

# INDONESIAN REFRESHER COURSE

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## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION to INDONESIAN ALPHABET**

### ***MEMPERKENALKAN ALPHABET BAHASA INDONESIA***

## ***Chapter I***

### ***Introduction to Indonesian language***

#### ***Chapter I. Section 1. The Indonesian Alphabet***

Bahasa Indonesia, or the Indonesian language, is the national language of the people of the Republic of Indonesia. Bahasa Indonesia is also spoken in Malaysia because both Bahasa Indonesia and Malaysian (Bahasa Malaysia) are derived from Malay, which was a common regional trade language. Bahasa Indonesia is written in the Roman alphabet. More than two hundred twenty million people in Indonesia alone and approximately thirty million people in Malaysia speak it.

The people of Indonesia are spread out over sixteen thousand islands, from Sabang in the west to Merauke in the east. They belong to hundreds of culturally distinct ethnic groups, each with its own unique language, which is frequently not understood by any neighboring ethnic groups. However, united by their national language, Bahasa Indonesia, they form the nation of the Republic of Indonesia.

#### ***Chapter I. Section 2. Pronunciation***

Every language has its own system of sounds that differs from any other language. When learning foreign languages, one begins by learning to make distinctions that are not made in one's own native language. Neither the correct pronunciation nor the ability to distinguish new sounds come automatically. They will be achieved through a process of comparison and imitation as you are guided through the exercises in the lessons that follow.

The ability to articulate like an Indonesian will come through constant imitation of the sentences and sounds spoken in the tapes. The following are explanations of how to pronounce the various letters and combinations of letters in Indonesian. As you read them, follow along on your tape and practice repeating the pronunciations.

#### ***Chapter I. Section 3. Syllables***

A syllable in Bahasa Indonesia usually consists of a vowel + a consonant. It also includes any following consonant that does not immediately precede the next vowel, for example:

- *a-yam*      chicken
- *a-kan*      will
- *ba-rang*    thing
- *i-ni*        this is
- *di-a*        he/she

Note: In writing, the affixes usually form separate syllables, in speech, you do not enunciate the syllables separately, for example:

- *minum* (to drink) + (suffix) *an* = *mi-num-an* (beverage), which you pronounce *minuman*

- *ber* (prefix) + *uang* (money) = *ber-u-ang* (to have money), which you pronounce *beruang*

## Chapter I. Section 4. Stress

In Bahasa Indonesia, the syllables receive almost equal stress, particularly in words that have two syllables; for example: *makan* (to eat). If the word has more than two syllables, then there is only a slightly stronger stress on the second to last syllable, for example: *makanlah* (please eat) or *perkembangan* (development).

## Chapter I. Section 5. Vowels

It is important to understand two qualities of Indonesian vowels:

1. Indonesian vowels are pure, not diphthongs like most English vowels.
2. Unlike English vowels, which are pronounced less strongly when they occur in unstressed syllables, all Indonesian vowels are pronounced equally strong, so there is no difference between the first and second vowels in *saya* or *iklim*.

Indonesian uses six vowel sounds:

- a like the 'a' in father, for example: *apa* (what?)
- e like the 'e' in pen, for example: *pena* (pen)
- ē like the 'e' in student, for example: *kelas* (class)
- i like the 'i' in pin, for example: *Indonesia* (Indonesia)
- o like the 'o' in wrong, for example: *mayor* (major)
- u like the 'oo' in soup, for example: *duduk* (to sit)

Indonesian uses five diphthongs:

- ey like the 'ay' in day, for example: *sampai* (to arrive)
- ai like the 'i' in ice, for example: *baik* (good)
- ow like the 'ow' in know, for example: *saudara* (you)
- au like the 'ou' in out, for example: *mau* (to want)
- oi like the 'oy' in boy, for example: *amboy* (gosh!)

## Chapter I. Section 6. Consonants

Bahasa Indonesia uses all the letters in the Latin alphabet, but the letters q and x are very rarely used.

**The consonants P and B.** The Indonesian *P* is pronounced like the unaspirated English *P* (no puff of air follows its production) in *paper*. The letter *P* can occur both in the initial or the final position of any syllable.

- *popok* diaper
- *pipi* cheek

The Indonesian *B* is pronounced like the unaspirated English *B* in the word *baby*.

- *bayi* baby

- *bagi* to divide

*P and b in the syllable initial position.* **Note:** Pay attention to the contrast between the two sounds when they occur initially:

- *pagi* (morning) vs. *bagi* (to divide)
- *peras* (to squeeze) vs. *beras* (uncooked rice)
- *perang* (war) vs. *berang* (to get angry)

*B in the syllable final position.* The letter *B* is pronounced like the letter *P* when it occurs at the end of a syllable:

- *Sabtu* (Saturday) sounds like *Sapt*
- *absen* (absent) sounds like *aps*

*The consonants C and J:* The Indonesian *C* is pronounced like the English *CH* in the word *chalk*. The Indonesian *J* is pronounced like the English *J* in the word *jury*. **Note:** Pay attention to the contrast between the two sounds which occur initially in the syllable:

- *curi* (to steal) vs. *juri* (jury)
- *calon* (candidate) vs. *jalan* (street)

*The consonants D and T:* The Indonesian *D* is pronounced like the English *D* in *duck*. The Indonesian *T* is pronounced like the unaspirated English *T* in *tip*.

- *tetap* to remain
- *tutup* to close
- *titip* to entrust

*D and T in syllable initial position.* **Note:** Pay attention to the contrast between the two sounds:

- *dua* (two) vs. *tua* (old)
- *dari* (from) vs. *tari* (dance)

*The consonant F.* The Indonesian *F* is pronounced like the English *F* in *father*. It can occur both initially and finally in the syllable, as in the word *famili* (family). **Note:** In some cases, when the letter *F* starts a word it can optionally be pronounced as a *P*, for example:

- *filem* (film) may also be pronounced *pilem*
- *fikir* (to think) may also be pronounced *pikir*
- *fabrik* (clothing material or a factory) may also be pronounced *pabrik*

*The consonants G and K.* The Indonesian *G* is pronounced like the English *G* in *God*. The Indonesian *K* is pronounced like the unaspirated English *K* in *kilo* when it occurs initially and finally in the syllable, but when it occurs in the syllable final position it is pronounced as a glottal stop.

- *gagah* handsome
- *kakak* older sibling
- *agak* rather, somewhat

*G and K in syllable initial position.* **Note :** Pay attention to the contrast between the two sounds when they occur initially:

- *gelas* (drinking glass) vs. *kelas* (class)
- *gosong* (burnt) vs. *kosong* (empty)

*K in syllable final position.* *K* in this position is not released and is a glottal stop. **Note:** People from the island of Java pronounce the second syllable with the glottal stop, whereas those from



other islands do not pronounce the final *K* sound at all.

- *bapak* father/sir
- *makmur* prosperous
- *nenek* grandmother/old woman

**The consonant KH.** The Indonesian *KH* is usually a single phonetic unit pronounced like the *CH* in the name of the great German composer *Bach* or the Scottish word for lake: *loch*, and it can occur initially and finally in the syllable.

- *khayal* to fantasize
- *akhir* final/ the end
- *makhluk* creature

**Note :** In some cases, the *KH* is written and pronounced like the letter *K*, and in others the *K* remains completely silent and only the *H* is pronounced.

- *khobar* (news) may be written and pronounced as *kabar*
- *akhir* (final/the end) is pronounced as *akir*
- *khusus* (special) is pronounced as *husus*

**The consonant H.** The Indonesian *H* is pronounced like the English *H* in *hat*. *H* can occur initially and finally in the syllable. **Note:** Beginners should make sure to enunciate the sound carefully because its presence or absence in most cases distinguishes the meaning.

- *Tuhan* (God) vs. *tuan* (sir/boss)
- *mudah* (easy) vs. *muda* (young)
- *bawah* (under) vs. *bawa* (to carry)

**H between vowels.** When *H* occurs between two vowels, it is often silent.

- *tahu* (to know) is pronounced tau
- *lihat* (to see) is pronounced liat

**H between the same vowels.** When it occurs between two vowels that are the same, the *H* must be pronounced especially clearly

- *leher* neck
- *mohon* to beg/to request)

**The consonant L.** The Indonesian *L* is always pronounced clearly and distinctly like the English *L* in *lord*, and it can occur initially and finally in the syllable.

- *lapar* hungry
- *kepala* head

**The consonants M and N.** The Indonesian *M* and *N* are pronounced like the English *M* in *mama* and *N* in *nun*, and they can occur initially and finally in the syllable.

- *macam* type of/ kind of/sort of
- *nama* name
- *akan* will do/is going to do

**The consonant NG.** The Indonesian *NG* is a single phonetic unit pronounced like the English *NG* in *sing*, which can occur both initially and finally in the syllable. **Note :** Since *NG* occurs only finally in English syllables, its initial occurrence in Indonesian ones presents a problem for English speakers

- *sungai* river
- *ngantuk* sleepy
- *dengan* with

*The combination of consonants NG and G.* The combination of the Indonesian *NG* and *G* is pronounced like the English *single*.

- *sanggup* capable of
- *pinggang* waist
- *anggap* to assume

*The consonant NY.* The Indonesian *NY* is a single phonetic unit pronounced like the English *NY* in ‘canyon’, which occurs only initially in the syllable.

- *nyaman* comfortable
- *nyonya* ma’am/madame

*The consonant R.* The Indonesian *R* is usually trilled by vibrating the tip of the tongue against the front part of the palate just behind the upper front teeth.

- *ringan* lightweight
- *rasa* to taste
- *marah* angry
- *lapar* hungry)
- *opor* chicken curry

*The consonant S.* The Indonesian *S* is pronounced like the English *S* in *hats*, as opposed to the *s* in the English ‘rocks’, and it can occur both initially and finally in the syllable.

- *susah* difficult
- *rahasia* secret
- *salah* wrong
- *Indonesia* Indonesia
- *bekas* ex/used item

*The consonant SY.* The Indonesian *SY* is a single phonetic unit pronounced like the English *SH* in *sharp*, and it can occur both initially and finally in the syllable.

- *syair* poem
- *masyur* famous

*The consonant V.* The Indonesian *V* is pronounced like the English *F* in *father*, and only occurs initially in the syllable.

- *variasi* variety
- *visa* visa)

*The consonant Y.* The Indonesian *Y* is pronounced like the English *Y* in *you*, and only occurs initially in the syllable.

