

Bahasa Indonesia
in
Seven Days*

by

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** Not necessarily consecutive.*

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Bahasa Indonesia in Seven Days

Michael Bordt and Liswati Seram

Face it—whether you are in Indonesia for one week or for 10 years, it is not only polite and useful to know a little of the language, in many cases, it is outright necessary. If you don't want to be trapped at the Hotel Borobudur or restricted to traveling with a translator, you need to be able to communicate with that cheerful, friendly, curious populace out there. This booklet provides one approach to learning a very basic level of the Indonesian language, *Bahasa Indonesia*, with no strain.

I have yet to encounter a structured, functional approach to learning *Bahasa Indonesia*. Phrase books confront the linguistic novice with a barrage of special purpose phrases (“Is the play a comedy or a tragedy?”). They are often badly organized into social situations (going to the market, at customs) where you are likely to have neither the time nor the inclination to be fumbling around with a silly little phrase book even if you did bring it with you, which is highly improbable. With these books, you can either memorize several hundred phrases that may or may not have an application. Or you can keep the book in your pocket and hope that your fingers are fast enough to find the phrase for “turn left here” before the taxi takes you completely out of town in a straight line.

Grammar books and dictionaries, although fine for a long-term study of the language, are even more of a hindrance in taxis and at the supermarket checkout. Language tapes also have their place in learning to communicate but this approach requires time and effort to achieve practical results.

What is required for the short-term visitor and even for the newly arrived longer-term expatriates is a list of common, useful and necessary words and phrases grouped into bite-sized quantities so the most important ones can be learned and used first.

The most useful phrase book I have found is *Indonesian Words and Phrases* by the American Women's Association. It provides some very important basic concepts and I recommend it highly but no one wants to memorize an entire book the first day in a new country. The following lists of words, organized by day, should help you to get through your first week while you are making plans for more extensive language training.

Optional words in the following vocabulary tables are provided in square brackets and correspond between columns (for example, [*pagi / siang / sore / malam*] → [morning | day | afternoon | evening]; *pagi* is morning, etc.). Fill-in-the-blank words (...) may be substituted from any handy phrase book or the word list in Appendix 3..

The appendices include a guide to pronunciation, help with finding words in the dictionary and a short essential word list.

Day 1. Being Polite

The first priority in Indonesia, believe it or not, is being polite. Not getting the job done, getting to where you are going or getting the correct change. The general wisdom that even a few polite words will return much appreciation is usually true. On the other hand, unkind or loud words in any language will instantly turn you into an invisible being.

Any conversation beyond the vocabulary here assumes that you know more about the language than you actually do. This may put you on the receiving end of a long monologue to which you are expected to nod and make the occasional non-committal response.

Vocabulary Day 1.	
<i>Selamat [pagi siang sore malam].</i>	Good [morning day afternoon evening].
<i>Terima kasih.</i>	Thank-you.
<i>Ya.</i>	Yes. (often means no)
<i>Tidak.</i>	No.
<i>Apa kabar?</i>	How are you? What's new?
<i>Baik, dan [Bapak Ibu]?</i>	Fine, and you? (to man woman)
<i>Saya tidak bisa bahasa Indonesia.</i>	I don't speak Indonesian. (This will be painfully obvious to any Indonesian, but it's a polite way to fill in those awkward moments.)
<i>Selamat [jalan tinggal].</i>	Good-bye. (to person leaving to person staying)
<i>Kembali.</i>	You're welcome.
<i>Silakan[duduk masuk].</i>	Please [sit down come in].

Day 2. The Taxi

By your second day, still fuzzy with jet-lag, your employers expect you to at least show up at the office to meet a few people. If you're not here to work, by now you should be bored enough with the hotel facilities (even if it is the Borobudur) to want to see a little of the town. The most effective way of getting around town is in the back of a shiny Mercedes with an English-speaking, hard-nosed, Jakarta-born driver. If you don't happen to have both of these handy, flag down the nearest taxi after you have memorized the accompanying vocabulary.

Street names and addresses are rarely sufficient to get you where you are going in Jakarta unless you are going to a very well known building, hotel or shopping center. Remember to learn the local pronunciation of your hotel or street, you may need it to get back home.

Many place and street names are derived from English or other languages, but sometimes they are not pronounced as you would expect. For example, the "Hotel Orchid" is pronounced *Ortchid* and "Golf" usually has two syllables (*Golef*).

