

Different countries, same food

In this Module you saw a menu with a variety of foods and beverages. Some of the items had Indonesian names while others had English names, for example, Orange Juice.

Sometimes the word might be spelled exactly the same as in English, orange juice for example, or it may be spelled slightly differently in accordance with Indonesian spelling, for example, *orange jus*.

Exercises



1. If you were to go to Indonesia you would see many more examples of these kinds of words in restaurants, cafes and shopping malls, for example, pizza, spaghetti, soda.

Why do you think this is so? Write a few thoughts below.

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2. In Indonesia, there is a traditional drink called *air jeruk*. *Air* means 'water' or 'juice' and *jeruk* means 'a citrus fruit such as oranges and lemons'. So *air jeruk* literally means 'the juice of a citrus fruit'.

However, if you order *air jeruk* thinking you will receive an orange juice, you will be in for a bit of a surprise. What do you think you'll receive?



3. In this unit, you also saw some traditional Indonesian foods such as *sate* and *soto*. However, you may have been to a country like Singapore or Malaysia and seen the same thing. Why do you think this is?

Hint: Many people in Singapore and Malaysia speak languages which are very similar to Indonesian. These languages are all part of the same Malay family of languages.

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4. Fortunately, you don't have to travel all the way to Indonesia, Malaysia or Singapore just to taste these types of food. In Australia, you will also easily find dishes like *sate*, *soto* and *nasi goreng* (fried rice). Why do you think we are able to experience these foods in our own country?
