

Kata Arah

(Prepositions)



In this week's class, we learned prepositions in Malay or "kata arah". Here are some of the common prepositions in Malay.

Depan/hadapan	belakang	tepi
sebelah	antara	dalam
atas	bawah	

We shall look at some of the examples of how to use these prepositions. First, let's introduce three of our main characters who will help us in understanding prepositions.



Ini Miki.



Ini Ginger.



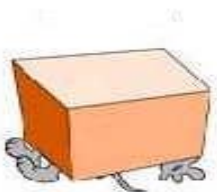
Ini Buzz.

Soalan: Di mana Buzz?



Buzz di atas kerusi.

Soalan: Di mana Miki?



Miki di bawah kotak.

kotak - box

Soalan: Di mana Ginger?



Ginger di belakang computer.

* The words *di belakang* means behind.

Soalan: Di mana Buzz?



Buzz di depan gambar/foto.

*The words *di hadapan* or *depan* means in front of.

Soalan: Di mana Miki?



Miki di dalam kotak.

* The words *di dalam* means in or inside.

Soalan: Di mana TV?



TV di antara Ginger dan Buzz.

** *Di antara* means in between two things. So, you could say “**TV di tengah**”. {TV is in the middle}

Soalan : Di mana Miki?



Miki di tepi kotak.

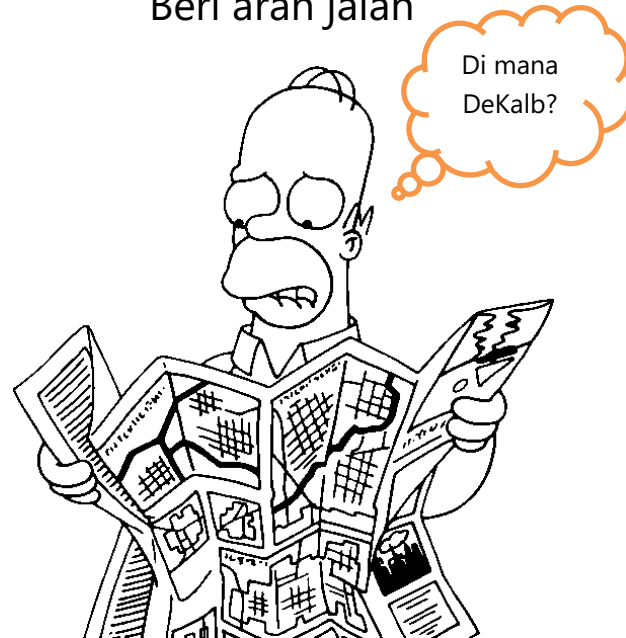
atau

Miki di sebelah kotak.

** Both *tepi* and *sebelah* means beside or next to. However, *di sebelah* can also be used when you're giving directions to tell which side a building or landmark is on.



E.g. Plaza Ampang City **di sebelah** kiri. {Plaza Ampang City is on your left}

Beri arah jalan



We looked at '**peta**' {map/-s} and how to give directions in class.

Before learning how to give directions, we have identified some of the objects that appear on a map.

	Lampu isyarat	Traffic lights
	Jalan	Road or street



Bulatan

Roundabouts



Jambatan

Bridge

We also looked at landmarks that are common in a map in **Malaysian context**.



Stesen bas

Bus station



Balai polis

Police station



Balai Bomba

Firestation





Gereja

church



Tokong

Chinese temple

	<p>Masjid</p>	<p>Mosque</p>
	<p>Kuil</p>	<p>Hindu temple</p>

After learning about landmarks and objects in the map, we got to learn some of the key terms in giving directions.

In case you're wondering how to ask for directions, you could always use what you have learned in previous lessons to construct a question.

E.g. Di mana Starbucks?

We also learned another way to ask for direction.

E.g. Dari **sini** nak pergi ke Starbucks , **ikut** jalan mana?