The best way of giving directions in a taxi is to mention the neighborhood (Kebayoran Baru, Blok M, Jalan Thamrin, Kemang, Pondok Indah etc.) and the street. If there are any tricky turns before you get there, you may want to mention that, too. Don't fall asleep on the ride. Lacking specific instructions, drivers often take you in circles.

Vocabulary Day 2.	
Ke [kiri kanan].	To the [left right].
[terus lurus]	straight ahead.
[Rumah Gedung Jalan] [ini itu].	[This That] [house building street].
Ke mana?	Where are you going? (Also a common polite greeting.)
Saya mau ke ...	I am going to ... (pick a place)
Saya tidak tahu.	I don't know. (This will likely be obvious to the driver but may encourage him to find directions elsewhere.)
Di [sini sana].	[Here There]. (Not really useful, but it's something to say while you're pointing at the house.)
Kiri, kanan?	Left or right? (Drivers often ask this when approaching a street they assured you they grew up on.)
[Berhenti! Stop!]	Stop! (Often necessary)
Salah.	Wrong.
Saya mau pulang.	I want to go home.

Day 3. More Politeness

On your third day, you are beginning to get used to the new time-zone, the smells and the food. This is about the time that you realize you're not in Kansas any more and you left Toto back home.

Indonesians are very good at helping you get over culture shock. They like to chat and find out about people and to tell you about themselves.

You will be stopped on the street and asked your age, name and address. Don't take it too seriously and you don't have to give a straight answer. These are simply polite questions, "Where are you going?"

"Over there.", *ke sana* is good enough.

Vocabulary Day 3.	
<i>Dari mana?</i>	Where are you from? (For some reason, Indonesians are very good at spotting foreigners.)
<i>Saya dari Kanada.</i>	I am from Canada.
<i>Sudah lama di [Indonesia / sini]?</i>	Have you been [in Indonesia here] very long? (Again, a polite question, but you are really being asked how long you have been here.)
<i>Saya sudah dua [hari / minggu] di [Indonesia / sini].</i>	I have been [in Indonesia here] for two [days months] already.
<i>Sudah kawin?</i>	Are you already married? (Another polite question, not often a pick-up line.)
<i>Sudah punya anak?</i>	Do you have any children? (a popular topic)
<i>[Sudah / Belum].</i>	[Already Not yet].
<i>Di mana ...?</i>	Where is ...? (fill in a place name)
<i>Berapa umurnya?</i>	How old are you?
<i>Berapa umurnya?</i>	How old are you? (Another common, polite question.)
<i>Tinggal dimana?</i>	Where do you live?

Day 4. Numbers

Numbers are handy to know, but most often prices are written on paper or shown on a cash-register or on a calculator. On your fourth day you are not ready to bargain for antiques on Jalan Surabaya!

When spoken, prices are usually in thousands and hundreds (for example Rp. 10,500 is ten thousand, five hundred). Understanding numbers when spoken takes some practice. Another perplexity is that when discussing prices, often the units are omitted. If a figurine is quoted to you as “*Enam* (six)” and you don't know for certain whether they are talking about six thousand or six million, you probably shouldn't be shopping there.

The basic one-to-nine numbers are handy for spelling out addresses and giving shoe sizes. These are usually spelled out as in 147 (*satu-empat-tujuh* for one-four-seven). Don't worry about the hundreds and thousands, it's only your fourth day.

An Australian mate of ours managed to successfully bargain for goods in Bali using only the numbers from one to five. This approach is not recommended.

Vocabulary Day 4.	
<i>[nol kosong]</i>	zero
<i>satu</i>	one
<i>dua</i>	two
<i>tiga</i>	three
<i>empat</i>	four
<i>lima</i>	five
<i>enam</i>	six
<i>tujuh</i>	seven
<i>delapan</i>	eight
<i>sembilan</i>	nine
<i>sepuluh</i>	ten
<i>sebelas, duabelas tigabelas, ...</i>	eleven, twelve, thirteen, ...
<i>dua puluh, tiga puluh, ...</i>	twenty, thirty, ...
<i>dua puluh lima</i>	twenty five
<i>seratus, dua ratus, ...</i>	one hundred, two hundred, ...
<i>seribu, dua ribu, ...</i>	one thousand, two thousand. ...
<i>sejuta, dua juta, ...</i>	one million, two million, ...
<i>... setengah</i>	... and a half

Day 5. Simple Sentences

For the next three days, you should build a vocabulary that is important to your daily existence. If you spend a lot of time in restaurants, learn the names of food. If you like shopping for local handicrafts, learn their names and substitute into the sentences here.

