Tujuh-Hari Pertama di Indonesia

Your First Seven-Days in Indonesia

Tujuh Hari Pertama di Indonesia
The First Seven-Days in Indonesia

Buku Saku Ungkapan Praktis Bahasa Indonesia
Indonesian Practical Phrases Pocket Book

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SELAMAT DATANG DI INDONESIA

WELCOME TO INDONESIA

Foreword

As part of the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Education and Culture, the mission of the Board of Language Development and Cultivation is to promote the national language of Bahasa Indonesia both at home and abroad. This book was born of a desire to fulfil that duty. The idea is that it be used as a basic survival guide, assisting those who visit Indonesia without any prior knowledge of the language. As such, we have compiled a comprehesive collection of words and phrases that foreign visitors might typically encounter during their stay. The decisions behind what words and phrases to include in this book were based upon widespread current usage and what we considered to be of use to our visitors. We have also included a great deal of socio-cultural information concerning daily life in Indonesia that we feel first-time visitors to the country will find useful.

With the first edition of this book now in print, we are grateful to a number of people for the hard work and dedication that they have shown throughout the planning, writing and editing stages of this book. In addition to their fantastic contribution of ideas, we would like to thank the following: Yeyen Maryani, M.P. Ira Hapsary, Dony Setiawan, Luh Anik Mayani, Hidayat Widiyanto, Putu Ayu Widari, Wahyu Aji Wibowo, Riswanto, Anik Muslikah, Kity Karenisa, and Dwi Agus Erinita.

We are also especially grateful to Patrick Tibke and Trahaearn Dalrymple for imparting their ideas and suggestions during the latter stages of compiling this book. We owe them a debt of thanks for their attention to detail and doing a fine proof-reading job.

We would also like to thank Asep Lukman Arif Hidayat for his effort in furnishing this book with imaginative illustrations.

May this book be beneficial to all those who choose to visit Indonesia. You are most welcome.

Jakarta, June 2014
Head of the Board of Language Development and Cultivation
Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Indonesia

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There are 5 vowels and 21 consonants in the Indonesian alphabet. As well as representing individual sounds, they also combine to form other phonemes, namely *ng* [ŋ], ny [ɲ], sy [ʃ] and kh [x].

In addition, some of the vowels have more than one variation of sound, or allophones as they are known. For instance, the vowel *e* can be pronounced as [æ, e and ə]. Indonesian also has three diphthongs: *ai* [aj], *oi* [oj] and *au* [aj].

The remainder of this section comprises a detailed explanation of how to pronounce the various sounds in the Indonesian language. Some examples are also listed alongside the explanations in order to aid your understanding of the different phonemes.

Vowels

1. a is pronounced [a], like a in car.

anda	[an.da]	'you'
bawa	[ba.wa]	'bring'

2. e has three pronunciations. They are [æ], [e] and [ə].
   e is pronounced as [æ], like e in rest.

kakek	[ka.kæk]	'grandfather'
nenek	[næ.næk]	'grandmother'

   e is pronounced [e], like a in say.

enak	[e.naʔ]	'nice'
merah	[me.rah]	'red'

   e is also pronounced [ə], like a in ago.

empat	[əm.pat]	'four'
kelapa	[kə.la.pa]	'coconut'

3. ***i*** has two pronunciations. The first is short and is pronounced [ɪ], like *i* in *sit*. This occurs when an ***i*** appears between two consonants. In other positions, ***i*** is pronounced [i], like *y* in *very*.

in***i***	[**i**.n**i**]	'this'
as***i***n	[a.s**ɪ**n]	'salty'

4. ***o*** is usually pronounced [o], like *o* in *go*.

orang	[**o**.rang]	'people'
kad***o***	[ka.d**o**]	'gift'

o is sometimes pronounced [ɒ], like *a* in *call*.

obr***o***l	[**ɒ**.br**ɒ**l]	'chat'
k***o***per	[k**ɒ**.pər]	'suitcase'

5. ***u*** is pronounced [u], like *oo* in *food*.

uang	[**u**.waŋ]	'money'
bar***u***	[ba.r**u**]	'new

Consonants

1. ***b*** is pronounced [b], like *b* in ***b****ook*.

bola	[**b**o.la]	'ball'
te***b***al	[tə.**b**al]	'thick'

When *b* appears in the final position, it is not aspirated.

seba***b***	[sə.ba**p**]	'cause'
ba***b***	[ba**p**]	'chapter'

2. ***c*** is pronounced [ʧ], like *ch* in *church* with a slight aspiration.

cari	[ʧa.ri]	'to look for'
kuc***i***ng	[ku.ʧiŋ]	'cat'

3. ***d*** is pronounced [d], like *d* in *daddy*.

dorong	[**d**ɒ.rɒŋ]	'push'
mu***d***a	[mu.**d**a]	'young'

4. ***f*** is pronounced [f], like *f* in *fat*.

foto	[**f**o.to]	'photograph'
maa***f***	[maʔ.a**f**]	'sorry'

5. ***g*** is pronounced [g], like *g* in *game*.

gadis	[**g**a.dis]	'girl'
ba***g***us	[ba.**g**us]	'good'

When ***g*** is in the final position, it is pronounced [k], like *k* in *back*, although this an irregular spelling which rarely occurs.

gudeg	[gu.də**k**]	'gudeg (a kind of Javanese food)'

6. ***h*** is pronounced [h], like *h* in *hill*.

hujan	[**h**u.jan]	'rain'
ta***h***u	[ta.**h**u]	'tofu'

In some words *h* which appears between two vowels is not pronounced.

ta***h***u	[ta.u]	'know'
ta***h***un	[ta.un]	'year'

7. ***j*** is pronounced [ʤ], like *j* in *judge* with a slight aspiration.

jelas	[ʤə.las]	'clear'
ker***j***a	[kər.ʤa]	'work'

15. ***s*** is pronounced [s], like *s* in *sand*.

surat	[**s**u.rat]	'letter'
pi***s***au	[pi.**s**aw]	'knife'

16. ***t*** is pronounced [t], like *t* in *time*.

tin***t***a	[**t**in.**t**a]	'ink'
ke***t***at	[kə.**t**at]	'tight'

When *t* appears in the final position, it is not aspirated.

keta***t***	[kə.ta**t**]	'tight'
saki***t***	[sa.ki**t**]	'sick'

17. ***v*** is pronounced [f], like *f* in *fog*.

variasi	[**f**a.ri.a.si]	'variation'
la***v***a	[la.**f**a]	'lava'

18. ***w*** is pronounced [w], like *w* in *wet*.

warna	[**w**ar.na]	'colour'
ta***w***ar	[ta.**w**ar]	'bargain'

19. ***x*** is pronounced [s], like *s* in *class*.

xilofon	[**s**i.lo.fon]	'xylophone'
xilograf	[**s**i.lo.graf]	'xylograph'

20. ***y*** is pronounced [*j*], like *y* in *young*.

yakin	[**j**a.kin]	'sure'
a***y***am	[a.**j**am]	'chicken'

21. ***z*** is pronounced [z], like *z* in *zero*.

zat	[**z**at]	'substance'
i***z***in	[i.**z**in]	'permission'

8. ***k*** is pronounced [k], like *k* in *key*.

kamar	[**k**a.mar]	'room'
sa***k***u	[sa.**k**u]	'pocket'

When *k* appears in the final position, it is usually pronounced as a glottal stop.

ena***k***	[e.na**ʔ**]	'nice'
tida***k***	[ti.da**ʔ**]	'no'

9. ***l*** is pronounced [l], like *l* in *long*.

lima	[**l**i.ma]	'five'
gu***l***a	[gu.**l**a]	'sugar'

10. ***m*** is pronounced [m], like *m* in *mother*.

mandi	[**m**an.di]	'to take a bath'
bu***m***i	[bu.**m**i]	'earth'

11. ***n*** is pronounced [n], like *n* in *notice*.

nomor	[**n**ɒ.mɒr]	'number'
bada***n***	[ba.da**n**]	'body'

12. ***p*** is pronounced [p], like *p* in *park.*

panas	[**p**a.nas]	'hot'
ra***p***at	[ra.**p**at]	'meeting'

When *p* appears in the final position, it is not aspirated.

ata***p***	[a.ta**p**]	'roof'
lemba***p***	[lem.ba**p**]	'humid'

13. ***q*** is pronounced [k], like *k* in *kitchen.*

Al***q***uran	[al.**k**ur.an]	'the Quran'
qanun	[**k**a.nun]	'law'

14. ***r*** is pronounced [r], like *r* in *road*.

rumah	[**r**u.mah]	'home'
pi***r***ing	[pi.**r**iŋ]	'plate'

Consonant Combinations

There are phonemes that are represented by two consonants in the alphabets. However, they are pronounced as a single sound, as follows:

1. ***ng*** is pronounced [ŋ], like *ng* in *sing*.

i***ng***at	[i.**ŋ**at]	'remember'
bawa***ng***	[ba.wa**ŋ**]	'onion'

2. ***ny*** is pronounced [ɲ], like *n* in *new*.

nyaman	[ɲa.man]	'comfortable'
ta***ny***a	[ta.**ɲ**a]	'ask'

3. ***kh*** may pronounced as [x] or [k].

khusus	[xu.sus]/[**k**u.sus]	'special'
a***kh***ir	[a.xir]/[a.**k**ir]	'end'

4. ***sy*** is pronounced [ʃ], like *sh* in *shell*.

syarat	[ʃa.rat]	'requirement'
ma***sy***arakat	[ma.ʃa.ra.kat]	'society/community'

Vowel Combinations

There are three vowel combinations in Indonesian which may pronounced as two separate vowels or diphthongs. They are *ai*, *oi* and *au.* They are pronounced as two separate sounds if they occur word initially and medially, i.e. between two consonants. However, in word-final position, these three vowel combinations are mostly pronounced as diphthongs, *ai* [ay], *oi* [oy], and *au* [aw].

