

Indonesian in everyday situations

Module 9: The festival

6 Exercises • Duration: 20 min.

The festival

Indonesian

Read & listen online ↗



Nanti, akan, sebelum

A future time phrase can be enough: **Konser mulai jam delapan, besok saya datang.** **Akan** is an optional future marker, not a tense ending.

Nanti means later. **Sepuluh menit lagi** means in ten minutes; **sepuluh menit lalu** ten minutes ago. **Sebelum konser** means before the concert.

Saya akan cari Miko is a plan. More formal **mencari** and conversational **cari** express the same action; prefixes do not show past versus future.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
delapan	Konser mulai jam delapan.	The concert starts at eight.
akan	Saya akan mencari Miko.	I will look for Miko.
besok	Saya datang besok.	I come tomorrow.

Indonesian has no inflected future tense. A time phrase such as **besok** or the marker **akan** gives future meaning.

Kemarin, tadi, sudah, belum

Use **kemarin** for yesterday and **tadi** for earlier today or a recently mentioned earlier time. Verbs do not acquire a past ending:

Kemarin saya melihat Miko.

Sudah signals completion or a state already true; it is not an obligatory past tense. **Belum** means not yet, so **belum melihat** differs from an ordinary **tidak melihat** denial.

Melihat and **mendengar** are the normal words for see and hear; learn these common prefixed forms as words. Keep a clear time phrase when retelling events.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
Kemarin	Kemarin ada festival.	There was a festival yesterday.
Tadi	Tadi saya minum kopi.	Earlier today I drank coffee.
sudah	Saya sudah mendengar cerita itu.	I have already heard that story.

Pertama, lalu, setelah itu

Sequence words include **pertama** first, **lalu** then and **setelah itu** after that. A past time phrase or story context locates unchanged verbs in the past.

Tidak negates a past event too: **Saya tidak menari.** Do not use **belum** when you mean did not rather than not yet.

A report uses exact times such as **jam dua puluh empat belas** for 20:14. **Sesuatu** means something, **tidak ... apa-apa** nothing in a negative sentence.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
Pertama	Pertama, konser mulai.	First, the concert started.
Lalu	Lalu lampu mati.	Then the lights went out.
Setelah itu	Setelah itu saya pulang.	After that I went home.

Waktu, sedang, tidak tidur

Waktu or **ketika** can mean when: **Waktu konser mulai, saya di bangku.** The verb stays unchanged in both parts.

Sedang marks an action in progress at the time being discussed: **Bu Sari sedang tidur.** It can apply to now or a past scene; it is not itself a past tense.

Saya tidak tidur denies sleeping. **Hanya menutup mata** means only closing eyes. **Tidak** negates a verb; **bukan** rejects a noun identity, and **belum** says not yet.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
Waktu	Waktu konser mulai, saya di bangku.	When the concert started, I was on the bench.
sedang	Bu Sari sedang tidur waktu itu.	Mrs Sari was sleeping at that time.
tidak	Saya tidak tidur.	I did not sleep.

Sudah, -nya, salam

-nya can refer to a previously identified person or thing: **mulutnya**, his mouth; **corongnya**, the mouthpiece. Context must make the referent clear.

Retell with short unchanged verbs and clear time: **Sabtu ada festival. Saya bekerja di stan. Lampu mati. Sudah** can add completion but need not appear on every line.

A postcard can open with **Anna yang baik** and close with **Salam**. Future plans use **besok** or **akan**. **Kirim** sends, **balas** replies. Use these phrases in short messages.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
sakelar	Miko duduk di sakelar.	Miko sat on the light switch.
mulutnya	Corong trompet di mulutnya.	The mouthpiece is in his mouth.
sudah	Saya sudah menulis kartu pos.	I have already written the postcard.

GRAMMAR

G1) NOTICE THE USEFUL PATTERN

Underline the form practised in this unit.

- 1 Konser mulai jam delapan.

Meaning: The concert starts at eight.

- 2 Kemarin ada festival.

Meaning: There was a festival yesterday.

- 3 Pertama, konser mulai.

Meaning: First, the concert started.

- 4 Waktu konser mulai, saya di bangku.

Meaning: When the concert started, I was on the bench.

G2) CHOOSE THE FORM

Use the English meaning and the pattern in this unit.

- 1 Konser mulai jam _____.

- ☐ A sembilan
- ☐ B delapan
- ☐ C tujuh

Meaning: The concert starts at eight.

- 2 _____ ada festival.

- ☐ A Nanti
- ☐ B Besok
- ☐ C Kemarin

Meaning: There was a festival yesterday.

3 _____, konser mulai.

- ☐ A Pertama
- ☐ B Besok
- ☐ C Terakhir

Meaning: First, the concert started.

4 _____ konser mulai, saya di bangku.

- ☐ A Karena
- ☐ B Waktu
- ☐ C Sebelum

Meaning: When the concert started, I was on the bench.

5 Miko duduk di _____.

- ☐ A sakelar
- ☐ B bangku
- ☐ C drum

Meaning: Miko sat on the light switch.

G3) COMPLETE THE MESSAGES

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

Terakhir Pertama

_____, konser mulai.

Meaning: First, the concert started.

Karena Waktu

_____ konser mulai, saya di bangku.

Meaning: When the concert started, I was on the bench.

drum sakelar

Miko duduk di _____.

Meaning: Miko sat on the light switch.

G4) BUILD A SENTENCE

Put the words in order.

- 1 mulai delapan. Konser jam

Meaning: The concert starts at eight.

- 2 Kemarin festival. ada

Meaning: There was a festival yesterday.

- 3 Pertama, konser mulai.

Meaning: First, the concert started.

- 4 saya Waktu bangku. konser mulai, di

Meaning: When the concert started, I was on the bench.

- 5 di Miko duduk sakelar.

Meaning: Miko sat on the light switch.

G5) WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

Choose the right words for the situation.

1 The concert starts at eight. You say:

- ☐ A Konser mulai jam tujuh.
- ☐ B Konser mulai jam delapan.

2 There was a festival yesterday. You say:

- ☐ A Besok ada festival.
- ☐ B Kemarin ada festival.

3 First, the concert started. You say:

- ☐ A Terakhir, konser mulai.
- ☐ B Pertama, konser mulai.

4 When the concert started, I was on the bench. You say:

- (A) Karena konser mulai, saya di bangku.
- (B) Waktu konser mulai, saya di bangku.

G6) CONNECT MESSAGES AND MEANINGS

Match the pairs.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Miko duduk di sakelar. | (A) The concert starts at eight. |
| (2) Konser mulai jam delapan. | (B) Miko sat on the light switch. |
| (3) Kemarin ada festival. | (C) When the concert started, I was on the bench. |
| (4) Pertama, konser mulai. | (D) There was a festival yesterday. |
| (5) Waktu konser mulai, saya di bangku. | (E) First, the concert started. |