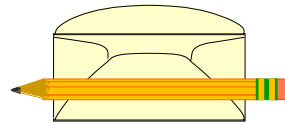


The Straight Dope on Bahasa Indonesia

edition four by james alley



Mail

**The Straight Dope
on
Bahasa Indonesia**

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The Straight Dope on Bahasa Indonesia

originally compiled by Harlan Thompson
edited by James Alley


PART ONE: THE CRUCIAL

You may know many of these words already; try to know as many as possible upon arrival in Indonesia.

kamar kecil bathroom, toilet (also "W.C.")

Pronouns

saya I (standard)
(a)ku (J) I (familiar)

kamu (J) you (familiar) 

dia, ia he, she, it + obj. forms
-nya¹ poss., obj., also "the"

kita we (incl. one talked to)
kami we (excl. one talked to)

(anda se)kalian you, plural

mereka they, them, their

Note changes for your area.

Crucial Adjectives and Adverbs

baik good
bagus² good quality
dilarang forbidden
jahat evil

jelek not good, poor quality
biasa usual, ordinary
cukup enough
hanya, cuma only (used b4 a word)
lagi³ again
lain⁴ other, different
panas hot
pandai clever, skilled
pintar clever, smart
rusak broken, ruined, spoiled
sangat + adj very
sakit sick, hurt, pain
sekali very (after adj.)
senang happy, pleased; like something
terlalu too (ie, too much, too hot)

First Verbs

ada there is, exists
belajar study
mengajar teach
mengambil take
berangkat leave
balik return, flip, double back
mem beli buy
bikin make or do (coll.)
bilang say (coll.)
bisa⁵ can
boleh⁶ may
men cari look for
men coba try
men dapat⁷ get, find, can, able
datang come
dengar hear
dengarkan listen to

duduk sit
harus have to, must
ikut go along, follow, join
ingat remember
men jadi become
ber jalan (kaki) travel (on foot)
jalan-jalan wander, cruise around
men jual sell
kasih give (coll.)
kasih tahu inform, tell (coll.)
kawin marry, have sex
keluar go out
kenal know (a person)
be kerja work
kira/ mengira think
kirim/ mengirim send
krasan feel at home in a new place
makan eat
mandi bathe
minum drink
mampir visit s.o.
masuk enter
matikan turn off
nyalakan turn on
mau want
mengerti understand (arti=meaning)
minta ask for, request
mulai begin
naik go up, get on, ride
pakai/ memakai use; wear (clothes)
pergi go
pulang head home

punya have, own
rindu miss, be homesick
suka like
tahu know (a fact)
ber tanya ask
taruh put down, place s.t.
titip leave s.t. in safe-keeping (at a counter, w/a friend)
ber temu meet
terima/ menerima receive
tidur sleep
tinggal⁸ stay, live some place
meninggal(dunia) die, leave earth
tulis/ menulis write
turun/ menurun go down, get off
ber umur have the age of

Crucial Question Words

apa⁹ what?
apakah preceding any sent. makes it a question
bagaimana, 'gimana how; also How's it goin'?
berapa how much/ how many?
kenapa why?
kok why? (slightly surprised)
kapan when?
mana where?
siapa who?
yang mana¹⁰ which one?

This n That

ini this
 begini, 'gini like this
 sini here

itu that
 begitu¹¹, 'gitu like that
 situ there

Just Say No¹²

While "nggak" may prove most useful initially, outside of Java it and other Javanese forms may not be well received. (see Bahasa Daerah section)

nggak, ndak no, not (ok Jawa, Bali)

tidak, tak no, not (standard, formal)

kurang less
 jangan Don't!
 tanpa without
 bukan¹³ noun negation, clause negation

Time

Since there are no tenses per se, these help to determine time.

sudah already past
 belum not yet
 akan will
 sampai¹⁴ until
 sedang currently
 sebelum before
 sesudah after

selalu always
 sering often
 jarang rarely
 kadang-kadang sometimes
 pernah¹⁵ once, ever
 tak pernah never

lama long time
 baru¹⁶ newly, just now
 tadi¹⁷ earlier today
 sekarang now
 nanti¹⁸ later
 dulu¹⁹ first, earlier
 segera soon
 sebentar a bit; wait a min.

pagi hari²⁰ 4am - 10:30am
 siang hari 10:30am - 3pm
 sore hari 3pm - sunset
 malam hari night

hari ini today
 kemarin yesterday (used loosely)

(b)esok²¹ tomorrow, near future
 (besok) lusa day after tomorrow
 bulan depan next month
 yg akan dtg which will come
 yg lalu which has past
 tanggal date
 jam²² hour

Addressing Strangers

Pak, Bapak for males of stature
 Bu, Ibu females of stature
 Anda you, totally imper-

Mas (J) sonal
 young man, wait-
 ers, etc
 Mbak (J) young woman

Manners, Please!²³

permisi excuse me (I want s.t., to do s.t.)
 sori oops, sorry 'bout that
 (minta) maaf forgive me (more serious and polite)
 mari (J) all purpose good-bye; but also "Let's..."

coba (lit: try) please; addressing one of equal or lesser status
 tolong (lit: help) please (assist me); more polite
 silakan²⁴ please go ahead (benefits listener)

"Connecting" Words

biar so that, in order that
 bahwa that (dia bilang bahwa...)
 jadi so, then, therefore,...
 juga also
 kalau if
 karena because
 mungkin maybe
 pun²⁵ even (saya pun mau = even I want to)

saja²⁶ only, just (satu saja= just one)
 sambil²⁷ while
 semua all
 seperti like (in comparison)
 kayak like (coll.)
 siapapun anyone at all
 tentang about
 waktu when, time (Waktu saya di SMA,...)
 (Waktu itu, saya takut karena...)
 yang²⁸ which

oleh by
 untuk for
 (ke)pada to (person)
 pada²⁹ on (time)
 dari(pada) from or than (in comparisons)
 sama with
 dan and
 atau or
 (te)tapi but

Quantity

lebih more
 kurang lebih more or less, approx.
 kira-kira; sekitar approx; about, around
 lagi more, again
 banyak many, a lot
 sedikit³⁰ a little
 beberapa a few
 semua all

terlalu	too much (lit. "way past")
pertama, kedua	first, second
ketiga, keempat	third, fourth, etc.
setengah	half
seperempat	quarter

Bonus: Tricky Lead-ins

anu...	umm, whatchama-callit, uh
masa!	No way! (disbelief, doubt)
biasanya,...	Usually,...
pokoknya,...	Basically, The main thing is,
kayaknya	It's like,...it seems...
menurut ³¹ (saya),	According to (me),
maksud (Anda)	What (you) mean is
misalnya,...	For instance,...
nampaknya...	It would appear that...
terus	Go on, as you were saying
Aduh, mana itunya?	(Nuts, where is that thang?)

The words below are almost always preceded by:

di ³²	at, in	(implying stationary)
ke ³³	to	(movement towards)
dari	from	(movement away)
antara	between	
atas ³⁴	on, above	
bawah	below, under	

belakang	back, behind
dalam	in, inside, deep
depan/muka	front
luar	outside
mana	where
mana mana	everywhere
samping	beside, next to
sebelah	beside, next to
seberang	across, opposite
sini	here
situ	there (not too far)
sana	there (far)
sana sini	everywhere
tengah	middle

Lho, kamu mau ke mana sih?

