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BEGINNING INDONESIAN ,

Lessons 1 - 24

Isidore Dyen

Volume 1

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LESSON 1

1a.1 Basic Sentences

<u>Indonesian</u>	<u>English</u>
<u>apa</u>	what
<u>kabar</u>	news
1. apa <u>kabar</u> .	1. How do you do (lit. What is the news)?
<u>tuan</u>	master, Mr., sir
2. apa <u>kabar</u>   <u>tuan</u> ..	2. How do you do, sir?
<u>baik</u>	good
3. kabar <u>baik</u> .	3. I'm fine (lit. news is good).
<u>sampèy</u>	until
<u>ketemu</u>	meet
<u>lagi</u>	again
4. sampèy ketemu <u>lagi</u> .	4. See you again (lit. till meet again).
<u>bèsoq</u>	tomorrow
5. sampèy <u>bèsoq</u> .	5. See you tomorrow (lit. until tomorrow).
6. selamat <u>tinggal</u> .	6. Goodbye (to person staying).
7. selamat <u>djalan</u> .	7. Goodbye (to person leaving).
<u>harap</u>	hope
ma' <u>afkan</u>	forgive, pardon, excuse
<u>saja</u>	I, me
8. harap ma' <u>afkan</u> <u>saja</u> .	8. Please excuse me.



njonja  
9. harap ma'afkan saja | njonja..

Madame, ma'am, Mrs.

9. Please excuse me, madame.

minta'

request, beg

ma'af

pardon

minta' ma'af

beg pardon

nona

Miss

10. saja minta' ma'af | nona..

10. I beg (your) pardon, Miss.

tuan Semit

Mr. Smith

11. ma'af | tuan Semit..

11. Pardon, Mr. Smith.

tidaq

no, not

12. o | tidaq apa.

12. Oh, (it's) nothing.

sodara

brother, sister

13. o | tidaq apa | sodara..

mister, sir

13. Oh, (it's) nothing, sir.

Sumitro

Sumitro

13a. o | tidaq apa | sodara Sumitro..

13a. Oh, (it's) nothing, Mr. Sumitro.

## la.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

[In this section of a lesson suggestions and comments will be presented that deal with the letters used in presenting the Indonesian words and how you can make use of them. The way of writing Indonesian words used here is often different from the standard spelling of Indonesian words. Any variation from the standard spelling has the purpose of guiding you to an accurate pronunciation of Indonesian. Farther on differences from standard spelling will be discussed and from then on only the standard spelling will be used.]

Some parts of the Indonesian sentence are pronounced louder than others. The word with the loudest vowels has these vowels underlined as well as the consonants that go with them: apa kabar. If two vowels in sequence are underlined, some speakers (for example many Bataks and Sundanese) make the first louder than the second: apa kabar. Others (such as many Javanese and Malays) follow this pattern only if the last vowel is a final a (without a following consonant): e.g. sodara; otherwise they make the second vowel louder than the first: apa kabar. In this respect, as in all others, imitate your teacher.

With certain exceptions each Indonesian sound is represented the same way. For certain sounds two letters are used at once; they are ng, nj, tj, sj, ch. Except for these each letter stands for a single sound.

Only a few of the sounds of Indonesian are exactly like English sounds. These are:

- m as in English 'make' : mas 'older brother'
- n as in English 'not' : tuan 'sir, Mr.'
- ng as in English 'singer' : tinggal 'remain'

- h as in English 'hot' : harap 'hope'  
 s as in English 'sit' : saja 'I'  
 l as in English 'leaf' : kembali 'return'  
 j like 'y' in English 'young' : ja 'yes'

The sound of q and '. The symbol ' is used for a sound that is often called the 'glottal stop'. It occurs in English at the beginning and middle of the English grunt 'uh-uh' meaning 'no'. We often make this sound without intending to in clearly separating words or parts of words: the-animal, ge-ography. (In pronouncing these examples you must stop at the hyphen and start again after the hyphen: i.e. the animal, ge'ography). Listen to the way the Indonesian says ma'af, ma'afkan. For many Indonesians the same sound occurs at the end of words: minta' 'ask for'. For such Indonesians this sound occurs very commonly at the end of words and in order to imitate them you must learn to make this sound.

Words ending in the glottal stop sound as though the last vowel were being cut off sharply. As a matter of fact many people will hold their breath by putting their vocal cords in position for this sound. You should be able to notice a distinct click in your throat when you release this sound. You may find this a good way to learn to control this sound. Say a-a-a-a, using the 'a' of 'father'. Make sure not to glide over the hyphens; rather make a clear break between the a's. This could be represented as a'a'a'a. After you are certain that you are breaking sharply between the a's, try to stop just when you make the break and before making the vowel after the break. You should then say ' a'a'a' '. Do this a number of times until you can feel the click when you let the last ' go.

For many Indonesians q represents a sound that is identical with that of ' . For these Indonesians baiq and minta' end with the same sound. There are however many Indonesians, particularly among the speakers of Sundanese (Java) and Batak (Sumatra), two other languages of Indonesia, who say baik; that is they pronounce this word with a final sound very much like the k of 'hawk'. Imitating their final sound in baik will offer you no difficulty. The letter q is used where many Indonesian speakers use the glottal stop and other Indonesians use k. This nearly always corresponds to a final k in the standard spelling.

The symbol ' is used where most or many Indonesians pronounce a glottal stop where nothing appears in the standard spelling.

If you wish to learn to speak Indonesian it is important to imitate your teacher. If he pronounces a final glottal stop you should imitate that; if he pronounces a final k you should imitate that. If he pronounces no glottal stop where one is indicated in the text, imitate your teacher.

## la.3. Notes

Note la.3.1. Terms of address.

The words tuan 'mister, sir', njonja 'Madame, Mrs.', nona 'Miss', sodara 'brother, sister, mister, sir' are used in addressing the person to whom one is speaking and also in referring to a person. The word tuan with a name has about the meaning of English 'Mister' : tuan Semit 'Mr. Smith'. If a name does not follow, tuan has the effect of English 'sir'. Similarly njonja means 'Mrs.' with a name: (njonja Semit 'Mrs. Smith') and 'Madame, ma'am' when without a name. In the same way nona semit is 'Miss Smith' and nona by itself means 'Miss'.

The word sodara is not quite as formal as tuan, njonja, and nona. It is used formally to people who are of about the same age as or younger than the speaker and whose status is about the same as or lower than that of the speaker. The word sodara is however used in about the same way: that is, both with and without a following name: sodara 'sir', sodara Sumitro 'Mr. Sumitro'.

Indonesians tend to use the word tuan to foreigners and sodara to each other in formal situations. Although Indonesians do not object to being addressed as tuan, many, except for the highest officials, feel that the person who uses tuan to them is being somewhat over-polite.

Note la.3.2. Polite formulas and responses (1).

(a) Greetings.

The response to the greeting apa kabar! (la.1.1) is katar baik (la.1.3). This greeting is the most universal. It is however formal and very much like our 'How do you do!'.

(b) 'Requests for pardon'.

The response tidaq apa! (la.1.12) is commonly used in answer to a request for pardon like harap ma'afkan saja! (la.1.8) or ma'af (la.1.11).

Ma'af is used when the inconvenience to the other person is minor as in requesting to pass by or excusing an interruption whereas the first is used for major inconveniences such as accidental bumping.

(c) Farewells.

In saying 'good-bye' when one of the conversers is to go some distance, the expression selamat djalan is used to the one who is going. The expression selamat tinggal is used to one who is not about to go anywhere. If both conversers are leaving to go somewhere, both use selamat djalan. Either of the two expressions can appropriately be used first and the appropriate one used as a reply.

The very common expression sampòy ketemu lagi is used when travel is irrelevant. The same expression is used as a reply.

## la.4. Exercises

## la.4.1. Pronunciation.

- a. Final q or ' versus final vowel. (Omit pair if one does not end in glottal-stop).

kataq 'frog'

kotaq 'box'

kata 'word'

kota 'city'

tidaq 'not'

masaq 'ripe'

tiga 'three'

masa 'time'

mintaq 'request'

bèsoq 'tomorrow'

ana 'what'

Sumitro 'Sumitro'

baig 'good'

ini 'this'

la.4.2. Variations.

a. apa kabar!

1. apa kabar | njonja Semit..
2. kabar baik | sodara..
3. apa kabar | nona..
4. kabar baik | njonja..

b. selamat djalan | njonja Semit..

1. selamat tinggal | tuan..
2. sampèy bèsoq | sodara Sumitro..
3. selamat djalan | tuan Semit..
4. sampèy ketemu lagi | njonja..

c. ma'af | tuan..

1. tidaq apa | tuan Semit..
2. o | tidaq apa | nona..
3. o | tidaq apa | njonja Semit..



## la.4.3. Responses.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. saja minta' <u>ma'af</u>   njonja Semit.. | 1. tidaq <u>apa</u>   tuan..              |
| 2. apa <u>kabar</u>   nona..                 | 2. kabar <u>baiq</u>   njonja..           |
| 3. sampèy ketemu <u>lagi</u>   tuan Semit..  | 3. sampèy ketemu <u>lagi</u>   tuan..     |
| 4. selamat <u>tinggal</u>   njonja..         | 4. selamat <u>djalan</u>   tuan Semit..   |
| 5. saja minta' <u>ma'af</u>   tuan Semit..   | 5. <u>o</u>   tidaq <u>apa</u>   njonja.. |
| 6. sampèy <u>bèsoq</u>   sodara Sumitro..    | 6. sampèy bèsoq   tuan..                  |
| 7. harap ma'afkan <u>saja</u>   tuan..       | 7. <u>o</u>   tidaq <u>apa</u> .          |
| 8. apa <u>kabar</u>   njonja..               | 8. kabar baiq   tuan..                    |
| 9. <u>ma'af</u>   nona..                     | 9. <u>o</u>   tidaq <u>apa</u>   njonja.. |
| 10. sampèy ketemu <u>lagi</u>   nona..       | 10. sampèy ketemu <u>lagi</u>   tuan..    |

1b.1. Basic Sentences

<u>Indonesian</u>	<u>English</u>
<u>apa</u>	(question particle)
<u>ini</u>	this
<u>potlot</u>	pencil
1. apa ini/ <u>potlot</u> ?	1. Is this a pencil?
1a. ini/ <u>potlot</u> ?	1a. Is this a pencil?
<u>ia</u>	yes
2. <u>ia</u>   nona..	2. Yes, Miss.
<u>itu</u>	that
3. itu/ <u>potlot</u> .	3. That's a pencil.
4. <u>ia</u>   itu/ <u>potlot</u> .	4. Yes, that's a pencil.
<u>pulpèn</u>	fountain-pen
5. apa itu/ <u>pulpèn</u> ?	5. Is that a fountain-pen?
6. <u>bukan</u> .	6. No.
7. ini/ bukan <u>pulpèn</u> .	7. This is not a fountain-pen.
8. <u>bukan</u>   ini/ bukan <u>pulpèn</u> .	8. No, this isn't a fountain-pen.
<u>Sukardjo</u>	Sukardjo
tuan <u>Sukardjo</u>	Mr. Sukardjo
9. itu/ bukan tuan <u>Sukardjo</u> .	9. That is not Mr. Sukardjo.
<u>betul</u>	true, correct
10. <u>betul</u>   sodara?	10. Is (it) true (brother)?
11. <u>ia</u>   <u>betul</u> .	11. Yes, (it) is true. <u>or</u> (it) is right.

12. tidaq.

12a. tidaq! tidaq betul.

13. baik.

14. tidaq baik.

14a. itu/ tidaq baik.

15. terimakasih.

16. kembali.

16a. terimakasih kembali.

12. No.

12a. No, (it's) not true.

13. (It is) good.

14. (It is) not good.

14a. That isn't good.

15. Thank you.

16. Welcome.

16a. You're welcome.

## lb.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

1. In some of the sentences you will see the marks / and | . If you listen closely to your teacher you should hear that his voice rises somewhat on the word just before the sign /. If the sign | follows a word with underlined vowels you will generally hear the speaker's voice fall at that point. Most of the time you will find that the differences between the intonations that these signs indicate come quite naturally to you. We will call them INTONATION SIGNS. Sometimes you will need to know the intonations in order to distinguish sentences. Notice that not uncommonly the / intonation is hardly noticeable in certain combinations: thus one can say

apa ini/ potlot? or

apa ini potlot? 'Is this a pencil?' (lb.1.1)

2. The letters e and è stand for very different sounds. The letter e stands for a sound which suggests the quick first vowel of English before (but not when it is pronounced bee-fore), about (but not when it is pronounced ah-bout), or compare. The letter è stands for a sound like the vowel of English bet.

Here are some words that you have had with these sounds:

<u>e</u>	<u>è</u>
ket <u>e</u> mu	sarp <u>è</u> y
bet <u>e</u> l	b <u>è</u> soq
kemb <u>e</u> li	pulp <u>è</u> n

Notice that when e stands between two consonants far from the end of the word, the two consonants sound almost as though there were no vowel between them:

selamet                  terimekasih

## lb.3. Notes

Note lb.3.1. Polite formulas and responses (2).

As a response to terimakasih 'Thanks' (lb.1.15) the expression kembali (lb.1.16) is less formal than terimakasih kembali for 'You're welcome' (lb.1.16a). The first is more like 'Welcome', but it is very common; the second expression is very formal. Some people from Sumatra use the expression samasama for 'You're welcome'.

Note lb.3.2. Bukan and tidak.

These two words mean 'not', but they are used differently. The word bukan is used with NOUNS. Thus one says: itu bukan tuan Sukardjo. 'That isn't Mr. Sukardjo.' (lb.1.9); ini bukan pulpèn 'This isn't a fountain-pen.' (lb.1.8). The word tidak is used only if the word with which it is used is not a noun: tidak betul. 'It isn't true.' (lb.1.12a); tidak baik. 'It isn't good.' (lb.1.14a).

Be sure to use bukan and tidak in their proper places.

Note lb.3.3. Asking questions with a yes-or-no answer.

We will call a question asking for a yes-or-no answer a YES-OR-NO QUESTION. A yes-or-no question can be put in a number of different ways. Two of these ways are illustrated in the basic sentences. The question apa ini potlot? 'Is this a pencil?' (lb.1.1) asks for a yes-or-no answer. This question can also be put this way: ini potlot? (lb.1.1a). Similarly the sentence apa itu pulpèn? 'Is that a fountain-pen?' (lb.1.5) can also be asked in this way: itu pulpèn? In a yes-or-no question the question particle apa need not be present.

The question betul sodara? 'Is it right?' (1b.1.10) is a yes-or-no question. It can also be asked: apa betul sodara?

Note 1b.3.4. Subjects.

In an English sentence like 'That is a pencil.', it is customary to speak of the word 'that' as a SUBJECT. Similarly we can speak of itu in the sentence itu/ potlot. 'That is a pencil.' (1b.1.3) as a subject.

English sentences nearly always have a word or a phrase as a subject. Many Indonesian sentences do not have a word as subject. This is most common when the Indonesian sentence is the equivalent of an English sentence with 'it' as subject. Thus tidaq baik. 'It is not good.', ja betul. 'Yes, it's true.'

Other basic sentences can be changed into sentences without subjects in the following way:

(1b.1.9) itu/ bukan tuan Sukardjo. 'That is not Mr. S.'

bukan tuan Sukardjo. 'It is not Mr. S.'

(1b.1.3) ja itu/ potlot. 'Yes, that is a pencil.'

ja potlot. 'Yes, it is a pencil.'

## lb.4. Exercises

## lb.4.1. Pronunciation. Contrast of e and è.

bèrès	'in (good) order'	ketemu	'meet'
beras	'pounded rice'	betul	'right'
èkor	'tail'	kembali	'return'
tekor	'deficit'	selamat	'safe'
		terimakasih	'thanks'
lèrèng	'slope'	pulpèn	'fountain-pen'
lekas	'quick'	sampèy	'until'
dèsà	'village'	bèsoq	'tomorrow'
dèkat	'near'		

## lb.4.2. Variations.

a. apa itu/ potlot?

1. ja | itu potlot.
2. bukan | itu pulpèn.
3. ini pulpèn | sodara..
4. itu/ tuan Sukardjo | sodara..
5. itu/ sodara Sukardjo | tuan..
6. ja | tuan Sukardjo..
7. bukan | sodara Semit..

b. itu/ tuan Sukardjo.

1. ja | itu/ tuan Sukardjo.
2. bukan | itu/ bukan tuan Sumitro.
3. bukan | itu tuan Semit.
4. tidaq | itu tidaq betul.
5. ja | betul.

c. apa itu/ betul | njonja?

1. ja | betul | nona Semit..
2. tidaq betul | tuan Sukardjo..
3. tidaq | itu tidaq betul | njonja Sumitro..

d. apa itu/ baik | tuan?

1. tidaq | tidaq baik | sodara..
2. ja | baik | tuan Sukardjo..
3. ja | betul | baik | njonja..

