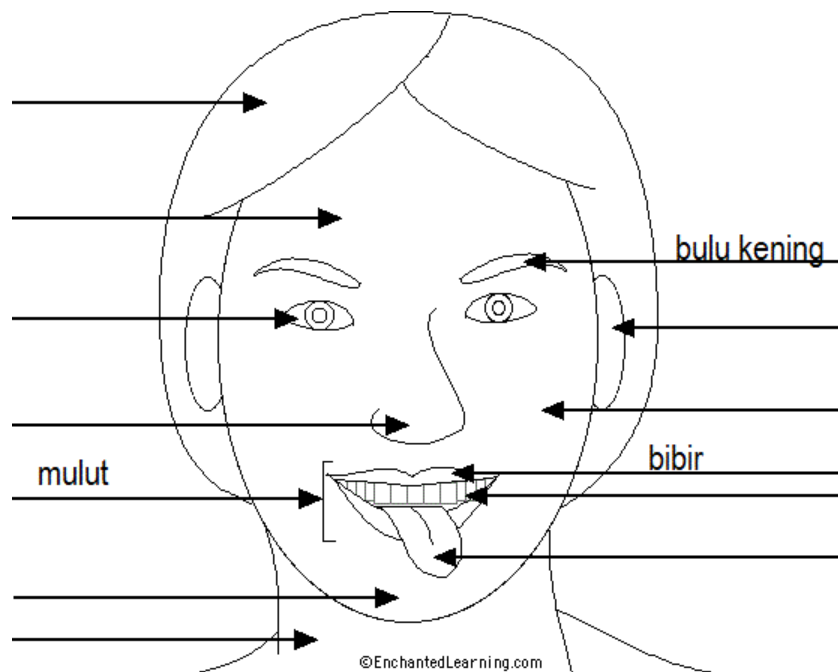


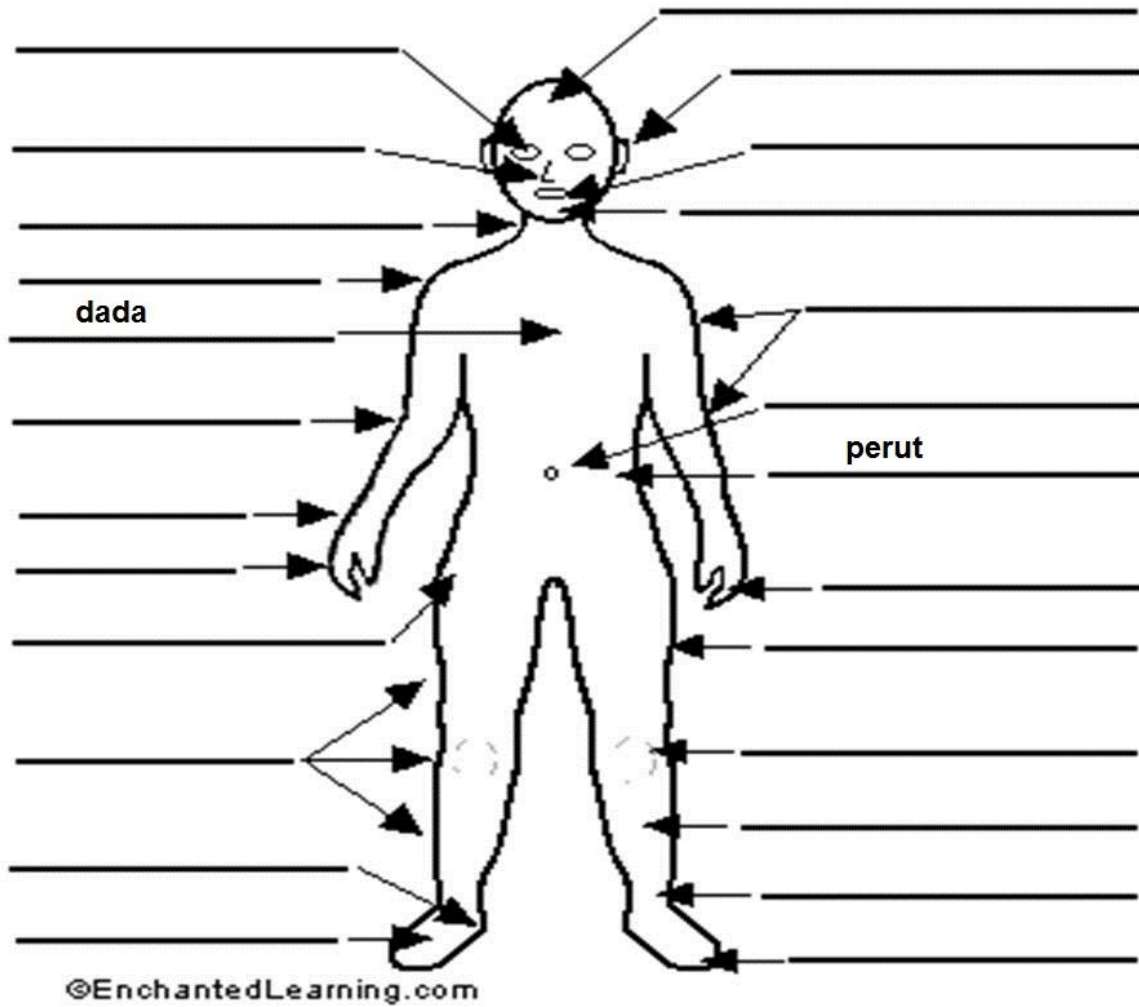


Tubuh Badan dan Kesihatan II

On Monday, you were taught the names of different body parts and also some of the common illness in Malay. After that, we added some