Challenge yourself to have this down before you leave Jakarta.

naik	get on
turun	get off
terus	continue
lurus	go straight
belok	turn
kiri/kanan	left/right
masuk	enter
stop, kiri	stop, pull over (to left)
(s)udah sampai	already there
sudah lewat	already passed it
lajur	lane
gang	alley

bis kota;bus(JKT) basic city bus
 patas supposed to mean AC, cushy, direct; but many old buses still say"patas"

P.P.	pulang pergi, round trip
bajai (JKT)	motorized orange ball
bemo, colt ("kol"),	microlet: all are types of minivans
ojek	motorcycle for hire
becak	pedicab
dokar	single horse carriage
andon	dual horse carriage
keliling	go around, travel, cruise
bonceng	ride on back of motorcycle
jemput	pick s.o. up
antar	lead/accompany/guide s.o.
ngebut (J)	to hot rod, go too fast
(kami) tersesat	lost one's way (you can't say "Kami hilang")

Listen for the KONJAKs' cries: "Maju! Tarik! Ayo! (Destination)! Ke tengah!"

Health (ke-sehat-an)

apotik	pharmacy
berdiam	stay put
istirahat	rest
obat	medicine
resep	prescription
RS (Rumah sakit)	Hospital (lit. Sick House)
suntik	injection
sakit perut	stomach ache
sakit kepala	headache
demam	feverish
filek	have a runny nose,

flu	sniffles
	basic cold virus, flu

Degrees of Comparison

Ini se merah itu.
 This is as red as that.

Ini *lebih* merah dari(pada) itu.
 This is redder than that.

Ini yang *paling* merah.
 This is the reddest.

Ini *kurang* merah dari(pada) itu.
 This is less red than that.

Ini warnanya *sama* dengan itu.
 This has the same color as that.

Mana yg *paling* besar?
 Where is the biggest?

Itunya yg *ter* besar.
 That's the biggest one.

dibandingkan	compared to
ketimbang	weighed against

PART TWO: BASIC STUFF

see accompanying Synonym and Antonym sheet.

Sinonim & Antonim

awal	early
basah	wet
benar	correct
betul	TRUE
berat	heavy
berbahaya	dangerous
bersih	clean
biasa	usual
(ter)buka	open
cantik	beautiful
cakap	attractive
ganteng, tampan	handsome
rapi	neat
capai	tired
ngantuk	sleepy
lelah	listless
cocok, sesuai	jives, matches, grooves, appropriate
cepat	fast
kencang	fast (angin kencang)
dekat	near, close
dingin	cold
sejuk	cool
enak	delicious, pleasing
gampang	easy
mudah	easy
gemuk	fat(us.positive)

terlambat	late
kering	dry
salah	wrong
keliru	mistaken
ringan	light
aman	safe (in general)
selamat	safe (in reference to people)
kotor	dirty
aneh	strange
luar biasa	extraordinary
khusus	special
(ter)tutup	closed
<	
<--	common complimentary words
<	
berantakan	messed up
segar	fresh
bersemangat	full of energy, enthused
pelan	slow (movement)
perlahan	slow (activity)
jauh	far
panas	hot
hangat	warm to hot
sukar	tough, difficult
sulit	tricky, difficult
susah	taxing, difficult
kurus	skinny(us.negative)

gila	wild and crazy
goblok (J)	dumb, stupid
bodoh	stupid or clumsy
habis	finished
hampir	almost
haus	thirsty
lapar	hungry
halus	smooth, refined
hilang	lost, stolen
jelas	clear, understandable
terang	bright, clear
kaya	rich
kacau	messed up
keras	hard
kuat	strong
lemah-lembut	complimentary for women
lama	old, long time
lucu	funny
mahal	expensive
malu	shy
ramah	friendly
marah	angry
muda, kecil	young
nakal	naughty
bandel	obstinate, won't listen, pain in the butt kid
pas	perfect fit
ketat	tight
ragu-ragu	wishy washy
ragu	to be unsure or reluctant
rajin	hard working
penting	important
penuh	full
ramai (oft +)	bustling, exciting
ribut	noisy (of people)
bising	noisy (of things)
rukun	harmonious

pandai	clever, have a skill
pintar	clever, smart + many more
masih ada	
memang, benar-l	totally, really
kenyang	full
kenyang (in Bali)	have an erection
kasar	rough, uncultured
ketemu	ran into, found
gelap	dark
miskin	poor
beres	A-OK, in order
lembut	soft
lemah	weak
baru	new, newly
serius	serious
murah	cheap
berani	brave
sombong	haughty, stuck up
tenang	calm, relaxed
tua, besar	old
longgar	loose
yakin	to be certain
pasti	definite
malas	lazy, reluctant
sepélé	insignificant
kosong	empty, zero
sepi (oft -)	few people, boring
sunyi	lonely, quiet
hening	absolutely silent

Basic Verbs

meng angkat lift, move s.t.
 mem baca read
 mem bagi divide or share
 mem perbaiki fix
 mem bangun build
 mem bantu³⁵ help
 mem bawa carry
 mem bayar pay
 mem beri give (formal)
 benci hate
 mem bersihkan clean
 mem buang throw away
 buang air kecil toilet operation
 buang air besar No. 2
 mem buat do or make
 mem buka open
 mem bunuh kill, murder
 men cium sniff, "kiss"
 men dorong to push
 meng eja spell
 meng ganggu bother, annoy
 meng ganti replace
 ber ganti switch
 meng hadir i attend, be present
 meng hafal memorize
 meng harap hope
 seharusnya should
 berhasil succeed
 mem perhatikan pay attention to
 ber henti stop
 henti kan stop s.t.
 hidup be alive
 hidup kan turn s.t. on
 meng hitung count

(p)ingin wish, desire
 kepingin ingin sekali (coll.)
 men jaga watch over, guard
 men jahit sew
 ber janji promise
 jatuh fall
 men jawab answer
 ber tanggung-jawab be responsible
 men jelaskan clarify, explain
 kembali kan return
 kuatir worry
 ber lari run
 ber latihan practice
 me latihan coach, give practice
 ber libur vacation
 lihat² look around, scope out
 kelihatan be visible
 lupa forget
 ber main play
 maju advance
 me masak cook
 ber pikir think, muse
 panggil/ memanggil³⁶ call
 pegang/ memegang hold, grip
 percaya believe or trust
 periksa/memeriksa check
 perlu need
 pinjam/ meminjam borrow
 meminjam kan lend
 pindah (rumah) move, change residence
 potong/ memotong cut, slice
 pukul/ memukul hit, strike
 be renang swim

santai relax, take it easy
 sapu sweep (sapu=broom)
 seterika iron (clothes)
 se tuju agree (lit "one goal")
 sewa/ menyewa rent
 tambah add more
 tari/ menari dance
 tarik pull
 menarik attract; interest(ing)
 terangkan/ menerangkan explain, shed light on
 tawar-menawar bargain
 tolong/ menolong help
 tonton/ menonton watch
 tunggu/ menunggu wait
 tukar/ menukar exchange, trade
 tutup/ menutup close
 yakin be sure

Parlez-vous l'Indonesie?

There are a number of ways to express the idea of "to speak" or "to say." Here are a few:

bilang say, said (coll.)
 ngomong/ omong² talk
 ngobrol (J) chat
 katanya... They say that...
 ber bicara speak (formal)
 ber kata say (formal)
 mengatakan say (formal)
 mem bicarakan talk about, discuss
 omong kosong empty talk, b.s.

Size & Shape

bulat round
 melengkung curving
 tegak lurus vertical
 datar flat
 mendatar horizontal
 empat persegi square (lit. "four sides")
 segi tiga triangle
 lingkaran circle
 bengkok bent
 besar/kecil big/small
 lebar/sempit wide/narrow
 panjang/pendek long/short
 tinggi/pendek tall/short
 tinggi/rendah high/low
 tipis/tebal thin/thick

Colloquialisms: "Ng-" and "-in"

Particularly in Java and Bali verbs may drop their "me-" yet retain their root modifications. Also, the "-kan" suffix may revert to "-in". Examples:

biarin let it be
 beliin buy for someone, treat
 matiin turn off
 nungguin wait for
 ngantuk to be sleepy
 ngurus take care of s.t.
 nginap spend the night
 ngepel mop
 naruh put, place

*And what would life be without:
 ngapain What the...?! Why on earth...?*

Listen for others! (Discovering to do!)

