# Selamat Datang! An Introductory Course to Bahasa Indonesia

Welcome to your first step in learning the beautiful and accessible language of Indonesia! This course is designed for absolute beginners, so don't worry if you don't know a single word. We'll start from the very beginning and build a solid foundation that will have you speaking with confidence. Our approach is friendly, practical, and focused on communication. Let's begin our journey!

## Chapter 1: The Absolute Basics - Sounds & Greetings

### Content

#### Introduction to Bahasa Indonesia

Welcome, or *Selamat datang*! You're about to learn Bahasa Indonesia, the official language of Indonesia, a country of over 270 million people. It's one of the most widely spoken languages in the world! The best part? It's often considered one of the easiest languages for English speakers to learn. There are no tones (like in Mandarin or Thai), no verb conjugations (like in Spanish or French), and it uses the Latin alphabet, just like English. You're already off to a great start!

#### The Indonesian Alphabet and Pronunciation Guide

The Indonesian alphabet is phonetic, which means words are pronounced exactly as they are spelled. Once you learn the sound of each letter, you can pronounce almost any word you see.

* **A** is for **a**nak (child) - pronounced like the 'a' in "f**a**ther".
* **B** is for **b**uku (book) - pronounced like the 'b' in "**b**ook".
* **C** is for **c**antik (beautiful) - **always** pronounced like the 'ch' in "**ch**air".
* **D** is for **d**ua (two) - pronounced like the 'd' in "**d**og".
* **E** is for **e**nak (delicious) - has two sounds. Like the 'e' in "b**e**d" OR like the 'a' in "**a**go". Context is key, but don't stress this at first.
* **F** is for **f**oto (photo) - pronounced like the 'f' in "**f**ish".
* **G** is for **g**ajah (elephant) - pronounced like the 'g' in "**g**oat".
* **H** is for **h**ari (day) - pronounced like the 'h' in "**h**at".
* **I** is for **i**kan (fish) - pronounced like the 'ee' in "s**ee**".
* **J** is for **j**alan (street) - pronounced like the 'j' in "**j**ump".
* **K** is for **k**opi (coffee) - pronounced like the 'k' in "**k**ite".
* **L** is for **l**ima (five) - pronounced like the 'l' in "**l**amp".
* **M** is for **m**akan (to eat) - pronounced like the 'm' in "**m**other".
* **N** is for **n**ama (name) - pronounced like the 'n' in "**n**ame".
* **O** is for **o**rang (person) - pronounced like the 'o' in "**o**pen".
* **P** is for **p**agi (morning) - pronounced like the 'p' in "**p**en".
* **Q** is for Al-**Q**ur'an - pronounced 'k', rare and used for foreign words.
* **R** is for **r**umah (house) - pronounced as a rolled or tapped 'r', like in Spanish.
* **S** is for **s**atu (one) - pronounced like the 's' in "**s**un".
* **T** is for **t**iga (three) - pronounced like the 't' in "**t**ea".
* **U** is for **u**ang (money) - pronounced like the 'oo' in "m**oo**n".
* **V** is for **v**ideo (video) - pronounced 'f', used for foreign words.
* **W** is for **w**anita (woman) - pronounced like the 'w' in "**w**ater".
* **X** is for **x**enon - rare, used for foreign words.
* **Y** is for **y**a (yes) - pronounced like the 'y' in "**y**es".
* **Z** is for **z**ebra - pronounced like the 'z' in "**z**oo".

#### Essential Greetings

Greetings in Indonesia often depend on the time of day.

* **Selamat pagi** (suh-lah-mat pah-gee) - Good morning (from sunrise until ~11 am)
* **Selamat siang** (suh-lah-mat see-ahng) - Good day (from ~11 am until ~3 pm)
* **Selamat sore** (suh-lah-mat sor-ay) - Good afternoon/evening (from ~3 pm until sunset)
* **Selamat malam** (suh-lah-mat mah-lahm) - Good night (after sunset)
* **Apa kabar?** (ah-pah kah-bar) - How are you?
  + Response: **Kabar baik.** (kah-bar bah-eek) - I'm well. (Literally: "good news")

#### Basic Introductions

* To ask someone's name: **Siapa nama Anda?** (see-ah-pah nah-mah an-dah?) - What is your name? (Formal)
* To respond: Nama sayaYourName  
  . (nah-mah sah-yah ...) - My name isYourName  
  .