Learn at least five new nouns and five new verbs that are useful to you. These phrases aren't guaranteed get you a better room at the Wisma Delima, for that you need a teacher or more time with a phrase book. These phrases, though will ensure that you won't go hungry on your fifth day.

Before heading out for the day, memorize a couple of new words you will need to know for the day's activities. Write them down and give yourself a quiz. Bring the paper you wrote them down on.

You should have noticed by now that many foreign, especially English, words are commonly used by Indonesians: hotel, taxi, film, bank, photocopy, photo, beer, restaurant, McDonald's and toilet will likely be understood. Be on the lookout for these words in advertisements and other signs. It's an easy way to add to your vocabulary. A more extensive list of these similar words is provided on the next page.

Vocabulary Day 5.	
Saya mau ... (insert noun or verb, for example: Saya mau bir. Saya mau minum.)	I want ... (noun "to" verb) for example, I want beer. I want to drink.
Saya minta ... (insert noun or verb)	I would like ... (noun "to" verb)
Ada ...? (insert noun)	Do you have any ... (noun)?
Di mana saya bisa beli ...? (insert noun)	Where can I buy ... (noun)?
Saya suka ... (insert noun or verb)	I like ... (noun or verb).
Saya mau beli ... (insert noun)	I want to buy ... (noun)
Berapa [ini itu]?	How much is [this that]?
Berapa?	How [much many]?

Day 6. Asking Questions

You can learn words much faster if you make use of the 190 million eager and willing *bahasa Indonesia* teachers at your disposal. Finding out the word for “shoe” is a lot easier than more abstract concepts such as “good” and “evil” but at this stage you are still trying to become functional.

Learn five more useful nouns and five more verbs from a reliable phrase book, dictionary, or the word lists in the Appendix.

You should be at the stage now where you can teach someone a little English. Try it!

The words in the following table are similar in both English and *bahasa Indonesia*. They may not be the most precise pronunciation and spelling but they will be understood by most people.

Vocabulary Day 6.	
Apa [ini itu]?	What is [this that]?
Apa ... dalam bahasa Indonesia? (substitute English word, which is handy only if the person to whom you are speaking knows more English than you know Indonesian.)	What is ... in Indonesian?
Inggeris	[English England]

Similar Words in Both Languages

<i>airport</i>	<i>kiosk</i>	<i>tennis</i>
<i>apple</i>	<i>mall</i>	<i>ticket</i>
<i>athlete</i>	<i>massage</i>	<i>to park</i>
<i>baby</i>	<i>meter</i>	<i>toilet</i>
<i>baggage</i>	<i>monument</i>	<i>TV</i>
<i>bank</i>	<i>museum</i>	<i>university</i>
<i>bar</i>	<i>music</i>	<i>video</i>
<i>beer</i>	<i>number</i>	
<i>bell</i>	<i>office</i>	
<i>bottle</i>	<i>OK</i>	
<i>bus</i>	<i>oven</i>	
<i>camera</i>	<i>paper clip</i>	
<i>cashier</i>	<i>pen</i>	
<i>cassette</i>	<i>pencil</i>	
<i>cherry</i>	<i>pension</i>	
<i>chocolate</i>	<i>photo</i>	
<i>Coca-cola</i>	<i>photocopy</i>	
<i>coffee</i>	<i>pizza</i>	
<i>coin</i>	<i>police</i>	
<i>computer</i>	<i>radio</i>	
<i>consultant</i>	<i>restaurant</i>	
<i>deoderant</i>	<i>roast beef</i>	
<i>diskette</i>	<i>salad</i>	
<i>doctor</i>	<i>same</i>	
<i>donut</i>	<i>school</i>	
<i>dry cleaning</i>	<i>sex</i>	
<i>electricity</i>	<i>shopping</i>	
<i>film</i>	<i>staple</i>	
<i>football</i>	<i>steak</i>	
<i>glass</i>	<i>stop</i>	
<i>guitar</i>	<i>stop</i>	
<i>hamburger</i>	<i>strawberry</i>	
<i>hello</i>	<i>supermarket</i>	
<i>ice</i>	<i>taxi</i>	
<i>ice cream</i>	<i>tea</i>	
<i>kilometer</i>	<i>telephone</i>	

Day 7. Leftovers

On your day of rest, you can learn some more handy words and phrases that don't fit into any of the other categories.

If you can keep up with the pace, within one week you will be more functional than the average expat is after two months of slaving over phrase and grammar books. Have fun and don't forget to practice.

