

(Learn)

Belajar Bahasa Indonesia

..... karena waktu adalah uang
(because time is money)

Selamat datang. *Welcome.* Bahasa Indonesia is a very interesting and fun language to learn. It's also very flexible in its rules and grammar, plus even the slightest effort will bring out smiles from the locals, and they will comment, "**Wah, sudah bisa bahasa Indonesia!**" Literally, *already can* bahasa Indonesia. *Therefore, the first thing to learn is friendly greetings. Jadi, yang pertama untuk belajar adalah ucapan selamat yang ramah.*

- **Halo!** *Hello* (kids like to say "Halo Mister!", and often for men and woman alike!) ; **Selamat pagi.** *Good morning* ; **Selamat siang.** (after 11:00 am till 3:00 pm) ; **Selamat sore.** (after 3:00 till 6:00) ; **Selamat malam.** *Good evening.* **Selamat jalan.** *Good-bye.*
- **Apa kabar?** *How are you?* (literally: what news?) **Baik, terima kasih.** *Fine, thank you.*
- and they always ask: **Mau ke mana?** *Where are you going?* (literally: Want to where?). and the most common reply: **Jalan-jalan.** *Just walking.* (usually the best answer, regardless of where you're really going).
- If you stop to chat, they'll surely ask: **Dari mana?** *Where are you from?* (literally: From where?), which usually means what country are you from. and you reply: **Dari _____.** And sometimes to confuse you, they'll ask: **Dari mana asalnya?** *Where do you come from?* (literally: From where origin?), and just as correct: **Asalnya dari mana?**

Of course, if you've been in the country for more than 2 days you probably already know all this! And, if you linger for a moment, or chit chat with the taxi driver, then the next questions will almost always be:

- **Sudah lama di Indonesia?** (literally: Already long time in Indonesia?), to which you may reply, **Belum.** (Not yet), or **Baru tiga hari.** (literally: Just three days.), or **Baru satu bulan.** (Just one month), or perhaps, **Ya, sudah lama.** (literally: Yes, already a long time.),
- and next they almost always get personal and ask: **Sudah punya keluarga?** (literally: Already have family?). to which you politely reply either: **Sudah.** *Already.* or **Belum.** *Not yet.*

The Basics: (Tingkat Dasar) (Basic Level)

With a firm grasp of the basic rules of Bahasa, you will be well on your way. First, learn the sounds of the alphabet (practice this regularly at first with your teacher); then you will immediately know (more or less) how to say new words as they come along. Next, learn the basic grammar rules, then don't worry if you break most of them on a regular basis. At least you'll still be able to get your meaning across. That's the beauty of Bahasa Indonesia! Besides, in colloquial bahasa Indonesia, most of the rules are broken as well.

Remember also that Bahasa Indonesia is still a relatively new or young language, thus word meanings, uses and spellings are changing and evolving ; just something to be aware of when learning words from a dictionary or from books.

ada = to be, exist
apa = what
asal = origin
bahasa = language
baru = new
baik = fine, good
belajar = learn
belum = not yet
bisa = can, able
bulan = month
dari = from
dasar = base
datang = come
di = in, at, on
hari = day
jadi = so, therefore
jalan = road
kabar = news
karena = because
ke = to
keluarga = family
lama = long time
malam = night
mana = where
mau = want
menjadi = become
pagi = morning
pertama = first
punya = have, own
ramah = friendly
satu = one
selamat = greeting
siang = mid-day
sore = afternoon
sudah = already
terbaik = the best
tiga = three
tingkat = level
uang = money
ucap = express
untuk = for
usaha = effort
waktu = time
yang = which

Pronunciation:

Just as in any language, there are varying ways to pronounce a word, and depending on whether you're Batak, or from Java, or local Betawi, etc. the pronunciation will be slightly different. For a beginner, it is unlikely that you will be able to hear any differences. Just concentrate on how your teacher and other locals are saying the words and try to make yourself sound the same.

If you make the effort, you can eventually 'sound like a local'. If you're on the phone so they can't see that you're Bule (foreigner), then they may even try to pinpoint what region you're from. Of course, it will be very difficult since it won't quite match any that they know!

Same as if you're speaking English, you can fake a Texas drawl, or an Australian or British accent, or even that of a foreigner with a French or Swedish accent; in the same way, you can get good at speaking like a local and it's especially fun to put on a Betawi or Javanese accent.

More importantly, you can avoid potential embarrassing situations. For any beginner, it is common to accidentally use the wrong word, which can sometimes be very embarrassing, but it can sometimes happen also when you have the correct word but you've mispronounced it. My big blooper was with 'perak' (silver or rupiah coin) and 'perek' (prostitute or perempuan eksperimental). I knew the meaning of both words, and would never have made such a mistake, but my pronunciation was a little off, and you should have seen the expression on all the ladies' faces!

Perhaps the biggest sound to learn for English speakers is that of rolling the r. It's just a matter of practice. Below is a description of all the common sounds and pronunciations. Practice them with your teacher and become comfortable with them, and then review them from time to time.

Vowels

(a) This vowel sounds more or less like 'a' in glass, or at.

mana – which, where
buka – to open
batik – batik
takut – afraid
karena – because
dekat – near, close
gelas – glass
rusak – broken

(i) is pronounced as 'ea' in easy or 'ee' in feet.

bisa – can, able
hari – day
di – in, at

(e) when unstressed is pronounced like the 'e' in open.

gelas – glass
sebentar – a while, moment
teman – friend

When stressed it sounds somewhere between the 'e' in bed and 'a' in bad.

karet – rubber

(o) is pronounced like the 'o' in roll, at times tending to sound like the 'o' in long.

tolong – to help
roti – bread
potong – to cut

(u) is pronounced like the 'oo' in fool.

tunggu – to wait
belum – not yet
surat – letter

Diphthongs

- (ai) This diphthong at the end of a word, sounds like the 'y' in supply.
pakai – to wear, to use
ramai – crowded

In closed syllables, it is pronounced as two separate sounds 'a-i'.

lain – other
baik – good
main – play

- (au) has the same sound as 'ow' in cow.

pulau – island
pisau – knife

In the words mau (to want) and haus (thirsty) it is pronounced with two syllables slightly audible, since it is not a diphthong. You may not be able to hear the difference at first since it's very slight.

In Jakarta, you'll often hear the 'ai' pronounced, and often spelled, as 'e'; pronounced like the letter 'a' in English when reciting the alphabet.

Consonants

- (c) in all circumstances is pronounced as the 'ch' in chicken, without aspiration.

cuci – to wash
kaca – glass
bocor – leak

- (g) is always pronounced like 'g' in cigar.

gelas – glass
pergi – to go
guru – teacher
segar – fresh

- (j) sounds like the 'j' in jack.

jam – clock
baju – clothes
Jawa – Java

- (k) initial and medial 'k' sounds like the English 'k' but without aspiration.

kami – we, us
kunci – key
kita – we, us

Final 'k' is hardly audible, and is more like a glottal stop.

tidak – no
banyak – much, many
baik – good

- (kh) occurs in loanwords, mostly of Arabic origin, and sounds like the 'ch' in Lochness.

khusus – special
khawatir – worry

Here is an example of various spellings being common: khwatir, khawatir, and kuatir.

- (ng) sounds like the 'ng' in banging.

tingkat – level
datang – come
dengar – to hear
menangis – to cry

It is most common just to say 'nangis and ignore the me- prefix. This is common for many words when spoken colloquially.

(ngg) sounds like the 'ng' in finger. The sound of two distinct g's is audible.

tinggal – to stay, to live

tunggu – to wait

mengganggu – to disturb; to annoy

(ny) sounds like the 'ni' in Spaniard.

namanya – his name

tanya – to ask

nyanyi – to sing

Nyonya – lady, Mrs. (Sundanese)

(r) is completely different from an English 'r' and must be rolled. Keep practicing!

baru – new

pintar – smart, clever

(s) is always sharp, like the 's' in kiss.

susu – milk

kasih – to give

sopir, supir – driver (another example of more than one common spelling).

(sy) also occurring in loan words from Arabic, sounds like the 'sh' in push and shrimp.

Syarif – (a man's name)

masyarakat – community

syarat – condition

(v) sounds as it does in English and appears in words of Western origin.

investasi – investment

revolusi – revolution

visa – visa

(y) is pronounced like 'y' in yard.

saya – I, me, mine

sayur – vegetable(s)

bayar – to pay

(z) occurs in loan words from Arabic, sounds like 'j' and is often written with a 'j', rather than a 'z'.

zaman – era, period

izin – permit

Stress / Accent

Bahasa Indonesia should be spoken rhythmically and with little or no stress. In words of two or more syllables, the penultimate syllable is somewhat stressed, but for the beginner, simply make an effort to keep an even, unstressed tone, and the slight stress will come naturally. The stress in sentences depends to a large extent on the context. Again, keep your stress even and you will develop a feel as you learn.

sa'ya – I, me, mine

teta'pi – but

kema'rin – yesterday

perusaha'an – company, business

kecil' – small, tiny

tempat' – place, location

International loanwords are generally stressed according to the Dutch or French usage.

presiden'

parlemen'

demokrasi'

ekono'mi

poli'si

Greeting and Cordiality's

Indonesians are a very polite and hospitable people; seemingly always friendly and smiling. In addition to the following expressions, pay attention to physical mannerisms, such as when shaking hands, so that you quickly learn the local manner. It will be very well received.

