

Shopping for food

You have already learnt that a shop-keeper or stall owner greets customers with the question, ***Ada yang bisa saya bantu?*** (Can I help you?)

Another phrase they often use is, ***Cari apa?*** (What are you looking for?).

For example:

Selamat siang. Cari apa?

Hello. What are you looking for?

Saya sedang mencari ikan tuna.

I'm looking for some tuna.

WEIGHT:

The metric system is used for weights and measurements in Indonesia. The weight of fruit, vegetables, meat and fish is expressed as ***per kilogram*** or ***per kilo***.

For example:

Ikan tuna Rp 55.000,- per kilogram. Tuna is 55,000 rupiah per kilogram.

Apel Rp 6.000,- per kilo. Apples are 6,000 rupiah a kilo.

BARGAINING:

In Module 8, Worksheet 8 'Let's go shopping', you were introduced to the practice of bargaining (***tawar-menawar***). Indonesians usually bargain over the price of food when they shop in traditional markets. However, they do not bargain in supermarkets or department stores where prices are fixed (***harga pas***).

Exercises



1. Read this dialogue between a fruit seller in a market and a customer.

- FS: *Selamat siang, Bu. Cari apa?*
C: *Selamat siang, Bu. Saya sedang mencari apel.*
FS: *Apel merah atau hijau.*
C: *Apel merah.*
FS: *Yang merah ini enak.*
C: *Berapa harganya, Bu?*
FS: *Lima ribu rupiah per kilo.*
C: *Lima ribu rupiah? Mahal sekali!*
FS: *Tapi enak. Manis.*
C: *Tiga ribu saja, ya Bu?*
FS: *Ooh, tidak bisa. Rugi. Empat ribu lima ratus.*
C: *Empat saja, ya Bu?*
FS: *Baiklah. Empat ribu.*

Now answer these questions in English.

a) What is the customer's reaction to the first price given by the fruit seller?

b) The fruit seller gives two reasons why she thinks the apples are worth this price. She uses a new word in her second reason. What is it?

c) What do you think this new word means? Why do you think this?

- d) What do you notice about how the different prices are stated by both people in the remainder of the dialogue?

- e) What do you think this would mean for you if you were bargaining in an Indonesian market?

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2. Read these price labels of items in a supermarket.

<i>Daging Kambing</i> <i>Rp 50.000 / kilo</i>	<i>Daging Ayam</i> <i>Rp 25.000 / kilo</i>	<i>Daging Sapi</i> <i>Rp 60.000 / kilo</i>
<i>Anggur</i> <i>Rp 8.000 / kilo</i>	<i>Pisang</i> <i>Rp 7.000 / kilo</i>	<i>Apel</i> <i>Rp 5.000 / kilo</i>

Now, read the statements from a) to d) in which you are told:

- the weight of meat (*daging*) and fruit (*buah-buahan*) each person bought;
- their total expenditure.

Use this information, as well as your calculating skills, to work out *who* bought *what*.

Example:

Statement: *Pak Smart membeli daging dua kilo dan buah-buahan satu kilo. Dia mengeluarkan Rp 57.000,-. Pak Smart membeli apa?*

Answer: *Pak Smart membeli daging ayam dan pisang.*

a) *Ibu Sugianto membeli daging dua kilo dan buah-buahan tiga kilo. Dia mengeluarkan Rp 65.000,-. Ibu Sugianto membeli apa?*

b) *Ibu Smart membeli daging satu kilo dan buah-buahan dua kilo. Dia mengeluarkan Rp 76.000,-. Ibu Smart membeli apa?*

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- c) *Pak Smart membeli daging tiga kilo dan buah-buahan dua kilo. Dia mengeluarkan Rp 89.000,-. Pak Smart membeli apa?*

- d) *Pak Sugiarto membeli daging dua kilo dan buah-buahan tiga kilo. Dia mengeluarkan Rp 124.000,-. Pak Sugiarto membeli apa?*

3. Write two different dialogues between a traditional market seller (S) and a customer (C).

You can use any of the information given in the table.

Item and Price	Adverbs of Degree	Adjectives
<i>Pisang Rp 6.000 / kilo</i>	<i>terlalu</i>	<i>murah</i>
<i>Anggur Rp 10.000 / kilo</i>	<i>kurang</i>	<i>mahal</i>
<i>Jeruk Rp 15.000 / kilo</i>	<i>sekali</i>	<i>segar</i>
<i>Cabe Rp 25.000 / kilo</i>		<i>manis</i>
<i>Tomat Rp 8.000 / kilo</i>		<i>pedas</i>
<i>Wortel Rp 15.000 / kilo</i>		<i>kwalitasnya bagus</i>
		<i>besar</i>
		<i>kecil</i>
		<i>matang</i>
		<i>belum matang</i>

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As the market seller and the customer will bargain over prices, be sure to include comments about the price or the quality of the item(s).

- a) Fill in the blanks in the first dialogue which has some prompts to help you. Don't forget to include some prices in their abbreviated form as shown in Exercise 1.

S: *Selamat pagi. Cari apa?*

C: *Selamat pagi. Saya sedang mencari _____*

S: *_____ ini bagus. Segar.*

C: *Berapa harganya?*

S: *Harganya _____ rupiah per _____.*

C: *Astaga! _____.*

S: *Tapi kualitasnya bagus. _____.*

C: *_____ rupiah saja.*

S: *Oh, tidak bisa. Rugi. _____.*

C: *Tapi _____ ini kurang _____.*

_____ saja.

S: *Baiklah. _____ rupiah.*