Vocabulary Day 7.	
<i>Tidak apa-apa.</i>	It doesn't matter. (Literally means "nothing". Handy when someone is apologizing profusely.)
<i>Maaf.</i>	I am sorry. (If you want to apologize profusely.)
<i>Permisi.</i>	Excuse me. (To get someone to move out of the way or to get someone's attention.)
<i>Hati-hati!</i>	Careful
<i>Awas!</i>	Watch out!
<i>[Jam pukul] berapa?</i>	[What time is it? At what time?]
<i>[Jam Pukul] ...</i>	[At ... o'clock. It is ... o'clock] (insert number)
<i>Tolong, bawa ...</i>	Please bring me the ... (insert noun).
<i>Satu lagi.</i>	One more. (works well for beers.)
<i>Tambah lagi?</i>	Do you want more?
<i>Habis.</i>	Finished.
<i>Minta bon.</i>	Bill, please.

Appendix 1. Guide to Pronunciation

It's not very difficult to pronounce *bahasa Indonesia* in a way that it's understood by even those who never come into contact with foreigners. Remember to keep it simple. Certain sounds we use in English and European languages do not occur in Indonesian at all. Unfortunately, those of us who have grappled with French, Spanish and German are often tempted to pronounce the word as it may sound in another language. For example, *selamat datang* ("welcome") does **not** rhyme with the well-known orange-like juice that accompanied astronauts into space. It also is pronounced with only about four discernible syllables, not five.

With this simple guide, the novice speaker of Indonesian should be able to avoid most of the traps of basic communication.

RULES

1. Most letters have only one pronunciation thereby avoiding the problems of English in which we are forced to memorize when an "a" is long (fall), short (fat), or some other manifestation (fate). That's one reason the *bahasa Indonesia* approximations to foreign words often appear strange at first sight—"bureau" becomes *biro*—but then you realize the Indonesian spelling is much more logical.
2. The only letter that has two distinct pronunciations is "e". Usually it is pronounced as an "uh" sound, like "a" in "sofa". Sometimes it takes on an "ay" sound like "a" in "make". Common words using the "ay" sound are *besok* (tomorrow), *merah* (red) and *restoran*. Sometimes, the "e" is hardly pronounced (*selamat* becomes *slamat*).
3. One of the main pitfall in pronunciation is the use of the letter "c" in *bahasa Indonesia*. The letter "c" is always pronounced as "ch" in "check". Another hazard is that "ngg" is a very different sound from "ng". See the **Pronunciation Guide** below for more details.
4. There is a slight accented syllable that is either the last or next to last depending upon which book you believe. In my experience, Jakartans try to put the emphasis on the last syllable. For example, asking for *em'ping'* will likely get you a bowl of crispy chips. Asking, on the other hand, for *em'ping* will get you a blank stare. When in doubt, try to pronounce the word monotonically—no emphasis is better than a wrong one.
5. A "k" at the end of a word is pronounced as a glottal stop and if you don't know what that is, you're better off ignoring the terminating "k" altogether. The honorific *Pak* ("Mister" or "Father") sounds altogether unpleasant when pronounced like "pack", "pock", or the Bonanza standard "Pa". In actual fact, it's more like the sound you make when trying to blow a floating feather in someone else's direction.
6. A double "a" as in *maaf* ("excuse me") is pronounced with a slight glottal stop between the vowels. You can get away with a slight pause (like *ma af*) but never simply "maf".
7. In *Bahasa Indonesia*, some consonants ("b", "p", "t", "d", "v") have much softer sounds. Sometimes it is difficult to differentiate between "b" and "d", "p" and "t", etc.

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

Vowels

Spelling	Example	Description
a	<i>apa</i>	always a long a as in “father” (never “bad” or “bang”)
e	<i>bécak</i>	like a in “make”
e	<i>ke, empat</i>	like a in “sofa”
i	<i>pagi, itu</i>	like ee in “see” but shorter (never like “hit” or “hike”)
o	<i>kopi</i>	like aw in “law”, but shorter
u	<i>susu</i>	like oo in “food”, but shorter

Diphthongs

Spelling	Example	Description
ai	<i>pandai</i>	somewhere between “pay” and “pie”
au	<i>tembakau</i>	like ow in “now”
oi	<i>amboi</i>	like oy in “boy”
oe	<i>Soeharto</i>	old spelling, still used in names, pronounced as oo in “food”
ua	<i>uang</i>	like “wa” in “Walla-walla, Washington”

