

Learn Indonesian

the fun way!

Beginner Course (A1-A2)



10 lessons to speak like a local

Maciej Cupial & Fawwaz Faishal



QUICK REFERENCE

Your Essential Cheat Sheet

Keep this page bookmarked for fast access to essentials!

Personal Pronouns

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	WHEN TO USE
Saya	I / Me	Always safe
Kamu	You	Friends, same age
Dia	He / She	Same word for both!
Kami	We	"We" but NOT the person you're talking to
Kita	We	"We" INCLUDING the person you're talking to
Mereka	They	
Kalian	You all	Talking to a group

Kami vs Kita - Simple example:

- *Kami pergi ke Bali.* (We went to Bali.) → You're telling someone who DIDN'T go with you.
- *Kita pergi ke Bali!* (Let's go to Bali!) → You're inviting them to come WITH you.

Avoid "**Anda**"! It sounds cold. Use titles instead (Mas, Mba, Pak, Bu).

Titles (Use Instead of "You")

TITLE	USE FOR	EXAMPLE
Mas	Young male	Waiter, driver, peer
Mba	Young female	Receptionist, peer
Pak	Older male	Boss, taxi driver, father
Bu	Older female	Shopkeeper, mother

Greetings by Time

TIME	INDONESIAN	ENGLISH
Until 11:59 AM	Selamat pagi	Good morning
12:00 - 2:59 PM	Selamat siang	Good day
3:00 PM - Sunset	Selamat sore	Good afternoon
After sunset	Selamat malam	Good evening

Casual: Just say "Pagi!", "Siang!", etc. (Like saying "Morning!" in English)

Goodbyes:

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	WHEN TO USE
Sampai jumpa	See you	General goodbye
Sampai nanti	See you later	Same day

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	WHEN TO USE
Sampai besok	See you tomorrow	Next day
Selamat jalan	Safe travels	Said TO the person leaving
Selamat tinggal	Goodbye	Said BY the person leaving
Selamat datang	Welcome	Greeting arrivals

Numbers 0-10

#	INDONESIAN	#	INDONESIAN
0	Nol	6	Enam
1	Satu	7	Tujuh
2	Dua	8	Delapan
3	Tiga	9	Sembilan
4	Empat	10	Sepuluh
5	Lima		

Big Numbers:

- 50 = Lima puluh (fifty)
- 100 = Seratus (one hundred)
- 1,000 = Seribu (one thousand)
- 50,000 = Lima puluh ribu (fifty thousand)

Days of the Week

DAY	INDONESIAN
Monday	Senin
Tuesday	Selasa
Wednesday	Rabu
Thursday	Kamis
Friday	Jumat
Saturday	Sabtu
Sunday	Minggu

Months of the Year

ENGLISH	INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	INDONESIAN
January	Januari	July	Juli
February	Februari	August	Agustus
March	Maret	September	September
April	April	October	Oktober
May	Mei	November	November
June	Juni	December	Desember

Tip: Indonesian months are almost identical to English!

Time Markers (Past, Present, Future)

Indonesian verbs don't change! Just add a marker word before the verb:

MARKER	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Sudah	Already	<i>Sudah makan</i> = Already ate
Belum	Not yet	<i>Belum makan</i> = Haven't eaten yet
Sedang / Lagi	Right now	<i>Lagi makan</i> = Eating right now
Akan / Mau	Will / Going to	<i>Mau makan</i> = Going to eat
Pernah	Ever (in your life)	<i>Pernah ke Bali?</i> = Ever been to Bali?

Important: If someone asks "*Sudah makan?*" (Have you eaten?), answer "*Belum*" (Not yet) - never say "Tidak"!

Essential Question Words

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH
Apa	What
Siapa	Who

INDONESIAN**ENGLISH****Di mana** Where**Ke mana** Where to**Dari mana** Where from**Kapan** When**Berapa** How much / How many**Kenapa** Why**Bagaimana** How

Survival Phrases

ENGLISH**INDONESIAN**

Hello / Hi Halo

Good morning Pagi

How are you? Apa kabar?

I'm fine Baik

How old are you? Berapa umur kamu?

I am 25 years old Umur saya dua puluh lima tahun

Thank you Terima kasih / Makasih

Yes Ya / Iya

ENGLISH**INDONESIAN**

No Tidak / Nggak

Sorry Maaf

Excuse me Permis!

Help! Tolong!

I don't understand Saya tidak mengerti

How much is this? Ini berapa?

Too expensive Terlalu mahal

Can you lower the price? Boleh kurang?

I want to pay Saya mau bayar

I want... Saya mau...

Not spicy, please Jangan pedas

Delicious! Enak! / Enak banget!

Coffee with milk Kopi susu

Iced coffee with milk Es kopi susu

Where is...? Di mana...?

Stop here Stop di sini

Turn left Belok kiri

Turn right Belok kanan

Go straight Lurus

ENGLISH	INDONESIAN
I'm sick	Saya sakit
Get well soon	Semoga cepat sembuh

Common Adjectives

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	OPPOSITE (INDONESIAN)	OPPOSITE (ENGLISH)
Bagus	Good (for things)	Jelek	Bad
Baik	Good / Kind (for people)	Jahat	Mean
Besar	Big	Kecil	Small
Panas	Hot	Dingin	Cold
Jauh	Far	Dekat	Near / Close
Mahal	Expensive	Murah	Cheap
Enak	Delicious	Tidak enak	Not delicious
Pedas	Spicy	Tidak pedas	Not spicy

Word Order: In Indonesian, the adjective comes AFTER the noun.

- Big house = *Rumah besar* (house big) - NOT *besar rumah*
- Cold water = *Air dingin* (water cold)

Key Grammar Rules

1. No "am/is/are"

- English: I **am** Budi.
- Indonesian: *Saya Budi.* (I Budi.)

2. Verbs never change - just add time markers (sudah, belum, akan, etc.)

3. Noun comes before Adjective

- English: Big house
- Indonesian: *Rumah besar* (house big)

4. "Belum" vs "Tidak"

- *Belum* = Not yet (polite, maybe later)
- *Tidak* = No (strong, permanent)

5. Say "very" in two ways:

- Formal: *Sangat* + adjective → *Sangat bagus* (Very good)
- Casual: adjective + *banget* → *Bagus banget!* (So good!)

6. No gender in family words

- *Kakak* = older sibling (brother OR sister)
- *Adik* = younger sibling (brother OR sister)
- *Anak* = child (son OR daughter)
- To specify: add *cowo* (male) or *cewe* (female)
- *Adik cowo* = younger brother, *Adik cewe* = younger sister

Ready to learn? Let's start with Unit 01!

1

UNIT

GREETINGS INTRODUCTIONS



1. Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- Greet people naturally at different times of the day.
- Introduce yourself without sounding like a robot.
- Understand why we avoid the word "Anda" (You).
- Understand why Indonesian has no "am/is/are".

2. Vocabulary

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	NOTES
Saya	I / Me	
Kamu	You (informal)	For friends, peers.
Dia	He / She	
Kami	We	"We" but NOT the person you're talking to.
Kita	We	"We" INCLUDING the person you're talking to.
Mereka	They	
Kalian	You (plural)	
Selamat pagi	Good morning	Used until 11:59 AM
Selamat siang	Good day	12:00 PM to 2:59 PM
Selamat sore	Good afternoon	~3:00 PM to Sunset
Selamat malam	Good evening	After sunset
Apa kabar?	How are you?	Lit: "What news?"
Baik	Good / Fine	Common answer.
Nama	Name	
Mas	You (Brother)	For young males / peers.
Mba	You (Sister)	For young females / peers.

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	NOTES
Pak	You (Sir/Father)	For older men / respect.
Bu	You (Ma'am/Mother)	For older women / respect.
Siapa	Who	
Makasih	Thanks	Casual version of "Terima kasih".
Umur	Age	
Tahun	Year	
Sampai jumpa	See you	Lit: "Until meet".
Selamat datang	Welcome	
Selamat jalan	Safe travels	Said TO the person leaving.
Selamat tinggal	Goodbye	Said BY the person leaving.

Pro Tip: In spoken Indonesian, we often drop the "Selamat" and just say "Pagi", "Siang", or "Malam". It's like saying "Morning!" instead of "Good Morning".

3. Grammar Focus

A. The "No Anda" Rule (Addressing People)

In textbooks, you learn **Anda** = You.

In real life, using **Anda** can sound cold, like a police interrogation.

Instead, Indonesians call people by titles based on age/gender, even strangers.

- **Mas:** Addressed to a male of similar age or younger (e.g., waiter, driver).
- **Mba:** Addressed to a female of similar age or younger.
- **Pak:** Older male / Respected figure.
- **Bu:** Older female / Respected figure.
- *English:* Who are you?
- *Textbook:* Siapa nama Anda? (Too formal)
- *Natural:* Siapa nama **Mas**? (Polite & Friendly to a male)

Note: If you are already close to someone, just say "**kamu**". For extra intimacy or politeness with friends, use their name. E.g., "Kamu mau makan apa?" → "Kiki, kamu mau makan apa?"

B. No "Am / Is / Are"

Indonesian has no word for "am", "is", or "are". Just skip it!

- *English:* I **am** Budi.
- *Indonesian:* Saya Budi. (Literally: "I Budi")
- *English:* She **is** Sarah.
- *Indonesian:* Dia Sarah. (Literally: "She Sarah")

C. Asking Someone's Age

A common question when meeting someone:

- *English:* How old are you?
- *Indonesian:* **Berapa umur kamu?** (Lit: "How much age you?")
- *Answer:* Umur saya dua puluh lima tahun. (My age is 25 years.)
- *Short:* Dua puluh lima. (25.)

Note: Asking age is common and not considered rude in Indonesia. It helps people know how to address you (formal or casual).

4. Dialogue: Meeting a New Friend

Context: Budi (Male) meets Sarah (Female) at a co-working space in Bali. They appear to be similar ages.

Budi: Pagi, Mba. (*Morning, Miss.*)

Sarah: Pagi, Mas. (*Morning, Mister.*)

Budi: Apa kabar? (*How are you?*)

Sarah: Baik. Mas gimana? (*Good. How about you?*)

Budi: Baik juga. Makasih. (*Good too. Thanks.*)

Sarah: Namanya siapa, Mas? (*What's your name, Mister?*)

Budi: Saya Budi. Mba siapa namanya? (*I'm Budi. What's your name, Miss?*)

Sarah: Saya Sarah. (*I'm Sarah.*)

Budi: Salam kenal, Sarah. (*Nice to meet you, Sarah.*)

Listen Online

Scan to hear native pronunciation:



<https://indonesianbasics.com/audio#unit-01>

Audio Notes

(*Ambient coffee shop noise*)

1. Read the dialogue naturally (informal speed).
2. Note how they drop "Selamat".

3. Note the use of "Mas" and "Mba" instead of "Anda".

5. Cultural Note: "Mau ke mana?"

Often, instead of "How are you?", locals will greet you with:

"**Mau ke mana?**" (Where are you going?)

This is not them being nosy! It is just a friendly greeting, like "What's up?".

- **Safe Answer:** "Jalan-jalan saja" (Just walking around).

6. Exercises

A. Vocabulary Drill

A1. Match the Indonesian to English:

	INDONESIAN		ENGLISH
1.	Selamat pagi	—	a. How are you?
2.	Apa kabar?	—	b. Good evening
3.	Selamat malam	—	c. Good morning
4.	Makasih	—	d. Name
5.	Nama	—	e. Thanks

A2. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

(Pagi, Siang, Sore, Malam, Baik, Siapa)

1. It's 10 AM. You say: "Selamat _____."
2. It's 5 PM (before sunset). You say: "Selamat _____."
3. Someone asks "Apa kabar?" You reply: "_____."
4. You want to ask someone's name: "_____ nama Mas?"

5. It's 8 PM. You say: "Selamat _____."

[See Answers A →](#)

B. Grammar Practice

B1. Choose the correct title (Mas / Mba / Pak / Bu):

1. A young male waiter: _____
2. An older female shopkeeper: _____
3. A male taxi driver (older than you): _____
4. A young woman at reception: _____
5. Your friend's father: _____

B2. Error Correction - Find and fix the mistake:

1. "Siapa nama Anda?" (Speaking to a young male waiter)

► Correct: _____

2. "Saya adalah Budi." (Introducing yourself)

► Correct: _____

3. "Selamat pagi!" (It's 2 PM)

► Correct: _____

B3. Complete the sentence (remember: no "am/is/are" in Indonesian!):

1. (I am Sarah) → Saya _____.
2. (She is Ibu Wayan) → Dia _____.
3. (He is Pak Budi) → Dia _____.

[See Answers B →](#)

C. Translation Challenge

C1. Translate to Indonesian:

1. Good afternoon, Ma'am.

► _____

2. What is your name, Sir?

► _____

3. Nice to meet you. (Lit: "Greetings to know")

► _____

4. How old are you?

► _____

5. See you tomorrow!

► _____

C2. Translate to English:

1. "Pagi, Mas. Apa kabar?"

► _____

2. "Baik. Makasih."

► _____

3. "Saya Budi. Mba siapa namanya?"

► _____

4. "Umur saya dua puluh lima tahun."

► _____

5. "Sampai jumpa! Selamat jalan."

► _____

[See Answers C →](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension

Re-read the dialogue between Budi and Sarah, then answer:

1. Where did Budi and Sarah meet?

► _____

2. What time of day was it? (Morning/Afternoon/Evening)

► _____

3. Why did Budi call Sarah "Mba" instead of using her name at first?

► _____

4. What does "Salam kenal" mean?

▶ _____

5. In the dialogue, did anyone use "Anda"? Why or why not?

▶ _____

[See Answers D →](#)

E. Real-World Scenarios

What would you say in these situations?

1. You enter a coffee shop at 9 AM. The barista (young male) greets you. How do you respond and ask his name?

▶ _____

2. You meet your hotel manager (older woman) for the first time. Greet her and introduce yourself.

▶ _____

3. A local asks "Mau ke mana?" What is an appropriate casual response?

▶ _____

4. Your new Indonesian friend asks "Apa kabar?" How do you respond and ask them back?

▶ _____

5. You want to say goodbye at 7 PM. What do you say?

▶ _____

6. Someone asks your age. You are 30 years old. How do you answer?

▶ _____

7. You're leaving a friend's house. Say goodbye properly (you are the one leaving).

▶ _____

[See Answers E →](#)

F. Fun & Games

F1. Word Search

Find these 8 words hidden in the grid:

PAGI, MALAM, SIANG, SORE, BAIK, NAMA, SIAPA, SAYA

S E L A M A T P N
I A Y A N G K A A
A N A M A L A M M
P A G I R S I A A
A B U S O R E X Y
M B A I K A C P S
S A Y A P A K O A

F2. Sentence Scramble - Rearrange the words:

1. [pagi / Selamat / Mba]

► _____

2. [Saya / Budi / nama]

► _____

3. [kabar / Apa / Pak / ?]

