



Berapa harga/ Harga berapa?/ Berapa umur?/Berapa jauh...?

We have studied numbers and asking about quantities. We can now work on more complicated questions. These are questions you will hear everyday. People in Malaysia and Brunei always ask about your age, and if you buy something they will want to know the price (so they can tell you that you paid too much, Ha ha). These are questions you ask with **berapa**.

Berapa umur? 'How old are you?' (How much is your age?)

Umur saya 64 tahun. 'My age is 64 years.'

So we heard in class:

Berapa umur dia? 'How old is he?'

Umur Joseph dua puluh lima tahun. 'Joseph's age is 25.'

Umur Fred berapa? 'How old is Fred?'

Umur dia dua puluh tahun. 'His age is 20.' 'He's 20.'

Berapa umur Joshua? 'How old is Joshua?'

Dua puluh tahun juga. 'Also 20.'

Umur means 'age'. So when they ask: **Berapa umur?**, literally people are asking 'How much [is your] age?' You can answer with the number (25,20,23) or you can add the word **tahun** 'year'.

Just like in the US, people are always talking about the cost of living, prices, bargains, and shopping. So one of the usual questions is about the price of things. In English we might ask 'How much did it cost?' or 'What's the price?'. In Malay, we ask **Berapa harga** 'How much [is the] price?' For example, we might ask a salesperson in a department store:

Berapa harga ini? 'How much is this' (How much is the price of this?)

Lima belas ringgit lapan puluh sen. '15 ringgit 80 cents.'

Ringgit is the currency of Malaysia, so even when people speak English they usually say **ringgit**, although it is a decimal system like the US dollar. There are 100 cents (**seratus sen**) in one ringgit (**seringgit**)

If we look at an ad here in the US, we can still speak Malay to talk about it, like we did in class. But in the US we speak of dollars (**dolar**) and cents (**sen**).

Kentang berapa harga?

Tiga dolar lapan puluh lapan sen

Berapa harga tomato?

Satu dolar sembilan puluh sembilan sen

Berapa harga pen ini?

Percuma! Pen ini hadiah.

Percuma is the Malay word for 'free'. Remember the pen, key chains and brooches I gave to you as a gift (**hadiah**). They were gifts from Malaysia. (**Hadiah dari Malaysia**).

So we have practiced the dialog below in class. Now you can ask about the price of an item and tell the shop assistant how many items you would like to buy when you're shopping in Malaysia. 😊

- Berapa harga XX? Harga XX RM ____ or XX berharga RM ____.
- Nak beli apa? Saya nak beli _____
- Nak beli berapa XX? Saya nak beli (nombor) XX.
- Berapa harga (nombor) XX? RM ____ . Or Harga (nombor) XX ____ or (nombor) XX berharga ____.

Guide: Nak beli apa?

What do you want to buy?

Tiffany: Saya nak beli epal. Berapa harga epal?

I want to buy apples. How much does the apple cost?

Guide: Epal berharga satu ringgit tiga puluh Sembilan sen. Nak beli berapa epal?

An apple has the price of RM1.39. How many apples do you want to buy?

Tiffany: Saya nak beli empat epal. Berapa harga empat epal?

I want to buy four apples. How much do four apples cost?

Guide: lima ringgit lima puluh enam sen. Or Empat epal berharga lima ringgit lima puluh enam sen.

RM5.56. or Four apples cost RM5.56.

We also use **berapa** to talk about distances (**kilometer, meter**), quantities (**liter, kilogram**). If we ask about distances, we can say:

Berapa jauh? 'How far [is it]?'

Tak jauh. Satu kilometer saja. 'Not far. Only one kilometer.'

So we can ask questions about NIU and its location:

Berapa jauh dari Wirtz ke McDonald's? 'How far is it from Wirtz to McDonald's?'

Mungkin satu kilometer. 'Maybe one kilometer.'

Berapa kilometer dari DeKalb ke Chicago? 'How many kilometers is it from Dekalb to Chicago?'

Lapan puluh kilometer dari sini ke Chicago. '[It's] 80 kilometers from here to Chicago.'

Dari kelas ini ke pejabat saya berapa jauh? 'From this class to my office is how far?'

400 m. '400 meters.'

Here is a discussion that **could** take place in class:

Dwayne: Berapa jauh dari DeKalb ke rumah Dustin?

[How far is it from DeKalb to your house?]

Dustin: Seratus dua kilometer.

[One hundred and 2 kilometers.]

Dwayne: Jauh! Saya nak tulis surat. Berapa poskod itu?

[That's far! I want to write a letter. What's the zipcode?]

Dustin: enam kosong empat lapan dua.

[60482]

Dwayne: Di mana itu?

[where is that?]

Dustin: Worth.

[Worth]

Dwayne: Jauh!

[That's far!]

Poskod is the Malay word for zipcode. **Surat** means 'letter or letters' and **tulis** which is 'write'. The Malay word for zero is **kosong**. So when you're giving an address or a zipcode you can use **kosong**. Of course, **saja** means 'only'.

The way saying the numbers of a telephone number is the same as the one of zip code.

For instance,

Nombor telefon Jusco satu tiga kosong kosong lapan kosong tiga lima tiga lima.

Berasal dari mana?

Berasal means "originated".

So, "berasal dari mana?" literally means "originated from where?" or when you ask someone 'berasal dari mana' you meant "Where are you originally from?"

Yuna berasal dari mana?

Where does Yuna originate from?

Yuna berasal dari Malaysia.

Yuna originates from Malaysia.

Siapa Yuna?

Who's Yuna?

Yuna penyanyi dari Malaysia.

Yuna is a singer from Malaysia.

Nama album sulung Yuna Decorate.

The name of Yuna's solo album is Decorate.

We also learned the words:

nombor	'number'
telefon	'telephone'
brosur	'brochure'
laporan	'a report'
surat khabar	'newspaper'
majalah	'magazine'
topi	'hat' or 'cap'

baju	'clothes or shirt'
seluar	'pants'
kasut	'shoes'
jaket	'jacket'