Consonants (the easy part)

Spelling	Example	Description
b	<i>bawah</i>	same as b in “bungle” but spoken more softly. At the end of a word may be more of a soft p .
c	<i>bicara</i>	similar to ch in “church”
d	<i>duduk</i>	like d in “bed”. At the end of a word may sound more like a soft t
dj	<i>djarum</i>	old spelling still used in names, pronounced like j in “jump”
f	<i>foto</i>	like f in “fan”
g	<i>garpu</i>	like g in “dog”
h	<i>hari</i>	similar to h in “hope”
j	<i>jalan</i>	like j in “jump”
j	<i>djaja</i>	old spelling still used in names, like y in “yard”. Look for other old spelling clues in the name (like <i>oe, dj</i>)

Consonants (continued)

Spelling	Example	Description
k	<i>kabar</i>	like k in “kite” when not at the end of a word. At the end of a word, pronounced like a soft g or glottal stop.
kh	<i>akhir</i>	like clearing your throat or German “ach”
l	<i>lima</i>	similar to l in “like”
m	<i>minta</i>	like m in “main”
n	<i>nama</i>	like n in “noon”
ny	<i>nyamuk</i>	like ny in “canyon”
ng	<i>dengan</i>	like ng in “singer” (not “finger”, that requires ngg)
ngg	<i>tunggu</i>	like ng in “finger” (not “singer”)
p	<i>pukul</i>	similar to p in “pool” but without the puff of air
q		is not used much in Indonesian words but does come up in Arabic words used in Indonesia (for example,, <i>Istiqlal</i>). When it occurs, qu is pronounced as qu in “queen”.
r	<i>kiri</i>	like a softly trilled Scottish or German r . Never a hard American, Australian or Canadian r .
s	<i>selamat</i>	similar to s in “seven”
t	<i>tujuh</i>	like t in “let” but without the plosive quality (it’s sometimes difficult to differentiate between spoken t , p and d)
tj	<i>Tjoakroaminoto</i>	old spelling still used in names, pronounced like ch in “church”
v	<i>visa</i>	rarely used, like v in “visa” but softer
w	<i>awas</i>	between w in “wane” and v in “vane”
x		not used. In foreign words, often replaced with ks as in taksi .
y	<i>yang</i>	like y in you
z	<i>zat</i>	like z in “zone”, often replaced with, and pronounced like s

APPENDIX 2. How to Find Words in the Dictionary

Unlike most words in the English language, the roots of many words in Indonesian can be obscured by layers of prefixes and suffixes. Applying a few simple rules will save hours of searching through dictionaries. This is not a review of months of grammar study required to understand the real meaning of these modifications to the root but a simple guide to finding the word in the first place.

Prefix	Example	Root	Explanation
<i>bel</i>	<i>belajar</i>	<i>ajar</i>	Drop the “bel”
<i>ber</i>	<i>berada</i>	<i>ada</i>	Drop the “ber” unless the root begins with “r” (<i>for example, berasa comes from rasa not asa</i>)
<i>be</i>	<i>bepergian</i>	<i>pergi</i>	Drop the “be”
<i>di</i>	<i>ditutup</i>	<i>tutup</i>	Drop the “di”
<i>ke</i>	<i>kerajinan</i>	<i>rajin</i>	Drop the “ke”
<i>me, pe</i>			See Table A-2
<i>per..an</i>	<i>pertanian</i>	<i>tani</i>	Drop the “per”
<i>se</i>	<i>sebulan</i>	<i>bulan</i>	Drop the “se”
<i>ter</i>	<i>terbuka</i>	<i>buka</i>	Drop the “ter”

Suffix	Example	Root	Description
<i>-an</i>	<i>besaran</i>	<i>besar</i>	Drop the “an”
<i>-i</i>	<i>menjauhi</i>	<i>jauh</i>	Drop the “i”
<i>-kan</i>	<i>memburukan</i>	<i>buru</i>	Drop the “kan”
<i>-lah</i>	<i>duduklah</i>	<i>duduk</i>	Drop the “lah”
<i>-nya</i>	<i>akhirnya</i>	<i>akhir</i>	Drop the “nya”

Note that some root words really **do** begin with what appear to be prefixes: *belanja, pergi, beri, kepala, kelapa, etc.* They are usually common words. When in doubt, look up the entire word first.

