

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Lower Beginner S1 #1

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

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INTRODUCTION

Becky: Hi everyone! Welcome to IndonesianPod101.com. This is Lower Beginner Season 1, Lesson 1: You'll Need a Hat to Survive the Indonesian Summer!

Fira: Halo! I'm Fira.

Becky: Fira, what are we going to learn in this lesson?

Fira: In this lesson, we'll learn to how to use possessive pronouns to indicate ownership.

Becky: The conversation takes place at a restaurant.

Fira: And it's between Maya and Eka.

Becky: Since the speakers are friends, they'll be speaking informal Indonesian. Okay, let's listen to the conversation.

DIALOGUE

Maya: Panas di luar.

Eka: Iya, panas sekali. Karena musim panas sekarang.

Maya: Di mana topi saya?

Eka: Ini bukan?

Maya: Bukan, itu topi kamu.

Becky: Let's listen to the conversation one time slowly

Maya: Panas di luar.

Eka: Iya, panas sekali. Karena musim panas sekarang.

Maya: Di mana topi saya?

Eka: Ini bukan?

Maya: Bukan, itu topi kamu.

Becky: Now, let's listen to the English translation.

Maya: Panas di luar.

Maya: It's hot out there.

Eka: Iya, panas sekali. Karena musim panas sekarang.

Eka: Yeah, really hot. It's because summer's here.

Maya: Di mana topi saya?

Maya: Where's my

hat?

Eka: Ini bukan?

Eka: Uh, is this it?

Maya: Bukan, itu topi kamu.

Maya: No, that's your hat.

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Becky: It seems that summer in Indonesia is rather hot, right?

Fira: It sure is! Indonesia sits on the equator, so it's tropical and hot year round. But the best season is summer.

Becky: Why so?

Fira: Because that's the dry season. Unlike the United States, Indonesia only has two seasons in the year—wet and dry. The wet season is between October and April, and the dry season is between May and September.

Becky: So the dry season is hot, but not rainy?

Fira: That's right. During the wet season, it's hot, humid, and rainy. Some places have rain showers every day, and even flash flooding. That's why most tourists visit during the dry season. You may be hot, but at least you're not stuck in the rain!

Becky: Well, that's good to know. Listeners, be sure to plan your travel to Indonesia during the dry season to get the best weather. Now, let's move on to our vocabulary.

VOCABULARY

Becky: Let's take a look at the vocabulary for this lesson. The first word is...

Fira: ...panas. [natural native speed]

Becky: "Hot."

Fira: Panas. [slowly - broken down by syllable] Panas. [natural native speed]

Becky: Next we have...

Fira: ...musim panas. [natural native speed]

Becky: "Summer."

Fira: Musim panas. [slowly - broken down by syllable] Musim panas. [natural native speed]

Becky: Our next word is...

Fira: ...topi. [natural native speed]

Becky: "Hat."

Fira: Topi. [slowly - broken down by syllable] Topi. [natural native speed]

Becky: Next we have...

Fira: ...saya. [natural native speed]

Becky: "I" or "me."

Fira: Saya. [slowly - broken down by syllable] Saya. [natural native speed]

Becky: The next word is...

Fira: ...kamu. [natural native speed]

Becky: "You."

Fira: Kamu. [slowly - broken down by syllable] Kamu. [natural native speed]

Becky: Next...

Fira: Sekarang. [natural native speed]

Becky: "Now."

Fira: Sekarang. [slowly - broken down by syllable] Sekarang. [natural native speed]

Becky: Next we have...

Fira: ...bukan. [natural native speed]

Becky: "Not." This word is only used to negate nouns.

Fira: Bukan. [slowly - broken down by syllable] Bukan. [natural native speed]

Becky: The next word is...

Fira: ...luar. [natural native speed]

Becky: "Outside."

Fira: Luar. [slowly - broken down by syllable] Luar. [natural native speed]

Becky: Our final word is...

Fira: ...karena. [natural native speed]

Becky:

"Because."

Fira: Karena. [slowly - broken down by syllable] Karena. [natural native speed]

KEY VOCABULARY AND PHRASES

Becky: Let's have a closer look at some of these words and phrases from our lesson.

The first phrase is...

Fira: ...topi saya.

Becky: Meaning "my hat."

Fira: The first word topi means "hat," and the second word, saya, is a pronoun meaning "I; me; my; or mine." In this case, it's "my."

