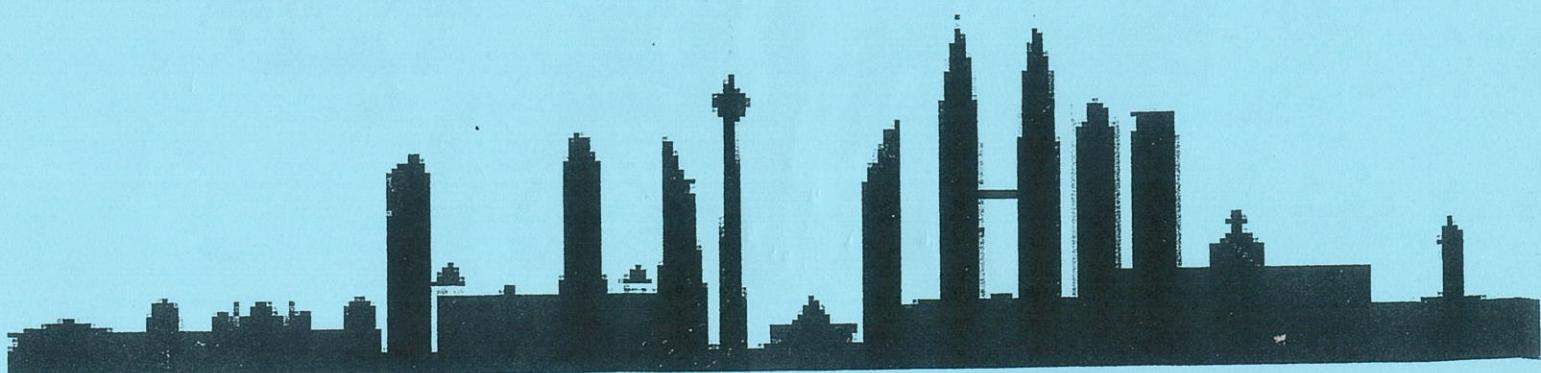


# **BAHASA MELAYU**

**LEVEL 1**



**(Duration: 30 Hours)**



## Bahasa Melayu For Beginners – Level 1

### Duration : 30 hours

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# **PRONUNCIATION**

## **The Vowels**

It is an important point to remember that every syllable of a Bahasa Melayu word requires a vowel, without which it would be soundless. In Bahasa Melayu, there are six vowel phonemes, namely *a*, *e*, *e (pepet)*, *i*, *o* and *u*.

*a* is pronounced *aa* or *ar* as in **tar**, **bar**, and therefore:

*saya* (I) is pronounced *sa-yaa*  
*mata* (eyes) is pronounced *ma-taa*  
*kaya* (rich) is pronounced *ka-yaa*

*e* is pronounced *ere* or *are* as in **mare** or **hare** or **pare**, and therefore:

*meja* (table) is pronounced *mare-jaa*  
*sewa* (rent) is pronounced *sare-waa*

*e (pepet)* is pronounced *err*, and the sound is very short indeed, therefore:

*kera* (monkey) is pronounced *kraa*  
*peta* (map) is pronounced *ptaa*

*i* is pronounced *ee* as in **feed**, **deed**, etc., but the sound is not long and therefore:

*pipi* (cheek) is pronounced *pee-pee*

*biji* (seed) is pronounced *bee-jee*

*kiri* (left) is pronounced *kee-ree*

*o* is pronounced *or* or *aw* as in **law**, **raw**, etc., and therefore:

*bola* (ball) is pronounced *baw-laa*

*roti* (bread) is pronounced *raw-tee*

*topi* (hat) is pronounced *taw-pee*

*u* is pronounced *oo* as in **boot**, **soot**, etc., and therefore:

*susu* (milk) is pronounced *soo-soo*

*buku* (book) is pronounced *boo-koo*

*guru* (teacher) is pronounced *goo-roo*

In closed syllables, that is to say, when these vowels are followed by a consonant, the above rules still stand. Examples:

*sayap* (wing) is pronounced *sa-yaap*

*padang* (field) is pronounced *pa-daang*

*merah* (red) is pronounced *mare-raah*

*dewi* (goddess) is pronounced *dare-wee*

*perang* (war) is pronounced *praang*

*ketam* (crab) is pronounced *ktaam*

*pipit* (sparrow) is pronounced *pee-peet*

*kikis* (to scrape) is pronounced *kee-kees*

*lompat* (to jump) is pronounced *lorm-paat*

*tongkat* (walking stick) is pronounced *tong-kaat*

*kasut* (shoes) is pronounced *ka-soot*

*rumput* (grass) is pronounced *room-poot*

## Diphthongs

The diphthongs are *ai*, *au* and *oi*.

*ai* is pronounced *igh* or *ie* as in **sigh** or **tie** respectively, and therefore:

- misai* (moustache) is pronounced *mee-sigh*
- pantai* (beach) is pronounced *paan-tie*
- tupai* (squirrel) is pronounced *too-pie*

*au* is pronounced *ow* as in **now**, **how**, **cow**, etc., and therefore:

- kerbau* (buffalo) is pronounced *ker-bow*
- hijau* (green) is pronounced *hee-jow*
- pisau* (knife) is pronounced *pee-sow*

*oi* is pronounced almost like the English *oy* in **boy**, **toy**, **joy**, etc., and therefore:

- kaloi* (a fish) is pronounced *kar-loy*
- amboi* (oh!) is pronounced *um-boy*
- tampoi* (a tree) is pronounced *tum-poy*

## The Consonants

In general, the pronunciation of consonants in Bahasa Melayu is the same as in English, but the following should be given special attention.

*c* is pronounced *ch* as in **chair**, **chin**, **much**, etc.

*g* is always hard such as in **garden**, **gun**, **globe**, etc. not as in **ginger**.

*h* when used as an initial is very soft and hardly audible, e.g. *hidung* (nose), *hulu* (handle), etc. The medial *h* should be distinctly pronounced when it stands between two similar or different vowels. Examples:

<i>pa/h/at</i>	chisel
<i>po/h/on</i>	tree
<i>sa/h/bat</i>	companion
<i>si/h/at</i>	healthy
<i>ma/h/ir</i>	skilled
<i>ba/h/u</i>	shoulder

The final *h* is soft but unlike the English *h*, this must be distinctly pronounced. Examples:

<i>leba/h</i>	bee
<i>ruma/h</i>	house
<i>mera/h</i>	red
<i>sawa/h</i>	rice-field
<i>tana/h</i>	land

The final *k* is soft and hardly audible. It is not exploded as in English. Examples:

<i>budak</i>	child
<i>perak</i>	silver
<i>tarik</i>	to pull

*r* as a final letter in a penultimate syllable, should be distinctly pronounced. Examples:

<i>kertas</i>	paper
<i>harta</i>	property
<i>derma</i>	donation

But if it falls in the final syllable, it is hardly audible. Examples:

<i>lapar</i>	hungry
<i>pasir</i>	sand
<i>telur</i>	egg

*y* and *x* are used only in the spelling of borrowed words.

There are Bahasa Melayu sounds which are represented by two letters, in other words, they can be considered as two-lettered consonants. They are: *ng*, *sy*, *dh*, *gh*, *kh* and *nya*; *ng* has the same value as it is in English.

*sy* is the equivalent of *sh* in English.

*dh*, *gh* and *kh* are used in the spelling of words originating from Arabic, and there are no such sounds in the English language. *gh* almost resembles the *r* in the French word *Paris*. Examples:

<i>masyghul</i>	sad
<i>ghaib</i>	to disappear
<i>ghalib</i>	usual

*kh* is more or less equivalent to the Scottish *ch* in *loch*. Examples:

<i>khabar</i>	news
<i>ikhlas</i>	sincere
<i>tawarikh</i>	history

*ny* sound is also absent in English. It should be pronounced like the *n* in the Spanish word *Señor*. Therefore, the words:

*minyak* (oil) should be pronounced *mi-nyak*  
not *min-yak*  
or *miniak*

*banyak* (many, much) should be pronounced *bar-nyak*  
not *barn-yak*  
or *baniak*

*nyanyi* (to sing) should be pronounced *nya-nyi*  
not *nia-ni*

## A. UCAPAN SELAMAT ( GREETINGS )

English	In Malay
Hello.	Helo.
Hi.	Hai.
Nice to meet you.	Selamat bertemu.
Good morning.	Selamat pagi.
Good afternoon. (noon-2pm)	Selamat tengahari.
Good afternoon. (2pm-7pm)	Selamat petang.
Good evening / night. (7pm-midnight)	Selamat malam.
Welcome.	Selamat datang.
Please come in.	Sila masuk.
Have a seat.	Sila duduk.
How are you?	Apa khabar?
I'm fine.	Khabar baik.