Repeating some that you've already learned and introducing some more:

Selamat datang. *Welcome.*

Selamat pagi. *Good morning.*

Selamat siang. (after 11:00 am till 3:00 pm)

Selamat sore. (after 3:00 till 6:00)

Selamat malam. *Good evening.*

Selamat jalan. *Good-bye.*

Selamat tinggal. *Good-bye (to the one who is staying).*

Selamat makan. *Enjoy your meal.*

Selamat tidur. *Have a nice sleep.*

Apa kabar? *How are you?*

Baik, terima kasih. *Fine thank you.*

Baik baik saja. *Just fine.*

Sampai jumpa. *See you again. (literally: until we meet)*

Sampai jumpa, lagi. *See you again. (literally: until we meet again)*

Sampai ketemu. *See you again. (literally: until we meet)*

Sampai bertemu. *See you again. (literally: until we meet)*

Sampai besok. *See you tomorrow. (literally: until tomorrow)*

Terima kasih. *Thank you.*

Terima kasih banyak. *Thank you very much.*

Sama-sama. *You're welcome.*

Kembali. *You're welcome.*

Cukup. *Enough.*

Kenyang. *Full. Satiated.*

Permisi. *Excuse me.*

Maaf. *Sorry.*

Tidak apa apa. *It's ok. No problem.*

Silakan masuk. *Please, come in.*

Silakan duduk. *Please, sit down.*

Silakan makan. *Please, eat. Help yourself.*

Silakan minum. *Please, drink.*

Silakan tambah lagi. *Please, have some more.*

Tolong. *Please. (used when requesting help with something)*

Tolong, tutup pintu. *Please, close the door.*

Minta. *Please. (used when requesting to be given something)*

Minta air putih? *May I have some water please?*

First Person Pronouns

saya : I, me, mine (most common). Also **aku**, **gue** (familiar with friends) (Best for you to use saya.)

kita : we, us (used when person spoken to is included) (to help remember, think **kita** : included)

kami : we, us (used when person spoken to is excluded)

dia or **ia** : he, she. (there is no gender in bahasa Indonesia)

mereka : they, them. (3rd person plural)

kamu : you (used when person spoken to is a friend, or subordinate)

Bapak / Ibu : Mr. / Ms.. (polite, and used when person spoken to is the same age or older)

Pak / Bu : Mr. / Ms. (same as above)

anda : you (not commonly used; better to use one of the above)

engkau / kau : you (not commonly used; better to use one of the above)

elo : you (familiar with friends.) (Bahasa bergaul; prokem) (Best for you to use kamu.)

Mas / Mbak : you ; Mr. / Ms. (polite, used towards persons younger, staff, waiter, waitress, etc.)

For subordinates, such as house staff, who are generally older it is most polite to use Ibu / Bapak.

To indicate possession, the qualifying pronoun or name is placed after the object noun. Notice there are also two common methods used.

rumah saya (my house)

kantor kamu (your office)

tas Bapak (your bag)

keluarga dia (his family)

toko mereka (their store)

mobilku (my car)

kantormu (your office)

tasnya Bapak (his bag)

keluarganya (his family)

Basic Grammar Rules

The best part of bahasa Indonesia is that there is no past, present or future tenses.

Saya makan. (I eat. I ate. I will eat.) The tense is understood from the context of the sentence.

Saya pergi. (I go. I went. I will go.)

Sometimes the words **akan** (will) and **nanti** (later) are used to indicate future tense.

Similarly, the words **tadi** (earlier) and **kemarin** (yesterday) are used to indicate past tense.

Saya akan makan nanti.

Tadi, saya sudah makan.

In bahasa Indonesia, the adjective or qualifying word comes after the noun, for example:

rumah besar (big house)

mobil baru (new car)

botol kosong (empty bottle)

air panas (hot water)

Words indicating a number are exceptions, and precede the noun.

banyak uang (lots of money)

sedikit gula (a little sugar)

semua orang (all people; everyone)

seluruh kota (the whole town)

One common mistake by new students is in using the negative **tidak** (no) and **bukan** (not).

Itu bukan rumah saya. (That's not my house.)

Ini bukan mobil saya. (This isn't my car.)

Saya tidak tahu. (I don't know.)

Saya tidak suka nasi. (I don't like rice.)

Sometimes it can be a bit confusing:

Dia bukan teman saya. (*He's not my friend.*) **Saya tidak kenal dia.** (*I don't know him.*)
Saya bukan karyawan di sini. (*I don't work here.*) **Saya tidak kerja di sini.** (*I don't work here.*)
(*Literally: I'm not an employee here.*)

And it is also very common to use the word **belum** (*not yet*) instead of **tidak**. It's somewhat more polite, or not as harsh perhaps. In the above example you would likely say,

Saya belum kenal dia. (*I don't know him.*)

The most common example of this is:

Sudah punya keluarga? and you reply, **Belum.** whether you plan on having a family or not.

This question is also expressed with the intent of asking if you're married.

To indicate 'prohibition', use the word **jangan** (*don't*).

Jangan duduk di situ. (*Don't sit there.*) **Jangan buka itu.** (*Don't open that.*)
Jangan tunggu saya. (*Don't wait for me.*) **Jangan cuci ini.** (*Don't wash this.*)

You will also see signs prohibiting things, such as:

Dilarang parkir di sini. (*No parking here.*) **Dilarang merokok.** (*No smoking.*)
Dilarang masuk. (*No entrance.*)

Asking Questions and Giving Answers

To get you started quickly, here are the basic question and answer phrases which you will hear and use on a regular basis..

Di mana? (<i>Where?</i>) (<i>at, in</i>)	Ke mana? (<i>Where?</i>) (<i>to</i>)	Dari mana? (<i>Where?</i>)(<i>from</i>)
Di situ. (<i>There.</i>) (<i>at, in</i>)	Ke situ. (<i>There.</i>) (<i>to</i>)	Dari situ. (<i>There.</i>) (<i>from</i>)
Di sana. (<i>There.</i>) (<i>at, in</i>)	Ke sana. (<i>There.</i>) (<i>to</i>)	Dari sana. (<i>There.</i>) (<i>from</i>)

Bisa? (<i>Can I?</i>)	Boleh? (<i>May I?</i>)
mau (<i>want</i>)	harus (<i>must</i>)

ada (<i>there is /are</i>) (<i>to be, exist</i>)	dalam (<i>in, inside</i>)	luar (<i>out, outside</i>)
atas (<i>on, on top, above, over</i>)	bawah (<i>under, beneath, below</i>)	antara (<i>between</i>)
samping, sebelah (<i>beside, next to</i>)	muka, depan (<i>in front</i>)	belakang (<i>behind</i>)

apa (<i>what</i>)	siapa (<i>who</i>)	berapa (<i>how much / many</i>)
mengapa, kenapa (<i>why</i>)	bagaimana (<i>how</i>)	kapan (<i>when</i>)
yang mana (<i>which</i>)	kalau (<i>if, 'when'</i>)	

kemarin (<i>yesterday</i>)	dahulu, dulu (<i>before, previously</i>)	tadi (<i>a few moments ago</i>)
tadi pagi (<i>this morning</i>)	tadi malam (<i>last night</i>)	semalam (<i>last night</i>)
minggu yang lalu (<i>last week</i>)	bulan yg lalu (<i>last month</i>)	tahun yg lalu (<i>last year</i>)
sesudah (<i>after</i>)	sebelum (<i>before</i>)	

Prefixes and Suffixes

What is sometimes confusing when learning bahasa, are the prefixes and suffixes which are added to the root word. Below are some examples and an explanation of the basic rules. Don't worry about learning it all perfectly at the beginning. The rules are often broken in casual conversation anyway, and even if it is wrong, at least you will be understood. By giving you the basic rules now, you can see how it is used whenever you read anything, and gradually you will become familiar with their usage. Later in the course, there is a more thorough explanation of the rules. Here's an example of taking a well known root word and making a verb from it.

membetulkan (to fix something) from the root word 'betul'

memperbaiki (to fix something) from the root word 'baik'

When looking up a word in the dictionary, you need to know the root word. Also, take care in using all the many examples presented in most dictionaries for various prefixes and suffixes. Although they may be grammatically correct, they are often not commonly used. As a rule of thumb, use words (including their suffixes and prefixes) as you come across them, and be careful 'creating' your own or using them as listed in your dictionary.

Common verbs without any prefix are as follows:

pergi (to go)	datang (to come)	makan (to eat)
minum (to drink)	tinggal (to stay, to live)	pulang (to go / come home)
kembali (to return)	pindah (to move)	perlu (to need)
duduk (to sit)	ingat (to remember)	lupa (to forget)
masuk (to enter)	keluar (to go out, exit)	suka (to like)
bangun (to wake up)	tidur (to sleep)	mandi (take a bath/shower)
sampai, tiba (to arrive)	naik (to go up; to get in / take)	turun (to go down)
tanya (to ask)		

The following are common verbs with the prefix ber- :

berbicara (to talk, to speak)	bekerja (to work)	belajar (to study)
berangkat (to leave)	berhenti (to stop)	bertemu (to meet)
berenang (to swim)		

The following are common verbs formed by adding the prefix 'me-' to the root word. Depending on the first letter of the root word, the prefix becomes me-, mem-, men-, meng-, meny-. Also remember, that in colloquial speech, the prefix is often dropped, so if you're not sure, play it safe and just use the root word. Once you are more accomplished, you will know and use both, depending on the situation (casual versus in a business meeting for example).

me- used if the initial sound is *l, m, n, ny, r* :

lempar, melempar (to throw)
rokok, merokok (to smoke)
masak, memasak (to cook)
nyanyi, menyanyi (to sing)

mem- used if the initial letter is *b* ; also used with *p*, but the letter *p* is dropped :

bayar, membayar (to pay)
beli, membeli (to buy)
buka, membuka (to open)
baca, membaca (to read)
potong, memotong (to cut)
pasang, memasang (to turn on, to install, to hang up)
pakai, memakai (to use, to wear)

- men- used if the initial letter is *c, d, or j*; also used with *t*, but the letter *t* is dropped:
dorong, mendorong (to push)
dengar, mendengar (to listen, to hear)
cuci, mencuci (to wash)
curi, mencuri (to steal)
cari, mencari (to look for)
jual, menjual (to sell)
jahit, menjahit (to sew)
jawab, menjawab (to answer)
tulis, menulis (to write)
tolong, menolong (to help, to assist)
tukar, menukar (to change, to exchange)
- meng- used if the initial letter is a vowel, *g, or h*; also used with *k*, but the letter *k* is dropped:
ambil, mengambil (to take)
isi, mengisi (to fill) ; (also common to just say 'ngisi)
goreng, menggoreng (to fry)
gambar, menggambar (to draw)
hitung, menghitung (to count, to calculate, to add up)
kirim, mengirim (to send)
kunci, mengunci (to lock) ; (remember?, **kunci** means *key* ; note the logic)
- meny- used if the initial letter is *s*, but the letter *s* is dropped:
simpan, menyimpan (to save, to put away, to store)
sapu, menyapu (to sweep) ; (repeating the logic, **sapu** means *broom*)
sisir, menyisir (to comb) ; (**sisir** means *comb*)

Just a few more rules now to get you on your way.

