

<b>ada</b>	<p>a) there is, there are, there was, there were, there will be</p> <p>b) be, be present (coll.)</p> <p>c) Once upon a time there was ... (lit.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ada anjing di sini = There is a dog here.</li> <li>• Tiga hari yang lalu ada telepon dari Ibu = Three days ago there was a telephone call from mother.</li> <li>• Tidak ada sekolah besok = There is no school tomorrow.</li> <li>• Saya ada di Barwon Heads = I am in Barwon Heads.</li> <li>• Apakah Tim ada di sini hari ini = Is Tim here today?</li> <li>• Pada jaman dahulu, ada seorang raja = Once upon a time there was a king.</li> </ul>
<b>akan</b>	<p>a) will, about to, going to ('akan' is used in front of verbs to indicate that something is going to happen in the future.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saya akan makan di rumah = I am going to eat at home.</li> <li>• Nanti malam kami akan menonton film di Geelong = Tonight we are going to see a film in Geelong.</li> </ul>
<b>Apa?</b>	<p>a) What?</p> <p>b) What kind of? What? (When following a noun)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apa? = What?</li> <li>• Itu apa? = What is that?</li> <li>• Ada apa? = What's up? / What's wrong?</li> <li>• Apa kabar? = How are you? (<i>Literally "What's news?"</i>)</li> <li>• Kamu makan apa tadi malam? = What did you eat last night?</li> <li>• Ini pohon apa? = What tree is this?</li> <li>• Film apa mulai pada jam 7 malam? = What film starts at 7 pm?</li> </ul>
<b>Apa kabar?</b>	<p>a) How are you?</p>	
<b>Apakah?</b>	<p>a) Apakah? is a question marker (When placed at the beginning of the sentence 'Apakah?' lets you know that the question will require a 'yes' or 'no' response. It functions a bit like the English 'do/does/did', 'will/would', 'is/are/was/were'.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apakah Noah suka durian? = Does Noah like durian?</li> <li>• Apakah kamu mau makan sekarang? = Do you want to eat now?</li> <li>• Apakah ini buku Archie? = Is this Archie's book?</li> <li>• Apakah kamu sudah menonton film "Rogue 1"? = Have you already seen the film "Rogue 1"?</li> <li>• Apakah kamu suka Justin Bieber? = Do you like Justin Bieber?</li> </ul>
<b>atau</b>	<p>a) or</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kamu mau yang ini atau yang itu = Do you want this one or that one?</li> <li>• Kita bisa makan di rumah atau di resto = We can eat at home or the restaurant.</li> <li>• Kamu mau bermain piano atau gitar? = Do you want to play the piano or the guitar?</li> <li>• Kamu lebih senang bersepeda atau berselancar? = Do you prefer bike riding or surfing?</li> </ul>
<b>ayo</b>	<p>a) Come on! Let's go! (Ayo often has overtones of impatience and can be used to urge someone to do something or to hurry up.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ayo, pulang = Come on, let's go home.</li> <li>• Ayo makan. Aku sudah mau pergi = Come on, eat up. I want to get out of here.</li> <li>• Ayo, kita sudah terlambat = Come on, we are already late.</li> </ul>
<b>Bagaimana?</b>	<p>a) What (is someone/something like)? What (are the features/characteristics of someone/something)? What kind of state (is someone/something in)?</p> <p>b) How (is something done)? How (do you go about doing something)? In what way?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bagaimana guru Bahasa Inggris kamu? = What is your English teacher like?</li> <li>• Bagaimana rasa rambutan? = What do rambutan taste like?</li> <li>• Bagaimana cuaca di Indonesia pada bulan April? = What is the weather like in Indonesia in April?</li> <li>• Bagaimana cuaca pada akhir minggu ini? = What is the weather going to be like this weekend?</li> <li>• Naik apa (Bagaimana) dari sekolah ke rumah kamu? = How do you get from school to your house?</li> <li>• Saya tidak tahu bagaimana berkata "What is your name?" dalam Bahasa Indonesia = I do not know how to say "What is your name?" in Indonesian.</li> </ul>
<b>bagus</b>	<p>a) good, impressive, great, terrific, fantastic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cuacanya bagus = The weather is good.</li> <li>• Film itu bagus = The film was good.</li> <li>• Mereka menang karena mereka bermain bagus sekali = They won because they played really well.</li> </ul>
<b>baik</b>	<p>a) good, fine, in good condition</p> <p>b) kind, good hearted, nice</p> <p>c) Competent</p> <p>d) Ok, all right, very well, yes (shows that you understand and agree to the instruction being given to you.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cuaca di Victoria cukup baik = The weather in Victoria is quite good.</li> <li>• Apa kabar? * Baik. = How are you? * Fine.</li> <li>• Komputer ini masih baik = This computer is still in good condition.</li> <li>• Dia orang baik = She is a good person.</li> <li>• Dia guru yang baik = She is a good teacher.</li> <li>• Buka buku (kamu) pada halaman 40 * Baik Bu. = Open the book on page 40 * Ok Bu.</li> </ul>
<b>baik-baik saja</b>	<p>a) alright, fine, good (Usually in response to the questions 'Apa kabar?')</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apa kabar? * Baik-baik saja = How are you? * Fine</li> </ul>