1. ***ai*** is pronounced as two separate sounds in word-initial and word-medial position.

air	[a.ir]	'water'
k***ai***n	[ka.in]	'cloth'
m***ai***n	[ma.in]	'play'

ai is pronounced as diphthong [aj] word finally, like *y* in *cry*.

pant***ai***	[pan.t**aj**]	'beach'
ram***ai***	[ra.m**aj**]	'noisy'

2. *oi* is pronounced as two separate sounds in word-medial position.

k***oi***n	[kɒ. in]	'coin'

oi is pronounced as diphthong [ɒj], like *oy* in *boy* in word-final position.

amb***oi***	[am.bɒj]	'wow'
sep***oi***	[se.pɒj]	'breezy'

3. ***au*** is pronounced as two separate sounds in separate syllable in word-medial position.

l***au***t	[la.ut]	'sea'
b***au***t	[ba.ut]	'bolt'

au is pronounced as diphthong [aw], like *ow* in *cow* in word-final position.

kemar***au***	[ke.ma.r**aw**]	'dry'
kal***au***	[ka.l**aw**]	'if'

However, in some words *au* is pronounced as two separate sounds in word-final position.

b***au***	[ba.u]	'smell'
m***au***	[ma.u]	'want'

Other Vowel Combinations

Indonesian has other vowel combinations to those previously mentioned that are not considered to be diphthongs. They are always pronounced as separate sounds and glides ([w] or [j]) can be inserted in between the two vowels. The examples are as follows:

b***ua***h	[bu.^{w}ah]	'fruit'
d***ui***t	[du.^{w}it]	'money'
c***iu***t	[ci.^{y}ut]	'narrow'
l***ia***t	[li.^{y}at]	'tough'
p***io***nir	[pi.^{y}onir]	'pioneer'

Identical-vowel Combinations

Indonesian has words with identical-vowels that are pronounced as two separate sounds. Most of them are pronounced with glottal in between.

s***aa***t	[saʔ.at]	'moment'
m***aa***f	[maʔ.af]	'sorry'
k***oo***rdinator	[koʔ.or.di.na.tor]	'coordinator'
bel***oo***n	[bloʔ.on]	'stupid'

Spelling Reform

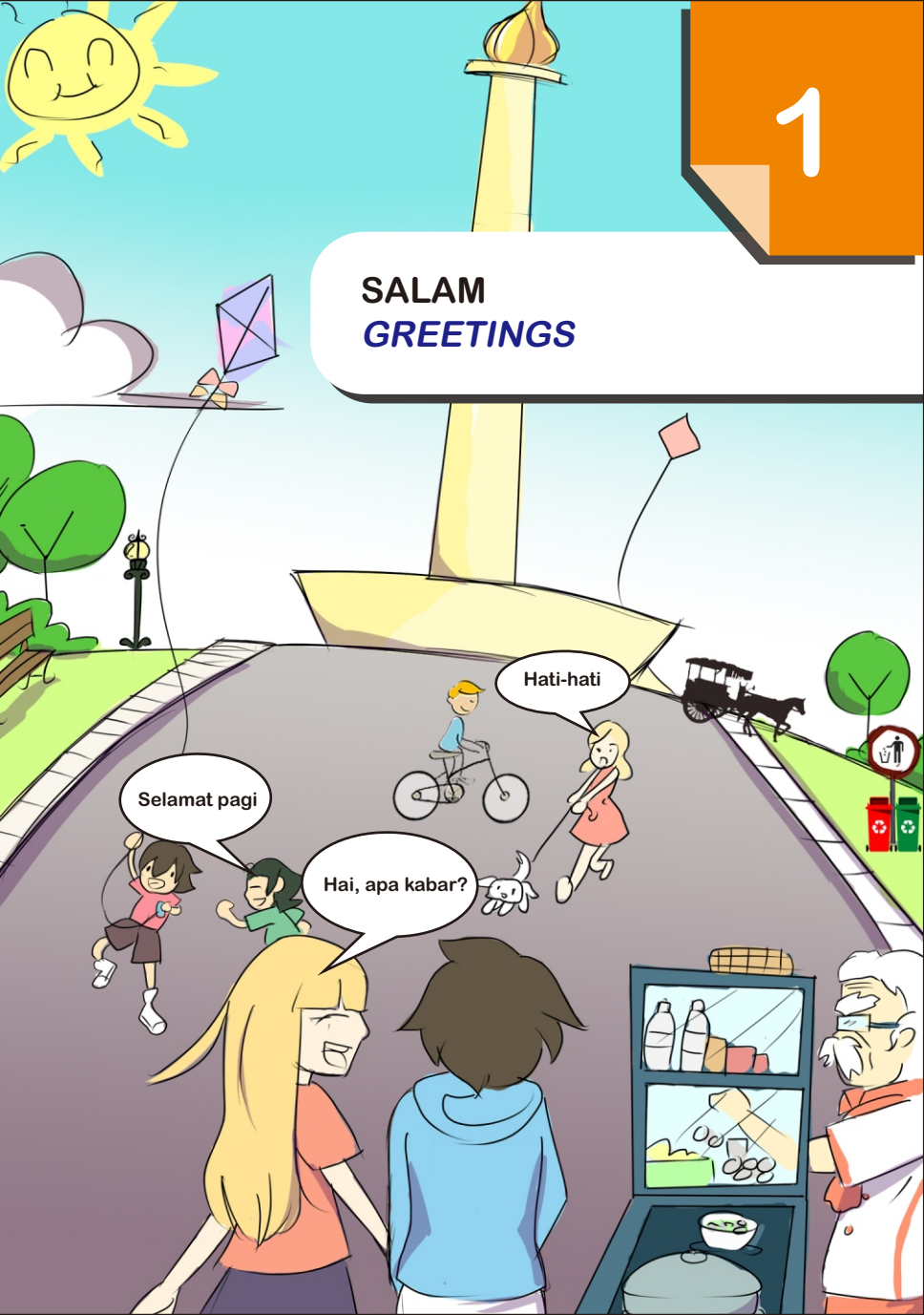
In 1947 and 1972, the Indonesian government advocated a number of spelling reforms to be introduced to Bahasa Indonesia. The changes involved a move away from old spellings that were closely derived from the Dutch language and the adoption of new spellings.

Although the old spellings are no longer in use in the written form of language, they still survive in proper names.

The following is a list of the changes;

oe	***u***	e.g. kr***oe***p***oe***k becomes kr***u***p***u***k	'crackers'
tj	***c***	e.g. ***tj***u***tj***i becomes ***c***u***c***i	'to wash'
dj	***j***	e.g. ***dj***arum becomes ***j***arum	'needle'
j	***y***	e.g. dja***j***a becomes ja***y***a	'victorious'
nj	***ny***	e.g. ***nj***amuk becomes ***ny***amuk	'mosquito'
sj	***sy***	e.g. ***sj***arat becomes ***sy***arat	'requisite'
ch	***kh***	e.g. a***ch***ir becomes a***kh***ir	'end'

A good example of the old spelling in modern usage is in the name of Jakarta's International Airport. It is formally known as Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, named after Indonesia's first President, Soekarno, and first Vice-President Mohammad Hatta.


1
SALAM
GREETINGS
Hati-hati
Selamat pagi
Hai, apa kabar?

1.1 Ungkapan
Phrases

1 Salam
Greetings

Selamat pagi!
Good morning!

Selamat siang!
Good day/Good afternoon.

Selamat sore!
Good afternoon!

Selamat malam!
Good evening!

Selamat tidur/malam!
Good night!

Selamat jalan!
Goodbye!

Selamat datang!
Welcome!

- *The greetings might be replied with the same phrases.*
- *When someone greets you "*selamat datang*" to you, you might reply "*terima kasih*".*

2 Peringatan dan Pengumuman
Caution and Announcement

You might read the following caution or announcement in public areas.

Jangan buang sampah sembarangan
Don't litter

Awas anjing galak
Beware of the wild dog

Bensin habis
Out of gas

Dilarang parkir
No parking

Dilarang merokok
No smoking

Dilarang masuk
No Entry

Berhenti
Stop

(Pintu) Masuk
Entrance

(Pintu) Keluar
Exit

Masuk
In

Keluar
Out

Buka
Open

Tutup
Closed

Rusak
Out of Order

Persediaan habis
Out of Stock

3 Ungkapan umum
General phrases

Maaf!
Sorry!

Permisi.
Excuse me.

Tolong!
Help!

Bisakah/maukah Anda membantu saya?
Can you help me?

Tolong, bantu saya!
Please, help me!

Hati-hati!
Be careful!

Sampai jumpa lagi!
See you!

Semoga sukses!
Good luck!

Tidak, terima kasih.
No, thank you.

Ya, betul.
That's right.

Baik, Pak/Bu.
Yes, Sir/Madam.

