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INDONESIA**

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TRAVEL TO INDONESIA

Conversation Cheat Sheet

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MONEY & SHOPPING

Is there an ATM nearby?

Apakah ada ATM di dekat sini?

How much is ~?

Berapa harga ~?



one hundred thousand rupiah
seratus ribu rupiah



fifty thousand rupiah
lima puluh ribu rupiah



twenty thousand rupiah
dua puluh ribu rupiah



ten thousand rupiah
sepuluh ribu rupiah



five thousand rupiah
lima ribu rupiah



two thousand rupiah
dua ribu rupiah



one thousand rupiah
seribu rupiah



five hundred rupiah
lima ratus rupiah



one hundred rupiah
seratus rupiah

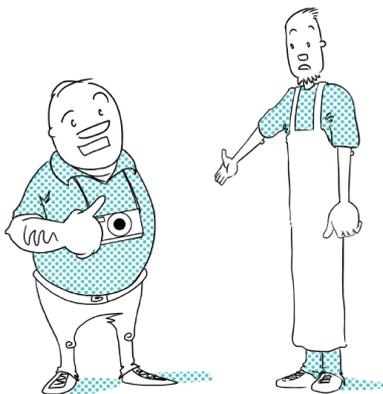
AROUND TOWN

Where is ~?

Di mana letak...?

I'd like to go to ~.

Saya ingin pergi ke...



Tanah Lot
Tanah Lot



Kuta Beach
Pantai Kuta



Nusa Dua
Nusa Dua



Jakarta History Museum
Museum Fatahillah



Yogyakarta Royal Palace
Keraton Yogyakarta



Lake Toba
Danau Toba

SURVIVAL PHRASES

Please take me to ~.

Mohon antarkan saya ke...

Where is the station?

Di mana letak stasiun?

Where is the restroom?

Di mana letak kamar kecil?

COMMUNICATION

Hello.

Halo.

Excuse me.

Permisi.

I'm sorry.

Maaf.

Nice to meet you.

Senang bertemu dengan Anda.

Please.

Tolong.

Yes.

Iya.

I am ~.

Saya...

Thank you.

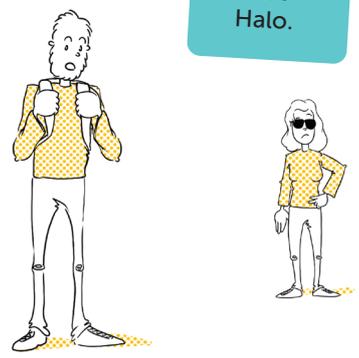
Terima kasih.

No.

Tidak.

Excuse me.
Permisi.

Hello.
Halo.



ASKING QUESTIONS

Do you understand?

Apakah Anda mengerti?

I understand.

Saya mengerti.

I don't understand.

Saya tidak mengerti.

I don't understand.
Saya tidak mengerti.

Do you speak English?

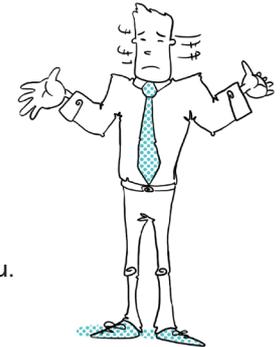
Apakah kamu bisa bahasa Inggris?

Yes, I do.

Iya.

No, I don't.

Tidak.



Can you eat this?

Apakah Anda bisa makan ini?

Of course.

Tentu saja.

No, I can't eat it.

Tidak, saya tidak bisa makan itu.

ORDERING FOOD



Soto ayam
soto ayam



Sayur asem
sayur asem



Satay
sate



Nasi goreng
nasi goreng

~ please.
Pesan..., ya.

What do you recommend?
Apa rekomendasinya?



Gado-gado
gado-gado



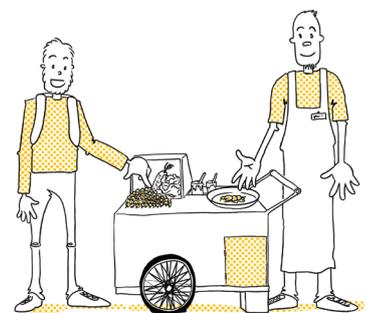
Nasi campur
nasi campur



Bakso
bakso



oxtail soup
sup buntut



COUNTERS

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

~ please.
dong or ya.
COUNTERS

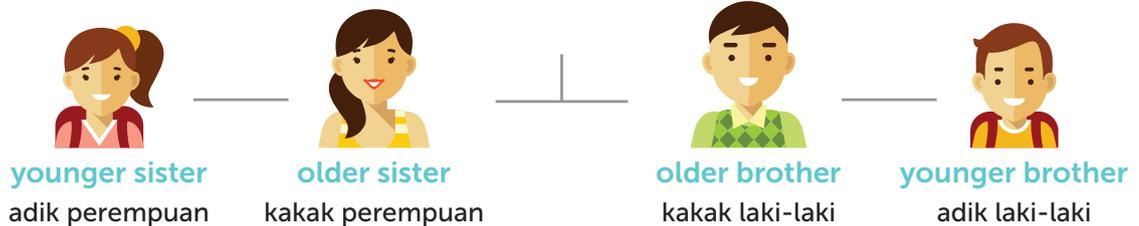
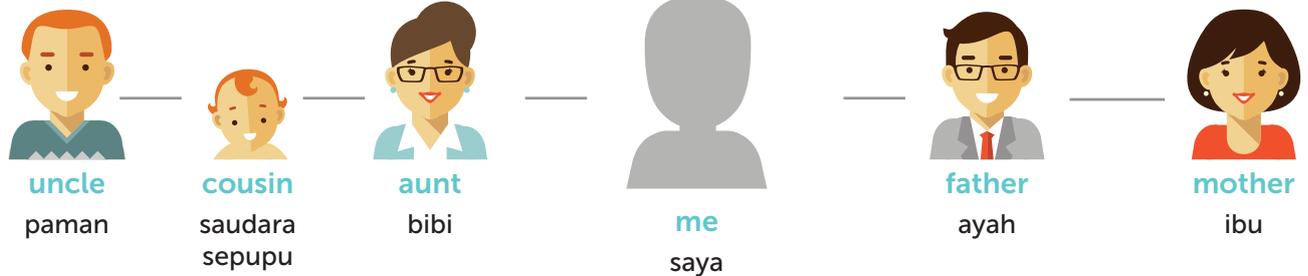
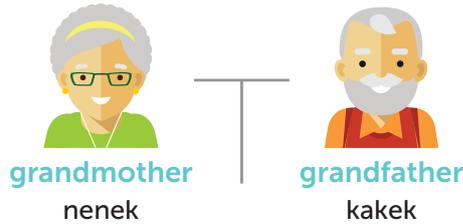
FAMILY & RELATIVES

Conversation Cheat Sheet



FAMILY RELATIONS

What kind of person is your ~?
~ Anda, orangnya macam apa?



How's your mother?

🗨️ Bagaimana kabar ibu Anda?

My mother is well.

😊 Ibuku baik.

FAMILY RELATIONS



Forward my greetings to your ~.
Titip salam saya untuk ~ Anda.

PETS

I have a ~.
Saya memiliki seekor ~.

dog
anjing

cat
kucing

bird
burung

fish
ikan

bunny
kelinci

snake
ular

FIRST MEETING

Nice to meet you.

Senang bertemu dengan Anda.

Where are you from?

Dari mana asal Anda?

Can I sit here?

Bolehkah saya duduk di sini?

What's your name?

Siapa nama Anda?

I'm from Jakarta.

Saya berasal dari Jakarta.

What is this?

Apa ini?

How are you?

Apa kabar?

This is for you.

Ini untuk Anda.

How long will you stay?

Berapa lama Anda akan tinggal?

I've heard a lot about you.

Saya telah mendengar banyak tentang Anda.

How many people are there in your family?

Ada berapa banyak orang dalam keluarga Anda?

It was nice to meet you.

Senang telah bertemu dengan Anda.

HOLIDAYS AND OBSERVANCES

What do you do on ~?
Apa yang Anda lakukan pada ~?



Lunar New Year
Tahun Baru Cina



Day of Silence
Nyepi



Ascension of the Prophet
Isra Mikraj



Feast of the Sacrifice
Idul Adha

When is ~?

🕒 Kapan tanggal ~?



Islamic New Year
Tahun Baru Hijriyah



Heroes' Day
Hari Pahlawan



Independence Day
Hari Merdeka



Batik Day
Hari Batik

Please tell me more about ~.

🗣️ Mohon beritahu saya tentang ~.

CELEBRATIONS

Happy birthday!

Selamat ulang tahun!

April Fools!

April mop!

Merry Christmas!

Selamat Natal!

Congratulations!

Selamat!

Happy Halloween!

Selamat Halloween!

Happy New Year!

Selamat Tahun baru!

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DINING LIKE A CHAMP

Conversation Cheat Sheet

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Phrases You Need to Know at the Dining Table >>>

I have a reservation at nine.

Saya sudah pesan tempat jam 9.

Do you have a table for two?

Apakah Anda punya meja kosong untuk berdua?

May I have a menu?

Bolehkah saya lihat menu?

May I order?

Bolehkan saya memesan?

What do you recommend?

Apa yang Anda rekomendasikan?

I'll have this, please.

Saya akan pesan ini.

Excuse me.

Permisi.

My order hasn't come yet.

Pesanan saya belum datang.

Check, please.

Mohon minta bon.

Top Words You'll Need at the Restaurant >>>

POINT & SPEAK

Tunjuk & katakan

~ please.
pesan ~ ya.



appetizer

hidangan pembuka



main dish

hidangan utama



dessert

pencuci mulut



chicken

daging ayam



beef

daging sapi



pork

daging babi



salad

salada



seafood

makanan laut

What are today's specials?

Makanan spesial hari ini apa?

Can I have a drink menu?

Boleh saya lihat menu untuk minuman?

Can I have some more ~?

Boleh saya minta ~ lagi?

Counters

1

satu

2

dua

3

tiga

4

empat

5

lima

6

enam

7

tujuh

8

delapan

9

sembilan

10

sepuluh

How to Choose The Best Foods to Fit Your Preferences

With ~, please.
Dengan ~, ya.

meat daging	fish ikan	vegetables sayur	butter mentega	sugar gula	olive oil minyak zaitun
-----------------------	---------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------------

Without ~, please.
Tanpa ~, ya.

bell pepper paprika	onions bawang bombai	wine anggur	cheese keju	tomato tomat	alcohol alkohol
-------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	------------------------	---------------------------

Does this dish contain any ~?

Apakah masakan ini mengandung ~?

I can't eat/drink ~.

Saya tidak bisa makan / minum ~.

Please remove ~ from this dish.

Mohon jangan pakai ~ dalam masakan ini.

Table Request In The Restaurant

Can you bring me ~?
Boleh minta ~?

(a) spoon sendok	(a) fork garpu	(a) knife pisau	(a) napkin serbet	salt garam	black pepper lada hitam
----------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------------

I need ~.
Saya butuh ~.

water air	bread roti	(a) drink minuman	(a) menu menu	(a) coffee kopi	(a) dessert pencuci mulut
---------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------------

Complimenting and Criticizing the Food

It's delicious!

Itu/Ini enak!

It looks tasty.

Itu kelihatannya enak.

It's very good.

Ini sangat enak.

It's overcooked.

Ini terlalu matang.

It lacks salt.

Ini kurang garam.

It's raw!

Ini mentah!

It smells so nice.

Ini harum sekali.

This is not fresh.

Ini tidak segar.

It's too spicy.

Ini terlalu pedas.

Food Allergies & Restrictions!

I am allergic to ~.
Saya alergi dengan ~.

meat daging	eggs telur	milk susu	peanuts kacang-kacangan	shellfish kerang-kerangan	wheat gandum	soy kacang kedelai	fish ikan
-----------------------	----------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------	---------------------

I am a vegetarian.

Saya adalah seorang vegetarian.

I am a vegan.

Saya adalah seorang vegan.

I can't eat pork.

Saya tidak bisa makan daging babi.



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LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #1

Thank You in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

1

INDONESIAN

1. Terima kasih.
2. Makasih.
3. Terima kasih banyak.

ENGLISH

1. Thank you.
2. Thanks.
3. Thank you very much.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
Terima kasih.	Thank you.	expression
Makasih.	Thanks.	expression
Terima kasih banyak.	Thank you very much.	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Terima kasih. "Thank you."	Makasih. "Thanks."
--------------------------------------	------------------------------

Terima kasih banyak.

"Thank you very much."

GRAMMAR

Wherever your destination may be, manners are a must! And in this respect, Indonesia is no different. So in our very first lesson, we'll be taking a look at a phrase there is no excuse not to bring with you to Indonesia. Again, I'll stress this over and over, a little a bit of the language can go such a long way!

In Indonesian "Thank you." is *Terima kasih*. The first word of the phrase, *terima*, means "to accept." This is followed by *kasih*, which in Indonesian means "love." And the entire expression again is *terima kasih*. Literally, you are saying "it is accepted with love."

Now, in Indonesian there are other ways to express one's gratitude. Let's take a look at the informal way.

In Indonesian the informal way of expressing gratitude, like "thanks" in English, is *makasih*.

This phrase, which is a shortened form for *terima kasih*, is used among friends, in other informal situations, and in more relaxed business situations such as shopping at the market, riding in a taxi, and so on. In Indonesian, shortened versions of expressions such as this are usually good indicators of informal language.

On the other hand, for very special occasions when someone goes above and beyond the call of being kind, when someone is extremely generous, or for any other time you're extremely grateful, we have the following phrases to express extreme gratitude:

In Indonesian the formal way of expressing extreme gratitude, like "Thank you very much" in English is *Terima kasih banyak*. We've already gone over the first two words of this expression—the first word *terima* means "to accept." And the second word *kasih* means "love." These two words are then followed by a new word *banyak*, which means "many" or "much."

The informal way of expressing extreme gratitude, like "Thanks a lot" in English is *Makasih banyak*. We've already gone over the two words of this expression -- the first word *makasih* is the shortened informal form for *terima kasih*. And the second word *banyak*, means "many" or "much."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In Indonesia, there are a few ways to say "thank you", but all of them incorporate some form of the Indonesian idiom *terima kasih*, which literally means "it is accepted (with) love."

The informal versions (*makasih/makasih banyak*) may be used not only with friends and family, but also in a number of relaxed business situations, such as buying something in the market or after a ride on a taxi.

By the same token, the formal versions (*terima kasih/terima kasih banyak*) should be used in more official situations, such as conducting business at an office, making a speech at a formal event such as a wedding, or writing a letter to anyone outside your circle of friends or family. These should also be used when one is talking with a stranger who is noticeably older or who has a higher professional title than the speaker.

Of course, there is nothing wrong with using the formal forms in all situations, and many speakers do opt for this strategy.

Quick Tip #2

There are also slang versions of "thanks" and "thanks a lot," which are *trims* (another way of shortening *terima kasih*), *makasih banget*, and *trims banget*. The words *trims* and *banget* (which means "very" or "extremely") are typical of the slang spoken around Jakarta, the Indonesian capital. Nowadays, many young people from urban centers throughout Indonesia use these most informal forms. These are to be used only in casual conversations with close friends and family, preferably with those who are closest in age with the speaker.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #2

You're Welcome in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

2

INDONESIAN

1. Terima kasih kembali.
2. Kembali.
3. Sama-sama.

ENGLISH

1. I'm returning the thanks.
2. You're welcome.
3. Same to you.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
Kembali.	You're welcome.	expression
Sama-sama.	The same to you.	expression
Terima kasih kembali.	I'm returning the thanks.	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Kembali. "You're welcome. "	Sama-sama. "The same to you."
---------------------------------------	---

Terima kasih kembali.

"I'm returning the thanks."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we continue on with basic etiquette. Indonesians are exceptionally hospitable, and phrases of gratitude and those related are used at an extremely high frequency. During your travels in Indonesia, chances are good that you'll both hear and use them.

In Indonesian "You're welcome" is *Kembali*. The word literally means "to return."

Another way, this time a more informal way, of responding to a phrase of gratitude is *Sama-sama*. The expression is made up of the word *sama*, which means "the same," said twice. In this case, *sama-sama* means "the same to you." So altogether we have *sama-sama*. Literally this means "the same to you."

The last way, this time the most formal way, of responding to a phrase of gratitude is *Terima kasih kembali*. This expression is made up of two phrases that we already know. The first two words make up the expression "thank you" in Indonesian, which again is *terima kasih*. The third word is *kembali*, which means "to return."

So altogether we have *Terima kasih kembali*. Literally this means "I'm returning the thanks."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

All the ways to say "you're welcome" in Indonesian, i.e. *kembali*, *sama-sama*, and *terima kasih kembali*, all involve the concept of reciprocity, which is an extremely important social value in Indonesian society. You can see this in the individual words, e.g. *kembali* "to return" and *sama* "the same." So, when in Indonesia, if someone does a big favor for you, you are expected to return it in some way—it doesn't matter when, but it should happen. One of the greatest ways to do this is to host the initial giver personally when he or she happens to visit your country. Likewise, if you do a big favor for someone, he or she will have to return the

favor to you in some way.

Quick Tip #2

In some areas of Indonesia, don't be surprised if some people don't return your thanks (remember, that's *terima kasih*) with any of the above expressions. Instead, these people might respond with a simple *ya* ("yes"). This is not meant to be rude at all. Instead, this may be a direct translation (linguists call them "calque") from their native languages, many of which do not have any phrases equivalent to "you're welcome." Instead, the appropriate response in many of those languages to expressions of gratitude is the equivalent of "yes." But, as a language learner, you should use the appropriate version of "you're welcome" any time someone offers you an expression of gratitude.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #3

This Please in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

3

INDONESIAN

1. Minta ini.
2. Boleh minta ini.
3. Minta itu.
4. Boleh minta itu.

ENGLISH

1. This please.
2. This please.
3. That please.
4. That please.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Boleh minta itu.	"That please."
Minta ini.	"This please."
Boleh minta ini.	"This please."
Minta itu.	"That please."

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Boleh minta itu. "That please."	Minta ini. "This please."
Boleh minta ini. "This please."	Minta itu. "That please."

GRAMMAR

In Indonesian, there actually is no one word that means "please" in this sense, surprisingly enough. Speakers of Indonesian must paraphrase in this instance. In order to ask for something, we must know the verb first, which is *minta*. This literally means "to request" or "ask for something."

However, this is not enough—you must actually mention requesting something to make this complete. So, let's try and build this up a bit, shall we? Let's start with the expression, "This please." which in Indonesian is *Minta ini*. This literally means "I ask for this." In English, "this" comes before "please." In Indonesian the word order is the opposite. In Indonesian the word for "this," *ini*, follows *minta*. Let's take a look at the word for this. "This" in Indonesian is *ini*.

A more formal way of saying "This, please" is *Boleh minta ini*? This is simply the phrase *Minta ini*, meaning "This please," preceded by a new word, *boleh*, which means "may" or "be permitted to." Literally the entire phrase means "May I ask for this, please?"

Looking at the word for "this" warrants a look at the word for "that" which is *itu*. The phrase "That please." is *Minta itu*.

Of course, there is a more formal way of saying "That, please," which is *Boleh minta itu*? We've already learned all the words in this phrase: *boleh* means "may" or "be permitted to," *minta*, means "to request" or "to ask for something," and *itu* means "that." Literally, the entire phrase means "May I ask for that, please?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

#1

In Indonesian, you should remember that there is no simple equivalent to the word "please" in the sense of asking for something. Instead, you must paraphrase it using the verb "to ask for"/"to request." This verb is *mint*. It's rather awkward, though, to say *mint* and point to something—you need to mention what you're pointing to after the verb, even if it's just mentioned as a demonstrative pronoun such as *ini* "this" or *itu* "that." This results in *mint ini* "[I'm] asking for this" and *mint itu* "[I'm] asking for that." To make this request more polite, you can add *boleh* to the beginning of the phrases.

Quick Tip #2

When you point to something, it is considered rather uncouth to point with your index finger, although pointing at things is not as crass as pointing at people with your index finger. Alternate ways of pointing at things include pointing with your right thumb sticking out of a clenched fist (it's very important that it should be your right hand, since the left hand is considered ritually and physically unclean), pointing with your direct gaze very briefly, or sometimes even pointing with your pursed lips!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #4

Basic Greetings in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

4

INDONESIAN

1. Apa kabar?
2. Selamat pagi.
3. Selamat siang.
4. Selamat sore.
5. Selamat malam.

ENGLISH

1. Hi, how are you?
2. Good morning.
3. Good day (11 A.M. – 3 P.M.)
4. Good afternoon (3 P.M. – 6 P.M.)
5. Good evening (6 P.M. and onward)

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
Apa kabar?	Hello, how are you?	expression
Selamat pagi.	Good morning.	expression
Selamat siang.	Good day. (11AM – 3PM)	expression

Selamat sore.	Good afternoon. (3PM – 6PM)	expression
Selamat malam.	Good evening. (6PM and onward)	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Apa kabar? "Hello, how are you?"	Selamat pagi. "Good morning."
Selamat siang. "Good day (11AM – 3PM)"	Selamat sore. "Good afternoon (3PM – 6PM)"
Selamat malam. "Good evening (6PM and onward)"	

GRAMMAR

In Indonesian, the phrase *Apa kabar?* can be used as a universal greeting. The first word *Apa* means "what." This is followed by *kabar*, which in Indonesian is "news." So, this phrase literally means, "what's the news?" but basically it means "Hello, how are you?"

In Indonesian "Good morning" is *Selamat pagi*. The first word *Selamat* means "safe" or "blessed." This is followed by *pagi*, which in Indonesian is "Morning."

In Indonesian "Good day" is *Selamat siang*. The first word *selamat* means "safe" or "blessed." This is followed by *siang*, which in Indonesian is midday, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

In Indonesian, "good afternoon" is *Selamat sore*. The first word *Selamat* means "safe" or "blessed." This is followed by *sore*, which in Indonesian is the afternoon, from 3 P.M. to around 6 P.M.

And finally we have "good evening" which in Indonesian is *Selamat malam*. The first word

Selamat means "safe" or "blessed." This is followed by *malam*, which in English is "evening" or "night."

The great thing about these phrases is that you can use these with everybody and anybody, from friends and family to the village head and even the Sultan of Yogyakarta (if you ever get a chance to speak with him, of course). You will always be polite with these expressions, so use them often when the time is right!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Selamat pagi "good morning" and *selamat malam* "good evening" are straightforward enough, but how do you distinguish *selamat siang* from *selamat sore*? Here's a helpful little mnemonic device you can use. *Siang* is the time of day (assuming that it's sunny and clear, of course) when the sun is overhead and is at its strongest, which is the period from 11 A.M. to about 3 P.M. After that, the sun becomes "sore" and tired from being up high in the sky during all that time. This is Indonesian *sore* [so.reh], which lasts from 3 P.M. to about 6 P.M. Then, after that, the sun sets, and it becomes *malam*, the evening.

Quick Tip #2

Pronunciation note: the word *selamat* "happy; blessed" has a schwa-like vowel (e.g. like [a] in sofa) typographically represented by [e] called a *pepet* in Indonesian. Now, in fast speech, *pepet* vowels can disappear when they precede a stressed (or "accented") syllable. In *selamat*, the second syllable is stressed, so the *pepet* [e] in the first syllable is often not pronounced, resulting in something like *sla-mat*.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #5

Parting Greetings in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

5

INDONESIAN

1. Selamat tinggal.
2. Selamat jalan.
3. Da-da.
4. Sampai ketemu.
5. Sampai jumpa.
6. Sampai nanti.

ENGLISH

1. Goodbye (to person staying)
2. Goodbye (to person leaving)
3. Bye! [Usually accompanied by waving.]
4. Until we happen to meet.
5. Until we meet.
6. Until later.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
------------	---------	-------

Sampai ketemu.	"Until we happen to meet."	
Sampai jumpa.	"Until we meet."	
Selamat tinggal.	"Goodbye (to person staying)"	expression
Selamat jalan.	"Goodbye (to person leaving)"	
Sampai nanti.	"Until later."	
Da-da.	Bye! [Usually accompanied by waving.]	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Sampai ketemu. "Until we happen to meet."	Sampai jumpa. "Until we meet."
Selamat tinggal. "Goodbye."	Selamat jalan. "Goodbye."
Sampai nanti. "Until later."	Da-da. "Bye!"

GRAMMAR

Today we'll introduce parting greetings. There are two formal phrases and four informal phrases in Indonesian. Let's go over the two formal ones first.

Upon parting, if your listener is staying in the area, the expression that is used is *Selamat tinggal*, which literally means "happy staying." Let's take a look at the individual words. The first word *Selamat* means "happy" or "blessed." This is followed by *tinggal*, which in Indonesian is "to stay."

On the other hand, if your listener is leaving the area, the expression that is used is *Selamat jalan*, which literally means "happy going." Let's take a look at the individual words. The first word *Selamat* means "happy" or "blessed," as we've said before. This is followed by *jalan*, which in Indonesian is "to leave" or "to go."

Lets take a look at the three informal parting expressions.

In Indonesian a more casual way of saying goodbye, like "bye" in English, is *Da-da*. This phrase is used among friends and in other casual situations.

If you want to say something like "see you later" in English, there are three ways to do this in Indonesian.

The first one is *Sampai ketemu*, which literally means "Until we happen to meet." Let's take a look at the individual words. The first word *Sampai* means "until." This is followed by *ketemu*, which in Indonesian is "happen to meet."

The second one is *Sampai jumpa*, which literally means "Until we meet."

Let's take a look at the individual words. The first word *Sampai* means "until," as we've said before. This is followed by *jumpa*, which in Indonesian is "to meet."

The last of these is *Sampai nanti*, which literally means "Until later." Let's take a look at the individual words. The first word *Sampai* means "until," as we've said before. This is followed by *nanti*, which in Indonesian is "later."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

The formal versions of "goodbye" come in two forms: *selamat tinggal*, which one says if the speaker is leaving but the listener is staying (*tinggal* "to stay"); and *selamat jalan*, which one says if the listener is leaving (*jalan* "to go, to move"). If both people leave, they say *selamat jalan* to each other. Generally though, these expressions are very formal and are typically used if the speaker and listener do not anticipate meeting again anytime soon.

In cases where both parties will meet soon after the parting, it is more appropriate to use the more informal greetings that contain *sampai* "until," e.g. *sampai ketemu* ("until we happen to

meet [again]"), *sampai jumpa* ("until we meet [again]"), and *sampai nanti* ("until [we meet] later").

Quick Tip #2

Pronunciation note: In the word *sampai* "until," the diphthong (i.e. combination of two different vowels pronounced as a single vowel) spelled [ai] in Indonesian is most often pronounced as [e] like in bed. This is usually the case for [ai] word-finally; if [ai] occurs in the middle of the word, this pronunciation change does not occur.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #6

Where Is The Bathroom in Indonesia?

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

6

INDONESIAN

1. Kamar kecil dimana?
2. Dimana kamar kecil?

ENGLISH

1. The bathroom, where is it?
2. Where is the bathroom?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
kamar kecil	bathroom	noun
WC	Bathroom, acronym of British "water closet".	noun
Kamar kecil dimana?	"The bathroom, where is it?"	
Dimana kamar kecil?	"Where is the bathroom?"	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Kamar kecil dimana? "Where is the bathroom?"	Di beberapa wc umum di Bali, sangat kotor tetapi tetap diminta bayaran untuk memakainya. "Some public lavatories in Bali are very dirty but a fee is still required to use them."
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GRAMMAR

In today's lesson we'll cover an extremely important phrase, "Where is the bathroom?"

In Indonesian "Where is the bathroom?" is *Kamar kecil dimana?*

Let's take a look at the components. The first word *kamar* means "room." This is followed by *kecil*, which in Indonesian is "small" or "little." So to recap here, we have *kamar kecil*. Literally this means "the small room" or "bathroom." One small note: typographic [c] in Indonesian is always pronounced "ch" as in "chicken." Now, let's take a look at the final word *dimana* which means "where?"

So altogether we have *Kamar kecil dimana?*. Literally this means "The bathroom, where is it?"

There is another way of asking "Where is the bathroom?" which is *Dimana kamar kecil?*

Since we already have learned the first way of asking "Where is the bathroom?" which is *Kamar kecil dimana?* this phrase is simply a reordering of the words for "bathroom" *kamar kecil* and "where?" *dimana*. This time, we say *Dimana kamar kecil?* Literally this means "Where is the bathroom?"

What's the difference between the two phrases, you may ask? Well, for our purposes here, not much. In fact, in most situations, you can use either. It's just that the first expression *Kamar kecil dimana?* is slightly more frequent, but just slightly.

There's also another word for bathroom, which is WC. This is actually the Indonesian pronunciation of the British acronym "WC," or "water closet." This is used quite often, and can substitute *kamar kecil* in any phrase we've learned so far.

Now when you finally get to the bathroom there may be one last hurdle. Sometimes, only the words for "men" and "women" are printed on the doors, and in Indonesian, there are two versions for each. The words for "men" are *laki-laki* or *pria*. The words for women are *perempuan* or *wanita*. Just remember: *laki-laki* always occurs with *perempuan*, while *pria* always occurs with *wanita*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Most of the toilets in Indonesia are of the Western sit-down style nowadays, but there are still

many non-Western toilets, i.e. these are of the squat type, or in other cases, simply a hole in the ground. You simply squat over the toilet or hole in these cases.

When you are finished, if there is no flushing mechanism, you should take a dipper (*gayung*) that should be near or next to a large basin of water known as a bak and fill it with water. Then, you simply flush the toilet by pouring water from the dipper. Also, the plumbing in these toilets usually cannot handle toilet paper, so used toilet paper should be disposed of in a small garbage bin that should be in the room.

Quick Tip #2

In Indonesia, only the more exclusive resorts or restaurants are guaranteed to have toilet paper in the bathrooms. So, be sure to bring a small roll or package of toilet paper whenever you need to use the bathroom. Also, if you consider yourself a purist, always use your left hand to handle and use toilet paper since this hand is traditionally used to clean yourself. (That's also why there's a strong taboo for using your left hand for just about everything else.)

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #7

Do You Speak English?