<b>banyak</b>	<p>a) many, a lot of, much (The word 'banyak', usually, but not always, goes in front of the noun it qualifies.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ada banyak orang di depan bioskop = There are many people in front of the cinema.</li> <li>• Banyak anak suka berolahraga dan mendengarkan music = Lots of children like to play sport and listen to music.</li> <li>• Saya lapar. Saya mau makan banyak. = I am hungry. I want to eat a lot.</li> <li>• Terima kasih banyak / Banyak terima kasih = Thank you very much.</li> </ul>

<b>bapak/pak</b>	<p>a) Mr. b) dad, father c) you, your (when referring to an older man)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ini mobil Pak Herman = This is Mr Herman's car</li> <li>• In bapak saya = This is my dad</li> <li>• Berapa umur bapak? = How old are you?</li> </ul>
<b>begini</b>	<p>a) It's like this... Let me explain ..</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begini Jo ... = It is like this Jo ...</li> <li>• Begini cara membuat kue serabi = this is the way to make kue serabi (<i>type of cake</i>)</li> </ul>
<b>begitu</b>	<p>a) like that, in that way b) Is that so (teasing)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jangan bicara begitu. Terlalu cepat = Don't talk like that. It's too fast.</li> <li>• O begitu! = Is that so! (<i>Oh begitu is a polite phrase you can say during conversation to indicate that you are listening. It can also be used sarcastically as in the English "O really?"</i>)</li> </ul>
<b>belum</b>	<p>a) not yet b) no, not yet (when giving a negative answer to a question with 'sudah' in it)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mereka belum makan = They haven't had anything to eat yet.</li> <li>• Sudah jam empat, dia belum datang = It is already 4 o'clock, he is not yet come.</li> <li>• Anda sudah kawin? * Belum = Are you already married? * No, not yet.</li> </ul>
<b>benar</b>	<p>a) correct, right b) true, not false</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maaf, itu tidak benar = Sorry, that is not correct.</li> <li>• Gunakan Bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar = Use Indonesian that is good and correct.</li> <li>• Benar atau salah? = True or False?</li> </ul>
<b>berapa</b>	<p>a) How many? How much? What?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ada berapa anak di kelas ini? = There are how many children in this class?</li> <li>• Berapa kali seminggu kamu berlatih sepak bola? = How many times a week do you train for soccer?</li> <li>• Berapa harganya? = How much does it cost?</li> </ul>
<b>bermain</b>	<p>a) to play</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dia bermain bola basket dengan tim CCG Eagles = He plays basketball with the CCG Eagles.</li> <li>• Kami sudah bermain di konser pada malam minggu = We played at a concert on Saturday night.</li> <li>• Mereka sedang bermain catur = They are playing chess</li> <li>• Saya suka bermain PlayStation dengan adik saya = I like to play PlayStation with my younger sibling.</li> </ul>
<b>bisa</b>	<p>a) can, to be able (to do something) b) yes (when answering a question with 'bisa' in it)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nick bisa bermain tenis = Nick can play tennis.</li> <li>• Saya tidak bisa berbicara Bahasa Jepang = I can't speak Japanese.</li> <li>• Saya bisa pulang pada jam delapan malam = I can go home at 8pm.</li> <li>• Bisa(kah) kamu berbicara Bahasa Indonesia? * Bisa. = Can you speak Indonesian? * Yes, I can.</li> </ul>
<b>boleh</b>	<p>a) may, can, to be permitted / allowed (to do something) b) yes (when answering a question with boleh in it)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sam boleh datang ke rumah kami besok = Sam may come to our house tomorrow.</li> <li>• Boleh saya ke WC? * Boleh = May I go to the bathroom? * Yes you may.</li> <li>• Boleh saya minum? = May I have a drink?</li> <li>• Boleh saya pergi ke rumah Hayden? = May I go to Hayden's house?</li> </ul>
<b>bukan</b>	<p>a) no, not (usually to negate nouns. Not verbs or adjectives)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dia bukan orang Inggris = She is not English</li> <li>• Dia bukan teman saya? = She is not my friend.</li> <li>• Ini bukan buku saya = This is not my book.</li> <li>• Saya suka makan pizza, bukan lasagne = I like to eat pizza, not lasagne.</li> </ul>
<b>dan</b>	<p>a) and</p>	
<b>dari</b>	<p>a) from</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sudah dua minggu dan tidak ada email dari David = It has already been two weeks and I do not have an email from David.</li> <li>• Kami naik mobil dari Geelong ke Melbourne = We went by car from Geelong to Melbourne.</li> <li>• Dari jam 5 sore sampai jam 10 malam = From 5pm until 10 pm.</li> </ul>
<b>dengan</b>	<p>a) with, together with b) -ly (when preceding some verbs. E.g. dengan cepat = quickly, dengan baik = thoroughly / properly / well)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tadi malam saya makan malam dengan keluarga teman saya = Last night I ate dinner with my friend's family.</li> <li>• Saya suka sekali makan nasi dengan ayam = I really like to eat rice with chicken.</li> <li>• Tolong makan dengan cepat = Please eat quickly.</li> <li>• Dia menjawab pertanyaan ini dengan baik = She answered this question properly / well.</li> </ul>
