

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Intermediate S1 #1

An Indonesian Job Interview

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INTRODUCTION

Eric: Hi everyone, and welcome to IndonesianPod101.com. This is Intermediate Season 1 Lesson 1 - An Indonesian Job Interview. Eric Here!

Fira: Halo! I'm Fira.

Eric: In this lesson, you'll learn how to ask questions in formal situations using the suffix...

Fira: ...kah

Eric: The conversation takes place at an office.

Fira: It's between Mr. Budi and Surya.

Eric: The speakers are strangers, so they'll be using formal Indonesian. Okay, let's listen to the conversation.

LESSON CONVERSATION

Bapak Budi: Nama Anda Surya, benar?

Surya: Iya benar, pak.

Bapak Budi: Baik, silahkan duduk.

Surya: Terima kasih, pak.

Bapak Budi: Nama saya Budi. Saya adalah manajer restoran ini. Saya akan mewawancarai Anda hari ini.

Surya: Senang bertemu dengan bapak.

Bapak Budi: Baiklah sekarang, bisakah Anda menceritakan sedikit tentang diri

Anda?

Surya: Nama lengkap saya Surya Pramana.

Saya adalah mahasiswa Fakultas Psikologi di Universitas Tarumanagara.

Saya suka bermain bola basket, mengunjungi galeri seni, dan belakangan ini saya mulai suka memasak.

Bapak Budi: Apakah yang membuat Anda ingin melamar pekerjaan di restoran ini?

Surya: Saya ingin meringankan biaya hidup, menambah pengalaman kerja, sembari menyelesaikan skripsi saya.

Surya: Selain itu saya juga suka sekali makanan di restoran ini.

Eric: Listen to the conversation with the English translation.

Mr. Budi: Your name is Surya, correct?

Surya: Yes, that's right, sir.

Mr. Budi: Alright, please have a seat.

Surya: Thank you, sir.

Mr. Budi: My name is Budi. I'm the manager of this restaurant. I will be interviewing you today.

Surya: Nice to meet you, sir.

Mr. Budi: All right now, could you tell me a little about yourself?

Surya: My full name is Putra Pramana. I am a student in the department of Psychology at the Tarumanagara University. I love to play basketball, visit art galleries, and lately I have started to like

cooking.

Mr. Budi: What makes you want to apply for a job in this restaurant?

Surya: I want to help cover my living costs and get work experience while completing my thesis.

Surya: Besides that, I also love the food in this restaurant.

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Eric: Fira, I know that the cost of living in Indonesia is significantly lower than in western countries.

Fira: That's true. The prices in cafes and restaurants are very cheap. For example, I can have my favorite Gado-gado dish at a non-air conditioned place near my house in Jakarta for just 90 cents in USD.

Eric: So cheap!

Fira: Right. But of course, if you go to a fully air-conditioned food court, restaurant, or somewhere near the business district, Gado-gado will cost from one and a half to three USD.

Eric: That's still very affordable anyway! And what about products in supermarkets?

Fira: They are also quite cheap. For example 1 kilogram of rice only costs 1.3 USD. But you can also find cheaper prices if you go to a wet market or traditional market in Indonesia, especially if you're good at haggling.

Eric: Okay, now onto the vocab.

VOCAB LIST

Eric: Let's take a look at the vocabulary from this lesson. The first word

is..

Fira: benar [natural native speed]

Eric: true, right

Fira: benar [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fira: benar [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Fira: senang [natural native speed]

Eric: pleased

Fira: senang [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fira: senang [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Fira: galeri [natural native speed]

Eric: gallery

Fira: galeri [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fira: galeri [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Fira: melamar [natural native speed]

Eric: to apply, to

propose

Fira: melamar [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fira: melamar [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Fira: mengunjungi [natural native speed]

Eric: to visit

Fira: mengunjungi [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fira: mengunjungi [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Fira: tentang [natural native speed]

Eric: about

Fira: tentang [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fira: tentang [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Fira: fakultas [natural native speed]

Eric: faculty

Fira: fakultas [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fira: fakultas [natural native

speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Fira: manajer [natural native speed]

Eric: manager

Fira: manajer [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fira: manajer [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Fira: wawancara [natural native speed]

Eric: interview

Fira: wawancara [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fira: wawancara [natural native speed]

Eric: And last..