#### 1b.4.3. Responses.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. apa ini/ <u>pulpèn</u> ?                 | 1. <u>ja</u>   nona. itu/ <u>pulpèn</u> .        |
| 2. ini/ <u>potlot</u> ?                     | 2. <u>betul</u>   sodara.. itu/ <u>potlot</u> .  |
| 3. apa itu/ sodara <u>Sukardjo</u> ?        | 3. <u>ja</u>   itu/ sodara <u>Sukardjo</u> .     |
| 4. apa itu/ tuan <u>Semit</u> ?             | 4. <u>bukan</u>   itu/ bukan tuan <u>Semit</u> . |
| 5. apa itu/ <u>betul</u>   njonja Sukardjo? | 5. <u>ja</u>   <u>betul</u>   tuan..             |
| 6. <u>terimakasih</u>   nona..              | 6. <u>kembali</u>   sodara..                     |
| 7. sampèy ketemu <u>lagi</u> .              | 7. sampèy ketemu <u>lagi</u>   tuan..            |
| 8. apa <u>kabar</u>   njonja Semit..        | 8. kabar <u>baik</u>   tuan Sukardjo..           |
| 9. itu/ <u>betul</u>   nona?                | 9. <u>tidaq</u>   itu/ tidaq <u>betul</u> .      |
| 10. apa ini/ <u>baik</u>   sodara?          | 10. <u>ja</u>   <u>baik</u>   tuan..             |



LESSON 2

2a.1. Basic Sentences

<u>Indonesian</u>	<u>English</u>
<u>pagi</u>	morning
1. selamat <u>pagi</u> .	1. Good morning.
<u>siang</u>	early afternoon
2. selamat <u>siang</u> .	2. Good afternoon.
<u>sorè</u>	late afternoon, evening
3. selamat <u>sorè</u> .	3. Good evening.
<u>malam</u>	night (after sundown)
4. selamat <u>malam</u> .	4. Good night.
5. <u>apa</u> itu?	5. What is that?
<u>buku</u>	book
6. itu <u>buku</u> .	6. That's a book.
Suarni	Suwarni
7. <u>apa</u> itu   sodara Suarni?	7. What is that, Suwarni?

<u>mèdja</u>	table
<u>kursi</u>	chair
<u>pèna</u>	pen
<u>tas</u>	bag, briefcase
<u>kapur-tulis</u>	chalk
<u>papan</u>	board
<u>papan-tulis</u>	blackboard
<u>buku-tulis</u>	notebook
8. itu/ <u>buku-tulis</u> .	8. That's a notebook.
<u>barang</u>	object
9. <u>barang</u> ini/ <u>apa</u> ?	9. What's this thing?
<u>diuga'</u>	also, too
10. apa itu buku <u>diuga'</u> ?	10. Is that a book too?
11. <u>ia</u> itu/ buku <u>diuga'</u> .	11. Yes, that's a book too.
<u>siapa</u>	who
<u>orang</u>	person (man or woman)
12. <u>siapa</u> orang itu?	12. Who's that man? (or Who's that woman?)
<u>Subagio</u>	Subagjo
13. apa itu/ sodara <u>Subagio</u> ?	13. Is that Subagjo?
<u>Apul</u>	Apul
14. <u>bukan</u> orang itu/ sodara <u>Apul</u> .	14. No, that man is Apul.
<u>dan</u>	and
15. dan <u>siapa</u> ini?	15. And who is this?

Rafli

Rafli

16. itu/ tuan Rafli.

16. That's Mr. Rafli.

dia

he, she

kembali

go back, come back

hari ini

today

malam ini

tonight

17. dia kembali hari ini.

17. He came back today.

## 2a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The letter o represents a sound that is something like the aw of English hawk. Actually most Americans pronounce this vowel with an off-glide that is not present in the Indonesian pronunciation. Imitate your teacher carefully. Here is a list of words with this sound:

sodara

orang

Suba gjo

njonja

nona

Sumitro

potlot

Sukardjo

## 2a.3. Notes

Note 2a.3.1. Polite Formulas and Responses (3).

## (a) Greetings.

The greetings selamat pagi, selamat siang, etc. 'Good morning', 'Good afternoon', etc. (2a.1.1-4) are more modern greetings than apa kabar., and have a wide vogue. As with us the reply takes the form of repeating the greeting.

## (b) Taking leave.

Instead of sampèy ketemu lagi. 'See you again' (lit. until meet again, 1a.1.4) or sampèy bèsoq. 'See you tomorrow' (lit. until tomorrow, 1a.1.5), one can also say:

sampèy malam ini. 'See you tonight'.

sampèy sorè ini. 'See you this afternoon'.

sampèy siang ini. 'See you this afternoon'.

Note 2a.3.2. Question-word and question particle: apa and siapa.

In the sentence apa itu? 'What is that?' (2a.1.5) the word apa means 'What?' In the sentence apa ini potlot? 'Is this a pencil?' (1b.1.1), apa simply makes it clear that a yes-or-no question is being asked.

When apa means 'What?' it is a QUESTION WORD. Another question word is siapa 'Who?' in siapa orang itu? 'Who is that person?' (2a.1.12). When apa indicates a yes-or-no question, it is a QUESTION PARTICLE. Notice that when apa is a question particle, it is not the loudest word of the sentence. When apa is a question-word, it is generally

the loudest word of the sentence. Like the question word *apa*, *siapa* is also generally the loudest word.

Notice that the difference between the following two sentences depends mainly on which word is the loudest:

*apa itu/ sodara Subagjo?* 'Is that Mr. Subagjo?' (2a.1.13).

*apa itu | sodara Subagjo?* 'What is that, Mr. Subagjo?' (cf. 2a.1.7).

Note 2a.3.3. Subject and predicate: their order.

In the sentence *saja minta' ma'af*. 'I beg (your) pardon.' (1a.1.10), the word *saja* is the SUBJECT and the phrase *minta' ma'af* is the PREDICATE. Similarly in the sentence *dia kembali*. 'He came back.' (cf. 2a.1.17), *dia* is the subject and *kembali* is the predicate. The predicate indicates an event in which the subject is involved; i.e. 'beg pardon' (*minta' ma'af*) involves 'I' (*saja*) in the first Indonesian sentence above and 'came back' (*kembali*) involves 'he' (*dia*) in the second sentence above. Notice that the predicate contains the word with the loudest vowel or vowels (i.e. the word that is partly or wholly underlined).

The event involving the subject need not be an 'event' as we usually imagine it. The event may be a temporary or permanent characteristic of the subject as in: *itu tidaq baik*. 'That is not good.' (1b.1.14a). Here too the predicate contains the loudest word. Sometimes the event is the (temporary or permanent) class of the subject as in *ini potlot*. 'This is a pencil.'

We have already seen that if the main word of the predicate is a noun, the negative is *bukan*: *ini (bukan) potlot*. 'This is (not) a pencil.' (cr. 1b.1.8). Otherwise the negative is *tidaq*: *itu/ (tidaq) baik*. 'That is (not) good.'

In questions the question word is commonly the predicate. Thus the question word is the loudest whether it precedes or follows the subject: apa itu? 'What is that?' (2a.1.5); barang ini/ apa? 'What is this thing?' (2a.1.9). One can say itu apa? 'What is that?' as well as apa itu? The question word is more commonly put before the subject in Indonesian than after, but the difference in frequency between sentences like apa itu? and itu apa? is not nearly so great as between the English sentences: 'What is that?' and 'That is what?'. The latter sentence is relatively rare in English, but its approximate word-for-word equivalent is rather common in Indonesian. The order apa itu? is somewhat more formal than the other order.

To distinguish the two orders the subject-predicate order is called the NORMAL ORDER and the other order is called the INVERTED ORDER. In questions with a question word it is common to have the inverted order with the question word first, but it is not nearly so common as in English.

Note 2a.3.4. Demonstratives: itu and ini.

For 'that person' Indonesian has orang itu (2a.1.12). Similarly for 'this person' Indonesian has orang ini. The two words itu and ini are DEMONSTRATIVES. They follow the noun that they modify. So also in barang ini 'this object' (2a.1.9). Not also the following expressions:

buku itu 'that book'

rokoq ini 'this cigarette'

Note 2a.3.5. Divisions of the day.

The words pagi 'morning' and malam 'night' are used much like their English equivalents. The word siang in principle covers the period from noon to about three or perhaps even four o'clock and sore the period

between siang and malam. Thus siang means 'early afternoon' and sorè  
'late afternoon'. The division between siang and sorè is not fixed.  
Many Sumatrans use the word petang instead of or as well as sorè.



## 2a.4. Exercises

## 2a.4.1. Pronunciation. Words with o.

<u>sodara</u>	'brother'	<u>nona</u>	'Miss'
<u>orang</u>	'person'	<u>Sumitro</u>	'Sumitro'
<u>Subagio</u>	'Subagjo'	<u>potlot</u>	'pencil'
<u>njonja</u>	'Madame'	<u>Sukardjo</u>	'Sukardjo'

## 2a.4.2. Variations.

- a. apa itu| sodara Suarni?
1. apa ini| sodara Sukardjo?
  2. apa| barang ini| tuan Rafli?
  3. siapa| orang itu?
  4. siapa itu| sodara Subagjo?
- b. apa itu/ sodara Subagio?
1. apa ini/ sodara Sukardjo?
  2. apa orang itu/ tuan Rafli?
  3. apa barang ini/ pulpèn?
  4. barang itu/ papan-tulis.
  5. apa barang itu/ tas diuga'?
  6. apa papan itu/ baik?
- c. barang ini/ apa?
1. ini/ apa| sodara Sukardjo?
  2. barang itu/ apa| tuan Rafli?
  3. buku ini/ buku-tulis| njonja Semit..
  4. orang itu/ siapa?
  5. orang itu/ sodara Suarni| sodara Subagjo..

## 2a.4.3. Responses.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. selamat pagi  tuan Rafli..                    | 1. selamat <u>pagi</u>   sodara..           |
| 2. ini/ <u>apa</u>   sodara.                     | 2. itu/ <u>pèna</u> .                       |
| 3. apa itu/ pèna <u>diuga</u> '?                 | 3. <u>bukan</u>   itu pulpèn.               |
| 4. apa itu/ tuan <u>Rafli</u> ?                  | 4. <u>ja</u>   itu/ tuan <u>Rafli</u> .     |
| 5. <u>apa</u> itu  tuan Rafli?                   | 5. itu/ kapur-tulis.                        |
| 6. dan <u>apa</u> ini?                           | 6. itu/ kapur-tulis <u>djuga</u> '.         |
| 7. selamat <u>tinggal</u> .                      | 7. selamat <u>djalan</u>   nona..           |
| 8. selamat <u>sorè</u>   sodara..                | 8. selamat sorè  tuan Semit..               |
| 9. sampèy ketemu <u>lagi</u>   njonja Sukarèjo.. | 9. sampèy ketemu <u>lagi</u>   nona Semit.. |
| 10. apa <u>kabar</u>   sodara..                  | 10. kabar <u>baik</u>   njonja Semit..      |
| 11. apa itu/ mèdja?                              | 11. <u>bukan</u>   itu <u>kursi</u> .       |
| 12. apa mèdja ini/ <u>baik</u> ?                 | 12. <u>tidaq</u>   tidaq <u>baik</u> .      |
| 13. apa kursi ini/ <u>baik</u> ?                 | 13. kursi itu  tidaq baik <u>diuga</u> '.   |
| 14. apa kabar itu/ <u>betul</u> ?                | 14. <u>ja</u>   <u>betul</u> .              |
| 15. orang ini/ betul?                            | 15. <u>ja</u>   orang itu/ <u>betul</u> .   |
| 16. <u>apa</u>   ini?                            | 16. itu/ mèdja dan kursi.                   |

2a.4.4. Fill in bukan or tidak.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ | ini/ \_\_\_\_\_ potlot.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ | itu/ \_\_\_\_\_ sodara Suarni.
3. pulpen ini/ \_\_\_\_\_ baik.
4. orang itu/ \_\_\_\_\_ betul.
5. orang itu/ \_\_\_\_\_ tuan Rafli.
6. orang itu/ \_\_\_\_\_ baik.
7. orang itu/ \_\_\_\_\_ nona Semi.
8. barang ini/ \_\_\_\_\_ baik.
9. barang ini/ \_\_\_\_\_ media.
10. kabar itu/ \_\_\_\_\_ betul.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ | papan-tulis ini/ \_\_\_\_\_ baik.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ | buku ini/ \_\_\_\_\_ buku-tulis.

2b.1. Basic Sentences

ada

exist, have

rokoq

cigarette

1. apa sodara ada rokoq?

1. Do you have a cigarette?

2. tidaq | saja tidaq ada rokoq.

2. No, I don't have a cigarette.

punja

have

3. apa sodara tidaq punja korèq-api?

3. Don't you have a match?

4. ja | saja tidaq punja korèq-api diuga!.

4. No (lit. yes), I don't have a match either.

4a. tidaq | saja tidaq punja korèq-api diuga!.

4a. No, I don't have a match either.

dulu

at first, formerly

5. permisi. or

5., 5a., 5b. With your permission (wishing to leave).

5a. permisi dulu.

5b. saja permisi dulu.

nau

will, want

pergi

go

maw pergi

would like to go

6. saja maw pergi.

6. I'd like to go.

7. baiqlah.

7. All right.

ke

to

mana

where

8. maw pergi ke mana?

8. Where do you want to go?

harus

must, have to

pasar

market

9. saja harus pergi kepasar.

9. I have to go to the market.

tidaq-usah

not have to

10. saja tidaq-usah pergi kepasar.

10. I don't have to go to the market.

akan

will, be going to

pulang

go home

sekarang

now

11. saja akan pulang sekarang.

11. I am going to go home now.

nanti

later

12. sampèy nanti.

12. See you later.

## 2b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

Final h. Be careful to pronounce a final h clearly. You are likely to find it difficult to remember to do this every time. The reason is that though some English words are written with final h like 'oh', 'bah', etc. we do not make a sound at the point like the h of 'hope'. Indonesians do make such a sound at the end of words where h is written. You should try to convince yourself that this is true by listening carefully to your teacher at each pronunciation of a word with a final h as baiqlah. What you should hear is the sound of expelled breath (like the h of English 'hope'). If you are unable to hear this sound you should make it yourself anyway. Do this by making sure to keep blowing air out for a moment after you have stopped making the vowel before the h.

Practice with the following words:

lah

terimakasih

kah

baiqlah

sudah

tidaq-usah

## 2b.3. Notes

Note 2b.3.1. Polite Formulas and Responses (4).

The expression permisi. or permisi dulu. is a very common polite way for the speaker to suggest that he would like to go. Generally it is followed by some explanatory phrase like saja mau (or harus) pergi. 'I would like to (or must) leave.' (2b.1.6) and/or saja harus (or mau) pulang. 'I have to (or would like to) go home.'

Note 2b.3.2. ada and punja 'have'.

The word ada in the meaning 'have' is more common than punja in Sumatra whereas punja is likely to be more common for Indonesians from Java. The word punja is however only colloquial. There is still another word mempunyai 'have' which is used everywhere in writing and occasionally also in speech.

Note 2b.3.3. Negatives.

The words endaq and enggaq have the same meaning as tidaq. Many speakers of Indonesian use enggaq or endaq as their ordinary word for 'no, not' instead of tidaq. These words are particularly common in Djakarta. School children on the other hand are taught to use tidaq, and this negative is used by all in formal communications, written or oral.

Note 2b.3.4. djuga' 'also, too, either'

The basic meaning of djuga' is 'also, too' as in itu/ buku djuga'. 'That is a book too.' (2a.1.11). Given essentially the same sentence, but with a negative, the English equivalent of djuga' is 'either': itu bukan buku djuga'. 'That isn't a book either.' So also:

saja ada rokoq djuga'. 'I have a cigarette too.'

saja tidaq ada rokoq djuga'. 'I don't have a cigarette  
(cigarettes) either.'

Note 2b.3.5. Singular and plural.

The sentence apa sodara ada rokoq? can be translated as 'Do you have any cigarettes?' or 'Do you have a cigarette?' The word rokoq here means either 'a cigarette' or 'cigarettes'. Indonesian, unlike English, does not have to specify whether a noun is singular or plural. Thus whenever you see a noun, you will have to decide from the words around it whether it means one or many.

Note 2b.3.6. harus and tidaq-usah.

The word tidaq-usah functions as the equivalent of a sequence negative (tidaq) + harus. Many Indonesians, if not all, use only tidaq-usah as the negative of harus.