- lah The suffix *-lah* is used after an imperative or request, in order to make it 'softer' :
Masuklah! (Come in please!)
Duduklah! (Sit down please!)
- ter- The prefix *ter-* is used to indicate quality (superlative), as in **terbaik** (*the best*), and to indicate completion of an action or event.
terbuka (*opened, already open*) **terlihat** (*seen, can be seen*)
- Also to indicate comparative quality, the word **paling** (*the most*) can be used :
yang paling baik = terbaik = the best
yang paling besar = terbesar = the biggest
- To show comparative degree use **lebih dari** (*more than*) or **kurang dari** (*less than*):
lebih baik dari (*better than*)
lebih besar dari (*bigger than*)
kurang dari 5 km (*less than five kilometers*)
kurang besar (*not so big*)
kurang sehat (*when feeling ill ; literally: less healthy*)
kurang jelas (*not clear*) (*of visibility or understanding*)
- se- Used for degree of comparison, for example:
sama besar dengan ini (*as big as this*)
sebesar ini (*as big as this*)

- di- Used in the passive form of the verb, often in conjunction with the word **oleh** (by)
Itu sudah diambil oleh dia. (*It was already taken by him.*) (oleh is often dropped.)
Saya dipanggil bos. (*I was called by my boss.*) (passive form)
Bos memanggil saya. (*My boss called me.*) (active form)
- kan This suffix is used with the previous verb prefixes, generally in order to make the verb specifically related to something.
mengeluarkan (*to take something out, or make something go out*)
membersihkan (*to clean something*)
membetulkan (*to correct or repair something*)
Often the prefix is dropped in colloquial speech : **Tolong bersihkan ini.**
- memper- This prefix has the same function as the suffix –kan, and is usually put before an adjective and indicates to ‘improve the state of things’ or signifies to ‘make more’.
Often it also includes the suffix –i :
memperbaiki (*to fix or repair something*)
- ke – an Nouns can also be derived from adjectives, such as follows:
kuat, kekuatan (*strong, strength*)
sehat, kesehatan (*healthy, health*)
bersih, kebersihan (*clean, cleanliness*)
- pe- The prefix pe-, indicates the ‘performer’ of the action expressed by the root word.
curi, pencuri (*to steal, thief*)
bantu, pembantu (*to help / assist, helper / assistant / maid*)
nyanyi, penyanyi (*to sing, singer*)
Note that the same rules apply for selecting pe-, pen-, pem-, peny-, and peng-.
- pe - an Abstract nouns are also created using these affixes, for example:
curi, pencurian (*to steal, theft*)
bayar, pembayaran (*to buy, payment*)
kerja, pekerjaan (*to work, work/occupation*)
- ^2 This symbol is often used to indicate duplication of a noun. A plural is generally indicated by ‘doubling’ of the noun :
anak-anak, anak^2 (*kids, children*)
orang-orang, orang^2 (*people*)
The noun is not duplicated if the number is limited by a qualification of the amount such as the following :
tiga kursi (*three chairs*)
semua orang (*everyone*)
beberapa anak (*a few kids*)
banyak mobil (*a lot of cars*)

And finally, a few classics. Here’s two that are extremely common, and if you don’t know them you will often not understand what otherwise would have been easy for you.

membuat (*to make*) (proper bahasa)
bikin (*to make*) (slang, but very commonly used.) (Don’t use it in your business meeting though!)

besar (*large, big*) (proper) **membesarkan** (*to make bigger, enlarge, increase*)
gede (*large, big*) (slang) **gede’in** (*to make bigger, enlarge, increase*)

In colloquial speech it is extremely common to use the suffix ‘in to make a verb.

Learn Numbers: (Belajar Nomor^2)

Sekarang kami akan belajar nomor. (*Now we will learn numbers.*)

Kamu masih baru tapi bisa belajar cepat. (*You are still new but can learn quickly.*)

0 – nol	11 – sebelas	21 – dua puluh satu	100 – seratus
1 – satu	12 – dua belas	22 – dua puluh dua	101 – seratus satu
2 – dua	13 – tiga belas	23 – dua puluh tiga	200 – dua ratus
3 – tiga
4 – empat			1000 – seribu
5 – lima			2000 – dua ribu
6 – enam		30 – tiga puluh
7 – tujuh		100,000 seratus ribu
8 – delapan		40 – empat puluh	200,000 dua ratus ribu
9 – sembilan	
10 – sepuluh	20 – dua puluh	50 – lima puluh	1,000,000 satu juta

Kalau masih bingung coba lagi sampai bisa. (*If you are still confused, try again until you can.*)

Bagaimana sekarang? Bisa? Belum. OK, coba lagi. (*How about now? Can? Not yet. Try again.*)

Kamu harus berusaha terus. Betul? (*You must try continuously. Right?*)

Baik. Coba lagi besok. (*Good. Try again tomorrow.*)

The most common need for numbers is in paying for taxis, meals, etc. so let's try some examples:

Mau ke mana? Saya mau ke toko, hari ini. (*Where are you going? I'm going to the store today.*)

Mau apa? Mau beli baju. (*What for? I want to buy some clothes.*)

Selamat jalan. Terima kasih. (*Have a nice time. Thanks.*)

..... **sampai di toko** (*arrive at the store*)

Saya mau beli baju ini. Harganya berapa? (*I would like to buy this shirt. How much is it?*)

70.000,- rupiah. OK, saya mau ini. (*70,000 rupiah. OK, I'll take it.*)

Wah! Uang saya ke mana? (cari-cari) (*Wah! Where's my money? (looking for it)*)

Ahh, ada di sini, di kantong kiri. (*Ahh, here it is, in my left pocket.*)

..... **pulang dari toko** (*returning home from the store*)

Pak, tolong carikan taksi. (*Sir, please call a taxi.*)

Terima kasih. (*Thank you.*)

..... **masuk (ke) mobil** (*get into the car*)

Mau ke mana? Mau ke Kuningan. (*Where would you like to go? To Kuningan.*)

..... **sudah dekat rumah** (*approaching your home*)

Belok kanan di sini, Pak. (*Turn right here, sir.*)

Ya, setop di sini. (*Ya, stop here.*)

Berapa Pak. 15,000. (*How much is it? 15,000.*)

Ini Pak. (Sini Pak.) Terima kasih. (*Here you go. Thank you.*)

akan = will
bagaimana = how
baju = clothes
beli = buy
belok = turn
berapa = how much
besok = tomorrow
betul = correct
bingung = confused
cari = look for
cepat = fast, quickly
coba = try
dekat = near, close
harga = price
harus = must
ini = this
kalau = if
kami = we, us
kamu = you
kanan = right
kantong = pocket
kiri = left
lagi = again, more
masih = still
masuk = enter
mobil = car
nomor = number
Pak = Sir
pulang : return home
rumah = house
saya = me, I
sampai : until; arrive
sekarang = now
sini = here
tapi, tetapi = but
terus = continue
toko = store
tolong = please

Check Your Memory :

Below is a list of the words you've learned so far (not including the grammar section). Write the definition of the word, and use it in a sentence. For example: Saya akan datang besok.

ada =

apa =

asal =

bahasa =

baru =

baik =

belajar =

belum =

bisa =

dari =

dasar =

datang =

di =

hari =

jadi =

jalan =

kabar =

karena =

ke =

keluarga =

lama =

malam =

mana =

mau =

menjadi =

pagi =

pertama =

punya =

ramah =

selamat =

siang =

sore =

sudah =

terbaik =

tingkat =

uang =

ucap =

untuk =

usaha =

waktu =

yang =

akan =

bagaimana =

baju =

beli =

belok =

berapa =

besok =

betul =

bingung =

cari =

cepat =

coba =

dekat =

harga =

harus =

ini =

kalau =

kami =

kamu =

kanan =

kantong =

kiri =

lagi =

masih =

masuk =

mobil =

nomor =

Pak =

pulang =

rumah =

saya =

sampai =

sekarang =

sini =

tapi, tetapi =

terus =

toko =

tolong =

Here's some examples :

