A fun workbook for studying alone or with partners

This book contains list of words and common phrases with examples of simple dialogues. It also includes many type of practice with a systematic structure that will help you to memorize and use the words and phrases when you are out and about.

The goal of this first book is to assist you to be able to have day-to-day casual conversations using common phrases and simple sentences. This book is good for complete beginners or even for an intermediate level to review and refresh your memory.

There is an answer key for every practice and a dictionary of all the words and phrases that you find in this book.

Enjoy your studying - Selamat belajar!

venny

Thank you for purchasing my eBook. Only receive the original form from these following email addresses: venus.venny@gmail.com or gustisarojo@gmail.com

The following will help in pronunciation:

#### A. Indonesian Alphabet

A (ah) N (en) B (beh) O (oh) C (cheh) P (peh) D (deh) Q (key) E (ay) R (er) F (ef) S (es) G (geh) T (teh) H (ha) U (00) I (ee) V (feh) J (jay) W (weh) K (kaa) X (ex) L (el) Y (yeh) M (em) Z (zed)

#### The vowels:

A (a as in father)
I (i as in Bali)
U (u as in put)
E (e as in letter)
O (o as in coat)

#### The sound of combined letters in Indonesian:

ng ( ng as in singing; example : <u>Ngu</u>rah Rai= name of the airport in Denpasar)

ny (ny as in canyon; example : <u>Nyo</u>man = a Balinese name)

ngg (example : tinggal = to live/stay)

## Single letters sound in Indonesian:

g is always hard as in gun : gigi (tooth)

c is always ch as in check : cuci (to wash)

## Dialog Singkat (Short Dialogue)

Read the words in bold and translate the dialogues below them. If it's underlined, it's a phrase.

bisa = can bicara = speak bahasa = language

tapi = but sedikit = a little masih = still

belajar = study bagus = good sekali = very

saya = I/I am/me <u>Selamat belajar = Happy studying</u>

A: Bisa bicara bahasa Indonesia?

B: Bisa, tapi sedikit. Saya masih belajar

A: Bagus sekali. Selamat belajar

nama = name dan = and kamu = you/your

saya = I/I am <u>Siapa nama kamu? = What is your name?</u>

A : Siapa nama kamu?

B: Nama saya Maria. Dan kamu?

A: Saya Tim.

dan = and kamu = you juga = also

<u>makasih = thanks</u> <u>Baik = I'm fine</u> <u>Apa kabar? = How are you?</u>

A: Apa kabar?

B: Baik. Dan kamu?

A: Baik juga. Makasih

kapan = when datang = come/arrive hari ini = today

A: Kapan kamu datang?

B : Saya datang hari ini

dimana = where

tinggal = live

A : Dimana kamu tinggal?

B: Di Canggu. Dan kamu?

A: Saya tinggal di Sanur

di = in/at/on

darimana = from where

dari = from

asli = originally

## Asli darimana? = Where are you originally from?

A: Asli darimana?

B: Saya dari Jakarta. Kamu?

A: Saya asli dari Sumatra

suka = like

tinggal = live/stay

disini = here

panas = hot

karena = because

Ya = Yes

#### Tidak = No/Not

A: Suka tinggal disini?

B: Ya, suka, karena panas disini.

arti = meaning

nya = the

apa = what

## Apa artinya? = What does ...... mean?/What is the meaning of .....?

A: Apa artinya 'asli'?

B: 'Asli' artinya original

A: Apa artinya 'tapi'?

B: 'Tapi' artinya but

## Apa bahasa Indonesianya.....? = How to say..... in Indonesian?

A: Apa bahasa Indonesianya 'study'?

B: belajar

#### **Pronouns**

PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First	I/ my /me = Saya/Aku	We/our/us = kita
Second	You/your/You = Kamu	You all/you all/your= Kalian
Third	He/she / his/her/ him/her/ = dia	They/their/them = mereka

#### **Common Expressions**

Selamat pagi = good morning Sedikit = a little

Apa kabar? = How are you? Baik = I'm fine

Terimakasih = Thank you Ma'af = sorry

Siapa nama kamu? = What is your name? Ya = yes

Apa artinya? = What's the meaning?