## B. INTRODUCTIONS

English	In Malay
My name is {name}	Nama saya .....
I'm from ...	Saya dari .....
What is your name?	Siapa nama awak?
This is {name}	Ini {name}
This is my {relationships - see below}.	Ini <u>{relationships}</u> saya.  e.g.   Ini kawan saya.  ( <i>This is my friend .</i> )

## C. RELATIONSHIPS

English	In Malay
Husband	Suami
Wife	Isteri
Mother	Emak ( ibu )
Father	Ayah ( bapa )
Grandmother	Nenek
Grandfather	Datuk
Child	Anak
Children	Anak-anak
Daughter	Anak perempuan
Son	Anak lelaki
Older brother	Abang

## D. GOODBYES

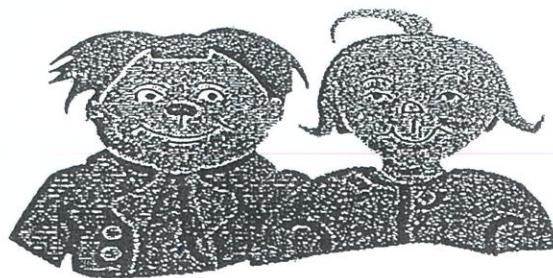
English	In Malay
Goodbye. [If you're the one who's leaving]	Selamat tinggal.
Goodbye. [To someone who's leaving]	Selamat jalan.
See you again.	Jumpa lagi.

## PERBUALAN ( DIALOGUES )

### Situasi 1 ( Situation 1 )

- Mary : **Selamat pagi, puan.**  
*( Good morning, madam. )*
- Anne : **Selamat pagi. Siapa nama puan ?**  
*( Good morning. What is your name, madam ? )*
- Mary : **Saya Mary. Siapa nama awak?**  
*( I am Mary. What is your name ? )*
- Anne : **Saya Anne.**  
*( I am Anne. )*
- Mary : **Puan dari mana ?**  
*( Where are you from madam ? )*
- Anne : **Saya dari England.**  
*( I am from England. )*
- Mary : **Sila duduk, puan.**  
*( Please have a seat, madam. )*
- Anne : **Terima kasih.**  
*( Thank you. )*

## Memperkenalkan diri kamu (Introducing yourself)



Nama saya .....

(*My name is .....*)

Saya berumur .....tahun.

(*I am .....years old.*)

Saya berasal dari .....(nama negara) .....

(*I come from .....(name of country)* .....

Saya seorang .....(jenis pekerjaan) .....

(*I am a .....(occupation)* .....

Saya belajar Bahasa Melayu di YMCA, Kuala Lumpur.

(*I learn Bahasa Melayu at YMCA, Kuala Lumpur*)

Nama guru saya ialah Encik/ Cik .....

My teacher's name is Mr/Ms.....

Saya tinggal di .....

(*I live in .....*)

Saya sudah berumahtangga .

(*I am married.*)

Saya masih bujang.

(*I am still single.*)

SUBJECT		PREDICATE	
Bapa saya			Juruterbang <i>pilot</i>
<i>My father</i>			
Encik Ali	bukan ( not )	seorang ( is a )	peniaga <i>businessman</i>
<i>Mr. Ali</i>			
Saya			pelajar. <i>student</i>
<i>I am</i>			

**LATIHAN (PRACTICE)**

A : Apakah pekerjaan awak ?

( What is your occupation ? )

B : Saya seorang .....( .pekerjaan ).....

( I am a ..... )

A : Boleh saya tahu Encik bekerja di mana ?

( May I know where do you work ? )

B : Saya bekerja di .....( nama syarikat/ tempat ).....

I work in .....( name of company/ place ) .....

A : Adakah dia seorang doktor ?

Is he/she a doctor ?

B : Bukan. Dia seorang guru.

No. He/She is a teacher.

## NOMBOR ( NUMBERS )

A. Numbers in Bahasa Malaysia are expressed as follows:

0	=	kosong		
1	=	satu	11	= sebelas
2	=	dua	12	= dua <b>belas</b>
3	=	tiga	13	= tiga <b>belas</b>
4	=	empat	14	= empat <b>belas</b>
5	=	lima	15	= lima <b>belas</b>
6	=	enam	16	= enam <b>belas</b>
7	=	tujuh	17	= tujuh <b>belas</b>
8	=	lapan	18	= lapan <b>belas</b>
9	=	sembilan	19	= sembilan <b>belas</b>
10	=	sepuluh		



### Note :

The word "**belas**" is attached to the "unit" 11 to 19. It is equivalent to the English "**teen**". The word "sebelas" is abbreviated from "satu". Though "se" and "satu" are interchangeable in most cases, "satu belas" is never used.

B.

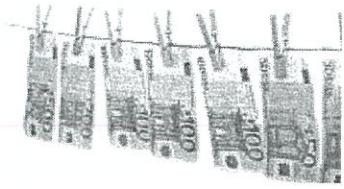


The "ten" in Malay is "**puluh**"

20	=	dua puluh	60	=	enam puluh
30	=	tiga puluh	70	=	tujuh puluh
40	=	empat puluh	80	=	lapan puluh
50	=	lima puluh	90	=	sembilan puluh

C. The “*hundreds*” in Malay is “*ratus*”

100 =	seratus or satu ratus	600 =	enam ratus
200 =	dua ratus	700 =	tujuh ratus
300 =	tiga ratus	800 =	lapan ratus
400 =	empat ratus	900 =	sembilan ratus
500 =	lima ratus		



D. The “*thousands*” in Malay is “*ribu*”

1000 =	seribu or satu ribu	6000 =	enam ribu
2000 =	dua ribu	7000 =	tujuh ribu
3000 =	tiga ribu	8000 =	lapan ribu
4000 =	empat ribu	9000 =	sembilan ribu
5000 =	lima ribu	10,000=	sepuluh ribu
		100,000 =	seratus ribu

E. Exercise – Write the following words in figures:

1. dua puluh lima \_\_\_\_\_
2. empat puluh lapan \_\_\_\_\_
3. tujuh puluh sembilan \_\_\_\_\_
4. enam ratus tiga puluh \_\_\_\_\_
5. enam ribu tiga ratus \_\_\_\_\_
6. dua ribu sebelas \_\_\_\_\_
7. tiga ratus tiga puluh tiga \_\_\_\_\_
8. seratus lima puluh lima \_\_\_\_\_

F. FRACTIONS are expressed as follows:

One quarter (1/4)	=	suku	OR	satu perempat
Half (1/2)	=	setengah	OR	satu perdua
Three quarter (3/4)	=	tiga suku	OR	tiga perempat
Two third (2/3)	=	dua pertiga		
Three fifth (3/5)	=	tiga perlima		

---

G. DECIMAL point is expressed as "*perpuluhan*"

2.3	=	dua <i>perpuluhan</i> tiga
7.25	=	tujuh <i>perpuluhan</i> dua lima
16.015	=	enam belas <i>perpuluhan</i> kosong satu lima

---

H. PERCENT (%) is expressed as "*peratus*"

5%	=	lima <i>peratus</i>
35%	=	tiga puluh lima <i>peratus</i>
100%	=	seratus <i>peratus</i>
12 ½ %	=	dua belas setengah <i>peratus</i>



## PUKUL BERAPA ? ( WHAT TIME IS IT ? )

Pukul berapa *sekarang* ?

What time is it *now*?

Sekarang pukul satu *petang*.



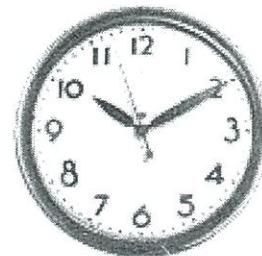
It is one o'clock in the *afternoon*.

Masa dalam sehari (Time of the day)		
Sekarang	pukul satu suku	<i>petang</i>
	pukul satu setengah	<i>petang</i>
	pukul lima	<i>pagi</i>
	pukul dua belas	<i>tengah hari</i>
	pukul dua belas	<i>tengah malam</i>

### Vocabulary

#### A. Times of the day ( Masa-masa dalam sehari )

subuh = dawn



morning = pagi

noon = tengah hari

afternoon = petang

dusk = senja

evening/night = malam



midnight = tengah malam

#### B. Days of the week ( Hari-hari dalam seminggu )

What day is today?

Today is .....

Hari ini hari apa ?

Hari ini hari .....