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

7

INDONESIAN

1. Apa bisa berbahasa Inggris?
2. Apa bisa berbahasa Jepang?

ENGLISH

1. Can you speak English?
2. Can you speak Japanese?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Apa bisa berbahasa Inggris?	"Can you speak English?"
Apa bisa berbahasa Jepang?	"Can you speak Japanese?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll cover another extremely important phrase, "Can you speak English?" Using this phrase as opposed to speaking English at someone is important for many reasons. For one, if the party you're speaking to doesn't understand English, at least they'll be able to understand what you're asking. Furthermore, it shows a lot respect to show that you took the effort to learn even a little bit of the language, and for these reasons and many more, we're going to cover this phrase.

In Indonesian "Do you speak English?" is *Apa bisa berbahasa Inggris?*

The first word *apa* means "what." This is followed by *bisa*, which in English is "can" or "be able to." The next word *berbahasa* means "to speak a language." The final word *Inggris* means

"English" or "England."

So altogether we have *Apa bisa berbahasa Inggris?* Literally this means "Can you speak English?" Now let's try a different language. How about Japanese? "Can you speak Japanese?" *Apa bisa berbahasa Jepang?* The word for Japanese or Japan is *Jepang*. Here, just the word for the language changes. The rest stays the same.

Nowadays in Indonesia, English is studied at schools, so the number of speakers is increasing; however, there are still many people who don't speak it.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

The proper name of the Indonesian language in Indonesian is *Bahasa Indonesia*, not "*Bahasa*." You'll find that many people make the mistake of referring to Indonesian as "*Bahasa*." You can show them the proverbial light by explaining to them that *bahasa* simply means "language," as *bahasa Inggris* means "English language," *bahasa Cina/Tionghoa* means "Chinese language," *bahasa Jepang* means "Japanese language," and so on.

Quick Tip #2

Even though Indonesian is spoken by the majority of people in Indonesia today, you still might encounter people who can't even speak Indonesian—they can only speak their own native languages.

If this happens to you, all you need to do is get a local who looks about high school age or older (not much older, mind you, although this might change depending on when you happen to be reading this!) who might also happen to be studying English or some other language of your choice. Many people study English nowadays, so you'll probably have a better chance with that. Have them act as your interpreter on your behalf, and then offer repayment for their services by buying them a meal, giving them a small gift of some sort, or something similar. (Remember that reciprocity is a HUGE social value in Indonesian society—this is certainly no exception.)

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #8

I Don't Understand in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

8

INDONESIAN

1. Saya tidak mengerti.
2. nggak ngerti

ENGLISH

1. I don't understand (formal)
2. [I] don't understand (informal)

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
Saya tidak mengerti.	"I don't understand (formal)"	expression
nggak ngerti	"[I] don't understand (informal)"	

GRAMMAR

"I don't understand" is going to be a very useful phrase because most of the time, maybe even almost 100% of the time, you won't understand. Indonesian sounds very different from English in the beginning there will likely be an adjustment period during which your ears get used to Indonesian.

In Indonesian "I don't understand" is *Saya tidak mengerti*. The first word *saya* means "I." This is followed by *tidak*, which in Indonesian is "not." So to recap here, we have the parts of sentence up to here *Saya tidak*. Literally this means "I don't." Let's take a look at the last word *mengerti*, which means "to understand."

So altogether we have *Saya tidak mengerti*. Literally this means "I don't understand."

Another, more informal way to express "I don't understand." is *Nggak ngerti*. The first word *nggak* is a shortened, more informal form of *tidak*, which means "not." This is followed by *ngerti*, which in Indonesian is a shortened form of *mengerti*, which means "to understand."

So altogether we have *nggak ngerti*. Literally this means "Don't understand." We don't really need the pronoun "I" here since in most cases, it's assumed that you're talking about yourself.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Pronunciation tip: Indonesian has velar nasal consonants, represented by [ng], in the beginning of words such as *ngerti*. This [ng] is like the "ng" at the end of "sing," but never like the "ng" as in "finger." For many beginners, this will be difficult to pronounce, but this sound is essential in the language. So, a helpful activity is to isolate the "ng" at the end of "sing" and pronounce it by itself repeatedly. Then, a vowel should be gradually introduced after the [ng] and repeated.

For the sake of completeness, the "ng" like in "finger" is spelled [ngg] in Indonesian, like in the word *nggak*.

Quick Tip #2

Indonesian, much like Spanish, Japanese, Korean, and many other languages, allows for the omission of overt "subjects," especially when one is talking about him/herself and his/her listener. The context makes this obvious. In *nggak ngerti*, for example, there is little need to add *saya* "I" because it is presumed that the speaker is talking about him/herself. Only in cases where there might be some confusion do speakers mention someone or something through a pronoun or other form.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #9

Once Again, Slowly Please in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

9

INDONESIAN

1. Tolong diulangi sekali lagi.
2. Tolong diulangi pelan-pelan sekali lagi.
3. Tolong pelan-pelan.

ENGLISH

1. Once again please.
2. Once again slowly please.
3. Slowly please.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
Tolong pelan-pelan.	"Slowly please."	expression
Tolong diulangi pelan-pelan sekali lagi.	"Once again slowly please."	
Tolong diulangi sekali lagi.	"Once again please."	

GRAMMAR

There will be many times when the Indonesian around you, or coming at you, is fast and furious, and you may not catch all, or any of it. In instances like this asking the speaker to say it again can prove the difference between understanding a crucial piece of information or spending the rest of the day trying to figure out just what was said. So that you can get a feel

for the language and tune your ear, you should use the following phrase over and over!

In Indonesian "Once again please." is *Tolong diulangi sekali lagi*. The first word *tolong* means "help." This is followed by *diulangi*, which in Indonesian is "to be repeated." So to recap here, we have *Tolong diulangi*. Literally this means "Please repeat it" Let's take a look at the next word *sekali*, which means "once." And then, the last word is *lagi*, which means "again."

So altogether we have *Tolong diulangi sekali lagi*. Literally this means "Please repeat it once more."

At times, even repetition of what is said isn't enough to understand the speaker, as the words are still too fast. For instances like this, you can use the phrase "Slowly please." In Indonesian "Slowly please" is *Tolong pelan-pelan*. We've already gone over the first word *tolong*, which means "help." This is followed by *pelan-pelan*, which in Indonesian is "slowly." So altogether we have *Tolong pelan-pelan*. Literally this means "Please, slowly."

These phrases can be combined as well, if you want to say "Once again slowly please."
Tolong diulangi pelan-pelan sekali lagi.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

About the word *tolong*: the original meaning of this is "help," but it can also be used to request that something be done on the speaker's behalf. And this is usually used with people who are older than the speaker, or other people who have a higher social standing because of their profession, i.e. anyone who warrants a great deal of respect. For people of the same age and younger, the verb *coba* "to try" can also be used. This can substitute *tolong* in any phrase.

Quick Tip #2

One of the quickest ways to train your ear for conversational Indonesian is to immediately repeat (softly) a phrase that catches your attention after hearing it, no matter how you stumble through it, write it down if you can (so you can recall it later), and ask someone what the phrase means. If you've misheard it the first time around, he/she will be happy to help you talk

through it. Also note: intonation, speed, deleted vowels/consonants, stressed/accented syllables, and so on. This exercise will help you gradually attain more fluent-sounding Indonesian, which will impress any Indonesian.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #10

Apologies in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

10

INDONESIAN

1. Minta maaf.
2. Mohon maaf.
3. Tidak apa-apa.

ENGLISH

1. to ask for forgiveness (medium formality)
2. to ask for forgiveness (highest formality)
3. No problem (idiom). Literally, "it's nothing."

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
Minta maaf.	to ask for forgiveness (medium formality)	
mohon maaf.	to ask for forgiveness (highest formality)	
Tidak apa-apa.	"No problem (idiom). Literally, "it's nothing"."	expression
maaf	I'm sorry.	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Permintaan maaf dari anaknya diterima ibunya dengan senyum.</p> <p>"The apology from the son was accepted by his mother with a smile."</p>	<p>Maaf, hotelnya di mana?</p> <p>"Excuse me, where is the hotel?"</p>
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GRAMMAR

In today's lesson we'll cover phrases used for apologizing. Now, as you haven't quite mastered Indonesian it's probably very prudent to go over the phrases for apologizing as they just might come in handy.

We'll start with "I'm sorry" or *Maaf*.

This phrase is used when you ask for someone's attention, like for example when you want to ask the name of the street, you can put *Maaf* at the beginning of the phrase. You can also use *Maaf* when you hurt someone in any way. In other words, this is the most general way of expressing an apology in Indonesian.

Next we'll take a look at a more formal way of apologizing, which means something like, "I'm asking for forgiveness" in English. The phrase is *Minta maaf*. *Minta* is the verb to request or ask for something, so to ask for forgiveness is *Minta maaf*.

There's an even a more formal way still—this is actually the most formal way of apologizing. Again, this is close to "I'm asking for forgiveness" in English. The phrase is *Mohon maaf*. *Mohon* is the most formal verb to request or ask for something, so the most formal way to ask for forgiveness is *Mohon maaf*.

These more formal phrases are used when you want to show some respect to your addressee, so you would use this with people who are considerably older than you are, with people during more official business type of situations, and in formal letters.

Now, what if someone says this to you? In the case that someone uses this expression towards you, the proper response is *Tidak apa-apa*. This actually means "it's nothing" but it's not considered casual—this is the standard response to an apology in Indonesian.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

There are plenty of body gestures and movements which may be innocuous in other countries, but are considered quite rude or even taboo in Indonesia. Some of these include:

1. Touching someone's head, which debases the head as the seat of a person's soul;
2. Giving or receiving anything with the left hand, which is considered unclean;
3. Standing with arms akimbo;
4. Pointing or touching anything with your feet, which are in direct contact with the ground and therefore impure;
5. Directly staring into anyone's eyes. This is used as a punishment by parents, and will certainly make most children cry. For adults, this is taken as a direct threat.

However, if you cannot avoid doing a taboo action at the time, you should at least say *ma'af* before you actually do it.

Quick Tip #2

Tidak apa-apa "no problem" is a very useful phrase, and it emphasizes the high value Indonesians place on social harmony. To show anger or any other type of strong feelings (except in the case of happiness, perhaps, when the situation is appropriate) is highly undesirable. So, this phrase is indispensable, especially when doing so would get rid of a lot of tension.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #11

How Many People in Indonesian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

11

INDONESIAN

1. Halo, silahkan masuk.
2. Ada berapa orang?
3. seorang.
4. dua orang.

ENGLISH

1. Hello, please come in.
2. There are how many people?
3. one person.
4. two people.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
seorang	one person	numeral
dua orang	two people	numeral
Halo, silahkan masuk.	"Hello, please come in."	
Ada berapa orang?	"How many people are there?"	

GRAMMAR

There is a wide variety of Indonesian food, and your job as a visitor is to eat as much of as many things as possible! However, before you start eating, you have to get the table! So in this lesson we'll cover getting to the table in a restaurant. As for ordering...well, you'll just have to hang on until next week. When entering a restaurant in Indonesia you will be greeted with *Halo, silahkan masuk*. The first word *halo* is from the English "hello." This is followed by *silahkan*, which in Indonesian is "please go ahead." Now let's go over the last word *masuk*, which in Indonesian means "to enter." So altogether we have *Halo, silahkan masuk*. Literally this means "Hello, please come in."

Now usually the first question you'll be asked is "How many people in your party?" which in Indonesian is *Ada berapa orang?* The first word *ada* means "there is" or "there are." This is followed by *berapa*, which in Indonesian is "how much" or "how many." Now let's go over the last word *orang*, which in Indonesian means "person." So altogether we have *Ada berapa orang?* Literally this means "There are how many people?"

Now let's go over how to answer.

In Indonesian there is a classifier for people, which is *orang*.

Let's just briefly go over the numbers 1-5 here—we'll get into numbers in more detail in a future podcast. So here are the numbers 1-5 in Indonesian:

"one" is *satu*.

"two" is *dua*.

"three" is *tiga*.

"four" is *empat* or simply *pat*.

And "five" is *lima*.

And now let's put them together in order to answer the question, *Ada berapa orang?*

"one person" is... NOT *satu orang*, but rather *seorang*. When you use classifiers in Indonesian, the numeral one gets reduced to *se-*, thus *seorang*.

"two people" is *dua orang*.

"three people" is *tiga orang*.

"four people" is *empat orang* or *pat orang*.

And "five people" is *lima orang*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

If all members of your party are arriving separately, chances are that the other members will be late to some degree. In Indonesia, this is known as *jam karet*, which literally means "rubber time." This means that people usually take their time getting ready to go to social functions, and since there are those expectations, functions usually start later than their stated time as well. In fact, as a rule, if you are invited by someone else to a function at a restaurant, plan on arriving about 15-20 minutes after the appointed time. This is considered to be sufficiently "on time." It is considered much worse to arrive too early.

Quick Tip #2

If you are in Indonesia on business, one thing to note is that meals in restaurants are not good places to discuss business, as this is an extremely important social gathering. So, unless your hosts explicitly ask about business-related matters, it would not be prudent for you to bring them up.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #12

Smoking or Non-Smoking in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

12

INDONESIAN

1. Boleh duduk disana?
2. Boleh duduk disini?
3. Tempat dilarang merokok
4. Tempat merokok

ENGLISH

1. May we sit there?
2. May we sit here?
3. Non-smoking section.
4. Smoking section.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
tempat dilarang merokok	non-smoking section	phrase
tempat merokok	smoking section	phrase
Boleh duduk disana?	May we sit there?	expression
Boleh duduk disini?	May we sit here?	expression

GRAMMAR

Today we'll cover getting a table in the section of the restaurant you want. In Indonesia smoking in restaurants is still accepted, but there are occasions when you can ask for a non-smoking seat. Or, perhaps you would like a smoking seat. Either way let's cover that first. Now remember when you enter a restaurant you'll hear *Halo, silahkan masuk*. This will likely be followed by one of the following.

"Non-smoking" in Indonesian is *tempat dilarang merokok*. The first word *tempat* is a relative pronoun meaning "the one that is." The next word, *dilarang* means "forbidden." This is followed by *merokok*, which in English is "to smoke." So altogether we have *tempat dilarang merokok*, which means "the place where it is forbidden to smoke."

On the other hand, the "Smoking section" is *tempat merokok*. The first word *tempat* means "place." This is followed by *merokok*, which in Indonesian means "to smoke." So altogether we have *tempat merokok*, which means "the place for smoking."

Now you can beat them to the punch by saying how many people in your party and non-smoking first. You can also follow this with the number of people in your party. For example, if you'd like a table for three in the non-smoking section, you should say: *Ada tiga orang. Boleh ke tempat dilarang merokok?*

Now, second-hand smoke may not be the only obstacle on your path towards the perfect meal, as you may not like the location of the table selected for you. Perhaps you want a table by the window, or one not next to the kitchen door! In Indonesian "May we sit there?" is *Boleh duduk disana?* The first word *boleh* means "may." This is followed by *duduk*, which in English is "to sit." The last word is *disana*, which means "over there." So altogether, we have the phrase *Boleh duduk disana?*

If the table you desire is close by, "May we sit here?" is *Boleh duduk disini?* In this case, everything stays the same except for the final word *disini*, which means "here."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Non-smoking sections are still rare in restaurants in Indonesia, simply because many men (but not too many women) still smoke profusely. Remember that Indonesia is the land of the clove cigarette, known as the *kretek*. You'll immediately notice the distinctive smell of these

cigarettes, which are mass produced by factories mostly located in Java. In some cases, you may even be offered a cigarette. If you don't smoke, you can either reply *Maaf, tidak merokok* ("Sorry, I don't smoke") or *Maaf, tidak bisa* ("Sorry, I'm not able to").

Quick Tip #2

Pronunciation tip: Word-final [k] in Indonesian is pronounced as a glottal stop, like the middle stop that occurs in the English exclamation, "Uh-oh." This is a very prevalent sound in Indonesian, and yet it's a convention that many foreign speakers forget to follow properly.

Also, voiceless Indonesian stops, i.e. [p], [t], [k] and [c], are always unaspirated (i.e. with no puff of air afterward) yet tense. One test you can do is to hold a piece of thin paper loosely in front of your face. Pronounce a word that has at least one of these voiceless stops. If the paper moves in a burst when you pronounce the voiceless stops, you are aspirating, which is not the proper pronunciation of these consonants. Repeat until you are able to pronounce these consonants without moving the paper with your breath in any way.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #13

Indonesian Restaurant 1

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

13

INDONESIAN

1. Boleh minta ini?
2. Yang mana yang paling enak?
3. Boleh minta air minum?
4. Jangan pakai es!
5. Permisi.

ENGLISH

1. This please.
2. What's the most delicious?
3. May I ask for some drinking water?
4. No ice please.
5. Excuse me.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
Boleh minta ini?	"May I ask for this?"	
Yang mana yang paling enak?	What's the most delicious?	

Boleh minta air minum?	"May I ask for some drinking water?"
Jangan pakai es!	"No ice please."
Permisi.	Excuse me. expression

GRAMMAR

Today we'll cover getting by at the table. First you may have to get a hold of the staff. You can accomplish this by saying *Permisi* which means "excuse me."

Once at the waiter or waitress comes to your table, you can go with the standard point and "This please."

In Indonesian "This please." is *Boleh minta ini?* The first word *boleh* means "may." This is followed by *minta*, which in Indonesian is "to ask for." The last word is *ini*, which means "this."

Now if you're feeling ambitious, you could go for "What do you recommend?" or more naturally for Indonesian, "What's the most delicious thing?"

In Indonesian "What's the most delicious thing?" is *Yang mana yang paling enak?* The first word *yang mana* means "which one." This is followed by *yang*, which means "the one that." This is followed by *paling*, which in Indonesian is "most." The last word is *enak*, which means "delicious" or "pleasant." The entire phrase is: *Yang mana yang paling enak?* Literally, this means "Which is the most delicious?"

Now here are more phrases that will come in handy-they have to do with water and ice!

In Indonesia the local tap water's not safe to drink-at all. If you need some water, order some bottled water by asking *Boleh minta air minum?* We already know the first two words, which are *boleh*, which means "may" or "to be permitted"; and *minta*, which means "to request" or "ask for something." This is followed by *air*, which in Indonesian is "water." The last word is *minum*, which means "to drink." *Boleh minta air minum?* Literally, this means "May I ask for some drinking water?"

Now on to the ice issue! Whether it is a health concern or economic decision, in Indonesian "No ice please." is *Jangan pakai es!* The first word *jangan* means "don't." This is followed by *pakai*, which in Indonesian is "to use." The last word is *es*, which means "ice." *Jangan pakai es!*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

There are many small restaurants in Indonesia where the servers do not take your order. Instead, you have to write down the order yourself, give it to the server, and then he or she will bring your food once it's ready. You know when you have entered into one of these places by the following clue: menus will already be set at each table, accompanied by a few pens and a restaurant pad where you list down your items and quantities for each item.

Quick Tip #2

There is a popular type of restaurant called *nasi Padang* (named after the Padang region in Sumatera) which is almost like a buffet. Instead of a menu, all the dishes that the restaurant offers are laid out on the table. You only pay for what you eat, but please be courteous and avoid "taking a little taste" and not consuming most of the dish afterward, because the unused dishes are served to the next party.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #14 Indonesian Restaurant 2

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- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

14

INDONESIAN

1. Enak!
2. Enak sekali!

ENGLISH

1. Delicious!
2. Very delicious!

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
enak	delicious	adjective
Enak sekali!	Very delicious!	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Mangga itu enak.

"Those mangoes are delicious."

GRAMMAR

Table manners are a must wherever you go! In this lesson we'll cover some basic table etiquette when sitting down for a meal in Indonesia.

Now, whether you're in a restaurant or at a dinner party with a group of people, it's important

for you to know who the host is and follow his or her lead. When you're dining as a group, as soon as the food is set out, DON'T set off right away and start digging in—that's really impolite. Instead, wait for your host to invite you to start eating with the phrase *Silahkan makan*, which means "please go ahead and eat."

OK, fine so far—but what's this? There's a fork and spoon, but no knife. Hmm... What do you do? Well, in Indonesia, like in many Southeast Asian countries, when you have these eating utensils out, the fork is held in your left hand while the spoon is held in the right hand. Why? It's because you will scoop up rice plus little bits of the other dishes with your spoon and put it in your mouth—and remember that Indonesians consider the left hand really unclean. And the food is usually soft enough to cut with a fork, or already cut into bite-sized pieces, so knives are usually unnecessary at the dining table.

Alright, you can deal with that—but sometimes you'll find nothing but a small bowl of water at the table. What do you do then? This is great, because this actually signals that you can use your hands to eat! Well, just your right hand—remember the all-important taboo against the left hand. A helpful thing to do is to observe some local people eating *pakai tangan*—you'll catch on to the technique, sooner or later.

As Indonesia is known for its great food, you are bound to need the word for "delicious!"

In Indonesian "This is delicious" is *Enak!* This is really easy, since the word *Enak!* simply means "delicious."

To say something is really delicious, the phrase is *Enak sekali!* We already know the first word *Enak*. This is followed by *sekali*, which means "very." So, altogether we have *Enak sekali!*, which literally means "Very delicious!"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Some basic points of Indonesian dining etiquette:

1. As soon as the food is set out, DO NOT start eating right away. Instead, wait for your host to invite you to start eating with the phrase *Silahkan makan*, which means "please go ahead and eat." In more informal settings, the host usually says, *Ayo, makan!* ("Come on, let's eat!").
2. In Indonesia, like in many Southeast Asian countries, the only utensils that are set out are a fork and spoon. The fork is held in your left hand while the spoon is held in the right hand. The food is usually soft enough to cut with a fork, or already cut into bite-sized pieces, so knives are usually unnecessary at the dining table.
3. If there are no utensils laid out, this usually means that you can eat your meal with your right hand—remember that the left hand is considered unclean.
4. The Indonesian style of eating with your hands (*pakai tangan*) is a rather sophisticated technique—you should only use your fingertips. And at no time should any of your fingers be actually put inside your mouth. Don't lick your fingers either.
5. Avoid involved conversations, unless you are asked something.

Quick Tip #2

Enak is another word with multiple meanings in Indonesian. It's most frequently used as a word for "delicious," but it can also be used for situations that are particularly pleasant, such as a massage, nice weather, the atmosphere of a good party, the arrival of good news, and so on. In short, this is an extremely versatile way of expressing your pleasure about something.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #15

Indonesian Restaurant 3

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

15

INDONESIAN

1. Permisi!
2. Minta bon, ya?
3. Enak!
4. Terima kasih.
5. Kartu kredit boleh dipakai?

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me! (use to attract the server's attention)
2. The check, please.
3. Delicious!
4. Thank you.
5. May I use a credit card?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
Kartu kredit boleh dipakai?	May I use a credit card?	expression
Minta bon, ya?	The check, please.	expression
enak	delicious	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Mangga itu enak.	Terima kasih.
"Those mangoes are delicious."	"Thank you."

GRAMMAR

Today we'll cover getting out of the restaurant. First you may have to get a hold of the staff. Again you can accomplish this by saying *Permisi*. Once at your table, you can ask for the check.

In Indonesian "Check please." is *Minta bon, ya?* The first word *minta* means "to request" or "ask for." This is followed by *bon*, which in Indonesian is the "check" or "bill." The last word *ya*, simply means "yes" or "alright." *Minta bon, ya?*

Now if you'd like to tell them how good the food is or if you're eating with someone and you want to let them know how good you feel the food is you can say: *Enak!* Delicious! Don't forget to say "thank you," which is *Terima kasih*.

In Indonesia it is not common practice to tip, so your amount will be on check. In areas such as Bali and Java, where there are plenty of tourists, many restaurants will also add a service charge, sometimes up to ten percent in some areas.

One last useful phrase has to do with credit cards. In Indonesian "Can I use a credit card?" is *Kartu kredit boleh dipakai?* The first word *kartu* means "card." This is followed by *kredit*, which simply means "credit." Notice that in Indonesian, the modifier *kredit* follows the thing that it modifies, *kartu*, which is exactly the opposite of what happens in English. This is followed by *boleh*, which means "may" or "be permitted to." The last word *dipakai*, means "to be used." *Kartu kredit boleh dipakai?* This literally means, "May a credit card be used?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In Indonesia, it is customary to have the one who initiated the meeting (usually the host) to foot the entire bill. However, this usually does not run smoothly as one might expect—usually there's some rather playful jostling over exactly who gets to pay the bill. Remember, there is some considerable local social prestige for the person who ends up paying. At some point, you should return the favor through offering to pay the next time you eat out (or something else), as reciprocity factors highly in this situation.

Finally, avoid "going dutch," if possible—to suggest this outright is quite rude.

Quick Tip #2

In Indonesia, it's not customary to tip (and in some areas, there may be an added service charge on top of the cost of food and drinks), but if you personally feel that the service was exceptional, you can discreetly give your server a token amount.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #16

Counting 1 - 10 in Indonesian

CONTENTS

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

16

INDONESIAN

1. satu
2. dua
3. tiga
4. empat ~ pat
5. lima
6. enam ~ nem
7. tujuh
8. delapan
9. sembilan
10. sepuluh
11. seorang
12. dua orang
13. nol
14. kosong

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. one
2. two
3. three
4. four
5. five
6. six
7. seven
8. eight
9. nine
10. ten
11. one person
12. two people
13. numeral zero
14. zero

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
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sembilan	nine	numeral
sepuluh	ten	numeral
empat ~ pat	four	numeral
lima	five	numeral
tujuh	seven	numeral
satu	one	numeral
dua	two	numeral
enam ~ nem	six	numeral
tiga	three	numeral
delapan	eight	numeral
seorang	one person	numeral
dua orang	two people	numeral
nol	numeral zero	numeral
kosong	zero	numeral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Pesawat itu akan lepas landas pukul sembilan.</p> <p>"The plane will take off at nine o'clock."</p>	<p>Saya bisa menghitung dari satu sampai sepuluh dalam Bahasa Cina.</p> <p>"I can count from one to ten in Chinese."</p>
<p>Dia adalah seorang koki di restoran bintang empat.</p> <p>"She is a cook at a four-star restaurant."</p>	<p>Bintang laut memiliki lima kaki.</p> <p>"The starfish has five legs."</p>

<p>Ada tujuh hari dalam satu minggu.</p> <p>"There are seven days in every week."</p>	<p>Saya bisa menghitung dari satu sampai sepuluh dalam Bahasa Cina.</p> <p>"I can count from one to ten in Chinese."</p>
<p>Dua lengan itu sedang terangkat.</p> <p>"The two arms are raised."</p>	<p>Semut memiliki enam kaki.</p> <p>"Ants have six legs."</p>
<p>Sekarang pukul tiga.</p> <p>"It is three o'clock now."</p>	<p>Laba-laba memiliki delapan kaki.</p> <p>"A spider has eight legs."</p>
<p>Suhunya di bawah nol derajat.</p> <p>"The temperature is below zero degrees."</p>	

GRAMMAR

This lesson is very straightforward, as we're going to cover counting zero through ten. Let's jump right in.

English	Indonesian
1	<i>satu</i>
2	<i>dua</i>
3	<i>tiga</i>
4	This has two forms: <i>empat/pat</i>
5	<i>lima</i>
6	This also has two forms: <i>enam/nem</i>
7	<i>tujuh</i>

8	<i>delapan</i>
9	<i>sembilan</i>
10	<i>sepuluh</i>
0	This also has two forms: <i>nol/kosong</i>

Counting things in Indonesian is very straightforward as the number precedes the thing being counted—except in the cases for "one." Often, the word for "one" *satu* is reduced to a numeral prefix *se-*. So, "one person" is *seorang*. "Two people" follows the regular pattern *dua orang*, with the numeral first, and then the thing being counted.

With numerals, there are no special plural forms for nouns, nor is there any gender marking in Indonesian.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

You may have noticed that the forms for "four" *empat* and "six" *enam* have shortened forms as well. Thus, *empat* "four" becomes *pat*, while *enam* "six" becomes *nem*. Why is this? As you may recall from past lessons, Indonesian has a schwa-like vowel, like the [a] in *sofa*, called a *pepet*. Recall that the *pepet* vowel tends to disappear before stressed or accented syllables. In these two words, the second syllable is stressed, so the *pepet* vowel can be omitted. Note also that the [m] is also omitted in the shortened form for "four" (*pat*)—however, this is highly variable since some people do actually pronounce the [m] in the beginning, but very slightly.

Quick Tip #2

In Indonesian, there are also two words for "zero": *nol* and *kosong*. *Nol* is used for the proper numeral. *Kosong*, on the other hand, literally means "empty." So, this is used in pretty much the same way English speakers use the syllable "oh" to stand for zero, e.g. telephone numbers, serial codes, and the like.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #17

Counting 11 - 100 in Indonesian

CONTENTS

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

17

INDONESIAN

1. **sebelas**
2. **duabelas**
3. **tigabelas**
4. **duapuluh**
5. **lima puluh**
6. **seratus**
7. **seribu**

ENGLISH

1. **eleven**
2. **twelve**
3. **thirteen**
4. **twenty**
5. **fifty**
6. **one hundred**
7. **one thousand**

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
seribu	one thousand	noun
duapuluh	twenty	
sebelas	eleven	numeral
duabelas	twelve	
tigabelas	thirteen	
lima puluh	fifty	
seratus	one hundred	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Saya umur 20 (dua puluh) tahun.</p> <p>"I'm 20 years old."</p>	<p>Saya berusia sebelas tahun.</p> <p>"I'm eleven years old."</p>
<p>Ada dua belas bulan dalam satu tahun.</p> <p>"There are twelve months in a year."</p>	<p>Di Itali, tiga belas adalah angka keberuntungan.</p> <p>"In Italy thirteen is a lucky number."</p>
<p>Ibu dan ayah saya sudah menikah selama lima puluh tahun.</p> <p>"My mother and father were married for fifty years."</p>	<p>Ada seratus orang di sekolah saya.</p> <p>"There are one hundred people in my school."</p>

GRAMMAR

Today we're going to continue on with counting as we cover 11-100. Let's just quickly review 1-10. review 1-10

In Indonesian counting from 11-20 is also very straightforward so let's jump right in.

