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LEVEL

4



Indonesian

Intermediate



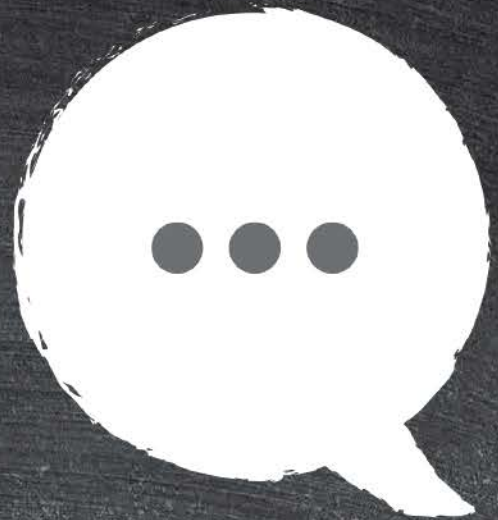
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LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #1

An Indonesian Job Interview

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#1

INDONESIAN

1. Bapak Budi: Nama Anda Surya, benar?
2. Surya: Iya benar, pak.
3. Bapak Budi: Baik, silahkan duduk.
4. Surya: Terima kasih, pak.
5. Bapak Budi: Nama saya Budi. Saya adalah manajer restoran ini. Saya akan mewawancarai Anda hari ini.
6. Surya: Senang bertemu dengan bapak.
7. Bapak Budi: Baiklah sekarang, bisakah Anda menceritakan sedikit tentang diri Anda?
8. Surya: Nama lengkap saya Surya Pramana.
9. Saya adalah mahasiswa Fakultas Psikologi di Universitas Tarumanagara.
10. Saya suka bermain bola basket, mengunjungi galeri seni, dan belakangan ini saya mulai suka memasak.
11. Bapak Budi: Apakah yang membuat Anda ingin melamar pekerjaan di restoran ini?
12. Surya: Saya ingin meringankan biaya hidup, menambah pengalaman kerja, sembari menyelesaikan skripsi saya.

CONT'D OVER

13. Surya: Selain itu saya juga suka sekali makanan di restoran ini.

ENGLISH

1. Mr. Budi: Your name is Surya, correct?
2. Surya: Yes, that's right, sir.
3. Mr. Budi: All right, please have a seat.
4. Surya: Thank you, sir.
5. Mr. Budi: My name is Budi. I'm the manager of this restaurant. I will be interviewing you today.
6. Surya: Nice to meet you, sir.
7. Mr. Budi: All right now, could you tell me a little about yourself?
8. Surya: My full name is Putra Pramana. I am a student in the department of Psychology at the Tarumanagara University. I love to play basketball, visit art galleries, and lately I have started to like cooking.
9. Mr. Budi: What makes you want to apply for a job in this restaurant?
10. Surya: I want to help cover my living costs and get work experience while completing my thesis.
11. Surya: Besides that, I also love the food in this restaurant.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
benar	true, right	stative verb
senang	to like, pleased	verb
galeri	gallery	noun
melamar	to apply, to propose	verb
mengunjungi	to visit	verb
tentang	about	preposition
fakultas	faculty	noun
manajer	manager	noun
wawancara	interview	noun
biaya	cost, fee, expense	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Kabar itu benar. "The news is true."	Saya senang di Yogya. "I like it in Yogya."
Saya sudah melamar pekerjaan di beberapa tempat. "I had applied for jobs at several places."	Kakak saya akan mengunjungi Korea di bulan Juli. "My brother will visit Korea in July."
Keluarga saya akan mengunjungi Roma tahun depan. "My family will visit Rome next year."	Saya tidak menyukai cerita tentang beruang. "I dislike stories about bears."

<p>Buku ini adalah tentang Indonesia.</p> <p>"This book is about Indonesia."</p>	<p>Belakangan ini banyak manajer yang mendapat nama buruk.</p> <p>"Recently many managers have been getting a bad reputation."</p>
<p>Manajer itu menjadi marah.</p> <p>"The manager got angry."</p>	<p>Semoga sukses dengan wawancara kerjamu besok!</p> <p>"Good luck with your job interview tomorrow!"</p>
<p>Biaya rumah sakit di Amerika sangat tinggi.</p> <p>"Hospital fees in America are extremely high."</p>	<p>Saya pasti akan membayar biaya tambahan untuk menjamin kursi di kereta.</p> <p>"I would definitely pay an extra fee in order to secure a seat on the train."</p>
<p>Bila kamu menggunakan layanan ini, akan dikenakan biaya yang mahal.</p> <p>"If you use this service, an expensive fee will apply."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***meringankan biaya hidup* "to ease the cost of living"**

meringankan consists of the prefix *me-* to indicate active voice, the root word *ringan* which means "light," "mild," or "easy," and the suffix *-kan* to indicate causation. All together *meringankan* means "to lighten" or "to ease." *Biaya* means "fee," "cost," or "expense." In this phrase is also a noun meaning "life" or "living."

This phrase is used in formal situations such as interviews. In informal situations, people will just say something like *untuk tambah uang saku*, which literally means "to increase the pocket money."

For example:

1. *Untuk meringankan biaya hidup dia harus bekerja dua pekerjaan.*
"To ease his cost of living he has to work two jobs."

apa yang membuat Anda "what makes you"

Apa means "what," *yang* can be translated as "that" as in "the one that," "which," "who," "what," "whose," "whom," as in "the one which.." etc. Next we have *membuat*, which consists of the prefix *me-*, and the root word *buat* which means "to make" or "to do." And last we have *Anda* which is the formal way of saying "you."

When you are trying to find out the reason why someone does or has decided to do something you can use this phrase. For informal situations, normally we replace *membuat* with *bikin*, which has the same meaning as *membuat* which is "to make" or "to do." Then we would change *Anda* into *kamu* which is the informal "you," so it becomes *apa yang bikin kamu*.

For example:

1. *Apa yang membuat Anda berubah pikiran?*
"What made you change your mind?"

suka sekali "to like (a lot)"

suka in this context means "to like." And *sekali* is an adverb meaning "very" or "so." The word order of this phrase cannot be changed.

There is another phrase with the same meaning you can use in formal situations, which is *sangat suka*. *Sangat* is an adverb which means "very" or "so" and *suka* here means "to like." *Sangat suka* all together literally means "very like." For informal situations (like when speaking to your friends, family, or people around your age), people normally say *suka banget*. *Banget* is commonly used in colloquial Indonesian, and means "very" or "so."

For example:

1. *Dia suka sekali dengan lukisan ini.*
"She really likes this painting."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking Questions in Formal Situations with the Suffix *-kah* and Interview Questions

Baiklah sekarang, bisakah Anda menceritakan sedikit tentang diri Anda?

"All right now, could you tell me a little about yourself?"

1. Using the suffix *-kah* to soften the tone when asking a question in a formal situation

The suffix *-kah* is added to the word in a sentence that becomes the main focus of the question. When you are asking question with the suffix *-kah*, it will soften the question by making it sounds less abrupt. Therefore adding suffix *-kah* in formal situations is a must.

For example:

Apa+kah ("what"+*kah*)

1. *Apakah yang perlu saya persiapkan untuk besok?*
"What do I need to prepare for tomorrow?"

Siapa+kah ("who"+*kah*)

1. *Siapakah yang bertanggung jawab atas hal ini?*
"Who is responsible for this matter?"

Kapan+kah ("when"+*kah*)

1. *Sampai kapankah batas waktu untuk pendaftaran?*
"When is the deadline for registration?"

Di mana+kah ("where" (at)+*kah*)

1. *Di mana kah letak kantor bapak?*
"Where is your your office located, sir?"

Ke mana+kah ("towards") where+*kah*)

1. *Ke manakah mereka akan pergi?*
"Where are they going?"

Bagaimana+kah ("how"+*kah*)

1. *Bagaimanakah cara menggunakan mesin ini?*
"How do I use this machine?"

The suffix *-kah* is not limited to the five W's (who, what, where, when, why) and how. You can also add it to adjectives.

Banyak+kah ("many/ a lot/ much"+*kah*)

1. *Banyakakah orang yang akan datang?*
"Are there many people attending?"

Sakit+kah ("painful"+*kah*)

1. *Sakitkah rasanya bila saya tekan di sini?*
"Is it painful if I press here?"

Pahit+kah ("bitter"+*kah*)

1. *Pahitkah rasa obat itu?*
"Does that medicine taste bitter?"

Without the suffix *-kah* the meaning will stay the same, but you can only use it in informal situations.

2. Questions during an interview

Here are a list of some of the most common questions asked in interviews.

1. *Apa alasan Anda untuk melamar pekerjaan ini?*

"What's your reason for applying for this job?"

Literally: "What reason you to apply job this?"

Apa alasan Anda means "What is your reason?" Because we use *Anda* when referring to "you" in this phrase, this phrase is to be used in formal situations.

For informal situations we can say *Apa alasan kamu?*

For example:

1. *Apa alasan Anda memilih jurusan desain?* (formal)
"What is your reason for choosing a design major?"
2. *Apa alasan kamu bilang begitu?* (informal)
"What's your reason for saying that?"

Melamar pekerjaan means "to apply for a job" in formal situations.

For an informal way to say this, you could just simply eliminate the prefix *me-*, so it will be *lamar pekerjaan*. In more casual way (colloquial), we have *ngelamar kerjaan*. Of course I wouldn't recommend that you say *ngelamar kerjaan* to anyone but your friends and family.

For example:

1. *Dia datang untuk melamar pekerjaan.*
"He came to apply for a job."
2. *Dia sedang coba lamar pekerjaan.*
"He is trying to apply for a job."
3. *Tadi pagi aku ngelamar kerjaan di bank.*
"Earlier this morning, I applied for a job in the bank."

Here are some possible ways to answer the question *Apa alasan Anda untuk melamar pekerjaan ini?* meaning "What's your reason for applying for this job?":

1. *Ini merupakan toko kesukaan saya selama bertahun-tahun, sehingga saat Anda membuka lowongan pekerjaan di sini, saya langsung bersemangat ingin bergabung.*
"This has been my favorite stores for years, so when you opened up the job vacancy, I was excited and wanted to join."
2. *Karena saya yakin bahwa kualifikasi dan pengalaman kerja saya cocok dengan posisi yang Anda butuhkan.*
"Because I believe that my qualifications and work experience matched what you need for the position."

2. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui tentang lowongan pekerjaan ini?

"How did you find out about this job?"

Literally: "How you know about vacancy work this?"

Bagaimana Anda mengetahui means "How do you know?" and is used in formal situations.

For informal situations there is *Bagaimana kamu tahu?*

For example:

1. *Bagaimana Anda mengetahui bahwa dia telah berbohong?*
"How do you know if he had lied?"
2. *Bagaimana kamu tahu tentang restoran ini?*
"How do you know about this restaurant?"

Here are some possible ways to answer this question:

1. *Saya mengetahui lowongan pekerjaan ini dari surat kabar.*
"I know about this job vacancy from the newspaper."
2. *Saya mengetahui lowongan pekerjaan ini dari agen perekrutan.*
"I know about this job vacancy from the recruitment agency."

3. *Saya mengetahui lowongan pekerjaan ini dari situs Anda.*
"I know about this job vacancy from your website."

3. Mengapa Anda meninggalkan pekerjaan yang lama?

"Why did you leave your last job?"

Literally: "Why you leave job which old?"

Meninggalkan pekerjaan means "to leave the job" or "to leave work."

This is a subtle way of saying "to quit the job." But depending on the context, *meninggalkan pekerjaan* can also mean literally "to leave work for the day, " or taking a short break from work.

For example:

1. *Dia akan meninggalkan pekerjaannya di perusahaan itu.*
"He will leave his job at that company."
2. *Setiap hari dia meninggalkan pekerjaannya sekitar jam 5 sore.*
"He leaves work around five in the evening everyday."

There is another way to say "to leave the job" / "to quit a job" in more straightforward way, which is *berhenti dari pekerjaan*. This literally means "stop from work."

For example:

1. *Dia ingin berhenti dari pekerjaannya, tetapi dia butuh uang.*
"He would like to quit his job, but he needs money."

Here are some possible ways to answer this question:

1. *Saya menyadari bahwa setelah bekerja selama 5 tahun di sana, saya merasa bosan dengan pekerjaan yang sama dan ingin mencari tantangan yang lebih.*
"I realized that, after working there for five years, I feel bored with the same job and want to look for more of a challenge."

2. *Perusahaan sebelumnya mengurangi jumlah karyawan, dan posisi saya terkena eliminasi.*

"My previous company was downsizing its employees, and my position has been eliminated."

Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Apakah yang membuat Anda ingin melamar pekerjaan di restoran ini?*
"What makes you want to apply for a job in this restaurant?"

Sample Sentences

1. *Di manakah tempat penukaran uang?*
"Where is the money changer located?"
2. *Apa alasan kamu ingin pindah ke Los Angeles?*
"What is your reason for wanting to move to Los Angeles?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Cost of Living in Indonesia

The cost of living in Indonesia is significantly lower than in western countries.

If you have a chance to visit or live in Indonesia, you can enjoy eating out everyday without having to break the bank. For example, my favorite place for gado-gado (cooked mixed vegetables with peanut sauce), which is located in a non-air conditioned place near my house in Jakarta, only charges 12,000 rupiah (0.9 USD). But if you go to a fully air-conditioned food court, restaurant or somewhere near the business district, gado-gado will cost you from 20,000 to 40,000 rupiahs (1.5 to 3 USD).

Local products in supermarkets are also relatively cheap, and 1 kg of rice only costs 17,000 rupiah (1.30USD). But you can also find things even cheaper if you go to a wet market/ traditional market in Indonesia, especially if you are good at haggling.

The price of gasoline is rising quickly but I'd say it is still low compared to most other countries, and it's about 8,500 rupiah (0.65USD) per liter at the moment. I remember how expensive gasoline was when I was living in Sydney, which is 1.2 USD at the moment!

Marlboro cigarettes will cost you 15,500 rupiah (1.19USD), and Rokok Kretek or clove cigarettes cost from 7000 to 13000 rupiah (0.5 to 1 USD).

Useful expression:

1. *Harga barang di kota besar lebih mahal daripada di daerah pedalaman.*
"The price of goods in the big city is more expensive."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #2

You'd Better Study for Your Indonesian Test

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- 6 Grammar
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2

INDONESIAN

1. Surya: Lisa, aku kayaknya perlu waktu 1 hari lagi untuk menyelesaikan tugas ini. Menurut kamu boleh enggak kalau telat?
2. Lisa: Enggak! Kamu harus selesaikan sekarang juga. Kalau tidak, kamu mungkin enggak bakalan lulus mata kuliah ini.
3. Surya: Masa sih? Kok kamu bisa bilang begitu?
4. Lisa: Kamu ingat enggak si Eka? Tahun lalu dia kan dimarahi terus disuruh ulang mata kuliah sama dosen kita.
5. Surya: Oya? Kok bisa begitu?
6. Lisa: Katanya sih dia menyerahkan tugasnya enggak tepat waktu.
7. Surya: Wah ngeri juga. Kalau begitu aku harus begadang lagi dong malam ini!

ENGLISH

1. Surya: Lisa, I think I need one more day to finish this assignment. Do you think it's okay to be late?
2. Lisa: No! You have to finish it now. If not, you probably won't be able to pass this course.
3. Surya: Really? How can you say that?

CONT'D OVER

4. Lisa: Do you remember Eka? Last year he was scolded and then was told to retake the course by our lecturer.
5. Surya: Oh really? How come?
6. Lisa: They said he didn't submit the assignment on time.
7. Surya: Wow, that's scary. That means I have to stay up late again tonight, doesn't it?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
bergadang	to stay awake at night	verb
ngeri	fearful, scare	adjective
masa	Really, (expresses distrust or questions what the speaker said)	expression
bakalan	will be	verb
menurut	according to	preposition
tepat	exact, precise	adjective
ingat	to remember	verb
mata kuliah	subject	noun
telat	late	adjective
dosen	lecturer	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Dia sedang bergadang untuk menyelesaikan tugasnya sambil minum kopi.</p> <p>"He is staying awake to finish the assignment while drinking coffee."</p>	<p>Rasanya ngeri setelah mendengar ceritanya.</p> <p>"I feel horrified after hearing the story."</p>
<p>Masa dia masih tidur?</p> <p>"What! He's still sleeping?"</p>	<p>Masa dia bilang begitu?</p> <p>"Really, he said that?"</p>
<p>Masa dia tidak punya mobil?</p> <p>"Is it true that he doesn't have a car?"</p>	<p>Aku bakalan telat 10 menit.</p> <p>"I will be 10 minutes late."</p>
<p>Menurut saya ini bagus.</p> <p>"I think this is nice."</p>	<p>Jawablah pertanyaan dengan jawaban yang paling tepat pada lembar yang disediakan.</p> <p>"Please answer the questions with the most correct answers on the sheet provided."</p>
<p>Mohon coba untuk mengingat-ingat apa yang terjadi kemarin di tempat kejadian perkara.</p> <p>"Please try to remember what happened yesterday at the crime scene."</p>	<p>Saya kira saya tidak akan ingat ulang tahun kamu.</p> <p>"You thought I wouldn't remember your birthday."</p>
<p>Dia tidak ingat apa yang terjadi sebelum kecelakaan.</p> <p>"He doesn't remember anything that happened before the accident."</p>	<p>Saya ingin membatalkan satu mata kuliah.</p> <p>"I want to drop one subject."</p>

<p>Besok datangnya jangan telat, ya!</p> <p>"Please don't be late tomorrow."</p>	<p>Dosen sedang membagi-bagikan kertas tugas.</p> <p>"The lecturer is handing out assignment papers."</p>
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VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

tepat waktu "on time"

Tepat means "exact" or "precise" and *waktu* is "time." So literally *tepat waktu* means "exact time" and is used in both formal and informal situations. There is another slightly longer variation of the saying "on time" which is *tepat pada waktunya*. We now know *tepat* is "exact/precise," *pada* is a preposition meaning "in," "on," or "at," *waktunya* consists of the root word *waktu* which is "time" and the suffix *-nya* means "the." So literally *tepat pada waktunya* means "exact on the time."

Some people may wonder if, instead of *Waktu berapa?* we can say *Jam berapa?* when asking "What time is it?" *Jam* means "hour" in Indonesian but in this case you cannot replace *waktu* with *jam*.

For example:

1. *Suratnya sampai tepat waktu.*
"The letter arrived on time."

masa sih "really?"

Masa is a word expressing disbelief. In English it's close to the expression "really?"/"I don't believe it!" *Sih* is an emotive particle, usually added to soften the tone of questions in informal conversations (not written).

There is no equivalent expression for formal situations, as it's not so polite to doubt what someone has said to you.

Masa in this expression is not to be confused with the noun *masa* which means "time," "term," or "era." *Masa* is derived from the Arabic phrase *Masha'Allah*, a phrase to express joy and

thankfulness after hearing good news. But the expression *masa* in Indonesian is said after hearing good or bad news.

For example:

1. *Masa sih, kamu yakin kalau berita itu benar?*
"Really, are you sure the news is true?"

menurut kamu "in your opinion, according to you"

Menurut consists of the prefix *me-* and the root word *turut* which is the verb meaning "to join," "to follow," "to participate," or "to take part." *Kamu* is the informal "you." So *menurut kamu* literally means, "following you?" with the indirect meaning "following your opinion?" or simply "what do you think?"

This can be used in formal and informal situations. *Menurut kamu* is a very common phrase to ask for someone's opinion. However there is a longer, more complete version which is used mostly in formal situations: *apa menurut pendapat kamu?* *Apa* means "what," *Menurut*, as we have mentioned before, means "to join," "to follow," "to participate," or "to take part," *pendapat* is a noun meaning "opinion" and *kamu* is the informal "you." So literally this is "What follow (ing) opinion you" or "What's your opinion?"

For example:

1. *Menurut kamu, apa yang harus saya lakukan?*
"In your opinion, what should I do?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Making Simple Arguments in the Imperative and Conditional Mood

Kalau tidak, kamu mungkin enggak bakalan lulus mata kuliah ini.

"If not, you probably won't be able to pass this course."

1. The conditional: if and if not

S1 is a condition for + S2 to occur;

Notes - When the condition in S1 is realized, S2 takes place.

Kalau S₁ S₂

Kalau (Subordinate clause), (main clause)

The *kalau* conjunction indicates if that the condition expressed in S1 takes place, the action or state of S2 will also take place. It is implied that the event in S1 has not taken place when the utterance is made, which means that the verb that precedes *kalau* cannot use the past tense.

For example:

1. *Kalau kamu rajin belajar, pasti kamu bisa lulus ujian.*
"If you study hard, you can definitely pass the exam."
2. *Kalau bahan makanannya murah, mari kita beli yang banyak.*
"If the groceries are cheap, let's stock up!"
3. *Kalau obat masuk angin, bisa dibeli di apotek.*
"If it's cold medicine [you're looking for], you can buy it at a pharmacy."

S₂ Kalau S₁

(main clause), *Kalau* (Subordinate clause),

In Indonesian, there is no strict rules on putting the subordinate clause first before the main clause. You can change the order and the meaning of the sentence will be the same, as long as you place *kalau* before the subordinate clause.

For example:

1. *Pasti kamu bisa lulus ujian, kalau kamu rajin belajar.*
"You can definitely pass the exam if you study hard,."
2. *Mari kita beli yang banyak, kalau bahan makanannya murah.*
"Let's stock up if the groceries are cheap."

3. *Kalau obat masuk angin, bisa dibeli di apotek.*

"You can buy it at a pharmacy, if it's cold medicine [you're looking for]."

Next, let's look at the formation of the negative *kalau* conditional. You just need to add *tidak* after the conjunction *kalau*, so it'll be *kalau tidak* which means "if not." You can also add a pronoun or noun in between *kalau tidak*, so it will be *kalau+noun+tidak* or *kalau+pronoun+tidak*.

For example:

1. *Kalau tidak datang pagian, kita tidak akan dapat tempat duduk.*

"If (we) don't go earlier, we won't get seats."

2. *Kalau tidak beli sekarang, mungkin besok akan habis.*

"If (you) don't buy it now, maybe tomorrow it will be gone."

3. *Kalau kamu tidak bekerja hari ini, kita bisa menonton pertunjukan itu bersama.*

"If you are not working today, we could watch that show together."

4. *Kalau mangga tidak ini mahal, aku mau beli banyak.*

"If these mangos are not expensive, I want to buy a lot (of them)."

5. *Aku mau ke pantai, kalau cuacanya tidak mendung.*

"I want to go to the beach, if the weather is not cloudy."

2. The imperative: must

Harus is an adverb that means "must," "should," or "have to," and it expresses obligation.

For example:

1. *Kamu harus bangun sekarang.*

"You have to wake up now."

2. *Saya harus mempersiapkan makanan.*

"I have to prepare the food."

3. *Kamu harus bertanya kepada seseorang.*
"You have to ask someone."

Now let's combine the imperative "must" and the conditional "if" as "if not."

For example:

1. *Kamu harus bangun sekarang, kalau tidak kamu akan terlambat.*
"You have to wake up now, if not you will be late."
2. *Saya harus mempersiapkan makanan, kalau dia akan datang.*
"I have to prepare the food, if he is coming."
3. *Kamu harus bertanya kepada seseorang, kalau kamu tidak mengerti.*
"You have to ask someone if you don't understand."

Sample Sentences

1. *Kamu harus belajar, kalau ingin lulus.*
"You have to study if you want to pass."
2. *Kalau harganya mahal, lebih baik kamu tawar.*
"If the price is expensive, you'd better ask for a bargain."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Top Destinations for Indonesian Students Abroad

Most of the Indonesians who study abroad are interested in studying business, IT, hospitality, and tourism. About 70% choose a business major since many Indonesians are self-employed, therefore it is important for children to take over the family business later on in life.

Australia is the most popular destination for Indonesians to study abroad, with the largest

number of students going to Sydney and Melbourne. The fact that it's the closest country geographically is one of the reasons that Indonesian students choose Australia.

The second top destination is the US. But there has been a significant decline in Indonesian students going to the States, starting from around 2012. At that time China, Malaysia, Singapore, and New Zealand began trying to attract Indonesian students to study in their countries. But now the number of students is slowly rising again in US since the cultural center in Jakarta opened and promises 95% student acceptance.

A third country that hosts many Indonesian students is the UK, where they come to study business, engineering, and design.

Useful expression:

1. *Saya belajar bisnis di Universitas Sydney.*
"I'm studying business at the University of Sydney."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #3

This Indonesian Restaurant is Nowhere to be Found!

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

3

INDONESIAN

1. Sari: Permissi pak, saya sedang mencari sebuah restoran di sekitar sini. Kalau berdasarkan peta letaknya di sebelah minimart. Tapi saya belum ketemu dari tadi. Apakah Anda tahu, pak?
2. polisi: Hmm... mbak tahu restoran itu dari mana?
3. Sari: Dari buku panduan wisata ini. Ini dia... (sambil menunjuk ke sebuah halaman)
4. polisi: Boleh saya pinjam sebentar?
5. Sari: Silahkan pak.
6. polisi: Oh... kalau restoran ini sudah tutup. Tahun lalu sempat terjadi kebakaran di minimart itu. Dan toko-toko sekitarnya juga ikut terbakar.
7. Sari: Ya ampun... pantas saja.
8. polisi: Tapi konon restorannya sudah buka lagi di daerah Sanur beberapa bulan yang lalu. Tapi saya belum tahu pasti di mana letaknya.
9. Sari: Tidak apa-apa pak. Terima kasih atas informasi dan keterangannya.

ENGLISH

1. Sari: Excuse me sir, I'm looking for a restaurant around here. If it's based on the map, the location is next to the minimart. But I haven't been able to find it. Do you have any idea, sir?

CONT'D OVER

2. police: Hm... How do you know about that restaurant?
3. Sari: It's from this travel guide. Here it is... (while pointing to a page)
4. police: May I borrow for a while?
5. Sari: Go ahead, sir.
6. police: Oh.. If you're talking about this restaurant, it's already closed. Last year there was a fire at that minimart, and the surrounding shops also got burned.
7. Sari: My goodness... that's why.
8. police: But supposedly the restaurant has been reopened in the Sanur area. But I don't know exactly where it's located yet.
9. Sari: That's okay, sir. Thank you for the information and the explanation.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
terbakar	to be burnt, to catch on fire	verb
informasi	information, explanation	noun
pinjam	to borrow	verb
ampun	pardon, forgiveness, mercy	noun
restoran	restaurant	noun
ketemu	to meet (informal), to seek out, to run into	verb

pantas	reasonable	adjective
keterangan	information, explanation	noun
konon	word has it	noun
wisata	travel	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Rumah itu terbakar pada hari Senin pagi.</p> <p>"That house was burned on Monday morning."</p>	<p>Informasi itu sudah tersebar di seluruh kampus.</p> <p>"The information has been spread around the campus."</p>
<p>Saya ingin meminjam VHS ini, tapi saya tidak punya pemutar VHS.</p> <p>"I'd like to borrow this VHS, but I don't have a VHS player."</p>	<p>Mau pinjam mobil saya?</p> <p>"(Do you) want to borrow my car?"</p>
<p>Dia meminta ampun atas perlakuannya yang kasar.</p> <p>"He is apologizing for his harsh behavior."</p>	<p>Restoran favorit saya adalah Subway.</p> <p>"My favorite restaurant is Subway."</p>
<p>Suasana restoran itu menarik banyak pelanggan belakangan ini.</p> <p>"The atmosphere of the restaurant has drawn a lot of customers lately."</p>	<p>Kita belum ketemu selama setahun.</p> <p>"We haven't met for a year."</p>
<p>Keluarganya sedang diberi keterangan oleh dokter.</p> <p>"The explanation is being given to his family by the doctor."</p>	<p>Saya mengumpulkan keterangan dari internet.</p> <p>"I gather information from the Internet."</p>

<p>Konon, Nyi Roro Kidul merupakan ratu cantik yang menguasai laut selatan jawa.</p> <p>"That said, Nyi Roro Kidul is a beautiful queen who ruled the south ocean of Java."</p>	<p>Orang Indonesia sangat gemar melakukan wisata kuliner.</p> <p>"Indonesian people really love doing culinary tours."</p>
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VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***ya ampun* "my goodness"**

Ya is an interjection, usually used to call someone who is far from the speaker. which in most cases is God. It's like 'Hey, (God)' or 'O (Lord).' And *ampun* is a noun meaning "pardon," "forgiveness" or "mercy." So all together *ya ampun* can be translated as "Oh my God!," "forgive me," "pardon me," "my goodness," or simply "geez!"

We use this phrase in informal situations. This phrase cannot be used in formal situations, and there's no formal version of this kind of expression.

For example:

1. *Ya ampun, sudah jam segini!*
"Oh my goodness, I didn't realize the time!"

***pantas saja* "no wonder"**

Pantas means "reasonable" and *saja* means "just" or "only." So *pantas saja* is one way to say "that's reasonable," "that make sense," or "no wonder."

This is used in formal situations. There is a similar expression, *tidak heran*, also meaning "no wonder" or "not surprising." This also used in formal situations. Another common way to say "no wonder" is *pantesan*. *Pantesan* is considered informal or rather colloquial. But you can use this expression pretty much with everyone, unless you are talking to a potential boss, prospective client, or someone you have huge respect for.

Using colloquial words in Indonesian doesn't necessarily make you sound rude if you know when to use them. Instead they will make you seem more approachable, down to earth, and

friendly to others.

For example:

1. *Pantas saja dia tidak masuk kerja hari ini.*
"No wonder he didn't come to work today."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson Is Asking for Help and Seeking Additional Explanation

Permisi pak, saya sedang mencari sebuah restoran di sekitar sini. Kalau berdasarkan peta letaknya di sebelah minimart. Tapi saya belum ketemu dari tadi. Apakah Anda tahu, pak?

"Excuse me sir, I'm looking for a restaurant around here. If it's like on the map, the location is next to the minimart. But I haven't been able to find it. Do you have any idea, sir?"

1. Asking for help and seeking additional explanation

Apakah Anda tahu / Tahukah Anda

"Do you know?"

If you're asking someone for information from but are not sure whether he or she knows the answer, you can start by asking *Apakah Anda tahu* which means "Do you know" or "Do you have any idea." Another similar phrase is *Tahukah Anda*.

After this, you can say the matter or the information you want to know about.

For example:

1. *Apakah Anda tahu tentang komputer? (formal)*
"Do you know (anything) about computers?"
2. *Apakah Anda tahu letak rumah makan Nusantara? (formal)*
"Do you know the location of the restaurant Nusantara?"

3. *Tahukah kamu tentang permasalahannya?* (informal)
"Do you know about the problem?"

The person you asked may answer you with:

1. *Tahu* "(I) know"
2. *Tidak tahu* "(I) don't know"
3. *Tidak terlalu tahu* "(I'm) not really sure," or literally "not too know"
4. *Tidak tahu sama sekali* "(I) don't know (about it) at all."

Apakah Anda bisa / Bisakah kamu

"Can you?"

To get additional explanations, you can start by asking *Apakah Anda bisa* or *Bisakah kamu* which means "can you" or "are you able to." It's like indirectly asking "Could you please (do something) if you are able to..."

For example:

1. *Apakah Anda bisa mengajarkan saya mengirimkan dokumen lewat email?*
"Can you teach me how to send the document through email?"
2. *Apakah Anda bisa menunjukan jalan menuju ke restoran itu?*
"Can you point out the way to that restaurant?"
3. *Bisakah kamu memberi tahu saya bagaimana ceritanya?*
"Can you tell me about the story?"

2. menurut... / berdasarkan...

We use *menurut* or *berdasarkan* to specify the source of the information. *Menurut* is the

equivalent of "according to...", while *berdasarkan* is "based on" in English. You can put this phrase before the reported information in a sentence or use this phrase when passing news from one person to others.

For example:

1. *Menurut dokter, keadaannya sudah membaik.*
"According to doctor, the condition has gotten better."
2. *Berdasarkan peraturan hotel, kita harus membayar biaya pembatalan.*
"Based on the hotel's rules, we have to pay the cancellation fee."
3. *Menurut teman-teman saya, tinggal di Indonesia lebih nyaman.*
"According to my friends, living in Indonesia is more convenient."

Sample Sentences

1. *Tahukah kamu cara pakai kain Batik?*
"Do you know how to wear a batik cloth?"
2. *Menurut kakak saya, harga baju ini terlalu mahal.*
"According to my older sister, the price of this clothing is too expensive."
3. *Bisakah kamu menceritakan saya kejadiannya?*
"Can you tell me about the incident?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Foods and Restaurants in Bali: What to Expect, and Bali Belly

If you are planning to visit Bali in the future, you may wonder what can you expect to eat there or if the food will be okay. You may have heard that Indonesian foods are generally spicy and maybe not so hygienic. Well, it is pretty common for visitors to have abdominal pain, diarrhoea and vomiting, so prepare to be really picky about what you eat and drink. If

possible, choose food from nice establishments such as 4 to 5 star hotels, or any good and respectable restaurant, and always drink water from a sealed bottle. Avoid anything that's sold from the street stalls and avoid adding ice cubes to your drinks since most likely the ice cubes were not made from clean water. Washing hands is always necessary after going to the toilet or handling money.

But no matter how careful you are in picking your meal and staying clean, you may still get an upset stomach or diarrhoea easily, one of the reasons being that your stomach might not be prepared for exotic foods. You have to prepare by bringing anti-diarrhoea medicine. It happens to me almost everytime I visit Bali actually. The very last time I visited Bali, I had prepared anti-diarrhoea medicine from Japan. Turned out, it didn't help at all! So I switched to a local medicine called Norit (Activated carbon, for treating diarrhoea and food poisoning), and this medicine worked wonderfully right away.