Monday = Isnin

Tuesday = Selasa

Wednesday = Rabu

Thursday = Khamis

Friday	=	Jumaat
Saturday	=	Sabtu
Sunday	=	Ahad

### C. Months of the year ( Bulan-bulan dalam setahun )

January	-	Januari
February	-	Februari
March	-	Mac
April	-	April
May	-	Mei
June	-	Jun
July	-	Julai
August	-	Ogos
September	-	September
October	-	Oktober
November	-	November
December	-	Disember

### Dialogue 1

- Leela : *Bolehkah saya tahu pukul berapa sekarang ?*  
*( May I know what time is it now? )*
- Encik Lee : *Sekarang pukul tujuh setengah.*  
*( It's half past seven. )*
- Lee : Terima kasih.  
*( Thank you. )*
- Encik Lee : Sama-sama.  
*( Not at all. )*

### Dialogue 2

- Leela : *Bolehkah saya tahu pukul berapa bas ini bertolak?*  
*( May I know what time does the bus depart? )*
- Encik Halim : *Biasanya pukul lima pagi.*  
*( Normally at five in the morning.)*
- Leela : Pukul berapakah bas ini *sampai* di Pulau Pinang?  
*( What time does the bus arrive in Penang? )*
- Encik Halim : *Lebih kurang pukul sembilan.*  
*( About nine o'clock. )*

### Dialogue 3

Lee : **Bilakah** kamu pergi ke YMCA?  
( When do you go to YMCA ? )

John : Pukul dua petang.  
( At two o'clock in the afternoon. )

## KATA NAMA ( NOUNS )

I. Nouns are words which give the names of people, places, animals and things.

*Kata nama adalah perkataan-perkataan yang melibatkan nama orang , tempat, binatang dan benda*

Contoh ( Examples ):

buku	-	book
beg	-	bag
pantai	-	beach
pen	-	pen
pensel	-	pencil
surat	-	letter
surat khabar	-	newspaper
bandar	-	city
negara	-	country
doktor	-	doctor
kertas	-	paper
nasi	-	rice
kereta	-	car
keretapi	-	train
sekolah	-	school
kolej	-	college
pokok	-	tree
meja	-	table
kerusi	-	chair

cikgu ( guru )	-	teacher
rumah	-	house
jalan	-	road
lampu	-	lamp
katil	-	bed
tilam	-	mattress
bantal	-	pillow
pintu	-	door
lampu suluh	-	torch light
air	-	water
gula	-	sugar
gula-gula	-	sweets
garam	-	salt
kamus	-	dictionary

## II. Demonstrative Pronouns

Now, after knowing how to pronounce the Malay words correctly, let's look at the way the words are put together in a sentence.

### Note:

In Bahasa Malaysia, there are only two words used as demonstrative pronouns, namely "*ini*" and "*itu*". The word "*ini*" stands for **this** and **these**; and "*itu*" stands for **that** and **those**. **No distinction is made between singular and plural.**

**Articles ( a, an and the ) and verb 'to be' ( am, is , are , was , were ) are not normally rendered in Bahasa Malaysia.**

### Contoh ( Examples ):

#### In English

I am a student.

This is a book; **or** These are books.

That is a chair; **or** Those are chairs.

This is a picture; **or** These are pictures.

This is a file; **or** These are files.

This is a ball ; **or** These are balls.

#### In Bahasa Malaysia

Saya pelajar.

Ini buku.

Itu kerusi.

Ini gambar.

Ini fail.

Ini bola.



### III. Nouns ( Interrogatives )

The interrogative form is indicated either by inflection of a declarative sentence ,by placing the particle “*kah*” to a word in a declarative sentence. The word that has “*kah*” attached to it has the most emphasis. Hence, the interrogative sentence, *Is that medicine?* may be rendered:

*Ini ubat ?* ( by inflection, that is by raising the voice ) or

*Ini ubatkah ?* ( emphasis on *ubat* )

Similarly, the sentence, *Is that YMCA?* may be rendered:

*Itu YMCA ?* ( by inflection, that is by raising the voice ) or

*Itu YMCAkah ?* ( emphasis in on *YMCA* )

*Now, let's look at the structures of questions and answers:*

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Ini apa ?<br>( <i>What is this ?</i> ) | - | Ini kipas .<br>( <i>This is a fan.</i> )             |
| 2. Itu apa ?<br>( <i>What is that ?</i> ) | - | Itu sampul surat.<br>( <i>That is an envelope.</i> ) |
| 3. Itu apa ?<br>( <i>What is that ?</i> ) | - | Itu penyapu.<br>( <i>That is a broom.</i> )          |

#### IV. Nouns ( Negatives [ bukan ] )

When you want *to turn an affirmative sentence into negative*, to contradict a previous statement, question or thought, you place the word “*bukan*” immediately before the word it qualified. Examples:

1. Ini kerusi, ***bukan*** bangku.  
( *This is a chair, not a bench.* )
2. Ini pensel, ***bukan*** berus.  
( *This is a pencil, not a brush.* )
3. Itu kerusi, ***bukan*** meja.  
( *Those are chairs, not tables.* )
4. Ini wang Ringgit Malaysia, ***bukan*** wang US.  
( *These are Ringgit Malaysia , not US dollars.* )
5. Itu kereta Proton, ***bukan*** Toyota.  
( *That is a Proton car, not a Toyota.* )

**Note :** In conversation, the words “*itu*” and “*ini*” in sentences such as “*Apa itu ?*” and “*Apa ini ?*” are often contracted to “*tu*” and “*ni*” respectively.

**Examples:**

Ali : *John, apa tu?* ( *John, what is that ?* )

John : *Tu ubat saya .* ( *That is my medicine.* )

Ali : *Ubat apa tu?* ( *What medicine is that ?* )

John : *Ubat ni ubat batuk.* ( *This is the medicine for cough.* )

## KATA KERJA ( VERBS )

Every sentence must have a verb. Verbs are words which tell us what a person or thing does.

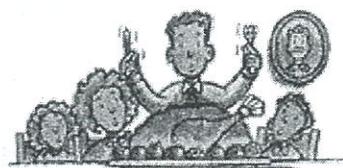
Verb is one of the most important parts of speech as it governs, dominates and breathes life into a sentence. You cannot speak Bahasa Malaysia correctly without being able to use the verbs in the correct forms.

Many Bahasa Malaysia Verbs can be used in their root form. In many cases, they need prefixes or suffixes before they can be used in sentences, and a few other cases they have to take both prefixes and suffixes. You will be fascinated to learn that just by affixing the Verb with a prefix or suffix, you can change the shade of meaning of Bahasa Malaysia Verbs. Now, let's begin using the form of Verbs which do not require prefixes or suffixes. Examples:

makan	=	eat
tinggal	=	live
pergi	=	go
mandi	=	bathe
tidur	=	sleep
balik	=	return
fikir	=	think
sampai	=	arrive
main	=	play
keluar	=	come out/ go out
duduk	=	sit
datang	=	come

Now, study the verbs in the following sentences:

1. Mereka **makan** ayam panggang.  
They **eat** roasted chicken.



2. Anne **tinggal** di Kuala Lumpur.  
Annes **lives** in Kuala Lumpur.

3. Lily **pergi** ke gereja tiap-tiap hari Jumaat.  
Lily **goes** to church on every Friday.

4. Kadang-kadang mereka **mandi** di sungai.  
Sometimes they **bathe** in the river.

5. Anak -anak saya **tidur** di dalam bilik itu.  
My children **sleep** in that room.

7. Awak *fikir* dia tahukah hal ini?

Do you *think* he knows about this matter.

8. Ayah saya *balik* pada pukul lima .

My father *returns* home at five o'clock.

9. Komuter pertama *sampai* di KL Sentral pada pukul enam pagi.

The first commuter *arrives* at KL Sentral at six o'clock in the morning.

10. Hassan *main* tenis tiap-tiap pagi.

Hassan *plays* tennis every morning.

11. Dia *keluar* dari pejabat pada pukul enam petang.

He/She *comes out* from the office at six o'clock in the evening.

12. George *duduk* di sebelah saya.

George *sits* next to me.

---

### Exercise

Combine the words in the three columns below to form as many meaningful sentences as you can. Just be sure to use words from each of the three columns in every sentence you form.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Saya	balik	( pada ) pukul lapan. dari Melaka.
Abang saya	datang	di sebuah hotel.
Bapa awak	makan	dengan motokar.
Kawan-kawan saya	mandi	ke pejabat.
Doktor ini	pergi	dengan seorang kawan.
Guru kami	tidur	seorang diri.
Dia	tinggal	berkelah di tepi sungai.
Cik Jovy	minum	di asrama.
Sepupu saya	keluar	nasi lemak.

### TENSES OF VERBS

In Bahasa Melayu , tenses are understood from the context. The same form of verb can be used for present tense, the future tense, the past tense , and even the continuous tense. When the sentence is ambiguous, then we add the appropriate words or phrases denoting time.

The sentence, *Saya makan durian*, could mean:

- I eat durian. ( Simple Present Tense ); Or
- I ate durian. ( Simple Past Tense ); Or
- I am eating durian. ( Present Continuous Tense )

Observe the following sentences:

1. Dia *mula* kerja pada pukul lapan tiap-tiap hari. ----- ( Present Simple Tense )  
He/She *starts* work at 8 o'clock every day.
2. Dia *mula* kerja pada pukul lapan *semalam*. ----- ( Simple Past Tense )  
He/She *started* work at 8 o'clock *yesterday*.
3. Dia *mula* kerja pada pukul enam *esok*. ----- ( Future Tense )  
He/She *starts* work at 6 o'clock *tomorrow*.

The same form of verb "*mula*" is used in the above sentences. The 1<sup>st</sup> sentence is in present tense, while in sentence 2, it is in the past tense because the word "*semalam*" is a word indicating past time.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> sentence is in the future tense because the word "*esok*" indicates its tense.

If the sentence in the future tense is ambiguous in its futurity, then the word "*akan*" is used. This is equivalent to English words *shall* and *will*. Examples:

1. Dia *akan* pergi ke London. ( He/She *will* go to London. )
2. Kita *akan* dapat cuti lima hari. ( We *shall* get five days leave. )
3. Dia *akan* jadi seorang kerani. ( He/She *will* become a clerk. )

If you want to be specific, you can use certain words in your sentences to indicate the various tenses. Study the following sentences:

1. Saya *makan* nasi. ( I eat rice.)
2. Saya *sedang makan* nasi. ( I am eating rice.)
3. Saya *sudah ( telah )* makan nasi. ( I ate rice.)