<b>di</b>	<p>a) at, in, ON (a location)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kami tinggal di Australia = We live in Australia</li> <li>• Chloe masih di toko pakaian = Chloe is still in the clothes shop.</li> <li>• Ada toko roti di Jalan Star = There is a bakery on Star Street.</li> </ul>

<b>dia</b>	a) he/she/him b) his/her	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nama dia James = His name is James</li> <li>• Namanya James = His name is James</li> <li>• Dia bernama Abbey = She is called Abbey</li> <li>• Dia mematikan komputernya sebelum pergi tidur = He turned off the computer before going to sleep.</li> <li>• Saya mengajaknya bermain bulutangkis = I ask him/her to play badminton</li> </ul>
<b>dulu</b>	a) first, before doing anything else b) used to (when talking about something that is no longer the case)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saya mau makan dulu = I want to have something to eat first.</li> <li>• Baca dulu = Read it first.</li> <li>• Permisi dulu = Excuse me / I have to go now (<i>a polite leave taking phrase</i>)</li> <li>• Dulu, ada sekolah menengah atas (Senior School) di Queenscliff. = In the past there was a high school in Queenscliff.</li> </ul>
<b>enak</b>	a) good to eat, nice, delicious b) nice, pleasant (when talking about something that feels pleasant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makanan Indonesia enak sekali = Indonesian food is delicious.</li> <li>• Rasanya enak = It tastes delicious.</li> <li>• Pisang ini kurang enak = This banana is not so good.</li> <li>• Kursi ini enak = This seat is nice (<i>e.g. comfortable</i>)</li> <li>• Anginnya enak = The wind is nice (<i>e.g. feels pleasant</i>)</li> </ul>
<b>habis</b>	a) used up, all gone, finished, exhausted (when talking about the supply of something e.g. money, food, fuel, time, patience)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waktu(nya) sudah habis = Time's up.</li> <li>• Uang saya sudah habis = My money is already gone.</li> <li>• Air minum sudah hampir habis = The drinking water is almost finished.</li> </ul>
<b>Halo</b>	b) Hello	
<b>Ibu / bu</b>	a) Mrs, Madam, Ms b) mum, mother c) you, YOUR (when referring to an older woman)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bu Leatham, Mau ke mana? = Mrs Leatham, Where are you going?</li> <li>• Selamat pagi bu = Good morning maam.</li> <li>• Siapa nama Ibu? = What is your name?</li> </ul>
<b>Ini</b>	a) this ... b) this is (a) ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ini teman saya = This is my friend</li> <li>• Mangga ini = This mango</li> </ul>
<b>Itu</b>	a) that ..., those ... b) that is (a) ... c) the (when you are referring to all the members of a certain class of people / things) d) the, that, those (when you are referring to something that has been previously mentioned / discussed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rumah itu bagus sekali = That house is really good.</li> <li>• Itu ide yang bagus = That is a good idea.</li> <li>• Kanguru itu berasal dari Australia = The kangaroo originates from Australia.</li> <li>• Dia membeli mobil. Mobilnya berwarna merah. = He bought a car. The car is red.</li> <li>• Pada tanggal itu kami akan pergi ke Indonesia = On that (previously mentioned) date we are going to Indonesia.</li> </ul>
<b>jadi</b>	a) so, therefore (introducing a new sentence that gives the next logical step in an argument / discussion) b) ready, completed (when talking about a task that takes time to complete)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jadi, lebih baik kalau kamu pulang hari ini = So, it would be better if you came home today.</li> <li>• Sudah jadi? = Is it finished? (<i>Teacher asking a student if their work is complete</i>)</li> <li>• Rumah dia belum jadi = His house is still not yet complete.</li> </ul>
<b>jalan-jalan jalan</b>	a) to go for a walk, to wander about, to travel around, to go for a stroll b) street/road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tahun depan saya mau jalan-jalan ke Indonesia = Next year I am going to travel around Indonesia.</li> <li>• Mau ke mana? * Jalan jalan = Where are you going? * Out for a stroll.</li> <li>• Saya tinggal di jalan Kartini</li> </ul>
<b>juga</b>	a) also, too	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saya juga mau minum = I also want to have a drink.</li> <li>• Saya suka baju itu juga = I like that top too / also.</li> </ul>
<b>kalau</b>	a) if b) when (when you talk about something that is going to happen in the future) c) whenever (it is) .., every time (something happens)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kalau kamu mau, kita bisa pergi ke toko sekarang = If you want we can go to the shop now.</li> <li>• Kalau sekolah sudah selesai kamu bisa pulang = When school is finished you can go home.</li> <li>• Kalau musim dingin di Australia ada salju di atas gunung Kosiosko = When(ever) it is winter in Australia there is snow on Mt Kosiosko.</li> </ul>
<b>kami</b>	a) we, us, OUR (excluding the person being spoken to)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maaf, kami tidak tahu = Sorry, we don't know.</li> <li>• Kami akan pergi ke pasar besok pagi = We are going to the market tomorrow morning.</li> <li>• Ini uang kami, bukan uang kamu = This is our money not your money.</li> <li>• Kalau ada masalah, silakan panggil kami = If there is a problem please call us.</li> </ul>