#### Politeness and Basic Manners

Politeness is key! These words will get you far.

* **Terima kasih** (te-ree-mah kah-seeh) - Thank you.
* **Sama-sama** (sah-mah sah-mah) - You're welcome.
* **Maaf** (mah-ahf) - Sorry.
* **Permisi** (per-mee-see) - Excuse me (to get past someone or get attention).

#### Travel & Surf Greetings

Here are some extra phrases that will be very useful when you're on the move or at the beach.

* **Om Swastiastu** (Ohm Swah-stee-ah-stoo) - The traditional Balinese Hindu greeting. Use it in Bali instead of "Selamat Pagi/Siang" and you will be met with warm smiles. The response is the same.
* **Dari mana?** (dah-ree mah-nah?) - Where are you from?
  + Response: **Saya dari [Your Country].** - I am from [Your Country].
* **Mau ke mana?** (ma-oo kuh mah-nah?) - Where are you going? A very common and friendly question.
  + Response: **Saya mau ke pantai.** - I want to go to the beach.
* **Ombaknya bagus?** (ohm-bak-nyah bah-goos?) - Are the waves good? The perfect question to ask a fellow surfer.
  + Response: **Ya, bagus!** (Yes, good!) or **Tidak terlalu.** (Not really.)

### Vocabulary List: Chapter 1

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| Indonesian Word | English Translation | Pronunciation Guide |

| Selamat pagi | Good morning | suh-lah-mat pah-gee |

| Selamat siang | Good day | suh-lah-mat see-ahng |

| Selamat sore | Good afternoon | suh-lah-mat sor-ay |

| Selamat malam | Good night | suh-lah-mat mah-lahm |

| Apa kabar? | How are you? | ah-pah kah-bar |

| Kabar baik | I'm well / Good news | kah-bar bah-eek |

| Siapa | Who | see-ah-pah |

| Nama | Name | nah-mah |

| Saya | I / My | sah-yah |

| Anda | You (formal) | an-dah |

| Terima kasih | Thank you | te-ree-mah kah-seeh |

| Sama-sama | You're welcome | sah-mah sah-mah |

| Maaf | Sorry | mah-ahf |

| Permisi | Excuse me | per-mee-see |

| Ombak | Wave | ohm-bak |

| Pantai | Beach | pan-thai |

| Bagus | Good / Nice | bah-goos |

### Cultural Note

In Indonesia, a smile goes a long way. People are generally very friendly and polite. When greeting someone, especially someone older, a slight nod of the head is a sign of respect. Don't be surprised if people you've just met ask you personal questions like "Are you married?" or "Where are you going?"—it's a common way to be friendly and make conversation, not to be nosy! In surf areas like Bali, using the local greeting "Om Swastiastu" shows great respect for the local culture.

### Summary

In this chapter, we learned that Bahasa Indonesia is a phonetic language that uses the Latin alphabet. We covered the pronunciation of each letter, how to greet people at any time of day, how to introduce ourselves, and the essential words for being polite. You now have the fundamental building blocks to start a simple, polite conversation.

### Quiz: Chapter 1

1. How is the letter 'C' in Indonesian always pronounced? a) Like 's' in "sun" b) Like 'k' in "cat" c) Like 'ch' in "chair" d) Like 'j' in "jam"
2. What is the correct greeting for 9:00 AM? a) Selamat siang b) Selamat pagi c) Selamat malam d) Selamat sore
3. What is the most common way to respond to "Apa kabar?" a) Nama saya... b) Sama-sama c) Kabar baik d) Terima kasih
4. How do you say "Thank you" in Indonesian? a) Maaf b) Permisi c) Sama-sama d) Terima kasih
5. If someone says "Terima kasih" to you, what is the appropriate response? a) Sama-sama b) Selamat pagi c) Maaf d) Apa kabar?
6. How is the vowel 'I' in Indonesian pronounced? a) Like 'i' in "ice" b) Like 'ee' in "see" c) Like 'i' in "is" d) Like 'a' in "ago"
7. What does "Siapa nama Anda?" mean? a) How are you? b) Where are you going? c) What is your name? d) What time is it?
8. The word "permisi" is used to... a) Say you're sorry. b) Greet someone at night. c) Ask for the price. d) Say "excuse me".
9. Which greeting would you use at 8:00 PM? a) Selamat pagi b) Selamat siang c) Selamat sore d) Selamat malam
10. The vowel 'U' is pronounced like... a) 'u' in "put" b) 'oo' in "moon" c) 'u' in "cup" d) 'you'