- ada : Ada apa? Ada di mana?
apa : Hari apa ini?
asal : Asalnya dari mana?
bahasa : Saya belum bisa bahasa Indonesia.
baru : Saya baru datang. Mobil saya baru.
baik : Baiklah, saya akan datang besok.
belajar : Saya mau belajar bahasa Indonesia.
belum : Saya belum punya mobil.
bisa : Sekarang, saya bisa pulang.
dari : Saya ada di sini ~~dari~~ (sejak) pagi.
dasar : Dasar kamu.
datang : Saya belum bisa datang.
di : Di mana? Di sini.
hari : Hari apa kamu bisa datang.
jadi : Sudah jadi.
jalan : Jalan mana yang betul? Kiri? Kanan?
kabar : Belum ada kabar.
karena : Karena saya masih mau ke toko.
ke : Jalan ini ke mana?
keluarga : Keluarga saya masih (ada) di rumah.
lama : Saya belum lama belajar bahasa Indonesia.
malam : Tolong, (datang) ke rumah saya malam ini.
mana : Kamu di mana sekarang?
mau : Saya mau ke toko untuk beli baju.
menjadi : Kamu bisa menjadi yang terbaik.
pagi : Pagi, saya masih (ada) di rumah.
pertama : Ini yang pertama.
punya : (Apakah) kamu sudah punya rumah?
ramah : Kamu ramah. Keluarga kamu ramah.
selamat : Selamat datang.
siang : Masih siang, tetapi, saya sudah mau pulang.
sore : Sore ini, (kamu) mau ke mana?
sudah : Kami sudah dekat tokonya.
terbaik : Usaha kamu (adalah) yang terbaik di sini.
tingkat : Saya masih belajar di tingkat dasar.
uang : Uang saya ada di mobil.
ucap : Saya mau mengucapkan terima kasih.
untuk : Uang ini untuk kamu.
usaha : Perusahaan ini yang terbaik.
waktu : Belum ada waktu.
yang : Punya kamu yang mana?
- akan : Saya akan sampai besok sore.
bagaimana : Bagaimana saya bisa?
baju : Baju ini masih baru.
beli : Saya beli baju ini di toko (yang) dekat rumah saya.
belok : Belok kanan, Pak.
berapa : Berapa harganya? Harganya berapa?
besok : Besok saya mau ke rumah kamu.
betul : Betul? Betul.
bingung : Saya jadi bingung, belajar bahasa Indonesia.
cari : Bagaimana saya harus cari uang?
cepat : Tolong cepat.
coba : Saya belum coba ini.
dekat : Rumah saya dekat (di) sini.
harga : Bajunya baik (bagus) tapi harganya berapa?
harus : (Yang) pertama, saya harus cari mobil baru.
ini : Apakah ini yang kamu cari?
kalau : Kalau sekarang, belum bisa.
kami : Kami mau pulang sekarang.
kamu : Kamu harus ramah.
kanan : Terus jalan ke kanan Pak
kantong : Ada uang di kantong.
kiri : Rumah saya yang kiri.
lagi : Mau ke mana lagi?
masih : Saya masih mau jalan-jalan.
masuk : Uangnya belum masuk.
mobil : Mobil saya masih baru.
nomor : Rumah kamu nomor berapa?
Pak : Tolong datang besok pagi, Pak.
pulang : Saya belum mau pulang.
rumah : Saya belum lama di rumah ini.
saya : (Apakah) Ini untuk saya?
sampai : Saya baru sampai di rumah.
sekarang : Sekarang, mau ke mana?
sini : Tolong masuk ke sini.
tapi, tetapi : (Saya) mau, tetapi belum bisa (sekarang).
terus : Saya sudah terus berusaha.
toko : Toko yang dekat, di mana?
tolong : Tolong carikan rumah untuk saya.

Time: (Waktu / Jam)

The first thing everyone learns to deal with in Indonesia, and which can be most frustrating at times, especially when doing business, is **Jam Karet** (*literally: rubber time*). Which means almost nothing ever starts at the time specified. Time is flexible, and we foreigners must learn to live with it. Sometimes it can be a benefit, so when in Rome.....

Jam berapa sekarang? (*What time is it now?*)

Jam tujuh. (*It's seven o'clock.*)

or....

Sekarang jam berapa?

Jam sembilan. (*It's nine o'clock.*)

and making plans.....

Jam berapa mau ketemu? (*What time do you want to meet?*)

Jam setengah delapan. (*7:30*)

or....

Jam berapa mau bertemu?

Jam tujuh lewat tiga puluh. (*7:30*)

or....

(Mau) Ketemu jam berapa?

Ya, sekitar (kira-kira) jam sepuluh. (*Ya, around 10:00*)

or....

Nanti jam berapa mau ketemu? (*Later, what time shall we meet?*)

Ya, jam sepuluh. (*Ya, around 10:00*)

As you can see, there are a lot of different ways to ask the same question, which is common in any language. You will gradually develop a feeling for what is most common, and develop your own preferences. Now, let's make a date: **bikin janji** (*literally: make a promise*)

calling on the phone....

Halo, bisa bicara dengan Hanna? (*Hello, may I speak with Hanna please?*)

Dari mana? (*May I know who's calling?*)

Dari Agus. (*It's Agus.*)

Tunggu sebentar. (*Just a moment please.*)

Terima kasih. (*Thank you.*)

.....

Halo. (*Hello.*)

Hai, Hanna, apa kabar? (*Hi, Hanna, how are you?*)

Baik-baik saja, dan kamu? (*Fine, and you?*)

Baik-baik juga. (*Fine also.*)

Ada apa? (*What's up?*)

Nanti malam, mau pergi jalan-jalan, nggak? (*Later tonight, would you like to go somewhere?*)

Mau ke mana? (*Where to?*)

Mau dengar musik di Hotel. (*I want to listen to music at a hotel.*)

Di mana? (*Where?*)

Di Hotel Mulia. (*At Mulia Hotel.*)

Ada band? (*Is there a band?*)

Ya, dan teman saya main di situ. (*Yes, and a friend of mine is playing there.*)

OK, saya mau ikut. (*OK, I'd like to join.*)

Baik, saya akan jemput kamu sekitar jam sembilan.

(*Great, I'll pick you up around nine.*)

OK, sampai nanti. (*OK, see you later.*)

Bye. (*Bye.*)

Note: Choice of prefixes often varies between what is proper grammar and what is most commonly used. In this example, ketemu is most common, however bertemu is proper grammar.

Mystery: As you will learn, everyone uses: dari mana which means 'from where' and never uses: dari siapa which means 'from who'.

Possessive:

To indicate, use object followed by personal pronoun

bicara = speak
bikin = make
buat = make
dan = and
dengan = with
dengar = hear, listen
halo = hello
ikut = join
jam = time, watch
janji = promise
jemput = pick up
juga = also
karet = rubber
kira-kira = approx.
lewat = pass by
main = play
musik = music
nanti = later
nggak = tidak
pergi = to go
saja = only
sebentar = moment
sekitar = approx.
setengah = half
siapa = who
situ = there
teman = friend
temu = meet
tidak = no
tunggu = wait

.... **Besok paginya.** (*the next morning.*)

Selamat pagi, Hanna. (*Good morning, Hanna.*)

Selamat pagi, Ibu. (*Good morning, Mother.*)

Bagaimana semalam? (*Bagaimana tadi malam?*) (*How was last night?*)

Bagus. Musiknya bagus sekali. (*Great. The music was really good.*)

Bagaimana kabar Agus? (*How's Agus?*)

Dia baik-baik saja. (*He's fine.*)

Hanna sudah lama kenal dia. (*You've known him a long time.*)

Ya, sudah lama sekali. (*Ya, already a very long time.*)

Ketemu dia pertama kali di mana? (*Where did you meet him, the first time?*)

Wah, saya lupa. Itu sudah lama sekali. (*Wah, I forget. It was such a long time ago.*)

Saya bingung.... Masih pikir^2 dulu. (*I'm confused.... Still thinking about that.*)

Tetapi (Tapi), itu betul^2 sudah lama sekali. (*But, it's really been a very long time.*)

Dia teman yang baik sekali. (*He's really a good friend.*)

Nanti saya akan pikir(-pikir) lagi. (*I'll think about it more later.*)

Bu, tolong cari'in baju saya yang merah. (*Mom, please look for my red blouse.*)

Tunggu sebentar. Saya harus selesaikan ini dulu. (*Just a minute. I have to finish this first.*)

Terima kasih. Tetapi (Tapi), jangan lama. (*Thanks. But don't be too long.*)

Karena saya harus cepat-cepat ke kantor. (*Because I have to leave for the office soon.*)

Buat apa? (*Untuk apa?*) (*What for?*)

Karena saya mau belajar Internet dari teman. (*Because I want to learn Internet from a friend.*)

Dengan siapa? (*With who?*)

Dengan Julie. (*With Julie.*)

Dia teman dekat kamu? (*Is she a close friend of yours?*)

Bukan, tetapi (tapi) dia orang baik. (*No, but she's a nice girl.*)

Dia orang asing? (*Is she a foreigner?*)

Ya, dan baru datang ke Indonesia. (*Yes, and she just arrived in Indonesia.*)

Dari mana asalnya? (*Where is she from?*)

Dia dari Kanada, dan dia sangat ramah. (*She's from Canada, and she's very friendly.*)

Buat apa dia ke sini? (*What is she here for?*)

Dia mau belajar bahasa Indonesia. (*She wants to study bahasa Indonesia.*)

Berapa lama dia mau (tinggal) di Indonesia? (*How long does she want to stay in Indonesia?*)

Saya tidak tahu. (*Tidak tahu.*) (*Nggak tahu.*) (*I don't know.*)

Sama keluarganya, nggak? (*Is she with her family or not?*)

Tidak, dia datang sendiri. (*No, she came on her own.*)

(Apakah) Dia sudah (me)nikah? (*Is she married?*)

Belum, nanti dia bisa cari di sini. (*Not yet, later she can look for someone here.*)

asing = foreign

bagus = good

Bu = Mom

dia = he, she

dulu = before

ibu = mother, Mrs.

itu = it, that

jangan = don't

kali = times

kantor = office

kenal = know s.o.

lupa = forget

menikah = married

merah = red

orang = person

pikir = think

sama = same, with

sangat = very

sekali = very

selesai = finished

selesaikan = finish

sendiri = alone

tadi = earlier

tahu = know

tinggal = stay, live

Sekarang, kamu coba. (*Now, you try.*)

Try not to look back at the previous page. Practice your memory! It's ok if there are mistakes. Your teacher will help you correct them later.

