

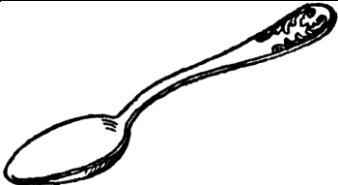
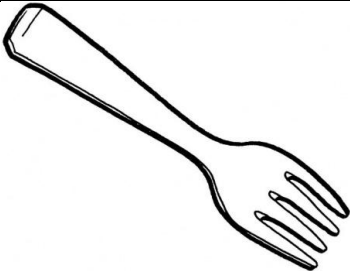
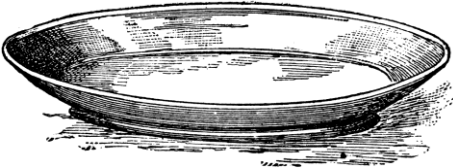
By Jocelyn






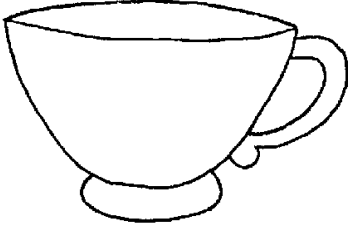

RESEPI DAN MASAK MAKANAN II

After learning verbs that described cooking on Monday, we learned some of the names of utensils used in the kitchen including some of the non-traditional ones used by Mr. Bean! 😊


Here is the list of utensils we have learned in class and have seen them in recipes.

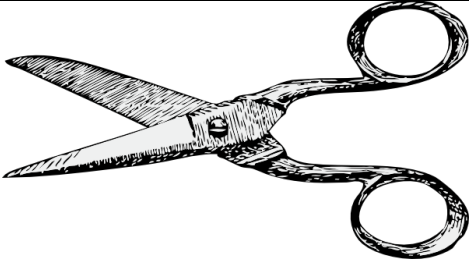


Gambar	Alat
	Sudu
	Garpu
	Pinggan

By Jocelyn

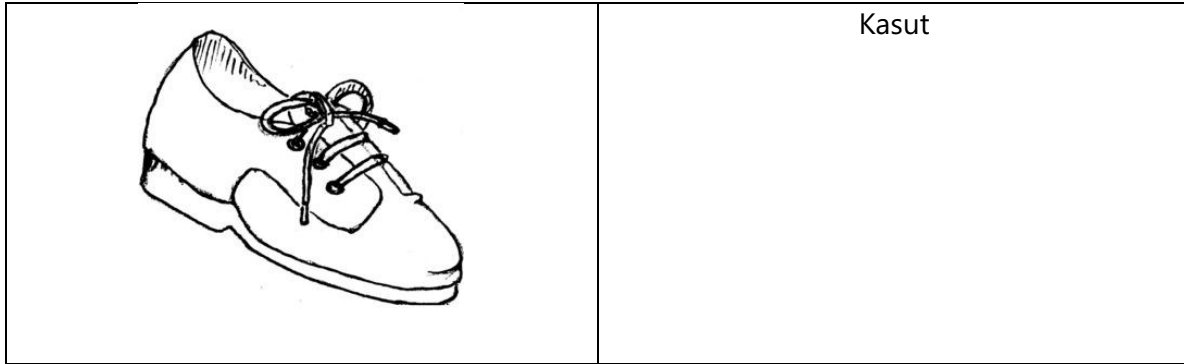
	Mangkuk
	Pisau
	Pengisar
	Cawan
	Gelas

By Jocelyn

	<p>Periuk</p>
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Alat dalam Resipi Mr.Bean	
	<p>Gunting</p>
	<p>Sarung Kaki</p>
	<p>Kad kredit</p>

By Jocelyn



Besides 'alat', we also looked at ingredients or "bahan".

These are some of the ingredients we have encountered in the recipes we have worked on.

1. **Keju:** cheese {Pronunciation: First syllabus "ke" is pronounced as "ca" in "caring". Remember the two 'e' sounds that are present in Malay? Two good examples are 'emak' and 'epal'. Refer to the SOUNDS section in the website for audio samples.
2. **Garam:** salt
3. **Gula:** sugar
4. **Lada hitam:** black pepper
5. **Mentega:** butter
6. **Minyak:** oil in general { minyak masak: cooking oil; minyak can also refer to fuel or gas for cars}
7. **Cendawan:** mushroom
8. **Telur:** egg
9. **Bawang:** onions
10. **Sayur:** Vegetables

In the resipi, we see some of the common measurements of ingredients. They are, in fact, translation from English.

E.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ **sudu teh** gula >> teaspoon

$\frac{1}{2}$ **sudu teh** garam >> teaspoon

1 **sudu besar** sos tiram >> tablespoon

By Jocelyn

In Malaysia, we follow the metric system of measurement. You will see gram, kilogram and milliliter (for liquid).

In this class, we also looked at some other common verbs/ words of action like 'masukkan', 'keluarkan', 'letakkan', 'sapukan, panaskan'.

a) MASUK

Masuk by itself means **to enter, to go/come in**.

I can say to the students who are standing outside of the class, "Sila masuk" {please come in}

However, when *masuk* is used with the suffix -kan, it has the meaning of **putting in**.

Example: Masukkan buku dalam beg.

{Put the book in the bag.}

What follows after the verb+kan is the object that the action is done upon.