Table A-1. Determining the Root of “me” and “pe” Words

Form	Example	Root	To form root ...
<i>me + l</i>	<i>melatih</i>	<i>latih</i>	drop “me”
<i>me + ma</i>	<i>memasak</i>	<i>masak</i>	drop “me”
	<i>mematuhi</i>	<i>patuhi</i>	drop “mem”, add “p”
<i>me + mb</i>	<i>membuat</i>	<i>buat</i>	drop “mem”
<i>me + mf</i>	<i>memfokuskan</i>	<i>fokus</i>	drop “mem”
<i>me + mp</i>	<i>memproduksi</i>	<i>produksi</i>	drop “mem”
<i>me + mper</i>	<i>memperhalus</i>	<i>halus</i>	drop “memper”
<i>me + na</i>	<i>menamai</i>	<i>nama</i>	drop “me”
	<i>menanamkan</i>	<i>tanam</i>	drop “men”, add “t”
<i>me + nc</i>	<i>mencari</i>	<i>cari</i>	drop “men”
<i>me + nd</i>	<i>mendatangkan</i>	<i>datang</i>	drop “men”
<i>me + nga</i>	<i>mengalahkan</i>	<i>kalah</i>	drop “meng” add “k”
	<i>mengambil</i>	<i>ambil</i>	drop “meng”
	<i>menganga</i>	<i>nganga</i>	drop “me”
<i>me + nge</i>	<i>mengelakkan</i>	<i>elak</i>	drop “meng”
	<i>mengetik</i>	<i>tik</i>	drop “menge”
<i>me + ngg</i>	<i>menggarap</i>	<i>garap</i>	drop “meng”
<i>me + ngh</i>	<i>mengharap</i>	<i>harap</i>	drop “meng”
<i>me + ngi</i>	<i>mengikat</i>	<i>ikat</i>	drop “meng”
<i>me + ngkh</i>	<i>mengkhawatirkan</i>	<i>khawatir</i>	drop “meng”
<i>me + ngo</i>	<i>mengolah</i>	<i>olah</i>	drop “meng”
<i>me + ngu</i>	<i>mengukur</i>	<i>ukur</i>	drop “meng”
<i>me + nj</i>	<i>menjatuhkan</i>	<i>jatuh</i>	drop “men”
<i>me + nsy</i>	<i>mensyaratkan</i>	<i>syrat</i>	drop “men”
<i>me + ny</i>	<i>menyatakan</i>	<i>nyata</i>	drop “me”
	<i>menyatukan</i>	<i>satu</i>	drop “meny” add “s”
<i>me + r</i>	<i>meramalkan</i>	<i>ramai</i>	drop “me”
<i>me + y</i>	<i>meyakinkan</i>	<i>yakin</i>	drop “me”

Appendix 3: Word List

Some grammatical notes:

1. The adjective normally comes after the noun or pronoun, as in *kamar tidur* or “bed (sleeping room)”. Possessive pronouns come last, as in *kamar tidur saya* or “my bedroom”.
2. Plurals are formed by doubling the noun (as in *anak-anak* or “children”).
3. Verbs have no tenses or declinations to worry about.
4. The verb “to be” is generally left out.
5. There are generally no articles (“a”, “the”) although there is a complex set of substitutes relating to the form of the object (*seorang laki-laki* is “a man”; *sebuah mobil* is a car). Definiteness of nouns is achieved by adding *-nya* to the end of a word (*uangnya* is “the money”).
6. Personal pronouns (“I”, “you”, “we”) are somewhat problematic. There is a range of formality which needs to be studied to be appreciated. In general, you can’t go too far wrong by referring to all men as *bapak* and women as *ibu*. Also, proper names are often used as a substitute. *Anda* (“you”) and *saya* (“I”), although highly impersonal, are becoming more common. “He”, “she” and “it” are all *dia*.
7. The “ay” pronunciation of “e” is indicated in the word list as é.
8. Parts of speech are provided in the accompanying word list:

<i>n</i>	noun
<i>v</i>	verb
<i>prep</i>	preposition
<i>adj</i>	adjective
<i>adv</i>	adverb
<i>int</i>	interjection

A

<i>above</i>	adv	atas
<i>address</i>	n	alamat
<i>afternoon</i>	n	soré
<i>age</i>	n	umur
<i>air</i>	n	udara
<i>air condition- ing</i>	n	A/C
<i>airport</i>	n	bandar udara
<i>already</i>	adv	sudah
<i>apple</i>	n	apel
<i>arrive</i>	v	datang