English	Indonesian
11	<i>sebelas</i>
12	<i>duabelas</i>
13	<i>tigabelas</i>
14	<i>empatbelas</i>
15	<i>limabelas</i>
16	<i>enambelas</i>
17	<i>tujuhbelas</i>
18	<i>delapanbelas</i>
19	<i>sembilanbelas</i>
20	<i>duapuluh</i>

Numbers from 21-99 are formed by combining numbers we have already covered, so "21" is "20" which is *duapuluh* and "one" which is *satu*, *duapuluh satu*. And the rest of the numbers up to 99 are constructed in much the same way: the multiple of ten, which we'll get to in a moment, plus the "ones" numeral. Here are the other multiples of ten:

English	Indonesian
30	<i>tigapuluh</i>
40	<i>empatpuluh</i>
50	<i>limapuluh</i>
60	<i>enampuluh</i>
70	<i>tujuh puluh</i>

80	<i>delapanpuluh</i>
90	<i>sembilanpuluh</i>

Finally we have the number for 100, which is *seratus*. For other multiples of a hundred, simply add different numerals, just like we did for multiples of ten, to the hundreds root, which is *ratus*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In addition to the numbers featured in the podcast, it would be to your advantage to learn the higher order numbers as well, especially when dealing with money.

1. *ribu* "thousand," e.g. *seribu* "one thousand," *dua ribu* "two thousand"
2. *puluh ribu* "ten thousand," e.g. *sepuluh ribu* "ten thousand," *dua puluh ribu* "twenty thousand"
3. *ratus ribu* "hundred thousand," e.g. *seratus ribu* "one hundred thousand," *dua ratus ribu* "two hundred thousand"
4. *juta* "million," e.g. *sejuta* "one million," *dua juta* "two million"

Quick Tip #2

Quick spoken shorthand tip: Often, Indonesian speakers will use the word *setengah*, which literally means "one half," but can be used in informal situations to indicate "half" of any exponent of ten. So, for example, the more formal, thorough way to say "2,500" is *dua ribu lima ratus*. On the other hand, using this shorthand tip, you can say *dua ribu setengah*, which literally means "two thousand + one half (1,000/2=500)," i.e. 2,500.

However, be careful if you decide to use this numeric shorthand, since in the middle of rapid-fire conversation, if you're talking about a bunch of numbers and figures, you can easily forget which exponent of 10 you're talking about!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #18

How Much in Indonesian?

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- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

18

INDONESIAN

1. Berapa?
2. Berapa ini?
3. Berapa itu?

ENGLISH

1. How much?
2. How much is this?
3. How much is that?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Berapa?	"How much?"
Berapa ini?	"How much is this?"
Berapa itu?	"How much is that?"

GRAMMAR

This lesson covers a phrase for all of you shoppers out there, as we'll look at the phrase "How much?" Depending on your shopping habits, this just may be the most useful phrase we cover!

In Indonesian "How much?" is *Berapa?* Shopping, at the market, at an eatery: depending on

your spending habits, this may be an extremely high frequency phrase!

The most rudimentary way of using "How much?" is pointing at something while saying *Berapa?* but let's try and build this up a bit, shall we? Let's start with the expression, "How much is this?" which in Indonesian is *Berapa ini?* The first word *berapa* means "How much?" as we've mentioned before. This is followed by *ini*, which in Indonesian is "this." So altogether we have *Berapa ini?* which literally means "How much this?"

Looking at the word for "this," warrants a look at the word for "that" which is *itu*. The phrase "How much is that?" is *Berapa itu?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Sometimes, shops in Indonesia will have price tags on the merchandise, so you might think that asking these questions would be a waste of time. Not really—if you're willing to buy more from the shop, you can actually get a small bulk purchase discount most of the time. Also, be on the lookout and ask around for some promotions, or *promosi*, that are not advertised, but which the shopkeepers are still keenly aware of. Department store prices, however, are absolutely fixed.

Quick Tip #2

On the other hand, for things such as CDs, cigarettes, electronics, film, and other items of that nature, the prices are pretty much fixed and cannot be lowered by any significant degree. This is especially true if the item has a strip or sticker with the word *lunas* and the official national seal (you'll recognize this immediately by the big garuda eagle motif) attached. *Lunas* means "paid" or "settled," and basically this means that the government regulates the prices these items can be sold for, and that the merchants themselves only get so much profit. In other words, you can't get these prices lowered much.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #19

Lower the Price in Indonesia Please

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

19

INDONESIAN

1. Berapa?
2. Berapa ini?
3. Berapa itu?
4. Bisa turun sedikit, ya?
5. Terlalu mahal!

ENGLISH

1. How much?
2. How much is this?
3. How much is that?
4. Please lower the price.
5. Too expensive.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Berapa ini?	"How much is this?"
Berapa itu?	"How much is that?"
Berapa?	"How much?"

Terlalu mahal!

"Too expensive."

Bisa turun sedikit, ya?

"Please lower the price."

GRAMMAR

The phrase covered in this lesson is related to the phrase "How much?" which in Indonesian is *Berapa?* We also introduced "How much is this?" *Berapa ini?* and "How much is that?" *Berapa itu?* Now, when you come to Indonesia one of the most interesting and fun things to do is haggle at the market! So when you're at the market and talking prices, there is another phrase that will come in very handy! That phrase is "Lower the price please."

In Indonesia "Lower the price please." is *Bisa turun sedikit, ya?* The first word *bisa* means "to be able." This is followed by *turun*, which means "go down." This is followed by *sedikit*, which means "a little bit." Now, let's take a look at the final word *ya* which means "yes" or "alright." So literally this would be "Can go down a bit, yeah?"

Another phrase that can be used in combination with this is "Too expensive." which in Indonesian is *Terlalu mahal!*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

When you haggle in Indonesia, remember to take your time and look around the shop casually at first—shopkeepers usually notice people who want to buy things in a hurry, and raise their prices accordingly.

When you see an item you would like to know more about, ask *Berapa ini?* or *Berapa itu?* and let the shopkeeper make the first offer, which will usually be too high. Once you get a response, make a counteroffer. In my experience, for most items, start at about forty percent of the original price. If you're going for high-quality items, start at about sixty percent of the original price if you're just a beginner, and fifty percent if you consider yourself skillful and persuasive. This will, of course, elicit a playful protest from the shopkeeper and another offer, this time significantly lower than the initial offer. Then you keep going with counteroffers until

you are satisfied with one of the offers. If you're an exceptional bargainer, you can reduce the price to about half or even more off the original price; most people end up paying about sixty percent of the original price. That percentage is higher for higher quality goods. And remember to have fun doing it!

Quick Tip #2

Here are a few more things to keep in mind before you do your first major haggling session in Indonesia:

1. Locals pay the lowest prices; non-local fellow islanders pay the next lowest; other Indonesians pay a little bit more; non-Indonesians pay the highest prices. Before you get troubled by this, please put this in perspective—your average Indonesian gets by with only a couple U.S. dollars per day.
2. A good strategy to take is to simply walk away after the shopkeeper refuses your final offer. More often than not the shopkeeper will call you back and accept your offer.
3. Try to go shopping as early as possible. Shopkeepers are more inclined to take a lower offer in the morning, and if you're the first customer of the day, they will seriously consider it. If they can make a sale with the first customer that walks in their shop, they believe that it will give them good sales for the rest of the day. In fact, they will ritually "swat" the rest of their merchandise with your money to ensure this good luck.
4. But whatever you do, DON'T renege on your offer once it's accepted. This is extremely bad form.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #20

Indonesian Currency

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- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 2 Grammar
- 2 Cultural Insight

20

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
rupiah	rupiah	noun
10.000 rupiah (sepuluh ribu rupiah)	10,000 rupiah (ten thousand rupiah)	numeral
15.000 rupiah (lima belas ribu rupiah)	15,000 rupiah (fifteen thousand rupiah)	numeral
100.000 rupiah (seratus ribu rupiah)	100,000 rupiah (one hundred thousand rupiah)	numeral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ini 3000 Rupiah "It's 3000 Rupiah."	Ini 10.000 rupiah (sepuluh ribu rupiah) "It's 10,000 rupiah (ten thousand rupiah)."
Ini 15.000 rupiah (lima belas ribu rupiah) "It's 15,000 rupiah (fifteen thousand rupiah)."	Ini 100.000 rupiah (seratus ribu rupiah). "It's 100,000 rupiah (one hundred thousand rupiah)."

GRAMMAR

In Indonesia the currency is the rupiah, with denominations consisting of 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000, 20,000, 50,000, and 100,000. As of August 2008 the exchange rate is roughly Rp 9.300 to one US dollar and roughly Rp 8.400 to 100 Japanese Yen. The currency in present circulation includes Rp. 1,000, 5,000, 10,000, 20,000, 50,000, and 100,000 bills and Rp. 50, 100, and 500 coins which are called *mata uang*, literally meaning "money eye."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Who's who on the current version of Indonesian banknotes:

1. Rp 1000: Captain Pattimura, a soldier from Ambon, Maluku who led a rebellion against the Dutch. Hanged in December 1817.
2. Rp 2000: Antasari, Prince of Banjar.
3. Rp 5000: Tuanku Imam Bonjol, from Pasaman, Sumatra. Also led a major resistance against the Dutch.
4. Rp 10.000: Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin, from Palembang, Sumatra. National hero.
5. Rp 20.000: Otto Iskandar Dinata. Another national hero.
6. Rp 50.000: I Gusti Ngurah Rai from Bali. Led a heroic last stand of resistance against the Dutch. He and his soldiers were killed on the site known today as Margarana, Tabanan, Bali.
7. Rp 100.000: Presiden Sukarno and Wakil Presiden Mohammad Hatta, the first President and Vice President of Indonesia respectively after the country formally gained its independence on August 17, 1945.

Quick Tip #2

When you travel around Indonesia, it's really wise to carry smaller denominations with you, especially Rp 1.000 and Rp 5.000 bills if you're planning to travel around the more isolated parts of the country. You'll often hear these denominations referred to as *uang kecil*, or "small money." It can even be difficult to break a Rp 10.000 rupiah note in these isolated parts, let alone a Rp 20.000 note or larger. On the other hand, remember that most international airports require that you pay an airport departure tax of around Rp 150.000, so be sure to keep at least a couple of large bills before you leave the country.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #21

Riding the Bus in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

21

INDONESIAN

1. Stasiun bis.
2. Apa bis ini akan ke Stasiun Besar Tugu?

ENGLISH

1. The bus Station
2. Will this bus go to Stasiun Besar Tugu?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Apa bis ini akan ke Stasiun Besar Tugu?	"Will this bus go to Stasiun Besar Tugu?"
Stasiun bis.	The bus station

GRAMMAR

The bus is an important means of transportation. However, before you get on the bus you probably want to confirm if the bus is going to your destination. We can accomplish this by asking "Will this bus go to" and then add in a destination. In this lesson we'll use *Stasiun Besar Tugu* or Grand Tugu Station in the city of Yogyakarta on the island of Java. In Indonesian "bus station" is *stasiun bis*. So our original location is *Stasiun Bis Yogyakarta*.

So in Indonesian "Will this bus go to Stasiun Besar Tugu" is *Apa bis ini akan ke Stasiun Besar Tugu?* The first word *apa* means "what." This is followed by *bis*, which in Indonesian is "bus." This is followed by *ini*, which means "this." So to recap here, we have *Apa bis ini*. Literally this means "Does this bus..." Let's take a look at the next *akan* which is the future marker. This is followed by *ke*, which in Indonesian is "to" or "towards." Finally, we have our station name

Stasiun Besar *Tugu* which means "Grand Tugu Station."

So altogether we have *Apa bis ini akan ke Stasiun Besar Tugu?* Literally this means "Will this bus go to Grand Tugu Station?"

Once you have the right bus there are a few things you need to know about riding the bus:

In Indonesia, when you get on the bus, you usually pay your fare to the *kondukter* ("conductor") when you first get on the bus. The fare called a *tarif*, which is a flat fee, is usually around a couple thousand rupiah. In Yogyakarta, the flat fee is Rp 2,000, which you can pay in coins or bills.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In Indonesia, when you first get on the bus, you usually pay your fare to the *kondukter* ("conductor"). The fare (called a *tarif*), which is a flat fee, is usually around a couple thousand rupiah. For example, in the city of Yogyakarta, located near the southern central coast of the island of Java, the flat fee is Rp 2,000, which you can pay in coins or bills.

Quick Tip #2

The city bus (*bis kota*) is certainly a colorful and adventurous way of getting around locally in Indonesia. The buses themselves vary greatly in quality, from ones that have air conditioning and relatively clean seats, or an older model, with open windows, sometime uncomfortable seats, and noisy engines. Despite these shortcomings, you are guaranteed to meet a wide swath of urban Indonesian society. Every traveler should ride the local bus at least once during their stay—that is, if your area even has a local bus system. We'll get into other types of local transport in a later lesson.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #22

Riding the Bus in Indonesia 2

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

22

INDONESIAN

1. Halte depan yang mana?
2. Apa Universitas Gajah Mada yang halte depan?

ENGLISH

1. What is the next stop?
2. Is Universitas Gajah Mada the next stop?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Apa Universitas Gajah Mada yang halte depan?	"Is Universitas Gajah Mada the next stop?"
Halte depan yang mana?	"What is the next stop?"

GRAMMAR

Once on the bus, you'll hear announcements informing the passengers of where the bus will stop next. Now, in the case that there is no English announcement, you may not catch the location just announced. So the phrase "What is the next stop?" may be indispensable.

In Indonesian "What is the next stop?" is *Halte depan yang mana?* The first word *halte* means a vehicle stop. This is followed by *depan*, which in English is "next." So to recap here, we have *halte depan*. Literally this means "the next stop." Let's take a look at the last word *yang mana* which means "which one?" So altogether we have *Halte depan yang mana?* Literally this means "Which is the next stop?"

Another way of inquiring could be asking if your desired destination is the next stop. For this phrase we'll use *Universitas Gajah Mada* or "Gajah Mada University" in Yogyakarta, as the destination. So the phrase "Is Universitas Gajah Mada the next stop?" is *Apa Universitas Gajah Mada yang halte depan?* The first word *apa* means "what." This is followed by our destination *Universitas Gajah Mada*, or "Gajah Mada University." After that, we have *yang*, which is a relative pronoun, like "the one that" in English. Literally this means "Is Universitas Gajah Mada the one that..." Let's take a look at the next word *halte* which means "vehicle stop," which we've already mentioned. Let's take a look at the last word *depan* which means next, as we've also mentioned. So altogether we have *Apa Universitas Gajah Mada yang halte depan?* Literally this means "Is Gajah Mada University the next stop?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

When you get off a bus in Indonesia, drivers usually stop (more of a pause, actually) at a bus stop VERY briefly, to let passengers on and off. You will need to be by an exit at least by the stop before your intended one because of this all-too-brief stop. For that reason, wear shoes that will be comfortable, just in case you need to actually jump out (yes, that's right—jump out) the exit.

Quick Tip #2

Also, when you ride the bus, or any other crowded mode of public transportation, be vigilant against would-be *pencopet* "pickpockets." Indonesia, as a developing nation, still has this annoying crime, and many incidents occur on public transport. If you notice anyone going through your things, be sure to yell out *COPET!* to get other people's attention.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #23

Riding the Bus in Indonesia 3

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

23

INDONESIAN

1. Minta karcis ke Jakarta, ya?
2. Berapa tarifnya ke Jakarta?

ENGLISH

1. A ticket to Jakarta please.
2. How much is it to Jakarta?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Minta karcis ke Jakarta, ya?	"Ticket to Jakarta please."
Berapa tarifnya ke Jakarta?	"How much is it to Jakarta?"

GRAMMAR

When traveling long distances in Indonesia, the bus can be a cheap way of getting there. In this lesson we're going to work on getting a ticket. This time we'll use Jakarta as our destination. Let's say the city name once more Jakarta. This city, which is the capital of Indonesia, is located on the Northwestern coast of the island of Java.

In Indonesian "Ticket to Jakarta please." is *Minta karcis ke Jakarta, ya?* The first word *minta* means "to request" or "ask for." This is followed by *karcis*, which in Indonesian means "ticket." So to recap here, we have *minta karcis*. Literally this means "ask for a ticket." Let's take a look at the next word *ke* which means "to" or "towards." Then we have our destination, Jakarta. Finally, we have *ya* which means "yes" or "alright." So altogether we have *Minta karcis ke Jakarta, ya?* Literally this means "[I] ask for a ticket to Jakarta, alright?"

Now if you want to buy more than one ticket, for example if you wanted to buy two tickets, you can accomplish this by saying *dua karcis*. Notice that we simply add *dua* to *karcis*. Bus tickets in Indonesia are on a first come first serve basis, so you may sit anywhere.

Now you might also need to ask "How much is it to your desired destination." For this example, we'll use the same destination as above. In Indonesian "How much is it to Jakarta?" is *Berapa tarifnya ke Jakarta?* We can see here that "To Jakarta" follows "How much is the fare?", which is *berapa tarifnya*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

There are many types of buses that people use to travel between cities, which are known as *bis antar kota*, or "buses between cities." There are several bus classes to choose from:

1. The super luxury class includes almost unbearably cold AC, a bad movie or two shown on the bus TV, a snack box, and rather comfortable seats.
2. The economy class buses, on the other hand, usually do not have AC or any entertainment of any kind—which might be a relief for people really sensitive to extremely loud videos or music. Depending on how old the bus is, the seats might be uncomfortable for people 6' (1.82 m) or taller—Indonesians on average are not that tall.

Quick Tip #2

There are also intra-city night bus services, known as *bis malam* "evening bus," which do the majority of travel during the night. This is often an adventure in itself, as drivers tend to go at seemingly breakneck speeds. If the journey is long enough, your bus ticket will also include a meal or two at a roadside buffet diner, which may vary widely in quality. Also, if your journey includes a short ferry ride (like the popular Java-Bali routes), there will be plenty of vendors who go up and down the aisle usually selling local snacks—the best bet would be any of the packaged chips, crackers, nuts, and boiled peanuts still in their shells and sometimes on their

original stems.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #24

Riding the Local Transportation in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

24

INDONESIAN

1. Setop, Pak!
2. Boleh naik?
3. Mau kemana?
4. Berapa ongkosnya?

ENGLISH

1. Stop, sir!
2. May I get on?
3. Where do you want to go?
4. How much is the fare?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Setop, Pak!	"Stop, sir!"
Boleh naik?	"May I get on?"
Mau kemana?	"Where do you want to go?"
Berapa ongkosnya?	"How much is the fare?"

GRAMMAR

Indonesia has plenty of local public transportation options. Even better still, the transportation options change when you go from one region or island to another, so if you were to make a cross-country trip, you'd probably have a colorful adventure riding on all these types of local public transport. Let's talk about some of these unique modes of transportation.

The first one we'll go over is called the *becak*, the covered pedicab. The carriage where the passenger sits is located in front of the driver, who drives the *becak* with a tricycle-like vehicle.

The second one we'll go over is the *ojek*, which is not so much a separate mode of transport, but a special transportation arrangement. For *ojek*, you basically pay someone to ride on the back of his or her motorbike. This is especially useful if you yourself do not drive one. In fact, this may be your only option in many of the isolated parts of the country.

The last type I'll describe today is called a *bemo* or *kol*, which is a mini-van of sorts. These have set routes, and the fare is usually determined by the distance traveled.

Now that we're familiar with our options, let's make one stop and get on board. In Indonesian, the way to stop a public transport vehicle is *Setop, Pak!* The first word *setop* means "stop." This is followed by *Pak*, which in Indonesian is "sir" or "mister"—virtually all drivers I've seen are male.

Once you've got one stopped, you should ask whether you can get on or not. In Indonesian, the way to do this is by asking: *Boleh naik?* The first word *boleh* means "may" or "be permitted to." This is followed by *naik*, which in Indonesian is "to get on." So, altogether we have *Boleh naik?*, which means "May I get on?"

At this point, the driver may ask you *Mau kemana?* The first word *mau* means "to want." This is followed by *kemana*, which in Indonesian is "to go to." So, altogether we have *Mau kemana?*, which means "Where do you want to go?"

If you're riding in a *bemo* or *kol*, you'll need to ask the driver how much the fare is. In Indonesian, "How much is the fare" is *Berapa ongkosnya?* The first word *berapa* means "how much." This is followed by *ongkosnya*, which in Indonesian is "the fare." So, altogether we have *Berapa ongkosnya?*, "How much is the fare."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

If you're going by *becak* or *ojek*, there are no set fares, so you have to negotiate your fare. Here's how to do it.

1. Once the driver knows about your destination, he will usually make the first offer, which will usually be a bit too high.
2. To protest, you say *mahal sekali*, which means "Too expensive!"
3. Make your counteroffer. Go for about 40-50 percent of the first offer.
4. The driver then makes another offer, likely to be lower than the initial offer.
5. Repeat steps 4 and 5 until a fare has been settled.

Remember: it is considered extremely bad form for you to renege on your settled fare once you commit to a certain fare.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #25

Riding the Train in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

25

INDONESIAN

1. Minta karcis ke Yogyakarta, ya?
2. Kelas Eksekutif
3. Kelas Bisnis
4. Kelas ekonomi

ENGLISH

1. One ticket to Yogyakarta please.
2. first class
3. business class
4. economy class

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
Kelas Eksekutif	first class	phrase
Kelas Bisnis	business class	
Kelas ekonomi	economy class	phrase
Minta karcis ke Yogyakarta, ya?	"One ticket to Yogyakarta please."	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Kursi kelas satu di pesawat terbang adalah yang paling mahal.</p> <p>"First class seats on an airplane are the most expensive."</p>	<p>Kursi di kelas ekonomi adalah yang paling terjangkau.</p> <p>"The seats in economy class are the most affordable."</p>
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GRAMMAR

In Indonesia riding the rails is one of the most interesting ways to get around for long distance destinations! In fact, traveling by train is one of the best ways to see everything Indonesia has to offer!

In Indonesia you can buy train tickets at the ticket gate window at the train station. When traveling long distances, there are several types of tickets, which we'll take a look at in a minute, but first let's work on asking for the ticket. We can accomplish this by asking "Ticket to [your destination] please." Now, of course, we need a destination. So let's use Yogyakarta. This city is located in the South central part of the island of Java and is well known for its royal palace called the Keraton, as well as for its court art culture.

So, in Indonesian "One ticket to Yogyakarta please." is *Minta karcis ke Yogyakarta, ya?* The first word *minta* means "to request" or "ask for." This is followed by *karcis*, which in Indonesian means "ticket." So to recap here, we have *minta karcis*. Literally this means "ask for a ticket." Let's take a look at the next word *ke* which means "to" or "towards." Then we have our destination, Yogyakarta. Finally, we have *ya* which means "yes" or "alright."

So altogether we have *Minta karcis ke Yogyakarta, ya?* Literally this means "[I] ask for a ticket to Yogyakarta, alright?"

Now if you want to buy more than one ticket, for example if you wanted to buy two tickets, you can accomplish this by saying *dua karcis*. Notice that we simply add *dua* to *karcis*.

Once we have established the destination, it is time to select the type of seat you want. In Indonesian "1st class" is *Kelas Eksekutif*. The first word *kelas* means "class." This is followed by *eksekutif*, which comes from the English "executive." *Kelas Eksekutif* literally means "executive class."

"Business class" is *Kelas Bisnis*. The first word *kelas* means "class," which we've said before.

This is followed by *bisnis*, which comes from the English "business." *Kelas Bisnis*, literally means "business class."

"Coach class" is *Kelas ekonomi*. The first word *kelas* means "class," which we've said before. This is followed by *ekonomi*, which comes from the English "economy." *Kelas Ekonomi*, literally means "economy class."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In Indonesia, most of the trains are solely located on the island of Java, which is not so hard to believe when you have a nation made up of over 13,000 islands, many of them no larger than a few hundred square miles. There are also a few of them on Sumatra, the large island to the northwest of Java. The other islands are either too densely forested (and therefore inaccessible, i.e. Kalimantan and Papua) or too small in surface area to warrant a viable railroad system.

Quick Tip #2

The economy class trains provide the most local color, but make sure that you are prepared to do the locomotive equivalent of "roughing it." Like other economy class modes of transportation, economy trains usually have no air conditioning, rather stiff seats, and there are even stories of people bringing in small livestock and loads of fruit aboard! The business and executive class trains, though, provide all the comforts that you would expect from similarly classed trains in other countries: air conditioning, meal service, and comfortable seating.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #26

Riding a Taxi in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

26

INDONESIAN

1. Saya mau ke Kraton Yogya.
2. Disini cukup baik.

ENGLISH

1. I want to go to the Kraton Yogya.
2. Here is fine.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
Saya mau ke Keraton Yogya.	"I want to go to the Keraton Yogya."	Phrase
Disini cukup baik.	"Here is fine."	phrase

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll cover a phrase used to get you to your destination when riding a taxi. We'll look at the most basic way to express this, which is the word "to" followed by a destination. In this lesson we'll use Kraton Yogya Yogya. This location is known for being a famous royal palace in the town of Yogyakarta, Central Java. So now let's go over what to say to the taxi driver to get there.

In Indonesian "to the Kraton Yogya" is *Ke Kraton Yogya*. The word for "to" in Indonesian is *ke*.

This is the most basic way of expressing where you would like to go. Well, actually just saying your desired destination should work, but speaking the local language is one of the most fun

things you can do on your travels. So let's go over another option!

You can also say, "I would like to go to the Kraton Yogya," which in Indonesian is *Saya mau ke Kraton Yogya*. Let's take a look at the components. The first word *saya* means "I" or "me." This is followed by *mau*, which in Indonesian is "to want." So to recap here, we have *saya mau*. Literally this means "I want." Let's take a look at the next word *ke* which means "to" or "towards." Finally, we have our destination, Kraton Yogya. So altogether we have *Saya mau ke Kraton Yogya*. Literally this means "I want to the Kraton Yogya."

In Indonesia, you are not expected to tip the driver. However if you feel that service has been exceptional, you can give a token amount.

One more helpful phrase when taking a taxi is "Here is fine." This phrase will allow you to get out of the taxi whenever and wherever you want. In Indonesian "Here is fine." is *Disini cukup baik*. The first word *disini* means "here." This is followed by *cukup*, which in Indonesian is "enough." Now let's take a look at the last word *baik* which means "fine." So altogether we have *Disini cukup baik*. Literally this means "It's fine enough here."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Taxis are rather plentiful in the urban areas of Indonesia. Simply look for cars labeled "taksi". Once you get inside, ensure that the driver turns on and resets the meter before you start heading to your destination.

If the driver claims that the meter is broken or simply refuses to turn on the meter, firmly insist that you will take another taxi. If you realize this too late, however, you have just chartered the entire taxi and will have to try to negotiate, and negotiate hard, once the driver makes his first offer. Most taxi drivers are honest, but there is always the danger of encountering an unmetered taxi.

Quick Tip #2

The Kraton in Yogyakarta, Central Java, is one of the many illustrious palaces you can find on

several islands in Indonesia. One must realize that present-day Indonesia is the site of at least two major empires, the Sriwijaya kingdom based near present-day Palembang on the island of Sumatra, and the Majapahit kingdom, based in East Java. These were extremely important powers a few centuries ago, and their relics include a whole array of palaces and monuments. There are actually functioning palaces in locales such as Yogyakarta and Surakarta (also known as Solo) in Central Java, Cirebon in northwest Java, several locations in Bali, and a few more in other islands.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #27

Where Can I Buy (Something)?

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

27

INDONESIAN

1. Dimana bisa mencari payung?
2. Dimana bisa mencari obor?

ENGLISH

1. Where can I get a umbrella?
2. Where can I get a flashlight?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Dimana bisa mencari payung?	Where can I get a umbrella?
Dimana bisa mencari obor?	Where can I get a flashlight?

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you a phrase that will help you track down that specific something you're looking for. Our phrase is "Where can I get/buy something." First we need something, so let's use the word *payung* which means "umbrella."

In Indonesian "Where can I get a umbrella?" is *Dimana bisa mencari payung?* The first word *dimana* means "where." This is followed by *bisa*, which in Indonesian is "to be able." So to recap here, we have *dimana bisa*. Literally this means "where can." Let's take a look at the next word *mencari* which means "to look for." The last word of the phrase is our word for umbrella, *payung*. So altogether we have *Dimana bisa mencari payung*. Literally this means "Where can I look for a umbrella?"

Now to ask for a different item, we can just replace the word for "umbrella" with any other word and the phrase works just fine. Let's try a flashlight, which is *obor*, in Indonesian "Where can I get a flashlight?" is *Dimana bisa mencari obor?* The only thing that changes is the thing you are looking for. In this case it's *obor*.

This phrase will come in handy before leaving the hotel, talking with taxi drivers, or other people trying help you locate a desired item. Now that you're able to ask, you're going to get an answer...as we're running out of time, we're going to have cover that in a later lesson.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

The verb *cari* means "to look for" in Indonesian. When you use this word, don't be tempted to literally translate from English and put the preposition *untuk*, which means "for," after *cari*. This is considered grammatically incorrect.

In another vein, many shopkeepers will ask you, once you enter their shops and start perusing their wares, *Mau cari apa?* which means "What do you want to look for?" To respond, you simply say *cari* and then the thing that you're looking for.

Quick Tip #2

When you go shopping in Indonesia, specifically for your *oleh-oleh* (souvenirs), every region in Indonesia has particular specialties. Some of these regional specialties are listed below:

1. Central Java: batik cloth, leatherwork, leather shadow puppets (*wayang kulit*), hornwork, antiques
2. Bali: woodcarving, ikat cloth (threads are tied and dyed before being woven together), masks, shadow puppets, paintings, stone carvings, gold-leafed items
3. West Java: wooden rod puppets (*wayang golek*), batik

4. Minangkabau country, Central Sumatra: silk cloth, woven articles, metal jewelry and accoutrements

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #28

Where Is There A...? in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

28

INDONESIAN

1. Ada bank yang dekat dari sini?
2. Ada apotik yang dekat dari sini?

ENGLISH

1. Is there a bank near here?
2. Is there a pharmacy near here?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Ada apotik yang dekat dari sini?	"Is there a pharmacy near here?"
Ada bank yang dekat dari sini?	"Is there a bank near here?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you to another useful phrase for the place where you can get that something specific. This lesson's phrase is "Is there a place near here?" First we need a place, so let's use the word *bank* which means "bank."

