

SOLT I Indonesian Module 1 Lesson 2

Student Manual



Greetings and Introductions

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to greet people in Indonesia according to their age, rank, gender and time of the day. You will learn how to recognize the Indonesian naming system and recognize and use personal titles for greetings in Indonesian. Here are the most likely circumstances where you will use your new skills:

Greet Others

- Use appropriate greetings for different times of the day
- Use formal greetings
- Use informal greetings
- Greet your superiors and guest

Introduce Yourself

- Tell your name
- Ask the name of the other person
- Pronounce common first and last names
- State your birthplace

Introduce Others

- Ask and answer simple questions about your first and last names
- Ask and answer simple questions about your birthplace
- Ask and answer simple questions about other people's names and birthplace
- Introduce two separate parties in Indonesian

Exchange Social Courtesies

- Ask another person where he/she is from
- Talk about customs and courtesy in Indonesia

Extend Invitations

- Extend an invitation
- Accept an invitation
- Pay compliments to your friend
- Ask and answer simple questions about others' well being

Dialogue A (Pair Work)

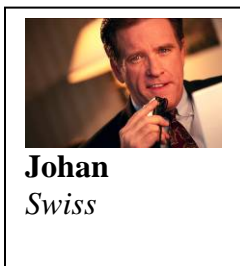
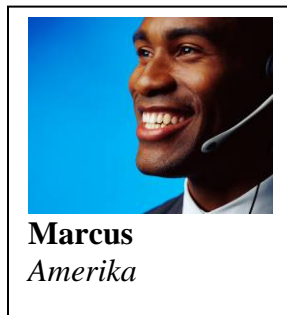
Your instructor will model the dialogue for you. Then practice the dialogue with your partner and switch roles.

Frances is walking down the street in the neighborhood where she just moved to, and sees a man sitting on his porch.

| | |
|--|---|
| F: Permissi, Selamat pagi, Pak. | F:Excuse me, Good morning, Sir. |
| A: Selamat pagi. | A:Good morning. |
| F: Perkenalkan, saya Frances. Nama Bapak siapa? | F:Let me introduce (myself), my name is Frances. What is your name? |
| A: Saya Ali. Dari mana asalnya, Bu Frances? | A:I am Ali. Where do you come from, Ms. Frances? |
| F: Maaf, bagaimana Pak? Saya kurang mengerti. | F:I am sorry, what is it, Sir? I do not fully understand. |
| A: Ibu berasal dari mana? | A:Where do you come from? |
| F : Saya berasal dari Amerika. | F:I come from the U.S. |
| A: Mari, silakan masuk. | A:Please come in. |
| F : Terimakasih. | F:Thank you. |

Exercise 1 (Pair Work)

Take the role of different persons depicted in the following pictures. Talk to each other and use dialogue A above as a model. Perform your dialogue in front of the class.



TIP OF THE DAY

Body language such as shaking hands in Indonesia, involves a light brief touch of the hand for both men and women. It is appropriate to shake hands when being introduced to someone, or when you haven't seen someone for a while. Some Muslims do not want to shake hands with the opposite sex, so one needs to be observant of their gestures. If the person put their hands together in front of them (as in a praying gesture) as a substitute for a handshake, you should do the same. Some Indonesians will not look at the eyes of the opposite sex while talking to them, either for religious or cultural reasons, or just an expression of shyness.

1. Greetings

Indonesian greetings can range from a passing yell to a lengthy and formulaic exchange. Age, marital status, religion, time and situation can play a part in what is said. Thankfully, across the board greetings exist which involve no risk of insult or of being inappropriate. As in English, Indonesian greetings are based on the time of day. However, greetings do not change only in relation to the clock, but by things such as weather and routine.

Selamat pagi

People say “*selamat pagi*” to others from sunrise until about eleven o'clock in the morning. In the morning “*pagi hari*” is the best time to be out and watching starched-uniformed children heading to school, people carrying produce to the market, or taxi drivers digging into a bowl of “*bubur ayam*” (chicken porridge).

Selamat siang

“*Selamat siang*” is said between eleven o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon. By this time the heat really has kicked in, as the traffic starts to get busy and crowded. When businesses and the shopping centers start their activities, people look very busy and everybody pays attention to their own schedules and daily routines.

Selamat sore

People should say “*selamat sore*” when the sun is beyond the danger zone (3 pm – sunset). By this time children's kites are flying in the sky, people start closing their stores and workers pedal their bicycles (“*sepeda*”) home.

Selamat malam

When the sun goes down and the day starts to get dark, people will say “*selamat malam*” to greet others. The “*pasar malam*” (night market) with its entire street stalls, “*warung*” is in full swing. Dishes are laid out on the table and the family enjoys dinner.

Selamat tidur will be used when somebody is ready to go to bed.

The word *selamat* comes from the Arabic word *salam*, meaning peace. Putting this word together with “morning” or “evening” means something like “Have a nice morning/evening”. In the Muslim areas of the country, you will hear people use the Arabic greeting:

assalamualaikum peace be on you

to which the response is:

alaikumsalam on you be peace

There are some basic words that you should know when you meet people:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>salam</i> | greetings/regards |
| <i>sampai jumpa</i> | goodbye (lit. till we meet again) |
| <i>ya</i> | yes |
| <i>tidak</i> | no |
| <i>permisi</i> | excuse me, sorry |
| <i>terima kasih (banyak)</i> | thank you (very much) |
| <i>kembali; sama-sama</i> | you're welcome |
| <i>boleh?</i> | may I?; do you mind? |
| <i>boleh; tidak apa-apa</i> | that's fine; no problem |
| <i>Saya kurang mengerti.</i> | I do not understand. |
| <i>maaf</i> | I'm sorry (apology) |

Note:

The expression “sampai jumpa” is seldom used. It means literally “until we meet again.”

Dialogue B (Pair Work)

After your instructor models the dialogue for you, practice the dialogue with your partner and switch roles.

Dina saw her friend Santo in a distance on the side of the street.

| | |
|--|---|
| D: San! Santo! mau ke mana? | D: Santo! Where are you going? |
| S: Ee, Dina. Jalan-jalan saja. | S: Hey, Dina. I am just taking a stroll. |
| D: Wah, bagus betul topinya! | D: Wow, your hat looks really nice! |
| S: Ah, Dina ini bisa saja. | S: Oh, you are just saying that. |
| D: Saya mau pergi ke pasar sekarang. Mau ikut? | D: I am going to the market now. Do you want to come? |
| S: Maaf sekali, saya harus pulang. | S: I am so sorry, I have to go home now. |

Exercise 2 (Pair Work)

Imagine that you and your partner are good friends and you unexpectedly meet on the side of the street. Greet your friend and pay compliment to him following the example from dialogue B above. Switch roles. Perform your dialogue in front of the class.

2. Informal greetings

The following are informal greetings used between peers and friends:

Halo, salam hello.

Ke mana? where are you going ?

This is also an ice breaker. The response “*jalan-jalan*” (traveling around) is sufficient.

3. Silakan, Mari & Tolong

There are three words for “please” in Indonesian.

A. *Silakan* and *mari*

These are used when you are offering something to somebody.

Examples: *Silakan duduk.* Please sit down.

Mari minum teh. Please drink tea.

note: *Silakan* has a more formal overtone than *mari*.

B. *Tolong*

This expression is used when you are making a request or asking somebody to do something for you. Example:

tolong buka jendela please open the window

There is no need to memorize the usage of this particular expression at this point.

This expression will be elaborated on in the future lesson.