## Chapter 2: Getting to Know You - Pronouns & Simple Questions

### Content

#### Subject Pronouns

Pronouns in Indonesian are simple because they don't change based on their position in a sentence. Here are the most important ones:

* **Saya** - I, me, my (can be used in formal and informal situations)
* **Anda** - You (formal, polite - use with strangers, elders, or in business)
* **Kamu** - You (informal - use with friends, family, people your age or younger)
* **Dia** - He, she, him, her (there is no gender in Indonesian pronouns!)
* **Kita** - We, us (inclusive - includes the person you're talking to)
* **Kami** - We, us (exclusive - does *not* include the person you're talking to)
* **Mereka** - They, them

The distinction between *kita* and *kami* is important. If you and a friend are talking to a third person and say, "**Kita** pergi ke toko" (We are going to the store), it means all three of you are going. If you say, "**Kami** pergi ke toko," it means only you and your friend are going, not the person you're speaking to.

#### Forming Simple "Yes/No" Questions

The easiest way to form a yes/no question is to take a statement and say it with a rising intonation at the end.

* Statement: **Anda sehat.** (You are healthy.)
* Question: **Anda sehat?** (Are you healthy?)

Another common way is to add the particle **-kah** to the word you are questioning, which is often the first word. This is slightly more formal.

* **Apakah Anda sehat?** (Are you healthy?) "Apa" is a question word, and adding -kah makes it clear it's a yes/no question.

#### Asking "What?" and "Where?" Questions

* **Apa?** - What?
  + **Apa ini?** - What is this?
  + **Ini apa?** - What is this? (more common in speech)
  + Response: **Ini buku.** - This is a book.
* **Di mana?** - Where?
  + **Di mana toilet?** - Where is the toilet?
  + Response: **Toilet di sana.** - The toilet is over there.

#### Asking for Directions & Surf Info

* **Di mana pantai [Beach Name]?** - Where is [Beach Name] beach?
* **Belok kiri / Belok kanan / Lurus saja** - Turn left / Turn right / Go straight.
* **Aman untuk berselancar?** (ah-mahn oon-took bur-suh-lan-char?) - Is it safe to surf?
* **Di mana saya bisa sewa papan selancar?** (dee mah-nah sah-yah bee-sah seh-wah pah-pahn suh-lan-char?) - Where can I rent a surfboard?
* **Berapa harga untuk satu jam?** (buh-rah-pah har-gah oon-took sah-too jahm?) - How much for one hour?

#### Common Nouns for Everyday Objects

* Rumah (roo-mah) - House
* Mobil (mo-beel) - Car
* Buku (boo-koo) - Book
* Air (ah-eer) - Water
* Makanan (mah-kah-nan) - Food
* Kopi (ko-pee) - Coffee
* Teh (teh) - Tea
* Toilet (toy-let) - Toilet
* Toko (to-ko) - Store / Shop
* Papan selancar (pah-pahn suh-lan-char) - Surfboard
* Sepeda motor (suh-peh-dah mo-tor) - Motorcycle / Scooter
* Warung (wah-roong) - Small, local eatery
* Pantai (pan-thai) - Beach
* Ombak (ohm-bak) - Wave

### Vocabulary List: Chapter 2

| Indonesian Word | English Translation | Pronunciation Guide |

| Kamu | You (informal) | kah-moo |

| Dia | He / She | dee-ah |

| Kita | We (inclusive) | kee-tah |

| Kami | We (exclusive) | kah-mee |

| Mereka | They | meh-reh-kah |

| Apa | What | ah-pah |

| Di mana | Where | dee mah-nah |

| Ini | This | ee-nee |

| Itu | That | ee-too |

| Di sini | Here | dee see-nee |

| Di sana | There | dee sah-nah |

| Rumah | House | roo-mah |

| Makanan | Food | mah-kah-nan |

| Air | Water | ah-eer |

| Toko | Shop / Store | to-ko |

| Sewa | To rent | seh-wah |

| Papan selancar | Surfboard | pah-pahn suh-lan-char |

| Aman | Safe | ah-mahn |

### Cultural Note

Have you ever heard of **jam karet**, or "rubber time"? It's a well-known concept in Indonesia that reflects a more relaxed and flexible approach to time and punctuality. While it's not an excuse to be late for important business meetings, it's common for social gatherings to start a bit later than scheduled. It’s part of the laid-back culture. So if you're meeting a friend and they're 15-30 minutes late, don't worry—it's likely just a case of jam karet! For surfing, however, be mindful of the tides (*pasang surut*)—nature doesn't operate on rubber time!

