

Let's go shopping

Let's learn some useful words, phrases and expressions for shopping.

Read the Indonesian sentences below and their English explanations. 'S' indicates what a shopkeeper might say and 'C' indicates what a customer might say.

S: <i>Ada yang bisa saya bantu?</i>	This phrase is used to offer assistance to a customer and corresponds to 'Can I help you?'
C: <i>Permisi, Pak / Bu.</i>	Alternatively, the customer can initiate the conversation by using this phrase which corresponds to 'Excuse me.'
C: <i>Berapa harga (buku) ini?</i>	'How much is this (book)? <i>Berapa</i> means 'How much' and <i>harga</i> means 'price'.
S: <i>Harganya lima puluh ribu rupiah.</i>	Instead of repeating the name of the item (<i>buku</i>) the shopkeeper can attach the suffix <i>-nya</i> to the end of <i>harga</i> . <i>Harganya</i> corresponds to 'The price is' or 'It's'
C: <i>Wah! Mahal!</i>	<i>Wah!</i> is an exclamation of surprise. <i>Mahal</i> means 'expensive'.
C: <i>Murah!</i>	<i>Murah</i> means 'cheap'.
S: <i>Tapi kualitasnya bagus.</i>	This sentence corresponds to 'But it's good quality.'
C: <i>Baiklah.</i>	<i>Baiklah</i> is an expression often used in negotiations which means 'Okay then'.
S: <i>Mau beli berapa?</i>	'How many do you want to buy?'
C: <i>Saya minta (satu).</i>	'I'll have (one).'
S: <i>Lima puluh ribu rupiah.</i>	'That's fifty-thousand rupiah'.
C: <i>Ini Pak / Bu. Seratus ribu rupiah.</i>	'Here you are, Sir / Madam. One hundred thousand rupiah.'
S: <i>Ini uang kembaliannya.</i>	'Here is your change.'
C: <i>Terima kasih.</i>	'Thank you'.
S: <i>Terima kasih kembali.</i>	This is a polite response to 'Thank you'. It is similar to the English 'You're welcome'.
S: <i>Sama-sama.</i>	This is a less formal but acceptable response to 'Thank you'.



NOTE:

It is normal practice to bargain over the price of items at markets in Indonesia. **Tawar-menawar** means 'to bargain'. However, in department stores, prices are fixed and bargaining is not practised. **Harga pas** means 'fixed price'.

When shopping in markets, customers can indicate that they think the price is too high by saying the item is **mahal** (expensive) or **mahal sekali** (very expensive).

They then usually offer to pay a lower price. The shopkeeper either accepts this or makes a counter offer which is lower than the original price but higher than the customer's offer.

This process continues on until a price is agreed to by both parties. You will learn more about bargaining in later modules.

Exercises



1. Use the information in this chart to complete the dialogues below. If you can, practise the dialogues out loud with someone. The first one has been done for you as an example.

You might like to be adventurous and purchase more than one of the same item. In this case, you will need to adjust the prices and the amount given.

Item	Unit price	Amount given
Ex: <i>Kamus</i>	<i>Rp 45.000,-</i>	<i>Rp 50.000,-</i>
a) <i>Baju</i>	<i>Rp 150.000,-</i>	<i>Rp 200.000,-</i>
b) <i>Topi</i>	<i>Rp 22.000,-</i>	<i>Rp 30.000,-</i>
c) <i>Bolpen</i>	<i>Rp 5.000,-</i>	<i>Rp 10.000,-</i>

Example:

- S: *Selamat siang. Ada yang bisa saya bantu?*
 C: *Selamat siang, Bu. Berapa harga kamus ini?*
 S: *Harganya empat puluh lima ribu rupiah.*
 C: *Wah! Mahal!*
 S: *Tapi kualitasnya bagus.*
 C: *Baiklah.*
 S: *Mau beli berapa?*
 C: *Saya minta satu saja, Bu.*
 S: *Empat puluh lima ribu rupiah.*
 C: *Ini Bu. Lima puluh ribu rupiah.*
 S: *Ini uang kembaliannya. Lima ribu rupiah.*
 C: *Terima kasih, Bu.*
 S: *Terima kasih kembali.*

a)

S: *Selamat siang.* _____

C: _____

S: *Harganya* _____

C: _____

S: *Tapi kualitasnya bagus.*

C: _____

S: _____ *rupiah.*

C: *Ini Bu.* _____

S: _____ *Lima puluh ribu rupiah.*

C: _____

S: *Terima kasih kembali.*

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b)

S: *Selamat siang. Ada yang bisa saya bantu?*

C: _____

S: _____

C: *Wah! Mahal!*

S: _____

C: _____

S: _____

C: *Ini Bu. Tiga puluh ribu rupiah.*

S: _____

C: *Terima kasih, Bu.*

S: _____

Vocabulary:

kamus a dictionary

bolpen a ballpoint pen