Maaf? (Tolong ulangi kata-kata Anda.)
Pardon me? (Please repeat your word)

Maaf, saya tidak tahu maksud Anda.
Sorry, I don't catch your words.

Saya tidak tahu.
I don't know.

Hari ini panas sekali.
It's very hot today.

Malam ini dingin sekali.
It's very cold this evening.

Udaranya terasa gerah.
It's extremely hot.

Cuaca hari ini bagus.
The weather is nice/good today.

Jalan macet sekali.
The traffic is very jammed up today.

Rumah ini sepi sekali.
This house is very quiet.

Kota ini ramai.
This city is noisy.

Kota ini bagus.
This city is nice

Awas, ada pencopet!
Watch out for pickpockets!

Tunggu sebentar!
Wait a minute/moment!

Silakan, tinggalkan pesan!
Please leave a message!

Silakan menelepon kembali.
Please call me later.

Saya sedang sibuk!
I'm busy!

Saya sedang di jalan.
I'm on the way.

Saya sedang berada di luar.
I'm away.

Penggunaan Ungkapan

Phrases in use

Asep : Selamat siang!
Good afternoon!
Michael : Selamat siang!
Good afternoon!
Asep : Apa kabar?
How do you do?
Michael : Baik, bagaimana kabar Anda?
How do you do?
Asep : Selamat datang di Jakarta.
Welcome to Jakarta.
Michael : Terima kasih
Thank you.
Asep : Cuaca hari ini bagus.
The weather is nice today.
Michael : Ya, udaranya panas hari ini. Kota ini bagus.
It's hot today. The city is nice.
Asep : Ya, tetapi kadang-kadang ada macet.
Yes, but sometimes the traffic is jammed up.
Michael : Oh, ya?
Oh, really
Asep : Ya, selamat berlibur.
Yes, have a nice holiday.
Michael : Terima kasih.
Thank you.

1.2 Daftar Kosakata
Vocabulary List

angin	*wind*
atas	*top*
badai	*storm*
barat daya	*southwest*
bagus	*good*
barat	*west*
barat laut	*northwest*
bawah	*bottom*
belakang	*rear*
berat	*heavy*
berangin	*windy*
berawan/mendung	*cloudy*
berkabut	*foggy*
bersih	*clean*
besar	*big*
busuk	*spoilt/rotten*
cerah	*sunny/clear*
depan	*front*
dingin	*cold*
gelap	*dark*
hangat	*warm*
hujan	*rain*
jelek	*bad*
kanan	*right*
kecil	*small*
kilat	*lightning*
kiri	*left*

kotor	*dirty*
luas	*large*
matang	*ripe*
mentah	*raw*
muda	*young*
panas	*hot*
panjang	*long*
pecah	*broken*
pendek	*short*
petir	*thunder*
ramai	*noisy*
ringan	*light*
segar	*fresh*
sejuk	*cool*
selatan	*south*
sempit	*narrow*
sepi	*quiet*
tenggara	*southeast*
terang	*bright*
tinggi	*tall*
timur	*east*
timur laut	*northeast*
tua	*old*
utara	*north*

Saying thank you

Terima kasih. At most tourist destinations in Indonesia, you will come across many food and drink vendors. You will also find vendors offering souvenirs. If you feel like you want to purchase anything, you should bargain to get the best price. If you don't want to buy anything, then you can just say *terima kasih* - 'thank you'. It may seem strange to decline an offer by saying thank you, however, in Indonesia, *terima kasih* means 'no, thank you.' You can be even more polite by smiling and shaking your head when you say *terima kasih.*

Permisi

To ask someone for information before you ask a question, you can use the expression *permisi* 'excuse me'. You can also use *ya* at the end of your question, for instance *Di mana toilet paling dekat, ya?* Using *permisi* and *ya* in this way will make your questions more polite.

Tolong/Mohon/Silakan

In Indonesia, you will come across three different words that would all translate into English as 'please'.

Tolong is used to make an imperative command sound more polite, i.e. when you are asking someone for a favour. For example, '*Tolong bersihkan kamar saya.*' means 'Please make up my room'.

Mohon is an extremely polite and very formal expression that is also used with imperative commands. It is most often used when addressing elders and superiors. For example, if you really need help from someone older than you, you should say '*Mohon bantuan Ibu/Bapak!'* Another usage of *mohon* is in formal public announcements, for example '*Mohon tidak merokok!'*, which means *'Please do not smoke.'*

Silakan is used when a person would like someone else to feel at leisure, or when they wish someone to do something for their own benefit. For example, as you enter a restaurant, the waiter or waitress might say to you *'Silakan duduk!'*, which means 'Please have a seat'. Similarly, if you are a dinner guest in an Indonesian household, the host might say to you *'Silakan makan!'*. This is usually the cue for you to begin eating.

Mau ke mana?
Indonesians are famous for their kindness and hospitality. Often when they see a foreigner walking down the street, they will say hello and attempt to make some passing small talk, even if you are a total stranger! For instance, they will smile at you and ask simple, friendly questions like *mau ke mana,* which means, 'where do you want to go?' Understandably, this can be disconcerting for foreigners unaccustomed to being accosted by strangers. However, when an Indonesian asks you a question like *mau ke mana*, they do not mean to invade your privacy, they are simply being friendly and you don't even have to respond if you don't want to. Just smile or say *jalan-jalan* ('I'm just wandering'), and your reply will be much appreciated.

Bapak/Ibu

In Indonesia, *Bapak* and *Ibu,* translated as Sir and Madam, are the most respectful forms of address; *Bapak* is used for men and *Ibu* is used *for* women. *Bapak* and *Ibu* are used in formal situations where the person being addressed is over the age of 20. *Bapak* may also be shortened to *Pak, and Ibu is often shortened to Bu.* This occurs most often when used in conjunction with the addressee's name. For example, *Pak Bambang,* or *Bu Tuti*.

Mas/Mbak

In Indonesia, *Mas* is used as a masculine pronoun and *Mbak* (pronounced *Mba)* is used as a feminine pronoun. Both terms may also be transformed into titles, such *as Mas Bambang* or *Mbak Tuti*. *Mas* and *Mbak* can also be roughly translated to Sir and Madam, however, these terms are much more widespread in everyday use than their English equivalents. *Mas* and *Mbak* are considered to be more formal terms of address than using the addressee's name directly. The two terms are used when the person being addressed is either younger than the speaker or of a similar age, or if the speaker and addressee already know each other well.

Weather and Climate in Indonesia

Indonesia has a tropical climate with just two seasons. The dry season begins in April and ends in October. The dry season is generally considered the best time to travel. The monsoon season begins in November and ends in March. The monsoon season is also a good time to travel, because it's quieter than in high season and the rain usually lasts for no more than a couple of hours at the end of the day. On most islands there is little difference in weather between winter and summertime; generally temperatures stay high, averaging at 25-30°C all year round.

In the West and South-West you can expect the occasional spot of rain in the dry season as well. On Sumatra, the monsoons can be very heavy, which often causes roads to become inaccessible. By contrast, there is very little rain during the dry season in East Java. Temperatures on Sumatra and Java average around 22-29°C throughout the year.

The dry season typically lasts from April until September, with May, June and July being the coolest months when temperatures 'drop' to 28°C. Monsoon season starts in October and ends in March, but in between the monsoon showers you can expect bright blue skies and plenty of sunshine. The hottest months are February and March, with temperatures around 30°C. The best time to travel to Bali is during the drier, cooler months from May–August, with high temperatures during the day and cooler evenings with a refreshing sea breeze.

The difference between the wet and dry season is slightly more noticeable in the Nusa Tanggara region, which lies to the east of Bali. The driest months are August and September, the wettest are November to February. The length of the wet and dry season varies from island to island. The climate on Lombok is similar to that of Bali, and the same goes for Sumbawa and Flores. As a rule of thumb: the closer to Australia, the longer the dry season.

Due to its irregular shape and the fact that it's on a geographical borderline, Sulawesi has two very dissimilar climates. In the Southern part of the island, there is a monsoon season from October until March. In the Northern part however, especially around Manado, most of the rainfalls occurs during June and July. The North also has a dry season from August–October. Temperatures can vary significantly; along the coast it can be (stiflingly) hot with temperatures around 34°C, whereas the hills can be cool with a maximum around 24°C, cool enough to need a sweater in the evening.

2

DI BANDAR UDARA (BANDARA)
AT THE AIRPORT

1. pesawat terbang
2. koper
3. troli
4. toilet
5. kursi tunggu
6. informasi
7. tukar uang
8. taksi
9. garbarata
10. pramugari
11. pilot

2.1 Ungkapan
Phrases

Di mana (gerai) imigrasi?
Where is the immigration (counter)?

Ini paspor saya.
This is my passport.

Ini kartu kedatangan saya.
This is my arrival card.

Berapa biaya visa?
How much for the visa?

Di mana gerai bea cukai?
Where is the customs counter?

Di mana ambil barang/bagasi?
Where is the baggage reclaim?

Koper/tas saya hilang.
I have lost my suitcase.

Di mana gerai barang hilang?
Where is the lost and found counter?

Di mana pos kesehatan?
Where is the medical care unit?

Di mana tempat ibadah?
Where is the prayer room?

Saya mau tukar uang.
I want to exchange my money.

Di mana toilet/kamar kecil?
Where is the toilet/restroom?

Di mana taksi/bus/kereta api?
Where is the taxi/bus/train?