► _____

4. [kenal / Salam / Sarah]

► _____

F3. Vocabulary Puzzle

Write the Indonesian word for each clue:

1. Morning greeting word (4 letters)

► _____

2. Good/Fine - response to "Apa kabar?" (4 letters)

► _____

3. "Who" in Indonesian (5 letters)

► _____

4. Casual "Thanks" (7 letters)

► _____

[See Answers F →](#)

G. Self-Check: Am I Ready?

Before moving to Unit 02, make sure you can:

- [] Greet someone at any time of day
 - [] Introduce yourself naturally (without "Anda")
 - [] Use the right title (Mas/Mba/Pak/Bu) for different people
 - [] Ask someone's name politely
 - [] Ask and answer age questions
 - [] Say goodbye properly (Sampai jumpa, Selamat jalan/tinggal)
 - [] Respond to "Apa kabar?" and "Mau ke mana?"
 - [] Understand why Indonesian has no "to be" verb
-

Answer Key - Unit 01

A1. Matching: 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-e, 5-d

A2. Fill in the blank: 1. Pagi, 2. Sore, 3. Baik, 4. Siapa, 5. Malam

[← Back to Exercise A](#)

B1. Titles: 1. Mas, 2. Bu, 3. Pak, 4. MBA, 5. Pak

B2. Error Correction:

1. "Siapa nama Mas?" (Use title, not Anda)
2. "Saya Budi." (No "adalah" needed - Indonesian has no "am/is/are")
3. "Selamat siang!" (2 PM is Siang, not Pagi)

B3. No "am/is/are": 1. Sarah, 2. Ibu Wayan, 3. Pak Budi

[← Back to Exercise B](#)

C1. To Indonesian:

1. Selamat sore, Bu.
2. Siapa nama Pak/Bapak?
3. Salam kenal.
4. Berapa umur kamu?
5. Sampai jumpa besok!

C2. To English:

1. Morning, (young man). How are you?
2. Good/Fine. Thanks.
3. I am Budi. What is your name, Miss?

4. I am 25 years old. / My age is 25 years.

5. See you! Safe travels.

[← Back to Exercise C](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension:

1. A co-working space in Bali

2. Morning (they said "Pagi")

3. He didn't know her name yet; using titles is polite for strangers

4. "Nice to meet you" / "Greetings to know (you)"

5. No - because "Anda" sounds stiff; they used titles instead

[← Back to Exercise D](#)

E. Scenarios (Sample answers):

1. "Pagi, Mas. Siapa nama Mas?"

2. "Selamat pagi, Bu. Saya [your name]. Salam kenal."

3. "Jalan-jalan saja." (Just walking around)

4. "Baik. Makasih. Mas/Mba gimana?"

5. "Selamat malam."

6. "Umur saya tiga puluh tahun."

7. "Sampai jumpa! Selamat tinggal." (You say "tinggal" when YOU are leaving)

[← Back to Exercise E](#)

F1. Word Search: All words found horizontally/vertically/diagonally in grid

F2. Sentence Scramble:

1. Selamat pagi, Mba.
2. Nama saya Budi. / Saya nama Budi.
3. Apa kabar, Pak?
4. Salam kenal, Sarah.

F3. Vocabulary Puzzle: 1. PAGI, 2. BAIK, 3. SIAPA, 4. MAKASIH

[← Back to Exercise F](#)

2

UNIT

NUMBERS MONEY



1. Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- Count from 1 to 1,000,000 (It's easier than you think!).
- Understand prices and handle the Indonesian Rupiah (IDR).
- Ask "How much is this?" naturally.
- Bargain politely in a market setting.

2. Vocabulary

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	NOTES
Berapa?	How much / How many?	
Harga	Price	
Uang	Money	
Mahal	Expensive	
Murah	Cheap	
Boleh	Can / Allowed	Key word for permission.
Kurang	Less / Minus	Used to ask for a discount.
Ini	This	
Itu	That	
Bayar	To pay	
Kembalian	Change (money back)	
Satu	One	
Dua	Two	
Tiga	Three	
Empat	Four	
Lima	Five	
Enam	Six	

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	NOTES
Tujuh	Seven	
Delapan	Eight	
Sembilan	Nine	
Sepuluh	Ten	Prefix <i>Se-</i> means "One".
Belas	-teen	Suffix for 11-19.
Puluhan	-ty (tens)	For 20, 30, etc.
Ratus	Hundred	
Ribu	Thousand	
Juta	Million	

Pro Tip: In spoken Indonesian, "Satu" is often shortened to "**Se-**" when attached to counters.

- *Seribu* = 1,000 (One Thousand)
- *Sejuta* = 1,000,000 (One Million)

3. Grammar Focus

A. The Number System (Logic > Memorization)

Indonesian numbers are very logical. Once you know 1-10, you can build the rest.

- **11-19 (Teen):** Add **-belas**.
 - ▶ 11 = *Sebelas* (Special case: not "Satu belas")
 - ▶ 12 = Dua **belas**
 - ▶ 13 = Tiga **belas**
- **20-99 (Tens):** Add **puluhan**.
 - ▶ 20 = Dua **puluhan**
 - ▶ 21 = Dua **puluhan** satu
 - ▶ 50 = Lima **puluhan**
- **Large Numbers (Currency):**
 - ▶ 100 = **Seratus** (Se + Ratus)
 - ▶ 1,000 = **Seribu**
 - ▶ 10,000 = Sepuluh **ribu**
 - ▶ 100,000 = Seratus **ribu**
 - ▶ 1,500,000 = Satu **juta** lima ratus **ribu** (Often just called "Satu setengah juta" - 1.5 million)

B. Asking the Price

Don't say "Berapa harga ini?". It's grammatically correct but too formal.

Natural Ways to Ask:

1. "**Ini berapa?**" (This is how much?) - *Most common.*
2. "**Berapa, Bu/Pak?**" (How much, Ma'am/Sir?)

C. The Art of Bargaining ("Boleh Kurang?")

Bargaining is expected in traditional markets (Pasar), but NOT in supermarkets or malls with fixed prices (Harga Pas).

The Formula:

1. Ask price: "**Ini berapa, Bu?**"
2. Express shock (playfully): "*Waduh, mahal banget!*" (Oh my, so expensive!)
3. Ask for discount: "**Boleh kurang, nggak?**" (Can it be less?)
4. Suggest price: "*Lima puluh ribu, boleh?*"

4. Dialogue: At the Souvenir Market

Context: Sarah wants to buy a Sarong in Bali. She talks to an older female seller (Ibu).

Sarah: Pagi, Bu. Kain ini berapa? (*Morning, Ma'am. How much is this fabric?*)

Ibu: Pagi, cantik. Itu seratus lima puluh ribu. (*Morning, beautiful. That's 150,000.*)

Sarah: Wah, mahal banget, Bu! (*Wow, so expensive, Ma'am!*)

Ibu: Bagus lho, kualitas ekspor. (*It's good quality, export grade.*)

Sarah: Boleh kurang, nggak? (*Can you lower the price?*)

Ibu: Boleh. Mau berapa? (*Sure. How much do you want?*)

Sarah: Tujuh puluh ribu, ya? (*70,000, okay?*)

Ibu: Waduh, belum dapat, Mba. Seratus pas, deh. (*Oh, I can't do that yet, Miss. 100,000 flat.*)

Sarah: Delapan puluh ribu deh, Bu. Saya ambil dua. (*80,000 then, Ma'am. I'll take two.*)

Ibu: Ya sudah. Delapan puluh ribu. Silakan. (*Alright. 80,000. Here you go.*)

Sarah: Makasih, Bu. (*Thanks, Ma'am.*)

Useful Payment Phrases:

- *Saya mau bayar.* (I want to pay.)
- *Bayar di mana?* (Where do I pay?)
- *Kembaliannya berapa?* (How much is the change?)

Listen Online

Scan to hear native pronunciation:



<https://indonesianbasics.com/audio#unit-02>

Audio Notes

1. Note the tone. It is friendly, not aggressive.
2. "Wah" and "Waduh" are interjections of surprise.
3. "Deh" is a particle used to confirm or settle a deal.

5. Cultural Note: The Currency (IDR)

Indonesian prices look huge because of the zeros!

- ~ \$1 USD = ± Rp 15,000 (fluctuates).
- ~ \$10 USD = ± Rp 150,000.

The "K" Shortcut:

Locals and expats often chop off the last three zeros when talking.

- 50,000 = "Fifty K" or just "**Lima puluh**" (context implies thousands).
- If you see "50k" on a menu, it means 50,000 Rupiah.

6. Exercises

A. Vocabulary Drill

A1. Match the Indonesian to English:

	INDONESIAN		ENGLISH
1.	Berapa	—	a. Expensive
2.	Harga	—	b. How much
3.	Mahal	—	c. Cheap
4.	Murah	—	d. Money
5.	Uang	—	e. Price

A2. Write the numbers in Indonesian:

1. 7 = _____

2. 15 = _____

3. 23 = _____

4. 50 = _____

5. 100 = _____

6. 1,000 = _____

[See Answers A →](#)

B. Grammar Practice

B1. Build the number (fill in the blanks):

1. 11 = Se_____ (one + teen)

2. 14 = Empat _____ (four + teen)

3. 20 = Dua _____ (two + tens)

4. 35 = Tiga puluh _____ (thirty + five)

5. 100 = Se_____ (one + hundred)

B2. Convert spoken prices to written numbers:

1. Dua puluh ribu = _____

2. Seratus lima puluh ribu = _____

3. Tiga ratus ribu = _____

4. Setengah juta = _____

5. Satu juta lima ratus ribu = _____

B3. Error Correction - Find and fix the mistake:

1. "Berapa harga ini?" (Sounds too formal)

► Natural: _____

2. "Satu belas" (for 11)

► Correct: _____

[See Answers B →](#)

C. Translation Challenge

C1. Translate to Indonesian:

1. How much is this?

▶ _____

2. That's too expensive!

▶ _____

3. Can you lower the price?

▶ _____

4. I want to pay.

▶ _____

5. Where do I pay?

▶ _____

C2. Translate to English:

1. "Ini berapa, Bu?"

▶ _____

2. "Boleh kurang, nggak?"

▶ _____

3. "Delapan puluh ribu, ya?"

▶ _____

4. "Saya mau bayar."

▶ _____

5. "Kembaliannya berapa?"

▶ _____

[See Answers C →](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension

Re-read the dialogue between Sarah and the seller, then answer:

1. What does Sarah want to buy?

▶ _____

2. What was the original price asked by the seller?

▶ _____

3. What price did Sarah first suggest?

▶ _____

4. What was the final agreed price?

▶ _____

5. What does "Belum dapat" mean in this context?

▶ _____

[See Answers D →](#)

E. Real-World Scenarios

What would you say in these situations?

1. You see a nice batik shirt at a market. Ask the seller (older woman) how much it costs.

▶ _____

2. The seller says "Dua ratus ribu" (200,000). Express shock politely.

▶ _____

3. You want to offer 120,000. What do you say?

▶ _____

4. The seller agrees. How do you thank her?

▶ _____

5. You're at a mall (fixed price). Should you bargain? Why or why not?

▶ _____

6. You finished shopping and want to pay. What do you say?

▶ _____

7. You gave 100,000 but the price was 75,000. Ask about the change.

▶ _____

[See Answers E →](#)

F. Fun & Games

F1. Word Search

Find these 10 words hidden in the grid:

SATU, DUA, TIGA, EMPAT, LIMA, RIBU, JUTA, MAHAL, MURAH, HARGA

S	A	T	U	M	U	R	A	H
E	M	P	A	T	I	G	A	X
R	I	B	U	Q	W	E	R	T
L	I	M	A	J	U	T	A	Y
H	A	R	G	A	D	U	A	Z
M	A	H	A	L	B	C	D	E

F2. Sentence Scramble - Rearrange the words:

1. [berapa / Ini / Bu / , / ?]

► _____

2. [kurang / Boleh / nggak / , / ?]

► _____

3. [banget / mahal / Wah / !]

► _____

4. [ribu / puluh / Lima / boleh / ?]

► _____

F3. Vocabulary Puzzle

Write the Indonesian word for each clue:

1. Five (4 letters)

► _____

2. Thousand (4 letters)

► _____

3. Cheap (5 letters)

► _____

4. This (3 letters)

▶ _____

[See Answers F →](#)

G. Cumulative Review (Unit 01)

Test your memory from the previous unit!

1. What title would you use for an older male taxi driver?

▶ _____

2. Translate: "Good afternoon, Ma'am."

▶ _____

3. How do you say "I am [your name]" in Indonesian? (Remember: no "to be"!)

▶ _____

4. Why do Indonesians avoid using "Anda"?

▶ _____

[See Answers G →](#)

H. Self-Check: Am I Ready?

Before moving to Unit 03, make sure you can:

- [] Count from 1 to 1,000,000
 - [] Ask "How much is this?" naturally
 - [] Understand prices in Rupiah
 - [] Bargain politely using "Boleh kurang?"
 - [] Know when NOT to bargain (malls, fixed price)
 - [] Convert between spoken numbers and digits
-

Answer Key - Unit 02

A1. Matching: 1-b, 2-e, 3-a, 4-c, 5-d

A2. Numbers:

1. Tujuh, 2. Lima belas, 3. Dua puluh tiga, 4. Lima puluh, 5. Seratus, 6. Seribu

[← Back to Exercise A](#)

B1. Build the number:

1. Sebelas, 2. Empat belas, 3. Dua puluh, 4. Tiga puluh lima, 5. Seratus

B2. Prices:

1. 20,000, 2. 150,000, 3. 300,000, 4. 500,000, 5. 1,500,000

B3. Error Correction:

1. "Ini berapa?" (More natural way to ask)
2. "Sebelas" (Special form for 11, not "Satu belas")

[← Back to Exercise B](#)

C1. To Indonesian:

1. Ini berapa?
2. Wah, mahal banget!
3. Boleh kurang, nggak?
4. Saya mau bayar.
5. Bayar di mana?

C2. To English:

1. How much is this, Ma'am?

2. Can you lower the price?

3. 80,000, okay?

4. I want to pay.

5. How much is the change?

[← Back to Exercise C](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension:

1. A sarong/kain

2. 150,000 Rupiah

3. 70,000 Rupiah

4. 80,000 Rupiah

5. "I can't do that yet" / The seller hasn't reached an acceptable price

[← Back to Exercise D](#)

E. Scenarios (Sample answers):

1. "Ini berapa, Bu?"

2. "Waduh, mahal banget, Bu!"

3. "Seratus dua puluh ribu, boleh?"

4. "Makasih, Bu."

5. No - malls have fixed prices (Harga Pas), bargaining is only for traditional markets

6. "Saya mau bayar." / "Bayar di mana?"