- *yaitu* namely
- *saya* I/my/me
- *sayang* too bad

*The consonant Z.* The Indonesian *Z* is pronounced like the English *Z* in *zoo*, and occurs both

initially and finally in the syllable.

- *zaman* era
- *azaz* foundation

## **CHAPTER II**

### **GREETINGS**

#### ***SALAM***

## Chapter II

### Greetings

#### Chapter II. Section 1. Greetings

Indonesian greetings differ from American or British ones depending on the time of day.

**Note:** Indonesia uses 24 hour (aka military) time, not 12 hour (am/pm) time. See the examples below:

- *Selamat pagi*, (good morning); used from (approximately) 04:00 hrs (4 am) to 10:00 hrs (10 am).
- *Selamat siang*, (good day); used from (approximately) 10:00 hrs (10 am) to 15:00 hrs (3 pm).
- *Selamat sore* (good afternoon); used from (approximately) 15:00 hrs (3 pm) to 18:00 hrs (6 pm).
- *Selamat petang* (good evening); used from (approximately) 18:00 hrs (6 pm) to 20:00 hrs (8 pm).
- *Selamat malam* (good night); used between 20:00 hrs (8 pm) to 24:00 hrs (12 am).

Listen to how these greetings are pronounced on the tape that has been provided with this course. Practice repeating them until you are proficient.

#### Chapter II. Section 2. Cultural Notes

Indonesians do not commonly use the formal expressions below as much as they are used by English speakers in the U.S.A. or Great Britain. They are most often used in business relations and only very rarely in family or social situations. For instance, when waking up in the morning, a member of a family does not usually greet other family members with 'good morning', nor would a student say this to his roommate in the dormitory. Instead they would use phrases like *lagi apa?* ( what are you doing?), or *sudah mandi, belum?* (have you taken a bath, yet?). As a foreigner, however, you are strongly advised to use the formal greetings you will learn below when you meet somebody.

##### *Terms of address and title*

In Bahasa Indonesia, it is unusual to use one of the words for you (*anda, kamu, or saudara*) unless the person addressed is a child or your close acquaintance. Instead of one of the words for you, they either say nothing where we would say you in English, or they use the person's name, or more frequently they use the person's title plus the name. For people whom you don't know very well, it is better to use the title alone or the name plus the title. To address an adult female, married or single, use *Ibu* or *Bu* (ma'am) plus the name, while *Nona* plus the name is used only to address a single female (when unsure, use *Ibu* or *Bu*). *Bapak* or *Pak* plus the name is used to address an adult male.

## Chapter II. Section 3. Vocabulary and Phrases

- *Selamat pagi* Good morning.
- *Ibu/Bu* Mrs./Ms./ma'am/one's mother
- *Bapak/pak* Mr./sir/one's father
- *Apa kabar?* How are you? *Literally: What's the news?*
- *Bagaimana kabar anda?* How are you? *Literally: How is the news with you?*
- *Kabar baik.* Doing fine. *Literally: News is good.*
- *Kabar saya baik* I'm fine. *Literally: My news is good.*
- *Baik-baik saja* Just fine./Doing okay.
- *Saya baik-baik saja* I'm doing okay.
- *Sudah lama tidak bertemu.* It's been a long time since last we met.
- *Sampai jumpa lagi* Untill we meet again.
- *Sampai nanti* Untill later.
- *Mari* Let/Let's (as in: 'Let me show you' or Let's go to Joe's place.)
- *Terima kasih* Thank you. *Literally: Receive give.*
- *Kembali* You're welcome. *Literally: Return.*

*Selamat* literally means to be safe and secure, but it is also used as the word for congratulations, and is used in a variety of greetings and leave takings. Below are some examples:

- *Selamat datang* Welcome
- *Selamat jalan* Good bye/Farewell (to someone who is leaving).  
*Literally: Travel safely.)*
- *Selamat tinggal* Good bye/Farewell (to someone who is staying behind).  
*Literally: Remain safely.)*
- *Selamat hari ulang tahun* Happy birthday
- *Selamat Hari Natal* Merry Christmas
- *Selamat Tahun Baru* Happy New Year
- *Selamat tidur* Sleep well
- *Selamat makan* Enjoy your meal
- *Selamat ujian* Good luck on your exam
- *Selamat naik pangkat* Congratulations on your promotion

The tape provided will help you practice the pronunciation of the Indonesian vocabulary pertaining to this subject. Please, the first time you play the tape, just listen to all the words and phrases without repeating them. Then, the next time, and every time thereafter, repeat them out loud, and continue to listen to the tape and repeat the words and phrases over and over again until you are proficient.

## Chapter II. Section 4. Grammar Notes

- *Apa*, literally means what. *Apa* is used as a question identifier both at the beginning and at the end of a sentence. For example:
- *Itu bis apa?* What bus is that?

- *Apa ada kantor polisi dekat sini?* Is there a police station near here?

## **Chapter II. Section 5. Exercises**

### **Activity II-1**

**How would you greet someone at the following times?**

1. 17:00 hrs (5 pm) \_\_\_\_\_
2. 12:00 hrs (12 pm) \_\_\_\_\_
3. 07:00 hrs (7 am) \_\_\_\_\_
4. 10:00 hrs (10 am) \_\_\_\_\_
5. 22:00 hrs (10 pm) \_\_\_\_\_
6. 15:00 hrs (3 pm) \_\_\_\_\_
7. 09:20 hrs (9:20 am) \_\_\_\_\_
8. 13:30 hrs (1:30 pm) \_\_\_\_\_
9. 24:00 hrs (12:00 am) \_\_\_\_\_
10. 18:00 hrs (6 pm) \_\_\_\_\_

### **Activity II-2**

**Draw a line connecting the Indonesian greetings to the correct English translations.**

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>kabar baik</i>    | good afternoon   |
| 2. <i>apa kabar</i>     | how are you      |
| 3. <i>selamat pagi</i>  | untill later     |
| 4. <i>selamat siang</i> | good morning     |
| 5. <i>sampai nanti</i>  | the news is good |

### Activity II-3

**Give the appropriate Indonesian phrases for the following situations:**

1. Someone just got promoted. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Someone is about to take a school exam. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. You are welcoming someone to a party at your house. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. To wish someone a happy birthday. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. You are leaving and want to say farewell to those you leave behind. \_\_\_\_\_
- 

### Activity II-4

**Match the translations on the right with the Indonesian phrases on the left.**

- |                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Selamat Tahun Baru _____       | A. Have a good trip |
| 2. Selamat Hari Ulang Tahun _____ | B. Have a good stay |
| 3. Selamat Hari Natal _____       | C. Happy New Year   |
| 4. Selamat Jalan _____            | D. Happy Birthday   |
| 5. Selamat Tinggal _____          | E. Happy Holiday    |
|                                   | F. Merry Christmas  |

### Activity II-5

**Choose the Indonesian greeting that matches the time of day.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (7:00 PM) Saudara!  
A) Selamat Pagi                      B) Selamat Sore                      C) Selamat Petang



2. Bapak Dachlan mengucapkan \_\_\_\_\_ (Happy New Year).  
 A) Selamat Natal                      B) Selamat Tahun Baru              C.) Selamat Ulang Tahun
3. Bu Nani berkata \_\_\_\_\_. (Have a good trip!)  
 A) Selamat Datang                      B) Selamat Tinggal                      C) Selamat Jalan
4. Saudara berkata (enjoy your meal!) \_\_\_\_\_ kepada bu guru.  
 A) Selamat Tidur                      B) Selamat Ujian                      C) Selamat Makan
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (until later) anda berkata.  
 A) kabar baik                      B). Sampai nanti                      C) Sampai jumpa lagi

### **Activity II-6**

**Translate the following into English**

1. Selamat pagi, pak! \_\_\_\_\_
2. Selamat pagi, Bu! Apa kahabar? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Kabar baik, bagaimana dengan Bapak? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Sudah lama kita tidak bertemu. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Sampai jumpa lagi! \_\_\_\_\_

### ***Chapter II. Section 6. Self Test***

#### **Self Test II-1**

**Translate the following into Indonesian**

1. Good night, Sir! \_\_\_\_\_
2. Congratulations on your promotion! \_\_\_\_\_

3. Thank you, good luck on your exam! \_\_\_\_\_

4. Enjoy your meal! \_\_\_\_\_

5. Have a good night' sleep \_\_\_\_\_

## ***Chapter II. Section 7. Answer Keys***

### **Activity II-1**

1. selamat sore
2. selamat siang
3. selamat pagi
4. selamat pagi
5. selamat malam
6. selamat sore
7. selamat pagi
8. selamat siang
9. selamat pagi
10. selamat petang

### **Activity II-2**

1. Kabar baik = The news is good.
2. Apa kabar = How are you?
3. Selamat pagi = Good morning.
4. Selamat siang = Good day.
5. Sampai nanti = Until later.

### **Activity II-3**

1. Selamat naik pangkat
2. Selamat ujian
3. Selamat datang
4. Selamat hari ulang tahun
5. Selamat tinggal

### **Activity II- 4**

1. C
2. D
3. F
4. A
5. B

### **Activity II- 5**

1. C

2. B
3. C
4. C
5. B

### **Activity II- 6**

1. Good morning, Sir !
2. Good morning, Maam !, How are you ?
3. Fine, thank you, how are you, Sir ?
4. It's been a long time since we last met.
5. Until we meet again !

### **Self Test II-1**

1. Selamat malam, Pak!
2. Selamat naik pangkat!
3. Terima kasih, selamat ujian!
4. Selamat makan!
5. Selamat tidur!

**CHAPTER III**  
**SELF INTRODUCTION**  
***MEMPERKENALKAN DIRI***

## Chapter III

### Self-Introductions

#### Chapter III. Section 1. Introductions

To introduce yourself or someone else, always begin with the word *kenalkan* (introduce).  
**Note:** Indonesians usually shake hands when they meet each other

#### Chapter III Section 2. Vocabulary and Phrases

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| ▪ <i>Nama saya</i>                 | My name  |
| ▪ <i>Siapa nama saudara?</i>       | What is your name ?                            |
| ▪ <i>Mari kenalkan</i>             | Let me introduce (informal)                    |
| ▪ <i>Boleh saya memperkenalkan</i> | May I introduce (formal)                       |
| ▪ <i>Ini</i>                       | This/these                                     |
| ▪ <i>Senang bertemu</i>            | Pleased to meet you                            |
| ▪ <i>Anda</i>                      | You/ your/ yours                               |
| ▪ <i>Kembali</i>                   | You're welcome ( <i>literally: to return</i> ) |
| ▪ <i>Juga</i>                      | Also, too                                      |

Now, listen to the pronunciations heard on the tape and practice repeating them.