<b>kamu</b>	a) <b>you, YOUR</b> (used between two people of roughly similar age who know each other well and it is used by an adult to a child)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nama kamu siapa? = What is your name?</li> <li>Kamu tinggal di mana? = Where do you live?</li> </ul>
<b>ke</b>	a) <b>to</b> (indicates movement towards a thing or place) b) <b>to go</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kamu bisa naik bis ke Geelong = You can take the bus to Geelong.</li> <li>Saya sudah pernah ke Indonesia tiga kali = I have already been to Indonesia 3 times.</li> <li>Tunggu dulu. Saya mau ke belakang = Wait a moment. I want to go to the toilet.</li> </ul>
<b>kita</b>	a) <b>we, US, OUR</b> (including the person being spoken to)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uang ini untuk kita semua = This money is for us all.</li> <li>Mari kita makan = Let us eat.</li> <li>Mari kita pergi ke bioskop nanti malam = Lets (let us) go to the cinema tonight.</li> </ul>
<b>kurang</b>	a) <b>don't, doesn't really ...</b> b) <b>not so ..., not enough, not really ..</b> c) <b>minus, less</b> (in mathematical equations and telling the time) d) <b>kurang lebih = approximately</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saya kurang mengerti = I don't really understand.</li> <li>Dia pandai menulis tetapi dia kurang bisa berbicara = He is good at writing but he can't really talk.</li> <li>Dia kurang pandai = She is not so clever.</li> <li>Saya kurang senang = I am not so happy.</li> <li>Enam kurang dua sama dengan empat = Six minus two equals four.</li> <li>Jam sekarang jam dua kurang sepuluh = The time now is ten minutes to two.</li> <li>Kita berangkat kurang lebih jam 2 siang = we are going approx. at 2PM</li> </ul>
<b>lagi</b>	a) <b>further, extra, more, more of the same, another</b> b) <b>again, once more</b> c) <b>tidak lagi = no longer, (not) any more</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saya mau 'Sprit' lagi = I want another sprite (lemonade).</li> <li>Dia membeli dua T.shirt lagi = He bought two more T.shirts</li> <li>Tolong ulangi sekali lagi = Please repeat once more.</li> <li>Dia tidak lagi tinggal di sini = She does not live here anymore.</li> <li>Cuaca tidak lagi dingin = The weather is not cold anymore.</li> </ul>
<b>lama</b>	a) <b>long</b> (duration), <b>a long time, for a long time</b> b) <b>old</b> (as in superseded), <b>outdated, old fashioned</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pak McKenzie sudah lama tinggal di Bellarine = Mr McKenzie has been living on the Bellarine for a long time.</li> <li>Sudah berapa lama kamu belajar Bahasa Indonesia = How long have you been studying Indonesian?</li> <li>Ini komputer lama = This is an old computer.</li> <li>Pasar lama terletak di pusat kota = The old market is located in the city centre.</li> </ul>
<b>lebih</b>	a) <b>more, -er</b> b) <b>lebih baik = it would be better if ...</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mangga ini lebih besar = This mango is bigger.</li> <li>Film ini lebih bagus = This film is better.</li> <li>Lebih baik kalau kamu pulang = It would be better if you went home.</li> </ul>
<b>luar biasa</b>	a) <b>exceptional, extraordinary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bunga ini luar biasa = This flower is extraordinary.</li> <li>Luar biasa panasnya hari ini....40 derajat = it is so hot today....40 degree</li> </ul>
<b>lumayan</b>	a) <b>not bad, so so, okay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ayam goreng di resto itu lumayan = The fried chicken in that restaurant is okay.</li> <li>Apa kabar? * Lumayan = How are you? Not bad.</li> </ul>
<b>maaf</b>	a) <b>I'm sorry, I apologise, excuse me, SORRY</b> (when you are embarrassed about what you did or you want to excuse yourself for making a mistake) b) <b>forgiveness</b> ('maaf' is commonly used in the phrase 'minta maaf' or 'mohon maaf' which literally means to ask for forgiveness but is often translated as 'I apologise')	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wayan dari Bali .. eh, maaf, dari Lombok = Wayan's from Bali, oops, sorry, from Lombok.</li> <li>Maaf Pak, boleh saya tanya = Excuse me sir, can I ask you something?</li> </ul>
<b>main</b>	a) <b>to play</b> (informal bermain) b) (slang) <b>to pay someone a casual visit, to drop in</b> (to someone's home for a casual visit), <b>to go somewhere</b> (for fun or recreation) c) <b>main-main - to kid around, to not be serious.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Setiap hari Sabtu siang dia bermain sepak bola = Every Saturday afternoon he plays soccer.</li> <li>Main ke rumah, ya? = Drop by sometime. OK? (a friendly casual invitation)</li> <li>Dia mau main ke kota = He wants to go into town.</li> <li>Jangan main-main dengan saya! = Don't kid around with me!</li> <li>Dia cuma main-main = She is only mucking around.</li> </ul>
<b>makan</b>	a) <b>to eat, to have something to eat, to have a meal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selamat pagi. Bapak sudah makan? = Good morning. Have you already eaten?</li> <li>Kamu suka makan apa? = What do you like to eat.</li> <li>Saya mau makan pizza = I want to eat pizza.</li> </ul>
