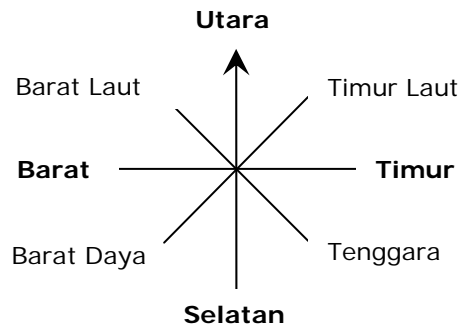


# Indicating location

Study these Indonesian compass points carefully.



Notice that the directions for North East, South East, South West and North West have special terms in Indonesian. They are not formed with combinations of North, East, South and West as in English.

## Indicating location:

- In Module 4, you learnt how to indicate location by using the verb **ada** (to exist).

For example:

*Tasku ada di atas meja.*

My bag is on the table.

- However, when indicating the location of cities, towns and villages, Indonesians frequently use the verb **terletak** (is located) instead of *ada*.

For example:

*Jakarta terletak di Indonesia.*

Jakarta is located in Indonesia.

- To indicate a more specific location, use the preposition **di** and the adverb **sebelah** (see Module 3, Worksheet 2) followed by the compass direction.

For example:

*di sebelah timur*

in the east

*di sebelah utara*

in the north

*Kota Melbourne terletak di sebelah selatan Australia.*

Melbourne is in the south of Australia.

- If you want to indicate that a city is located on a particular coastline, substitute **pantai** (the coast / a beach) for *sebelah*.

For example:

*Kota Gold Coast terletak di pantai timur Australia.*

Gold Coast City is located on the east coast of Australia.

Exercises



1.



**Part A:**

Look at the map and decide whether the following statements are true (*benar*) or false (*salah*). Put a ✓ in the appropriate column. Refer to the diagram of compass points on Page 1 for help.

	<i>Benar</i>	<i>Salah</i>
a) <i>Selandia Baru terletak di sebelah tenggara Australia.</i>		
b) <i>Pulau Tasmania terletak di sebelah utara Victoria.</i>		
c) <i>Indonesia terletak di sebelah barat laut Australia.</i>		
d) <i>Cina terletak di sebelah utara Indonesia.</i>		
e) <i>Jepang terletak di sebelah barat Cina.</i>		

**Part B:**

Now write true statements for those you said were false.

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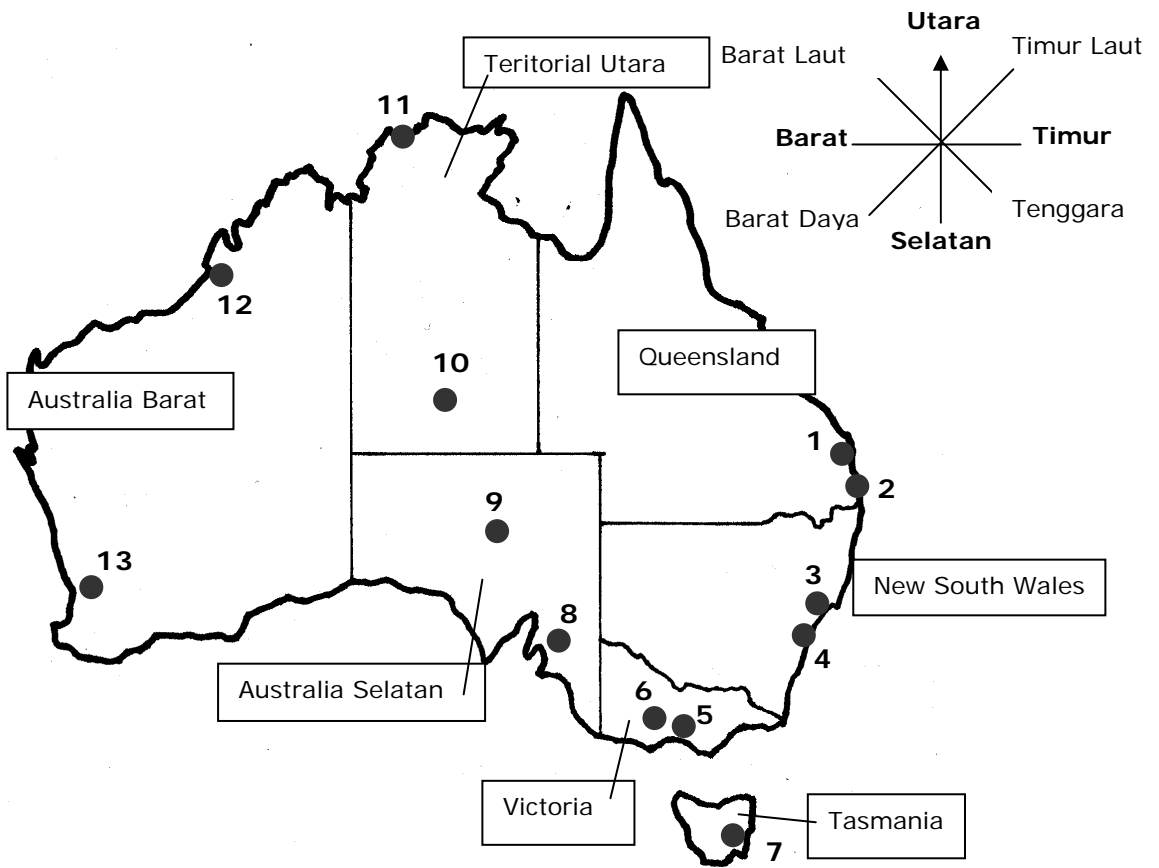