When you visit this beautiful island, maybe eating Balinese cuisine is on your to-do list. But don't be surprised if it'll be challenging to find Balinese cuisine in Bali! In Balinese culture, eating out is not really a custom. Instead you will see more Indonesian cuisine from Padang, Sumatera (which is Halal), and Sunda, West Java. Many Chinese, Japanese, and western foods are available too. Be sure to ask the locals about Balinese cuisine. And if you do find one, I'd recommend the Babi Guiling (Suckling Pig) and Sate lilit (minced meat satay, usually pork or fish) Why pork? Isn't Indonesia's religious majority Islamic? Yes, but Bali is mainly Hindu.

Useful expression:

1. *Pesan teh botolnya satu, jangan pakai es ya.*
"I'd like to order one teh botol, with no ice please"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #4

What Will the Weather Be Like in Indonesia Today?

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

4

INDONESIAN

1. pembawa acara TV: Selamat pagi bagi para penonton di seluruh tanah air Indonesia.
2. pembawa acara TV: Saya akan menyampaikan berita prakiraan cuaca dimulai dari kota Jakarta.
3. pembawa acara TV: Prediksi untuk kota Jakarta pada pagi hari ini akan diguyur hujan dengan intensitas ringan dengan suhu rata-rata 29 derajat celsius.
4. pembawa acara TV: Sedangkan di siang hari nanti diperkirakan akan menjadi cerah dengan suhu sekitar 32 derajat celsius.
5. pembawa acara TV: Di sore hari, kota Jakarta akan berpotensi hujan ringan sampai malam hari dengan suhu yang lebih rendah lagi yaitu 26 derajat celsius.

ENGLISH

1. TV host: Good morning dear audiences across the homeland of Indonesia.
2. TV host: I will deliver the weather forecast news starting with the city of Jakarta.
3. TV host: The prediction for the city of Jakarta in the morning will be pouring rain with light intensity with an average temperature of 29 degrees celsius.
4. TV host: Meanwhile, later on the day is expected to be sunny with an average temperature of 32 degrees celsius.

CONT'D OVER

5. TV host: In the afternoon, Jakarta city will have the potential for light rain with a low of 26 degrees celsius.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
penonton	audience	noun
prakiraan	forecast	noun
prediksi	prediction	noun
potensi	potential	noun
intensitas	intensity	noun
guyur	to pour	verb
tanah air	homeland, hometown	noun
kota	city	noun
cerah	sunny, bright	adjective
berita	news	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Para penonton terkesima melihat penampilannya. "The audience was stunned looking at their appearance"	Dia sedang melihat prakiraan jangka pendek dari harga emas. "He is looking at short-term forecasts of the price of gold."
Belakangan ini cuaca di Indonesia tidak dapat diprediksi lagi. "Lately the weather in Indonesia cannot be predicted."	Dia memiliki potensi yang baik untuk menjadi seorang guru. "She has good potential to be a teacher."

<p>Intensitas sakitnya sudah berkurang.</p> <p>"The intensity of her pain has decreased."</p>	<p>Rambutku basah terkena guyur hujan.</p> <p>"My hair was wet by the pouring rain."</p>
<p>Dia kembali ke tanah airnya setelah tinggal 5 tahun di Singapura.</p> <p>"He is returning to his hometown after living for five years in Singapore."</p>	<p>Kota ini terkenal dengan wisata pantainya.</p> <p>"This city is famous for its beach tourism."</p>
<p>Saya sering pergi berpiknik saat cuaca cerah.</p> <p>"I often go on a picnic on a sunny day."</p>	<p>Cuaca hari ini cerah dengan sedikit berawan.</p> <p>"Today's weather is sunny with occasional clouds."</p>
<p>Di hari-hari cerah, pantai biasanya sangat ramai.</p> <p>"On sunny days, the beach is very crowded."</p>	<p>Sudah baca berita pagi ini?</p> <p>"Have you read the news this morning?"</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***tanah air Indonesia* "homeland of Indonesia"**

Tanah air is a term used by Indonesian people when referring to an area which consists of the land, the sea, and the ocean. In English the idea is very close to "homeland/motherland/fatherland." *Tanah* means "land," "ground," or "soil." *Air* is "water" in Indonesian, and *Indonesia* means "Indonesia." So all together *tanah air Indonesia* creates an image of the "homeland of Indonesia."

This is used when referring to the homeland, usually in formal situations. Another similar phrase is *kampung halaman*. This phrase is used when referring to one's birthplace or hometown. *Kampung* means "village" and *halaman* means "yard." This can be used interchangeably with *tanah air*.

For example:

1. *Dia lahir dan dibesarkan di tanah air Indonesia sampai berumur 15 tahun.*
"He was born and raised in the homeland of Indonesia until he was 15 years old."

***menyampaikan berita* "to deliver the news"**

menyampaikan consists of one variation of prefix *me-*: *meny-*. The root word is *sampai*, which means "to arrive" or "to reach." The suffix *-kan* will function to make something to happen when attached to a verb. *Berita* means "news." Therefore, *menyampaikan berita* means "to make the news to be arrived."

This phrase is used in formal situations. In informal situations, we usually use the phrase *kasih kabar*. *Kasih* is the conversational (informal) verb meaning "to give," and *kabar* means "news." Of course you can use *kabar* and *berita* interchangeably. You can say *menyampaikan kabar* and *kasih berita* too.

For example:

1. *Dia akan menyampaikan berita dengan bahasa isyarat di Televisi.*
"She will deliver the news with sign language on TV."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Getting Familiar with Weather Forecasts in Indonesian
Prediksi untuk kota Jakarta pada pagi hari ini akan diguyur hujan dengan intensitas ringan dengan suhu rata-rata 29 derajat celsius.

"The prediction for the city of Jakarta in the morning will be pouring rain with light intensity with an average temperature of 29 degrees celsius."

1. Indicating Future Actions With *akan*

During weather forecasts on the TV or radio, you will realize that we use the word *akan*, which means "will," when announcing how the weather is going to turn in the near future.

Some of the common phrase you will hear are:

- *Akan menjadi* "will become"
- *Akan berpotensi* "will have the potential" / "will potentially"
- *Akan diperkirakan* "will be expected"
- *Akan terjadi* "will happen" / "will occur"
- *Akan melanda* "will hit" / "will strike"
- *Akan* + something that will occur, such as *akan hujan* meaning "will rain," or *akan diguyur hujan* meaning "will be pouring rain," etc.

For example:

1. *Pada sore hari cuaca akan menjadi cerah.*
"In the afternoon the weather is going to be sunny."
2. *Yogyakarta akan berpotensi hujan deras di siang hari.*
"Yogyakarta will potentially have heavy rain during the day."
3. *Cuaca di daerah Jabodetabek akan diperkirakan cerah berawan di pagi hari.*
"The weather in the Jabodetabek (an abbreviation of cities: Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi) area is predicted to be bright with some clouds in the morning."
4. *Akan terjadi gerimis di malam hari.*
"There will be drizzle (or light rain) at night."
5. *Hujan badai akan melanda kota Surabaya di malam hari.*
"Thunderstorms will strike Surabaya city at night."

6. *Kota Denpasar akan hujan dengan intensitas sedang.*
"Denpasar city will get moderately intense rain."

2. Weather Forecast-related Expressions

Phrases and Vocabulary in Indonesian for Weather and Climate

Indonesian	"English"
<i>setelah</i>	"after"
<i>kadang-kadang; terkadang</i>	"sometimes," "occasionally"
<i>suhu tertinggi</i>	"highest temperature"
<i>suhu terendah</i>	"lowest temperature"
<i>derajat</i>	"degree"
<i>di beberapa wilayah</i>	"in some areas"
<i>di beberapa daerah</i>	"in some areas"
<i>penyinaran matahari</i>	"sun shine," "solar radiation"
<i>kelembaban udara</i>	"air humidity"
<i>tekanan udara</i>	"air pressure"
<i>curah hujan</i>	"precipitation"
<i>BMKG (Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi dan Geofisika)</i>	"Indonesian Agency for Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysics"
<i>iklim tropis</i>	"tropical climate"
<i>iklim subtropis</i>	"subtropical climate"

<i>iklim sedang</i>	"moderate climate"
<i>iklim kutub</i>	"polar climate"
<i>angin muson</i>	"monsoon"
<i>atmosfer</i>	"atmosphere"
<i>hujan es</i>	"hail storm"
<i>salju</i>	"snow"

For example:

1. *Setelah tiga hari hujan berturut-turut, akhirnya cuaca menjadi cerah hari ini.*
"After three consecutive days of rain finally it will be sunny today."
2. *Karena curah hujan yang semakin meningkat, waspadalah akan banjir dan tanah longsor.*
"Due to increasing precipitation, please beware of floods and landslides."
3. *Kelembaban udara akan mempengaruhi suhu udara.*
"Air humidity will affect the temperature."
4. *Karena pengaruh angin muson barat dan angin muson timur, Indonesia memiliki iklim tropis.*
"Due to the influence of east and west monsoon winds, Indonesia has a tropical climate."
5. *Pegunungan Jayawijaya di Papua merupakan satu-satunya di mana kamu bisa menemukan salju di Indonesia.*
"Jayawijaya mountain in Papua is the only place where you can find snow in Indonesia."

6. *Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi dan Geofisika mengumumkan bahwa telah terjadi gempa berkekuatan 7 skala richter di Bengkulu.*
"The Indonesian Agency for Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysics announced that there had been an earthquake measuring 7 on the Richter scale in Bengkulu."
7. *Beberapa area di Solo diguyur hujan yang cukup lebat.*
"Some areas in Solo have been drenched with fairly heavy rain."

Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Sedangkan di siang hari nanti diperkirakan akan menjadi cerah dengan suhu sekitar 32 derajat celsius.*
"Meanwhile later in the day is expected to be sunny with an average temperature of 32 degrees celsius."
2. *Di sore hari, kota Jakarta akan berpotensi hujan ringan sampai malam hari dengan suhu yang lebih rendah lagi yaitu 26 derajat celsius.*
"In the afternoon, Jakarta city will have the potential for light rain with a low of 26 degrees celsius."

Sample Sentences

1. *Cuaca di Jakarta pada pagi hari ini akan diperkirakan cerah.*
"The weather in Jakarta this morning is expected to be sunny."
2. *Semakin lama penyinaran matahari, semakin tinggi suhu udara di suatu tempat.*
"The longer the sunshine, the higher the air temperature in some places."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Flooding in Jakarta

There were nearly 6000 people evacuated from the Indonesian capital of Jakarta on 8 Feb 2015 after a flood which was caused by the heavy rain struck many residential and business district areas. The worst-hit areas were around Trisakti University and Tarumanagara University, where the flood reached 60 cm in height, and Kelapa Gading, where it reached about 80 cm, and many more places were damaged.

Most of the shops, malls, and offices had to close for a couple of days, since it was impossible for people to get around by car or even public transportation. Only rubber boats and (human drawn) wooden carts seemed to work for transporting people back home.

Two weeks after this big flood occurred, Jakarta was once again under water on 28 Feb. Sounds terrible? Well, flooding is one of the most common natural disasters in Indonesia. It happens at least once a year in Jakarta itself.

Some of the issues that cause this are clogged canals since Jakarta's rivers are heavily polluted, poor underground sewage systems, clogged waterways, and deforestation in areas around Bogor and Depok.

Useful expression:

1. *banjir tahunan*
"the annual flooding"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #5

Making an Appointment with an Indonesian Dentist

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

5

INDONESIAN

1. resepsionis: Selamat pagi, klinik gigi Senayan. Ada yang bisa saya bantu?
2. Sari: Selamat pagi, mbak. Nama saya Sari. Saya baru pertama kali dengan klinik ini. Saya ingin membuat janji untuk konsultasi siang hari ini. Apakah masih bisa?
3. resepsionis: Terima kasih mbak Sari. Sebelumnya boleh saya tahu permasalahannya?
4. Sari: Sejak kemarin malam, gusi saya di bagian paling belakang membengkak dan rasanya agak sakit.
5. resepsionis: Oh begitu... Saya bisa menempatkan mbak Sari paling pagi pada jam 2 siang. Bagaimana?
6. Sari: Baiklah, jam 2 siang. Terima kasih banyak mbak.
7. resepsionis: Sama-sama mbak Sari, akan ditunggu kedatangannya.

ENGLISH

1. Receptionist: Good morning, Senayan Dental Clinic. How can I help you?
2. Sari: Good morning, miss. My name is Sari. It's my first time with this clinic. I want to make an appointment for a consultation this afternoon. Is it still possible?
3. Receptionist: Thank you Miss Sari. Before that, may I know what the problem is?

CONT'D OVER

4. Sari: Since last night, my gum in the very back part of my mouth has been swelling and it feels a bit painful.
5. Receptionist: Oh I see... I can place you at 2PM at the earliest. How about that?
6. Sari: All right, 2 p.m. Thank you very much, miss.
7. Receptionist: You're welcome, Miss Sari. We will be waiting for your arrival.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
konsultasi	consultation	noun
kedatangan	arrival	noun
tempat	place	noun
paling	at most, most likely	adverb
masalah	problem, matter	noun
bengkak	swelling	noun
gusi	gum	noun
sama	same	adjective
buat	for	preposition
belakang	in the back of	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ini merupakan ruang konsultasi.</p> <p>"This is a consultation room."</p>	<p>Kedatangannya disambut dengan gembira oleh kedua anaknya.</p> <p>"His arrival is welcome with joy by his two kids."</p>
<p>Tempat ini sangat sepi.</p> <p>"This place is very quiet."</p>	<p>Itu tempat baik.</p> <p>"That is a good place."</p>
<p>Ini adalah ukuran yang paling besar.</p> <p>"This is the biggest size."</p>	<p>Paling dia terjebak macet.</p> <p>"Most likely he's stuck in traffic."</p>
<p>Banyak masalah yang terjadi di kantor kami, semenjak dia berhenti bekerja.</p> <p>"Many problems have occurred in our office, since he quit working."</p>	<p>Prosedurnya sama seperti setiap tahunnya.</p> <p>"It is the same procedure as every year."</p>
<p>Kado ini buat siapa?</p> <p>"Who's this present for?"</p>	<p>Pestanya akan diadakan di taman belakang rumahnya.</p> <p>"The party will be held at the garden behind his house."</p>

Anak-anak sedang bertengkar di kursi belakang mobil.

"The kids are fighting in the back seat of the car."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***permasalahannya* "the thing that causes a problem"**

permasalahannya consists of the confix *per - an*, the root word *masalah* which means "problem" or "matter," and the suffix *-nya* which in this case means "the" or "its." When the confix *per -an* is added into a noun it indicates the result of an action. So all together it means "the thing that makes the problem" or "the thing that causes the problem."

It can be used in formal and informal situations. Sometimes in informal situations, people often eliminate the confix *per -an* and just say *masalahnya di...* which literally means "the problem (is) in/at..."

For example:

1. *Bila kamu sudah tahu permasalahannya, cari solusinya.*
"If you already know what causes the problem, find the solution."

***menempatkan* "to place, to put, to locate"**

menempatkan consists of the prefix *me-* to produce a smoother sounding result, the root word *tempat* which means "place," and the suffix *-kan* which indicates causation, making or causing something to happen. So *menempatkan* means "to place," "to locate," or "to put" in formal situations, usually when referring to placing someone at a certain time or in a seat, a place during a booking or reservation, or a job placement. But also it could also refer to putting an object in one place, like for example placing a painting in the living room. When referring to putting or placing an object somewhere, in informal situation, you can also use *menaruh*, which also mean "to place," "to put," or "to locate."

For example:

1. *Dia menempatkan saya bekerja di bagian administrasi.*
"He put me to work in the administration section."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Useful Phrases for Making a Dentist Appointment Over the Phone

Selamat pagi, mbak. Nama saya Sari. Saya baru pertama kali dengan klinik ini. Saya ingin membuat janji untuk konsultasi siang hari ini. Apakah masih bisa?

"Good morning, miss. My name is Sari. It's my first time with this clinic. I want to make an appointment for a consultation this afternoon. Is it still possible?"

Phrases for Making a Dental Appointment Over the Phone

When you want to make an appointment over the phone to seek dental treatment, you need to briefly introduce yourself whether you are a first timer or a regular in that clinic.

- Start the conversation by greeting the receptionist with *Selamat pagi*, "Good morning," or the proper greeting depending on the time of the day.
- Then give your name by saying *nama saya* ____."My name is ____."
- If you are a regular, you may want to let them know your patient number, which is usually written on the clinic or hospital patient card, by saying *nomor pasien saya* ____."My patient number is ____."
- If you would like to talk to a specific nurse or doctor first before making an appointment, you can ask *Boleh saya berbicara dengan suster / dokter* ____? "Can I speak to nurse / doctor ____?" But of course not all clinics will allow you to do this.
- Next, you can give the purpose of this phone call. *Saya ingin membuat janji untuk pembersihan rutin karang gigi*. meaning "I'd like to make an appointment for regular cleaning."
- Or if you have any trouble with your teeth or gums, you might want to make appointment to check their condition by saying *Saya ingin membuat janji untuk pemeriksaan gigi / gusi*. "I'd like to make an appointment for a tooth / gum check-up."
- Then, when you are asked when you would like to come, say your desired day and/or time by saying *Bagaimana dengan hari* ____ *pada jam* ____? "What about on ____ day at ____ o'clock?" Or alternatively *Bagaimana dengan tanggal* ____ *pada jam* ____? "What about on ____ (date) at ____ o'clock?" For example:

1. *Bagaimana dengan hari pada jam tiga?*
"What about Wednesday at 3 o'clock?"
2. *Bagaimana dengan tanggal 8 Juli pada jam tiga?*
"What about July 8th at 3 o'clock?"

Key phrases:

- *Boleh saya berbicara dengan...*? "May I speak to...?"

Boleh "may"/"can," *saya* "I," *berbicara*: prefix *ber-* + root word *bicara* "to speak," *dengan* "with."

- *Saya ingin membuat janji.* "I'd like to make an appointment."

Saya "I," *ingin* "want," *membuat*: prefix *mem-* from *me-* group + *buat* "to do"/"to make," *janji* "appointment" / "promise."

- *Pembersihan rutin.* "Regular cleaning" or "routine cleaning."

Pembersihan: prefix *pem-* from *pe-* group + *bersih* "clean," *rutin* "routine"/"regular."

- *Karang gigi.* "tartar" or "hardened dental plaque."

Karang "rock," *gigi* "teeth."

- *Pemeriksaan gigi.* "Teeth check-up" or "teeth examination."

Pemeriksaan: prefix *pem-* from *pe-* group + *periksa* "to check" + suffix *-an*, *gigi* "

- *Bagaimana dengan....?* "How about on...."

Bagaimana "how," *dengan* "with."

2. Dentist Visit-related Phrases and Vocabulary

Here are some phrases or questions you might hear when making a medical appointment on the phone:

1. *Selamat siang, klinik _____, ada yang bisa saya bantu?*
"Good morning, clinic _____, how can I help you?"
2. *Maaf, dokter / suster _____ sedang merawat pasien sekarang.*
"Sorry, Dr. / nurse _____ is treating a patient right now."
3. *Apakah Anda sudah pernah dirawat oleh dokter _____ sebelumnya?*
"Have you ever been treated by Dr. _____ before?"
4. *Apakah Anda sudah pernah datang ke klinik ini sebelumnya?*
"Have you ever been to this clinic before?"

5. *Boleh minta nama lengkap dan nomor pasien Anda.*
"May I have your full name and your patient number?"
6. *Dokter ____ praktik pada hari Senin sampai Jumat pukul 10 sampai 5.*
"Dr. _ is available Monday through Friday from 10 to 5."
7. *Klinik ini buka pada hari kerja dari jam 10 sampai jam 5.*
"This clinic is open on working days from 10 to 5."
8. *Apakah Anda memiliki pemilihan waktu?*
"Do you have any preferred time?"
9. *Saya bisa menempatkan Anda pada jam 2 siang.*
"I can place you at 2PM."

Key phrases:

- *Ada yang bisa saya bantu?* "How can I help you?"

Ada "there is" / "there are," *yang* "that" / "which," *saya* "I," *bantu* "to help."

- *Apakah Anda sudah pernah?* "Have you ever?"

Apa "what" + suffix *-kah* indicating a question especially used in formal situations, *Anda* formal version of "you," *sudah* "already," *pernah* "ever"/"been"

- *Boleh minta nama lengkap Anda?* "May I have your full name?"

Boleh "may"/"can," *minta* "to request," *nama* "name," *lengkap* "complete," *Anda* formal for "you."

- *Dokter ____ praktik pada..* "Dr. ____ is available on..."

Dokter "doctor," *praktik* "practice," "performing work," *pada* "at," "on," "in," "at."

- *Klinik ini buka pada...* "This clinic is open on..."

Klinik "clinic," *ini* "this," *buka* "open," *pada* "at," "on," "in," "at."

- *Pemilihan waktu* "preferred time"

Pemilihan: confix *pem - an* from *pe - an* group to create a noun that indicates the process of performing the action of the verb in the sentence + *pilih* "to choose"/"select," *waktu* "time."

- *Saya bisa menempatkan Anda pada...* "I can place you at..."

Saya, formal for "I," *bisa* "can"/"able," prefix *men-* from the *me-* group, *tempat* "place," *Anda* which is formal for "you," *pada* "at," "on," "in," "at."

Example from the dialogue:

1. *Terima kasih mbak Sari. Sebelumnya boleh saya tahu permasalahannya?*
"Thank you Miss Sari. Before that, may I know what the problem is?"

Sample Sentences

1. *Saya ingin membuat janji dengan dokter Salim pada jam 4 sore.*
"I'd like to make an appointment with Dr. Salim at four in the afternoon."
2. *Saya ingin membuat janji untuk pembersihan rutin karang gigi.*
"I'd like to make an appointment for a regular cleaning."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Indonesian Stereotypes about Making Plans and Appointments With Friends

You generally don't need to worry too much once you make dental or general health service appointments in Indonesia, you just need to show up at the appointed time and you will receive the service or treatment you need.

But when it comes to social settings in Indonesia, there are a few things that are so surprisingly common that I thought you should know about them.

1. When you make a plan with your new Indonesian friend, his or her arrival can be very unpredictable, just expect that he or she will show up 30 minutes to 1 hour late. I've even had to wait up to 2 hours from the appointed time. You will then hear some excuses such as "got

trapped in the traffic jam" (although we all know that traffic jams are very common in Indonesia) so that he or she doesn't get blamed for being late. This phenomenon is called *jam karet* or literally "watch rubber" implying "flexible time," and it's a bad part of the culture in Indonesia.

2. Prior to meeting up with one of your friends, in most cases someone will delay the decision of the meeting time by saying *Aku akan kabari besok pagi*, "I will let you know tomorrow morning." Of course that will make you wait by the phone, wondering if you're going to meet or not.

3. Confirm, confirm, confirm! You need to confirm with the other party about the time and place, and whether the two (or more) of you are still in for the meet-up at least once. If you don't confirm it, don't be surprised if you end up at the destined time and place alone. Without confirmation, the other party sometimes will automatically think the plans were cancelled.

4. Be aware that Indonesians might change their mind about the time and place. They won't hesitate to do so when they find something better or have something more important to do.

5 And finally, it's also common to cancel plans at the last minute!

But of course this doesn't apply to every Indonesian person. And in business settings, this behavior is rather rare.

Useful expression:

1. *jam karet*
"rubber watch"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #6

A Visit to the Indonesian Dentist

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

6

INDONESIAN

1. Dokter: Selamat siang, apa yang bisa saya bantu hari ini?
2. Sari: Begini dok, gusi saya yang bagian belakang sebelah kiri bengkak dan rasanya sakit sejak semalam. Saking sakitnya, saya tidak bisa tidur semalam.
3. Dokter: Baik, saya periksa dulu. Tolong buka mulutnya lebar-lebar. (setelah beberapa menit)
4. Dokter: Iya benar, sepertinya ada peradangan, sehingga gusi Anda membengkak. Saya harus menusuknya dengan jarum, dan mengeluarkan nanah dari gusi.
5. Sari: Apakah saya akan dibius dulu sebelumnya?
6. Dokter: Untuk prosedur ini kita tidak memerlukan pembiusan. Rasanya memang akan sedikit sakit tetapi prosesnya hanya memakan waktu beberapa menit saja.
7. Sari: Baiklah dok. (setelah beberapa menit)
8. Dokter: Semuanya sudah selesai. Silahkan kumur mulut Anda.
9. Sari: Terima kasih dok.
10. Dokter: Sekarang, saya akan memberi Anda obat antibiotik untuk diminum selama 2 hari. Dan untuk mencegah kejadian yang sama, mohon gunakan benang gigi setelah menyikat gigi setiap hari.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Doctor: Good afternoon, how can I help you today?
2. Sari: Well doc, my gum on the back left side is swollen and it has been painful since last night. Because it was so painful, I couldn't sleep last night.
3. Doctor: Alright, I'll check it first. Please open your mouth wide. (after a few minutes)
4. Doctor: Yes, you're right, seems like there's inflammation, and that's why your gum is swollen. I have to poke it with a needle and remove the pus from the gum.
5. Sari: Will I get anesthesia beforehand?
6. Doctor: For this procedure we don't require anesthesia. It will definitely feel a little bit painful but the process will only take a few minutes.
7. Sari: Alright, doc. (after a few minutes)
8. Doctor: Everything is done. Go ahead and rinse your mouth.
9. Sari: Thank you, doc.
10. Doctor: Now I'll give you antibiotics to be taken for two days. And to prevent it from happening again, please use dental floss after brushing your teeth every day.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
saking	since it's very	particle

nanah	pus	noun
jarum	needle	noun
benang gigi	dental floss	noun
memakan	to eat	verb
kumur	to gargle	verb
prosedur	procedure	noun
bius	drug, anesthesia	noun
periksa	to check	verb
dokter	doctor	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Saking seringnya nonton film ini, aku hafal dialognya.</p> <p>"Since I watch this movie too often, I memorized the dialogue."</p>	<p>Nanah keluar dri telinga anaknya.</p> <p>"The pus came out from his children's ears."</p>
<p>Jariku tertusuk jarum ketika menjahit.</p> <p>"My finger was pricked by a needle while sewing."</p>	<p>Dokter gigi menganjurkan saya membersihkan gigi dengan benang gigi setiap hari.</p> <p>"My dentist recommended that I floss my teeth with dental floss everyday."</p>
<p>Mereka sedang memakan durian.</p> <p>"They are eating durian."</p>	<p>Bila tenggorokan kamu sakit, kumurlah dengan air garam.</p> <p>"When you have a sore throat, please gargle with salt water."</p>

<p>Prosedur ini penting dan perlu kamu ingat.</p> <p>"This procedure is important and needs to be remembered."</p>	<p>Selama operasi berlangsung dia akan dibius total.</p> <p>"During the operation, he will be under general anesthesia."</p>
<p>Tolong periksa PR saya.</p> <p>"Please check my homework."</p>	<p>Saya tidak bisa memeriksa rekening bank saya karena ada masalah teknis.</p> <p>"I can't check my bank account due to technical problems."</p>
<p>Saya seorang dokter.</p> <p>"I'm a doctor."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***memakan waktu* "take time, time consuming"**

memakan comes from the prefix *me-* and the root word *makan*, meaning "to eat" or "to consume," and *waktu* which means "time."

This is used in formal situations. For informal situations, we simply eliminate the prefix *me-*, so it will be *makan waktu*.

When referring to a time consuming process with a small result or anything that isn't really worth your time, we say *buang waktu*. *Buang* means "to waste" and *waktu* means "time," so it means "wasting time."

For example:

1. *Kira-kira prosesnya memakan waktu berapa lama?*
"Approximately how long does the process take?"

***saking sakitnya* "since it's too painful"**

Saking is a particle, a word to indicate the cause or source of something. *Saking* emphasises any adjective that follows it. *Sakitnya* consists of the root word *sakit* meaning "pain," "sick," or "ill" and the suffix *-nya*, so *sakitnya* means "the pain." *Saking sakitnya* means something like "since it was too much pain," or "due to extreme pain."

Normally people say this in informal situations although it is okay to use it in formal situations too.

For example:

1. *Saking sakitnya dia harus mengambil cuti selama seminggu.*
"Due to extreme sickness he has to take a leave for a week."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Phrases Used During Dental Examinations and Treatment

Begini dok, gusi saya yang bagian belakang sebelah kiri bengkak dan rasanya sakit sejak semalam. Saking sakitnya, saya tidak bisa tidur semalam.

"Well doc, my gum on the back left side is swollen and it has been painful since last night. Because it was so painful, I couldn't sleep last night."

Phrases Used During the Dental Examinations and Treatment

Useful vocabulary and phrases:

Indonesian	English
<i>pembiusan</i>	"anesthesia"
<i>behel gigi</i>	"teeth alignment"
<i>bakteri</i>	"bacteria"
<i>berdarah</i>	"to bleed"
<i>kawat gigi</i>	"dental braces"

<i>gigi berlubang</i>	"cavity"
<i>tambalan gigi; mahkota selubung</i>	"crown"
<i>karang gigi</i>	"tartar"
<i>karies gigi</i>	"tooth decay"
<i>gigi palsu</i>	"false teeth"
<i>radang gusi</i>	"gingivitis"
<i>gusi</i>	"gums"
<i>kebersihan; higiene</i>	"hygiene"
<i>infeksi</i>	"infection"
<i>peradangan</i>	"inflammation"
<i>longgar; goyang; kendur</i>	"loose"
<i>geraham</i>	"molar"
<i>mati rasa</i>	"numb"
<i>saraf</i>	"nerve"
<i>sakit</i>	"pain; painful"
<i>bengkak</i>	"swollen"
<i>ngilu</i>	"sore"
<i>pencegahan</i>	"prevention"
<i>kumur</i>	"to gargle"
<i>saluran akar</i>	"root canal"
<i>geraham bungsu</i>	"wisdom tooth"

When explaining your symptoms to your dentist, we can use the simple pattern below to express the pain specifically based on where it is located:

Noun + *saya* + *rasanya/terasa* + adjective.

"My + Noun + feels + adjective."

For example:

1. *Gigi saya rasanya sakit.*
"My teeth feel painful."
2. *Gusi saya rasanya ngilu.*
"I have a stinging feeling in my gum."
3. *Gusi saya terasa tidak nyaman.*
"My gums feel uncomfortable."
4. *Geraham bungsu saya terasa kendur.*
"My wisdom teeth feel loose."

You can also describe your symptoms in more specific ways.

For example:

1. *Gusi saya berdarah saat menggosok gigi.*
"My gums bleed when I brush my teeth."
2. *Gusi saya di bagian kanan bawah bengkak.*
"My gum on the lower right side is swollen."
3. *Tambalan gigi saya lepas.*
"My filling has come out."
4. *Geraham bungsu saya di bagian kiri bawah terasa kendur.*
"My wisdom tooth on the lower left side feels loose."

Here are some examples of what you might hear after the examination and during the treatment:

1. *Gusi Anda mengalami peradangan.*
"Your gums are inflamed."
2. *Saya harus mencabut gigi Anda.*
"I have to remove your tooth."
3. *Saya akan membersihkan karang giginya.*
"I will clean the tartar."
4. *Mohon beri tahu saya bila terasa sakit.*
"Please let me know if you feel pain."
5. *Kumurlah dengan obat kumur setelah setiap Anda menggosok gigi sebagai pencegahan karies gigi.*
"Please gargle right after with mouthwash every time you brush your teeth for the prevention of tooth decay."

Sample Sentences

1. *Gigi saya terasa kendur.*
"My teeth feel loose."
2. *Telah terjadi infeksi pada gusi Anda.*
"There has been an infection in your gums."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Why Indonesian People Generally Don't Go to a Dentist

As we mentioned before in Upper Beginner level lessons 19 and 20, health care is perceived

to be an expensive item, especially when not everyone has national or personal health insurance, let alone money to spend on dental care.

Although the fees charged by dentists in Indonesia are relatively low and more affordable than in western countries, Indonesian people's awareness of the importance of dental care is relatively low. This especially goes for financially poor to middle class people, who will consider going to the dentist only when they cannot stand the pain of their gums and teeth or when they need their tooth extracted. It is common for domestic workers in Indonesia such as housemaids, drivers and security guards to have never had a chance to visit a dentist in their life.

Based on an Indonesian national health survey, 90% of Indonesians are suffering from dental and mouth diseases. There are only about 10% who really know how how to brush their teeth properly, 67% who don't brush their teeth properly, and 22% rarely brush their teeth. So in Indonesia, dentists are mainly busy doing tooth fillings and extractions apart from any other treatments. While the patients know how to seek treatment, they lack of knowledge about how to prevent the troubles.