#### Chapter III. Section 3. Cultural Notes

When you are speaking to somebody and want to say you, take care to choose the appropriate form of address. When speaking to children, intimate friends, or relatives, use either *kamu* or *engkau*. When speaking to people whom you hardly know, use *anda* with approximate social equals and *saudara* with higher status individuals. For adult men, *Bapak* or *Pak* (Sir) is used. For adult women, *Ibu* or *Bu* (Ma'am) is normally used. *Nona* (Miss) may be used for unmarried women, however, when you are not absolutely sure of the marital status of the woman to whom you are speaking, always use *Ibu* or *Bu*.

#### Chapter III. Section 4. Grammar Notes

**To formally ask an adult's name, use 'siapa' (literally: who/whose).**

- *Siapa nama Bapak?* What is your name, sir?
- *Siapa nama Ibu?* What's your name, ma'am?

To informally ask the name of an adult who is of similar age and/or social standing to you:

- *Siapa nama anda?* What's your name?

To informally ask the name of an adult who is older and/or of higher social standing than you:

- *Siapa nama saudara?* What's your name?

To ask a child's name:

- *Siapa nama kamu?* What's your name?

To ask the name of a third person use *dia* (his/ her):

- *Siapa nama dia?* What's his/her name?

To tell someone your name:

- Nama saya adalah \_\_\_\_\_ My name is \_\_\_\_\_

**In Indonesian, the use of *adalah* (is/are) is optional (and rare), thus one can say:**

- Nama saya adalah Nano or Nama saya Nano (My name is Nano)
- Nama dia adalah Mala or Nama dia Mala (Her name is Mala)
- **Note:** Be sure to put them in the right order, for saya nama means I am the name!

### ***Chapter III. Section 5. Dialogues***

Below are some examples of introductions. **Note:** The majority of Indonesians use only one name, especially those from Java. Pay attention to the conversation below. The man refers to the woman as *Ibu* (ma'am), even though he does not know if she is married or single. *Ibu* is the proper term for greeting an adult woman if you don't know her marital status.

#### **Dialogue III-1**

*Mr. Nano meets Ms. Mala for the first time at a social gathering:*

Bapak Nano: “Selamat malam, Ibu. Nama saya Pak Nano. Apa kabar? Siapa nama Ibu?”

Ibu Mala: “Selamat malam, Pak Nano. Saya baik-baik saja. Terima kasih.  
Nama saya Mala. Apa kabar?”

Bapak Nano: “Kabar baik. Terima kasih. Senang bertemu Ibu.”

Ibu Mala: “Sama-sama.”

#### **Dialogue III-2.**

*While Ms. Mala and Mr. Nano are conversing with each other, an old friend happens by and introductions are made:*

Ibu Mala: “Mari kenalkan teman saya. Nona Lena, ini Pak Nano. Pak Nano, ini Nona Lena.”

Pak Nano: “Senang bertemu anda. Apa kabar, Nona?”

Nona Lena: “Kabar baik. Senang bertemu anda juga. Apa kabar?”

Pak Nano: “Baik-baik saja. Terima kasih.”

Nona Lena: “Kembali.”

### ***Chapter III. Section 6. Exercises***

#### **Activity III-1**

**Answer the questions below based on dialogs dialogues 1 and 2 above.**

1. What part of the day did the conversation take place?
2. What was the woman’s name?
3. Whose friend was Miss Lena?
4. Why did Mr. Nano refer to Ms. Mala as “Ibu?”
5. Does the title “Nona” refer to a single or married woman?

#### **Activity III-2**

**You will hear four different greetings on the tape. Try to match the number of the corresponding greeting with the appropriate picture.**

**Where are the four pictures?**

1. b.

2. d.



### Activity III-3

**Listen to the short greeting expressions on the tape. Circle the correct one from the selections below.**

- a. Selamat pagi.
  - b. Sampai jumpa lagi.
- a. Kabar baik
  - b. Baik- baik saja.
- a. Nama saya adalah Hari.
  - b. Nama dia adalah Hari.
- a. Senang bertemu anda.
  - b. Senang bertemu saudara.
- a. Kabar apa saudara?
  - b. Apa kabar saudara?

### Activity III-4

**Imagine a situation in which an Indonesian uses the following greetings. Write the appropriate response for each greeting in the space provided.**

1. Selamat pagi. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Apa kabar? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Siapa nama saudara? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Senang bertemu saudara. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Terima kasih. \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity III-5

**How would you say the following in Indonesian:**

1. My name is \_\_\_\_\_
2. His name is \_\_\_\_\_

3. Let me introduce my friend\_\_\_\_\_
4. Good morning. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Nice to meet you. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Activity III-6**

**Translate the dialog below into English.**

#### **Dialogue III-1:**

Pak Nano: “Selamat petang, Bu!” Nama saya pak Nano. Apa khabar? Siapa nama, Ibu?

Ibu Mala: “Selamat petang, Pak Nano!” Saya baik-baik saja. Terima kasih. Nama saya Mala. Apa kabar?

Pak Nano:: “Kabar baik. Terima kasih. Senang bertemu Ibu.”

Ibu Mala: “Sama-sama”.

### ***Section 7. Self Test***

**Translate the dialog below into English.**

#### **Dialogue III-2:**

Ibu Mala: “Mari kenalkan teman saya. Nona Lena, ini Pak Nano.”

Pak Nano: “Senang bertemu anda. Apa kabar, Nona?”

Nona Lena: “Kabar baik. Senang bertemu anda juga. Apa kabar?”

Pak Nano: “Baik. Terima kasih.”

Nona Lena: “Kembali.”

### ***Chapter III. Section 8. Answer Key***

#### **Activity III-1**

1. It took part in the evening.
2. The lady's name was Mrs. Mala.
3. Miss Lena was Mrs. Mala's friend.
4. It is proper to address a lady as 'Ibu' if you are not sure whether she is married or single.
5. The title 'Nona' refers to an unmarried woman.

#### **Activity III-2**

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. selamat siang | b. selamat pagi |
| c. selamat malam | d. Selamat sore |

#### **Activity III-3**

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. a
5. b

#### **Activity III-4**

1. Selamat pagi.
2. Kabar baik.
3. Nama saya adalah.....
4. Senang bertemu anda juga.
5. Kembali.

#### **Activity III-5**

1. Nama saya (adalah)
2. Nama dia (adalah)
3. Kenalkan teman saya
4. Senang bertemu anda
5. Selamat

#### **Activity III-6**

### **Dialogue III-1:**

Mr. Nano: “Good evening, maam. My name is Mr. Nano. How are you? What’s your name, ma’am?”

Mrs. Mala: “Good evening, Mr. Nano. I am just fine. Thank you. My name is Mrs. Mala. How are you?”

Mr. Nano: “I am fine, thank you. Nice to meet you, ma’am.”

Mrs. Mala: “Like wise.” (*literally: same-same*)

### **Self Test**

### **Dialogue III-2:**

Mrs. Mala: “Please let me introduce my friend. Miss Lena, this is Mr. Nano. Mr. Nano, this is Miss Lena.”

Mr. Nano: “Pleased to meet you. How are you, Miss?”

Miss Lena: “Fine. Thank you. Nice to meet you too. How are you?”

Mr. Nano: “Fine, thank



**CHAPTER IV**  
**NUMBERS**  
***NOMOR-NOMOR***

## Chapter IV

# Numbers

### Chapter IV Section 1. Cardinal Numbers

It is very easy to count in Indonesian. After learning the first ten numbers, the rest will come even easier. Listen to the tape and try to mimic it until you are able to count to ten fluently.

0. nol or kosong (lit. empty)

satu

dua

tiga

empat

lima

enam

tujuh

delapan or lapan

sembilan

sepuluh

### Chapter IV. Section 2. Grammar Notes

- The prefix *se* is used to mean one instead of *satu* to say the numbers 10, 11, 100, 1000, etc. Thus, we say *sepuluh* for 10 vs. *satupuluh* and *sebelas* for 11. Numbers in the teens are indicated by adding the word *Belas*

### Chapter IV. Section 3. Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers in Indonesian are formed by adding *ke* to the front of the cardinal number.

Example :

1 <sup>st</sup>	satu	kesatu	pertama (another word for 'first')
2 <sup>nd</sup>	dua	kedua	
5 <sup>th</sup>	lima	kelima	
10 <sup>th</sup>	sepuluh	kesepuluh, etc.	

### Chapter IV. Section 4. Fractions

In Indonesian, fractions are formed by using the syllable *per* to join the numerator and

the denominator.

Note that per does not mean 'over'.

Examples :

one	<i>seperempat</i>
three fourth	<i>tigaperempat</i>
seven and one fourth	<i>tujuh dan seperempat</i>
three eighth	<i>tigaperdelapan</i>
one half/half	<i>satuperdua</i> , also called ' <i>setengah</i> '

### ***Chapter IV. Section 5. Plurals***

In Indonesian, to make nouns plural, all you have to do is say the word twice, or in writing, add the number 2 after the noun

For example:

*nama* (name) ( *nama-nama* or *nama2* = names.

*Orang* (person) ( *orang-orang* or *orang2* = people.

Note: Sometimes it is rather obvious that the noun must be plural. For example, if you wanted to say *Saya mau gosok gigi* (I want to brush my teeth), it is automatically assumed that you brush all of your teeth, and not just one of your teeth. In this case, there is no need to say *Saya mau gosok gigi-gigi saya*.

### ***Chapter IV. Section 6. Exercises***

#### **Activity IV-1**

**The sequence for numbers in their teens is started below, please complete the exercise:**

- |                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| 11. se belas   | 16. _____ |
| 12. dua belas  | 17. _____ |
| 13. tiga belas | 18. _____ |
| 14. _____      | 19. _____ |
| 15. _____      |           |

- Numbers in the tens, such as 10, 20, 30 etc. have the suffix *puluh*.

#### **Activity IV-2. A**

**Follow the examples and fill in the missing numbers below:**



10. sepuluh	50.	83.
20.	63.	90.
30. tiga puluh	75. tujuh puluh lima	99.
41. empat puluh satu	76.	