In Indonesian "Is there a bank near here?" is *Ada bank yang dekat dari sini?* The first word *ada* means "there is." This is followed by *bank*, which is the word for "bank." So to recap here, we have *Ada bank*. Literally this means "There is a bank." Let's take a look at the next word *yang* which means "the one that". This is followed by *dekat*, which means "near" or "close". The next word is *dari*, which means "from." Finally, we have the word *sini*, which means "here." So altogether we have *Ada bank yang dekat dari sini?* Literally this means "Is there a bank that's near from here?"

Now to ask for a different place, we can just replace the word for bank with any other word and the phrase works just fine. Let's try "the pharmacy"; In Indonesian "Is there a pharmacy near here?" is *Ada apotik yang dekat dari sini?* The only thing that changes is the thing you are looking for. In this case it's the pharmacy, *apotik*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

The verb **ada** is an interesting word. This is the existential verb in Indonesian, and like many languages that have distinct existential verbs, this verb can either mean the existence of something, just like in the phrases we've learned about today, or it can indicate the possession of something. In fact, if you want to say that you have something, you can just say *saya ada...* and then say what you have afterwards. So, **ada** is a very versatile verb that you will hear often in Indonesian.

Quick Tip #2

The word **yang** is also a versatile word in Indonesian. This marks relative clauses, i.e. "the one that..." In this lesson, we have **yang dekat** "the one that is near." You can use about any descriptive verb in this construction: **yang mahal** "the expensive one"; **yang murah** "the cheap one"; **yang ada disini** "the one that's here."

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #29

Directions in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

29

INDONESIAN

1. Jalan terus.
2. Belok kanan.
3. Belok kiri.
4. Ada di sebelah kanan.
5. Ada di sebelah kiri.
6. Di pojok.
7. Di lampu lalu lintas.

ENGLISH

1. Go straight.
2. Turn right.
3. Turn left.
4. It's on the right.
5. It's on the left.
6. At the corner.
7. At the light.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
Di lampu lalu lintas.	At the light.	
Di pojok.	At the corner.	
Jalan terus.	Go straight.	
Belok kanan.	Turn right.	phrase
Belok kiri.	Turn left.	phrase
Ada di sebelah kanan.	It's on the right.	
Ada di sebelah kiri.	It's on the left.	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Saya lupa belok kanan dan sekarang saya tidak tahu harus ke mana.</p> <p>"I forgot to turn right and now I don't know where should I go."</p>	<p>Belok kiri pada lampu merah yang pertama.</p> <p>"Turn left at the first traffic light."</p>
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GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you directions that will help you find the place you are looking for. Previously we introduced, "Is there a place near here?" and "Where is there a something?" But while we can now ask, we haven't addressed understanding the answer. In this lesson, we're going to work on understanding what is said. So we'll go over basic directions. First we have, "go straight." In Indonesian "go straight." is *Jalan terus*. The first word *jalan* means "to go." This is followed by *terus*, which in Indonesian is "straight" or "onward." So altogether we have *Jalan terus*. Literally this means "Go straight." Now we're going to work on turning. Let's try "turn right"; In Indonesian "turn right" is *Belok kanan*. The first word *belok* means "to turn." This is followed by *kanan*, which in Indonesian is "right."

Now "turn left"; In Indonesian "turn left" is *Belok kiri*. The first word *belok* means "to turn" as we've mentioned before. This is followed by *kiri*, which in Indonesian is "left."

Now, if you want to make the directions more specific, such as "Turn right at the light," "at the end of the block," and so on, here are some additional items that you can add to your repertoire:

"At the traffic light" is *di lampu lalu lintas*. Remember from our other lessons that *di* is the preposition meaning "in" or "at." The other new word *lampu lalu lintas* "traffic light," is made up of two words. The first word *lampu* means "light," while the second word, a compound actually, *lalu lintas* means "traffic."

"At the end of the block" or more appropriately "at the corner" is *di pojok*. The first word is our friendly preposition again, *di*, meaning "in" or "at." The second word is *pojok* which means "the corner."

In Indonesian "It's on the right." is *Ada di sebelah kanan*. The first word *ada* means "to exist" or "there is." This is followed by *di*, which is our friendly preposition yet again *di* which means "in" or "at." So to recap here, we have *ada di*. Literally this means "it's there at." Let's take a look at the next word *sebelah* which means "side." The last word *kanan*, if you remember, means "right." So all together we have *Ada di sebelah kanan*. Literally this means "It's there on the right side."

In Indonesian "It's on the left." is *Ada di sebelah kiri*. In this case, you simply replace the word for "right," *kanan* with the word for "left," *kiri*. The entire phrase again: *Ada di sebelah kiri*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

If you're asking for directions in Indonesian, you have to be a bit careful how you phrase your question, especially when it comes to asking about the exact locations of landmarks.

If you ask any of the locals "is this the way to...," which is *Apa ini jalannya ke ...?*, most likely the person you're asking will want give you some sort of agreeable response, even if that takes you in the opposite direction from your final destination.

Because of that, it is better to frame your question like this: *Dimana ada ...?*, which means "Where is...?" Of course, you'll have to mention what the destination is first. If you do it this way, then locals will be more at ease to give you more accurate directions.

Quick Tip #2

In Bali, you will actually hear another spatial orientation system being used. Instead of *kanan* and *kiri* (right and left), or even the north/south compass directions, the traditional Balinese system goes something like this:

- ***Kaja***: mountainward, the most sacred direction
- ***Kangin***: sunrise-ward
- ***Kelod***: seaward, the most profane direction
- ***Kauh***: sunset-ward

These direction names are not only important in terms of moving about in a physical space, but they are important in a ritual, cosmological sense in Bali. The Balinese believe that the deities live in the mountains, while most of the demons originate from the other direction, i.e. from the sea.

Every traditional building in Bali is built according to this directional orientation as well—the dirtier areas (kitchen, refuse area) are located on the *kelod* side, while the sleeping quarters of the eldest members of the family compound are located on the *kaja* side. The most important structure, the house temple, is located at the most sacred corner of the space, the *kaja-kangin* corner.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #30

Can You Take My Picture in Indonesia?

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

30

INDONESIAN

1. Tolong potret, ya?
2. Satu, dua, tiga, ya!

ENGLISH

1. Can you take our/my picture?
2. One, two three, cheese!

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Tolong potret, ya?	"Can you take our/my picture?"
Satu, dua, tiga, ya!	"One, two three, cheese!"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce a phrase that is certain to come in handy for capturing your memories on film. Indonesia is full of beautiful scenery, and there are times when you'll want to be in the picture or have everyone in your party in the picture. Therefore, there are times when the question, "Can you take our/my picture?" will be invaluable!

In Indonesia "Can you take our/my picture?" is *Tolong potret, ya?* The first word *tolong* means "help" or "please do something for me." This is followed by *potret*, which in Indonesian is "take a picture." So to recap here, we have *tolong potret*. Literally this means "please take a picture for me." Let's take a look at the last word *ya* which means "yes" or "alright." So altogether we have *Tolong potret, ya?* Literally this means "Please take a picture of me, alright?" The verb remains the same no matter whether you're saying "can you take our picture?" or "can you

take my picture?"

In English, before someone takes a picture, the person taking the picture may say, "1, 2, 3. Cheese." In Indonesian, people usually just count 1-3, which, as a reminder, is *satu, dua, tiga*. Some people will utter that ultra-versatile exclamatory particle, *ya*, which means "yes" or "alright" after the count. This would then be *satu, dua, tiga, yyya!*

So if you're taking the picture, you'll say this. And if you're having your picture taken, you'll hear this!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Photos of yourself and your family are a very good way to start up a friendly conversation with the local people. When people first meet you in Indonesia, they will be curious about many things about you and your family—much like an Indonesian version of "Twenty questions." Many of these questions will seem a bit invasive to Westerners, but they are simply trying to make small talk and relate to you.

If you have photos of you and your family, for example with your parents and siblings, or your spouse and children, your new Indonesian conversation partner will be satisfied in knowing that you have a family just like him or her, and that you obviously have done an impressive thing such as traveling on your own. In Indonesia this is still considered somewhat unusual since most people there are still strongly group and family-oriented.

Quick Tip #2

If your camera is the digital type, then there's little worry of where your shots will be processed. The only thing you might need to know is where to find additional cards if you happen to run out of space - in the urban areas, simply go to the nearest large department store (*toko serba ada*). However, it is highly advisable to bring an extra card from home to save you the hassle of trying to locate additional storage. Plus, if you're traveling off the beaten track, your chances of finding a store that carries digital camera cards are close to nil.

If you still take photos the old-fashioned way, i.e. with physical film, there are plenty of shops that do quite a decent job of developing your pictures, especially if they're on color film. B/W film processing is much more difficult to find, and slide film processing is more difficult still. Don't forget to bring plenty of film - you will go through your rolls quickly, and sometimes the film that shops stock isn't exactly the freshest quality.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #31

Can I Take Your Picture in Indonesia?

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

31

INDONESIAN

1. Tolong potret, ya?
2. Mau dipotret?
3. Mau dipotret sama saya?
4. Boleh potret disini?

ENGLISH

1. Can you take my or our picture
2. May i take a picture of you?
3. Do you want to have a picture taken with me?
4. May I take pictures here?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Tolong potret, ya?	"Can you take my or our picture."
Mau dipotret?	"May i take a picture of you?"
Mau dipotret sama saya?	"Wanna have a picture taken with me?"
Boleh potret disini?	"May I take pictures here?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce a question related to, "Can you take our/my picture?" which in Indonesian is *Tolong potret, ya?* There are cases when you may want to take a picture of someone or with someone, but before doing so, you'd like to ask for permission.

In Indonesian "May I take your picture?" is *Mau dipotret?* The first word *mau* means "to want." This is followed by *dipotret*, which in Indonesian is "to have a picture taken." So altogether we have *Mau dipotret?* Literally this means "Want to have a picture taken of you?"

There may also be times when you want to take a picture with someone. In this case, you could ask by saying *Mau dipotret sama saya?* The first two words *mau dipotret* make up the expression we've just learned, which means "want to have a picture taken?" Let's take a look at the next word *sama* which in this case means "with." Finally we have *saya*, which means "I" or "me." So altogether we have *Mau dipotret sama saya?* Literally this means "Want to have a picture taken with me?"

And finally, for asking permission to take a picture you can say "May I take a picture here?" which in Indonesian is *Boleh potret disini?* The first word *boleh* means "may" or "be permitted to." This is followed by *potret*, which in Indonesian is "to photograph." So to recap here, we have *Boleh potret.* Literally this means "May I take a picture?" Let's take a look at the last word *disini* which means "here." So altogether we have *Boleh potret disini?* Literally this means "May I take a picture here?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

If you are taking pictures at a temple festival in Bali, here are some additional things you should note:

1. Don't climb the temple walls to get a certain vantage point for your pictures—this is sacrilegious.
2. For that matter, never let the level of your head be higher than those of the celebrating high priests—this is also sacrilegious. In fact, when a high priest is escorted into the temple, everyone makes sure of having their lowering their heads by squatting momentarily. Be sure to follow suit.

3. Do take photos of the colorful offerings, especially the tall gebogan with fruit that is impaled onto a banana stem.
4. You may take photos of dances or other rites if someone from the assembly explicitly invites you to.

Quick Tip #2

Here are some good places around Indonesia to take memorable photos:

Central Java:

1. Kraton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat, otherwise known as Kraton Yogya - Filled with impressive royal structures and culture.
2. Candi Borobudur - Largest stupa (Buddhist bell-shaped monument) in the world.
3. Candi Prambanan - Notable Hindu monument, known for its Ramayana reliefs. Also hosts famous Ramayana dance-drama performances.
4. Istana Pura Mangkunegaran, Surakarta (Solo) - Known for its big *pendhapa* (roofed open pavilion) and cultural artifacts.

Bali:

1. Pura Besakih - Mother Temple of Hindu Bali.
2. Pura Tanah Lot - Seaside temple.
3. Jatiluwih - Impressive view of rice terraces.
4. Pura Maduwe Karang, Desa Kubutambahan - Whimsical stone carving of man riding "flowering" bicycle wheels.

Sulawesi:

1. Tana Toraja: Land of the Toraja, who have elaborate funeral ceremonies and cave-dwelling effigies of the dead known as tau-tau.

Flores:

1. Danau Kelimutu: Two lakes, side by side, each with different colors, usually one with a deep blue color and the other a light turquoise tint.

Sumatra:

1. Danau Toba: A lake created by a now-dormant volcano. Samosir island lies within the lake.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #32

How Do You Say This in Indonesian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

32

INDONESIAN

1. Bagaimana bilang "flower" di bahasa Indonesia?
2. Bagaimana bilang ini di bahasa Indonesia?
3. Bagaimana bilang itu di bahasa Indonesia?

ENGLISH

1. How do you say "flower" in Indonesian?
2. How do you say this in Indonesian?
3. How do you say that in Indonesian?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Bagaimana bilang "flower" di bahasa Indonesia?	"How do you say "flower" in Indonesian?"
Bagaimana bilang ini di bahasa Indonesia?	"How do you say this in Indonesian?"
Bagaimana bilang itu di bahasa Indonesia?	"How do you say that in Indonesian?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase that will provide you with the tools to learn from the people around. Now, a dictionary is a great idea, but don't forget that you can use Indonesian to learn in a more fun and interactive way.

For this lesson we're going to need a word, as we're going to cover "How do you say something in Indonesian?" Let's use "flower" for that something.

In Indonesian "How do you say "flower" in Indonesian?" is *Bagaimana bilang "flower" di bahasa Indonesia?*. The first word *bagaimana* means "how." This is followed by *bilang*, which in Indonesian is "to mean something." So to recap here, we have *bagaimana bilang*. Literally this means "how do you mean." Let's take a look at the next word after our key term "flower," which is *di* which means "in" or "at." After that we have *bahasa*, which means "language." And finally we have *Indonesia*, which, of course, is "Indonesia." So altogether we have *Bagaimana bilang "flower" di bahasa Indonesia?* Literally this means "How do you mean "flower" in Indonesian language?"

You can also use this expression without using any English. To accomplish this you can use the expression *Bagaimana bilang ini di bahasa Indonesia?* In Indonesian this means "How do you say this in Indonesian?" Note that we've already gone over most of these words earlier, so this will be just a brief review. The first word *bagaimana* means "how." This is followed by *bilang*, which means "to mean something." So to recap here, we have *bagaimana bilang* which again, literally means "How do you mean?" Let's take a look at the next word *ini* which means 'this'. Then we have *di*, which is the preposition meaning "in" or "at." After that we have *bahasa*, which means "language." And finally we have *Indonesia*, which, of course, is "Indonesia." So altogether we have *Bagaimana bilang ini di bahasa Indonesia?* Literally this means "How do you mean this in Indonesian language?"

To ask how to say "How do you say that in Indonesian?" Simply substitute the word "that" *itu* for "this" *ini*. You should end up with this: *Bagaimana bilang itu di bahasa Indonesia?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Remember, if you need to point to something to ask what its name is in Indonesian, always use your right hand. The left hand taboo is so strong that many people won't do anything with their left hand to do anything else except to clean themselves.

Quick Tip #2

Indonesians are enthusiastic about people who want to learn their language, especially considering the fact that some of them, especially those that work extensively in the tourism industry, learn languages such as English and Japanese to make themselves more marketable in the market. They will simply go out of their way to make sure that you enhance your learning experience with Indonesian, even if your language skills are not the most developed. They appreciate the effort.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #33

Write It Down in Indonesian Please

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

33

INDONESIAN

1. Tolong tulis, ya?
2. Tolong ucapkan, ya?

ENGLISH

1. Can you write this down, please?
2. Can you pronounce this, please?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Tolong tulis, ya?	"Can you write this down, please?"
Tolong ucapkan, ya?	"Can you pronounce this, please?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase that will provide you with the tools to learn from the people around. Now, a dictionary is a great idea, but don't forget that you can use Indonesian to learn in a more fun and interactive way.

In this lesson, we're going to cover a way for you to hold on to the information you get.

In Indonesian "Can You write it down please?" is *Tolong tulis, ya?* The first word *tolong* means "help" or "please do something for me." This is followed by *tulis*, which in Indonesian is "to write." Now let's look at the final word *ya* which means "yes" or "alright." So altogether we have *Tolong tulis, ya?* Literally this means "Please write it for me, alright?"

Once you have it written down, "Can you pronounce this please." is *Tolong ucapkan, ya?* The

first word *tolong* means "help" or "please do something for me" as we've mentioned before. This is followed by *ucapkan*, which in Indonesian is "to pronounce." Now let's look at the final word *ya* which means "yes" or "alright." So altogether we have *Tolong ucapkan, ya?*. Literally this means "Please pronounce this for me, alright?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Remember that when you ask someone to write something down for you, please hand everything with your right hand. And yet, sometimes this poses a problem for people who are left-handed.

In my experience, whenever I've had to write anything down in Indonesia, I accepted the pen and paper with my right hand, transferred the pen to my left hand, wrote something, and then returned the pen and paper with my right hand. Even as I wrote, most Indonesians were bemused at my "ability" to write with my left hand.

Quick Tip #2

After asking *Tolong ucapkan, ya?* 'Can you pronounce this, please?', be prepared to mimic the response as closely as you can. This is one sure way of refining your pronunciation skills, as many of the sounds in Indonesian can be rather difficult for foreign learners to fully articulate. Keep on asking whether your pronunciation is accurate—some people might be agreeable just for the sake of being agreeable—but most will be enthusiastic in actually helping you improve your skills if you ask for help.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #34

How Do You Read This in Indonesian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

34

INDONESIAN

1. Apa maksudnya singkatan PKB?
2. Apa maksudnya singkatan ini?
3. Apa maksudnya singkatan itu?

ENGLISH

1. What does this acronym PKB mean?
2. What does this acronym mean?
3. What does that acronym mean?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Apa maksudnya singkatan PKB?	"What does this acronym PKB mean?"
Apa maksudnya singkatan ini?	"What does this acronym mean?"
Apa maksudnya singkatan itu?	"What does that acronym mean?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase that will provide you with the tools to learn from the people around. Now, a dictionary is a great idea, but don't forget that you can use Indonesian to learn in a more fun and interactive way.

And besides, Indonesian has a lot of acronyms, and what you'll need to know about these is

probably not going to be covered in your dictionary. So, for this lesson we're going to need a well-known acronym, as we're going to cover "What does some acronym mean?" For this lesson, let's use PKB or the "Pesta Kesenian Bali," the annual island-wide Bali Arts Festival.

In Indonesian "What does PKB mean?" is *Apa maksudnya singkatan PKB?* The first word *apa* means "what." This is followed by *maksudnya*, which in Indonesian is "the meaning." So to recap here, we have *apa maksudnya*. Literally this means "What does it mean?" Let's take a look at the next word *singkatan* which means "acronym." Finally we have PKB which is our acronym for the *Pesta Kesenian Bali*, the annual Bali Arts Festival. So altogether we have *Apa maksudnya singkatan PKB?* Literally this means "What does the acronym PKB mean?."

You can also use this expression without using any specific acronym. To accomplish this you can use the expression *Apa maksudnya singkatan ini?* We've already gone over the first three words of this phrase. The first word *apa* means "what." This is followed by *maksudnya*, which means "the meaning." So to recap here, we have *apa maksudnya*. Literally this means "What does it mean?" The next word is *singkatan* which means "acronym." Finally we have *ini* which means "this." So altogether we have *Apa maksudnya singkatan ini?* Literally this means "What does this acronym mean?."

To ask how to say "What does that acronym mean" Simply substitute the word "that" *itu* for "this" *ini*. This gives you *Apa maksudnya singkatan itu?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

As a writer and long-time resident of Bali, Indonesia, once wrote: Indonesia is the undisputed acronym capital of the world. And he's not kidding—you can find acronyms all over the place, from news programs, billboards, shop signs, to newspapers. Most of these acronyms name agencies, departments, or other official entity, but others, like the common one HUT, which stands for *Hari Ulang Tahun*, otherwise known as a birthday or anniversary, name particular events. There's no way around these in Indonesia, so it is to your advantage to use the phrases here as a bridge into an essential, but often neglected, part of the Indonesian language—the *singkatan* or acronym.

Quick Tip #2

Some of the more relevant acronyms (singkatan) you might encounter as a traveler:

1. HUT: *Hari Ulang Tahun* - Birthday; Anniversary
2. PKB: *Pesta Kesenian Bali* - Bali Arts Festival
3. dsb: *dan sebagainya* - and so on, et cetera
4. dll: *dan lain-lain* - and others.
5. dkk: *dan kawan-kawan* - and friends
6. HP: 'Hand phone' - cell phone
7. yth: *yang terhormat* - respected
8. Pertamina: *Perusahaan Pertambangan Minyak dan Gas Bumi Negara* - National Enterprise for the Mining of Oil and Natural Gas (basically, the national oil company)

There are countless others, so it's up to you to ask these questions to learn what all the acronyms mean.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #35

Indonesian Hotel 1

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

35

INDONESIAN

1. Mau check-in dulu.
2. Siapa nama Anda?
3. Bagaimana dieja?

ENGLISH

1. Check-in, please.
2. Your name please.
3. How is that spelled?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Mau check-in dulu.	"Check-in, please."
Siapa nama Anda?	"Your name please."
Bagaimana dieja?	"How is it spelled?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll help you check in! In Indonesia there are accommodations such as hotels, motel-like rooms called *wisma*; homestays, the Indonesian version of the bed-and-breakfast, and the more spartan *losmen* and *penginapan*.

This lesson's phrase is "Check-in please."

In Indonesian "Check-in please." is *Mau check-in dulu*. The first word *mau* means "want." This is followed by *check-in*, which comes from the English "check in." Finally we have *dulu* which means "first" or "before anything else." So altogether we have *Mau check-in dulu*. Literally this means "I want to check-in first."

Upon stating the phrase "Check-in please." you will most likely be asked "Your name please." which in Indonesian is *Siapa nama Anda?*. The first word *siapa* means "who." This is followed by *nama*, which in Indonesian is "name." So to recap here, we have *siapa nama*. Literally this means "Who's the name." Let's take a look at the last word *Anda* which is the formal impersonal form for "you." So altogether we have *Siapa nama Anda?* Literally this means "Who is your name?"

You may also be asked how to spell your name, which in Indonesian is *Bagaimana dieja?* The first word *bagaimana* means "how." This is followed by *dieja*, which in Indonesian is "to be spelled out." So altogether we have *Bagaimana dieja?* Literally this means "How is it spelled?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

When you check in to any sort of accommodation in Indonesia, if you don't have advance reservations, you can actually try to see if you can get your rates lowered. This is more applicable to lower-scale accommodations, but you can also try this strategy in the higher scale hotels as well. One more thing: this is most likely to work if you are traveling during the low seasons, which basically mean any time outside of the winter holiday season (mid-December—mid-January), the school holiday season (mid-June—mid-July), and the Lebaran season, which is a week or so before the end of the fasting month of Ramadan. Lebaran changes dates each year, so check beforehand for the most current information.

Quick Tip #2

Before you actually check in, especially in lower-scale accommodations, be sure to state what sort of room you want, and then check out the rooms. Make sure that the room will be suitable for your needs—if they're not, then let them know and they will take you to another room. If

they cannot do this, then go on to the next place—they tend to clump in certain areas. There is little need to do this for luxury hotels, though. When you do finally check in, you'll need to sign a form, stating that you have agreed to the daily rates and to any applicable discounts. You'll also need to have your passport number ready.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #36

Indonesian Hotel 2

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

36

INDONESIAN

1. Jam berapa check-out?
2. Boleh minta handuk lagi?
3. Ada konverter listrik?

ENGLISH

1. What time is checkout?
2. Can I have some more towels?
3. Do you have a power converter?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Jam berapa check-out?	"What time is checkout?"
Ada konverter listrik?	"Do you have a power converter?"
Boleh minta handuk lagi?	"Can I have some more towels?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce some more useful phrases for hotels and the like. The first phrase is "What time is checkout?" which in Indonesian is *Jam berapa check-out?* The first word *jam* means "time" or "hour." This is followed by *berapa*, which in Indonesian is "how much." So to recap here, we have *Jam berapa?* which is a perfectly constructed question meaning "What time is it?" Let's take a look at the final word *check-out* which comes from the

English. So altogether we have *Jam berapa check-out?* Literally this means "What time is check-out?"

And there will be times when you need more of certain things. Let's try "towels," in Indonesian "Can I have some more towels?" is *Boleh minta handuk lagi?* We've already gone over the phrase *boleh minta*, which means "can I ask for something?" Let's take a look at the new words. The word *handuk* means "towel." The other new word, *lagi* means "more," "again."

There are a few more words that might come in handy with this expression. Toothbrush: *sikat gigi*. Toothpaste: *pasta gigi* Shampoo: *syampo* Soap: *sabun*.

In Indonesia the electrical system is 220V, therefore, we'll introduce you to crucial phrase for all of you travelers out there who like to bring electrical appliances thousands of miles to die a fiery death on foreign soil.

In Indonesian, "Do you have a power converter?" is *Ada konverter listrik?* The first word *ada* means "to exist" or "there is." This is followed by *konverter*, which in Indonesian is "converter." Let's take a look at the last word *listrik* which means "electricity." So altogether we have *Ada konverter listrik?* Literally this means "Is there an electricity converter?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

There was a time not too long ago when electricity was uncommon in most areas of Indonesia. In fact, in places that did have electricity, brownouts (or blackouts) occurred quite frequently. They aren't as common now, as newer technologies have gradually been introduced into the landscape. However, it's still wise to bring a surge protector if you're using something as demanding as a laptop computer, as electrical current can still be quite unstable in many areas. By the same token, be sure to save and back up your work often!

Quick Tip #2

The electrical outlets in Indonesia are of the two-pronged type, like those found in most of Europe, and you can buy plug adapters at any supermarket.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #37

Indonesian Post Office

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

37

INDONESIAN

1. Saya mau kirim ini ke New York.
2. Saya mau kirim kartu pos ke New York.
3. Surat.
4. Paket.

ENGLISH

1. I'd like to send this to New York.
2. I'd like to send this postcard to New York.
3. Letter.
4. Package.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
Saya mau kirim kartu pos ke New York.	"I'd like to send this postcard to New York."	
Saya mau kirim ini ke New York.	"I'd like to send this to New York."	
surat	letter	noun
paket	package	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Orang itu sedang memposkan surat.

"The person is mailing a letter."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we're going to take a trip to the post office. Now the post office in Indonesian is the *kantor pos*. And in this lesson we're going to work on getting your postcards, letters and packages home. The expression to accomplish this is "I'd like to send this to" and then the desired destination. For this lesson we'll use New York.

In Indonesian "I'd like to send this to New York." is *Saya mau kirim ini ke New York*. The first word *saya* means "I" or "me." This is followed by *mau*, which in Indonesian is "want." So to recap here, we have *saya mau*. Literally this means "I want." Let's take a look at the next word *kirim* which means "to send." The next word is *ini*, which means "this." After that we have *ke*, our friendly preposition meaning "to" or "towards." Finally, we have our destination, New York.

So altogether we have *Saya mau kirim ini ke New York*. Literally this means "I want to send this to New York."

Now we can build this up a bit by adding in the words for what we would like to send. For example, above we mentioned postcards, letters, and packages, so let's start there. The word for "postcard" in Indonesian is *kartu pos*. So the expression would now sound like this: *Saya mau kirim kartu pos ke New York*. Notice the position of *kartu pos*.

Now let's try "letter" in Indonesian which is *surat*. And finally we have the word for "package" in Indonesian is *paket*. Now the package requires a closer look, which we'll do in the next lesson.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

The postal service in Indonesia is rather reliable, but can be a bit slow. If you need faster service for your lighter mail, then you can ask for *surat kilat* or *pos kilat*, which is usually

provided by an independent service. *Kilat* means "lightning," so the idea here is that for an additional fee, your mail can get to your destination in about five business days or less. Usually, these fees are not much more than the standard post office rates, but please make sure to shop around.

Quick Tip #2

On the other hand, shipping cargo from Indonesia can be an expensive and/or lengthy endeavor. There are plenty of cargo shippers around in Bali and Java, but many places have expensive rates. The ultimate rule of thumb seems to be this: the longer it takes for the company to ship your products, the cheaper it will be. On the other hand, you do have to consider possible damage to your cargo during longer journeys, as well as getting a broker at your home country to deal with customs, especially if you're shipping cargo via sea. In Indonesia, cargo rates are no bargain, so look for the best deal as much as possible if you need to ship something bulky!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #38

Indonesian Post Office 2

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 2 Cultural Insight

38

INDONESIAN

1. Ada apa di dalam pakatnya?

ENGLISH

1. What's inside the package?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Ada apa di dalam pakatnya?	"What's inside the package?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we're going to work on getting your package one step closer to its intended destination. In a previous lesson we discussed the phrase, "I would like to send this package to New York." Which was *Saya mau kirim paket ini ke New York*. Again the location is interchangeable.

When sending a package though, you're going to have to explain what's in the package. You may even be asked, "What's in the package?" which in Indonesian is *Ada apa di dalam pakatnya?* The first word *ada* means "to exist" or "there is." This is followed by *apa*, which in Indonesian is "what." So to recap here, we have *ada apa*. Literally this means "What's there?" Let's take a look at the next word *di dalam* which means "inside." Finally, we have *pakatnya* which means "the package."

So altogether we have *Ada apa di dalam pakatnya?* Literally, this means "What's there inside the package?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Popular things for people to send in packages from Indonesia include large and bulky items, such as:

1. Stone statues - *patung batu*: *patung* means "statue" while *batu* means "stone."
2. Paintings - *lukisan*: from the verb *lukis*, which means "to paint stylistically."
3. Wooden statues - *patung kayu*: *kayu* means "wood."
4. Traditional music instruments - *alat musik tradisional*: *alat* means "instrument."
5. Various sundry food items, such as ground coffee, various snacks, and so on.