4. *Selamat tinggal* Goodbyes

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| <i>mari</i> | Lit. "let us (go in our separate ways)". Note that this also means “let us go together” and “please.” |
| <i>ayo</i> | same as <i>mari</i> , but informal. |
| <i>selamat tinggal</i> | farewell (when you are leaving) |
| <i>selamat jalan</i> | farewell (when others are leaving) |
| <i>sampai jumpa</i> | see you later |
| <i>daag</i> | bye |
| <i>saya pulang dulu</i> | I'm going home now (lit. I am going home first) |

5. Sapaan (Forms of address)

It is a good idea to use “*Bapak*” sir, or “*Ibu*” ma’am, when talking directly to someone older or in a position of respect.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| <i>pak</i> (short for <i>bapak</i>) | Sir, Mr. |
| <i>bu</i> (short for <i>ibu</i>) | Ma’am, Ms., Mrs. |
| <i>mbak</i> (used for a female younger than you) | Miss |

Exercise 2 (Pair Work)

Imagine you are in these situations in Indonesia. Working with your partner, write down how you greet him/her using his/her first name. Then, practice using the greetings and replying to them with your partner and switch roles.

| Situations | Greetings/Farewells |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. It is 8 a.m. and you meet Bapak Wardono. | |
| 2. It is 8 p.m. and you meet your instructor. | |
| 3. It is noon and you meet your friend David in the cafeteria. | |
| 4. It is 10 p.m. and your son Deni is going to bed. | |
| 5. Hasan and Tati are your friends and you are at their house for a party. It is now almost midnight and you are leaving. | |
| 6. You enter a curio shop in the afternoon to buy some souvenirs. | |
| 7. You have finished shopping and are leaving the store. | |
| 8. It is 3 p.m. and you meet Pak Kolonel Harahap. | |
| 9. It is 7 a.m. and you meet your neighbor in the coffee shop. | |
| 10. It is 11 a.m. and you meet the receptionist in the US Embassy in Jakarta. | |

Note: *Selamat* “safe, congratulations”, followed by *pagi*, *siang*, *sore* or *malam* is used as a greeting and leave takings. Some Indonesian use the informal way such as “*Pagi!*, *Siang!*, *Sore!*, *Malam!*”

Exercise 3 (Class Work)

Practice formal and informal greetings and farewells by circling the most appropriate answers for each situation below. Following the written exercise, practice similar situations with your classmates using his/her first name.

1. Greet your roommate John, when you wake up in the morning.
 - a. Pagi, John
 - b. Selamat malam, John
 - c. Halo, John

2. Greet Bapak Harianto at 3 p.m.
 - a. Selamat siang, Pak Harianto
 - b. Selamat sore, Pak
 - c. Selamat pagi, Pak Harianto

3. You are leaving Budi's house after visiting him
 - a. Sampai jumpa, Budi
 - b. Selamat tidur, Budi
 - c. Pagi, Budi

4. You visit your friend Dini's apartment after dark
 - a. Selamat tidur, Dini
 - b. Selamat malam, Dini
 - c. Terima kasih, Dini

5. Hasan is returning your book, and he thanks you for your kindness. What is your response?
 - a. kembali/ sama-sama, Hasan
 - b. permisi
 - c. selamat siang, Hasan

6. You are in the middle of a conversation with your instructor, but you have to go as soon as possible.
 - a. silakan duduk, Pak
 - b. permisi, Pak
 - c. terima kasih, Pak

6. Introduce Yourself

When you meet someone for the first time, it is polite to use the following phrases:

(Per)kenalkan, nama saya

(Per)kenalkan, ini

Siapa nama anda?

Nama saya

Saya senang bertemu dengan anda

I'd like to introduce myself

I'd like to introduce you to ...

What is your name?

My name is.....

I'm pleased to meet you.

Exercise 4 (Pair Work)

Pair up and introduce yourself to your classmate. Imagine you are attending a formal meeting in Indonesia. Make sure to:

- use the correct greeting for the time of day
- say your first and last name
- say where you are from
- use the correct farewell
- address your partner in a formal manner

TIP OF THE DAY

Greeting etiquette in Indonesia

When greeting or saying goodbye, Indonesians shake hands lightly (not firmly, the way Americans do). Muslims touch the right hand to their heart afterwards as a gesture of goodwill. (Never use the left hand to greet or touch someone). Women who are close friends sometimes kiss cheek to cheek when they meet in public, but kissing and hugging between different sexes are never practiced in public.

7. Indonesian names

Names of Indonesian people vary based on the region and ethnicity where they are from. Sometimes, we can determine the ethnicity or religion of an Indonesian person just by knowing his or her name.

Exercise 5 (Class Work)

Your instructor will read ten people's full names to you. Match the names on the left hand column with those on the right according to your instructor's reading. Pronounce them correctly. Listen to and repeat your instructor's correction if there is any.

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Rinto | a. Anom |
| 2. Agus | b. Tutupoli |
| 3. I Gusti | c. Al Rasyid |
| 4. Anita | d. Patinasarani |
| 5. Ma'ruf | e. Mutia |
| 6. Mahmud | f. Ali |
| 7. Abdullah | g. Chaniago |
| 8. Bob | h. Harahap |
| 9. Cut | i. Jamaluddin |
| 10. Ria | j. Rukmantara |

Exercise 6

1. Pronounce all of the Indonesian names below. Look out for names that use old Indonesian spelling. Your instructor will correct your pronunciation.
2. Tell and pronounce your name in Indonesian.
3. Spell your name in the Indonesian alphabet.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Cut Mutia | Luhut Panjaitan | Ria Malaiholo |
| Joko Wardono | Anita Chaniago | Paramitha Rushadi |
| Soeharto | Tjie Tek Hoa | Mohamad Ichsan |
| Ade Manuhutu | Jaja Miharja | Putu Wijaya |
| Reza Pahlevi | Wijaya Kusuma | I Gede Permata Sari |
| Yorris Raweyai | Taufiequrrahman Ruki | Kartini |
| Dewi Kurniadi | Chaidir Firmansyah | I Wayan Agung |
| Ignatius Bambang Surya Baskara | Maria Theresia Suhartini | Joesoef Isak |
| Bambang Pangestu | Oscar Lawalata | Made Kuta |
| Victor Hutabarat | Lisna Jaya | I Gusti Anom |
| Tumpak Sidabutar | Langgar | Eulogius Ngetu Woga |
| Hartati Suwandari | Affandi Abdullah | Cokarda Agung |
| Yusan Yeblo | Zoemrotin | Ichsan Mokoagow |
| Karina Kadarisman | Vika Parengkuan | Anton Abimayu |
| Nela Regar | Indra Sukmana | Gatot Subroto |
| Djoko Lelono | Jazeed Djamin | Soewanto Soewandi |
| Teti Rustiati | Ismi Azis | Larasati |
| Achmad Baidjuri | Soetinah | Soerjadi |

8. Asking for a Place of Origin

If you want to ask someone where he/she is from, you should specify if you mean just now or originally. For example:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Anda dari mana?</i> | Where have you just come from? |
| <i>Anda berasal dari mana?</i> | Where are you originally from? |
| <i>Anda tinggal di mana?</i> | Where do you live? |
| <i>Orang tuanya tinggal di mana?</i> | Where do your parents live? |
| <i>Tempat lahir anda di mana?</i> | What is your birthplace? |

When you ask people about their place of origin, you will find that many region names in Indonesia are similar to English. Although a word looks like the English equivalent, it will have an Indonesian pronunciation.

The list of cities below is comprised of the capitals of provinces in Indonesia. Review and pronounce the names of each city. See if you can find them on the map below.

8. Asking for a Place of Origin (Continued)

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Banda Aceh | D.K.I Jakarta | Palu |
| Medan | Bandung | Ujung Pandang |
| Pekan Baru | Semarang | Kendari |
| Padang | D.I Yogyakarta | Kupang |
| Palembang | Surabaya | Pontianak |
| Bengkulu | Denpasar | Banjarmasin |
| Tanjung Karang | Mataram | Samarinda |
| Jaya pura | Ambon | Manado |
| Ternate | Jambi | Palangkaraya |



Exercise 7 (Group Work)

The class is divided into two teams. Your instructor will tell you the first letter of a city on the map and where it is located in Indonesia. The team that first answers the correct city receives a point.

