

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #1

## You'll Need a Hat to Survive the Indonesian Summer!

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# 1

# INDONESIAN

1. Maya: Panas di luar.
2. Eka: Iya, panas sekali. Karena musim panas sekarang.
3. Maya: Di mana topi saya?
4. Eka: Ini bukan?
5. Maya: Bukan, itu topi kamu.

# ENGLISH

1. Maya: It's hot out there.
2. Eka: Yeah, really hot. It's because summer's here.
3. Maya: Where's my hat?
4. Eka: Uh, is this it?
5. Maya: No, that's your hat.

# VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
panas	hot	adjective
musim panas	summer	noun
topi	hat	noun

saya	I, me	pronoun
kamu	you	noun
sekarang	now	adverb
bukan	not (only used to negate nouns)	adverb
luar	outside	adverb
karena	because	conjunction

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Matahari sedang memanaskan gurun yang panas.</b></p> <p>"The sun is heating the hot desert."</p>	<p><b>Panas.</b></p> <p>"It's hot."</p>
<p><b>Apa rencana kamu untuk musim panas?</b></p> <p>"What is your plan for summer?"</p>	<p><b>Topi ini terbuat dari tali rafia.</b></p> <p>"This hat is made of raffia straw."</p>
<p><b>Saya tinggal di Amerika.</b></p> <p>"I live in America."</p>	<p><b>Cobalah ingat-ingat di mana kamu berada hari Minggu malam.</b></p> <p>"Try to remember where you were last Sunday night."</p>
<p><b>Mau kemana sekarang?</b></p> <p>"Where do you want to go now?"</p>	<p><b>Orang itu bukan Wayan.</b></p> <p>"That person is not Wayan."</p>
<p><b>Wanita itu menyapu di luar.</b></p> <p>"The woman swept outside."</p>	<p><b>Karena kesibukan kerjanya, dia lupa menelepon isterinya.</b></p> <p>"Because of his hectic schedule, he forgot to call his wife."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***topi saya* ("my hat")**

The first word in this phrase, *topi*, means "hat." The second word *saya* is a possessive pronoun meaning "I; me; my; or mine;" in this case it means "my."

Here's a sentence using this phrase: *Topi saya ketinggalan di rumah.*, meaning, "I forgot my hat at home."

Please note that, unlike English, pronouns are placed after the noun in Indonesian. The noun *topi* can be substituted for another objects in the phrase.

When you have plural nouns, such as when you have two hats, you simply state the noun twice. For example, *topi-topi saya* means "my hats."

### ***musim panas* ("summer")**

*Musim* means "season," and *panas* means "hot." Altogether, it means "hot season," or more appropriately, "summer." In Indonesia, the adjective is placed after the noun, for a structure that is literally written as "season hot."

Because Indonesia has a tropical climate, it has two main seasons-dry and wet. The summer months are dry, but this season is not called "summer;" instead, it's referred to as *musim kemarau*, or the "dry season." The wet season is called *musim hujan*.

To describe "summer," as it would be in a temperate climate with four seasons, use *musim panas*. For example, *pada musim panas, banyak orang yang berjemur di pantai Bondi*; meaning "In the summer, many people are sunbathing on Bondi beach." "Spring" is *musim semi*; "fall" is *musim gugur*, and "winter" is *musim dingin*.

### ***panas sekali* ("very hot")**

*Panas* is an adjective meaning "hot," and *sekali* is an intensifier meaning "very." Unlike in English, the intensifier *sekali*, meaning "very," is placed after the adjective for a structure that is written as "hot very."

*Panas* is used to describe the temperature of an object; it does not refer to a spicy taste or popular object. For example, *kopi ini panas sekali*, meaning, "This coffee is very hot." The opposite is "very cold," or *dingin sekali*, with *dingin* meaning "cold." "Very warm" is *hangat sekali*.

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of this Lesson is on Pronouns that Indicate Ownership or Possession.

### *Di mana topi saya?*

"Where's my hat?"

In Indonesian, possessive pronouns denote belonging. The structure is the noun, plus the pronoun. This is the reverse of English. Below is a chart with each pronoun with their English translation.

English Pronoun	Indonesian Pronoun	Examples
I, my	<i>saya</i>	<i>buku saya</i> ("my book"); <i>sepatu saya</i> ("my shoes")
your	<i>kamu</i>	<i>buku kamu</i> ("your book"); <i>sepatu kamu</i> ("your shoes")
his, her	<i>dia</i>	<i>buku-buku dia</i> ("his/her books")
our	<i>kami</i>	<i>sepatu-sepatu kami</i> ("our shoes")
their	<i>mereka</i>	<i>buku-buku mereka</i> ("their books")

Tips: Please note that when you have more than one of the same item, you can repeat the noun twice to indicate that it's a plural noun. For example, *buku* means "book;" *buku-buku* means "books."

### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Di mana topi saya?*  
"Where's my hat?"
2. *Bukan, itu topi kamu.*  
"No, that's your hat."

For example:

1. *Ini buku saya.*  
"This is my book."
2. *Ini buku kamu.*  
"This is your book."
3. *Ini buku kami.*  
"This is our book."
4. *Ini buku dia.*  
"This is his/her book."
5. *Ini buku mereka.*  
"This is their book."
6. *Ini bukan tas saya.*  
"This is not my bag."
7. *Ini uang kembalian kamu.*  
"This is your change."
8. *Ini buku-buku saya.*  
"These are my books."
9. *Apakah ini sepatu-sepatu kamu?*  
"Are these are your shoes?"

When the noun is plural, you can indicate plurality by saying the word "all," instead of repeating the noun twice. This is used in more casual situations.

### Sample Sentences

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1. *Ini semua buku saya.*  
"All of these are my books."

2. *Ini semua sepatu kamu?*  
"Are all of these your shoes?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Summer in Indonesia

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Indonesia sits on the equator, a location resulting in a climate that's hot and tropical year round. The average temperature is 25°C to 32°C (77°F to 89°F). Unlike temperate climates that generally have four seasons in the year, Indonesia's climate only has two seasons: a dry season (*musim kemarau*) and a wet season (*musim hujan*). The dry season occurs between May and September, with the wet season between October and April. The wet season is characterized by frequent rain showers, humidity, and even flash flooding. For this reason, the peak tourist season occurs during the dry season when the weather is more predictable and comfortable.