### Summary

In this chapter, we learned the personal pronouns, noting the important difference between the formal (*Anda*) and informal (*kamu*) 'you', and the inclusive (*kita*) and exclusive (*kami*) 'we'. We also learned how to ask simple yes/no questions, as well as "what" (*apa*) and "where" (*di mana*). You can now ask about the world around you!

### Quiz: Chapter 2

1. Which pronoun would you use to speak to a new boss or an older person? a) Kamu b) Dia c) Anda d) Saya
2. What is the meaning of "Dia"? a) They b) We c) I d) He / She
3. You and your friend are talking to a waiter about your order. Which "we" should you use? a) Kita b) Kami c) Mereka d) Anda
4. How do you ask "What is this?" a) Di mana ini? b) Siapa ini? c) Apa ini? d) Anda ini?
5. The correct question word for "Where" is... a) Apa b) Di mana c) Siapa d) -kah
6. "Toilet di sana" means... a) Where is the toilet? b) The toilet is here. c) The toilet is over there. d) This is a toilet.
7. Which of these is the informal word for "you"? a) Saya b) Kamu c) Anda d) Dia
8. What is the Indonesian word for "house"? a) Makanan b) Toko c) Mobil d) Rumah
9. If you want to say "This is coffee", you would say... a) Itu kopi b) Ini kopi c) Apa kopi? d) Di mana kopi?
10. The concept of "jam karet" refers to... a) A type of food b) A flexible approach to time c) A formal greeting d) A type of clothing

## Chapter 3: Let's Talk Numbers, Days, & Time

### Content

#### Numbers 1-100

Numbers in Indonesian follow a very logical pattern. Learn 1-10, and the rest becomes much easier.

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

For 11-19, you add the word **belas** after the number (1-9). *Satu* becomes *se-*.

* 11 - **sebelas** (*se* + *belas*)
* 12 - **dua belas**
* 13 - **tiga belas**
* ...and so on up to 19 (*sembilan belas*).

For the tens (20, 30, etc.), you add the word **puluh**.

* 20 - **dua puluh**
* 21 - **dua puluh satu**
* 30 - **tiga puluh**
* ...and so on.
* 100 - **seratus** (*se* + *ratus*)

#### Asking "How much/many?"

The question word **Berapa?** is incredibly useful, especially when shopping.

* **Berapa?** - How much / How many?
* **Berapa harganya?** - How much is the price? (Very common)

#### Days of the Week

* Monday - **Senin** (suh-nin)
* Tuesday - **Selasa** (suh-lah-sah)
* Wednesday - **Rabu** (rah-boo)
* Thursday - **Kamis** (kah-mees)
* Friday - **Jumat** (joom-at)
* Saturday - **Sabtu** (sahb-too)
* Sunday - **Minggu** (ming-goo)

The word for "day" is **hari**. So, "Monday" is *Hari Senin*.

#### Telling Time

To ask the time: **Jam berapa sekarang?** (What time is it now?)

* **Jam** means "hour". **Berapa** means "how many". So, "How many hours?"

To state the time, you say **Jam** +

thehour

.

* It's 1 o'clock - **Jam satu.**
* It's 5 o'clock - **Jam lima.**

For minutes past the hour, use **lewat**.

* 3:10 - **Jam tiga lewat sepuluh.** (Hour three pass ten)
* 7:25 - **Jam tujuh lewat dua puluh lima.** (Hour seven pass twenty-five)

#### Practical Applications for Travel

Using numbers is essential for daily transactions.

* **Sewa motor, dua jam.** - Rent a motorbike, two hours.
* **Kamar ini, tiga malam.** - This room, for three nights.
* **Pasang jam berapa?** (pah-sahng jahm buh-rah-pah?) - What time is high tide?
* **Surut jam berapa?** (soo-root jahm buh-rah-pah?) - What time is low tide?

