

Indonesian in everyday situations

Module 6: Around town

6 Exercises · Duration: 20 min.

Around town

Indonesian

Read & listen online 

Di, ke, dari, belok

Di gives a place, **ke** a destination, **dari** an origin: **di stasiun, ke stasiun, dari rumah**. These are separate words.

Simple instructions use **belok kiri, belok kanan, lurus**. Add **lalu** for then. **Jalan pertama** and **jalan kedua** specify a turning.

Dekat and **jauh** describe distance. **Lima menit jalan kaki** gives walking time. No grammatical case ending changes the destination noun.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
ke	Saya ke stasiun.	I go to the station.
di	Saya di stasiun.	I am at the station.
dari	Saya datang dari rumah.	I come from home.

Sekilo, setengah, sebotol

A measure normally precedes a noun: **satu kilo tomat, dua kilo kentang, seratus gram keju**. The noun stays unmarked after a number.

Setengah kilo is half a kilo. **Sebotol susu** is a bottle of milk; **sepotong kue** a piece of cake. **Se-** means one in these words; use the whole expressions first.

Berapa harganya? asks the full price. **Ada yang lain?** or **Mau yang lain?** asks whether anything else is wanted. **Itu saja** finishes shopping.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
kilo	Saya mau satu kilo tomat.	I want one kilo of tomatoes.
kentang	Saya mau dua kilo kentang.	I want two kilos of potatoes.
setengah	Saya mau setengah kilo keju.	I want half a kilo of cheese.

Naik kereta, pulang-pergi

Use **naik** plus a vehicle: **naik kereta**, **naik bus**, **naik mobil**. Walking is **jalan kaki**. Cycling can use **naik sepeda**.

A ticket may be **sekali jalan** one way or **pulang-pergi** return. **Berangkat** leaves; **tiba** arrives. **Dibatalkan** on a notice means cancelled; learn it as a fixed passive form here.

Digital timetable hours can use 24-hour numbers: **jam tujuh belas empat puluh**. Ordinary speech adds minutes with **lewat**. **Peron dua** is platform two.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
kereta	Kami naik kereta.	We travel by train.
jalan kaki	Kami jalan kaki.	We go on foot.
pulang-pergi	Dua tiket pulang-pergi.	Two return tickets.

Bisa, boleh, naik bus

Bisa expresses ability or possibility: **Saya bisa bahasa Indonesia.**

Boleh asks or gives permission: **Boleh saya masuk?** Do not treat them as person-conjugated verbs.

For origin and residence distinguish **dari** and **di**: **Saya dari Jerman, sekarang tinggal di sini. Tidak bisa** is cannot, **tidak boleh** not permitted.

Ayo makes an informal suggestion involving the listener: **Ayo ikuti Miko.** Use **kita** for the group including the listener. An invitation can omit the pronoun entirely.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
bisa	Saya bisa bahasa Indonesia.	I can speak Indonesian.
Boleh	Boleh saya masuk?	May I come in?
tidak bisa	Saya tidak bisa berenang.	I cannot swim.

Di seberang, di antara, lalu

Use **di seberang** for opposite/across from, **di antara** for between, **di samping** for next to. **Dekat** describes near.

A route can be several short instructions linked with **lalu**: **Ke kanan, lalu jalan kedua di kiri. Dulu** means first/before proceeding; **lalu** then.

Present forms plus **besok** can describe plans without a future ending. **Ini peta saya** may mean my map; **Saya menggambarinya** says I drew it. Learn the common complete verb rather than every prefix rule.

Pattern	Example	Meaning
seberang	Sekolah di seberang taman.	The school is opposite the park.
antara	Kantor pos di antara bank dan apotek.	The post office is between the bank and the pharmacy.
sudut	Supermarket di sudut.	The supermarket is on the corner.

GRAMMAR

G1) NOTICE THE USEFUL PATTERN

Underline the form practised in this unit.

- 1 Saya ke stasiun.

Meaning: I go to the station.

- 2 Saya mau satu kilo tomat.

Meaning: I want one kilo of tomatoes.

- 3 Kami naik kereta.

Meaning: We travel by train.

- 4 Saya bisa bahasa Indonesia.

Meaning: I can speak Indonesian.

G2) CHOOSE THE FORM

Use the English meaning and the pattern in this unit.

- 1 Saya _____ stasiun.

- ☐ A di
- ☐ B ke
- ☐ C dari

Meaning: I go to the station.

- 2 Saya mau satu _____ tomat.

- ☐ A botol
- ☐ B kilo
- ☐ C gram

Meaning: I want one kilo of tomatoes.

3 Kami naik _____.

- ☐ A bus
- ☐ B kereta
- ☐ C mobil

Meaning: We travel by train.

4 Saya _____ bahasa Indonesia.

- ☐ A bukan
- ☐ B bisa
- ☐ C jangan

Meaning: I can speak Indonesian.

5 Sekolah di _____ taman.

- ☐ A atas
- ☐ B seberang
- ☐ C belakang

Meaning: The school is opposite the park.

G3) COMPLETE THE MESSAGES

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

bus kereta

Kami naik _____.

Meaning: We travel by train.

bukan bisa

Saya _____ bahasa Indonesia.

Meaning: I can speak Indonesian.

belakang seberang

Sekolah di _____ taman.

Meaning: The school is opposite the park.

G4) BUILD A SENTENCE

Put the words in order.

- 1 Saya stasiun. ke

Meaning: I go to the station.

- 2 satu tomat. kilo Saya mau

Meaning: I want one kilo of tomatoes.

- 3 Kami naik kereta.

Meaning: We travel by train.

- 4 Saya bisa Indonesia. bahasa

Meaning: I can speak Indonesian.

- 5

Meaning: The school is opposite the park.

G5) WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

Choose the right words for the situation.

1 I go to the station. You say:

- ☐ A Saya ke stasiun.
- ☐ B Saya di stasiun.

2 I want one kilo of tomatoes. You say:

- ☐ A Saya mau satu gram tomat.
- ☐ B Saya mau satu kilo tomat.

3 We travel by train. You say:

- ☐ A Kami naik kereta.
- ☐ B Kami naik bus.

4 I can speak Indonesian. You say:

- (A) Saya bisa bahasa Indonesia.
- (B) Saya bukan bahasa Indonesia.

G6) CONNECT MESSAGES AND MEANINGS

Match the pairs.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) Saya ke stasiun. | (A) We travel by train. |
| (2) Kami naik kereta. | (B) I go to the station. |
| (3) Saya bisa bahasa Indonesia. | (C) I want one kilo of tomatoes. |
| (4) Saya mau satu kilo tomat. | (D) The school is opposite the park. |
| (5) Sekolah di seberang taman. | (E) I can speak Indonesian. |