## 2b.4. Exercises

## 2b.4.1. Pronunciation.

## a. Contrast of final h with final vowel.

<u>bilah</u>	'bamboo-strip'	<u>rumah</u>	'house'
<u>bila</u>	'when'	<u>roma</u>	'fluff, down'
<u>pa.jah</u>	'severe'	<u>mudah</u>	'easy'
<u>pa.ja</u>	'swamp'	<u>muda</u>	'young'
<u>susah</u>	'troublesome'	<u>kasih</u>	'love'
<u>rusa</u>	'deer'	<u>kasi</u>	'give'

## b. Contrast of final h with final q or '. [Omit pairs if there is not one ending in glottal-stop.]

<u>dibawah</u>	'under'	<u>masih</u>	'still'
<u>dibawa'</u>	'be brought'	<u>tasiq</u>	'lake'
<u>gagaq</u>	'crow'	<u>salah</u>	'wrong'
<u>gagah</u>	'stalwart'	<u>salaq</u>	'kind of fruit'
<u>galaq</u>	'aggressive'		
<u>galah</u>	'punting-pole'		

## 2b.4. Exercises

## 2b.4.2. Variations.

- a. apa sodara ada rokoq?
1. apa sodara ada korèq-api?
  2. apa sodara punja rokoq?
  3. saja ada pulpèn.
  4. saja tidaq ada pèna.
  5. saja tidaq punja mèdja djuga'.
- b. permisi dulu.
1. saja permisi dulu | tuan Semit..
  2. permisi dulu | njonja Sukardjo..
  3. permisi | nona..
  4. tuan Subagjo/ permisi dulu | nona..
- c. maw pergi kemana?
1. sodara maw pergi kemana?
  2. harus pergi kemana?
  3. akan pergi kemana?
  4. saja akan pergi kepasar.
  5. saja tidaq maw pergi kepapan-tulis.
- d. saja akan pulang | sekarang.
1. sodara Sukardjo/ tidaq akan pulang.
  2. Subagjo/ maw pulang/ bèsoq.
  3. tuan Semit/ harus pulang/ sekarang.
  4. saja tidaq-usah pulang/ sekarang.

5. apa sodara akan pulang | bèsoq?
6. apa Suarni maw pergi | bèsoq?
7. saja tidaq maw pergi / bèsoq.
8. Sukardjo / tidaq akan pergi kepasar | sekarang.

## 2b.4.3. Responses.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. apa sodara ada <u>rokoq</u> ?                      | 1. <u>tidaq</u>   saja tidaq ada <u>rokoq</u> .   |
| 2. apa sodara tidaq <u>pergi</u> ?                    | 2. <u>ja</u>   saja tidaq <u>pergi</u> .  |
| 3. permisi <u>dulu</u> .                              | 3. <u>baiqlah</u> .   |
| 4. maw <u>pergi kemana</u>   sekarang?                | 4. sekarang / saja maw <u>pulang</u> .  |
| 5. sodara harus <u>pergi kemana</u>   <u>bèsoq</u> ?  | 5. saja harus <u>pulang</u> .   |
| 6. apa sodara tidaq-usah <u>pergi</u> ?               | 6. <u>ja</u>   saja tidaq-usah <u>pergi</u> .   |
| 7. apa tuan akan <u>pulang sekarang</u> ?             | 7. <u>tidaq</u>   saja tidaq akan pulang<br><u>sekarang</u>   saja akan pulang / <u>bèsoq</u> . |
| 8. sampèy <u>bèsoq</u> .                              | 8. sampèy <u>bèsoq</u> .  |
| 9. apa tuan Sukardjo / tidaq punja<br><u>pulpèn</u> ? | 9. <u>ja</u>   tuan Sukardjo / tidaq punja <u>pulpèn</u> .                                      |
| 10. apa sodara punja <u>pulpèn</u> ?                  | 10. <u>tidaq</u>   saja tidaq punja <u>pulpèn</u> <u>diuga</u> !                                |
| 11. apa sodara ada <u>potlot</u> ?                    | 11. <u>ja</u>   saja ada <u>potlot</u> .  |
| 12. apa sodara ada <u>puloèn</u> ?                    | 12. <u>ja</u>   saja ada <u>pulpèn</u> <u>diuga</u> !   |
| 13. nona maw <u>pergi kemana</u> ?                    | 13. saja maw <u>pergi kepasar</u> .   |
| 14. apa tuan harus <u>pulang</u>   sekarang?          | 14. <u>tidaq</u>   saja tidaq-usah <u>pulang</u>  <br>sekarang.                                 |
| 15. apa sodara tidaq-usah <u>pulang</u> ?             | 15. <u>ja</u>   saja akan pulang / <u>bèsoq</u> .   |
| 16. sodara maw <u>pergi sekarang</u> ?                | 16. <u>tidaq</u>   saja maw <u>pergi bèsoq</u> .  |

2b.4.4. Fill in with the proper word: apa or siapa.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ | orang itu?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ barang itu/ buku?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ini buku-tulis?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ sodara harus pergi kepasar djuga!?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ | barang ini | tuan?

LESSON 3

3a.1. Basic Sentences

<u>Indonesian</u>	<u>English</u>
1. <u>ma'af</u> .	1. Pardon
<u>bolèh</u>	may, be permitted
<u>bertanja</u>	ask a question
2. <u>bolèh</u> saja bertanja?	2. May I ask (you) a question?
<u>silahkan</u> or	please do
<u>silakan</u>	
3. <u>silahkan</u>   tuan.	3. Please do.
<u>di</u>	at
<u>setasyon</u>	station
4. <u>dimana</u>   setasyon?	4. Where's the station?
<u>bis</u>	bus
<u>setasyon-bis</u>	bus-station
5. <u>setasyon-bis</u> / <u>dimana</u> ?	5. Where's the bus station?
6. <u>itu</u> dia.	6. There it is.
<u>sana</u>	there, yonder
7. <u>setasyon-bis</u> / ada <u>disana</u> .	7. The bus station is over there.
7a. ada <u>disana</u> .	7a. (It's) over there.
8. <u>ini</u> dia.	8. Here it is.
<u>setasyon-kerèta-api</u>	railroad station
9. <u>setasyon-kerèta-api</u> / <u>disini</u> .	9. The railroad station is here.

hotèl

hotel

10. dimana ada hotèl disini?

10. Where's a hotel (around) here?

didepan

in front, ahead

11. itu dia didepan.

11. There it is up ahead.

rèstoran

restaurant

situ

there

12. ada rèstoran disitu dijuga'.

12. There's a restaurant there too.

kanan

right

disebelah kanan

on the right

13. rèstoran/ ada disebelah kanan.

13. The restaurant is on the right.

rumah

house

makan

eat

rumah-makan

restaurant

14. apa ada rumah-makan disini?

14. Is there a restaurant here?

15. ja | ada.

15. Yes, there is.

kiri

left

16. ada rumah-makan disebelah kiri.

16. There's a restaurant on the left.

17. tidaq ada.

17. There isn't (any).

17a. tidaq ada disini.

17a. There isn't (any) here.

18. tidaq | tidaq ada rumah-makan disini.18. No, there isn't any restaurant  
(around) here.

## 3a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The two letters nj as a combination stand for a single sound. This sound suggests the ny of English 'canyon'. You should however try to pronounce these as one sound. It may help you to do this if you put the tip of your tongue behind your lower teeth in pronouncing this sound. If you do this you should sound like your teacher. Try to do this in pronouncing the following words:

punja

njonja

bertanja

The sound represented by the sequence dj sometimes sounds like the 'j' of English 'jar' and sometimes like the dy of English 'Rudyard'. Most Indonesians make this sound with the tongue in the same position as for nj. You can imitate this best by placing the tip of your tongue behind your lower teeth and pronouncing the English 'j' of 'jar'. [Many Javanese pronounce a sound like ts or dz for this sound. If your teacher does this you should imitate him. You should observe that the vowel following his ts or dz is very breathy and you must be sure to imitate that as well.]

<u>d</u> jalan	'walk, road'
Sukard <u>j</u> o	'Sukardjo'
m <u>e</u> dja	'table'
<u>dj</u> uga	'also'

## 3a.3. Notes

## Note 3a.3.1. Auxiliaries.

The word boleh 'may, be permitted' like mau 'will, want, would like', harus 'ought, must' is an AUXILIARY. An auxiliary is often used with a following verb as in: saja mau pergi. 'I would like to go.' (2b.1.6); saja harus pergi kepasar. 'I must go to the market.' (2b.1.9).

In asking a question it is common to put the auxiliary before the subject as in: boleh saja bertanja? 'May I ask a question?' (3a.1.2).

Similarly one may ask:

mau sodara bertanja? 'Would you like to ask a question?'

harus sodara pergi? 'Must you go?'

Replies to the questions (longer than ja. 'Yes.' and tidaq. 'No.')

can take the following forms:

ja | mau. or

ja | saja mau.

ja | harus. or

ja | saja harus.

## Note 3a.3.2. Answers of varying brevity.

In answer to the question dimana setasyon? 'Where is the station?' (3a.1.4) different answers are possible which convey the same information.

One can point to it and say:

itu dia. 'There it is.' (3a.1.6)

and this can be shortened to: itu. 'It's that.'

One can also answer in ways indicated in 3a.1.7-9, 11, 13, 16-18. The more of the full reply that is omitted, the less formal the actual reply is.



Note 3a.3.3. Inverted order with question words.

Review Note 2a.3.2.

In the sentence dimana setasyon? 'Where is the station?' (3a.1.4) the phrase dimana resembles the phrase disini in the sentence setasyon-kerèta-api/ disini. 'The railroad-station is here.' (3a.1.7a) In fact it is not rare to say setasyon dimana? 'Where is the station?' In this sentence dimana holds the same position as disini does in its sentence above. Thus we can look on sentence 3a.1.4 as having the question-word phrase first by an inversion of the kind of sentence in 3a.1.9. Thus in the sentence setasyon-bis/ dimana? 'Where is the bus station?' (3a.1.5) the phrase dimana appears in the normal order. [Notice that the parts of the phrase dimana (di 'at' and mana 'where') have to be kept together as against the English dialect habit of saying things like 'Where's the bus station at?']

In the sentence mau pergi kemana? 'Where would (you) like to go?' (2b.1.8) the phrase kemana is composed of ke 'to' + mana 'where'. Here the subject is omitted. If the subject is mentioned the question-word phrase can be inverted to the beginning of the sentence: kemana | sodara mau pergi? 'Where would you like to go?'

The prepositions di 'at' and ke 'to' are written together with a following word in accordance with the rules of Indonesian orthography. If the following word has a capital letter the preposition is separated from the word: di Surabaya 'at Surabaya', ke Surabaya 'to Surabaya'.

Note 3a.3.4. Equational sentences and ada.

In the sentence itu potlot. 'That is a pencil.' (1b.1.3) the word potlot states the class of itu. The word potlot is a noun and it is the predicate of the sentence. Such sentences are EQUATIONAL SENTENCES.

For such sentences the negative is bukan: itu bukan potlot. 'This is not a pencil.' (cf. 1b.1.7)

In the sentence saja ada rokoq. 'I have a cigarette.' (cf. 2b.1.1), the phrase ada rokoq 'have a cigarette' is a predicate. The word ada is a verb. The negative is thus tiada: saja tiada ada rokoq. 'I do not have a cigarette.' (cf. 2b.1.2).

The word ada is also used in sentences like the following: setasyon-bis ada disana. 'The station is over there.' (3a.1.7). Although the English translation of ada here is 'is', this does not mean that 'is' is translated by ada. The word ada means 'is, be, were, etc.' only if the meaning is 'exists, is present, is (in a place)'. Thus also: itu ada. 'That exists, that is around, there is some of that.' The word ada is not used in an equational sentence. The sentence barang ini ada buku. means 'This thing has a book.' (not 'This thing is a book.') in the same way as saja ada rokoq. means 'I have a cigarette.'

Note 3a.3.5. English 'there' and 'here'.

We have now had four different equivalents for English 'there' and two for 'here'.

1. In pointing out objects, where we say 'There it is.' Indonesian has itu dia. Similarly where we say 'Here it is.', Indonesian has ini dia.

2. In indicating a location 'there' Indonesian has situ 'there (near you)' and sana 'there (= yonder)': ada disana. 'It is yonder.' (3a.1.7a). Similarly one can say ada disitu. 'It is there (near you)'. The word situ is also used when referring back to a place referred to as sana. Thus continuing from a reply such as hotel disana. 'The hotel is there.' one can say apa ada restoran disitu juga? 'Is there

a restaurant there (= at that place) too?' (cf. 3a.1.12). The word *sini* 'here' makes up with *situ* and *sana* a trio of words which can be substituted one for the other with a corresponding difference in meaning.

3. In the sentence *ada rumah-makan disebelah kiri.* 'There is a restaurant on the left.' (3a.1.16) the word *ada* appears to be partly translated by 'there'. The word 'there' in this sentence simply supplies a subject; it is not the opposite of 'here'. [In pointing something out we also say, 'There's a restaurant on the left.' which is the opposite of 'Here's a restaurant on the left.' The Indonesian equivalent would be: *itu (ini) restoran disebelah kiri.*] The word 'there' is more weakly stressed when the sentence merely talks about 'existence' as in the English equivalent of 3a.1.16.

Note 3a.3.6. *dia*.

The word *dia* is used idiomatically in the expressions *itu dia*. 'There it is.' (3a.1.6) and *ini dia*. 'Here it is.' (3a.1.8). Ordinarily the word *dia* cannot be used for inanimate objects (like a hotel, restaurant, etc.). It is only in this expression that *dia* is used this way. Thus the question *dimana dia?* can only mean 'Where is he?' or 'Where is she?' (not 'Where is it?')/

Note 3a.3.7. *silahkan*.

The expression *silahkan*. 'Please feel free to.' (3a.1.3) is a common way of granting permission. It is also used in commands when the intention is to inform the addressee that the speaker has no objection to the addressee's doing what he obviously wishes to do. Thus one can say:

*silahkan bertanja.* 'Please feel free to ask questions.'

*silahkan pergi.* 'Please feel free to go.'

## 3a.4. Exercises

## 3a.4.1. Pronunciation.

## a. nj and dj.

<u>punja</u>	'have'	<u>djalan</u>	'walk, road'
<u>nionja</u>	'Madame'	<u>Sukardjo</u>	'Sukardjo'
<u>bertanja</u>	'ask'	<u>mèdja</u>	'table'
		<u>djuga</u>	'also'

## b. h before consonants.

<u>silahkan</u>	'please do'
rumah- <u>makan</u>	'restaurant'
disebelah <u>kanan</u>	'on the right'
disebelah <u>kiri</u>	'on the left'
<u>bolèh</u> saja	'may I'

## 3a.4.2. Variations.

a. bolèh saja bertanja?

1. apa bolèh saja bertanja | nona?
2. tuan bolèh bertanja.
3. apa saja bolèh bertanja?
4. apa tuan akan bertanja?
5. sodara apul mau bertanja.

b. dimana | setasyon?

1. dimana | setasyon-kerèta-api?
2. dimana | potlot | sodara?
3. dimana | restoran | tuan?

## b. Variations. Cont.

4. dimana | barang itu?
5. dimana | tuan Semit | tuan Sukardjo?
6. kemana | sodara pergi?

c. dimana ada hotèl | disini?

1. dimana ada rèstoran | disini?
2. dimana ada rumah-makan | disana?
3. dimana ada setasyon-bis | disitu?
4. dimana ada rèstoran | disetasyon?

d. setasyon-bis/ ada disana.

1. setasyon-kerèta-api/ ada disini.
2. kerèta-api/ ada didepan.
3. bis/ tidaq ada disini.
4. hotèl/ tidaq ada disebelah kanan.
5. rumah-makan/ ada disetasyon-kerèta-api.
6. rumah-makan/ ada dimana?

e. itu dia | didepan.

1. ini dia | dirèstoran.
2. itu dia | disetasyon-bis.
3. itu dia | disebelah kanan.
4. itu kursi | disana.
5. itu rumahmakan | disetasyon.

f. setasyon-kerèta-api/ disini.

1. rèstoran/ dihotèl.
2. hotèl/ disebelah kanan.

## f. Variations. Cont.

3. setasyon-bis/ disana.
4. rumah-makan/ disitu diuga!
5. setasyon-kerèta-api/ dimana?

g. ada rèstoran disitu diuga!

1. apa ada hotèl disana diuga!?
2. ada tas disini diuga!
3. ada bis disetasyon diuga!
4. ada kerèta-api disana diuga!
5. tidaq ada rumah-makan | di hotèl itu.
6. tidaq ada mèdia | disitu.
7. ada kursi dimana?