Saya perlu kursi roda.
I need a wheelchair.

Saya ingin melaporkan sesuatu.
I have something to declare.

Di mana meja informasi?
Where is the information desk?

Penggunaan Ungkapan

Phrases in use

Situasi 1

John : Di mana gerai imigrasi?
Where is the immigration counter?
Petugas : Itu, ada gerai dengan tanda *IMIGRASI* di atasnya.
(Officer) *Over there, look at the counter with IMIGRASI sign above.*

Situasi 2

Michael : Ini paspor saya.
This is my passport.
Berapa biaya visa?
How much for the visa?
Petugas : Biayanya USD 35 per orang.
(Officer) *It's USD 35 / per person.*
Michael : Ini uangnya.
Here is the money.
Petugas : Mohon tunggu sebentar. Ini paspor Anda.
(Officer) *Please, wait for a moment. This is your passport.*

2.2 Daftar Kosakata
Vocabulary List

awak kabin	*cabin crew/flight attendants*
bebas bea	*duty free*
bus antar jemput	*shuttle bus*
garbarata	*gangway/walkway*
loker penitipan barang	*luggage locker*
meja informasi	*information desk*
mendarat	*landing*
paspor	*passport*
pas naik	*boarding pass*
petugas bea	*customs official*
petugas imigrasi	*immigration officer*
pintu keberangkatan	*departure gate*
pintu kedatangan	*arrival gate*
pilot	*pilot*
portir	*porter*
pramugara	*steward*
pramugari	*stewardess*
ruang menyusui	*nurseryroom*

2.3 Informasi Tambahan
Additional Information

There are several kinds of public transportation at the airport, including taxi, bus, and sometimes train. Most airports provide bus services to and from the centre of town at a much cheaper rate than a taxi. If you decide to take a taxi, make sure that you choose a taxi with a meter. A few airports have train stations nearby, such as Yogyakarta and Medan.

Be warned, many illegal taxi drivers will try to offer you a ride, so please be careful and use a legitimate company such as *Bluebird* or *Express*!

Upon arrival, you might be accosted by various touts offering to carry your bags. Should you wish to use a porter, you should expect to pay somewhere in the region of Rp20.000-Rp50.000.

If you require any help of further information, please ask at one of the many airport information desks.

Notes

3

DI TOKO
AT THE SHOP

1. keranjang belanja
2. buah
3. kasir
4. pembeli
5. telur
6. roti
7. minuman dingin
8. rak

3.1 Ungkapan
Phrases

Ada pasar swalayan dekat sini?
Is there a supermarket near here?

Di mana	toko terdekat?
Where is	*the nearest shop?*
	kios koran?
	the news stand?
	toko buku?
	the bookstore?
	pasar?
	the market?
	keranjang belanja?
	the shopping basket?
	troli belanja?
	the shopping trolleys?

Penjual mungkin menjawab:
The seller might say:

1. Ya, ada ukuran lebih kecil.
   Yes, there is a smaller size
2. Ya, ada. Bapak mau ukuran apa?
   Yes, there is. What size would you like, sir?
3. Maaf, tidak ada.
   Sorry, we don't have a smaller size.
4. Tunggu sebentar, saya cari dulu.
   Please wait a moment, I will check first.

Saya mau beli	susu dan roti.
I want to buy	*some milk and bread.*
	air minum.
	drinking water.
	sepatu putih itu.
	those white shoes.
	sandal hijau itu.
	green sandals.
	kaos merah.
	a red shirt.

Ada warna lain?
Do you have another colour?

Ada ukuran lebih besar?
Do you have a bigger size?

Ada ukuran lebih kecil?
Do you have a smaller size?

Harganya bisa ditawar?
Is the price negotiable?

Penjual mungkin menjawab:
The seller might say:

1. Ya, boleh kurang.
   Yes, it can be reduced.
2. Maaf, harganya tidak bisa kurang.
   Sorry, the price can't be reduced.
3. Maaf, sudah harga pas.
   Sorry, it's a fixed price.
4. Harganya Rp10.000.
   The price is Rp10.000.

Harganya murah/mahal.
It is cheap/expensive.

Apa ada diskon?
Is this on discount?

Saya tidak punya uang receh.
I don't have any small money/change.

Bisa pakai kartu kredit?
Do you accept credit card?

Saya tidak punya uang tunai.
I don't have any cash.

Harganya boleh kurang?
Can the price be reduced?

Boleh harganya seratus ribu?
Can you make it one hundred thousand?

Ada kartu perdana?
Do you sell SIM cards?

Berapa harga kartu perdana?
How much is the SIM card?

Di mana tempat *Where is the*	buah-buahan? *fruit* daging *meat* makanan beku *frozen food*	*section?*

Penggunaan Ungkapan

Phrases in use

Benny : Saya mau beli sandal.
I want to buy a pair of sandal.
Pedagang : Ini yang bagus.
This is the good one.
Benny : Ada ukuran lebih besar?
Do you have a bigger size?
Pedagang : Ini cukup?
Is this fit for you?
Benny : Ya, saya pikir cukup.
Yes, I think it is fit.
Ada warna merah?
Do you have a red one?
Pedagang : Tidak ada. Adanya warna biru dan hijau.
Sorry, we don't. We only have a blue and a green one.
Benny : Berapa harganya?
How much is it?
Pedagang : Rp75.000,00.
It is Rp75.000,00.
Benny : Harganya bisa ditawar?
Is the price negotiable?
Pedagang : Maaf, harganya pas.
Sorry, it is already fixed.
Benny : Ini uangnya.
Here's the money.

3.2 Daftar Kosakata

Vocabulary List

belanja	*shopping*
besar	*big*
biru	*blue*
bulat	*circle*
bundar	*round*
dompet	*wallet*
dua kilogram	*two kilos*
etalase	*display window*
hitam	*black*
kantong	*pocket*
kasir	*cashier*
kecil	*small*
kelontong	*grocery (store)*
kotak	*square*
kuning	*yellow*
merah	*red*
nota	*bill*
pasar	*market*
pedagang kaki lima	*street stall*
pembeli	*buyer*
penjual	*seller*
putih	*white*
rak	*shelf/rack*
selusin	*a dozen*
uang	*money*
warung/toko	*small shop*

Informasi Tambahan

Additional Information

For the majority of Indonesian people, bargaining for prices is a very important part of the shopping experience. Through bargaining, items can be obtained at cheaper, more desirable prices.

Indonesian traders sometimes give a higher price when dealing with foreign customers. This is because Indonesians think foreigners who come to Indonesia have a lot of money.

Some tips:

- Do not try to bargain in shopping malls and stores with fixed prices. You only can bargain at road-side stalls or in traditional markets.
- Some road-side stall sellers will offer you a special discount if you are the first or last customer of the day.
- Do not start bargaining if you have no intention of buying.
- To start the bargaining process, first ask the vendor the price of the item that you are interested in. Then ask if the price can be reduced (*Boleh kurang?*). If the answer is "Yes" (*Boleh*) or "Yes, a little" (*Boleh, sedikit*), then you may begin negotiating.

Rupiah (Rp) is the official currency of Indonesia. The notes are printed by the Bank of Indonesia and, in ascending order, come in the following denominations:

(Seribu rupiah) Rp1.000,00

(Dua ribu rupiah) Rp2.000,00

(Lima ribu rupiah) Rp5.000,00

(Sepuluh ribu rupiah) Rp10.000,00

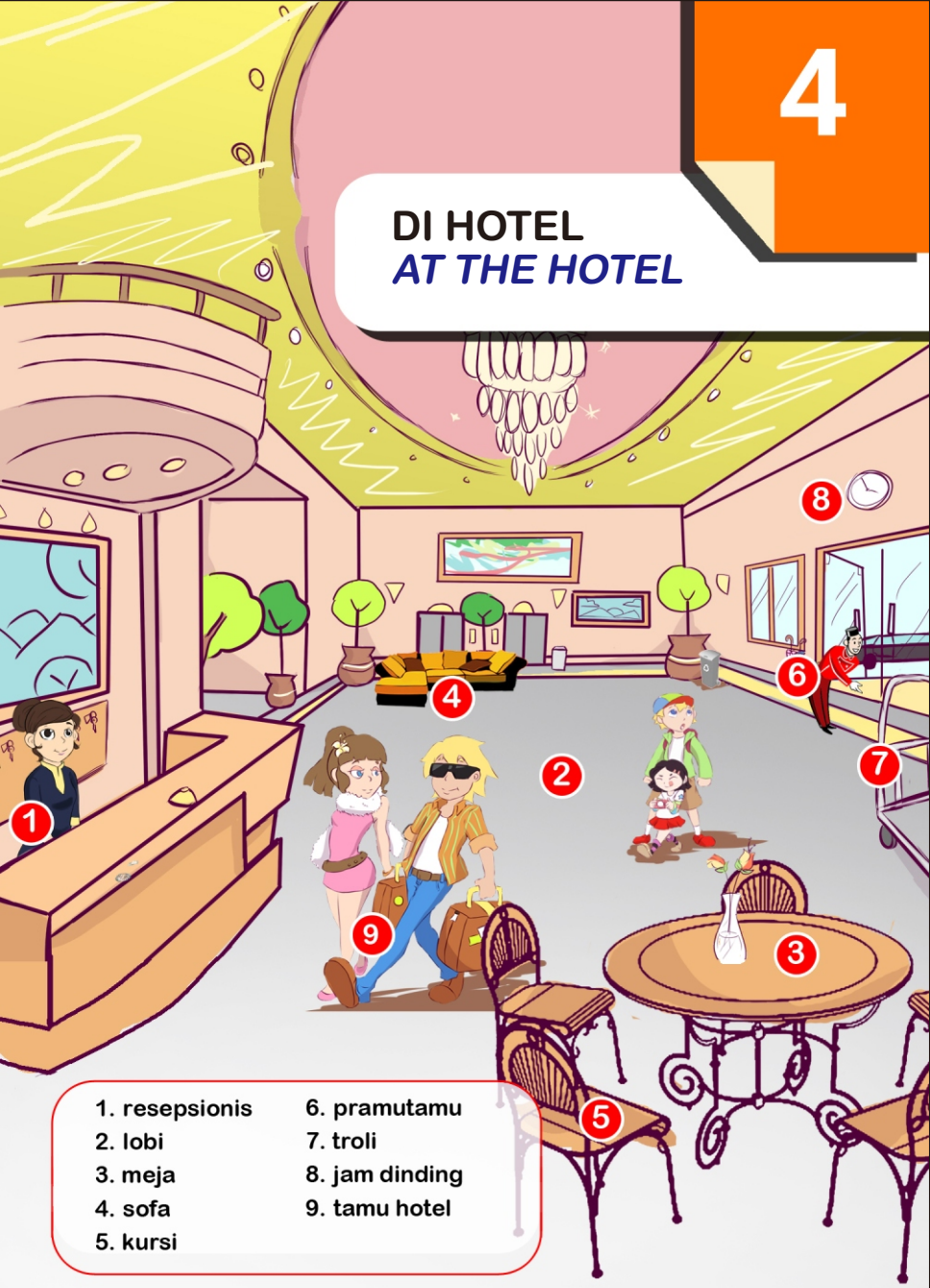
(Dua puluh ribu rupiah) Rp20.000,00

(Lima puluh ribu rupiah) Rp50.000,00

(Seratus ribu rupiah) Rp100.000,00

4

DI HOTEL
AT THE HOTEL



1. resepsionis
2. lobi
3. meja
4. sofa
5. kursi
6. pramutamu
7. troli
8. jam dinding
9. tamu hotel

4.1 Ungkapan
Phrases

Ada kamar kosong?
Do you have any vacant rooms?

Saya mau kamar untuk dua orang.
I'd like a double room.

Berapa harga per malam?
How much is the rate per night?

Ada pengering rambut di kamar?
Is there a hairdryer in the room?

Boleh saya lihat kamarnya?
May I see the room?

Ada kamar yang lebih baik?
Do you have any nicer rooms?

Saya ambil kamar ini.
OK I'll take it.

Pukul berapa sarapan?
What time is breakfast served?

Di mana tempat sarapan?
Where is breakfast served?

Tolong bersihkan kamar saya.
Please make up the room.

Kamarnya terlalu sempit.
The room is too small.

Bisa saya bayar dengan kartu kredit?
Can I pay by card?

Boleh saya minta handuk?
Please can I have a towel?

Bisa ganti seprei?
Please can you change the sheets?

Kunci saya hilang.
I have lost my key.

Saya senang tinggal di sini, terima kasih.
I had a great stay, thank you.

Penggunaan Ungkapan

Phrases in use

Chris : Ada kamar kosong?
Do you have any vacant room?

Resepsionis : Ada. Pesan berapa kamar?
Yes, we have. How many room do you want to book?

Chris : Satu saja. Berapa harga per malam?
Only one room. How much is the rate per night?

Resepsionis : Harga kamar standar Rp750.000,00 per malam termasuk sarapan untuk dua orang.
The rate for standard room is Rp750.000,00 per night including breakfast for two.

Chris : Ada tipe kamar yang lain?
Do you have other room types?

Resepsionis : Ada. Tipe kamar *deluxe* harganya Rp950.000,00 per malam.
Yes, we do. The rate for deluxe room is Rp950.000,00 per night.

Chris : Saya ambil satu kamar *deluxe* untuk dua malam. Bisa saya bayar dengan kartu kredit?
I'll take the deluxe room for two nights. Can I pay with credit card?

Resepsionis : Bisa. Anda boleh membayar dengan kartu kredit.
Yes, you can. You can pay with credit card.

Chris : Ada sambungan internet?
Do you have internet connection?

Resepsionis : Ya, ada. Bapak bisa menggunakan *wifi* secara cuma-cuma.
Yes, we do. You can use wifi connection for free.

4.2 Daftar Kosakata
Vocabulary List

arah kiblat	*qibla direction*
bantal	*pillow*
bar	*bar*
bathub	*bathub*
cermin	*mirror*
gantungan baju	*hangers*
handuk	*towel*
hotel melati	*budget hotel*
kamar mandi	*bathroom*
kamar dua tempat tidur	*twin bedroom*
kamar satu tempat tidur	*single bedroom*
kamar untuk dua orang	*double bedroom*
kasur	*mattress*
kelambu	*mosquito net*
kotak deposit	*safe*
kudung mandi	*shower cap*
kolam renang	*swimming pool*
lapor masuk	*check in*
lapor keluar	*check out*
lemari es	*refrigrator*
losmen	*guest house*
makan siang	*lunch*
mandi	*bath*
meja kecil/nakas	*bedside table*
minum	*drink*

mini-bar	*mini-bar*
pancuran	*shower*
panggilan bangun pagi	*wake up call*
pencukur jenggot	*beard trimmer*
pengering rambut	*hairdryer*
penuh/tak ada kamar	*no vacancies*
petunjuk keadaan darurat	*emergency instructions*
pijat	*massage*
piyama	*pajamas*
sampo	*shampoo*
sauna	*sauna*
selimut	*blankets*
sikat gigi	*toothbrush*
sisir	*comb*
spa	*spa*
tamu	*guest*
tas cucian	*laundry bag*
telepon	*telephone*
wisma	*inn*

4.3 Informasi Tambahan
Additional Information

Jalan Jaksa (Jaksa Street) is the name of a famous street in central Jakarta and is well-known as the backpackers' hub in the capital. Since the late 1960s, this road has been designed as a place that offers a variety of options for backpackers looking for cheap accommodation as well as nightly entertainment. Many tourists from different countries choose to stay on *Jalan Jaksa*. Here, they can mingle with local people and experience the atmosphere and nightlife of central Jakarta at affordable prices.

Similarly, Yogyakarta (pronounced "Jogja") has a district called *Pasar Kembang* (Flower Market), also known as Sarkem. Sarkem district offers alternative and affordable accommodation located close to the Malioboro shopping center. The hotels in this area continue to attract travelers from home and abroad.

For rates as low as Rp100,000 per night, guests' rooms come with ensuite bathroom facilities and breakfast is also included.

One common item you can expect to find in any Indonesian bedroom is a 'Dutch wife' (guling). Legend has it that the Dutch men who colonised Indonesia created these sausage-shaped pillows in order to replace the warmth of their loved ones back home. Hence the name of the pillow, a 'Dutch wife.'

Notes

JALAN-JALAN
TRAVELLING

5

1. bus metromini
2. kereta api
3. ojek
4. bajaj
5. becak
6. taksi
7. stasiun kereta api
8. angkutan kota
9. halte bus
10. pangkalan ojek

5.1 Ungkapan
Phrases

1 Menanyakan arah
Asking for directions

Di mana hotel *Merdeka*?
Where is the Merdeka Hotel?

Di mana Jalan Sudirman?
Where is Jalan Sudirman?

Maaf, Museum Nasional di mana?
Excuse me, where is the National Museum?

Permisi, bagaimana ke terminal?
Excuse me, how can I get to the bus station?

Maaf, Apa Anda tahu di mana pangkalan ojek ?
Excuse me, do you know where the ojek station is?

Permisi, saya mencari alamat ini.
Excuse me, I'm looking for this address.

Apakah ini jalan menuju ke Bogor?
Are we on the right road for Bogor?

Benar ini jalan ke Bandung?
Is this the right way to Bandung?

Ada peta?
Do you have a map?

Bisakah Anda tunjukkan di peta?
Can you show me on the map?

Di mana stasiun?
Where is the train station?

Berapa jauh ke pelabuhan?
How far is it to the port?

Berapa jauh ke bandara dari sini?
How far is it to the airport from here?

Apakah jauh?
Is it far?

Apakah dekat?
Is it close?

Apakah mall cukup dekat?
Is the shopping centre quite close?

Dari sini ke pantai Kuta naik apa?
How can I get to Kuta beach from here?

2 Naik mobil atau motor
Driving a car or motorcycle

Di mana tempat sewa mobil/motor?
Where can I rent a car/motorcyle?

Saya mau menyewa mobil.
I'd like to rent a car.

Berapa harga sewa per jamnya?
How much is it to rent a car per hour?

Bisa saya sewa mobil otomatis?
Can I rent an automatic car?

Apa boleh belok kiri?
Can I turn left?

Apa saya harus belok kanan di pertigaan?
Should I turn right at the T-junction?

Boleh parkir di sini?
Can I park here?

Di mana pom bensin terdekat?
Where's the nearest petrol station?

Berapa jauh pom bensin selanjutnya?
How far is it to the next petrol station?

Apakah kami sudah dekat?
Are we nearly there?

Tolong isi bensin 20 liter.
20 litres of gasoline, please.