7. "Kembaliannya berapa?" (The change is 25,000)

[← Back to Exercise E](#)

F1. Word Search: All words found in grid

F2. Sentence Scramble:

1. Ini berapa, Bu?
2. Boleh kurang, nggak?
3. Wah, mahal banget!
4. Lima puluh ribu, boleh?

F3. Vocabulary Puzzle: 1. LIMA, 2. RIBU, 3. MURAH, 4.INI

[← Back to Exercise F](#)

G. Cumulative Review:

1. Pak
2. Selamat sore, Bu.
3. Saya [name]. (No "adalah" or "am")
4. It sounds cold/stiff - like a police interrogation. Use titles instead.

[← Back to Exercise G](#)

3

UNIT

FOOD DINING



1. Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- Order food and drinks at a local *Warung* or restaurant.
- Understand basic menus (*Goreng* vs. *Bakar*).
- Ask for "Take away" vs. "Eat here".
- Handle the "Spicy" (*Pedas*) situation.

2. Vocabulary

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	NOTES
Makan	To eat	
Makanan	Food	Noun form.
Minum	To drink	
Minuman	A drink	Noun form.
Nasi	Rice	The staple of life.
Ayam	Chicken	
Ikan	Fish	
Goreng	Fried	e.g., <i>Nasi Goreng</i>
Bakar	Grilled	e.g., <i>Ayam Bakar</i>
Pedas	Spicy	
Manis	Sweet	Important for tea!
Air putih	Water	Lit: "White water"
Es	Ice	
Kopi	Coffee	
Susu	Milk	
Teh	Tea	
Mau	Want	Used to order.

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	NOTES
Suka	Like	
Enak	Delicious	
Kuah	Broth / Soup	
Daging	Meat (beef)	
Daging babi	Pork	
Sambal	Chili sauce	
Gula	Sugar	
Panas	Hot (temperature)	
Dingin	Cold	
Makan di sini	Dine in	Eat here.
Bungkus	Take away	Lit: "Wrap".
Bon / Bill	The Bill	

3. Grammar Focus

A. Ordering: "Saya Mau..." vs. "Minta..."

To order food, you can use two simple structures:

1. **Saya mau...** (I want...) - *Direct & Common.*
 - ▶ *Saya mau Nasi Goreng.* (I want Fried Rice.)
2. **Minta...** (Ask for/Request...) - *Polite Request.*
 - ▶ *Minta air putih satu.* (Request one water.)

B. Adjectives: The "Yang" Connector

Sometimes you need to be specific.

- **Teh manis** = Sweet tea (Noun + Adjective).
- **Teh tawar** = Plain tea (Unsweetened).

If you want to emphasize a preference, use **Yang**:

- *Saya mau ayam yang bakar.* (I want the chicken that is **grilled**, not fried).
- *Saya mau yang tidak pedas.* (I want the one that is **not spicy**).

C. Negation: "Tidak" vs. "Jangan"

- **Tidak / Enggak:** Simple "No".
 - ▶ *Tidak pedas* = Not spicy.
- **Jangan:** "Do not!" (Prohibition/Imperative).
 - ▶ *Jangan pedas, ya!* = Don't make it spicy, okay! (Stronger instruction to the cook).

D. Common Drink Orders

- *Kopi hitam* = Black coffee
- *Kopi susu* = Coffee with milk (very popular!)
- *Kopi susu gula aren* = Coffee with milk and palm sugar
- *Es kopi susu* = Iced coffee with milk
- *Teh tawar* = Plain tea (no sugar)
- *Teh manis* = Sweet tea

4. Dialogue: Lunch at a Warung

Context: Sarah enters a simple roadside eatery (*Warung*).

Sarah: Siang, Bu. Buka? (*Good day, Ma'am. Open?*)

Ibu: Siang, Mba. Buka, silakan duduk. Mau pesan apa? (*Good day, Miss. Open, please sit. What would you like to order?*)

Sarah: Saya mau Nasi Goreng Ayam, satu. (*I want one Chicken Fried Rice.*)

Ibu: Pedas nggak? (*Spicy or no?*)

Sarah: Jangan pedas, ya Bu. Dikit saja. (*Don't make it spicy, Ma'am. Just a little.*)

Ibu: Oke. Minumannya apa? (*Okay. What to drink?*)

Sarah: Es Teh Manis, satu. (*One Sweet Iced Tea.*)

Ibu: Makan sini atau bungkus? (*Dine in or take away?*)

Sarah: Makan sini saja. (*Just eat here.*)

Ibu: Tunggu sebentar ya. (*Wait a moment, okay.*)

Listen Online

Scan to hear native pronunciation:



<https://indonesianbasics.com/audio#unit-03>

Audio Notes

1. "Bungkus" is the magic word for Take-Away.
2. "Pedas nggak?" is like asking "Spicy or no?" - a quick way to ask about spice preference.

5. Cultural Note: Warung Etiquette & Hygiene

1. **The Spoon & Fork:** You hold the **Spoon in your Right hand** (to eat) and the **Fork in your Left hand** (to push food onto the spoon). You rarely put the fork in your mouth.
2. **Eating with Bare Hands:** Indonesians also commonly eat with bare hands, especially for dishes like Nasi Padang or Pecel Lele. This is perfectly normal and accepted.
3. **The "Kobokan":** If you eat with your hands, you will see a small bowl of water with a lime slice. **Do not drink it!** It is for washing your fingers before and after eating.
4. **Right Hand Rule:** Always eat with your right hand. The left hand is traditionally considered "unclean" (toilet functions).

6. Exercises

A. Vocabulary Drill

A1. Match the Indonesian to English:

	INDONESIAN		ENGLISH
1.	Makan	—	a. Sweet
2.	Minum	—	b. Delicious
3.	Pedas	—	c. To eat
4.	Manis	—	d. Spicy
5.	Enak	—	e. To drink

A2. Fill in the blank with the correct food word:

(Nasi, Ayam, Ikan, Es, Air putih)

1. The staple food of Indonesia: _____
2. Chicken in Indonesian: _____
3. You want something cold to drink: _____ Teh
4. Plain water (literally "white water"): _____
5. Fish in Indonesian: _____

[See Answers A →](#)

B. Grammar Practice

B1. Complete the order using "Saya mau..." or "Minta...":

1. (I want fried rice) → _____ Nasi Goreng.
2. (Request one water) → _____ air putih satu.

3. (I want grilled fish) → _____ Ikan Bakar.

4. (Request the bill) → _____ bon.

B2. Use the correct negation (Tidak / Jangan):

1. (Not spicy - describing a dish): _____ pedas.

2. (Don't make it spicy! - instruction): _____ pedas, ya!

3. (I don't like sweet tea): Saya _____ suka teh manis.

4. (Don't put ice!): _____ pakai es!

B3. Build the phrase using "Yang" (the one that is...):

1. I want the tea that is sweet → Saya mau teh _____ manis.

2. I want the one that is not spicy → Saya mau _____ tidak pedas.

3. I want the chicken that is grilled → Saya mau ayam _____ bakar.

[See Answers B →](#)

C. Translation Challenge

C1. Translate to Indonesian:

1. I want one fried rice with chicken.

▶ _____

2. Is it spicy?

▶ _____

3. Eat here or take away?

▶ _____

4. Iced coffee with milk, please.

▶ _____

5. Tea without sugar (plain tea).

▶ _____

C2. Translate to English:

1. "Makan sini saja."

▶ _____

2. "Tunggu sebentar, ya."

▶ _____

3. "Minumannya apa?"

▶ _____

4. "Kopi susu satu."

▶ _____

5. "Es teh manis."

▶ _____

[See Answers C →](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension

Re-read the dialogue between Sarah and Ibu at the Warung, then answer:

1. What did Sarah order to eat?

▶ _____

2. Did she want it spicy or not spicy?

▶ _____

3. What did she order to drink?

▶ _____

4. Did she eat at the warung or take away?

▶ _____

5. What does "Tunggu sebentar" mean?

▶ _____

[See Answers D →](#)

E. Real-World Scenarios

What would you say in these situations?

1. You enter a restaurant at noon. Greet the staff (older woman) and ask if they're open.

▶ _____

2. You want to order fried noodles (Mie Goreng). Use "Saya mau..."

▶ _____

3. The waiter asks "Pedas nggak?" You can't handle spicy food at all. What do you say?

▶ _____

4. You finished eating and the food was delicious. How do you compliment it?

▶ _____

5. You see a small bowl of water with lime at a Padang restaurant. What is it for?

▶ _____

6. You're at a coffee shop. Order an iced coffee with milk.

▶ _____

7. You want tea but without sugar. What do you order?

▶ _____

[See Answers E →](#)

F. Fun & Games

F1. Word Search

Find these 10 words hidden in the grid:

MAKAN, MINUM, PEDAS, MANIS, ENAK, NASI, AYAM, GORENG, BAKAR, BUNGKUS

M	A	K	A	N	P	E	D	A	S
A	Y	A	M	I	N	U	M	X	Y
N	A	S	I	G	O	R	E	N	G
I	E	N	A	K	B	A	K	A	R
S	B	U	N	G	K	U	S	Q	W

F2. Sentence Scramble - Rearrange the words:

1. [Goreng / mau / Nasi / Saya / Ayam]

▶ _____

2. [pedas / Jangan / ya / ,]

► _____

3. [Manis / Teh / Es / satu]

► _____

4. [atau / sini / Makan / bungkus / ?]

► _____

F3. Vocabulary Puzzle

Write the Indonesian word for each clue:

1. Fried - cooking method (6 letters)

► _____

2. Grilled - cooking method (5 letters)

► _____

3. Rice (4 letters)

► _____

4. Spicy (5 letters)

► _____

[See Answers F →](#)

G. Cumulative Review (Units 01-02)

Test your memory from previous units!

1. How do you greet someone at 10 AM?

► _____

2. You're at a market. How do you ask "How much is this?"

► _____

3. The seller says "Seratus ribu." What is that in numbers?

► _____

4. How do you politely ask for a discount?

► _____

[See Answers G →](#)

H. Self-Check: Am I Ready?

Before moving to Unit 04, make sure you can:

- [] Order food using "Saya mau..." or "Minta..."
 - [] Say you don't want it spicy ("Jangan pedas")
 - [] Ask for eat-in or take-away
 - [] Understand the difference between Goreng and Bakar
 - [] Use "Yang" to specify what you want
 - [] Know proper Warung etiquette (spoon/fork, Kobokan)
-

Answer Key - Unit 03

A1. Matching: 1-c, 2-e, 3-d, 4-a, 5-b

A2. Food words:

1. Nasi, 2. Ayam, 3. Es, 4. Air putih, 5. Ikan

[← Back to Exercise A](#)

B1. Orders:

1. Saya mau, 2. Minta, 3. Saya mau, 4. Minta

B2. Negation:

1. Tidak, 2. Jangan, 3. tidak, 4. Jangan

B3. Yang phrases:

1. yang, 2. yang, 3. yang

[← Back to Exercise B](#)

C1. To Indonesian:

1. Saya mau Nasi Goreng Ayam satu.
2. Pedas nggak? / Pedas tidak?
3. Makan sini atau bungkus?
4. Es kopi susu satu. / Minta es kopi susu.
5. Teh tawar. / Teh tidak pakai gula.

C2. To English:

1. Just eat here.

2. Wait a moment, okay.
3. What (would you like) to drink?
4. One coffee with milk.
5. Iced sweet tea.

[← Back to Exercise C](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension:

1. Nasi Goreng Ayam (Fried Rice with Chicken)
2. Not spicy (Jangan pedas, dikit saja - just a little)
3. Es Teh Manis (Sweet Iced Tea)
4. Eat at the warung (Makan sini saja)
5. Wait a moment

[← Back to Exercise D](#)

E. Scenarios (Sample answers):

1. "Siang, Bu. Buka?"
2. "Saya mau Mie Goreng satu."
3. "Jangan pedas, ya Bu." or "Tidak pedas sama sekali."
4. "Enak banget!"
5. For washing fingers before/after eating (Kobokan) - do NOT drink it!
6. "Es kopi susu satu." / "Saya mau es kopi susu."
7. "Teh tawar." (Plain tea / Tea without sugar)

[← Back to Exercise E](#)

F1. Word Search: All words found in grid

F2. Sentence Scramble:

1. Saya mau Nasi Goreng Ayam.
2. Jangan pedas, ya.
3. Es Teh Manis satu.
4. Makan sini atau bungkus?

F3. Vocabulary Puzzle: 1. GORENG, 2. BAKAR, 3. NASI, 4. PEDAS

[← Back to Exercise F](#)

G. Cumulative Review:

1. Selamat pagi / Pagi
2. Ini berapa?
3. 100,000
4. Boleh kurang, nggak?

[← Back to Exercise G](#)

4

UNIT

DIRECTIONS TRANSPORT



1. Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- Give directions to a taxi or Gojek/Grab driver.
- Understand basic locations (Left, Right, Straight).
- Ask "Where is...?"
- Navigate typical Indonesian landmarks.

2. Vocabulary

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	NOTES
Di mana	Where (is)	
Ke mana	Where (to)	
Sini	Here	Close to speaker.
Situ / Sana	There	Sana is farther away.
Posisi?	Where are you?	Casual - locals use this!
Kiri	Left	
Kanan	Right	
Lurus	Straight	
Jalan	Street / Walk / Go	<i>Jalan-jalan</i> = Walking around.
Stop / Berhenti	Stop	"Stop" is universally understood.
Depan	Front	
Belakang	Back / Behind	
Dekat	Near	
Jauh	Far	
Belok	Turn	
Mobil	Car	
Motor	Motorcycle	

3. Grammar Focus

A. Prepositions: Di, Ke, Dari

These are the big three for direction.

- **Di** = At / In (Location). *Di hotel.*
- **Ke** = To (Movement). *Ke pasar.*
- **Dari** = From (Origin). *Dari bandara.*

B. Asking "Where is...?"

Structure: **Di mana [Place]?**

- *Di mana toilet?* (Where is the toilet?)
- *Di mana Pantai Kuta?* (Where is Kuta Beach?)

C. Giving Instructions (Imperatives)

To tell a driver what to do, just use the verb + direction.

- **Belok kiri** = Turn left.
- **Lurus terus** = Go straight continuously.
- **Stop di sini** = Stop here.
- **Stop di depan** = Stop at the front.

4. Dialogue: In a Taxi / Grab Car

Context: Budi is taking a Grab Car to his hotel. The driver confirms the location.