### Vocabulary List: Chapter 3

| Indonesian Word | English Translation | Pronunciation Guide |

| Berapa | How much / how many | buh-rah-pah |

| Harga | Price | har-gah |

| Jam | Hour / O'clock / Time | jahm |

| Sekarang | Now | suh-kah-rahng |

| Lewat | Pass / Past | leh-what |

| Hari | Day | hah-ree |

| Hari | Day | hah-ree |

| Senin, Selasa... | Monday, Tuesday... | (see list above) |

| Satu, dua... | One, two... | (see list above) |

| Belas | -teen (suffix) | buh-lahs |

| Puluh | ten (suffix for tens) | poo-looh |

| Ratus | hundred | rah-toos |

| Pasang | High tide | pah-sahng |

| Surut | Low tide | soo-root |

### Cultural Note

Bargaining, or *tawar-menawar*, is a common and expected practice in traditional markets (*pasar*), with street vendors, and even for services like renting a scooter or surfboard in Indonesia. It's a friendly and social interaction, not an argument. The first price offered is often inflated. As a foreigner, you might be given a higher price, but a smile and a polite "Bisa kurang?" (*Can it be less?*) can open up a negotiation. Never start with a ridiculously low offer, and always keep the interaction light and friendly. It's a fun way to practice your numbers!

### Summary

You've made great progress! In this chapter, you learned to count from 1 to 100, a logical system that's easy to remember. You can now ask "how much" (*berapa*), name the days of the week, and ask for and tell the time. These are practical skills you can use every single day.

### Quiz: Chapter 3

1. How would you write the number 25 in Indonesian? a) Dua belas lima b) Lima puluh dua c) Dua puluh lima d) Dua lima
2. What is the word for "eleven"? a) Satu belas b) Sepuluh satu c) Sebelas d) Satu puluh
3. If you want to ask "How much is the price?", you say... a) Jam berapa? b) Apa kabar? c) Berapa harganya? d) Siapa nama Anda?
4. What is the Indonesian word for Sunday? a) Sabtu b) Jumat c) Senin d) Minggu
5. How would you say "It's 4 o'clock"? a) Jam empat b) Empat jam c) Jam lewat empat d) Jam berapa
6. "Jam dua lewat sepuluh" translates to: a) 10:02 b) 12:10 c) 2:10 d) 10:20
7. What does "hari" mean? a) Hour b) Day c) Week d) Now
8. The word for 40 is... a) Empat belas b) Empat puluh c) Puluh empat d) Seratus
9. The question word "Berapa" is used to ask... a) Who? b) What? c) Where? d) How much/many?
10. Which day comes after *Rabu*? a) Selasa b) Kamis c) Jumat d) Senin

## Chapter 4: The Core of the Sentence - Basic Verbs & Sentence Structure

### Content

#### Basic Sentence Structure (S-P-O)

Indonesian sentence structure is wonderfully straightforward: **Subject - Predicate - Object**. The predicate is usually a verb. It's very similar to English, but simpler, as verbs don't change for tense or person. "Saya makan" can mean I eat, I am eating, or I ate, depending on context (or by adding time markers like "yesterday" or "tomorrow," which we'll learn later).

* **Saya** (Subject) **makan** (Predicate/Verb) **nasi** (Object).
  + I eat rice.

#### Common Verbs

Here are some of the most useful verbs to get you started.

* **makan** (mah-kahn) - to eat
* **minum** (mee-noom) - to drink
* **tidur** (tee-door) - to sleep
* **pergi** (per-gee) - to go
* **mau** (ma-oo) - to want
* **suka** (soo-kah) - to like
* **baca** (bah-chah) - to read
* **beli** (buh-lee) - to buy
* **berselancar** (bur-suh-lan-char) - to surf
* **menginap** (muh-ngee-nahp) - to stay overnight
* **sewa** (seh-wah) - to rent

Examples:

* **Dia suka kopi.** - He/She likes coffee.
* **Mereka mau pergi.** - They want to go.
* **Saya baca buku.** - I read a book.
* **Besok saya mau berselancar.** - Tomorrow I want to go surfing. (*Besok* = tomorrow)

#### Negation: ***Tidak*** vs. ***Bukan***

Indonesian has two words for "no" or "not," and they have specific uses.

1. **Tidak** (tee-dak) - Used to negate **verbs** and **adjectives**.
   * **Saya tidak mau.** - I don't want to. (negating the verb 'mau')
   * **Kopi ini tidak panas.** - This coffee is not hot. (negating the adjective 'panas')
2. **Bukan** (boo-kahn) - Used to negate **nouns**.
   * **Ini bukan kopi.** - This is not coffee. (negating the noun 'kopi')
   * **Saya bukan turis.** - I am not a tourist. (negating the noun 'turis')

Think of it this way: *tidak* is for actions and descriptions, while *bukan* is for things and identities.

