Saya Bangga Menggunakan Bahasa Indonesia

BELAJAR BAHASA INDONESIA

Halo, selamat datang!
Terimakasih, salam kenal!

Let's Learn Indonesian
Ayo Belajar Bahasa Indonesia
**Basic**

- **Pronunciation**

  Indonesian language uses the same character as English, and most letters are pronounced in the same way. But, it’s always the best choice to learn the pronunciation from the native speaker, or you can find recorded material of learning Bahasa Indonesia on internet.

**PRONUNCIATION GUIDE**

**Vowels** (a,i,u,e,o)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spelling Example Description</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>a</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
  - Words: apa, nama, saya, kabar, panjang, etc.  
  - Spelling: “a” always pronounced “a” as in “father” (never “bad” or “bang”) |
| **e (é)**                    |  
  - Words: bécak, enak, etc.  
  - Spelling: like a in “make” |
| **i**                        |  
  - Words: Pagi, ikan, kecil, ibu, indah, etc.  
  - Spelling: like ee in “see” but shorter (never like “hit” or “hike”) |
| **o**                        |  
  - Words: kopi, topi, roti, etc.  
  - Spelling: like aw in “law”, but shorter |
| **u**                        |  
  - Words: susu, aku, kamu, suka, etc.  
  - Like oo in “food”, but shorter |

**Diphthongs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ai</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
  - Words: pandai, lantai, santai, etc.  
  - Spelling: somewhere between “pay” and “pie” |
| **au**                       |  
  - Words: tembakau, risau, etc.  
  - Spelling: like ow in “now” |
| **oi**                       |  
  - Words: amboi |
**Consonants (the easy part)**

**Spelling Example Description**

- **b**
  - words: *bawah, bunga, buang, etc*
  - *spelling:* same as *b* in “bungle” but spoken more softly.
  - At the end of a word may be more of a soft *p*.

- **c**
  - words: *bicara, cari, cinta, etc.*
  - *Spelling:* similar to *ch* in “church”

- **d**
  - words: *duduk*
  - *spelling:* like *d* in “bed”. At the end of a word may sound more like a soft *t*

- **dj**
  - words: *djarum*
  - *spelling:* old spelling still used in names, pronounced like *j* in “jump”

- **f**
  - words: *foto*
  - *spelling:* like *f* in “fan”

- **g**
  - words: *garpu*
  - *spelling:* like *g* in “dog”

- **h**
  - words: *hari*
  - *spelling:* similar to *h* in “hope”

- **j**
  - words: *jalan*
  - *spelling:* like *j* in “jump”

- **k**
  - *Words:* *kabar, kakak, kamu, etc.*
  - Spelling: like *k* in “kite” when not at the end of a word.
  - At the end of a word, pronounced like a soft *g* or glottal stop.

- **kh**
  - *Words:* *akhir, etc.*
Spelling: like clearing your throat or German “ach”

- I
  - Words: lima, lama, lampu, etc.
  - Spelling: similar to I in “like”

- m
  - Words: makan, minta, maaf, etc.
  - Spelling: like m in “main”

- n
  - Words: nama, nasi, etc.
  - Spelling: like n in “noon”

- ny
  - Words: nyamuk
  - Spelling: like ny in “canyon”

- ng
  - Words: dengen, dengung, garang, etc.
  - Spelling: like ng in “singer” (not “finger”, that requires ngg)

- ngg
  - Words: tunggu, panggang, etc.
  - Spelling: like ng in “finger” (not “singer”)

- p
  - Words: pukul, bapak, panjang, etc.
  - Spelling: similar to p in “pool” but without the puff of air

- q
  - q is not used much in Indonesian words but does come up in Arabic words used in Indonesia (for example, Istiqal). When it occurs, qu is pronounced as qu in “queen”.

- r
  - Words: raja, ratu, kiri, etc.
  - Spelling: like a softly trilled Scottish or German r. Never a hard American, Australian or Canadian r.

- s
  - Words: selamat, suka, saya, etc.
  - Spelling: similar to s in “seven”

- t
  - Words: tujuh, tempat, tanya, etc.
  - Spelling: t like t in “let” but without the plosive quality (it’s sometimes difficult to differentiate between spoken t, p and d)

- tj
  - Words: Tjoakroaminoto
  - Spelling: old spelling still used in names, pronounced like ch in “church”

- v
  - Words: visa, vitamin, etc.
  - Spelling: rarely used, like v in “visa” but softer
In Indonesia, we have culture that related to politeness among the people. And being polite is so important for us. We have some “ethics” to followed when we do something. Here are some of them:

- **Hand shake and Nod our head**
  
  When we meet someone we respect, we should greet them and shake our hand if possible. If it’s impossible to shake their hand, for example it’s too crowded, we could just nod our head to them.

  For your notes, for moslem, sometime they refuse to shake hand with other gender (ie: male with female), so it’s better to just nod your head if you know your friend is moslem, except they ask first.

- **Bow**
  
  When walk in front of someone older, you ought to bow and/or a saying “permisi” or excuse me in Indonesian.
Kiss our parent hand and teacher

Usually Indonesian do this habit when we meet our parent or leave them. For example when before going to school, we ask for leave and kiss our parent’s hand. You can also do this toward your friend’s teacher.

Pointing Person with thumb

If you asked by someone to show a person, and you want to point him out, you ought use your thumb instead your index finger, especially to older person. If you use your index finger, it could be considered as impolite.

TRANSPORTATION

In Indonesia, you can find many transportation. For public transportation, you can use Transjogja. Just come to the ticket counter or its portable stop. You just need to pay Rp. 3500,00 only, and you can go anywhere. The staff would inform you which bus you should take and where the nearest stop to your destination.

