

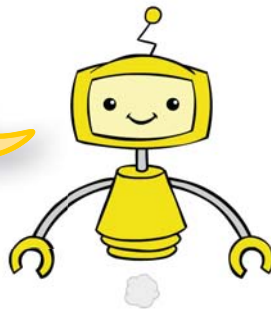
Bussing it to school

LINKS TO:

Stage 2, Module 4

Learning Object 2: My school

I'm catching the bus to school with my friends. *Kamu naik apa ke sekolah?* How do you travel to school? Let's find out about your friends as well!



How do you get to school? *Naik apa?*

1

If you want to ask someone how they get to school use the question word **apa** after **naik**.

Kamu naik apa ke sekolah?
What do you go to school by?

Saya naik bis ke sekolah.
I go by bus to school.

or

Saya ke sekolah dengan bis.
I go to school by bus.

If you walk to school, use the verb **berjalan kaki**.

Saya berjalan kaki ke sekolah.
I walk to school.

2

There are those ... *ada yang*

▶ **Ada yang** means 'there are those who ...'

When used with the word *naik*, the resulting expression means, 'There are those who travel by ...'

For example:

Ada yang berjalan kaki, **ada yang** bersepeda, **ada yang** naik bis dan **ada pula yang** naik mobil ke sekolah.

There are those who walk; **there are those** who ride bikes; **there are those** who travel by bus; and there are also **those who go by** car to school.

▶ *Ada yang* is used when comparing how different groups of people undertake an activity. It must precede the verb for both of the activities being compared.

The conjunction *dan* (and) can be used to separate the two activities, but normally just a comma is used.

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Note:

Did you notice that you can say **bersepeda** as well as **naik sepeda** for riding a bicycle?

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For example:

Ada yang makan di warung, **ada yang** makan di restoran.
There are those who eat at street stalls; **there are those** who eat at restaurants.

Ada yang berbelanja di pasar **dan** *ada yang* berbelanja di mal.
There are those who shop at the traditional market **and** there are those who shop at the shopping mall.

Note:

In English we use either a conjunction or a semi-colon to join two or more complete sentences.

To accompany ... *mengantar*

3

Mengantar is a transitive verb. In this context, it means to bring someone to a destination. At other times it can mean 'to accompany'.

In large cities, such as Jakarta, many students rely on public transport, a personal chauffeur, or their parents to take them to school. The object focus construction is more commonly used when describing these habitual travel arrangements. Take a look and compare the three different structures:

► **The 'naik' / 'dengan' option (see Block 1)**

Saya naik mobil ke sekolah.
I go by car to school

or

Saya ke sekolah dengan mobil.
I go to school by car

► **Subject focus**

Supir mengantar saya ke sekolah.
The driver takes me to school.

► **Object focus**

Saya diantar supir ke sekolah

or

Saya diantar oleh supir ke sekolah.
I am taken to school by chauffeur.

You have learnt that only transitive verbs with the *meN-* prefix can be used to form object focus sentences.

See Module 3, Work Sheet 2,
Welcome! Please take your seat.

In the context of 'to travel by', although *naik* is a transitive verb, it does not take on a *meN-* prefix and therefore cannot be used to form object focus sentences.

Note:

Did you notice that the mode of transport becomes the subject, and the passenger becomes the object in the object focus examples?

Did you also notice that the use of *oleh* is optional?

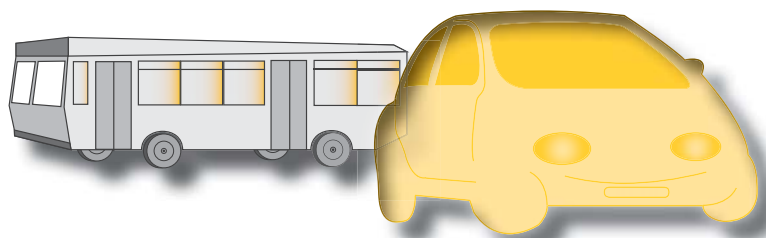
Transportasi di Jakarta

4

Students in Jakarta can use many forms of transport to get to school. Some are unique to Jakarta, while others are common worldwide.

You can research some of these with an internet image search. Just type in the modes of transport listed below, preceded by the word *naik*. For example, *naik bajaj*.

<i>bajaj</i>	<i>mobil</i>
<i>bekak</i>	<i>ojek</i>
<i>bis</i>	<i>sepeda</i>
<i>delman / dokar</i>	<i>sepeda motor</i>
<i>mikrolet</i>	<i>taksi</i>
<i>metro mini</i>	



Bekak and *delman* are no longer permitted in Jakarta. Can you think of the reasons why they are banned?

Exercise 1

Write five sentences on how each of the five friends might travel to school in Jakarta.

Use each of the *naik* and *dengan* patterns, along with an object focus sentence, to demonstrate the range of sentences that can be used for expressing habitual travel arrangements.

Use the information provided to help you.

For example:

Wahyu naik mobil ke sekolah.

Wahyu ke sekolah dengan mobil.

Wahyu diantar mobil ke sekolah.

<i>Nama</i>	<i>Transportasi</i>	<i>Tujuan</i>
<i>Peter</i>	<i>bajaj</i>	<i>ke sekolah</i>
<i>Anna</i>	<i>bis</i>	
	<i>mikrolet</i>	
<i>Ardi</i>	<i>metro mini</i>	
	<i>mobil</i>	
<i>Nina</i>	<i>ojek</i>	
<i>Tono</i>	<i>sepeda</i>	

Exercise 2

These tables show the results of a class survey on how the students travel to school each day.

<i>Nomor</i>	<i>Nama</i>	<i>Transporti ke sekolah</i>
1.	<i>Fiona</i>	<i>sepeda</i>
2.	<i>David</i>	<i>bis</i>
3.	<i>Luke</i>	<i>bis</i>
4.	<i>Danielle</i>	<i>mobil</i>
5.	<i>Tonya</i>	<i>berjalan kaki</i>
6.	<i>Richard</i>	<i>skate board</i>
7.	<i>Chelsea</i>	<i>mobil</i>
8.	<i>Jordann</i>	<i>sepeda</i>
9.	<i>Tiarna</i>	<i>bis</i>
10.	<i>Joshua</i>	<i>mobil</i>

<i>Nomor</i>	<i>Nama</i>	<i>Transporti ke sekolah</i>
11.	<i>Tahlia</i>	<i>berjalan kaki</i>
12.	<i>Jason</i>	<i>bis</i>
13.	<i>Claudia</i>	<i>berjalan kaki</i>
14.	<i>Bianca</i>	<i>bis</i>
15.	<i>Nikki</i>	<i>mobil</i>
16.	<i>Taylah</i>	<i>berjalan kaki</i>
17.	<i>Ashleigh</i>	<i>mobil</i>
18.	<i>Lawson</i>	<i>bis</i>
19.	<i>Chloe</i>	<i>berjalan kaki</i>
20.	<i>Mark</i>	<i>sekuter</i>

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Write sentences about how each student travels to school.

Use the information in the survey to help you.

Hint! Use the full range of structures that you have learnt, including the object focus construction.

For example:
Gemma naik sekuter ke sekolah. Gemma rides a scooter to school.
David ke sekolah dengan bis. David goes to school by bus.