#### Simple Statements

Now you can combine everything you've learned to make sentences!

* **Saya mau minum teh.** - I want to drink tea.
* **Dia tidak suka makanan pedas.** - He/She doesn't like spicy food.
* **Ini bukan mobil saya.** - This is not my car.

#### Ordering Food & Drinks

This is one of the most important skills! Most local eateries are called *warung*. Here's how to order:

* **Saya mau pesan...** (sah-yah ma-oo puh-sahn...) - I want to order...
  + **...nasi goreng.** (...fried rice.)
  + **...mie goreng.** (...fried noodles.)
  + **...sate ayam.** (...chicken satay.)
* Pointing at a menu: **Saya mau yang ini.** (sah-yah ma-oo yahng ee-nee) - I want this one.
* To ask if something is spicy: **Apakah ini pedas?** (ah-pah-kah ee-nee puh-dahs?) - Is this spicy?
* To ask for it not to be spicy: **Jangan pedas.** (jah-ngan puh-dahs) - Don't make it spicy.
* To order drinks:
  + **Saya mau es teh.** (ess teh) - I want iced tea.
  + **Saya mau jus alpukat.** (joos al-poo-kat) - I want avocado juice.
* When you're finished and want the bill: **Minta bonnya.** (min-tah bon-nyah) - Can I have the bill?

#### Making Plans & Connecting

Here's how to use your verbs to connect with people.

* **Ayo makan bersama!** (ah-yo mah-kahn bur-sah-mah) - Let's eat together!
* **Ayo pergi ke pantai.** (ah-yo per-gee kuh pan-thai) - Let's go to the beach.
* **Kamu mau berselancar besok?** (kah-moo ma-oo bur-suh-lan-char beh-sok?) - Do you want to surf tomorrow?
* **Ombaknya bagus hari ini.** (ohm-bak-nyah bah-goos hah-ree ee-nee) - The waves are good today.

### Vocabulary List: Chapter 4

| Indonesian Word | English Translation | Pronunciation Guide |

| Makan | To eat | mah-kahn |

| Minum | To drink | mee-noom |

| Beli | To buy | buh-lee |

| Berselancar | To surf | bur-suh-lan-char |

| Menginap | To stay overnight | muh-ngee-nahp |

| Sewa | To rent | seh-wah |

| Nasi | (Cooked) Rice | nah-see |

| Tidak | No / Not (verbs/adj) | tee-dak |

| Bukan | No / Not (nouns) | boo-kahn |

| Pedas | Spicy | puh-dahs |

| Pesan | To order | puh-sahn |

| Minta | To ask for | min-tah |

| Jangan | Don't | jah-ngan |

| Nasi Goreng | Fried Rice | nah-see gor-eng |

| Mie Goreng | Fried Noodles | mee gor-eng |

| Bersama | Together | bur-sah-mah |

| Besok | Tomorrow | beh-sok |

| Hari ini | Today | hah-ree ee-nee |

### Cultural Note

Food is at the heart of Indonesian culture. The word for cooked rice, *nasi*, is so central that the phrase "sudah makan?" ("have you eaten yet?") is often used as a general greeting, like "how are you?". Sharing food is a key part of socializing. Inviting someone to eat with "Ayo makan!" is a great gesture of friendship. When eating, especially in more traditional settings, it's polite to only use your right hand, as the left hand is considered unclean. Also, it's polite to finish the food on your plate to show you enjoyed the meal!

### Summary

This chapter was a big step! You learned the simple Subject-Predicate-Object sentence structure. You can now use essential verbs like *makan*, *minum*, *pergi*, and *mau*. Crucially, you learned the difference between *tidak* (for verbs/adjectives) and *bukan* (for nouns) to negate statements. You are now officially a sentence-builder!

