

## About reading a receipt.

N<sup>o</sup> 6152

PERSATUAN KEBAJIKAN PEMANDU DAN  
TUAN PUNYA KERETA SEWA  
DAERAH HULU LANGAT, 43000 KAJANG SELANGOR D.E.

RESIT PENGANGKUTAN KERETA SEWA  
TEL : 8736 9585

Nama Penumpang \_\_\_\_\_ Tkh \_\_\_\_\_  
N/Pemandu Ho Wom Fatt Teksi No. BPW 3864  
Dari Mana \_\_\_\_\_ Kemana \_\_\_\_\_  
RM \_\_\_\_\_  
Tandatangan \_\_\_\_\_ Tel : \_\_\_\_\_

<<< RESIT

We were looking at a real taxi receipt from Kajang, a little town in Malaysia, on the first day of class. (It's not too little. It has a commuter train station, two KFCs, a McDonalds, a Pizza Hut, a Domino's, four banks, two shopping centers, two 7-11's, lots of stores, restaurants and shops and buses, a market, two Starbucks, a Baskins Robbins and an open air market.)

On the receipt it had Mr. Ho's name and the number of his license plate. It had an address and a telephone number. And it had spaces for the name of the passenger and for 'from' and 'to'. At the bottom it had Mr. Ho's signature.

Malay	English
resit	receipt
teksi	taxi
pemandu	driver
penumpang	passenger
derebar	driver

Now we have learned the words for "from" and "to" in Malay, which are "dari" and "ke" respectively. In the receipt, we see space for "dari mana" and "ke mana".

We have already learned three question words:

*Siapa* 'Who'

*Apa* 'What'

*Mana* 'where?'

So we know that

**Ke mana?** Means *to where?*

**Dari mana?** Means *from where?*

In the last post, we talked a bit about

*Nak pergi ke mana?* 'Where are [you] going? Where will [you] go?'

We can also ask

*Dia nak pergi ke mana?* 'She/He wants to go where?'

**Some of the examples we talked about in class :**

**Cik Jocelyn dari mana?** *Where is Cik Jocelyn from?*

**Dia dari Malaysia. /Malaysia.** *She's from Malaysia. or Malaysia.*

**Fred dari mana?** *Where is Fred from?*

**Dia dari Chicago. /Chicago.** *He is from Chicago. or Chicago.*

**Taylor datang dari mana?** *Where does Taylor come from?*

**Taylor datang dari Amerika.** *Taylor comes from America.*

**Dwayne datang dari mana?** *Where did he come from?*

**Dari Neptune Hall./ Neptune Hall** *From Neptune Hall. Or Neptune Hall.*

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**Joseph nak pergi ke mana?** *Where does Joseph want to go?*

**Dia nak pergi ke KFC.** *He wants to go to KFC.*

**Guide nak pergi ke mana?** *Where does Guide want to go?*

Guide nak pergi ke Malaysia.

*Guide wants to go to Malaysia.*

Another form of questioning is also introduced in class, other than “dari” and “ke” and that is “di”.

“Starbucks di mana?”

*“Where is Starbucks?” or “where is Starbucks at?”*

“Starbucks di Lincoln Highway”

*“ Starbucks is at Lincoln Highway”*

It is also possible to ask

“Di mana DeKalb?”

*“Where is DeKalb?”*

“Di Illinois”

*“ In Illinois.”*

So you can see that “di” is not always “at” but can also be “in”. The concept of preposition is different in Malay.

**We learned to ask for locations and also information about someone.**

‘Fred tinggal di mana?’

*Where does Fred live?*

‘Dia tinggal di Chicago.’ /Chicago.

*He lives in Chicago. or Chicago.*

‘Tiffany tinggal di mana?’

*Where does Tiffany live?*

‘Di Hillcrest’

*At Hillcrest.*

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**Nak makan apa?**

Siapa nak makan ayam goreng?

Who wants to eat fried chicken?