Quick Tip #2

As I mentioned in the last lesson (#37), shipping packages usually involves paying an independent shipper for the service. And these services can be extremely expensive, but along with the expense comes some conveniences, such as customs-approved inspection, spraying for getting rid of unwanted bugs and other things that might be in your wooden carvings, and other perks as well.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #39

Indonesian Foreign Exchange

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

39

INDONESIAN

1. Ada mesin ATM yang dekat dari sini?
2. Ada bank yang dekat dari sini?
3. Dimana bisa tukar uang?
4. Minta uang kecil.

ENGLISH

1. Is there an ATM near here?
2. Is there a bank near here?
3. Where can (I) change currency?
4. Smaller denominations please.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Dimana bisa tukar uang?	Where can i change money?
Ada mesin ATM yang dekat dari sini?	"Is there an ATM near here?"
Minta uang kecil.	"Smaller denominations please."
Ada bank yang dekat dari sini?	"Is there a bank near here?"

GRAMMAR

Exchanging money in Indonesia is quite convenient! One can exchange money at airports, banks, hotels, authorized moneychangers, or withdraw money from an ATM. Rates applied when withdrawing money from an ATM are likely to be the best; however, when using an ATM it is advisable to make one large withdrawal as you may be charged by both the local bank and your home one. So first things first, let's find a location that will exchange money.

In Indonesian "Is there an ATM near here?" is *Ada mesin ATM yang dekat dari sini?* The first word *ada* means "there is." This is followed by *mesin ATM*, which means "ATM machine," even though for English speakers, that's sort of redundant. So to recap here, we have *Ada mesin ATM*. Literally this means "There is an ATM machine." Let's take a look at the next word *yang* which means "the one that." This is followed by *dekat*, which means "near" or "close." The next word is *dari*, which means "from." Finally, we have the word *sini*, which means "here." So altogether we have *Ada mesin ATM yang dekat dari sini?* Literally this means "Is there an ATM machine that's near from here?"

Now to ask for a bank, we can just replace the word for ATM with bank and the phrase works just fine. "Is there a bank near here?" is *Ada bank yang dekat dari sini?* The only thing that changes is the thing you are looking for. In this case it's "bank."

For times when there is neither a bank or an ATM, you can ask, "Where can I exchange currency?" which in Indonesian is *Dimana bisa tukar uang?* The first word *dimana* means "where." This is followed by *bisa*, which in Indonesian is "can" or "be able to." So to recap here, we have *dimana bisa*. Literally this means "where can I." Let's take a look at the next word *tukar* which means "to exchange." Finally, we have *uang*, which means "money." So altogether we have *Dimana bisa tukar uang?* Literally this means "Where can I change money?"

Exchanging currency is pretty straightforward. You'll need to fill out some forms, and then present the amount you want exchanged. One extremely useful phrase is, "Smaller denominations please." as it is usually beneficial to have smaller amounts of currency on you for paying for the bus fare, taxi fare, and so on.

In Indonesian "Smaller denominations please." is *Minta uang kecil*. The first word *minta* means "to request" or "ask for." This is followed by *uang*, which is "money" as we've learned earlier. So to recap here, we have *minta uang*. Literally this means "I ask for money." Let's take a look at the last word *kecil* which means "small." So altogether we have *Minta uang kecil*. Literally this means "I'm asking for small money."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Besides the banks and ATMs, the next best thing is to look for either a hotel or a moneychanger. The hotels, namely the bigger ones, will change money, but their rates are not the most desirable. Moneychangers, on the other hand, often post excellent exchange rates, depending on where you are. However, you must exercise caution in these places because many of them have the reputation of ripping customers off. How do you avoid this? This is where it pays off to have good math skills – take a look at the rate for your currency, and then multiply it by the amount of money you wish to exchange. When you do finally decide to go to a moneychanger, make sure they display the amount that you expect to receive from your exchange, and then count it in front of the moneychanger himself/herself. Remember, you have the best chance of claiming a dishonest exchange if you are still in the shop.

Quick Tip #2

Rates in general are lower in areas that don't get as much tourism, so one thing to do is to change some of money in highly-touristed areas, where they have many places that post highly competitive exchange rates, before going to the more isolated regions in Indonesia.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #40 Indonesian Phone Cards

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- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

40

INDONESIAN

1. Ada kartu telpon?
2. Minta kartu lima ribuan.

ENGLISH

1. Do you have a telephone card?
2. One Rp 5,000 card, please.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Ada kartu telpon?	"Do you have a telephone card?"
Minta kartu lima ribuan.	"One Rp 5,000 card, please."

GRAMMAR

While most people wouldn't or couldn't step outside without their cell phones, when visiting another country, sometimes it's a little too far for you local carrier. In recent years you have been able to rent a cell phone when you get to Indonesia, and we'll cover this in another lesson, but the good old pay phone is still an option when you're traveling in Indonesia.

Public phones in Indonesia take coins and/or phone cards. You can buy Rp. 5,000 telephone cards, and today we'll work on asking for them. You can purchase these cards at Kiosks, convenience stores, and other places.

Now before asking for a card, you may want to find out if they have the cards. In Indonesian, "Do you have telephone cards?" is *Ada kartu telpon?* The first word *ada* means "to exist" or

"there is." This is followed by *kartu*, which in Indonesian is "card." Finally, we have *telpon*, which means "telephone." So altogether we have *Ada kartu telpon?* Literally this means "Is there a telephone card?"

The answer to this will be "yes" *ya, ada* or "no" *tidak ada*. In the case that they have the cards, you'll want to ask for one of the denominations we talked about.

Let's start with a Rp 5,000 card. In Indonesian, "A Rp 5,000 telephone card please." is *Minta kartu lima ribuan*. The first word *minta* means "to request" or "ask for." This is followed by *kartu*, which is "card," as we've said before. Finally we have *lima ribuan*, which means "something worth 5,000." So altogether we have *Minta kartu lima ribuan*. Literally this means "I ask for a card worth 5,000, please."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Most public telephones are of the card type only, and you can buy the cards at sundry stores, department stores, and so on. However, even pay phones are becoming more obsolete, as most people own cell phones, or HP. When you use one of these cards, depending on the number you are dialing, the rates are based on *pulsa*, or "pulses," which cost a certain amount on your call. The number of *pulsa* your card is capable of paying for is entirely dependent on the number you call, of course.

Quick Tip #2

Another option, even if you are in a seemingly isolated village, is to visit the local *wartel* (*warung telekomunikasi*, "the telecommunication shack"), which contains at least a couple of booths where you can complete local calls, mostly, although some *wartel* in the larger urban areas are also capable of handling foreign calls.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #41

One Ticket Please in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 2 Cultural Insight

41

INDONESIAN

1. Minta satu karcis, ya?

ENGLISH

1. One ticket, please.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Minta satu karcis, ya?	"One ticket, please."

GRAMMAR

There is so much to do and see in Indonesia, and there are times when access to some must-see places require an admission ticket. So in this lesson we're going to work on getting you through the gate, as we'll take a look at buying tickets. In Indonesian, ticket is *karcis*.

In Indonesian "One ticket please." is *Minta satu karcis, ya?* The first word *minta* means "to request" or "ask for." This is followed by *satu*, which in Indonesian means "one." So to recap here, we have *minta satu*. Literally this means "ask for one." Let's take a look at the next word *karcis* which means "ticket." Finally, we have *ya* which means "yes" or "alright."

So altogether we have *Minta satu karcis, ya?* Literally this means "[I] ask for one ticket, alright?"

And if you want to buy more than one ticket, just replace the number *satu* with any higher number. Let's review the numbers one to five to refresh your memory: 1 – *satu*, 2- *dua*, 3 – *tiga*, 4 – *empat*, and 5 – *lima*. That's it.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sometimes in Indonesia, you don't go to the place to get tickets—the tickets get to you. This is the case in the more touristy areas of Indonesia, such as Bali and Central Java. These people usually sell tickets to local performances, but several of them, like at Yogyakarta, sell tickets that include bus fare and admission to performances held in a particular site, like the Ramayana dance drama at Candi Prambanan, a famous Hindu monument that features carvings with reliefs of the Ramayana, one of the famous epics from India that was readily incorporated in much of Indonesian culture. These ticket sellers are not scalping, as the prices they sell these tickets for are usually the listed prices anyway.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #42

Renting a Telephone in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

42

INDONESIAN

1. Saya mau sewa HP.
2. Apa telpon yang masuk gratis?
3. Berapa kalau menelpon ke Amerika ?

ENGLISH

1. I would like to rent a cell phone.
2. Are incoming calls free?
3. How much are calls to the U.S.?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Saya mau sewa HP.	"I would like to rent a cell phone."
Apa telpon yang masuk gratis?	"Are incoming calls free?"
Berapa kalau menelpon ke Amerika ?	"How much are calls to the US?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll cover renting a cell phone, an indispensable tool for the modern day traveler! In Indonesia you can rent a phone at many locations, including the airport. So it may be most convenient to just pick one up there. There are many reasons to pick up a cellphone, and with the number of public phones decreasing due to lack of use, renting a cellphone is becoming an indispensable part of one's travels. If you're coming from the States, cellphones

won't work as the cellphones in Indonesia are on a different frequency than the GSM parameters in the U.S.

In order to rent a phone you will need to subscribe with a cell phone system operator—Indosat and Telkomsel are the most popular—and purchase a separate SIM card. Some places require a passport number when you fill out the registration form. Other than that, the most important thing is to buy the separate SIM card.

In Indonesian "I would like to rent a cell phone." is *Saya mau sewa HP*. The first word *saya* means "I" or "me." This is followed by *mau*, which in Indonesian is "want." So to recap here, we have *saya mau*. Literally this means "I want." Let's take a look at the next word *sewa* which means "to rent." Finally we have HP, which is the Indonesian acronym for "hand phone" or cell phone. So altogether we have *Saya mau sewa HP*. Literally this means "I want to rent a cell phone."

In this day and age, there may be instances when you need to rent more than one phone. Such as you may want a phone for each member of the family. In this case, you would add the number of phones you want: "I would like to rent two phones." is *Saya mau sewa dua HP*. "I would like to rent three phones." is *Saya mau sewa tiga HP*.

Two important questions related to your plan are "Are incoming calls free?" and "How much are calls to the U.S.?" "Are incoming calls free?" is *Apa telpon yang masuk gratis?*

And, "How much are calls to the U.S.?" is *Berapa kalau menelpon ke Amerika?* The word for the U.S. is *Amerika*, or officially *Amerika Serikat*, which literally means "United America." To ask about another country or destination, simply substitute the word for the U.S. In the case of Australia the phrase would be *Berapa kalau menelpon ke Australia?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

The HP, which is the acronym used for cell phones in Indonesia, is certainly an asset. In this part of the world, telephone landlines were and are still expensive to install. In fact, this is where the *wartel* or the telecommunications office served its main function: to be a place where the locals can place a call. However, in the last decade or so, with the arrival of the HP, the communication sector simply exploded, with people having more options to communicate

without the need to install an expensive landline. However, here's the interesting thing: calls are significantly more expensive than text/SMS, so most people who use cell phones use them for texting rather than calling other people.

Quick Tip #2

Renting a telephone is usually not the norm, but it can be done in Indonesia. The reason for this is because the component parts of the phone are relative inexpensive to purchase. Also, the main thing one needs to operate a phone in Indonesia is a SIM card along with a subscription.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #43

Do You Have an English Version?

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- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

43

INDONESIAN

1. Ada pedoman yang pakai bahasa Inggris?
2. Ada pedoman yang pakai bahasa Jepang?

ENGLISH

1. Do you have an English information guide?
2. Do you have a Japanese information guide?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Ada pedoman yang pakai bahasa Inggris?	Do you have an English information guide?
Ada pedoman yang pakai bahasa Jepang?	"Do you have a Japanese information guide?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you to a crucial phrase for all of you travelers out there who are interested in learning more about the tourist attractions you're going to visit. Learning about the history and cultural significance of places you visit can be just as rewarding as seeing them. Today we'll cover, "Do you have an English information guide?"

In Indonesian "Do you have an English information guide?" is *Ada pedoman yang pakai bahasa Inggris?* The first word *ada* means "to exist" or "there is." This is followed by *pedoman*, which in Indonesian is "guide." So to recap here, we have *Ada pedoman*. Literally this means "Is there a guide?" Let's take a look at the next word *yang* which means "the one that." This is followed by *pakai*, which means "to use." The next word is *bahasa*, which in Indonesian is

"language." The final word is *Inggris*, which means "English." So altogether we have *Ada pedoman yang pakai bahasa Inggris?* Literally this means "Is there a guide that uses the English language?"

Now to ask for a different language, we can just replace the word for "English" with any other word for a language and it works just fine. Let's try "Japanese," In Indonesian "Do you have a Japanese information guide?" is *Ada pedoman yang pakai bahasa Jepang?* The only thing that changes is the language you are looking for. In this case it's *bahasa Jepang*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Surprisingly, most of the signs and guide books that one can find in Indonesia are in two languages: English and Japanese. This is in direct response to the two biggest tourist populations in Indonesia, especially in Java and Bali—the Australians and the Japanese. However, there has been a gradual shift in tourist demographics, as more Asians have visited Indonesia. Therefore, there is now additional pressure to increase the availability of Chinese language tourist literature in Indonesia, even though for a lengthy period between the anti-communist coup of the mid-1960s to around the earlier part of this decade, it was deemed illegal to carry around anything printed with Chinese characters. This situation is gradually improving, with a resurgence of people taking Chinese language classes.

Quick Tip #2

You might find a bit of amusement in tourist literature printed in previous years, as much of it is riddled with grammatical and spelling errors. I personally remember a music and dance troupe in Bali that consistently mislabeled dancer as "cancer." If that was a bit egregious, I've also heard that the Japanese translations aren't that much better.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #44 How Do You Eat This? in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

44

INDONESIAN

1. Bagaimana cara makan ini?
2. Apa lagi yang harus ditambahkan?
3. Ini pedas?

ENGLISH

1. How do you eat this?
2. Is there anything else I need to add?
3. Is this spicy?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Bagaimana cara makan ini?	"How do you eat this?"
Apa lagi yang harus ditambahkan?	"Do you add something to this?"
Ini pedas?	"Is this spicy?"

GRAMMAR

In Indonesia there are many delicious dishes! We've already covered how to order them, but now let's cover how to eat them! That, however, is not always so straight forward. So in this lesson we'll learn how to ask "How do you eat this?"

In Indonesian "How do you eat this?" is *Bagaimana cara makan ini?* The first word

bagaimana means "how." This is followed by *cara*, which in Indonesian is "way" or "method." So to recap here, we have *bagaimana cara*. Literally this means "How is the way." Let's take a look at the next word *makan* which means "to eat." Finally, we have *ini* which means "this." So altogether we have *Bagaimana cara makan ini?* Literally this means "How is the way to eat this?"

Hopefully they don't answer with a smart remark such as "With your mouth," which by the way is *Pakai mulutnya!* If you hear this...you're in a for a long night!

There are other instances when you may want to add some sauce, etc. to your dish. In this case you can ask "Do you add something to this?" which in Indonesian is *Apa lagi yang harus ditambahkan?* The first word *apa* means "what." This is followed by *lagi*, which in Indonesian is "more" or "again." So to recap here, we have *apa lagi*. Literally this means "what more" Let's take a look at the next word *yang* which means "the one that." After that, we have *harus* which means "must." And finally we have *ditambahkan* which means "to be added." So altogether we have *Apa lagi yang harus ditambahkan?* Literally this means "What else has to be added?."

Finally, something that may come in handy for everyone out there adverse to hot things. The all-important question, "Is this hot?" Hot as in spicy! In Indonesian "Is this hot?" is *Ini pedas?* The first word *ini* means "this" as we've mentioned before. This is followed by *pedas*, which in Indonesian is "spicy hot." So altogether we have *Ini pedas?* Literally this means "This hot?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Indonesian food is often described with blanket statements that it's spicy and has a broad range of spices. However, despite the long-held moniker that some of the islands in Indonesia have had, "The Spice Islands," most of the local fare does not use a lot of spices. Most types only use ground pepper, chili peppers, ginger, lemongrass, and garlic as the predominating spices. The Balinese and Javanese use a few more "exotic" spices, such as *galingale* and *cekuh*, also known as lesser galingale. But there's only one dish, for example, that uses nutmeg, which we think about so often when we mention "spice islands." And cloves are used for medicinal balms and kretek cigarettes rather than cooking. So, approach Indonesian food as a cuisine with a broad palate of flavors, but don't be disappointed about

the food not matching your preconceptions of what food should be like from a place like the "spice islands." The spiciness and savor of most types of Indonesian cuisine are satisfying and definitely delicious!

Quick Tip #2

Here are the types of cuisine you are likely to find in Indonesia.

1. Javanese: Predominant use of coconut milk and palm sugar—can be characterized as emphasizing sweetness over spiciness or chili-hot (***pedas***). The most famous dish is probably ***nasi gudeg***, a stew of chicken and jackfruit cooked in spiced coconut milk which is topped off with a coconut milk sediment jam called *blondo* and a sambal made with fried water buffalo crackling called *sambal krupuk jangat*.
2. Balinese: Extremely spicy. Being Hindu, the Balinese are not averse to eating pork, and they have a lot of famous pork dishes, such as ***guling*** (roast suckling pig) and ***lawar***, a ceremonial meat hash that uses a rather incendiary amount of chilies, a hefty portion of pork meat, skin, and cartilage, and a little bit of pork blood treated with lime. It's an acquired taste, but the flavor is unmistakably Balinese.
3. Nasi Padang: Also extremely spicy. Many restaurants that serve Padang food serve it in a unique buffet-like style. When you sit down at a table, all the dishes are set out before you. You take a couple of these bowls, and then you are charged only for the dishes that were taken. The contents of the untouched plates or bowls is then "recycled" and served on to the next guest. Because of this, you should practice good hygiene and really finish any of the buffet bowls you take.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #45

I'm a Vegetarian in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

45

INDONESIAN

1. Saya vegetarian.
2. Saya tidak boleh makan daging.
3. Saya tidak boleh makan ikan.

ENGLISH

1. I'm a vegetarian.
2. I can't eat meat.
3. I can't eat fish.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Saya vegetarian.	"I'm a vegetarian."
Saya tidak boleh makan daging.	"I can't eat meat."
Saya tidak boleh makan ikan.	"I can't eat fish."

GRAMMAR

This lesson is not only for all of the vegetarians out there but is also for anyone with an aversion to a particular food! There are many reasons a person won't eat a particular food, and there may be instances when communicating this is necessary. In this lesson, we'll go over some phrases to ensure you don't get any unwanted surprises on the plate.

In Indonesian "I am a vegetarian!" is *Saya vegetarian*. The first word *saya* means "I" or "me." This is followed by *vegetarian*, which in Indonesian is "vegetarian." So altogether we have *Saya vegetarian*. Literally this means "I'm a vegetarian."

Another way you communicate you don't or can't eat a particular food is by saying just that! In Indonesian "I can't eat meat!" is *Saya tidak boleh makan daging*. The first word *saya* means "I" or "me" as we've mentioned earlier. This is followed by *tidak*, which in Indonesian is "not." The next word is *boleh* which means "may" or "be permitted to." So to recap here, we have *Saya tidak boleh*. Literally this means "I may not." Next we have *makan* which means "eat." Finally we have *daging* which means "meat." So altogether we have *Saya tidak boleh makan daging*. Literally this means "I can't eat meat."

This sentence pattern can be used for foods other than meat by changing just one word! So let's take a look at some other possibilities. Let's try "fish," in Indonesian "fish" is *ikan*. Now let's try the phrase with this word. *Saya tidak boleh makan ikan!* You'll notice that we've just replaced the word for meat, *daging*, with the word for fish, *ikan*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Most Indonesians are unabashedly omnivorous and look at vegetarianism as an admirable yet eccentric endeavor. However, there are plenty of foods one can eat as a vegetarian, especially now since vegetarianism is gradually catching on with young people.

One type of food is known as *tempeh*, which is actually known in some circles in North America and Europe. This food is made out of soybeans which have been cultured with a particular *Aspergillum* mold, which makes a spongy, net-like webbing around each bean. In Indonesia, these are usually sold in banana leaf packages. And one more piece of advice: *tempeh* should be well cooked, and the easiest thing to do is to deep fry it. If it is not cooked thoroughly, the *tempeh* takes on a rather chalky aftertaste, while a perfect piece of *tempeh* should remind one vaguely of mushrooms.

Quick Tip #2

If you are a vegan, the situation is much more difficult—one of the principal seasonings of Indonesian cuisine uses tiny baby shrimp. This is known as *terasi*, which comes in a brownish gray cake-like form. Before it is used in any dishes, it is briefly toasted until it releases a smoky, burnt fish aroma. For you vegans, make sure that you ask if anything you are ordering has any *terasi* included. If so, either make a different selection, or ask if they can make it without the shrimp paste.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #46

Help! in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

46

INDONESIAN

1. Tolong!
2. Hubungi polisi!

ENGLISH

1. Help!
2. Call the police!

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
Tolong!	"Help!"	expression
Hubungi polisi!	"Call the police!"	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you to some phrases that hopefully you won't have to use. When traveling to Indonesia while the threat of physical violence is not prevalent, one should always be careful. In addition, this phrase is not limited to threatening situations, but can also be used in the unfortunate event that you or someone around you is in the need of immediate assistance. In this lesson, we'll learn how to call for help.

In Indonesian "Help!" is *Tolong!*

In Indonesian you can call for the police by saying *Hubungi polisi!* The first word *hubungi* means "to contact someone." This is followed by *polisi*, which in Indonesian is "police."

So altogether we have *Hubungi polisi!* Literally this means "Contact the police!"

The phone number for the police in Indonesia is 110.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

You can use these two expressions for not only emergencies, but also for petty crimes. A petty crime that has always been prevalent in Indonesia, especially on public transportation, is *kecopetan*, or pickpocketing. It's always advisable to be vigilant about your things when you ride public transportation because of this. If you suddenly find someone's hand rifling through your things, you can simply shout out *Tolong! Copet!* ("Help! Pickpocket!") and that will 1) drive the pickpocket away; and 2) get the attention of fellow passengers, who will most likely try to prevent the potential pickpocket from getting away.

Quick Tip #2

The police in Indonesia will be very helpful, especially if you need to obtain a travel permit to pass through or reside in areas that usually are not demarcated for non-citizens. These travel permits are called *surat jalan* (lit. 'letter for the road') and are necessary for traveling through relatively isolated areas, some natural reserves, and the like. The police will assist you in obtaining this, but you will need to provide your own copies of your passport identification page and passport photos. Also, once you get your *surat jalan*, it's also advisable to make copies of the permit itself in case police in the areas you're traveling through need to see and keep a copy of the permit.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #47

Medical Assistance in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

47

INDONESIAN

1. Minta tolong bawa saya ke dokter.
2. Saya perlu ke dokter.
3. Saya perlu ke apotik.
4. Minta tolong bawa saya ke apotik.
5. Minta tolong hubungi ambulans.

ENGLISH

1. Please take me to the doctor.
2. I need a doctor.
3. I need a pharmacy.
4. Please take me to a pharmacy.
5. Please call an ambulance.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Minta tolong bawa saya ke dokter.	"Please take me to the doctor."
Saya perlu ke dokter.	"I need a doctor."
Saya perlu ke apotik.	"I need a pharmacy."

Minta tolong bawa saya ke apotik.

"Please take me to a pharmacy."

Minta tolong hubungi ambulans.

"Please call an ambulance."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you to some phrases useful in the case you need medical assistance. When traveling sometimes the body takes a little time to adjust, and the immune system is no different. So today we'll go over some phrases that will help get you to a location where you can get medical assistance. We'll start with the phrase "I need a doctor."

In Indonesian "I need a doctor." is *Saya perlu ke dokter*. The first word *saya* means "I" or "me." This is followed by *perlu*, which in Indonesian is "need." So to recap here, we have *saya perlu*. Literally this means "I need." Let's take a look at the next word *ke* which means "to" or "toward." Finally, we have *dokter* which means "doctor." So altogether we have *Saya perlu ke dokter*. Literally this means "I need to doctor."

If things aren't too bad, perhaps you only need to get to a pharmacy. In Indonesian "I need a pharmacy." is *Saya perlu ke apotik*. Notice the only thing that changes here is the word for pharmacy. The rest stays the same.

Now if you need to get there or would like someone to take you, you can use the following phrase. "Please take me to the doctor." which is *Minta tolong bawa saya ke dokter!* The first word *minta* means "to request" or "ask for." Our next word *tolong* means "help" or "please do something for me." This is followed by *bawa*, which in Indonesian is "to bring." So to recap here, we have *minta tolong bawa*. Literally this means "I ask to please bring." Let's take a look at the next word *saya* which means "I" or "me" as we've already mentioned. After that, we have our preposition *ke*, which means "to" or "toward." Finally, we have our familiar word for "doctor," which is *dokter*. So altogether we have *Minta tolong bawa saya ke dokter!* Literally this means "Please take me to the doctor!"

And of course, for the pharmacy you can just substitute the word for pharmacy and get *Minta tolong bawa saya ke apotik!* which is "Please take me to the pharmacy." The only difference here is that we've replaced the word for "doctor" with the word for "pharmacy."

And just for insurance purposes we should cover the phrase, "Please call an ambulance." Which is *Minta tolong hubungi ambulans*. We already know the first two words of this phrase. The first word *minta* means "to request" or "ask for." And the second word *tolong* means "help"

or "please do something for me." This is followed by the word *hubungi*, which in Indonesian is "to contact someone." Finally we have *ambulans* which means "ambulance." So altogether we have *Minta tolong hubungi ambulans*. Literally this means "Please contact the ambulance for me."

The phone numbers for an ambulance in Indonesia are 118 and 119.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Medical services in Indonesia, to be honest, are not up to par with those of countries with more developed medical service systems. In the capital city of Jakarta, there are a couple of hospitals that provide decent care and surroundings. In other places, however, there are plenty of private doctors who have clinics, but these clinics usually have unusual opening hours—some only open in the morning four or five days out of the week, while others open only during the afternoon; no appointments; and limited consultation times, due to this there is a likely chance that there will be many patients present. Even then, most of these doctors are most likely to (over)prescribe antibiotics or some other generic medicines for your ailments.

Quick Tip #2

It is highly advisable, however, to take with you to Indonesia an ample amount of medical insurance coverage good for international travel. Paying the small fees at the local private clinics or the community-based Puskesmas clinics is one thing, but having to pay for medical services related to a serious injury is another. This usually involves getting yourself to Singapore, where the medical services are more advanced. Of course, this entails a much more expensive proposition. This is why you should have ample coverage, especially if you're planning to do some higher-risk activities in Indonesia.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #48

Symptoms in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

48

INDONESIAN

1. Saya sakit kepala.
2. Saya sakit perut.
3. Saya menceceret!
4. Saya perlu ke apotik.
5. Saya perlu ambulans.
6. Saya perlu obat.

ENGLISH

1. I have a headache.
2. I have a stomachache.
3. I have diarrhea.
4. I need a pharmacy.
5. I need an ambulance.
6. I need medicine.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
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Saya perlu ambulans.	"I need an ambulance."
Saya sakit perut.	"I have a stomachache."
Saya mencepet!	"I have diarrhea."
Saya perlu obat.	"I need medicine."
Saya sakit kepala.	"I have a headache."
Saya perlu ke apotik.	"I need a pharmacy."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll work on explaining symptoms so that you can get the proper treatment and any medicine you may need.

In Indonesian "I have a headache." is *Saya sakit kepala*. The first word *saya* means "I" or "me." This is followed by *sakit*, which in Indonesian is "sick" or "pain." So to recap here, we have *saya sakit*. Literally this means "I'm sick" or "I hurt" Let's take a look at the last word *kepala* which means "head." So altogether we have *Saya sakit kepala*. Literally this means I have a headache.

We'll look at some more phrases with the same pattern; namely, *saya sakit* or "I'm sick" stays the same and only the symptom changes. So let's go over some other symptoms:

"I have a stomachache." *Saya sakit perut*

"I have a fever." is *Saya sakit demam*

"I have a cold." *Saya sakit pilek*

"I have a sore throat." *Saya sakit tenggorokan*

The next phrase may be hard to listen to, but if it happens to you, you'll be extremely glad we covered it! In Indonesian the expression "I have diarrhea." is *Saya mencepet!* with the word for diarrhea being *mencepet*.

In Indonesian "I need a pharmacy." is *Saya perlu ke apotik*. The first word *saya* means "I" or "me" as we've mentioned before. This is followed by *perlu*, which in Indonesian is "need." So

to recap here, we have *saya perlu*. Literally this means "I need." Let's take a look at the next word *ke* which means "to" or "toward." Finally, we have *apotik* which means "pharmacy." So altogether we have *Saya perlu ke apotik*. Literally this means "I need to pharmacy."

And just for insurance purposes we should cover the phrase, "I need an ambulance." Which is *Saya perlu ambulans*. The first word *saya* means "I" or "me" as we've mentioned before. This is followed by *perlu*, which in Indonesian is "need" which we've also mentioned before. Finally, we have *ambulans* which means "ambulance." So altogether we have *Saya perlu ambulans*. Literally this means "I need an ambulance."

Notice that the expression "I need" stays the same and only the noun changes. So in the case that one needs medicine, the expression would be, *Saya perlu obat* with the word for medicine being *obat*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Apart from these symptoms we've described so far, there is one particular symptom that may be rather strange to most Westerners. This is known in Indonesia as *masuk angin*, which literally means "wind enters." Most Indonesians believe that minor ailments and general malaise results from wind that enters the system. This is why most Indonesians, no matter how hot it is, are reluctant to open the window in a moving vehicle, especially a bus. They believe that you will be more susceptible to *masuk angin* if you travel with an open window. Even more surprising, you will often see newborns bundled up, even though the tropical climate would suggest that this would be more harmful than helpful for the baby. This practice is also due to the concept of *masuk angin*, which newborn babies are considered more vulnerable in contracting.

Quick Tip #2

If people say that you've contracted *masuk angin*, how is it treated? Well, the most popular/highly regarded treatments include the following:

- *Pijit* – massage. This is usually done with some medicinal oil, known as *minyak angin*, or a topical ointment known as *balsem*.