Example:

Nama kota yang dimulai dengan huruf “M” terletak di Pulau Sumatera.

Answer: *Medan.*

Exercise 8 (Pair Work)

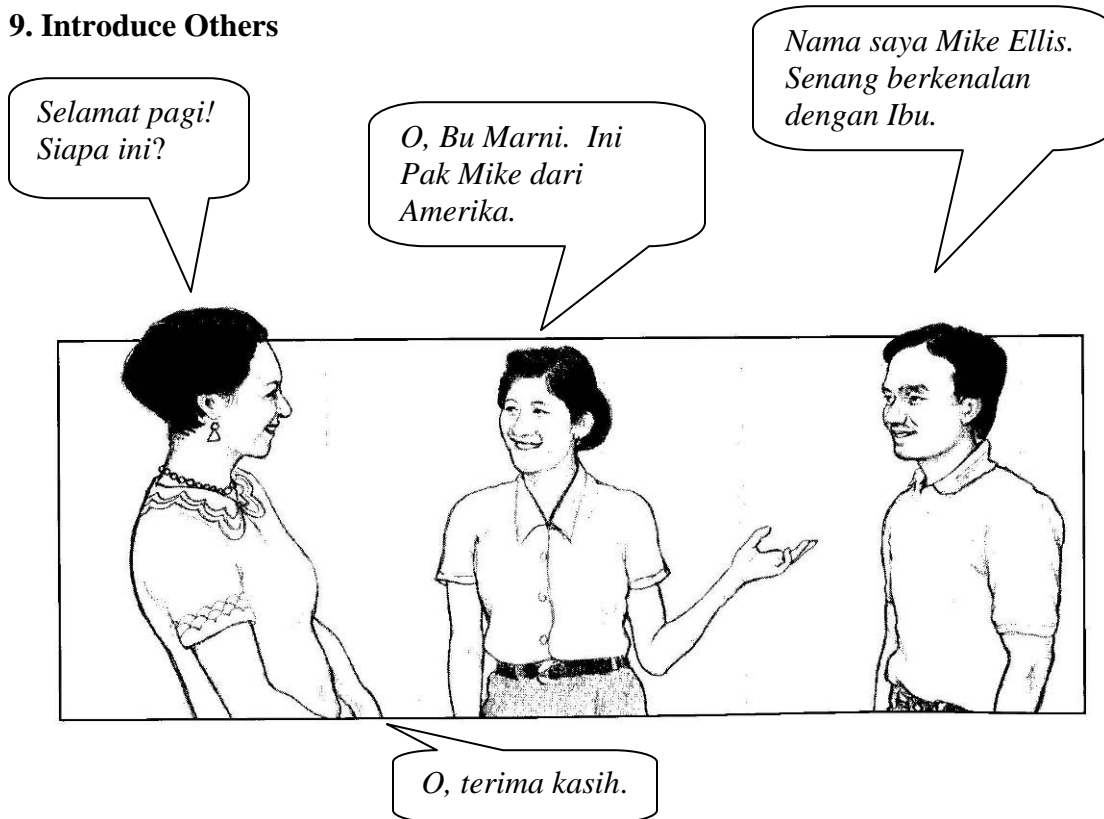
Introduce yourself to your partner and state where you are from originally and the name of your birthplace.

For example: *Nama saya* (___your first and last name___)
Saya berasal dari (___your city, country___)
Saya tinggal di (___your address___)
Tempat lahir saya adalah (___your birthplace___)

TIP OF THE DAY

It is considered polite to bow your body slightly when walking across in front of someone who is seated or when interrupting people. At the same time you can say “*permisi*”, which just means “excuse me”.

9. Introduce Others

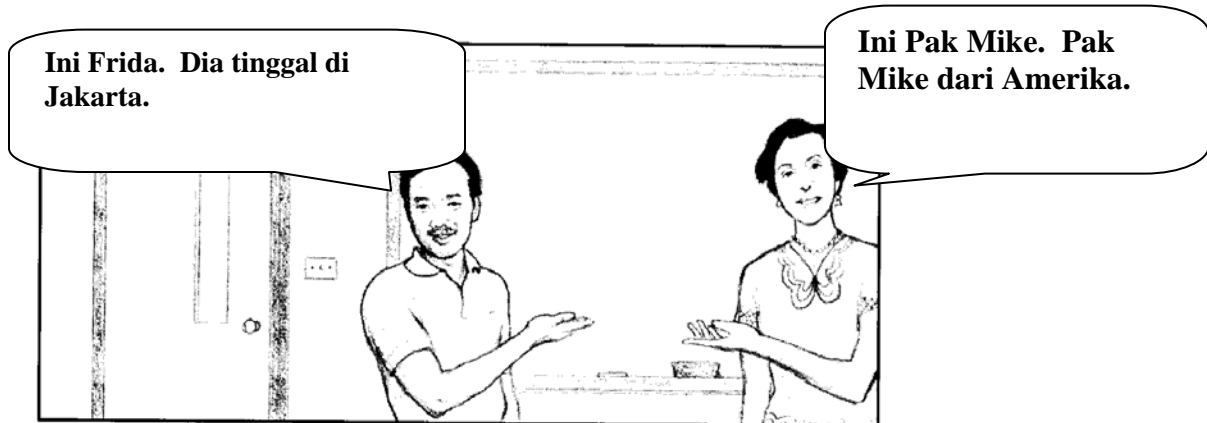


Exercise 9 (Group Work)

For this exercise, each student should assume an Indonesian name. Observe a short conversation between *Marni*, *Endang*, and *Mike Ellis* above. Endang introduces her friend Mike Ellis, who has just arrived from the United States of America, to Marni. Say each passage according to your instructor’s example. Practice this short conversation with your classmates and use your Indonesian name when you are introduced to others. Each student should be able to take all roles, so there will be three rounds of conversation in each group. Your teacher will distribute three cards for each group that denote different times of the day. Use different cards for each round of conversation.

Exercise 10 (Pair Work)

Your instructor will provide each student with a card bearing fictitious name, address and place of origin of the student. Pair up and find out your partner's fictitious identity. After that, introduce your partner and then your partner introduces you to your classmates. Look at the example below:



10. Exchange Social Courtesies & Extend Invitation

Many Indonesians are quick to offer invitations to their homes. An Indonesian's home is where formalities take place, and the informality you may have experienced on the street will often be replaced with an almost uncomfortable reverence. As a guest, you will be expected to do nothing while your hosts prepare refreshments. If there are older people in the room, it is polite to approach and greet them with your head slightly bowed. For many Indonesians, it is a sign of polite restraint not to accept an offer when it is first made. Therefore, if you are offering something, don't be deterred by a first refusal. Repeat the offer, and it will probably be accepted. You may be served tea, coffee or a sweet drink and snacks as well. It is customary to wait until these are offered before eating.

If you don't want to take the snack, just say: "*maaf, saya baru makan*" (Sorry, I've just eaten).

There are some other polite ways that are usually used to accept or to refuse an offer.

| To accept | | To refuse |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|
| <i>Baiklah</i> | All right | <i>Permisi, pulang dulu</i> I should go home now |
| <i>Dengan senang hati</i> | With pleasure | <i>Terima kasih atas keramah-tamahannya</i> Thanks for your hospitality |

TIP OF THE DAY

In Indonesia, putting your hands on your hips while talking is considered rude and should be avoided. When sitting, tuck your feet away so the feet are not pointing towards people. Also, don't point with your forefinger.

Dialogue C (Pair Work)

After your instructor model the dialogue for you, practice it with your partner and switch roles. You may modify the dialog by adding some extra words and sentences that you have already learned.