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# Indicating location



2. Refer to the map, the compass points and the place names in the box below in order to complete Parts A, B and C of this exercise.



1. Brisbane	5. Melbourne	9. Coober Pedy	13. Perth
2. Gold Coast	6. Ballarat	10. Uluru	
3. New Castle	7. Hobart	11. Darwin	
4. Sydney	8. Adelaide	12. Broome	

**Part A:**

Read these two sentences. Then answer the questions below.

*Kota Brisbane terletak di sebelah utara kota Sydney.*

*Uluru terletak di tengah Australia.*

- a) Which word occurs twice in the first sentence? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) What do you think it means? How did you work this out?

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- c) What is the new word in the second sentence? \_\_\_\_\_
- d) What do you think it means? How did you work this out?

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## Indicating location

### Part B:

Read this sentence carefully.

*Uluru terletak di Australia Tengah.*

- a) Which two things do you notice about the word *tengah* in this sentence compared to how it is used in the second Indonesian sentence in Part A?

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- b) What do you think *tengah* means in the sentence in Part B? Why is it capitalised?

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### Part C:

Answer these questions in complete Indonesian sentences.

Example:

*Kota Ballarat terletak di mana?*

*Kota Ballarat terletak di sebelah barat laut kota Melbourne.*

- a) *Kota Gold Coast terletak di mana?*

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- b) *Pulau Tasmania terletak di mana?*

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- c) *Di mana Kota Broome terletak?*

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- d) *Kota Coober Pedy terletak di mana?*

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- e) *Di mana kota New Castle terletak?*

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## Indicating location



3. Read these Indonesian names for places in and near Indonesia.

*Jakarta*      *Jawa Tengah*      *Jawa*      *Sumatera*      *Lombok*      *Medan*  
*Sulawesi*      *Timor Timur*      *Bali*      *Singapura*      *Malaysia*      *Filipina*

Use an English language atlas or online map of Southeast Asia to locate the places. Compare the Indonesian names with their English equivalents. Then, answer these questions.

- a) Which names have the same spelling in Indonesian and in English?

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- b) Which names are spelt differently?

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- c) Write the English equivalent of the names you wrote in b).

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- d) Refer to the map of Australia in Exercise 1. Which names do not have English spelling?

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- e) Why do you think the names of some places in Indonesia and Australia have the same spelling in both languages, for example, Jakarta and Queensland?

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