_____. (*Good morning, Hanna.*)

_____. (*Good morning, Mother.*)

_____? (*How was last night?*)

_____. (*Great. The music was really good.*)

_____? (*How's Agus?*)

_____. (*He's fine.*)

_____. (*You've known him a long time.*)

_____. (*Ya, already a very long time.*)

_____? (*Where did you meet him, the first time?*)

_____. (*Wah, I forget. It was such a long time ago.*)

_____. (*I'm confused... Still thinking about that.*)

_____. (*But, it's really been a very long time.*)

_____. (*He's really a good friend.*)

_____. (*I'll think about it more later.*)

_____. (*Mom, please look for my red blouse.*)

_____. (*Just a minute. I have to finish this first.*)

_____. (*Thanks. But don't be too long.*)

_____. (*Because I have to leave for the office soon.*)

_____? (*What for?*)

_____. (*Because I want to learn Internet from a friend.*)

_____? (*With who?*)

_____. (*With Julie.*)

_____? (*Is she a close friend?*)

_____. (*No, but she's a nice girl.*)

_____? (*Is she a foreigner?*)

_____. (*Yes, and she just arrived in Indonesia.*)

_____? (*Where is she from?*)

_____. (*She's from Canada, and she's very friendly.*)

_____? (*What is she here for?*)

_____. (*She wants to study bahasa Indonesia.*)

_____? (*How long does she want to stay in Indonesia?*)

_____. (*I don't know.*)

_____? (*Is she with her family or not?*)

_____. (*No, she came on her own.*)

_____? (*Is she married?*)

_____. (*Not yet, later she can look for someone here.*)

Dan coba lagi. *(And try again.)*

Try saying it in a slightly different manner with the same meaning, and still using all the same words you know. Your teacher will be able to help you with this.

_____ . *(Good morning, Hanna.)*

_____ . *(Good morning, Mother.)*

_____ ? *(How was last night?)*

_____ . *(Great. The music was really good.)*

_____ ? *(How's Agus?)*

_____ . *(He's fine.)*

_____ . *(You've known him a long time.)*

_____ . *(Ya, already a very long time.)*

_____ ? *(Where did you meet him, the first time?)*

_____ . *(Wah, I forget. It was such a long time ago.)*

_____ . *(I'm confused.... Still thinking about that.)*

_____ . *(But, it's really been a very long time.)*

_____ . *(He's really a good friend.)*

_____ . *(I'll think about it more later.)*

_____ . *(Mom, please look for my red blouse.)*

_____ . *(Just a minute. I have to finish this first.)*

_____ . *(Thanks. But don't be too long.)*

_____ . *(Because I have to leave for the office soon.)*

_____ ? *(What for?)*

_____ . *(Because I want to learn Internet from a friend.)*

_____ ? *(With who?)*

_____ . *(With Julie.)*

_____ ? *(Is she a close friend?)*

_____ . *(No, but she's a nice girl.)*

_____ ? *(Is she a foreigner?)*

_____ . *(Yes, and she just arrived in Indonesia.)*

_____ ? *(Where is she from?)*

_____ . *(She's from Canada, and she's very friendly.)*

_____ ? *(What is she here for?)*

_____ . *(She wants to study bahasa Indonesia.)*

_____ ? *(How long does she want to stay in Indonesia?)*

_____ . *(I don't know.)*

_____ ? *(Is she with her family or not?)*

_____ . *(No, she came on her own.)*

_____ ? *(Is she married?)*

_____ . *(Not yet, later she can look for someone here.)*

.... **Sambungan.** (..... continuation.) (salah sambung = wrong (phone) number)

Jam berapa mau berangkat? (What time do you want to leave?)

Saya sudah janji sama Julie, jam 7:00. (I promised to meet Julie at seven.)

Sekarang sudah jam 6:00 lewat. (Now, it's already past six.)

Saya harus cepat mandi atau nanti terlambat. (I must shower now or there'll be no time later.)

Hanna mau pulang jam berapa nanti sore? (What time will you be home this afternoon?)

Saya akan pulang malam, sekitar jam 9:00. (I'll be home in the evening around nine.)

Mau ke mana (dulu)? (Where are you going (first)?)

Saya mau jalan-jalan dengan Julie. (I want to go somewhere with Julie.)

Ke mana? (Where to?)

Mau main di rumah temannya. (We're going to go to her friend's house.)

Setelah itu, kami mau makan malam bersama. (After that, we want to have dinner together.)

Apakah teman Julie mau ikut juga? (Is Julie's friend going with you?)

Ibu, banyak tanya, nih ! (Mom, you're asking a lot of questions!)

Maaf, Ibu cuma mau tahu, dan (saya) suka bicara dengan (sama) Hanna. (Sorry, just curious & enjoy talking with you.) (cuma mau tahu = mau tahu saja)

Tidak apa-apa. Hanna tidak marah sama Ibu. (It's ok. I'm not angry with you.)

Ibu tahu itu. Hanna tidak pernah marah sama Ibu. (I know that. You've never been angry with me.)

Tolong taruh baju saya di meja itu nanti. (Please put my blouse on the table there later.)

Di sini? (Here?)

Ya, di sana. (Yes, there.)

Sekarang cepat mandi. Ibu akan selesaikan ini dulu. (Now, quick, take a shower. I'll finish things here.)

Terima kasih, Bu. (Thanks Mom.)

Hanna! Ya Pak? (Hanna! Yes, Dad?)

Hanna mau ikut Bapak? (Would you like a ride with me?)

Saya akan (mau) lewat kantor kamu. (I will be going by your office.)

Mau! (Ya, great!)

Baik(lah). Kita (akan) berangkat jam tujuh kurang dua puluh. (OK. We'll leave at 6:40.)

..... di dalam mobil. (..... in the car.)

Bapak mau jemput Om dulu (dahulu). Boleh? (I want to pick up your Uncle first. Is that ok?)

Boleh. Kita masih punya (ada) cukup waktu. (OK. We still have enough time.)

Selamat pagi Om. Selamat pagi Hanna, selamat pagi Pak. (Good morning.....)

Bapak sudah dengar di radio? (Did you hear on the radio?)

Belum. (No.)

Di jalan tol lagi macet. (There's a traffic jam on the toll road.)

Tidak apa apa. Kita tidak mau lewat tol. (No problem. We don't want to go via the toll road.)

Kita mau antar Hannah ke kantornya dulu. (We want to drop Hannah off at her office first.)

antar = take s.o. s.w.

atau = or

banyak = a lot

bapak = father; Mr.

berangkat = leave

boleh = may

cukup = enough

cuma = only

dalam = inside

kita = we

kurang = less

maaf = sorry

main = visit

macet = traffic jam

makan = eat

mandi = bathe

marah = angry, mad

meja = table

mobil = car

Om = uncle

pernah = ever

rumah = house

salah = wrong; error

sambung : continue

sana = there

setelah = after

suka = like, enjoy

tanya = ask

taruh = to put

terlambat = late

Sekarang, kamu coba. (Now, you try.)

Try not to look back at the previous page. Practice your memory! It's ok if there are mistakes. Your teacher will help you correct them later.

_____? (What time do you want to leave?)
_____. (I promised to meet Julie at seven.)
_____. (Now, it's already past six.)
_____. (I must shower now or there'll be no time later.)

_____? (What time will you be home this afternoon?)
_____. (I'll be home in the evening around nine.)
_____? (Where are you going?)
_____. (I want to go somewhere with Julie.)

_____? (Where to?)
_____. (We're going to go to her friend's house.)
_____. (After that, we want to have dinner together.)
_____? (Is Julie's friend going with you?)

_____. (Mom, you're asking a lot of questions.)
_____. (Sorry, just curious & enjoy talking w. you.)
_____. (It's ok. I'm not angry with you.)
_____. (I know that. You've never been angry with me.)

_____. (Please put my blouse on the table there later.)
_____? (Here?)
_____. (Yes, there.)
_____. (Now, quick, take a shower. I'll finish things here.)
_____. (Thanks Mom.)

_____? (Hanna! Yes, Dad?)
_____? (Would you like a ride with me?)
_____. (I will be going by your office.)
_____! (Ya, great!)

_____. (OK. We'll leave at 6:40.)

..... _____. (..... in the car.)
_____? (I want to pick up your Uncle first. Is that ok?)
_____. (OK. We still have enough time.)

_____. (Good morning.....)
_____? (Did you hear on the radio?)
_____. (No.)
_____. (There's a traffic jam on the toll road.)

_____. (No problem. We don't want to go via the toll road.)
_____. (We want to drop Hannah off at her office first.)

Try saying it in a slightly different manner with the same meaning, and still using all the same words you know. Your teacher will be able to help you with this.

Dan coba lagi. (And try again.)

_____? (What time do you want to leave?)

_____. (I promised to meet Julie at seven.)

_____. (Now, it's already past six.)

_____. (I must shower now or there'll be no time later.)

_____? (What time will you be home this afternoon?)

_____. (I'll be home in the evening around nine.)

_____? (Where are you going?)

_____. (I want to go somewhere with Julie.)

_____? (Where to?)

_____. (We're going to go to her friend's house.)

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_____? (Is Julie's friend going with you?)