more to the list on Tuesday and Thursday. Let's look at what new things we have learned:

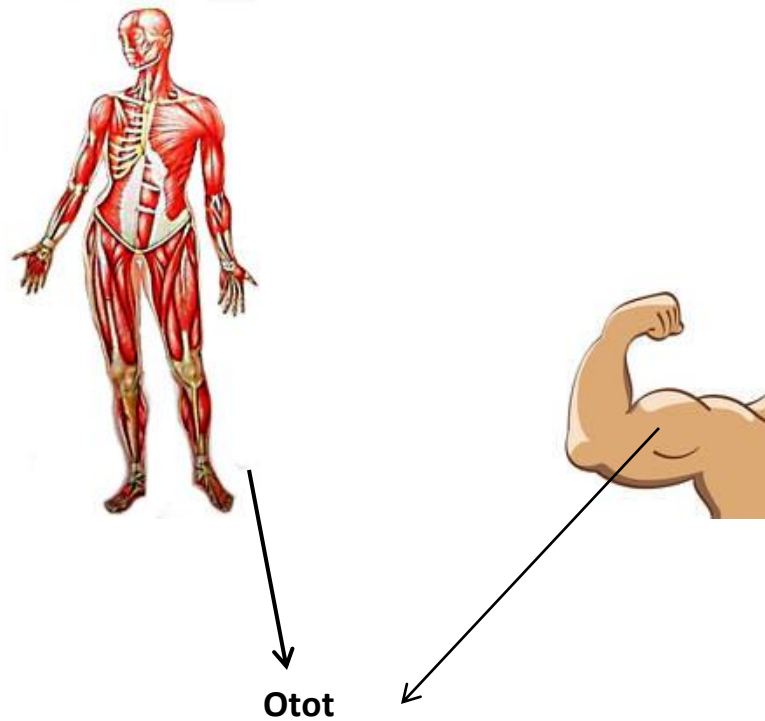


By Jocelyn



By Jocelyn

And also not forgetting...



We also looked at some objects that are related to body parts.