Useful expression:

1. *sakit gigi* "toothache"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #7

Making Choices in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 10 Cultural Insight

#7

INDONESIAN

1. Sari: Liburan musim semi mendingan kita ke mana ya? Kamu ada ide bagus enggak?
2. Putra: Belum kepikiran sih... kenapa?
3. Sari: Ini, aku sedang melihat-lihat situs perjalanan wisata. Ada paket perjalanan selama 5 hari di New York termasuk penginapan di hotel bintang lima! Menurut kamu gimana?
4. Putra: Mana, coba aku lihat. (setelah beberapa detik...)
5. Putra: Ini sih enggak terlalu murah. Kata kamu, kamu mau berbelanja banyak kan kalau ke New York?
6. Sari: Iya
7. Putra: Menurut saya daripada kita menghabiskan uang sebanyak ini, mendingan kita cari paket yang hotelnya lebih murah.
8. Sari: Tapi kapan lagi kita bisa menginap di hotel bintang lima?
9. Putra: Aku juga mau banget sebenarnya. Tapi kan tujuan utamanya untuk tamasya dan belanja. Kalau kita menginap di hotel biasa, kita bisa membelanjakan uangnya untuk belanja dan keperluan lain, kan?
10. Sari: Iya juga sih... Ya sudah, sekarang bantu aku cari paket yang lain ya.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Sari: Where do we want to go for spring break? Do you have any good ideas?
2. Putra: I haven't had any thoughts... why?
3. Sari: So I'm browsing travel and tour websites. There's a travel package for five days in New York including five-star hotel accommodations! What do you think?
4. Putra: Where is it, let me see. (after a few seconds...)
5. Putra: Well, this is not so cheap. You said that you want to shop a lot once you get to New York, right?
6. Sari: Yes.
7. Putra: I think instead of spending this much money, we'd better look for a package with a cheaper hotel.
8. Sari: But when else could we stay in a five star hotel?
9. Putra: Actually I want it really badly too. But you know that the main purpose of going is for sightseeing and shopping. If we stay in an ordinary hotel, we could spend the money on shopping and other things, right?
10. Sari: Yes that's true too... Alright then, now help me find another package, okay?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
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mending	better	adjective
keperluan	utilities, necessity, purpose	noun
menginap	to stay (overnight), to stay over	Verb
paket	package	noun
termasuk	to include, to be included	verb
berbelanja	shop, to shop	verb
situs	website	noun
tamasya	sightseeing	noun
musim	season	noun
utama	main, primary, major	noun, adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Mending kamu telepon dia dulu sebelum memutuskan untuk berkunjung.</p> <p>"You'd better call him first before you decide to visit."</p>	<p>Setiap hari minggu kami membeli barang-barang keperluan rumah tangga.</p> <p>"Every Sunday we buy household necessities."</p>
<p>Saya mau menginap di hotel yang bagus, tapi saya tidak punya uang.</p> <p>"I wanted to stay at a nice hotel, but I had no money."</p>	<p>Ketika saya masih kecil, saya harus meminta izin kepada ibu saya untuk menginap di rumah teman.</p> <p>"When I was a child, I always had to ask my mother first if I could stay at my friends' places."</p>
<p>Saya ingin mengirimkan paket ini ke Australia.</p> <p>"I want to send this package to Australia."</p>	<p>Harga ini sudah termasuk pajak.</p> <p>"This price already includes tax."</p>

<p>Saya sedang libur untuk tujuh hari, termasuk hari ini.</p> <p>"I am on holiday for seven days, including today."</p>	<p>Ibu saya sedang berbelanja di supermarket.</p> <p>"My mother is shopping in the supermarket."</p>
<p>Saya benci berbelanja dengan pacar saya, dia terlalu pilih-pilih.</p> <p>"I hate to go shopping with my boyfriend, he is so picky."</p>	<p>Ibu-ibu rumah tangga sedang berbelanja di pasar swalayan.</p> <p>"The housewives are shopping at the supermarket."</p>
<p>Waktu berbelanja pakaian, sebaiknya dicoba dulu.</p> <p>"When you buy new clothes it is a good idea to try them on first."</p>	<p>Apakah aman untuk belanja daring di situs ini?</p> <p>"Is it safe to shop online on this website?"</p>
<p>Selain ke luar negeri, orang-orang Jakarta gemar bertamasya ke Bali.</p> <p>"Besides going to foreign countries, people from Jakarta like sightseeing in Bali."</p>	<p>Sekarang sedang musim dingin di Australia.</p> <p>"It is winter in Australia now."</p>

Siapa nama pemeran utama dalam mini seri ini?

"What is the name the main character in this miniseries?"

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***tujuan utamanya* "the main purpose"**

Tujuan is a noun meaning "purpose," "aim," or "objective." *Utamanya* consists of the root word *utama* meaning "main," "primary," or "major," and the suffix *-nya*, meaning "the." So altogether it means "the main purpose." This can be used in any situation.

For example:

1. *Acara ini tujuan utamanya adalah mengumpulkan sumbangan untuk korban banjir.*
"The main purpose of this event is to collect donations for flood victims."

***Iya juga sih* "you're right, you've got a point, that's true too."**

Iya means "yes," "true," or "correct," *juga* means "too," "as well," "also," and *sih* has a range of subtle meanings such as "how come," "because," "but," "however," and in this case, "actually." So literally it means "Correct as well, actually."

This phrase is used in informal situations. This phrase is said to someone to express that what he/she said makes a good point, or to express your agreement with someone's opinion. In formal situations you can say *Iya Anda benar juga*. *Iya* means "yes," "true," or "correct." *Anda* is a formal version of "you," *Benar* means "correct," "true," or "right," and *juga* means "too," "as well," or "also." Literally it means "Yes you right too."

Iya in iya juga sih can be used interchangeably with *benar*, so *benar juga sih* has exactly the same meaning.

For example:

1. *Iya juga sih, umumnya memang begitu.*
"That's true too, that's generally how it is."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Expressing One's Opinion and Giving Optional Choices with *daripada*

Menurut saya daripada kita menghabiskan uang sebanyak ini, mendingan kita cari paket yang hotelnya lebih murah.

"I think instead of spending this much money, we'd better look for a package with a cheaper hotel."

There are many ways to ask someone's preference between two (or more) choices. We are going to learn about a few of them.

In a formal situation you can ask by saying:

1. *Yang mana yang Anda inginkan, _____ atau _____?*

"Which do you want, _____ or _____?" / "Which one would you like, _____ or _____?"

Yang mana means "which," and the next *yang* means "the one that," so *yang mana yang* means "which one that." *Anda* is the formal "you" and *inginkan* means "desired" or "wanted."

1. *Apakah Anda ingin _____ atau _____?*

"Do you want _____ or _____?" / "Would you like to have _____ or _____?"

Apakah can be translated as "is," "are," "do," "does," or did."

Anda is the formal "you."

Ingin means "to want" or "to desire."

Atau means "or."

In an informal situation you can ask by saying:

1. *Kamu mau yang mana _____ atau _____?*

"Which one do you want, _____ or _____?"

Literally this is "You want which _____ or _____?"

Kamu means "you" in an informal situation.

Mau means "to want."

Yang mana means "which."

Atau means "or."

1. *Kamu lebih suka _____ atau _____?*

"Which one do you like better _____ or _____?" / "Do you prefer _____, or _____?"

"Literally this is You more like _____, _____ or _____?"

Kamu means "you" in informal situations.

Lebih means "more."

Suka means "like."

Atau means "or."

For example:

1. *Yang mana yang Anda inginkan, teh atau kopi?*
"Which one do you want, tea or coffee?"
2. *Yang mana yang Anda inginkan, saus tomat atau sambal?*
"Which one do you want, tomato ketchup or chili sauce?"
3. *Apakah Anda ingin jus jeruk atau teh manis?*
"Do you want orange juice or sweet tea?"
4. *Apakah Anda ingin yang dingin atau yang panas?*
"Do you want the cold or hot one?"
5. *Kamu mau yang mana rasa coklat atau rasa stroberi?*
"Which one do you want, chocolate or strawberry?"
6. *Kamu mau yang mana warna kuning atau warna biru?*
"Which one do you want, yellow or blue?"
7. *Kamu lebih suka daging ikan, ayam, atau sapi?*
"Which do you like best, fish, chicken, or beef?"
8. *Kamu lebih suka bekerja di kantor atau di rumah?*
"Do you prefer to work at the office or at home?"

When comparing things or expressing opinions about what you prefer, we can use these simple patterns:

In formal situations you can say:

Daripada _____ lebih baik _____.

Literally this means "Rather than _____ it's better____." / "Rather than _____, _____ is better."

Daripada means "rather than" or "instead of," *lebih* means "more," and *baik* means "good." Therefore *lebih baik* means "better."

In informal situations you can say:

Daripada _____ mendingan_____.

"Rather than _____ it's better____." / "Rather than _____, _____ is better."

Again, *daripada* means "rather than" or "instead of," and *mendingan* means "better."

The word *lebih baik* or *mendingan*, "better," can be replaced by something else such as:

Formal	Informal	English translation
<i>lebih enak</i>	<i>enakan</i>	"more delicious"
<i>lebih bagus</i>	<i>bagusan</i>	"nicer"
<i>lebih murah</i>	<i>murahan</i>	"cheaper"
<i>lebih cepat</i>	<i>cepatan</i>	"faster"

For example:

1. *Daripada mengantri lebih baik kalau kita memesan tempat dahulu.*
"Rather than queuing, it's better if we make a reservation in advance."
2. *Daripada ke pegunungan lebih baik ke pantai saat musim panas.*
"Rather than going to the mountains, it's better to go to the beach in summer time."
3. *Daripada makan di restoran mendingan kita masak di rumah.*
"Rather than eating in the restaurant, it's better for us to cook at home."
4. *Daripada sop buntut di hotel ini, lebih enak sop buntut buatan ibuku.*
"My mom's homemade oxtail soup is more delicious than the oxtail soup in this hotel."

5. *Daripada gaun ini bagus gaun yang itu.*
"That dress is nicer than this dress."
6. *Daripada cuma beli satu, murahan beli dua.*
"Rather than just buying one, it's cheaper to buy two."
7. *Daripada pos biasa paket kamu akan sampai lebih cepat dengan pos kilat.*
"Your package will arrive faster with express post than regular post."

Sample Sentences

1. *Apakah Anda ingin puding atau es krim?*
"Would you like to have pudding or ice cream?"
2. *Daripada datang terlambat, lebih baik datang lebih pagi.*
"Rather than coming late, it's better to come earlier."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Getting Cheaper flights in Indonesia, and the Peak Seasons

In Indonesia we have a few tips on how to get cheaper tickets for flights on carriers such as Lion Air, Garuda Airways, AirAsia, Batavia Air, and Sriwijaya Air.

Try to look for Wednesday flights for domestic destinations since not so many people fly on Wednesdays. Besides Wednesday flights, morning and night flights are also generally cheaper than any other time of the day.

Since each online flight booking has a payment deadline, it is also not a bad idea to look for tickets from midnight up to dawn. This is good timing, since when other people's booked flights haven't been paid for by the deadline, they will automatically be cancelled around midnight.

Booking your ticket at least two weeks before you leave is definitely better than booking it at the last minute, but during the peak season book your flight at least one month in advance to avoid overpriced tickets and disappointment over fully booked flights.

And finally, keep in touch with your favorite travel agency to help you to find the cheapest possible prices, and subscribe to the airline and travel agency newsletters so you will know if there are going to be any promotions in the future.

Useful expression:

1. *maskapai penerbangan* "airline"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #8

Learn How to Make This Delicious Indonesian Dish!

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

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INDONESIAN

1. Sari: Eh, kalau tidak sibuk, boleh minta tolong enggak?
2. Putra: Boleh, aku enggak sibuk kok.
3. Sari: Kemarin aku dikasih oleh-oleh pempek dari saudara sepupu aku. Bisa tolong masakin?
4. Putra: Aku enggak tahu caranya sih, bisa ajarin?
5. Sari: Oke. Keluarin pempek dan cukanya dulu dari kulkas. Tolong kamu rebus dulu pempeknya sampai matang dan mengapung. Setelah itu digoreng. Lalu dipotong-potong.
6. Putra: Oh begitu. Cukanya bagaimana?
7. Sari: Untuk cukanya, nanti tolong rebus air 200 cc, kalau sudah mendidih masukkan cuka kentalnya. Terus diaduk sampai tercampur rata.
8. Putra: Sudah begitu saja?
9. Sari: Oh iya hampir lupa. Terakhir, tolong potong mentimun kotak-kotak, dan rebus mie sebagai pelengkapya.
10. Putra: Sip! tenang saja..

ENGLISH

1. Sari: Hey, if you're not busy, can I ask for help?
2. Putra: Sure, I'm not busy.

CONT'D OVER

3. Sari: Yesterday my cousin gave me pempek as a souvenir. Can you please cook them?
4. Putra: I don't know how, can you teach me?
5. Sari: Sure. Take the pempek and the vinegar from the fridge. First, boil the pempek until it is cooked and floats. After that, fry it. Then cut it into pieces.
6. Putra: Oh I see. What about the vinegar sauce?
7. Sari: For the vinegar sauce, boil 200 milliliters of water, then when it's boiling add the condensed vinegar sauce. Then stir until it's well mixed.
8. Putra: Is that it?
9. Sari: Oh I almost forgot. Last, please dice the cucumber, and boil some noodles to go with it.
10. Putra: Got it! Just take it easy...

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
mie	noodles	noun
cara	way; method	noun
campur	to mix	verb
masak	to cook	verb
pempek	fishcake delicacy from Palembang	noun
cuka	vinegar	noun

aduk	to stir	verb
sepupu	cousin	noun
sibuk	busy	adjective
potong	to cut	verb, phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Saya makan mie goreng untuk sarapan tadi pagi.</p> <p>"I had fried noodles for breakfast earlier this morning."</p>	<p>Saya tidak tahu cara memasaknya.</p> <p>"I don't know how to cook it."</p>
<p>Cara pemakaian dapat kamu baca di kertas petunjuk.</p> <p>"You can read the instructions on how to use it."</p>	<p>Campur bahan-bahan dan diamkan selama 30 menit.</p> <p>"Mix the ingredients and let it sit for 30 minutes."</p>
<p>Bila kamu mencampur berkas-berkas itu, kita harus memulainya lagi dari mula.</p> <p>"If you mix the files we have to start again from the beginning."</p>	<p>Koki kepala itu sedang memasak di dapur.</p> <p>"The chef is cooking in the kitchen."</p>
<p>Kamu beli pempek ini di mana?</p> <p>"Where did you buy this pempek?"</p>	<p>Cuka untuk pempek rasanya manis, asam dan pedas.</p> <p>"The vinegar for pempek tastes sweet, sour and hot."</p>
<p>Mohon aduk campurannya di atas api kecil.</p> <p>"Please stir the mixture over low heat."</p>	<p>Sepupu saya akan berkunjung selama seminggu.</p> <p>"My cousin will visit for a week."</p>
<p>Saya sangat dekat dengan sepupu saya.</p> <p>"I'm very close with my cousin."</p>	<p>Dia sedang sibuk belajar.</p> <p>"He is busy with studying."</p>

Stasiun kereta api selalu ramai. "The train station is always crowded."	Apakah kamu sibuk pada hari Sabtu? "Are you busy on Saturday?"
Tolong potong rumput di halaman belakang. "Please cut the grass in the backyard."	Tolong kupas wortel ini dan potong kecil-kecil. "Please peel this carrot and cut it into small pieces."
Kita harus memotong pizzanya menjadi beberapa potong, jadi semuanya bisa makan. "We will have to cut the pizza into pieces, so that everybody can eat."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***oh begitu* "oh, I see," literally "oh like that"**

Oh is an interjection meaning "oh!" and *begitu* is a pronoun meaning "like that," "in that manner," "such," or "so."

It's usually said in informal situations. It is an expression to let others know that you understood. Another alternative to *oh begitu* is *begitu ya?* which means "is that so?" In formal situations we say *saya mengerti*. *Saya* is the formal "I" or "me," *mengerti* consists of the prefix *meng-* from the *me-* group, and the root word *erti* which is derived from the word *arti* which means "meaning." *Mengerti* means "to understand the meaning." So *saya mengerti* means "I understand the meaning."

For example:

1. *Oh begitu... hebat juga kamu.*
"Oh, I see... you are terrific."

***tenang saja* "just relax"**

Tenang means "quiet," or "calm" and *saja* means "just" or "only." So *tenang saja* means "just calm" or "just relax."

We can use this phrase in formal and informal situations. Although "relax" is *santai* in Indonesian, it is odd to say *santai saja*. Instead, people will simply say *santai* in informal to very informal situations, to ask someone to relax, not to rush in doing something, or to not to think too much about something.

Besides *tenang saja* we have *jangan panik*, which means "don't panic."

For example:

1. *Tenang saja dia pasti pulang sebentar lagi.*
"Just relax, he should be back shortly."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Using Conjunctions When Giving Detailed Instructions

Eh, kalau tidak sibuk, boleh minta tolong enggak?

"Hey, if you're not busy, can I ask for help?"

In this lesson we are going to learn to ask someone to teach you something or give you instructions.

Key words/phrases:

Indonesian	English	Formality
<i>boleh</i>	"may"	formal
<i>mohon</i>	"to ask, to implore"	very formal
<i>tolong</i>	"to help, please"	formal
<i>bisa</i>	"can, could"	formal, informal
<i>minta</i>	"to ask, to request"	formal, informal
<i>ajarkan</i>	"to teach"	formal
<i>ajarin</i>	"to teach"	informal
<i>cara</i>	"way, method"	formal, informal
<i>petunjuk</i>	"instruction, guidance"	formal
<i>dong</i>	"please"	informal

Phrases:

Boleh minta tolong... "May I ask for help...."

Boleh means "may," *minta* means "to ask," and *tolong* means "to help."

Mohon ajarkan saya... "Please teach me..."

Mohon means "to ask" or "to implore," *ajarkan* means "to teach," and *saya* is the formal "I" or "me."

Tolong ajarkan saya... "Please teach me..."

Tolong means "to help" or "please," *ajarkan* means "to teach," and *saya* is the formal "I" or "me."

Bisa ajarkan aku... "Can you teach me..."

Bisa means "can" or "could," *ajarkan* means "to teach," and *aku* is the informal "I" or "me."

Tolong beri aku petunjuk. "Please give me instructions." / "Please give me guidance."

Tolong means "to help" or "please," *beri* means "to give," *aku* is the informal "I" or "me," and *petunjuk* means "instruction" or "guidance."

Mohon petunjuknya. "Please guide me." (literally, "please the instruction.")

Mohon means "to ask" or "to implore" and *petunjuknya* means "the instruction."

For example:

Formal:

1. *Boleh minta tolong ajarkan saya?* ("May I ask you to teach me?")
2. *Mohon ajarkan saya untuk memasak nasi goreng.* ("Please teach me how to cook fried rice.")
3. *Tolong ajarkan saya bahasa Indonesian.* ("Please teach me Indonesian." (Literally, "Help to teach me"))

Informal:

4. *Bisa ajarkan aku matematika?* ("Can you teach me math?")
5. *Bisa ajarkan aku bagaimana caranya?* ("Can you teach me how to do it?")

Colloquial/very informal:

6. *Minta petunjuk dong.* ("May I ask for instructions?") (Literally "Request instruction please.")

7. *Minta ajarin dong.* ("May I ask for (you) to teach me?")

Using and Understanding Conjunctions Used in Instructions

List of conjunctions I

Indonesian	English
<i>jika, kalau</i>	"if"
<i>sekalipun</i>	"even though," "even if"
<i>jika seandainya</i>	"in case"
<i>agar, supaya</i>	"in order (to)"
<i>kalau tidak</i>	"or else"
<i>dan</i>	"and"
<i>supaya</i>	"so that"
<i>daripada</i>	"than," "rather than"
<i>kemudian, lalu</i>	"then"
<i>sampai, hingga</i>	"till," "until"
<i>meskipun</i>	"though," "although," "even though"
<i>yang</i>	"that," "which"
<i>sementara</i>	"while," "whilst"
<i>sambil</i>	"while"
<i>masih</i>	"still"
<i>kecuali kalau</i>	"unless"
<i>setelah, sesudah</i>	"after"

For example:

1. *Rebus air **sampai** mendidih **kemudian** masukan mie **dan** bumbu-bumbunya.*
"Boil the water until it's boiling then add the noodle and the spices."
2. *Mie akan matang **setelah** 10 menit, **kecuali kalau** suka **yang** lembut rebuslah lebih lama.*
"The noodles will be ready in ten minutes, but if you like them softer please boil them longer."
3. *Masukan santan **sambil** diaduk dalam api kecil **supaya** tidak pecah.*
"Add the coconut milk while stirring it on low heat so they don't separate."
4. ***Meskipun** butuh sedikit, lebih baik mempersiapkan lebih **jika seandainya** ada yang rusak.*
"Although (we) need a few, it's better to prepare more in case there is damage."
5. *Tekan tombol ini **jika** kamu ingin menghentikannya.*
"Press this button if you want to stop it."
6. *Kamu harus tetap mengawasinya, **kalau tidak** hasilnya buruk.*
"You have to keep your eyes on it, or else the result will be bad."
7. ***Sementara** menunggu sampai dingin, siapkan hiasannya.*
"While waiting for it to cool, prepare the garnish."
8. *Jangan buka tutup pancinya **sekalipun** kamu penasaran.*
"Don't open the pot lid even though you are curious."

Sample Sentences

1. *Tolong ajarkan saya.*
"Please teach me."
2. *Mohon petunjuknya.*
"Please guide me."
3. *Daripada kekurangan, buatlah lebih banyak.*
"Rather than too few, please make more."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Pempek, the Fishcake Delicacy from Palembang

Pempek, which is also called *mpek-mpek* or *empek-empek*, is one of the most famous dishes from Palembang, South Sumatra. This savory fishcake dough delicacy is made of Wahoo fish (or sometimes snakehead fish), tapioca flour, egg, and water.

There are some variants of *pempek*, but two of the most common ones are *pempek kapal selam* (literally "submarine *pempek*") where a chicken egg is wrapped inside the *pempek* dough, boiled or steamed, then deep fried. The second common *pempek* variant is *pempek lenjer*, which is made from the same dough, without the chicken egg inside it, rolled into a long cylindrical shape.

There are more than ten varieties of *pempek* available, but personally I like *pempek lenjer* more than any other, and I always ask my friends and my mom to bring me some in a vacuum package when they come to visit me.

For flavor, *pempek* is served with dark brown vinegar sauce which tastes sweet, sour and spicy and is called *cuka* (in Indonesian) or *cuko* (in the Palembang language). *Cuka* is made of water, brown sugar, chili, garlic, and salt. Then it is served together with yellow egg noodles, diced cucumber, and a sprinkle of ground dried shrimp.

You can find this on the streets and restaurants in Palembang, up to the neighboring city of *Bandar Lampung* and being sold everywhere from food courts to street vendor carts (or even bicycles) in Jakarta. But it is not as easy to find it in cities other than these.

My cousin happens to be very picky about good food, and since we know that the *pempek* in Jakarta doesn't taste as good as that from Palembang, she always orders it and has it delivered within three days.

Useful expression:

1. *Bagaimana cara membuat adonan pempek?*
"How do I make the *pempek* dough?"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #9

Giving an Incident Report in Indonesian

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- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

9

INDONESIAN

1. Indah: Pak, saya mau melaporkan perampokan.
2. Polisi: Baik tolong berikan saya keterangan yang lebih mendetail. Apakah ini terjadi pada ibu sendiri atau orang lain?
3. Indah: Ini terjadi pada saya, kira-kira 10 menit yang lalu di kereta, pak.
4. Polisi: Apakah ibu terluka?
5. Indah: Sepertinya saya tidak terluka, tetapi kepala saya pusing karena saya sempat dipukuli orang-orang yang merampok saya.
6. Polisi: Sepertinya ada pembengkakan. Mohon pakai kompres dingin ini. Jadi bagaimana ceritanya, bu?
7. Indah: Saya naik kereta kelas ekonomi sekitar jam 6 sore. Di gerbongnya sepi cuma ada sekitar 5 orang. Lalu ketika hampir sampai di perhentian saya, ada 2 pemuda yang pindah tempat duduk menuju ke dekat saya.
8. Indah: Saat keretanya berhenti, mereka langsung memukuli bagian mata dan kepala saya, lalu mereka langsung merampas iphone, tas dan kantong-kantong belanjaan saya dan lari keluar dari kereta.
9. Polisi: Bagaimana ciri-ciri kedua orang itu?
10. Indah: Pertama-tama saya mengira kalau mereka hanya pelajar. Tingginya sedikit lebih tinggi daripada saya, yang satu pakai kaos hitam, yang satu lagi pakai kemeja putih. Kulitnya berwarna sawo matang.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Indah: Sir, I want to report a robbery.
2. Police: Alright, please give me more detailed information. Did this happen to you, or someone else?
3. Indah: This happened to me, about ten minutes ago on the train, sir.
4. Police: Are you injured, ma'am?
5. Indah: It seems like I'm not injured, but I'm dizzy because I was beaten by the people who robbed me.
6. Police: There seems to be swelling. Please use this cold compress. So what's the story, ma'am?
7. Indah: I boarded the economy class train around six PM. The carriage was quiet and there were only about five people on board. By the time we had almost arrived at my stop, two young men had moved to seats closer to me.
8. Indah: When the train stopped, they immediately hit my eye and head, then they stole my iPhone, bag, and shopping bags and ran out of the train.
9. Police: What did those two men look like?
10. Indah: At first I thought that they were just some students. They were slightly taller than me, and one was wearing a black t-shirt and the other one was wearing a white shirt. Their skin was tan.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
pertama	first	numeral
rampas	to rob, to snatch	verb
pemuda	young man	noun
gerbong	carriage	noun
kereta	train	noun
kompres	compress	noun
ciri-ciri	characteristic	noun
perampokan	robbery	noun
luka	wound, injury, cut	noun
keterangan	explanation, information	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Kesan pertama saya, orangnya baik dan sopan.</p> <p>"My first impression, (was that he's) a kind and polite person."</p>	<p>Tasnya dirampas dalam perjalanan pulang.</p> <p>"His bag was robbed on his way home."</p>
<p>Pemuda itu berasal dari Bandung.</p> <p>"That young man originates from Bandung."</p>	<p>Tempat duduk kita berada di gerbong keempat.</p> <p>"Our seats are in the fourth carriage."</p>
<p>Kereta menuju London yang selanjutnya akan tiba dalam tiga puluh menit.</p> <p>"The next train to London will arrive in thirty minutes."</p>	<p>Saya pulang dan pergi kerja naik kereta api.</p> <p>"I commute to work by train."</p>

<p>Letakan kompres pada dahinya.</p> <p>"Place the compress at his forehead."</p>	<p>Ciri-cirinya baik.</p> <p>"His/her characteristics are fine."</p>
<p>Perampokan itu terjadi sekitar jam 7 pagi.</p> <p>"The robbery happened around 7 am."</p>	<p>Jarinya mengalami luka bakar.</p> <p>"Her finger is suffering from burns."</p>
<p>Dokter akan memberikan keterangan pada anggota keluarga pasien.</p> <p>"The doctor will give some explanation to the patient's family member."</p>	<p>Keluarganya sedang diberi keterangan oleh dokter.</p> <p>"The explanation is being given to his family by the doctor."</p>
<p>Saya mengumpulkan keterangan dari internet.</p> <p>"I gather information from the Internet."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***pertama-tama* "first of all," "at first," "in the beginning"**

Pertama-tama consists of the word *pertama* which means "first," and the second word is the result of reduplication. *Tama* doesn't have a meaning. It is a word formation made through the repetition of the last syllable. All together *pertama-tama* means "first of all."

It's used in formal and informal situations when referring to something "before anything else."

There is another phrase with similar meaning, which is *mula-mula*, also a result of reduplication. *Mula* means "beginning" or "origin." When the words are combined, *mula-mula* means "the very beginning" or "at first."

For example:

1. *Pertama-tama saya ingin mengucapkan terima kasih.*
"First of all, I'd like to say thank you."

terluka "injured"

terluka consist of the prefix *ter-*, which in English is usually translated as the -ed suffix. The root word *luka* means "wound," "injury," or "cut." So all together this means "injured" or "wounded."

terluka is used in formal situations. In informal situations, we often eliminate the prefix *ter-* and just say *luka* when referring to an injury, either as a noun or an adjective. Alternatively we also say *lecet* which means "scuffed," "scratched," or "wounded."

For example:

1. *Terdapat 8 korban yang terluka ringan akibat insiden itu.*
"There are eight victims that are mildly injured due to the incident."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Forming a Longer Explanation with New Conjunctions and Phrases, including *sepertinya*

Sepertinya saya tidak terluka, tetapi kepala saya pusing karena saya sempat dipukuli orang-orang yang merampok saya.

"It seems like I'm not injured, but I'm dizzy because I was beaten by the people who robbed me."

In this lesson, we are going to learn about conjunctions of time, vocabulary related to crime and accidents, and using a simple pattern to report an event.

Vocabulary related to crimes and accidents:

Indonesian	English
<i>kecelakaan</i>	"accident"
<i>kecelakaan mobil (formal)</i>	"car accident"
<i>tabrakan (informal)</i>	"car crash"
<i>kebakaran</i>	"fire"

<i>ledakan</i>	"explosion"
<i>perampokan</i>	"robbery"
<i>pembunuhan</i>	"murder"
<i>penculikan</i>	"abduction, kidnapping"
<i>penyelundupan</i>	"smuggling"
<i>penipuan</i>	"fraud"
<i>pemeriksaan</i>	"rape"
<i>korban</i>	"victim"
<i>tersangka</i>	"suspect"
<i>saksi mata</i>	"eye witness"
<i>barang bukti</i>	"evidence"
<i>kasus</i>	"case"
<i>korban jiwa</i>	"casualty"

Conjunctions of time are used to connect an action or event to a point in time.

Conjunctions of time:

Indonesian	English
<i>ketika</i>	"when, while, at the time"
<i>sementara</i>	"while, whilst"
<i>sewaktu</i>	"in the time, by the time"
<i>sebelum</i>	"before"

<i>sesudah, setelah</i>	"after"
<i>sejak, semenjak</i>	"since"
<i>sampai, hingga</i>	"till, until"
<i>sesegera, segera setelah</i>	"as soon as"
<i>selanjutnya</i>	"next, after that, furthermore"
<i>akhirnya</i>	"finally, at the end"

For example:

1. *Telah terjadi kecelakaan mobil ketika saya berada di perjalanan ke sekolah.*
"There was a car accident when I was on my way to school."
2. *Telah terjadi 5 kasus penculikan sejak bulan lalu.*
"There have been five cases of abduction since last month."
3. *Terdapat 10 korban luka berat dan 4 korban luka ringan hingga sekarang.*
"There have been ten major and four minor injury victims up til now."
4. *Terdapat beberapa tersangka setelah seorang saksi mata memberikan kesaksian.*
"There are several suspects after the witness testified."
5. *Orang-orang mengungsi, sementara pemadam kebakaran berusaha memadamkan api.*
"People are evacuating while the firefighters are trying to extinguish the fire."
6. *Tidak ada korban jiwa.*
"There are no casualties."
7. *Setelah pencarian selama sebulan akhirnya tersangka telah ditangkap.*
"After a month-long search the suspects have finally been arrested."
8. *Korban sempat menghubungi temannya sebelum pembunuhan terjadi.*
"The victim had contacted her friend before the murder occurred."

9. *Bila terjadi penipuan, sesegera mungkin hubungi polisi.*
"If you are a victim of fraud, contact the police as soon as possible."

Sample Sentence

1. *Dia mendatangi dan mencegat saya, selanjutnya tas saya dirampas.*
"He came and stopped me, and after that my bag was snatched."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Crime in Indonesia

Robbery, pickpocketing and theft are some very common crimes that happen in Indonesia on a daily basis. Usually they are money-based crimes and guns are very rarely used.

You need to be careful and mind your belonging at all times, especially in places like public transportation (especially buses and trains), markets, or footbridges. I experienced street robbery once at an open-air market, and also was a victim of pickpocketing at the footbridge near my house. So try not to show or wear flashy jewelry or bring valuables when you are on the street, or even when you are driving a car in Indonesia, as it is common to be robbed at red lights too.

So what if you are going to attend a wedding party or any important event in Indonesia? You shouldn't wear jewelry on the way to the venue, keep it in your bag, or better yet somewhere not so suspicious like a paper bag, then wear it once you arrive at the venue. Then do the same when you are returning home.

Besides jewelry, thieves also target electronics such as iPhone, tablets, cameras, etc. So usually there also many thieves in areas where free Wi-Fi is available, like cafés.

Don't withdraw too much money from the bank or ATMs to avoid robbery. If you really have to withdraw a lot then consider having a body or neck pouch to store your money in and wear it under your garment.

Useful expression:

1. *Copet* "Pickpocket"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #10

Making a Complaint in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

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INDONESIAN

1. resepsionis: Selamat malam, ini resepsionis. Ada yang bisa saya bantu?
2. Bapak Budi: Selamat malam mbak, saya dari kamar nomor 509. Saya tadi sempat menelepon sekitar 20 menit yang lalu. Jadi, saya tadi mandi tapi air panasnya tidak keluar.
3. Bapak Budi: Setelah saya memberi keluhan, katanya akan diperiksa dan diperbaiki secepatnya. Tapi sampai sekarang tidak ada kabarnya dan belum ada kemajuan sama sekali.
4. resepsionis: Saya minta maaf atas ketidaknyamanan yang telah dialami oleh bapak. Saya akan menghubungi teknisi kami untuk memastikan situasinya. Dan saya akan segera menghubungi bapak kembali.
5. Bapak Budi: Baik saya akan tunggu.

ENGLISH

1. Receptionist: Good evening, this is the receptionist. Is there anything I can help you with?
2. Mr. Budi: Good evening miss, I'm from room 509. I had called about twenty minutes ago. See, I was taking a shower, but there wasn't any hot water.
3. Mr. Budi: After I complained, he said that it would be inspected and repaired as soon as possible. But there hasn't been any news or improvement at all yet.