Let's learn to use the word "sudah" in describing an action in the past. A word that is often used in place of *sudah* is "*telah*". However, "*telah*" is mainly used in written form, not in the spoken.

Examples:

1. Dia *telah* pergi ke YMCA.  
( He/ She went to YMCA. )

2. Anak George sudah kahwin.  
*( George's son is already married . )*
3. Saya sudah siap.  
*( I am ready. )*
4. Dia telah lulus dalam peperiksaan.  
*( He has passed the examination . )*
5. Lily sudah jadi seorang pelakon.  
*( Lily has became an actor. )*



**Anda hendak minum apa ? ( What do you want to drink ? )**

**Saya hendak minum kopi. I want to drink coffee.**

Saya hendak minum kopi "O".

I want **to drink** coffee without milk.

Anda hendak **minum** apa?

What do you want **to drink**?

Saya hendak **minum** teh susu.

I want **to drink** tea with milk.

Ibu saya hendak **minum** teh "O".

My mum wants to drink tea without milk.

Dia **minum** susu tiap-tiap pagi.

He **drinks** milk every morning.

Kawan saya **minum** jus epal sahaja.

My friend only **drinks** apple juice.

### Vocabulary

hendak = to wish , to want

minum = to drink

kopi = coffee

teh = tea

susu = milk

tiap-tiap pagi = every morning

kawan = friend

jus epal = apple juice

sahaja = only

teh limau = lemon tea

teh ais = ice tea

air sejuk = cold water

air panas = hot water

teh Cina = Chinese tea



### Note:

1. "**Hendak**" is an auxiliary verb. A synonym of "**hendak**" is "**mahu**" which is normally pronounced as "**mau**" in its spoken form.

2. Instead of asking **Anda hendak minum apa?** you can also ask **Anda mahu minum apa?** (What do you want to drink?) in which case the answer would be **Saya mahu minum kopi.**

3. In Malay, milk is called "susu". So, coffee with milk is ***kopi susu*** and tea with milk ***teh susu***. And, ***tea or coffee without milk*** are called teh "O" / kopi "O".
4. Similar to teh susu (except that it is covered with a thick layer of froth) is "***teh tarik***". It means "pulled" milk tea. You'll have to see the teaman in action tossing the tea from one receptacle to your teacup to understand what this really means.



**Anda hendak makan apa ? ( What do you want *to eat* ? )**

**Saya hendak makan roti. ( I want to eat bread. )**

Saya hendak <b>makan</b> mee.	I want to eat noodles.
Anda hendak <b>makan</b> apa?	What do you want to eat?
Saya hendak <b>makan</b> biskut.	I want to eat biscuits.
Dia <b>makan</b> nasi lemak tiap-tiap pagi.	He /She eats nasi lemak every morning.
Kawan saya <b>makan</b> ayam goreng sahaja.	My friend only eats fried chicken.

### **Vocabulary**

Jenis makanan ( Type of food )

1. mentega	=	butter	6. daging	=	meat
2. ikan	=	fish	7. daging kambing	=	mutton
3. telur goreng	=	fried egg/s	8. kari ayam	=	chicken curry
4. nasi goreng	=	fried rice	9. kari kambing	=	mutton curry
5. mee goreng	=	fried noodles	10. roti bakar	=	toast bread

### Meals in a day

breakfast	makan pagi (sarapan pagi)
lunch	makan tengah hari
tea	minuman teh
dinner	makan malam
supper	makan lewat malam

Learn more about "*hendak*"

"*Hendak*" should be translated as "wish to" and "*mahu*" (contracted to "*mau*") as "want to", to all intents and purposes both are often used interchangeably and you can feel free to use one or other so long as the sense of intention of wanting or wishing to do something is there. Now, try to form as many sentences as you can from the words provided below:

Bapa saya		makan seorang diri.
Mereka		minum minuman sejuk.
Anak Encik John	hendak / mahu ( mau )	makan malam di rumah.
Siti		makan makanan pedas.
Perempuan itu		pergi kerja.
Lelaki itu	tidak mahu / tidak hendak	minum susu kambing.
Adik Lily		makan dan minum.
Cikgu saya		minum air kosong.
Kawan saya	enggan	naik taxinya.
		bayar wang tambang.

To express the opposite meaning i.e. when there is unwillingness to do something, simply put the word "*tidak*" before either *hendak* or *mahu*. However you might be interested to know that there is a single Malay word for this and that is the word "*enggan*". Thus, if she does not want to go, you can either say :

Dia *tidak mahu* pergi ; Or  
 Dia *tidak hendak* pergi ; Or  
 Dia *enggan* pergi.

Cik Siti *tidak mahu* makan nasi; Or  
 Cik Siti *tidak hendak* makan nasi; Or  
 Cik Siti *enggan* makan nasi.

In all the above examples, "***hendak***" is always followed by a verb as it is used in the sense of wishing or wanting to DO something.

However when the word is used all alone by itself and with a rising intonation, you can be sure that the speaker is asking you if you want to have something. Thus, if you should come along while we are eating rice we would certainly ask you : "Hendak?". You should know by now that if you accept the invitation you would say "***Ya,terima kasih.***" else you would say "***Tidak, terima kasih.***"

### Perbualan ( Dialogue )

Rose : Anne , kamu ***mau*** makan apa?

Anne : Saya ***mau*** makan nasi goreng.

Rose : ***Maukah*** kamu makan mee goreng?

Anne : Tidak. Saya tidak suka makan mee. Saya ***hendak*** makan nasi goreng dengan kari ikan.

Rose : ***Maukah*** kamu minum kopi susu?

Anne : Tidak, terima kasih.

Rose : Encik Henry, maukah kamu makan bersama kami?

Encik Henry : Tidak, saya sudah makan. Lain kali sahajalah.

## WORDS OF NEGATION - "BUKAN " / " TIDAK"

There are two words of negation in Malay - bukan and tidak.

Bukan is mainly used with nouns and pronouns while tidak is mainly used with adjectives and verbs.

Examples of sentences that show how "*tidak*" is used with **adjectives**:

Ini <i>tidak berat</i> .	= This is <i>not heavy</i> .
Dia <i>tidak gemuk</i> .	= He is <i>not fat</i> .
Bangunan ini <i>tidak besar</i>	= This building is <i>not big</i> .
Kereta ini <i>tidak mahal</i> .	= This car is <i>not expensive</i> .
Abangnya <i>tidak kaya</i> .	= His/Her elder brother is <i>not rich</i> .

Examples of sentence that show "*tidak*" is used with **verbs**:

Dia <i>tidak ambil</i> beg saya.	= He <i>didn't take</i> my bag.
Saya <i>tidak tahu</i> dia sudah keluar.	= I <i>didn't know</i> that he had left.
Dia <i>tidak datang</i> ke rumah saya.	= He/She <i>did not come</i> to my house
Akiko <i>tidak mahu</i> beli buku itu.	= Akiko <i>did not want</i> to buy that book.

Examples of sentences that show "*bukan*" is used with nouns and pronouns

Warna kesukaannya ia-lah biru, bukan merah. = His favourite colour is blue, not red.

Ini rumah Hassan, bukan rumah Ali. = This is Hassan's house, it is not Ali's house.

Dia cikgu Bahasa Malaysia,bukan Cikgu Bahasa English. = She is a Malay teacher, not an English teacher.

Ini KLCC, bukan Menara KL. = This is KLCC not KL Tower.

Note : "Bukan" is also used as a question tag. Examples:

Dia cikgu anda, bukan? ( She is your teacher, isn't she? )

where bukan is added more for confirmation than anything else. Thus in such questions the person expects you to answer Ya, dia cikgu saya. (Yes, she is my teacher.)

But if this is not the case and she is not your teacher, the answer would be: Bukan, dia bukan cikgu saya. (No, she is not my teacher.)

More examples:

1. Lily kata dia akan datang , **bukan?**

( Lily said she would be coming , didn't she? )

Ya, dia akan datang.

( Yes, she would be coming.)

2. Kakaknya akan balik esok, **bukan?**

( His elder sisiter is coming back tomorrow, isn't she ? )

3. Ini kali pertama kamu datang ke Malaysia, **bukan?**

( Isn't this the fisrt time you come to Malaysia? )

Bukan, ini kali kedua.

(No, it is not. This is the second time. )

4. Hari ini Hari Ahad, **bukan?**

( Isn't it Sunday today ? )

Ya, hari ini hari Ahad.

( Yes, it is Sunday. )

In the rare occasions when **bukan** is used with an adjective it is usually followed by another clause starting with **tetapi** as in the following sentence:

1. Dia **bukan** sompong **tetapi** malu. ( He is not proud but shy. )

If no such distinction is made you will simply say Dia tidak sompong. (He is not proud).

2. John **bukan** bodoh **tetapi** malas. ( John is not stupid but lazy. )

If no such distinction is made, you will simply say Dia tidak bodoh.

Incidentally when you wish to point out to someone that he is not doing things as it should be done you will say Bukan begitu.