Driver: Siang, Pak. Sesuai aplikasi ya? (*Good day, Sir. According to the app, right?*)

Budi: Ya, Pak. Ke Hotel Santika. (*Yes, Sir. To Hotel Santika.*)

Driver: Lewat mana, Pak? (*Which way, Sir?*)

Budi: Ikut Google Maps saja, Pak. (*Just follow Google Maps, Sir.*)

(*Some time later*)

Budi: Pak, nanti belok kanan di depan ya. (*Sir, turn right ahead, okay.*)

Driver: Oke, siap. (*Okay, ready.*)

Budi: Masuk gang ini, lalu lurus terus. (*Enter this alley, then go straight.*)

Driver: Yang pagar hitam itu? (*The one with the black fence?*)

Budi: Ya, benar. Stop di kiri, Pak. (*Yes, correct. Stop on the left, Sir.*)

Driver: Oke. Sampai, Pak. (*Okay. We've arrived, Sir.*)

Listen Online

Scan to hear native pronunciation:



<https://indonesianbasics.com/audio#unit-04>

Audio Notes

1. "Sesuai aplikasi" is the #1 phrase you will hear from Grab/Gojek drivers. It confirms you don't need to explain the destination if it's already set.
2. "Gang" (pronounced 'Gung') is a small alleyway, very common in Bali and Java.

5. Cultural Note: Gojek & Grab (The Super Apps)

In Indonesia, you don't hail taxis on the street much anymore. You use apps like **Gojek** or **Grab**.

- **GoBike/GrabBike:** Motorcycle taxi (Ojek). Fastest way to beat traffic (*Macet*). They provide a helmet.
- **GoCar/GrabCar:** Private car.
- **GoFood/GrabFood:** Food delivery (Life saver!).

Safety Tip: If you take a motorcycle taxi (Ojek), always wear the helmet (*Helm*) properly.

6. Exercises

A. Vocabulary Drill

A1. Match the Indonesian to English:

	INDONESIAN		ENGLISH
1.	Kiri	—	a. Far
2.	Kanan	—	b. Straight
3.	Lurus	—	c. Left
4.	Dekat	—	d. Right
5.	Jauh	—	e. Near

A2. Fill in the blank with the correct direction word:

(Depan, Belakang, Sini, Situ, Sana)

1. "Stop in front" → Stop di _____
2. "Behind the hotel" → Di _____ hotel
3. "Come here" → Ke _____
4. "Over there (far)" → Di _____
5. "There (medium distance)" → Di _____

[See Answers A →](#)

B. Grammar Practice

B1. Choose the correct preposition (Di / Ke / Dari):

1. I want to go __ Bali. (movement to)
2. I eat __ the restaurant. (location at)
3. I come __ Australia. (origin from)
4. The hotel is __ here. (location at)

5. I'm going ____ the beach. (movement to)

B2. Give directions - Complete the instructions:

1. (Turn left) → _____ kiri.

2. (Go straight continuously) → Lurus _____.

3. (Stop here) → _____ di sini.

4. (Stop on the right) → Stop di _____.

5. (Turn right at the front) → Belok kanan di _____.

B3. Error Correction - Find and fix the mistake:

1. "Saya pergi di Bali." (Going to Bali)

► Correct: _____

2. "Toilet di mana ada?" (Where is the toilet?)

► Correct: _____

[See Answers B →](#)

C. Translation Challenge

C1. Translate to Indonesian:

1. Where is the beach?

► _____

2. Turn right at the front.

► _____

3. Is it far from here?

► _____

C2. Translate to English:

1. "Ikut Google Maps saja, Pak."

► _____

2. "Masuk gang ini, lalu lurus terus."

► _____

3. "Yang pagar hitam itu?"

▶ _____

[See Answers C →](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension

Re-read the dialogue between Budi and the Grab driver, then answer:

1. What did the driver ask about the route?

▶ _____

2. What did Budi tell him to follow?

▶ _____

3. What direction did Budi say to turn?

▶ _____

4. What is a "gang" in Indonesian?

▶ _____

5. What color was the fence of Budi's destination?

▶ _____

[See Answers D →](#)

E. Real-World Scenarios

What would you say in these situations?

1. You're in a Grab car. The driver asks "Lewat mana?" What's a safe answer if you don't know the area?

▶ _____

2. You need to tell the driver to turn left at the next intersection.

▶ _____

3. You've arrived at your hotel. Tell the driver to stop on the left.

▶ _____

4. You're lost. Ask a stranger where the ATM is.

▶ _____

5. Someone asks you where you're from. Answer with your country.

► _____

[See Answers E →](#)

F. Fun & Games

F1. Word Search

Find these 10 words hidden in the grid:

KIRI, KANAN, LURUS, DEPAN, BELAKANG, DEKAT, JAUH, MOBIL, MOTOR, JALAN

K	I	R	I	D	E	P	A	N	X
A	N	A	N	M	O	B	I	L	Y
N	J	A	L	A	N	U	R	U	S
A	B	E	L	A	K	A	N	G	Z
N	D	E	K	A	T	J	A	U	H
M	O	T	O	R	Q	W	E	R	T

F2. Sentence Scramble - Rearrange the words:

1. [kanan / Belok / depan / di]

► _____

2. [di / toilet / mana / ? / Di]

► _____

3. [terus / Lurus / saja]

► _____

4. [sini / Stop / di / Pak / ,]

► _____

F3. Vocabulary Puzzle

Write the Indonesian word for each clue:

1. Front (5 letters)

► _____

2. Here (4 letters)

► _____

3. Street/Walk (5 letters)

► _____

4. Straight (5 letters)

► _____

[See Answers F →](#)

G. Cumulative Review (Units 01-03)

Test your memory from previous units!

1. What title do you use for a young female server?

► _____

2. How do you say "75,000" in Indonesian?

► _____

3. Order one sweet iced tea using "Minta..."

► _____

4. What does "Bungkus" mean when ordering food?

► _____

[See Answers G →](#)

H. Self-Check: Am I Ready?

Before moving to Unit 05, make sure you can:

- [] Give basic directions (left, right, straight)
- [] Use Di, Ke, Dari correctly
- [] Ask "Where is...?"
- [] Tell a taxi/Grab driver where to stop

- [] Understand "Sesuai aplikasi" from drivers
 - [] Know what a "Gang" is
-

Answer Key - Unit 04

A1. Matching: 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-e, 5-a

A2. Direction words:

1. Depan, 2. Belakang, 3. Sini, 4. Sana, 5. Situ

[← Back to Exercise A](#)

B1. Prepositions:

1. Ke, 2. Di, 3. Dari, 4. Di, 5. Ke

B2. Directions:

1. Belok, 2. terus, 3. Stop, 4. kanan, 5. depan

B3. Error Correction:

1. "Saya pergi ke Bali." (Use "ke" for movement to a place)
2. "Toilet di mana?" or "Di mana toilet?" (Standard question form)

[← Back to Exercise B](#)

C1. To Indonesian:

1. Di mana pantai? / Pantai di mana?
2. Belok kanan di depan.
3. Jauh dari sini nggak? / Jauh nggak dari sini?

C2. To English:

1. Just follow Google Maps, Sir.
2. Enter this alley, then go straight.

3. The one with the black fence?

[← Back to Exercise C](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension:

1. "Lewat mana?" (Which way?)
2. Google Maps
3. Turn right (belok kanan)
4. A small alleyway
5. Black (hitam)

[← Back to Exercise D](#)

E. Scenarios (Sample answers):

1. "Ikut Google Maps saja, Pak."
2. "Belok kiri di depan, ya Pak."
3. "Stop di kiri, Pak."
4. "Permisi, Pak/Bu. Di mana ATM?"
5. "Saya dari [country name]."

[← Back to Exercise E](#)

F1. Word Search: All words found in grid

F2. Sentence Scramble:

1. Belok kanan di depan.
2. Di mana toilet? / Toilet di mana?
3. Lurus terus saja.

4. Stop di sini, Pak.

F3. Vocabulary Puzzle: 1. DEPAN, 2. SINI, 3. JALAN, 4. LURUS

[← Back to Exercise F](#)

G. Cumulative Review:

1. Mba
2. Tujuh puluh lima ribu
3. Minta Es Teh Manis satu.
4. Take away / Wrap it up

[← Back to Exercise G](#)

5

UNIT

TIME ROUTINE



1. Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- Ask and tell the time.
- Know the days of the week.
- Describe your daily routine.
- Use time markers like "Tomorrow", "Yesterday", and "Now".

2. Vocabulary

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	NOTES
Jam	Hour / Clock	<i>Jam berapa?</i> = What time?
Menit	Minute	
Sekarang	Now	
Besok	Tomorrow	
Lusa	Day after tomorrow	Special word for "in 2 days".
Kemarin	Yesterday	
Hari ini	Today	
Minggu depan	Next week	
Bulan depan	Next month	
Berapa jam?	How long?	Lit: "How many hours?"
Pagi	Morning	
Siang	Day/Noon	
Sore	Afternoon	
Malam	Night	
Bangun	Wake up	
Tidur	Sleep	
Mandi	Shower	

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	NOTES
Kerja	Work	
Pulang	Go home	
Buka	Open	
Tutup	Closed	

Days of the Week:

- **Senin** (Mon), **Selasa** (Tue), **Rabu** (Wed), **Kamis** (Thu), **Jumat** (Fri), **Sabtu** (Sat), **Minggu** (Sun).

Months of the Year:

- **Januari, Februari, Maret, April, Mei, Juni, Juli, Agustus, September, Oktober, November, Desember**

Good news: Indonesian months are almost identical to English - just adjust the spelling!

3. Grammar Focus

A. Telling Time

Structure: **Jam [Hour] + [Minute]**

- 08:00 = Jam delapan.
- 09:30 = Jam sembilan (lewat) tiga puluh.
- *Casual:* Jam setengah sepuluh (Half to ten / 9:30).

Note: Indonesians often use the 24-hour clock in writing (20:00) but spoken 12-hour format with "Pagi/Siang/Sore/Malam" clarification.

- *Jam 8 pagi* = 8 AM (08:00)
- *Jam 1 siang* = 1 PM (13:00)
- *Jam 4 sore* = 4 PM (16:00)
- *Jam 8 malam* = 8 PM (20:00)

B. Time Markers (Placement)

Time markers usually go at the **beginning** or **end** of a sentence.

- **Besok** saya ke Bali. (Tomorrow I go to Bali).
- Saya ke Bali **besok**. (I go to Bali tomorrow).

C. "Sudah" vs "Belum" (Quick Preview)

When talking about routine, you might be asked: "Have you eaten?"

- **Sudah:** Already / Yes.
- **Belum:** Not yet. (Never say "Tidak" for "Not yet"!)

4. Dialogue: Making Plans

Context: Sarah asks Budi about his schedule for the weekend.

Sarah: Budi, hari Sabtu sibuk nggak? (*Budi, are you busy on Saturday?*)

Budi: Nggak terlalu. Kenapa? (*Not really. Why?*)

Sarah: Kita mau ke pantai. Mau ikut? (*We want to go to the beach. Want to join?*)

Budi: Boleh. Jam berapa berangkat? (*Sure. What time do we leave?*)

Sarah: Jam delapan pagi. (*8 AM.*)

Budi: Waduh, pagi banget! Saya baru bangun jam sembilan. (*Whoa, so early! I only wake up at 9.*)

Sarah: Ya ampun, kebo banget! Ya sudah, jam sepuluh ya? (*Oh my, so lazy! Alright, 10 o'clock then?*)

Budi: Oke, jam sepuluh bisa. Sampai ketemu besok. (*Okay, 10 works. See you tomorrow.*)

 Listen Online

Scan to hear native pronunciation:



<https://indonesianbasics.com/audio#unit-05>

Audio Notes

1. "Kebo" (Buffalo/Cow) is mild slang for someone who sleeps a lot or is lazy. Friendly banter.
2. Note the negotiation of time.

5. Cultural Note: "Jam Karet" (Rubber Time)

Indonesians are famous for **Jam Karet**. Time is flexible.

- If a party starts at 7 PM, people might arrive at 8 PM.
- If a meeting is at 9 AM, 9:15 AM is often acceptable.
- *Exception:* All transportation is on time! Don't use Jam Karet for flights, trains, buses, or boats.

6. Exercises

A. Vocabulary Drill

A1. Match the Indonesian to English:

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH
1. Sekarang	—

1. Sekarang — a. Tomorrow

	INDONESIAN		ENGLISH
2.	Besok	—	b. Wake up
3.	Kemarin	—	c. Now
4.	Bangun	—	d. Yesterday
5.	Tidur	—	e. Sleep

A2. Fill in the blank with the correct time word:

(Pagi, Siang, Sore, Malam, Jam)

1. 8 AM = _____ delapan pagi
2. 2 PM = Jam dua _____
3. 6 PM = Jam enam _____
4. 10 PM = Jam sepuluh _____
5. "What time?" = _____ berapa?

[See Answers A →](#)

B. Grammar Practice

B1. Write the time in Indonesian:

1. 07:00 = _____
2. 09:30 = _____
3. 12:00 = _____
4. 08:00 PM = _____
5. 10:30 PM = _____

B2. Days of the Week - Fill in:

1. Monday = _____
2. Wednesday = _____

3. Friday = _____

4. Sunday = _____

5. Today is Tuesday. Tomorrow is _____

B3. Months of the Year - Fill in:

1. January = _____

2. March = _____

3. August = _____

4. December = _____

5. My birthday is in May = Ulang tahun saya di bulan _____

B4. Error Correction - Find and fix the mistake:

1. "Saya bangun di jam enam." (I wake up at 6)

► Correct: _____

2. "Tidak yet" (Not yet)

► Correct: _____

[See Answers B →](#)

C. Translation Challenge

C1. Translate to Indonesian:

1. What time do we leave?

► _____

2. I wake up at 7 in the morning.

► _____

3. The shop closes at 9 PM.

► _____

C2. Translate to English:

1. "Jam berapa berangkat?"

► _____

2. "Saya baru bangun jam sembilan."

▶ _____

3. "Sampai ketemu besok."

▶ _____

[See Answers C →](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension

Re-read the dialogue between Sarah and Budi about weekend plans, then answer:

1. What day were they talking about?

▶ _____

2. Where did Sarah want to go?

▶ _____

3. What time did Sarah originally suggest?

▶ _____

4. Why did Budi say "Waduh"?

▶ _____

5. What time did they finally agree on?

▶ _____

[See Answers D →](#)

E. Real-World Scenarios

What would you say in these situations?

1. You need to ask what time the restaurant opens.

▶ _____

2. Your Indonesian friend arrives 30 minutes late. They say "Maaf, telat." What might you say (using "Jam Karet" culture)?