Mrs. Aminah visits Sgt. Frank's house.

| | |
|---|---|
| A: Assalamualaikum. | A: May God's peace be upon you! |
| F: Alaikumsalam. | F: Peace be unto you (too)! |
| F: Ee, Bu Aminah! Mari silakan masuk, silakan duduk Bu. | F: Bu Aminah. Please come in, sit down. |
| A: Terimakasih. | A: Thank you. |
| F: Apa kabarnya, Bu? | F: How are you, Ma'am? |
| A: O, baik-baik saja, Pak. | A: Good, Sir. |
| F: Mari, minum teh. | F: Please, have a drink of tea. |
| A: Wah, kok repot-repot saja, Pak? | A: (Lit.: Why all of this fuss?) Please do not make it such a bother. |
| F: O, ini seadanya saja. Silakan. | F: I already have it ready. Please. |
| A: Terimakasih | A: Thank you. |
| F: Kembali. | F: You are welcome. |

Dialogue D (Pair Work)

After your instructor model the dialogue for you, practice it with your classmates and switch roles.

Frances and her roommate Sandra have been guests at Ali's house. Now they are leaving.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| S: Wah, tehnya enak sekali, Pak. | S: Wow, the tea is very good. |
| A: Terimakasih. | A: Thank you. |
| F: Permisi kami mau pulang. | F: Excuse us, we are going home. |
| A: Mengapa cepat-cepat ? | A: Why such a rush? |
| S: Maaf, kami harus pergi. | S: I am sorry, we have to go. |
| F: Permisi, kami pulang dulu. | F: Excuse us, we are going home. |
| S: Datang besok ke rumah ya? | S: Please come and visit us tomorrow, OK? |
| A: Baiklah. | A: All right. |

TIP OF THE DAY

The expression "Kok repot-repot?" (Lit. Why are you so busy?) is used to express appreciation to the host when the visitor is offered food and/or drink.

Exercise 11 (Pair Work)

Imagine that you live in Indonesia and your Indonesian neighbor comes to visit your house. Create a scenario where one of you is the owner of the house and the other the neighbor. Practice the necessary expressions for the occasion based on dialogue C and D above. Switch roles.

Exercise 12 (Pair Work)

Create a scenario with your partner in which a person extends an invitation to another person. The invitation can be accepted or refused. Use the structures already learned from the dialogues. Perform the scenario in front of the class. You may choose from the following scenarios, or create your own.

- You are going to the mall and you ask your partner if she/he is interested in coming with you.
- You meet your friend and after a brief exchange you invite her/him to your house the next day.
- You are going to buy a computer at the mall and want to know if your partner is interested in coming with you.
- You are sitting on the porch, and when you see your partner you greet him and ask him to stop by.

Exercise 13 (Pair Work)

Talk to each other based on the following situations. Always include a form of compliment. Reverse roles.

- You visited your friend and heard the music played on his tape. You never heard of the music before and really liked it.
- You met your friend on the side of the street and thought that his hat was very nice.
- When you visited your friend's house, he offered you a bottle of beer (*bir*) made locally in his hometown. This is the first time you tasted it and you thought it was very good.
- Your friend comes to pick you up with his new car. You have never seen it before and you think that it is a very nice car.

1. Word Order

Just like in English, an Indonesian sentence consists of at least a *subjek* (subject) and a *predikat* (predicate). Unlike in English, however, the predicate of an Indonesian sentence can also be an adjective and a noun, not just a verb. Examine the following examples:

Ini Rahmini.
S P

Rahmini duduk.
S P

Saya berasal dari Indonesia.
S P K (*keterangan tempat* = spatial prepositional phrase)

Tehnya enak.
S P

Kami mau membeli komputer.
S P O (*Objek*)

Recognizing subject and predicate

Your mind constantly scans different matters around it (including yourself) and taking them into consideration. You might say to yourself "hmm, that picture looks funny", or "that guy's hair reminds me of Alfalfa" or "I don't like this weather" or "the spirit of community in this village is alive and well" etc. "A picture", "a guy", "I", and "a spirit of community" become **subjects** in your sentences about them, whereas **how** these subjects matter to you is what we call **a predicate**.

The position of the subject and the predicate can be reversed without changing the meaning of the sentence. This reversal can be found in spoken language and literary works. As a rule, all parts of speech that come after the predicate "follow" the predicate. In the following examples the word getting the most stress is printed in bold.


Saya berasal dari **Indonesia**.
S P K


Berasal dari **Indonesia** saya.
P K S

Exercise 1 (Class Work)

Pronounce each sentence and then construct and pronounce its reversed form. Each time your instructor may correct your intonation. Repeat your instructor's correction.

1. Ini apa?
2. Saya mau duduk.
3. Ini Kartinah.
4. Dia berasal dari Sulawesi.
5. Nama Ibu siapa?
6. Asalnya dari mana?
7. Es krimnya enak sekali, Bu.
8. Dia harus datang.
9. Saya mau masuk.
10. Kabarnya baik.
11. Ini rumah baik.
12. Saya senang berkenalan dengan ibu.
13. Tulisannya A-N-I.
14. Bu Ketut dari Bali.
15. Kami mau jalan-jalan.
16. Saya mau pergi.
17. Dia mau pulang.
18. Dia harus pergi ke sekolah.
19. Tulisannya bagaimana?
20. Kami membeli komputer.

2. Personal Pronouns

Indonesian personal pronouns can be somewhat confusing, as Indonesians will often use a person’s name, family status, or title instead of the pronouns “I” or “you”. A strong sense of social hierarchy attaches to the personal pronouns for “I” and “you”. For this reason, Indonesians prefer to use first names or the polite forms of address rather than personal pronouns. Review dialog B above on the usage of first names as a form of address.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1st person singular | |
| <i>saya</i> | <i>saya</i> is the normal word for “I” |
| <i>aku</i> | <i>aku</i> is used in close relations. |
| 2nd person singular | |
| <i>kamu</i> | is used when addressing the younger person or children. |
| <i>(eng)kau</i> | juniors, people we know very well. |
| <i>saudara</i> | brother, comrade, when addressing people we do not know very well. It may be used in the subject position or as a noun modifier, i.e., after the nouns, to denote ownership. |

Personal Pronouns (Continued)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>anda</i> | a very neutral non-intimate pronoun, in between formal and informal, and applies to anyone. Usually it is used in business conversation. |
| 3rd person singular | |
| <i>dia (ia)</i> | refers to both male and female |
| <i>beliau</i> | the more polite word used when speaking of a respectable or older person, or for “Menteri”, “President” |
| <i>bapak/tuan</i> | refers to a man |
| <i>ibu/nyonya</i> | refers to a woman |
| <i>nona</i> | refers to an unmarried woman |
| <i>paman</i> | refers to an uncle |
| <i>bibi</i> | refers to an aunt |
| <i>kakak</i> | refers to an older brother or sister |
| <i>adik</i> | refers to a younger brother or sister |
| <i>si- (__name__)</i> | definite article used before the names of those with whom the interlocutor is intimate, e.g: “Itu si Hassan.” That is Hassan. |
| <i>om</i> | used to address an uncle or any middle age, older male |
| <i>tante</i> | used to address an aunt or any middle age, older female |
| 1st person plural | |
| <i>kami</i> | if the person addressed is excluded |
| <i>kita</i> | if the person addressed is included |
| 2nd person plural | |
| <i>kalian</i> | used in a very close relationship |
| <i>anda sekalian</i> | more formal |
| 3rd person plural | |
| <i>mereka</i> | refers to the word “they”. |

Note: Indonesian pronouns do not distinguish gender. Thus “*dia*” may mean “he”, “she”, or “it”.

Exercise 2 (Pair Work)

Working with your partner, ask and answer alternately by putting the correct personal pronouns in the blank spaces below.

