

At home

Two different words are used to name the rooms in an Indonesian house. They are ***kamar*** (room) and ***ruang*** (space).

'KAMAR':

Kamar is generally used to describe a relatively enclosed space.

For example:

<i>kamar tidur</i>	bedroom
<i>kamar tidur utama</i>	main bedroom
<i>kamar mandi</i>	bathroom
<i>kamar kecil</i>	toilet (literally: little room)

- The letters *WC* (pronounced *way-say*) are also used to refer to the toilet. This expression is borrowed from the English term 'WC' meaning 'water closet'.

'RUANG':

Ruang is generally used to describe a more open space.

For example:

<i>ruang duduk</i>	living room
<i>ruang keluarga</i>	family room
<i>ruang makan</i>	dining room

- You might sometimes see or hear *kamar* being used to name these rooms.
- However, *ruang* is used much more frequently.

'RUANG TAMU':

Indonesian houses, whether modern or traditional, generally have a room for guests or visitors called ***ruang tamu***.

Unlike Australian houses where the guest room is usually a spare bedroom reserved for overnight visitors, an Indonesian guest room is more like a lounge room. It is always located at the front of the house near the main entrance and is furnished with a low coffee table and chairs. It is sometimes separated from the other rooms by a curtained doorway.

This room functions as a place for entertaining guests and visitors and is not used by family members to have meals or watch television. These activities normally take place in other parts of the house.

OTHER AREAS:

Other areas in the house whose names do not include *kamar* or *ruang* are:

<i>dapur</i>	kitchen
<i>lorong</i>	hallway
<i>garasi</i>	garage
<i>balkon</i>	balcony

Exercises



1. Read this description of Kate's family and home.

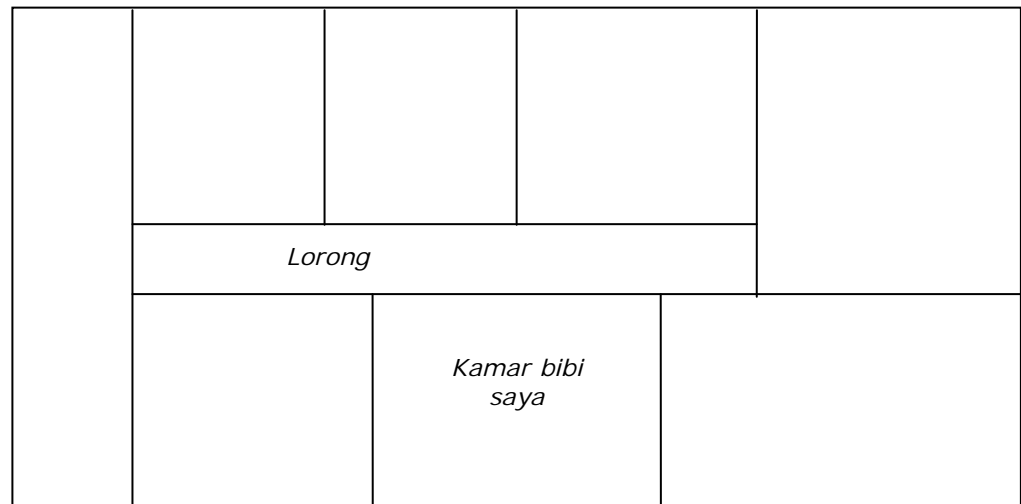
Halo, nama saya Kate Smith. Saya orang Australia. Saya tinggal di Roma, sebuah kota kecil di Queensland. Di keluarga saya ada lima orang, ibu dan bapak, bibi, saya dan adik saya. Di rumah saya ada tiga kamar tidur. Semua kamar tidur itu terletak di depan rumah. Kamar yang di sebelah kiri adalah kamar ibu dan bapak. Di sebelah kanan kamar ibu dan bapak ada kamar bibi. Kamar saya dan adik saya ada di sebelah kanan kamar bibi.

Di sebelah kiri rumah saya ada balkon besar. Balkon itu ada di luar kamar ibu dan bapak dan ruang duduk. Di samping ruang duduk ada ruang makan. Ada dapur di antara ruang makan dan kamar mandi. Kamar mandi dan WC ada di samping kamar saya.