CONT'D OVER

4. Receptionist: I apologize for the inconvenience this caused you, sir. I'll contact our technician to make sure of the situation, and I will call you back soon, sir.
5. Mr. Budi: Alright, I'll wait.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
menghubungi	to contact	verb
maju	to progress, to step forward	verb
kembali	to return, to be back	adverb, verb
alam	to feel, to experience	noun
kabar	news, word	noun
keluar	to exit, to come out	verb
tunggu	to wait	verb
keluhan	complaint	noun
sampai	until, to	preposition
mandi	to shower	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Dia sedang menghubungi polisi.</p> <p>"He is contacting the police."</p>	<p>Silahkan maju satu per satu untuk memperkenalkan diri kalian.</p> <p>"Please step forward one by one to introduce yourselves."</p>
--	--

<p>Terima kasih kembali.</p> <p>"I'm returning the thanks."</p>	<p>Karena hal yang mendesak, Andi segera kembali ke Jakarta.</p> <p>"Because of an emergency, Andi went back to Jakarta in a hurry."</p>
<p>Saat kita tidak bersahabat dengan alam, saat itulah alam tidak bersahabat dengan kita.</p> <p>"As soon as we cease to be friendly with nature, it ceases to be our friend."</p>	<p>Apa kabar?</p> <p>"Hello? (literally 'What news?')"</p>
<p>Setelah jam 9, silahkan keluar lewat pintu belakang.</p> <p>"After 9 pm, please exit through the back door."</p>	<p>Silahkan tunggu di ruangan ini.</p> <p>"Please wait in this room."</p>
<p>Tunggu saya di depan pintu masuk, ya.</p> <p>"Please wait for me in front of the entrance."</p>	<p>Bisakah Anda menunggu tagihan Anda dalam beberapa hari lagi? Sudah hampir siap.</p> <p>"Can you wait for your invoice a couple of days more? I have it almost ready."</p>
<p>Aku benci menunggu selama berjam-jam.</p> <p>"I hate waiting for you for hours!"</p>	<p>Seduhlah dengan air panas dan tunggu selama 5 menit.</p> <p>"Brew it with the hot water and wait for 5 minutes."</p>
<p>Mohon tunggu sebentar.</p> <p>"Please wait for a moment."</p>	<p>Sampaikan umpan balik dan keluhan Anda pada kami lewat formulir ini.</p> <p>"Tell your feedback and complaints to us through this form."</p>

<p>Tidak ada makanan penutup untukmu sampai kamu habiskan makan malammu.</p> <p>"No dessert for you until you finish your dinner."</p>	<p>Sampai jumpa lagi!</p> <p>"Until we meet again!"</p>
<p>Laki-laki sedang mandi.</p> <p>"The man is showering."</p>	<p>Saya mandi pagi hari, suami saya malam hari.</p> <p>"I shower in the morning, and my husband showers at night."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***ketidaknyamanan* ("inconvenience; discomfort")**

ketidaknyamanan consists of the confix *ketidak - an* which is the confix *ke - an* with the negative *tidak* meaning "no" or "not" and the root word *nyaman*, the adjective meaning "pleasant" or comfortable." So by adding the confix *ketidak - an* we indicate the opposite state of the root adjective, so in this case the word becomes "discomfort."

This is used in very formal to formal situations. In less formal situations, we can say *rasa tidak nyaman*. *Rasa* means "feeling," "sense," or "taste." *tidak* means "no" or "not," and *nyaman* means "pleasant" or "comfortable." So together they literally mean "feeling not comfortable."

For example:

1. *Hubungi nomor layanan konsumen ini untuk melaporkan ketidaknyamanan Anda.*
"Contact this customer service number to report your discomfort."

***kemajuan* ("progress, improvement")**

Kemajuan consists of the confix *ke -an* and the root word *maju*. The confix *ke -an* forms a noun to indicate the condition of the root word. *Maju* means "to step forward" or "to advance," so *kemajuan* means "progress" or "improvement." It can be used in formal and informal situations.

For example:

1. *Telah terdapat kemajuan dalam prestasi belajarnya.*
"There has been improvement in his academic achievement."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Dealing with Various Problems at a Place of Temporary Accommodation

Selamat malam mbak, saya dari kamar nomor 509. Saya tadi sempat menelepon sekitar 20 menit yang lalu. Jadi, saya tadi mandi tapi air panasnya tidak keluar.

"Good evening miss, I'm from room 509. I had called about twenty minutes ago. See, I was taking a shower, but there wasn't any hot water."

In this lesson we are going to learn how to address a complaint when staying at a place of temporary accommodation.

Here are some common complaints and explanations:

1. *Televisinya tidak menyala.* "The TV is not turning on."

Televisi also can be abbreviated as *TV*, which means "television" or "TV" in English. *Tidak* means "no" or "not," and *menyala* consists of the prefix *me-* and the root word *nyala*, a noun meaning "the light resulting from a fire or burning object." *Menyala* altogether means "to appear to shine." Literally this sentence means that there is no light appearing in the TV.

2. *TVnya tidak nyala.* "The TV is not on."

This sentence means the same as above, but is used in informal situations.

3. *Air panasnya tidak keluar.* "No hot water" (or literally the "hot water is not out.")

This sentence can be used when referring to a situation where the hot water in the shower or faucet is not coming out hot. *Air* is a noun meaning "water," *panasnya* consists of the root word *panas*, an adjective meaning "hot," and the suffix *-nya* meaning "the." So *air panasnya* means "the hot water." *Tidak* means "no" or "not," and *keluar* means "to exit," "to come out," or "to escape." So this literally means "The hot water not come out."

4. *Penyejuk udaranya tidak bekerja.* "The air conditioner is not working."

Penyejuk {*peny*+(*s*)*ejuk*} consists of the prefix *peny*- from the *pe*- group. When *pe*- is attached to an adjective, it will indicate that the person or the object has the ability to take on the character of the adjective root word, in this case *sejuk*, which means "cool." So *penyejuk* means "cooler." *Udaranya* consists of the root word *udara*, a noun meaning "air," and the suffix *-nya* meaning "the." *Penyejuk udaranya* means "the air cooler" or "air conditioning." *Tidak* means "no" or "not," and *bekerja* consists of the prefix *ber*- and the root word *kerja*, a noun meaning "work." Because there are no double "r" prefix formations, we simply need to eliminate one "r," so it is *bekerja*, not *berkerja*. *Bekerja* means "to work." (note: Not all *ber*-prefix added nouns change into verbs.) All together this literally means "The air cooler not working." This is the formal way to report to someone in charge that the air conditioning is not working.

5. *ACnya enggak jalan*. "The air conditioning is not working"

This is the informal way to report that the air conditioning is not working. AC is the abbreviation of air conditioning and the suffix *-nya* means "the." When referring to air conditioning, it is more common to say "AC" than *penyejuk udara*. *Enggak* is derived from *tidak*, which is the informal or conversational way of saying "no" or "not," and *jalan* is actually a noun meaning "way," "road," or "street." The proper way to say it is *berjalan* which means "to walk," "to function," or "to work." But in informal and conversational situations, very often we eliminate the prefix and suffix. All together this is literally "The air conditioning not working."

6. *Kamar sebelah terlalu berisik*. "The room next to me is too noisy."

Kamar means "room," *sebelah* means "side" or "next," *terlalu* means "too," "overly," and *berisik* means "noisy."

By looking at some common examples and explanations above, you will see that you can pretty much use the same pattern and create other complaints. For example:

1. *Lampunya tidak menyala.*
"The light is not turning on." (formal)
2. *Radionya enggak nyala.*
"The radio is not turning on." (informal)
3. *Pengering rambutnya tidak menyala.*
"The hairdryer is not working." (formal)

4. *ACnya terlalu dingin.*
"The air conditioning is too cold." (formal)
5. *Air di bak mandi tidak keluar.*
"The water in the bathtub is not running." (formal)
6. *Kompornya tidak bekerja.*
"The stove is not working." (formal)
7. *Pemasak airnya enggak jalan.*
"The water boiler is not working." (informal)
8. *Kamar mandinya kotor.*
"The bathroom is dirty." (formal and informal)

After reporting the problem, the next thing to do is to find the solution by asking the person in charge.

Here are some examples:

1. *Boleh tolong kirimkan seseorang untuk memeriksanya?*
"Could you please send someone to check it?"
2. *Tolong kirimkan seseorang untuk memperbaikinya.*
"Please send someone to fix it."
3. *Apa yang harus saya lakukan sekarang?*
"What should I do now?"
4. *Bolehkah saya pindah ke kamar yang lain?*
"Can I move to another room?"

Sample Sentences

1. *Tolong kirimkan seseorang untuk memperbaiki ini.*
"Please send someone to fix this."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The custom of tipping someone after a service has been provided was actually adopted from western culture, but now it has become a part of life all over Indonesia, especially in the big cities.

Pretty much every kind of service from big to very small requires a tip. Most of the time Indonesian people feel that it is mandatory to pay a tip just for safety rather than tipping as appreciation.

For example, once you get to Indonesia, you will realize that there are many official and unofficial parking attendants which are called *juru parkir* or *tukang parkir* in Indonesian. They can be found on the roadside or in parking lots at the mall, hotels, and offices. If there is no official parking ticket issued, you need to pay the parking fee determined by these parking attendants. But even when a parking ticket is issued, you also need to tip the parking attendant in addition to paying the parking fee to the building. These people might scratch your car if no tip is given or if the amount is too little, so better stay on the safe side!

No matter anywhere you go, there will be many little helpers such as people lending umbrellas on a rainy day, carrying your luggage in the airport, or stopping cars during a U-turn. Although sometimes you don't need their help, you need to tip them.

When a bellboy carries your luggage and escorts you into a room hotel, expect to tip him about two dollars (about 25,000 Rupiahs) to three dollars. And when you are paying for taxi, tip them by rounding it up to the next dollar.

Useful expression:

1. *uang rokok*
"cigarette money" (one of the terms for tip in Indonesian)

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #11

How Long Will You Have to Wait in Indonesia?

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

11

INDONESIAN

1. Sari: Permissi pak, ini kartu pasien saya. Saya sudah membuat janji untuk jam 1 siang, sekarang sudah jam 2.30 dan nama saya masih juga belum dipanggil.
2. resepsionis: Mohon tunggu sebentar, saya akan periksa dulu. (setelah beberapa detik)
3. resepsionis: Maaf mbak, sekarang dokter Iwan sedang melayani seorang pasien. Dan setelah ini masih ada 2 orang pasien yang menunggu sebelum giliran mbak.
4. Sari: Seharusnya bapak memberi tahu kami semua kalau kami harus menunggu selama ini. Sekarang saya harus berada di tempat lain dalam setengah jam lagi. Dan saya sangat butuh pengobatan hari ini juga.
5. resepsionis: Baiklah, kalau begitu Anda boleh masuk segera setelah pasien ini keluar.

ENGLISH

1. Sari: Excuse me sir, here is my patient ID card. I've made an appointment for 1pm, now it's already 2.30 and my name still hasn't been called. How much longer will I need I wait?
2. Receptionist: Please wait for a moment, I'll check. (after a few seconds)
3. I'm sorry miss, right now the doctor is treating a patient. And after that there are two more patients waiting before your turn.
4. Sari: You were supposed to let all of us know if we would have to wait this long, sir. I need to be somewhere else in half an hour. And I really need the treatment today.

CONT'D OVER

5. Receptionist: Alright, in that case then you may enter as soon as this patient is out.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
butuh	to need	verb
periksa	to check	verb
selama	during, as long, as long as	adverb
panggil	to call	verb
harus	must	mood marker, adverb
melayani	to serve	verb
giliran	turn	noun
lama	long	adjective
tunggu	to wait	verb
kira	to guess	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Saya butuh sebuah kamus elektronik. "I need an electronic dictionary."	Mereka butuh bantuan saya. "They need my help."
Saya butuh saran. "I need some advice."	Tolong periksa PR saya. "Please check my homework."
Saya tidak bisa memeriksa rekening bank saya karena ada masalah teknis. "I can't check my bank account due to technical problems."	Saya akan pergi ke pantai selama liburan musim panas. "I will go to the beach during my summer vacation."

<p>Saya membaca koran selama istirahat makan siang.</p> <p>"I read the newspaper during my lunch break."</p>	<p>Selama di London, dia belajar mengenai seni rupa.</p> <p>"While in London, he studied fine arts."</p>
<p>karena takut anjing, anak kecil itu memanggil ibunya.</p> <p>"Afraid of the dog, the kid is calling his mother."</p>	<p>Kamu harus keluar lewat sini.</p> <p>"You must get out through here."</p>
<p>Harus keluar di sini.</p> <p>"You must go out here."</p>	<p>Dia adalah suster yang melayani saya kemarin.</p> <p>"She is a nurse who served me yesterday."</p>
<p>Dia membaca majalah sambil menunggu gilirannya.</p> <p>"She is reading a magazine while waiting for her turn."</p>	<p>Sudah sekian lama dia belum kembali ke kampung halamannya.</p> <p>"For a long time he had not returned to his hometown."</p>
<p>Silahkan tunggu di ruangan ini.</p> <p>"Please wait in this room."</p>	<p>Tunggu saya di depan pintu masuk, ya.</p> <p>"Please wait for me in front of the entrance."</p>
<p>Bisakah Anda menunggu tagihan Anda dalam beberapa hari lagi? Sudah hampir siap.</p> <p>"Can you wait for your invoice a couple of days more? I have it almost ready."</p>	<p>Aku benci menunggu selama berjam-jam.</p> <p>"I hate waiting for you for hours!"</p>
<p>Seduhlah dengan air panas dan tunggu selama 5 menit.</p> <p>"Brew it with the hot water and wait for 5 minutes."</p>	<p>Mohon tunggu sebentar.</p> <p>"Please wait for a moment."</p>
<p>Saya kira pernyataan ini tidak benar.</p> <p>"I guess this statement is not true."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***Seharusnya* "supposedly, should be"**

seharusnya consists of the confix *se - nya* and the root word *harus*, an adverb meaning "must." The confix *se - nya* is added to indicate the utmost or maximum level that can be achieved by the root word. *Seharusnya* literally can mean "it's should be."

It is both formal and informal. Another similar word is *semestinya*. It consists of the confix *se - nya* and the root word *mesti*, an adverb meaning "must." This can be used interchangeably with *seharusnya*.

For example:

1. *Seharusnya saya bawa kamera, tapi saya lupa.*
"I should have brought my camera, but I forgot."

***kira-kira* "roughly, approximately"**

kira-kira is an adverb that is made through reduplication by repeating of the root word *kira*, meaning "to guess." *Kira-kira* means "roughly," "approximately," or "more or less" and also can mean "presumption."

This can be used in any situation. Another similar word is *sekitar*, which means "around," "about," or "more or less".

Lebih kurang, "more or less," or *kurang lebih*, "less or more," can also be used when describing something as "approximately."

For example:

1. *Kira-kira ada berapa orang yang akan ikut?*
"Approximately how many people will join us?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Making Various Complaints

Permisi pak, ini kartu pasien saya. Saya sudah membuat janji untuk jam 1 siang, sekarang sudah jam 2.30 dan nama saya masih juga belum dipanggil. Kira kira saya harus menunggu beberapa lagi.

"Excuse me sir, here is my patient ID card. I've made an appointment for 1pm, now it's already 2.30 and my name still hasn't been called. How much longer will I need to wait?"

When travelling or visiting foreign countries, it is common that the services you get don't meet your standards. When this happens during a visit to Indonesia, most likely you can simply make a complaint in English if it's in the hotel or any reputable restaurant. But chances are not everyone will understand your complaint in English clearly or even at all outside those places, like in supermarkets, local restaurants, or even the airport. Therefore in this lesson we are going to teach you how to make various complaints in Indonesian.

To be polite when giving someone a complaint, always start with:

1. *Permisi.*
"Excuse me" / "Pardon me" (formal)
2. *Maaf.*
"(I'm) Sorry" (formal and informal)
3. *Sori.*
"Sorry" (informal)

The common expressions are:

1. *Saya ingin memberikan keluhan...*
"I want to make a complaint..." (formal)
2. *Saya mau komplain...*
"I want to complain..." (informal)
3. *Ada masalah dengan....*
"There is a problem with..." (formal)

For example:

1. *Permisi, saya ingin memberikan keluhan tentang makanan ini.*
"Excuse me, I'd like to make a complaint about this food."
2. *Sori, saya mau komplain akan kualitas barang yang saya beli di sini.*
"Sorry, I want to complain about the quality of the goods that I bought here."
3. *Maaf, ada masalah dengan AC di kamar saya.*
"Sorry, there is a problem with the air conditioning in my room."

To address the problem more specifically you can use some of these simple patterns:

1. *Saya memesan tetapi*
"I ordered but" (formal)
2. *Saya pesan tapi*
"I ordered but...." (informal)
3. *Seharusnya tetapi*
"Supposedly but" / "It's should be but" (formal)
4. *Harusnya tapi*
"Supposedly but" / "Should be but" (informal)

For example:

1. *Saya memesan ikan gurami tetapi yang keluar ikan mas.*
"I ordered gourami, but it was carp that came."
2. *Saya pesan 10 kilo beras tapi cuma 5 kilo yang datang.*
"I ordered 10 kilos of rice, but only 5 kilos arrived."
3. *Seharusnya saya mendapat 4 buah piring tetapi di dalam boks ini hanya terdapat 3 buah.*
"I was supposed to receive four dishes, but there are only three in this box."
4. *Harusnya barang yang aku pesan sampai hari ini, tapi saya belum dapat barangnya.*
"I supposed to receive the item I ordered today, but I haven't received the item yet."

When you have been waiting for an unexpectedly long period of time to get the service you need:

1. *Saya sudah menunggu selama*
"I have been waiting for..." (formal)
2. *Kira-kira berapa lama lagi.... ?*
"Roughly how much longer....?" (very formal)
3. *Berapa lama lagi....?*
"How much longer.....?" (formal)

For example:

1. *Saya sudah menunggu selama 1 jam.*
"I have been waiting for one hour."
2. *Kira-kira berapa lama lagi saya harus menunggu?*
"Roughly how much longer should I wait?"
3. *Berapa lama lagi giliran saya?*
"How long until my turn?"

Some expression to get your rights as a customer after a complaint:

1. *Saya ingin berbicara dengan atasan kamu.*
"I need to speak with your superior."
2. *Saya ingin uang saya kembali.*
"I want my money back."
3. *Saya ingin tukar ini dengan yang (lain/baru).*
"I'd like to exchange this with (another/new) one."
4. *Saya ingin membatalkan (pesanan/janji) saya.*
"I'd like to cancel my (order/appointment)."
5. *Saya ingin mengembalikan barang ini.*
"I'd like to return this thing."
6. *Saya butuh penggantian.*
"I need a replacement."
7. *Saya butuh ganti rugi.*
"I need compensation."

For example:

1. *Saya ingin uang saya kembali karena kualitasnya yang buruk.*
"I want my money back because of its bad quality."
2. *Saya ingin tukar ini dengan yang lain karena ada goresan.*
"I'd like to exchange this for another one because there's a scratch."
3. *Saya ingin membatalkan pesanan saya karena saya sudah menunggu terlalu lama.*
"I'd like to cancel my order because I have been waiting for too long."

4. *Saya ingin mengembalikan barang ini karena saya berubah pikiran.*
"I'd like to return this item because I've changed my mind."
5. *Saya butuh penggantian barang karena yang saya terima rusak.*
"I'd need an item replacement because what I received was broken."
6. *Saya butuh ganti rugi atas kerusakan yang terjadi.*
"I need compensation for the damage."

Sample Sentences

1. *Maaf, ada masalah dengan kembalian yang saya terima.*
"Sorry, there is a problem with the change I received."
2. *Saya memesan gado-gado tapi yang keluar ketoprak.*
"I ordered *gado-gado*, but what came out was *ketoprak*."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

No Returns, No Exchanges in Indonesia

Despite the existence of the Indonesian Consumers Protection Foundation (*Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Indonesia* or *YLKI*), there are still no clear articles and rules about consumer rights in Indonesia.

At almost every cashier in the supermarkets, or in small shops, you'll find "no exchange and no return" written on a piece of paper clearly, so you better think carefully before purchasing.

Department stores like Matahari, Sogo, Metro, and Sports Station Shoe Shop will allow the exchange of goods within three days, but that means exchanging for another size of the same product, not exchanging for another product or returning for money. Returns and refunds are still very rare and not allowed in most shops. Bookstores like Gramedia will allow exchange if only there was damage on the pages.

Basically the rules are different in every shop. But don't expect to be able to return your purchased item if you just changed your mind.

I was actually surprised about how easy it was to exchange and return purchased items when

I was in Australia. Sometimes it took me less than a minute to do it with no drama, unlike when I was trying to exchange an item in Jakarta. They really made it hard for me to do so by questioning the reason and acting unhappy as if it were a big mistake to want to exchange a product.

Useful expression:

1. *Barang yang sudah dibeli tidak dapat ditukar atau dikembalikan.*
"Items purchased cannot be exchanged or returned."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #12

Talking About the Past in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

12

INDONESIAN

1. Sari: Eh, katanya kemarin si Lisa harus pulang dari kantornya jalan kaki selama 4 jam loh.
2. Putra: Ya ampun, karena keretanya tidak jalan, ya? Kalau dipikir-pikir, aku merasa beruntung kalau kemarin aku ambil cuti.
3. Sari: Iya yah, kalau tidak aku juga bingung harus bagaimana sendirian.
4. Putra: Iya kan? sudah gempal bumi besar, macet di mana-mana, jaringan telepon lumpuh seharian, mati lampu pula.
5. Sari: Katanya sih facebook masih bisa jalan. Tapi kalau enggak jalan, kita mendingan janji bertemu di tempat yang sama.
6. Putra: Iya benar juga. Bagaimana dengan lapangan di dekat kantor pos? Kemarin banyak orang-orang yang mengungsi ke situ.
7. Sari: Boleh juga, itu kira-kira setengah perjalanan dari kantor kamu ke rumah.

ENGLISH

1. Sari: Hey, they said Indah had to walk four hours home from her office, you know.
2. Putra: My goodness, it's because the train wasn't running, wasn't it? When I think about it, I feel lucky that I took a day off yesterday.
3. Sari: You're right, I wouldn't have had a clue what to do if I were alone.

CONT'D OVER

4. Putra: Right? First of all the earthquake was big, traffic jams were everywhere, the telephone network was down all day, and there was a blackout as well.
5. Sari: They said that Facebook was still working. But if it's not working, then we better make a pact to meet up at the same place.
6. Putra: Yes you're right. How about the field near the post office? There were many people evacuating to there.
7. Sari: Yeah we can do that, that's about halfway from your office to home.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
macet	traffic jam	noun
lapangan	field, court	noun
lumpuh	paralyzed	adjective
mengungsi	to evacuate	verb
jaringan	network	noun
gempa	quake	noun
bingung	confused	adjective
cuti	leave, to take leave, to take off from work	noun, verb
untung	good luck, good fortune, profit	noun
lampu	light, lamp	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Di jam sibuk, macet merupakan hal yang umum yang terjadi di Jakarta.</p> <p>"In rush hour, traffic jams are a common thing that happens in Jakarta."</p>	<p>Lapangan ini biasa digunakan untuk menggelar pasar di hari Minggu.</p> <p>"This field usually used to hold a market on Sunday."</p>
<p>Karena kakinya yang lumpuh dia harus naik kursi roda.</p> <p>"Because of his paralyzed feet he needs to take a wheelchair."</p>	<p>Kita harus mengungsi ke tempat yang lebih tinggi.</p> <p>"We need to evacuate to the higher place."</p>
<p>Masih sedikit jaringan internet yang masuk ke pedesaan.</p> <p>"There are still a few Internet networks that enter villages."</p>	<p>Gempa itu terjadi sekitar jam 6 pagi.</p> <p>"That earthquake happened around 6 in the morning."</p>
<p>Saya masih bingung harus pilih yang mana.</p> <p>"I'm still confused on which one I should choose."</p>	<p>Dia sedang cuti selama 3 hari.</p> <p>"He is taking a leave for 3 days."</p>
<p>Untung kamu tidak terluka.</p> <p>"Luckily you are not injured."</p>	<p>Tolong matikan lampu di kamar.</p> <p>"Please turn off the light in the room."</p>
<p>Tolong matikan lampunya jika kamu meninggalkan ruangan ini.</p> <p>"Please turn off the light when you leave this room."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

mati lampu "blackout; power failure"

Mati means "to die," "off," or "dead" and *lampu* means "lamp" or "light." *Mati lampu* literally means "dead light."

This refers to a blackout or power failure. This phrase only can be used when referring to power outages. If you are referring to a light that is off because someone intentionally turned it off or a dead bulb, you say *lampunya mati*. *Lampu* is again "lamp" or "light," the suffix *-nya* means "the," and *mati* is "dead" "or" "off." So all together *lampunya mati* means "the light is off."

For example:

1. *Apakah rumah kamu mati lampu semalam?*
"Was there a blackout at your home last night?"

***gempa bumi* "earthquake"**

gempa means quake and *bumi* means "earth." So together, *gempa bumi* is "earthquake."

There are *gempa bumi tektonik*, "tectonic earthquakes," which occur because of the shifting of tectonic plates, and there are *gempa bumi vulkanik* "volcanic earthquakes," which occur because of magma activity before a volcano erupts.

For example:

1. *Gempa bumi itu berlangsung hanya sekitar 5 detik.*
"The earthquake lasted for only about five seconds."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Diving into the Past

Ya ampun, karena keretanya tidak jalan, ya? Kalau dipikir-pikir, aku merasa beruntung kalau kemarin aku ambil cuti.

"My goodness, it's because the train wasn't running, wasn't it? When I think about it, I feel lucky that I took a day off yesterday."

In this lesson we are going to dive into the past and learn to share memories or talk about things that happened in the past to other people. And please don't forget, there is no past tense in Indonesian. Instead we simply attach a time signal. But sometimes we don't need to attach a time signal, depending on the context (for example, if both parties are talking about a specific time or moment in a conversation, there's no need to attach a time signal anymore).

Kalau dipikir-pikir.

"When I think (about it)"

Kalau means "if" or "when." *Dipikir-pikir* consists of the prefix *di-* which creates a verb indicating passive voice where the action in the root word is the main focus, the main root *pikir* "to think," and the repetition of the word *pikir* to indicate the repetition of the action in the root word. *Dipikir-pikir* means that the person is thinking about something more than once.

For example:

1. *Kalau dipikir-pikir tinggal di Jakarta lebih nyaman dibandingkan Tokyo.*
"When I think (about it), living in Jakarta is more convenient than Tokyo."
2. *Kalau dipikir-pikir harga mobil bekas itu tidak terlalu mahal.*
"When I think (about it), the price of that second hand car is not too expensive."

Kalau diingat-ingat..

"In retrospect..." / "When I try to remember..."

Kalau means "if" or "when." *Diingat-ingat* consists of the prefix *di-*, which creates a verb indicating passive voice where the action in the root word is the main focus, the main root *ingat*, "to remember," and the repetition of the word *ingat* to indicate the repetition of the action in the root word. *diingat-ingat* means that the person is trying to remember something more than once.

For example:

1. *Kalau diingat-ingat, sepertinya saya tiba di sana jam setengah sembilan.*
"If I try to remember, seems like I arrived there at 8:30."
2. *Kalau diingat-ingat, saya beli tas ini di Australia.*
"If I try to remember, I bought this bag in Australia."

Kalau menurut ingatan saya....

"Based on my memory..." / "according to my memory..."

Kalau means "if" or "when." *Menurut* consists of the prefix *men-* from the *me-* group and the root word *turut* means "to follow," "to join," or "to take part," *menurut* means "according to." *Ingatan* consists of the verb *ingat*, "to remember," and the suffix *-an*, which changes the verb

into a noun. So *ingatan* means "memory."

For example:

1. *Kalau menurut ingatan saya dia tinggal di Ohio.*
"From what I remember, she lives in Ohio."
2. *Kalau menurut ingatan saya dia tidak suka sayuran.*
"From what I remember, he doesn't like vegetables."

Saya sedang membayangkan...

"I'm imagining..."

Saya is the formal way to say "I" or "me," and *sedang* is an adverb which indicates that an action is in the process of happening. *Sedang* pretty much translates as "at the moment" or the suffix "-ing" in English. *Membayangkan* consists of the prefix *mem-* from the *me-* group, the root word *bayang* meaning "shadow," "reflection," or "image in the head," and the suffix *-kan* to make something happen. *Membayangkan* means "to imagine" or "to visualize."

For example:

1. *Saya sedang membayangkan bagaimana kalau saya tidak kenal kamu.*
"I'm imagining what it would be like if I didn't know you."
2. *Saya sedang membayangkan apa yang akan terjadi bila dia tidak datang.*
"I'm imagining what will happen if he doesn't come."

Kamu ingat tidak...?

"Do you remember (or not)...?"

Kamu is the informal way of saying "you." *Ingat* means "to remember" and *tidak* means "no" or "not." *Tidak* here is to indicate a question. Literally it means "You remember, no?"

For example:

1. *Kamu ingat tidak orangnya seperti apa?*
"Do you remember what the person looks like? (or not)"

2. *Kamu ingat tidak waktu kita masih SMA?*
"Do you remember when we were in high school?"

Sample Sentence

1. *Kalau diingat-ingat, dia orangnya lumayan baik.*
"If I try to remember, he is quite a good person."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Earthquakes in Indonesia

Some of the most common natural disasters in Indonesia are floods, earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis.

While earthquakes of around a magnitude of five happen daily without any damage or casualties, there are about two or more earthquakes with a magnitude over seven in Indonesia yearly, and these big earthquakes cause a lot of damage and many casualties.

One of the worst and biggest earthquakes happened on 2004 Boxing day in Aceh, Sumatra with a 9.2 magnitude, which resulted in a tsunami that killed 230,000 people and left about 650,000 people homeless. Although the tsunami also hit Sri Lanka, India and Thailand, Indonesia was the hardest hit country at that time.

The second biggest earthquake also happened in Sumatra the next year, on 28 March 2005, with an 8.6 magnitude. It killed 1,346 people. This second biggest earthquake, however, produced only a small tsunami.

Useful expression:

1. *gempa bumi berskala tinggi*
"high magnitude earthquake"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #13

The More Things Change, The More They Stay the Same in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 4 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

13

INDONESIAN

1. Lisa: Halo Sari, sudah lama enggak ketemu. Kamu datang sendirian?
2. Sari: Datang sama adik perempuan aku. Paling dia lagi ambil minuman.
3. Lisa: Ohhh.... Eh, sepertinya warna kulit kamu makin gelap ya....
4. Sari: Oh kelihatan ya? padahal aku sudah pakai tabir surya terus loh.
5. Lisa: Ah kelihatannya jadi lebih manis kok, enggak usah khawatir. Ke mana saja liburan kemarin?
6. Sari: Minggu lalu aku baru pulang jalan-jalan ke Gold Coast sama suami.
7. Lisa: Oya? enak banget. Di sana lagi musim panas ya sekarang?
8. Sari: Iya. Tapi rasanya makin panas dibanding beberapa tahun yang lalu.
9. Lisa: Memang di mana-mana cuacanya sudah banyak berubah ya.

ENGLISH

1. Lisa: Hi Sari, long time no see. Are you just by yourself?
2. Sari: I came with my younger sister. She's most likely gone to grab a drink.
3. Lisa: Oh I see... Hey, seems like your skin is getting darker, isn't it...

CONT'D OVER

4. Sari: Oh, does it show? Actually I've been wearing sunscreen all the time, you know.
5. Lisa: Ah, you've become more sweet-looking, don't worry. Where have you been for holiday recently?
6. Sari: I just got back from a trip to the Gold Coast with my husband last week.
7. Lisa: Really? That's so nice. Is it summer over there right now?
8. Sari: Yes it was. But it felt like it was much hotter than it was a few years ago.
9. Lisa: The weather everywhere has definitely changed a lot, right?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***enggak usah khawatir* "don't have to worry"**

Enggak is the informal way to say "no." *Usah* means "to need to," and *khawatir* means "worry" or "anxious." Literally it means "No need worry."

This phrase can be used in informal situations. In formal situations, we need *tidak* instead of *enggak*, and we can change *usah* into *perlu*, which also means "to need," for a more polite form. So it is *tidak perlu khawatir*. Although *tidak usah khawatir* is considered formal too. The words *usah* and *perlu* are interchangeable only in this phrase. If you want to say "I need a piece of paper" in Indonesian it is *Saya perlu sehelai kertas* or *Saya butuh sehelai kertas*. But you cannot use *usah* here.

An example using *usah* would be *Saya sudah masak, kamu tidak usah beli makanan.* "I already cooked, you don't need to buy food."

For example:

1. *Enggak usah khawatir, sebentar lagi pasti dia pulang.*
"No need to worry, he will definitely be back soon."

***rasanya makin panas* "it feels hotter"**

Rasanya consists of the root word *rasa* meaning "feeling," "taste," or "sense" and *makin* means "increasingly." *ang panas* means "hot" as in temperature.

This can be said in informal situations when you feel that the temperature of something is becoming increasingly hot. In more formal situations, we say *rasanya semakin panas*.

For example:

1. *Beberapa hari ini rasanya makin panas saja.*
"These couple of days it feels just hotter."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Discussing Changes Using *makin* and *jadi lebih*
Ohhh.... Eh, sepertinya warna kulit kamu makin gelap ya....
"Oh I see... Hey, seems like your skin is getting darker, isn't it..."

In this lesson we are going to discuss changes.

Here are some vocabulary and phrases used to discuss changes:

Indonesian	English	Formality
<i>semakin</i>	"increasingly; more and more"	very formal
<i>menjadi</i>	"become"	very formal
<i>menjadi lebih</i>	"become more"	very formal
<i>makin</i>	"increasingly; more and more"	formal, informal

<i>jadi lebih</i>	"become more"	formal, informal
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Now let's add some of these verbs to see how it works.

noun + *semakin / makin* ("more and more") + verb

English	Indonesian
"increasing"	<i>bertambah</i>
"be on the wane; diminishing"	<i>berkurang</i>
"increasing"	<i>meningkat</i>
"declining"	<i>menurun</i>

For example:

1. *Jumlah peserta semakin bertambah.* (Very formal)
"The number of participants is increasing."
2. *Harga cabai makin meningkat.* (Formal to Informal)
"The price of chili is increasing."
3. *Hari ini nasinya makin berkurang dibanding kemarin.* (Formal to Informal)
"The amount of rice is less than yesterday."

Now with the adjectives.

noun + *semakin / menjadi lebih / makin / jadi lebih* + adjective.

English	Very Formal
"thin, skinny"	<i>kurus</i>
"fat"	<i>gemuk</i>
"pretty, beautiful"	<i>cantik</i>

"long"	<i>panjang</i>
"big"	<i>besar</i>
"small"	<i>kecil</i>

For example:

1. *Sepertinya dia semakin kurus.*
"It seems like she is skinnier."
2. *Kelihatannya dia makin cantik saja.*
"She's looking prettier."
3. *Sudah lama tidak bertemu, rambut kamu semakin panjang sekarang.*
"Long time no see, your hair is longer now."