Gambar Objek	Nama Objek	Related actions
	Sabun	Pakai sabun (use soap). E.g. Saya pakai sabun Dettol. <i>(I use Dettol soap.)</i> Saya basuh tangan dengan sabun. <i>{I wash my hands with soap.}</i>

	Sikat	<p>Sikat rambut (comb hair)</p> <p>E.g. Dia sedang sikat rambut ibu./ Dia sedang menyikat rambut ibu. (prefix meny-replacing 's')</p> <p><i>(She is combing her mother's hair.)</i></p>
	Berus	<p>Berus rambut (brush/-ing hair)</p> <p>E.g. Dia memberus rambutnya.</p> <p>(Prefix mem-)</p> <p>(She is brushing her hair)</p>
	Berus gigi	<p>Berus gigi (The same as the noun form)</p> <p>Here it means to brush your teeth.</p> <p>E.g. Saya berus gigi. <i>(I brush my teeth)</i></p>

By Jocelyn

	Ubat gigi	Pakai ubat gigi (use toothpaste) E.g. Saya pakai ubat gigi Crest. (I use Crest toothpaste)
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In one of our activities, we looked at *Iklan farmasi dari Malaysia*. Nama farmasi itu Caring Pharmacy. For that activity, you were introduced “Kalau” and were taught how to use the structure of “Kalau sakit....pakai ubat...” { If you have (insert sickness), use (insert medicine) }

So you practiced how to answer questions like:

Kalau sakit kepala, pakai ubat apa?

You could answer **ubat Panadol** or **Panadol** or the full sentence, **Kalau sakit kepala, pakai ubat Panadol.**

Since the activity was based on Iklan Farmasi Caring, you had to choose the right **ubat** for the given illness.

Now you could ask the pharmacist in Malay,

Kalau sakit selsema, pakai ubat apa?

{If I have flu, what medicine should I use?}<<a close translation.

The pharmacist will be able to give you some recommendations.

NOTE:

Sakit

Sakit could mean several things. By itself, it means 'pain' or 'painful/ hurting'.

For example, when you stub your toe and you will yell, "**Aduh! Sakit!!!**" {Ow, it hurts!}

You could also say, "**Tangan saya sakit**" {My hand hurts }after you spent few hours playing tennis. So, in the given examples above, **sakit** does not mean 'illness' but rather 'pain' or 'hurt'.

But **sakit** can also be used to describe the type of illness.

For example:

Sakit perut stomachache **sakit kepala** headache

Sakit batuk cough **sakit demam** fever

Sakit gigi toothache **sakit selsema** flu

Sakit otot muscle pain

'Kalau'

Kalau means 'if'. You could use it with what you have learned previously.

Contoh:

1. Kalau saya ada bajet RM 2000, saya boleh beli perabot apa?

{If I have a budget of RM2000, what furniture can I buy?}

2. Kalau saya tak makan, saya tak boleh tidur.

{If I don't eat, I can't sleep.}

By Jocelyn

3. Kalau hari ini sejuk, saya tak nak pergi ke Chicago.

{If it's cold today, I don't want to go to Chicago.}

On Thursday, we looked at some television ads from Malaysia. **{Iklan televisyen dari Malaysia}**

In the first ad, we saw a little girl drawing this.



Dia melukis bukit. {She is drawing a hill} [lukis: draw with prefix me-]



Gunung {Mountain}

By Jocelyn

E.g. Gunung Everest



Bukit {Hill}

This ad was about ubat gigi Safi.



Video link: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z20faMSq8FY>

By Jocelyn

In the second ad, we saw a man driving a taxi. So one question asked about 'pekerjaan' (occupation or job) > Apa pekerjaan lelaki dalam iklan itu?



So the answer was “**Drebar teksi**”. Remember the first day of class we looked at a ‘resit teksi’? **Drebar teksi** is one of first few things you have learned in this semester.

Kerja by itself is a verb, meaning ‘**to work**’. So you ask someone “kerja di mana?” **not** ‘Pekerjaan di mana?’

Video link: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gGkkxUACTI>

By Jocelyn

In the third ad, we saw an ad on Ubat batuk cap ibu dan anak.



In the beginning of the ad, you will hear the little boy say, “**Bangun! Bangun!**”

Remember ‘**bangun**’? It means ‘wake up’ or it could sometimes mean stand up. For example, “Sila bangun or Sila berdiri”



By Jocelyn

From the ad, we know that:

Ubat batuk cap ibu dan anak ada 15 herba dan madu semula jadi.

{This cough syrup has 15 types of herbs and natural honey.}



Video link: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jkijTyFR_Tk&feature=plcp

Kosa kata:

1. Madu: honey
2. semula jadi: natural
3. cap: mark or a stamp.