Exercise 2 (Pair Work) (Continued)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Siapa nama</i> _____? | Namanya Jono dan Hadi. |
| 2. <i>Siapa nama</i> _____? | Saya adalah Hartati. |
| 3. <i>Siapa nama</i> _____? | Nama beliau adalah Pak Edi. |
| 4. <i>Siapa kalian?</i> | _____ adalah siswa-siswa bahasa. |
| 5. <i>Apa nama kelas</i> _____? | Namanya adalah kelas Bahasa Indonesia. |
| 6. <i>Siapa nama</i> _____? | Nama saya Kapten Sutarto. |
| 7. <i>Siapa nama</i> _____? | Nama orang itu Husein. |
| 8. <i>Siapa nama</i> _____? | Nama guru itu Bu Mahmud. |
| 9. <i>Apa nama sekolah</i> _____? | Nama sekolah mereka adalah Budi Mulia. |
| 10. <i>Siapa nama</i> _____? | Nama saya adalah Sersan Burhan. |

Exercise 3 (Group Work)

Work in a group of 2 or 3 students. Fill out the crossword puzzle with the correct personal pronouns. Compare your group results to another group.

| Across |
|--|
| 2. Dia dan temannya. |
| 5. Saya. |
| 7. Engkau. |
| 9. Si orang itu. |
| 10. Saya dan kamu. |
| Down |
| 1. Dalam bahasa Inggris, "I". |
| 3. Dalam bahasa Inggris, "you". |
| 4. Kamu. |
| 6. Saya dan teman saya, tetapi bukan kamu. |
| 8. "Ini bukan buku saya. Ini buku _____". |

Exercise 3 (Group Work) (Continued)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|----|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| | 2 | 3 | | | | | | 4 | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 5 | 6 | | |
| | | 7 | | 8 | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 10 | | | |

3. The Prepositions + Question Word “*mana*”

| | |
|-------------|--|
| <i>di</i> | in, at, on; indicates position |
| <i>dari</i> | from |
| <i>ke</i> | to, towards; indicates location, motion, motion from, respectively |

di, *dari*, and *ke* are frequently used in conjunction with the question word *mana*.
“*mana?*” means *where?*

Note: You may use “*ada*” means “to be,” “exist,” “*pergi*” means “to go,” and “*datang*” means “to come” before *di*, *ke* and *dari*, respectively.

Example:

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Bapak tinggal di mana?</i> | Where do you live? |
| <i>Saya tinggal di Yogya .</i> | I live in Yogya. |
| <i>Dari mana mereka?</i> | Where do they come from? |
| <i>Mereka (<u>datang</u>) dari kota Jakarta.</i> | They come from the City of Jakarta. |
| <i>Orang itu ke mana?</i> | Where does that person go? |
| <i>Orang itu (<u>pergi</u>) ke sekolah.</i> | That person goes to school. |

Exercise 4 (Class Work)

Fill in the blank with the correct preposition: *ke*, *di*, or *dari*.

1. Guru saya datang.....sekolah.
2. Dia mau pergitoko.
3. Kami makan.....meja makan.
4. Ibu dudukkursi.
5. Kantor beliau.....mana?
6.mana rumah Pak Karno?
7. Orang itu pergi.....Bali.
8. Nyonya Tuti tinggal mana?
9. Tuan Jones pergi.....Singapura.
10. Nona Asni datangmana?
11. Bapak berangkatkantor jam 7:30 pagi.
12.mana datangnya suara tangisan itu?

4. Comparing the Question Words *Apa & Siapa*

Up to this point you have encountered one usage of *siapa* and *apa*, which is to replace the part of speech that is in question. The difference is that *siapa* is used to ask about persons, while *apa* is used to ask about non human entities.

Examples:

Itu siapa? / Siapa itu?
Itu Pak Karjono.

Itu apa? / Apa itu?
Itu buku.

Ini apa?
Ini tarantula.

Thus, using the same logic you can ask the following question:

Ibu mau membeli apa?
Saya mau membeli komputer.

Exercise 5 (Class Work)

Fill out the blanks with appropriate questions according to the answers on the right. The underlined words on the right are the information sought by the questions on the left. Pronounce the questions and answers after your instructor.

1. _____? Ibu mau membeli telepon.
2. _____? Ini Tante Aminah.
3. _____? Itu Mbak Jum.
4. _____? Ini komputer.
5. _____? Pak Joko mau membeli radio di supermarket.
6. _____? Mas Jono menelpon Mbak Yanti kemarin.
7. _____? Pak Smith mau membeli mobil.

Nouns

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| keramah-tamahan | hospitality |
| maaf | sorry |
| makan malam | dinner |
| malam | evening |
| nama | name |
| negara | country |
| pagi | morning |
| permisi | excuse |
| pulau | island |
| saudara | brother, relative |
| saudari | sister, relative |
| selamat | safe, congratulations |
| selamat malam | good evening (from 7 pm -) |
| selamat pagi | good morning (from sunrise until 11 am) |
| selamat siang | good day (between 11 am - 3 pm) |
| selamat sore | good afternoon (between 3-6 pm) |
| senang hati | pleasure |
| siang | day |
| sore | afternoon |
| terima kasih | thank you |
| tolong | help |
| undangan | invitation |

Verbs

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| berasal | to come from; to be from |
| kenal | to be acquainted with; to get to know |
| pulang | to go home |
| senang | happy, pleasure |
| terima | to accept |
| tolak | to refuse, to reject |
| undang | to invite |

Adjectives

| | |
|-------|------------|
| bagus | good, nice |
| baik | good, nice |

Others

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| apa | what |
| apa kabar | how are you |
| bagaimana | how |
| baiklah | alright |
| betul | very (adverb) |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| bu (ibu) | form of address to an older woman (teacher), mother |
| dari | from |
| di mana | where |
| halo | hello |
| ke mana | where to |
| kembali, sama-sama | you are welcome |
| mas | brother (Javanese) |
| mbak | sister (Javanese) |
| pak (bapak) | father, a form of address to an older man |
| siapa | who |
| silakan | please |
| tidak | no/not |

Supplemental Vocabulary

Nouns

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| bioskop | theater; movies |
| kereta api | train |
| kota | city |
| mahasiswa | college student |
| musik | music |
| pasar | market |
| perpustakaan | library |
| pesta | party |
| restoran | restaurant |
| sekolah | school |
| sepeda | bicycle |
| setasiun | station |
| toko | shop |
| topi | hat |

Verbs

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| berangkat | to go |
| bertemu | to meet |
| kunjung | to visit |
| letak | to be located at |
| masuk | to enter |
| menjawab | to answer |
| menonton | to watch |
| suka | to like |
| ajar | to teach |

Adjectives

| | |
|-------|-------|
| pedas | spicy |
|-------|-------|

Others

| | |
|---------|--------------------|
| mengapa | why |
| berapa | how much, how many |

Forms of Address

As in any language, there are many ways of addressing someone in Indonesian. Because Indonesians have a strong sense of social hierarchy, these forms of address often carry with them a certain class and other distinctions. It is therefore important to use the appropriate term. Some forms of address are quite “safe” or “neutral” in this regard, and may be used in a wide variety of situations. “*Bapak*” and “*ibu*” are often used followed by the person’s first name (not the last name), meaning Mr. x or Mrs. x. This is quite universal throughout Indonesia, you can almost never go wrong addressing someone in this way (the only exception may be that when used by a much older person to address a much younger person, it may seem overly formal).

To be on the safe side, always use “*bapak*” and “*ibu*” when addressing adults whom you are meeting for the first time. “*Saudara*” and “*anda*” may also be used by younger people to address their peers. Once you get to know someone better, use *bapak* or *ibu* followed by the person’s first name, or simply the first name only.

Etiquette and Body Language

In Indonesia, body language is as much a part of effective communication as speech. Indonesians may tolerate shorts and T-shirts in tourist shops, hotels and at the beach but not in their homes or places of worship. It is customary to wear long pants and a shirt with a collar for men, and long pants or a skirt below the knees and a blouse with sleeves for women, when going out in public.