- Numbers in the hundreds and thousands receive the suffixes *ratus* and *ribu* respectively. In English, the word ‘and’ is sometimes used in numbers over one hundred, i.e., two hundred and fifteen. That is never the case in Indonesian. Thus one says *dua ratus lima belas* and not *dua ratus dan lima belas*.

### Activity IV-2. B

Follow the examples provided, and fill in the blanks below:

- seratus
- 200 \_\_\_\_\_
- tiga ratus
- empat ratus dua puluh tiga
635. \_\_\_\_\_
804. \_\_\_\_\_
- seribu
- seribu dua ratus empat belas
2117. \_\_\_\_\_
3805. \_\_\_\_\_
4956. \_\_\_\_\_
5000. \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity IV-3

Fill in the blanks below:

1. 20<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_
2. 21<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_
3. 31<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_
4. 52<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_
5. 63<sup>rd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity IV-4

Fill in the blanks below:

1.  $\frac{2}{3}$  \_\_\_\_\_
2.  $\frac{5}{4}$  \_\_\_\_\_
3.  $\frac{1}{8}$  \_\_\_\_\_
4.  $\frac{1}{3}$  \_\_\_\_\_
5.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity IV-5

Translate the following ordinal numbers into Indonesian:

1. third \_\_\_\_\_
2. fourth \_\_\_\_\_
3. sixth \_\_\_\_\_
4. seventh \_\_\_\_\_
5. eighth \_\_\_\_\_

6. ninth \_\_\_\_\_

7. 45<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

8. 800<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

#### Activity IV-6

**You will hear some telephone numbers read on the tape.  
Below, circle the numbers you hear.**

206-466-5446

206-466-5664

206-644-4664

317-280-9330

317-208-3990

317-208-0993

415-910-0305

415-109-5030

415-901-5030

#### *Chapter IV. Section 7. Self Test*

##### Self Test IV-1

**The sequence for numbers in their teens is started below, please complete the exercise:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

##### Self Test IV-2

**Write the following fractions in Indonesian words.**

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $\frac{3}{4}$  \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $\frac{2}{5}$  \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $\frac{2}{7}$  \_\_\_\_\_

5.  $\frac{6}{8}$  \_\_\_\_\_

6.  $\frac{1}{9}$  \_\_\_\_\_

7.  $\frac{2}{3}$  \_\_\_\_\_

8.  $\frac{4}{10}$  \_\_\_\_\_

9.  $\frac{5}{9}$  \_\_\_\_\_

10.  $\frac{4}{8}$  \_\_\_\_\_

## ***Chapter IV. Section 8. Answer Key***

### **Activity IV-1:**

14 empat belas  
15 lima belas  
16 enam belas  
17 tujuh belas  
18 delapan belas  
19 sembilan belas

### **Activity IV-2A:**

20 dua puluh  
50 lima puluh  
63 enam puluh tiga  
76 tujuh puluh enam  
83 delapan puluh tiga  
90 sembilan puluh  
99 sembilan puluh sembilan

### **Activity IV-2B:**

200 dua ratus  
635 enam ratus tiga puluh lima  
804 delapan ratus empat  
2117 dua ribu seratus tujuh belas  
3805 ribu delapan ratus lima  
4956 empat ribu sembilan ratus lima puluh enam  
5000 lima ribu

### **Activity IV-3:**

20<sup>th</sup> ke dua puluh  
21<sup>st</sup> ke duapuluh satu  
31<sup>st</sup> ke tiga puluh satu  
52<sup>nd</sup> ke lima puluh dua  
63<sup>rd</sup> ke enam puluh tiga

### **Activity IV-4:**

$\frac{2}{3}$  dua per tiga  
 $\frac{5}{4}$  lima per empat

- 1/8      satu per delapan  
1/3      satu per tiga  
2 ½      dua setengah or dua satu per dua

**Activity IV-5:**

ke tiga  
ke empat  
ke enam  
ke tujuh  
ke delapan  
kesembilan  
ke empat puluh lima  
ke delapan ratus

**Activity IV-6:**

206 – 466 – 5664  
317 – 280 – 9330  
415 – 901 – 5030

**Self Test IV-1:**

- dua kosong enam – empat enam enam – lima enam enam empat  
2. tiga satu tujuh – dua delapan kosong – sembilan tiga tiga kosong  
3. empat satu lima-sembilan kosong satu-lima kosong tiga kosong

**Self Test IV-2:**

1. Satu      per      dua
2. tiga      per      empat
3. dua      per      lima
4. dua      per      tujuh
5. enam      per      delapan
6. satu      per      sembilan
7. dua      per      tiga
8. empat      per      sepuluh
9. lima      per      sembilan
10. empat      per      delapan

**CHAPTER V**  
**CLASSIFIERS**  
***KLASIFIKASI***

## Chapter V

### Classifiers

#### Chapter V. Section 1. Grammar Notes

While classifiers are frequently used in writing, they are seldom used when speaking. Below are some of the commonly used classifiers:

<b>For things in general</b> Examples: <i>sebuah mobil</i> <i>dua buah televisi</i>	( <b>buah</b> (lit. fruit). = a car = two televisions
<b>For people</b> Example: <i>seorang Amerika</i> <i>dua orang polisi</i>	( <b>orang</b> (lit. person) = an American = two policemen
<b>For animals</b> Examples: <i>seekor burung</i> <i>tiga ekor kucing</i>	( <b>ekor</b> (lit. tail) = a bird = three cats
<b>For flat or thin objects</b> Examples: <i>sehelai kertas</i>	( <b>helai / lembar</b> (lit. sheet) = a piece of paper
<b>For mail/weapons</b> Examples: <i>sepucuk pistol</i> <i>empat pucuk surat</i>	( <b>pucuk</b> (lit. top/tip) = a pistol = four letters
<b>For small round objects</b> Example: <i>sebutir mutiara</i>	( <b>butir</b> (lit. seed) = one pearl
<b>For a pair of things</b> Examples: <i>sepasang remaja</i> <i>sepasang sepatu</i> <i>sepasang anting</i> <sup>2</sup>	( <b>pasang</b> (lit. pair) = a couple of young teens = a pair of shoes = a pair of earrings
<b>For a pack of things</b> Example: <i>sebungkus rokok</i>	= ( <b>bungkus</b> (lit. wrapped things) = a pack of cigarettes
<b>For a slice of bread/cake /wood</b> ( <i>potong</i> (lit. cut) Example: <i>sepotong kue</i> <i>sepotong kayu</i> <i>sepotong roti</i>	= a slice of cake = a piece of wood = a slice of bread



<b>For cigarettes/ tree branch/trunk</b>	= ( <i>batang</i> (lit. trunk))
<i>sebatang rokok</i>	= a cigarette
<i>sebatang cabang pohon</i>	= a tree trunk

## Notes

- Verbs in Indonesian do not change.

Thus, the verb *punya* 'to have', *beli* 'to buy', *terima* 'to accept' etc. remain the same for the past, present and future tense. We use the auxiliary verbs and words to indicate a specific time reference. If the sentence does not contain any auxiliary verb, then it is assumed it is past tense.

*Saya beli mobil kemarin.*

I bought a car yesterday.

*Dia akan terima surat besok.*

He will receive a letter tomorrow.

*Ibu beli sebuah mangga.*

Mother bought a mango.

- The standard word order of Indonesian sentences is just like in English: subject + predicate (verb) + object

*Saya + beli + mobil*

I bought a car

- The word *ada* means there is/ are/were, 'to have', or to exist.

It is placed after nouns or pronouns.

*Di kelas bahasa Indo. Ada tiga orang guru.*

(In the Indonesian class there are three teachers).

Note that by using the number in front of the noun, you don't need to pluralize the noun.

Thus we don't say

*Di kelas ada tiga orang guru2.*

*Regu saya*, means 'my squad'. The noun comes before the pronoun. If the noun comes after the pronoun

*Saya regu*, it means 'I am the squad'. Be sure to put it in the right order.

## Chapter V. Section 2. Vocabulary

<i>Saya</i>	I/ me/ my
<i>Punya</i>	to have
<i>Beli</i>	to buy
<i>Mobil</i>	car
<i>Kelas</i>	class
<i>Ada</i>	there is/ are/ were/ was
<i>Orang</i>	person

<i>Siswa</i>	student
<i>Guru</i>	teacher
<i>Regu</i>	squad
<i>Senapan</i>	rifle
<i>Buku</i>	book
<i>Terima</i>	to accept
<i>Surat</i>	letter/mail
<i>sepatu baru</i>	new shoes
<i>minta</i>	to request / to beg
<i>mutiara</i>	pearl
<i>perajurit baret hijau</i>	green beret soldier
<i>teman</i>	friend
<i>tiap hari</i>	every day
<i>makan</i>	to eat
<i>rumah</i>	house/ home

- The tape is provided to help you practice the pronunciations of the vocabulary above. Please listen first and repeat later. Repeat them until you are proficient.

### ***Chapter V. Section 3. Exercises***

#### **Activity V-1**

**Complete the following sentences by adding the correct classifier.**

1. Saya punya \_\_\_\_\_ anjing.  
(I have a dog).
2. Dia beli dua \_\_\_\_\_ buku.  
( He bought two books).
3. Mereka minta tiga \_\_\_\_\_ kertas.  
(They asked for three pieces of paper).
4. Di kelas bahasa Indonesia ada empat \_\_\_\_\_ siswa.  
(There are four students in the Indo class).
5. Di regu Pak Troutman ada lima \_\_\_\_\_ senapan mesin.  
(On Mr.Troutman's team, there are five machine guns).
6. Kelas itu punya enam \_\_\_\_\_ guru.  
(That class has six teachers).
7. Saya beli \_\_\_\_\_ mutiara.  
( I bought a pearl)

8. Ada tiga \_\_\_\_\_perajurit dikelas saya.  
( There are three soldiers in my class)

9. Ibu saya suka makan \_\_\_\_\_mangga.  
(My mother likes mango)

10. Dia beli \_\_\_\_\_rokok.  
(He bought a pack of cigarettes)

### Activity V-2

**In the spaces below, write the correct classifier for each sentence.**

1. Saya punya satu \_\_\_\_\_ anjing.
2. Dia beli dua \_\_\_\_\_ mobil.
3. Di kelas Bahasa Indonesia ada tiga \_\_\_\_\_ guru.
4. Regu saya punya empat \_\_\_\_\_ senapan mesin M14.
5. John terima satu \_\_\_\_\_ surat.
6. Pak Marulam punya \_\_\_\_\_ sepatu baru.
7. Saya minta beberapa \_\_\_\_\_ kertas karbon.
8. Ada tiga \_\_\_\_\_ perajurit baret hijau di kelas saya.
9. Teman saya suka makan beberapa \_\_\_\_\_ mangga tiap hari.
10. 10.Di rumah dia ada tiga \_\_\_\_\_ kucing.

