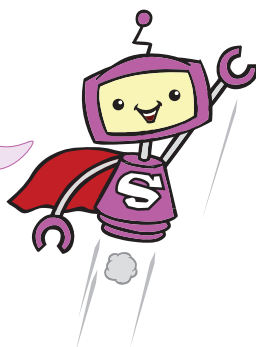


Help is at hand

Kate had an exciting time in the learning object. Luckily the policeman was there to help her when she needed him! There are all kinds of other people we can call on for help when it's needed. Let's find out more about asking for help ...



LINKS TO:

Stage 3, Module 5
Learning Object 3: *Help!*

PRIOR LEARNING:

Stage 2

Module 6 Work Sheet 1: *Very interesting*
Work Sheet 4: *Actions speak louder than verbs*
Module 10 Work Sheet 5: *Thanks for everything*

1 Asking for help

In Learning Object 3, *Help!* Kate asked the policeman in the park for help in three different ways. When she was lost and needed help to work out which way to go, she said:

Apakah Bapak bisa menolong saya?
Could you help me, please?

When she lost her hat in the pond, she needed help more urgently, and said:

Saya perlu pertolongan.
I need help.

Finally, when a spider dropped onto her shoulder, Kate panicked and called out:

Tolong!
Help!

Notice how Kate addressed the policeman using the term *Bapak*. It is very important in Indonesia that you address someone using the correct register. In this context Kate could also have used the word *Anda* when speaking to the policeman; however, *Bapak* sounds more polite and more personal.

2 To give is better than to receive

When someone needs help, it's often considered an honour in both Australia and Indonesia to be able to lend a hand. Doing a favour for a friend, relative or even a stranger is a great way of demonstrating your good character and building good relationships with others.

When we do a favour for another person, the favour might be in the form of an action performed for them, or an object given or loaned to them.

When describing an action performed for someone else, you could say:

Saya membantu teman mengingat dialognya.
I helped my friend learn her lines.

Nenek memberi es krim kepada anak laki-laki-itu.

Grandmother gave the little boy an ice cream.

Anna menyumbangkan mainan tuanya kepada lelang untuk amal itu.

Anna donated her old toys to the charity auction.

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Notice the words *meminjamkan* (to lend) and *menyumbangkan* (to donate).

- These *meN-...-kan* verbs are transitive, which means they need an object such as *buku*, (book), or *mainan tua*, (old toys).
- These words are also known as causative verbs, that is they are verbs that indicate that the subject causes another person to carry out the action on the object.

3 Thanks so much for helping out!

When someone has helped out, it's important to acknowledge their generosity by thanking them.

The standard expression for 'thank you' in Bahasa Indonesia is *terima kasih* followed by the preposition *atas*.

➤ For example:

Terima kasih atas bantuan Anda.

Thank you for your help.

Terima kasih atas sarannya.

Thank you for your advice.

However, in Learning Object 4, *Help!* Kate said goodbye to the policeman and thanked him by saying:

Sampai jumpa dan terima kasih untuk petanya.

Goodbye and thanks for the map.

Sampai jumpa dan terima kasih sudah

mengambilkan topi saya.

Goodbye and thanks for getting my hat.

Sampai jumpa dan terima kasih sudah

menyelamatkan saya.

Goodbye and thanks for rescuing me.

This is because, in everyday conversation, more and more people use the expression *terima kasih* followed by the preposition *untuk*.

➤ For example:

Terima kasih untuk hadiahnya.

Thank you for the gift.

If Kate were thanking a friend she would probably use less formal language, and a more informal register.

➤ For example:

Makasih, Peter!

or

Trims, Peter!

Thanks, Peter!

Exercises

Exercise 1

In this work sheet, you've learnt about asking for help, giving and receiving assistance, and expressing gratitude by saying thank you.

For each of the following scenarios, use the language you have learnt to write brief dialogues, in Indonesian. Each dialogue should include an example of asking for help, describing the help offered or required, and saying thank you.

1.1 Peter has misplaced the notebook in which he wrote his homework tasks. He decides to call one of his classmates for help.

Peter: _____

Tono: _____

Peter: _____

Tono: _____

Peter: _____

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Tono: _____

Peter: _____

1.2 Anna wants to rearrange the furniture in her room and put up some posters of Jacki Top. She needs to ask someone to help her with the heavy items.

Anna: _____

Peter: _____

Anna: _____

Peter: _____

Anna: _____

1.3 Zak wants to upgrade his operating system. He needs to ask someone for technical assistance.

Roby: _____

Zak: _____

Roby: _____

Zak: _____

Roby: _____

Zak: _____

Roby: _____

(continued on following page)

(continued from previous page)

Zak: _____

1.4 Mr Smart isn't sure what to wear to the poetry reading. He decides to ask someone for fashion advice.

Mr Smart: _____

Mrs Smart: _____

Mr Smart: _____

Mrs Smart: _____

Mr Smart: _____

(continued on following page)

(continued from previous page)

Mrs Smart: _____

Mr Smart: _____

Mrs Smart: _____

Mr Smart: _____

1.5 Mrs Smart has been invited to a baby shower and wants to take a small gift for the expectant mother, but she can't decide what would be appropriate. She decides to ask someone for advice.

Mrs Smart: _____

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(continued from previous page)

Mrs Sugianto: _____

Mrs Smart: _____

Mrs Sugianto: _____

Mrs Smart: _____

Mrs Sugianto: _____

Mrs Smart: _____

(continued on following page)

(continued from previous page)

Mrs Sugianto: _____

Mrs Smart: _____

Mrs Sugianto: _____

Mrs Smart: _____

Exercise 2

It's a beautiful day in the park. The sun is shining, and there's a slight breeze blowing. Zak is daydreaming about what life would be like as a super-hero. Super-Zak to the rescue!

For each of the scenarios Zak imagines, write a short scene, in Indonesian, including dialogue in which the characters ask for help, receive help, and express their gratitude.

2.1 A tiger has escaped from the zoo and is headed for the sandpit. There are at least ten toddlers playing in the sandpit, with their parents supervising nearby. Super-Zak to the rescue!

2.3 One of the paddle boats in the lake has overturned. All of the passengers are in the water, splashing about. It looks as though they will drown if Super-Zak doesn't do something.

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2.5 The snack vendor has run out of chocolate ice cream. All the children are crying. The parents are tearing out their hair. What can be done? Will Super-Zak be able to save the day?

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