B

<i>bad</i>	adj	tidak baik
<i>baggage</i>	n	bagasi
<i>banana</i>	n	pisang
<i>bank</i>	n	bank
<i>bar</i>	n	bar
<i>bath</i>	n	mandi
<i>bathe</i>	v	mandi
<i>bathroom</i>	n	kamar mandi
<i>beach</i>	n	pantai
<i>bed</i>	n	tempat tidur
<i>beef</i>	n	daging sapi
<i>beer</i>	n	bir
<i>below</i>	adv	bawah
<i>big</i>	adj	besar
<i>bill</i>	n	bon
<i>black</i>	n	hitam
<i>blue</i>	adj	biru
<i>book</i>	n	buku

<i>bread</i>	n	roti
<i>bring</i>	v	bawa
<i>brother</i>	n	adik (younger); kakak (older)
<i>brown</i>	adj	coklat
<i>bus</i>	n	bis
<i>butter</i>	n	mentéga
<i>buy</i>	v	beli

C

<i>car</i>	n	mobil
<i>careful!</i>	int	hati-hati
<i>chair</i>	n	kursi
<i>cheap</i>	adj	murah
<i>chicken</i>	n	ayam
<i>child</i>	n	anak
<i>chocolate</i>	adj	coklat
<i>clean</i>	adj	bersih
<i>clean</i>	v	cuci
<i>close</i>	v	tutup
<i>clothing</i>	n	pakaian
<i>coffee</i>	n	kopi
<i>cold</i>	adj	dingin
<i>cook</i>	v	masak
<i>cooked</i>	adj	matang
<i>cup</i>	n	cankir

D

<i>date</i>	n	tanggal
<i>day</i>	n	hari
<i>daytime</i>	n	siang
<i>dead</i>	adj	mati
<i>dirty</i>	adj	kotor

<i>doctor</i>	n	dokter
<i>door</i>	n	pintu
<i>drink</i>	v	minum
<i>drinking water</i>	n	air putih
<i>driver</i>	n	sopir

E

<i>eat</i>	v	makan
<i>empty</i>	adj	kosong
<i>enough</i>	adv	cukup
<i>enter</i>	v	masuk
<i>entrance</i>	n	jalan/pintu masuk
<i>exit</i>	n	jalan/pintu keluar
<i>exit</i>	v	keluar
<i>expensive</i>	adj	mahal

F

<i>father</i>	n	bapak
<i>finished</i>	adj	habis
<i>fire</i>	n	api
<i>fish</i>	n	ikan
<i>food store</i>	n	toko makanan
<i>foot</i>	n	kaki
<i>forget</i>	v	lupa
<i>fork</i>	n	garpu
<i>fresh</i>	adj	segar
<i>fried</i>	adj	goréng
<i>fried rice</i>	n	nasi goréng
<i>from</i>	prep	dari
<i>fruit</i>	n	buah
<i>full</i>	adj	penuh

G

<i>give</i>	v	beri
<i>give</i>	v	kasih
<i>glass</i>	n	gelas
<i>go</i>	v	pergi
<i>go down</i>	v	turun
<i>go home</i>	v	pulang
<i>go in</i>	v	masuk
<i>good</i>	adj	bagus, baik
<i>go out</i>	v	keluar
<i>go up</i>	v	naik
<i>green</i>	adj	hijau

H

<i>half</i>	adv	setengah
<i>hand</i>	n	tangan
<i>happy</i>	adj	senang
<i>have</i>	v	punya
<i>he</i>	pron	dia
<i>head</i>	n	kepala
<i>hear</i>	v	déngar
<i>help</i>	v	tolong
<i>hospital</i>	n	rumah sakit
<i>hot</i>	adj	panas
<i>hotel</i>	n	hotél
<i>hour</i>	v	jam
<i>house</i>	n	rumah
<i>how many</i>	adv	berapa
<i>how much</i>	adv	berapa
<i>hundred</i>	adv	ratus
<i>hurt</i>	adj	sakit
<i>husband</i>	n	suami

IJK

<i>I</i>	pron	saya
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<i>ice</i>	n	és
<i>it</i>	pron	dia
<i>key</i>	n	kunci
<i>knife</i>	n	pisau

L

<i>learn</i>	v	belajar
<i>left</i>	adv	kiri
<i>let's go!</i>	int	ayo
<i>letter</i>	n	surat
<i>light</i>	n	lampu
<i>like</i>	v	suka
<i>like (=as)</i>	adv	seperti
<i>look</i>	v	lihat
<i>look for</i>	v	cari
<i>lost (person)</i>	adj	tersesat
<i>lost (things)</i>	adj	hilang