Tolong isi penuh.
Fill her up please.

3 Naik Taksi
Taking a Taxi

Di mana saya bisa dapat taksi?
Do you know where I can get a taxi?

Tolong panggilkan taksi.
Can you call a taxi, please?

Berapa nomor telepon taksi Bluebird?
Do you have the number for a Bluebird taxi?

Saya ingin pesan satu taksi.
I would like a taxi, please

Saya mau pesan taksi untuk pukul 8 malam.
I want to order a taxi for 8 o'clock this evening.

Bisa antar ke bandara?
Could you drive me to the airport?

Tolong jemput saya di Hotel Aryaduta.
Please pick me up at the Aryaduta Hotel.

Berapa lama saya harus menunggu?
How long will I have to wait?

Kira-kira berapa lama?
How long will it be?

Saya mau pergi ke Borobudur.
I would like to go to Borobudur.

Bisa antar ke pusat kota?
Can you take me to the city centre?

Berapa kira-kira ke bandara?
How much would it cost to go to the airport?

Bisa berhenti di gedung itu?
Can we stop at that building?

Berapa lama perjalanannya?
How long will the journey take?

Bisa lebih cepat, Pak?
Do you mind driving faster, Sir?

Maaf, bisa kunci pintunya?
Can you lock the door, please?

Apa kita sudah dekat?
Are we almost there?

Berapa, Pak?
How much is it, Sir?

Terima kasih, silakan ambil kembaliannya.
Thank you, keep the change.

Maaf, bisa cetak bonnya?
Could I please have a receipt?

Bisa jemput saya lagi di sini pukul 6 nanti?
Can you pick me up here at 6 o'clock?

Bisa tunggu sebentar?
Can you wait for me?

4 Naik Pesawat
Taking a plane

Ini kode booking saya.
This is my booking reference.

Berapa harga tiket ke Bali?
How much is the ticket to Bali?

Berapa bayar pajaknya?
How much is the airport tax?

Ini kartu masuk pesawatnya.
This is my boarding pass.

Di mana ruang tunggu F5?
Where is gate F5?

Petugas mungkin akan berkata:
The officer might say:

1. Boleh saya melihat paspor dan tiket Anda?
   Your passport and ticket, please
2. Anda mau kursi di dekat jendela atau di dekat lorong?
   Would you like a window or an aisle seat?
3. Maaf, Anda tidak boleh membawa ini bersama anda
   . Maaf, anda tidak boleh membawa ini bersama Anda.
   I'm afraid you can't take that through (customs).
4. Selamat menikmati penerbangan Anda!
   Enjoy your flight!

Maaf, boleh saya dapat kursi di dekat jendela?
Please can I have a window seat?

Ini tiket, paspor dan kartu kedatangan saya.
This is my ticket, passport and arrival card.

Tolong, saya mau kursi di dekat lorong.
I would like an aisle seat please.

Saya mau jus jeruk.
Orange juice, please.

Boleh minta kopi lagi?
Can I have more coffee please?

5 Naik bus atau kereta api
Taking a bus or train

Di mana tempat pembelian tiket?
Where can I buy a ticket?

Bus ke Medan pukul berapa?
What time is the bus to Medan?

Kereta berikutnya ke Surabaya pukul berapa?
What time is the next train to Surabaya?

Berapa harga tiket sekali jalan ke Stasiun Kota?
How much is a single trip to Kota Station?

Saya mau satu kartu *multi trip* (prabayar).
I want a multi-trip card.

Apa ada diskon untuk kartu prabayar?
Is there a discount for the multi-trip card?

Bisa saya dapat jadwalnya?
Can I have a timetable, please?

Berapa kali ada bus ke Malang?
How often do the buses run to Malang?

Berapa kali ada kereta api ke Malang?
How often do the trains run to Malang?

Kereta ke Bogor di jalur berapa?
Which line is it for the train to Bogor?

Berapa harga dua tiket ke Bandung?
How much is two tickets to Bandung?

Saya mau beli tiket kereta untuk empat orang.
I want to buy train tickets for four people.

Apa tiket busnya murah?
Is the bus ticket cheap?

Apa bus ini berhenti di halte Dukuh Atas?
Does this TransJakarta bus stop at Dukuh Atas?

Apa kursi ini kosong?
Is this seat free?

Maaf, Apa saya bisa duduk di sini?
Do you mind if I sit here?

Petugas mungkin akan berkata:
The officer might say:

1. Berapa tiket?
   How many tickets do you need?
2. Ini tiketnya.
   Here is your ticket.
3. Dua tiket dari Jakarta ke Yogyakarta, berangkat pukul 16.00.
   Two tickets from Jakarta to Yogyakarta, departing at 4 o'clock.
4. Tolong tunjukkan karcis Anda!
   Your ticket, please.
5. Silakan semua penumpang turun di sini.
   All change, please.

Saya kehilangan tiket saya.
I've lost my ticket.

Pukul berapa kita akan tiba di Lombok?
What time do we arrive in Lombok?

Ini halte/stasiun apa?
What stop is this?

Apa pemberhentian selanjutnya?
What is the next stop?

Saya berhenti di sini.
I'm getting off here.

Apa saya harus pindah di halte ini?
Should I change buses at this stop?

Apa bus TransYogya ini lewat Candi Prambanan?
Does this TransYogya bus pass by the Prambanan temple?

6 Naik Ojek/Angkot/Bajaj/Becak
Taking an Ojek/Angkot/Bajaj/Becak

Ojek, Bang!
Ojek, Bang!

Berapa ongkosnya Bang?
How much should I pay, Bang?

Berapa ongkos ke Jalan Malioboro?
How much is it to go to Malioboro Street?

Tolong antar saya ke Hotel Borobodur.
Please take me to the Borobodur Hotel.

Ah, itu mahal! Boleh kurang?
Ah, that's too expensive! Can you reduce it?

Rp15.000 saja ya ?
Is Rp15.000, ok?

Berapa pasnya ?
How much does it cost exactly?

Pengemudi mungkin akan berkata:
The driver might say:
1. Mau ke mana?
   Where are you going?
2. Ayo!
   Let's go.
3. Ini kembaliannya.
   Here is your change.

Bang is is a familiar term in Betawi for brother, usually addressed to a young man by an older person/of a similar age, but it is also common calling for ojek/bajaj/becak driver.

Tolong helmnya, Bang.
Can I have the helmet please?

Cepat ya!
Faster please!

Stop/kiri, Bang!
Stop, Bang!

Penggunaan Ungkapan

Phrases in use

Situasi 1

Steven : Maaf, apakah Anda tahu di mana museum kota?
Excuse me, do you know where the city museum is?
Polisi : Ya, museum di Jalan Merdeka Nomor 23.
The city museum is at Merdeka Street 23.
Steven : Bagaimana saya ke sana? Apakah jauh?
How can I get there? Is it far?
Polisi : Anda jalan sampai ke pertigaan, kemudian belok kiri. Museum ada di sebelah kanan Anda.
Go straight to the T-junction, then turn left.
The museum is on your right.

Situasi 2

Steven : Saya mau kartu single trip ke Bogor.
I want a single trip to Bogor.
Petugas : Ya, harganya Rp15.000,00.
It costs Rp15.000,00.
Steven : Pukul berapa kereta berangkat?
What time does the train leave?
Petugas : Pukul 10.15 WIB.
It is at 10.15.
Steven : Berapa lama kereta sampai ke Bogor?
How long does it take to Bogor?
Petugas : Kurang lebih 55 menit.
About 55 minutes.

5.2 Daftar Kosakata
Vocabulary List

agen perjalanan	*travel agent*
brosur	*brochure*
ditunda	*delayed*
jalan dua arah	*two-way street*
jalan satu arah	*one-way street*
jalan tol	*toll road/free way*
jembatan penyeberangan	*footbridge*
kecelakaan	*accident*
kendaraan	*vehicle*
lalu lintas	*traffic*
liburan	*holiday*
macet	*traffic jam*
membatalkan pemesanan	*to cancel a booking*
memesan	*to book*
pembatalan	*cancellation*
pemesanan	*booking*
perjalanan	*journey*
perjalanan bisnis	*business trip*
putar balik	*to make a u-turn*
reservasi	*reservation*
tempat parkir	*car park/parking space*
tiket parkir	*parking ticket*
trotoar	*pedestrian*

5.3 Informasi Tambahan
Additional Information

Angkot is short for *Angkutan Kota* (City Transport). A typical *angkot* looks like a minivan or minibus, with an open side-door and an eye-catching paintjob, such as a bright red, blue, or green. Each *angkot* has it's own route, which is usually spelt out on the windshield of the vehicle. For example, if an *angkot* is displaying '*Pasar Baru-Cendrawasih-Senen*' on the windshield, it means that that *angkot* leave from both *Pasar Baru* and *Senen*, and will travel in either direction via *Cendrawasih.* Additionally, the *angkot's* route will be indicated by a letter or number code, or a coloured line on the side of the vehicle.

Taking an *angkot* can potentially be a nerve-racking experience for foreign visitors to Indonesia. In peak hours and on popular routes, drivers will try to cram in as many passengers as possible in order to maximise their profits. Officially, there is no maximum number of passengers permitted to board an *angkot* at one time. Consequently, taking an *angkot* can be a very cramped and uncomfortable experience, especially for taller passengers. Bear in mind too that most *angkot* drivers like to drive aggressively and fast, which is of course dangerous and can potentially be quite frightening for those on board.