Avoid using the left hand. Indonesians only use their right hand to eat. Shaking hands is done properly, as in the US, with the right hand.

It is not polite to put your hands on your hips or to cross your arms in front of you when you are talking with someone.

Footwear should be taken off when visiting an Indonesian home. Avoid exposing the sole of your foot at someone.

Avoid touching the head or slapping someone on the back. Indonesians are not accustomed to public displays of affection such as hugging and kissing.

Indonesians bathe at least twice daily, before breakfast and supper, and may find it very strange if you do not do the same thing. A common greeting in the evening is “*sudah mandi belum?*” (Have you had your bath yet?). Nothing in particular is meant by this, it is simply another way of saying “hello”.

When visiting an Indonesian home, it is normal to greet the head of the household first. It is polite to shake hands, to nod, and state one's name while doing so. You will be expected to meet all adults in the house, and to have a little conversation. Wait for the signal "*silakan*" before entering, sitting, eating, or drinking. Never completely finish food or drink presented to you, as to do so is to request more. Wait for your host to offer. When you leave, say goodbye to all adults in the house, shake hands again and tell them where you are going and why you must leave so soon. Often you will be asked to stay longer, eat, bathe, take a nap, or spend the night even if you don't expect to do so. Such invitations are not to be taken seriously unless they are repeated several times. Always decline an invitation gracefully the first time; perhaps it is offered just to be polite and you are not really expected to accept.

More on Indonesian Names

Many Indonesian names do not follow the given name – middle name – family name system as in the US. Largely depending on their ethnic background, Some Indonesians only have one name, while others have two or more names which could be a combination of given names, clan names (which surely is a form of family name), or names relating to the order of which the person is born. Some names designate specific social classes, while some others are taken from famous people's names and events closely related to the person.

The following are examples of some background of Indonesian names:

| | |
|--|---|
| Wilson Manik (Batakese, Sumatra) | Manik is a <i>marga</i> (clan) name. This <i>marga</i> and about 400 others make up the Batak ethnic group. |
| Wayan Merta (Balinese) | The first four Balinese children would have the following first names according to the order of birth: 1st child : Wayan or Putu 2nd child: Made or Kadek 3rd child: Nyoman or Komang 4th child: Ketut After the fourth child, the names of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth child starts from Wayan or Putu again. |
| RNgt. Kartinah Sumodipraja (Central Javanese) | R.Ngt. (Raden Nganten) Is a title of nobility connected to either Yogyakarta or Surakarta palaces in Central Java. The last name could be taken from the parent or just given specifically for the person. |
| Kyai Muchtar Bin Al Hajj Abdul Mu'thi | "Kyai" is a title of an Islamic religious teacher, especially in Java. In Java, this word is also used as a title for spiritual teachers, as well as for things, animals and plants that possess supernatural powers. The word "bin" in Arabic means "the son of". Generally Indonesian Moslems seldom write down their fathers' names except in marriage certificates. |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Haji Ali Wardhana | Haji is a title acquired by a Moslem who has taken the pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia. When the person is a religious teacher, sometimes people would address him orally as “Pak Haji” (Mr. Haji). An equivalent title for female is “Hajjah”. |
| Maria Theresia Suhartini | The name “Maria Theresia” was given to this person when she was baptized into the Indonesian Catholic Church. |

Activity 1 (Class Work)

You are an SOF soldier who is doing a language immersion program at an Indonesian University. Practice by greeting your instructor and some Indonesian students, who are at the same class/program with you.

1. It is 17:00. How would you greet your Indonesian teacher Mr. Yanto?
2. You have arrived at school in the morning. How would you greet Hartati, an Indonesian student who is now in your class?
3. There are several junior high school students who are younger than you. How would you greet Budiman at 11:30?
4. If your male teacher said “*selamat sore*” to you, how would you respond?
5. You are ready to leave a party, and now you greet a new fellow student named Dewi (she is female and the same age as you).

Activity 2 (Pair Work)

Review the following dialogue between Abas and Burhan. Identify whether the sentence is true (T) or false (F). If you identify that the sentence is false, write down the correction if necessary.

The following vocabularies are for your information only, and not to be memorized.

markas besar = central base
naik = ride
istri = wife
Nyonya = Mrs.

anak-anak = children
bermain = play
kebun = garden

1. Abas: Maaf, saudara. Apa ini kamar Pak Kolonel?
2. Burhan: Benar, ini bukan kamar beliau.
3. A: Apa beliau ada? _____
4. B: Beliau markas besar. _____
5. A: Pak Kolonel naik ke markas besar? _____
6. B: Beliau naik mobil. _____
7. A: Istri beliau ke mana? _____

Activity 2 (Pair Work) (Continued)

8. B: Nyonya Kolonel pergi pasar. _____
9. A: Apa beliau naik mobil ke pasar. _____
10. B: Ya, beliau tidak naik mobil ke pasar. _____
11. A: Anak-anak mereka ada mana? _____
12. B: Mereka bermain di kebun. _____

Activity 3

Your instructor will read a short dialogue. Fill in the blank spaces below according to the dialogue.

- Marni: Selamat _____. _____?
- Budiman: _____ saja. _____ dengan Anda?
- Marni: Baik juga, _____.
- Budiman: _____ Anto ada di rumah?
- Marni: _____ sedang belajar Bahasa Indonesia _____ kamar.
- Budiman: _____ sedang belajar apa?
- Marni: _____.
- Budiman: _____ anak-anaknya, Marni?
- Marni: _____ sedang bermain _____ luar.

Activity 4 (Class Work)

The class will be divided into pairs of students. Each pair will spend about five minutes together before exchanging partners. After appropriate introductions, tell your partner where you are from and ask him/her where he/she is from. - Change pairs so that everyone gets a chance to interview each other. Your instructor will assist, if necessary.

Activity 5 (Class Work)

Mark the English equivalent of the following Indonesian greetings and leave-takings.

1. Apa kabar?
 - a. Do you live here?
 - b. Where are you going?
 - c. Where are you from?
 - d. How are you?
2. Sampai jumpa lagi.
 - a. See you again
 - b. Good afternoon
 - c. Nice to see you
 - d. Welcome
3. Selamat tidur.
 - a. Good morning
 - b. I'll see you tomorrow
 - c. Good night
 - d. Excuse me.
4. Selamat datang.
 - a. Please come in.
 - b. Welcome.
 - c. Good day
 - d. Peace be on you

Activity 5 (Class Work) (Continued)

5. Mari. Saya pergi dulu.
- Excuse me. I am going now.
 - Just going for a walk.
 - Goodbye. Good evening.
 - Just out for some air.

Activity 6 (Pair Work)

This activity shows a dialog between *Pak Budi* and *Bu Tuti* at a train station in Jakarta. Choose answer A, B, or C for each question to give an appropriate response. Reverse roles.

The following words are for your information only, and not to be memorized.

menunggu = wait for
tinggal = stay/live
sekarang = now

sampai = until
bertemu = meet
lagi = again

Pak Budi meets Bu Tuti at the train station.

1. Pak Budi: Selamat sore, Bu! Apa kabar?

Bu Tuti: _____

- Saya mau pulang, Pak.
- Permisi dulu, Pak.
- Baik-baik saja, Pak.

2. Pak Budi: Mengapa menunggu di sini?

Bu Tuti: _____.

- Silakan masuk, Pak!
- Saya menunggu Mas Jon.
- Mari minum teh.

3. Pak Budi: Mas Jon datang dari mana, Bu?

Bu Tuti: _____.

- Dia makan di restoran.
- Dia tinggal di Hotel Garuda.
- Dia dari Yogya.