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_____. (Sorry, just curious & enjoy talking w. you.)

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_____. (I know that. You've never been angry with me.)

_____. (Please put my blouse on the table there later.)

_____? (Here?)

_____. (Yes, there.)

_____. (Now, quick, take a shower. I'll finish things here.)

_____. (Thanks Mom.)

_____? (Hanna! Yes, Dad?)

_____? (Would you like a ride with me?)

_____. (I will be going by your office.)

_____! (Ya, great!)

_____. (OK. We'll leave at 6:40.)

..... _____. (..... in the car.)

_____? (I want to pick up your Uncle first. Is that ok?)

_____. (OK. We still have enough time.)

_____. (Good morning.....)

_____? (Did you hear on the radio?)

_____. (No.)

_____. (There's a traffic jam on the toll road.)

_____. (No problem. We don't want to go via the toll road.)

_____. (We want to drop Hannah off at her office first.)

Memory Check :

Let's check your memory again, and reinforce the words learned so far. Write the definition of the word, and use it in a sentence.

ada =

apa =

asal =

bahasa =

baru =

baik =

belajar =

belum =

bisa =

dari =

dasar =

datang =

di =

hari =

jadi =

jalan =

kabar =

karena =

ke =

keluarga =

lama =

malam =

mana =

mau =

menjadi =

pagi =

pertama =

punya =

ramah =

selamat =

siang =

sore =

sudah =

terbaik =

tingkat =

uang =

ucap =

untuk =

usaha =

waktu =

yang =

akan =

bagaimana =

baju =

beli =

belok =

berapa =

besok =

betul =

bingung =

cari =

cepat =

coba =

dekat =

harga =

harus =

ini =

kalau =

kami =

kamu =

kanan =

kantong =

kiri =

lagi =

masih =

masuk =

mobil =

nomor =

Pak =

pulang =

rumah =

saya =

sampai =

sekarang =

sini =

tapi, tetapi =

terus =

toko =

tolong =

asing =
bagus =
bicara =
bikin =
Bu =
buat =
dan =
dengan =
dengar =
dia =
dulu, dahulu =
halo =
ibu =
ikut =
itu =
jam =
jangan =
janji =
jemput =
juga =
kali =
kantor =
karet =
kenal =
lewat =
lupa =
main =
menikah =
merah =
musik =
nanti =
nggak =
orang =
pergi =
pikir =
saja =
sebentar =
sekitar =
setengah =
siapa =
situ =
teman =
temu =
tidak =
tunggu =

antar =
atau =
banyak =
bapak =
berangkat =
boleh =
cukup =
cuma =
dalam =
kita =
kurang =
maaf =
main =
macet =
makan =
mandi =
marah =
meja =
mobil =
Om =
pernah =
rumah =
sama =
sambung =
sangat =
sana =
sekali =
selesai =
selesaikan =
sendiri =
setelah =
suka =
tadi =
tanya =
tahu =
taruh =
terlambat =
tinggal =

Sekarang, coba menulis konversasi yang tadi, tanpa melihat.

Key words are provided to jog your memory regarding the flow of the conversation.

lihat = look, see
 menulis = write
 tadi = previous
 tanpa = without

_____ . (Good morning, Hanna.)
 _____ . (Good morning, Mother.)
 _____ ? (... last night?)
 _____ . (... music.....)
 _____ ? (... Agus?)
 _____ . (.....)

_____ . (..... known him a long time.)
 _____ . (Ya, very long...)
 _____ ? (Where meet ..., the first time?)
 _____ . (... forget. long time ago.)

_____ . (... confused..... thinking.....)
 _____ . (But, really long)
 _____ . (..... good friend.)
 _____ . (... think more)

_____ . (Mom, red blouse.)
 _____ . (Just a minute.)
 _____ . (Thanks.)
 _____ . (Because)

_____ ? (What for?)
 _____ . (..... Internet)
 _____ ? (With who?)
 _____ . (With Julie.)

_____ ? (..... friend?)
 _____ . (No, but)
 _____ ? (..... foreigner?)
 _____ . (..... just arrived)

_____ ? (..... from?)
 _____ . (..... Canada, friendly.)
 _____ ? (..... here for?)
 _____ . (..... bahasa Indonesia.)

_____ ? (How long in Indonesia?)
 _____ . (I don't know.)
 _____ ? (..... with her family ...?)
 _____ . (No,)

_____ ? (..... married?)
 _____ . (Not yet,)

Dan coba lagi dengan jawaban yang sedikit berbeda.

Work with your teacher for help and ideas.

berbeda = different
jawaban = reply

- _____ . (*Good morning, Hanna.*)
 _____ . (*Good morning, Mother.*)
 _____ ? (*... last night?*)
 _____ . (*... music....*)
 _____ ? (*... Agus?*)
 _____ . (*....*)
- _____ . (*.... known him a long time.*)
 _____ . (*Ya, very long...*)
 _____ ? (*Where meet ..., the first time?*)
 _____ . (*... forget. long time ago.*)
- _____ . (*... confused.... ..thinking....*)
 _____ . (*But, really long*)
 _____ . (*..... good friend.*)
 _____ . (*... think more*)
- _____ . (*Mom, red blouse.*)
 _____ . (*Just a minute.*)
 _____ . (*Thanks.*)
 _____ . (*Because*)
- _____ ? (*What for?*)
 _____ . (*..... Internet*)
 _____ ? (*With who?*)
 _____ . (*With Julie.*)
- _____ ? (*..... friend?*)
 _____ . (*No, but*)
 _____ ? (*..... foreigner?*)
 _____ . (*..... just arrived*)
- _____ ? (*..... from?*)
 _____ . (*..... Canada, friendly.*)
 _____ ? (*..... here for?*)
 _____ . (*..... bahasa Indonesia.*)
- _____ ? (*How long in Indonesia?*)
 _____ . (*I don't know.*)
 _____ ? (*..... with her family ...?*)
 _____ . (*No,*)
- _____ ? (*..... married?*)
 _____ . (*Not yet,*)

Sekarang, coba menulis konversasi yang tadi, tanpa melihat.

Key words are provided to jog your memory regarding the flow of the conversation.

_____? (..... time leave?)
_____. (... promised Julie 7:00.)
_____. (Now, past 6:00.)
_____. (... shower no time later.)

_____? (..... time home this afternoon?)
_____. (..... evening around 9:00.)
_____? (..... going?)
_____. (..... with Julie.)

_____? (Where?)
_____. (..... her friend's house.)
_____. (After that, dinner together.)
_____? (..... Julie's friend going?)

_____. (Mom, a lot of questions.)
_____. (Sorry, ... curious & enjoy talking.....)
_____. (It's ok. not angry)
_____. (I know never been angry)

_____. (..... blouse on the table)
_____? (Here?)
_____. (Yes, there.)
_____. (Now, quick, shower. I'll finish here.)
_____. (Thanks Mom.)

_____? (Hanna! Yes, Dad?)
_____? (..... ride with me?)
_____. (..... going by your office.)
_____! (Ya, great!)

_____. (OK. We'll leave at 6:40.)

..... _____. (..... in the car.)
_____? (..... pick up your Uncle ok?)
_____. (..... enough time.)

_____. (Good morning.....)
_____? (..... on the radio?)
_____. (No.)
_____. (..... traffic jam toll road.)

_____. (No problem.not go via toll road.)
_____. (..... drop Hannah)

Work with your teacher for help and ideas.

Dan coba lagi dengan jawaban yang sedikit berbeda.

_____? (..... time leave?)
_____. (... promised Julie 7:00.)
_____. (Now, past 6:00.)
_____. (..... shower no time later.)

_____? (..... time home this afternoon?)
_____. (..... evening around 9:00.)
_____? (..... going?)
_____. (..... with Julie.)

_____? (Where?)
_____. (..... her friend's house.)
_____. (After that, dinner together.)
_____? (..... Julie's friend going?)
_____. (Mom, a lot of questions.)
_____. (Sorry, ... curious & enjoy talking.....)
_____. (It's ok. not angry)
_____. (I know never been angry)

_____. (..... blouse on the table)
_____? (Here?)
_____. (Yes, there.)
_____. (Now, quick, shower. I'll finish here.)
_____. (Thanks Mom.)

_____? (Hanna! Yes, Dad?)
_____? (..... ride with me?)
_____. (..... going by your office.)
_____! (Ya, great!)

_____. (OK. We'll leave at 7:40.)

..... _____. (..... in the car.)
_____? (..... pick up your Uncle ok?)
_____. (..... enough time.)

_____. (Good morning.....)
_____? (..... on the radio?)
_____. (No.)
_____. (..... traffic jam toll road.)
_____. (No problem.not go via toll road.)
_____. (..... drop Hannah)

.... Tiba di kantor. (..... arrive at the office.)

Selamat pagi Pak. (ke Satpam) (Good morning. (to security officer).)

Selamat pagi Mbak. (Good morning Ms.)

.... Kantor Hanna (ada) di lantai 17. (..... Hanna's office is on the 17th floor.)

Waktu dia masuk ke kantor, semua masih gelap. (When she entered the office, everything was still dark.)

Hanna yang pertama datang. (Hanna was the first one there.)

Sebentar lagi, Julie datang. (A moment later, Julie arrived.)

Hai, Julie. Hi Hanna, apa kabar? (Hi Julie. Hi Hanna, how are you?)

Baik sekali, dan kamu? (Great, and you?)

Saya juga sangat baik. (I'm great as well.)

Julie ke mana semalam? (Where did you go last night?)

Saya tidak ke mana-mana. (I didn't go anywhere.)

Kalau saya tahu itu, saya akan ajak kamu ikut. (If I'd known that, I would have invited you to join us.)