Finally if all the above is quite confusing to you just learn these two little phrases by heart as they will be needed at one time or another in your daily conversations: Bukan dia meaning "Not him (or her)" but someone else and Bukan itu meaning "Not that one!" (when you are being shown an article in a shop).

## TATABAHASA ( GRAMMAR )

### KATA GANTI NAMA DIRI ( PERSONAL PRONOUNS)

The use of Personal Pronouns in Bahasa Malaysia ( particularly the first and second persons ) is a tricky business. You will be surprised to know that there is more than a dozen words, in current use, for first person singular, alone! In English, you have only two words: *I and me*.

*However, this should not discourage you for, at this stage, you are required to learn only certain pronouns that are given below:*

Saya	I , I am, me
awak/ kamu / anda	you , you are
dia	he , he is , him she , she is , her
Ia	It
kita ( used when the person you are speaking to is included)  kami ( does not include the person whom you are talking to )	we , we are , us
mereka	they , they are , them

Note : The Personal Pronouns in the above list are used both as **Subject** as well as **Object** except *Ia* is only used as a **Subject**. Examples:

#### As subject:-

1. *Saya* bangsa Korea. *I am* a Korean.
2. *Dia* bangsa Malaysia. *He is / She is* a Malaysian.
3. *Kita* belajar di YMCA. *We* study in YMCA.
4. *Ia* binatang liar. *It is* a wild animal.
5. *Dia* cikgu. *He is / She is* a teacher.

### As object

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Dia beri buku kepada <i>saya</i> .       | He / She gives the book to <i>me</i> . |
| 2. Saya ambil buku daripada <i>mereka</i> . | I took the book from <i>them</i> .     |
| 3. Saya beri wang *kepadanya.               | I gave the money to <i>him/her</i> .   |

#### \*Note :

"*Nya*" is a personal pronoun which can be used only as an object. *Nya* is always attached to the previous word, i.e. the word before it. Examples:

- |                           |                                  |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Ini rumah <i>nya</i> . | - This house belongs to him/her. |
| 2. Itu keret <i>nya</i> . | - This car belongs to him/her.   |

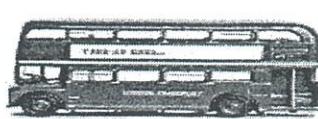
### Exercise

Translate the following sentences into Bahasa Malaysia:

1. This is pen. - \_\_\_\_\_
2. That is a bus, not a lorry. - \_\_\_\_\_
3. She is a Korean. - \_\_\_\_\_
4. This is a dictionary, not a magazine. - \_\_\_\_\_
5. She is Ann. - \_\_\_\_\_
6. He is not Ramli. - \_\_\_\_\_
7. They are my friends. - \_\_\_\_\_
8. These are my books, not his books. - \_\_\_\_\_



inflation  
inflation  
(noun) a general  
rise in price



## TATABAHASA ( GRAMMAR )

### A. Verb -to-have – “ada”

One of the functions of English verb –to-be is to show possession. In Bahasa Malaysia, possession is expressed by word “*ada*”. Examples:

- |                                     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| i. Saya <i>ada</i> wang.            | ( I <i>have</i> money. )        |
| ii. Mereka <i>ada</i> kereta.       | ( They <i>have</i> cars. )      |
| iii. Ramli <i>ada</i> basikal.      | ( Ramli <i>has</i> a bicycle. ) |
| iv. Kami ada kelas Bahasa Malaysia. | ( We <i>have</i> Malay class. ) |

### B. Verb-to-have - Negative - “tidak ada”

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| i. Saya <i>tidak ada</i> wang.                   | ( I <i>do not have</i> money. )        |
| ii. Mereka <i>tidak ada</i> kereta.              | ( They <i>do not have</i> cars. )      |
| iii. Ramli <i>tidak ada</i> basikal.             | ( Ramli <i>hasn't</i> any bicycle. )   |
| iv. Kami <i>tidak ada</i> kelas Bahasa Malaysia. | ( We <i>do not have</i> Malay class. ) |

#### Exercise

For practice, combine the words in the table below in different ways to form as many sentences as you can. Just be sure to use words from each of the columns in every sentence you form.

Column 1 (Subject)	Column 2 (verb-to-have)	Column 3 (objects/nouns)
	Saya	sapu tangan. ( handkerchief )
Awak	ada	payung. ( umbrella )
Dia		topi. ( hat )
Halim		katil. ( bed )
Mereka	tidak ada	kamus. ( dictionary )
Kami	(* tak ada )	majalah. ( magazine )
Zainab		sikat. ( comb )
Adik saya		kot. ( coat )
Lily dan Anne		kasut. ( shoes )
Orang itu		berus gigi. ( tooth brush )
		rokok. ( cigarette )

Note: \*The negative form “ *tidak ada*” is often abbreviated to “*tak ada*”, particularly in conversation.

## C. Verb-to-have – Interrogatives

You have learnt that the interrogative form of the verb-to-have may be obtained by inflection, that is, by raising the voice or placing the particle ***kah*** after a word in a declarative sentence.

The interrogative form of the verb-to-have may similarly be formed. The interrogative sentence, ***Have you a car?*** for example, may be rendered:

- i. Awak ***ada*** kereta ? ( by inflection, that is raising the voice )
- ii. Awak ***ada*** keretakah ? ( emphasis is on kereta. )

► The particle ***kah*** may also be affixed to "***awak***", thus

- iii. Awakkah ***ada*** kereta ?

This construction, however, will convey a slightly different meaning. It means: ***Is it you that has a house?*** The answer to this would be : Ya , saya. ( Yes, it's I.) But the answer to the first two questions would be : Ada or Saya ada. ( I have . )

### Conversation

- Ahmad : Bachan, awak ***ada*** payung?  
( Have you an umbrella, Bachan ? )
- Bachan : ***Tak ada.*** Saya cuma ***ada*** baju hujan.  
( No, I have only a rain coat. )
- Ahmad : Siapa ***ada*** payung? ( Who has an umbrella? )
- Mimi : Saya ***ada*.**  
( I have. )
- Ahmad : ***Bolehkah*** saya pinjam payung awak ?  
( May I borrow your umbrella ? )
- Mimi : Boleh.  
( Yes, you may. )

### Exercise

Translate the following sentences into Bahasa Malaysia.

1. Have you a book? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Has the policeman a bicycle? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Have you a newspaper? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Has she an umbrella ? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Has she a pen ? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Have you a ruler ? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Have you a handphone? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Has she a sister? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Has Johari a computer? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Who has money ? \_\_\_\_\_
11. The rich man has a bungalow. \_\_\_\_\_
12. We do not have computer. \_\_\_\_\_
13. I have a cat. She has a rabbit. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Tables have drawers. \_\_\_\_\_
15. That college has a swimming pool. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Zainab hasn't any watch. \_\_\_\_\_
17. He hasn't any coat, but he has a shirt. \_\_\_\_\_
18. Amir hasn't any stockings or shoes. \_\_\_\_\_

## TATABAHASA ( GRAMMAR )

### A. Adjectives of numbers

If an *Adjective of Number* is used in a sentence, the number is placed before the Noun. If classifier is also required, the classifier follows the number. Examples:

<u>Without classifiers</u>		<u>With classifiers</u>
<i>tiga</i> kambing	-	three goats
<i>empat</i> polis	-	four policemen
<i>dua</i> itik	-	two ducks
<i>lapan</i> kotak	-	four boxes
<i>dua</i> pensel	-	two pencils
<i>satu</i> durian	-	one durian
<i>lima</i> rumah	-	five houses

### B. CLASSIFIERS

[Orang; Ekor; Batang; Buah; Biji ]

When counting objects, we have to use a class of words which called "*Penjodoh Bilangan*". It is called *Classifiers* in English. For example, the classifier "*keping*" corresponds to the English "*sheet*", in the expression of *four sheets of paper*, etc.

There are many classifiers in Bahasa Malaysia, but the most commonly used ones just about a dozen. Below is given the first set of the most commonly used Classifier, and the objects each takes:

1. **Orang** ( meaning person) is used when we count human beings.

*tiga orang* polis = three policemen

*sepuluh orang* pelajar = ten students

*seorang* doctor = a doctor

*lima orang* guru = five teachers

2. **Ekor** ( meaning tail ) is used when we count animals, birds, fish, insects, etc..

lima <b>ekor</b> kambing	=	five goats
sepuluh <b>ekor</b> lembu	=	ten cows
empat <b>ekor</b> ikan	=	four fish
<b>seekor</b> kucing	=	a cat
<b>seekor</b> nyamuk	=	a mosquito

3. **Batang** is used to count rod-like objects such as poles, cigarettes, pens, pencils ,etc.

dua <b>batang</b> pen	=	two pens
lima <b>batang</b> pensel	=	five pencils
dua <b>batang</b> rokok	=	two cigarettes

4. **Buah** ( meaning fruit ) is used when we count objects which are usually large or cubical in appearance such as countries, buildings, rivers, ships , vehicles, furniture,rooms, islands, books, computers, etc.