▶ _____

3. Someone asks when you wake up. You wake up at 6:30 AM.

▶ _____

4. Ask your friend if they're busy on Saturday.

▶ _____

5. Say goodbye and that you'll see them tomorrow.

▶ _____

[See Answers E →](#)

F. Fun & Games

F1. Word Search

Find these 10 words hidden in the grid:

SENIN, SELASA, RABU, KAMIS, JUMAT, SABTU, MINGGU, BESOK, KEMARIN, SEKARANG

S	E	N	I	N	K	E	M	A	R	I	N
E	K	A	M	I	S	A	B	T	U	X	Y
L	A	R	A	B	U	S	E	S	O	K	Z
A	J	U	M	A	T	M	I	N	G	G	U
S	E	K	A	R	A	N	G	Q	W	E	R
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L

F2. Sentence Scramble - Rearrange the words:

1. [berapa / Jam / berangkat / ?]

▶ _____

2. [pagi / jam / Saya / enam / bangun]

▶ _____

3. [Sabtu / sibuk / Hari / nggak / ?]

▶ _____

4. [ketemu / Sampai / besok]

▶ _____

F3. Vocabulary Puzzle

Write the Indonesian word for each clue:

1. Hour/Clock (3 letters)

▶ _____

2. Tomorrow (5 letters)

▶ _____

3. Yesterday (7 letters)

▶ _____

4. Sleep (5 letters)

▶ _____

[See Answers F →](#)

G. Cumulative Review (Units 01-04)

Test your memory from previous units!

1. Greet someone at 4 PM.

▶ _____

2. How do you ask "How much is this?" at a market?

▶ _____

3. Tell the waiter "Don't make it spicy!"

▶ _____

4. Tell the taxi driver to turn left ahead.

▶ _____

[See Answers G →](#)

H. Self-Check: Am I Ready?

Before moving to Unit 06, make sure you can:

- [] Tell time in Indonesian
- [] Name all days of the week
- [] Name all months of the year
- [] Use time markers (Sekarang, Besok, Kemarin)

- [] Ask "What time...?"
 - [] Describe daily routines (bangun, mandi, kerja, tidur)
 - [] Understand "Jam Karet" culture
-

Answer Key - Unit 05

A1. Matching: 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b, 5-e

A2. Time words:

1. Jam, 2. Siang, 3. Sore, 4. Malam, 5. Jam

[← Back to Exercise A](#)

B1. Times:

1. Jam tujuh (pagi), 2. Jam sembilan tiga puluh / Jam setengah sepuluh, 3. Jam dua belas (siang), 4. Jam delapan malam, 5. Jam sepuluh tiga puluh malam / Jam setengah sebelas malam

B2. Days:

1. Senin, 2. Rabu, 3. Jumat, 4. Minggu, 5. Rabu

B3. Months:

1. Januari, 2. Maret, 3. Agustus, 4. Desember, 5. Mei

B4. Error Correction:

1. "Saya bangun jam enam." (No "di" before jam)
2. "Belum" (Indonesian word for "not yet")

[← Back to Exercise B](#)

C1. To Indonesian:

1. Jam berapa kita berangkat?
2. Saya bangun jam tujuh pagi.
3. Toko tutup jam sembilan malam.

C2. To English:

1. What time do we leave?
2. I only wake up at 9 o'clock.
3. See you tomorrow.

[← Back to Exercise C](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension:

1. Saturday (Hari Sabtu)
2. The beach (pantai)
3. 8 AM (Jam delapan pagi)
4. Because it was too early for him - he wakes up at 9
5. 10 AM (Jam sepuluh)

[← Back to Exercise D](#)

E. Scenarios (Sample answers):

1. "Jam berapa buka?"
2. "Tidak apa-apa. Jam karet!" (No problem. Rubber time!)
3. "Saya bangun jam setengah tujuh pagi."
4. "Hari Sabtu sibuk nggak?"
5. "Sampai ketemu besok."

[← Back to Exercise E](#)

F1. Word Search: All words found in grid

F2. Sentence Scramble:

1. Jam berapa berangkat?
2. Saya bangun jam enam pagi.
3. Hari Sabtu sibuk nggak?
4. Sampai ketemu besok.

F3. Vocabulary Puzzle: 1. JAM, 2. BESOK, 3. KEMARIN, 4. TIDUR

[← Back to Exercise F](#)

G. Cumulative Review:

1. Selamat sore.
2. Ini berapa?
3. Jangan pedas, ya!
4. Belok kiri di depan, Pak.

[← Back to Exercise G](#)

6

UNIT

FAMILY POSSESSION



1. Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- Talk about your family.
- Use the verb "Punya" (To Have).
- Use possessive suffixes (-ku, -mu, -nya).
- Ask "Do you have...?"

2. Vocabulary

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	NOTES
Keluarga	Family	
Orang tua	Parents	Lit: "Old People"
Ayah / Bapak	Father	
Ibu / Mama	Mother	
Anak	Child	
Kakak	Older Sibling	Gender neutral.
Adik	Younger Sibling	Gender neutral.
Suami	Husband	
Istri	Wife	
Teman	Friend	
Pacar	Boyfriend/Girlfriend	
Cowo / Cowok	Male / Guy	Casual/slick.
Cewe / Cewek	Female / Girl	Casual/slick.
Laki-laki	Male	Formal.
Perempuan	Female	Formal.
Punya	Have / Own	
Ada	There is / exist	Often confused with Punya.

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	NOTES
Menikah	Married	

3. Grammar Focus

A. To Have: "Punya"

Structure: **Subject + Punya + Object**

- *Saya punya anjing.* (I have a dog.)
- *Budi punya mobil baru.* (Budi has a new car.)

Negation:

- *Saya tidak punya uang.* (I don't have money).

B. Possessive Suffixes (-ku, -mu, -nya)

Instead of "My book", Indonesian often attaches the pronoun to the noun.

1. Saya → -ku (My)

► *Rumahku* = My house.

2. Kamu → -mu (Your - informal)

► *Namamu* = Your name.

3. Dia → -nya (His/Her/Its)

► *Rumahnya* = His/Her house.

Alternative (without suffix): You can also use the full pronoun after the noun:

- *Rumah saya* = My house
- *Rumah kamu* = Your house
- *Rumah dia* = His/Her house
- *Rumah mereka* = Their house

Formal Possession:

For formal situations (using titles), place the title after the noun.

- *Nama Anda* → *Nama Bapak / Nama Ibu*.
- *Rumah Pak Budi* (Mr. Budi's house).

C. No Gender in Family Words

Indonesian does NOT have separate words for brother/sister or son/daughter. The same word is used for both!

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH
Kakak	Older sibling (brother OR sister)
Adik	Younger sibling (brother OR sister)
Anak	Child (son OR daughter)
Teman	Friend (male OR female)
Pacar	Partner (boyfriend OR girlfriend)

To specify gender, add:

- **Cowo / Cowok** = Male (casual/slang)
- **Cewe / Cewek** = Female (casual/slang)
- **Laki-laki** = Male (formal)
- **Perempuan** = Female (formal)

Examples:

- *Adik cowo* = Younger brother
- *Adik cewe* = Younger sister
- *Anak laki-laki* = Son (lit: male child)
- *Anak perempuan* = Daughter (lit: female child)
- *Teman cowo* = Male friend
- *Pacar cewe* = Girlfriend

Note: "Cow/Cewe" is very common in daily speech. "Laki-laki/Perempuan" is more formal or written.

4. Dialogue: Showing Photos

Context: Sarah shows a photo on her phone to Ibu Wayan.

Ibu Wayan: Ini siapa, Mba Sarah? (*Who is this, Miss Sarah?*)

Sarah: Ini adikku, namanya Tom. (*This is my younger sibling, his name is Tom.*)

Ibu Wayan: Ganteng ya. Dia punya pacar? (*Handsome. Does he have a girlfriend?*)

Sarah: Sudah. Ini pacarnya, Lisa. (*Yes. This is his girlfriend, Lisa.*)

Ibu Wayan: Wah, cantik. Kalau ini? (*Wow, beautiful. How about this one?*)

Sarah: Ini orang tua saya. Ayah dan Ibu. (*These are my parents. Father and Mother.*)

Ibu Wayan: Mba Sarah punya kakak? (*Do you have older siblings, Miss Sarah?*)

Sarah: Tidak punya. Saya anak tunggal. (*I don't have any. I'm an only child.*)

Listen Online

Scan to hear native pronunciation:



<https://indonesianbasics.com/audio#unit-06>

Audio Notes

1. Notice the mix of "-ku" (casual/intimate) and "Saya" (neutral).
2. "Ganteng" is for men, "Cantik" is for women.

5. Cultural Note: Family Status

In Indonesia, family is everything. People will often ask you very personal questions early on:

- "*Sudah nikah?*" (Are you married?)
- "*Punya anak?*" (Do you have kids?)

Don't be offended! They are trying to "place" you in the social structure.

- **If Single:** Use "*Belum*" (Not yet) instead of "No". It's more polite/optimistic.

6. Exercises

A. Vocabulary Drill

A1. Match the Indonesian to English:

	INDONESIAN		ENGLISH
1.	Keluarga	—	a. Husband
2.	Orang tua	—	b. Friend
3.	Anak	—	c. Family
4.	Suami	—	d. Child
5.	Teman	—	e. Parents

A2. Fill in the blank with the correct family word:

(*Ayah, Ibu, Kakak, Adik, Pacar*)

1. Your mother: _____
2. Your older sibling: _____
3. Your younger sibling: _____
4. Your father: _____
5. Your boyfriend/girlfriend: _____

[See Answers A →](#)

B. Grammar Practice

B1. Add the possessive suffix (-ku, -mu, -nya):

1. My name = Nama_____
2. Your (informal) house = Rumah_____
3. His/Her friend = Teman_____
4. My older sibling = Kakak_____
5. Your (informal) money = Uang_____

B2. Complete with "Punya" or "Ada":

1. (I have a dog) → Saya _____ anjing.
2. (Do you have children?) → Mas _____ anak?
3. (She doesn't have money) → Dia tidak _____ uang.
4. (Is there a toilet here?) → _____ toilet di sini?
5. (Budi has a new car) → Budi _____ mobil baru.

B3. Error Correction - Find and fix the mistake:

1. "Nama-ku adalah Budi." (My name is Budi)
▶ Correct: _____
2. "Saya tidak punya uang." vs "Belum punya uang" - When is each correct?
▶ Tidak = _____
▶ Belum = _____

[See Answers B →](#)

C. Translation Challenge

C1. Translate to Indonesian:

1. I have two younger siblings.

▶ _____

2. What is your mother's name?

▶ _____

3. Are you married?

▶ _____

C2. Translate to English:

1. "Ini adikku, namanya Tom."

▶ _____

2. "Dia punya pacar?"

▶ _____

3. "Saya anak tunggal."

▶ _____

[See Answers C →](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension

Re-read the dialogue where Sarah shows photos to Ibu Wayan, then answer:

1. Who is Tom?

▶ _____

2. Does Tom have a girlfriend? What's her name?

▶ _____

3. Does Sarah have any older siblings?

▶ _____

4. What does "Ganteng" mean?

▶ _____

5. What does "Anak tunggal" mean?

▶ _____

[See Answers D →](#)

E. Real-World Scenarios

What would you say in these situations?

1. Someone asks "Sudah nikah?" but you're not married. What's the polite answer?

► _____

2. Show a photo and say "This is my younger sister."

► _____

3. Ask an Indonesian friend if they have any siblings.

► _____

4. Someone compliments your friend and says "Cantik!" How might they humbly respond?

► _____

5. Tell someone you have one child.

► _____

[See Answers E →](#)

F. Fun & Games

F1. Word Search

Find these 10 words hidden in the grid:

KELUARGA, AYAH, IBU, ANAK, KAKAK, ADIK, SUAMI, ISTRI, PUNYA, TEMAN

K	E	L	U	A	R	G	A	Y	Z
A	Y	A	H	I	B	U	X	W	V
N	A	K	A	K	A	D	I	K	U
A	S	U	A	M	I	S	T	R	I
K	P	U	N	Y	A	T	E	M	A

F2. Sentence Scramble - Rearrange the words:

1. [adikku / Ini / namanya / , / Tom]

► _____

2. [punya / Saya / dua / anak]

► _____

3. [pacar / Dia / punya / ?]

► _____

4. [tunggal / Saya / anak]

► _____

F3. Vocabulary Puzzle

Write the Indonesian word for each clue:

1. Older sibling (5 letters)

► _____

2. Have/Own (5 letters)

► _____

3. Friend (5 letters)

► _____

4. Child (4 letters)

► _____

[See Answers F →](#)

G. Cumulative Review (Units 01-05)

Test your memory from previous units!

1. Greet someone at 8 PM.

► _____

2. How do you say "50,000" in Indonesian?

► _____

3. Order grilled chicken using "Saya mau..."

► _____

4. Ask the taxi driver: "Is it far from here?"

► _____

5. Say "I wake up at 7 AM."

► _____

[See Answers G →](#)

H. Self-Check: Am I Ready?

Before moving to Unit 07, make sure you can:

- [] Name all family members in Indonesian
 - [] Use "Punya" to express ownership
 - [] Use possessive suffixes (-ku, -mu, -nya)
 - [] Answer personal questions about family politely
 - [] Use "Belum" instead of "Tidak" for softer responses
 - [] Understand Indonesian family culture
-

Answer Key - Unit 06

A1. Matching: 1-c, 2-e, 3-d, 4-a, 5-b

A2. Family words:

1. Ibu, 2. Kakak, 3. Adik, 4. Ayah, 5. Pacar

[← Back to Exercise A](#)

B1. Possessives:

1. Namaku, 2. Rumahmu, 3. Temannya, 4. Kakakku, 5. Uangmu

B2. Punya/Ada:

1. punya, 2. punya, 3. punya, 4. Ada, 5. punya

B3. Error Correction:

1. "Namaku Budi." (No "adalah" needed - Zero Copula)

2. Tidak = permanent state (I don't have/will never have)

Belum = temporary (I don't have yet, but might later)

[← Back to Exercise B](#)

C1. To Indonesian:

1. Saya punya dua adik.
2. Siapa nama Ibu? / Nama ibumu siapa?
3. Sudah nikah? / Sudah menikah?

C2. To English:

1. This is my younger sibling, his name is Tom.

2. Does he/she have a boyfriend/girlfriend?

3. I am an only child.

[← Back to Exercise C](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension:

1. Sarah's younger sibling (adik)

2. Yes, her name is Lisa

3. No, she is an only child (anak tunggal)

4. Handsome (for men)

5. Only child

[← Back to Exercise D](#)

E. Scenarios (Sample answers):

1. "Belum." (Not yet)

2. "Ini adikku."

3. "Mas/Mba punya kakak atau adik?"

4. "Biasa saja." (Just ordinary - humble response)

5. "Saya punya satu anak."