Changes can happen at different speeds. Here are some phrases to describe it:

Indonesian	English
<i>semakin lama semakin</i>	"progressively" (literally "the longer the more")
<i>sedikit demi sedikit</i>	"gradually, little by little"
<i>hari demi hari</i>	"day by day"
<i>bertahap-tahap</i>	"progressively" (literally "stage by stage")
<i>perlahan-lahan</i>	"slowly, gradually"
<i>satu per satu</i>	"one by one, one after the other"
<i>berangsur-angsur</i>	"gradually, little by little"
<i>tiba-tiba</i>	"suddenly"

<i>secara drastis</i>	"drastically, dramatically"
<i>secara tajam</i>	"sharply"

For example:

1. *Hari demi hari kulitnya semakin halus.*
"Day by day her skin is getting smoother."
2. *Perlahan-lahan harga beras meningkat.*
"Slowly the price of rice is increasing."
3. *Tiba-tiba kondisi kesehatannya semakin menurun.*
"Suddenly her health condition is declining."
4. *Ongkos produksi semakin meningkat secara drastis.*
"The cost of production is increasing dramatically."
5. *Sedikit demi sedikit penonton televisi semakin berkurang.*
"Gradually the audience for television is diminishing."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Indonesians Wanting Lighter and Brighter Skin

While most westerners are obsessed with getting tans by sunbathing, going to tanning salons, or applying fake tan lotion, many Indonesian avoid sun exposure, wear sunscreens, carry a parasol, and apply whitening products.

Indonesian people associate fair and white skin with beauty and see dark skin as undesirable and ugly.

If you ever watch TV in Indonesia, it is hard not to notice advertisements that promote whitening and lightening products. In a typical ad, there will be a girl who is insecure about her slightly tan skin because it is undesirable, and she is introduced to a whitening product by someone who is more 'white' and attractive. She wears it daily, then a few panels showcase

her change from tan into white. Usually she becomes more popular and manages get a boyfriend at the end of the ad.

From January to October 2004, Unilever spent \$4.6 million on TV advertising in Indonesia for just one of its skin-whitening brands, and this market is still growing rapidly.

I was once 'brainwashed' by this ideal of Indonesian beauty in my teenage years. When I first moved to Australia, I struggled to find any whitening products or even stay out of the strong Australian sun. But tanning products were everywhere, in pharmacies and in the health and beauty aisle in supermarkets. I needed to ask my friends to get me whitening products when they got a chance to go back to Indonesia or Singapore. But slowly later, I started to somehow adapt to the western ideal of beauty. I loved to go sunbathing, and started applying tanning products and bronzers. But since I learned how serious the risk of sunbathing is, as well as how harmful the mercury content of whitening products is for the nervous system and organs, I'm staying away from tanning and whitening for now.

Useful expression:

1. *Hitam manis* "Blacksweet."

This is a term used widely in Indonesia when referring to attractive dark-skinned people. Since dark-skinned people are considered unattractive, *hitam manis* is commonly used to compliment someone who has darker skin.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #14

Learn How to Bargain in Indonesian!

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

14

INDONESIAN

1. Indah: Pak, kangkung ini harganya berapa?
2. Seller: Ini seikatnya 2.000 Rupiah.
3. Indah: Mahal sekali. Satu ikatnya saja sedikit. Dua ikat 2.000, ya.
4. Seller: Wah belum bisa, bu. Harganya sedang naik gara-gara hujan terus. Dua ikat ya 4.000, bu. Kalau mau beli 3 ikat, saya kasih 5.000.
5. Indah: 3 ikat kebanyakan, pak... yang makan cuma berdua. TIdak apa-apa, nanti saya lihat-lihat dulu deh... (jalan menjauh).
6. Seller: (Dengan suara yang lebih keras) Ya sudah bu, 2 ikat, 3 setengah deh gimana?
7. Indah: Kurangin lagi deh... 3.000 ya?
8. Seller: Iya deh, ini.

ENGLISH

1. Indah: Sir, how much is this water spinach?
2. Seller: This one is 2,000 Rupiah a bunch.
3. Indah: So expensive. The amount in a bunch isn't much either. Two bunches for 2,000, alright?

CONT'D OVER

4. Gosh, it's not possible, ma'am. The price is going up because of the ongoing rain. If you want two bunches it's 4,000, ma'am. If you want to get three bunches, I'll give it to you for 5,000.
5. Indah: Three bunches are too much, sir... there's only two of us eating. It's okay, I'll look around... (walking away).
6. (With louder voice) Alright ma'am, two bunches, three and a half (3,500), how about that?
7. Indah: Please lower it again... is 3,000 alright?
8. Okay then, here it is.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
harga	price	noun
nanti	later	adverb
suara	sound	noun
ikat	bunch, rope, bundle	noun
jauh	far	adjective, stative verb
lihat	to see, to look	verb
keras	hard, rigid, strict	adjective
naik	ride, to rise, to go up	verb
mahal	expensive	stative verb
banyak	many, much	adjective/adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Berapa harga ini?</p> <p>"How much is this?"</p>	<p>Mau kemana nanti?</p> <p>"Where do you want to go later?"</p>
<p>Anak laki-laki itu mendengar suara samudra.</p> <p>"The boy hears the sound of the ocean."</p>	<p>Bu, tolong bayamnya 2 ikat.</p> <p>"Ma'am, two bunches of spinach please."</p>
<p>Saya tidak bisa melihatnya, terlalu jauh.</p> <p>"I can't see it, it's too far away."</p>	<p>Rumah saya jauh dari pasar.</p> <p>"My house is far from the market."</p>
<p>Tolong lihat siapa yang datang.</p> <p>"Please take a look who's coming."</p>	<p>Kelihatannya enak!</p> <p>"It looks delicious!"</p>
<p>Anggur itu kelihatan sudah tidak segar.</p> <p>"That grape looks not fresh."</p>	<p>Suami saya orangnya keras.</p> <p>"My husband is strict."</p>
<p>Jangan berbicara terlalu keras.</p> <p>"Don't talk too loud."</p>	<p>Harga bensin naik lagi.</p> <p>"The gas price rise again."</p>
<p>Murid-murid itu naik bis.</p> <p>"The students ride the bus."</p>	<p>Tas kulit ini terlalu mahal untuk bujetnya.</p> <p>"This leather bag is too expensive for her budget."</p>
<p>Tinggal di Tokyo itu mahal.</p> <p>"It is expensive to live in Tokyo."</p>	<p>Mobil itu terlalu mahal, saya tidak akan membelinya.</p> <p>"That car is too expensive; I won't buy it."</p>

<p>Mangga ini terlalu mahal!</p> <p>"This mango is too expensive!"</p>	<p>Banyak orang berjejalan mendatangi festival.</p> <p>"Many people are crowding into the festival."</p>
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VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***lihat-lihat* "to look around"; "to browse"**

Lihat means "to look," or "to see." When it's doubled up, *lihat-lihat* means "to look around" or to see or to look at more than one object. This can be used in informal and formal situations.

Lihat-lihat refers to the action of browsing or looking around. But depending on the context, it can also mean "to stare."

For example:

1. *Dia sedang lihat-lihat majalah terbaru di toko buku.*
"He is browsing the latest magazines in the bookstore."

***tidak apa-apa* "it's ok"; "nothing"; "no problem"**

tidak means "no" or "not," and *apa* means "what." When *apa* is repeated it means "anything" or "something." *Tidak apa-apa* is literally translated as "Not anything."

This can be used in any situation. This phrase is used when you want to say that something is not a big deal, or nothing to be concerned about. Another similar phrase is *tidak kenapa - kenapa* or *tidak kenapa-napa*. *Tidak* means "no" or "not," *kenapa* means "why," and the reduplicated form *kenapa-kenapa* or *kenapa-napa* means "something is wrong" or "something is happening." So *tidak kenapa-napa* or *tidak kenapa-kenapa* means "nothing is wrong."

For example:

1. *Kalau kamu tidak bisa datang juga tidak apa-apa.*
"If you cannot come then it's okay."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Expressing Indignation and Bargaining

Mahal sekali. Satu ikatnya saja sedikit. Dua ikat 2.000, ya.

"So expensive. The amount in a bunch isn't much either. Two bunches for 2,000, alright?"

Bargaining is one of the most fun parts of shopping in Indonesia.

The phrases used when haggling in Indonesian are pretty short and straightforward. These phrases will come in handy when you are shopping in a traditional market, tourist area, and anywhere except in shopping malls.

First of all, to refresh your memory, "How much?" in Indonesian is *berapa*? Usually you need to point out at the goods and ask *Ini berapa?* meaning "How much is this?" if the object is near you. *Itu berapa?* is "How much is that?" For a more polite form you can add *harganya*, "the price." For example, *Ini berapa harganya?* "How much is the price of this?" and *Itu berapa harganya?*, "How much is the price of that?"

After the seller tells you the price, you can say *mahal sekali!* "that's very expensive!" or *kemahalan!* "too expensive!" if you think the price is a bit steep, or if you just want to see whether the price is negotiable or not.

Note that when haggling in Indonesia, you need to be very straightforward during the process.

Some common responses from the seller would be:

Indonesian	English
<i>masih bisa kurang</i>	"(it) still can be lower"
<i>masih bisa nego</i>	"(it) is still negotiable."

- *Masih* means "still," *bisa* is "can," and *kurang* means "less."
- *Masih* means "still," *bisa* is "can," and *nego* is the shortened form of *negosiasi* meaning "negotiation."

Alternatively, you can directly ask:

Indonesian	English
<i>bisa kurang?</i>	"can (it be) lower?"
<i>boleh ditawar?</i>	"can (I) make an offer?"
<i>minta diskon, ya. / minta diskon, dong.</i>	"may I ask for a discount?"
<i>tolong kurangi harganya.</i>	"please lower the price."

- *Bisa* means "can" and *kurang* means "less."
- *Boleh* means "may" or "can," *ditawar* consists of the prefix *di-* which usually translates as the "-ed" suffix in English, and the the root word *tawar* means "to offer," so *ditawar* means "offered" or "negotiated."
- *Minta* means "to ask," and *diskon* means "discount." *Ya* in this context translates as "alright?," and *dong* in this context means "please" in the casual form. You can also replace *diskon* for "discount" with *potongan harga*, which means "price cuts."
- *Tolong* means "help" or "please," *kurangi* consists of the root word *kurang*, meaning "less," and the suffix *-i* which means "apply" or "causing something to be." *Kurangi* means "to lessen." *Harganya* consists of the root word *harga* meaning "price" and the suffix *-nya* meaning "the." *Harganya* means "the price."

To say these phrases, always pay attention to your pronunciation, as it could sound like a statement rather than a question.

The next possible responses from the seller are:

Indonesian	English
<i>boleh</i>	"(you) may"
<i>boleh sedikit</i>	"may (lower the price) a bit"

<i>mau nawar berapa?</i>	"how much would you offer?"
<i>tidak bisa</i>	"cannot (be lower)"
<i>harganya sudah pas</i>	"the price is already fixed"
<i>harganya tidak bisa ditawar</i>	"the price is non negotiable / the price cannot be negotiated."

- *Boleh* means "may" or "can." *Sedikit* means "bit," "little," or "few."
- *Mau* means "want," *nawar* is the colloquial for *tawar*, "to offer," and *berapa* means "how much."
- *Tidak* means "no" or "not," and *bisa* means "can," so *tidak bisa* means "cannot."
- *Harganya* means "the price," *sudah* means "already," and *pas* means "fit," "right."
- *Harganya* means "the price," *tidak* means "no" or "not," *bisa* means "can," *ditawar* consists of the prefix *di-* which usually translates as the "-ed" suffix in English, and the the root word *tawar* means "to offer," so *ditawar* means "offered" or "negotiated."

If you are going to buy more than one item, then you should ask about a better deal by asking *kalah beli dua jadi berapa?*, "How much will it be if I buy two?"

Sample Sentences

1. *Ini harganya berapa?*
"How much is the price of this?"
2. *Minta diskon, dong.*
"May I ask for a discount?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Some Bargaining Strategies for Indonesia

Bargaining is a normal thing in Indonesia, and it is a part of our culture. Places that allow you to do this are usually in the traditional markets, wet markets, street vendors (though usually only for fruits, vegetables, flowers, or plants, not ready-made foods or drinks), and most shops around tourist spots.

When there is no fixed price displayed, then it's most likely negotiable. Although, even if the price is displayed, sometimes you can still get it cheaper if you care to ask.

When you don't have any intention of buying, you shouldn't try to negotiate since it is considered rude. And you shouldn't criticize the quality of the product or offend the seller no matter how much he/she demands that you pay.

You can start by negotiating for at least 1/4 of the asking price and work your way up until you both agree on a price. But no matter how much you need to buy the product, don't show your enthusiasm to the seller. Instead, you need to be calm, and not let the seller know that you really need the product, otherwise he/she will set the price high and only give you a little discount.

And finally, if the seller refuses your offer and insists on a price that you think is still expensive, you could just leave the shop or stall and try to find a better deal somewhere else. Most of the time the seller will call you back or chase you to finally accept your offered price.

When you shop frequently in one shop and build a relationship over time, you can always get a better deal, since you are a frequent customer.

Useful expression:

1. *langganan*
"frequent customer"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #15

Asking About the Menu in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 10 Cultural Insight

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INDONESIAN

1. Staff member: Selamat malam dan selamat datang di restoran kami. Ini menunya, dan ini menu hidangan spesial untuk hari ini.
2. Staff member: Bila ada pertanyaan atau ingin memesan mohon panggil saya.
3. Putra: Baik, terima kasih. (setelah beberapa saat) Permisi pak.
4. Putra: Saya tertarik dengan empat-kursus makan malam ini. Tetapi saya tidak mengkonsumsi daging, hanya ikan dan makanan laut.
5. Staff member: Oh kalau begitu tidak usah khawatir, kami bisa memasaknya secara spesial untuk bapak dan menggantinya dengan ikan, makanan laut dan sayur-sayuran.
6. Sari: Saya juga ingin memesan kursus yang sama. Tapi saya ada alergi kacang. Apakah gado-gado ini bisa diganti dengan yang lain?
7. Staff member: Bisa, bu. Kita bisa menggantikannya dengan urap. Dan saya akan memastikan tidak ada kandungan kacang dalam hidangan ibu.
8. Sari: Baik kalau begitu, terima kasih. Oh iya pak boleh minta tolong kecilkan AC-nya? Di sini agak dingin.
9. Staff member: Tentu saja, bu. Apakah ada pesanan lainnya?
10. Putra: Sudah begitu saja. Terima kasih.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Staff member: Good evening and welcome to our restaurant. This is the menu, and this is the menu for today's special dishes.
2. Staff member: If you have any questions or need to order please call for me.
3. Putra: Alright, thank you. (after a few moments) Excuse me, sir.
4. Putra: I'm interested in this four-course dinner. But I don't eat meat, only fish and seafood.
5. Staff member: Oh no need to worry, we can cook it specially for you sir, and exchange the meat for fish, seafood, and vegetables.
6. Sari: I also would like to order the same course. But I have a peanut allergy. Can this gado-gado be replaced with something else?
7. Staff member: Yes, ma'am. We can replace it with urap. And I will make sure that your dishes do not contain peanuts, ma'am.
8. Sari: Alright then, thank you. Oh, sir, could you please turn the air conditioning down? It's a bit cold in here.
9. Staff member: Of course, ma'am. Is anything else that you'd like to order?
10. Putra: That's all. Thank you.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
hidangan	dish, meal	noun
kursus	course	noun

mengonsumsi	to consume	verb
begitu	I see, it's like that	adverb
ganti	to change, to transfer	verb
kandungan	content	noun
memastikan	to make sure, to ensure	verb
alergi	allergy	noun
sayur	vegetable	noun
masak	to cook	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dia suka menyantap hidangan Italia. "He likes to eat Italian dishes."	Saya akan mengambil kursus bahasa Perancis. "I will take the French language course."
Saya akan mengambil kursus bahasa Jepang bulan depan. "I will take a Japanese language course next month."	Saya mau mengambil kursus bahasa Inggris. "I want to take English language course."
Jangan mengonsumsi makanan ringan terlalu sering. "Do not consume snacks too often."	O, begitu. "Oh I see."

<p>Karena tidak ada bus langsung ke Ragunan, sebaiknya kamu berganti bus di Dukuh Atas.</p> <p>"Because there is no direct bus to Ragunan, you should transfer at Dukuh Atas."</p>	<p>Kandungan dalam minuman bersoda tidak baik untuk kesehatan.</p> <p>"The content on carbonated drinks is not good for the health."</p>
<p>Dia sedang memastikan persiapan para peserta.</p> <p>"He is ensuring the preparation of the participants."</p>	<p>Dia punya alergi terhadap kacang kedelai.</p> <p>"She has an allergy to soy."</p>
<p>Makan sayur-sayuran semangkuk sehari disarankan untuk orang-orang berusia 40 tahun ke atas.</p> <p>"Eating a bowl of vegetables once a day is recommended for people of 40 years old or older."</p>	<p>Wanita itu sedang berbelanja sayuran di toko bahan makanan.</p> <p>"The woman is shopping for vegetables at the grocery store."</p>
<p>Koki kepala itu sedang memasak di dapur.</p> <p>"The chef is cooking in the kitchen."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***hidangan spesial* "special dish"**

Hidangan consists of the root word *hidang*, meaning "to serve," and the suffix *-an* which creates a noun. *Hidangan* can mean "serving" or "dish," and *spesial* means "special."

This can be used in any situation when referring to a dish that has been prepared for a certain time or occasion.

For example:

1. *Ibu sedang memasak hidangan spesial dalam rangka ulang tahun adik saya.*
"Mom is cooking a special dish for my younger sister's birthday."

***baik kalau begitu* "alright then"**

Baik means "fine," "good," or "alright." *Kalau* means "if" or "when," and *begitu* means "so" or "that way." Literally it means "all right if so."

This phrase is used when agreeing, understanding, or accepting something after something is said or done.

For example:

1. *Baik kalau begitu, saya akan ambil yang ini.*
"All right then, I will take this one."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Placing an Expanded Order at a Restaurant

Saya juga ingin memesan kursus yang sama. Tapi saya ada alergi kacang. Apakah gado-gado ini bisa diganti dengan yang lain?

"I also would like to order the same course. But I have a peanut allergy. Can this gado-gado be replaced with something else?"

There are many delicious dishes all around Indonesia. In total there are about 5,350 traditional recipes. Dishes in Indonesia vary according to the region and many of them also received foreign influences from places such as China, India, and the Middle East.

In this lesson we are going to cover how to order food and ask about special requests in a restaurant, café, or at a street vendor.

Before you order food, you might have some questions about some dishes on the menu.

If you want to ask "How big is the portion?," say *Porsinya sebesar apa?*

The first word, *porsi*, means "portion" and the suffix *-nya* means "the."

Sebesar consists of the prefix *-se*, which means being similar to or having the same level or degree, and *besar* means "big" or "large." So *sebesar* means "as big as," "as large as," or "in the amount of."

Apa means "what."

Altogether it's literally translated as "The portion as big as what?"

Next, if you are concerned about whether the dish is spicy or not, ask "Is this dish hot?"

Apakah masakan ini pedas?

Apakah means "is," "are," "do," or "did," depending on the context.

Masakan consists of the root word *masak* which means "cooked," "ripe," or "mature," and the suffix *-an* which in this case creates a noun that indicates a thing that has the character of the adjective root word. Therefore *masakan* means "cooking" or "dish."

Ini means "this," and *pedas* means "spicy hot."

Literally this is "Is cooking this spicy hot?"

If you want to ask about a particular ingredient in a dish, for example, pork,

"Does this dish contain pork?" is:

Apakah masakan ini mengandung babi?

Apakah means "is," "are," "do," or "did," depending on the context.

Masakan consists of the root word *masak* which means "cooked," "ripe," or "mature," and the suffix *-an* which in this case creates a noun that indicates a thing that has the character of the adjective root word. Therefore *masakan* means "cooking" or "dish."

Ini means "this."

Mengandung means "to contain," "to load," or "to carry" and can also mean "to conceive" or "to be pregnant" in another context.

Babi means "pig," "swine," or "pork."

Of course you can change it into anything else, especially if you have any allergies.

For example *kacang* "peanut," *susu* "milk," *ikan* "fish," *kacang kedelai* "soybeans."

If you want to know whether the drink you'd like to order will contain alcohol or not, you can ask:

Apakah minuman ini mengandung alkohol?

Apakah means "is," "are," "do," or "did," depending on the context.

Minuman consists of the root word *minum* which means "to drink" and the suffix *-an* which in this case creates a noun that indicates a thing that has the character of the adjective root word. Therefore *masakan* means "beverage" or "drink."

Ini means "this."

Mengandung means "to contain," "to load," or "to carry," and *alkohol* means "alcohol."

If you have decided on what to order, "I'd like to order...." is

Saya ingin memesan...

Saya is the formal "I" or "me."

Ingin means "want."

Memesan is the formal way to say "to order."

Informally, there is:

Aku mau pesan....

Aku is the informal "I" or "me."

Mau means "want."

Pesan is "order." Usually the prefix *me-* is dropped in informal situations without changing its meaning.

For example:

1. *Saya ingin memesan nasi campur.*
"I'd like to order mixed rice."

2. *Aku mau pesan nasi uduk.*
"I'd like to order coconut rice."

In Indonesia, it is common to ask for special requests when ordering food or drinks.

Here are some of the common ones:

1. *Jangan pakai micin.*
"Don't add MSG."

Jangan means "do not," *pakai* means "to use," and the word *micin* or *vetsin* is "MSG."

Sometimes the foods sold on the street have an excessive amount of MSG added to make the foods taste more savory, without considering the consumer's health.

1. *Jangan pakai es.*
"No ice please."

The ice used for cold beverages is not always clean. Sometimes it is not even properly frozen, or placed in a dirty container. If the beverage is already cold, it's a good idea to skip the additional ice cubes to avoid diarrhea.

And finally, when the food arrives, sometimes you might be wondering why there are no utensils like spoon and fork available. Or maybe there are sauces that come with a dish, and you are not sure how to eat them. Then you can ask:

1. *Bagaimana cara memakan ini?*
"How do I eat this?"

Bagaimana means "how."

cara means "way."

memakan means "to eat."

ini means "this."

Sample

1. *Apakah masakan ini mengandung kacang?*
"Does this dish contains peanuts?"
2. *Saya ingin memesan soto ayam.*
"I'd like to order yellow chicken soup."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Famous Indonesian Salad Dishes: *Gado-gado*, *karedok*, *urap*

Gado-gado, *karedok* and *urap* are some of the famous vegetable dishes in Indonesia that originated from West Java.

Gado-gado, which literally means "mix-mix," is probably one of the most famous vegetable dishes in Indonesia. This can be found in restaurants, hotels, at street vendors, food courts, etc. The vegetables used in *gado-gado* vary in every place. Some of the most common ones are beansprouts, cabbage, tofu, tempeh, yardlong beans, potatoes, cucumbers, hard-boiled eggs, and it is topped with fried shallots and *emping* (melinjo bean crackers) or *kerupuk bawang* (garlic crackers). Most of the ingredients are either boiled or steamed. While all the ingredients sound pretty normal, the special thing about this dish is its peanut sauce dressing. This delicious dressing is made out of ground fried peanuts (which are then crushed), palm sugar, garlic, *terasi* (fermented shrimp paste), coconut milk, sweet soy sauce, and your desired amount of chili. *Gado-gado* is usually eaten together with *lontong* (rice cake) or rice.

Karedok, on the other hand, is a raw vegetable dish covered in peanut dressing. It is probably sounds similar to *gado-gado*, but there are some differences in the vegetable ingredients. Apart from using cucumbers, beansprouts, cabbage and yardlong beans, *karedok* also contains lemon basil leaf and green eggplant. The peanut sauce's ingredients are similar to *gado-gado*'s except it also contains tamarind juice and *kencur* (aromatic ginger). Then it's topped with *kerupuk bawang* or *emping*.

Urap is a vegetable dish which is boiled (or steamed) then mixed with spiced grated coconut as dressing. The common vegetable mixtures are spinach, water spinach, cassava leaf, papaya leaf, yardlong beans, beansprouts, and cabbage. The dressing is made out of grated

fresh old coconut mixed with shallots, garlic, chili, tamarind juice, *kencur*, palm sugar, and salt. Other than as a side dish, this is also commonly eaten with turmeric rice. *Urap* is a vegetarian dish and for those who have a peanut allergy, this is a good alternative to *karedok* and *gado-gado*.

If you ask me which one is my favorite, honestly I cannot decide which one is better. Because although each of them sounds similar, they all have distinctive tastes and aromas. But the one I have eaten the most is *gado-gado* since it's pretty much everywhere in Jakarta, so it's easier to get. I recommend that you get *karedok* in a clean and trustworthy restaurant rather than from a street stall or kiosk, since it is eaten raw and unlike *gado-gado* and *urap*, there is a chance that they won't properly clean the vegetables. Apart from being dirty, it still might contain some pesticides.

Useful expression

1. *Boleh dibungkus?*

"Can I have it as take away?" Literally, "Can be wrapped?"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #16

How Do You Use an Indonesian ATM?

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 13 Cultural Insight

16

INDONESIAN

1. Surya: Kak, aku baru buka rekening di bank BCA, kamu tahu enggak cara ambil uang di ATMnya?
2. Putra: Kenapa kamu buka rekening lagi? Bukannya sudah punya?
3. Surya: Iya, yang ini untuk terima gaji.
4. Putra: Oh pantesan. Sini, aku ajarin...
5. Putra: Pertama-tama, untuk menarik uang tunai, kamu harus mencari mesin ATM penarikan tunai yang biasanya ditulis angka 50.000 atau 100.000. Bukan mesin ATM yang non tunai, ya.
6. Surya: Oh, kalau begitu yang ini?
7. Putra: Benar. Sekarang masukkan kartu ATM kamu dulu. Lalu masukkan nomor PINnya. (terdengar nada saat menekan nomor PIN).
8. Putra: Nah sekarang kan ada beberapa pilihan pecahan uang, kamu boleh pilih dari sini. Tetapi kalau kamu butuh struk, mendingan tekan tombol transaksi lainnya.
9. Putra: Selanjutnya pilih penarikan tunai, dan masukkan jumlah uang yang kamu perlukan. Lalu konfirmasi dengan menekan benar atau salah.
10. Putra: Sekarang transaksinya sedang diproses, kamu tunggu saja sampai uang dan struknya keluar. Selesai deh!

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Surya: Brother, I've just opened an account at BCA bank, do you know how to get money from its ATM?
2. Putra: Why did you open another account? Didn't you already have one?
3. Surya: Yes, but this one is to get my salary.
4. Putra: Oh, no wonder. Come over, I'll teach you.
5. Putra: First of all, to withdraw cash, you should look for a cash withdrawal ATM machine, which usually has the numbers 50,000 or 100,000 written on it. Not the non-cash ATM machine, alright?
6. Surya: Oh, then this one?
7. Putra: Right. Now insert your ATM card first. Then enter the PIN number. (There's a tone heard when pressing the PIN number)
8. Putra: So now there are several choices of denomination, and you can choose from here. But if you need a receipt, it's better to press the "other transactions" button.
9. Putra: Next select "cash withdrawal" and enter the amount of money that you need. Then confirm it by pressing "right" or "wrong."
10. Putra: Now the transaction is being processed. You just have to wait until the money and the receipt are out. That's it!

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
cara	way; method	noun

ajarin	to teach	verb
tarik	to pull	verb
pecahan	fraction, fragment	noun
tombol	button	noun
punya	to have, to own something	verb
struk	receipt	noun
konfirmasi	confirmation	noun
tekan	to press	verb
transaksi	transaction	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Saya tidak tahu cara memasaknya.</p> <p>"I don't know how to cook it."</p>	<p>Cara pemakaian dapat kamu baca di kertas petunjuk.</p> <p>"You can read the instructions on how to use it."</p>
<p>Tolong ajarin aku matematika dong.</p> <p>"Can you please teach me math?"</p>	<p>Tolong tarik kabel itu.</p> <p>"Please pull that cable."</p>
<p>Hati-hati ada pecahan kaca.</p> <p>"Be careful, there are glass fragments."</p>	<p>Pegawai kantor itu menekan tombol.</p> <p>"The office worker pushed the button."</p>
<p>Ada banyak orang yang menginginkan pekerjaan ini.</p> <p>"There are a lot of people wanting to have this job."</p>	<p>Mereka punya terlalu banyak sampah di tamannya.</p> <p>"They have too much garbage in their garden."</p>

<p>Saya punya buku tulis yang berbeda untuk setiap pelajaran.</p> <p>"I have a separate notebook for each class."</p>	<p>Coba kamu periksa lagi struknya.</p> <p>"Try to check the receipt again."</p>
<p>Saya akan tunggu konfirmasi Anda.</p> <p>"I will be waiting for your conformation."</p>	<p>Tekan tombol itu untuk membuka pintu.</p> <p>"Press that button to open the door."</p>
<p>Dia sering melakukan transaksi di Ebay.</p> <p>"She often makes transactions on Ebay."</p>	<p>Transaksi Anda telah diproses.</p> <p>"Your money transaction has been processed"</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***pecahan uang* "denomination"**

Pecahan consists of the root word *pecah* meaning "to break" or "to fall apart" and the suffix -*an* creates a noun, so *pecahan* means "fraction" or "fragment." *Uang* means money when referring to a "denomination."

For example:

1. *Pecahan uang terbesar di Indonesia adalah 100.000 Rupiah.*
"The biggest denomination in Indonesia is 100,000 Rupiahs."

***oh pantesan* "oh no wonder"**

Oh is an expression to show that you understand what has been said or done by other people. *Pantesan* is the colloquial form of *pantas saja*. *Pantas* means "suitable," "fit," or "reasonable" and *saja* means "just," so *pantas saja* (or *pantesan*) means something like "just reasonable."

This expression is used in casual situations. Another similar expression to *oh pantesan* is *tidak heran*, which can be used both in formal and informal situations. *Tidak* means "no" or

"not," and *heran* means "amazed" or "wonder." So *tidak heran* means "no wonder" and it also means "not surprised."

1. *Aku tidak heran kalau banyak orang Australia di Bali.*

"I'm not surprised that there are many Australians in Bali."

For example:

1. *Oh pantesan harganya mahal.*

"Oh, no wonder the price is expensive."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Typical Instructions in an ATM

Benar. Sekarang masukkan kartu ATM kamu dulu. Lalu masukkan nomor PINnya.

"Right. Now insert your ATM card first. Then enter the PIN number."

ATMs look almost the same anywhere in the world. They even always display the instructions in a few languages, including English. In Indonesia the common language choices are Indonesian and English. In this lesson, we are going to learn some common expressions for using the ATM and how ask the staff or your friend when you need help withdrawing cash in Indonesia.

1. ***Bagaimana cara memakai ATM ini?***

Literally, "How to use this ATM?"

Breaking this down:

Bagaimana means "how."

Cara means "way."

Memakai means "to use."

ATM is Automated Teller Machine, and *ini* means "this."

Literally it's "How way to use ATM this?"

1. ***Di mana letak ATM Bank Mandiri?***
"Where is the Mandiri Bank ATM located?"

Breaking this down:

Di means "at," "in," or "on."

Mana means "where."

Letak means "location."

ATM is Automated Teller Machine.

Bank Mandiri is the name of the bank, which can be replaced by any other bank name.

Literally it's "At where location ATM Bank Mandiri?"

Some vocabulary and phrases to do with ATM.

Indonesian	English
<i>tekan</i>	"to press"
<i>pencet</i>	"to push"
<i>pilih</i>	"to choose," "to select"
<i>masukkan</i>	"please insert," "please enter"
<i>tombol</i>	"button," "switch"
<i>nomor</i>	"number"
<i>ambil</i>	"to take"
<i>cabut</i>	"to pull," "to unplug"
<i>menarik uang tunai</i>	"to withdraw cash"

For example:

1. ***Masukkan kartu ATM Anda.***
"Insert the ATM card."

Masukkan consists of the root word *masuk* meaning "to enter" or "to insert" and the suffix *-kan* which results in a verb that causes something to happen. Just think of *-kan* as "please do" something. So *maksukkan* means "please enter" or "please insert."

Kartu means "card."

ATM is Automated Teller Machine.

Anda means "you" or "your" in a formal way.

Literally it is "Enter card ATM your."

1. ***Masukkan nomor PIN Anda.***
"Enter your PIN (number)."

Breaking this down:

Masukkan consists of the root word *masuk* meaning "to enter" or "to insert" and the suffix *-kan* which results in a verb that causes something to happen. Just think of *-kan* as "please do" something. So *maksukkan* means "please enter" or "please insert."

Nomor means "number."

PIN stands for Personal Identification Number.

Anda means "you" or "your" in a formal way.

Literally it is "Enter number PIN your."

1. ***Silahkan ambil uang Anda.***
"Please collect the cash."

Breaking this down:

Silahkan means "please" or "go ahead."

Ambil means "to take."

Uang means "money."

Anda means "you" or "your" in a formal way.

Literally it is "Please take money your."

1. ***Ambil struk transaksi Anda.***
"Take your receipt."

Ambil means "to take."

Struk means "receipt."

Transaksi means "transaction."

Anda means "you" or "your" in a formal way.

Literally it is "Take receipt transaction your."

1. ***Cabut kartu ATM Anda.***
"Remove the card."

Cabut means "to pull" or "to unplug."

Kartu means "card."

ATM is Automated Teller Machine.

Anda means "you" or "your" in a formal way.

Literally it is "Pull card ATM your."

1. ***Saya ingin menarik uang tunai.***
"I'd like to withdraw some cash."

Saya means "I" or "me" in a formal way.

Ingin means "to want."

Menarik means "to pull."

Uang means "money."

Tunai means "cash."

Literally it is "I want to pull money cash."

1. ***Saya ingin menyetor uang.***
"I'd like to deposit some money."

Saya means "I" or "me" in a formal way.

Ingin means "to want."

Menyetor means "to deposit."

Uang means "money."

When your ATM card gets stuck in the machine, you might want to report it to the bank staff if the ATM is located within or outside the bank, for example by saying:

Permisi pak, kartu ATM saya tertelan mesin. ("Excuse me sir, my ATM card was swallowed by the machine.")

Permisi means "excuse me."

Pak is short for *bapak*, meaning "sir" or "Mr."

Kartu means "card."

ATM is Automated Teller Machine.

Saya means "I" or "me" in a formal way.