- *Kerokan* – coin rubbing. The edge of an oiled coin is rubbed in certain areas of your back in order to release the "wind" that has gone stagnant inside the body. Usually, red welts result from the rubbing. Sometimes this is done in conjunction with massage.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #49

Getting Medicine in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

49

INDONESIAN

1. Minta obat pilek.
2. Minta yang paling keras.

ENGLISH

1. Cold medicine please.
2. The strongest (medicine you have), please.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Minta obat pilek.	"Cold medicine please."
Minta yang paling keras.	"The strongest (medicine you have), please."

GRAMMAR

Nobody knows your body like you! And when it comes to over-the-counter drugs, you may know what you need. So in this lesson, we'll go over asking for some basic medicines. Let's start with cold medicine.

In Indonesian "Cold medicine please." is *Minta obat pilek*. The first word *minta* means "to request" or "ask for." This is followed by *obat*, which in Indonesian is "medicine." So to recap here, we have *Minta obat*. Literally this means "I ask for medicine." Let's take a look at the last word *pilek* which means "a cold."

So altogether we have *Minta obat pilek*. Literally this means "I ask for cold medicine."

You may want the strongest one they have. In Indonesian "The strongest you have please." is

Minta yang paling keras.

We'll look at the phrase introduced in this lesson with some more words for medicines as the medicine you want is the only thing that changes, while "please" stays the same. So let's go over some other types of medicine:

"Flu medicine." *obat flu. Minta obat flu.*

"Aspirin." *obat aspirin. Minta obat aspirin.*

"Ibuprofen." *obat ibuprofen. Minta obat ibuprofen.*

"Laxative." *obat cuci perut. Minta obat cuci perut.*

"Antacid." *zat anti asam. Minta zat anti asam.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

If you ever need to go to an *apotik* to get a refill of your medicine, make sure that you bring the prescription bottle or container, which will have the name and dosage of the medicine, and a list of alternate names for your medicine, just in case the Indonesian label does not match the name that you have on your medicine.

Quick Tip #2

Also, there is a traditional medicinal treatment known as *jamu*, which is a sort of tonic. A cup of *jamu* usually contains a mixture of several herbs, and there are different formulas for each type of ailment.

I once had a home-made *jamu* made with crushed and pulverized papaya and chili leaves to treat a rather bothersome cold. The resulting mash left a bitter aftertaste for at least an hour. After a couple of hours, I felt better—but I would not recommend this to cure more serious ailments. It's a lot better to go to a doctor at that point, if you can. *Jamu* tonics are more of a daily routine supplement, if anything.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #50

Allergies in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

50

INDONESIAN

1. Saya alergi kacang.
2. Saya alergi udang.
3. Saya kena reaksi alergi.

ENGLISH

1. Im allergic to peanut.
2. Im allergic to shrimp.
3. I'm having an allergic reaction.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Saya kena reaksi alergi.	"I'm having an allergic reaction."
Saya alergi udang.	"I'm allergic to shrimp."
Saya alergi kacang.	"I'm allergic to peanut."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover a phrase that will prove invaluable for those of you with allergies to something. Letting other people know about your allergies is vital to a fun and healthy trip. In this phrase we'll go over "I'm allergic to something." To start we'll need something that we're allergic to. In some cases, allergies to peanuts can be extremely dangerous so let's start there.

In Indonesian "I am allergic to peanuts." is *Saya alergi kacang*. The first word *saya* means "I" or "me." This is followed by *alergi*, which in Indonesian is "allergy." So to recap here, we have *Saya alergi*. Literally this means "I'm allergic." Let's take a look at the last word *kacang* which means "peanuts" or legumes in general. So altogether we have *Saya alergi kacang*. Literally this means "I'm allergic to peanuts."

Now let's go over some other common allergies. Let's try shrimp. In Indonesian "I am allergic to shrimp." is *Saya alergi udang*. Notice the only thing that changes here is the word for shrimp, *udang*; the rest is the same.

Here are some items you can put in place of "peanuts," *kacang*, and "shrimp," *udang*:

"Milk" – *susu*

"Eggs" – *telur*

"Wheat," which is not that common in Indonesia, but just for the sake of completeness: *terigu*

In Indonesian "I am having an allergic reaction." is *Saya kena reaksi alergi*. The first word *saya* means "I" or "me," which we've already learned. This is followed by *kena*, which in Indonesian is "to be struck by." So to recap here, we have *saya kena*. Literally this means "I have been struck by." Let's take a look at the next word *reaksi* which means "reaction." Finally we have *alergi*, our word for allergy.

So altogether we have *Saya kena reaksi alergi*. Literally this means "I am struck with an allergic reaction."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Allergies are just now beginning to have some sort of impact on Indonesian medicine and eating habits, especially since being in a hot country, there are plenty of other factors that can cause *gatal*, or "rashes," on the skin, which happen to be one of the most visible signs of an allergic reaction. Still, many people around the country have little understanding about how serious an allergy reaction can be, so if you have one, you may have to remind your hosts or the restaurant staff often that you cannot ingest the reaction-inducing foods in any form.

Quick Tip #2

If you have either a peanut or shrimp allergy (or both, for that matter), eating in Indonesia will become more of a challenge as two favorite flavoring elements happen to be ground peanuts and a dried shrimp paste called *terasi*. You should avoid street stalls that sell food with peanuts or shrimp obviously, but you should also make explicit that you absolutely cannot eat these foods in restaurants, where the staff have a little more control over what goes in the food. For food stalls, those that sell fried rice (*nasi goreng*) and fried noodles (*mie goreng*) should be safe bets, but always ask first.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #51

The Weather in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

51

INDONESIAN

1. Bagaimana udaranya besok?
2. Besok hujan.
3. Besok cerah.
4. Bagaimana cuacanya nanti?

ENGLISH

1. How is the weather tomorrow?
2. It will rain tomorrow.
3. It will be sunny tomorrow.
4. What will the weather be like later (today)?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Bagaimana udaranya besok?	"How is the weather tomorrow?"
Besok hujan.	"It will rain tomorrow."
Besok cerah.	"It will be sunny tomorrow."
Bagaimana cuacanya nanti?	"What will the weather be like later (today)?"

GRAMMAR

Whether or not the weather will cooperate is an important question on which many plans are made and canceled. In this lesson, we'll cover a phrase that will help you finalize your plans if they depend on the weather.

In Indonesian "What will the weather be tomorrow?" is *Bagaimana udaranya besok?* The first word *bagaimana* means "how." This is followed by *udaranya*, which in Indonesian is "the weather." So to recap here, we have *bagaimana udaranya*. Literally this means "how is the weather." Let's take a look at the last word *besok* which means "tomorrow." So altogether we have *Bagaimana udaranya besok?* Literally this means "How will the weather be tomorrow?"

Let's go over the possible answers. In Indonesian "It will rain tomorrow." is *Besok hujan*. "It will be cloudy tomorrow." is *Besok berawan*. "It will be sunny tomorrow." is *Besok cerah*.

And in case you're somewhere where the weather can change very quickly, In Indonesian "What will the weather be later today?" is *Bagaimana udaranya nanti?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In most of Indonesia, the temperature can be described in a word: hot. However, there are two distinct seasons in Indonesia, and this happens to relate to how much rain falls during these seasons. From October to April is the rainy season, in most areas of Indonesia, although the islands east of Bali and Sulawesi, i.e. those east of the famous Wallace line, are noticeably drier. From May to September is the dry season in most regions. However, especially in the dry season, there may be some rainy days.

Quick Tip #2

Because Indonesia is hot, it is especially important that you drink ample amounts of water to prevent dehydration. And remember to bring a plentiful supply of drinking water when you are going on an expedition since tap water is unsafe to drink. If you notice that you aren't urinating as much as regularly, or your urine is of a strangely different color (orangeish, let's say), then you are indeed dehydrated. Consume water more frequently to flush the system out.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #52

First Encounters in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

52

INDONESIAN

1. Apa kabar?
2. Nama saya Eddi
3. Salam kenalan

ENGLISH

1. How do you do?
2. My name is Eddy.
3. Glad to meet you.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Apa kabar?	"How do you do?"
Nama saya Eddi	"My name is Eddi."
Salam kenalan	"Glad to meet you."

GRAMMAR

In Indonesian "How do you do?" is *Apa kabar?* The first word *apa* means "what." This is followed by *kabar*, which in Indonesian is "news." So altogether we have *Apa kabar?* Literally this means "What's the news?"

Now for the next phrase we'll need a name, so I will use mine. Wait a sec—it turns out that a

lot of Indonesians have a hard time with my usual name, Ed, so I'll use a more Indonesian sounding version, "Eddi." In Indonesian "I am Eddi." is *Nama saya Eddi*. The first word *nama* means "name." This is followed by *saya*, which in this case is "my." So to recap here, we have *nama saya*. Literally this means "my name." The last word, of course, is my Indonesian name Eddi. So altogether we have *Nama saya Eddi*. Literally this means "My name's Eddi."

And finally, "Nice to meet you." In Indonesian this is *Salam kenal*. The first word *salam* means "greeting." This is followed by *kenal*, which in Indonesian is "acquaintance." So altogether we have *Salam kenal*. Literally this means "Greeting you with my acquaintance."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

When you first introduce yourself, your addressee will probably stick out his or her right hand—remember that the left hand taboo is still in play here—for a handshake. Do not, however, go for the bone-crushing, or even the firm handshake. Instead, you get to break the Western convention—what you want is precisely the "dead fish" handshake. This is considered polite and proper. Also, it's appropriate to put your hand to your heart after you do the handshake, as this is an expression that you are literally taking this initial meeting "to heart." If you're a man meeting a Indonesian Muslim woman for the first time, wait for her to stick out her hand to initiate a handshake. Otherwise, a small bow of the head will do.

Quick Tip #2

After introducing yourself, especially to a group of Indonesians, you will get a battery of questions (which I like to refer to as the Indonesian version of "Twenty Questions") which may seem very invasive, e.g. "Are you married? What's your job? How much money do you make? How old are you? Do you have any children?" and so on. People asking these questions are simply trying to get to know you, as well as to determine where you stand in social position, as this will determine the nature of future interaction. Always remember that you can provide vague answers to many of these—there is no need to give precise answers if you are uncomfortable with providing them to people you've just met.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #53

What Time Is It in Indonesia?

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

53

INDONESIAN

1. Jam berapa?
2. jam tiga lewat duabelas menit.
3. jam tiga lebih duabelas menit.
4. jam tiga kurang tiga menit.
5. Jam setengah lima.

ENGLISH

1. What time is it?
2. It's 3.12.
3. It's 3.12. (variation)
4. It's 2.57.
5. It's 4.30.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Jam berapa?	"What time is it?"
jam tiga lewat duabelas menit.	"It's 3:12."
Jam tiga kurang tiga menit.	"It's 2:57."

GRAMMAR

No matter where you are, you will always have some place to be! In this lesson, we'll look at a question that will give the tools to find out how much time you have left to get there. We'll also give you the tools to understand!

In Indonesian "What time is it?" is *Jam berapa?* The first word *jam* means "hour." This is followed by *berapa*, which in Indonesian is "How much." So altogether we have *Jam berapa?* Literally this means "The hour, how much is it?" Let's go over hours here. Hours in Indonesian is *jam*.

In Indonesian, the number follows the word *jam*.

1. 12 o'clock – *jam duabelas*
2. 1 o'clock – *jam satu*
3. 2 o'clock – *jam dua*
4. 3 o'clock – *jam tiga*
5. 4 o'clock – *jam empat/jam pat*
6. 5 o'clock – *jam lima*
7. 6 o'clock – *jam enam/jam nem*
8. 7 o'clock – *jam tujuh*
9. 8 o'clock – *jam delapan*
10. 9 o'clock – *jam sembilan*
11. 10 o'clock – *jam sepuluh*
12. 11 o'clock – *jam sebelas*

Let's go over minutes here. "Minutes" in Indonesian is *menit*. For example, 33 minutes is *tiga puluh tiga menit*. "44 minutes" is *empat puluh empat menit*. Again, it's just the number followed by the word for minutes. We'll eventually put them together, but we need three more words before we can do that.

The first one we'll need is *lewat*, which means "to pass by." Another word that's similar to *lewat* is *lebih*, which means "more." You use these words when you want to indicate that some minutes have already passed a certain hour. Now, to indicate that some minutes remain before the new hour, you should use the word *kurang* which means "less." All three words come before the number of minutes.

Let's see how these are used. To say that it's 3:12, you say *jam tiga lewat duabelas menit*. Or *jam tiga lebih duabelas menit*. To say that it's 2:57, the easiest way to say this is *jam tiga kurang tiga menit*. Do you see how this works? First I start with the new hour, 3 o'clock, *jam tiga*. Then, since I know that it's three minutes before the new hour, I indicate that by saying *kurang tiga menit* or "less by three minutes." So, I have *jam tiga kurang tiga menit*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Indonesian also has words to express a quarter-hour, which is *seperempat*, and the half-hour, which is *setengah*. One of the unique things about Indonesian is that when it comes to expressing "half-hours," speakers usually express it by counting it up to the new hour, rather than counting past the current hour. How does this work? Let's say you want to say it's currently 4:30. In English, we could say that it's "half past four." However, in Indonesian, speakers usually don't say *Jam empat setengah*, which will be understood, but not really used. Instead, the vast majority speakers express this as *Jam setengah lima*, which literally means "half to five." This may be something that seems unusual at first, but it'll be easier the more you use this type of expression.

Quick Tip #2

Remember that most Indonesians run on *jam karet*, which literally means "rubber time." This

implies that everyone should not expect things to be punctual, but run their natural course. Thus, with the exception of checking in at the airport, it pays to adjust with this way of thinking. In fact, you are still considered to be on time if you arrive 15-20 minutes after the appointed time.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #54

What Time Does It Open in Indonesia?

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

54

INDONESIAN

1. Jam berapa buka?
2. Jam berapa tutup?

ENGLISH

1. What time does it open?
2. What time does it close?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Jam berapa buka?	"What time does it open?"
Jam berapa tutup?	"What time does it close?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to a phrase that you'll need on several occasions! We all know you want to see the sights in Indonesia and this phrase is essential to plan your days.

In Indonesian "What time does it open?" is *Jam berapa buka?* The first word *jam* means "hour." This is followed by *berapa*, which in Indonesian is "how much." So to recap here, we have *Jam berapa*. Literally this means "What time." Let's take a look at the last word *buka* which means "to open." So altogether we have *Jam berapa buka?* Literally this means "What time open?"

It's also really important to know when places close! The worst thing to encounter is a closed sign hanging in front of a place you wanted to see! In Indonesian "What time does it close?" is

Jam berapa tutup? We already know the first two words *Jam berapa*, which make up the expression, "what time is it?" *Jam berapa*. This is followed by a new word, *tutup*, which means "to close." So altogether we have *Jam berapa tutup?* Literally this means "What time closed?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In Indonesia, most places are rather lax about opening and closing times, on account of the *jam karet*, or "rubber time" principle. However, most shops tend to open around 8 or 9 in the morning—the Balinese are generally morning people—while the market itself can become a bustling center of activity much earlier than that, around 5 A.M. or so. It helps to wake up early, however, especially since a lot of the traditional breakfast foods, which are extremely tasty, are freshest first thing in the morning. Some of these foods include *bubur ayam* or chicken rice porridge and freshly made *jaja* or rice cakes.

Quick Tip #2

If you decide to visit any of the royal palaces, of which there are a number in Indonesia, please note that many of them are still inhabited by the living members of the royal family. This is especially true for the Kraton in Yogyakarta and the Kraton in Surakarta, both in Central Java. Thus, the times that tourists can visit the palaces can be limited, usually only for about four hours a day. The Kraton Yogya, for example, closes at 2 P.M. daily.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #55

I Like It in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

55

INDONESIAN

1. Saya senang.
2. Saya senang sekali.
3. Saya tidak senang.

ENGLISH

1. I like it.
2. I really like it.
3. I don't like it.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Saya senang.	"I like it."
Saya senang sekali.	"I really like it."
Saya tidak senang.	"I don't like it."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase you'll use countless times on your travels! For everyone out there who likes Indonesian food, this is the phrase you want to know so that you keep getting more of it!

In Indonesian "I like it" is *Saya senang*. The first word *saya* means "I" or "me." This is followed

by *senang*, which in Indonesian is "to like." So altogether we have *Saya senang*. Literally this means "I like."

If you want to say that you really like something, then you can use this phrase. In Indonesian "I really like it" is *Saya senang sekali*. This phrase is essentially the same. There is just one additional word added. That word is *sekali*.

In the event that you don't like something "I don't like it" is *Saya tidak senang*. The first word *saya* means "I" or "me," as we've said before: *saya*. This is followed by *tidak*, which in Indonesian is "no" or "not." The final word is *senang* which means "to like," which we've also mentioned before: *senang*. So altogether we have *Saya tidak senang*. Literally this means "I don't like."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

It is very easy to like and appreciate something in Indonesia, which is known for its natural beauty, as well as for its diverse set of cultures and ethnic groups. In fact, "dislike" is a concept that Indonesians do not like to express in public. (Ironic, huh?) In fact, to express extreme dislike openly is considered *kasar*, or "coarse," and is unbecoming of a decent person. However, Indonesians will notice whether someone is not happy or pleased about something, usually through subtle cues in voice and facial expressions. The casual visitor to Indonesia is not likely to notice this, however, so if you think that something is amiss, be sure to bring it up with the party in question, but be indirect as much as possible to avoid committing further offense.

Quick Tip #2

Another way of expressing pleasure is *enak*, which is usually used for "delicious," but can also be used to express anything that is pleasant in feeling. This in part illustrates how important metaphorical taste is in Indonesian thought, as well as how important having delicious food is to the Indonesian psyche. In fact, tasteless food elicits some of the strongest reactions in Indonesians, and the person/people responsible for such food will never be highly regarded.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #56

High Frequency Indonesian Adjectives

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

56

INDONESIAN

1. Enak.
2. Tidak enak.
3. Panas.
4. Dingin.

ENGLISH

1. Delicious.
2. Not delicious.
3. Hot.
4. Cold.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
indah	beautiful (non person)	
dingin	cold	adjective
Enak.	Delicious.	
panas	hot	adjective
Tidak enak.	"It's not delicious."	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Laki-laki yang kedinginan sedang berjuang untuk tetap hangat. "The cold man is struggling to stay warm."	Matahari sedang memanaskan gurun yang panas. "The sun is heating the hot desert."
Panas. "It's hot."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll cover some high-frequency adjective-like verbs to help you express yourself in various situations. Indonesian doesn't really display differences between what English speakers would call verbs and adjectives, so in actuality these would be called stative verbs.

In Indonesian "It's delicious." is *Enak*. This is simply the word for "delicious," and it's a perfectly fine complete sentence in Indonesian.

Now let's go over some other frequent stative verbs. Let's try "hot." In Indonesian "It's hot." is *panas*. Likewise, you could leave this as is, and it's considered a complete sentence in Indonesian. Here are some other stative verbs:

1. "cold" - *dingin*
2. "near" - *dekat*
3. "far" - *jauh*
4. "cute" - *lucu*
5. "pretty" - *cantik*
6. "beautiful" - *indah*

Now let's take a look at the negative. In Indonesian "It's not delicious." is *Tidak enak*. The negation is formed by *tidak*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In these phrases, you'll notice that we have not translated the English constructions "It's" + adjective. Instead, we have just presented the stative verbs themselves. Why is this? Well, in Indonesian, the most important part of the sentence is what we call the "predicate." A predicate can be an action verb, but it can also be a stative verb. And Indonesian allows for the omission of nouns when it is possible—in fact, it would be awkward to include a word in these stative verb expressions that means "it." Thus, these verbs are fine on their own.

Quick Tip #2

The negating particle *kurang*, which actually means a lack of something, possesses nuances that are different from that of *tidak*, the other negating particle. *Kurang* is used especially with stative verbs that can be expressed in various quantities or levels, e.g. heat, cold, deliciousness, beauty, and so on. It cannot be used with something like color.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #57

Indonesian Home Visit

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

57

INDONESIAN

1. Boleh masuk?
2. Silahkan masuk.
3. Ini oleh-oleh saja.

ENGLISH

1. May (I) come in?
2. Please come in.
3. This is just a small gift.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Ini oleh-oleh saja.	This is just a small gift.
Boleh masuk?	"May (I) come in?"
Silahkan masuk.	Please come in.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase that you'll need if you plan on stopping by to visit any friends in Indonesia! In this lesson, we will provide you with the phrases needed to get inside, and the replies you can expect to hear.

In Indonesian "May I Come in?" is *Boleh masuk?* The first word, *boleh*, means "may" or "be

permitted to." This is followed by *masuk*, which in Indonesian is "to enter." So altogether we have *Boleh masuk?* Literally this means "May I come in?"

Hopefully after using this phrase, you will be invited in! If not, it may be time to make some new friends! In Indonesian "Please come in" is *Silahkan masuk!* The first word *silahkan* means "please go ahead." This is followed by *masuk*, which means "come in," as we've already mentioned: *masuk*. So altogether we have *Silahkan masuk!* Literally this means "Please come in."

In many households, it's generally a good idea to get a gift for your home visit. Anything will do, usually something small as a token of your appreciation. In Indonesian "This is just a small gift." is *Ini oleh-oleh saja*. The first word *ini* means "this." This is followed by *oleh-oleh*, which in Indonesian is "a small gift" or "souvenir." So to recap here, we have *Ini oleh-oleh*. Literally this means "This is a small gift" Let's take a look at the last word, *saja*, which means "just" or "only." So altogether we have *Ini oleh-oleh saja*. Literally this means "This is just a small gift."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Before entering someone's house in Indonesia, always take off your shoes and leave them outside, even if they want to make you comfortable and say that you can leave them on. From that point on, follow the lead of your host. If you are offered any food or drink, don't be too enthusiastic and accept it right away. To do so would make you appear greedy. Instead, act reluctant and refuse the first time around. But don't flat out refuse it either—accept after the second or third time it's offered. This will impress your hosts since you will have displayed some admirable personal restraint. Also, if food and/or drink is automatically set before you, show the same level of restraint—let your host announce *silahkan makan* (please eat) or *silahkan minum* ("please drink") before you start.

Quick Tip #2

Also, when you present your gift, do not expect your recipients to open it in front of you. To do

so would also make them appear greedy. Also, they don't want to make you to lose face if they think the gift is unsuitable for some reason. Instead, they will thank you for your gift and set it aside to open at a later time after you leave. Likewise, you are expected to do the same when you are given a gift.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #58

Renting A Vehicle in Indonesia

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

58

INDONESIAN

1. Saya mau sewa mobil.
2. Saya mau sewa sepeda.
3. Kapan harus dikembalikan?
4. Boleh dikembalikan di Yogya?

ENGLISH

1. I want to rent a car.
2. I want to rent a bike.
3. When do I have to return this.
4. Can I return it at Yogya?

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Boleh dikembalikan di Yogya?	"Can I return it at Yogya?"
Saya mau sewa mobil.	"I want to rent a car."
Kapan harus dikembalikan?	"When do i have to return this."
Saya mau sewa sepeda.	"I want to rent a bike."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase that will help you get to the places you need to be! In some places trains and buses are the way to travel, but it's also very useful to know how to rent a car, scooter, or bicycle.

In Indonesian "I would like to rent a car." is *Saya mau sewa mobil*. The first word *saya* means "I" or "me." This is followed by *mau*, which in Indonesian is "want." So to recap here, we have *saya mau*. Literally this means "I want." Let's take a look at the next word *sewa* which means "to rent." Finally we have *mobil*, which means "car." So altogether we have *Saya mau sewa mobil*. Literally this means "I want to rent a car."

Now we'll look at the words for other vehicles to open up your transportation options. In Indonesian, the word for "scooter"/"moped" is *sepeda motor*. And the phrase "I would like to rent a scooter/moped" is *Saya mau sewa sepeda motor*. Next, the word for "bicycle" is *sepeda*. And the phrase "I would like to rent a bicycle" is *Saya mau sewa sepeda*.

If you're renting something, it's also important to know when you must return it! Therefore we're giving you a phrase you can use to make sure you return it on time. In Indonesian "When must I return it?" is *Kapan harus dikembalikan?* The first word *kapan* means "when." This is followed by *harus*, which in Indonesian is "must." So to recap here, we have *Kapan harus*. Literally this means "when must." Let's take a look at the last word *dikembalikan* which means "to be returned." So altogether we have *Kapan harus dikembalikan?* Literally this means "When must it be returned?"

And finally, you may want to return it at a different location. In Indonesian "Can I return it at Yogya?" is *Boleh dikembalikan di Yogya?* The first word *boleh* means "may" or "be permitted to." This is followed by *dikembalikan*, which in Indonesian is "to be returned," as we've already mentioned. So to recap here, we have *Boleh dikembalikan*. Literally this means "May this be returned" Let's take a look at the next word *di* which is the preposition "in" or "at." Finally, we have our location, Yogya, which is the shortened form of the famous court town Yogyakarta. So altogether we have *Boleh dikembalikan di Yogya?* Literally this means "Can it be returned in Yogya?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Riding and driving conditions in Indonesia are, on average, rather horrendous. In the major cities and towns, roads are extremely congested, and people drive rather haphazardly, especially those on motorbikes. In the countryside, driving may be a bit frantic, but the roads are narrower, as well as more poorly maintained, as demonstrated by the multiple potholes typical of these roads. Therefore, it's just easier to walk, bike, take local public transport whenever possible, or rent a car with a driver for longer distances—it's not that much more expensive either.

Quick Tip #2

If you must rent a vehicle and drive yourself, keep these pointers in mind:

1. Indonesians officially drive on the left hand side of the road, like the English, Japanese, and Australians.
2. Use your horn to signal your presence at any possible blind corner or curve.
3. Lane lines are treated merely as suggestions—be vigilant of anyone passing in and out of your lane.
4. Have an International Drivers license at hand. If you don't have one, you can probably go with a local to the police department to go take the licensing test, which includes written and driving portions.
5. And perhaps most importantly—if you get into an accident, no matter whose fault it technically was, it's always your fault. The line of reasoning from the point of view of a local Indonesian is this: I belong here, you don't; therefore, if you weren't here in the first place, I wouldn't have crashed into you. If you get into a serious accident with injuries, contact the local police station IMMEDIATELY—they may be the only people capable of protecting you against an angry mob.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #59

No Thanks in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Cultural Insight

59

INDONESIAN

1. Terima kasih.
2. Terima kasih, sudah kenyang.

ENGLISH

1. (accompanied with shake of the head)No thank you.
2. Thanks, but I've had enough.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Terima kasih.	(accompanied with shake of the head) No thank you..
Terima kasih, sudah kenyang.	Thanks, but I've had enough.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

There are some other strategies you might want to use, especially if you have persistent vendors who just will not go away, even after you say *Terima kasih*, shake your head, and give every other indication that you don't want their services or merchandise. One of these is saying *nanti aja*, which means "a bit later." Offering a ridiculously low price if they are offering something you don't want is another effective strategy. Usually, this will work and they'll go on to the next person. However, this can also backfire, and they may just sell it to you for that price.

Quick Tip #2

One thing about the word *kenyang* meaning "full"—avoid using this in Bali. In the Balinese language, this word means something rather subversive and the Balinese love double entendres, so if you don't want to be made a laughing stock over there, don't use this word. Instead, use the word *penuh* which also means "full." *Kenyang* is safe to use elsewhere, though.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #60 Congratulations! in Indonesian

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

60

INDONESIAN

1. Selamat berbahagia!
2. Selamat ulang tahun!
3. Selamat Hari Raya Idul Fitri!
4. Selamat Hari Raya Galungan dan Kuningan!
5. Selamat Hari Raya Natal!

ENGLISH

1. Congratulations! (full version)
2. Happy birthday!
3. Happy Idul Fitri!
4. Happy Galungan-Kuningan!
5. Merry Christmas!

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English
Selamat Hari Raya Galungan dan Kuningan!	"Happy Galungan-Kuningan!"
Selamat Hari Raya Idul Fitri!	"Happy Idul Fitri!"
Selamat Hari Raya Natal!	"Merry Christmas!"

Selamat berbahagia!

"Congratulations! (full version)"

Selamat ulang tahun!

"Happy birthday!"

GRAMMAR

Today we are going to introduce you to some phrases ideal for special occasions that you can use with Indonesian speakers anywhere in the world! So whether you sending an e-mail across the globe, or saying it in person, the following phrases for celebratory events will allow you to express your sentiments in Indonesian In Indonesian "Congratulations!" is Selamat berbahagia!. The first word selamat means "good" or "blessed." This is followed by berbahagia, which in Indonesian is "to be happy." So altogether we have Selamat berbahagia!. Literally this means "Good that you are happy" or "congratulations." The word selamat is so versatile – it can be used to express many celebratory sentiments in Indonesian. For example, we have these: Happy Birthday! – Selamat Ulang Tahun: ulang tahun means "birthday" Happy New Year! - Selamat Tahun Baru: tahun baru means "new year" Merry Christmas! - Selamat Hari Raya Natal: Hari Raya Natal means "Christmas" Now some special greetings for other religious holidays celebrated in Indonesia. Happy Idul-Fitri, the end of the Islamic fasting month of Ramadan - Selamat Hari Idul Fitri: Idul Fitri means the closing of Ramadan. And for a uniquely Balinese holiday, Happy Galungan-Kuningan – Selamat Hari Raya Galungan dan Kuningan: Galungan-Kuningan is the special ten day holiday period for the Balinese, who are mostly Hindu. This period happens once every 210 days.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

The biggest holiday rush for most of Indonesia is the week that precedes the actual date of Idul Fitri, also called Lebaran, which is the official end of the fasting month of Ramadan. This is an extremely busy time, and it's recommended that you stay put at this time if you're in Indonesia. Like the Thanksgiving holiday period in the U.S., travel, both ground and air-based, is extremely difficult—almost impossible, even—to come by as people try to return home for their festivities. Workers are given Lebaran bonuses, and people are pretty much at

their snapping points after 40 days of daylight fasting during Ramadan. Another amusing aspect of pre-Lebaran events is that cable television stations will have multi-hour live programming with Lebaran-themed specials, starring many national celebrities and entertainers. It's certainly an interesting time to be there, but don't expect to get around much.