<b>sebuah</b> pulau	=	an island
dua <b>buah</b> kerusi	=	two chairs
tiga <b>buah</b> rumah	=	three houses
sepuluh <b>buah</b> kamus	=	ten dictionaries
lapan <b>buah</b> kereta	=	eight cars
<b>sebuah</b> negara	=	a country

5. **Biji** ( meaning seed ) is used when we count spherical objects such as cups, fruits, eggs, eyes, etc.

<b>Sebiji</b> durian	=	a durian
lima biji kelapa	=	five coconuts
empat biji cawan	=	five cups
sembilan biji telur	=	nine eggs

**Note:** When attached to a classifier, the word **satu** is always contracted to "se".

### Exercise

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the correct *Classifiers (Penjodoh Bilangan)*:

1. Mereka ada dua \_\_\_\_\_ basikal.
2. Ibu beli lima \_\_\_\_\_ telur dan dua \_\_\_\_\_ tembikai.
3. Adik ada dua \_\_\_\_\_ kamus Bahasa Malaysia.
4. Lily mahu beli satu \_\_\_\_\_ pembaris baru.
5. Encik Hassan ada se \_\_\_\_\_ rokok "Dunhill".
6. Bapa Ali ada tiga \_\_\_\_\_ kereta "Proton Saga" dan se \_\_\_\_\_ kereta "Toyota".
7. Puan Lee ada tiga \_\_\_\_\_ anak lelaki dan se \_\_\_\_\_ anak perempuan.
8. Budak-budak itu berenang di se \_\_\_\_\_ sungai .
9. Di dalam bilik itu ada se \_\_\_\_\_ meja dan dua \_\_\_\_\_ komputer.
10. Di dalam kelas kami ada dua belas \_\_\_\_\_ pelajar bangsa Kanada dan dua \_\_\_\_\_ bangsa Korea.
11. Awak ada sepuluh \_\_\_\_\_ oren ?
12. Berapa \_\_\_\_\_ murid di dalam kelas A ?

## Adjective ( Possessive adjectives )

I. Possessive Adjectives are formed simply by placing Personal Pronouns after the Nouns. Examples:

rumah ( house )	-	rumah <i>saya</i> ( <i>my</i> house )
nama ( name )	-	nama <i>dia</i> ( <i>his/her</i> name )
guru ( teacher )	-	guru <i>mereka</i> ( <i>their</i> teacher )
basikal ( bicycle )	-	basikal <i>saya</i> ( <i>my</i> bicycle )
suami ( husband )	-	suami <i>dia</i> ( <i>her</i> husband )
Isteri / bini ( wife )	-	isteri <i>dia</i> ( <i>his</i> wife )

Examples in sentences:

1. Guru . ( Teacher )

*Guru kami* . ( *Our teacher*. )

*Guru kami* ada kereta baru. ( *Our teacher* has a new car. )



2. Sapu tangan. ( handkerchief )

*Sapu tangan saya*. ( *My handkerchief* )

*Sapu tangan saya* bersih. ( *My handkerchief* is clean. )

3. Payung. ( Umbrella. )

*Payung dia*. ( *His umbrella*. )

*Payung dia* sangat kecil. ( *His umbrella* is very small. )



5. Bapa . ( Father )

*Bapa dia*. ( *His father*. )

*Bapa dia* gemuk, tetapi *emak dia* kurus.

( *His father* is fat but *his mother* is thin. )



6. Kaki . ( leg )  
*Kaki dia. ( His leg. )*  
*Kaki dia bengkak. ( His leg is swollen. )*



7. Isteri. ( Wife.)  
*Isteri dia . ( His wife . )*  
*Isteri dia cikgu kami. ( His wife is our teacher.)*

8. Negara. ( Country.)  
*Negara mereka. ( Their country. )*  
*Negara mereka panas, tetapi kadang-kadang sangat sejuk.  
( Their country is hot, but sometimes it is very cold. )*



9. Abang. ( Elder brother.)  
*Abang dia. ( His elder brother. )*  
*Abang dia pemandu van. ( His elder brother is a van driver. )*

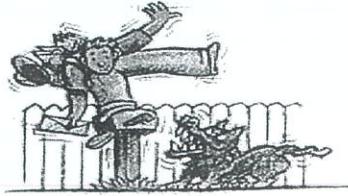
II. Besides using the word “**ada**” to indicate possession as explained in our previous lesson, it is also used to show “**presence or existence**”. Examples:

Wang saya **ada** di dalam dompet.  
( My money is in the wallet.)

Di atas meja Mary **ada** disket.  
( There are diskettes on Mary's table. )

Di dalam rumah saya ***ada*** anjing.

( There is a dog in my house. )



Cikgu Noorita ***ada*** di dalam kelas kami.

( Cikgu Noorita is in our class. )

Baju awak ***ada*** kotoran.

( There is dirt on your shirt. )

Di dalam kelas mereka ***ada*** tiga pelajar bangsa Jepun.

( There are three Japanese students in their class. )

### **Important note**

The negative of “***ada***” is “***tidak ada***” ( In speech contracted to “***tak ada***” ).

Examples:

Wang saya ***tidak ada*** di dalam dompet.

( My money ***is not*** in the wallet. )

Di atas meja Mary ***tidak ada*** disket.

( ***There aren't*** diskettes on Mary's table. )

Di dalam rumah saya ***tidak ada*** anjing.

( ***There isn't*** dog in my house. )

Cikgu Noorita ***tidak ada*** di dalam kelas kami.

( Cikgu Noorita ***is not*** in our class. )

Baju awak ***tidak ada*** kotoran.

( ***There isn't*** dirt on your shirt. )

Di dalam kelas mereka ***tidak ada*** pelajar bangsa Jepun.

( ***There aren't*** Japanese students in their class. )

Bapa saya ***tidak ada*** di rumah.

( My father ***is not*** at home. )

Komputer dia ***tidak ada*** programme “Window 98”.

***There is no*** “Window 98” in his (her) computer.



Di negara kita ***tidak ada*** salji.

( ***There is no*** snow in our country. )

Di pejabat saya **tidak ada** jurutaip.  
( *There is no* typist in my office. )

It is a mistake to use “**ada**” with an *Adjective*, as shown in the following:  
Note : ( X ) = salah ( wrong ) / ( ✓ ) = betul ( correct )

1.Orang itu **ada** sompong. ( X )

Orang itu *sombong*. ( ✓ )

( The person is *proud*. )

2.Bapa Ali **ada** gemuk, tetapi emak dia **ada** kurus. ( X )

Bapa Ali *gemuk*, tetapi emak dia *kurus*. ( ✓ )

(Ali's father is *fat* but his mother is *thin*. )

3.Kaki dia **ada** bengkak. ( X )

Kakinya *bengkak*. ( ✓ )

( His (her) leg is swollen. )

4.Payungnya **ada** cantik. ( X )

Payungnya *cantik*. ( ✓ )

( Her umbrella is beautiful. )

**Note:** “*Nya*” is a *personal pronouns* which can be used only as an object as indicated in the above sentences. It carries the meaning *he, she or it*.  
“*Nya*” is always attached to the previous word, i.e. the word before it. e.g:

Itu *rumah Ali*. Rumahnya sangat besar.( That is Ali's house. His house is very big.)

Ini *payung kakak*. Payungnya cantik. ( This is elder *sister's umbrella*. Her umbrella is beautiful. )

### Exercise

Use the words from each of the columns below to form as many sentences as you can.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
<i>Di dalam</i>	<i>sekolah kami</i>		<i>motosikal.</i>
<i>Di bawah</i>	<i>rumah kita</i>		<i>gambar.</i>
<i>Di atas</i>	<i>kotak ini</i>	<i>ada</i>	<i>kerusi</i>
<i>Di belakang</i>	<i>bilik mereka</i>		<i>kanak-kanak.</i>
<i>Di hadapan</i>	<i>almari</i>	<i>tidak ada</i>	<i>loceng</i>
<i>Di luar</i>	<i>bangunan YMCA</i>		<i>wang</i>
	<i>motokar itu</i>		<i>televisyen</i>
			<i>katil.</i>
			<i>pokok kelapa.</i>
			<i>tempat letak kereta</i>

## Conversation

- Encik Rahim : Ini rumah awakkah ?
- Siti : Bukan. Itu rumah kawan saya.
- Encik Rahim : Kawan awak? Siapakah nama dia?
- Siti : Namanya Ibrahim. Dulu dia pernah kerja di kilang awak.
- Encik Rahim : Apakah nama penuhnya?
- Siti : Ibrahim Bin Jamal.
- Encik Rahim : Oh! Dulu dia pemandu van di kilang saya. Di mana dia kerja sekarang?
- Siti : Dia kerja di sebuah bank di Kuala Lumpur.
- Encik Rahim : Apa kerjanya?
- Siti : Dia kerja sebagai kerani.
- 

Translate the following sentences into Bahasa Malaysia.