Ke mana? (Where to?)

Kami pergi ke Hotel Mulia untuk (men)dengar musik. (We went to Mulia Hotel to listen to music.)

Sayang sekali saya tidak bisa ikut. (Too bad I couldn't come.)

Maaf, saya lupa mengajak Julie. (Sorry, I forgot to invite you.)

Tidak apa apa. (It's ok. No problem.)

Teman lama saya telpon semalam dan mengajak saya ke sana. (An old friend called last night and invited me there.)

Lain kali saya (akan) ajak Julie. (Next time I'll invite you.)

Baik, terima kasih. (Great, thanks.)

Ok, Hanna siap (untuk) belajar Internet? (Ok, are you ready to learn about the Internet?)

Ya, saya sangat siap. (Yes, I'm very ready.)

Ok, Hanna duduk di situ, dan saya akan duduk di sini. (Ok you sit there, and I'll sit here.)

Siap? Siap. (Ready? Ready.) (Siap-siap = get ready)

Hanna sudah tahu sedikit tentang Internet? (Do you know a little about the Internet?)

Sedikit sedikit. (Just a little.)

Ok, kita mulai dari dasar. (Ok, let's start from the basics.)

Lewat Internet, kita bisa cari apa saja. (Using the Internet, we can look for anything at all.)

.... setelah beberapa menit. (..... after a few minutes.)

Sekarang, kamu coba. (Now, you try.)

.... sesudah satu jam setengah main. (..... after one and a half hours using the Internet.)

Lebih baik kita selesai dulu dan mulai kerja. (Better we finish now and start working.)

Terima kasih Julie, saya suka sekali main Internet. (Thanks Julie, I really enjoy the Internet.)

Sama sama. Mungkin nanti siang atau sore kita bisa main lagi. (You're welcome. Maybe later in the afternoon we can use it some more.)

ajak = invite

beberapa = a few

duduk = sit

gelap = dark

kerja = work

lain = different

lantai = floor

lebih = more

mbak = Ms.

mengajak = ajak

minit = minute

mulai = start

mungkin = maybe

satpam = guard

sayang = regret

sedikit = a little

semalam = last night

semua = all, everything

sesudah = after

siap = ready

telpon = telephone

tentang = about

tiba = arrive

Sekarang, kamu coba.

Try not to look back at the previous page. Practice your memory! It's ok if there are mistakes. Your teacher will help you correct them later.

.... _____ . (..... arrive at the office.)
_____. (_____) (Good morning. (to security officer).)
_____. (Good morning Ms.)

.... _____ . (..... Hanna's office is on the 17th floor.)
_____. (When she entered the office, everything was still dark.)
_____. (Hanna was the first one there.)
_____. (A moment later, Julie arrived.)

_____. _____ ? (Hi Julie. Hi Hanna, how are you?)
_____. _____ ? (Great, and you?)
_____. (I'm great as well.)

_____. _____ ? (Where did you go last night?)
_____. (I didn't go anywhere.)
_____. (If I'd known that, I would have invited you to join us.)
_____. _____ ? (Where to?)

_____. _____ . (We went to Mulia Hotel to listen to music.)
_____. (Too bad I couldn't come.)
_____. (Sorry, I forgot to invite you.)
_____. (It's ok. No problem.)

_____. _____ . (An old friend called last night and invited me there.)
_____. (Next time I'll invite you.)
_____. (Great, thanks.)

_____. _____ ? (Ok, are you ready to learn about the Internet?)
_____. (Yes, I'm very ready.)
_____. _____ . (Ok you sit there, and I'll sit here.)
_____. _____ ? _____ . (Ready? Ready.)

_____. _____ ? (Do you know a little about the Internet?)
_____. (Just a little.)
_____. (Ok, let's start from the basics.)
_____. (Using the Internet, we can look for anything at all.)

..... _____ . (..... after a few minutes.)
_____. (Now, you try.)

..... _____ . (..... after one and a half hours using the Internet.)
_____. _____ . (Better we finish now and start working.)
_____. _____ . (Thanks Julie, I really enjoy the Internet.)
_____. _____ . (You're welcome. Maybe later in the afternoon we can use it some more.)

Sekarang, coba menulis konversasi yang tadi, tanpa melihat.

Key words are provided to jog your memory regarding the flow of the conversation.

.... _____ . (..... arrive at the office.)
_____. (.....) (..greetings..)
_____. (..greetings..)

.... _____ . (..... 17th floor.)
_____. (..... still dark.)
_____. (..... first one)
_____. (....., Julie arrived.)

_____. _____ ? (Hi Julie. Hi Hanna, how are you?)
_____. ? (.....?)
_____. (.....)

_____. ? (..... last night?)
_____. (.....nowhere.)
_____. (..... would have invited you)
_____. ? (Where?)

_____. (..... Mulia Hotel music.)
_____. (.....reply.....)
_____. (Sorry, I forgot to invite you.)
_____. (..... reply)

_____. (.... reason to hotel.....)
_____. (Next time I'll invite you.)
_____. (..... reply)

_____. ? (..... ready to learn Internet?)
_____. (..... reply)

_____. (..... sit there, sit here.)
_____. ? _____. (Ready? Ready.)

_____. ? (..... know a little.....?)
_____. (..... a little.)
_____. (..... start from basics.)
_____. (.... Internet,find anything.)

..... _____ . (..... after a few minutes.)
_____. (Now, you try.)

..... _____ . (..... after one and a half hours using the Internet.)
_____. (..... start working.)
_____. (..... reply)
_____. (You're welcome. in the afternoon some more.)

Dan coba lagi dengan jawaban yang sedikit berbeda.

Work with your teacher for help and ideas.

.... _____ . (..... arrive at the office.)
_____. (_____) (..greetings..)
_____. (..greetings..)

.... _____ . (..... 17th floor.)
_____. (..... still dark.)
_____. (..... first one)
_____. (....., Julie arrived.)

_____. _____ ? (Hi Julie. Hi Hanna, how are you?)
_____. ? (.....?)
_____. (.....)

_____. ? (..... last night?)
_____. (.....nowhere.)
_____. (..... would have invited you)
_____. ? (Where?)

_____. (..... Mulia Hotel music.)
_____. (.....reply.....)
_____. (Sorry, I forgot to invite you.)
_____. (..... reply)

_____. (.... reason to hotel.....)
_____. (Next time I'll invite you.)
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_____. ? (..... ready to learn Internet?)
_____. (..... reply)
_____. (..... sit there, sit here.)
_____. ? _____. (Ready? Ready.)

_____. ? (..... know a little.....?)
_____. (..... a little.)
_____. (..... start from basics.)
_____. (.... Internet,find anything.)

..... _____ . (..... after a few minutes.)
_____. (Now, you try.)

..... _____ . (..... after one and a half hours using the Internet.)
_____. (..... start working.)
_____. (..... reply)
_____. (You're welcome. in the afternoon some more.)

.... Lagi kerja dan bosnya datang. (..... working and her boss comes.)
Hanna, tolong, fotokopi ini. (Hanna could you please photocopy these.)
Setelah itu, datang ke kantor saya. (After that, come to my office.)
Bos Hanna orang asing, dari Australia. (Hanna's boss is from Australia.)
Dia sudah pintar bahasa Indonesia. (He's already very good at bahasa Indonesia.)

Bos Hanna orang baik, tapi sedikit keras juga. (Hanna's boss is nice, but rather strict.)
Dia kerja keras sekali untuk kebaikan perusahaan. (He works very hard for the company's benefit.)
Dia juga sangat keras kepala. (He's also very stubborn.)

Hai, Hanna. Silakan masuk. (Hi Hanna. Please come in.)
Duduklah. (Silakan duduk.) (Please sit down.)
Duluhan (Pertama-tama), saya mau ucapkan (bilang) terima kasih. (First of all, I want to say thank you.)
Kerjaan Hanna baik sekali. (Your work lately has been very good.)

Proyek yang kemarin sudah selesai? (Is the other project finished?)
Sudah Pak. (Yes sir.)
Bagus. Bagus sekali. (Good. Very good.)
Bagaimana kalau saya kasih Hanna proyek baru yang lebih susah? (How about I give you a new project which is more challenging.)

Boleh Pak, sekarang saya punya (ada) banyak waktu. (That's fine, right now I have a lot of time.)
Saya tidak terlalu sibuk. (I'm not too busy.)
Baiklah. Saya akan menjelaskan. (Good. I'll explain it.)
Tolong ambil map itu, yang sebelah kanan. (Take the file there, the one on the right.)

Nah, buka itu. (Ok, open it.)
Di sana ada beberapa gambar. (There's a few drawings there.)
Melihat (Lihat) gambar-gambar itu dulu. (Look them over first.)
Cukup jelas? Cukup, Pak. (Are they clear enough? Yes sir.)

Ok, besok saya mau Hanna ikut rapat untuk proyek ini. (Ok, tomorrow I want Hanna to join the meeting on this project.)
Jam berapa rapatnya? Jam 10:00. Baik(lah). (What time is the meeting? Ten o'clock. Ok, fine.)
Ada yang saya harus siapkan dulu? (Is there anything I need to prepare beforehand?)
Saya (akan) pikir-pikir dulu. Nanti saya kasih tahu. (I'll think about it first and let you know later.)

..... sorenya Hanna dipanggil bos. (..... in the afternoon, Hanna's boss called her.)
Tidak ada yang harus disiapkan untuk besok. (There's nothing that has to be prepared for tomorrow.)
Jadi, besok pagi kita berangkat jam 9:00. (So, we'll leave tomorrow morning at nine.)
Sekarang, saya mau pulang. (Now, I want to go home.)
Sudah janji sama istri saya untuk makan malam bersama. (I promised my wife dinner tonight.)