Your Basic Bonus

agak	rather (agak capai)
agaknya	It seems rather...
asal, asli	origin, original
dengan	with (formal); also forms advs ³⁷
ber sama(sama)	together (with)
bukan main! ³⁸	No kidding! Seriously!
apa lagi	what's more,... ; what else?
kecuali	except
macam	type, sort
makin ³⁹	increasingly
masing-masing	each
memang	Totally! really, truly
namun	yet
paling tidak	at least
salah satu...	only one of... (such & such)
sayangnya...	unfortunately...
sayang sekali	That's too bad
sejak (kecil)	since (I was little)
sekitar	around (quantity, time, place)
sungguh	really, swear to God

PART THREE: YOU'RE OFF AND ON YOUR OWN

More Commonly Used Verbs

ber ada	to be in a place
adalah ⁴⁰	is, equals

meng ajak	invite or encourage
meng ajukkan	submit (proposal, form, etc.)
meng atur	arrange, put in order
bau	be smelly
ber belanja	shop
mem balas	answer in kind (like letters)
balas dendam	avenge
ber beda ⁴¹	be different
mem bedakan	differentiate
ber diam	be quiet, stay put
berguna	useful
meng gunakan	use
ber hutang	have debts, owe
me laksanakan	carry out s.t. (project, plan)
me lawan	oppose
me letakkan	put, place (s.t. big, ie. bldg)
menang	win
kalah	lose
kena	be affected (adversely) by
me nikah	wed
me nikmat i	enjoy
me nyanyi	sing
me nyatakan	reveal
pesan	order s.t.
rugi	lose out
sentuh/ menyentuh	touch
menyiapkan	get ready (from siap)
menyesuaikan diri	adjust one's self

(from sesuai)	(ie, to Indonesia)
simpan/ menyimpan	store, put s.t. away
tahan/ menahan	stand something, endure
terka/ menerka	guess, estimate
tiba	arrive
tetap/ menetap	fixed; stay continually
timbang/ menimbang	weigh
meninggalkan ⁴²	leave behind
tumpah	spill
tunjuk/ menunjuk	to point, show
ulang(i)/ mengulang	repeat
sogok	bribe, grease the wheel
(me)nyusul	come after, make up a test
menempatkan	place s.o. s.w. (like a vol at (from temp) a post)
	ber untung be lucky

Part Three adjectives

asing	foreign
buruk	bad
cerewet	talkative, picky
gawat	grave
gratis	free
hebat	wow, really great
hilang	lost, stolen
indah ⁴³	beautiful (of scenery)
jujur	fair, just
kentara	apparent, obvious
lengkap	complete
lumayan	so so

membosankan	bores, is boring
menarik	attracts, is interesting
nyaman	comfortable
polos	plain design, smooth
puas	satisfied
rewel	picky, whining (cengeng)
sabar	patient; Hold on a Sec
sibuk	busy
tepat	exact(ly)
tentu (saja)	certainly
...tertentu	a certain... (Pada waktu tertentu= at a certain time)
tulus	honest and pure hearted
umum	public, general
wajar	natural, to be expected

Part Three Bonus

amat, banget (J)	sangat, sekali
agar, supaya, biar	so that, in order that
asal	provided that
baik...maupun... ⁴⁴	both...and ...
kayak	seperti (coll.)
mula-mula	in/at the beginning
akhirnya	in the end
kemudian	(after that,) then
kebetulan	by coincidence
khususnya	especially
padahal	whereas actually
rupanya	the case is
	it seems(from the form of things)
sembarang	random ("Stanford")

terserah⁴⁵ slang sense)
up to you
pamanya for
instance,...
walau(pun) although
tergantung pada it depends on...

MORE USEFUL WORDS WITH TIPS ON WORD MUTATION

Ke- . . . -an

"-an" itself can make a verb into a noun:

masakan	cooking
mainan	plaything, toy
rayuan	seduction
pikiran	thoughts
tabrakan	collision

"ke- -an" often does the same with adjectives:

kebijaksanaan	wisdom (from wise)
kebanyakan	most (many)
kenyataan	reality (evident, visible)
keserakahan	greed (greedy)

And also with verbs:

keputusan	decision
kelakuan	behaviour

But the form can also mean "overcome by":

kemalaman	caught in the night
kedinginan	suffer from the cold
kehujanan	got caught in the rain

NOTE: kemaluan, though logically "embarrassment", means "genitals".
Hati-hati out there.

Se-

"Se-" can mean "one":

sekali	one time
secara ⁴⁶	a way
selain itu	apart from that, in addition to
seekor sapi	one cow
sesuatu	(a certain) something
seorang	one person

BUT: "seseorang" = "someone"

Similarly, "se-" can also mean "of the same" (see also Degrees of Com-

parison)

teman sekantor	a coworker (1 office)
kami sekandung	we're siblings (1 womb)
hidup selaras	live in harmony (1 pitch)

Se- -nya also forms a variety of handy leaders:

seandainya...	Supposin' that. . .
sebaliknya	the opposite
sebenarnya...	Actually, . . .
seharusnya	should

Ter-

(see also degrees of comparison)
Often reflects a state or condition:

terbiasa	routine
terdiri dari/terbuat dari	made from, made out of
termasuk	including
terlatih	practiced
terpelajar	intellectual
terbuka/tertutup	open/closed
terkenal	famous

Also indicates something inadvertent

or fated:

tertudur	fall asleep (in class, driving)
tergelincir	slid accidentally
tertinggal	left behind
terbenam	drowned, sunk out of sight
ternyata	it turned out that
tertawa	to laugh

But there are limitations; you cannot say "termati" or "termeninggal" in ref to acc. death, for instance. (Maybe it smacks too much of the will of Allah, and so isn't accidental to any degree.)

Congratulations! You have at least taken the time to flip to this page, which means you've begun to explore the dope. I hope it's been useful, sensibly structured, and unintimidating. Feel free to go on now and peruse every once in a while the reference sections which follow.

MORE EXPRESSIONS AND IDIOMS

ada apa?= what's the matter, what is it?
 anggap enteng saja= don't take it so hard, cheer up
 (saya) anggap diri= (I) consider myself...
 apa artinya?= what's it's meaning?
 apa boleh buat?= what can one do, what can be done about it?
 apa kabar?= what's news?, what's up?
 bagaimana (kabarnya)?= how's the news?
 bagaimanapun (juga)= regardless, in any case, all in all
 baik baik (saja)= response to apa kabar, bagaimana
 berbicara lebih lanjut= elaborate, go into detail
 berbicara terus terang= to level with, speak frankly
 berlebih lebihan= exaggerate, go overboard, redundant
 boleh juga= so so, not so bad
 di satu pihak= on one hand/ side
 di pihak lain= on the other hand/ side
 entah(lah)= I don't know, who knows
 hati hati/ awas=be careful, watch out
 baik hati good hearted
 murah hati generous
 besar hati proud
 rendah hati humble
 insya Allah= if God wills it, it's in the hands of God
 jam karet= "rubber time"- time is flexible, nothing is precise
 jangan biar masuk hati= don't let it get to you
 jangan campur tangan= mind your own business, keep out of this
 jangan jangan= let's hope its not the case that, maybe (about bad thing)