Tolong = please

Pelan-pelan = slowly Selamat datang di = welcome to...

Asli darimana? = Where are you originally from? Tidak = no/not

Apa bahasa Indonesianya = What's the Indonesian word for ....

## Note:

## Selamat is a greeting word

## Times of the day:

Pagi: morning (until around 11am)

Siang: lunch time (until 3pm)

Sore: late afternoon (until around 6pm)

Petang: sunset time

Malam: (after sunset)

Tolong (please) is not used as often as in English especially when the expressions that you use are already polite

#### Read and translate this.

B: : "Selamat pagi. Apa kabar?"

A : "Baik. Apa kabar?"

B : " Baik juga. Terimakasih."

A : "Bisa bicara bahasa Indonesia?"

B : <u>"Sedikit</u>. Saya masih belajar."

A : "Bagus! Siapa nama kamu?."

B : "Ma'af, tolong pelan-pelan."

A : "Siapa nama kamu?"

B : "Nama saya Ben. Dan kamu?"

A : "Saya Ana. Kamu tinggal dimana?"

B : "Saya tinggal di Canggu."

A : "Suka tinggal disini?"

B : "Ya, suka, tapi panas sekali."

A : "Asli dari mana?"

B : "Apa artinya asli?"

A : "asli artinya 'original'. Kamu dari mana?"

B : "Oh, saya dari Australia. Apa bahasa Indonesianya 'arrive'?"

A : "datang."

B : "Saya datang hari ini."

A : "Oh selamat datang di Indonesia "O"

## Test yourself by translating these words

Nouns (Kata Benda)	Pronouns (Kata Ganti)	Adjectives (Kata Sifat)	Verbs (Kata kerja):	Conjuctions (Kata penghubung)	Adverbs (Kata keterangan)	Prepositions (Kata Depan)
bahasa =	saya =	bagus =	bisa =	dan =	juga =	di =
nama =	kamu =	panas =	bicara =	tapi =	masih =	dari =
arti =	saya =	asli =	belajar =	karena =	dimana =	
	dia =		tinggal =		disini =	
	mereka =		suka =		sekali =	
	kita =		datang =		darimana =	
					hari ini =	
					sedikit =	
					kapan? =	

Translate these sentences. Pay attention to the word order in the <b>brackets.</b>
BISA =
I can speak Indonesian(I can speak language Indonesia)
He can come today
They can study here
Can you speak slowly(pelan-pelan)?(Can speak slowly?)

MASIH = .....

I'm still learning(I still learn)

We are still learning (We still learn)

We still live here

Do you still live in Bali?((You) still live in Bali?)

Т	Ά	Р	l =				_	

I like to be here but it's very hot(I like here but hot very)

I can speak Indonesian, but only(cuma) a little

(I can speak language Indonesia but only a little)

I am from ...... but I live in .....

(I from ...... but live in ......)

DATANG = .....

He arrives today

Can you come today?(You can come today?)

They can come

Selamat pagi = Apa kabar? =

Baik = Terimakasih =

Sedikit = Siapa nama kamu? =

Ya = Maaf =

Tolong = Pelan-pelan =

Apa artinya? = Selamat datang di.....=

Apa bahasa Indonesianya = . Asli darimana? =

Tidak =

## Translate

Nouns	Pronouns	Adjectives	Verbs (Kata	Conjuctions	Adverbs	Prepositions
(Kata	(Kata	(Kata	kerja):	(Kata	(Kata	(Kata
Benda)	Ganti)	Sifat)	Keijaj.	penghubung	keterangan)	Depan)
Bellua)	Gailtij	Silati		hengilubung	Keterangan)	Depail)
				,		
language =	1=	nice/good	can =	and =	also =	in/at/on=
00.		=				, , , , ,
name =	your =	hot=	speak =	but =	still =	from =
			-			
meaning =	my =	original =	study =	because =	where =	
			live/stay =		here =	
			like =		very =	
			come/		where from =	
			arrive =			
					today =	
					a little bit =	
					only =	
	1	1		ĺ		

1	
1	•

2.