[← Back to Exercise E](#)

F1. Word Search: All words found in grid

F2. Sentence Scramble:

1. Ini adikku, namanya Tom.

2. Saya punya dua anak.

3. Dia punya pacar?

4. Saya anak tunggal.

F3. Vocabulary Puzzle: 1. KAKAK, 2. PUNYA, 3. TEMAN, 4. ANAK

[← Back to Exercise F](#)

G. Cumulative Review:

1. Selamat malam.

2. Lima puluh ribu.

3. Saya mau Ayam Bakar.

4. Jauh dari sini nggak, Pak?

5. Saya bangun jam tujuh pagi.

[← Back to Exercise G](#)

7

UNIT

ADJECTIVES



1. Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- Describe things (Food, Weather, Places).
- Use "Yang" to link Nouns and Adjectives.
- Make comparisons (More than / The most).
- Express feelings (Happy, Tired, Hot).

2. Vocabulary

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	NOTES
Bagus	Good / Nice	For quality & condition of things.
Baik	Good / Kind	For morality & manner of people.
Besar	Big	
Kecil	Small	
Panas	Hot	Weather/Temp.
Dingin	Cold	
Jauh	Far	
Dekat	Near	
Capek	Tired	Pronounced "Cha-pek".
Senang	Happy	
Sakit	Sick / Pain	
Enak	Delicious / Comfy	Used for food OR feeling good.
Baru	New	
Lama	Old (Things) / Long time	
Tua	Old (People)	
Sangat / Banget	Very	<i>Banget</i> is casual (goes after adj).

3. Grammar Focus

A. Word Order: Noun + Adjective

In English: "Big House" (Adj + Noun).

In Indonesian: "**Rumah Besar**" (Noun + Adj). Always flip it!

- *Nasi goreng pedas* = Spicy fried rice.
- *Mobil merah* = Red car.

B. "Yang" (The One That Is...)

Yang is a bridge word. It adds emphasis or distinction.

- *Saya mau teh.* (I want tea - general).
- *Saya mau teh yang manis.* (I want the tea **that is** sweet).

C. Intensifiers: "Sangat" vs "Banget"

- **Sangat:** Formal, goes *BEFORE* adjective.
 - ▶ *Sangat ganteng.* (Very handsome.)
 - ▶ *Bali sangat indah.* (Bali is very beautiful.)
- **Banget:** Casual, goes *AFTER* adjective.
 - ▶ *Ganteng banget!* (So handsome!)
 - ▶ *Bali indah banget!* (Bali is so beautiful!)

4. Dialogue: Complaining about the Weather

Context: Budi and Sarah are walking outside in Jakarta.

Sarah: Aduh, hari ini panas banget ya! (*Ugh, it's so hot today!*)

Budi: Iya, gila. Matahari kuat sekali. (*Yeah, crazy. The sun is so strong.*)

Sarah: Kita cari tempat yang dingin yuk. Masuk mall? (*Let's find a cold place. Go into a mall?*)

Budi: Boleh. Mall Grand Indonesia dekat dari sini. (*Sure. Grand Indonesia Mall is close from here.*)

Sarah: Jauh nggak kalau jalan kaki? (*Is it far if we walk?*)

Budi: Lumayan. Tapi capek. Naik Gojek saja? (*So-so. But tiring. Just take Gojek?*)

Sarah: Ide bagus. (*Good idea.*)

Listen Online

Scan to hear native pronunciation:



<https://indonesianbasics.com/audio#unit-07>

Audio Notes

1. "Yuk" is a casual "Let's". *Makan yuk* (Let's eat).
2. "Lumayan" is a very useful word for "Not bad / So-so / Average".

5. Cultural Note: "Masuk Angin"

Indonesians believe many illnesses are caused by "Trapped Wind" (**Masuk Angin**).

Symptoms: Bloating, fever, flu, feeling unwell.

Cause: Rain, late nights, fans, air conditioning.

Cure: **Kerokan** (Coin scraping on back) or drinking *Tolak Angin* (a popular "magic" herbal remedy).

6. Exercises

A. Vocabulary Drill

A1. Match the Indonesian to English:

	INDONESIAN		ENGLISH
1.	Panas	—	a. Near
2.	Dingin	—	b. Tired

INDONESIAN**ENGLISH**

3.	Capek	—	c. Cold
4.	Senang	—	d. Hot
5.	Dekat	—	e. Happy

A2. Fill in the blank with the correct adjective:*(Bagus, Baik, Besar, Kecil, Enak)*

1. The food is delicious: Makanan ini _____
2. He is a good/kind person: Dia orang _____
3. Nice house!: Rumah _____!
4. A big city: Kota _____
5. A small room: Kamar _____

[See Answers A →](#)**B. Grammar Practice****B1. Flip the phrase (Remember: Noun + Adjective):**

1. Cold water = _____
2. Big city = _____
3. Spicy chicken = _____
4. New car = _____
5. Hot weather = _____

B2. Find the opposite:

1. Panas (hot) → _____
2. Besar (big) → _____
3. Jauh (far) → _____
4. Baru (new) → _____

5. Tua (old - people) → _____ (young)

B3. Use the correct intensifier (Sangat / Banget):

1. (Formal) Bali is very beautiful: Bali _____ indah.

2. (Casual) Today is so hot!: Hari ini panas _____!

3. (Formal) The food is very delicious: Makanan ini _____ enak.

4. (Casual) I'm so tired!: Saya capek _____!

[See Answers B →](#)

C. Translation Challenge

C1. Translate to Indonesian:

1. It's very hot today!

▶ _____

2. Let's find a cold place.

▶ _____

3. This idea is good.

▶ _____

C2. Translate to English:

1. "Saya mau teh yang manis."

▶ _____

2. "Mall Grand Indonesia dekat dari sini."

▶ _____

3. "Lumayan capek."

▶ _____

[See Answers C →](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension

Re-read the dialogue between Budi and Sarah about the weather, then answer:

1. What was the weather like that day?

▶ _____

2. What did Sarah suggest they do?

▶ _____

3. How far was Grand Indonesia from where they were?

▶ _____

4. Why did Budi suggest taking Gojek instead of walking?

▶ _____

5. What does "Yuk" mean in casual Indonesian?

▶ _____

[See Answers D →](#)

E. Real-World Scenarios

What would you say in these situations?

1. You just ate really delicious food. Compliment it casually.

▶ _____

2. You're exhausted after a long walk. Express that casually.

▶ _____

3. It's very cold in the air-conditioned room. Describe it.

▶ _____

4. Someone asks if the beach is far. It's quite close. What do you say?

▶ _____

5. You want tea that is sweet, not plain. Use "Yang" to specify.

▶ _____

[See Answers E →](#)

F. Fun & Games

F1. Word Search

Find these 10 words hidden in the grid:

PANAS, DINGIN, BAGUS, BESAR, KECIL, CAPEK, SENANG, ENAK, BARU, LAMA

P A N A S B A G U S
D I N G I N E N A K
B E S A R K E C I L
C A P E K L A M A X
S E N A N G B A R U

F2. Sentence Scramble - Rearrange the words:

1. [banget / panas / ini / Hari]

► _____

2. [dingin / yang / tempat / cari / Kita]

► _____

3. [bagus / Ide]

► _____

4. [sini / dari / Mall / dekat]

► _____

F3. Vocabulary Puzzle

Write the Indonesian word for each clue:

1. Hot (5 letters)

► _____

2. Cold (6 letters)

► _____

3. Good/Nice - for things (5 letters)

► _____

4. Tired (5 letters)

► _____

[See Answers F →](#)

G. Cumulative Review (Units 01-06)

Test your memory from previous units!

1. What title do you use for an older male?

▶ _____

2. How do you say "Can you lower the price?"

▶ _____

3. Order fried rice with no spice.

▶ _____

4. Tell the driver to stop in front.

▶ _____

5. Say "I have two children."

▶ _____

[See Answers G →](#)

H. Self-Check: Am I Ready?

Before moving to Unit 08, make sure you can:

- [] Use common adjectives (hot, cold, big, small, etc.)
 - [] Remember: Noun + Adjective order in Indonesian
 - [] Use "Yang" to specify characteristics
 - [] Use "Sangat" (formal) and "Banget" (casual) for emphasis
 - [] Know adjective opposites
 - [] Understand "Masuk Angin" culture
-

Answer Key - Unit 07

A1. Matching: 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-e, 5-a

A2. Adjectives:

1. Enak, 2. Baik, 3. Bagus, 4. Besar, 5. Kecil

[← Back to Exercise A](#)

B1. Flip the phrase:

1. Air dingin, 2. Kota besar, 3. Ayam pedas, 4. Mobil baru, 5. Cuaca panas

B2. Opposites:

1. Dingin, 2. Kecil, 3. Dekat, 4. Lama, 5. Muda

B3. Intensifiers:

1. Sangat (formal, before adjective), 2. Banget (casual, after adjective)
2. Sangat (formal), 4. Banget (casual)

[← Back to Exercise B](#)

C1. To Indonesian:

1. Hari ini panas banget!
2. Kita cari tempat yang dingin, yuk.
3. Ide ini bagus. / Ide bagus.

C2. To English:

1. I want the tea that is sweet.
2. Grand Indonesia Mall is near from here.

3. Pretty tired. / So-so tired.

[← Back to Exercise C](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension:

1. Very hot (panas banget)
2. Go inside a mall to find a cold/cool place
3. Not too far, but tiring to walk (lumayan)
4. Because they were tired (capek)
5. "Let's" - casual invitation

[← Back to Exercise D](#)

E. Scenarios (Sample answers):

1. "Enak banget!"
2. "Capek banget!"
3. "Dingin banget di sini!" / "AC-nya dingin banget!"
4. "Dekat kok, tidak jauh."
5. "Saya mau teh yang manis."

[← Back to Exercise E](#)

F1. Word Search: All words found in grid

F2. Sentence Scramble:

1. Hari ini panas banget.
2. Kita cari tempat yang dingin.
3. Ide bagus.

4. Mall dekat dari sini.

F3. Vocabulary Puzzle: 1. PANAS, 2. DINGIN, 3. BAGUS, 4. CAPEK

[← Back to Exercise F](#)

G. Cumulative Review:

1. Pak
2. Boleh kurang, nggak?
3. Saya mau Nasi Goreng. Jangan pedas, ya.
4. Stop di depan, Pak.
5. Saya punya dua anak.

[← Back to Exercise G](#)

8

UNIT

HEALTH EMERGENCIES



1. Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- Say you are sick or in pain.
- Identify basic body parts.
- Ask for help (*Tolong*).
- Visit a pharmacy (*Apotek*).

2. Vocabulary

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	NOTES
Sakit	Sick / Pain / Hurts	
Tolong	Help / Please	Start sentence with this for help.
Dokter	Doctor	
Rumah Sakit	Hospital	Lit: "Sick House".
Apotek	Pharmacy	
Obat	Medicine	
Kepala	Head	<i>Sakit kepala</i> = Headache.
Perut	Stomach	<i>Sakit perut</i> = Stomach ache.
Gigi	Tooth	
Kaki	Foot/Leg	
Demam	Fever	
Muntah	Vomit	"Bali Belly" symptom.
Diare	Diarrhea	
Bahaya	Danger	
Hati-hati	Be careful	

3. Grammar Focus

A. Expressing Pain: "Sakit [Body Part]"

To say something hurts, just say **Sakit + Body Part**.

- *Saya sakit kepala.* (I have a headache).
- *Saya sakit perut.* (I have a stomach ache).
- *Kaki saya sakit.* (My leg hurts).

B. Asking for Help: "Tolong"

Tolong is used for urgent help or polite requests.

- **Tolong saya!** (Help me!)
- **Tolong panggil dokter.** (Please call a doctor).

C. The Passive "Di-" (Brief Intro)

You might see signs like "Dilarang" (Forbidden).

- **Dilarang Masuk** = No Entry.
- **Dilarang Merokok** = No Smoking.

Other examples of "Di-" passive:

- **Dimakan** = Eaten (di + makan)
- **Diminum** = Drunk (di + minum)

4. Dialogue: At the Pharmacy

Context: Sarah has a stomach ache and goes to an Apotek.

Apoteker: Selamat sore, ada yang bisa dibantu? (*Good afternoon, can I help you?*)

Sarah: Sore, Mba. Saya lagi sakit perut. (*Afternoon, Miss. I have a stomach ache.*)

Apoteker: Sudah berapa lama? (*How long has it been?*)

Sarah: Dari pagi. Saya juga agak mual. (*Since morning. I'm also a bit nauseous.*)

Apoteker: Salah makan? (*Ate something wrong?*)

Sarah: Mungkin. Kemarin makan sambal terlalu banyak. (*Maybe. Yesterday I ate too much chili.*)

Apoteker: Ini ada obat untuk maag dan diare. Diminum 3 kali sehari ya. (*Here's medicine*

for gastritis and diarrhea. Take it 3 times a day.)

Sarah: Oke. Terima kasih. (*Okay. Thank you.*)

Apoteker: Semoga cepat sembuh. (*Get well soon.*)

🎧 Listen Online

Scan to hear native pronunciation:



<https://indonesianbasics.com/audio#unit-08>

Audio Notes

1. "Semoga cepat sembuh" is the standard phrase for "Get well soon".
2. "Lagi" here means "Currently" (Present continuous).

5. Cultural Note: "Bali Belly"

Traveler's Diarrhea is common.

- Prevention: Drink only bottled water (*Air mineral*). No tap water! Avoid ice in street stalls if unsure.
- Cure: Hydration (Kelapa Muda / Young Coconut), Oralit (Electrolytes), and Charcoal tablets (*Norit*).

6. Exercises

A. Vocabulary Drill

A1. Match the Indonesian to English:

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH
1. Sakit	—
2. Tolong	—
3. Dokter	—
4. Obat	—
5. Rumah Sakit	—

A2. Fill in the blank with the correct body part:

(Kepala, Perut, Gigi, Kaki)

1. Headache = Sakit _____
2. Stomach ache = Sakit _____
3. Toothache = Sakit _____
4. Foot pain = Sakit _____

[See Answers A →](#)

B. Grammar Practice

B1. Express the pain using "Sakit + Body Part":

1. (I have a headache) → Saya sakit _____.
2. (My stomach hurts) → _____ saya sakit.
3. (I have a toothache) → Saya sakit _____.
4. (My leg hurts) → _____ saya sakit.

B2. Complete using "Tolong":

1. (Help me!) → _____ saya!
2. (Please call a doctor) → _____ panggil dokter.
3. (Please get medicine) → _____ ambilkan obat.

4. (Please help) → _____!

B3. What do these signs mean?

1. Dilarang Masuk = _____

2. Dilarang Merokok = _____

3. Hati-hati = _____

4. Bahaya = _____

[See Answers B →](#)

C. Translation Challenge

C1. Translate to Indonesian:

1. I have a stomachache.

▶ _____

2. Please help me!

▶ _____

3. Where is the pharmacy?

▶ _____

C2. Translate to English:

1. "Saya lagi sakit perut."

▶ _____

2. "Semoga cepat sembuh."

▶ _____

3. "Diminum 3x sehari, ya."