jangan macam2= don't mess with me
 jangan mencari gara gara= don't look for trouble, don't make waves
 jangan repot repot= don't trouble yourself, don't bother
 jangan sakit hati= no hard feelings, don't harbor resentment
 kabar baik= response to apa kabar- news is good
 kasihan= what a pity, I'm sorry to hear that, you poor thing
 lama tidak bertemu= long time no see
 lingkaran setan= vicious circle
 lupa lupa ingat= vaguely remember
 main gila= be facetious, bust balls
 makan angin= get some fresh air, take a walk
 makan hati= to get on someone's nerves, really eat someone up
 makan waktu/ biaya= it takes/ consumes time/ money
 maklumlah= you know how it is
 malu malu kucing= shy as a cat, extremely shy, coy
 mana tahan!= I can't stand it! How can I endure?
 masuk angin= to catch a cold from too much air entering
 masuk kiri keluar kanan (with gestures to the head= in one ear and out the other, meant as advice, not in accusation (see jangan masuk hati).
 masuk akal= make sense, be comprehensible (generally in ref. to ideas, not people)
 mau tidak mau= inevitable, what it or not
 mohon ma'af lahir dan batin= forgive me for my outer & inner sins (said after Idul Fitri)
 mudah mudahan/ moga moga/ semoga= may it be that, I hope that
 nanti dulu= hold on, wait a while

nasi sudah jadi bubur= what's done is done, don't cry over spilled milk
 omong kosong= Liar! BS, "empty talk"
 pantas(an)= no pantas(an)= no wonder, it figures (also can mean proper, reasonable)
 pikirkan masak masak= think it over, sleep on it
 putar balik= talk in circles, evasiveness, see omong kosong
 sama sekali= absolutely! totally
 sama sekali tidak= not at all, absolutely not
 sampai bertemu (or jumpa) lagi= see ya, til we meet again
 sampai besok= until tomorrow (could mean next week)
 sampai nanti= until later, see you later
 sayang sekali= what a pity
 sedang apa?= what are you doing now?
 sedikit demi sedikit= little by little, bit by bit
 selamat= safe, blessed, congrats, good luck in, etc.. can be used for: datang, jalan, tinggal, makan, tidur, belajar, pagi, etc..
 selamat menempuh hidup baru= success going through your new life (said at weddings)
 semoga berhasil= good luck
 sepanjang...= all ... long, all through the... (use with jalan, hari, pagi- malam, tahun, waktu, musim).
 setengah mati= wiped out, half alive, difficult
 suka tidak suka= indifferent, mau tidak mau
 terima kasih= thank you, add "banyak" or "sekali" for emphasis
 kembali= you're welcome
 sama sama= you're welcome
 terburu-buru= hurry/ hurried, in a rush
 terus menerus= continuously, non-stop, without end
 tidak apa apa= it's nothing, don't worry about it,

never mind
 tidak jadi== it didn't happen, didn't come off
 tidak usah= not necessary (usah cannot be used alone)
 turun tangan= lend a hand
 (saya) tinggal⁴⁷ dulu/ duluan= I'll leave first (permission to leave)
 (w)assallam 'alaikum= Muslim greeting meaning "peace be with you"
 walaikum salam= reply to (w)assallam 'alaikum- meaning "and with you"

EXCLAMATIONS and PARTICLES

asyik or asoy= great, what a good feeling,
 ayo⁴⁸ = hey!, come on, let's go, leaving, see ya
 deh (J)= stress marker
 dong (Jkt)= dude, stress marker
 kan= sometimes short for akan or bukan, esp. as a question tag (Kamu ikut, kan? You're coming, no?) or sometimes slang for "you know" (Kita semua sudah dewasa, kan. We're all adults, you know.)
 lha (J)= there! aha! of course its like that
 lho (J)= wo! for reacting to a suprise
 nah= so, now then, well, used just before saying something
 sih (J)= question tag, stress mark (Kenapa sih?)
 sip!= great, cool, allright
 (w)aduh= oh my!, wow, ouch

These may vary greatly from area to area.

TOPICAL SECTIONS

Designed to help build vocabulary according to topic, many of the words in these sections don't have an English equivalent. Maybe look at these

from time to time and see if there are any words you'd like to learn. Some, esp. risqué words, are included simply because its hard or embarrassing to learn them anywhere else.

Siapa Dia? or What's in a Name

Some of these words are used as titles (like Pak) either alone or preceding a name. These are indicated with an @. So, filling in the gaps between Ibu and Mbak, Pak dan Mas, we have, as sapaan:

(a)bang @	elder brother, young man
(a)dik @	younger sibling
(a)nak @	child
ayah	father
bayi	baby
bibik	aunt
bung @	comrade (esp Sukarno era and in the East)
cewek	slang for young woman
cowok	slang for young man
cucu	grandchild
istri	wife
(ka)kak @	older sibling
kakek @	grandfather
keluarga	family
keponakan	niece, nephew
laki laki	male
mbah @	old woman, grandmom (J)
nenek @	grandma, any really old woman
nona @	title for unmarried women, Miss
nyonya @	title for married women, Mrs.
om @	"uncle", more intimate than "Pak"
orang tua	parents
paman	uncle
pemuda	young man
pemudi	young woman

perempuan	female
pria	men
saudara	relative
sekandung	of the same womb
sepupu	cousin
suami	husband
tante @	aunt
tuan @	respectful male title, Mr.
wanita	women

GROUP HUG

me rasa	feel
pe rasa an	feeling

Happy

senang	happy, pleased
bahagia	happy
gembira	happy

Sad

sedih	sad
patah hati	broken hearted
murung	really depressed
muram	gloomy, bummed
sunyi	lonely
suram	faded, grey (of colors)

Anger

jengkel	annoyed, pissed, frust.
sebel (J)	resentful, peeved
marah	angry
penasaran, gondok (J)	feeling pent up hidden anger

Nerves

gelisah	on edge, worried
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gugup nervous (your 1st day teaching)
 bimbang worried, concerned
 gerogi slightly concerned; also groggy

Fear

takut afraid
 copot jantung heart jumped out of my throat
 ngeri scary
 kecut afraid, shrivelled

Suprise

heran suprised
 kaget suprised
 terkejut shocked, scared

In the Mood

geli ticklish
 gemas wanting to touch s.t. cute nearby;
 which may then lead to:
 geregetan (J) feeling restrained passion, or
 penasaran pent up "angry" frustration;
 genit flirtatious
 mesra fused, intimate
 frustrasi really frustrated

Miscellaneous words of feeling

batin inner, of the heart
 bingung confused
 bosan bored
 cengeng sappy
 GR (Gede Rasa) think they're hot stuff
 hati nurani one's inner self
 kangen remembering, homesick
 rasa kasihan pity
 segan feeling of smallness in the face
 of status, in one's place taruh
 kasihan have pity on
 turut rasa empathize

faham/memahami
 fathom, understand

SEX AND ROMANCE

apel formally visit girlfriend's house
 banci, bencong, waria= transvestite
 berpacaran going out, going steady
 berzinah to commit adultery
 bondet adulterer, playboy
 buah hati/ adinda sweetheart
 buaya darat "land crocodile", a Don Juan
 cipokan French kissing (considered vulg)
 gadis young woman, implying virgin
 hidung belang a Don Juan
 istri madu second wife
 jatuh hati/cinta fall in love
 KB Keluarga Berencana= family planning, birth
 control
 kekasih sweetheart
 kencan a date
 kimpet/tempik(J) vagina
 konthol/ zakar penis
 kumpul kebo sex before marriage
 mata keranjang greedy, wandering eyes
 mintil adulteress
 om senang a male tante girang
 pacar romantic boyfriend/girlfriend
 patah hati broken heart
 peler (J) penis (vulg)
 perawan virgin girl
 perkosa an to rape; rape
 semen leven see "kumpul kebo"
 susu, buah dara breast
 tante girang older woman having sex w/
 younger man, maybe paying
 tergila gila crazy about, infatuated
 waria more polite word for "banci"

W.T.S. (wanita+pria= waria)
 prostitute [wanita tuna susila]
 (also called senuk, pelacur,
 balon, and others...)