### Quiz: Chapter 4

1. Which is the correct word order for a basic Indonesian sentence? a) Subject-Object-Predicate b) Predicate-Subject-Object c) Subject-Predicate-Object d) Object-Predicate-Subject
2. How would you say "I want to eat"? a) Saya makan mau. b) Mau saya makan. c) Saya mau makan. d) Makan saya mau.
3. Choose the correct negation for this sentence: "Ini \_\_\_ buku." (This is not a book.) a) tidak b) bukan c) apa d) jangan
4. Choose the correct negation for this sentence: "Dia \_\_\_ suka teh." (He/She does not like tea.) a) tidak b) bukan c) sama d) belum
5. What is the verb for "to drink"? a) Minum b) Makan c) Tidur d) Pergi
6. "Mereka pergi ke toko" means: a) They are at the store. b) They want the store. c) They like the store. d) They go to the store.
7. What does "suka" mean? a) To want b) To like c) To go d) To buy
8. The phrase "Saya bukan turis" means... a) I don't see the tourist. b) I am not a tourist. c) I don't like tourists. d) I am a tourist.
9. Which verb means "to sleep"? a) Baca b) Beli c) Tidur d) Minum
10. The cultural greeting "Sudah makan?" literally means... a) How are you? b) Have you eaten? c) What is your name? d) Where are you going?

## Chapter 5: Describing Your World - Adjectives & Family

### Content

#### Common Adjectives

Adjectives allow you to add detail and color to your sentences.

* **Besar** (buh-sar) - Big
* **Kecil** (kuh-cheel) - Small
* **Baik** (bah-eek) - Good / Kind
* **Panas** (pah-nahs) - Hot
* **Dingin** (ding-in) - Cold
* **Enak** (eh-nak) - Delicious
* **Cantik** (chan-tik) - Beautiful (for people/things)
* **Ganteng** (gan-teng) - Handsome (for men)
* **Bagus** (bah-goos) - Good / Nice (for things/quality)
* **Mahal** (mah-hal) - Expensive
* **Murah** (moo-rah) - Cheap
* **Ramai** (rah-my) - Crowded
* **Sepi** (suh-pee) - Quiet, empty
* **Aman** (ah-mahn) - Safe
* **Berbahaya** (bur-bah-hah-yah) - Dangerous

#### Adjective Placement

This is a key difference from English! In Indonesian, the adjective **always comes AFTER the noun** it describes.

* Noun + Adjective
* **Mobil besar** - A big car (Literally: "Car big")
* **Kopi panas** - Hot coffee (Literally: "Coffee hot")
* **Wanita cantik** - A beautiful woman (Literally: "Woman beautiful")
* **Ombak besar** - Big waves (Literally: "Waves big")
* **Pantai sepi** - Quiet beach (Literally: "Beach quiet")

#### Family Vocabulary

* **Keluarga** - Family
* **Ibu / Mama** - Mother
* **Bapak / Ayah** - Father
* **Orang tua** - Parents
* **Anak** - Child
* **Kakak** - Older sibling (gender neutral)
* **Adik** - Younger sibling (gender neutral)
* **Suami** - Husband
* **Istri** - Wife

To specify gender for siblings, you can add *laki-laki* (male) or *perempuan* (female).

* **Kakak laki-laki** - Older brother
* **Adik perempuan** - Younger sister

#### Possession

Showing possession is simple. You just put the pronoun after the noun. It's the same structure as with adjectives (Noun + Owner).

* **Rumah saya** - My house (Literally: "House I")
* **Nama Anda** - Your name (Literally: "Name you")
* **Buku dia** - His/Her book (Literally: "Book he/she")

#### Describing Conditions & Experiences

Use adjectives to share your experiences.

* **Ombaknya sangat besar!** (ohm-bak-nyah sah-ngat buh-sar) - The waves are very big! (*sangat* = very)
* **Warung ini murah dan enak.** - This eatery is cheap and delicious.
* **Orang di sini sangat baik.** (or-ahng dee see-nee sah-ngat bah-eek) - The people here are very kind.
* **Hati-hati, arusnya kuat.** (hah-tee hah-tee, ah-roos-nyah koo-at) - Be careful, the current is strong.