Tertelan means "swallowed" or "ingested."

Mesin means "machine."

or

Permisi pak, kartu ATM saya tidak keluar. ("Excuse me sir, my ATM card did not come out.")

Permisi means "excuse me."

Pak is short for *bapak*, meaning "sir" or "Mr."

Kartu means "card."

ATM is Automated Teller Machine.

Saya means "I" or "me" in a formal way.

Tidak means "not," "do not," or "does not."

Keluar means "to come out" or "to exit."

If the ATM is located in a shopping mall, chances are there will be no staff around to help you. In this case, the only way is to make a phone call to your bank to report the problem. You can use some of the same sentences as above.

For example:

Kartu ATM saya tertelan mesin. ("My ATM card was swallowed by the machine.")

Permisi means "excuse me."

Pak is short for *bapak*, meaning "sir" or "Mr."

Kartu means "card."

ATM is Automated Teller Machine.

Saya means "I" or "me" in a formal way.

Tertelan means "swallowed" or "ingested."

Mesin means "machine."

1. ***Saya berada di ATM mal Ciputra lantai 3.***
"I'm at the ATM in Ciputra mall on level 3."

Saya means "I" or "me" in a formal way.

Berada means "located" or "be found."

Di means "in," "on," "at."

ATM is Automated Teller Machine.

Mal Ciputra is the name of a shopping mall in Jakarta.

Lantai 3 means "level 3."

1. ***Nomor rekening saya 1234 5555.***
"My account number is 1234 5555."

Nomor means "number."

Rekening means "account."

Saya means "I" or "me" in formal way.

1. ***Saya ingin memblokir kartu ATM saya.***
"I'd like to put a stop on my ATM card."

Saya means "I" or "me" a in formal way.

Ingin means "to want."

Memblokir means "to block."

Kartu means "card."

ATM is Automated Teller Machine.

Saya means "I" or "me" in a formal way.

Sample Sentences

1. ***Masukan nomor PIN Anda.***
"Enter your PIN number."

2. *Di mana letak ATM Bank BCA?*

"Where is the BCA Bank ATM located?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What's a Non-cash ATM For: Tips for Withdrawing Money at ATMs in Indonesia

In Indonesia, ATMs are divided into cash and non-cash. The cash ATM is usually marked with *tarikan tunai*, "cash withdrawal." For some cash ATMs Rp 50,000 or Rp 100,000 is written outside the machine, to inform users that the machine only dispenses 50,000 or 100,000 Rupiah denominations. The maximum withdrawal limit per transaction is usually Rp 2,000,000 (around 150 USD).

The non-cash ATM is usually marked with *non-tunai*, "non-cash," on the machine. This machine is specifically for transferring money and paying bills such as electricity, mobile phone credits, and Internet.

As you probably knew, money-related crime is very common in Indonesia and it happens daily. ATMs in Indonesia are very prone to scams. Here are some tips regarding withdrawing money at the ATM in Indonesia. Some tips are probably pretty basic and some are a little bit too much, but I noticed that in Australia and Japan people are not so concerned about safety when withdrawing money from an ATM. But things are different in Indonesia, so you need to be more careful.

When you need to withdraw money from an ATM, choose the one that is closest to its bank office rather than a free-standing booth if you can. If it's not possible, then look for ones surrounded by many people, not in a quiet place, so it is easier to reach help if anything bad happens.

When you enter your PIN code, try to cover your hand with another hand to avoid people peeking at your PIN code.

If you find any suspicious transactions or an incorrect balance, put a stop on your ATM card right away.

Beware of the fake call center numbers which are sometimes stuck to the machine. Someone

did this to receive calls when the ATM card got stuck in the machine so they could steal the PIN.

After each ATM transaction, make sure to randomly press the keyboard on the ATM. It is well known in Indonesia that a thief most likely will be able to track your PIN code from your fingerprints on the keyboard. I still do this everywhere I go.

Useful expression

1. *layanan perbankan*
"banking services"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #17

Looking for an Apartment in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 10 Cultural Insight

17

INDONESIAN

1. Staff member: Selamat siang pak, silahkan duduk. Ada yang bisa saya bantu?
2. Putra: Saya sedang mencari apartemen sewa dengan 1 kamar tidur di daerah Jakarta Utara.
3. Staff member: Berapa anggaran yang bapak miliki?
4. Putra: Saya mencari yang berkisar antara 2.000.000 sampai 3.000.000 per bulan.
5. Staff member: Mohon tunggu sebentar. (Beberapa menit kemudian) Ada terdapat beberapa apartemen yang cocok dengan kriteria bapak di Kelapa Gading dan Pluit.
6. Putra: Boleh saya lihat yang di Kelapa Gading?
7. Staff member: Silahkan, ini adalah denah ruangan bersama foto-fotonya. Luas apartemen yang pertama 35 m2 dengan harga sewa Rp 2.500.000 per bulan. Apartemen yang kedua memiliki luas 20 m2 dengan harga sewa yang sama.
8. Putra: Kenapa yang kedua mahal sekali? Lokasinya bagaimana?
9. Staff member: Gedung apartemen ini masih baru, terdapat fasilitas kolam renang, letaknya hanya 5 menit dari pusat perbelanjaan yang besar.
10. Staff member: Sedangkan yang pertama gedungnya lebih tua, letaknya sekitar 15 menit dari pusat perbelanjaan, tetapi lingkungannya lebih tenang, dan baru saja direnovasi.

CONT'D OVER

11. Putra: Saya lebih tertarik dengan yang pertama. Kira-kira kapan saya boleh datang untuk melihat properti ini?
12. Staff member: Apartemen ini bisa dilihat Sabtu besok pada jam 10 pagi, pak.

ENGLISH

1. Staff member: Good afternoon sir. Please have a seat. How can I help you?
2. Putra: I'm looking for a rental apartment with one bedroom in the North Jakarta area.
3. Staff member: How much is your budget?
4. Putra: I'm looking for something in the range of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 per month.
5. Staff member: Please wait for a moment. (A few minutes later.) There are a few apartments that match your criteria in Kelapa Gading and Pluit, sir.
6. Putra: May I see the one in Kelapa Gading?
7. Staff member: Here it is. This is the floor plan of the room with its photos. The area of the the first apartment is 35 square meters with a rental price of 2,500,000 rupiahs per month. The second apartment has an area of 20 square meters with the same rental price.
8. Putra: Why is the second one so expensive? What's the location like?

CONT'D OVER

9. Staff member: This apartment building is still new, and it's got a swimming pool, and it's located only five minutes from a big shopping center, while the first building is older and located about 15 minutes from a shopping center. But the neighborhood is quieter, and it's just been renovated.
10. Putra: I'm more interested in the first one. Approximately when can I go see this property?
11. Staff member: This apartment can be viewed on Saturday at 10 a.m., sir.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
anggaran	budget	noun
sewa	rent, lease	noun
berkisar	to range	noun
lokasi	location	noun
properti	property	noun
denah	sketch, blueprint, plan	noun
renovasi	renovation	noun
kriteria	criterion, criteria	noun
luas	spacious, wide, area	adjective, noun
gedung	building	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Anggaran saya sekitar 100,000 Rupiah. "My budget is around 100,000 Rupiahs."	Saya sedang mencari kamar sewa. "I'm looking for a room for lease."
Saya lupa membayar uang sewa. "I forgot to pay the rent."	Umur pengunjung berkisar antara 18 sampai 30 tahun. "The visitor age is ranging between 18 to 30 years old."
Lokasi toko ini sangat strategis. "The location of this shop is very strategic."	Di mana letak properti ini? "Where is this property located?"
Boleh saya minta denah lokasi gedungnya? "Can I have the location plan of the building?"	Renovasi apartemen ini akan berlangsung sekitar 3 bulan. "The renovation of this apartment will last about 3 months."
Dia memenuhi kriteria untuk bekerja di sini. "He meets the criteria to work here."	Berapa luas tanah itu? "How big is the land area?"
Balkon ini cukup luas. "This balcony is quite spacious."	Gedung ini berumur lebih dari 100 tahun. "This building is over 100 years old."

Semalam, ada kebakaran di gedung seberang jalan.

"Last night, there was a fire in the building across the street."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***denah ruangan* "floor plan"**

Denah means "sketch," "blueprint," or "plan" and *ruangan* means "room" or "space."

This phrase is used to refer to a "floor plan," although it literally means "room plan." When referring to a "location plan" or "site plan" say *denah lokasi*. *Lokasi* means "location." And when referring to a "house plan," it is *denah rumah*. *Rumah* means "house."

For example:

1. plan."

***cocok dengan kriteria* "match the criteria"**

Cocok means "suitable," "match," or "fit." *Dengan* is a preposition meaning "with" or "to," and *kriteria* means "criteria."

This can be used for things such as a home, car, job, or even a potential life partner.

For example:

1. criteria."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking Detailed Questions and Specifying One's Needs
Saya sedang mencari apartemen sewa dengan 1 kamar tidur di daerah Jakarta Utara.
"I'm looking for a rental apartment with one bedroom in the North Jakarta area."

In this lesson, we are going to learn some vocabulary related to accommodation and some useful phrases you will need when inquiring about accommodation.

Whether you are looking for a hotel online, a house or apartment at a real estate agency, or even just browsing through a brochure, you will need to know some vocabulary in order to understand more about the facilities that they have.

Indonesian	English
<i>tidur</i>	"bedroom"
<i>lantai</i>	floor"

<i>ranjang</i>	"bed"
<i>kursi</i>	"chair"
<i>pakaian</i>	"wardrobe"
<i>rak</i>	"shelf"
<i>dapur</i>	"kitchen"
<i>jendela</i>	"window"
<i>balkon</i>	"balcony"
<i>beranda</i>	"veranda"
<i>garasi</i>	"garage"
<i>tamu</i>	room"
<i>mandi</i>	"bathroom"
<i>WC</i>	"toilet"
<i>makan</i>	room"
<i>renang</i>	pool"
<i>taman</i>	"garden"

When inquiring about a temporary accommodation or when you are looking for a house or apartment to live in, you need to know some of these words in order to explain your needs better.

Indonesian	English
<i>apartemen</i>	"apartment"
<i>rumah</i>	"house"

<i>vila</i>	"villa"
<i>hotel</i>	"hotel"
<i>perabotan</i>	"furniture"
<i>fasilitas</i>	"facility"
<i>anggaran</i>	"budget"
<i>daerah</i>	"area"
<i>dekat</i>	close"

Saya sedang mencari ____ dengan anggaran ____.

"I'm looking for ____ in the budget range of ____."

Saya is the formal "I" or "me."

Sedang is an aspectual auxiliary verb that usually ends in an "-ing" suffix in English, to indicate an ongoing activity.

Mencari means "to look for."

Dengan means "with" or "by."

Anggaran means "budget."

For example:

1. month."
2. night."

Saya sedang mencari ____ di daerah ____.

"I'm looking for ____ in the ____ area."

Saya is the formal "I" or "me."

Sedang is aspectual auxiliary verb that usually ends in an *-ing* suffix in English, to indicate an ongoing activity.

Mencari means "to look for."

Di means "at," "in," or "on."

Daerah means "area."

For example:

1. area."

2. area."

Saya sedang mencari ____ dengan ____ .

"I'm looking for ____ with ____."

Saya is the formal "I" or "me."

Sedang is aspectual auxiliary verb that usually ends in an *-ing* suffix in English, to indicate an ongoing activity.

Mencari means "to look for."

Dengan means "with" or "by."

For example:

1. pool."

2. bedrooms."

3. garage."

4. furnished."

5. airport."

Fasilitas apa yang dimiliki ____ ini?

"What facilities does this ____ have?"

Fasilitas means "facility."

Apa means "what."

Yang means "that," "which," "whom," etc.

Dimiliki means "owned."

For example:

1. ____ have?"
2. ____ have?"

Apakah sudah termasuk ____ ?

"Does it include ____?"

Apakah means "do" or "does."

Sudah means "already."

Termasuk means "include."

For example:

1. ____ furnished?"
2. ____ garage?"

Sample Sentences

1. ____ beds."
2. ____ have?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

There are three types of apartments in Indonesia. There are serviced and furnished apartments, non-serviced and furnished ones, and non-serviced and unfurnished apartments.

The most expensive kind is a serviced and furnished apartment, where the quality is very close to a five-star hotel, with a maid to clean up your apartment, do the dishes, and change the bed sheets. Some apartments have laundry services provided, and sometimes there will be a laundry room in the building or inside the apartment. This is the most common choice for expatriates in Indonesia. Most non-serviced and furnished apartments are only available for short- to long-term rental, not for sale.

These days, more apartments are being built in The Golden Triangle of Jakarta which is the business and commercial area in Jakarta, and mainly targets the upper socioeconomic bracket.

But around the outskirts of Jakarta up to Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi, there are more affordable non-serviced apartments, to fulfil the growing demand for residences, especially for young families. The apartments in the outskirts are usually joined with commercial centers and big shopping malls.

Useful expression:

1. Jakarta"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #18

There Must be an Easier Way in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 11 Cultural Insight

18

INDONESIAN

1. Putra: Eh, aku baru beli charger yang baru buat iPhone dari Internet, cuma setengah harga dari harga di toko dan sudah termasuk ongkos kirim loh...
2. Sari: Oh ya? Akhirnya beli juga... Sudah kamu coba belum?
3. Putra: Aku baru mau coba sekarang.
4. Putra: Yah, kok enggak bisa jalan...
5. Sari: Bagaimana bisa?
6. Putra: Ini bukan keluaran dari Apple. Bagian plastiknya lebih lebar, jadi saat dicolok, tidak bisa masuk sebab agak terhalang dengan casing iPhone aku.
7. Sari: Sayang banget! Kembalikan saja, bagaimana?
8. Putra: Kalau dikembalikan, rugi juga karena aku harus mengeluarkan ongkos kirimnya.
9. Sari: Kalau begitu kamu harus ganti casing iPhone kamu dong?
10. Putra: Tapi aku suka banget sama casing ini.
11. Sari: Sini aku lihat. Hmm... kalau kamu berani, coba kamu potong sedikit bagian plastiknya mungkin akan berhasil.
12. Putra: Oke, aku coba dulu deh. (Setelah beberapa menit) Eh, bisa!

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Putra: Hey, I've just bought a new charger for my iPhone from the Internet. It's only half the price of the one from the store, and it already includes the postage...
2. Sari: Oh really? Finally you bought it... Have you tried it yet?
3. Putra: I was going to try it now.
4. Putra: Oh no, why is it not working...
5. Sari: What's wrong?
6. Putra: This wasn't produced by Apple. The plastic head is wider, so when I plugged it in, it can't get through since my iPhone case kind of blocks the way.
7. Sari: That's a shame! What if you just return it?
8. Putra: If I return it, it'll be a loss because I need to pay the postage fee.
9. Sari: If so then you need to change your iPhone case, right?
10. Putra: But I really like this case.
11. Sari: Let me see. Hmm... if you dare, try to cut a little off the plastic part. It might work.
12. Putra: Okay, let me try that first. (After a few minutes.) Hey, it works!

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
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keluaran	output, production	noun
halang	to block, to hinder	verb
rugi	loss	noun
ongkos	cost, fee	noun
berani	brave, dare	adjective
kembali	to return	verb
potong	to cut	verb, phrase
berhasil	to succeed	adverb, verb
coba	to try	verb
termasuk	to include, to be included	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ponsel ini adalah keluaran dari Samsung.</p> <p>"This mobile phone is the production of Samsung."</p>	<p>Jangan halang dia untuk pergi.</p> <p>"Don't block him to go."</p>
<p>Dia merasa rugi setelah menukarkan dolarnya.</p> <p>"He felt loss after exchanging his dollars."</p>	<p>Berapa ongkos naik bus ke kampus?</p> <p>"How much is the bus fee to the campus?"</p>
<p>Saya tidak berani naik roller coaster.</p> <p>"I do not dare to ride on roller coasters."</p>	<p>Hewan-hewan telah dikembalikan ke alam liar.</p> <p>"The animals were returned to the wild."</p>
<p>Saya akan kembali hari ini.</p> <p>"I will come back today."</p>	<p>Terima kasih kembali.</p> <p>"I'm returning the thanks."</p>

<p>Tolong potong rumput di halaman belakang.</p> <p>"Please cut the grass in the backyard."</p>	<p>Tolong kupas wortel ini dan potong kecil-kecil.</p> <p>"Please peel this carrot and cut it into small pieces."</p>
<p>Kita harus memotong pizzanya menjadi beberapa potong, jadi semuanya bisa makan.</p> <p>"We will have to cut the pizza into pieces, so that everybody can eat."</p>	<p>Semoga kamu berhasil dalam ujian kamu.</p> <p>"I wish you success in your exam."</p>
<p>Lebih baik kamu coba baju itu dulu sebelum membelinya.</p> <p>"You better try on those clothes before you buy them."</p>	<p>Saya sudah coba berulang-ulang.</p> <p>"I have tried over and over again."</p>
<p>Harga ini sudah termasuk pajak.</p> <p>"This price already includes tax."</p>	<p>Saya sedang libur untuk tujuh hari, termasuk hari ini.</p> <p>"I am on holiday for seven days, including today."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***ongkos kirim* "postage"; "postal fee"**

Ongkos means "cost" or "fee" and *kirim* means "to send." So all together it literally means "cost to send."

This is used when referring to a postal fee in any situation, especially in casual situations (although it's completely ok to use it in a formal situation). In colloquial Indonesian, sometimes it is shortened to *ongkir* (*ONGkos KIRim*). And for a more formal way to say it, use *biaya kirim* or *tarif kirim*. *Biaya* means "cost" or "fee" as well, and *tarif* means "fare" or rates."

For example:

1. *Berapa ongkos kirim barang yang saya pesan?*
"How much is the postal fee of the item I ordered?"

***sayang banget* "What a shame; what a pity"**

Sayang here means "pity" and *banget* is colloquial for "so" or "very." So all together, *sayang banget* means "so pity."

This is used in informal situations. In a more formal situation, you need to replace *banget* with *sekali*, which has the same meaning. So it's *sayang sekali*. Please notice that there is another meaning of *sayang* in Indonesian, "love" or "affection," which is different in this case.

For example:

1. *Sayang banget tokonya sudah tutup.*
"What a shame, the shop has closed."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Giving Options or Advice and Communicating a Failure

Yah, kok enggak bisa jalan...

"Oh no, why it's not working..."

When something is not working as you expected it to, or when it should, usually you will get disappointed and try to repair it or ask for someone's opinion before deciding to bring it back to the store you purchased it from.

To refresh your memory, here's how to tell someone that something is not working:

Noun + -nya tidak jalan.

"The + noun + is not working."

For example:

1. *TVnya tidak jalan.*
"The TV is not working."
2. *Radionya tidak jalan.*
"The radio is not working."

When you want to inform someone about an unsuccessful attempt to do something, you can say:

1. ***Saya sedang mencoba untuk ... tapi tidak bisa.***
"I'm trying to ... but it can't."/"I'm trying to ... but am unsuccessful."

Saya means "I" or "me."

sedang means "at the moment," or "in the process of."

mencoba means "to try."

untuk means "for" or "to."

tapi means "but."

tidak means "no" or "not."

bisa means "can."

For example:

1. *Saya sedang mencoba untuk menghilangkan noda di baju ini tapi tidak bisa.*
"I'm trying to remove the stain on these clothes, but have been unsuccessful."

Asking for advice

1. ***Apa yang harus saya lakukan?***
"What should I do?"

Apa means "what."

yang means "that," "which," whose" etc.

harus means "must" or "should."

lakukan means "to do."

Literally this is "What that must I do?"

1. ***Menurut kamu, saya harus berbuat apa?***
"In your opinion, what should I do?"

Menurut means "according to."

kamu means "you" in informal way.

saya means "I" or "me" in a formal way.

harus means "must" or "should."

berbuat means "to do."

apa means "what."

Literally this is "According to you, I should do what?"

1. ***Kalau kamu jadi saya, apa yang akan kamu lakukan?***
"If you were me, what would you do?"

Kalau means "if" or "when."

kamu means "you" in an informal way.

jadi means "to become."

saya means "I" or "me" in formal way.

apa means "what."

yang means "that," "which," whose" etc.

akan means "will" or "would."

kamu means "you" in informal way.

lakukan means "to do."

Literally this is "If you become me, what that will you do?"

Giving advice

1. *Kalau saya jadi kamu, saya akan...*
"If I were you, I'd..."
2. *Kamu seharusnya...*
"You should..."
3. *Saya sarankan kamu...*
"I advise you..."
4. *Kamu lebih baik...*
"You'd better..."
5. *Kenapa kamu tidak...?*
"Why don't you ...?"
6. *Mungkin ide yang bagus untuk ...*
"It might be a good idea to..."
7. *Apakah kamu sudah coba untuk...*
"Have you tried to...?"

For example:

1. *Kalau saya jadi kamu, saya akan mengembalikannya.*
"If I were you, I'd return it."
2. *Kamu seharusnya lihat manual pengguna.*
"You should look at the manual."
3. *Saya sarankan kamu untuk menyalakan ulang.*
"I advise you to restart it."

4. *Kamu lebih baik tanya orang lain yang lebih paham.*
"You'd better ask someone else who understands it better."
5. *Kenapa kamu tidak hubungi layanan konsumen?*
"Why don't you contact customer service?"
6. *Mungkin ide yang bagus untuk mengganti baterainya.*
"It might be a good idea to change the battery."
7. *Apakah kamu sudah coba untuk memeriksa kabelnya?*
"Have you tried to check the cable?"

If you don't have any idea how to solve the problem, decline to give advice by saying:

1. ***Saya tidak tahu harus kasih saran apa.***
"I don't know what to advise."

Saya means "I" or "me" in a formal situation.

tidak means "no" or "not."

tahu means "to know."

harus means "must" or "should."

kasih means "to give" (in an informal way).

saran means "advice."

apa means "what."

Literally "I not know should give advice what."

1. ***Saya berharap bisa membantu, tetapi saya tidak bisa.***
"I wish I could help, but I cannot."

Saya means "I" or "me" in a formal situation.

berharap means "to hope" or "to wish."

bisa means "can" or "could."

membantu means "to help."

tetapi means "but."

Saya means "I" or "me" in a formal situation.

tidak means "no" or "not."

bisa means "able," "can," or "could."

Literally it is "I wish can help, but I not able."

1. ***Maaf saya tidak bisa membantu kamu.***
"Sorry, I cannot help you."

Maaf means "sorry."

saya means "I" or "me" in a formal situation.

tidak means "no" or "not."

bisa means "able," "can," or "could."

membantu means "to help."

kamu means "you" in an informal way.

Literally it's "Sorry I not able help you."

Sample Sentences

1. *Menurut kamu, saya harus berbuat apa?*
"In your opinion, what should I do?"
2. *Maaf saya tidak bisa membantu kamu.*
"Sorry, I cannot help you."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Indonesia is the third largest group of Facebook mobile phone users, the highest in southeast asia. Besides Facebook, Indonesians also love connecting with friends and relatives using other social media such as Twitter, Instagram, and Path.

Therefore, more and more entrepreneurs are using social media as a sales platform. The things they are selling range from clothing, handbags, handmade goods, toys, to Indonesian desserts and snacks.

Facebook used to be a very popular media for doing this, but these days more people are switching to Instagram as it is simpler and easier to showcase the goods and sell them.

Other than social media, forums and classified ad websites like Kaskus FJB and OLX are also popular, although there are some complaints about being scammed by sellers in these forums.

Buyers and sellers communicate through blackberries, Line, or Whatsapp. It is considered not very secure to use a credit card for online shopping in Indonesia and there are no regulations to protect buyers, so bank transfer is the most common form of payment. For delivery services, JNE YES (*Yakin Esok Sampai*) and TIKI ONS (One Night Service) are popular one night delivery services.

Whether you are buying goods from Instagram or a buying and selling forum, it is important to always check seller feedback and browse through their past transaction history.

Useful expression:

1. *forum jual beli*
"buying and selling forum"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #19

Avoiding Traffic Jams in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 12 Cultural Insight

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INDONESIAN

1. Sari: Pulang yuk, sudah mulai gelap nih.
2. Putra: Eh, jangan sekarang! Kalau kita pulang sekarang, kita akan terjebak macet. Tadi kan kamu lihat sendiri info lalu lintas di TV, jalan tol balik menuju ke Jakarta lagi macet banget.
3. Sari: Ya ampun... Jadi kita harus pulang jam berapa, dong?
4. Putra: Paling enggak setelah jam 10, jadi sudah tidak terlalu macet.
5. Sari: Hah? Kalau kita berangkat jam 10, bisa-bisa sampai rumah jam 2 pagi, loh.
6. Putra: Habisnya gimana dong? Oh, tadi sih mereka sempat menawarkan kita untuk menginap.
7. Sari: Yah, kita kan enggak bawa baju ganti. Kalau menurut aku, mendingan kita berangkat saja dari sekarang, terus sebelum masuk jalan tol, kita cari makan malam dulu di perjalanan. Lagipula ini kan sudah waktunya makan malam.
8. Putra: Iya yah benar juga. Jadi kita bisa makan sembari menunggu macetnya reda.

ENGLISH

1. Sari: Let's go back. It's starting to get dark.

CONT'D OVER

2. Putra: Hey, not now! If we leave now, we'll be stuck in traffic. You saw the traffic info on TV earlier yourself, right? The highway back towards Jakarta is a massive traffic jam.
3. Sari: Oh no... So what time should we go back, then?
4. Putra: At least after ten p.m., so it won't be too jammed.
5. Sari: What? If we leave at ten, we might get home at two in the morning, you know.
6. Putra: Then what can we do? Oh, earlier they offered to let us stay.
7. Sari: Too bad we didn't bring a change of clothes. I'd say we better just leave now. Then before we get on the highway let's look for dinner on the way. Besides, it's already dinner time.
8. Putra: Yeah, you're right. That way we can eat while waiting for the traffic jam to clear up.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
menawarkan	to offer	verb – trans.
sembari	whilst, while	adverb, particle
sempat	to have an opportunity, to have a chance	verb
lagipula	besides	conjunction
macet	traffic jam	noun
menginap	to stay overnight	Verb

gelap	dark	adjective
jalan	road	noun
bisa	can, be able to	verb
sampai	to arrive	verb, preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Dia menawarkan saya untuk menginap di rumahnya.</p> <p>"He offered me to stay overnight in his house."</p>	<p>Saat lampu merah menyala, banyak pedagang yang berkeliaran di jalan - jalan untuk menawarkan dagangannya.</p> <p>"When the traffic light turns red, many street traders run down the street offering goods."</p>
<p>Dia makan sembari bekerja.</p> <p>"He eats while working."</p>	<p>Dia sempat menelepon saya saat mengunjungi Jakarta.</p> <p>"He had called me during his visiting to Jakarta."</p>
<p>Saya sempat bicara dengannya panjang lebar.</p> <p>"I had the chance to have a long talk with her."</p>	<p>Dia sangat sibuk, lagipula dia tidak mengenalmu.</p> <p>"He's very busy, besides he barely knows you."</p>
<p>Di jam sibuk, macet merupakan hal yang umum yang terjadi di Jakarta.</p> <p>"In rush hour, traffic jams are a common thing that happens in Jakarta."</p>	<p>Saya mau menginap di hotel yang bagus, tapi saya tidak punya uang.</p> <p>"I wanted to stay at a nice hotel, but I had no money."</p>

<p>Ketika saya masih kecil, saya harus meminta izin kepada ibu saya untuk menginap di rumah teman.</p> <p>"When I was a child, I always had to ask my mother first if I could stay at my friends' places."</p>	<p>Restoran ini terlalu gelap, saya tidak bisa membaca menu.</p> <p>"This restaurant is too dark, I cannot read the menu."</p>
<p>Gelap sekali di sini.</p> <p>"It's very dark in here."</p>	<p>Sangat gelap di malam hari.</p> <p>"It is very dark at night."</p>
<p>Ada es di jalan.</p> <p>"There is ice on the road."</p>	<p>Bisakah kamu tolong tutup jendela itu?</p> <p>"Can you close that window, please?"</p>
<p>Bisa makan sambal?</p> <p>"Can you eat chili sauce?"</p>	<p>Sampai jumpa lagi!</p> <p>"Until we meet again!"</p>
<p>sampai di sekolah</p> <p>"arrive at school"</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

bisa-bisa "may," "might," "possibly"

Bisa means "to be able," "can," or "could." When it's repeated, it means "possibly," "may," or "might."

This expression is usually used in informal situations. In formal situations, there is *kemungkinan*. *Kemungkinan* consists of the confix *ke - an* and the root word *mungkin*. The confix *ke - an* in this case forms a noun that indicates the condition of the root word. The root word *mungkin* means "maybe," "probably," or "possibly." So *kemungkinan* means "possibility," "probability," or "likelihood."

For example:

1. *Sudah lama dia tidak menelepon aku, bisa-bisa dia masih marah.*
"It's been a long time and she hasn't called me, maybe she's still mad at me."

***jalan tol* "toll road"**

Jalan means "road" or "street" and *tol* is "toll."

Jalan tol can be used in any situations. There is another name referring to a toll road, *jalan bebas hambatan*, which translates as "freeway." *Jalan* means "road" or "street," *bebas* means "free" and *hambatan* means "obstacle" or "hindrance." So all together is it "road free (of) hindrance."

For example:

1. *Jalan tol Slipi terlihat lebih macet dibandingkan jalan biasa.*
"The Slipi toll road looks more jammed than the regular road."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Using More Natural and Useful Phrases for an Informal Discussion

Habisnya gimana dong? Oh, tadi sih mereka sempat menawarkan kita untuk menginap.
"Then what can we do? Oh, earlier they offered to let us stay."

In this lesson we are going to learn about the phrases used in informal discussions.

Phrases For Sharing Your Thoughts/Opinions

Kalau menurut aku...

"In my opinion..."

Kalau means "if" or "when."

menurut means "according to."

aku means "I" or "me" in an informal situation.

Literally, it is "If according to me..."

For example:

1. *Kalau menurut aku desain ini terlalu sederhana.*
"In my opinion, this design is too simple."
2. *Kalau menurut aku, lokasi ini kurang strategis.*
"In my opinion, this location is not very strategic."
3. *Kalau menurut aku, kita perlu memperbaiki pencahayaan di sini.*
"In my opinion, we need to fix the lighting in here."

Sejauh yang aku tahu...

"As far as I know..."

Sejauh consists of the prefix *se-*, which has several functions, but in this case mean "as" or "throughout." The root word *jauh* means "far." So *sejauh* means "as far."

yang means "that," "whom," "whose," etc.

aku means "I" or "me" in an informal situation.

tahu means "to know."

Literally it is "As far that I know..."

For example:

1. *Sejauh yang aku tahu dia tidak suka warna yang gelap.*
"As far as I know, she doesn't like dark colors."
2. *Sejauh yang aku tahu kita sudah kehabisan waktu.*
"As far as I know, we are running out of time."
3. *Sejauh yang saya tahu, dia tidak bisa diandalkan.*
"As far as I know, he is unreliable."

Aku tidak percaya kalau...

"I don't believe that..."

Aku means "I" or "me" in an informal situation.

tidak means "no" or "not."

percaya means "to believe."

kalau means "if" or "when."

Literally it is "I not believe if..."

For example:

1. *Aku tidak percaya bahwa ini adalah solusinya.*
"I don't believe that this is the solution."
2. *Aku tidak percaya kalau dia bisa melakukan hal itu.*
"I don't believe that he can do that."
3. *Aku tidak percaya kalau tempat ini bisa terjual secepat itu.*
"I don't believe that this place can be sold that fast."

Kalau kamu mau aku jujur...

"If you want me to be honest..."

Kalau means "if" or "when."

kamu means "you" in an informal way.

mau means "want."

aku means "I" or "me" in an informal situation.

jujur means "honest."

Literally it is "If you want me honest..."

For example:

1. *Kalau kamu mau aku jujur, ini bukan selera saya.*
"If you want me to be honest, this is not my taste."
2. *Kalau kamu mau aku jujur, saya tidak suka hasilnya.*
"If you want me to be honest, I don't like the result."
3. *Kalau kamu mau aku jujur saya tidak puas dengan pelayanan mereka.*
"If you want me to be honest, I'm not satisfied with their service."

Phrases to Use When You Agree or Disagree

Aku setuju banget...

"I totally agree..."

Aku means "I" or "me" in an informal situation.

setuju means "agree."

banget means "very" or "so" in colloquial Indonesian.

Literally it is "I agree very."

For example:

1. *Aku setuju banget sama apa kata kamu.*
"I totally agree with what you said."

Aku enggak setuju banget...

"I don't agree at all..."

Aku means "I" or "me" in an informal situation.

enggak means "no" or "not" in colloquial Indonesian.

setuju means "agree."

banget means "very" or "so" in colloquial Indonesian.

Literally it is "I not agree very."

For example:

1. *Aku engga setuju banget sama apa yang dia bilang.*
"I don't agree at all with what he said."

Aku sependapat sama...

"I have the same opinion as..."

Aku means "I" or "me" in an informal situation.

sependapat consists of the prefix *se-*, which in this case means one item or a unit, and the root word *pendapat* means "opinion," so *sependapat* means "one opinion" to indicate that you and the other person have the same opinion.

sama in colloquial Indonesian means "at" or "with."

Literally it is "I one opinion with..."

For example:

1. *Aku sependapat sama adik perempuan kamu.*
"I have the same opinion as your younger sister."

Enggak bisa begitu.

"(You) can't do that."/"That's not possible."

Enggak means "no" or "not" in colloquial Indonesian.

bisa means "able," "can," or "could."

Enggak bisa together means "cannot."

begitu means "like that" or "so."

Literally it is "Cannot like that."

For example:

1. *Enggak bisa begitu, kan ada peraturannya.*
"That's not possible, there are rules to obey."

Phrases to Ask for Clarification

Maksudnya gimana?

"What do you mean?"

Maksudnya consists of the root word *maksud* meaning "intention" or "point" and the suffix *-nya* meaning "the," so *maksudnya* means "the point" or "the intention."

gimana is used in colloquial Indonesian and it comes from the word *bagaimana* meaning "how."

