

By Jocelyn



As we welcome the New Year, we learned how to say “Happy New Year” in Malay:

Selamat Tahun Baru!

Tahun Baru means ‘new year’. We learned that **tahun** means ‘year’ from last year or **tahun lepas**. And now we know that **baru** means ‘new’.

Using **baru**, you could say:

Contoh #1

Saya beli kasut baru untuk adik saya.

I bought a new pair of shoes for my younger sister.

Contoh # 2

Saya ada beg baru tahun ini. Beg itu berharga sepuluh dolar. Saya beli beg itu di Ross. Sangat murah!

I have a new bag this year. That bag costs \$10. I bought the bag in Ross. (It's) very cheap!

Contoh #3

Ini rumah baru saya. Rumah ini besar dan ada banyak bilik.

This is my new house. This house is big and has a lot of rooms.

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We also talked briefly where some of you celebrate New Year:

Contoh #1:

Cik Jocelyn: **Javarus sambut tahun baru di mana?**

Where did you celebrate new year?

Javarus: **Saya sambut tahun baru di Panama.**

I celebrated new year in Panama.

Contoh #2:

Cik Jocelyn: **Tiffany sambut tahun baru di mana?**

Where did you celebrate new year?

Tiffany: **Di Florida.**

In Florida.

Cik Jocelyn: **Tiffany sambut tahun baru dengan siapa?**

Who did you celebrate new year with?

Tiffany: **Saya sambut tahun baru dengan Darryl.**

I celebrated new year with Darryl.

Contoh #3

Guide: **Taylor sambut hari jadi di mana?**

Where did you celebrate your birthday?

Taylor: **Di Chicago.**

In Chicago.

***sambut**: to celebrate

***hari jadi**: birthday

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Apart from that, we also learned **Cuti** or holiday.

Cuti musim sejuk > *Winter break or winter holiday*

-Cuti **Hari Natal**: Christmas Holiday

-Cuti Thanksgiving: Thanksgiving Holiday

Sometimes we have **cuti panjang** and sometimes we have **cuti pendek**.

Adjectives to describe lengths are:

****Panjang**: long

****pendek**: short

So, we could say:

Contoh #1

Cuti musim sejuk cuti panjang. Sebulan cuti.

Winter break is a long holiday. It's a one-month holiday/Holiday for a month.

Contoh #2

Cuti musim panas cuti panjang juga. Tiga bulan cuti. Cuti itu pada bulan Mei, Juni dan Juli.

The summer holiday is a long holiday too. It's a three-month holiday. The holiday is on the month of May, June and July.

Musim refers to *season*.

Amerika ada empat musim: ada musim sejuk, musim bunga, musim panas dan musim luruh.

musim sejuk: **winter**

musim bunga: **spring** [**bunga**: flowers. E.g. bunga ros, bunga Daisy, bunga Tulip]

musim panas: **summer** [**panas**: hot, as in temperature. E.g. **cuaca panas** {Hot weather}; **air panas** {hot water}]

musim luruh: **fall**

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Now back to Tahun Baru.



During class, we saw some pictures of 'Sambutan Tahun Baru di Kuala Lumpur Malaysia,' or New Year's Celebration in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Kuala Lumpur **ibu negara** Malaysia, which means Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia.

***Ibu negara:** Capital City

***Sambutan:** Celebration

Dalam gambar di atas, ada banyak **bangunan** yang tinggi. Ada **bunga api** yang berwarna merah juga.

In the picture above, there are many buildings which are tall. There are red fireworks too.

So, we learn that:

Bangunan means *buildings*.

Bunga api means *fireworks*.

Contoh #1

Chicago ada banyak bangunan tinggi. Menara Willis (Willis Tower) bangunan yang tertinggi di Chicago.

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Chicago has a lot of tall buildings. Willis Tower is the tallest building in Chicago.

How about Malaysia?

In the picture, we saw **Menara Berkembar Petronas** (Petronas Twin Towers).



Menara Berkembar Petronas bangunan yang tertinggi di Malaysia.

Petronas Twin Towers is the tallest building in Malaysia.

Menara Berkembar Petronas ada lapan puluh lapan tingkat. Menara itu ada **jejantas** di tingkat empat puluh satu dan empat puluh dua. **Menara Berkembar Petronas** bangunan ke-enam tertinggi di **dunia**. Di bawah Menara Petronas ada **pusat membeli-belah** besar yang bernama Suria KLCC.

Petronas Twin Towers has 88 floors. The towers have a bridge (here it's a skybridge) on the 41st and 42nd floor. Petronas Twin Towers is the sixth tallest building in the world. Beneath the Petronas Towers is a big shopping mall named Suria KLCC.

****jejantas:** bridge

****dunia:** world

****pusat membeli-belah:** mall

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Perbandingan (Comparison)

Last but not least, we discussed how to make comparison (**perbandingan**) between two or more objects or people using comparatives like 'lebih....daripada' and superlatives like 'ter-' and 'paling'.

We have learned a number of adjectives in the past to describe objects and people such as:

Besar atau kecil (in terms of size)

Tinggi atau rendah (in terms of height)

Panjang atau pendek (in terms of length)

Mahal atau murah (in terms of price)

Panas atau sejuk (in terms of temperature, for weather, temperature of things, body temperature)

Baru atau lama (in terms of time> new and old, for inanimate things [not human or animals] only) E.g. **Buku lama.** *Old book.*

Tua atau muda (in terms of age, time> old and young, for animate things only)

E.g. **Orang tua.** *Old people.* **Kucing tua.** *Old cat.* **Lelaki muda.** *Young man.*

Gemuk atau kurus (in terms of body size)

E.g. **Peter Griffin gemuk.** (Dari Family Guy) *Peter Griffin is fat.*

Marge Simpson kurus. *Marge Simpson is thin.*

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When you want to make a comparison between TWO things, you use:

'lebih + adjektif'daripada

Contoh #1



Kereta Ford

Kereta Kancil

Bandingkan dua kereta di atas. [Comparing two cars above]

Using the formula, you could say:

- Kereta Ford lebih besar. { *Ford is bigger*}
- Kereta Ford lebih besar daripada kereta Kancil. { *Ford is bigger than Kancil*}
- Kereta Kancil lebih kecil daripada kereta Ford. { *Kancil is smaller than Ford*}
- Kereta Ford lebih mahal. { *Ford is more expensive*}

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Contoh #2



Rumah A

Rumah B

Bandingkan dua rumah di atas. {Comparing two houses above}

You could say:

- Rumah A lebih besar. { House A is bigger.}
- Rumah A lebih besar daripada rumah B. {House A is bigger than House B}
- Rumah B lebih murah daripada rumah A. {House B is cheaper than House A}
- Rumah A lebih cantik.{House A is more beautiful}

****Lebih** is an equivalent of **more + adjectives** or **-er** in English.

When you want to make a comparison between **THREE or more** things, you use:

Prefix 'Ter- adjektif' atau 'Paling + adjektif'

...to express the degree of the adjectives is greater than any other possible degree of the given descriptor. (Wikipedia)

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Contoh #1



RM2899

RM1900

RM800

Bandingkan harga telefon bimbit di atas: {compare the price of the cellphones above}

You could say:

- Iphone 5 paling mahal. {*Iphone 5 is the most expensive phone*}
- Iphone 5 termahal. {*Iphone 5 is the most expensive phone*}
- Blackberry paling murah. {*Blackberry is the cheapest*}
- Samsung Galaxy S3 lebih mahal daripada Blackberry. {*Samsung Galaxy S3 is more expensive than Blackberry.*}