RELIGION

Allah God
 berdoa pray
 berpuasa fast
 hari raya holiday
 nabi prophet
 sembahyang to pray, worship
 Tuhan God

Agama Islam

adzan call to prayer
 alhamdulillah "praise be to God"
 haj pilgrimage
 halal like kosher, but for Muslims (ie,
 no pork products)
 haram religiously forbidden
 Idul Adha holy day celebrating Abraham's
 almost sacrificing Isaac
 celebration ending Ramadan
 Idul Fitri woman's head covering
 jilbab Friday noon prayer
 jumatian venerated (we're talkin venerated)
 kiai leaders and scholars of
 Islam
 Lebaran same as Idul Fitri
 magrib sunset prayer
 masuk Islam to convert to Islam
 mesjid mosque
 musholla prayer room
 peci, kopia, songkok hat associated w/ Islam
 Ramadan fasting month
 santri devout Muslim or peasantren

solat student
 subuh Muslim prayer
 syahadat 5 AM morning prayer
 confession of faith

Chrisianity

Al'Kitab Bible
 aula meeting hall
 ampun forgive
 kerja bakti service work
 berkat(i) bless
 gereja church
 ibadah bible study, worship service
 jemaat parish
 khotbah sermon
 kidung jemaat, hymns
 lagu rohani mission(ary)
 misi(onaris) Christmas
 Natal Easter
 Pasca minister
 pendeta Holy Spirit
 Roh Kudus
 ber tobat repent

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

A.B.R.I. (abri) Indonesian military
 Dharma Wanita woman's group of any organiza-
 tion
 DPR Indo. legislative body
 Golkar official government party
 Hutomo/"Tommy" rich race car driving business-
 man son of Suharto
 Korpri organization for all gvmt work-
 ers, wing of Golkar
 Megawati Sukarno's daughter, head of PDI
 Muhammadiyah activist Muslim group
 N.U. conversative Muslim group

P.B.B. [Nahdkatul Ulama]
 The United Nations [perserikatan
 bangsa bangsa]
 P.D.I. Ind. Democratic Party [Parti De-
 mokrasi Ind] (orig. Sukarno's)
 pemilu general elections
 P.P.P. (P tiga) the Muslim political party [Parti
 Persatuan Pembangunan]
 pribumi Indonesian not of (esp.)Chinese
 descent, or Arab, Portugese,
 etc. transmigrasi policy of
 moving Javanese/Balinese to
 the outer islands

EDUCATION- PENDIDIKAN

beasiswa a scholarship
 daftar hadir attendance list
 dekan dean (of faculty)
 dosen university teacher
 gagal to fail
 guru school teacher
 jurusan field, chosen disipline
 ketua jurusan department head
 K.K.N. two months public service in the-
 villages [kuliah kerja nyata]
 kuliah lecture
 lulus to pass, graduate
 mahasiswa university student
 mata kuliah class subject
 M.K.D.U. required gvmt. curriculum
 murid grade school student
 pencinta alam nature lover's club
 pertukaran kebudayaan
 C.C.U. - cross cultural under-
 standing
 rektor president of university
 sarjana, S1 bachelor's degree, person w/one

S2 master's degree
 S3 doctorate degree
 sastra literature
 T.K. kindergarten [taman kanak
 kanak]
 S.D. elementary school [sekolah
 dasar]
 S.M.P. junior high [sekolah menengah
 pertama]
 S.M.A. high school [sekolah menengah
 atas]
 skripsi thesis paper
 tamat graduated
 UMPTN SAT-like test to enter college

**MORE WORDS YOU MIGHT WANT TO
 KNOW**

adat traditions, customs, rules
 arisan k.o. lottery among friends
 balai outdoor pavilion (B)
 ban bocor leaky (flat) tire
 basah kuyup soaking wet
 batik decorating cloth w/ wax method
 bela diri self defense training
 begadang (J) to stay up late
 biji seed, any small round thing
 bolak balik to and fro, back to back (use
 w/making photocopies)
 bolos to blow off an activity
 bon/nota bill, receipt
 BPKB vehicle certificate of ownership
 [buku pemilik kendaraan be-
 motor]
 bungkusn doggy bag, package
 candi, pura temple or shrine

cecak house lizards seen everywhere
dangdut Indian/Arabic influenced music
duduk duduk to hang out, sit around
dukun traditional doctor, shaman, healer, magician, masseuse, etc...
gamelan percussion type orchestra (J/B)
gayung water scooper for mandi
guna guna see "ilmu hitam"
hantu ghost (satanic possessed spirit)
harga price of an object
hujan lebat heavy rain
hujan (rintik2) drizzling rain
ilmu hitam black magic
indo person half Asian/ half Westerner
interlokal long distance phone call
iseng (J) kill time, w/o serious purpose
jamu traditional medicine
jaranan trance dance (J)
jin genie (type of supernatural being)
gosip, kabar burung, kabar angin, desas desus, isu: all of these mean gossip
kaki lima "5 feet", pushcart food sellers
kampung village or town neighborhood
kampungan country bumpkin, hick
kenang kenangan souvenir, memory
kepala desa village leader (shortened to "kades")
kerok hot coin rub on back if sick
keroncong acoustic orchestral music, a mix of Western (esp. Portugese) and traditional music
kilat kilat rapid mail (literally "lightning")
kilat khusus express mail delivery
kongko kongko (J) to kick back
kontrak rumah rentable house, to rent a house

kos student boarding house
K.T.P. i.d. [kartu tanda penduduk]
kuda lumping see "jaranan"
kuper socially awkward, unsocial [kurang pergaulan]
léak spirit of a person who meditates to the point of astral projection and goes forth, us. to do evil; may take on new physical form. losmen cheap hotel
L.S.M. (lembaga sosial masyarakat) an N.G.O. (non govt. organization)
nerimo fatalistic, passive (J)
norak tacky, low or bad taste
Nyai Roro Kidul see "Ratu Kidul"
objek wisata literally, a "tourist object" (site)
oleh oleh gift from your travels
ongkos cost of a service, incl. transport
pancak silat self defense, Indonesian martial arts
pelecehan (J) harassment (+ "sek" for sexual) (may be referred to as "gangguan" saja)
pengamen beggar who plays music
penuh sesak jam packed, very crowded
pramuka Indonesia's Scouting program
P.T.D. collect call [pembayar telepon disana]
Ramayana popular epic story from India
rantang set of stackable dishes+handle
rantangan catering of meals
Ratu Kidul Hindu queen of the south sea (J/B)
R.T. leader of street/alley [rukun tetangga]
R.W.1 leader of neighborhood [rukun warga]

RW2 euphemism for dog meat
satpam uniformed security dudes w/daggers
santet (J) special revenge magic to make one's enemy sick or cursed
selamatan ceremonial meal/party
selokan gutter, ditch, open sewer
sihir black magic
SIM driver's license [surat ijin mengemudi]
STNK vehicle registration licence [surat tanda nomor kendaraan]
toke big, loud lizard
traktir to treat someone
tujuhbelasan (J) the 17th of month ceremony
uang kecil spare change, coins
wartel telecommunications office
warung roadside stall, restaurant
wayang kulit shadow puppet play (J/B)
wessel pos/giro postal money order

Cursing- Makian

Take this info with a grain of salt.

asu asshole
buset, busyet bullshit, hell
dampit, dampit damn it
dancuk (J) the f word
dapurmu (J) your bad face- a taunt
jangkrik(J) cricket (you insect), damn
kecil you're small, worthless (said while flicking your fingers)
keparat(J) damn!
Kleng (ci) You dog! (B)
(Nes) kleng! Pig head! (B) In Bali or anywhere about the worst you can say is "Dog!" or "Pig!"
kurang ajar less educated, you're rude
matamu (J) your bad eyes- a taunt

persetan (kau)	damn (you)
sialan	ugh, damn, what luck! (bad luck)
tahek (J)	bullshit
tak tahu diri	You have no self awareness. You should be ashamed!