Quick Tip #2

On the island of Bali, however, the biggest holiday is actually a ten-day period known as Galungan-Kuningan. Since this holiday is held according to the traditional 210-day Balinese ritual calendar known as Pawukon, the dates for this holiday change every year. This holiday commemorates the victory of dharma (performing one's duty) over adharma (not performing one's duty), or more precisely, the death of the "godless" tyrant Mayadenawa by the hands of the Hindu god Indra. During this period, the gods are said to descend from heaven and celebrate this victory with the Balinese people, who make lavish ceremonial feasts, offerings, and *penjor*, stylized bamboo poles that symbolize the world and the daily necessities.



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LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #1

National Holidays

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

1

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima Hari Libur Nasional yang paling penting?
2. 1. Hari Raya Natal
3. 2. Tahun Baru Imlek
4. 3. Idul Fitri
5. 4. Hari Raya Nyepi
6. 5. Hari Tahun Baru

ENGLISH

1. What is the top five most important National Holidays?
2. 1. Christmas Day
3. 2. Chinese New Year
4. 3. Eid Day, the first day of the Islamic month of Shawwal
5. 4. Day of Silence
6. 5. New Year's Day

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
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Hari Raya Natal	Christmas Day	noun
Tahun Baru Imlek	Chinese New Year	noun
Idul Fitri	Eid Day, the first day of the Islamic month of Shawwal	noun
Hari Raya Nyepi	Day of Silence	noun
Hari Tahun Baru	New Year's Day	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Banyak umat Kristiani beribadah di Gereja Katedral, Jakarta pada Hari Raya Natal.</p> <p>"Many Christians worship at the Cathedral in Jakarta on Christmas Day."</p>	<p>Pada hari tahun baru Imlek, orang-orang Tionghoa mengunjungi rumah kakek dan nenek.</p> <p>"On lunar new year, Chinese Indonesian people visit their grandparents' place."</p>
<p>Ketupat biasa disajikan dalam hari raya Idul Fitri.</p> <p>"Ketupat, or packed rice, is commonly served on Eid day."</p>	<p>Pada hari Nyepi di Bali, semua orang dilarang keluar dari rumah dan berkegiatan.</p> <p>"On Nyepi day in Bali, everybody is prohibited from leaving the house and doing any activities."</p>

Banyak orang mengunjungi Monas di hari tahun baru.

"Many people go to Monas on the New Year's day."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Christmas Day

In Indonesia, Christmas is celebrated by Christians at Jakarta Cathedral. And only eight percent of the population is Christian.

2. Chinese New Year

Chinese New Year became a national holiday in Indonesia in 2002 because there are now millions of Chinese living in the country.

3. Eid Day

Eid Day is an important holiday in Islam that marks the end of Ramadan, which is a month of fasting and prayer.

4. Day of Silence

The Day of Silence is a day of silence, fasting, and meditation on the Balinese calendar. It is also the day before New Year's Day in Bali.

5. New Year's Day

On New Year's Day in Indonesia, people spend time with their friends and visiting major tourist attractions like The National Monument to watch the fireworks on the midnight. The National Monument or Monas is a distinctive flame-topped structure that contains the Indonesian National History Museum.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #2 Foods

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

2

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima makanan yang paling populer di Indonesia?
2. 1. Bakso Sapi
3. 2. Sate
4. 3. Nasi Goreng
5. 4. Gado-gado
6. 5. Sup Buntut

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular foods in Indonesia?
2. 1. Beef meatball soup
3. 2. Satay (skewered and grilled meat served with peanut sauce)
4. 3. Indonesian Fried Rice
5. 4. Indonesian salad with peanut sauce dressing
6. 5. Oxtail soup

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
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sup buntut	oxtail soup	noun
bakso sapi	beef meatball soup	noun
sate	satay (skewered and grilled meat served with peanut sauce)	noun
nasi goreng	Indonesian fried rice	noun
gado-gado	Indonesian salad with peanut sauce dressing	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Hotel Borobudur menghadirkan sup buntut yang terbaik di Jakarta.</p> <p>"Hotel Borobudur has the best oxtail soup in Jakarta."</p>	<p>Bakso sapi terbuat dari daging sapi dan tepung tapioka.</p> <p>"Beef meatballs are made from beef meat and tapioca flour."</p>
<p>Sate dimakan dengan lontong atau nasi.</p> <p>"Satay is usually eaten with lontong or rice."</p>	<p>Nasi Goreng disajikan dengan telur mata sapi.</p> <p>"Indonesian Fried rice is served with a fried egg."</p>
<p>Iya, saya sangat suka nasi goreng.</p> <p>"Yes, I love Indonesian fried rice."</p>	<p>Gado-gado merupakan salada dengan saus bumbu kacang yang terkenal di Indonesia.</p> <p>"Gado-gado is a famous Indonesian salad with peanut sauce dressing."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Beef meatball

soup

Bakso is commonly made from beef with a small quantity of tapioca flour, however *bakso* can also be made from other ingredients, such as chicken, fish, or shrimp. *Bakso* are usually served in a bowl of beef broth, with yellow noodles, *bihun* (rice vermicelli), salted vegetables, tofu, egg (wrapped within *bakso*), Chinese green cabbage, bean sprout and crisp wonton, sprinkled with fried shallots and celery. *Bakso* can be found all across Indonesia; from the traveling cart street vendors to restaurants.

2. Satay

Lontong is an Asian dish made of compressed rice wrapped inside a banana leaf that is then cut into small cakes as a staple food replacement for steamed rice. *Sate* is a dish of marinated, skewered and grilled meat, served with peanut sauce.

3. Indonesian Fried Rice

Nasi goreng, "fried rice" or fried pre-cooked rice, is a meal including stir fried rice in small amount of cooking oil or margarine, typically spiced with kecap manis (sweet soy sauce), shallot, garlic, tamarind and chilli and accompanied with other ingredients, particularly egg, chicken and shrimp. There is also another kind of *nasi goreng* which is made with *ikan asin* ("salted dried fish") which is also popular across Indonesia.

4. Indonesian salad with peanut sauce dressing

Gado-gado is a vegetable salad with a peanut sauce dressing. Compared to Western and Indonesian salads, *Gado-gado* has much more sauce in it. Instead of being used as a light dressing, the vegetables should be well coated in the sauce.

5. Oxtail soup

Hotel Borobudur is located in the heart of Jakarta. The five-star hotel is also close to the main business districts and shopping areas. The hotel's restaurant serves international and Indonesian specialties including the very famous "Sop Buntut," which is an oxtail soup that has become legendary amongst locals and visitors alike. The hotel's convenient location

among Jakarta's business, commercial, and tourist areas is what makes it very popular with travelers from around the world.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #3 Drinks

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

3

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima minuman yang paling populer di Indonesia?
2. 1. Teh Botol
3. 2. Kopi Luwak
4. 3. Jus Alpukat
5. 4. Bandrek
6. 5. Bir Bintang

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular beverages in Indonesia?
2. 1. Sweetened Jasmine tea
3. 2. Civet coffee
4. 3. Avocado juice
5. 4. Hot, Sweet and Spicy Beverage from West Java
6. 5. Bintang beer

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
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bir Bintang	Bintang beer	noun
teh botol	sweetened jasmine tea	noun
kopi luwak	civet coffee	noun
jus alpukat	avocado juice	noun
bandrek	hot, sweet and spicy beverage from West Java	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Bir Bintang adalah bir paling terkenal di Indonesia.</p> <p>"Bintang beer is Indonesia's most famous beer."</p>	<p>Teh Botol dibuat dari daun teh, melati dan gula.</p> <p>"Teh Botol is made from tea leaves, jasmine and sugar."</p>
<p>Harga Kopi Luwak mencapai \$100 sampai \$600 per kilogram.</p> <p>"Civet Coffee costs around \$100 to \$600 per kilogram."</p>	<p>Kopi Luwak adalah kopi termahal di dunia.</p> <p>"Civet Coffee is the most expensive coffee in the world."</p>
<p>Jus Alpukat enak dicampur dengan susu coklat.</p> <p>"Avocado juice tastes delicious when mixed with condensed chocolate milk."</p>	<p>Bandrek enak dikonsumsi dalam cuaca yang dingin.</p> <p>"Bandrek is best consumed in cold weather."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Sweetened Jasmine tea

Some types of jasmine tea are native to Indonesia.

2. Civet coffee

Civet coffee is made from the beans of coffee berries that are eaten by civets. The civets pick only the finest and ripest of fruit and only want the fruit, so the hard green coffee beans are passed through their intestines undigested. They are then gathered up, thoroughly washed and cleaned, sun dried and lightly roasted, then brewed.

3. Avocado juice

Avocado Juice is Indonesian beverage made of blended ripe Avocado, water, sugar, ice cubes, condensed milk and condensed chocolate milk.

4. Bandrek

Bandrek is a traditional hot, sweet and spicy ginger beverage native to Sundanese of West Java, Indonesia. The Sundanese people who live in the highland cool climates prefer to consume *bandrek* to warm themselves at night and during cold weather.

This beverage is usually made of *jahe* ("ginger"), and other ingredients such as *kayu manis* ("cinnamon"), star anise, cloves, coriander seeds, cardamom pods, lemongrass, *gula merah* ("palm sugar"), and sometimes a small amount of chillies.

5. Bintang beer

Bir Bintang is the bestselling brand of beer in Indonesia and is produced by an Indonesian subsidiary company of Heineken.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #4 Home Cooking

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

4

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima hidangan rumah yang paling populer in Indonesia?
2. 1. Kari Ayam
3. 2. Ayam Goreng
4. 3. Sayur Asam
5. 4. Rendang
6. 5. Mie Goreng

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular home cooked meals in Indonesia?
2. 1. Chicken Curry
3. 2. Fried Chicken
4. 3. Indonesian tamarind dish
5. 4. Indonesian spicy meat dish
6. 5. Fried Noodle

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
-------------------	----------------	--------------

kari ayam	chicken curry	noun
ayam goreng	fried chicken	noun
sayur asam	Indonesian tamarind dish	noun
rendang	Indonesian spicy meat dish	noun
mie goreng	fried noodle	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Kari ayam Indonesia dianggap sebagai hidangan sup.</p> <p>"Indonesian chicken curry is considered a soup dish."</p>	<p>Ayam goreng itu mahal.</p> <p>"That fried chicken is expensive."</p>
<p>Di Indonesia, Ayam goreng dibuat menggunakan kunyit sebagai bumbu utamanya.</p> <p>"In Indonesia, fried chicken is made using turmeric as the main seasoning."</p>	<p>Sayur Asam adalah masakan Sunda.</p> <p>"Sayur Asam is Sundanese food."</p>
<p>Rendang yang otentik memakan waktu empat jam untuk memasak.</p> <p>"The authentic rendang took four hours to cook."</p>	<p>Kecap manis merupakan bumbu yang penting dalam membuat mie goreng.</p> <p>"Sweet soy sauce is an important ingredient in making fried noodles."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Chicken Curry

Indonesian-style chicken curry usually includes ingredients that are local to the part of the

country you are in, like chili peppers, lemongrass, or turmeric.

2. Fried Chicken

In Indonesia, fried chicken is made by first boiling the chicken with spices until it's done, and then frying it to make it crispy.

3. Indonesian tamarind dish

Sayur Asam is one of the most popular Indonesian tamarind dishes served throughout the country and often includes a variety of ingredients like peanuts, corn, long beans, and young jackfruit.

4. Indonesian spicy meat dish

Rendang is a spicy meat dish which originated from the Minangkabau ethnic group of Indonesia, and is now commonly served across the country. *Rendang* is rich in spices; next to the main meat ingredient, *rendang* uses coconut milk, and a mixture of ground spices paste, which include ginger, galangal, turmeric leaves, lemon grass, garlic, shallot, chillies and other spices.

5. Mie Goreng

Mie Goreng literally means "Fried Noodle," and can be found everywhere in the country, sold by all food vendors from street-hawkers to high-end restaurants.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #5

Sweets

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

5

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima makanan manis dan makanan penutup yang paling populer di Indonesia?
2. 1. Es Campur
3. 2. Es Cendol
4. 3. Cincau
5. 4. Dodol
6. 5. Martabak Manis

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular sweets and desserts in Indonesia?
2. 1. Mixed fruits ice
3. 2. Cendol ice
4. 3. Grass Jelly
5. 4. Dodol
6. 5. Sweet stuffed pancake

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
------------	---------	-------

es campur	mixed fruits ice	noun
es cendol	Cendol ice	noun
cincau	grass jelly	noun
dodol	Dodol	noun
martabak manis	sweet stuffed pancake	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Es Campur merupakan hidangan pencuci mulut favorit orang Indonesia.</p> <p>"Mixed fruits ice is a favorite Indonesian dessert."</p>	<p>Es Cendol terbuat dari tepung beras, daun pandan dan gula merah.</p> <p>"Cendol Ice is made from rice flour, pandan leaf and palm sugar."</p>
<p>Es Cincau biasa dijual oleh pedagang kaki lima.</p> <p>"Grass jelly ice is usually sold by street vendors."</p>	<p>Dodol memiliki rasa yang bermacam-macam, salah satunya rasa durian.</p> <p>"Dodol has a variety of flavors, and durian is one of them."</p>
<p>Santan, tepung dan gula merah adalah bahan utama pembuatan dodol.</p> <p>"Coconut milk, flour and palm sugar are the main ingredients in making dodol."</p>	<p>Martabak manis biasanya berisi meses, susu kental manis dan kacang tanah cingcang.</p> <p>"Martabak manis usually contains chocolate sprinkles, sweet condensed milk and coarsely ground peanuts."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Mixed fruits ice

Es campur literally means "mixed ice." The ice cubes float in a bowl filled with milk, coconut shavings, avocado, jackfruit and several kinds of jelly. *Es campur* can be found from food courts and some restaurants to street vendors, so the price may vary from Rp 5000,- to Rp 8000,- per bowl. (50 cents to \$)

2. Cendol ice

Cendol is a dark-green pulpy dish of rice (or sago) flour worms with coconut milk and syrup of *areca* sugar.

3. Grass Jelly

In Indonesia, black grass jelly is produced as an instant powder so that it is easier to make.

4. Dodol

Dodol is a toffee-like, sweet food delicacy popular in Indonesia.

5. Sweet stuffed pancake

Martabak manis or "sweet martabak" is a rich-flavored pancake-like sweet dish that is popular in Indonesia.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #6

Fruits

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

6

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima buah-buahan yang paling populer di Indonesia?
2. 1. Durian
3. 2. Salak
4. 3. Pisang
5. 4. Nangka
6. 5. Rambutan

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular fruits in Indonesia?
2. 1. Durian
3. 2. Snake fruit
4. 3. Banana
5. 4. Jackfruit
6. 5. Rambutan

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
------------	---------	-------

nangka	jackfruit	noun
rambutan	rambutan	noun
durian	Durian	noun
salak	snake fruit	noun
pisang	banana	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Nangka yang sudah matang, dimakan dalam keadaan segar atau dijus.</p> <p>"Ripe jackfruit is eaten fresh or juiced."</p>	<p>Nama Rambutan berasal dari kata "rambut", karena bentuk kulitnya yang menyerupai rambut.</p> <p>"The name 'Rambutan' comes from the word 'hair', because the fruit's skin resembles hair."</p>
<p>Banyak orang Indonesia yang sangat menyukai durian tetapi hanya sedikit orang asing yang menyukainya karena aromanya yang kuat.</p> <p>"Many Indonesians love durian, but few foreigners like it because of its strong smell."</p>	<p>Iya, saya sangat suka durian.</p> <p>"Yes, I love durian."</p>
<p>Salak rasanya sepat.</p> <p>"Snakefruit has an astringent taste."</p>	<p>Pisang goreng merupakan makanan ringan yang sangat populer di Indonesia.</p> <p>"Fried banana is a very popular snack in Indonesia."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Durian

Durian is a tropical fruit that originates in Southeast Asia, native to Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia. It is referred to as the "King of Fruits." Although it is a delicious fruit, it has a unique and strong smell.

2. Snake fruit

The *salak* tree is a palm tree that's native to Indonesia and grows snake fruit.

3. Banana

In Indonesia it seems like there are banana plants growing everywhere.

4. Jackfruit

The jackfruit tree requires a tropical climate and is cultivated widely throughout Indonesia.

5. Rambutan

The rambutan tree is native to Indonesia and is related very closely to the lychee.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #7 Vegetables

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

7

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima sayur-sayuran yang paling populer di Indonesia?
2. 1. Kangkung
3. 2. Wortel
4. 3. Kailan
5. 4. Rebung
6. 5. Bayam

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular vegetables in Indonesia?
2. 1. Morning Glory
3. 2. Carrot
4. 3. Chinese broccoli
5. 4. Bamboo Shoot
6. 5. Spinach

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
-------------------	----------------	--------------

bayam	spinach	noun
kangkung	morning glory	noun
wortel	carrot	noun
kailan	Chinese broccoli	noun
rebung	bamboo shoot	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Bayam mengandung zat besi dan kalsium yang tinggi.</p> <p>"Spinach contains high levels of iron and calcium."</p>	<p>Kangkung tumis merupakan salah satu masakan terkenal di asia tenggara.</p> <p>"Stir-fried morning glory is one of the famous dishes in Southeast Asia."</p>
<p>Wortel banyak mengandung vitamin A.</p> <p>"Carrots contain a lot of vitamin A."</p>	<p>Kailan cocok untuk ditumis dengan daging sapi.</p> <p>"Chinese broccoli is good stir-fried with beef."</p>
<p>Rebung sering digunakan sebagai sayur dalam gulai.</p> <p>"Bamboo shoots are often used as vegetables in curry."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Morning glory

Morning glory is a common dish in Southeast Asian dishes. In Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia, the leaves are usually stir-fried with chili, garlic, dried shrimp paste (belacan/terasi) and other spices.

2.

Carrot

Carrots are often stir-fried with other ingredients in Indonesian cuisine.

3. Chinese broccoli

Chinese broccoli is a green, leafy vegetable that is loved by many Indonesian people, especially Chinese-Indonesians.

4. Bamboo Shoot

In Indonesian cuisine, bamboo shoots are often sliced very thinly and boiled with spices and coconut milk.

5. Spinach

Spinach is one of the top ten vegetables cultivated and used throughout Indonesia and Malaysia.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #8 Food Souvenirs

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

8

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima oleh-oleh makanan yang paling terkenal di Indonesia?
2. 1. Kue Nastar
3. 2. Kopi Luwak
4. 3. Dodol
5. 4. Cokelat Monggo
6. 5. Keripik Singkong Kusuka

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular food souvenirs in Indonesia?
2. 1. Pineapple Tarts
3. 2. Civet Coffee
4. 3. Dodol
5. 4. Chocolate Monggo
6. 5. Kusuka Cassava Chips

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
-------------------	----------------	--------------

cokelat Monggo	chocolate Monggo	noun
Keripik Singkong Kusuka	Kusuka Cassava Chips	noun
kue nastar	pineapple tarts	noun
kopi luwak	civet coffee	noun
dodol	Dodol	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Cokelat Monggo memiliki beberapa pilihan rasa yang unik seperti Jahe, Durian dan Cabe.</p> <p>"Monggo chocolate has some unique flavors such as Ginger, Durian and Chilli."</p>	<p>Keripik Singkong Kusuka memiliki banyak macam rasa, diantaranya BBQ, Keju bakar, dan Sate pedas.</p> <p>"Kusuka Cassava chips has many variety of flavours, including BBQ, grilled cheese, and spicy satay."</p>
<p>Harga kue Nastar kira-kira mencapai Rp 30.000,- per toples.</p> <p>"Pineapple tarts cost approximately 30.000 Rupiah per jar."</p>	<p>Harga Kopi Luwak mencapai \$100 sampai \$600 per kilogram.</p> <p>"Civet Coffee costs around \$100 to \$600 per kilogram."</p>
<p>Kopi Luwak adalah kopi termahal di dunia.</p> <p>"Civet Coffee is the most expensive coffee in the world."</p>	<p>Dodol memiliki rasa yang bermacam-macam, salah satunya rasa durian.</p> <p>"Dodol has a variety of flavors, and durian is one of them."</p>

Santan, tepung dan gula merah adalah bahan utama pembuatan dodol.

"Coconut milk, flour and palm sugar are the main ingredients in making dodol."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Pineapple Tarts

In Indonesia, pineapple tarts are made into round cookies that have pineapple jam fillings, but in Malaysia and Singapore, this same dessert is often shaped like a tiny tart with pineapple on top.

2. Civet Coffee

Civet coffee is one of the most expensive and low production types of coffee in the world.

3. Dodol

The town of Garut in West Java is where much of the *dodol* in Indonesia is produced.

4. Chocolate Monggo

Chocolate Monggo is a brand of very fine chocolate produced in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

5. Kusuka Cassava Chips

Kusuka Cassava Chips are a traditional snack in Indonesia.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #9

Pop and Traditional culture

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

9

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima kebudayaan populer dan tradisional yang paling terkenal di Indonesia?
2. 1. Ngaben
3. 2. Sunat / Khitan
4. 3. Mudik
5. 4. Ondel-ondel
6. 5. Tari Kecak

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular pop or traditional culture in Indonesia?
2. 1. Cremation Ceremony
3. 2. Circumcision
4. 3. Homecoming, going back to one's hometown
5. 4. Folk performance from Jakarta
6. 5. Kecak Dance (Ramayana Monkey Chant)

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
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Ngaben	Cremation Ceremony	noun
Sunat / Khitan	circumcision	noun
Mudik	Homecoming, going back to one's hometown	noun
Ondel-ondel	folk performance from Jakarta	noun
Tari Kecak	Kecak dance (Ramayana Monkey Chant)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ngaben adalah suatu upacara pembakaran mayat yang dilakukan umat Hindu di Bali.</p> <p>"Ngaben is a cremation ceremony performed by Hindus in Bali."</p>	<p>Dalam budaya Betawi, Upacara Khitan harus dilangsungkan pada anak laki-laki berumur 6 sampai 10 tahun.</p> <p>"In the Betawi culture, a circumcision ceremony must be performed on boys aged 6 to 10 years old."</p>
<p>Menjelang Hari Lebaran banyak orang yang mudik ke kampung halamannya.</p> <p>"Toward the Eid day many people are going back to their hometown."</p>	<p>Ondel-ondel biasa ditampilkan pada festival-festival dan peresmian gedung baru di Jakarta.</p> <p>"Ondel-ondel is usually presented at festivals and at the inauguration of a new building in Jakarta."</p>
<p>Tari Kecak merupakan tarian khas Bali yang dimainkan oleh 50 - 100 orang penari dalam durasi 1 jam.</p> <p>"Kecak dance is a traditional Balinese dance performed by 50-100 dancers in the duration of 1 hour."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Cremation Ceremony

The cremation ceremony is performed so that someone who has just died will move on to the next life.

2. Circumcision

The Betawi are the descendants of the people living around Batavia (the colonial name for Jakarta) from around the 17th century.

3. Homecoming, going back to one's hometown

Homecoming is an important celebration that involves coming back to one's hometown for the Eid ul-Fitr holiday; many people take this time to catch up with loved ones that they have not seen in a while by sharing details on new jobs or other big things in their lives.

4. Folk performance from Jakarta

Ondel-ondel is a folk performance that uses large puppets made from woven bamboo; the purpose of the performance is to ward off evil spirits.

5. Kecak Dance (Ramayana Monkey Chant)

The Kecak dance is a music drama that dates back to the 1930s in Bali and was traditionally performed by men, although today there are now women's groups as well.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #10 Animals

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

10

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima binatang yang paling populer di Indonesia?
2. 1. Komodo
3. 2. Harimau
4. 3. Orang utan
5. 4. Badak
6. 5. Gajah

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular animals in Indonesia?
2. 1. Komodo Dragon
3. 2. Tiger
4. 3. Orangutan
5. 4. Rhinoceros
6. 5. Elephant

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
------------	---------	-------

komodo	Komodo dragon	noun
harimau	tiger	noun
orang utan	orangutan	noun
badak	rhinoceros	noun
gajah	elephant	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Komodo merupakan reptil langka yang banyak ditemukan di Pulau Komodo, Indonesia.</p> <p>"The Komodo Dragon is an endangered reptile commonly found on Komodo Island, Indonesia."</p>	<p>Harimau sedang mengintai di sekitar kayu.</p> <p>"The tiger snoops around the woods."</p>
<p>Harimau Sumatera terdaftar sebagai satwa yang terancam punah.</p> <p>"The Sumatran tiger is listed as a critically endangered animal."</p>	<p>Orang utan berhabitat di Pulau Sumatera dan Kalimantan.</p> <p>"The Orangutans' habitat is in Sumatra and Borneo Islands."</p>
<p>Badak hitam sedang berjalan di padang rumput.</p> <p>"The black rhinoceros is walking in the grassland."</p>	<p>Badak Jawa dilindungi di Taman Nasional Ujung Kulon di Pulau Jawa.</p> <p>"Javan rhinoceroses are protected in Ujung Kulon National Park in Java Island."</p>
<p>Bayi Gajah sedang bermain dengan kotoran di kebun binatang.</p> <p>"The baby elephant is playing with dirt in a zoo."</p>	<p>Gajah Sumatera berpostur lebih kecil daripada Gajah India.</p> <p>"The Sumatran elephant is smaller than the Indian elephant."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Komodo Dragon

The komodo dragon is the largest living species of lizard, and can be found on several of Indonesia's islands.

2. Tiger

The Sumatran tiger can only be found on Indonesia's Sumatra Island, and the Javan tiger, which is now extinct, lived on Indonesia's Java island until the middle of the 1970s.

3. Orangutan

The forest habitats of the orangutan in Indonesia are being destroyed at a disturbing rate because of all the illegal logging that goes on there.

4. Rhinoceros

The Javan rhinoceros was once one of the most widespread of its species in Asia, but now it is critically endangered.

5. Elephant

In Indonesia elephants often raid or destroy crops because their habitat is shrinking as deforestation occurs.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #11 Plants

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

11

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima jenis tanaman yang paling populer di Indonesia?
2. 1. Kenari
3. 2. Patma Raksasa
4. 3. Cengkeh
5. 4. Flindersia
6. 5. Kantong Semar

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular plants in Indonesia?
2. 1. Pili Nut
3. 2. Rafflesia Arnoldii
4. 3. Clove
5. 4. Crows Ash
6. 5. Tropical pitcher plant

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
------------	---------	-------

kenari	pili nut	noun
Patma Raksasa	Rafflesia Arnoldii	noun
cengkeh	clove	noun
flindersia	crows ash	noun
Kantong Semar	tropical pitcher plant	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Kacang Kenari biasa digunakan sebagai taburan dalam pembuatan kue.</p> <p>"Pili nut is used as a topping in cake making."</p>	<p>Patma Raksasa merupakan bunga terbesar di dunia.</p> <p>"Rafflesia Arnoldii is the largest flower in the world."</p>
<p>Cengkeh banyak digunakan sebagai bahan pembuat rokok kretek di Indonesia.</p> <p>"Cloves are widely used as the ingredients of clove cigarettes in Indonesia."</p>	<p>Kayu Flindersia bagus digunakan sebagai bahan bangunan.</p> <p>"Crows Ash wood is excellent for use as a building material."</p>
<p>Kantong Semar menangkap serangga sebagai sumber makanannya.</p> <p>"The tropical pitcher plant captures insects as a source of food."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Pili Nut

The pili nut is often grown as an ornamental tree in the Old World Tropics area of Indonesia.

2. Rafflesia

Arnoldii

Rafflesia arnoldii is the largest individual flower on earth, and a strong odor of decaying flesh. It is a rare flower and fairly hard to locate. It is especially difficult to locate the flower in forests as the buds take many months to develop and the flower lasts for just a few days.

3. Clove

Cloves are harvested widely in Indonesia, especially on the Maluku islands, which they are native to.

4. Crows Ash

The Flindersia wood is heavy and durable, hence great for building material and wood flooring.

5. Tropical pitcher plant

The tropical pitcher plant is native to much of the Old World Tropics, including the part located in Indonesia.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #12

Geographical Features

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

12

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima fitur geografis yang paling terkenal di Indonesia?
2. 1. Gunung Merapi
3. 2. Bengawan Solo
4. 3. Gunung Krakatau
5. 4. Barisan Sudirman
6. 5. Danau Toba

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular geographical features in Indonesia?
2. 1. Mount Merapi
3. 2. Bengawan Solo River
4. 3. Krakatoa (a volcanic island made of lava)
5. 4. Sudirman Range
6. 5. Lake Toba

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
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Gunung Merapi	Mount Merapi	noun
Bengawan Solo	Bengawan Solo River	noun
Gunung Krakatau	Krakatoa (a volcanic island made of lava)	noun
Barisan Sudirman	Sudirman Range	noun
Danau Toba	Lake Toba	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Gunung Merapi adalah gunung berapi paling aktif di Indonesia.</p> <p>"Mount Merapi is the most active volcano in Indonesia."</p>	<p>Sungai Bengawan Solo adalah sungai terpanjang di pulau Jawa.</p> <p>"The Bengawan Solo River is the longest river on Java island."</p>
<p>Gunung Krakatau adalah pulau vulkanik yang terbuat dari lava terletak di antara pulau Jawa dan Sumatera.</p> <p>"Krakatoa is a volcanic island made of lava that is located between the Java and Sumatra islands."</p>	<p>Salah satu puncak gunung tertinggi di dunia terletak pada Sudirman Range di Papua.</p> <p>"One of the world's highest mountain peaks is located in the Sudirman Range in Papua."</p>
<p>Danau Toba terkenal dengan keindahan panorama alamnya.</p> <p>"Lake Toba is famous for its beautiful natural scenery."</p>	<p>Danau Toba adalah danau vulkanik terbesar di dunia.</p> <p>"Lake Toba is the largest volcanic lake in the world."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Mount Merapi

Mount Merapi sits on the border between Yogyakarta and Central Java in Indonesia.

