

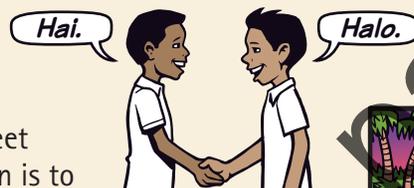
Kosa kata

ayo!	let's go!	panggil saya	call me
bagaimana mengejanya?	how do you spell it?	sampai	until
daftar	register	sampai jumpa	goodbye, see you later
dah	bye	sampai nanti	goodbye, see you later
juga	also	siapa namamu?	what is your name?
kenalkan ini ...	let me introduce you to ...	telepon	to telephone, a telephone
lupa	forget	terlambat	late
nama panggilan	nickname		
nama	name		

Halo

Hello

The easiest way to greet someone in Indonesian is to say **hai** or **halo**. But there are also greetings to use at different times of the day.



selamat sore 3 pm – 6 pm



selamat pagi 4 am – 11 am



selamat malam 6 pm – 4 am



selamat siang 11 noon – 3 pm



selamat tidur

Info bahasa

The word **selamat** literally means 'be safe'. So when you say **selamat pagi** or **selamat siang** to someone you are actually wishing them a safe morning or afternoon. When a person goes to bed, you wish them **selamat tidur** (safe sleeping). Before a person eats you wish them **selamat makan** (safe eating). You can also use **selamat** to congratulate a person, as well as use it for various celebrations.

2.1

Selamat

Using the pictures as a clue, can you guess what the greetings are in English?



Selamat ulang tahun!



Selamat Tahun Baru!



Selamat Hari Natal!

2.2

Greetings

Write the appropriate greetings for the situations pictured below.



Dah!

Bye!

You also use **selamat** when saying goodbye. If someone is leaving you for a long period of time, they will wish you **selamat tinggal** (have a safe stay) and your wish for them is **selamat jalan** (have a safe journey). So you see, there are many different uses for the word **selamat**!

Another way to say goodbye is to use **sampai jumpa** or **sampai nanti**. This is similar to saying 'see you later'. **Sampai jumpa** means 'until we meet again' and **sampai nanti** means 'until later'. The term **dah** comes from the Dutch word 'daag' which means 'goodbye'. It is another common, informal way of saying goodbye, often used between friends.



2.3

Saying goodbye

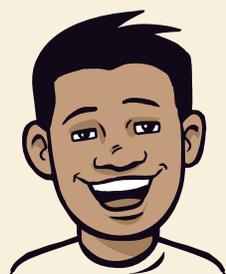
Listen as these people say goodbye in Indonesian. Try to repeat their words with the same pronunciation, rhythm and expression.



Apa kabar?

How are you?

Apa kabar? means 'What's news?'. You use this question to ask a person how they are. Naturally, when you are asked **Apa kabar?**, you respond according to how you feel, just like in the pictures below.



Baik sekali.



Baik-baik saja.



Biasa saja/lumayan.



Saya kurang baik.



Saya sakit.

Kosa Kata

baik sekali	very well
baik-baik saja	just fine
biasa saja/lumayan	not bad, average
saya kurang baik	I am not very good
saya sakit	I am sick

2.4

Apa kabar?

In pairs, practise asking each other how you are feeling in Indonesian. Follow the faces below to vary your answer. Instead of repeating the question **apa kabar?**, you can also use **dan kamu?**, which means 'and you?'



You have just learnt that **kamu** means 'you', which is a pronoun. A pronoun is a word you use to identify someone or something instead of using their name. Possessive pronouns, however, are used to indicate possession or ownership. These include words such as 'my' and 'your'. Look at the table below.

Tata bahasa

Personal pronouns		Possessive pronouns	
saya	I	saya	my
kamu	you	kamu, -mu	your
dia	he, she	dia, -nya	his/her
kami	us, we	kami	our
kita (including the person you are talking to)	us, we	kita	our
mereka	they, them	mereka	their

In Indonesian, the same word is used for the possessive pronoun and the personal pronoun. This makes it easy to remember. However, the word order is reversed. For example, the phrase 'my name' is translated as **nama saya** ('name my'). This is the opposite of the English word order.

Personal pronouns

Using the correct word order, translate the following into Indonesian.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a his name | b her name |
| c my name | d your name |

Info bahasa

The word **kamu** (you) can also be shortened to **-mu** by attaching it to the word. For example, **nama kamu** becomes **namamu** (your name). Similarly, **dia** (his/her) can be changed to **-nya**, provided that it is also attached to the possession word. Thus 'his name' can be expressed as either **nama dia** or **namanya**.

There are some occasions when you must use other words. For example, the word **kamu** (you) would never be used to address someone older. **Anda** is a formal use of 'you', used to address someone with whom you are not very familiar. Some people use **Anda** to address an older person. However, this word is never used to address your parents or teachers. See the **Pojok budaya** below to find out why.



