

Indonesian in everyday situations

Module 2: The empty flat

6 Exercises · Duration: 20 min.

The empty flat

Indonesian

Read & listen online ↗



Asal, bahasa, pekerjaan

Use **dari** for origin: **Saya dari Jerman. Asal kamu dari mana?** is a useful question. **Saya insinyur** needs no am or article.

For languages say **bahasa Indonesia, bahasa Jerman, bahasa Inggris. Bisa bahasa Indonesia** is a natural way to say you can speak Indonesian.

Learn repair requests as chunks: **Maaf, saya tidak mengerti, Tolong bicara pelan-pelan, Tolong aja.** Letters are practised as the complete Indonesian alphabet, without changing your written name.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
dari	Saya dari Jerman.	I am from Germany.
Becker	Nama keluarga saya Becker.	My surname is Becker.
Indonesia	Saya bisa bahasa Indonesia.	I can speak Indonesian.

Indonesian uses these 26 letters. Spell a name one letter at a time, keeping its written spelling. Practise **B E C K E R** and later spell your contact address and street name.

Letters	Spelling practice
*A	B E C K E R
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M*	
*N	M E L A T I
O	
P	
Q	
R	
S	
T	
U	
V	
W	
X	
Y	
Z*	

Ada, tidak ada

Use **ada** with one or more things: **Ada tempat tidur. Tidak ada meja** expresses absence. No singular/plural verb contrast is needed.

Say **Ada apa di situ?** to ask what is there. Locations follow **di: di kamar mandi, di dapur.**

Boleh saya masuk? asks permission; **silakan masuk** gives it. Learn them as whole phrases here. **Hanya** before a phrase means only.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
Ada	Ada tempat tidur.	There is a bed.
Tidak ada	Tidak ada meja.	There is no table.
kamar mandi	Itu kamar mandi.	That is the bathroom.

Sofa kuning, sangat besar

An adjective normally follows the noun: **sofa kuning, lampu merah**. Adjectives do not change for number or grammatical gender.

Sangat goes before an adjective: **sangat besar**. **Sekali** can go after it: **besar sekali**. Both express very in these patterns.

Tidak negates descriptions. **-nya** can refer to a known object: **Sofanya besar** means The sofa is big. It is not always a possessive ending.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
kuning	Sofa itu kuning.	That sofa is yellow.
hijau	Lampu saya hijau.	My lamp is green.
besar	Sofa itu sangat besar.	That sofa is very big.

Meja, kursi, satu cangkir

Indonesian nouns do not require plural endings. **Meja dan kursi** can mean a table and chairs, with context showing the number.

Reduplication such as **kursi-kursi** can make plurality explicit when helpful. After a numeral use an unmarked noun: **dua kursi**, not a required doubled form.

Punya expresses having. **Milik** identifies ownership: **Meja ini milik Rina**. Learn **Tidak apa-apa** as a reassurance chunk.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
cangkir	Saya punya satu cangkir.	I have one cup.
Rina	Ini meja Rina.	This is Rina's table.
punya	Saya tidak punya sofa.	I do not have a sofa.

Kami membantu, sudah di sini

Use **kami** for a group excluding the person spoken to, **kita** for a group including them, **kalian** for more than one you and **mereka** for they.

Verbs stay unchanged: **kami membantu, mereka membantu.**

Sudah can show that a state has begun or an action is complete: **Miko sudah di kursi.**

Time can be expressed with a phrase, without a tense ending: **pada malam hari, pada siang hari. Tidak punya waktu** means have no time.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
Kami	Kami membantu kamu.	We are helping you, excluding you from we.
Kita	Kita makan bersama.	We eat together, including you.
Kalian	Kalian mau teh?	Do you two want tea?

GRAMMAR**G1) NOTICE THE USEFUL PATTERN**

Underline the form practised in this unit.

- 1 Saya dari Jerman.

Meaning: I am from Germany.

- 2 Ada tempat tidur.

Meaning: There is a bed.

- 3 Sofa itu kuning.

Meaning: That sofa is yellow.

- 4 Saya punya satu cangkir.

Meaning: I have one cup.

G2) CHOOSE THE FORM

Use the English meaning and the pattern in this unit.

1 Saya _____ Jerman.

- ☐ A di
- ☐ B ke
- ☐ C dari

Meaning: I am from Germany.

2 _____ tempat tidur.

- ☐ A Bukan
- ☐ B Apa
- ☐ C Ada

Meaning: There is a bed.

3 Sofa itu _____.

- ☐ A kuning
- ☐ B merah
- ☐ C hijau

Meaning: That sofa is yellow.

4 Saya punya satu _____.

- ☐ A cangkir
- ☐ B kursi
- ☐ C meja

Meaning: I have one cup.

5 _____ membantu kamu.

- ☐ A Kita
- ☐ B Kami
- ☐ C Dia

Meaning: We are helping you, excluding you from we.

G3) COMPLETE THE MESSAGES

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

merah kuning

Sofa itu _____.

Meaning: That sofa is yellow.

meja cangkir

Saya punya satu _____.

Meaning: I have one cup.

Kita Kami

_____ membantu kamu.

Meaning: We are helping you, excluding you from we.

G4) BUILD A SENTENCE

Put the words in order.

1 Saya dari Jerman.

Meaning: I am from Germany.

2 tidur. Ada tempat

Meaning: There is a bed.

3 kuning. Sofa itu

Meaning: That sofa is yellow.

4 Saya punya satu cangkir.

Meaning: I have one cup.

5 membantu Kami kamu.

Meaning: We are helping you, excluding you from we.

G5) WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

Choose the right words for the situation.

1 I am from Germany. You say:

- ☐ A Saya di Jerman.
- ☐ B Saya dari Jerman.

2 There is a bed. You say:

- ☐ A Bukan tempat tidur.
- ☐ B Ada tempat tidur.

3 That sofa is yellow. You say:

- ☐ A Sofa itu kuning.
- ☐ B Sofa itu merah.

4 I have one cup. You say:

- ☐ A Saya punya satu cangkir.
- ☐ B Saya punya satu meja.

G6) CONNECT MESSAGES AND MEANINGS

Match the pairs.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| ① Saya dari Jerman. | Ⓐ I am from Germany. |
| ② Sofa itu kuning. | Ⓑ There is a bed. |
| ③ Saya punya satu cangkir. | Ⓒ We are helping you, excluding you from we. |
| ④ Kami membantu kamu. | Ⓓ I have one cup. |
| ⑤ Ada tempat tidur. | Ⓔ That sofa is yellow. |