THE TWENTY QUESTIONS also called BASA BASI (SMALL TALK)

You will be asked these most every day of your life, so get very familiar with them now. Usually someone catches your attention with "Hey boy!", "Tourist", "Hello mister", "Friend", "John", "Mrs" or some other name (your actual sex doesn't matter usually), and then launches into these questions. The questions listed are in rough order of frequency, but of course, its always different (or is it?). People usually need to know how much they should respect you and where they should place you, so virtually every person will ask some of these questions.

1. MAU KE MANA? Where are you going? The biggie. It is a rare day indeed to not be asked this one.
2. DARI MANA? or ASAL(NYA) DARI MANA? or ASLI(NYA) DARI MANA? Where do you come from? Then, maybe, what part or what state or city?
3. DARI MANA (TADI)? Where are you coming

from just now?

4. TINGGAL DI MANA? Where do you live? Best to answer with neighborhood names first instead of street names as people know them better. Could be followed by more specific questions leading to your exact address (alamat), but usually that's just being polite and it doesn't mean they'll ever visit. Its also polite to ask for their address even if you don't give a damn. Also, expect people to ask how much your rent is.
5. PEKERJAAN APA? What is your job? (BE)KERJA DI MANA? Where do you work? Usually followed by other more specific questions, like FACULTAS APA? what faculty do you work at, if you teach. If someone asks you KULIAH DI SINI? they are asking if you go to class, a popular guess, after tourist. Make clear you teach if you do. People may ask about your salary (GAJI), but it's not really polite.
6. BISA (BER)BICARA BAHASA INDONESIA? Can you speak Indonesian? SUDAH LAN-CAR? Already fluent? It's best to be modest and downplay your skills (say "sedikit" or "paspasan"). Usually Indonesians insist and call you lancar or pintar, even if you know only enough to get this far in a conversation.

7. BERAPA LAMA DI SINI? (You're already) here how long? Of course, they could mean also How long are you going to stay here? You might want to ask: Sudah berapa lama atau akan berapa lama? but usually the former meaning applies. KAPAN ANDA DATANG KE INDONESIA? When did you arrive? Maybe followed by questions on where you have been, where you arrived, etc...
8. SUDAH UMUR BERAPA or BERAPA UMUR-NYA? How old are you? If you're younger than 30, the standard reply is "masih muda"-still young.
9. SUDAH PERNAH KE BALI (or DANAU TOBA or other near by "tourist objects")? BERAPA KALI? Have you already been to Bali? How many times?
10. SUDAH PUNYA SUAMI/ISTERI? or SUDAH KAWIN (or MENIKAH)? Already married? Watch out, as kawin can mean married or already had sex. If you're not married, just say belum, unless you're travelling with a pseudo spouse. SUDAH PUNYA KELAURGA or SUDAH BERKELUARGA? Already have a family?
11. If you answer "no" to 10, then SUDAH PUNYA PACAR? Do you have a boyfriend/girlfriend?

12. ANDA MAU PACAR(AN) DI INDONESIA? or CARI ORANG INDONESIA? Do you want a pacar in Indonesia, often asked even if you answer yes to 12. A good answer is "Kalau cinta sejati", meaning "if true love". If you're bored of the conversation (and male) ask if your interregator has any daughters or younger sisters and see what happens.
13. ANDA AKAN TINGGAL DI SINI BERAPA LAMA? How long will you stay here? Or TUGASNYA BERAPA LAMA? Home long is your task/job here?, or sometimes contract (kontrak) is used. 14. SUDAH KERASAN (or BETAH)? Do you feel at home here? SENANG DI SINI? Happy here? SUKA INDONESIA? Do you like Indonesia?
15. KAPAN PULANG? When will you go back? or SUDAH PULANG? Already gone home for a visit? This one gets more popular as you stay here, obviously.
16. ANDA SUKA MAKANAN INDONESIA? Do you like Indonesian food? BISA MAKAN NASI? Can you eat rice? Maybe followed by questions like do people eat rice in America, questions about wheat, etc...
17. BISA (BER)BICARA BAHASA (JAWA, BALI, MINANG, etc...)? Can you speak the local language of the area? If you know only a few

words (esp. an answer like "only a little") you will usually totally blow away and amuse your questioner. 18. SUKA CLINTON (or whoever the President is)? Do you like Clinton? Or sometimes people will just word associate when you say "America", and the President is pretty much the first thing that comes up. You may be asked about other random Americans, like Don King, Muhammad Ali, etc...

19. DATANG SENDIRI(AN)? Did you come here alone/ independently? Or if you're alone at the moment, you may get questions about that, on the lines of "Where are your friends?", and general concern about you being so far from home for so long.
20. SIAPA NAMANYA? What is your name? Sometimes left out, so if you ask it, start with, "Kenalkan, nama saya _____".

¹ -NYA: In addition to being the possessive and sometimes the object form for he/she/they/it, "-nya" also serves a function similar to "the". But the word in question must already be mentioned or obviously understood. (Said by a teacher looking for the schedule of classes) "Pak Bambang, jadwalnya mana?"= Pak Bambang, where is the schedule? (Walking up to a ticket window to buy a ticket for the next movie) "Permisi, berapa untuk karcisnya?"= Excuse me, but how much for the ticket? "Maksudnya..."= The meaning of what I'm trying to say is... Also, adjective + "nya"= often is the noun form of the word. "Aduh panasnya di sini!" I can't believe the heat here. "Jauhnya"= distance, "lamanya"= duration, "beratnya"= weight, etc.. By saying "Tingginya", what you are really saying is "it's tallness", So one would say "Saya tingginya x cm" meaning "My height is..." One could also say "Sungai itu dalamnya sepuluh meter" since it's already clear that it's the river you're talking about. "Nya" can be stuck onto almost anything but often it changes the meaning of the word and must be memorized as a new word.

² BAGUS/ ENAK/ INDAH: Most anything that is good or having quality can be called "bagus", while bad things are "jelek". "Enak" is almost the same as "bagus", but "enak" is oftentimes connected to the senses. Thus, a song may be "bagus", but listening to it is "enak". Saying your pacar is "enak" is a pretty sexual statement. "Indah" is something that is seen as beautiful. So a pretty scene may look "indah", but it can make us feel inspired to say "enak", i.e. a general positive feeling coming from being in nature.

³ LAGI/ LAIN/ BERBEDA: "Lagi" can mean "again, more, else, another" when referring to something of the same kind. "Saya mau ke sana sekali lagi"= I want to go there one more time. "Apa lagi?"= What else? "Dia tidak makan lagi"= He didn't eat any more. "Saya mau cari satu casset Iwan Fals lagi"= I want to find another cassette by Iwan Fals. "Lain" means something else, but of a different kind. "Hanya ada nasi, tidak ada makanan lain"= There's only rice, no other kind of food. "Saya tidak mau casset ini, saya mau casset Iwan Fals yang lain"= I don't want this cassette, I want a different Iwan Fals cassette. "Saya cari buku yang lain"= I'm looking for a different book (not that other book). "Berbeda" means "different". more what the actual difference is whereas "lain" usually is referring to a different thing. "Bagaimana perbedaan di antara buku ini dan buku itu?"= What's the difference between this book and that book? (perbedaan= difference). "Muka dia berbeda sekali dari pada muka saya"= His/her face is very different from my face.