### Activity V-3

**Translate the following sentences into Indonesian using the correct classifiers.**

1. I have one house. \_\_\_\_\_
2. She bought a pair of new shoes. \_\_\_\_\_
3. My squad has five new rifles. \_\_\_\_\_
4. There are five dogs in the yard. \_\_\_\_\_

5. The Indonesian language class has three students. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### Activity V-4

**You will hear several sentences read on the tape. If those sentences used the correct classifiers put a C for correct in the space below. If they didn't, write the correct classifier in the space below.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Activity V-5

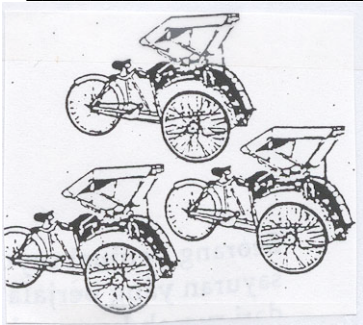
**Write the correct classifiers to match the pictures shown below.**



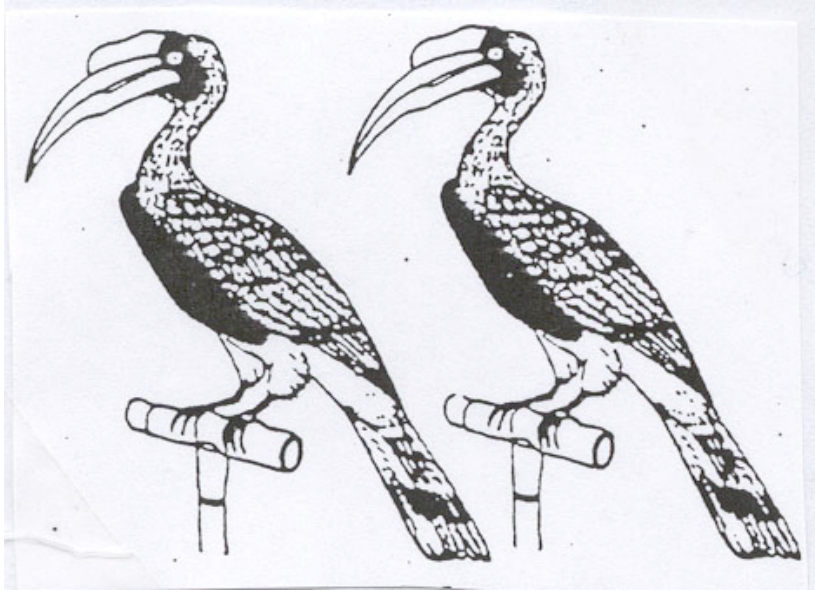
2. \_\_\_\_\_



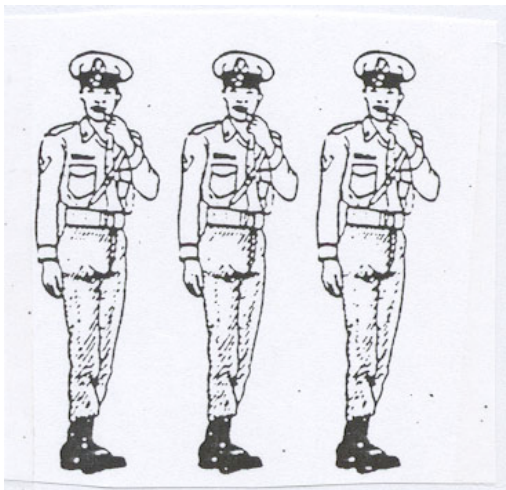
3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



### Activity V-6

**Tramslate into Indoneisan using the right clasiffiersier:**

1. I have a dog and a cat.
2. Your squad has seven new rifles.

3. She bought a pearl.
4. The teacher has ten pieces of paper
6. You bought five computer.

### ***Chapter V. Section 4. Self Test***

#### **Self Test I**

**Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word from the right-hand column**

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 1. Ada lima _____ siswa di kelas bahasa Indonesia. | A. sepucuk |
| 2. Guru membeli _____ radio.                       | B. sebuah  |
| 3. Sash punya lima _____ anjing.                   | C. sehelai |
| 4. Sekretaris baca _____ kertas.                   | D. orang   |
| 5. Tentara itu punya _____ senapan                 | E. ekor    |
|  | F. seekor  |

## ***Chapter V. Section 5. Answer Key***

### **Activity V-1**

1. seekor
2. buah
3. helai
4. orang
5. pucuk
6. orang
7. sebutir
8. orang
9. buah
10. ..sebungkus

### **Activity V-2**

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. ekor  | 6. sepasang |
| 2. buah  | 7. helai    |
| 3. orang | 8. orang    |
| 4. pucuk | 9. buah     |
| 5. pucuk | 10. ekor    |

### **Activity V-3**

1. Saya punya sebuah rumah.
2. Dia beli sepasang sepatu baru.
3. Regu saya punya lima pucuk senapan baru.
4. Ada lima ekor anjing di halaman.
5. Kelas bahasa Indonesia punya tiga orang siswa.

### **Activity V-4**

1. Dua orang polisi.
2. Lima buah mobil
3. Sebuah rambutan.
4. Sepucuk surat.
5. Lima helai kertas karbon.

### **Activity V-5**



1. a. Dua buah mobil.  
b. Tiga buah mangga.
2. a. Tiga pucuk senapan.  
Empat batang rokok.
3. a. Sebungkus rokok.  
b. Sepotong kue.
4. a. Seekor kucing.  
b. Sepasang anting2.
- a. Sepucuk surat.  
b. Sebuah televisi.

### **Activity V-6**

1. Saya punya seekor anjing dan seekor kucing.
2. Regu saudara punya tujuh pucuk senapan baru.
3. Dia beli sebutir mutiara.
4. Guru punya sepuluh lembar kertas.
5. Anda beli lima buah komputer.

### **Self Test**

1. D
2. B
3. E
4. C
5. A

**CHAPTER VI**  
**DAYS OF THE WEEK, TIMES, MONTHS**  
***ALMANAK***

## Chapter VI

### *Days of The Week, Times, and Months*

#### **Chapter VI. Section 1. Cultural Note**

In Indonesia, we have the expression *Jam karet* 'time is rubber', therefore it is flexible. Indonesians tend to have a much more casual attitude towards time. So, if you are an hour late for your appointment, it is really nothing to get upset about. Likewise, if you are not seen right on time for your scheduled appointment, don't get upset. If things don't get done today, there's always tomorrow or the next day. The excuse people use to justify their tardiness is *Jam karet*.

The only things that run on time are airline, train, and ship arrivals or departures. Also, people tend to be on time for weddings or funerals as well as government run events or religious ceremonies.

#### **Chapter VI. Section 2. Grammar Notes**

- **Berapa?**

'how much/ many' is the question word used to form questions involving numbers.

*Jam berapa?* Means 'what time?' and *berapa jam?* Means 'how many hours?'. Be sure to put it in the right order.

- **Apa?**

Lit. 'what?' is the general question marker which we use to turn most sentences into questions.

*Hari apa?* 'what day?' Do not use *jam apa* when asking 'what time'. Use *Jam berapa?* (see *berapa* above)

#### **Chapter VI. Section 3. Periods of the Day**

- *pagi-pagi buta* (lit. blind morning since it's still dark)  
from 3:-5:00 am
- *pagi* (morning)  
from 5:00-11:00 am
- *siang* (midday)  
from 11:00-3:00 pm
- *sore* (late afternoon until dusk)  
from 3:00-6:00 pm
- *petang* (evening)  
from 6:00-8:00 pm
- *malam* (night)  
from 8:00-10:00 pm
- *malam-malam* (very late at night)

- from 10:00-12:00 am
- *tengah malam* (midnight)  
from 12:00-3:00 am

## Chapter VI. Section 4. Days of the Week

As with the Roman calendar, the Indonesian calendar starts the week with → *hari Minggu* ‘Sunday’. *Hari* is the word for ‘day’, while *minggu* without *hari* written in lower case means ‘week’. As you read the terms below, listen to how they are pronounced on your tape. You may want to practice repeating them to improve your pronunciation.

<i>Hari Minggu</i>	Sunday
<i>hari Senin</i>	Monday
<i>hari Selasa</i>	Tuesday
<i>hari Rabu</i>	Wednesday
<i>hari Kamis</i>	Thursday
<i>hari Jumat</i>	Friday
<i>hari Sabtu</i>	Saturday
<i>se minggu</i>	one week
<i>kemarin</i>	yesterday
<i>kemarin dulu</i>	the day before yesterday
<i>dua hari yang lalu</i>	two days ago
<i>besok</i>	tomorrow
<i>lusa</i>	the day after tomorrow
<i>hari ini</i>	today
<i>minggu ini</i>	this week
<i>minggu depan</i>	next week
<i>minggu lalu</i>	last week

### Example:

*Kalau hari ini adalah hari Senin, besok adalah hari Selasa dan kemarin (adalah) hari Minggu.*

(If today is Monday, tomorrow will be Tuesday and yesterday was Sunday).

Note that in Indonesian, the verb *adalah* ‘to be’ (is, am, are, was, etc.) doesn’t change, however, it is optional. It is used more in written language than in speech.

## Chapter VI. Section 5. Months

- ***Bulan*** is the Indonesian word for both ‘month’ and ‘moon’.

Months in Indonesian are just like the Roman calendar, except the spellings and the pronunciations are slightly different.

<i>Bulan Januari</i>	<i>Bulan Pebruari</i>	<i>Bulan Maret</i>
<i>Bulan April</i>	<i>Bulan Meia</i>	<i>Bulan Juni</i>

<i>Bulan Juli</i>	<i>Bulan Agustus</i>	<i>Bulan September</i>
<i>Bulan October</i>	<i>Bulan Nopember</i>	<i>Bulan Desember</i>

To say 'this month' we say *bulan ini*.