Pojok budaya

Honorifics

The Indonesian culture regards older people with much respect. Your female teacher should be called **Ibu**, which means 'Miss' or 'Mrs'. You can also shorten it to **Bu** and put it before her last name, for example Bu McFarlane. For a male teacher, the term of address is **Bapak**, which means 'Sir'. You can shorten it to **Pak**, for example **Pak Dent**. So the next time you speak to your Indonesian teacher, why not address them as **Ibu** or **Bapak**? The same words can also be used when speaking to your parents, because **Ibu** literally means 'mother' while **Bapak** means 'father'.

Siapa namamu?

What is your name?

Siapa namamu? literally means 'Who is your name?'. In Indonesian, **siapa?** (who?) is always used to ask a person's name instead of 'what?'. You can use the question **apa nama?** (what is the name?) when referring to an object or thing, but not a person.

2.6

What's your name?

In pairs or groups of three, practise asking for each other's name in Indonesian. Don't forget to answer in Indonesian, too.

Tata bahasa

To ask another person's name you say **siapa namanya?**. This means 'what is his/her name?'. To answer, you can say **namanya**, followed by the person's name, or you can use **ini**, which means 'this is'. You can also use **kenalkan**, which means 'let me introduce you to ...'. When someone is introduced, the typical response is to say **halo** or **hai**, followed by their name.

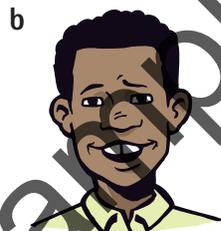
2.7

What's her name?

Using the illustrations below, write Indonesian sentences that state each person's name. The first one has been done for you.



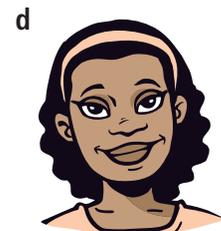
Siapa namanya?
Ini Caca.



Siapa namanya?



Siapa namanya?



Siapa namanya?

Now you know how to ask someone's name, but if you want to spell it, you will need to know the alphabet. The Indonesian alphabet sounds quite different from the English alphabet.

2.8

Listen

Listen to the pronunciation of the letters in the Indonesian alphabet. Try to repeat the sounds with the same expression that you hear.



6

Bagaimana mengejanya?



How do you spell it?

The table below shows you the Indonesian alphabet—the **abjad**. The second line of each box indicates the sound of the letter.

A ah	B beh	C che	D deh	E eh	F ef	G geh	H ha	I ee
J je	K ka	L el	M em	N en	O oh	P pe	Q ki	R er
S es	T te	U oo	V ve	W we	X ex	Y ye	Z zet	

Spell it!



Listen as some people spell out their names. Can you write the correct spelling for each Indonesian name? Your teacher will give you the correct answers.

Did you hear the question **Bagaimana mengejanya?** in the listening activity? This means 'How do you spell it?' and it can be used when asking for the spelling of someone's name.

Can you spell my name?

In pairs, ask each other your names and how to spell them in Indonesian, just like Bram, Mayang and Eko below.