### Vocabulary List: Chapter 5

| Indonesian Word | English Translation | Pronunciation Guide |

| Besar / Kecil | Big / Small | buh-sar / kuh-cheel |

| Baik / Bagus | Good / Nice | bah-eek / bah-goos |

| Panas / Dingin | Hot / Cold | pah-nas / ding-in |

| Enak | Delicious | eh-nak |

| Mahal / Murah | Expensive / Cheap | mah-hal / moo-rah |

| Cantik / Ganteng | Beautiful / Handsome | chan-tik / gan-teng |

| Ramai / Sepi | Crowded / Quiet | rah-my / suh-pee |

| Aman / Berbahaya | Safe / Dangerous | ah-mahn / bur-bah-hah-yah |

| Keluarga | Family | kuh-loo-ar-gah |

| Ibu / Bapak | Mother / Father | ee-boo / bah-pak |

| Kakak / Adik | Older/Younger sibling | kah-kak / ah-dik |

| Suami / Istri | Husband / Wife | swah-mee / ees-tree |

| Sangat | Very | sah-ngat |

| Hati-hati | Be careful | hah-tee hah-tee |

### Cultural Note

The words for mother (*Ibu*) and father (*Bapak*) are also very important terms of respect. You use **Bapak** (or the shortened **Pak**) to respectfully address any man who is older than you or in a position of authority (e.g., a teacher, a boss, a government official). Similarly, you use **Ibu** (or **Bu**) to address any older or respected woman. Using "Pak" or "Bu" before someone's name (e.g., Pak Joko, Bu Siti) is the standard polite way to address them. This politeness extends to the surf lineup; a smile, a nod, and giving way to local surfers are key to a good session.

### Summary

Congratulations on completing the final chapter! You can now describe the world around you using common adjectives like *besar*, *enak*, and *panas*, remembering to always place them *after* the noun. You also learned the words for key family members and the simple way to show possession by placing a pronoun after an object. With the added travel and surf vocabulary, you now have a fantastic foundation to connect with people and navigate your travels in Indonesia.

### Quiz: Chapter 5

1. How would you say "a small house" in Indonesian?  
   a) Kecil rumah  
   b) Rumah kecil  
   c) Ini rumah kecil  
   d) Rumah di kecil
2. The word "enak" is used to describe...  
   a) Weather  
   b) People  
   c) Food  
   d) Price
3. Which word means "expensive"?  
   a) Murah  
   b) Mahal  
   c) Besar  
   d) Bagus
4. How do you say "my book"?  
   a) Saya buku  
   b) Buku saya  
   c) Ini buku saya  
   d) Buku di saya
5. "Kakak" is the word for...  
   a) Younger sibling  
   b) Older sibling  
   c) Mother  
   d) Father
6. How would you translate "hot coffee"?  
   a) Panas kopi  
   b) Kopi panas  
   c) Kopi tidak dingin  
   d) Minum kopi panas
7. The respectful term "Pak" is a shortened version of...  
   a) Kakak  
   b) Bapak  
   c) Permisi  
   d) Apa
8. The word for "husband" is...  
   a) Istri  
   b) Anak  
   c) Suami  
   d) Adik
9. "Ganteng" is an adjective used to describe...  
   a) A handsome man  
   b) A beautiful woman  
   c) A good quality item  
   d) A cheap price
10. What is the correct word order for "her car"?  
    a) Dia mobil  
    b) Mobil dia  
    c) Mobil Anda  
    d) Kamu mobil

# ANSWER KEY

### Chapter 1 Quiz Answers

1. c) Like 'ch' in "chair"
2. b) Selamat pagi
3. c) Kabar baik
4. d) Terima kasih
5. a) Sama-sama
6. b) Like 'ee' in "see"
7. c) What is your name?
8. d) Say "excuse me".
9. d) Selamat malam
10. b) 'oo' in "moon"

### Chapter 2 Quiz Answers

1. c) Anda
2. d) He / She
3. b) Kami
4. c) Apa ini?
5. b) Di mana
6. c) The toilet is over there.
7. b) Kamu
8. d) Rumah
9. b) Ini kopi
10. b) A flexible approach to time

### Chapter 3 Quiz Answers

1. c) Dua puluh lima
2. c) Sebelas
3. c) Berapa harganya?
4. d) Minggu
5. a) Jam empat
6. c) 2:10
7. b) Day
8. b) Empat puluh
9. d) How much/many?
10. b) Kamis

### Chapter 4 Quiz Answers

1. c) Subject-Predicate-Object
2. c) Saya mau makan.
3. b) bukan
4. a) tidak
5. a) Minum
6. d) They go to the store.
7. b) To like
8. b) I am not a tourist.
9. c) Tidur
10. b) Have you eaten?

### Chapter 5 Quiz Answers

1. b) Rumah kecil
2. c) Food
3. b) Mahal
4. b) Buku saya
5. b) Older sibling
6. b) Kopi panas
7. b) Bapak
8. c) Suami
9. a) A handsome man
10. b) Mobil dia