<b>malam</b>	a) <b>night</b> (the time of day) b) <b>a night</b> (a unit of time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selamat malam = Good evening</li> <li>Ada pesta pada hari Selasa malam = There is a party on Tuesday night.</li> <li>Dia tidur di rumah saya selama dua malam = She stayed at my house for two nights.</li> </ul>

	<p>c) When it appears in front of the name of a day, 'malam' means 'the night before ... '</p> <p>d) late (at night)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malam Minggu = Saturday night (<i>i.e. the night before Sunday</i>).</li> <li>• Malam Hari Natal = Christmas Eve</li> <li>• Dia menonton televisi sampai malam = He watched television until late.</li> </ul>
<b>Mana?</b>	<p>a) Where? What? Which? (mana is usually preceded by di, ke or dari)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Di mana Jim? = Where is Jim?</li> <li>• Kamu tinggal di mana? = Where do you live?</li> <li>• Anda mau ke mana? = Where are you going?</li> <li>• Bapak berasal dari mana? = Where do you come from? (originate)</li> </ul>
<b>mau</b>	<p>a) to want (to have something), would like (something)</p> <p>b) to want (to do something), would like (to do something)</p> <p>c) to indicate that someone intends to do something in the future</p> <p>d) to be prepared or willing (to do something)</p> <p>e) yes ('mau' is often used as an affirmative 'echo answer' to questions that have 'mau' in them)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saya mau nasi goreng = I would like fried rice.</li> <li>• Saya mau makan = I would like to eat.</li> <li>• Mereka mau ke Fiji = They are going to Fiji.</li> <li>• Dia tidak mau ke sekolah = He doesn't want to go to school.</li> <li>• Apakah Anda mau bekerja pada hari Rabu = Are you prepared to work on Wednesday?</li> <li>• Kamu mau minum? * Mau. = Do you want a drink? * Yes.</li> </ul>
<b>memakai / pakai</b>	<p>a) to wear something (clothes)</p> <p>b) to use something, to make use of something (pakai) (informal)</p> <p>c) with (slang)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saya mau memakai rok, bukan celana panjang = I want to wear a skirt not pants</li> <li>• Pakai bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar = Use Indonesian that is good and correct</li> <li>• Saya mau nasi goreng pakai telur = I would like fried rice with egg</li> </ul>
<b>mempunyai</b>	<p>a) to own something, to possess something, to have</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mereka mempunyai dua rumah = They have two houses.</li> <li>• Keluarga kami tidak mempunyai mobil = Our family does not have a car.</li> <li>• Siapa mempunyai ini? = Whose is this?</li> <li>• Saya mempunyai ide bagus = I have a good idea.</li> </ul>
<b>mengapa / kenapa?</b>	<p>a) Why?</p> <p>b) What's wrong? What's the matter? (expressing surprised concern)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mengapa kamu datang terlambat? = Why did you come late?</li> <li>• Kenapa dia di sini? = Why is he here?</li> <li>• Mengapa tidak? = Why not?</li> <li>• Saya tidak tahu kenapa mereka tidak datang. = I do not know why they didn't come.</li> <li>• Mengapa Tim? = What is the matter Tim?</li> </ul>
<b>mereka</b>	<p>a) they, them, their</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mereka sudah makan. = They have already eaten.</li> <li>• Menurut mereka, film 'Sing', bagus sekali. = According to them the film 'Sing' was really good.</li> <li>• Itu mobil mereka = That is their car.</li> <li>• Guru mengajak mereka untuk bernyanyi bersama = the teacher asks them to sing together</li> </ul>
<b>minum</b>	<p>a) to drink</p> <p>b) to take (medicine)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saya mau minum es teh = I would like to drink iced tea.</li> <li>• Mau minum kopi atau teh? = Would you like to drink coffee or tea?</li> <li>• Mau minum apa? = What would you like to drink?</li> <li>• Sudah minum obat? = Have you taken any medicine?</li> </ul>
<b>mungkin</b>	<p>a) possibly, maybe, probably, may</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mungkin sepeda dia rusak. = Maybe his bike is broken.</li> <li>• Mungkin dia tidak mau ikut. = Maybe he does not want to come along.</li> <li>• Mungkin ya, mungkin tidak = Maybe, maybe not</li> </ul>
<b>nama</b>	<p>a) name</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nama saya Bob = My name is Bob</li> </ul>
<b>nanti</b>	<p>a) later today, shortly (refers to any time after the present moment. Usually it refers to the same day)</p> <p>b) or, or else (when you are talking about something that will happen in the future if something is not done now)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sampai nanti = See you later (until later)</li> <li>• Nanti jam dua saya akan menelepon lagi = I'll call again at 2 o'clock.</li> <li>• Nanti siang = later this afternoon.</li> <li>• Makan! Nanti lapar! = Eat! Or later you'll be hungry!</li> <li>• Turun! Nanti jatuh = Come on down or else you will fall!</li> </ul>
<b>-nya</b>	<p>a) his, her, its, their</p> <p>b) the (when referring to something that has already been mentioned)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Namanya Jim = His name is Jim.</li> <li>• Anjingnya besar. Bulunya hitam. = Her dog is huge. Its coat is black.</li> <li>• Emmy, mobilnya di mana? = Emmy, where is the car?</li> </ul>
