

What do people do there?

PEOPLE:

You learnt previously that **orang** means 'a person' or 'someone/somebody'. However, **orang** is also used to form the plural noun 'people'.

- Plural nouns in Indonesian are generally formed by repeating the noun.

For example:

<i>koper</i>	a suitcase
<i>koper-koper</i>	suitcases

- The word 'people' in Indonesian can be both **orang-orang** and **orang**. Let's look at the difference.

SPECIFIC PEOPLE:

When you want to identify a specific group of people, you generally need to use the double form of *orang*.

For example:

Orang-orang itu sedang makan di luar.	Those people are eating outside.
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Orang-orang ini sedang bermain sepak bola.	These people are playing soccer.
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PEOPLE IN GENERAL:

However, when you refer to people in general, it is acceptable not to double *orang*.

For example:

Orang bermain layang-layang di Lapangan Merdeka.	People fly kites in Merdeka Square.
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Orang bisa menonton filem di Plaza Senayan.	People can watch movies in Senayan Plaza.
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Exercises



1. Read these descriptions of eight different places from a tour-guide brochure of central Jakarta. Then, write the letter of the matching description in each of the squares below.

Use the vocabulary list on Page 4 for help. Don't worry if you don't understand every word in the descriptions because there are key words you already know that will help you identify the correct place.

- a) *Tempat ini luas. Orang bisa main olahraga di sini. Olahraga favorit orang Jakarta adalah sepak bola.*
- b) *Di tempat ini ada layar besar. Orang bisa menonton film di tempat ini.*
- c) *Di tempat ini ada banyak benda kuno. Orang bisa melihat benda kuno seperti patung dan alat-alat dari jaman dulu.*
- d) *Di tempat ini orang bisa naik kereta api dalam kota atau ke kota lain.*
- e) *Tempat ini sangat tinggi. Orang bisa naik ke atas. Pemandangan dari atas bagus sekali.*
- f) *Di sini ada banyak komputer. Orang bisa main internet di sini.*
- g) *Di tempat ini banyak orang menjual barang-barang dan bahan makanan. Orang bisa berbelanja di tempat ini.*
- h) *Di tempat ini orang bisa membaca buku. Orang bisa meminjam buku juga.*

museum

lapangan

Monas

bioskop

stasiun kereta api

warnet

perpustakaan

pasar

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2. What do people do here?

Read the names of different venues in the box. Then, read the descriptions from a) to i). Match each description with the correct venue name.

The first one has been done for you as an example.

Refer to the vocabulary list on Page 4 for help or refer back to Module 5, Worksheet 2 if you are not sure of the names of some of the activities.

<i>lapangan tenis</i>	<i>warnet</i>	<i>galeri seni</i>	<i>sungai</i>
<i>lapangan golf</i>	<i>gunung</i>	<i>pantai</i>	<i>toko musik</i>
<i>kolam renang</i>	<i>perpustakaan</i>		

Example:

Orang bermain tenis di sini.

lapangan tenis

- a) *Orang bisa mancing di sini.* _____
- b) *Orang berkemah di sini.* _____
- c) *Orang bisa melihat lukisan di sini.* _____
- d) *Orang berenang di sini.* _____
- e) *Orang berselancar di sini.* _____
- f) *Orang bermain golf di sini.* _____
- g) *Orang meminjam buku di sini.* _____
- h) *Orang membeli CD di sini.* _____
- i) *Orang bermain Internet di sini.* _____

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3. Choose five activities from Exercise 2 and write a sentence for each using *bisa* and *tidak bisa*.

You need to say where people can and cannot do a certain activity. Use *tetapi* (but) in your sentences.

Example:

Orang bisa berenang di kolam renang tetapi tidak bisa berenang di toko buku.

Vocabulary:

<i>benda kuno</i>	ancient artefacts
<i>kereta api</i>	a train
<i>bahan makanan</i>	ingredients (food)
<i>lapangan</i>	field / a course / a court (for sports)
<i>warnet</i>	internet café
<i>seni</i>	art
<i>sungai</i>	river
<i>gunung</i>	mountain
<i>toko</i>	shop
<i>kolam</i>	pool
<i>perpustakaan</i>	library
<i>mancing</i>	fishing
<i>berkemah</i>	camping
<i>lukisan</i>	paintings
<i>meminjam</i>	borrow
<i>membeli</i>	buy