## 3a.4.3. Translations.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. apa ada setasyon-kerèta-api <u>diuga</u>  <br>disini? | 1. Is there a railroad station<br>here too?  |
| 2. <u>itu</u> hotèl   <u>didepan</u> .                   | 2. <u>There's</u> a hotel, in front.         |
| 3. <u>ini</u> rèstoran   <u>disebelah</u> <u>kanan</u> . | 3. <u>Here's</u> a restaurant on the right.  |
| 4. tuan Sukardjo/ ada <u>dihotèl</u> .                   | 4. Mr. Sukardjo is in the hotel.             |
| 5. njonja Semit/ <u>disetasyon-kerèta-api</u> .          | 5. Mrs. Smith is in the railroad<br>station. |
| 6. di sebelah kiri/ ada setasyon- <u>bis</u> .           | 6. On the left is a bus station.             |
| 7. rumah-makan <u>disitu</u> / <u>baik</u> .             | 7. The restaurant there is good.             |
| 8. rèstoran <u>didepan</u> / <u>baik</u> <u>diuga</u> !  | 8. The restaurant in front is<br>good too.   |

## 3a.4.4. Responses.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. bolèh saja bertanja?   | 1. <u>silahkan</u>   tuan.   |
| 2. <u>dimana</u>   setasyon?                                      | 2. <u>itu</u> dia.   |
| 3. <u>dimana</u>   setasyon-bis?                                  | 3. setasyon-bis/ ada di <u>depan</u> .                                       |
| 4. <u>dimana</u>   ada hotèl disini?                              | 4. ada hotèl <u>disana</u> .   |
| 5. apa ada rèsTORAN disini?                                       | 5. <u>ja</u>   <u>ada</u>   ada di sebelah <u>kiri</u> .                     |
| 6. apa ada mèdja dan <u>kursi</u> disitu?                         | 6. <u>ja</u>   <u>ada mèdja</u> disitu/ dan ada kursi<br><u>djuga</u> !      |
| 7. <u>dimana</u>   potlot dan <u>pulpèn</u> ?                     | 7. <u>ini</u> potlot   dan ini/ <u>pulpèn</u> .                              |
| 8. <u>dimana</u>   njonja Semit?                                  | 8. njonja Semit/ ada disetasyon- <u>bis</u> .                                |
| 9. sodara pergi <u>kemana</u> ?                                   | 9. saja pergi ke <u>stasyon</u> .  |
| 10. apa setasyon-bis ada <u>dipasar</u> ?                         | 10. <u>tidaq</u>   ada <u>disana</u> .                                       |
| 11. apa <u>ada</u> rèsTORAN   disetasyon-<br>kerèta- <u>api</u> ? | 11. <u>tidaq</u>   <u>tidaq ada</u>   rèsTORAN ada<br><u>dihotèl</u> .       |
| 12. apa Suarni/ ada <u>dipasar</u> ?                              | 12. <u>ja</u>   <u>ada dipasar</u>   sekarang.                               |
| 13. apa tuan akan pergi <u>kepasar</u>   bèsoq?                   | 13. <u>tidaq</u>   saja akan pergi ke <u>hotèl</u> .                         |
| 14. apa sodara harus pergi <u>kesetasyon</u>  <br>sekarang?       | 14. <u>tidaq</u>   saja <u>tidaq-usah</u> pergi<br><u>kesitu</u>   sekarang. |
| 15. apa tuan Semit/ maw <u>pulang</u>   bèsoq?                    | 15. <u>ja</u>   saja maw <u>pulang</u>   bèsoq.                              |

3a.4.5. Change these sentences by adding the word ada in a proper place.

For example:

1. dimana | setasyon-bis?

becomes: ada dimana | setasyon-bis?

2. setasyon-bis/ disini.

3. dimana | hotèl | disini?

4. hotèl/ didepan.

5. rèstoran/ disitu djuga!

6. disebelah kanan/ hotèl.

7. apa rumah-makan disitu djuga!

8. tidaq | tidaq disitu.

9. siapa | dirumah | sekarang?

10. tidaq dirumah.



3b.1. Basic Sentences

kalimat

sentence

kurang

less, not quite

terang

clear

1. kalimat itu/ kurang terang.

1. That sentence isn't quite clear.

mengerti

understand

2. saja kurang mengerti.

2. I don't quite understand.

kata

word

3. saja kurang mengerti | kata itu.

3. I don't quite understand that word.

bapa'

father, sir

ulang

repeat it

4. apa bapa' mau ulang?

4. Would you mind (lit. like) repeating it?

ibu

mother, madame

sekali

once

sekali lagi

once again

5. apa ibu mau ulang sekali lagi?

5. Would you mind repeating once again?

katakan

say it

lebih

more

keras

loud

6. apa ibu mau katakan lebih keras?

6. Would you mind saying it louder, ma'am?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <u>tentu</u>   | certain  |
| <u>sadja</u>   | just   |
| 7. tentu <u>sadja</u> .                                | 7. I'll be glad to (lit. [it is] just certain).            |
| <u>tolong</u>  | help, please   |
| <u>sedikit</u>   | a little   |
| <u>pa'</u>   | sir (to older man)   |
| 8. tolong katakan lebih <u>keras</u><br>sedikit  pa'.. | 8. Please say it a little louder, sir.                     |
| <u>bitjara</u>   | speak  |
| <u>pelanpelan</u>                                      | slow   |
| <u>bu'</u>   | madame, ma'am (to older woman)                             |
| 9. tolong bitjara <u>pelanpelan</u><br>sedikit  bu'..  | 9. Please speak a little (more) slowly, ma'am.             |
| <u>tjoba'</u>  | try, please  |
| <u>tjepat</u>  | fast   |
| 10. tjoba' katakan lebih <u>tjepat</u><br>sedikit.     | 10. Please say it a little faster (as teacher to student). |
| <u>lah</u>   | (particle)   |
| 11. katakanlah lebih <u>tjepat</u> sedikit.            | 11. Say it a little faster.                                |

untuq

for

12. itu kurang terang untuq saja.

12. That isn't quite clear to (lit. for)  
me.

tundjuqkan

show, point out.

13. tolong tundjuqkan| hotèl itu.

13. Please point that hotel out (to me).

## 3b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The symbol tj stands for a sound that is made in the same position as nj and dj. To pronounce this in the Indonesian fashion place the tip of your tongue behind your lower teeth and pronounce the 'ch' of English chance:

<u>tj</u> oba'	'try'
t <u>j</u> epat	'fast'
bi <u>tj</u> ara	'speak'

[Speakers of Javanese usually pronounce a sound more like ts and the vowel that follows is not breathy as in the case of dj.]

The symbol ng stands for a sound like the 'ng' of English 'singer'. In English 'finger' most speakers of English pronounce -ngg- as in Indonesian tinggal 'remain, stay'. Notice that for this sound in Indonesian we write ngg. Where we write ng there is no g-sound.

The sound ng is made in the same place as the 'g' of English 'goat', but there is no true g-sound in Indonesian ng just as there is no true g-sound in English sing or singer. Be careful not to make a g sound in pronouncing Indonesian ng. [You must however pronounce one for ngg.]:

<u>u</u> lang	'repeat'	<u>se</u> karang	'now'
te <u>r</u> ang	'clear'	<u>si</u> ang	'early afternoon'
<u>k</u> urang	'less'	<u>o</u> rang	'person'
<u>to</u> long	'help'	men <u>g</u> erti	'understand'
<u>p</u> ulang	'go home'		

## 3b.3. Notes

Note 3b.3.1. Commands and the particle lah.

In the sentence 3b.1.11 the verb katakan is followed by the particle lah:

katakanlah lebih tjepat sedikit. 'Say it a little faster.'

If the particle lah were omitted, the command is one that could be used only to inferiors, members of the family, and very close friends. On the other hand the command without a word for 'please' is less formal than a command with one.

Other commands using the particle lah are:

pergilah kepasar. 'Go to the market.'

pulanglah sekarang. 'Go home now.'

tundju~~g~~kanlah hotèl itu. 'Point that hotel out.'

The particle lah is written together with the preceding word in accordance with the rules of Indonesian orthography.

Note 3b.3.2. 'Please' in commands.

Thus far we have had three ways of saying please in telling some one to do something. These are exemplified in the following sentences:

harap ma'afkan saja. 'Please excuse me.' (1a.1.3)

tolong bitjara pelanpelan sedikit. 'Please speak a little slower.' (3b.1.10)

tjoba' katakan lebih tjepat sedikit. 'Please say it a little faster.' (3b.1.11)

Notice that the command with tolong is one which might be translated as 'Do me the favor of.' The suggestion is that if the command is heeded the speaker will benefit. The student can use this command

to the teacher because the student will be assisted by the teacher's action of speaking more slowly.

The command with *tjoha'* does not suggest any assistance to the speaker. The teacher who uses the last sentence above does not expect to be assisted if the student complies.

The use of *harap* in a command also suggests the English phrase 'Be kind enough to . . .'

Note 3b.3.3. Terms of address: *bapa'* and *ibu*, *pa'* and *bu'*.

The words *bapa'* 'father' and *ibu* 'mother' are commonly used to teachers. These terms are also used in addressing persons of the next older generation. These two words have beside them special short forms: *pa'*, *bu'*. [Note that *bu'* ends in a glottal stop whereas *ibu* does not.]

The short forms are less formal than the long forms. They are common as VOCATIVES, that is in directly addressing a person and are usually not used in referring to the bearer in the sentence. Thus one says:

*apa ibu maw ulang sekali lagi?* 'Would you mind repeating once again?' (3b.1.5)

but *tolong bitjara pelanpelan sedikit| bu'*. 'Please say it a little (more) slowly, ma'am.' (3b.1.9)

and so also 3b.1.4 and 3b.1.8 for *bapa'* and *pa'*.

It is common to address teachers as *pa'* and *bu'*. It is also common to use the shorter form before their names. Thus *pa'* Sukardjo 'Mr. Sukardjo' and *bu'* Suarni 'Miss, or Mrs. Suarni' can be used in direct address or referring to teachers. Thus:

*apa bu' Suarni maw ulang?* 'Would you mind repeating, Miss Suarni?'  
*tolong ulang| bu' Suarni.* 'Please repeat Miss Suarni.'

apa pa' Sukardjo mau ulang? 'Would you mind repeating,

Mr. Sukardjo.'

tolong ulang pa' Sukardjo. 'Please repeat it, Mr. Sukardjo.

Teachers generally address their students as sodara. Thus a teacher will use terms like sodara Sumitro 'Mr. Sumitro', sodara Minar 'Miss Minar' to students.

Note 3b.3.4. kurang.

The expression itu kurang terang. 'That is not clear.' is a polite way of saying itu tidak terang. The latter is too blunt in that it implies some failure on the addressee's part. In the same way saja kurang mengerti. is politer than saja tidak mengerti. for 'I do not understand.'

## 3b.4. Exercises

## 3b.4.1. Pronunciation.

## a. tj

<u>tj</u> oba'	'try'
tje <u>pa</u> t	'fast'
bi <u>tja</u> ra	'speak'
<u>tju</u> tji	'wash'
<u>kun</u> tji	'lock'

## b. ng

<u>u</u> lang	'repeat'	<u>me</u> ngerti	'understand'
te <u>ra</u> ng	'clear'	<u>bu</u> nga	'flower'
<u>ku</u> rang	'less'	<u>la</u> ngit	'sky'
<u>to</u> long	'help'	<u>su</u> ngèy	'river'
<u>pu</u> lang	'go home'	<u>di</u> ngin	'cold'
se <u>ka</u> rang	'now'		
<u>si</u> ang	'early afternoon'		
<u>or</u> ang	'person'		



## 3b.4.2. Variations.

- a. kalimat itu/ kurang terang.
1. kata itu/ kurang terang.
  2. kalimat ini/ kurang betul.
  3. kata ini/ kurang baik.
  4. mèdja ini/ kurang baik.
  5. kalimat itu/ lebih terang | sekarang.
  6. tjoba' katakan lebih terang sedikit.
- b. saja kurang mengerti | kata itu.
1. apa bapa' mengerti | kata ini?
  2. apa ibu tidaq mengerti | kalimat itu?
  3. saja kurang mengerti | kalimat ini.
  4. apa bapa' maw ulang | kata itu.
  5. apa bapa' maw katakan | kata itu?
- c. apa ibu maw katakan lebih keras?
1. apa ibu maw bitjara lebih terang sedikit?
  2. apa ibu maw katakan lebih tjepat sedikit?
  3. tjoba' katakan lebih keras sedikit.
  4. katakanlah lebih pelanpelan sedikit.
  5. tolong katakan lebih tjepat sedikit.
- d. tjoba' katakan lebih tjepat sedikit (teacher to student).
1. tjoba' tundjuqkan mèdja.
  2. tjoba' katakan lebih terang sedikit.
  3. tjoba' katakan lebih keras sedikit | sodara.
  4. tjoba'lah kalimat ini sekali lagi.

e. tolong bitjara pelanpelan sedikit (asking for assistance).

1. tolong tundjuqkan rumah-makan| pa'.
2. tolong ulang kata itu sekali lagi| bu'.
3. tolong katakan lebih terang sedikit.
4. tolong katakan sekali lagi.

### 3b.4.3. Translations.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. saja kurang mengerti  kalimat itu.              | 1. I do not quite understand that sentence. |
| 2. apa bapa' maw ulang kata itu untuq saja?        | 2. Would you mind saying that word for me?  |
| 3. tjoba'lah sodara katakan lebih tjepnat sedikit. | 3. Please [you] say it a little faster.     |
| 4. apa sodara maw pergi lagi  ke Djakarta?         | 4. Would you like to go to Djakarta again?  |
| 5. ia  saja maw pergi sekali lagi.                 | 5. Yes. I'd like to go again.               |
| 6. saja maw pergi lagi  kepasar.                   | 6. I'd like to go to the market again.      |
| 7. tentu sadija  saja mau.                         | 7. Of course I'd like to go.                |
| 8. saja tidaq-usah pulang  sekarang.               | 8. I don't have to go home now.             |
| 9. pulanglah bèsog.                                | 9. Go home tomorrow.                        |
| 10. tjoba'lah pergi kepasar.                       | 10. Try going to the market.                |
| 11. tolong tundjuqkan saja hotèl itu.              | 11. Please show me that hotel.              |
| 12. saja ketemu Suarni dipasar.                    | 12. I met Suarni at the market.             |

3b.4.4. Change the following into commands that a student can use to a teacher.

1. apa bapa' maw ulang?

Command: tolong ulang.

2. apa ibu maw katakan sekali lagi?

3. apa tuan maw tundjujukan | hotèl itu?

4. apa njonja maw katakan lebih keras sedikit?

3b.4.5. Change the following into request-questions.

1. tolong bapa' ulang.

Request-question: apa bapa' maw ulang?

2. tolong ibu katakan sekali lagi.

3. tolong tuan tundjujukan saja setasyon.

4. tolong njonja katakan pelanpelan sedikit.

3b.4.6. Change the following into commands a teacher can use to a student.

1. apa sodara maw ulang?

Command: tjoba' (sodara) ulang.

2. apa sodara maw katakan sekali lagi?

3. apa sodara maw tundjujukan kursi?

4. apa sodara maw katakan lebih keras sedikit?

## 3b.4.7. Responses.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. apa bapa' maw <u>ulang</u> ?   | 1. tentu <u>sadja</u> .  |
| 2. apa ibu maw katakan lebih <u>keras</u> ?                                 | 2. tentu <u>sadja</u>   saja mau.                                |
| 3. tjoba' katakan lebih <u>keras</u> sedikit.                               | 3. <u>baiqlah</u> .  |
| 4. tolong <u>tundjuqkan</u>   hotèl itu.                                    | 4. <u>itu</u> dia   <u>didepan</u> .                             |
| 5. apa kata itu/ kurang <u>terang</u> ?                                     | 5. <u>ja</u>   kata itu/ kurang <u>terang</u> .                  |
| 6. apa kalimat itu/ kurang <u>terang</u>  <br>untuq nona?                   | 6. <u>ja</u>   kalimat itu kurang <u>terang</u>  <br>untuq saja. |
| 7. apa njonja maw ulang sekali <u>lagi</u> ?                                | 7. <u>ja</u>   saja <u>mau</u>   sodara..                        |
| 8. apa nona maw pulang <u>tjepat</u> ?                                      | 8. <u>ja</u>   saja maw pulang <u>tjepat</u> .                   |
| 9. apa sodara maw kembali <u>polanpelan</u> ?                               | 9. <u>tidag</u>   saja maw kembali <u>tjepat</u> .               |
| 10. tjoba' sodara <u>tundjuqkan</u> <u>tas</u> .                            | 10. <u>itu</u> dia   disebelah <u>kanan</u> .                    |
| 11. apa sodara <u>mengerti</u>   kalimat itu?                               | 11. <u>ja</u>   saja <u>mengerti</u>   pa'..                     |
| 12. tjoba' sodara ulang kalimat itu<br>untuq <u>saja</u> .                  | 12. <u>baiqlah</u> bu'..   |
| 13. apa sodara akan <u>bitjara</u> ?  | 13. <u>ja</u>   saja maw <u>bitjara</u>   sekarang.              |
| 14. apa tuan <u>mengerti</u>   kalimat itu?                                 | 14. <u>ma'af</u>   saja kurang <u>mengerti</u>  <br>kalimat itu. |
| 15. apa sodara maw <u>tundjuqkan</u> / <u>setasyon</u><br>itu/ sekali lagi? | 15. tentu <u>sadja</u>   tuan..                                  |
| 16. apa sodara ketemu nona <u>Suarni</u> ?                                  | 16. <u>ja</u>   saja ketemu nona <u>Suarni</u> <u>dipasar</u> .  |
| 17. <u>dimana</u>   tuan ketemu Sukardjo?                                   | 17. saja ketemu Sukardjo <u>dihotèl</u> .                        |

LESSON 4

4a.1. Basic Sentences

<u>Indonesian</u>	<u>English</u>
<u>pukul</u>	o'clock
<u>berapa</u>	how much
<u>sokarang</u>	now
1. pukul <u>berapa</u>   <u>sokarang</u> ?	1. What time is it now?
<u>satu</u>	one
2. pukul <u>satu</u> .	2. It's one o'clock.
<u>djam</u>	o'clock, hour, clock, watch
3. <u>sokarang</u> / <u>djam</u> <u>berapa</u> ?	3. What time is it? (lit. Now what time is it?)
<u>setengah</u>	half
<u>dua</u>	two
4. <u>sokarang</u> / <u>djam</u> <u>setengah</u> <u>dua</u> .	4. It's one-thirty now (lit. half of two).
<u>sebelas</u>	eleven
<u>lêwat</u>	past
<u>lima</u>	five
<u>menit</u>	minute
5. pukul <u>sebelas</u> / <u>lêwat</u> lima <u>menit</u> .	5. It's five minutes after eleven.
<u>empat</u>	four
<u>seperempat</u>	quarter
6. <u>djam</u> <u>empat</u> / kurang <u>seperempat</u> .	6. It's a quarter to four.

enam or

six

namtepat

exactly

7. djam nam tepat.