Activity 6 (Pair Work) (Continued)

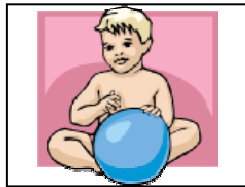
4. Pak Budi: O ya. Di mana Mas Jon tinggal sekarang, Bu?
Bu Tuti: _____.
- Di Restoran Jambi, Pak.
 - Di Hotel Garuda, Pak.
 - Di setasiun, Pak.
5. Pak Budi: Permisi dulu, Bu. Saya mau pulang sekarang.
Bu Tuti: _____.
- Sampai bertemu lagi.
 - Kembali.
 - Ya, ada di situ.

Activity 7 (Class Work)

Given the information about the age of the following people, answer the following questions by choosing A, B, C, or D to show the correct form in addressing others.



Emi is 19 years old



Rahmat is 5 years old.



Budi is 65 years old.



Tuti is 60 years old.

- When *Emi* talks to *Rahmat*, she calls him:
 - Ibu
 - Adik
 - Pak
 - Mbak
- When *Rahmat* talks to *Emi*, he calls her:
 - Anak
 - Adik
 - Mbak
 - Mas

Activity 7 (Class Work) (Continued)

3. When *Emi* talks to *Budi*, she calls him:
 - a. Bapak
 - b. Ibu
 - c. Mas
 - d. Adik
4. When *Rahmat* talks to *Tuti*, he calls her:
 - a. Ibu
 - b. Mbak
 - c. Bapak
 - d. Anak
5. When *Tuti* talks to *Emi*, she calls her:
 - a. Anak
 - b. Mas
 - c. Bapak
 - d. Mbak
6. When *Budi* talks to *Tuti*, he calls her:
 - a. Adik
 - b. Mas
 - c. Ibu
 - d. Bapak

Activity 8 (Pair Work)

Take turns in reading and answering the following invitations/offers. The invitations/offers can be accepted or refused according to the information in brackets.

1. A: Mas Joko, mau ikut ke Jakarta?
B: _____(accept)
2. A: Mari, silakan minum teh.
B: _____(refuse)
3. A: Mari makan.
B: _____(accept)
4. A: Silakan masuk, Bu.
B: _____(refuse)
5. A: Santo, mau ikut ke supermarket?
B: _____(accept)

Activity 9 (Pair Work)

With your partner, create two dialogues based on what is going on in the following pictures. Don't forget to pay attention to different ways of addressing others according to their age. Perform the dialogues in front of the class.



Activity 1 (Pair Work)

Choose the correct answer from the options provided. Alternate in reading your answers aloud with your partner.

1. How do you greet your friend at 6pm?
 - a. Selamat siang
 - b. Selamat sore
 - c. Selamat pagi
 - d. Selamat malam

2. How do you ask people where they live?
 - a. Di mana kamu tinggal?
 - b. Apa kamu tinggal?
 - c. Siapa kamu tinggal?
 - d. Berapa kamu tinggal?

3. How do you ask somebody's name generally?
 - a. Siapa nama Bapak/Ibu?
 - b. Dimana nama Bapak/Ibu?
 - c. Berapa nama Bapak/Ibu?
 - d. Apa nama Bapak/Ibu?

4. How do you greet someone at 1 pm?
 - a. Selamat pagi
 - b. Selamat malam
 - c. Selamat siang
 - d. Selamat sore

5. How do you say "thank you" in Indonesian?
 - a. Selamat pagi
 - b. Sampai jumpa
 - c. Terima kasih
 - d. Kabar baik

Activity 2 (Pair Work)

Work with your partner. Alternately ask and answer the questions by filling out the missing word to complete the sentence. Discuss with your instructor if you have a different opinion.

1. How do you say "My name is Nicky" in Indonesian? Nama _____ Nicky.
2. How do you say "Please come in" in Indonesian? _____ masuk.
3. How do you say "Good morning" in Indonesian? Selamat _____ .
4. How do you ask "Where do you live?" in Indonesian? _____ kamu tinggal?
5. How do you ask "I'll see you later" in Indonesian? Sampai _____ lagi.

Activity 3 (Pair Work)

Work with your partner. Match the greetings in English with their Indonesian equivalents. Put A, B, C, or D in the blank beside each number. Listen to your partner's pronunciation when he/she is reading the answers alternately.

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. ___ Good morning | a. Selamat malam |
| 2. ___ Good day | b. Selamat siang |
| 3. ___ Good afternoon | c. Selamat pagi |
| 4. ___ Good evening | d. Selamat sore |

Match the English expressions with their Indonesian equivalents.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 5. ___ See you soon | e. Sampai nanti |
| 6. ___ See you tomorrow | f. Terima kasih |
| 7. ___ Until we meet again | g. Sampai besok |
| 8. ___ Thank you | h. Sampai jumpa |

Activity 4 (Group Work)

Work in groups of three. Introduce your friend to your partner, using the following pattern. Make the appropriate change in form of address, depending on the gender of your partner in the group:

You (Burhan): Selamat sore, Bu Hassan.
Your partner (Bu Hassan): Selamat sore saudara Burhan. Apa kabar saudara?
You (Burhan): Baik. Kenalkan, ini Pak John. Pak John ini siswa Bahasa Indonesia.
Partner (Bu Hassan): O, apa kabar? Anda berasal dari mana?
Pak John: Saya berasal dari California.

Activity 5 (Pair Work)

Work with your partner. Read the following scramble words and put the words in a right order, so they will create meaningful sentences. Listen to your partner as you read the sentences alternately.

1. itu – pena – saudara - pena _____
2. bukan – saya – ini – kamus _____
3. Indonesiakah – saya – orang - ? _____
4. militer – apa – anggota – saudara - ? _____
5. ada – surat – pagi – kabar – di – mana - ? _____
6. orang – ke – itu – mana - ? _____
7. naik – beliau – ke – mobil – sekolah _____
8. saya – ke – naik – Indonesia – terbang – kapal. _____
9. malam – mereka – makan – sedang. _____
10. saudara – anak – apa – sedang ? _____

Activity 6 (Pair Work)

Read the following sentences and choose the correct response for every sentence. Compare your answers with your partner's by reading each question and answer aloud to each other. Listen to your instructor for the correct responses.

1. Apa Bu Ali ada di rumah?
 - a. Saya tidak tinggal di rumah Bu Ali.
 - b. Silakan minum
 - c. Terima kasih.
 - d. Ya, ada. Silakan masuk.

2. Bapak siapa?
 - a. Bapak orang Amerika.
 - b. Nama saya Mike.
 - c. Baik-baik saja.
 - d. Saya dari Amerika.

3. Di mana saudara tinggal?
 - a. Saya dari kota Jakarta.
 - b. Di kota Bandung.
 - c. Dia dari kota Bandung.
 - d. Saya tidak tinggal di Bandung.

4. Mari, minum kopi, Bu.
 - a. Silakan.
 - b. Kok repot-repot saja?
 - c. Mengapa cepat-cepat?
 - d. Saya harus pulang.

5. Silakan duduk, Bu.
 - a. Baiklah, terima kasih.
 - b. Tidak. Saya tidak duduk.
 - c. Mari minum kopinya.
 - d. Nama saya Mike.

6. Pak Mike datang dari mana?
 - a. Di hotel Borobudur.
 - b. Pak Mike tidak datang dari Bandung.
 - c. Pak Mike dari kota Denver di AS.
 - d. Ke Jakarta.

Activity 6 (Pair Work) (Continued)

7. Tinggal di Jakarta, saudara?
 - a. Tidak. Saya tidak belajar di Jakarta.
 - b. Ya. Saya tinggal di Jakarta Selatan.
 - c. Ya. Saya datang dari Jakarta.
 - d. Benar. Dia di hotel sekarang.

8. Saudara berasal dari mana?
 - a. Saya asal dari Bandung.
 - b. Saya tidak berasal dari Bandung.
 - c. Saya berasal dari Surabaya.
 - d. Asal saya ke Surabaya.