To say 'last month' we say *bulan yang lalu* (lit. the month which was past).

To say 'next month' we say *bulan depan* (lit. the month which is ahead). You will hear how to pronounce the months in Indonesian on the tape provided. Listen and repeat them until you are proficient.

- To ask 'what month is this month?' we use the question word *apa*  
*Bulan apa bulan ini?*                                      What month is this month?  
*Bulan ini adalah bulan Mei*                              (This month is the month of May)

### Example:

*Kalau bulan ini adalah bulan Juni, bulan depan (adalah) bulan Juli dan bulan yang lalu (adalah) bulan Mei.*

(If this month is the month of June, next month will be July and last month was May).

## Chapter VI. Section 6. The Year

**Tahun** is the word for 'year'. Tahun 2000, means 'the year of 2000'. Be sure to put it in the right order, for 2000 tahun, means '2000 years'.

- To ask what year is this we use the question word *berapa*.  
*Tahun berapa tahun ini?*                                      What year is this year?  
*Berapa tahun?*    How many years?

## Chapter VI. Section 7. Telling Time

When the time is on the hour, we use the word *jam* (hour), or *pukul* (lit. to strike) followed by the number of the hour

12: 00 O'Clock = *Jam (pukul) 12:00*

4 : 00 O'Clock = *Jam (pukul) 4:00*

Please note that you have to put it in the right order, because if you say the number first, followed by the hour i.e. *12 jam*, instead of *Jam 12*, it means '12 hours'. It is important when you are telling the time or asking the time, to always begin with *Jam* or *pukul*.

We use the word *pada* followed by the time in sentences giving times that events happen.

*Saya ke sekolah pada jam 7:00 pagi* (I go to school at 7:00am.)

*Mc.Donald buka pada jam 9:00 pagi.* (Mc.Donald opens at 9:00am)

- To ask 'what time is it?' we use the question word *berapa*  
*Jam berapa ini?*                                      What time is it?  
*Berapa jam ?*    How many hours?

*Menit* is the Indonesian word for ‘minute’, while *detik* is the Indonesian word for ‘seconds’.

- When the time is on the half hour, we say it is ‘half’ to the next hour’ and we use the word *setengah*.

6:30 = *Jam (pukul) setengah tujuh*.

1:30 = *Jam (pukul) setengah dua*.

- When the time is between one minute past and twenty nine minutes past, we use the word *lewat* ‘past’. Note that you must say the *Jam* ‘hour’ first , then *lewat* ‘past’, then the number of the minutes which have passed.

7 : 20 = *Jam (pukul) tujuh lewat dua puluh (menit)*

10: 15 = *Jam (pukul) sepuluh lewat lima belas*.

Or *Jam sepuluh lewat seperempat (a quarter past 10)*

- When the time is between twenty nine minutes to the hour and one minute to the hour, we must use the word *kurang* ‘less’ or ‘minus’. We must say the number of the next hour, the word *kurang*, then the number of minutes until that hour.

8 : 40 = *Jam (pukul) sembilan kurang dua puluh*.

11: 45 = *Jam (pukul) dua belas kurang lima belas*.

Or *Jam dua belas kurang seperempat (a quarter to 12)*

- When the time is on the hour, that is the minute hand is on the 12, we say the word *jam* followed by the number of the hour.

3:00 = *Jam (pukul) tiga tepat* (it’s 3:00 O’clock sharp)

12:00 = *Jam (pukul) dua belas tepat*.

## ***Chapter VI. Section 8. Exercises***

### **Activity VI-1**

**Following the example given above, please write the correct days in the blanks below.**

1. Kalau kemarin (adalah) hari Kamis, besok hari\_\_\_\_\_
2. Kalau lusa (adalah) hari Minggu, sekarang hari\_\_\_\_\_
3. Kalau dua hari yang lalu hari Sabtu, hari ini hari \_\_\_\_\_
4. Kalau besok hari Selasa, kemarin hari\_\_\_\_\_
5. Kalau kemarin dulu hari Rabu, lusa hari\_\_\_\_\_

### **Activity VI-2**

**Following the examples above, please do the exercise below:**

1. Jam 7:45 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Jam 3:00 \_\_\_\_\_
3. Jam 1:20 \_\_\_\_\_
4. Jam 10:15 \_\_\_\_\_
5. Jam 8:30 \_\_\_\_\_
6. Jam 2:10 \_\_\_\_\_
7. Jam 8:55 \_\_\_\_\_
8. Jam 11:05 \_\_\_\_\_
9. Jam 4:23 \_\_\_\_\_
10. Jam 5:40 \_\_\_\_\_

### **Activity VI-3**

**Answer the questions below, in Indonesian, in the space provided.**

1. Hari apa hari ini? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sekarang tahun berapa? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Berapa jam saudara belajar hari ini? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Jam berapa saudara belajar? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Tahun yang lalu (adalah) tahun \_\_\_\_\_

### **Activity VI-4**

**You will hear some questions on your tape. Write your answers below in Indonesian.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity VI-5

**Below are the times you will hear mentioned on the tape. Please read them first before listening to the tape. Then, listen to the tape, pick the correct times you hear from the selections below, and write them in Indonesian in the spaces provided**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. The time is 6:00 O'clock<br>The time is 4:00 O'clock | 2. The time is 6:25<br>The time is 6:45   |
| 3. The time is 7:45<br>The time is 8:15                 | 4. The time is 11:30<br>The time is 12:30 |
| 5. The time is 2:25<br>The time is 1:35                 |   |

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity VI-6

**You will hear some train, bus, and airplane departures or arrivals on the tape provided. Listen carefully and write down the times you hear.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## ***Chapter VI. Section 9. Self Test***

**Translate the following into English**

1. Hari ini hari Senin tanggal 17 bulan Januari tahun 2005.
2. Saudara pergi ke kelas pukul 8 :45 pagi.
3. Kereta Api berangkat pukul 5 :00 sore tepat.
4. Saya belajar untuk tiga jam.
5. Kodi berumur tujuh tahun.

## ***Chapter VI. Section 10. Answer Key***

### **Activity VI-1**

1. Hari Sabtu.
2. Hari Jumat
3. Hari Senin.
4. Hari Minggu.
5. Hari Minggu.

### **Activity VI-2**

1. Jam tujuh lewat empat puluh lima (menit). Or Jam delapan kurang seperempat
2. Jam tiga tepat.
3. Jam satu lewat duapuluh.
4. Jam sepuluh lewat lima belas (seperempat).
5. Jam setengah sembilan. Or Jam delapan lewat tiga puluh.
6. Jam dua lewat sepuluh (menit)
7. Jam sembilan kurang lima.
8. Jam sebelas lewat lima.
9. Jam empat lewat dua puluh tiga.
10. Jam enam kurang dua puluh.. Or Jam lima lewat empat puluh.

### **Activity VI-3**

1. Write down today's date.
2. Write down the current year.
3. If applicable, write down how many hours you studied today.
4. See question # 3. , write down the time you started.
5. Write down the last year's year.

### **Activity VI-4**

1. Kalau hari ini hari Senin, besok adalah hari selasa.
2. Kalau hari ini hari Jumat, besok adalah hari Sabtu.
3. Kalau kemarin hari Minggu, lusa adalah hari Rabu.
4. Kalau sekarang bulan Maret, bulan depan adalah bulan April.
5. Kalau tahun ini tahun 2000, tahun yang lalu adalah tahun 1999.

### **Activity VI-5**

1. Jam enam tepat (6:00)

2. Jam tujuh kurang seperempat (6:45)
3. Jam delapan lewat lima belas (8:15)
4. Jam setengah dua belas (11:30)
5. Jam dua lewat dua puluh lima (2:25)

### **Activity VI-6**

1. Kereta api menuju kota Karawachi dari Tangerang berangkat pada jam 11:45 pagi.
2. Kapal terbang Garuda Indonesia pada jam 12:15 tiba dari Bali pagi ini.
3. Bis yang menuju kota Bandung akan berangkat pada jam
4. 7:00 pagi tepat.
5. Kapal terbang yang seharusnya berangkat menuju kota
6. Bandung dari Jakarta pada jam 2:00 siang, ditunda.
7. Bis sekolah biasanya menjemput siswa2 pada jam 6:15 pagi.

### **Self Test**

1. Today is Monday month of January 17 year 2005.
2. You go to class at 7:45 AM
3. The train departs on 5:00 PM sharp.
4. I study for three hours.
5. Kodi is seven years old.

**CHAPTER VII**  
**AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL DATA**  
*DATA2 PRIBADI*

## ***Chapter VII***

### ***Autobiographical Data***

#### ***Chapter VII. Section 1. Cultural Notes***

Indonesian people like to talk. They are friendly even to strangers. They strike up conversation very easily by approaching you on buses, trains or airplanes. They are especially curious about foreigners. Once the greetings are over, you will find yourself barraged with some personal and very intimate questions, such as family background, marital status, social status, etc. Do not feel offended by this. You have to understand that they are merely trying to be friendly and using such topics as small talk, much like Westerners would discuss sport events or the weather forecast. Use this opportunity to practice your Indonesian with them.

#### ***Chapter VII. Section 2. Vocabulary and Phrases***

<i>Tinggal</i>	to live/ reside/ remain/ leave
<i>Di</i>	in/on/at
<i>Daerah</i>	area/region
<i>Jakarta Barat</i>	west Jakarta
<i>orang tua</i>	parents
<i>juga</i>	also
<i>berasal</i>	to originate/ to come from
<i>dari</i>	from
<i>kota</i>	city
<i>propinsi</i>	province
<i>sudah</i>	already
<i>sudah berapa lama</i>	how long already
<i>bekerja</i>	to work
<i>beralamat</i>	to have an address
<i>berkeluarga</i>	to have a family
<i>isteri</i>	wife
<i>anak</i>	child/ offspring
<i>pria</i>	man /male
<i>wanita</i>	woman/male
<i>bagaimana?</i>	how?
<i>dengan</i>	with
<i>masih</i>	still
<i>bujangan</i>	single
<i>menikah</i>	to be married
<i>bercerai</i>	to get divorced
<i>permisi dulu</i>	excuse me
<i>senang berkenalan</i>	glad to meet you

*sama-sama*

same with me (lit. same-same)

As you read the terms above you may listen to them on your tape. Practice repeating them aloud.