If you choose to travel around Indonesia, you will discover that in many provinces, angkot goes by a different name. In Makassar, for example, an *angkot* is called *pete-pete*. In Bali, it is known as a *bemo*. In some parts of Java an *angkot* is called a *mikrolet.* And in Sumatra an *angkot* might even be refered to as a *taksi.* However, an *angkot* is not a taxi, nor does it look like a taxi.

In fact, the two modes of transports are very different. Take a look at the picture and see for yourself!

Ngetem is the practice of stopping the angkot or buses in order to wait for passengers.

An *ojek* is a motorcycle "taxi". When taking an *ojek* you must bargain with the driver before you set off, or ask a local what the price should be beforehand.

Delman is a horse-drawn carriage. *Delman* has different names in each province. It is called *dokar* or *andong* in Java, *cidomo* in Lombok, and *bendi* in Sumatra.

Bajaj is a noisy, motorised trishaw taxi. *Bajaj* can be found in many areas of Jakarta. The older version is bright orange and has two seats; the newer version is blue, bigger, cleaner, and more comfortable.

TransJakarta is a rapid transit bus system (BRT) in Jakarta, which currently has 10 routes covering the Jakarta area. There is also a BRT system in other parts of Indonesia such as Yogyakarta and Bali, which are called the TransYogya and TransSarbagita respectively.

Indonesians drive on the left-hand side of the road!

All vehicles in Indonesia may use any lane when driving, this includes private cars, trucks, *angkots,* motorcycles, and - in some areas - even *delman* and *becak.*

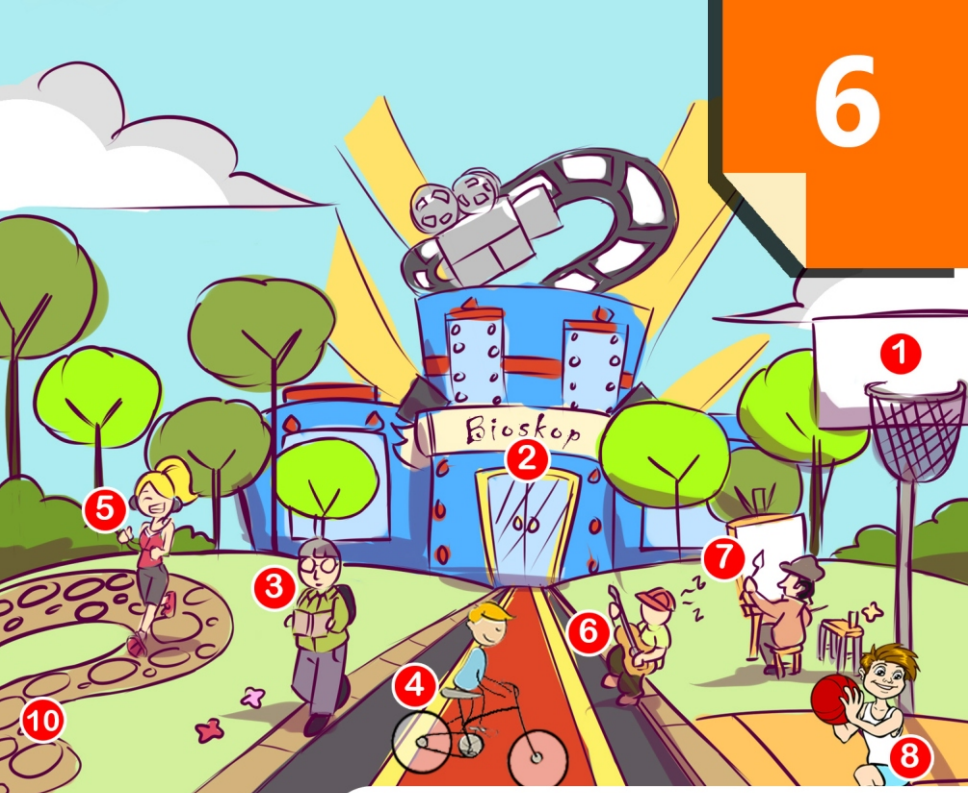
Motorcycles will overtake your car on either side. They will be doing this constantly and might often seem to have come out of nowhere, zigzagging their way across the road. So beware, and keep the steering wheel straight at all times.

To get onboard an *angkot* or bus, you simply have to wave your hand at the oncoming vehicle and it will pullover right in front of you. *Angkots* and buses can stop more or less anywhere, so don't hesitate when flagging one down.

Getting off a bus, metromini, *angkot,* or *ojek* in Indonesia is an unusual process for most foreigners. Unlike in other countries, if you want to stop the bus, *metromini*, *angkot* or *ojek* anywhere along its route, you simply shout the word "*kiri*!", which means "left", or you can say "kiri depan!" ("left ahead") or even "*kiri-kiri*!" Whichever phrase you choose, just make sure you say it loud enough so that the driver hears it.

Notes

6



KEGEMARAN
HOBBIES

1. lapangan basket
2. bioskop
3. membaca
4. bersepeda
5. berlari
6. bermain gitar
7. melukis
8. bermain bola
9. bersepatu roda
10. jalur lari

6.1 Ungkapan
Phrases

Di mana *Where is the nearest*	lapangan sepak bola *football pitch?* kolam renang *swimming pool* lapangan tennis *tennis court* lapangan golf *golf course* lapangan futsal *futsal pitch* pusat kebugaran *fitness centre/gym* tempat biliar billiard hall tempat boling bowling alley	terdekat?

Saya ingin *I want to go*	memancing. *fishing.* naik gunung bersepeda gunung bersepeda	 *hiking* *mountain biking* *cycling*

Berapa biaya keanggotaannya?
How much does a membership cost?

Bagaimana saya pergi ke kolam renang?
How do I get to the swimming pool?

Berapa biayanya per orang?
How much does it cost per person?

Di mana	taman kota?	
Where is	*the park?*	
	bioskop	*cinema*
	studio musik	*music studio*
	mal	*shopping mall*
	tempat seluncur es	*ice-skating rink*
	taman hiburan	*amusement park*
	spa	*spa*
	salon kecantikan	*beauty salon*
	panti pijat	*massage parlour*
	kedai kopi	*coffee shop*

Apakah ada konser di sini malam ini?
Is there a concert here tonight?

Saya ingin menonton film.
I want to watch a film.

Film apa yang diputar di bioskop sekarang?
What's on at the cinema at the moment?

Saya mau dua tiket.
I would like two tickets.

Berapa harga tiket?
How much for the ticket?

Petugas loket karcis mungkin berkata:
The ticket booth attendant might say:

1. Tiket untuk berapa orang?
   How many tickets would you like?
2. Anda ingin duduk di mana?
   Where would you like to sit?
3. Apa Anda punya kartu pelajar/mahasiswa?
   Do you have a student card?

Saya ingin membeli peralatan melukis.
I want to buy painting equipment.

Di mana *Where is*	toko alat tulis? *the stationery shop?* galeri seni *art gallery* toko buku *book store* toko bunga *florist* toko binatang piaraan *pet shop*

Saya ingin belajar memasak makanan Indonesia.
I want to learn how to cook Indonesian food.

Kamu mau bermain catur dengan saya?
Do you want to play chess with me?

Penggunaan Ungkapan

Phrases in use

Tina : Apakah kamu menonton sepak bola kemarin?
Did you watch the football match yesterday?

John : Saya tidak suka sepak bola.
I don't like football.

Tina : Apa kegemaranmu?
What's your hobby?

John : Saya suka berenang.
I like swimming.

Tina : Biasanya kamu berenang di mana?
Where do you usually go swimming?

John : Saya biasa berenang di kolam renang Cakra Tirta.
I usually go swimming in Cakra Tirta swimming pool.

Tina : Saya juga kadang-kadang berenang di sana.
I sometimes go swimming there, too.

6.2 Daftar Kosakata
Vocabulary List

berselancar	*surfing*
bertualang	*touring/adventuring*
bulu tangkis	*badminton*
bioskop	*theatre*
bola	*ball*
cat	*paint*
celana olahraga	*shorts*
film	*movie*
jalan-jalan	*sightseeing*
kacamata renang	*swimming goggles*
kafe	*cafe*
kail	*fishing rod*
kamera	*camera*
kanvas	*canvas*
kaos olahraga	*t-shirt*
karaoke	*karaoke*
klub malam	*night club*
kuas lukis	*paintbrush*
lari	*jogging*

memancing	*fishing*
membaca	*reading*
mendaki gunung	*hiking*
menyelam	*diving/snorkeling*
menonton televisi	*watching television*
papan seluncur	*surfboard*
papan catur	*chessboard*
perpustakaan	*library*
raket	*racket*
sepatu	*shoes*
sepatu roda	*roller skates*
sandal gunung	*hiking shoes/boots*
sarung tangan	*gloves*
sepeda	*bicycle*
sepeda	*bike*
tenis meja	*table tennis*
toko buku	*book store*
tongkat golf	*golf club*
topi	*cap*

Badminton

In Indonesia, badminton is perhaps one of the only sports that can rival the popularity of football. Indonesians take badminton very seriously, both as a spectator sport and a recreational activity. To play badminton one usually requires a racket, an opponent, a shuttlecock, a tall net and a standardised indoor court. Indonesians who have access to a local badminton court might play formally, indoors as described above. However, badminton courts can be hard to find outside of the GOR (sports halls) of the big cities, and will surely be impossible to find in the *kampung* (villages). Consequently, many Indonesians like to play badminton outside in the sun, often with a home-made net. In recent years Indonesia has produced some of the best badminton players in the world, so the popularity of sports looks set to keep growing.