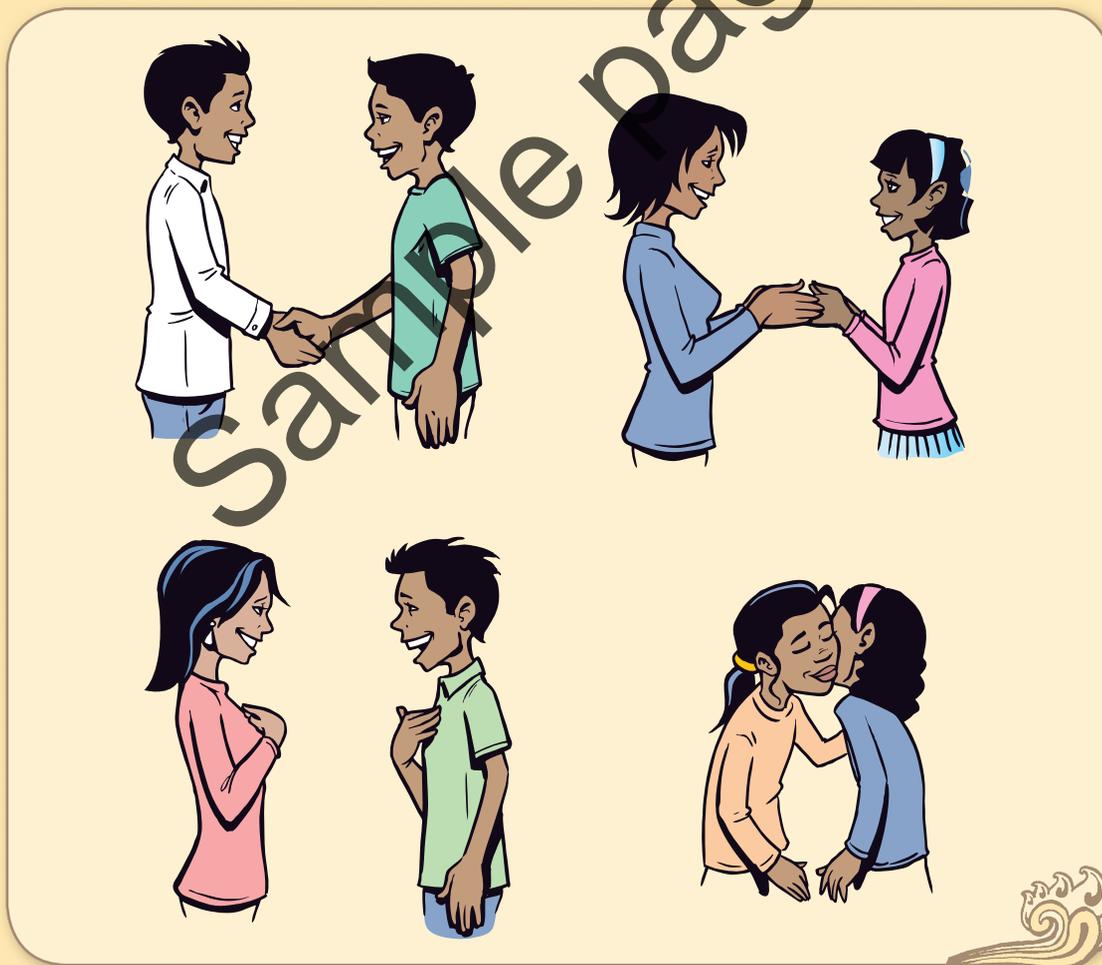
Pojok budaya

Nama panggilan

Indonesian people sometimes have three or four names and their first name can be very long. Therefore, Indonesian people often have a **nama panggilan**, or nickname. This is the name they are most often called. Even when someone has just one name, it is often shortened. Sometimes a **nama panggilan** can be the first or last syllable of the person's name. So if someone is called Arya, his **nama panggilan** can be Ar or Ya. A **nama panggilan** can also be a short version of the actual name, for example Abraham becomes Bram and Puspitasari becomes Pita. Can your name be abbreviated like this?

Body language

Indonesians sometimes shake hands with each other when they meet and greet. It is usually a very light touching of the palms, instead of a sturdy handshake. Young teenage girls kiss each other on both cheeks when they meet. People use various types of handshakes in different parts of Indonesia.



Nomor-nomor

Numbers



0 nol	1 satu	2 dua	3 tiga	4 empat	5 lima
6 enam	7 tujuh	8 delapan	9 sembilan	10 sepuluh	11 sebelas
12 dua belas	13 tiga belas	14 empat belas	15 lima belas	16 enam belas	
	17 tujuh belas	18 delapan belas	19 sembilan belas	20 dua puluh	

Now you are going to learn the Indonesian numbers. Listen to the song and try to identify the words. This will help you with the numbers from one to eight, but you must remember to add **sembilan** (nine) and **sepuluh** (ten).



Lagu: Bangun Pagi

Satu dua tiga empat lima enam tujuh delapan

Siapa rajin ke sekolah cari ilmu sampai dapat

Sungguh senang amat senang

Bangun pagi-pagi hati senang

Once you've mastered the numbers one to ten, take a look at the teens:

- **Puluh** is the equivalent of one unit of ten.
- **Belas** means 'teen'. According to the Indonesian system of counting, teens start at 11.
- **Se**, short for **satu** (1), is placed in front of numbers.
- **Sepuluh** equals one ten or just ten.
- **Sebelas**, or one teen, is 11.
- **Dua belas** is two teens or 12. This continues to 19.
- Similarly, **dua puluh**, or two units of ten, equals 20.

10	sepuluh
11	sebelas
100	seratus
1000	seribu
1 000 000	sejuta

12	dua belas
20	dua puluh
200	dua ratus
2000	dua ribu
2 000 000	dua juta

2.11

How many?

Count the total for each cluster of sticks. Give your answers in Indonesian.

a ~~###~~ ~~###~~ //b ~~###~~ ~~###~~ ~~###~~ //c ~~###~~ ~~###~~ ~~###~~ ~~###~~d ~~###~~ //e ~~###~~ ~~###~~f ~~###~~ ///g ~~###~~ ~~###~~ ~~###~~ /h ~~###~~ ~~###~~ ~~###~~ ////i ~~###~~ ~~###~~ /

Tata bahasa

The question word **berapa?** means 'how many?'. It is used when there will be a number in the answer, for example when you ask for someone's age or phone number. It is also used for asking about dates and times. Can you think of other instances when **berapa?** would be used?

