

Where are we going?

In Module 3, Worksheet 2 and Module 4, Worksheet 10, you were introduced to the locative phrases *di sini*, *di situ* and *di sana*. In Indonesian grammar, these phrases are called ‘locative’ because they indicate a location, or movement to or from a location.

You learnt that these phrases are made up of one of the three locative prepositions:

<i>di</i>	in, on, at
<i>ke</i>	to, towards
<i>dari</i>	from

and a pronoun indicating location, such as:

<i>sini</i>	here
<i>situ</i>	there
<i>sana</i>	over there

Locative prepositions are also used with the question word ***mana?*** (where?).

For example:

<i>di mana?</i>	literally: in/on/at where?
<i>ke mana?</i>	literally: to where?
<i>dari mana?</i>	literally: from where?

Where are we going?

To ask the question ‘Where are we going?’ say ***Kita mau ke mana?***

Mau means ‘want’ so *Kita mau ke mana?* literally means ‘Where do we want to go?’

Locative prepositions are also used with nouns.

For example:

<i>di Halte Tosari</i>	at Tosari bus stop
<i>ke Monas</i>	to the National Monument
<i>dari Halte Sarinah</i>	from Sarinah bus stop



NOTE:

Locative phrases that begin with the preposition *di* indicate a place.

Locative phrases that begin with the prepositions *ke* or *dari* indicate movement to or from a place.

Where are we going?

Read the dialogue below to see how locative phrases are used. (Refer to the vocabulary list for help.)

Peter:	<i>Kita mau ke mana, Pak?</i>	Where are we going, Sir?
Pak Sugi:	<i>Kita mau ke Monas.</i>	We're going to Monas.
Peter:	<i>Kita harus naik bis dari mana?</i>	Where do we have to board the bus?
Pak Sugi:	<i>Kita harus naik dari halte Sarinah.</i>	We have to board the bus at Sarinah bus stop.
Peter:	<i>Kita harus turun di mana?</i>	Where do we have to get off?
Pak Sugi:	<i>Kita harus turun di halte Monas.</i>	We have to get off at Monas bus stop.

Vocabulary:

harus must/have to

naik to board or travel by a vehicle (literally: to raise or go up)

turun to alight from a vehicle (literally: to lower or descend)

Two new greetings:

In Indonesia, you will often be greeted with the questions:

<i>Mau ke mana?</i>	Where are you going?
or	
<i>Dari mana?</i>	Where have you been?

These questions have two main purposes.

- (i) One is to find out specifically where you are going or where you have been. For example, a train or bus ticket seller needs to know where you want to go in order to sell you the correct ticket. Or, you arrive at school unusually late and the principal wants to know where you have been. In these cases, you need to give specific details of your movements.
- (ii) The other is to act as a greeting somewhat equivalent to the English 'How are you?' That is, *Mau ke mana?* and *Dari mana?* also serve as friendly ways of greeting someone you know.

In this situation, you could give some details about your movements but they are not really required. Two simple, appropriate responses to these greetings are:

<i>Jalan-jalan saja.</i>	Just going for a stroll.
or	
<i>Cari angin saja.</i>	Just taking a break. (Literally: 'looking for the wind')

Exercises



1. The stops on the Jakarta Busway corridor from Setiabudi to Monas are given in bold below. Read the descriptions about what is near (*dekat*) each stop.

Then, read the prompts from a) to e) and help Peter decide at which bus stops he needs to get off. (Use the vocabulary list on Page 5 to help you.)

Example:

- Peter mau menonton filem. Peter harus turun di mana?
- Peter harus turun di halte Setiabudi.

Setiabudi Dekat halte bis Setiabudi ada bioskop. Anda bisa menonton filem di bioskop.

Dukuh Atas 1 Dekat halte bis Dukuh Atas 1 ada pasar. Anda bisa membeli barang antik di sana.

Tosari Dekat halte Tosari ada kolam renang. Anda bisa berenang di sana.

Bundaran H I Dekat halte Bundaran H I ada Hotel Indonesia. Anda bisa menginap di sana.

Sarinah Dekat halte Sarinah ada mal besar. Anda bisa berbelanja di sana.

Bank Indonesia Dekat halte Bank Indonesia ada toko komputer.

Monas Dekat halte Monas ada Museum Nasional.

- a) Peter ada di Setiabudi. Dia mau ke Hotel Indonesia naik bis. Dia harus turun di mana?
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- b) Peter mau berenang. Dia harus turun di mana?
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- c) Peter mau naik bis dari Tosari. Dia mau berbelanja di mal. Dia harus turun di mana?
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- d) Peter mau lihat Museum Nasional. Dia harus turun di mana?
-

- e) Peter mau membeli komputer. Dia harus turun di mana?
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Where are we going?



2. Read the dialogue below. Then answer the first three questions in complete sentences in Indonesian. Use the information provided elsewhere in this worksheet and in the vocabulary list on Page 5 to help you.

Tono: *Hai Budi, mau ke mana?*

Budi: *Saya mau berbelanja.*

Tono: *Mau berbelanja di mana?*

Budi: *Di Sarinah.*

Tono: *Mau naik apa?*

Budi: *Naik bis.*

Tono: *Mau turun di halte Sarinah?*

Budi: *Ya, saya akan turun di halte Sarinah.*

- a) *Budi mau berbelanja di mana?*

- b) *Budi mau naik apa?*

- c) *Budi mau turun di mana?*

Now, answer these questions in English.

- d) What do you think the situation is in this dialogue? What is the relationship between the two people?

- e) Did Budi necessarily have to tell Tono where he was going? Why?

- f) Why do you think Budi decided to be more specific about where he was going?

Where are we going?

- g) Write a few lines about how you think the conversation at the beginning of this exercise might have continued.

Vocabulary:

<i>dekat</i>	close to
<i>bioskop</i>	cinema
<i>pasar</i>	market
<i>membeli barang antik</i>	buy antiques
<i>menginap</i>	stay overnight
<i>kolam renang</i>	swimming pool
<i>mal</i>	shopping mall
<i>berbelanja</i>	go shopping
<i>toko</i>	a shop