### **Chapter VII. Section 3. Grammar Notes**

*nama saya* ‘my name’. The order is the noun *nama* ‘name’ before the pronoun *saya* ‘my’. If the pronoun *saya* comes before the noun *nama* → *saya nama*, it means ‘I am the name’. Be sure to put it in the right order.

*saya tinggal* ‘I live/reside’. Verbs in Indonesian do not change their form to indicate tense. Thus, the verb *tinggal* stays the same regardless if you speak of the past, present or future. We add the auxiliary verbs or words to indicate a specific time reference, such as:

**sudah** + verb to indicate the past tense

*saya sudah makan* = I have already eaten.

**belum** + verb to indicate the action has not been done.

*saya belum makan* = I have not eaten yet/ I have not eaten

**akan** + verb to indicate future tense

*saya akan makan* = I will eat/ I am going to eat

**sedang** + verb to emphasize the present tense

*saya sedang makan* = I am (currently) eating

If no auxiliary is added to the verb, it usually means past tense

*saya makan* = I ate

*Saya punya isteri dan dua anak* ‘I have a wife and two children.’ The order of the sentence is the same as in English.

subject + predicate (verb) + object

*berasal/ berkeluarga/ bekerja /bercerai/ beralamat* are the *ber* verbs. They can have any one of the following meanings:

- ‘to have’ with nouns
  - ber + keluarga* = to have a family
  - ber + alamat* = to have an address
  - ber + asal* = to have an origin
  - ber + isteri* = to have a wife
- ‘to be’ with verbs → *ber + cerai* = to be divorced  
*ber + kerja* = to be at work

*nomor telepon rumah saya/ nomor telepon kantor saya* ‘my home phone #’, ‘my work phone #’.

The order is the possessive *rumah saya* ‘my house’, followed by the noun they modify. *nomor telepon saya* ‘my phone number’.

## ***Chapter VII. Section 4. Dialogues***

### **Dialogue VII-1**

- Bapak Nano Noya: “Selamat pagi. Apa kabar?” Siapa nama bapak?
- Bapak Rully Tobing: “Selamat pagi. Nama saya Rully Tobing. Apa kabar?”
- Bapak Nano Noya: “Kabar baik. Terima kasih. Nama saya Nano Noya. Saya tinggal di daerah Grogol, Jakarta Barat. Saya berasal dari Ambon. Sudah berapa lama Bapak bekerja disini?”
- Bapak Rully Tobing: “Sudah 3 tahun. Orang tua saya juga berasal dari kota Ambon, propinsi Maluku. Saya beralamat di Kebayoran. Apa Bapak sudah berkeluarga?”
- Bapak Nano Noya: “Ya. Saya punya isteri dan dua anak, pria dan wanita. Bagaimana dengan Bapak?”
- Bapak Rully Tobing: “Oh, saya sekarang bujangan. Dulu saya menikah, tetapi sudah bercerai. Berapa nomor telepon rumah Bapak?”
- Bapak Nano Noya: “Nomor telepon rumah saya 826-39-0157. Berapa nomor telepon bapak?”
- Bapak Rully Tobing: “Nomor telepon rumah saya adalah 965-01-6877. Permissi dulu. Sampai nanti.” Senang berkenalan dengan Bapak.”
- Bapak Nano Noya: “Sama-sama. Sampai jumpa.”

## ***Chapter VII. Section 5. Exercise***

### **Activity VII-1**

**From the dialogue above, list five pieces of autobiographical data that Mr. Tobing learned about Mr. Noya. You may answer in English.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity VII-2

**From the dialogue above, fill in the blanks of the following sentences below:**

1. Bapak Noya \_\_\_\_\_ di daerah Grogol.
2. Dia berasal dari \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Bapak Tobing sudah bekerja di sana untuk \_\_\_\_\_ tahun.
4. Orang tua Bapak Rully juga \_\_\_\_\_ dari kota Ambon.
5. Bapak Rully tinggal di daerah \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Bapak Nano Noya punya \_\_\_\_\_ anak.
7. Bapak Rully Tobing tidak \_\_\_\_\_ isteri.

### Activity VII-3

**In Indonesian, write the questions that match the answers given for the sentences below:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
Nama dia Melody.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Umur dia 10 tahun.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Ibunya orang Indonesia.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Bapaknya orang Amerika.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

Dia tinggal di Lakewood, Washington.



#### Activity VII-4

**Complete the activity below by writing your own bio data in the blank spaces in Indonesian.**

1. Nama saya \_\_\_\_\_
2. Saya berumur \_\_\_\_\_
3. Nomor telepon rumah saya (adalah) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Nomor telepon kantor saya (adalah) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Saya berasal dari \_\_\_\_\_
6. Saya bekerja di \_\_\_\_\_
7. Saya tinggal di \_\_\_\_\_
8. Saya (tidak) punya isteri. Nama dia \_\_\_\_\_
9. Saya (tidak) punya anak. Nama dia \_\_\_\_\_
10. Saya (tidak) punya anjing (kucing). Nama dia \_\_\_\_\_

#### Activity VII-5

**Match the Indonesian word in the left-hand column to the English phrase in the right-hand column.**

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. berkeluarga _____ | A. to be divorced     |
| 2. bekerja _____     | B. to have a wife     |
| 3. beralamat _____   | C. to have a family   |
| 4. berasal _____     | D. to have an address |
| 5. beristeri _____   | E. to be at work      |
|                      | F. to have an origin  |

#### Activity VII-6

## Translate the dialogue below into English

### Dialogue VII-1

- Bapak Nano Noya: “Selamat pagi. Apa kabar?”  
Siapa nama bapak?
- Bapak Rully Tobing: “Selamat pagi. Nama saya Rully Tobing. Apa kabar?”
- Bapak Nano Noya: “Kabar baik. Terima kasih. Nama saya Nano Noya.  
Saya tinggal di daerah Grogol, Jakarta Barat.  
Saya berasal dari Ambon.  
Sudah berapa lama Bapak bekerja disini?”
- Bapak Rully Tobing: “Saya bekerja sudah 3 tahun.  
Orang tua saya juga berasal dari kota Ambon, propinsi Maluku.  
Saya beralamat di Kebayoran.  
Apa Bapak sudah berkeluarga?”
- Bapak Nano Noya: “Ya. Saya punya isteri dan dua anak, pria dan wanita.  
Bagaimana dengan Bapak?”
- Bapak Rully Tobing: “Oh, saya sekarang bujangan. Dulu saya menikah, tetapi sudah bercerai. Berapa nomor telepon rumah Bapak?”
- Bapak Nano Noya: “Nomor telepon rumah saya 826-39-0157.  
Berapa nomor telepon bapak?”
- Bapak Rully Tobing: “Nomor telepon rumah saya adalah 965-01-6877.  
Permisi dulu. Sampai nanti.” Senang berkenalan dengan Bapak.”
- Bapak Nano Noya: “Sama-sama. Sampai jumpa.”

## *Chapter VII. Section 6. Self Test*

### Self Test

#### Answer the questions below in Indonesian:

1. Siapa nama saudara? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Berapa umur saudara? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Di mana saudara tinggal? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Di mana alamat saudara? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Berapa nomor telepon rumah saudara? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Berapa nomor telepon kantor saudara? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Dari mana ssaudara berasal? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Di mana saudara bekerja? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Apa saudara sudah beisteri/bersuami? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Apa saudara sudah berkeluarga \_\_\_\_\_

## ***Chapter VII. Section 7. Answer Key***

### **Activity VII-1**

1. Mr. Noya lives in Grogol.
2. He has been working for that company for about three years.
3. He is originally from Ambon.
4. He has two kids.
5. He has a wife.

### **Activity VII-2**

1. tinggal
2. Ambon
3. tiga
4. berasal
5. Kebayoran
6. dua.
7. punya

### **Activity VII-3**

1. Siapa nama dia?
2. Berapa umur dia?
3. Ibunya orang apa?
4. Bapaknya orang apa?
5. Dimana dia tinggal?

### **Activity VII-4**

For this exercise you should have given the following information:

1. Your name.
2. Your age.
3. Your phone #
4. Your work phone #
5. Where you are from
6. Where you work
7. Your address
8. Your wife, name (If applicable)
9. Your children's name (If applicable)
10. Your pet (If applicable)

### Activity VII-5

1. C
2. E
3. D
4. F
5. B

### Activity VII-6

#### Dialogue VII-1

- Mr. Nano Noya: “Good morning.  
How are you?  
What’s your name?”
- Mr. Rully Tobing: “Good morning. I’m fine. Thanks.  
My name is Rully Tobing. What’s yours?  
How are you?”
- Mr. Nano Noya: “I’m fine. Thank you. My name is Nano  
Noya. I live in Grogol area, West Jakarta  
I originally come from Ambon.  
How long have you been working here?  
Where do you live?”
- Mr. Rully Tobing: “I have been working for three years.  
My parents also come from the province of Maluku, the city of Ambon.  
I live in Kebayoran. Do you have a family?”
- Mr. Nano Noya: “Yes, I have a wife and two kids, a son and a daughter.  
How about you?”
- Mr. Rully Tobing: “Oh, I am still single. I was married before. I am divorced now.  
What’s your phone #?”
- Mr. Nano Noya: “My phone # is 645-77-82. What’s yours?”
- Mr. Rully Tobing: “My phone # is 922-10-31.  
I have got to go. Till we meet again.
- Mr. Nano Noya: “Okay....., till later.”

#### Self Test

The answers depend on each individual.

## **CHAPTER VIII**

### **FAMILY**

### ***KELUARGA***

## ***Chapter VIII***

### ***Family***

#### ***Chapter VIII. Section 1. Cultural Notes***

Indonesians consider their family the most important thing in their life. Family in Indonesia often consists of not only a husband, a wife and their children, but also their in laws. They usually live together in the same house. Do not feel offended when you are asked about your marital status by an Indonesian whom you have just met for the very first time. This is not intended to be rude but is considered a friendly gesture.

Most Indonesians are married by the time they are 25 years old. Some even have one or two children by that age. When socializing with Indonesians, you are expected to inquire about their family, job, social status, etc.

Remember to use the proper greetings when addressing someone you meet for the first time, especially when addressing older people or those with high social status.