Sesudah jam 5:00, tinggal Hanna dan Julie berdua di kantor. (After five, there was only Julie and Hanna left at the office.)
Hai Julie, tadi saya takut tinggal saya sendiri di sini. (Hi Julie, I was afraid I was the only one left here.)
Tidak, saya belum pulang. Masih mau main Internet lagi, kan? (No, I haven't gone home yet. You still want to surf the Internet, don't you?)

ambil, meng- = take
 baik, ke-an = benefit
 buka = open
 gambar = drawing
 istri, isteri = wife
 jelas = clear
 kasih = give
 kemarin = yesterday
 kepala = head
 keras = strict; hard
 lihat = see
 map = file folder
 mereka = them
 panggil = call
 pintar = clever
 rapat = meeting
 sebelah = beside
 sesudah = after
 sibuk = busy
 silakan = please
 susah = difficult
 takut = afraid
 tinggal = stay
 terlalu = too, overly
 usaha, per-an = company

lihat = see
 nonton = watch

Sekarang, kamu coba.

Try not to look back at the previous page. Practice your memory! It's ok if there are mistakes. Your teacher will help you correct them later.

.... _____ . (..... working and her boss comes.)
_____. (Hanna could you please photocopy these.)
_____. (After that, come to my office.)
_____. (Hanna's boss is from Australia.)
_____. (He's already very good at bahasa Indonesia.)
_____. (Hanna's boss is nice, but rather strict.)
_____. (He works very hard for the company's benefit.)
_____. (He's also very stubborn.)
_____. (Hi Hanna. Please come in.)
_____. (Please sit down.)
_____. (First of all, I want to say thank you.)
_____. (Your work lately has been very good.)
_____ ? (Is the other project finished?)
_____. (Yes sir.)
_____. (Good. Very good.)
_____ ? (How about I give you
a new project which is more challenging.)
_____. (That's fine, right now I have a lot of time.)
_____. (I'm not too busy.)
_____. (Good. I'll explain it.)
_____. (Take the file there, the one on the right.)
_____. (Ok, open it.)
_____. (There's a few drawings there.)
_____. (Look them over first.)
_____ ? _____ . (Are they clear enough? Yes sir.)
_____. (Ok, tomorrow I want Hanna to join
the meeting on this project.)
_____ ? _____ . (What time is the meeting? Ten o'clock. Ok, fine.)
_____ ? (Is there anything I need to prepare beforehand?)
_____. _____ . (I'll think about it first and let you know later.)
..... _____ . (..... in the afternoon, Hanna's boss called her.)
_____. (There's nothing that has to be prepared for tomorrow.)
_____. (So, we'll leave tomorrow morning at nine.)
_____. (Now, I want to go home.)
_____. (I promised my wife dinner tonight.)
_____. (After five, there was only Julie
and Hanna left at the office.)
_____. (Hi Julie, I was afraid I was the only one left here.)
_____ ? (No, I haven't gone home
yet. You still want to surf the Internet, don't you?)

Sekarang, coba menulis konversasi yang tadi, tanpa melihat.

Key words are provided to jog your memory regarding the flow of the conversation.

.... _____ . (..... working ; boss comes.)
_____. (..... please photocopy these.)
_____. (After that, my office.)
_____. (boss, Australian.)
_____. (..... can speak bahasa Indonesia.)

_____. (...nice, but strict.)
_____. (boss, hard worke)
_____. (stubborn)

_____. (Hi Hanna. Please come in.)
_____. (Please sit down.)
_____. (First thank you.)
_____. (Your work very good.)

_____ ? (..... other project finished?)
_____. (Yes sir.)
_____. (Good. Very good.)
_____ ? (offers new project, more challenging.)

_____. (..... lot of time.)
_____. (..... not too busy.)
_____. (Good. I'll explain it.)
_____. (get file ; on the right.)

_____. (Ok, open it.)
_____. (..... drawings)
_____. (Look them over first.)
_____ ? _____ . (... clear ...? Yes sir.)

_____. (Ok, tomorrow join project meeting.)
_____ ? _____ . _____ . (... time? 10:00. Ok, fine.)
_____ ? (..... prepare anything ...?)
_____. _____ . (...think about it ; let you know)

..... _____ . (.....afternoon, called)
_____. (.....nothing to prepare...)
_____. (..... leave 9:00.)
_____. (..... go home.)
_____. (... promised wife)

_____. (After five, ... Julie and Hanna left)
_____. (Hi Julie ; think only her left.)
_____ ? (No ; still there. surf Internet.... ?)

Dan coba lagi dengan jawaban yang sedikit berbeda.

Work with your teacher for help and ideas.

.... _____ . (..... working ; boss comes.)
 _____ . (..... please photocopy these.)
 _____ . (After that, my office.)
 _____ . (boss, Australian.)
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 _____ . (Good. I'll explain it.)
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 _____ . (Ok, open it.)
 _____ . (..... drawings)
 _____ . (Look them over first.)
 _____ ? _____ . (... clear ...? Yes sir.)
 _____ . (Ok, tomorrow join project meeting.)
 _____ ? _____ . _____ . (... time? 10:00. Ok, fine.)
 _____ ? (..... prepare anything ...?)
 _____ . _____ . (...think about it ; let you know)
 _____ . (.....afternoon, called)
 _____ . (.....nothing to prepare...)
 _____ . (..... leave 9:00.)
 _____ . (..... go home.)
 _____ . (... promised wife)
 _____ . (After five, ... Julie and Hanna left)
 _____ . (Hi Julie ; think only her left.)
 _____ ? (No ; still there. surf Internet.... ?)

Memory Check :

Let's check your memory again, and reinforce the words learned so far. Write the definition of the word, and use it in a sentence.

ada =

apa =

asal =

bahasa =

baru =

baik =

belajar =

belum =

berbeda =

bisa =

dari =

dasar =

datang =

di =

hari =

jadi =

jalan =

kabar =

karena =

ke =

keluarga =

lama =

malam =

mana =

mau =

menjadi =

pagi =

pertama =

punya =

ramah =

selamat =

siang =

sore =

sudah =

tiba =

tentang =

terbaik =

tingkat =

uang =

ucap =

untuk =

usaha =

waktu =

yang =

akan =

bagaimana =

bagus =

baju =

beli =

belok =

berapa =

besok =

betul =

bingung =

bikin =

buat =

cari =

cepat =

coba =

dekat =

harga =

harus =

ini =

kalau =

kami =

kamu =

kanan =

kantong =

kiri =

lagi =

lihat =

masih =

masuk =

menulis =

mobil =

nomor =

Pak =

pulang =

rumah =

sampai =

sekarang =

sini =

tadi =

tanpa =

tapi, tetapi =

terus =

toko =

tolong =

ajak =
asing =
bicara =
Bu =
dan =
dengan =
dengar =
dia =
duduk =
dulu, dahulu =
ibu =
ikut =
itu =
jam =
jangan =
janji =
jawaban =
jemput =
juga =
kali =
kantor =
karet =
kenal =
lewat =
lupa =
main =
menikah =
merah =
mulai =
musik =
mungkin =
nanti =
nggak =
orang =
pergi =
pikir =
saja =
sebentar =
sekitar =
setengah =
siap =
siapa =
situ =
teman =
temu =
tidak =
tunggu =

atau =
banyak =
bapak =
beberapa =
berangkat =
boleh =
cukup =
cuma =
dalam =
gelap =
kerja =
kita =
kurang =
lain =
lantai =
lebih =
maaf =
main =
macet =
makan =
mandi =
marah =
mbak =
menit =
meja =
mobil =
Om =
pernah =
rumah =
sama =
sambung =
sangat =
sana =
satpam =
sayang =
sedikit =
sekali =
selesai =
selesaikan =
semua =
sendiri =
sesudah =
setelah =
suka =
tanya =
tahu =
taruh =

ambil, meng- =
 antar =
 baik, ke-an =
 buka =
 gambar =
 istri =
 jelas =
 kasih =
 kemarin =
 kepala =
 keras =
 lihat =
 map =
 mereka =
 minta =

panggil =
 pintar =
 rapat =
 sebelah =
 sesudah =
 sibuk =
 silakan =
 susah =
 tadi =
 takut =
 telpon =
 tinggal =
 terlalu =
 terlambat =
 usaha, per-an =

Now that you have a solid basic vocabulary, the next section will continue building on that, and will be done in the area of your choice: business, home, travel, etc.

A good exercise now to do with your teacher is to go through all the words in the grammar section and try making sentences with each one.

It's also always good to remember words in conjunction with their opposites, so here's a list of some to remember.

ada	tidak ada	dalam	luar	pergi	datang
atas	bawah	dekat	jauh	pertama	terakhir
bagus	jelek	depan	belakang	pintar	bodoh
baik	kurang baik, jelek	duduk	berdiri	sementara	lama
bangun	tidur	gelap	terang	sehat	sakit
banyak	sedikit	ingat	lupa	sendiri	bersama
baru	tua, lama	jelas	bingung	sesudah	sebelum
beli	jual	jelas	kurang jelas	siap	belum siap
belum	sudah	kanan	kiri	tanya	jawab
berangkat	datang, tiba	keluar	masuk	terus	berhenti
bersih	kotor	kosong	penuh	tinggal	berangkat
besar	kecil	kuat	lemah	keras	lembut
besok	kemarin	kurang	lebih	sibuk	santai
betul	salah, bukan	lain	sama	susah	gampang
bisa	tidak bisa	main	kerja		
boleh	tidak boleh	mulai	selesai		
buka	tutup	naik	turun		
cepat	lambat, lama	nanti	sekarang		
cukup	kurang	panas	dingin		