7. It's exactly six o'clock.

tudjuh

seven

8. djam tudjuh lèwat.

8. It's after seven.

belum

not yet

tiga

three

9. belum pukul tiga.

9. It's before three (lit. It's not yet three).

merèka

they

datang

come

10. djam berapa merèka datang?

10. What time did they come?

sembilan

nine

11. merèka datang/ djam sembilan pagi.

11. They came at nine o'clock in the morning (or A.M.).

kapan

when

12. kapan merèka akan datang lagi?

12. When will they come again?

12a. kapan merèka datang lagi?

12a. When will they come again?

delapan

eight

13. merèka akan datang lagi/ djam  
delapan malam.13. They will come again at eight P.M.  
(or in the evening).13a. merèka datang lagi/ djam delapan  
malam.13a. They will come again at eight P.M.  
(or in the evening).

Numerals

<u>satu</u>	1
<u>dua</u>	2
<u>tiga</u>	3
<u>empat</u>	4
<u>lima</u>	5
<u>enam</u> or	
<u>nam</u>	6

Numerals

<u>tujuh</u>	7
<u>delapan</u>	8
<u>sembilan</u>	9
<u>sepuluh</u>	10
<u>sebelas</u>	11
<u>duabelas</u>	12

## 4a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The vowel e is likely to give you different impressions in different positions. For example within a word between b and l you may have the impression that there is no vowel at all:

se <u>belas</u>	'eleven'
du <u>abelas</u>	'twelve'

You may have a similar impression if e is the third vowel from the end and it is after s and before p, t, k:

se <u>karang</u>	'now'
se <u>puluh</u>	'ten'
se <u>tasyon</u>	'station'
se <u>tengah</u>	'half'

Before m followed by a consonant all you may hear is the m-sound:

se <u>perempat</u>	'quarter'
se <u>mbilan</u>	'nine'
em <u>pat</u>	'four'

Under some other conditions e is a very short vowel:

be <u>rapa</u>	'how many'
me <u>reka</u>	'they'
se <u>belas</u>	'eleven'
me <u>nit</u>	'minute'
en <u>am</u>	'six'
te <u>pat</u>	'exactly'
de <u>lapan</u>	'eight'



## 4a.3. Notes

Note 4a.3.1. berapa.

The word berapa 'How much? How many?' is a question-word (Note 3a.3.5) which is also a numeral. It occurs in the same kinds of word combinations as a numeral:

pukul berapa sekarang? 'What time is it now?' (4a.1.1)

pukul satu sekarang. 'It's one o'clock now.' (cf. 4a.1.2)

Note 4a.3.2. The place of the numeral.

In pukul sebelas lewat lima menit. 'It is five minutes after eleven.' (4a.1.5), the numeral precedes menit. Here it specifies the number of minutes. The numeral follows pukul and djam in pukul tiga, djam tiga 'Three o'clock' because it specifies which hour (not the number of hours). The phrase tiga djam means 'three hours' or, 'three watches' not three o'clock. [There is no similar phrase with pukul.]

Note 4a.3.3. Time by the clock.

In specifying the hours by the clock two expressions are used, one beginning with djam and the other with pukul. The first of these is more common among speakers originating from Java and the other among speakers originating from Sumatra. Both expressions are however common. Thus pukul tiga. and djam tiga. are both common in the meaning 'It is three o'clock.'

In specifying the half-hour you will notice that the Indonesian equivalent of our 'It is half-past two.' seems to regard it as halfway to the next hour: djam setengah dua. 'It is half-past one (lit. it is hour half two).' One can also say pukul setengah dua. In this phrase it is common to leave out the words pukul and djam: thus, setengah dua.

In giving times between hours other than the half-hour, the minutes and quarter-hour after the hour are preceded by lèwat and the minutes and quarter-hour before the hour are preceded by kurang. Thus:

pukul tiga/ lèwat lima menit. 'It's five minutes after three.'

djam empat/ kurang seperempat. 'It's a quarter to four.'

Here are some other examples:

djam lima/ lèwat seperempat. 'It's a quarter after five.'

djam tudjuh/ kurang lima menit. 'It's five minutes to seven.'

Notice that the Indonesian phrases for before the hour and after the hour do not match when the minutes are not mentioned:

djam tudjuh lèwat. 'It's after seven.' (4a.1.8)

belum djam tudjuh. 'It's before seven.' (cf. 4a.1.9)

Note 4a.3.4. akan and mau.

The words akan and mau are used similarly. In most cases where both can be used the difference in meaning centers around the degree of volition: akan merely indicates that the event is going to happen without referring to anyone's desire that it happen:

kapan merèka akan datang lagi? 'When will they (i.e. are they going to) come again?' (4a.1.12)

If mau is substituted for akan the meaning is changed:

kapan merèka mau datang lagi? 'When will they (i.e. do they want to, would like to) come again?'

As in English reference to the futureness of an action need not be made. Thus:

kapan merèka akan datang lagi? 'When are they going to come again?' (4a.1.12)

kapan merèka datang lagi? 'When are they coming again?' (4a.1.12a)

## 4a.4. Exercises

## 4a.4.1. Pronunciation.

## a. e almost unnoticeable.

se <u>belas</u>	'eleven'
du <u>abelas</u>	'twelve'
se <u>puluh</u>	'ten'
se <u>tasyon</u>	'station'
se <u>tengah</u>	'half'
se <u>karang</u>	'now'
em <u>pat</u>	'four'
se <u>mbilan</u>	'nine'
se <u>perempat</u>	'quarter'

## b. e a short vowel.

be <u>lum</u>	'not yet'
be <u>rapa</u>	'how many'
me <u>reka</u>	'they'
se <u>belas</u>	'eleven'
me <u>nit</u>	'minute'
en <u>am</u>	'six'
te <u>pat</u>	'exact'
de <u>lapan</u>	'eight'

## 4a.4.2. Variations.

a. pukul berapa | sekarang?

1. djam berapa | sekarang?
2. djam berapa | Subagjo pulang?
3. bis ke Bandung/ datang pukul berapa?
4. kerèta-api/ sampèy djam sebelas malam.

b. djam empat | kurang seperempat.

1. pukul dua lèwat seperempat.
2. merèka datang/ djam satu | lèwat seperempat.
3. sekarang/ djam tiga | kurang lima menit.
4. kapan | sodara akan pergi kesetasyon-bis?
5. saja akan pergi | djam sembilan malam.

## 4a.4.3. Translations.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. pukul <u>berapa</u>   bapa' pergi kepasar?                       | 1. At what time are you going to the market, sir?            |
| 2. <u>kapan</u>   ibu pulang?                                       | 2. When are you going home, ma'am?                           |
| 3. tuan Semit akan datang/ djam <u>berapa</u> ?                     | 3. At what time will you come, Mr. Smith?                    |
| 4. saja akan datang lagi/ djam <u>tujuh</u> .                       | 4. I will come again at seven o'clock.                       |
| 5. pukul tiga pagi/ tuan Semit <u>datang</u> .                      | 5. Mr. Smith came at three o'clock.                          |
| 6. ibu pulang <u>lagi</u> bèsoq?                                    | 6. Will you come home again tomorrow?                        |
| 7. permisi <u>dulu</u>   saja harus pulang<br>djam <u>sepuluh</u> . | 7. With your permission I've got to get home by ten o'clock. |
| 8. djam <u>berapa</u>   tuan ketemu sodara<br>Subagjo?              | 8. At what time did you meet Mr. Subagjo?                    |
| 9. saja lèwat hotèl/ djam sepuluh <u>pagi</u> .                     | 9. I passed the hotel at 10 A.M.                             |

10. tolong katakan pukul berapa |  
sekarang.
11. saja harap pergi | bèsoq.
12. sodara harap/ dia datang djam  
berapa?
13. apa djam ini/ baik?

10. Please tell (me) what time it  
is now.
11. I hope to go tomorrow.
12. At what time do you hope he will  
come?
13. Is this watch all right?

## 4a.4.4. Responses.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. pukul <u>berapa</u>   sekarang?</li> <li>2. sekarang djam <u>berapa</u>?</li> <li>3. djam <u>berapa</u>   merèka datang?</li> <li>4. <u>kapan</u>   merèka datang lagi?</li> <li>5. pukul <u>berapa</u>   dia harus pergi?</li> <li>6. <u>kapan</u>   merèka pergi kepasar?</li> <li>7. <u>kapan</u>   merèka mau pergi lagi?</li> <li>8. apa Subagjo datang/ djam <u>empat</u>?</li> <li>9. djam <u>berapa</u>   Suarni pergi kesetasyon?</li> <li>10. apa sodara akan pergi pukul <u>satu</u>?</li> <li>11. <u>dimana</u> sodara   pukul lima sorè?</li> <li>12. apa sodara akan disetasyon-<u>bis</u><br/>pukul lima sorè?</li> <li>13. ma'af   tjoba' ulang sekali <u>lagi</u>.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. pukul satu <u>tepat</u>.</li> <li>2. sekarang/ djam setengah <u>dua</u>.</li> <li>3. merèka datang/ djam sembilan <u>pagi</u>.</li> <li>4. merèka datang lagi/ djam delapan<br/><u>pagi</u>.</li> <li>5. dia harus pergi/ djam <u>tiga</u>.</li> <li>6. merèka pergi kepasar/ djam sepuluh<br/><u>pagi</u>.</li> <li>7. merèka mau pergi lagi/ <u>bèsoq</u>.</li> <li>8. tidaq. dia datang/ djam setengah<br/><u>tiga</u>.</li> <li>9. Suarni pergi kesetasyon/ djam dua<br/>kurang seperempat.</li> <li>10. <u>ja</u>   saja akan pergi pukul <u>satu</u>.</li> <li>11. saja ada disetasyon-<u>bis</u>.</li> <li>12. <u>ja</u>   saja akan disetasyon-<u>bis</u>.</li> <li>13. saja akan disetasyon-<u>bis</u> djam lima<br/>sorè.</li> </ol> |
|--|--|

14. djam berapa | djam sodara | sekarang? 14. djam saja pukul satu/ lèwat satu menit.
15. merèka akan datang djam berapa? 15. merèka akan datang djam setengah dua.
16. dimana | merèka | sekarang? 16. merèka/ sekarang/ dihotèl.
17. apa djam sodara/ djam tiga | sekarang? 17. ja | djam saja/ djam tiga tepat.
18. kapan | nona itu maw pergi lagi? 18. dia maw pergi lagi malam ini.
19. djam berapa | sodara itu | maw ketemu lagi? 19. dia maw ketemu lagi/ djam sebelas pagi.
20. kapan | sodara akan bertanja lagi? 20. saja akan bertanja disitu lagi/ djam setengah delapan malam.

4b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

English

Anwar

Anwar

1. pukul berapa | Anwar pergi?

1. At what time did Anwar go?

2. dia pergi/ djam lima sore.

2. He went at five in the afternoon

(or P.M.).

3. djam dua siang.

3. Two o'clock in the afternoon

(or P.M.).

tengahhari

noon

4. djam duabelas tengahhari.

4. Twelve o'clock noon.

tengahmalam

midnight

5. djam duabelas tengahmalam.

5. Twelve o'clock midnight.

tuantuan

you (plural)

sodarasodara

you (plural)

berangkat

leave

dari

from

Bandung

Bandung

6. djam berapa | tuantuan berangkat dari  
Bandung?

6. At what time did you leave from  
Bandung?

kami

we (exclusive)

7. kami berangkat/ djam satu.

7. We left at one o'clock.

kerèta-api

train

sampèy

arrive

Djakarta

Djakarta

8. djam berapa | kerèta-api sampèy di  
Djakarta?

8. At what time did the train arrive  
in Djakarta?

duapuluh tudjuh

twenty-seven

9. sampèy / djam lima / duapuluh tudjuh  
menit.

9. It arrived at five twenty-seven.

kita

we (inclusive)

Surabaja

Surabaja

10. djam berapa | kita akan berangkat ke  
Surabaja?

10. At what time will we leave for  
Surabaja?

delapanbelas

eighteen

11. kita berangkat / djam sembilan kurang  
delapanbelas menit.

11. We leave at eighteen to nine.

Numerals

tigabelas 13

duapuluh satu 21empatbelas 14duapuluh dua 22

limabelas 15

duapuluh tiga 23

enambelas or

nanbelas 16

duapuluh empat 24

tudjubelas or

tudjuhbelas 17

duapuluh lima 25delapanbelas 18duapuluh enam 26sembilanbelas 19duapuluh tudjuh 27

duapuluh 20

duapuluh delapan 28duapuluh sembilan 29



## 4b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The r of most Indonesians is made with a quick tap of the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth. Most Americans make a sound very similar to this in pronouncing the quick 't' of 'meaty' (not meat-y), 'wheaty', 'naughty'; many Americans use the same sound for the d in 'needy'. The pet-name 'Dee-dee', if pronounced naturally, will sound to Indonesians like their word diri 'self':

<u>kiri</u>	'left'	<u>dari</u>	'from'
<u>sekarang</u>	'now'	<u>berapa</u>	'how many'
<u>hari</u>	'day'		

You may find some difficulty in making this sound at the beginning of words:

<u>Rafli</u>	'Rafli'
<u>restoran</u>	'restaurant'
<u>rumah</u>	'house'

If you do, it may help you to practice by yourself pronouncing these words with a vowel, say a or e, in front of them. Then when you feel confident you are pronouncing the words correctly in this way, you can try to pronounce these words only thinking the vowel you have placed before them, without pronouncing it.

When the sequence er stands before a consonant, you will often hear only the r, not the vowel before it:

<u>pergi</u>	'go'
<u>bertanya</u>	'ask a question'

## 4b.3. Notes

Note 4b.3.1. 'You' and 'we'.

The words tuantuan 'you (pl.), you gentlemen' and sodarasodara 'you (pl. sodara)' are used when speaking to one or more of a group. The choice is dependent on the nature of the addressees.

The words kami and kita are both used where English has 'we, us'. The word kami is used if the addressee is excluded and for this reason we translate it 'we (exclusive)'. The word kita is used if the addressee is included and is correspondingly translated 'we (inclusive)'.

Note 4b.3.2. A.M. and P.M.

In daily speech reference to A.M. and P.M. is usually made by specifying the period of the day after giving the time. Thus:

djam dua siang. 'It's two P.M. (lit. it's two in the early afternoon).'

pukul empat sorè. 'It's four P.M. (lit. it's four in the late afternoon).'

pukul tudjuh malam. 'It's seven P.M. (lit. it's seven at night).'

pukul empat pagi. 'It's four A.M. (lit. four in the morning).'

For 'noon' and 'midnight' the words tengahhari and tengahmalam respectively are added (cf. 4b.1.4-5).

## 4b.4. Exercises

## 4b.4.1. Pronunciation.

<u>kiri</u>	'left'	<u>Anwar</u>	'Anwar'
<u>sekarang</u>	'now'	<u>kabar</u>	'news'
<u>hari</u>	'day'	<u>pergi</u>	'go'
<u>dari</u>	'from'	<u>bertanja</u>	'ask a question'
<u>berapa</u>	'how many'	<u>rumah</u>	'house'
<u>kereta</u>	'car'	<u>Rafli</u>	'Rafli'
<u>sore</u>	'late afternoon'	<u>restoran</u>	'restaurant'
<u>berangkat</u>	'leave'		

## 4b.4.2. Variations.

a. djam berapa | tuantuan berangkat dari Bandung?

1. pukul berapa | tuantuan akan berangkat?
2. djam berapa | sodarasodara mau datang?
3. djam berapa | saja harus datang?
4. nona akan sampèy/ djam berapa?

b. kami berangkat/ djam satu.

1. kita berangkat/ djam tiga/ duapuluh lima menit.
2. merèka sampèy/ pukul lima sepuluh menit.
3. tuan Semit akan datang/ setengah tiga.
4. dia bolèh pergi/ djam tujuh.
5. kami bolèh berangkat/ bèsoq.

## 4b.4.3. Translations.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. pukul <u>berapa</u>   Anwar datang ke<br/>Djakarta?</p> <p>2. <u>djam berapa</u>   nona akan kesetasyon?</p> <p>3. kari maw pergi ke Hotèl Selamat/<br/>setengah <u>nam</u>.</p> <p>4. Anwar/ bolèh berangkat ke <u>Surabaja</u>.</p> <p>5. <u>bila</u>   soðarasodara bolèh berangkat?</p> <p>6. <u>kapan</u>   sodarasodara akan sampèj di<br/>Bandung?</p> <p>7. kita maw pergi ke <u>Surabaja</u>.</p> <p>8. soðarasodara/ bolèh bertanja <u>disana</u>.</p> <p>9. <u>djam berapa</u>   saja bolèh datang?</p> <p>10. tentu <u>sadja</u>   sodara bolèh bertanja<br/>disini.</p> | <p>1. At what time did Anwar come to<br/>Djakarta?</p> <p>2. At what time will you go to the<br/>station, miss?</p> <p>3. We would like to go to Hotel Selamat<br/>at five thirty.</p> <p>4. Anwar may leave (if he wishes) for<br/>Surabaja.</p> <p>5. When will you be allowed to leave?</p> <p>6. When will you arrive in Bandung?</p> <p>7. We would like to go to Surabaja.</p> <p>8. You may (= will be permitted to)<br/>ask questions there.</p> <p>9. What time may I come?</p> <p>10. Of course you may ask (about things)<br/>here.</p> |
|--|--|

4b.4.4. Give the Indonesian for the following:

a. Numbers.