If you need the faster or more private transportation, you can use online transportation, such us uber, grab, go-jek, etc. Is’s safer, faster, more comfortable, and can be cheaper depend the distance. You can download the application on Playstore and register.

On the next page, we give the procedure to use Go-Jek. Other application may be different, but its typically the same.
It is different how to life in Indonesia and the others country. In Indonesia, especially Yogyakarta, you can’t find any train for going somewhere that not too far. It is not so easy too to find any public transportation around campus. But you can use Gojek for the solution of that problem. Gojek is one of the online public transportation that can bring you anywhere that you want.

**HOW TO USE GOJEK:**

First, you have to install the application from playstore or applestore with the keyword “Gojek”

After that, we have to fulfill the form. You have to mention your email, name, phone number, and password.
If you already logged in to your account, you can see some menu from this application. In Yogyakarta, you can use gojek to delivering your food, buy something in some convinient store or you can use gojek to drive you to somewhere.

After you choose the service that you need. You have to send your location by using GPS. Please don’t forget to turn your GPS on.
Gojek will send you the contact of your driver. They also will calculate the time until the driver arrive and gojek will choose the nearest driver to pick you up.

SOME CONVERSATION THAT YOU MIGHT HAVE

| Gojek          | Dimana sekarang?        | Where are you now?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azizah:</td>
<td>Saya masih di kampus, Fakultas Pertanian UGM.</td>
<td>Now, i’m in faculty of Agriculture UGM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Gojek :        | Saya sudah sampai, pakai baju warna apa? | I already arrived now, what color is your clothes?
| Azizah:        | Saya menggunakan celana jeans berwarna hitam dan kemeja berwarna biru. | I wear black jeans and blue shirt. |
VOCABULARY:

COLOR (WARNA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Putih</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitam</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merah</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuning</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biru</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coklat</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ungu</td>
<td>Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu-abu</td>
<td>Grey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARAH (DIRECTION)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Above</td>
<td>Di atas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under</td>
<td>Di bawah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Front Of</td>
<td>Di depan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behind</td>
<td>Di belakang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Kiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right</td>
<td>Kanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside</td>
<td>Di dalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Di luar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between</td>
<td>Di antara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far</td>
<td>Jauh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near</td>
<td>Dekat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lurus</td>
<td>Straight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TEMPAT (PLACE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>Universitas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>Fakultas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>Sekolah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>Perpustakaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>Rumah sakit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Shop</td>
<td>Toko Buku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Pasar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airport</td>
<td>Bandara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway station</td>
<td>Stasiun Kereta Api</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus Terminal</td>
<td>Terminal Bis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Station</td>
<td>Kantor Polisi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Office</td>
<td>Kantor Pos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beach</td>
<td>Pantai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street</td>
<td>Jalan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dormitory</td>
<td>Asrama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONVERSATION

Chris : Excuse me, is there an Indomart near here ?
( Permisi, adakah Indomaret di dekat sini ? )

Ayu : Yes, There is Indomart near here.
( Ya, di dekat sini ada Indomaret )

Chris : Is it far from here ? (Apakah jauh dari sini ? )
Ayu : No, it’s about 200 meters from here
( Tidak, hanya dua ratus meter dari sini )

Chris : Could you tell me where it is and how to get there?
(Dapatkah kamu memberi tahu dimana Indomaret itu dan bagaimana cara menuju kesana? )

Ayu : Sure, It is on Kaliurang Street. Just go straight until you see the traffic light then turn right. Walk along the street for 50 meters. The indomart is on your left side beside the post office.

Chris : Thank you for your help.
(Terima kasih atas bantuannya)

Ayu : You’re Welcome (Kembali)

INTRODUCTION (PERKENALAN)

A: selamat pagi/siang/malam, perkenalkan nama saya ... salam kenal
(Good morning/afternoon/night, Let me introduce myself, my name is ..., nice to meet you).

B: Selamat pagi/siang/malam, salam kenal. Kamu berasal dari mana?
Good morning/afternoon/night, nice to meet you too. Where are you from?

A: aku berasal dari Jepang (I am from Japan)

B: umurmu berapa? (How old are you?)

A: Umurku 22 tahun (I am 22 years old)

B: Oh, lalu kamu tinggal dimana? (oh, where are you staying?)

A: Di asrama Kinanthi, dekat museum. (I’m staying at Kinanthi dormitory, near the museum)

B: Oh begitu, maaf aku harus ke kelas. Sampai jumpa lagi nanti
(Alright, but i’m sorry I have class now. See you later)

A: sampai jumpa (See You)
PERCAKAPAN DI KELAS (CONVERSATION IN CLASS)

1. Mari kita mulai kelasnya (Let's start the class)
2. Ada pertanyaan? (any question?)
3. Apakah kalian paham? (do you understand?)
4. Paham (understand)
5. Saya ingin bertanya (i have a question)
6. Saya tidak paham (i don’t understand)
7. Waktu sudah habis (The time is over)
8. Ada tugas untuk minggu depan (there is a task for next week)
9. Mari kita cukupkan untuk hari ini (lets end the class now)
10. Boleh lihat catatanmu? (can i see your notes)
11. Materi ini akan masuk di ujian (This chapter/material would be on the exam)
12. Saya bingung (I am confused)
13. Boleh saya pergi ke toilet (May I go to toilet?)
14. Boleh jelaskan sekali lagi? (Can you explain one more time, please?)
15. Buka buku kalian (open your book)
16. Kumpulkan tugasnya ke depan (collect your task to the front of class)

----------------------------------------

ANGKA (NUMBER)

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
30. Tiga puluh