<b>oke</b>	<p>b) Okay</p>	

<b>orang</b>	<p>a) a person, people, a man/woman</p> <p>b) someone, somebody</p> <p>c) numeral classifier – used when counting people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Siapa orang itu? = Who is that person?</li> <li>• Orang itu dari Flores = That man/women is from Flores</li> <li>• Saya tidak mau tinggal di hotel. Saya mau tinggal di rumah orang. = I don't want to stay in a hotel. I want to stay at somebody's house.</li> <li>• Mobil saya dicuri orang = My car was stolen by someone.</li> <li>• Saya mempunyai dua orang kakak perempuan dan seorang adik laki-laki. = I have two older sisters and one younger brother.</li> </ul>
<b>pada</b>	<p>a) in, at, on (for time expressions)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saya bangun pada jam tujuh = I woke up at seven o'clock</li> <li>• Pada hari Kamis dia bermain sepak bola = On Thursday he plays soccer.</li> <li>• Dia lahir pada tahun 1977 = She was born in 1977.</li> <li>• Pada malam hari pasar sepi sekali = At night time markets are very quiet.</li> <li>• Pada pagi hari saya suka berolahraga = In the mornings I like to play sport.</li> </ul>
<b>pagi</b>	<p>a) morning</p> <p>b) early in the day, in the morning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selamat pagi = Good morning.</li> <li>• Setiap pagi dia pergi ke pasar = Every morning she goes to the market.</li> <li>• Saya mandi pada jam delapan pagi = I showered at 8am.</li> <li>• Biasanya dia bangun pagi sekali = Usually she wakes up very early.</li> <li>• Pagi-pagi sekali Ibu sudah pergi ke pasar = early morning Mum already gone to the market.</li> </ul>
<b>pandai</b>	<p>a) clever, intelligent</p> <p>b) good at (doing something)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noah pandai = Noah is smart.</li> <li>• Sam pandai berbicara Bahasa Indonesia = Sam is clever at speaking Indonesian.</li> <li>• David pandai bermain bola basket = David is good at basketball.</li> </ul>
<b>permisi</b>	<p>a) excuse me</p>	
<b>pulang</b>	<p>a) to return home, to come home, to go home</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kapan pulang = When are you going home?</li> <li>• Kamu mau pulang pada jam berapa? = What time do you want to go home?</li> </ul>
<b>saja</b>	<p>a) just, only</p> <p>b) on and on, without stopping, just</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saya saja = just me.</li> <li>• Baik-baik saja = Just fine.</li> <li>• Saya mau kopi saja = I only want coffee.</li> <li>• Dia menangis saja = She/he just wept and wept.</li> <li>• Jangan ngomong saja = Stop talking all the time.</li> </ul>
<b>salah</b>	<p>a) wrong, in the wrong, mistaken, at fault, mistaken, to blame</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maaf ya, saya salah = I apologise, I am mistaken.</li> <li>• Kalau saya tidak salah = If I am not mistaken.</li> <li>• Jawaban ini salah = This answer is wrong.</li> </ul>
<b>sama</b>	<p>a) the same, similar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dua tambah tiga sama dengan lima = Two plus three equals five.</li> <li>• Mobil dia sama dengan mobil saya = His car is the same as mine.</li> </ul>
<b>sampai jumpa</b>	<p>a) see you later, good bye</p>	
<b>saya</b>	<p>a) I, me, my</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saya berasal dari Australia = I come from Australia.</li> <li>• Kakak laki-laki saya berambut cokelat = My older brother has brown hair.</li> <li>• Dia mempunyai keluarga besar seperti saya? = He has a large family like me.</li> </ul>
<b>sayang</b>	<p>a) unfortunately</p> <p>b) to be fond of someone / something, to love someone / something</p> <p>c) darling (term of address)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sayang sekali, hari sudah siang dan kita belum selesai = Unfortunately, it is already the afternoon and we have not yet finished.</li> <li>• Sayang tidak ada sepatu merah = unfortunately there are no red shoes.</li> <li>• Dia sayang sekali pada kucingnya = He is very fond of his cat.</li> <li>• Jangan main di sana ya sayang = Don't play over there, okay darling?</li> <li>• Ada apa sayang? = What is the problem darling?</li> </ul>
<b>sedang</b>	<p>a) to be in the middle of doing something</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kamu sedang apa? = What are you doing?</li> <li>• Mereka sedang bermain catur = They are playing chess.</li> <li>• Dia sedang nongkrong dengan teman di pantai = She is hanging out with her friends at the beach.</li> <li>• Saya sedang membaca blog teman saya = I am reading my friend's blog.</li> </ul>
<b>sedikit</b>	<p>a) a little, a bit (of), a few, few, not many, not much</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mau makan nasi goreng? * Sedikit saja terima kasih = Do you want to eat some fried rice? * Just a little bit thank you.</li> <li>• Hanya sedikit orang yang mau bermain tenis hari ini = There are only a few people who want to play tennis today.</li> </ul>
<b>sehat</b>	<p>a) healthy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dia sekarang kurang sehat = She is not in the best of health right now.</li> <li>• Apa kabar? * Saya sehat-sehat saja = How are you? * I am in good health</li> <li>• Lebih baik makan sayur-sayuran. Lebih sehat! = It is better to eat vegetables. They are healthier.</li> <li>• Apa(kah) kamu sudah sehat? * Sudah = Have you recovered? * Yes</li> </ul>