17	16	27	14
8	9	13	20
23	11	6	19

b. Times.

2:30	7:30	6:00 exactly
3:45	12:30	27 minutes to 7 A.M.
1:20	12 midnight	13 minutes after 9 P.M.
9:25	12 noon	22 minutes after 10 A.M.
8:15	10 A.M.	18 minutes to 11 P.M.
6:10	11 P.M.	29 minutes to 8 A.M.

## 4b.4.5. Responses.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. kerèta-api/ akan berangkat djam<br>berapa?                   | 1. akan berangkat/ setengah duabelas.                   |
| 2. apa tuan tidaq mau  hotèl itu?                               | 2. ja  hotèl itu/ tidaq baig.                           |
| 3. sodara maw pulang/ pukul berapa?                             | 3. saja maw pulang/ pukul duabelas<br>tengahmalam.      |
| 4. apa sodara mau  pulpèn ini?                                  | 4. ja  saja mau  pulpèn itu.                            |
| 5. Rumah-makan Selamat/ dimana?                                 | 5. Rumah-makan Selamat/ disebelah kanan.                |
| 6. djam berapa  bis itu sampèy disini?                          | 6. djam duabelas/ lèwat tudjuhbelas<br>menit.           |
| 7. kapan kerèta-api dari Bandung sampèy<br>di Djakarta?         | 7. kerèta-api itu/ akan sampèy/ pukul<br>satu siang.    |
| 8. djam berapa  nona Suarni akan<br>berangkat?                  | 8. dia akan berangkat/ djam dua empat<br>puluh tudjuh.  |
| 9. kapan tuan Semit akan sampèy dihotèl<br>ini?                 | 9. tuan itu/ akan sampèy/ pukul<br>duabelas tengahhari. |
| 10. kita akan berangkat kemana  sekarang?                       | 10. kita akan berangkat de Bandung <br>sekarang.        |
| 11. kita akan sampèy dimana  pukul<br>duabelas tengahhari?      | 11. kita akan sampèy di Semarang.                       |
| 12. kami akan pergi pukul berapa?                               | 12. sodarasodara akan pergi/ pukul<br>sepuluh pagi ini. |
| 13. sodarasodara akan sampèy dimana <br>pukul sebelas pagi ini? | 13. kami akan sampèy di Djakarta.                       |
| 14. merèka maw berangkat kemana  djam<br>sepuluh?               | 14. merèka maw berangkat ke Bandung<br>djuga'.          |

15. kapan | merèka akan datang

kesetasyon-bis ini?

16. sodarasodara akan datang djam

berapa | sorè ini?

17. djam berapa | kita sampèy di Djakarta?

18. djam berapa | kami akan berangkat

dari Djakarta?

19. belèh sodarasodara datang sekarang?

20. tjoba' katakan djam berapa |

sekarang.

15. merèka akan datang/ djam empat sorè.

16. kami akan datang/ djam lima.

17. djam duabelas limabelas siang.

18. sodarasodara akan berangkat dari

Djakarta/ djam dua limapuluh lima.

19. tentu sacja. kemana | kita akan pergi?

20. sekarang/ djam sepuluh lèwat

seperempat.

LESSON 5

5a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

English

Abdul

Abdul

1. selamat sorè | Abdul.

1. Good afternoon, Abdul.

2. ma'af. belum sorè.

2. Beg pardon, it isn't late afternoon yet.

baru

as yet only, have just

3. baru djam setengah dua.

3. It's only half-past one (as yet).

hari

day

masih

still

4. hari/ masih siang.

4. It's still early afternoon.

5. apa sodara sudah makan?

5. Have you eaten?

6. belum | saja belum makan.

6. No, I haven't eaten yet.

rupanja

apparently

7. djam saja/ tjepat | rupanja.

7. My watch seems to be fast (lit. my watch is fast apparently).

bagèymana

how

djam-tangan

wrist watch

Minar

Minar

8. bagèymana | djam-tangan Minar?

8. How is Minar's wrist watch?

sudah

already, has

rusaq

not be working right,

be broken

9. djam-tangannja/ sudah rusaq.

9. Her wrist watch isn't working right.



t.jot.joq

accurate

10. tidaq t.jot.joq lagi.

10. It isn't accurate any more.

selalu

always

lambat

late, slow

11. selalu lambat.

11. It's always slow.

biasanja

usually

12. djam Subagjo/ biasanja/ t.jot.joq.

12. Subagjo's watch is usually accurate.

menurut

according to

13. menurut djam dia/ sudah pukul tiga.13. According to his watch it's three  
o'clock.kalaw

if

begitu

so, that way

14. kalaw begitu/ sudah sorè.14. In that case (lit., if it is so),  
it is late afternoon.lapar

hungry

haus

thirsty

15. ma'af saja sudah haus.

15. Excuse me, I am thirsty.

mari

let's, come here

minum

drink

kopi

coffee

tèh

tea

aèr

water

16. mari kita minum kopi.

16. Let's drink some coffee.

17. terimakasih saja baru minum kopi.17. Thank you. I have just had some  
coffee.

## 5a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The t of Indonesian is like the 't' of 'step'. It is also like the 't' of 'tin', but without its accompanying puff of breath. Be careful NOT to use the 't' in words like 'meaty', 'rating' for Indonesian t in any case. The Indonesian will usually mistake this sound for his r.

The 'd' of Indonesian sounds something like the 'd' of 'den'. [It is not like the 'd' of 'needy' if in your speech this is like the 't' of 'meaty' and different from the 'd' of 'den'. To most Indonesians the 'd' of 'needy' as pronounced by most Americans sounds like their r. Javanese speakers often pronounce a d in the sequence nd like other Indonesians. However when d stands alone, Javanese speakers generally pronounce a d like a t but make the following vowel very breathy and usually low-pitched.

Furthermore Javanese speakers will generally pronounce a t (in most cases) with the tip of the tongue at the lower edge of the upper teeth whereas they pronounce a d (in most cases) with the tip of the tongue touching the gum above (and not touching) the upper teeth; that is slightly ABOVE the place where it usually touches in making the English 'd'.]

## 5a.3. Notes

Note 5a.3.1. sudah and belum.

It is not always easy to tell when to use sudah. In the sentence djam-tangannya/ sudah rusaq. 'Her wristwatch is not working (i.e. out of commission).' (5a.1.9) the presence of sudah indicates that the present state of the watch is the result of a change. If sudah is omitted, the implication is that the watch is not in working order, but it hasn't been in working order for as far back as the speaker is considering. Thus the difference between the following sentences:

djam saja/ tjepat. 'My watch is fast.' (cf. 5a.1.7)

djam saja/ sudah tjepat. 'My watch is (i.e. has become, gotten to be) fast.'

So also:

hari/ siang. 'It is early afternoon (as you seem to forget).'

(cf. 5a.1.4)

hari/ sudah siang. 'It is early afternoon already.'

The latter of these two is much the commoner.

The word belum is the negative which corresponds to sudah. It is, as it were, the equivalent of the sequence tidak + sudah; this sequence however does not occur. Here are some typical questions with sudah followed by affirmative and negative replies:

1. apa kerèta-api/ sudah berangkat? 'Has the train left?'

sudah | (kerèta-api/) sudah berangkat. 'Yes, the train has left.'

belum | (kerèta-api/) belum berangkat. 'No. It (the train) hasn't left yet.'

Note 5a.3.1. Cont.

2. apa kawan sodara/ sudah datang? 'Has your friend come?'

sudah sudah datang. 'Yes. (He's) come.'

belum belum datang. 'No. (He) hasn't come yet.'

Note 5a.3.2. The predicator and aspectuals.

We will call the main word of the predicate the PREDICATOR.

In the following sentence tjepat is the predicator:

djam saja tjepat. 'My watch is fast.' (cf. 5a.1.7)

saja makan. 'I am eating, ate.'

The following words in the basic sentences are called ASPECTUALS:

baru 'have just', sudah 'already', belum 'not yet', masih 'still'.

An aspectual in one of its typical uses comes before the predicator:

saja baru makan. 'I have just eaten.' (cf. 5a.1.17)

saja sudah makan. 'I have eaten.' (cf. 5a.1.5)

saja belum makan. 'I haven't eaten yet.' (cf. 5a.1.6)

saja masih makan. 'I am still eating.' (cf. 5a.1.4)

The aspectual belum is in many ways a replacement for the sequence tidaq + sudah. [You should be careful NOT TO USE this sequence.] In this sense belum is the negative of sudah. Similarly the negative of masih is the sequence tidaq ... lagi 'not .... any more, no longer.'

saja tidaq makan lagi. 'I am not eating any more, I've

stopped eating (= I am not still eating).' (cf. 5a.1.10)

Like the sentences above are the following:

(hari) baru sorè. 'It has just become late afternoon.

(hari) sudah sorè. 'It is (i.e. has become) late afternoon.

(hari) masih sorè. 'It is still late afternoon.'

(hari) tidaq sorè lagi. 'It isn't late afternoon any more.'

## Note 5a.3.3. Possession.

As the equivalent of English 'my watch', Indonesian has djam saja.

With other pronouns there are the following expressions:

- djam sodara 'your watch'  
 djam kita 'our (inclusive) watch'  
 djam kami 'our (exclusive) watch'  
 djam merèka 'their watch'  
djamnja 'his, her, its watch'

Instead of djamnja the common way of saying 'his, her, its watch', the expression djam dia 'his, her watch' is used if the owner (is animate and) is being contrasted with a different one. Notice that nja is written together with the preceding word in accordance with the rules of Indonesian orthography.

A noun indicating the possessor follows another noun:

- djam Subagjo 'Subagjo's watch'  
 djam-tangan Minar 'Minar's wristwatch'  
 djam kawan sodara 'Your friend's watch'

## Note 5a.3.4. Free Adverbials.

Some words and expressions have a loose association with the sentence. They function as neither subject nor predicate. Thus:

- djam Subagjo/ biasanja/ tjotjoq. 'Subagjo's watch is usually accurate.' (5a.1.12)

The word biasanja is neither the subject (this being djam Subagjo) nor the predicate (this being tjotjoq). We call the word biasanja a FREE ADVERBIAL. It can be used quite freely in position, (1) before the subject, (2) between the subject and predicate as above and (3) after the predicate: e.g.

(1) biasanja/ djam Subagjo/ tjotjog. 'Usually Subagjo's watch is accurate.'

(3) djam Subagjo/ tjotjog | biasanja. 'S.'s watch is accurate as a rule.'

Another word of this type in the Basic Sentences is rupanja 'apparently'. Consequently there are the following sentences:

djam Subagjo/ rupanja/ tjotjog. 'S.'s watch is apparently accurate.'

djam Subagjo/ tjotjog | rupanja. (cf. 5a.1.7)  
rupanja/ djam Subagjo/ tjotjog.

Note 5a.3.5. baru.

The word baru is used in two different ways. It is an aspectual (Note 5a.3.2) and it is also a numeral modifier. As a numeral modifier baru means that the number given is expected to be larger, but isn't as yet.

sekarang/ baru djam dua. 'Now it is only two o'clock (as yet).' (cf. 5a.1.3)

Since here baru could also be an aspectual; the meaning could also be 'It has just turned two' which, as you see, is not very different.

Note 5a.3.6. hari.

It is common to say both:

sudah sorè. 'It is (already) late afternoon.'

hari sudah sorè. 'It (lit. the day) is already late afternoon.'

The word hari, as it were, supplies a subject for sentences in which the predicator is a word for a period of the day. In giving time by the clock hari can perform the same function:

hari sudah pukul dua. 'It is (already) two o'clock.'

## 5a.4. Exercises

## 5a.4.1. Pronunciation.

<u>tari</u>	'dance'	<u>kura</u>	'spleen'
<u>dari</u>	'from'	<u>buta</u>	'blind'
<u>mati</u>	'die'	<u>muda</u>	'young'
<u>tua</u>	'old'		
<u>dua</u>	'two'	<u>scrè</u>	'late afternoon'
		<u>kota</u>	'city'
<u>pantèy</u>	'shore'	<u>roda</u>	'wheel.'
<u>pandèy</u>	'skilful'		
<u>larang</u>	'forbid'		
<u>matang</u>	'ripe'		
<u>ladang</u>	'cultivated field'		
<u>biru</u>	'blue'		
<u>situ</u>	'there'		
<u>kiri</u>	'left'		
<u>Siti</u>	'Siti'		
<u>Didi</u>	'Didi'		

5a.4.2. Variations.

a. belum sorè.

1. sudah sorè.
2. belum malam.
3. baru siang.
4. masih pagi.

b. hari masih siang.

1. hari masih sorè.
2. hari sudah sorè.
3. hari belum malam.
4. hari baru pagi.
5. hari sudah djam lima.

c. apa sodara sudah makan?

1. saja belum makan.
2. kami masih makan.
3. merèka sudah minum aer.
4. apa tuantuan sudah haus?
5. saja sudah lapar.



## 5a.4.2. Variations Cont.

- d. djam saja tjepat | rupanja.
1. djam-tangan saja/ lambat rupanja.
  2. tupanja/ kerèta-api Subagjo lambat.
  3. biasanja/ bis itu/ tjepat.
  4. bis kita/ rupanja/ sudah rusaq.
- e. bagèymana | djam-tangan Minar?
1. bagèymana | djamnja?
  2. dirana | djam Subagjo | Minar?
  3. apa ini/ djam Minar | Subagjo?
  4. bagèymana | sekarang?
- f. menurut djam dia / sudah pukultiga.
1. menurut djamnja/ baru djam dua.
  2. menurut saja/ djamnja/ lambat.
  3. menurut Subagjo/ Suarni/ tidaq datang.
  4. menurut djam Minar/ djam saja/ tjotjod.
- g. kalaw begitu / sudah sorè.
1. kalaw begitu / hari sudah sorè.
  2. kalaw sudah sorè / saja harus pergi.
  3. kalaw belum malam / saja tidaq-usah pulang.
  4. kalaw sudah tengahhari / saja maw makan.
- h. mari kita minum kopi.
1. mari kita makan.
  2. mari kita pergi kepasar.
  3. mari kita berangkat | sekarang.
  4. mari kita minum tèh.

## 5a.4.3. Translations.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. hari/ baru <u>sorè</u> .                                       | 1. It's only late afternoon.   |
| 2. tas saja/ sudah rusak <u>lagi</u> .                            | 2. My bag is broken again.   |
| 3. tas saja/ rusak di <u>hotèl</u> .                              | 3. My bag broke at the hotel.  |
| 4. kopi ini/ <u>baik</u> .  | 4. This coffee's good.   |
| 5. Subagjo/ sudah <u>baik</u> sekarang.                           | 5. Subagjo is well now.  |
| 6. djam saja/ masih belum <u>baik</u> .                           | 6. My watch still doesn't work<br>right (yet).                             |
| 7. saja belum <u>makan</u> pagi ini.                              | 7. I haven't eaten yet this morning.                                       |
| 8. kami belum minum <u>tèh</u> sorè ini.                          | 8. We haven't yet had tea this afternoon.                                  |
| 9. kami sudah makan di rumah <u>saja</u> .                        | 9. We have eaten at my house.  |
| 10. djam <u>berapa</u> sodara mau makan?                          | 10. At what time do you want to eat?                                       |
| 11. <u>kapan</u> sodara mau minum tèh?                            | 11. When would you like to have tea?                                       |
| 12. Subagjo/ baru <u>datang</u> .                                 | 12. Subagjo has just come.   |
| 13. kerèta-api/ baru <u>berangkat</u> .                           | 13. The train has just left.   |
| 14. saja baru makan di rumah <u>Rafli</u> .                       | 14. I have just eaten at Rafli's house.                                    |
| 15. kalaw <u>sorè</u> / sodara mau <u>kemana</u> ?                | 15. In the (lit. if it is) late after-<br>noon where would you like to go? |
| 16. sorè ini/ saja mau ke rumah <u>Apul</u> .                     | 16. This afternoon I would like to go<br>to Apul's house.                  |
| 17. kalaw <u>siang</u> / sodara makan <u>dimana</u> ?             | 17. In the early afternoon (lit. if it<br>is), where do you eat?           |
| 18. kalaw <u>siang</u> / biasanja/ saja makan<br><u>dirumah</u> . | 18. In the (early) afternoon I usually<br>eat at home.                     |
| 19. siang ini/ saja akan makan di rumah<br><u>Sukardjo</u> .      | 19. This afternoon I am going to eat at<br>Sukardjo's house.               |
| 20. hari/ sudah <u>siang</u> .                                    | 20. It is (early) afternoon already.                                       |
| 21. hari/ sudah djam <u>tiga</u> .                                | 21. It's three o'clock already.  |