M

<i>maid</i>	n	pembantu
<i>man</i>	n	laki-laki
<i>man</i>	n	pria
<i>market</i>	n	pasar
<i>married</i>	adj	kawin
<i>me</i>	pron	saya
<i>meat</i>	n	daging
<i>medicine</i>	n	obat
<i>milk</i>	n	susu
<i>million</i>	adv	juta
<i>minute</i>	n	minit
<i>Mister</i>	n	Pak, bapak
<i>money</i>	n	uang
<i>month</i>	n	bulan
<i>more</i>	adv	lagi
<i>mother</i>	n	ibu
<i>Mrs.</i>	n	Ibu
<i>museum</i>	n	musium

N

<i>newspaper</i>	n	surat kabar
<i>nice</i>	adj	bagus
<i>night</i>	n	malam
<i>no</i>	int	tidak
<i>noisy</i>	adj	berisik
<i>not</i>	adv	bukan
<i>not yet</i>	adv	belum
<i>number</i>	n	nomor

O

<i>office</i>	n	kantor
<i>open</i>	v	buka
<i>orange</i>	n	jeruk
<i>orange juice</i>	n	air jeruk

PQ

<i>paper</i>	n	kertas
<i>park</i>	n	taman
<i>person</i>	n	orang
<i>plate</i>	n	piring
<i>please give me</i>	v	Saya minta...
<i>police</i>	n	polisi
<i>police station</i>	n	kantor polisi
<i>post office</i>	n	kantor pos
<i>postage stamp</i>	n	perangko
<i>quickly</i>	adv	cepat

R

<i>rain</i>	n	hujan
<i>red</i>	adj	merah
<i>remember</i>	v	ingat
<i>restaurant</i>	n	restoran
<i>restaurant</i>	n	rumah makan
<i>rice</i>	n	nasi (<i>cooked</i>); beras (<i>uncooked</i>)
<i>right</i>	adv	kanan
<i>ripe</i>	adj	matang
<i>room</i>	n	kamar

S

<i>sand</i>	n	pasir
<i>salt</i>	n	garam
<i>same</i>	adv	sama
<i>see</i>	v	lihat
<i>shop</i>	v	belanja
<i>shower</i>	n	mandu
<i>shower</i>	v	mandi
<i>sick</i>	adj	sakit
<i>sister</i>	n	adik (<i>younger</i>); kakak (<i>older</i>)
<i>sleep</i>	v	tidur
<i>small</i>	adj	kecil
<i>soap</i>	n	sabun
<i>speak</i>	v	bicara
<i>spoon</i>	n	séndok
<i>station</i>	n	stasiun
<i>stomach</i>	n	perut
<i>store</i>	n	toko
<i>street</i>	n	jalan
<i>study</i>	v	belajar
<i>sugar</i>	n	gula
<i>swim</i>	v	berenang
<i>swimming pool</i>	n	kolam renang

T

<i>table</i>	n	méja
<i>taxi</i>	n	taksi
<i>tea</i>	n	téh
<i>telephone</i>	n	télépon
<i>thousand</i>	adv	ribu
<i>time</i>	v	jam
<i>to</i>	prep	ke
<i>today</i>	adv	hari ini
<i>toilet</i>	n	kamar kecil
<i>toilet paper</i>	n	tisu
<i>tomorrow</i>	adv	bésok
<i>towel</i>	n	handuk
<i>train</i>	n	keréta api
<i>travel</i>	v	jalan-jalan

U

<i>umbrella</i>	n	payung
<i>use</i>	v	pakai

VWXYZ

<i>vegetable</i>	n	sayur
<i>wait</i>	v	tunggu
<i>wake</i>	v	bangun
<i>walk</i>	v	jalan kaki
<i>want (to)</i>	v	mau
<i>warm</i>	adj	hangat
<i>wash</i>	v	cuci
<i>watch out!</i>	int	awas

<i>water</i>	n	air
<i>we</i>	pron	kita
<i>wear</i>	v	pakai
<i>week</i>	n	minggu
<i>white</i>	n	putih
<i>wife</i>	n	isteri
<i>woman</i>	n	wanita
<i>wrong</i>	adj	salah
<i>year</i>	n	tahun
<i>yellow</i>	adj	kuning
<i>yes</i>	int	ya
<i>yesterday</i>	adv	kemarin
<i>you</i>	pron	anda

You're welcome. Kembali.