<b>sekali</b>	<p>a) very, really</p> <p>b) once (i.e. one time, not twice or three times)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makanan ini enak sekali = This food is really delicious.</li> <li>• Banyak sekali orang yang berbelanja di pasar = A really large number of people do their shopping at the market.</li> <li>• Sayang sekali tidak ada minuman dingin = It is very unfortunate that there are no cold drinks.</li> </ul>
<b>selamat</b>	<p>a) used in a number of formal greetings (i.e. good morning, welcome, happy new year)</p> <p>b) safe from trouble</p> <p>c) congratulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selamat datang di Surabaya = Welcome to Surabaya.</li> <li>• Selamat Hari Natal dan tahun baru = Happy Christmas and new year.</li> <li>• Selamat makan = Enjoy your meal.</li> <li>• Selamat pagi = Good morning</li> <li>• Selamat siang = Good day</li> <li>• Selamat sore = Good afternoon</li> <li>• Selamat malam = Good evening</li> <li>• Selamat tidur dan mimpi indah= Sleep well and sweet dreams</li> <li>• Mobil mereka jatuh dari jembatan ke dalam sungai, tetapi untungnya mereka selamat semua = Their car fell from the bridge into the river, but luckily all of them were safe.</li> <li>• Kamu lulus 'kan? Selamat! = You passed your exams, no? Congratulations!</li> </ul>
<b>siang</b>	<p>a) the time of day from approximately 11am – 3pm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selamat siang = Good day.</li> <li>• Dia pulang pada jam tiga siang = He went home at 3 in the afternoon.</li> <li>• Saya mau ke rumah teman nanti siang = I am going to my friend's house later today.</li> </ul>
<b>siapa</b>	<p>a) Who?</p> <p>b) Whose?</p> <p>c) What? (when you are asking about a person's name)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Siapa ini? = Who is this?</li> <li>• Ini rumah siapa? = Whose house is this?</li> <li>• Siapa nama Anda?/ Nama Anda siapa? = What is your name?</li> <li>• Saya tidak tahu siapa namanya? = I do not know what her name is?</li> <li>• Mereka tidak tahu siapa mempunyai buku ini = They don't know who owns this book.</li> </ul>
<b>silakan</b>	<p>a) please (silakan is used when you want to politely ask someone to go ahead and do something that is for their own benefit, not yours)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boleh saya tanya? * Silakan. = May I ask a question? * Please do.</li> <li>• Saya mau ke belakang dulu. * Silakan. = I would like to go to the toilet first. * Please do.</li> <li>• Silakan duduk = Please sit down.</li> <li>• Silakan makan = Please eat.</li> <li>• Silakan masuk = Please enter.</li> <li>• Silakan minum = Please drink.</li> </ul>
<b>sore</b>	<p>a) the time of day covered by late afternoon and twilight from approximately 3pm to nightfall</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selamat sore = Good afternoon.</li> <li>• Hari Sabtu sore ada pertandingan sepak bola = On Saturday afternoon there is a soccer match.</li> <li>• Filemnya sudah mulai tadi sore. = The film started earlier this afternoon.</li> </ul>
<b>sudah</b>	<p>a) already ('sudah' is a marker to indicate that something has already happened. You can also use it to talk about a completed action in the future)</p> <p>b) yes (a yes/no question with 'sudah' in it is often answered by echoing 'sudah')</p> <p>c) see ya, bye (slang)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saya sudah makan = I have already eaten</li> <li>• Sudah berapa lama Anda tinggal di Indonesia? = How long have you been living in Indonesia?</li> <li>• Kalau Anda sudah selesai, boleh istirahat = When you have finished you may rest.</li> <li>• Ibu sudah ke Melbourne? * Sudah. = Have you already been to Melbourne? * Yes I have.</li> <li>• Sudah ya, sampai nanti = Bye, see you later.</li> </ul>
<b>suka</b>	<p>a) to like ..</p> <p>b) yes (a yes/no question with 'suka' in it is often answered by echoing 'suka')</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dia suka bermain catur = She likes to play chess.</li> <li>• Saya suka warung ini = I like this road side eatery.</li> <li>• Anda suka menonton pertandingan tenis? * Suka sekali. = Do you like watching tennis matches? * Yes very much.</li> </ul>
<b>tadi</b>	<p>a) earlier today, just now, a short time ago ('tadi' is any earlier time 'today' or the previous evening. It could be as little as a few minutes ago or it could be hours ago.)</p> <p>b) the, this, that, these (when you are referring to something/ someone mentioned a short time before)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tadi, di sekolah, ada pengumuman = Earlier at school there was an announcement.</li> <li>• Tadi siang mereka menonton DVD di rumahnya = Earlier this afternoon they watched a DVD at their home.</li> <li>• Kamu tidur jam berapa tadi malam? = What time did you go to sleep last night?</li> <li>• Di mana polisi tadi? = Where is that policeman?</li> <li>• Kedua kota tadi terletak di bagian selatan Australia. = These two cities are located in the south of Australia.</li> </ul>