## 5a.4.4. Responses.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. mari kita makan <u>sekarang</u> .                 | 1. <u>baiklah</u> .   |
| 2. mari kita minum <u>tèh</u> .                      | 2. <u>ja</u>   <u>marilah</u> . (Yes, let's).                     |
| 3. djam <u>berapa</u>   sodara minum kopi?           | 3. biasanja/ saja minum kopi <u>pagi</u> .                        |
| 4. apa sudah <u>sorè</u> ?                           | 4. <u>belum</u>   belum <u>sorè</u>   masih <u>siang</u> .        |
| 5. kalaw <u>malam</u> / sodara makan <u>dimana</u> ? | 5. biasanja/ saja makan <u>dirumah</u> .                          |
| 6. apa sodara mau makan <u>dirèstoran</u> ?          | 6. <u>ma'af</u> . saja harus makan <u>dirumah</u>  <br>hari ini.  |
| 7. malam ini / sodara pergi <u>kemana</u> ?          | 7. malam ini / saja berangkat ke <u>Surabaya</u> .                |
| 8. apa djam sodara / <u>tjotjog</u> ?                | 8. <u>tidaq</u>   djam saja <u>tjepat</u> sedikit.                |
| 9. apa djam sodara <u>lambat</u> ?                   | 9. <u>ja</u>   djam saja <u>lambat</u> sedikit.                   |
| 10. apa <u>pulpèn</u> sodara / <u>rusaq</u> ?        | 10. <u>tidaq</u>   <u>pulpèn</u> saja <u>baik</u> .               |
| 11. <u>potlot</u> sodara <u>baik</u> ?               | 11. <u>tidaq</u>   sudah <u>rusaq</u> .                           |
| 12. apa <u>mèdja</u> ini <u>baik</u> ?               | 12. <u>ja</u>   masih <u>baik</u> .                               |
| 13. <u>dimana</u>   Sukardjo?                        | 13. <u>tidaq</u> <u>ada</u>   <u>disini</u>   baru <u>pergi</u> . |
| 14. <u>kapan</u>   dia kembali?                      | 14. <u>itu</u> dia   dia baru <u>kembali</u> .                    |
| 15. menurut djam sodara / pukul <u>berapa</u> ?      | 15. menurut djam saja / baru pukul <u>tiga</u> .                  |
| 16. <u>tegèymana</u>   menurut djam sodara?          | 16. menurut djam saja / masih belum<br>pukul <u>tiga</u> .        |
| — 17. apa djam sodara / <u>betul</u> ?               | 17. <u>ja</u>   djam saja / <u>tjotjog</u> .                      |
| — 18. apa saja masih bolèh <u>bertanja</u> ?         | 18. tentu <u>sadja</u>   <u>silahkan</u> .                        |
| — 19. apa sodarasodara sudah <u>makan</u> ?          | 19. <u>ja</u>   <u>sudah</u>   kami baru <u>makan</u> .           |
| — 20. pukul <u>berapa</u>   biasanja   sodara makan? | 20. biasanja / kami makan / djam delapan<br><u>tepat</u> .        |

5b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian

English

harga

price

harganja

its price

1. berapa harganja?

1. How much does it cost?

2. berapa harga djamnja?

2. How much does his watch cost?

3. djam siapa?

3. Whose watch?

kawan

friend

4. djam kawan sodara.

4. Your friend's watch.

rupiah

rupiah

seribu

a thousand

limaribu

five thousand

seratus

a hundred

tigaratus

three hundred

5. harganja/ limaribu tigaratus rupiah.

5. It cost five thousand three hundred  
rupiah.

tau or

know

tahu

6. apa sodara tau?

6. Do you know?

7. rumah sukardjo/ berapa harganja?

7. How much did Sukardjo's house cost?

kirakira

about, approximately

sedjuta

a million

duadjuta

two million

8. kirakira sedjuta rupiah.

8. About a million rupiah.

9. berapa harga rokoq itu?

9. How much are those cigarettes?

sèn

cent

10. rokoq ini/ harganja/ tigapuluh  
rupiah limapuluh sèn.10. These cigarettes are thirty rupiah  
and fifty cents.beri

give

11. berilah saja rokoq itu.

11. Give me those cigarettes.

tambah

add

sama

is the same

dengan

with, by

12. satu/ tambah dua/ sama dengan tiga.12. One and two is (lit. is the same  
with) three.12a. satu/ tambah dua/ tiga.

12a. One and two is three.

no1

zero

13. dua/ kurang dua/ sama dengan no1.

13. Two minus (lit. less) two is zero.

kali

a time, times

14. empat kali tiga/ sama dengan  
duabelas.

14. Four times three is twelve.

dibagi

be divided

15. sepuluh/ dibagi dua/ sama dengan  
lima.

15. Ten divided by two is five.

Higher Numerals

<u>tigapuluh</u>	30	seratus <u>satu</u>	101
<u>tigapuluh satu</u>	31	etc.	
<u>tigapuluh dua</u>	32	seratus <u>sebelas</u>	111
<u>tigapuluh tiga</u>	33	<u>duaratus</u>	200
<u>tigapuluh empat</u>	34	<u>duaratus duapuluh</u>	220
<u>tigapuluh lima</u>	35	<u>tigaratus</u>	300
<u>tigapuluh nam</u>	36	<u>tigaratus limapuluh satu</u>	351
<u>tigapuluh tudjuh</u>	37	<u>empatatus</u>	400
<u>tigapuluh delapan</u>	38	<u>limaratus</u>	500
<u>tigapuluh sembilan</u>	39	<u>namatus</u>	600
<u>empatpuluh</u>	40	<u>tudjuhratus</u>	700
<u>empatpuluh satu</u>	41	<u>delapanatus</u>	800
etc.		<u>sembilanatus</u>	900
<u>limapuluh</u>	50	<u>seribu</u>	1,000
<u>nampuluh</u>	60	<u>duaribu</u>	2,000
<u>tudjuhpuh</u>	70	<u>sepuluhribu seratus</u>	10,100
<u>delapanpuh</u>	80	<u>duaratusribu sepuluh</u>	200,010
<u>sembilanpuh</u>	90	<u>sedjuta</u>	1,000,000
<u>seratus</u>	100	<u>sepuluh djuta</u>	10,000,000

## 5b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The Indonesian sounds p, k are respectively very much like the 'p' of 'spin', and the 'k' of 'skin'. These sounds are also like the 'p' of 'pat', the 't' of 'top' and the 'k' of 'kit' without the puff of breath that accompanies these sounds in English. You can test for this puff of breath by holding a mirror before your mouth as you pronounce these sounds. As you pronounce the first sound, a mist will form on the mirror because of the puff of breath.

English 'p', 't' and 'k' do not have the puff of breath if they stand after a loud vowel and before a soft vowel. Notice the difference between the 'p' of 'mopet' and that of 'pit' and the difference between the 'k' sound in 'wicket' and that of 'kit'. If you pronounce 'mopet' and 'wicket' with a mirror before your mouth, no (or relatively little) mist will form at the time you pronounce the 'p' or 'k'. The same kind of 'p' and 'k' occurs in 'spin' and 'skin'. The 'p' and 'k' of these words are very much like Indonesian p and k: sampèy 'reach', kapan 'when', apa 'what', kiri 'left', buku 'book', makan 'eat'.

Indonesian p and k at the end of a word are likewise not usually followed by a puff of breath. This is also true in the common American pronunciation of English: harap 'hope', atap 'roof', potlot 'pencil', tjepat 'fast', lèwat 'past', empat 'four'.

Wherever a final k is pronounced, it is pronounced without a puff of breath after it. Nearly all Indonesians pronounce the following words with a final k: pilek 'have a cold', musik 'music'. Where we have written q, speakers of Sundanese and Batak generally pronounce a k-sound, but many perhaps most, other Indonesians pronounce a glottal stop. Thus:

baiq (written baik) 'good'                      rokoq (written rokok) 'cigarette'

## 5b.3. Notes

## 5b.3.1. Absolute expressions.

In the sentence rumah Sukardjo/ berapa harganja?' (lit. S.'s house how much its price) How much did S.'s house cost?' (5b.1.7) the phrase rumah Sukardjo is referred to afterwards by the suffixed pronoun nja. We call such expressions ABSOLUTE EXPRESSIONS. Notice that an absolute expression and the phrase with the pronoun correspond to a simpler phrase in which the absolute expression is the possessor:

rumah Sukardjo/ harganja/..... '(lit. S.'s house its price..... )'

harga rumah Sukardjo/ ..... 'the price of S.'s house.....'

harga rokoq itu/ ..... 'The price of those cigarettes ..... '

rokoq itu/ harganja/ ..... '(lit. those cigarettes their price .....)'

## Note 5b.3.2. kirakira.

The word kirakira 'approximately' is used exclusively with numerals.



## 5b.4. Exercises

## 5b.4.1. Pronunciation

## a. Non-final p and k contrasted with b and g.

<u>sampèy</u>	'reach'	<u>kabar</u>	'news'
<u>lambat</u>	'late, slow'	<u>gambar</u>	'picture'
<u>pad,jaq</u>	'tax'	<u>kali</u>	'river'
<u>bad,jaq</u>	'plow'	<u>gali</u>	'dig'
<u>pagi</u>	'morning'	<u>paku</u>	'nail'
<u>bagi</u>	'for'	<u>lagu</u>	'melody'
<u>lapar</u>	'hungry'	<u>kikir</u>	'file'
<u>sabar</u>	'patient'	<u>gigi</u>	'tooth'
<u>sapu</u>	'wipe'	<u>daki</u>	'climb'
<u>abu</u>	'ash'	<u>lagi</u>	'again'

## b. Final p, t, k, q, '.

<u>harap</u>	'hope'	<u>musik</u>	'music'
<u>potlot</u>	'pencil'	<u>kataq</u>	'frog'
<u>tjepat</u>	'fast'	<u>baig</u>	'good'
<u>lèwat</u>	'pass'	<u>djuga'</u>	'also'
<u>empat</u>	'four'	<u>minta'</u>	'request'
<u>pilek</u>	'have a cold'		

## 5b.4.2. Variations.

a. berapa | harganja?

1. dimana | rumahnja?
2. siapa | kawannja?
3. kemana | kerèta-apinja?
4. bagèymana | bisnja?

b. berapa | harga djamnja?

1. berapa | harga rumahnja?
2. berapa | harga hotèl itu?
3. berapa | harga tasnja?
4. harga tasnja/ seribu rupiah.

c. djam siapa?

1. djam siapa | djam ini?
2. rumah siapa | itu?
3. tas ini/ tas siapa?
4. rokoq siapa | disitu?

d. rumah Sukardjo/ berapa | harganja?

1. rumah Sukardjo/ sedjuta rupiah.
2. rumah Subagjo/ harganja/ duadjuta.
3. potlot ini/ lima rupiah/
4. pulpèn ini/ seratus rupiah | harganja.

e. satu tambah dua/ tiga.

1. tiga kurang tiga/ nol.
2. lima kali lima/ duapuluh lima.

## 5b.4.2. Variations. Cont.

3. tigapuluh dibagi sepuluh/ tiga.
4. sepuluh tambah tiga/ sama dengan tigabelas.
5. tudjuh kali delapan/ sama dengan limapuluh enam.

## 5b.4.3. Translations.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. apa dia <u>tau</u> berapa harganja?                    | 1. Does he know how much it is?                       |
| 2. apa dia <u>katakan</u> berapa harganja?                | 2. Did he say how much it was?                        |
| 3. saja tidaq <u>tau</u> dimana Hotèl Duta.               | 3. I don't know where the Hotel Duta<br>is.           |
| 4. satu djam-tangan/ <u>berapa</u> harganja?              | 4. How much is a wrist watch?                         |
| 5. kirakira <u>berapa</u> harga hotèl itu?                | 5. About how much is the price of<br>that hotel?      |
| 6. rumah kawan Subagjo/ <u>dimana</u> ?                   | 6. Where is Subagjo's friend's house?                 |
| 7. hotèl saja/ tidaq <u>sama</u> dengan<br>hotèl Subagjo. | 7. My hotel is not the same as<br>Subagjo's hotel.    |
| 8. rokoq ini/ sama dengan rokoq <u>saja</u> .             | 8. These cigarettes are the same as<br>my cigarettes. |

## 5b.4.4. Responses.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>berapa</u> ! harga djam ini?                  | 1. harga djam itu/ limaribu <u>rupiah</u> .                                 |
| 2. <u>berapa</u> ! harga tas itu?                   | 2. tas itu/ harganja/ seribu limaratus<br><u>rupiah</u> .                   |
| 3. rumah itu/ <u>berapa</u> ! harganja?             | 3. harga rumah itu/ kirakira sedjuta<br><u>rupiah</u> .                     |
| 4. mèdja ini/ harganja/ <u>berapa</u> ?             | 4. mèdja itu/ tigaribu <u>rupiah</u> ! harganja.                            |
| 5. sodara tau <u>berapa</u> ! harga rokoq ini?      | 5. rokoq itu/ harganja/ tigapuluh<br><u>rupiah</u> ! limapuluh <u>sèn</u> . |
| 6. satu tambah tiga/ sama dengan<br><u>berapa</u> ? | 6. satu tambah tiga/ <u>empat</u> .   |
| 7. tiga kali tiga/ <u>berapa</u> ?                  | 7. tiga kali tiga/ sama dengan<br><u>sembilan</u> .                         |
| 8. lima kurang dua/ sama dengan <u>berapa</u> ?     | 8. lima kurang dua/ sama dengan <u>tiga</u> .                               |
| 9. duapuluh dibagi sepuluh/ <u>berapa</u> ?         | 9. duapuluh dibagi sepuluh/ <u>dua</u> .                                    |

5b.4.5. Read the following in Indonesian.

a.  $5 + 4 = 9$

$$7 + 12 = 19$$

$$500 + 21 = 521$$

$$1012 + 102 = 1114$$

b.  $20 - 3 = 17$

$$52 - 12 = 40$$

$$156 - 32 = 124$$

$$2357 - 157 = 2200$$

c.  $5 \times 4 = 20$

$$6 \times 9 = 54$$

$$100 \times 100 = 10,000$$

$$25 \times 20 = 500$$

d.  $30 \div 6 = 5$

$$100 \div 25 = 4$$

$$1000 \div 100 = 10$$

$$55 \div 5 = 11$$

LESSON 6

Part 1. Review of Lessons 1 - 3

I. Preliminary.

1. Pronunciation.

a. n, nj, ng.

<u>mana</u>	<u>tanja</u>	<u>tangan</u>
<u>guna</u>	<u>punja</u>	<u>bunga</u>
<u>Minah</u>	<u>bibinja</u>	<u>singa</u>
<u>senang</u>	<u>kenjang</u>	<u>dengan</u>
<u>menurut</u>	<u>menjuruh</u>	<u>mengurus</u>
<u>nona</u>	<u>njonja</u>	<u>potongan</u>

b. tj and dj.

<u>tjutji</u>	<u>djudi</u>
<u>bitjara</u>	<u>djalan</u>
<u>bètja</u>	<u>mèdja</u>
<u>tjepat</u>	<u>djelas</u>
<u>antjam</u>	<u>pandjang</u>

2. Negate the following sentences by using bukan or tidak.

1. itu/ potlot.
2. ini/ pulpèn.
3. itu/ betul.
4. orang itu/ sodara Apul.
5. dia kembali/ hari ini.
6. itu buku djuga'.
7. sodara maw pergi?
8. barang itu/ papan-tulis.

9. dia akan pergi kepasar.
10. orang itu/ sodara Suarni | sodara Subagjo. .
11. sodara itu/ harus pergi kepasar.
12. tuan Semit/ harus pulang sekarang.
13. sodara maw pergi sekarang?
14. setasyon-bis/ ada disana.
15. ada r`estoran disitu djuga'.
16. hot`el/ disebelah kanan.
17. disebelah kiri/ ada setasyon-ker`eta-api.
18. r`estoran didepan/ baiq djuga'.
19. sekarang/ djam setengah dua.
20. itu kurang terang | untuq dia.

3. There are two ways of changing the sentences in 2 into yes-no questions by using apa. Do this in both ways to each sentence.
4. Change the sentences in 2 into negative yes-no questions by using apa and bukan/tidak.
5. Translate the following into Indonesian.
  - a. As said to a male teacher:
    1. Please repeat it.
    2. Would you say it once more?
    3. Please say it louder.
  - b. As said to a woman teacher:
    4. Would you say it a little more slowly?
    5. Please speak a little louder.
    6. Please say it again.

c. As said by a teacher to a student:

7. Please repeat it.
8. Please point to the chair.
9. Please speak a little louder.
10. Would you say it a little faster?