2. Bengawan Solo River

The Bengawan Solo River is sourced at the Mount Lawu volcano on the border of East Java and Central Java.

3. Krakatoa

Krakatoa is one of the most famous of Indonesia's 130 or so active volcanoes because it explodes frequently; its explosion in 1883 killed at least 40,000 people.

4. Sudirman Range

The Sudirman Range or Dugunduguoo or Nassau Range is a mountain range in Papua province, Indonesia. It comprises a western portion of the Maoke Mountains. The highest peak in Oceania and Australasia, Puncak Jaya (4,884 m), is located here, as well as the large Grasberg copper and gold mine, operated by the Freeport company based out of the United States.

5. Lake Toba

Lake Toba sits right in the middle of northern Sumatra Island in Indonesia.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #13

Cities

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

13

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima kota yang terpopuler di Indonesia?
2. 1. Jakarta
3. 2. Surabaya
4. 3. Denpasar
5. 4. Yogyakarta
6. 5. Medan

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular cities in Indonesia?
2. 1. Jakarta
3. 2. Surabaya
4. 3. Denpasar
5. 4. Yogyakarta
6. 5. Medan

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
------------	---------	-------

Medan	Medan	noun
Surabaya	Surabaya	noun
Jakarta	Jakarta	noun
Denpasar	Denpasar	noun
Yogyakarta	Yogyakarta	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Medan terkenal dengan kerukunan penduduknya yang multietnik.</p> <p>"Medan is famous for its harmonious multi-ethnic population."</p>	<p>Surabaya adalah kota terbesar kedua di Indonesia setelah Jakarta.</p> <p>"Surabaya is the second largest city in Indonesia after Jakarta."</p>
<p>Jakarta adalah pusat ekonomi utama di Indonesia.</p> <p>"Jakarta is the major economic center in Indonesia."</p>	<p>Seperti apa cuaca di Jakarta?</p> <p>"What's the weather like in Jakarta?"</p>
<p>Denpasar memiliki potensi yang tinggi di bidang kepariwisataan.</p> <p>"Denpasar has high potential in the tourism sector."</p>	<p>Yogyakarta dikenal sebagai pusat kegiatan seni dan budaya.</p> <p>"Yogyakarta is known as a center for arts and cultural activities."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Jakarta

Jakarta is Indonesia's capital city and also the largest city in the nation.

2. Surabaya

Indonesians refer to Surabaya as the "city of heroes" because of how important the Battle of Surabaya was in the fight for Indonesia's independence.

3. Denpasar

Denpasar is the capital of Bali province and is filled with white, sandy beaches.

4. Yogyakarta

Yogyakarta is the second most important tourist destination in Indonesia after Bali. Most tourists come to Yogyakarta for its strong Javanese culture and tradition., such as silverwork, traditional leather puppetry, and making batik dyed fabric. It is also known for its vivid contemporary art scene including Gamelan music. Yogyakarta is also a haven for underground art. Independent filmmaking communities, independent musicians, performance artists, and visual artists all congregate here. There are also some notable landmarks such as Kraton Yogyakarta (Yogyakarta Palace), Ancient temples, museums, and more.

5. Medan

Medan is home to a large Javanese ethnic community, known as the Batak, and large numbers of Chinese, Mandailing, Minangkabau, Malay, Karo, Aceh, Sundanese, as well as many other ethnicities.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #14 Sports

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

14

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima jenis olahraga yang paling populer di Indonesia?
2. 1. Bulu Tangkis
3. 2. Pencak Silat
4. 3. Sepak Bola
5. 4. Sepak Takraw
6. 5. Tenis Meja

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular sports in Indonesia?
2. 1. Badminton
3. 2. Silat
4. 3. Soccer
5. 4. Sepak Takraw
6. 5. Table Tennis

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
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tenis meja	table tennis	noun
Pencak Silat	Silat	noun
bulu tangkis	badminton	noun
sepak bola	soccer	noun
Sepak Takraw	Sepak Takraw	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Rossi Pratiwi adalah atlet Tenis Meja Indonesia yang terkenal.</p> <p>"Rossi Pratiwi is a famous Indonesian Table Tennis athlete."</p>	<p>Pencak Silat merupakan seni bela diri tradisional Indonesia.</p> <p>"Silat is an Indonesian traditional martial art."</p>
<p>Taufik Hidayat adalah salah satu pemain Bulu Tangkis Indonesia yang terkenal.</p> <p>"Taufik Hidayat is one of the most famous Indonesian Badminton players."</p>	<p>Para pemain sedang bermain sepak bola.</p> <p>"The players are playing soccer."</p>
<p>Tan Liong Houw adalah pemain sepak bola dari tim nasional yang terkenal di era tahun 1950-an.</p> <p>"Tan Liong Houw was a famous national team soccer player in the 1950s era."</p>	<p>Indonesia merupakan tim Asia pertama yang berpartisipasi dalam piala dunia FIFA pada tahun 1938.</p> <p>"Indonesia was the first Asian team to participate in the FIFA world cup in 1938."</p>

Permainan Sepak Takraw mirip dengan Bola Voli, kecuali pemain tidak boleh menggunakan tangan dan bolanya terbuat dari rotan.

"Sepak takraw is similar to volleyball, except the players cannot use their hands and the ball is made of rattan."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Badminton

The Indonesia Open is a yearly badminton tournament that's been held since 1982.

2. Silat

Silat was developed centuries ago in a part of Indonesia where hunting and tribal warfare were very common.

3. Soccer

The largest soccer organization in Indonesia is the Football Association of Indonesia.

4. Sepak Takraw

Sepak Takraw has been played in Indonesia since at least the early part of the 16th century.

5. Table Tennis

The All Indonesia Table Tennis Association is a member of the Southeast Asia regional group of the Asian Table Tennis Union.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #15

Recreational Activities

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

15

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima kegiatan rekreasi yang paling populer di Indonesia?
2. 1. Bioskop
3. 2. Wisata
4. 3. Sepak Bola
5. 4. Makan di luar
6. 5. Tamasya

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular recreational activities in Indonesia?
2. 1. Cinema
3. 2. Travel
4. 3. Soccer
5. 4. Eating out
6. 5. Sightseeing

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
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tamasya	sightseeing	noun
wisata	travel	noun
bioskop	cinema	noun
sepak bola	soccer	noun
makan di luar	eating out	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<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>Orang Indonesia sangat gemar melakukan wisata kuliner.</p> <p>"Indonesian people really love doing culinary tours."</p>
<p>Cineplex 21 adalah salah satu pengelola terbesar bioskop di Indonesia.</p> <p>"Cineplex 21 is one of the biggest managers of movie theaters in Indonesia."</p>	<p>Para pemain sedang bermain sepak bola.</p> <p>"The players are playing soccer."</p>
<p>Tan Liong Houw adalah pemain sepak bola dari tim nasional yang terkenal di era tahun 1950-an.</p> <p>"Tan Liong Houw was a famous national team soccer player in the 1950s era."</p>	<p>Indonesia merupakan tim Asia pertama yang berpartisipasi dalam piala dunia FIFA pada tahun 1938.</p> <p>"Indonesia was the first Asian team to participate in the FIFA world cup in 1938."</p>
<p>Orang-orang suka pergi makan di luar pada akhir pekan.</p> <p>"People like to eat out on the weekends."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Cinema

The first film made in Indonesian cinema was a silent film created in 1926.

2. Travel

There are numerous popular travel destinations all over Indonesia.

3. Soccer

Indonesian soccer was the subject of a major scandal in 2011.

4. Eating out

Eating out is a treat people all over Indonesia enjoy.

5. Sightseeing

Indonesians love to go sightseeing in many parts of their home country.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #16 Tourist Attractions

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

16

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima obyek wisata yang paling populer di Indonesia?
2. 1. Candi Borobudur
3. 2. Candi Prambanan
4. 3. Tanah Lot
5. 4. Jalan Malioboro
6. 5. Danau Toba

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular tourist attractions in Indonesia?
2. 1. Borobudur Temple
3. 2. Prambanan
4. 3. Tanah Lot
5. 4. Malioboro Street
6. 5. Lake Toba

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
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Danau Toba	Lake Toba	noun
Candi Borobudur	Borobudur Temple	noun
Candi Prambanan	Prambanan	noun
Tanah Lot	Tanah Lot	noun
Jalan Malioboro	Malioboro Street	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Danau Toba terkenal dengan keindahan panorama alamnya.</p> <p>"Lake Toba is famous for its beautiful natural scenery."</p>	<p>Danau Toba adalah danau vulkanik terbesar di dunia.</p> <p>"Lake Toba is the largest volcanic lake in the world."</p>
<p>Candi Borobudur adalah monumen Budha terbesar di dunia.</p> <p>"Borobudur temple is the world's largest Buddhist monument."</p>	<p>Candi Prambanan merupakan kompleks candi Hindu yang terbesar di Indonesia dan salah satu situs warisan dunia UNESCO.</p> <p>"Prambanan is the largest Hindu complex of temples in Indonesia and is also a UNESCO world heritage site."</p>
<p>Di Tanah Lot terdapat 2 pura yang terletak di atas bongkahan batu dan tebing.</p> <p>"At Tanah Lot there are two temples: one is situated on top of a large offshore rock, and the other one on a cliff."</p>	<p>Di Jalan Malioboro terdapat banyak bangunan bersejarah, pertokoan, dan pedagang kaki lima.</p> <p>"On Malioboro Street there are many historic buildings, shops and street vendors."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Borobudur Temple

Borobudur is a 9th-century Buddhist monument located in Magelang, Central Java, Indonesia. The monument comprises six square platforms topped by three circular platforms and decorated with 2,672 stone carved relief panels and 504 Buddha stone carved statues.

2. Prambanan

Prambanan is a large temple compound located in Central Java that's dedicated to the idea of God as Creator.

3. Tanah Lot

Tanah Lot means "Land Sea" in the Balinese language. It is located in Tabanan, about 20 km from Denpasar, Bali.

4. Malioboro Street

Malioboro Street is a major shopping street in the city of Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

5. Lake Toba

Lake Toba is a supervolcano and lake that sits in the north central part of Sumatra.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #17

Inside an Indonesian Home

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

17

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima benda yang paling umum ditemukan dalam rumah di Indonesia?
2. 1. Ember dan Gayung
3. 2. Blender
4. 3. Kipas angin
5. 4. Obat nyamuk bakar
6. 5. Ulekan dan cobek

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular common things of the homes in Indonesia?
2. 1. Bucket and Scoop
3. 2. Blender
4. 3. Fan
5. 4. Mosquito coil
6. 5. Pestle and mortar

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
------------	---------	-------

ember dan gayung	bucket and scoop	noun
blender	blender	noun
kipas angin	fan	phrase
obat nyamuk bakar	Mosquito coil	noun
ulekan dan cobek	pestle and mortar	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Selain dengan shower, orang menggunakan ember dan gayung untuk mandi.</p> <p>"Besides a shower, people use a bucket and scoop to bathe."</p>	<p>Orang Indonesia menggunakan blender untuk menghaluskan bumbu dan membuat jus.</p> <p>"Indonesian people use a blender to grind spices and make juice."</p>
<p>Kipas angin sangat diperlukan di daerah beriklim tropis seperti Indonesia.</p> <p>"A fan is very much needed in tropical climates such as Indonesia."</p>	<p>Obat nyamuk bakar banyak digunakan di kawasan asia tenggara.</p> <p>"Mosquito coils are widely used in the southeast Asia region."</p>
<p>Ulekan dan cobek digunakan untuk menghaluskan bumbu-bumbu.</p> <p>"A pestle and mortar are used to grind spices."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Bucket and Scoop

The most common way for people in Indonesia to bathe is using a bucket and scoop.

2.

Blender

A blender is an important kitchen appliance in Indonesia.

3. Fan

Because the weather is typically so hot and humid in Indonesia, a fan is a necessity there.

4. Mosquito coil

A mosquito coil is a coil of incense that repels mosquitoes and is commonly used in Indonesia.

5. Pestle and Mortar

Many traditional Indonesian dishes require the use of a pestle and mortar to make the spices very fine.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #18 Medicines

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

18

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima obat-obatan yang paling populer dan sering digunakan di Indonesia?
2. 1. Decolgen
3. 2. Tolak Angin
4. 3. Combantrin
5. 4. Betadine
6. 5. Panadol

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular commonly used medicine and drugs in Indonesia?
2. 1. Decolgen
3. 2. Tolak Angin
4. 3. Combantrin
5. 4. Betadine
6. 5. Panadol

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
------------	---------	-------

Decolgen	Decolgen	noun
Tolak Angin	Tolak Angin	noun
Combantrin	Combantrin	noun
Betadine	Betadine	noun
Panadol	Panadol	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Decolgen terkenal ampuh untuk meredakan batuk dan pilek.</p> <p>"Decolgen is known to be effective for cough and cold relief."</p>	<p>Tolak angin adalah obat herbal untuk meredakan masuk angin.</p> <p>"Tolak Angin is an herbal remedy used to relieve colds."</p>
<p>Di Indonesia, Combantrin dianjurkan untuk dikonsumsi 6 bulan sekali untuk menjaga kesehatan.</p> <p>"In Indonesia, it is recommended to consume Combantrin every 6 months to maintain health."</p>	<p>Betadine digunakan untuk mengobati luka luar.</p> <p>"Betadine is used to treat wounds."</p>
<p>Panadol adalah tablet untuk mengobati sakit kepala.</p> <p>"Panadol is a tablet used to treat headaches."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Decolgen

Decolgen is used in Indonesia to ease the symptoms of colds and the flu.

2. Tolak Angin

Tolak Angin is made by Sidomuncul, a company that focuses on creating natural medicines using plants in Indonesia.

3. Combantrin

Combantrin is worm treatment tablets.

4. Betadine

Betadine is sold in a solution that's used in Indonesia to clean minor wounds and a more concentrated surgical scrub that is used in hospitals.

5. Panadol

Panadol is the Indonesian trade name for the headache medicine acetaminophen.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #19 Transportation

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

19

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima jenis angkutan yang populer dan paling sering digunakan di Indonesia?
2. 1. Bus
3. 2. Mikrolet
4. 3. Taksi
5. 4. Bajaj
6. 5. Ojek

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most frequently used modes of transportation in Indonesia?
2. 1. Bus
3. 2. Mikrolet, an Indonesian van
4. 3. Taxi
5. 4. Bajaj, an auto rickshaw or three-wheeler
6. 5. Ojek, a motorcycle taxi

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
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ojek	ojek, a motorcycle taxi	noun
mikrolet	mikrolet, an Indonesian van	noun
bus	bus	noun
taksi	taxi	noun
bajaj	bajaj, an auto rickshaw or three-wheeler.	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ojek adalah angkutan umum berupa sepeda motor.</p> <p>"Ojek is public transportation in the form of a motorcycle."</p>	<p>Mikrolet merupakan angkutan umum yang bisa memuat 10 orang penumpang.</p> <p>"Mikrolet is a form of public transportation that can carry 10 passengers."</p>
<p>Sopir-sopir Bus Metromini selalu mengemudi dengan ugal-ugalan di jalan.</p> <p>"Metromini Bus drivers are always driving inconsiderately on the road."</p>	<p>Taksi Blue Bird terkenal dengan keamanan dan keramahan sopirnya.</p> <p>"Blue Bird taxi is well known for its safety and good hospitality."</p>
<p>Wanita itu masuk ke dalam taksi.</p> <p>"The woman is getting in a taxi. "</p>	<p>Tarif harus ditawar-menawar dengan sopir bajaj sebelum menaiki kendaraannya.</p> <p>"Rates must be negotiated with the auto-rickshaw driver before riding the vehicle."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Bus

Not every bus in Indonesia has air conditioning, in spite of the tropical climate there.

2. Mikrolet

A *mikrolet* is an Indonesian van that has a long bench in the back that accommodates up to 10 people.

3. Taxi

Some taxi drivers in Indonesia are dishonest and will try to get you to pay a set fee for the ride instead of paying according to the meter; it's best to find another taxi in this case.

4. Bajaj, an auto rickshaw or three-wheeler

An auto rickshaw is a form of public transportation that will carry up to three passengers.

5. Ojek, a motorcycle taxi

An *ojek*, or motorcycle taxi, is a common form of public, unlicensed transportation in Indonesia.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #20 Shops and Services

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

20

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima pertokoan dan pelayanan yang paling populer di Indonesia?
2. 1. Minimarket
3. 2. Pasar
4. 3. Warung
5. 4. Kantor Pos
6. 5. Bank

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular shops and services in Indonesia?
2. 1. Convenience store
3. 2. Traditional market
4. 3. Kiosk, Stall
5. 4. Post Office
6. 5. Bank

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
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bank	bank	noun
minimarket	convenience store	noun
pasar	traditional market	noun
warung	kiosk, stall	noun
kantor pos	post office	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Bank BCA adalah bank swasta terbesar di Indonesia.</p> <p>"BCA Bank is the largest private bank in Indonesia."</p>	<p>Bank ini tutup.</p> <p>"The bank is closed."</p>
<p>Indomaret dan Alfamart merupakan minimarket yang memiliki cabang terbanyak di Indonesia.</p> <p>"Indomaret and Alfamart convenience stores have the most branches in Indonesia."</p>	<p>Dia mau ke pasar.</p> <p>"S/he wants to go to the market."</p>
<p>Sekarang orang cenderung berbelanja di supermarket dibandingkan pasar.</p> <p>"Nowadays people tend to shop at the supermarket rather than the traditional market."</p>	<p>Kita bisa mendapatkan makanan ringan, minuman hingga rokok di warung.</p> <p>"We can get everything from snacks and drinks to cigarettes in the kiosk."</p>
<p>Pos keliling adalah kantor pos pembantu yang menggunakan mobil.</p> <p>"Mobile post offices offer postal services by car."</p>	<p>Kantor pos buka sampai pukul lima sore.</p> <p>"The post office is open until 5PM."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Convenience store

City dwellers in Jakarta sometimes spend time hanging out in front of convenience stores.

2. Traditional market

The number of traditional markets is decreasing since more people prefer big franchised stores such as Lotte Mart and Carrefour.

3. Kiosk, Stall

Kiosks are small vendors that are common all along the streets of major cities in Indonesia.

4. Post Office

The current Indonesian post office was created by government decree in 1995.

5. Bank

The central bank in Indonesia is working on laws to set caps on single shareholder stakes.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #21 Chain Stores

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

21

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima toko berantai yang paling populer di Indonesia?
2. 1. Lottemart
3. 2. Bakso A Fung
4. 3. Sushi Tei
5. 4. Bakmi GM
6. 5. Es teler 77

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular chain stores in Indonesia?
2. 1. Lottemart
3. 2. A Fung meatballs
4. 3. Sushi Tei
5. 4. GM Noodle
6. 5. Es teler 77

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
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Lottemart	Lottemart	noun
Bakso A Fung	A Fung meatballs	noun
Sushi Tei	Sushi Tei	noun
Bakmi GM	GM Noodle	noun
Es teler 77	Es teler 77	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Pada tahun 2010, Lottemart membuka toko retail pertamanya di Indonesia.</p> <p>"In 2010, Lottemart opened its first retail store in Indonesia."</p>	<p>Bakso A Fung terkenal dengan bakso tahu, dan bakso urat babatnya.</p> <p>"A Fung Meatballs is a restaurant famous for its tofu meatballs and beef tripe-tendon mix meatballs."</p>
<p>Sushi Tei terkenal dengan kelezatan sushinya dalam harganya yang terjangkau.</p> <p>"Sushi Tei is famous for its delicious sushi at affordable prices."</p>	<p>Bakmi GM merupakan restoran keluarga cepat saji yang terkenal dengan bakminya.</p> <p>"GM Noodle is a fast food family restaurant known for its noodles."</p>
<p>Es teler 77 adalah restoran cepat saji yang terkenal dengan es campurnya.</p> <p>"Es teler 77 is a fast food restaurant chain famous for its mixed ice."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Lottemart

Lotte Mart is a hypermarket in Asia that sells a variety of groceries, clothing, toys, electronics, and other goods. A division of the Lotte Co., Ltd. which is one of the most prevalent food and

shopping services in South Korea.

2. A Fung meatballs

A Fung Meatballs is a popular place to eat.

3. Sushi Tei

Sushi Tei is an international Japanese restaurant chain that originated in Singapore and has branches in some big cities of Asia and Australia.

4. GM Noodle

GM Noodle is an iconic noodle restaurant in Jakarta.

5. Es teler 77

Es Teler 77 is a fast food chain established in Jakarta, Indonesia in 1982. The name is a reference to a popular Indonesian dessert drink, *es teler*. It sells Indonesian foods, such as *bakso* (meatballs) in addition to es teler.

The company has more than 200 outlets in Indonesia, plus several in Malaysia, Singapore and Australia.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #22 Traditional Clothing

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Cultural Insight

22

INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima pakaian tradisional yang paling terkenal di Indonesia?
2. 1. Kebaya
3. 2. Batik
4. 3. Sarong / Sarung
5. 4. Songket
6. 5. Peci

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most traditional clothing items in Indonesia?
2. 1. Kebaya (traditional blouse-dress combination worn by women in Indonesia)
3. 2. Batik (a cloth that traditionally uses a manual wax-resist dyeing technique)
4. 3. Sarong (a large tube or length of fabric, often wrapped around the waist and worn as a kilt by men and as a skirt by women)
5. 4. Songket (fabric that is hand-woven in silk or cotton, and intricately patterned with gold or silver threads.)
6. 5. Small Hat

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
kebaya	kebaya (traditional blouse-dress combination worn by women in Indonesia)	noun
batik	batik (a cloth that traditionally uses a manual wax-resist dyeing technique)	noun
sarong / sarung	sarong (a large tube or length of fabric, often wrapped around the waist and worn as a kilt by men and as a skirt by women)	noun
songket	songket (fabric that is hand-woven in silk or cotton, and intricately patterned with gold or silver threads)	noun
peci	small hat	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Kebaya biasanya dikenakan oleh wanita saat menghadiri acara-acara resmi.</p> <p>"A kebaya is usually worn by women when attending formal events."</p>	<p>Sarinah departement store memiliki koleksi batik terbaik di Jakarta.</p> <p>"The Sarinah department store has the finest batik collection in Jakarta."</p>
<p>Ada berbagai macam penggunaan Sarung, mulai dari pakaian santai, upacara pernikahan sampai ibadah.</p> <p>"There are various uses of Sarong, ranging from casual wear, wedding ceremony to worship."</p>	<p>Songket dikenakan sebagai busana pernikahan adat pada beberapa golongan etnis di Indonesia.</p> <p>"Songket is worn as traditional wedding dress among some ethnic groups in Indonesia."</p>

Peci merupakan sejenis topi tradisional bagi orang Melayu.

"Peci is a type of traditional Malay hat."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Kebaya

A kebaya is sometimes made from sheer material like silk, thin cotton, nylon, or polyester.

2. Batik

A traditional batik is an important part of Javanese culture that relates to the way the Javanese view the universe.

3. Sarong

Sarongs are worn by both men and women in Indonesia.

4. Songket

A *songket* is a fabric that has been brocaded with silver or gold threads.

5. Small Hat

A *peci*, which is a traditional Indonesian hat, is the national headdress of Indonesia.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #23 Historical Figures

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

23

INDONESIAN

1. Siapakah lima tokoh bersejarah yang paling populer di Indonesia?
2. 1. Soekarno
3. 2. Soeharto
4. 3. Sudirman
5. 4. R.A. Kartini
6. 5. Ngurah Rai

ENGLISH

1. Who are the five most popular historical figures in Indonesia?
2. 1. Sukarno
3. 2. Suharto
4. 3. Sudirman
5. 4. R.A. Kartini
6. 5. Ngurah Rai (Balinese freedom fighter killed in action during the War of Independence)

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
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Soekarno	Sukarno	noun
Soeharto	Suharto	noun
Sudirman	Sudirman	noun
R.A. Kartini	R.A. Kartini	noun
Ngurah Rai	Ngurah Rai (Balinese freedom fighter killed in action during the War of Independence)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Insinyur Sukarno merupakan presiden pertama Indonesia.</p> <p>"Sukarno was the first President of Indonesia."</p>	<p>Suharto menggenggam jabatan presiden Indonesia yang kedua selama 31 tahun.</p> <p>"Suharto was the second President of Indonesia and ruled for 31 years."</p>
<p>Sudirman merupakan panglima besar angkatan perang dalam perang kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia.</p> <p>"Sudirman was the army commander in the war of independence of the Republic of Indonesia."</p>	<p>R.A. Kartini merupakan seorang pelopor emansipasi kaum wanita di Indonesia.</p> <p>"R.A. Kartini was a pioneer of the emancipation of women in Indonesia."</p>
<p>Ngurah Rai merupakan seorang pahlawan nasional yang bertempur pada masa perang kemerdekaan di Bali.</p> <p>"Ngurah Rai is a national hero who fought in the war of independence in Bali."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1.

Sukarno

Sukarno led Indonesia's fight for independence from the Netherlands.

2. Suharto

Suharto took power away from Indonesia's first president during an anti-communist purge.

3. Sudirman

Sudirman has been honored as a National Hero of Indonesia with the Independence Defender Hero award

4. R.A. Kartini

R.A. Kartini was one of the most well-known national heroines in Javanese and Indonesian culture.

5. Ngurah Rai

Ngurah Rai has an international airport in Bali named after him.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #24 Natural Disasters

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

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INDONESIAN

1. Apakah lima bencana alam yang paling sering terjadi di Indonesia?
2. 1. Banjir
3. 2. Gempa Bumi
4. 3. Tsunami
5. 4. Tanah longsor
6. 5. Gunung Meletus

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most common natural disasters in Indonesia?
2. 1. Floods
3. 2. Earthquake
4. 3. Tsunami
5. 4. Landslide
6. 5. Volcanic eruption

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
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gunung meletus	volcanic eruption	noun
banjir	flood	noun
gempa bumi	earthquake	noun
tsunami	tsunami	noun
tanah longsor	landslide	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Gunung meletus di Gunung Agung, Bali pada tahun 1963 menewaskan sekitar 1.000 orang.</p> <p>"The volcanic eruption of Mount Agung in Bali in 1963 killed about 1,000 people."</p>	<p>Mobil Jip sedang berusaha melewati banjir.</p> <p>"The jeep is pushing through the flood."</p>
<p>Banjir merupakan bencana alam yang paling sering terjadi di Jakarta.</p> <p>"Floods are the most frequent natural disasters that occur in Jakarta."</p>	<p>Jakarta sangat sering dilanda banjir dimusim hujan.</p> <p>"Jakarta is so often flooded during the rainy season."</p>
<p>Gempa Bumi itu mengguncangkan tanah.</p> <p>"The earthquake is shaking the ground."</p>	<p>Pemulihan kondisi Aceh setelah gempa bumi dianggap lambat.</p> <p>"The recovery of Aceh after the earthquake was considered slow."</p>
<p>Ada sekitar 230.000 orang tewas oleh tsunami pada 2004 di Aceh.</p> <p>"There were approximately 230,000 people killed by the 2004 tsunami in Aceh."</p>	<p>Banyak sekali wilayah rawan tanah longsor di Indonesia.</p> <p>"There are many areas prone to landslides in Indonesia."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Floods

Every year hundreds of people die in floods in Indonesia.

2. Earthquake

Indonesia suffers many earthquakes because volcanic activity is prominent there.

3. Tsunami

Because of the numerous earthquakes and widespread volcanic activity in Indonesia, tsunamis are also very prevalent there.

4. Landslide

Hundreds of people die every year in landslides during Indonesia's rainy season.

5. Volcanic eruption

With more than 130 active volcanoes in Indonesia, volcanic eruptions are quite common there.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Indonesian Vocabulary S1 #25 Artists and Musicians

CONTENTS

- 2 Indonesian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

25

INDONESIAN

1. Siapakah lima artis dan musisi yang paling terkenal di Indonesia?
2. 1. Chrisye
3. 2. Dewa 19
4. 3. Iwan Fals
5. 4. Krisdayanti
6. 5. Anggun

ENGLISH

1. Who are the five most popular artists and musicians in Indonesia?
2. 1. Chrisye (Singer-songwriter)
3. 2. Dewa 19 (music group)
4. 3. Iwan Fals (Indonesian singer–songwriter)
5. 4. Krisdayanti (singer, model, actress)
6. 5. Anggun (Singer, Songwriter)

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
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Chrisye	Chrisye (Singer-songwriter)	noun
Dewa 19	Dewa 19 (music group)	noun
Iwan Fals	Iwan Fals (Indonesian singer–songwriter)	noun
Krisdayanti	Krisdayanti (singer, model, actress)	noun
Anggun	Anggun (Singer, Songwriter)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Chrisye dianggap sebagai salah satu penyanyi Indonesia yang legendaris.</p> <p>"Chrisye is considered one of Indonesia's legendary singers."</p>	<p>Dewa 19 adalah band pop-rock yang berasal dari Surabaya.</p> <p>"Dewa 19 is an Indonesian pop-rock band originating from Surabaya."</p>
<p>Iwan Fals adalah seorang musisi terkenal yang membela masyarakat kelas bawah Indonesia.</p> <p>"Iwan Fals is a famous musician that stood up for lower class Indonesian people."</p>	<p>Krisdayanti merupakan seorang penyanyi, model dan artis yang berpengaruh di Indonesia.</p> <p>"Krisdayanti is an influential singer, model and actress in Indonesia."</p>
<p>Anggun merupakan satu-satunya penyanyi Indonesia yang berhasil menaklukkan pasar musik internasional.</p> <p>"Anggun is the only Indonesian singer who had conquered the international music market."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Chrisye

During Chrisye's 40-year career, he received numerous honors and awards.

2. Dewa 19

Dewa 19 was formed in 1986 and after numerous changes to the lineup, the band disbanded in 2011.

3. Iwan Fals

Iwan Fals was named a Great Asian Hero by "Time" magazine in 2002.

4. Krisdayanti

Krisdayanti won the grand prize in the Asia Bagus star search program in 1992.

5. Anggun

Anggun began performing when she was seven years old and recorded her first album when she was nine.