<b>tahu</b>	<p>a) to know (when talking about facts / knowledge. It is not used in the sense of knowing somebody)</p> <p>b) tofu, soybean curd</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saya tidak tahu = I don't know.</li> <li>• Siapa tahu nama orang itu? = Who knows that person's name?</li> <li>• Saya suka tahu = I like tofu.</li> </ul>
<b>terima kasih</b>	<p>a) thank you</p>	

<b>terserah</b>	<p>a) it's up to you, it's over to you</p> <p>b) 'terserah' is sometime used with a dismissive tone to convey the notion 'do what you like (I couldn't care less).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terserah kalau kamu mau ikut sekarang atau tidak. = It is up to you whether you want to come along or not.</li> </ul>
<b>terus</b>	<p>a) to keep on ..., to continue on ....</p> <p>b) straight ahead</p> <p>c) then, immediately after, straight after that</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pak Costa bicara terus = Mr Costa talked on and on.</li> <li>• Harga terus naik = Prices continue to rise.</li> <li>• Terus! Terus! = Straight ahead! Straight ahead! (e.g. Instructions given to a driver who is not sure where to go)</li> <li>• Saya akan makan dulu, terus pergi ke kantor = I will eat first, then go straight to the office.</li> <li>• Terus? = And then? / What happened then? (e.g. used to prompt someone to continue with what they are saying)</li> </ul>
<b>tetapi</b>	<p>a) but</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tetapi mengapa Hayden sudah pulang? Pestanya belum selesai. = But why has Hayden already gone home? The party has not yet finished.</li> <li>• Saya suka warna merah tetapi saya tidak suka pakaian yang berwarna merah. = I like the colour red but I do not like clothes that are coloured red.</li> </ul>
<b>tidak</b>	<p>a) no, not, didn't, isn't, wasn't etc ('tidak' is used to negate a verb, adjective or noun)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saya tidak tahu. = I don't know.</li> <li>• Maaf, dia tidak di sini. = Sorry, she is not here.</li> <li>• Saya tidak mau bermain olahraga hari ini. = I don't want to play sport today.</li> <li>• Saya tidak suka durian. = I don't like durian.</li> <li>• Saya tidak akan menonton film itu. = I won't be seeing that film.</li> </ul>
<b>tinggal</b>	<p>a) to live (in a place)</p> <p>b) to stay somewhere for a short time as a guest</p> <p>c) to stay put, to stay behind, to not go away</p> <p>d) to remain, to be left (when describing what remains of something that has been decreasing in number / size)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saya tinggal di Jakarta dengan keluarga saya. = I live in Jakarta with my family.</li> <li>• Dia tinggal di desa itu selama tiga bulan. = He stayed in that village for three months.</li> <li>• Selamat tinggal = Good bye (said to someone who is staying behind)</li> <li>• Mengapa kamu masih mau tinggal di sini? = Why do you still want to stay here.</li> <li>• Tinggal dua hari saja = There are only two days left.</li> <li>• Tinggal 10 menit sampai bisa pulang = There is only 10 minutes remaining until you can go home.</li> </ul>
<b>umur</b>	<p>a) someone's age</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Umur kamu berapa? Berapa umur kamu? = How old are you?</li> </ul>
<b>untuk</b>	<p>a) for, intended for</p> <p>b) (in order) to (When 'untuk' means 'in order to' it is almost always followed by a verb or 'tidak' plus a verb)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ini untuk Ibu = This is for you.</li> <li>• Ini untuk apa? = What is this for?</li> <li>• Film ini dibuat untuk televisi = This film was made for television.</li> <li>• Untuk menulis dengan baik dalam Bahasa Indonesia Anda harus banyak membaca. = In order to write well in Indonesian you have to read a lot.</li> </ul>
<b>waktu</b>	<p>a) time</p> <p>b) when</p> <p>c) 'waktu' appears in front of numbers that refer to periods of time</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tidak ada waktu untuk bermain catur = There is no time to play chess.</li> <li>• Biasanya, kamu melakukan apa kalau ada waktu luang? = Usually, what do you do if you have free time?</li> <li>• Pagi ini, waktu Abbey bangun, ada kucing di atas tempat tidurnya = This morning, when Abbey woke up, there was a cat on top of her bed.</li> <li>• Dari Geelong ke Drysdale naik mobil makan waktu 25 menit. = From Geelong to Drysdale by car takes 25 minutes.</li> <li>• Saya perlu waktu satu jam untuk menyelesaikan PR saya. = I need one hour to finish my homework.</li> </ul>
<b>ya</b>	<p>a) yes</p>	
<b>yang</b>	<p>a) which (is/are/was/were)</p> <p>b) that</p> <p>c) who</p> <p>d) the ... one, the one who ..., those who ...,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ibu yang datang ke rumah tadi berasal dari Cina = The lady who came to house earlier was from China.</li> <li>• Rumah yang besar itu akan dijual = The big house is going to be sold. (Yang is sometimes used to connect an adjective to the noun it is describing, especially if you want to be specific about which thing / person you are referring)</li> <li>• Yang datang siapa? = Who is it that arrived?</li> <li>• Ada yang suka bermain olahraga dan ada yang suka bersantai saja = There are those who like to play sport and those who like to just relax.</li> <li>• Ada yang akan datang pada jam 6 dan ada yang akan datang pada jam 7 = There are some arriving at 6 and some arriving at 7.</li> </ul>