⁴ see LAGI, endnote #3

⁵ BISA/ BOLEH/ DAPAT: "Bisa" means "able", "can" or "could". "Bisa naik sepeda motor ini?"= Can you ride this motorcycle? It also can be used to indicate something is possible or likely. "Kalau makan cabe, bisa jadi sakit"= If you eat chili pepper, you could get sick. "Boleh" means "may", and is used to ask permission or indicate something may happen. Q: "Boleh saya minta es teh?" A: "Boleh". Q: May I ask for a glass of tea? A: Of course. "Dia tidak boleh pergi ke sana"= He is not allowed to go there. If possible, answer a question with "boleh" or "bisa" rather than yes. "Dapat" can mean the same as "bisa", (but people never answer questions with a simple "dapat"). But it can also mean "get" or "obtain", or even "find", especially when one cannot use other words, such as "mengambil" or "menemukan". The uses of "get" are much more limited than in English, and can only mean get things that come to you. "Saya mendapat gaji"= I get a salary.

⁶ BOLEH: see BISA, endnote #5

⁷ DAPAT: see BISA, endnote #5

⁸ TINGGAL/ TINGGALKAN/ MENINGGAL: "Tinggal" is a very confusing word, because sometimes it means to live/stay in a place and sometimes it means to depart. Basically, "tinggal" always means to live/stay unless the context makes it obvious that it doesn't i.e. someone is saying "tinggal dulu" as they're stepping out the door. To add to the confusion, "meninggal (dunia)" means to die or pass away (leave earth), and "tinggalkan" or "meninggalkan" means to leave a place or anything else behind.

⁹ APA -APA: This means "anything", but can only be used in negative sentences. "Jangan minta apa apa"= Don't ask for anything. To say "anything" in a positive sense, try "apa saja" or "apa pun".

¹⁰ YANG MANA?= which one? An answer could be "Yang merah"= the red one (literally the one which is red). "Orang yang mana?"= Which person? "Itu yang baru pergi"= That one, the one who just left.

¹¹ BEGITU: In addition to meaning "like that" or "that way" it can also mean so/ very, but is less strong than very. "Saya tidak begitu lapar"= I'm not that hungry. "Rumahnya begitu besar"= Their house is so large.

¹² BUKAN/JANGAN/TIDAK/TAK/NGGAK/ETC.: "Bukan" in its simplest sense is used to negate nouns or pronouns, when indicating "not". "Saya bukan orang German"= I'm not a German. "Itu bukan anjing saya"= That is not my dog. Bukan can also negate whole clauses: "Bukan aku tak cinta dia, tapi..." It's not that I don't love her, but... "Bukan", usually shortened to "kan", can be a question tag. "Kita ke pasar, kan?"= We're going to the market, no?/aren't we?/isn't it so? "Jangan" means "don't", only for command sentences. "Jangan pergi cepat cepat"= Don't go so fast. For verb and adj. negation use "tidak", or one of its variations. "Dia tidak mau datang"= S/he doesn't want to come. Q: "Mau makan sekarang?" A: "Tidak". Q: Do you want to eat now? A: No. "Ibu saya tidak berani"= My mother isn't brave. Beware of the location of tidak if there's a possible double meaning involved. "Saya tidak pikir dia benar" means "I don't think" (in the sense of using one's brain, hence:) "he is correct." So you might want to say "Saya pikir dia tidak benar"= I think he's not right.

¹⁴ SAMPAI: Means "until", but also "reach, extend far enough". "Gaji saya tidak sampai"= My salary doesn't go far enough. Q: "Pak, mungkin empat jam ke Yogya?" A: "Tidak sampai. Hanya tiga jam." Q: Sir, is it four hours to Yogya? A: Not quite. Only three hours. "Sampai" also means "to" when there is no movement. "Anak itu bermain banyak macam macam olahraga, dari sepak bola sampai berenang"= That child likes many kinds of sports, from soccer to swimming. Also can refer to reaching a destination (see Mau ke mana).

¹⁵ PERNAH: Same as ever, but it can be used in a positive sense that seems strange in English: "Saya pernah makan sate"= I ever ate sate (ie, I have eaten sate before.)

¹⁶ BARU: In addition to meaning "new", baru can also mean "has just happened", "is happening now", or "is about to happen" depending on the situation. "Saya baru datang"= I just arrived. "Baru saja (or barusan)"= just now, something that happened really recently.

¹⁷ see DAHULU, endnote #19

¹⁸ NANTI/ BESOK: Nanti means later today, esp. sore or malam. "nanti dulu!"= wait first, until later. Besok can mean any time after today, so you might want to ask "Sungguh besok?" if you don't know if the person is using the word literally or not.

¹⁹ DAHULU/ DULU/ TADI: Dahulu is almost never used in conversation, but if it is it means the same as dulu. Dulu can mean either "a while ago" (anything longer than tadi) or "first", at any given time. The first meaning: "Dulu, pada waktu saya masih kecil"= Way back when, when I was still small. Second meaning: "Saya mau mandi dulu, terus makan". I want to bathe first and then eat. Tadi refers to a time earlier today, or "tadi malam"= last night. "Saya main tennis tadi pagi"= I played tennis this morning.

²⁰ PAGI/ SIANG/ SORE/ MALAM: The use of these words is more frequent and more flexible than their English counterparts. When one stops and the next one starts is a matter of opinion depending on your sleep habits, but "malam" clearly begins at sunset. One can also use them as adjectives: "Datang lebih siang"= Come earlier towards noon. "Waduh, pagi sekali"= Wow, it's very early morning.

²¹ BESOK: see NANTI, endnote #18

²² JAM: This word can mean either hour or a wristwatch/clock. "Berapa jam?"= How many hours? Compared with "Jam berapa?"=What time is it? For telling time, we usually use "jam" with either "kurang" (before the hour), or "lewat" or "lebih" (after the hour). "Jam setengah enam pagi"= 5:30 A.M. "Jam enam kurang sepuluh"= 5:50. "Jam enam lewat (or lebih) sepuluh"= 6:10. Also note that traditionally the day begins at sunset, so malam minggu means Saturday night, but minggu malam means Sunday night.

²³ MA'AF/ PERMISI/ MARI/ AYO(H) (ranked from most formal to least formal): In Indonesia it's very common to ask permission to do something or ask forgiveness. One must always ask permission before eating or leaving, even if that means asking a total stranger sitting next to you in a warung. "Ma'af" is to ask forgiveness or pardon, implying that we've done something wrong or are bothering someone. After spilling a glass one would definitely want to say "ma'af", but one could also use it to get a person's attention the way we say "pardon me, but..." "Permisi" is to ask permission and ask permission to leave. "Permisi, saya harus ambil telepon sebentar"= Excuse me, I must answer the telephone for a minute. "Mari" can mean either "please do", "let us (do)", or "goodbye/ may I leave". "Mari makan"= please eat. "Mari kita berangkat"= let us get going. "Ayo(h)" means "come on", "do it", or "goodbye". "Ayo(h), pulang!"= Come on, let's go home.

²⁴ SILAKAN/ TOLONG/ MEMBANTU: All mean please, but "silakan" means that we are encouraging someone to do something that will be pleasing for them. "Silakan duduk"= Please sit (it's better than standing). "Silakan makan"= Please eat (and enjoy). If we need help, we certainly can't say "silakan", but rather "tolong" or "membantu". "Boleh minta tolong sebentar?"= Can you help me a minute? "Anda sangat membantu"= You are very helpful. Coba is the most familiar "please" form, used with one of equal or lesser status: Coba lihat itu-nya= Please let me see that.