So in the example above, '*buku*' is the object that is affected by the action of '*masuk*'.

Another example is from the recipes we have worked on:

E.g. Masukkan garam dan gula.

b) KELUAR

Keluar by itself means **to go out or to come out**.

For example:

A teacher can order a student to get out of the class room by saying "Keluar!"

Like *masukkan*, *keluarkan* has the meaning of **taking out** as an order or command.

Example: Keluarkan buku.

{Take out your book}

Mr. Bean mengeluarkan sayur dari sarung kaki.

{Mr. Bean takes out the vegetable from his sock.}

*Same rule apply to *keluarkan* where the object that follows after *keluarkan* is the object that is affected by the action.

c) LETAK

Letak means **to put**.

E.g. Dia letak buku di atas meja.

{He puts his book on the table.}

In the Mr. Bean's video, we saw that...

Mr. Bean letak sayur di atas roti. Sesudah itu, dia letak ikan tuna di atas sayur.

Mr. Bean puts the lettuce on the bread. After that, he puts the tuna on top of the lettuce.

But when you wrote those actions in a recipe, the actions become an order or command.

1. Letakkan sayur di atas roti. Sesudah itu, letakkan ikan tuna di atas sayur.

d) SAPU

Sapu could refer to **a broom**.

It could also refer to **the action of sweeping the floor**. E.g. **Sapukan lantai.** {*Sweep the floor*}

But here, it means **to spread** butter, cheese or jam, etc.

E.g. **Sapukan mentega di roti.**

{*Spread butter on the bread.*}

e) PANAS

Panas is an adjective or a descriptive word that means **hot**. (In terms of temperature of the weather or objects like food or drinks.)

You could say **"Hari ini panas!"** {*It's hot today!*}

By adding the -kan at the end of an adjective, it immediately **transform into a verb or word of action**.

In the recipes, you see...

E.g. **Panaskan mentega.**

{*Heat up the butter*}

The antonym of '**panas**' is '**sejuk**'.

DeKalb sangat sejuk!

{*DeKalb is really cold!*}

Saya suka minum air sejuk.

By Jocelyn

{I like to drink cold water.}

Sejukkan badan.

{Cool down the body temperature.}

***All the verbs above are followed by the suffix '-kan'

With the presence of the suffix, the verbs become imperative (asking someone to do something/ to order someone.)

When the suffix -kan is used with verbs, it also indicates a sort of a favor, that is the action is done for the sake of the speaker.

Examples:

Scenario-Dustin is talking to Joshua when Joshua is about to leave.

Dustin: Joshua nak pergi ke kedai? Belikan saya epal.

Are you going to the shop? Buy me some apples.

In class, we worked on some questions dealing with the recipes.

We have a lot of questions dealing with numbers, so you see a lot of "Berapa" in the questions.

You were asked about:

1. Berapa bahan? Berapa jumlah bahan utama?

{How many ingredients? What is the total number of ingredients?}

2. Berapa gram keju? Berapa sudu teh garam?

{How many gram of cheese? How many teaspoon of salt?}

3. Sup krim ini cukup untuk berapa orang?

{This cream soup is enough for how many people? In other words, 'How many servings?'}
{How many people can eat this soup?}

4. Ada berapa langkah dalam resipi ini?

{How many steps are there in this recipe?}

Besides that, we also have questions dealing with the steps or *langkah*.

You were asked about:

1. Apa langkah pertama resipi ini? Apa langkah kedua...ketiga...kelima....?

{What is the first step in this recipe? What is the second step..third...fifth..?}

2. The sequence of the steps by using '**sesudah**' and '**sebelum**'

E.g. Sebelum masukkan garam dan lada hitam, buat apa?

Sesudah masukkan farfalle, buat apa?

By Jocelyn

Here are some detailed explanation on giving sequence of action using "sebelum" and "sesudah"

Sudah

Sudah by itself can function as an adverb like "already" or "by now". It can also mean "done".

Dia **sudah** makan.

{He already ate}

Saya **sudah** siap kerja rumah.
homework}

{I have already finished my

Cik Jocelyn: Sudah belajar tentang peta?

{Have you learned about map?}

Tiffany: Sudah.

{Yes, *we have* done it.}

Sesudah >> After

Sesudah makan, dia pergi ke kelas.

After he ate, he went to class.

Sesudah masukkan garam, buat apa?

After putting in the salt, what do we do?

Sesudah itu >> After that /Next {Followed by a comma and this phrase functions as a sentence connector}

Panaskan mentega. **Sesudah itu**, masukkan garam.

{Heat up the butter. After that, put salt.}

BELUM

Belum is the antonym of *sudah*. It means **not yet**.

Saya belum makan.

I haven't eaten.

Sample conversation:

Cik Jocelyn: Sudah siap kerja rumah?

Are you done with your homework?

Taylor: **Belum.**

Not yet.

Sebelum

Sebelum means **before**.

Sebelum dia pergi ke kelas, dia makan sarapan.
breakfast.

Before he goes to class, he eats

Sebelum masuk farfalle, buat apa?

Before putting in the farfalle, what do you do?

Sebelum itu >> Before that,

Tumis tuna sehingga terbit aroma. **Sebelum itu, masukkan cendawan.**

He sauté the tuna until aromatic. Before that, put in the mushroom.

Link to Mr. Bean's video:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bS1ePEZZCDY>