{Which road should I take to get to Starbucks from here?}

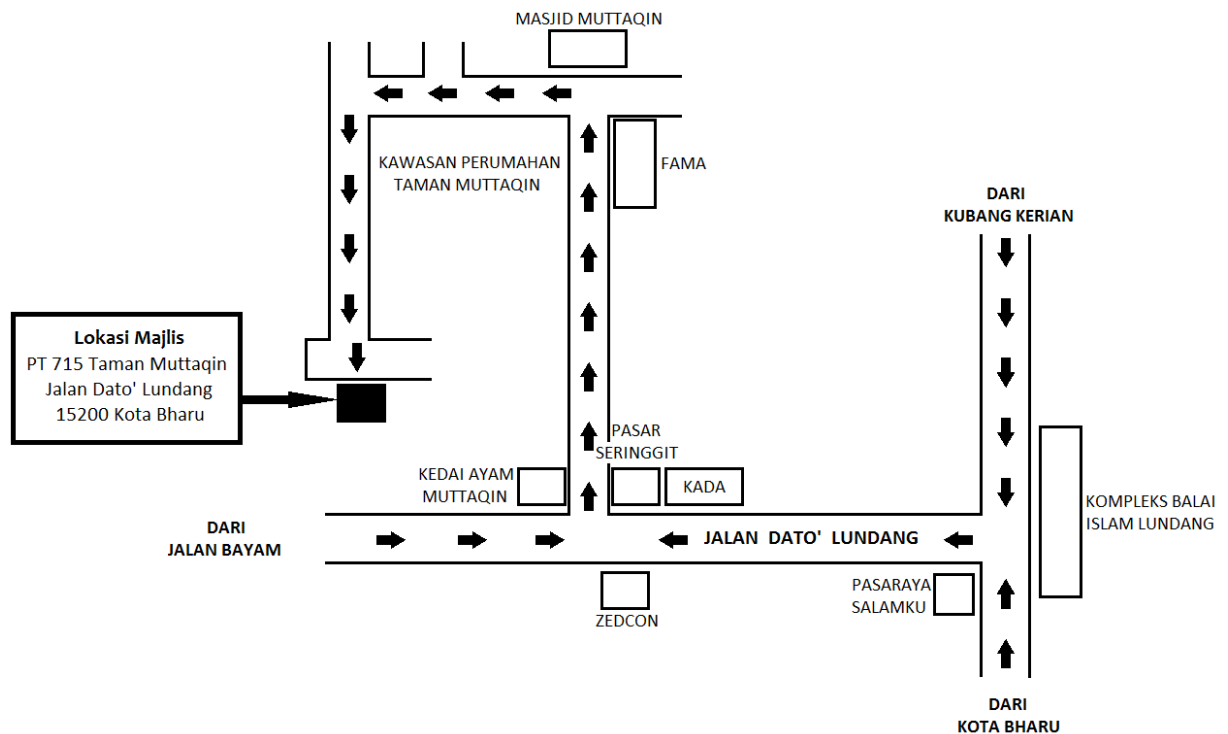
Or if you are asking from a different location...

E.g. Dari Starbucks nak pergi ke Holmes Student Center, ikut jalan mana?

{Which road should I take to get from Starbucks to Holmes Student Center?}

Here are some of the key terms for giving directions:

Jalan terus	ikut	pusing	belok	kiri
kanan	henti	sampai	di sebelah	



Let's practice the key terms with a map.

Example 1:

Q: Dari Kota Bharu nak pergi ke FAMA, ikut jalan mana?

{Which road to take to get to FAMA from Kota Bharu?}

A: Dari Kota Bharu **jalan terus dan belok kiri** di Jalan Dato Lundang. Jalan terus dan belok kanan **dekat** Kedai Ayam Muttaqin. Sesudah itu, jalan terus dan **sampai** di FAMA. FAMA **di sebelah kanan**.

{From Kota Bharu go straight and turn left at Dato' Lundang Street. Go straight and turn right near Muttaqin Chicken store. After that, go straight and arrive at FAMA. FAMA is on the right.}

Example 2:

Q: Dari Kubang Kerian nak pergi ke Lokasi Majlis, ikut jalan mana?

{Which road to take to get to lokasi Majlis from Kubang Kerian?}

A: Dari Kubang Kerian **jalan terus** dan belok kanan di Jalan Dato' Lundang. Jalan terus dan belok kanan dekat Kedai Ayam Muttaqin. Sesudah itu, jalan terus dan belok kiri **dekat** Masjid Muttaqin. **Ikut** jalan itu dan **belok kiri**. Jalan terus dan **sampai** di Lokasi Majlis.

{From Kubang Kerian, go straight and turn right at Jalan Dato' Lundang. Go straight and turn right near Muttaqin Chicken Store. After that, go straight and turn left near Muttaqin Mosque. Go along that street and turn left. Go on and arrive at Lokasi Majlis.}

Q: Apa **alamat** lokasi Majlis?

{What is the address of the Majlis location?}

A: **Alamat** Lokasi Majlis PT 715 Taman Muttaqin Jalan Dato' Lundang 15200 Kota Bharu.

{The address is PT 715 Taman Muttaqin Jalan Dato' Lundang 15200 Kota Bharu}

Words to remember:

1. **alamat:** address
2. **kiri:** left
3. **kanan:** right
4. **pusing:** turn or spin
5. **belok:** turn (verb) or turning, corner and curve (noun)
6. **sampai:** reach, arrive. (verb)
Until, till (preposition of time)
7. **henti:** stop
8. **ikut:** go along or follow
9. **jalan terus:** go straight. (verb) Or direct route (noun)

10. **di sebelah:** next to (as preposition) or on the side of..

EXTRA:

RELATIVE PRONOUNS - ' yang '

Who }
Which } yang
What }

Contoh:

1. Saya ada seorang adik **yang** berumur lima tahun.

*{I have a younger sister **who** is 5 years old}*

2. Saya suka pergi ke restoran Thai **yang** dekat rumah saya.

*{I like going to the Thai restaurant **which** is near my house.}*

3. Inilah **yang** saya ada.

*{This is **what** I have.}*