Now, using this information, choose words from the box in order to label correctly the rooms in the floor plan. Two rooms have already been labelled for you.

<i>Ruang duduk</i>	<i>Kamar mandi dan WC</i>	<i>Kamar tidur ibu dan bapak</i>
<i>Ruang makan</i>	<i>Dapur</i>	<i>Balkon</i>
		<i>Kamar saya dan adik saya</i>

Floor plan:





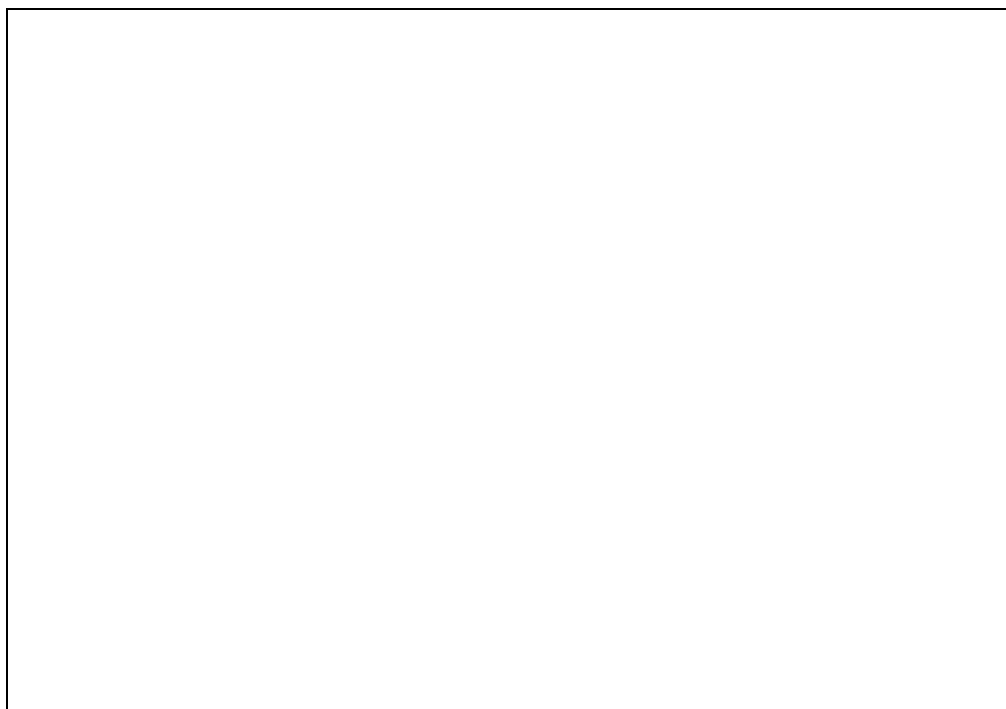
2. A customer's request

You are an architect in Jakarta. Clients have asked you to design a house for them that must include certain features. They have given you a list of their specifications.

Read the list and then draw the design of the house that best matches the clients' wishes in the frame provided. Refer to the vocabulary list for help.

Rumah satu lantai.

- *Balkon #1 di sebelah kanan*
- *Tiga kamar tidur*
- *Satu WC*
- *Satu kamar mandi*
- *Balkonnya di luar kamar tidur utama*
- *Kamar tidur utama di depan rumah*
- *Balkon #2 di belakang rumah*
- *Dapur di depan rumah di sebelah kiri*
- *Lorong di tengah dari sebelah kiri ke kanan*
- *Kamar tidur #2 di belakang rumah di sebelah kiri*
- *Kamar tidur #3 di belakang di sebelah kanan*
- *Ruang makan di samping dapur*
- *Kamar mandi di samping kamar tidur #2*
- *Ruang tamu di antara ruang makan dan kamar tidur utama*
- *WC di antara kamar mandi dan kamar tidur #3*



Vocabulary:

<i>di depan</i>	at the front
<i>di belakang</i>	at the back
<i>di tengah</i>	in the middle / centre
<i>di samping</i>	beside
<i>di antara</i>	in between