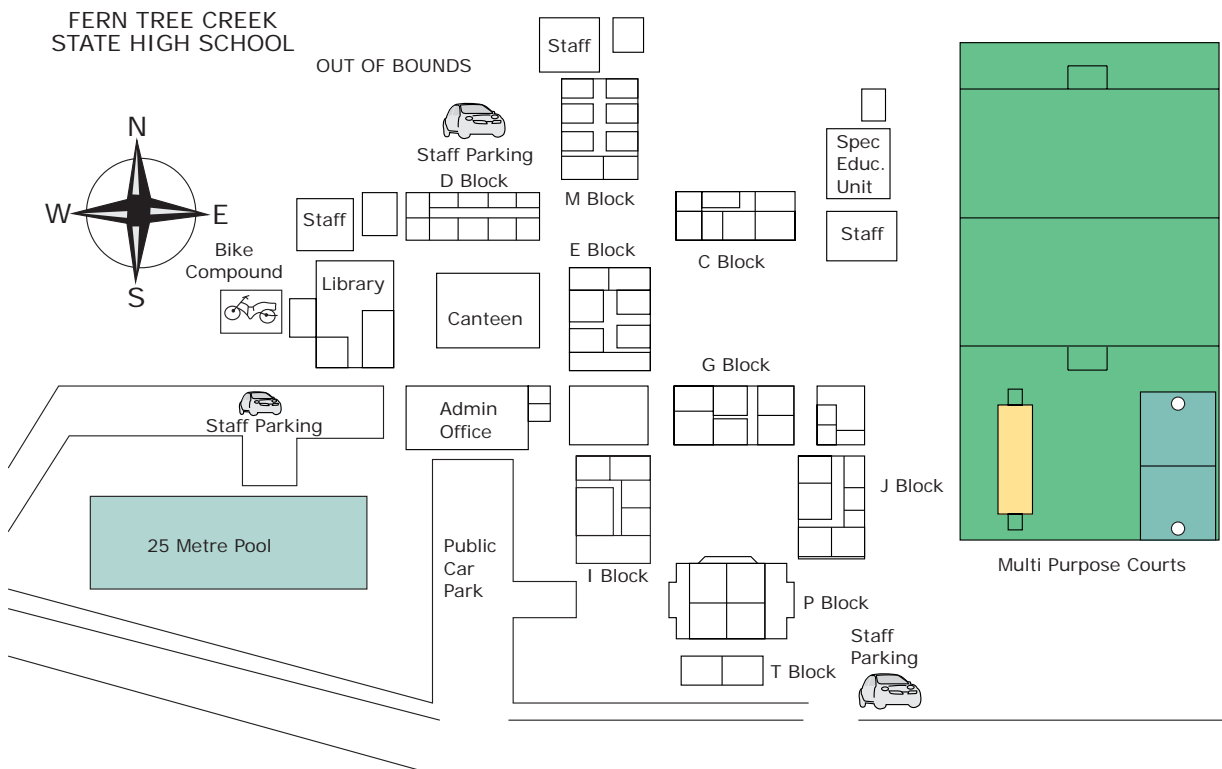
3.10

Exercise 4

Pak Rudi has asked Peter to prepare a brief presentation about his school in Australia, Fern Tree Creek State High School, similar to the presentation given by Josh about his school in America.

Peter needs to discuss the location of the school and the buildings within the school in relation to each other. He also needs to discuss the facilities within the various buildings.

Below is a map of Fern Tree Creek State High School.



(continued on following page)

(continued from previous page)

Prepare Peter's transcript for his presentation using the additional information about the school's facilities given below:

Blok	Fasilitas
Blok D	Tujuh buah ruang kelas Matematika.
Blok E	Enam buah laboratorium Fisika, Kimia dan Biologi dan dua buah ruang umum.
Blok C	Enam buah laboratorium komputer dan dua buah ruang kelas Bahasa Indonesia.
Blok M	Tujuh buah ruang kelas Pendidikan Sosial dan Bahasa Inggris dan dua buah laboratorium komputer.
Blok G	Lima buah ruang kelas Bahasa Inggris.
Blok J	Dua buah ruang dapur dan tiga buah ruang kelas Seni Lukis.
Blok P	Sebuah studio Seni Drama, sebuah studio Film Dan Televisi dan sebuah studio Tari.
Blok T	Dua buah ruang Teknik Mesin.

Sample opening sentences:

Ini peta sekolah Fern Tree Creek State High School. Fern Tree Creek State High School terletak di Jl. Fifth Avenue di Fern Tree Creek, Brisbane Utara. Blok E ada di tengah sekolah. Di Blok E ada enam buah laboratorium Fisika, Kimia dan Biologi dan dua buah ruang umum.