▶ _____

[See Answers C →](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension

Re-read the dialogue between Sarah and the pharmacist, then answer:

1. What was wrong with Sarah?

► _____

2. How long had she been sick?

► _____

3. What might have caused her illness?

► _____

4. How often should she take the medicine?

► _____

5. What phrase did the pharmacist use to wish her well?

► _____

[See Answers D →](#)

E. Real-World Scenarios

What would you say in these situations?

1. You have a fever and need to tell someone.

► _____

2. You need to ask where the nearest hospital is.

► _____

3. You're in danger and need to shout for help.

► _____

4. You see a sign that says "Dilarang Masuk." What should you do?

► _____

5. You have "Bali Belly." What should you drink to rehydrate?

► _____

[See Answers E →](#)

F. Fun & Games

F1. Word Search

Find these 10 words hidden in the grid:

SAKIT, TOLONG, DOKTER, OBAT, APOTEK, KEPALA, PERUT, DEMAM, BAHAYA, KAKI

S A K I T O L O N G
D O K T E R O B A T
A P O T E K A K I X
K E P A L A P E R U T
B A H A Y A D E M A M

F2. Sentence Scramble - Rearrange the words:

1. [kepala / Saya / sakit]

► _____

2. [saya / Tolong / !]

► _____

3. [di / Rumah Sakit / mana / ?]

► _____

4. [sembuh / cepat / Semoga]

► _____

F3. Vocabulary Puzzle

Write the Indonesian word for each clue:

1. Head (6 letters)

► _____

2. Help/Please (6 letters)

► _____

3. Medicine (4 letters)

► _____

4. Fever (5 letters)

► _____

[See Answers F →](#)

G. Cumulative Review (Units 01-07)

Test your memory from previous units!

1. How do you greet someone casually at 2 PM?

▶ _____

2. How do you ask "How much is this?" naturally?

▶ _____

3. Tell a taxi driver to go straight.

▶ _____

4. Say "I wake up at 8 AM."

▶ _____

5. Say "This food is very delicious!" (casual)

▶ _____

[See Answers G →](#)

H. Self-Check: Am I Ready?

Before moving to Unit 09, make sure you can:

- [] Express basic ailments (headache, stomachache, fever)
 - [] Ask for help using "Tolong"
 - [] Find a pharmacy (Apotek) or hospital (Rumah Sakit)
 - [] Understand basic signs (Dilarang, Hati-hati, Bahaya)
 - [] Know what to do for "Bali Belly"
 - [] Use the passive "Di-" prefix
-

Answer Key - Unit 08

A1. Matching: 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-e

A2. Body parts:

1. Kepala, 2. Perut, 3. Gigi, 4. Kaki

[← Back to Exercise A](#)

B1. Express pain:

1. kepala, 2. Perut, 3. gigi, 4. Kaki

B2. Tolong:

1. Tolong, 2. Tolong, 3. Tolong, 4. Tolong

B3. Signs:

1. No Entry, 2. No Smoking, 3. Be Careful, 4. Danger

[← Back to Exercise B](#)

C1. To Indonesian:

1. Saya sakit perut.
2. Tolong saya! / Tolong!
3. Di mana apotek?

C2. To English:

1. I'm currently having a stomachache.
2. Get well soon.
3. Take it 3 times a day, okay.

[← Back to Exercise C](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension:

1. She had a stomachache and felt nauseous
2. Since the morning (dari pagi)
3. She ate too much sambal yesterday
4. Three times a day (3x sehari)
5. "Semoga cepat sembuh" (Get well soon)

[← Back to Exercise D](#)

E. Scenarios (Sample answers):

1. "Saya demam." / "Saya lagi demam."
2. "Di mana Rumah Sakit terdekat?"
3. "Tolong! Tolong!"
4. Do not enter (the area is restricted)
5. Young coconut water (Kelapa Muda), Oralit (electrolytes)

[← Back to Exercise E](#)

F1. Word Search: All words found in grid

F2. Sentence Scramble:

1. Saya sakit kepala.
2. Tolong saya!
3. Rumah Sakit di mana? / Di mana Rumah Sakit?
4. Semoga cepat sembuh.

F3. Vocabulary Puzzle: 1. KEPALA, 2. TOLONG, 3. OBAT, 4. DEMAM

[← Back to Exercise F](#)

G. Cumulative Review:

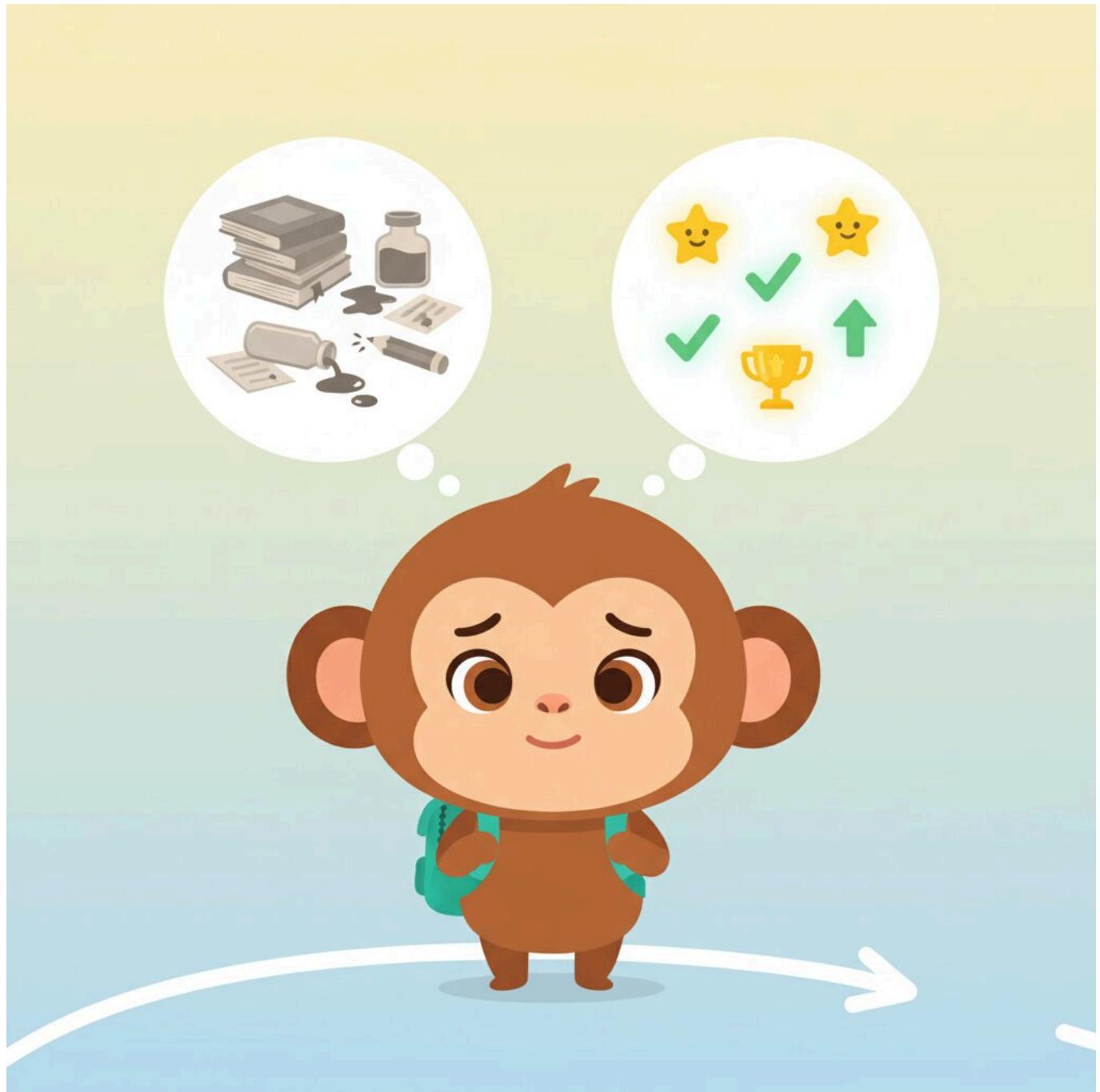
1. Siang!
2. Ini berapa?
3. Lurus terus, Pak.
4. Saya bangun jam delapan pagi.
5. Makanan ini enak banget!

[← Back to Exercise G](#)

9

UNIT

PAST FUTURE



1. Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- Talk about the past (Simple).
- Talk about the future (Plans).
- Understand "Aspect" markers (Sudah, Belum, Sedang, Akan).
- Use "Pernah" for life experiences.

2. Vocabulary

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	NOTES
Sudah	Already / Done	Past marker.
Belum	Not yet	Negation of <i>Sudah</i> .
Akan	Will	Future marker (Formal).
Mau	Want / Will	Future marker (Casual).
Sedang / Lagi	Currently / -ing	"Lagi" is more commonly used.
Pernah	Ever	Have you ever...?
Tadi	Just now / Earlier	<i>Tadi pagi</i> = Earlier this morning.
Nanti	Later	
Baru saja	Just (very recently)	

3. Grammar Focus

A. The Timeline Markers

Indonesian verbs DO NOT change form (No "go" → "went"). You just add a marker word **before** the verb.

- **Past:** Saya **sudah** makan. (I have eaten / I ate).
- **Present:** Saya **sedang** makan. (I am eating).
- **Future:** Saya **akan** makan. (I will eat).

B. "Sudah" vs "Pernah"

- **Sudah:** Completed action recently.
▶ *Sudah mandi?* (Have you showered?)
- **Pernah:** Experience at any time in life.
▶ *Pernah ke Bali?* (Have you ever been to Bali?)
▶ *Belum pernah.* (Never).

C. Casual Future: "Mau"

In conversation, **Mau** (want) is often used for "Will/Gonna".

- *Saya mau ke mall.* (I'm going to the mall).

4. Dialogue: discussing Travel History

Context: Budi asks Sarah about her travels in Indonesia.

Budi: Sarah, kamu sudah berapa lama di Indonesia? (*Sarah, how long have you been in Indonesia?*)

Sarah: Sudah dua minggu. (*Two weeks already.*)

Budi: Kamu pernah ke Jogja? (*Have you ever been to Jogja?*)

Sarah: Belum pernah. Tapi saya mau ke sana minggu depan. (*Not yet. But I want to go there next week.*)

Budi: Wah, asik. Jogja bagus banget. (*Nice! Jogja is really great.*)

Sarah: Kamu sudah pernah ke Borobudur? (*Have you been to Borobudur?*)

Budi: Sudah sering. Rumah nenek saya di sana. (*Yes, often. My grandmother's house is there.*)

Sarah: Nanti saya minta tips ya! (*I'll ask you for tips later!*)

 Listen Online

Scan to hear native pronunciation:



<https://indonesianbasics.com/audio#unit-09>

Audio Notes

1. Note how "Belum" stands alone as "No" (for "have you ever/already").
2. "Asik" (or Asyik) means Cool/Fun.

5. Cultural Note: "Belum" is polite

If you are single and someone asks "Sudah nikah?" (Married?), always answer "**Belum**" (Not yet), even if you never plan to marry.

Saying "Tidak" (No) to marriage sounds too final and can be confusing culturally. "Belum" implies hope and is softer.

6. Exercises

A. Vocabulary Drill

A1. Match the Indonesian to English:

	INDONESIAN		ENGLISH
1.	Sudah	—	a. Will
2.	Belum	—	b. Already
3.	Akan	—	c. Ever

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH
4. Pernah _____	d. Later
5. Nanti _____	e. Not yet

A2. Fill in the blank with the correct time marker:

(*Tadi, Nanti, Baru saja, Sekarang, Besok*)

1. I just now finished eating: _____ selesai makan.
2. Earlier this morning: _____ pagi
3. Later tonight: _____ malam
4. Tomorrow: _____
5. Right now: _____

[See Answers A →](#)

B. Grammar Practice

B1. Choose the correct marker (**Sudah / Sedang / Akan**):

1. Don't disturb him, he is ____ sleeping. (currently)
2. I ____ visited Bali last year. (completed)
3. We ____ go to Jakarta tomorrow. (future)
4. Have you ____ eaten? (completed?)
5. I ____ watching TV now. (currently)

B2. Use "Sudah" or "Pernah" correctly:

1. (Have you showered today?) → ____ mandi?
2. (Have you ever been to Bali?) → ____ ke Bali?
3. (Have you eaten?) → ____ makan?
4. (I have never tried durian) → Saya belum ____ coba durian.

B3. Error Correction - Find and fix the mistake:

1. "Saya tidak pernah ke Bali." (I have never been to Bali)

► Correct: _____

2. "Sudah makan? Tidak." (Have you eaten? No.)

► Correct: _____

[See Answers B →](#)

C. Translation Challenge

C1. Translate to Indonesian:

1. Have you ever eaten durian?

► _____

2. I will go to Bali next week.

► _____

3. Not yet. (Polite response)

► _____

C2. Translate to English:

1. "Kamu sudah berapa lama di Indonesia?"

► _____

2. "Belum pernah, tapi saya mau ke sana minggu depan."

► _____

3. "Sudah sering ke Borobudur."

► _____

[See Answers C →](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension

Re-read the dialogue where Budi asks Sarah about her travels, then answer:

1. How long has Sarah been in Indonesia?

► _____

2. Has Sarah ever been to Jogja?

▶ _____

3. When does she plan to go?

▶ _____

4. Has Budi been to Borobudur?

▶ _____

5. What does "Asik" mean?

▶ _____

[See Answers D →](#)

E. Real-World Scenarios

What would you say in these situations?

1. Someone asks "Sudah nikah?" but you're not married. Use the polite response.

▶ _____

2. Ask your Indonesian friend if they've ever tried pizza.

▶ _____

3. Tell someone you already ate this morning.

▶ _____

4. Say that you're currently working (right now).

▶ _____

5. Tell someone you will visit Lombok tomorrow.

▶ _____

[See Answers E →](#)

F. Fun & Games

F1. Word Search

Find these 10 words hidden in the grid:

SUDAH, BELUM, AKAN, PERNAH, SEDANG, TADI, NANTI, BESOK, KEMARIN, SEKARANG

S U D A H P E R N A H
B E L U M A K A N X Y
S E D A N G T A D I Z
N A N T I B E S O K W
K E M A R I N Q R S T
S E K A R A N G U V W

F2. Sentence Scramble - Rearrange the words:

1. [sudah / Kamu / berapa lama / Indonesia / di / ?]

► _____

2. [Bali / pernah / ke / Kamu / ?]

► _____

3. [makan / saya / Sudah]

► _____

4. [mau / depan / ke sana / Saya / minggu]

► _____

F3. Timeline - Arrange from Past to Future:

(*Nanti, Kemarin, Sekarang, Besok, Tadi*)

1. _____ (furthest past)

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____ (furthest future)

See Answers F →

G. Cumulative Review (Units 01-08)

Test your memory from previous units!