1. My letter is in the drawer.

---

2. Your friend is in the room.

---

3. My sister has many books.

---

4. There is no water in the cup.

---

5. There is no money in his wallet.

---

6. His brother is a lecturer in the university.

---

7. There is a dog under the tree.

---

8. There is a lot of data in that disc.

---

9. There is dirt on Siti's blouse.

---

10. There are many customers in the shop.

---

11. His father is a doctor.

---

12. The house is small but expensive.

---

13. Anne is a clerk. Her company is in Shah Alam.

---

14. There are three Korean language teacher in our school.

---

15. This is Ali's handphone. His phone number is 010-6344555.

---





## ADJECTIVES ( KATA SIFAT )

I. An **adjective** is a word which tells something more about a noun.

( *Kata Sifat* adalah perkataan-perkataan yang menerangkan sesuatu benda : )

**Contoh ( Examples ) :**

marah	-	angry
cantik	-	beautiful/ pretty
lama	-	old
baru	-	new
kurus	-	thin
gemuk	-	fat
tinggi	-	tall
pendek	-	short
gelap	-	dark
cerah ( terang)	-	bright
cepat	-	fast
lambat	-	slow
pandai	-	clever
bodoh	-	stupid
keras	-	hard
lembut	-	soft
berat	-	heavy
ringan	-	light
lapar	-	hungry
kenyang	-	full
kotor	-	dirty
bersih	-	clean
panas	-	hot
sejuk	-	cold
rajin	-	hard working
malas	-	lazy
baik	-	good
buruk	-	bad
selamat	-	safe
bahaya	-	dangerous
lebar	-	wide
sempit	-	narrow
mahal	-	expensive
murah	-	cheap
tampan	-	handsome

## II. Adjectives ( Qualitative and Demonstrative )

In English, *Qualitative Adjectives precede the Nouns*; in Bahasa Malaysia such Adjectives *follow* the Nouns they qualify, as in the following examples:

orang <i>tua</i>	-	an <i>old</i> person
sekolah <i>besar</i>	-	a <i>large</i> school
gambar <i>cantik</i>	-	a <i>beautiful</i> picture
bilik <i>bersih</i>	-	a <i>clean</i> room
ayat <i>panjang</i>	-	a <i>long</i> sentence
rumah <i>besar</i>	-	a <i>big</i> house
orang <i>kaya</i>	-	a <i>rich</i> person

Now, let's us look at how the above words are used in sentences.

1.Pak Hassan *tua*. ( Pak Hassan is *old*. )

Pak Hassan *orang tua*. ( Pak Hassan is *an old man*. )

2.Sekolah ini *besar*. ( This school is *big*. )

Ini *sekolah besar*. ( This is *a large school*. )

3.Gambar ini *cantik*. ( This picture is *beautiful*. )

Ini *gambar cantik*. ( This is *a beautiful picture*. )

4.Ayat ini *panjang*. ( This sentence is *long*. )

Ini *ayat panjang*. ( This is *a long sentence*. )

5. Rumah ini *besar*. ( This house is big. )

Ini rumah *besar*. ( This is a big house. )

The *Demonstrative Adjectives also follow the Nouns they qualify*. Some examples are :

buku <i>ini</i>	<i>this</i> book
laci <i>itu</i>	<i>that</i> drawer
gambar-gambar <i>ini</i>	<i>these</i> pictures
majalah-majalah <i>itu</i>	<i>those</i> magazines

If both Qualitative Adjectives and Demonstrative Adjectives are used successively, the Demonstrative Adjectives follows the Qualitative Adjectives. See examples:

buku <i>baru</i> <i>ini</i>	-	This <i>new</i> book
laci <i>besar</i> <i>itu</i>	-	That <i>big</i> drawer
gambar-gambar yang <i>lama</i> <i>ini</i>	-	These <i>old</i> pictures
majalah-majalah <i>tebal</i> <i>itu</i>	-	Those <i>thick</i> magazines

Bahasa Malaysia Adjectives are also used predicatively in the same way as they are used in English, that is to say, they are placed at the end of the sentences. Examples:

Soalan ini <i>senang</i> .	This question is <i>easy</i> .
Motokar ini <i>baru</i> .	This car is <i>new</i> .
Buku-buku itu <i>mahal</i> .	Those books are <i>expensive</i> .
Budak itu sangat <i>malas</i> .	That child is very <i>lazy</i> .
Buah oren ini <i>manis</i> .	This orange is <i>sweet</i> .
Kopi ini <i>pahit</i> .	This coffee is <i>bitter</i> .
Bangunan ini sangat <i>tinggi</i> .	This building is very <i>tall</i> .
Adik Lucy <i>gemuk</i> .	Lucy's sister is <i>fat</i> .
Lily sangat <i>sombong</i> .	Lily is very <i>arrogant</i> .
Encik John sangat <i>kedekut</i> .	Mr. John is very <i>stingy</i> .
Kapal ini tidak berapa <i>besar</i> .	This ship is not so <i>big</i> .

\*Note: *sangat* = very ; *tidak berapa* = not so

For purpose of emphasis, An Adjective may be placed before the Noun. The suffix '*nya*' may be added further to make it more emphatic. Examples:

1. Soalan ini *senang*. ( This question is *easy*. )  
*Senangnya* soalan ini! ( How easy this question is ! )
2. Motokar ini *cantik*. ( This car is *beautiful*. )  
*Cantiknya* motokar ini. ( How beautiful this car is! )
3. Budak itu *malas*. ( The child is *lazy*. )  
*Malasnya* budak itu. ( How lazy that child is ! )
4. Hari ini *panas*. ( Today is *hot*. )  
*Panasnya* hari ini. ( How hot it is today! )
5. Buah oren itu *manis*. ( Those oranges are *sweet*. )  
*Manisnya* buah oren itu. ( How sweet the oranges are! )

---

### Exercise 1:

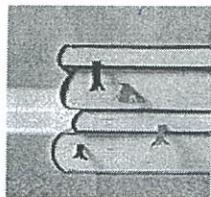
1. Rumah itu mahalkah ? RM900,000



2. Gadis itu cantikkah ?



3. Buku ini tebalkah?



4. Musim sekarang panaskah ?



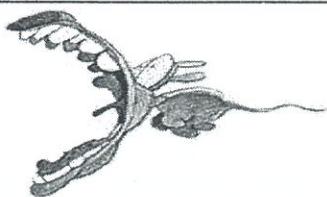
5. Awak gembirakah ?



6. Tempat itu bersihkah ?



7. Anjing ini garangkah ?



8. Doktor itu mudakah ?



### Exercise 2:

Use words from each of the following columns to form as many meaningful sentences as you can.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Kapal			Lebar.
Adik saya			rajin.
Buku			kaya.
Pelajar-pelajar	itu	sangat ( <i>very</i> )	miskin.
Orang			Kecil.
Jalan			buruk.
Bilik	ini	tidak berapa ( <i>not so</i> )	besar.
Televisyen			berat.
Meja			mahal.
Kerusi			gemuk.
Kipas			Miskin.

### Exercise 3:

1. My father has a **new** Proton Perdana. ( *baru* )

---

2. Tokyo is a **large** city. ( *besar* )

---

3. That building is **very beautiful**. ( *cantik* )

---

4. She has a **new** car and a **big** house. ( *baru/besar* )

---

5. Are those fruits **sour**? ( *masam* )

---

6. Is your handkerchief **clean**? ( *bersih* )

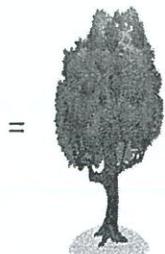
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7. The Kuala Lumpur Twin Towers are **sophisticated**. ( *canggih* )

## ADJECTIVES ( POSITIVE AND COMPARATIVE )

If a person or thing is compared with another as being *alike* or *equal in some respects*, the word *sama* ( meaning the *same* ) is used before the Adjective.

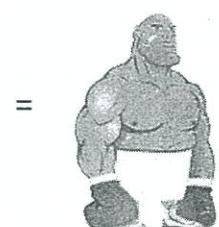
Examples:



= sama tinggi ( of the same height )



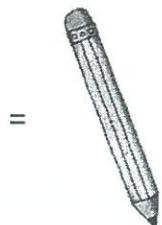
= sama besar ( of same size )



= sama kuat ( as strong as )



= sama cantik ( as beautiful as )



= sama panjang ( as long as )

Examples in sentences:

1. Lily dan saya *sama tinggi* ; or Lily *sama tinggi* dengan saya  
( Lily and I are of the same height. )

2. Buah kelapa dan bola *sama besar*; or Buah kelapa *sama besar* dengan bola.  
A coconut and a ball are of the same size.
3. Pensel itu dengan pensel ini *sama panjang*; or Pensel itu *sama panjang* dengan pensel ini.  
That pencil is as long as this pencil.