Joshua nak makan ayam goreng. /Joshua.

Joshua nak makan ayam goreng. /Joshua

Siapa nak makan kek?

Who wants to eat cake?

Darryl nak makan kek. / Darryl.

Darryl wants to eat cake. / Darryl.

**Nak minum apa?**

Siapa nak minum kopi?

Who wants to drink coffee?

Saya nak minum kopi.

I want to drink coffee.

Siapa nak minum kopi dari Starbucks?

Who wants to drink coffee from Starbucks?

Javarus nak minum kopi dari Starbucks.

Javarus wants to drink coffee from Starbucks.

Siapa nak minum jus?

Who wants drink juice?

Tiffany dan Dwayne nak minum jus.

Tiffany and Dwayne want to drink juice.

Mereka nak minum jus.

They want to drink juice.

\*dan-and

\*mereka- they

**Let's look at the sentence below.**

Guide dan Dustin nak makan ayam goreng. Guide nak pergi ke KFC **tapi** Dustin nak pergi ke Mc Donalds.

*Guide and Dustin want to eat fried chicken. Guide wants to go to KFC but Dustin wants to go to Mc Donalds.*

**Another example:**

Cik Afni datang dari Malaysia **tapi** dia tinggal di DeKalb.

*Miss Afni comes from Malaysia but she lives in DeKalb.*

**Now you can form long informative statements.**

Saya nak makan ayam goreng di KFC.

I want to eat fried chicken at KFC.

Ayam goreng KFC bagus!

KFC's fried chicken is good!

Dia tak nak makan ayam goreng di Wendy's.

She does not want to eat fried chicken at Wendy's.

Remember "tak"? "no or not"

\*bagus- good, excellent

### Sample dialogs

Darryl: **Cik Jocelyn datang dari mana?** 'Where is Ms Jocelyn from?'

Tiffany: **Dia datang dari Malaysia.** 'She's from Malaysia.'

Darryl: **O, dia tinggal di mana?** 'Oh, where does she stay?'

Tiffany: **Dia tinggal di DeKalb.** 'She is living in DeKalb.'

Dustin: **Teksi itu dari mana?** 'Where is that taxi from?'

Taylor: **Teksi ini dari Kajang.** 'This taxi's from Kajang.'

Dustin: **Siapa pemandu teksi itu?** 'Who's the driver of that taxi?'

Taylor: **Mr. Ho pemandu teksi ini.** 'Mr. Ho is the driver of this taxi.'

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### About supermarket ads -Iklan pasaraya [iklan-ad] [pasaraya-supermarket/hypermarket]

We were looking at some of the ads in a flier printed by Carrefour, a French corporation that builds hypermarts on the scale of Walmart and Giant, another major supermarket and retailer chain in Malaysia.

We looked at foods from the frozen food section. We saw chilled chicken and fish We already knew **ayam**, but now we know:

<b>Malay</b>	<b>English</b>
kentang goreng	fried potatoes, fries
ayam goreng	fried chicken
ikan	fish
oren	orange
epal	Apple
pisang	banana
tembikai	watermelon
aiskrim	ice-cream
telur	egg
jagung	corn

We also learned “kedai”- store [ kedai komputer, kedai makan, kedai aiskrim]

Restoran- restaurant.

Now we can order a meal at KFC!

Selamat petang

Saya nak makan ayam goreng dan kentang goreng!

Saya nak minum Pepsi.

Terima kasih

### **More sample sentences**

Tiffany dan Dustin pergi ke Starbucks. Mereka nak minum kopi.

*Tiffany and Dustin are going to Starbucks. They want to drink coffee.*

Dwayne dan Fred pergi ke restoran itu. Mereka nak makan ayam.

*Dwayne and Fred are going to that restaurant. They want to eat chicken.*

Joshua dan Taylor tak pergi. Mereka tinggal di DeKalb.

*Joshua and Taylor are not going. They are staying in DeKalb.*