Literally it is "The point how?"

For example:

1. *Maksudnya gimana? aku kurang ngerti.*
"What do you mean? I don't quite get it."

Habisnya gimana?

"Then what can we do?"

Habisnya consists of the root word *habis* meaning "finished" or "end" and the suffix *-nya*. *Habisnya* is used in colloquial Indonesian and can be translated as "in the end."

gimana is used in colloquial Indonesian and it comes from the word *bagaimana* meaning "how."

Literally it is "In the end, how?"

This phrase is usually said after the other party opposes your opinion, but at the same time, you don't have any better ideas.

For example:

1. *Habisnya gimana? saya tidak punya ide lagi.*
"Then what can we do? I don't have any more ideas."

Phrase to Continue the Discussion

Kita sudah sampai mana?

"Where were we?"

Kita means "we" or "us."

sudah means "already."

sampai means "to reach" or "to arrive."

mana means "where."

Literally it is "We already reach where?"

Sample Sentences

1. *Aku setuju banget sama pendapat kamu.*
"I totally agree with your opinion."
2. *Kalau menurut aku lebih baik kita pilih yang ini.*
"In my opinion it's better to choose this one."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What causes traffic jams in Jakarta?

Jakarta received the dubious honor of city with the worst traffic congestion in the world from the motor oil maker Castrol, and it topped the list of 78 cities and regions around the world

(while Surabaya ranked fourth). Traffic jams are the worst thing about living in Jakarta.

Besides the number of private vehicles and public transportation that exceeds the total road area, there are too many kinds of road transportation available. From *ojek* "motor taxi," *angkot* "minivan," *Bajaj* "auto rickshaw," *Transjakarta* bus, and also *Metromini*, there are *Kopaja* (mini buses) that are famous for driving and stopping recklessly on the road.

Jakarta does not yet have any rail-based transportation system such as Singapore's MRT. The trains available are only intercity. Therefore, people in Jakarta depend on road transportation.

High urbanization rates, a lack of footbridges or tunnel crossings, undisciplined road users, and poor urban development are also some of the factors that contribute to traffic jams in Jakarta.

Useful expression:

1. *kemacetan* (*macet* in colloquial speech)
"traffic jam"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #20

What's the Best Souvenir from Indonesia?

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

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INDONESIAN

1. Lisa: Mas, saya mau bertanya. Saya sedang mencari teh melati untuk oleh-oleh. Nah, ini ada yang mereknya sama tetapi harganya berbeda. Apakah perbedaan dari kedua teh melati ini?
2. Staff member: Pada dasarnya, kedua teh ini sama saja. Hanya saja yang satu ini berbentuk teh celup dan dikemas satu-persatu dalam kantong kertas untuk menjaga kesegarannya.
3. Staff member: Dan yang satunya lagi, teh melatinya dalam bentuk daun teh yang seluruhnya dikemas dalam kantong aluminium.
4. Lisa: Oh begitu. Dari segi rasanya bagaimana?
5. Staff member: Yang dalam bentuk daun teh, rasa dan aromanya lebih pekat dibandingkan dengan teh celup.
6. Staff member: Kalau dari segi harganya, teh celup sedikit lebih mahal karena kemasannya yang lebih praktis. Sedangkan yang berbentuk daun teh kurang praktis karena Anda perlu menggunakan saringan teh atau poci untuk menyeduhnya.
7. Lisa: Menurut mas, yang mana yang lebih cocok sebagai oleh-oleh?
8. Staff member: Kedua-duanya cocok sebagai oleh-oleh. Tetapi lebih aman untuk memberikan dalam bentuk teh celup, kalau saja orangnya tidak memiliki saringan atau poci teh.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Lisa: Sir, I'd like to ask something. I'm looking for jasmine tea as a souvenir. Well, right here there are two of the same brand but with different prices. What's the difference between these two?
2. Staff member: Basically, these two teas are the same. Only this one is in the form of tea bags packaged individually in paper pockets to preserve their freshness.
3. Staff member: And in the other one, the jasmine tea is in the form of whole tea leaves packed in an aluminium bag.
4. Lisa: Oh I see. How are they in terms of flavor?
5. Staff member: With the tea leaves, their flavor and aroma are stronger than the tea bags.
6. Staff member: If you're thinking in terms of price, tea bags are more expensive because of the practical packaging. The tea in leaf form is less practical because you'll need a tea strainer or a teapot to brew it.
7. Lisa: In your opinion, which is more suitable as a souvenir?
8. Staff member: Both of them are suitable as a souvenir. But it's safer to give tea bags, in case the person doesn't have a strainer or tea pot.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
daun	leaf	noun
bentuk	shape, form	noun
rasa	to feel, taste, flavor, feel	verb, noun

praktis	practical	adjective
seduh	to brew	verb
cocok	suit	adjective
kemasan	packaging	noun
pekat	strong, concentrated	adjective
oleh-oleh	souvenir	noun
kantong	pocket, sac	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Daun-daun sedang berguguran. "The leaves are falling."	Daun ini bentuknya seperti hati. "This leaf is shaped like a heart."
Nasi tumpeng memiliki bentuk kerucut. "Tumpeng rice has a cone shape."	Bagaimana rasa minuman ini? "How's this drink taste like?"
Tas ini sangat praktis untuk berbelanja. "This bag is very practical for shopping."	Seduh teh ini selama 3 sampai 5 menit. "Brew this tea for 3 to 5 minutes."
Baju katun cocok dipakai pada saat musim panas "Cotton clothes are best to wear in the hot summer season."	Kemasan ini dibuat dari kertas yang didaur ulang. "This packaging is made of recycled papers."
Kopi ini rasanya sangat pekat. "The taste of this coffee is very strong."	Dia membeli banyak kue nanas sebagai oleh-oleh untuk teman-teman kerjanya. "He bought a lot of pineapple cakes as souvenir to his co-workers."

Karcisnya berada di kantong saya. "The ticket is in my pocket."	Ponsel saya ada di dalam kantong. "My phone is in my pocket."
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VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***menurut mas* "according to you (brother)"**

menurut means "according to" and *mas* is a kinship term for an unmarried man or brother. It is equal to "bro," "mate," or "buddy." All together, this means something like "according to you (brother)" or "based on (brother's) opinion."

This is used in formal situations. In informal situations, we don't need to use kinship terms like this, and just say *kamu*, "you," in an informal way. For an unmarried woman or sister, we have *mbak*. So if you want to ask an opinion of an unmarried woman, it is *menurut mbak*.

For married women we say *ibu* and for married men it is *bapak*.

***hanya saja* "it's just" "only that"**

Hanya means "only" or "just." *Saja* means "only." Together they mean "it's just that," or "only that."

This is used in a formal situation when stating an exception.

For example:

1. *Dua-duanya bagus, hanya saja yang ini lebih mahal.*
 "Both of these are nice, it's just that this one is more expensive."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Comparing Two Products

Yang dalam bentuk daun teh, rasa dan aromanya lebih pekat dibandingkan dengan teh celup.

"For the tea leaves, their flavor and aroma are stronger than the tea bags."

Comparing Two Products

To compare two things that are equal in character or quality in Indonesian

we can use the prefix *se-* + adjective.

The prefix *se-* means having the same level or degree, just like "as... as."

For example:

1. *Laptop saya sebesar laptop kamu.*
"My laptop is as big as yours."
2. *Masakan ibu saya seenak masakan di restoran.*
"My mom's cooking is as delicious as restaurant food."

Adjective Root Word	Meaning	Prefix <i>se-</i> + Adjective Root Word	English
<i>panjang</i>	"long, far"	<i>sepanjang</i>	"as long as, as far as"
<i>pendek</i>	"short"	<i>sependek</i>	"as short as"
<i>mahal</i>	"expensive"	<i>semahal</i>	"as expensive as"
<i>bagus</i>	"good, nice"	<i>sebagus</i>	"as good as"
<i>pintar</i>	"smart, clever"	<i>sepintar</i>	"as smart as"
<i>baik</i>	"good, kind"	<i>sebaik</i>	"as kind as, as good as"
<i>cepat</i>	"fast, quick"	<i>secepat</i>	"as fast as"

or alternatively, *sama* + adjective + suffix *-nya*.

Sama means "same" and the suffix *-nya* here means "the."

For example:

1. *Sepatu saya sama mahal nya dengan sepatu kamu.*
Literally it is "Shoes me same the expensiveness with shoes you."
"My shoes are as expensive as your shoes."
2. *Kakak laki-laki saya sama tingginya dengan kamu.*
Literally it is "Older brother me same the height with you."
"My older brother is as tall as you."

When comparing two things that are not equal in character or quality,

we can use: *tidak* + prefix *se-* + adjective.

Tidak means "no" or "not."

For example:

1. *Teman saya tidak sebanyak teman dia.*
"I don't have as many friends as she does."
2. *Tas ini tidak sebagus tas yang saya beli kemarin.*
"This bag is not as nice as the bag I bought yesterday."

Or we can also use *lebih* + adjective + *daripada*.

Lebih means "more" and *daripada* means "than."

For example:

1. *Kakak laki-laki saya lebih pandai daripada saya.*
"My older brother is more clever than me."
2. *Rambut saya lebih panjang daripada rambut ibu saya.*
"My hair is longer than my mom's hair."

Alternatively, we can also use *kurang* + adjective + *dibandingkan*.

Kurang means "less" and *dibandingkan* means "to be compared." This will make the comparison sound more subtle than using *lebih*.

For example:

1. *Saya kurang pandai dibandingkan kakak laki-laki saya.*
"I'm less clever when compared to my older brother."
2. *Rambut ibu saya kurang panjang dibandingkan rambut saya.*
"My mom's hair is shorter (less long) when compared to my hair."

We can also add a specific aspect when comparing two things by using *dari segi* + noun.

For example:

1. *Kalau dari segi kualitas, beras ini lebih baik daripada yang itu.*
"If in terms of quality, this rice is better than that rice."
2. *Ditinjau dari segi harga, mobil listrik lebih mahal daripada mobil berbahan bakar bensin.*
"In terms of price, an electric car is more expensive than a gas-powered car."

Sample Sentences

1. *Tas saya sebesar tas kamu.*
"My bag is as big as yours."
2. *Adik perempuan saya lebih rajin daripada saya.*
"My younger sister is more hard working than me."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

How Popular is Jasmine Tea in Indonesia?

Jasmine tea is the most popular drink in Indonesia and comes with most meals served, from *kaki lima* (street vendors) to restaurants. It is usually served in beer mugs or glasses, sweet or unsweetened, hot or cold.

The famous *teh botol* ("sweet jasmine tea") which is the best-selling beverage in Indonesia, is also available on every street corner. For Indonesians, *teh botol* is very addictive.

Indonesian jasmine tea is thicker in taste, aroma and color compared to the original Chinese tea, and it also leaves an astringent aftertaste.

These differences are due to the tropical climate in Indonesia, which produces quality black tea and different jasmine flowers.

Useful expression:

1. *teh melati*
"jasmine tea"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #21

Getting Some Good News in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 10 Cultural Insight

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INDONESIAN

1. Sari: Oh iya, tadi pagi si Diana dan David mengontak aku. Katanya mereka akan datang berkunjung dari Kanada bulan depan.
2. Putra: Hah! Serius? Akhirnya datang juga... Berapa lama mereka akan datang?
3. Sari: Katanya sih 10 hari. Terus dia tanya, ada hotel apa yang dekat sama rumah kita. Aku cuma bilang kalau enggak Hotel Pullman ya Hotel Ciputra.
4. Putra: Loh, kenapa kamu enggak tawarkan untuk menginap di sini saja?
5. Sari: Iya sudah aku tawarkan, tapi Diana bilang mau menginap di hotel saja, dia takut ganggu kita soalnya kali ini anak-anaknya juga ikut.
6. Putra: Masa? Si Emma dan Ben juga dibawa? Aduh, aku jadi enggak sabar ingin cepat-cepat ketemu!

ENGLISH

1. Sari: Oh yes, this morning Diana and David contacted me. They said they will come to visit from Canada next month.
2. Putra: Huh? Seriously? They're finally coming... How long will they come for?
3. Sari: They said for ten days. Then she asked me which hotel is closer to our house. I only said that if it's not the Pullman Hotel, then the Ciputra Hotel.

CONT'D OVER

4. Putra: What? Why didn't you just offer to let them stay here?
5. Sari: Yeah, I've offered, but Diana said she wants to stay at the hotel instead. She's afraid of bothering us since the kids will come along this time.
6. Putra: Really? They'll bring Emma and Ben along too? Gosh, now I can't wait to see them soon!

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
berkunjung	to visit	verb
kata	word	noun
tawarkan	to offer	verb
ganggu	to disturb, to bother	verb
ikut	to follow, to join, to go along	verb
takut	scared	adjective
jadi	to become, to happen	verb
mengontak	to contact	verb
anak	child	noun
cepat	fast, quick	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Saya sedang berkunjung ke Blue Mountain.</p> <p>"I am visiting Blue Mountain."</p>	<p>Saya berkunjung kemarin.</p> <p>"I visited yesterday."</p>
--	--

<p>Saya akan mengucapkan sebuah kata dan Anda harus mengulangnya dalam Bahasa Inggris.</p> <p>"I will say a word, and you will repeat it in English."</p>	<p>Tolong tawarkan mereka minum.</p> <p>"Please offer them something to drink."</p>
<p>Jangan ganggu, dia sedang belajar.</p> <p>"Don't disturb, she is studying."</p>	<p>Ramalan cuaca mengatakan bahwa akan turun hujan, diikuti dengan hujan salju lebat pada beberapa jam mendatang.</p> <p>"The forecast said there will be rain, followed by heavy snow during the next few hours."</p>
<p>Saya mau ikut.</p> <p>"I want to come along."</p>	<p>Wanita yang ketakutan itu sedang melindungi bayinya.</p> <p>"The scared woman is protecting her baby."</p>
<p>Saya jadi khawatir akan keadaannya.</p> <p>"I became worried about his condition."</p>	<p>Saya sedang mengontak kolega saya.</p> <p>"I'm contacting my colleague."</p>
<p>Anak laki-laki itu sayang sekali kepada ibunya.</p> <p>"That boy loves his mother so much."</p>	<p>Saya ingin memiliki banyak anak.</p> <p>"I want to have many children."</p>
<p>Anak itu lucu.</p> <p>"That child is cute."</p>	<p>Dia berlari terlalu cepat.</p> <p>"He ran too fast."</p>
<p>Waktu berlalu dengan cepat.</p> <p>"The time passed quickly."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***katanya* "he says," "she says," "they say," "it says," "someone says"**

Katanya consists of the root word *kata* meaning "word" and the suffix *nya* meaning "the," "his," "her," "its" etc. Together they mean something like "his/her word (is)."

This can be used in any situation.

For example:

1. *Katanya dia akan datang sebentar lagi.*
"She said that she will come shortly."

***cepat-cepat* "hastily"**

Cepat means "fast" or "quick." When it is repeated, it means "hastily," "hurriedly," or "quickly."

This can be used in any situation, especially in informal situations. In more formal situations, there are *tergesa-gesa* and *terburu-buru*. *Tergesa-gesa* and *terburu-buru* mean "hastily," "hurriedly," or "quickly" but they are also used to describe someone who is busy or in a rush.

For example:

1. *Dia cepat-cepat menelepon polisi.*
"He quickly called the police."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Responding to Surprising News

Hah! Serius? Akhirnya datang juga... Berapa lama mereka akan datang?

"Huh! Seriously? They're finally coming... How long will they come for?"

In Indonesian, there are many interjections used when responding to surprising news. In this lesson we are going to learn about how to express your emotions with interjections and some common expressions when responding to surprising news. Some of them are colloquial expressions, so they can sound pretty harsh if you are not careful with how you use them or who you say them to.

Yang benar! (Yang bener! for less formal uses)

"For real!" or "Are you serious?"

This expression is used when something that you heard is rather hard to believe or too good to be true.

We can also use it as a question: *Yang benar?* or *Yang bener?* "For real?"

Yang benar is similar to *masa*. *Masa* is usually translated as "really!" or "really?" But it also can be translated as "For real!" or "Are you serious?"

For example:

Yang benar! Siapa yang bilang begitu?

"For real! Who said that?"

Yang means "that," "whom," "whose," etc.

benar means "true," "correct," or "right."

Yang benar is like saying "Is that right?," "tell me the truth!," or "seriously?"

Siapa means "who."

yang again means "that," "whom," "whose," etc.

bilang means "to say."

begitu means "like that" or "so."

Siapa yang bilang begitu literally means "Who that say so?"

Akhirnya!

"Finally!"

This expression is used when you hear of something that you have been expecting to happen.

For example:

Akhirnya! Aku kira kamu sudah menyerah. "Finally! I thought you had given up already!"

Akhirnya consists of the root word *akhir* which means "end," "finish," or "final," and the suffix *-nya* meaning "the." All together *akhinya* means "(at) the end."

Aku is the informal "I" or "me."

kira means "guess" or "think."

kamu is the informal "you."

sudah means "already," and *menyerah* means "to give up."

Literally it is "I think you already give up."

Akhirnya! kamu potong rambut juga!

"Finally! you cut your hair!"

Akhirnya consists of the root word *akhir* which means "end," "finish," or "final," and the suffix -*nya* meaning "the." All together *akhinya* means "(at) the end."

kamu is the informal "you."

potong means "to cut."

rambut means "hair."

juga here is just to emphasize *akhirnya* "finally."

Literally this is "Finally you cut hair!"

Alhamdulillah.

"Thank God!"

This is a very famous expression of gratitude that comes from an Arabic phrase which means "Praise to God" or "Thanks be to God."

For example:

Alhamdulillah! Selamat atas kelulusan kamu. "Thank God! Congratulations on your graduation!"

Selamat means "congratulations."

atas means "on" or "over."

kelulusan means "graduation."

kamu is the informal "you."

Literally it is "Thank God! Congratulations on graduation your."

Syukur.

"Thank goodness!"

Similar to *Alhamdulillah*, *syukur* is an expression of gratitude, and also statement of happiness or relief.

For example:

Syukur kamu tidak apa-apa. "Thank goodness, you are alright!"

Kamu is the informal "you."

tidak means "no" or "not."

apa-apa is reduplicated from *apa*, "what." When it is repeated it means "anything."

Aduh

"Ouch" "Oh no" "Gosh" "Wow"

Aduh can be translated as many things, and is used in responding to bad or good news depending on the context.

For example:

Aduh, jadi apa rencana kamu selanjutnya? "Oh no, so what's your next plan?"

Jadi means "so."

apa means "what."

rencana means "plan."

kamu is the informal "you."

selanjutnya means "the next."

Aduh, aku senang mendengarnya. "Gosh, I'm happy to hear that."

Aku is the informal "I" or "me."

senang means "happy."

mendengarnya means "to hear that" or "to hear it."

Next we have,

Buset!

Astaga!

Alamak!

Gila! (*Gile!* for less formal uses)

They all can be translated as "Gosh!," "Gee!," "Geez!" or "Oh my God!."

Buset, *Astaga*, and *Alamak* are interjections to express surprise, but these words don't have actual meanings. *Gila* means "crazy" and *gile* is the colloquial word for "crazy," which is also used to express surprise and disbelief.

For example:

1. *Buset! Dia makan nasi tiga mangkok?* "Geez! He ate three bowls of rice?"

Dia means "he" or "she,"

makan means "to eat."

nasi means "rice."

tiga means "three."

mangkok means "bowl."

2. *Astaga! Aku tidak menyangka harganya semahal itu.* "Geez! I didn't expect the price to be that expensive."

Aku is the informal "I" or "me."

tidak means "no" or "not."

menyangka means "to expect."

harganya means "the price."

semahal means "as expensive as."

itu means "that."

3. *Alamak! Dia bilang apa lagi?* "Oh my God! What else did she say?"

Dia means "he" or she."

bilang means "to say," "to tell."

apa means "what."

lagi means "again" or "more."

4. *Gila! Kamu bikin kue ini sendiri?* "Geez! You made this cake all by yourself?"

Kamu is the informal "you."

bikin means "to make."

kue means "cake."

ini means "this."

sendiri means "own," "self."

Sample Sentences

1. *Astaga! Kenapa kamu melakukan hal itu?*
"Geez! Why did you do that?"
2. *Akhirnya kamu berhasil juga!*
"Finally, nevertheless you succeeded!"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What To See in Jakarta

If you're into shopping, we could just fill the list of things to do in Jakarta with going to the

malls, since Jakarta is filled with many big shopping malls where Indonesian people usually hang out, shop, eat, watch movies, get haircuts and massages, or just window-shop.

Of course you don't want to just do that on vacation, but I will suggest that you visit one of our shopping malls apart from visiting tourist spots, malls such as Plaza Indonesia and Grand Indonesia where you can see some Indonesian designer stores, and Senayan City where you can find many high-end designer shops. It also has a wide choice of food courts and restaurants.

For sightseeing, check out Istiqlal mosque, the largest mosque in Southeast Asia, and Jakarta Cathedral, which is located right in front of Istiqlal Mosque.

Besides Museum Bank Indonesia and the National Museum, there are some new museums which I thought were kind of interesting and unique, which are the *Museum di Tengah Kebun* (Museum in the Middle of the Garden) which houses many valuable archeological artifacts, silverware, and ceramics from around the world. There are also textile museums, which display thousands of fabrics from all over Indonesia including *batik* and *ikat*. This museum also allows you to take a short course about making *Batik*.

The next one is located on the Jakarta Bay, *Pulau Seribu* "Thousand Islands." Some people call it the Maldives of Indonesia. It will take from twenty minutes to three hours depending on which island you are heading to.

But if you are not so interested in visiting the usual tourist spots and malls in Jakarta, there are some tours that will guide you through some real and unseen parts of Jakarta.

Useful expression:

1. *tempat wisata*
"tourist attraction, tourist spot"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #22

What Kind of Car Should You Get in Indonesia?

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 13 Cultural Insight

22

INDONESIAN

1. Putra: Eh, akhir-akhir ini aku lagi berpikir antara mendapatkan sebuah mobil hybrid dan sebuah mobil listrik. Gimana pendapat kamu?
2. Surya: Yah, aku rasa keduanya lebih hemat energi dibandingkan mobil berbahan bakar bensin. Tapi mobil listrik lebih ramah lingkungan daripada mobil hybrid karena tidak menghasilkan asap dan menurunkan emisi gas rumah kaca.
3. Putra: Itu benar tapi aku dengar stasiun pengisian tidak selalu tersedia di pom bensin. Sebenarnya itu salah satu keprihatinan utama aku kalau memiliki sebuah mobil listrik.
4. Surya: Iya aku ngerti maksud kamu tapi stasiun pengisian semakin bertambah jumlahnya di seluruh negeri.
5. Putra: Oh begitu. Jadi akankah kamu memilih mobil listrik daripada mobil hybrid?
6. Surya: Tentu saja. Tapi kemudian pada akhirnya kalau kamu masih skeptis tentang hal itu, pilih saja mobil hybrid untuk amannya.

ENGLISH

1. Putra: Hey, I've been looking for a car lately and been debating between getting a hybrid car and an electric car. What do you think?
2. Surya: Well, I think both are more energy efficient than a gasoline-fueled car. But the electric car is more environmentally friendly than a hybrid car as it doesn't make any smoke and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

CONT'D OVER

3. Putra: That's true but I heard that charging stations are not always available at gas stations. Actually that's one of my main concerns about having an electric car.
4. Surya: Yes, I understand your point, but the number of charging stations is increasing across the country.
5. Putra: I see. So you would choose an electric car over a hybrid car?
6. Surya: Definitely. But in the end if you are still skeptical about it, just choose a hybrid car to be on the safe side.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
emisi	emission	noun
antara	between	noun
hemat	saving, frugal	adjective
bensin	gasoline	noun
keprihatinan	concern	noun
ramah	friendly	adjective
asap	smoke	noun
maksud	intent, point	noun
skeptis	skeptical	adjective
pilih	to choose, to select	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Mobil listrik memiliki emisi CO2 yang rendah.</p> <p>"Electric cars have low CO2 emission."</p>	<p>Dia berdiri di antara orang tua saya.</p> <p>"He is standing between my parents."</p>
<p>Dia terlalu hemat soal makanan.</p> <p>"He is frugal when it comes to buying foods."</p>	<p>Harga bensin naik lagi.</p> <p>"The gasoline price rised up again."</p>
<p>Keprihatinan saya meningkat setelah saya melihat kondisinya.</p> <p>"My concern increased after I saw her condition."</p>	<p>Guru baru kami orangnya sangat ramah.</p> <p>"Our new teacher is a very friendly person."</p>
<p>Asap itu membuat mata saya perih.</p> <p>"That smoke made my eyes sting."</p>	<p>Dia tidak punya maksud buruk terhadap kamu.</p> <p>"He doesn't have bad intentions towards you."</p>
<p>Saya bermaksud untuk melamar pekerjaan di sini.</p> <p>"I intended to apply for a job here."</p>	<p>Saya agak skeptis untuk belanja daring.</p> <p>"I'm a bit skeptical to shop online."</p>
<p>Kenapa kamu tidak pilih yang lebih besar?</p> <p>"Why don't you choose the bigger one?"</p>	<p>Saya mau pilih sesuatu yang belum pernah saya coba.</p> <p>"I would like to choose something I have never tried."</p>
<p>Mengapa kamu memilih warna itu?</p> <p>"Why did you choose that color?"</p>	<p>Tidak ada yang bisa memilihnya untuk kamu, kamu harus melakukannya sendiri.</p> <p>"Nobody can choose for you, you have to do it yourself."</p>

Saya pilih dia karena dia memiliki pengalaman paling banyak tentang pekerjaannya.

"I chose her because she had the most experience for the job."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***pom bensin* "gas station"**

Pom is an abbreviation of *pompa* which means "pump." *Bensin* means "gasoline." All together *pom bensin* means "gasoline pump."

Pom bensin can be used in any situation and is the most popular term for "gas station." The formal name for gas station in Indonesian is SPBU (*Stasiun pengisian bahan bakar*) or "fuel filling station," although in Maluku it is called *stasiun bensin*, "gasoline station."

For example:

1. *Di mana letak pom bensin terdekat?*
"Where is the closest gas station?"

***ramah lingkungan* "environmentally friendly"**

Ramah means "friendly" and *lingkungan* means "environment." All together they mean something like "friendly (to) environment."

This can be used in any situation.

For example:

1. *Gunakanlah tas kain yang ramah lingkungan saat berbelanja.*
"Please use a fabric bag that's environmentally friendly when shopping."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Phrases You Can Use in a Discussion

Itu benar tapi aku dengar stasiun pengisian tidak selalu tersedia di pom bensin.

Sebenarnya itu salah satu keprihatinan utama aku kalau memiliki sebuah mobil listrik.

"That's true but I heard that charging stations are not always available at gas stations. Actually that's one of my main concerns about having an electric car."

In lesson 19, we were learning about phrases used in informal discussion, and in this lesson we are also learning about phrases for discussion, except that now we are going to politely give a different idea or provide consideration after acknowledging the other party's statement. We'll also look at phrases to politely persuade someone.

Saya setuju, tetapi...

This means "I agree, but..."

For example:

Saya setuju, tetapi anggaran kita sangat terbatas.

"I agree, but our budget is very limited."

Saya is the formal "I" or "me."

setuju means "agree."

tetapi means "but."

anggaran means "budget."

kita means "we," "us," or "our."

sangat means "very" or "so."

terbatas means "limited."

Literally, it is "I agree but budget our very limited."

Saya setuju, tetapi saya tidak tahu bagaimana caranya.

"I agree, but I don't know how to do that."

Saya is the formal "I" or "me."

setuju means "agree."

tetapi means "but."

saya is the formal "I" or "me."

tidak means "no" or "not."

tahu means "to know."

bagaimana means "how."

caranya means "the way."

Literally: "I agree, but I not know how the way."

Itu benar, tetapi saya minta maaf untuk mengatakan bahwa...

This means "That's true, but I'm sorry to say that..."

For example:

Itu benar, tetapi saya minta maaf untuk mengatakan bahwa waktu yang diberikan terlalu singkat.

"That's true, but I'm sorry to say that the time given is too short."

Itu means "that."

benar means "correct," "right," or "true."

tetapi means "but."

saya is the formal "I" or "me."

minta means "to request" or "to ask."

maaf means "sorry," "apology," or "pardon."

untuk means "to" or "for."

mengatakan means "to say" or "to tell."

bahwa is a conjunction that means "that."

waktu means "time."

yang means "that," "whom," "whose," etc,

diberikan means "to be given."

terlalu means "too" or "overly."

singkat means "brief" or "short."

Literally it is "That's true, but I ask apology to say that time that given too short."

Itu benar, tetapi saya minta maaf untuk mengatakan bahwa kita akan rugi.

"That's true, but I'm sorry to say that we will have loss."

Itu means "that."

benar means "correct," "right," or "true."

tetapi means "but."

saya is the formal "I" or "me."

minta means "to request" or "to ask."

maaf means "sorry," "apology," or "pardon."

untuk means "to" or "for."

mengatakan means "to say" or "to tell."

bahwa is a conjunction that means "that."

kita means "we" or "us" (the person who is speaking, including the other speaker).

akan means "will."

rugi means "loss."

Literally it is "That true but I ask apology to say that we will loss."

Saya mengerti maksud Anda, tetapi...

This means "I understand your point, but..."

For example:

Saya mengerti maksud Anda, tetapi ada satu masalah.

"I understand your point, but there is one problem."

Saya is the formal "I" or "me."

mengerti means "to understand."

maksud means "intent," "point," or "purpose."

Anda is the formal "you."

tetapi means "but."

ada means "there is," "there are," or "exist."

satu means "one."

masalah means "trouble" or "problem."

Literally it is "I understand point you but there is one problem."

Saya mengerti maksud Anda, tetapi itu tidak mungkin dilakukan saat ini.

"I understand your point, but that's not possible right now."

Saya is the formal "I" or "me."

mengerti means "to understand."

maksud means "intent," "point," or "purpose."

Anda is the formal "you."

tetapi means "but."

itu means "that."

tidak means "no" or "not."

mungkin means "possible."

dilakukan means "to be done."

saat means "moment" or "time."

ini means "this."

Literally this means "I understand point you but that not possible to be done moment this."

Saya merasakan hal yang sama, tetapi...

"I feel the same way, but..."

For example:

Saya merasakan hal yang sama, tetapi kita masih butuh bantuan dia.

"I feel the same way, but we still need his help."

Saya is the formal "I" or "me."

merasakan means "to feel."

hal means "matter," "thing," or "case."

yang here means "that."

sama means "same."

tetapi means "but."

kita means "we" or "us" (the person who is speaking, including the other speaker).

masih means "still."

butuh means "to need."

bantuan means "help."

dia means "he," "his," "she," "her."

Literally this is "I feel thing that same but we still need help his."

Saya merasakan hal yang sama, tetapi kita tidak ada pilihan lain.

"I feel the same way, but we don't have another choice."

Saya is the formal "I" or "me."

merasakan means "to feel."

hal means "matter," "thing" or "case."

yang here means "that."

sama means "same."

tetapi means "but."

kita means "we" or "us" (the person who is speaking, including the other speaker).

tidak means "no" or "not."

ada in here means "to have."

pilihan means "choice."

lain means "other," "another," or "else."

Literally it is "I feel thing that same but we not have choice other."

Phrases to Persuade

Mohon dipertimbangkan lagi.

"Please reconsider."

Mohon means "please" or "to request (politely)."

dipertimbangkan means "to be considered" or "do consider."

lagi means "again."

Literally it is "Please do consider again."

Mohon dipikir-pikir lagi.

"Please think about it again."

Mohon means "please" or "to request (politely)."

dipikir-pikir comes from the root word *pikir*, which means "to think." When it is repeated it means that the action of the root word occurs more than once. It literally can be translated as "do think and think." It has a similar meaning to *dipertimbangkan* which is "to consider" or "do consider."

lagi means "again."

Literally it is "Please do consider again."

Phrases to Interrupt

Mohon maaf jika saya memotong pembicaraan Anda.

"I'm sorry if I interrupted your conversation."

Mohon means "please" or "to request (politely)."

maaf means "sorry," "apology," or "pardon."

jika means "if."

saya means "I" or "me" in a formal way.

memotong means "to cut."

pembicaraan consists of the confix *pem - an* from the *pe - an* group and the root word *bicara* meaning "to speak" or "to talk." The confix *pem - an* creates a noun that indicates the process of the action on the verb root word attached. So *pembicaraan* means "conversation."

Anda is the formal "you."

Literally it is "Please pardon if I cut conversation you."

Sample Sentences

1. *Saya mengerti maksud Anda, tetapi saya tidak bisa melakukannya.*
"I understand your point, but I cannot do it."
2. *Saya setuju, tetapi saya perlu waktu.*
"I agree, but I need time."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Road Conditions in Indonesia and Popular Private Transportation Methods

Indonesia is not the best place to drive and it can be very dangerous, especially in the big cities like Jakarta, Bogor, Bandung, Surabaya, Medan, and many more.

Jakarta has some of the worst traffic, with the average speed of vehicles around 10 to 20 km per hour. Besides narrow roads, unexpected potholes, crazy drivers, buses that change lanes often to reach more passengers, aggressive motorcyclists that come from every direction (sometimes even the opposite direction right next to your car), there are always beggars, buskers, and newspaper and food sellers all coming towards you at the red lights.

That's why motorcycles are extremely popular as a method of transportation in Indonesia. Besides being cheaper than cars, they easily go in between cars in traffic jams, and easily enter narrow streets too. If you are in a rush to get to somewhere, you can actually get a motorcycle taxi (*ojek*) to get to your destination faster. And you need to learn backroads and shortcuts around the city to get to your destination faster or just to avoid traffic jams.

Those who are fortunate enough will own a car instead of a motorcycle. The most popular car type is an MPV (Multi Purpose Vehicle), such as Toyota Avanza, Honda Mobilio, and Toyota Innova, which is compact and comfortable as a family car. Indonesian people choose MPVs that are as comfortable as possible since they have to spend long hours in traffic.