Becky: Fira, how do we use this phrase?

Fira: Well, we use this phrase to indicate possession of objects. You can replace topi with any other object to show that it's yours. For example, tas saya.

Becky: Meaning "my bag."

Fira: That's right! Now, when you have two or more of the same object, you simply say the word twice. For example, topi-topi saya means "my hats."

Becky: Please note that, unlike English, the pronoun is placed after the object. Fira, can you give us a sentence with this phrase?

Fira: Sure! Topi saya ketinggalan di rumah.

Becky: "I forgot my hat at home." Okay, our next phrase is...

Fira: ...musim panas.

Becky: Meaning "summer."

Fira: The first word musim means "season," and panas means "hot." Altogether, it literally means "hot season." The adjective "hot" is placed after the noun, "season."

Becky: Is this the same as the dry season in Indonesia?

Fira: Not quite. If you recall, because Indonesia is tropical, it has two main seasons—dry and wet. The summer months are dry, but we call this season musim kemarau, or the "dry season." The wet season is called musim hujan.

Becky: I see. Well, can you give us a sentence with the word "summer?"

Fira: Sure! Pada musim panas, banyak orang yang berjemur di pantai Bondi.

Becky: "In the summer, many people are sunbathing on Bondi beach."

Fira: And here are the other seasons: "spring" is musim semi; "fall" is musim gugur; and "winter" is musim dingin.

Becky: Okay, our next phrase is...

Fira: ...panas

sekali.

Becky: Meaning "very hot."

Fira: We use this phrase only to describe a hot temperature, not whether something is spicy or popular. To describe something that's very cold, we say dingin sekali, with dingin meaning "cold." You can also say, hangat sekali, meaning "very warm."

Becky: Please note that the intensifier, "very," is placed after the adjective, not before as we do in English. Fira, can you give us an example with this phrase?

Fira: Of course! Kopi ini panas sekali.

Becky: Meaning, "This coffee is very hot." Okay, now onto our main grammar points.

GRAMMAR POINT

Becky: In this lesson, we'll learn about using possessive pronouns, such as my, your, and his.

Fira: That's right. In the dialogue, Maya said, Di mana topi saya?

Becky: Meaning, "Where's my hat?"

Fira: Possessive pronouns are words that indicate belonging, and in Indonesian they're placed after the noun, unlike in English. Also, in Indonesian, subjective pronouns, such as "I," are the same as objective pronouns, such as "me."

Becky: Let's go through each of the pronouns. Fira will give you the Indonesian word, and I'll give you the English translation. Let's begin...

Fira: Saya.

Becky: "My."

Fira: Kamu.

Becky: "Your."

Fira: Dia.

Becky: "His or her." There's no separate pronoun to distinguish between male and female in the third person singular.

Fira: Kami.

Becky: "Our."

Fira: Mereka.

Becky: "Theirs." Okay, let's use these words in some example sentences. Again, Fira will give you the sentence in Indonesian, and I'll give you the English translation.

Fira: Ini buku

saya.

Becky: "This is my book."

Fira: Ini buku kamu.

Becky: "This is your book."

Fira: Ini buku kami.

Becky: "This is our book."

Fira: Ini buku dia.

Becky: "This is his book." Or, it could be, "This is her book," depending on the context.

Fira: Ini buku mereka.

Becky: "This is their book." If you remember, when using a plural noun, repeat the word twice and then add the possessive pronoun. Fira, let's see an example with a plural noun.

Fira: Ini buku-buku saya.

Becky: Meaning, "These are my books." And here's another one.

Fira: Apakah ini sepatu-sepatu kamu?

Becky: "Are these your shoes?"

Fira: There's another way to indicate possession when the noun is plural, and this is used in more casual situations.

Becky: Instead of repeating the noun twice, you insert the word for "all."

Fira: That's right, we use semua to indicate "all." For example, Ini semua buku saya.

Becky: Meaning, "These are all my books."

Fira: Or, ini semua sepatu kamu?

Becky: Meaning, "Are all of these your shoes?" Note that Fira didn't repeat the noun twice to show that it was plural; she just used the word "all." Well, that's all for now. Be sure to check out the lesson notes for more examples.

MARKETING PIECE

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OUTRO

Becky: Thanks for listening, everyone. We'll see you next time!

Fira: Sampai jumpa lagi!