II. Translate the following into Indonesian. After you have finished, compare your sentences with those referred to in the accompanying parentheses. Some of the sentences referred to are exact translations; others are merely suggestive:

1. How do you do? (1a.1.1)
2. See you again. (1a.1.4)
3. Please excuse me, ma'am. (1a.1.9)
4. Oh, it's nothing, Mr. Sumitro. (1a.1.13a)
5. I beg your pardon, Miss. (1a.1.10)
6. Is that a fountain pen? (1b.1.5)
7. That is not Mr. Sumitro. (1b.1.9)
8. No, it's not true, Mrs. Sukardjo. (1b.1.12a)
9. Good afternoon, Suwarni. (2a.1.2)
10. What is this, Subagjo? (2a.1.7)
11. That man is not Apul. (1b.1.9)
12. Who is that person? (2a.1.12)
13. He came back today. (2a.1.17)
14. He doesn't have a match either. (2b.1.4)
15. With your permission. (2b.1.1)
16. Do you have a pencil? (2b.1.1)
17. Where do you want to go? (2b.1.8)
18. He has to go to the market. (2b.1.9)



19. They are going to go home now. (2b.1.11)
20. Don't you have to go tomorrow? (2b.4.3.6)
21. May I ask a question? (3a.1.2)
22. Is the bus station over there? (3a.1.5)
23. The hotel is on the right. (3a.1.13)
24. There's a restaurant on the left. (3a.1.16)
25. There isn't a railroad station around here. (3a.1.18)
26. Subagjo is in the hotel. (3a.4.3.4)
27. There is no restaurant in that hotel. (3a.4.2.g.5)
28. Where is there a chair? (3a.1.10)
29. The restaurant in front is good too. (3a.4.3.8)
30. Who is at home now? (3a.4.5.9)
31. I don't quite understand that sentence. (3b.1.3)
32. Would you mind repeating it once again? (3b.1.5)
33. Please say it a little louder, sir. (3b.1.8)
34. Please speak a little more slowly. (3b.1.9)
35. Please point out the railroad station. (3b.1.13)
36. Would you like to go to Djakarta again? (3b.4.3.4)
37. I met Suarni at the market. (3b.4.3.12)
38. I'd like to go back slowly. (3b.4.7.9)
39. That sentence is not quite clear enough for him. (3b.4.7.6)
40. I would like to speak now. (3b.4.7.13)

III. Give a response in a few words to the following sentences. Avoid a one-word reply. At the place indicated in parentheses the same or a similar question accompanied by a reply is found among the "Responses":

1. sampèy ketemu lagi tuan. (1a.4.3.3)
2. selamat djalan. (1a.4.3.4)
3. harap ma'afkan saja. (1a.4.3.7)
4. apa ini/ pulpèn? (1b.4.3.1)
5. apa kabar njonja Semit.. (1b.4.3.8)
6. selamat sorè sodara.. (2a.4.3.8)
7. apa mèdja ini/ baiq? (2a.4.3.12)
8. apa kabar itu/ betul? (2a.4.3.14)
9. apa itu/ pèna djuga? (2a.4.3.3)
10. apa sodara ada rokoq? (2b.4.3.1)
11. permisi dulu. (2b.4.3.3)
12. nona maw pergi kemana? (2b.4.3.13)
13. apa tuan harus pulang sekarang? (2b.4.3.14)
14. apa sodara tidaq-usah pergi? (2b.4.3.6)
15. apa tuan Sukardjo/ tidaq punja pulpèn? (2b.4.3.9)
16. bolèh saja bertanja? (3a.4.4.1)
17. dimana potlot dan pulpèn? (3a.4.4.7)
18. apa ada mèdja dan kursi disitu? (3a.4.4.6)
19. apa tuan Semit/ maw pulang bèsoq? (3a.4.4.15)
20. dimana ada hotèl disini? (3a.4.4.4)
21. apa sodara harus pergi kesetasyon| sekarang? (3a.4.4.14)
22. apa ada rèsTORAN| disetasyon kerèta-api? (3a.4.4.11)
23. apa mau ibu katakan lebih keras? (3b.4.7.2)
24. apa kata itu kurang terang? (3b.4.7.5)

25. apa sodara maw kembali pelanpelan? (3b.4.7.9)
26. apa sodara maw tundjujukan setasyon itu? (3b.4.7.15)
27. dimana tuan ketemu Sukardjo? (3b.4.7.17)
28. tjoba' sodara tundjujukan tas. (3b.4.7.10)
29. apa sodara mengerti kalimat itu? (3b.4.7.11)

## Part 2. Review of Lessons 4 - 5

## I. Preliminary.

## 1. Pronunciation review.

## a. final h, q, ', and vowel.

<u>baik</u>	<u>ini</u>	<u>lebih</u>
<u>minut'</u>	<u>apa</u>	<u>baiklah</u>
<u>tidak</u>	<u>tiga</u>	<u>rumah</u>
<u>kataq</u>	<u>kata</u>	<u>boleh</u>
<u>masaq</u>	<u>masa</u>	<u>disebelah</u>
<u>masuk</u>	<u>bisu</u>	<u>basuh</u>

## b. r.

<u>rèstoran</u>	<u>tjari'</u>
<u>pergi</u>	<u>bitjara</u>
<u>duaratusribu</u>	<u>terang</u>
<u>kurang</u>	

## 2. Translate the following into Indonesian.

- |                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 11 A.M.                | 6. 8:30 A.M.      |
| 2. 12 midnight            | 7. 9:45 P.M.      |
| 3. twenty minutes after 5 | 8. 1:00 exactly   |
| 4. 4:15 P.M.              | 9. a quarter to 9 |
| 5. 3:20 A.M.              | 10. 6:35          |

3. Read the following numbers in Indonesian.

- |       |         |          |
|-------|---------|----------|
| 1. 27 | 10. 95  | 19. 742  |
| 2. 34 | 11. 14  | 20. 563  |
| 3. 62 | 12. 306 | 21. 9300 |
| 4. 88 | 13. 511 | 22. 4560 |
| 5. 49 | 14. 820 | 23. 8932 |
| 6. 16 | 15. 635 | 24. 6018 |
| 7. 10 | 16. 498 | 25. 5147 |
| 8. 53 | 17. 114 | 26. 1111 |
| 9. 71 | 18. 287 |          |

4. Say the number which is one less than those given in 3.

5. Say the number which is one more than those given in 3.

II. Translate the following into Indonesian. After you have finished, compare your sentences with those referred to in the accompanying parentheses. Some of the sentences referred to are exact translations; others are merely suggestive:

1. What time is it now? (4a.1.1)
2. It's two thirty. (4a.1.4)
3. It's ten minutes after twelve. (4a.1.5)
4. It's a quarter to five. (4a.1.6)
5. What time did you come? (4a.1.10)
6. We came at eight o'clock in the morning. (4a.1.11)
7. He will come again at nine P.M. (4a.1.13)
8. What time does the bus to Bandung come? (4a.4.2.3)
9. The train arrived at eleven at night. (4a.4.2.4)
10. At what time will you get home? (4a.4.2.2)

11. Please tell me what time it is. (4a.4.3.10)
12. At what time do you hope he will come? (4a.4.3.12)
13. I will be at the bus station at five in the afternoon. (4a.4.4.12)
14. I will ask there again at seven-thirty P.M. (4a.4.4.20)
15. Anwar went at twelve o'clock midnight. (4b.1.2.4)
16. Did you leave from Bandung at a quarter after four? (4b.1.4)
17. At what time will you leave for Surabaya? (4b.1.10)
18. The bus will leave at one in the afternoon. (4b.1.2.3.7)
19. I would like to leave for Bandung at four thirty in the  
afternoon. (4b.4.5.14)
20. The Selamat Restaurant is on the left. (4b.4.5.5)
21. Of course. Where shall we go now? (4b.4.5.19)
22. It isn't one o'clock yet. (5a.1.2)
23. It's only a quarter to four. (5a.1.3)
24. My watch seems to be fast. (5a.1.7)
25. Have you eaten? (5a.1.5)
26. Minar's wrist-watch isn't working right. (5a.1.8)
27. It's still early afternoon. (5a.1.4)
28. Sumitro's watch is usually accurate. (5a.1.12)
29. According to my watch it's exactly ten minutes to five. (5a.1.13)
30. In that case it's noon. (5a.1.14)
31. Excuse me, I am thirsty. (5a.1.15)
32. They've just had some coffee. (5a.1.17)
33. Let's have some tea. (5a.4.2.h.4)
34. Subagjo's train seems to be late. (5a.4.2.d.2)
35. If it's noon, I'd like to eat. (5a.4.2.g.4)
36. My bag broke at the hotel. (5a.4.3.3)

37. We haven't yet had tea this afternoon. (5a.4.3.8)
38. We've just eaten at Rafli's house. (5a.4.3.14)
39. This coffee's good. (5a.4.3.4)
40. Usually I have coffee in the morning. (5a.4.3.18)
41. How much is that wrist-watch? (5b.1.2)
42. It cost five thousand three hundred rupiah. (5b.1.5)
43. Sukardjo's house cost about a million rupiah. (5b.1.7)
44. Give me those cigarettes. (5b.1.11)
45. Where does the train go? (4b.4.5.19)
46. I don't know where the Hotel Duta is. (5b.4.3.3)
47. Where is Apul's friend's house? (5b.4.3.6)
48. These cigarettes are the same as my cigarettes. (5b.4.3.8)
49. One and three is four. (5b.4.5)
50. Five minus two is three. (5b.4.5)
51. Twenty divided by ten is two. (5b.4.5)
52. Four times four is sixteen. (5b.4.5)

III. Give a response in a few words to the following sentences. At the place indicated in parentheses the same or a similar question accompanied by a reply is found among the "Responses":

1. pukul berapa sekarang? (4a.4.4.1)
2. djam berapa Suarni pergi kesetasyon? (4a.4.4.9)
3. kapan merèka pergi kepasar? (4a.4.4.6)
4. dimana sodara pukul lima soré? (4a.4.4.11)
5. apa Subagjo datang djam empat? (4a.4.4.8)
6. pukul berapa dia harus pergi? (4a.4.4.5)
7. apa djam sodara/ djam tiga sekarang? (4a.4.4.17)
8. djam berapa sodara itu mau ketemu lagi? (4a.4.4.19)

9. kerèta-api akan berangkat/djam berapa? (4b.4.5.1)
10. kapan tuan Semit akan sampèy dihotèl ini? (4b.4.5.9)
11. merèka maw berangkat kemana djam sepuluh? (4b.4.5.14)
12. apa sodara mau pulpèn ini? (4b.4.5.4)
13. mari kita minum tèh. (5a.4.4.2)
14. malam ini/ sodara pergi kemana? (5a.4.4.7)
15. apa djam sodara tjot.joq? (5a.4.4.8)
16. menurut djam sodara/ pukul berapa? (5a.4.4.15)
17. pukul berapa biasanja sodara makan? (5a.4.4.20)
18. apa djam sodara/lambat? (5a.4.4.9)
19. rumah itu/ berapa harganja? (5b.4.4.3)
20. berapa harga djam ini? (5b.4.4.1)
21. sodara tau berapa harga rokoq ini? (5b.4.4.5)
22. dua tambah tiga/sama dengan berapa? (5b.4.4.6)
23. empat kali empat/ berapa? (5b.4.4.7)
24. tudjuh kali tiga/ sama dengan berapa? (5b.4.4.8)
25. tigapuluh dibagi sepuluh/ berapa? (5b.4.4.9)



## VOCABULARY

The following list includes all the words that have occurred in Basic Sentences of

### Lessons 1 - 5

Abdul: Abdul 5a	bitjara: speak 3b
ada: exist, have 2b	bolèh: may, be permitted 5a
aèr: water 5a	bu: madame (to older woman) 3b
akan: will, be going to 2b	bukan: no 1b
Anwar: Anwar 4b	buku: book 2a
apa: what 1a	buku-tulis: notebook 2a
apa: (question particle) 1b	dan: and 2a
Apul: Apul 2a	dari: from 4b
bagèymana: how 5a	datang: come 4a
baiq: good 1a	delapan: eight 4a
Bandung: Bandung 4b	delapanbelas: eighteen 4b
bapa': father, sir 3b	dengan: with 5b
barang: object 2a	di: at 3a
baru: as yet only, have just 5a	dia: he, she, (it) 2a
begitu: so, that way 5a	dibagi: be divided 5b
belum: not yet 4a	didepan: in front, ahead 3a
berangkat: leave 4b	disebelah kanan: on the right 3a
berapa: how much 4b	Djakarta: Djakarta 4b
beri: give 5b	djam: o'clock, hour 4a
bertanja: ask a question 3a	djam-tangan: wrist watch 5a
bèsq: tomorrow 1a	djuga' <u>or</u> djuga: also, too 2a
betul: true, correct 1b	dua: two 4a
biasanja: usually 5a	duabelas: twelve 4a
bis: bus 3a	duadjuta: two million 5b

duapuluh: twenty 4b	kalaw: if 5a
duapuluh delapan: twenty eight 4b	kali: a time, times 5b
duapuluh dua: twenty two 4b	kalimat: sentence 3b
duapuluh empat: twenty four 4b	kami: we (exclusive) 4b
duapuluh enam: twenty six 4b	kanan: right 3a
duapuluh lima: twenty five 4b	kapan: when 4a
duapuluh satu: twenty one 4b	kapur-tulis: chalk 2a
duapuluh sembilan: twenty nine 4b	kata: word 3b
duapuluh tiga: twenty three 4b	katakan: say it 3b
duapuluh tudjuh: twenty seven 4b	kawan: friend 5b
dulu: at first, formerly 2b	ke: to 2b
empat: four 4a	kembali: welcome 1b
empatbelas: fourteen 4b	kembali: go back, come back 2a
enam <u>or</u> nam: six 4a	keras: loud 3b
harap: hope 1a	kerèta-api: train 4b
harga: price 5b	ketemu: meet 1a
harganja: its price 5b	kirakira: about, approximately 5b
hari: day 5a	kiri: left 3a
hari in': today 2a	kita: we 4b
harus: must, have to 2b	kopi: coffee 5a
haus: thirsty 5a	kurang: less, not quite 3b
hotèl: hotel 3a	kursi: chair 2a
ibu: mother, madame 3b	lagi: again 1a
ini: this 1b	lah: (particle) 3b
itu: that 1b	lambat: slow 5a
ja: yes 1b	lapar: hungry 5a
kabar. news 1a	lebih: more 3b

lèwat: pass 4a	nona: Miss 1a
lima: five 4a	orang: person (man or woman) 2a
lima ribu: five thousand 5b	pa': sir (to older man) 3b
limabelas: fifteen 4b	pagi: morning 2a
ma'af: pardon 1a	papan: board 2a
makan: eat 3a	papan-tulis: blackboard 2a
malam: night (after sundown) 2a	pasar: market 2b
malam ini: tonight 2a	pelanpelan: slow 3b
mana: where 2b	pèna: pen 2a
mari: let's, come here 5a	pergi: go 2b
masih: still 5a	potlot: pencil 1b
mau: will, want 2b	pukul: o'clock 4a
maw pergi: would like to go 2b	pulang: go home 2b
mèdja: table 2a	pulpèn: fountain-pen 1b
mengerti: understand 3b	punja: have 2b
menit: minute 4a	Rafli: Rafli 2a
menurut: according to 5a	rèstoran: restaurant 3a
merèka: they 4a	rokoq: cigarette 2b
Minar: Minar 5a	rumah: house 3a
minta': request, ask, beg 1a	rumah-makan: restaurant 3a
minta' ma'af: beg pardon 1a	rupanja: apparently 5a
minum: drink 5a	rupiah: rupiah 5b
nam: six 4a	rusaq: not be working right, be broken 5a
nambelas: sixteen 4b	sadja: just 3b
nanti: later 2b	saja: I, me 1a
njonja: Madame, ma'am, Mrs. 1a	sama: is the same 5b
nol: zero 5b	sampèy: until 1a

sampèy: arrive 4b	soré: late afterncon, evening 2a
sana: there, yonder. 3a	Suarni: Suwarni 2a
satu: one 4a	Subagjo: Subagio 2a
sebelas: eleven 4a	sudah: already, has 5a
sedikit: a little 3b	Sukardjo: Sukardjo 1b
sedjuta: a million 5b	Sumitro: Sumitro 1a
sekali: once 3b	Surabaja: Surabaja 4b
sekali lagi: once again 3b	tambah: add 5b
sekarang: now 2b	tas: bag, briefcase 2a
selalu: always 5a	tau <u>or</u> tahu: know 5b
sembilan: nine 4a	tèh: tea 5a
sembilanbelas: nineteen 4b	tengahhari: noon 4b
sèn: cent 5b	tengahmalam: midnight 4b
seperempat: quarter 4a	tentu: certain 3b
sepuluh: ten 4a	tepat: exactly 4a
seratus: a hundred 5b	tjepat: fast 5a
seribu: a thousand 5b	terang: clear 3b
setasyon: station 3a	terimakasih: thank you 1b
setasyon-bis: bus-station 3a	tidaq: no, not 1a
setasyon-kerèta-api: railroad station 3a	tidaq-usah: not have to 2b
setengah: half 4a	tiga: three 4a
siang: early afternoon 2a	tigabelas: thirteen 4b
siapa: who 2a	tigaratus: three hundred 5b
silahkan <u>or</u> silakan: please do 3a	tjepat: fast 3b
situ: there 3a	tjoba': try, please 3b
sodara: brother, sister, mister, sir 1a	tjotjoq: accurate 5a
sodarasodara: you (plural) 4b	tolong: help, please 3b

tuan: master, Mr., Sir 1a

tuantuan: you (plural) 4b

tudjuh: seven 4a

tudjuhbelas: seventeen 4b

tundjuqkan: show, point out 3b

ulang: repeat it 3b

untuk: for 3b