#### ***Chapter VIII. Section 2. Vocabulary***

<i>Keluarga</i>	family
<i>Mereka</i>	they/ their/ them
<i>Yang</i>	which/ which one
<i>Kami</i>	we/ our/ us
<i>Dia</i>	she/ her/ hers/ he/ him/ his
<i>Saya</i>	I/ my/ me
<i>Saudara</i>	you/ your/ yours
<i>Bagus</i>	good/ beautiful/ nice
<i>Besar</i>	big/ large
<i>Dalam</i>	in
<i>Adik</i>	younger sibling
<i>adik wanita</i>	younger sister
<i>kakak</i>	older sibling
<i>kakak lelaki</i>	older brother
<i>berumur</i>	to have an age
<i>bersekolah</i>	to be in school
<i>di</i>	prep. in /on/at
<i>anggota militer</i>	member of the military
<i>Angkatan Darat</i>	Army
<i>berpangkat kapten</i>	Captain (lit. to have the rank of a Capt)
<i>kira-kira</i>	approximately/ about
<i>disana</i>	over there/ yonder
<i>diluar</i>	outside
<i>beliau</i>	honorific term for third person singular

<i>Ibu rumah tangga</i>	housewife/ homemaker
<i>Kakek</i>	Grandfather
<i>Nenek</i>	Grandmother
<i>Dari</i>	(preposition) from
<i>dipanggil oleh</i>	is/ was/ were (to be) called by
<i>paman/Oom</i>	uncle
<i>atau</i>	(conjunction) or
<i>keponakan</i>	niece/ nephew
<i>bibi/Tante</i>	aunt
<i>semua</i>	all
<i>cucu</i>	grandchild
<i>cucu-cucu</i>	grandchildren

On your tape listen to the above terms at least once to familiarize yourself with them. Then listen again and practice repeating them.

### ***Chapter VIII. Section 3. Grammar Notes***

**Noun** modifiers such as adjectives and possessives always follow the word/words being modified with the relative pronoun *yang* 'which' or 'the one who' sometimes is in the middle. For example:

*rumah yang bagus dan besar* = The house which is nice and big.

*anak mereka* = their child. The noun *anak* 'child' is followed by the pronoun *mereka* 'their' to make it possessive. Be sure to put it in the right order for *mereka anak* means they are the children.

*berumur/ bersekolah / berpangkat/ bekerja* are *ber*-verbs.

They mean either one of the following :

'to have' with nouns in general = *ber* + *pangkat*

'to be' with nouns in general = *ber* + *sekolah*

'to have' with simple verb = *ber* + *cerai*

*Ibu Noya tidak bekerja diluar* = Mrs. Noya does not work outside, meaning she is not a career woman. The negativizer here is *tidak* to negate the verb *bekerja*.

*dipanggil oleh* = is/ was/ were/ has have been called by

This is the passive voice → *di* + verb.

### ***Chapter VIII. Section 4. Reading Text***

Keluarga Noya tinggal di daerah Grogol, Jakarta Barat.

Mereka punya rumah yang bagus dan besar.

Dalam keluarga itu ada lima orang, bapak Noya, ibu Noya, tiga anak mereka, Adi, Susi dan Anna.



Adi adalah kakak Susi dan Anna.

Anna adalah adik Adi dan Susi.

Susi adalah adik Adi dan kakak Anna.

Adi berumur 16 tahun dan bersekolah di S.M.A.

Susi berumur 14 tahun dan bersekolah di S.M.P.

Anna berumur 10 tahun dan bersekolah di S.D.

Bapak Noya adalah anggota militer di Angkatan Darat.

Dia berpangkat kapten dan sudah bekerja kira-kira tujuh belas tahun disana. Ibu Noya tidak bekerja diluar. Beliau adalah Ibu rumah tangga. Orang tua Ibu Noya tinggal di Ambon. Mereka adalah Kakek dan Nenek dari Adi, Susi dan Anna. Ibu Noya juga punya satu kakak lelaki yang dipanggil Paman atau Oom Joni oleh anak2 keluarga Noya. Dia sudah menikah dan punya satu anak lelaki yang dipanggil keponakan oleh Ibu Noya. Ibu Noya juga punya satu adik wanita yang dipanggil bibi atau Tante Dana oleh anak-anak keluarga Noya. Tante Dana punya suami dan satu anak wanita. Semua anak2 keluarga Noya dan keponakan2 Ibu Noya dipanggil cucu2 oleh orang tua Ibu Noya.

Keluarga Noya punya sebuah mobil minibus, dua ekor anjing, dan satu ekor kucing.

## ***Chapter VIII. Section 5. Exercises***

### **Activity VIII-1**

**Read the text above and put either F (false) or T (true) for the following statements:**

1. The Noya family does not live in Jakarta. \_\_\_\_\_
2. There are five people in the family. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Adi is Susi's younger brother. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Susi is Anna's older sister. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mr. Noya is in the Army \_\_\_\_\_
6. Mrs. Noya is a home maker. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Mrs. Noya's parents live in Jakarta. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Mrs. Noya's older sibling is female. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Mrs. Noya's younger sibling is male. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The Noya family owns three dogs. \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity VIII-2

**Based on the text you read above, answer the following questions in Indonesian:**

1. Dimana keluarga Noya tinggal?

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2. Mereka punya berapa orang anak?

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3. Siapa nama anak2 keluarga Noya?

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4. Dimana Bapak Noya bekerja?

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5. Sudah berapa lama Bapak Noya bekerja?

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6. Apa Ibu noya bekerja diluar?

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7. Orang tua Ibu Noya dipanggil apa oleh anak2 mereka?

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8. Kakak Ibu Noya dipanggil apa oleh anak2 mereka?

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9. Keluarga Noya punya mobil apa?

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10. Berapa ekor binatang keluarga Noya?

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### Activity VIII-3

**In the space provided below, write your own biography in Indonesian. Include your immediate family, your occupation, etc. Use vocabulary found in the reading text above.**

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### Activity VIII-4

**Match the Indonesian word in the left-hand column to the English phrase in the right-hand column.**

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. _____ Kakek | A. younger sibling |
| 2. _____ Nenek | B. uncle           |
| 3. _____ Adik  | C. grand father    |
| 4. _____ Kakak | D. grand mother    |
| 5. _____ Paman | E. older sibling   |
|                | F. aunt            |

### Activity VIII-5

Choose the correct answer based on the text you read above.

1. Dalam keluarga Noya ada \_\_\_\_\_ orang.  
a. tiga                      b) empat                      c) lima                      d) enam
2. Ibu Noya punya \_\_\_\_\_ orang keponakan.  
a) tiga                      b) dua                      c) Satu                      d) lima
3. Tante Dana punya \_\_\_\_\_ orang keponakan.  
a) Satu                      b) dua                      c) tiga                      d) empat
4. Oom Joni punya \_\_\_\_\_ orangk keponakan.  
a) satu                      b) dua                      c) tiga                      d) empat
5. Kake dan nenek punya \_\_\_\_\_ orang cucu.  
a) enam                      b) lima                      c) empat                      d) tiga

### Activity VIII-6

Translate into English in the spaces provided:

Keluarga Noya tinggal di daerah Grogol, Jakarta Barat.

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2. Mereka punya rumah yang bagus dan besar.

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3. Dalam keluarga itu ada lima orang.

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4. Adi adalah kakak Susi dan Anna.

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5. Anna adalah adik Adi dan Susi.

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6. Susi adalah adik Adi dan kakak Anna.

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### ***Chapter VIII. Section 6. Self Test***

**Translate into English in the spaces provided:**

1. Bapak Noya adalah anggota militer di Angkatan Darat.
2. Dia berpangkat kapten dan sudah bekerja kira-kira tujuh belas tahun disana.
3. Ibu Noya tidak bekerja diluar. Beliau adalah Ibu rumah tangga.
4. Orang tua Ibu Noya tinggal di Ambon. Mereka adalah Kakek dan Nenek dari Adi, Susi dan Anna.
5. Ibu Noya juga punya satu kakak lelaki yang dipanggil Paman atau Oom Joni oleh anak2 keluarga Noya.
6. Dia sudah menikah dan punya satu anak lelaki yang dipanggil keponakan oleh Ibu Noya.
7. Ibu Noya juga punya satu adik wanita yang dipanggil bibi atau Tante Dana oleh anak-anak keluarga Noya.
8. Tante Dana punya suami dan satu anak wanita.
9. Semua anak2 keluarga Noya dan keponakan2 Ibu Noya dipanggil cucu2 oleh orang tua Ibu Noya.
10. Keluarga Noya punya sebuah mobil minibus, dua ekor anjing, dan satu ekor kucing.


## ***Chapter VIII. Section 7. Answer Key***

### **Activity VIII-1**

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. T
6. T
7. F
8. F
9. F
10. T

### **Activity VIII-2**

1. Mereka tinggal di daerah Grogol.
2. Mereka punya tiga orang anak.
3. Nama anak2 mereka (adalah) Adi, Susi dan Anna.
4. Dia bekerja di Angkatan Darat.
5. Dia sudah bekerja kira2 17 tahun.
6. Tidak, beliau (adalah) Ibu rumah tangga.
7. Mereka dipanggil Kakek dan Nenek oleh anak2 Noya.
8. Dia dipanggil Paman.
9. Mereka punya mobil minibis.
10. Mereka punya tiga ekor binatang.

### **Activity VIII-3**

The answer depends on each individual.

### **Activity VIII-4**

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. E
5. B

### **Activity VIII-5**

1. c
2. b
3. d
4. d
5. b

### **Activity VIII-6**

1. The Noya family live in Grogol, Jakarta Barat.
2. They own a large and nice house.
3. There are five people in the family
4. Adi is Susi and Anna's older sibling.
5. Anna is Adi and Susi's younger sibling.
6. Susi is Adi's younger sister and Anna's older sister.

### **Self Test**

1. Mr. Noya is in the Army.
2. He is a Captain and has been in the Army for approximately 17 years.
3. Mrs. Noya does not work. She is a home maker.
4. Mrs. Noya's parents live in Ambon. They are the grandparents of the Noya's children.
5. Mrs. Noya has one brother who is called Uncle by the Noya's children.
6. He is married and has one son who is called nephew by Mrs. Noya.
7. Mrs. Noya also has a younger sister who is called Auntie Dana by the Noya's children.
8. Auntie Dana has a husband and a daughter.
9. All of the Noya's children and Mrs. Noya's nephew and niece are called grandchildren by Mrs. Noya's parents.
10. The Noya family has a minibus, two dogs and a cat.

**The End**