Fira: biaya [natural native speed]

Eric: cost, fee, expense

Fira: biaya [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fira: biaya [natural native speed]

KEY VOCAB AND PHRASES

Eric: Let's have a closer look at some of the words and phrases from this lesson. The first phrase

is..

Fira: meringankan biaya hidup

Eric: "to ease the cost of living"

Fira: meringankan means "to lighten" or "to ease," biaya means "fee," "cost," or "expense," and hidup is a noun meaning "life" or "living."

Eric: You can use this phrase in formal situations such as in an interview.

Fira: In informal situations, we generally wouldn't say that we are doing the job to ease or cover our living costs.

Eric: So what do you say in informal situations?

Fira: We'd say something like untuk tambah uang saku,

Eric: It literally means "to increase the pocket money."

Okay, what's the next phrase?

Fira: apa yang membuat Anda

Eric: which means "what makes you."

Fira: Apa means "what," and yang can be translated as "that," "which," "who," "what," and so on. Membuat means "to make" or "to do." And last we have the word Anda which is the formal way of saying "you."

Eric: You can use this phrase in formal situations to determine the reason someone does or decided to do something.

Fira: In informal situations we replace the word membuat with bikin, which has the same meaning as "to make" or "to do" and change Anda into kamu which is the informal

“you.”

Eric: So in an informal situation, you would say..

Fira: apa yang bikin kamu

Eric: and in a formal situation...

Fira: apa yang membuat Anda

Eric: Can you give us an example using this phrase?

Fira: Apa yang membuat Anda berubah pikiran?

Eric: “What made you change your mind?” Okay, what's the last phrase?

Fira: suka sekali

Eric: which means “to like a lot”. You can use it in formal situations.

Fira: suka means “to like” and sekali is an adverb meaning “very” or “so.” Listeners, the word order of this phrase cannot be changed. It should be only suka sekali.

Eric: And what about in informal situations?

Fira: In informal situations, people normally say suka banget. Banget is commonly used in colloquial Indonesian and means “very” or “so.”

Eric: Okay, now onto the lesson focus.

LESSON FOCUS

Eric: In this lesson, you'll learn how to ask questions in formal situations using the suffix...

Fira:

...kah.

Eric: You can add this suffix to the word in a sentence that becomes the main focus of the question.

Fira: When you are asking the question with the suffix -kah, it will soften the question by making it sound less abrupt. That's why adding the suffix -kah in formal situations is a must.

Eric: You can add this suffix to question words like "what," "who," "when," "where," and so on. Fira, can you give us some examples?

Fira: Sure. Let's take the pattern "what plus kah," which, in Indonesian, is Apa plus kah, Apakah. Using this you can say...Apakah yang perlu saya persiapkan untuk besok?

Eric: which means "What do I need to prepare for tomorrow?" Another example is...

Fira: Siapa, meaning "who," plus kah, Siapakah. Siapakah yang bertanggung jawab atas hal ini?

Eric: "Who is responsible for this matter?" Let's hear one more example, please.

Fira: Sampai kapankah batas waktu untuk pendaftaran?

Eric: which means "When is the deadline for registration?"

Fira: Here, the suffix kah is added to the question word Kapan, meaning "when." kapankah

Eric: Great! Fira, can we attach this suffix only to question words?

Fira: No, you can also add it to adjectives.

Eric: Can you give us some

examples?

Fira: For example, let's take the adjective Banyak, meaning “many,” “a lot,” or “much.” With the suffix -kah, it will become Banyakkah . Banyakkah orang yang akan datang?

Eric: which means “Are there many people attending?” And another example, please.

Fira: Sakit, meaning “painful,” plus kah will be Sakitkah. Sakitkah rasanya bila saya tekan di sini?

Eric: which means “Is it painful if I press here?”

Fira: Without the suffix -kah, the meaning of the sentence will stay the same, but you can only use the shorter form in informal situations.

OUTRO

Eric: Okay, that's all for this lesson. Thank you for listening, everyone, and we'll see you next time! Bye!

Fira: Sampai jumpa lagi!