Berapa umur kamu?

How old are you?



When you ask someone how old they are you say **berapa umur kamu?**. Remember, you can also shorten **umur kamu** to **umurmu**. So you can also ask **berapa umurmu?**.

2.12

How old are you?

In pairs, ask each other how old you are. Use the picture of Caca and Mayang to help.

Tata bahasa

To ask for someone else's age, you simply replace **kamu** (your) with the person's name. For example:

Q: **Berapa umur Tantri?**

A: **Umur Tantri dua belas tahun.**

or

Umurnya dua belas tahun.

Umur saya dua belas tahun.

Umur saya tiga belas tahun.



How old is he?

Look at the following pictures of people. In Indonesian sentences, write how old these people are now.



Haley Joel Osment
(born in 1988)



Emma Watson
(born in 1990)



Abigail Breslin
(born in 1996)



Hayden Panettiere
(born in 1989)



Freddy Highmore
(born in 1992)

Kosa kata

berapa?	how many?
tahun	year, years old
umur	age
umurnya	his/her age

Berapa nomor teleponmu?

What is your phone number?



2.14

What's your number?

In Indonesian, ask four classmates for their telephone numbers. Use the picture and the following example to help you.

Q: **Berapa nomor teleponmu?**

A: **Nomor telepon saya 785 2309.**

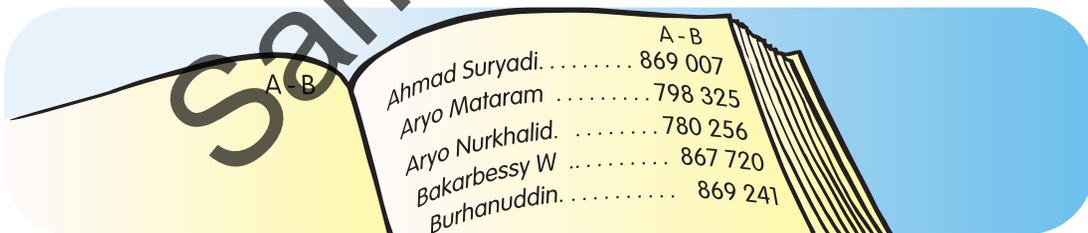


In the cartoon above, Eko is asking Mayang for Bram's telephone number. As you can see, the **-mu** in **teleponmu** has been replaced with the name of the person (Bram). Remember, you can use **nomor teleponnya** to mean 'his/her telephone number' too.

2.15

Find the number

Look at the Indonesian White Pages below. In Indonesian, ask the person next to you for the phone numbers of the people whose names you can see.



Info bahasa

In Indonesian, 'zero' is **nol**. However, when giving telephone numbers it is more common to use **kosong**, which literally means 'empty'.

Kosa Kata

berapa nomor teleponmu?	what is your telephone number?
nomor	number
nomor telepon saya...	my telephone number is ...

Ayo bercakap-cakap!

In pairs, each choose a speaker (**a** or **b**). Follow one line of the conversation, making sure that your choices make sense from start to finish.

a	Selamat	pagi, siang, malam,	apa kabar?
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b	Selamat	pagi, siang, malam,	saya baik sekali! saya kurang baik. saya sakit.	Dan kamu?
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a	Saya baik-baik saja. Nama saya		Dono. Tomi. Karyo.
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b	Bagaimana mengejanya?
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a	Oh,	D-O-N-O. T-O-M-I. K-A-R-Y-O.
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b	Berapa umurmu?
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a	Umur saya	dua belas tiga belas empat belas	tahun.
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b	Berapa nomor teleponmu?
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a	Nomor telepon saya	380 2278. 780 3879. 582 1279.
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b	Terima kasih! Sampai jumpa.
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a	Kembali! Telepon saya, ya!
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Marilah membaca!

Read the following dialogue and see if you can get the correct pronunciation, rhythm and meaning of each sentence.

Leila: Hai, apa kabar? Saya baik-baik saja. Nama saya Leila.

Anggitasari: Halo Leila, baik sekali. Nama saya Anggitasari.

Leila: Wah, bagaimana mengejanya?

Anggitasari: A-N-G-G-I-T-A-S-A-R-I. Nama panggilan saya Gita.

Leila: Berapa umur kamu, Gita?

Anggitasari: Umur saya 13 tahun, dan kamu?

Leila: Umur saya juga 13 tahun.

Anggitasari: Berapa nomor telepon kamu?

Leila: Nomor telepon saya 745 6801. Aduh, saya terlambat. Dah, Gita! Telepon saya, ya?

Anggitasari: Sampai jumpa, Leila! Saya telepon kamu.