Useful expression:

1. *jalan tikus*
"short cut, rat running (an idiom, literally means rat road)"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #23

Understanding Announcements in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 12 Cultural Insight

23

INDONESIAN

1. Staff member: Selamat datang di stasiun Gambir. Mohon perhatiannya sejenak bagi para calon penumpang kereta Fajar Utama tujuan stasiun Yogyakarta.
2. Staff member: Kereta berada di peron ketiga dan akan berangkat dalam waktu 10 menit.
3. Staff member: Bagi penumpang yang telah memiliki karcis dipersilakan untuk memasuki kereta sesuai dengan nomor gerbong yang tertera pada karcis masing-masing.
4. Staff member: Dan bagi penumpang kereta Pakuan Ekspres yang menuju ke kota Bogor, keberangkatan kereta akan tertunda selama sekitar 30 menit karena ada kesalahan teknis.
5. Staff member: Kami minta maaf atas keterlambatannya.

ENGLISH

1. Staff member: Welcome to Gambir Station. May I have the attention of prospective passengers of the Fajar Utama train bound for Yogyakarta Station for a moment.
2. Staff member: The train is on the third platform and will depart within 10 minutes.
3. Staff member: Passengers who already have a ticket are welcome to enter the train according to the carriage number listed on each ticket.

CONT'D OVER

4. Staff member: And for Pakuan Ekspres train passengers bound for Bogor City, the train departure will be delayed for about 30 minutes due to a technical error.
5. Staff member: We apologize for the delay.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
karcis	ticket	noun
tertera	to be stated, to be listed	verb
perhatian	attention	noun
sejenak	momentary, for a while	noun
penumpang	passenger	noun
keberangkatan	departure	noun
calon	candidate, expectant, prospective, nominee	noun
peron	platform	noun
stasiun	station	noun
menuju	towards, to go toward, to aim	preposition, verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Saya sudah beli dua karcis.</p> <p>"I already bought two tickets."</p>	<p>Tanggal kedaluwarsa tertera di tutup botol.</p> <p>"The expiry date stated on the bottle cap."</p>
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<p>Kasus ini mendapat perhatian dari presiden direktur.</p> <p>"This case has received attention from the CEO."</p>	<p>Dia berpikir untuk sejenak sebelum membelinya.</p> <p>"He thinks for a while before buying it."</p>
<p>Pramugari itu sedang melayani penumpang.</p> <p>"The flight attendant is serving the passenger."</p>	<p>Keberangkatan dijadwalkan pukul 7 malam.</p> <p>"The departure is scheduled at 7 pm."</p>
<p>Bila kamu tidak bisa ingat tanggal keberangkatan, mohon periksa tiketmu sekali lagi.</p> <p>"If you can't remember the departure time, please check your ticket one more time."</p>	<p>Calon pengantin telah tiba di ruang hotel.</p> <p>"The bride-to-be has arrived in the hotel room."</p>
<p>Pria itu sedang menunggu di peron.</p> <p>"The man is waiting on the platform."</p>	<p>Jarak dari stasiun ke rumah kami sekitar dua kilometer.</p> <p>"The distance from the station to our house is about two kilometers."</p>
<p>Anak itu berjalan menuju ibunya.</p> <p>"That child is walking towards her mother."</p>	<p>Jalan menuju ke kantor saya selalu macet.</p> <p>"On the way towards my office there's always a traffic jam."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***mohon perhatiannya* "attention please"**

Mohon means "please" or "to ask" or "to request (politely)," and *perhatiannya* means "the attention."

This is used in formal to very formal situations. For informal situations, we use *minta*, "to ask" or "to request," instead of *mohon*. So it is *minta perhatiannya*, which means "ask for attention."

For example:

1. *Para hadirin, mohon perhatiannya sebentar.*
"Ladies and gentleman, may I have your attention for a while."

***keberangkatan* "departure"**

Keberangkatan consists of the confix *ke - an* which function to form a noun and the root word *berangkat* which means "to depart." So *keberangkatan* means "departure."

Keberangkatan is usually used in formal to very formal situations. For less formal situations we can use *kepergian*, which also consists of the confix *ke - an* and the root word *pergi* meaning "to go." *Kepergian* also means "departure."

For example:

1. *Ayah sedang melihat jadwal keberangkatan kereta api.*
"Father is looking at the train departure schedule."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Transitive and Intransitive Verbs and Understanding Common Phrases in Train Station Announcements

Dan bagi penumpang kereta Pakuan Ekspres yang menuju ke kota Bogor, keberangkatan kereta akan tertunda selama sekitar 30 menit karena ada kesalahan teknis.

"And for Pakuan Ekspres train passengers bound for Bogor City, the train departure will be delayed for about 30 minutes due to a technical error."

In this lesson you are going to learn to understand some common phrases used in train station announcements as well as transitive and intransitive verbs in Indonesian.

Periksalah barang bawaan Anda dan hati-hati melangkah.

"Don't leave your belongings and mind the gap."

Periksalah consists of the root word *periksa* meaning "to check" and the suffix *-lah* which functions to soften the command. So *periksalah* means "please check."

barang means "goods," "stuff," "item," or "baggage."

bawaan consists of root word *bawa*, which means "to bring," and the suffix *-an* which creates a noun. So *bawaan* means something like "brought" or "carried."

Anda is the formal "you."

dan means "and."

hati-hati means "careful."

melangkah means "to step."

Literally this is "Please check baggage carried (by) you, and careful to step."

Perhentian selanjutnya adalah...

"The next stop is..."

Perhentian consists of the affix *per - an*, and the root word *henti* meaning "to stop." The affix *per - an* creates a noun which indicates the result of the action of the root word. So *perhentian* means "stop" or "halt."

selanjutnya means "the next."

adalah means "is" or "are."

Literally it is "Stop the next is..."

Sekarang kita sedang berhenti di lampu merah. Kereta akan berjalan sesaat lagi.

"We are currently stopped at a red light. We will be moving again in a moment."

Sekarang means "now."

kita means "we" or "us."

sedang means "at the moment."

berhenti means "to stop."

di means "at," "in," or "on."

lampu means "light" or "lamp."

merah means "red."

Kereta means "train."

akan means "will."

berjalan means "to walk," "to go," or "to be in motion."

sesaat means "shortly" or "momentarily."

lagi means "again."

Literally it is "Now we at the moment stop on lamp red. Train will be in motion shortly again."

Kami mohon maaf atas keterlambatan perjalanannya.

"We apologize for the delay in the trip."

Kami means "we" or "us."

mohon means "please" or "to ask" or "to request (politely)."

maaf means "sorry."

atas means "over" or "for."

keterlambatan means "delay."

perjalanannya means "the trip" or "the journey."

Literally it is "We ask sorry for delay the journey."

Pastikan Anda memiliki karcis yang sah.

"Ensure that you have a valid ticket."

Pastikan means "to make sure."

Anda is the formal "you."

memiliki means "to have," "to own," or "to possess."

karcis means "ticket."

yang means "that" or "which."

sah means "legal" or "valid."

Literally it is "Make sure you have ticket that valid."

Keberangkatan akan ditunda sampai pemberitahuan yang lebih lanjut.

"The departures will be postponed until further notice."

Keberangkatan means "departure."

akan means "will."

ditunda means "to be delayed."

sampai means "until" or "up to."

pemberitahuan means "notification" or "announcement."

yang means "that" or "which."

lebih means "more."

lanjut means "further."

Literally, it is "Departure will be delayed until announcement that more further."

Intransitive verbs indicate action that is done by someone or something, but the action does not affect anything or anyone. In Indonesian these usually start with the prefix *ber-* verbs, a few of the prefix *me-* verbs, and some plain verbs.

For example:

Indonesian	English	Sample Sentence	Translation
<i>bernyanyi</i>	"to sing"	<i>Dia suka bernyanyi.</i>	"She likes to sing."
<i>bermain</i>	"to play"	<i>Dia sedang bermain bersama temannya.</i>	"She is playing with her friend."

<i>berdiri</i>	"to stand"	<i>Kakak perempuan saya sedang berdiri di sana.</i>	"My older sister is standing over there."
<i>berjalan</i>	"to walk"	<i>Kita sudah berjalan cukup jauh.</i>	"We already walked quite far."
<i>berlibur</i>	"to be on a vacation"	<i>Dia sedang berlibur ke Hawaii.</i>	"He is on vacation to Hawaii."
<i>menangis</i>	"to cry"	<i>Adik perempuan saya menangis di malam hari.</i>	"My younger sister cried at night."
<i>meninggal</i>	"to die, dead"	<i>Kakeknya telah meninggal.</i>	"His grandpa had passed away."
<i>duduk</i>	"to sit"	<i>Dia duduk di sebelah saya.</i>	"He sits next to me."
<i>terbang</i>	"to fly"	<i>Burung itu terbang di langit.</i>	"That bird flies in the sky."
<i>mandi</i>	"to shower, to take a bath"	<i>Dia sedang mandi.</i>	"He is taking a shower."
<i>tidur</i>	to sleep	<i>Ayah sudah tidur.</i>	"Father is already sleeping."

Transitive verbs indicate action that is done to or affects someone or something else besides the one that takes the action.

For transitive verbs, most of the verbs start with the prefix *me-*. The prefix *me-* is for active voice while *di-* is for the passive voice.

Indonesian	English	Sample Sentence	Translation
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<i>membaca</i>	"to read"	<i>Dia sedang membaca buku.</i>	"He is reading a book."
<i>menutup</i>	"to close"	<i>Saya menutup jendela.</i>	"I close the window."
<i>membuka</i>	"to open"	<i>Dia sedang membuka kado.</i>	"She is opening the present."
<i>menonton</i>	"to watch"	<i>Kita sedang menonton TV.</i>	"We are watching the TV."
<i>melihat</i>	"to see, to look"	<i>Mereka sedang melihat pertunjukan.</i>	"They are looking at the show."
<i>mengambil</i>	"to take"	<i>Dia sedang mengambil tasnya.</i>	"She is taking her bag."
<i>mendengar</i>	"to listen"	<i>Saya mendengar lagu itu.</i>	"I listened to that song."

Besides intransitive and transitive verbs, Indonesian verbs also distinguish between accidental and deliberate actions.

For accidental or involuntary actions, the prefix *ter-* verbs are used. By using the prefix *ter-*, we know that usually the action was done by an unidentified person or sometimes by nature.

Indonesian	English	Sample Sentence	Translation
<i>tertawa</i>	"laughed"	<i>Lisa tertawa setelah mendengar ceritanya.</i>	"Lisa laughed after hearing the story."
<i>tertutup</i>	"closed"	<i>Pintu itu tertutup.</i>	"That door is closed."
<i>terkejut</i>	"shocked, surprised"	<i>Saya terkejut melihat dia.</i>	"I was surprised to see him."

<i>terbuka</i>	"opened"	<i>Jendela itu terbuka.</i>	"That window is opened."
<i>tertulis</i>	"written"	<i>Pengumuman tertulis di papan.</i>	"The announcement is written on the board."
<i>terbuat</i>	"made"	<i>Cincin ini terbuat dari emas.</i>	"This ring is made of gold."
<i>tertidur</i>	"to fall asleep"	<i>Dia tertidur di sofa.</i>	"He fell asleep on the couch."

For deliberate actions, the prefix *di-* verbs are used. The prefix *me-* is for active voice while *di-* is for the passive voice.

Indonesian	English	Sample Sentence	Translation
<i>dimakan</i>	"to be eaten"	<i>Kue dimakan oleh kakak.</i>	"The cake is eaten by my brother."
<i>dilihat</i>	"to be seen"	<i>Buku harian saya dilihat teman saya.</i>	"My diary is seen by my friend."
<i>dibaca</i>	"to be read"	<i>Majalah sedang dibaca mereka.</i>	"A magazine is being read by them."
<i>diparkir</i>	"to be parked"	<i>Mobil diparkir di depan rumah.</i>	"The car is parked in front of the house."
<i>dibuka</i>	"to be opened"	<i>Pintu dibuka oleh pelayan.</i>	"The door is opened by the staff."

<i>ditutup</i>	"to be closed"	<i>Toko ditutup jam 8 malam.</i>	"The shop is closed at 8pm."
<i>didengar</i>	"to be heard"	<i>Lagu didengar lewat penyuar kuping.</i>	"The song is heard on headphones."

Sample Sentences

1. *Perhentian selanjutnya adalah stasiun Bogor.*
"The next stop is Bogor station."
2. *Pendaftaran akan ditutup besok.*
"The registration will be closed tomorrow."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Travelling in Java by Train

Most cities on the island of Java are connected by trains. Travelling by trains generally is more expensive than taking the bus, but it is faster and more comfortable. But of course everything is affordable in Indonesia.

For example, the cost of a train from Jakarta to Yogyakarta starts from just six dollars, and the train from Jakarta to Bandung starts at around \$4.50, with the cost depending on class (economy, business, or executive), the date, and the season.

By taking the train you can enjoy the scenery of the countryside along the way more than when taking a flight, which is quite refreshing.

The economy class has two to three person bench seats with a fan, while the business and executive classes are air-conditioned. In economy and business class there will be some sellers who jump into the train to sell their food or snacks.

Useful expression:

1. *perjalanan pulang-pergi*
"round trip"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #24

Talking About Your Family in Indonesia

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- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

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INDONESIAN

1. Lisa: Sebenarnya aku merasa gugup untuk bertemu dengan orang tua kamu. Kalau dilihat dari fotonya, kesannya ayah kamu orangnya keras ya?
2. Surya: Jangan khawatir, ayah saya orangnya baik hati kok. Apalagi kalau sama orang yang baru kenal, dia sopan banget. Tapi kadang-kadang kalau sama anak-anaknya, orangnya suka tidak sabaran dan pemarah.
3. Lisa: Aku sih tidak heran kalau dia pemarah. Kamu kan orangnya memang suka membangkang. Kalau ibu kamu bagaimana orangnya?
4. Surya: Kalau ibuku, orangnya sabar, pendiam dan jarang marah.
5. Lisa: Pantas saja kamu lebih dekat dengan ibu kamu...
6. Surya: Mungkin juga. Oh, selain itu ibuku orangnya pengertian sekali.

ENGLISH

1. Lisa: Actually, I feel nervous about meeting your parents. Judging from the photo, my impression is that your father is strict, isn't he?
2. Surya: Don't worry, my father is kind. Especially to new people, he'll be very polite. But sometimes he can be impatient and ill-tempered with his children.
3. Lisa: I'm not surprised that he's short-tempered since you're quite rebellious. What about your mother? What kind of person is she?

CONT'D OVER

4. Surya: My mother is very patient, reserved, and she rarely gets angry.
5. Lisa: No wonder you are closer to your mother...
6. Surya: Probably. Oh, besides that, my mother is very understanding.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
heran	wonder, amazed, curious	adjective
pemarah	grumpy, ill-tempered	noun
sabar	patient	adjective
keras	hard, rigid, strict	adjective
pendiam	quiet, reserved	noun
baik	fine	stative verb
sopan	polite	adjective
marah	angry	adjective
apalagi	let alone, especially, moreover	adverb
gugup	nervous	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Saya heran kenapa dia tidak datang.</p> <p>"I wonder why he is not coming."</p>	<p>Kakakku orangnya pemarah, aku sering dimarahi.</p> <p>"My brother is a grumpy person, I often get scolded."</p>
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Ibu saya mengajar adik dengan sabar. "My mother is teaching my younger brother patiently."	Suami saya orangnya keras. "My husband is strict."
Jangan berbicara terlalu keras. "Don't talk too loud."	Sejak kecil orangnya sangat pendiam. "Since she was little, she's very quiet."
Saya baik. "I am fine."	Bicaralah dengan sopan. "Please talk politely."
Jangan buat dia marah. "Don't make her angry."	Dia sedang marah terhadap saya. "He's angry with me."
Karena penyakitnya, makan santan saja dia dilarang dokter, apalagi daging merah. "Considering his illness, the doctor told him to never consume coconut milk, let alone red meat, again."	Dia menjadi orang yang gugup saat bertemu dengan orang baru. "He became a nervous person when meeting new people."
Pengusaha yang gugup sedang menunggu wawancara. "The nervous businessman is waiting for the interview."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***tidak sabaran* "impatient"**

Tidak means "no" or "not," *sabaran* is the colloquial form of *sabar* which means "patient."

This is used in informal situations. For formal situation, we say *tidak sabar*.

For example:

1. *Dia sudah tidak sabaran ingin pulang.*
"He is already impatient and wants to go home."

***baik hati* "kind"**

Baik means "good" or "kind." *Hati* means "heart." Together it literally means "kind-hearted" to refer to someone's kind personality.

This is used in formal situations. For informal situations, we normally just say *baik*, and automatically people will know that he/she is referring to the personality trait of the person being discussed.

For example:

1. *Dia adalah seorang ibu yang baik hati.*
"She is a kind mother."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Describing Someone's Characters

Sebenarnya aku merasa gugup untuk bertemu dengan orang tua kamu. Kalau dilihat dari fotonya, kesannya ayah kamu orangnya keras ya?

"Actually, I feel nervous about meeting your parents. Judging from the photo, my impression is that your father is strict, isn't he?"

In this lesson we are going to learn how to describe people's characters through physical appearance and behaviors.

Examples of personality traits

Indonesian	English
<i>pemarah</i>	"grumpy, ill-tempered"
<i>sabar</i>	"patient"

<i>tidak sabaran</i>	"impatient"
<i>pintar, pandai</i>	"clever, smart"
<i>ramah</i>	"friendly"
<i>baik</i>	"kind"
<i>murah hati</i>	"generous"
<i>pendiam</i>	"quiet, reserved"
<i>serius</i>	"serious"
<i>tegas, keras</i>	"strict"
<i>jahat</i>	"evil, malicious"
<i>sombong</i>	"arrogant"
<i>egois</i>	"selfish"
<i>kejam</i>	"cruel"
<i>kasar</i>	"rude"
<i>tabah</i>	"steadfast, courageous"
<i>pemberani</i>	"brave"
<i>pemalu</i>	"shy, timid"
<i>pemalas</i>	"lazy"
<i>penakut</i>	"fainthearted"
<i>cengeng</i>	"whiny, crybaby"
<i>pelit</i>	"stingy"
<i>pemberontak</i>	"rebel"

<i>pengertian</i>	"understanding"
<i>mudah bergaul</i>	"outgoing, easy going"

Examples of physical descriptions:

Indonesian	English
<i>tinggi</i>	"tall"
<i>pendek</i>	"short"
<i>kurus</i>	"skinny, thin"
<i>langsing</i>	"slim"
<i>gemuk</i>	"fat"
<i>(warna kulitnya) putih</i>	"(the skin color) white, fair"
<i>(warna kulitnya) sawo matang</i>	"(the skin color) tanned"
<i>(rambutnya) panjang</i>	"(the hair) long"
<i>(rambutnya) pendek</i>	"(the hair) short"
<i>(rambutnya) cepak</i>	"(the hair) crew cut"
<i>(rambutnya) keriting</i>	"(the hair) curly"
<i>(rambutnya) pirang</i>	"(the hair) blond"

To ask about someone's physical or personality traits, you can start by saying:

Dia orangnya seperti apa?

"What is he/she like?" (Formal)

Dia orangnya kayak apa?

"What is he/she like?" (Informal)

Or

Dia ciri-cirinya seperti apa?

"What are his/her characteristics?" (Formal)

Dia ciri-cirinya kayak apa?

"What are his/her characteristics?" (Informal)

To describe someone's physical or personality traits, you can start by saying:

Dia orangnya...

"He/she is..."

Dia ciri-cirinya...

"His/her characteristics are..."

Dia means "he" or "she."

Orangnya means "the person." *Orangnya* is used when describing someone's physical or personality characteristics. It's like saying "the kind of person that..."

Seperti is a preposition that means "like." *Kayak* is the informal version of *seperti*.

Ciri-cirinya means "the characteristic" or "traits" and *apa* means "what."

For example:

1. *Surya orangnya sangat ramah dan mudah bergaul.*
"Surya is very friendly and outgoing."
2. *Dia orangnya pemarah tetapi hatinya baik.*
"He is grumpy but kind hearted."
3. *Kakak perempuan saya tinggi, rambutnya panjang dan modis.*
"My older sister is tall, has long hair and stylish."
4. *Dia ciri-cirinya kurus, warna kulitnya putih, dan rambutnya pirang.*
"She is skinny, with white skin and her hair is blond."
5. *Ayah saya orangnya baik dan murah hati.*
"My father is kind and generous."

6. *Dia orangnya sangat pandai tapi pemalas.*
"He is very smart but lazy."
7. *Saya suka mata pelajaran matematika, tapi gurunya sangat ketat.*
"I like math, but the teacher is very strict."

Sample Sentences

1. *Dia orangnya sabar dan pendiam.*
"She is patient and quiet."
2. *Dia ciri-cirinya gemuk dan warna kulitnya sawo matang.*
"His characteristics are that he is fat and his skin color is tan."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Indonesian Cultural Habits and Etiquette

There are some culture habits in Indonesia that foreigners might find strange or hard to adapt to. There's no harm in knowing, so that at least you can avoid doing anything offensive in Indonesia. Some things to know are:

Never step over food (regardless of whether it is cooked or uncooked), and never show the soles of your feet to anyone.

When you come across an offering on your next visit to Bali, you should not step over it, let alone step on it.

In Indonesia, the head is considered the most sacred part of the body, so never touch someone's head or tap it even as a joke, it is not acceptable.

If it is common where you are from to blow your nose anytime, anywhere, loudly, don't do it in Indonesia. It is recommended that you do it silently or somewhere away from public space, like in the toilet for example.

But on the other hand, burping is not considered impolite. Burping can be a sign of appreciation after a meal.

You will find that Indonesians rarely do things alone. They always prefer to go somewhere or do something with friends, to avoid the pitying looks when someone finds out they are by themselves.

You need to use your right hand when collecting or handing something to another person. The left hand is considered unclean, since the left hand is normally be used for bathroom duties. But when you find it necessary to use the left hand (only in an emergency), you need to apologize beforehand.

Useful expression:

1. *Maaf, pakai tangan kiri.*
"Sorry for using the left hand."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #25

An Interview with an Indonesian Celebrity

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- 2 Indonesian
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 12 Cultural Insight

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INDONESIAN

1. Staff member: Halo para pendengar Radio Merdu yang setia. Kembali lagi bersama Eka di sini.
2. Staff member: Lagu barusan berjudul Harus Berpisah dari Cakra Khan.
3. Staff member: Sekarang di studio kita sudah kedatangan seorang bintang tamu berwajah cantik, yang demi memfokuskan diri dengan kuliahnya di London, dia sempat mengambil waktu istirahat dari dunia hiburan selama 4 tahun. Ini dia Regina Clara! Halo, Apa kabarnya mbak Regina?
4. Regina: Halo, baik terima kasih. Senang sekali rasanya kembali ke Indonesia dan berada di sini.
5. Staff member: Terima kasih juga atas kedatangannya mbak Regina. Jadi apa saja kegiatan mbak selama 4 tahun menghilang dari dunia hiburan?
6. Regina: Jadi selama saya di sana, saya kuliah di bidang bisnis dan manajemen, dan mengambil pekerjaan pemodelan di waktu libur dan senggang untuk menambah uang saku.
7. Regina: Saya sering berkumpul dengan teman-teman baru saya di sana dan kadang-kadang bepergian ke negeri tetangga. Saat itu benar-benar saat yang menyenangkan.
8. Staff member: Apa rencana mbak sekarang setelah pulang ke tanah air?
9. Regina: Sekarang saya sedang berada di tengah-tengah pengambilan gambar film 'Bagaikan Malaikat' yang akan ditayangkan pada bulan November 2015.

CONT'D OVER

10. Regina: Dan juga saya sedang mencoba untuk membuka perusahaan sendiri yang berbasis di Jakarta. Jadi mohon doanya semoga semuanya berjalan lancar.

ENGLISH

1. Staff member: Hello to all the loyal listeners of Merdu Radio. We're back again with Eka here.
2. Staff member: Just now was a song titled "Harus Berpisah" from Cakra Khan.
3. Staff member: Now in the studio we've had a pretty guest arrive. For the sake of focusing on her studies in London, she had to take time off from the entertainment world for four years. Here's Regina Clara! Hello, how are you, Miss Regina?
4. Regina: Hello, I'm good, thank you. So happy to be back in Indonesia and to be here.
5. Staff member: Thank you also for coming, Miss Regina. So what have you been doing during your four years of absence from the entertainment world?
6. Regina: So when I was in London, I studied business and management, and took modelling jobs on holidays and in my spare time to get some money.
7. Regina: I often hung out with my new friends there and sometimes traveled to neighboring countries. Those times were really fun.
8. Staff member: What's your plan now after returning to the motherland?

CONT'D OVER

9. Regina: Now I'm in the middle of shooting a movie, "Bagaikan Malaikat," which will be released in November 2015.
10. Regina: And also I'm trying to open my own company based in Jakarta. So please pray for me that hopefully everything goes smoothly.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
tamu	guest	noun
tetangga	neighbor	noun
berkumpul	to get together	verb
doa	prayer	noun
ditayangkan	to air, to broadcast	verb
basis	base	noun
hiburan	entertainment	noun
gambar	image, drawing	verb, noun
istirahat	to rest, to take a break	verb
senggang	spare	phrase, adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Tamu Anda sedang menunggu di ruang tunggu.</p> <p>"Your guest is waiting in the waiting room."</p>	<p>Tetangga saya memberikan oleh-oleh.</p> <p>"My neighbour gave me a souvenir."</p>
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<p>Mereka sering berkumpul di sini pada hari Sabtu.</p> <p>"They often get together here on Saturday."</p>	<p>Ibu saya selalu mengingat saya di dalam setiap doanya.</p> <p>"My mother always remembers me in her prayers."</p>
<p>Saya akan membacakan doa saat misa.</p> <p>"I will read the prayer during the mass."</p>	<p>Film itu akan ditayangkan di bioskop.</p> <p>"That movie will be broadcasted in the cinema."</p>
<p>Perusahaan itu berbasis di New York.</p> <p>"The company is based in New York."</p>	<p>Di mana tempat hiburan malam terbaik di Bali?</p> <p>"Where is the best place for nightlife in Bali?"</p>
<p>Saya meminta ilustrator itu untuk membuat saya gambar.</p> <p>"I asked the illustrator to draw me a picture."</p>	<p>Dia sedang istirahat di kafe.</p> <p>"He is taking a break at the cafe."</p>
<p>Kita sering menonton film di waktu yang senggang.</p> <p>"We often watch movies in the spare time."</p>	<p>Markus selalu punya waktu senggang pada pagi hari.</p> <p>"Markus is always free in the morning."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***pengambilan gambar* "shooting, picture taking"**

Pengambilan consists of the confix *pe - an* which usually translates as the suffix *-ing* in English, and the root word *ambil* meaning "to take," so *pengambilan* means "taking." *Gambar* means "picture." So *pengambilan gambar* can be translated as "taking pictures."

Pengambilan gambar can refer to taking pictures with a camera or filming with a video camera.

For example:

1. *Pengambilan gambar itu diadakan di Thailand.*
"The shoot was held in Thailand."

***negeri tetangga* "neighboring country"**

Negeri means "country" and *tetangga* means "neighbor."

This can be used interchangeably with *negara tetangga*, which has the same meaning. *Negeri* refers to a geographical area, while *negara* refers to its political matters such as its government, citizens, and so on. Even many Indonesians don't know the difference between *negara* and *negeri*.

For example:

1. *Kita mendapat bantuan dari negeri tetangga.*
"We got the help from the neighboring country."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Phrases Used in Entertainment Interviews on TV or Radio

Terima kasih juga atas kedatangannya mbak Regina. Jadi apa saja kegiatan mbak selama 4 tahun menghilang dari dunia hiburan?

"Thank you also for coming, Miss Regina. So what have you been doing during your four years of absence from the entertainment world?"

In this lesson we are going to talk about entertainment interview questions, which usually can be found on TV or radio broadcasts. The setting for this type of interview is more relaxed, the topics are lighter, and the choice of words can be informal or formal, unlike in a job interview. Normally the main purpose of the interview is to promote a newly released album, movie, business, or for introducing an event or a concert, therefore the topic of the conversation will be about the guest's feelings, good and bad experiences during their work, and their personal life.

The interviewer will start by greeting the guest/s, which can be done by saying:

Halo... apa kabarnya?

"Hello... how is it going?"

Halo! sudah lama tidak berjumpa!

"Hello! long time no see!"

Halo is a particle which is equal in meaning to "hello" in English.

apa means "what."

kabarnya means "the news" or "your news."

Literally this is "Hello, what the news?"

Sudah means "already."

lama means "long-time" or "old."

tidak means "no" or "not."

berjumpa means "to meet."

Literally this is "Hello! already long time no meet."

Congratulating someone on their accomplishment (in their field):

Selamat atas rilisnya album baru kamu.

"Congratulations on the release of your new album."

Selamat atas selesainya pengambilan gambar film Arisan.

"Congratulations on the completion of filming Arisan."

Selamat means "Congratulations" or "happy."

atas means "over" or "on."

rilisnya consists of the verb *rilis* meaning "to release" and the suffix *-nya* meaning "the," so *rilisnya* means "the release."

album has the same meaning as "album" in English.

baru means "new."

kamu is informal way of saying "you" or "your."

Literally it is "Congratulations on the release album new your."

Selesainya consists of *selesai* meaning "to finish," "to complete," or "to end" and the suffix *-nya* meaning "the." All together *selesainya* means "the completion."

pengambilan consist of the confix *pe - an*, and the root word *ambil* meaning "to take." Adding the confix *pe - an* into a verb results in a noun which usually ends in an *-ing* suffix in English. Therefore *pengambilan* means "taking."

gambar means "picture" or "image."

film means "film."

Arisan is the name of a movie.

Literally this is "Congratulations on the completion taking image film Arisan."

Asking about their recent activities:

Sekarang lagi sibuk ngapain aja?

"What have you been doing lately?"

Sekarang means "now."

lagi means "at the moment," "in the process of," or "being."

sibuk means "busy."

ngapain is a colloquial form derived from the root word *apa* meaning "what," *ngapain* means "what (are you) doing?" or "doing what?"

aja is the colloquial form of *saja* meaning "just" or "only."

Literally it is "Now being busy doing what only?"

Asking a little bit about their background:

Sejak kapan band ini terbentuk?

"When was this band formed?"

Sejak means "since."

kaplan means "when."

band means "band."

ini means "this."

terbentuk means "formed."

Literally it is "Since when band this formed?"

Sejak kapan bisnis ini dimulai?

"When was this business started?"

Sejak means "since."

kaplan means "when."

bisnis means "business."

ini means "this."

dimulai means "started."

Literally it is "Since when business this started?"

Apa yang membuat kamu ingin terjun ke dunia musik?

"What makes you want to jump into music world?"

Apa means "what."

yang means "that" or "which."

membuat means "to make," "to create," or "to produce."

kamu is informal way of saying "you."

ingin means "want."

terjun means "to plunge" or "to jump down."

ke means "to" or "into."

dunia means "world."

music means "music."

Literally it is "What that make you want to jump down into world music?"

Bisa ceritakan sedikit awal mula karir bermusik kamu?

"Can you tell us a little bit about the beginning of your music career?"

Bisa means "can."

ceritakan consists of the root word *cerita* meaning "story" and the suffix *-kan*, which functions to give a command. So *ceritakan* means "to tell a story."

sedikit means "a little," "a bit," or "few."

awal mula means "the beginning."

karir means "career."

bermusik means "to play music."

kamu is informal way of saying "you."

Literally it is "Can tell a story a bit the beginning career play music you?"

Apa yang menginspirasi kamu untuk menulis lagu ini?

"What inspired you to create this song?"

Apa means "what."

yang means "that," "which."

menginspirasi means "to inspire."

kamu is informal way of saying "you."

untuk means "for."

menulis means "to write."

lagu means "song."

ini means "this."

Literally it is "What that inspire you for write song this?"

Before finishing up the interview, promote their products:

Album terbaru sudah bisa didapatkan di toko-toko musik terdekat.

"The latest album is available at the nearest music shops."

Film akan ditayangkan minggu depan pada tanggal 20 Maret.

"The film will be shown next week on March 20th."

Album means "album."

terbaru means "the latest," "the newest," or "the most recent."

sudah means "already."

bisa means "can."

didapatkan means "available" or "obtained."

di means "in," "at," or "on."

toko-toko means "shops" or "stores."

musik means "music."

terdekat means "the closest" or "the nearest."

Literally it is "Album the latest already can obtained at stores music the nearest."

Film means "film."

akan means "will."

ditayangkan means "to be shown," "to be aired," or "to be broadcasted."

minggu depan means "next week."

pada means "at," "in," or "on."

tanggal 20 Maret means "date March 20th."

Literally it is "Film will be shown next week on date March 20."

Terima kasih atas waktunya, semoga sukses selalu!

"Thank you for your time, best of luck always!"

Terima kasih means "thank you."

atas means "over" or "on."

waktunya means "the time."

semoga means "hopefully."

sukses means "success."

selalu means "always."

Literally it is "Thank you on the time, hopefully success always."

Sample Sentence

1. *Apa yang membuat kamu ingin terjun ke dunia hiburan?*
"What makes you want to jump into entertainment world?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Radio in Indonesia

While many Indonesians are listening to online radio from around the world through a Wi-Fi connection, FM and AM radios are still the main choice for most Indonesians who cannot yet afford a TV or have spending money for printed media offering news and entertainment.

Also many residents listen to FM and AM radios when they are commuting to and from work, to keep up with the traffic news and to listen to local and international hits.

Some of the famous radio stations are Prambors FM (for Top 40/Pop), Radio Sonora (for traffic information and music), Hard Rock FM (for Alternative rock), Kis FM (English, Top 40 /

Pop), and of course RRI which stands for *Radio Republik Indonesia* (for economics).

Useful expression:

1. *Untuk permintaan lagu, silakan sms ke 08266-222-020.*
"To request a song, please sms 08266-222-020."



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