### Comparative Adjectives

When an adjective is used comparatively, the word *lebih* or *lagi* is placed before the Adjective, followed by *daripada ( than )*, as in the following examples:

..... <i>lebih murah daripada</i> .....	( ..... is <i>cheaper than</i> .... )
..... <i>lebih panjang daripada</i> ....	( ..... is <i>longer than</i> ..... )
..... <i>lebih baik daripada</i> .....	( ..... is <i>better than</i> ..... )
..... <i>lebih ringan daripada</i> .....	( ..... is <i>lighter than</i> ..... )

Examples in sentences:

1. Perak *lebih murah daripada* emas.  
( Silver is cheaper than gold. )
2. Ayat ini *lebih panjang daripada* ayat itu.  
( This sentence is longer than that sentence.)
3. Pen awak *lebih baik daripada* pen saya.  
( Your pen is better than mine. )
4. Kayu *lebih ringan daripada* besi.  
( Wood is lighter than iron. )

The word *lagi* may, of course be used in place of *lebih* in the above sentences. The above examples can also be expressed as follows:

1. Perak dengan emas, murah *lagi* perak.  
( Literally means: Silver and gold, silver is cheaper. )
2. Ayat ini dengan ayat itu, panjang *lagi* ayat ini.  
( Literally means: This sentence and that sentence, this sentence is longer. )

5. Playing computer is more interesting than playing “congkak”.

---

6. Those shirts are the same size.

---

7. The light rail transport is faster than the train.

---

8. The design of that building is unique.

---

9. The Perdana car is bigger than the Kancil car.

---

10. The two boys are of same age.

---

**Supplementary  
[ Vocabulary building ]**

<u>Topics</u>	<u>Page</u>
Food [ Makanan ]	53-54
Drinks [ Minuman ]	55
Fruit & Vegetables [ Buah & Sayuran ]	56
Clothing [ Pakaian ]	57
Part of the body [ Bahagian-bahagian badan ]	58-59
Colour[ Warna]	60

## **FOOD**

---

### **MAKANAN**

biscuit	► biskut
boiled eggs	► telur rebus
bread	► roti
bun	► ban
butter	► mentega
cake	► kek
cheese	► keju
chicken	► ayam
chocolate	► coklat
coconut	► kelapa
croissant	► kroisan
egg	► telur
fish	► ikan
fried eggs	► telur goreng
fruits	► buah-buahan
half-boiled eggs	► telur separuh masak

hamburger	► hamburger
honey	► madu
hot dog	► hot dog
ice cream	► aiskrim
jam	► jem
meat	► daging
mutton	► daging kambing
noodles	► mi
omelette	► telur dadar
pancake	► lempeng
pizza	► piza
prawn	► udang
rice	► nasi
sandwich	► sandwic
sausage	► sosej
seafood	► makanan laut
spaghetti	► spageti
toast bread	► roti bakar
vegetable	► sayur-sayuran

## **DRINKS**

### **MINUMAN**

black coffee	▶ kopi O
carrot juice	▶ jus lobak merah
Chinese tea	▶ teh Cina
coconut water	▶ air kelapa
coffee	▶ kopi
cola	▶ kola
cold water	▶ air sejuk
fruit juice	▶ jus buah-buahan
ginger ale	▶ ale halia
hot water	▶ air panas
ice tea	▶ teh ais
lemon tea	▶ teh limau
lemonade	▶ lemoned
milk shake	▶ susu kocak

## **FRUIT & VEGETABLES**

---

## **BUAH & SAYURAN**

apple	► epal
banana	► pisang
brinjal	► terung
cabbage	► kubis
carrots	► lobak merah
cauliflower	► kubis bunga
cucumber	► timun
garlic	► bawang putih
ginger	► halia
grape	► anggur
lettuce	► daun salad
lime	► limau
papaya	► betik
pineapple	► nanas
spinach	► bayam
watermelon	► tembikai

## CLOTHING

### PAKAIAN

belt	► <i>tali pinggang</i>
blouse	► <i>blaus</i>
coat	► <i>kot</i>
dress	► <i>gaun</i>
handkerchief	► <i>sapu tangan</i>
hat	► <i>topi</i>
jacket	► <i>jaket</i>
shirt	► <i>kemeja</i>
shoes	► <i>kasut</i>
shorts	► <i>seluar pendek</i>
skirt	► <i>skirt</i>
slipper	► <i>selipar</i>
socks	► <i>stoking</i>
tie	► <i>tali leher</i>
trousers	► <i>seluar panjang</i>
underwear	► <i>seluar dalam</i>
uniform	► <i>pakaian seragam</i>

PARTS OF THE BODY ( BAHAGIAN-BAHAGIAN BADAN )  
SUPPLEMENTARY



MUKA



BIBIR



BULU MATA



CUPING TELINGA



DAGU



DAHI



GIGI



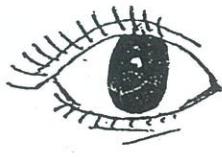
HIDUNG



KENTING



LIDAH



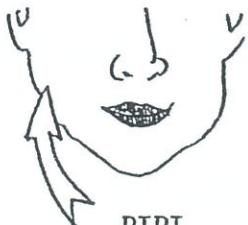
MATA



MISAI



MULUT



PIPI



RAMBUT



TELINGA



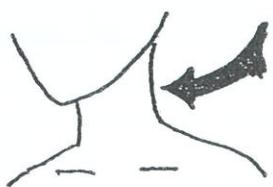
JANGGUT



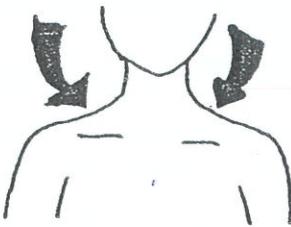
KELOPAK MATA



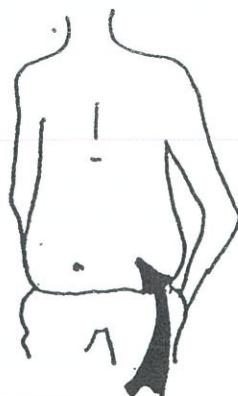
SANGGUL



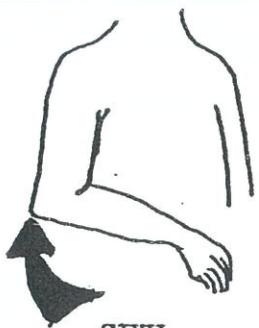
LEHER



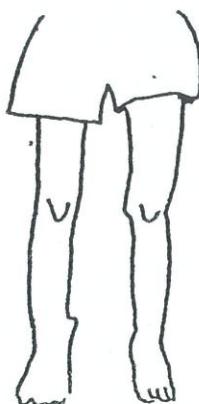
BAHU



PERUT



SIKU



KAKI



BELAKANG BADAN

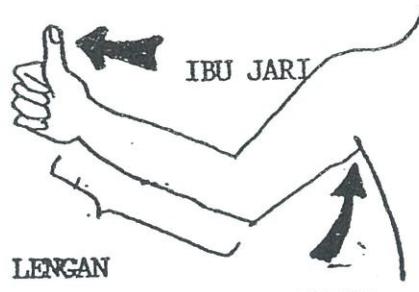


TANGAN

TAPAK  
TANGAN



JARI

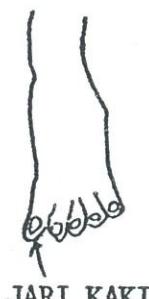


LENGAN

IBU JARI

KETIAK

PERGELANGAN  
TANGAN

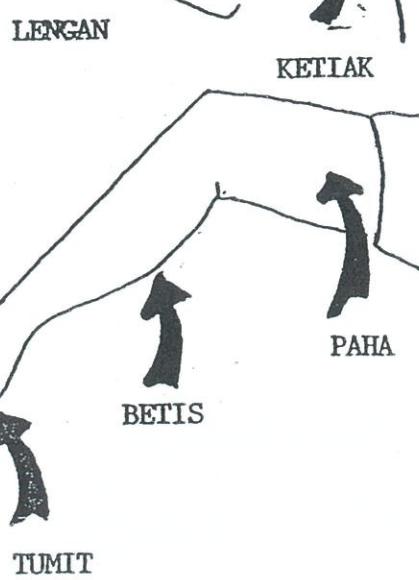


JARI KAKI

LUTUT



TAPAK  
KAKI



BETIS

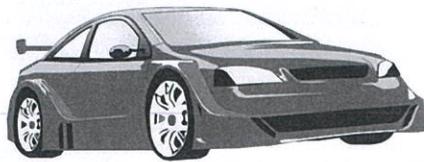
PAHA

TUMIT

## Warna ( Colour )

### Kereta saya biru

Kereta saya biru (= My car is blue)



Apa warna kereta anda?

(= What is the colour of your car ? )

kuning = yellow

biru = blue

hijau = green

putih = white

hitam = black

merah = red

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To make a colour darker, all you have to do is to put the adjective '**tua**' (literally "old") after it. Example:-

dark red = merah **tua**

dark blue = biru **tua**

dark yellow = kuning **tua**

dark green = hijau **tua**

Similarly to make a colour lighter, all you have to do is to put the adjective '**muda**' (literally "young") after it. Example:-

light green = hijau **muda**

light blue = biru **muda**

light yellow = kuning **muda**

light red = merah **muda**

By the way, the Malay word for "pink" is also *merah muda* or *merah jambu*, "jambu" (guava or "rose apple" in English) being the name of a Malaysian fruit that is pink in colour (on the outside at least).

At times you might want to say that something has the tinge or shade of a certain colour (e.g. reddish, yellowish, greenish, bluish, etc). It's quite simple to do this in Malay. Just repeat the colour word and add the prefix "**ke**" and the suffix "**an**" to it. Thus:-

reddish = kemerah-merahan

yellowish = kekuning-kuningan

greenish = kehijau-hijauan

bluish = kebiru-biruan