9. Siapa nama siswa-siswa Pak Budiman?
 - a. Mereka nama John dan Peter.
 - b. Nama John dan Peter.
 - c. Nama dia John dan Peter.
 - d. Nama mereka John dan Peter.

10. Siapa nama istri Ali?
 - a. Nama dia Hastuti dan Ali.
 - b. Nama mereka Bu Ali.
 - c. Ali beristri dia.
 - d. Hastuti namanya.

Activity 7 (Class Work)

Free conversation: react to your instructor's questions or statements. Your instructor may use the following passages.

1. Permisi, selamat pagi Pak,
2. Selamat Sore.
3. Apa kabar?
4. Bagaimana kabarnya?
5. Saya baik-baik saja, terimakasih
6. Ini siapa ya?
7. Saudara berasal dari mana?
8. Dari mana asalnya Pak?
9. Saya berasal dari Indonesia.

Activity 7 (Class Work) (Continued)

10. Mari silakan masuk.
11. Maaf sekali, saya harus pergi.
12. Wah, bagus betul topinya!
13. Mengapa cepat-cepat?
14. Dia harus pulang.
15. Mari silakan makan.
16. Wah, kok repot-repot saja Bu?
17. Datang besok ke rumah ya?
18. Bagaimana tehnya Pak?

Activity 8 (Pair Work)

Write an invitation to each other for a party (*pesta*) at your house. After you are done, exchange the invitations and write two replies to them; one to accept and the other to refuse. Share your invitation and replies with the class.

Activity 9 (Pair Work)

Practice in asking and responding to your partner's invitation/offer. You can accept or refuse it. Use the following dialogue between *Bu Ningsih* and *Pak Agus*. Choose the correct response to form the sentences.

The following vocabulary is for your information only, and not to be memorized.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <i>mampir</i> = stop by | <i>makan malam</i> = dinner |
| <i>mengundang</i> = invite | <i>sekeluarga</i> = as a family |
| <i>acara perkawinan</i> = marriage party | <i>sangat</i> = very |
| <i>hadir</i> = come (formal) | <i>senang</i> = happy |
| <i>senang hati</i> = (lit. joyful heart) gladness | <i>menginap</i> = to stay overnight |
| <i>kue</i> = cake | |

1. Bu Ningsih: Silakan mampir ke rumah kami Pak Agus.
Pak Agus: _____, saya akan mampir sebentar.
 - a. Permisi
 - b. Maaf
 - c. Baiklah
 - d. Tidak

Activity 9 (Pair Work) (Continued)

2. Bu Ningsih: Kami akan mengundang Bapak dan Ibu Agus ke acara perkawinan anak kami.
Pak Agus: _____, kami pasti akan hadir.
- Maaf
 - Dengan senang hati
 - Permisi, pulang dulu
 - Tidak bisa
3. Bu Ningsih: Pak Agus, silakan dimakan kuenya.
Pak Agus: _____, saya baru makan.
- Maaf
 - Permisi
 - Baiklah
 - Dengan senang hati
4. Bu Ningsih: Bagaimana kalau kita makan malam bersama, Pak Agus?
Pak Agus: _____, saya harus pulang dulu.
- Permisi
 - Dengan senang hati
 - Baiklah
 - Tidak mau
5. Bu Ningsih: Kami sekeluarga sangat senang selama Pak Agus menginap di sini.
Pak Agus: _____ atas keramah-tamahannya
- Maaf.
 - Permisi
 - Baiklah
 - Terima kasih

Activity 10 (Group Work)

Let us play "Indonesian house".

Form groups of three. 2 students will be the guests and 1 student the host. One of the guests is a good friend of the host, but they have not seen each other for quite a while. In Indonesia it is customary just to show up at someone's house without calling first, so the owner has no clue about the visit. One of the guests is a friend of the other guest, but is not known to the host. Start by coming to the house and end by leaving it. Your teacher will provide you with a fictitious time of the day. You should use greetings appropriate to that. Prepare your conversation before class.

Activity 1



(Track 2) Listen to the conversation carefully, and then answer the following questions:

1. When does Iwan visit Ratih's house?
 - a. In the morning.
 - b. At noon
 - c. In the afternoon
 - d. In the evening

2. To whom is Iwan introduced?
 - a. Tante Ningsih
 - b. Ratih
 - c. Tante Nancy
 - d. Rahayu

3. Where does Iwan come from?
 - a. Manado
 - b. Bandung
 - c. Jakarta
 - d. Semarang

4. What kind of food does Tante Ningsih offer Iwan?
 - a. Nasi goreng
 - b. Teh manis
 - c. Pisang goreng
 - d. Kopi manis

5. Who is Rahayu?
 - a. Ningsih's daughter
 - b. Iwan's sister
 - c. Ningsih's friend
 - d. Nancy's daughter

Activity 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words provided in the cells.

| | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| <i>apa</i> | <i>bagaimana</i> | <i>baik</i> | <i>baik-baik</i> | <i>keluar</i> |
| <i>masuk</i> | <i>duduk</i> | <i>kabar</i> | <i>siang</i> | |

Tomo: Selamat _____, Bu Ningsih! Apa kabar?

Ningsih: Kabar baik. Ayo, silakan _____.

Pak Tomo sendiri bagaimana? _____ kabar?

Tomo: Saya juga _____ saja.

Ningsih: Silakan _____, Pak.

Tomo: Terima kasih.

Activity 3



(Track 3) Listen to the dialogue between *Sri* and *Tono*, and then answer the following TRUE and FALSE questions.

The following vocabulary is for your information only, and not to be memorized.

menunggu = wait
kemarin = yesterday
melihat = see
menonton = watch

bertemu = meet
teman = friend
lebih baik = better
sampai = until

1. ____ Tono does not like Sri leaving him alone.
2. ____ Tono's parents are waiting for him at home.
3. ____ Sri and Tono agree to meet again tomorrow morning.
4. ____ Tono and his parents will go to the movie theater.
5. ____ Professor Budiono will meet Tono at the library.
6. ____ Tono promises to meet Sri tomorrow afternoon.

Activity 4

Read the following examples, and then practice with the sentences below. Make changes if necessary. Please, be aware that the changes can be reversed.

The following vocabulary is for your information only, and not to be memorized.

istri = wife
harimau = tiger
kebun binatang = zoo
sepeda = bicycle
halaman = yard

kereta api = train
bioskop = movie theatre
nenek = grandma
perpustakaan = library
kamar = room

Example:

Endang di kelas.

Endang ada di kelas.

Adik saya ke sekolah.

Adik saya pergi ke sekolah.

Pak Murdi datang dari Yogyakarta.

Pak Murdi dari Yogyakarta.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. Istri Tono di pasar. | |
| 2. Harimau itu di kebun binatang. | |
| 3. Sepeda Sarti di halaman | |
| 4. Apa anak anda ke perpustakaan? | |
| 5. Istri Pak Tomo datang dari Semarang. | |
| 6. Bu Ningsih ke setasiun kereta api. | |
| 7. Orang itu dari kota besar. | |
| 8. Saya dan orang tua saya ke bioskop. | |
| 9. Apa nenek di kamarnya? | |
| 10. Iwan ada di rumah Ratih. | |

Activity 5

Write as many simple sentences as possible from the words in column 1, 2, 3 and 4.
There are 28 correct sentences.

Example: *Saya makan nasi goreng.*
Beliau mengajar Bahasa Indonesia.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------|---------|----------|--------------|
| Pak Budi | pergi | di dekat | stasiun |
| Rumah | tinggal | minum | Jakarta |
| Restoran | mau | ke | Hotel Garuda |
| Saya | itu | di | teh |

Activity 6

You would like to invite your friends to your birthday party. Develop a brief invitation that tells them about your address and the time the party will start. Share your invitation in class the next day.
