

Iklan Pasaraya /perabot/barangan elektrik

On Tuesday and Thursdays, we learned how to read all types of *iklan* and we learned how to analyse the information in the *iklan*. You were also asked to make decisions as a pair to decide what you want to buy to decorate the specific rooms/ spaces in your house with the given budget. For these activities, we have looked at iklan *perabot*, *iklan barangan elektrik* and *iklan pasaraya* (like Carrefour and Tesco).

Previously, we have learned how to ask for the price of an item and to answer the question by saying the price of the item. If you don't remember, please refer to the **Berapa Harga? Post**.

During class on Tuesday, you and your partner were asked to decide what *perabot* or barangan *elektrik* you wish to buy for the assigned spaces/ rooms with the given budget.

This is a sample of what your assignment for the class activity looks like:

Nama: Bajet: RM7000 Bilik apa? -Ruang tamu -1 bilik tidur -dapur Beli apa? Harga 1. Televisyen LED Samsung RM 2499(dua ribu empat ratus 40" Sembilan puluh Sembilan ringgit) RM 788 (tujuh ratus lapan 2. Katil puluh lapan ringgit) 3.Peti sejuk Samsung RM 1845 (Seribu lapan ratus empat puluh lima ringgit) RM 1456 (Seribu empat ratus 4. Set Sofa Cardini lima pulu enam ringgit) JUMLAH RM 6588

<u>Kosa kata:</u>

BAKI

1. Jumlah: Total

E.g. **Jumlah** harga untuk perabot dan barangan elektrik RM 6588.

(The total price for the furniture and the electrical appliance is RM 6588)

RM412

Or

Q: Berapa **jumlah** orang pelajar dalam kelas bahasa Melayu?

{What is total number of students in the Malay language class?}

A: Kelas Bahasa Melayu ada 10 orang pelajar.

{There are 10 students}

2. Baki: Balance (in terms of bill or an account statement)

- 3. Bajet: Budget
- 4. Harga biasa: Normal price (Refers to the price before discount)
- 5. Harga diskaun: Discounted price
- 6. Tawaran murah: Cheap deals

7. Mingguan:Weekly

We saw this in the *iklan* especially in *the iklan barangan elektrik.* You will see **MINGGUAN** and followed by a price or cost. That usually means the price you need to pay by **weekly** installment.

8. Percuma: Free.

In the iklan, we saw some items like televisyen with DVD player percuma.

So, "Kalau beli televisyen Samsung 40", percuma satu dvd player."

{If you buy Samsung television 40", free one dvd player."} <<Literal/direct translation.

9. **Kalau-** if

E.g. Saya nak beli televisyen Samsung 42'' **kalau** ada percuma satu dvd player.

{I want to buy the Samsung TV 42" if there is a free dvd player.}

****KALAU** can be used in front of the sentence and in the middle of the sentence just like "if" in English. The **meaning of the sentence changes** with its position as

seen in the given examples above on buying the SAMSUNG TV 42". We shall explore "KALAU" further in the future.



On Thursday, we learned to answer a series of questions on the *iklan*.

Here are some of the sample questions that refer to the *iklan di atas*.

E.g. Q: Apa nama kedai?

{What is the name of the shop?}

A: TESCO. atau Nama kedai TESCO.

{TESCO. Or The name of the shop is TESCO.}

E.g. Q: Bila ada tawaran murah?

{When is the cheap deals?}

A: sehingga 15 November 2012. Atau Sekarang sehingga 15 Nov 2012}

{Until 15 November 2012. Or Now until 15 Nov 2012}

E.g. <mark>Q: *Ada berapa barangan elektrik dalam iklan?*</mark>

{How many electrical appliances are there in the ad?}

A: Ada lima atau 🛛 Ada lima barangan elektrik.

{There are five. Or There are five electrical appliances.}

E.G.Q: Apa barangan elektrik itu?

{What are those electrical appliances?}

A: TV LCD 32 " **berjenama** Jepun, flash drive, Peti seju dua pintu berjenama jepun,TV LED HD Samsung dan pemain DVD.

{A Japanese Brand TV LCD 32 " , flash drive, A Japanese brand two-door refrigerator, Samsung TV LED HD and a DVD player<mark>.</mark>

E.g. Q<mark>: Apa objek **murah** dalam iklan ini?</mark>

{What item/object is cheap in this ad?}

<mark>A: Tuala mandi.</mark>

{A bath towel.}

E.g. Q: Apa objek mahal dalam iklan ini?

By Jocelyn

{What item/object is expensive in this ad?}

A: TV LED HD 40" Samsung.

{ TV LED HD 40" Samsung.}

E.g. Q:Beg kembara beroda ada berapa banyak diskaun?

{How much discount is it for the Beg Kembara beroda?}

A: lima puluh peratus. Atau 50 %.

{ fifty percent.}

E.g. Q: Nak beli apa **untuk** keluarga?

(What do you want to buy for your family?) ** Remember the family terms??

A: Saya nak beli peti sejuk **untuk** emak. Peti sejuk itu berharga RM799.

{I want to buy a refrigerator for my mother. The refrigerator costs RM 799.}

<u>Kosa kata:</u>

1. **jenama**: brand {<mark>Jenama Nike. Jenama Jepun. Jenama Amerika</mark>.} >> Nike brand, Japanese brand, American brand.}

Berjenama: to have the brand of. Remember the prefix BER-?

E.g. Kasut itu berjenama Adidas. {The shoe has the brand of Adidas}

Or

Jenama kasut itu Adidas. {The brand of the shoe is Adidas}

2. sehingga: until (same usage as 'hingga')

3. peratus: percent

E.g.Sofa itu ada tiga puluh peratus diskaun.

{That sofa has 30percent discount.}

4. **untuk**: for

Now that you have learned the basics, you will be able to read a supermarket ad or a furniture ad and talk about it. You could even try to speak Malay to the shopkeeper at the store when buying the items!

E.g. Saya ada bajet RM 3000. Saya nak beli katil. Ada jenama katil apa yang murah? (I have a budget of RM 3000. I want to buy a bed. What brands of bed that are cheap?) ©