3.

4.

Good morning	a little bit
How are you?	I'm fine
Thank you	I'm sorry
What is your name?	Yes
What's the meaning?	Please
Slowly	welcome to
What's the indonesian word for	Where are you originally from?
No/Not	

## Translate all into Indonesian

B:: <u>Good morning</u>. <u>How are you?</u> A: I'm good. <u>How are you?</u>

B: "I'm good too. Thanks." A: "Can you speak Indonesian?" (Can speak

language Indonesia?)

B: "A little. I'm still learning." A: "Good! What's your name?"

B: "I'm sorry. Slowly please." A: "What is your name?"

B: "My name is Ben. And you?"

(Name my is Ben) A: "I am Ana. Where do you live?"

B: "I live in Canggu." A: "Do you like living here?" (Like live here?)

B: "Yes, I do, but it's very hot

(Yes, like, but hot very) A: "Where are you originally from?" (orginal from

where?)

B: "What is the meaning of 'asli'?" A: "Asli means originally. Where are you from?"

B: "Oh, I'm from Australia.

What's the Indonesian word for 'arrive'?" A: "datang"

B : "I arrived today." A: "Oh <u>welcome to</u> Indonesia." (wecome in......)

This is a conversatin practice. Do part of A while your partner do part of B . You don't have the part B written because you will do listening practice and only have the part A because you have to say your part in Indonenesian directly to converse the dialogue together. Change role when completed

B : I'm good. How are you?

B :

A : "Can you speak Indonesian?"

B :

A : "Good! What's your name?"

B :

A : "What is your name?"

В :

A : "I am Ana. Where do you live?"

В :

A : "Do you like living here?"

В :

A : "Where are you originally from?"

B :

A : "Asli means originally. Where are you from?"

В :

A : "datang"

В :

A : "Oh welcome to Indonesia."

Do part B while your partner does part A. Change roles when completed.

: Good morning. How are you?

В

Α : "I'm good too. Thanks." В Α : "A little. I'm still learning." В Α : "I'm sorry. Slowly please." Α В : "My name is Ben. And you?" Α В : "I live in Canggu." : "Yes, I do, but it's very hot." Α В : "What is the meaning of 'asli'?" Α : "Oh, I'm from Australia. What's the Indonesian word for 'arrive'?" В Α : "I arrived today." В Α :

# Translate these questions and answer them

1.	How are you?
2.	What is your name?
3.	Where do you stay?
4.	Where are you originally from?
5.	When did you arrive in Indonesia?
6.	Can you speak Indonesian?
7.	What is the meaning of 'dari'?
8.	How do you say 'like' in Indonesian?

## Pelajaran Dua (Lesson 2)

## Vocabulary (Kosa kata):

Nouns (Kata Benda)	Pronouns (Kata Ganti)	Adjectives (Kata Sifat)	Verbs(Kata kerja)	Conjuctions (Kata penghubung)	Adverbs (Kata keterangan)	Prepositions (Kata Depan)
nasi = rice	apa = what	pedas = spicy	mau = want	setelah = after	tidak = not	tanpa = without
nasi goreng = fried rice		banyak = a lot of	pesan = order			
mie = noodles			pakai = use			
sayur = vegetables			minum = drink			
es = ice			lihat = see			
jeruk = orange			makan = eat			
gula = sugar			bisa = can			
nota = bill			minta = request			
kelapa muda = fresh coconut			·			
jus = juice						

 $\it N$  ote : the word pakai is often used as "with" for ordering something

For example: pakai gula = with sugar

Tidak pakai gula = no sugar/without sugar

Common mistake: tidak gula (X) (because tidak gula means 'not sugar')

Use tidak only with adjectives(i.e. panas=hot), and tidak pakai(tanpa) with nouns(i.e. es=ice)

#### **Translate**

- 1. Saya mau pesan nasi goreng tidak pedas
- 2. Saya mau minum kelapa muda pakai es
- 3. Saya tidak mau minum
- 4. Kita mau pesan setelah lihat menu
- 5. Kamu mau minum?
- 6. Saya mau pesan es jeruk tidak pakai gula