1. What title do you use for an older woman?

▶ _____

2. How do you say "I don't have money"?

▶ _____

3. Order fried noodles using "Saya mau..."

▶ _____

4. Ask the driver to stop on the left.

▶ _____

5. Say "My head hurts."

▶ _____

[See Answers G →](#)

H. Self-Check: Am I Ready?

Before moving to Unit 10, make sure you can:

- [] Use "Sudah" for completed actions
 - [] Use "Belum" as a polite "not yet"
 - [] Use "Pernah" for life experiences
 - [] Use "Sedang/Lagi" for ongoing actions
 - [] Use "Akan/Mau" for future plans
 - [] Arrange time markers correctly
-

Answer Key - Unit 09

A1. Matching: 1-b, 2-e, 3-a, 4-c, 5-d

A2. Time markers:

1. Baru saja, 2. Tadi, 3. Nanti, 4. Besok, 5. Sekarang

[← Back to Exercise A](#)

B1. Markers:

1. Sedang/Lagi, 2. Sudah, 3. Akan/Mau, 4. Sudah, 5. Sedang/Lagi

B2. Sudah/Pernah:

1. Sudah (recent/today), 2. Pernah (ever in life), 3. Sudah (recent), 4. pernah

B3. Error Correction:

1. "Saya belum pernah ke Bali." (Use "belum" not "tidak" with "pernah")
2. "Sudah makan? Belum." (Answer with "Belum", not "Tidak")

[← Back to Exercise B](#)

C1. To Indonesian:

1. Pernah makan durian?
2. Saya akan/mau ke Bali minggu depan.
3. Belum.

C2. To English:

1. How long have you been in Indonesia?
2. Not yet / Never, but I want to go there next week.

3. (I've) been to Borobudur often.

[← Back to Exercise C](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension:

1. Two weeks (dua minggu)
2. No, not yet (belum pernah)
3. Next week (minggu depan)
4. Yes, often (sudah sering)
5. Cool / Fun / Awesome

[← Back to Exercise D](#)

E. Scenarios (Sample answers):

1. "Belum."
2. "Pernah coba pizza?"
3. "Saya sudah makan tadi pagi."
4. "Saya sedang kerja." / "Saya lagi kerja."
5. "Saya akan ke Lombok besok." / "Besok saya mau ke Lombok."

[← Back to Exercise E](#)

F1. Word Search: All words found in grid

F2. Sentence Scramble:

1. Kamu sudah berapa lama di Indonesia?
2. Kamu pernah ke Bali?
3. Saya sudah makan.

4. Saya mau ke sana minggu depan.

F3. Timeline:

1. Kemarin, 2. Tadi, 3. Sekarang, 4. Nanti, 5. Besok

[← Back to Exercise F](#)

G. Cumulative Review:

1. Bu
2. Saya tidak punya uang. / Saya nggak punya uang.
3. Saya mau Mie Goreng.
4. Stop di kiri, Pak.
5. Kepala saya sakit. / Saya sakit kepala.

[← Back to Exercise G](#)

10

UNIT

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE



1. Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- Be super polite in Indonesian.
- Apologize correctly (*Maaf* vs *Permisi*).
- Use "Silakan" (Please go ahead).
- Understand basic social taboos.

2. Vocabulary

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH	NOTES
Maaf	Sorry	For mistakes.
Permisi	Excuse me	For passing by / getting attention.
Silakan	Please (go ahead)	Offering something.
Tolong	Please (help)	Asking for something.
Boleh	May I? / Allowed	E.g., "Boleh saya makan?" → "Ya, boleh."
Terima kasih	Thank you	
Sama-sama	You're welcome	
Kembali	You're welcome	Short for "Terima kasih kembali".
Tidak apa-apa	It's okay / No problem	Common response to "Maaf".
Hati-hati	Be careful / Safe trip	
Santai	Relax / Chill	

3. Grammar Focus

A. The Three "Pleases"

English has "Please". Indonesian has three, depending on context:

1. **Tolong**: When **asking** for help/items.

► *Tolong ambilkan air.* (Please get water).

2. **Silakan:** When **offering** something.

- ▶ *Silakan duduk.* (Please sit down).
- ▶ *Silakan masuk.* (Please come in).

3. **Mohon:** Very formal request (Official announcements).

- ▶ *Mohon antri.* (Please queue).

B. "Maaf" vs "Permisi"

- **Maaf:** Use when you made a mistake, bumped into someone, or are late.
- **Permisi:** Use when passing in front of someone, entering a room, or asking a stranger a question.
 - ▶ *Permisi, Pak. Toilet di mana?*

4. Dialogue: Visiting a Balinese Home

Context: Sarah is invited to Ibu Wayan's house.

Sarah: (Knocking) Permisi... Selamat sore. (*Excuse me... Good afternoon.*)

Ibu Wayan: Eh, Mba Sarah. Silakan masuk. (*Oh, Miss Sarah. Please come in.*)

Sarah: Terima kasih, Bu. Maaf saya terlambat sedikit. Macet. (*Thank you, Ma'am. Sorry I'm a bit late. Traffic.*)

Ibu Wayan: Tidak apa-apa, santai saja. Silakan duduk. (*No problem, just relax. Please sit down.*)

Sarah: Wah, rumahnya bagus sekali. (*Wow, your house is so nice.*)

Ibu Wayan: Biasa saja. Silakan diminum tehnya. (*Just ordinary. Please drink the tea.*)

Sarah: Terima kasih, Bu. (*Thank you, Ma'am.*)

Listen Online

Scan to hear native pronunciation:



Audio Notes

1. Note the repeated use of "Silakan" by the host.
2. "Biasa saja" is a humble response to a compliment. Indonesians rarely agree with compliments directly (that would be arrogant).

5. Cultural Note: Taboos & Body Language

1. **Touching Heads:** The head is sacred. Never pat an adult or child on the head.
2. **Pointing:** Don't point with your index finger. It's rude. Use your **thumb** (right hand) or an open hand.
3. **Feet:** Feet are dirty. Do not put feet on tables. Remove shoes before entering a home.
4. **Hands on Hips:** Standing with hands on hips (Akimbo) signifies anger or defiance (like a Wayang character ready to fight). Avoid it when talking to police or elders!

6. Exercises

A. Vocabulary Drill

A1. Match the Indonesian to English:

	INDONESIAN		ENGLISH
1.	Maaf	—	a. You're welcome
2.	Permisi	—	b. Be careful
3.	Silakan	—	c. Sorry (apology)
4.	Sama-sama	—	d. Please go ahead
5.	Hati-hati	—	e. Excuse me

A2. Fill in the blank with the correct polite word:

(*Maaf, Permisi, Tolong, Silakan, Terima kasih*)

1. Passing by someone: _____, Pak.
2. You made a mistake: _____!
3. Asking for help: _____ bantu saya.
4. Offering a seat: _____ duduk.
5. After receiving something: _____.

[See Answers A →](#)

B. Grammar Practice

B1. Choose the correct "Please" (*Tolong / Silakan / Mohon*):

1. (Offering tea to guest) → _____ diminum.
2. (Asking someone to help) → _____ bantu saya.
3. (Please sit down - offering) → _____ duduk.
4. (Please close the door - asking) → _____ tutup pintu.
5. (Formal: Please wait - official sign) → _____ tunggu.

B2. Choose "Maaf" or "Permisi":

1. You accidentally step on someone's foot: _____!
2. You want to pass through a crowd: _____, permisi.
3. You are late to a meeting: _____, saya terlambat.
4. You want to get a stranger's attention: _____, Pak.
5. You spilled your drink on someone: _____ banget!

B3. How would you respond politely?

1. Someone says "Terima kasih." You reply: _____
2. Someone says "Maaf." You reply: _____
3. Someone compliments your house. You reply humbly: _____

[See Answers B →](#)

C. Translation Challenge

C1. Translate to Indonesian:

1. Excuse me, where is the toilet?

▶ _____

2. Sorry I'm late.

▶ _____

3. Please come in.

▶ _____

C2. Translate to English:

1. "Silakan diminum tehnya."

▶ _____

2. "Tidak apa-apa, santai saja."

▶ _____

3. "Biasa saja."

▶ _____

[See Answers C →](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension

Re-read the dialogue where Sarah visits Ibu Wayan's house, then answer:

1. What did Sarah say when she knocked on the door?

▶ _____

2. Why did Sarah apologize?

▶ _____

3. What did Ibu Wayan offer Sarah?

▶ _____

4. What does "Biasa saja" mean and why did Ibu Wayan say it?

▶ _____

5. How many times did Ibu Wayan use "Silakan"?

▶ _____

[See Answers D →](#)

E. Real-World Scenarios

What would you say in these situations?

1. You need to pass through a group of people at a market.

▶ _____

2. You accidentally bump into someone.

▶ _____

3. You're hosting a guest and want to offer them a drink.

▶ _____

4. Someone thanks you for your help.

▶ _____

5. You're pointing at something. Should you use your index finger? Why or why not?

▶ _____

[See Answers E →](#)

F. Fun & Games

F1. Word Search

Find these 10 words hidden in the grid:

MAAF, PERMISI, SILAKAN, TOLONG, BOLEH, TERIMA, KASIH, SANTAI, KEMBALI, HATI

M A A F P E R M I S I
S I L A K A N T O L O N G
B O L E H K E M B A L I
T E R I M A K A S I H
S A N T A I H A T I X

F2. Sentence Scramble - Rearrange the words:

1. [diminum / Silakan / tehnya]

► _____

2. [Pak / Permisi / toilet / di mana / ?]

► _____

3. [terlambat / Maaf / sedikit / saya]

► _____

4. [duduk / Silakan]

► _____

F3. Social Etiquette Quiz - True or False:

1. You should point with your index finger in Indonesia. (T / F)
2. You can pat children on the head as a friendly gesture. (T / F)
3. Standing with hands on hips shows confidence. (T / F)
4. You should remove shoes before entering a home. (T / F)
5. Answering "Belum" to "Sudah nikah?" is more polite than "Tidak." (T / F)

[See Answers F →](#)

G. Final Cumulative Review (Units 01-09)

Comprehensive test of all your Indonesian knowledge!

1. What title do you use for a young male?

► _____

2. How do you say "200,000" in Indonesian?

► _____

3. Order fried rice with chicken, not spicy.

► _____

4. Tell a driver to turn right ahead.

► _____

5. Ask "What time does the shop open?"

► _____

6. Say "I have two older siblings."

► _____

7. Describe the weather: "It's very cold today!"

► _____

8. Say "I have a stomach ache."

► _____

9. Ask someone: "Have you ever been to Bali?"

► _____

10. Respond politely when offered something: "_____"

► _____

[See Answers G →](#)

H. Self-Check: Course Complete!

You've completed the Survival Indonesian Course! Make sure you can:

- [] Use proper titles (Mas, Mba, Pak, Bu)
- [] Handle numbers and bargaining
- [] Order food and drinks
- [] Give and understand directions
- [] Tell time and days
- [] Talk about family and possessions
- [] Use common adjectives
- [] Express health concerns

- [] Use past/present/future markers
 - [] Be polite in social situations
-

Answer Key - Unit 10

A1. Matching: 1-c, 2-e, 3-d, 4-a, 5-b

A2. Polite words:

1. Permisi, 2. Maaf, 3. Tolong, 4. Silakan, 5. Terima kasih

[← Back to Exercise A](#)

B1. Please (correct form):

1. Silakan (offering), 2. Tolong (asking), 3. Silakan (offering), 4. Tolong (asking), 5. Mohon (formal)

B2. Maaf/Permisi:

1. Maaf, 2. Permisi, 3. Maaf, 4. Permisi, 5. Maaf

B3. Responses:

1. Sama-sama / Kembali
2. Tidak apa-apa
3. Biasa saja (Just ordinary - humble response)

[← Back to Exercise B](#)

C1. To Indonesian:

1. Permisi, di mana toilet?
2. Maaf saya terlambat.
3. Silakan masuk.

C2. To English:

1. Please drink the tea.
2. It's okay, just relax.
3. Just ordinary / Nothing special (humble response)

[← Back to Exercise C](#)

D. Dialogue Comprehension:

1. "Permisi... Selamat sore."
2. She was a little late because of traffic (macet)
3. Tea (teh)
4. "Just ordinary" - a humble response to a compliment (Indonesian culture)
5. Three times (masuk, duduk, diminum)

[← Back to Exercise D](#)

E. Scenarios (Sample answers):

1. "Permisi, permisi..."
2. "Maaf!"
3. "Silakan diminum."
4. "Sama-sama."
5. No - use your thumb or open hand. Pointing with index finger is rude.

[← Back to Exercise E](#)

F1. Word Search: All words found in grid

F2. Sentence Scramble:

1. Silakan diminum tehnya.

2. Permisi, Pak. Toilet di mana?

3. Maaf saya terlambat sedikit.

4. Silakan duduk.

F3. True/False:

1. F (use thumb), 2. F (head is sacred), 3. F (shows anger), 4. T, 5. T

[← Back to Exercise F](#)

G. Final Review:

1. Mas

2. Dua ratus ribu

3. Saya mau Nasi Goreng Ayam. Jangan pedas, ya.

4. Belok kanan di depan, Pak.

5. Jam berapa toko buka?

6. Saya punya dua kakak.

7. Hari ini dingin banget!

8. Saya sakit perut.

9. Pernah ke Bali?

10. Terima kasih.

[← Back to Exercise G](#)

CONGRATULATIONS!

You have finished the **Survival Indonesian** Course (A1-A2).

Selamat! Kamu hebat banget!

You now have the foundation to:

- Navigate daily life in Indonesia

- Order food, shop, and travel
- Make friends and have basic conversations
- Understand Indonesian culture

Keep practicing with real Indonesians, and remember:

"Bisa karena biasa."

(You can because you're used to it.)

Practice makes perfect!

Sampai jumpa lagi! (See you again!)

About the Authors



Maciej Cupial

CONTENT ARCHITECT

A digital nomad based in Ubud, Bali. Having learned four languages (Polish, English, Spanish, German), Maciej understands that traditional textbooks move too slowly for modern travelers.

He designed this course using the same frameworks that helped him master European languages—focusing on high-frequency phrases and practical patterns that deliver results fast.

This ebook started as his personal study tool: structured, logical, and built for real conversations.



Fawwaz Faishal

LANGUAGE EXPERT

A native Indonesian speaker with years of experience teaching Bahasa Indonesia to foreigners. Fawwaz ensures every phrase in this book sounds natural and is actually used by locals.

His deep understanding of both formal Indonesian and everyday colloquial speech helps learners avoid the stiff, textbook language that marks tourists as outsiders.

From proper titles (Mas, Mba, Pak, Bu) to authentic pronunciation, Fawwaz bridges the gap between classroom Indonesian and street-level fluency.

Learn more at indonesianbasics.com

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