²⁵ PUN: Pun= even, put after the word. "Anjingpun masuk"= even dogs entered. "Dia tidak makanpun"= He/she didn't even eat. "Pun" also changes many connecting words in unpredictable ways.

²⁶ SAJA: This word can be used in all the ways "just" can (just do it, just like a dog, just a little) and then some. It also serves to emphasize- "Saya hampir saja rugi"= I just barely escaped from being financially ruined. "Begini saja"= Just like this.

²⁷ SAMBIL/ SEMENTARA/ SEDANGKAN: All mean "while", but each are used in different situations. "Sambil"= one subject doing two things at the same time. "Dia makan sambil nyanyi"= S/he eats while singing. "Mereka duduk sambil omong omong"= They sit while discussing. "Sementara"= Two subjects doing different things at the same time. "Dia mandi sementara saya makan"= He showered while I ate. "Sedangkan"= different subjects doing different things either in general or at different times. This can mean "whereas" or "on the other hand". "Orang Muslim pergi ke mesjid sedangkan orang Kristen pergi ke gereja". "Sementara" can also mean "while" in the sense of "for a while". "Sementara ini, saya tunggu"= for a while, I wait.

²⁸ YANG: In a sentence it means "who, which or that" (a demonstrative clause). "Dia hanya suka musik yang terlalu keras"= He only likes music which is too hard/unpleasant. Sometimes we must use yang or the sentence doesn't hold together, but other times the use is optional and if we use yang it's to draw attention to the clause afterwards. Compare "Dia gemuk sekali"= He/she is very fat and "Dia yang gemuk sekali"= He/she is the one who is very fat. We may need to use yang to point that person out in a crowd, or just as emphasis.

²⁹ PADA/ KEPADA/DI/ KE: "Ke" is used to imply movement towards any solid physical place or thing. "Bawa itu ke sini"= Bring that here. "Berapa jauh ke rumah anda?"= How far to your house? For movement towards a time use "sampai" (see also note #15). "Saya main tennis dari jam tiga sampai jam lima"= I play tennis from 3 until 5. "Di" implies no movement, but still referring to a solid thing or place. "Saya senang di Indonesia"= I'm happy in Indonesia. Use "pada" to mean at, in, on, to, about, towards, etc... for abstract non-physical things, or people, or a point in time. "Itu tergantung pada kamu"= It depends on you. "Saya tidak senang pada situasi itu"= I'm not happy about that situation. "Saya kan mampir pada Hari Senin"= I will visit on Monday. "Datang pada waktunya"= Come on time. "Kepada" is very formal and used usually towards people in formal situations. "Berikan hadiah ini kepada Pak Brotto"= Give this gift to Pak Brotto.

³⁰ SEDIKIT-DIKITNYA: As little as possible. "Se" + (word word) + "nya"= "as (word) as possible", for certain words. This form can be used for bagus, banyak, baik, cepat, keras and murah. Setidaktidaknya and sekurang-kurangnya mean the same as sedikitdikitnya.

³¹ MENURUT: "Menurut saya, film itu membosankan"= According to me, that film was boring. One can also say "Pendapat saya"= In my opinion, or "Pada hemat saya"= In my opinion, or "Bagi saya,..."= For me,...

³² DI: see PADA, endnote #29

³³ KE: see PADA, endnote #29

³⁴ ATAS: This can be used much as English uses "on" in "Congratulations on your fine performance". Especially use it after "terima kasih", as in "Terima kasih atas bantuan mu"= Thanks for your help. "Ma'af atas itu"= excuse me for that.

³⁵ BANTU: see SILAKAN, endnote #24

³⁶ PANGGIL/SEBUT/TELPON: "Panggil" means to call s.o. in the sense of fetching s.o., hence "Tolong panggil Sara" means "Please go get Sara, call her over here." But "call" in the sense of "to term s.t. or s.o." is best expressed by "sebut", or more commonly, "namanya." Hence, "AS sering disebut polisi dunia" = The US is often called the world's police; "Itu namanya durian" = That's called durian. For phone calling, use telpon, nelfon, or other variation on "telephone."

³⁷ DENGAN: For some and only some words, "dengan" + adjective makes an adverb. "Dia lari dengan baik"= He runs well/correctly. "Saya bilang dengan marah..."= I said angrily,..." "Jangan berbicara dengan cepat"= Don't speak so quickly.

³⁸ BUKAN MAIN: Means "No joke?!" No kidding! but also may emphasise an adjective. Put the adjective after, then add "-nya". "Bukan main manisnya!" How sweet it is!

³⁹ MAKIN: "Makin" means "increasingly" or "the more", and the "se" is optional to add emphasis. "Saya semakin lapar"= I'm getting increasingly hungry. If used twice in succession, it means "the more..., the more...". "Makin saya marah, makin dia senang"= The more I got angry, the more he became happy. Makin is commonly used with "lama": "Makin lama, makin miskin"= As time goes on, I always get poorer. "(Se)kian" means exactly the same thing, but is used more commonly to refer to passing time with the word "hari". "Kian hari, kian rindu"= as more days go by, (I) am more homesick.

⁴⁰ ADALAH: A formal construction, usually means "is", but most people only use this as a last resort, if it is absolutely necessary to make the sentence understood. Actually, one must have a noun or noun phrase immediately before and after "adalah", so it actually is like "this equals that". "Orang itu adalah teman saya"= That person is my friend. Adalah can also mean "whether or not": "Saya tidak peduli adalah dia akan datang"= I don't care whether or not he comes.

⁴¹ BERBEDA: see LAIN, endnote #3

⁴² TINGGAL DULUAN: see TINGGAL, endnote #8

⁴³ INDAH: see BAGUS, endnote #2

⁴⁴ BAIK...MAUPUN...: both ... and... "Saya suka baik makanan pedas maupun manis. I like both sweet and spicy food. "Baik dia maupun saya tidak pergi ke pesta"= Neither he nor I go to the party.

⁴⁵ TERSERAH: It's up to you/ As you wish/ As you like. Q: "Mau ke pantai?" A: "Jangan tanya saya! Terserah anda." Q: Do you want to go to the beach? A: Don't ask me! It's up to you. However, in general the expression is impolite, as you are rejecting a gift offered (decision making power) and it can be taken to mean that you really have no interest at all in what's going on, ie you are cool and distant. Often, too, as teachers and foreigners we are looked to for direction, so it's confounding to others when we pass the buck. There are a few other ways to say this, too including "suka suka", "sesukanya" and "seenaknya".

⁴⁶ SECARA: It means "in a ... manner," but we put it before the adjective. "Kamu lari secara aneh"= You run in a strange way.

⁴⁷ TINGGAL DULU/ DULUAN/ PERGI DULU/ and other ways of leaving: In addition to the above words ma'af, permisi, mari, ayo(h), we can also say "tinggal dulu", "dulu", "pergi dulu" or some combination of them to say we're leaving. "Ma'af, saya harus pergi dulu"= Forgive me, but I must leave first. "Permisi dulu"= I leave first. "Tinggal dulu", "dulu" and "pergi dulu" all mean the same thing, that one is leaving first. If you are the only guest at someone's house, you can still say this because obviously you're leaving before your hosts are! One should be careful with "(saya) tinggal dulu" because it's a special idiom, so don't use it in combination with other words. Also, it often conveys a sense that you will be returning shortly: "Tinggal dulu. Saya mau bawa minuman"= I'll leave you for a while to get some drinks. Also note that for "mari" and even more so for "ayo(h)", we aren't really asking permission, but more announcing we're leaving/goodbye, while is quite common for informal situations.

⁴⁸ see MA'AF, endnote #23