Mall

Shopping malls are spreading rapidly in Indonesia. They are mainly concentrated in the big cities like Jakarta, Bandung and Yogyakarta, but increasingly they are beginning to spring up in large towns across the archipelago. Jakarta alone has a total of 130 malls at present, and that number looks set to keep growing. Some studies conclude that Jakarta already has more malls than any other capital city, although this is still a point of contention.

In today's Indonesia, the shopping mall serves a number of significant societal functions. As in other developing nations around the world, the Indonesian shopping mall is not merely a center for buying and selling, but also a place to raise and exhibit one's social status. In any of Indonesia's gigantic malls, visitors can immerse themselves in the sterile atmosphere of ceramic floor tiles and immaculate glass facades, whilst shopping for expensive designer clothing and sampling foreign foods. Many Indonesians like to 'hang out' at shopping malls purely to take advantage of the air conditioning and the cleanliness inside. In a city so desperately lacking in public parks and green spaces - such as Jakarta - the mallmesin offers a temporary retreat from the hustle and bustle (and the traffic jams!) outside.

Aside from big fancy shopping malls, there is also an abundance of traditional markets in Indonesia, which cater to the everyday needs of local residents, like fruit and vegetables, meat and fish, clothing and household items etc. Additionally, mini markets and convenience stores like Indomaret and Alfamart can be found on almost any street in towns and cities across Indonesia. At the minimarts you can find soft drinks and snacks, toiletries, kitchen supplies, mobile phone credit (*'pulsa'*) and even Western Union counters.

Gamelan

Gamelan is perhaps the most famous of Indonesia's musical styles. A gamelan is a large musical ensemble made up of many different instruments. Typically an Indonesian gamelan has a very prominent percussion section, usually comprised of several metallophones, xylophones *(jedor)*, drums *(kendang)* and gongs *(kempul)*. Other non-percussion instruments used in gamelan may include bamboo pipes *(angklung)* and various stringed instruments, which might be bowed or plucked. Gamelan originated on the islands and Java and Bali, it is thought to be an integral and essential part of Indonesian culture.

Dangdut

Dangdut is a popular kind of Indonesian music which incorporates Hindi, Arabic and Malay influences. It was developed in the early 1970's and reached the peak of its popularity in the 1990's. A dangdut band is typically comprised of a lead singer, male or female, backed by four to eight musicians. The instruments used in dangdut music usually include a tabla, flute, mandolin, guitars, and synthesizers. Dangdut music is often lively and fast-paced, thus encouraging listeners to dance. It is often played live at community events like wedding ceremonies and other celebrations. Some female dangdut vocalists like to dance in a rather provocative manner, which has been met by disapproving reviews from Indonesia's more conservative Muslims.

Amusement park

In Indonesia you can find an amusement park in almost every city. The amusement park is a place where you can ride roller coasters, play fairground games, or just enjoy the atmosphere. Amusement parks in Indonesia are often twinned or combined with water parks and swimming facilities, where you can find an assortment of slides, pools and sometimes diving boards.

Notes

"Salero Kito"

7

DI RUMAH MAKAN
AT THE RESTAURANT

1. kursi
2. tamu
3. pelayan
4. kasir
5. tempat cuci tangan
6. nasi
7. lauk
8. minuman
9. mangkuk
10. sendok
11. garpu

7.1 Ungkapan
Phrases

Meja untuk dua orang.
A table for two please.

Kami perlu ruang bebas rokok.
We need to be in the non-smoking section.

Boleh kami duduk di luar?
Can we have a table outside?

Kursi ini kosong?
May I sit at this table?

Boleh kami pesan?
Excuse me, can I order?

Saya mau pesan.
I'd like to order.

Apa rekomendasi Anda?
What would you recommend?

Apa yang paling enak di sini?
What is the most delicious thing on the menu here?

Boleh kami lihat menunya?
May I have the menu please?

Apa saja menunya?
What's on the menu?

Pelayan mungkin berkata:
The waiter might say:
1. Ini daftar menunya.
   Here is the menu.
2. Mau pesan apa?
   What would you like to order?
3. Mau minum apa?
   What would you like to drink?
4. Meja untuk berapa orang?
   How many people would you like a table for?

Apa menu spesial di sini?
What's on the special menu here?

Saya pesan air mineral.
I'll have a bottle of water please.

Boleh saya minta es teh?
May I have an iced tea?

Saya minta kopi.
I would like a cup of coffee please.

Boleh saya minta tambah nasi?
May I have more rice?

Saya minta *steak*.
One steak for me please.

Saya minta nasi goreng.
Fried rice please.

Bisakah saya minta mie goreng?
Can I have fried noodles please?

Saya minta sate.
Sate (pronounced sa-tay) *for me please.*

Ini bukan yang saya pesan.
This isn't what I ordered.

Saya sudah menunggu lama.
I've been waiting for a long time.

Boleh bawakan saya kecap?
Can you bring me the ketchup please?

Saya minta garam.
Pass me the salt please.

Saya minta gado-gado.
Gado-gado, *please.*

Itu saja, terima kasih.
That's all, thanks.

Saya minta bon/nota.
The bill please.

Di mana kasirnya?
Where is the cashier?

Boleh saya bayar pakai kartu?
Can I pay by the card?

Penggunaan Ungkapan

Phrases in use

Pelayan : Mau pesan apa, Bapak?
What do you like to order, Sir?

Andi : Boleh kami lihat daftar menunya?
Can we have the menu, please?

Pelayan : Ini pak, silakan.
Here it is, Sir.

Budi : Apa menu spesial di sini?
What is the special ones?

Pelayan : Menu spesial kami ikan asam pedas.
Our special menu is a tart spicy fish.

Andi : Kami pesan itu.
We would like to order it.

Pelayan : Dengan nasi?
With rice?

Andi : Ya.
Yes.

Pelayan: Anda mau minum apa?
What would you like to drink?

Andi : Dua teh lemon.
Two lemon tea, please.

Pelayan: Baik pak. Saya ulang pesanannya. Dua porsi nasi putih, satu ikan asam pedas, dan dua teh lemon.
Ok, Sir. I will repeat your order. Two portion of rice, a tart spicy fish, and two lemon tea.

Andi : Benar.
Thats right.

Pelayan: Baik. pak, mohon tunggu sebentar.
Ok, Sir. Please wait for a moment.

Andi : Terima kasih.
Thank you

7.2 Daftar Kosakata

Vocabulary List

air	*water*
ayam	*chicken*
buah	*fruit*
cangkir	*mug*
daging sapi	*beef*
dapur	*kitchen*
dimasakkan	*cooked*
dingin	*cold*
enak	*delicious*
es	*ice*
garpu	*fork*
gelas	*glass*
goreng	*fries*
gula	*sugar*
hidangan utama	*main course*
hidangan	*course*
ikan	*fish*
juru masak	*chef*
kafe	*cafe*
kartu kredit	*credit card*
kasir	*chasier*
kena biaya	*charge*
kentang goreng	*french fries*
koki	*cook*
kopi	*coffee*
krim	*cream*
kursi	*chair*
lilin	*candle*

makan malam	*supper*
makan siang	*lunch*
makan	*eat*
makanan laut	*seafod*
makanan pembuka	*appetizer*
makanan penutup	*dessert*
makanan	*food*
makanan	*meal*
mangkuk	*bowl*
matang	*well-done*
meja	*table*
mentega	*butter*
merica/lada	*pepper*
minuman	*drink*
nota/bon	*bill*
pajak	*tax*
panas	*hot*
panggang	*roasted*
pedas	*spicy*
pelayan	*waiter/waitress*
pemesanan	*reservation*
pesan	*order*

piring kecil	*saucer*
piring	*plate*
pisau	*knife*
rebus	*boiled*
roti	*bread*
rumah makan	*restaurant*
salad	*salad*
sarapan	*breakfast*
saus	*sauce*
sayuran	*vegetables*
sendok	*spoon*
serbet	*napkin*
setengah matang	*medium*
soda	*soda*
spesial	*special*
steak	*steak*
sup	*soup*
susu	*milk*
teh	*tea*
telur	*eggs*
tomat	*tomato*
uang tip	*tip*

7.3 Informasi Tambahan
Additional Information

- In Indonesia, rice is the staple food. It can be found everywhere.

- At mealtimes, Indonesians like to eat with their hands (without using a knife, spoon or fork) whilst sitting cross-legged on floor mats around a dining table. This is called *lesehan*. *Lesehan* is very popular in Yogyakarta and Central Java.

- The Padang region of Sumatra is well-known for its delectable cuisine, and Padang style restaurants are extremely popular throughout Indonesia. Usually a Padang restaurant will have the words *Masakan Padang* (Padang Cuisine) displayed on the window, and might also have a pointy rooftop as is typical of Padang style architecture. When dining in a Padang restaurant, you will either have to choose a selection of dishes from the front counter before you take a seat, or the waiter will bring a large selection of dishes to your table. You may then choose which ones to take. Each diner can opt for a selection of dishes to suit his or her own individual tastes, and need only pay for the dishes consumed. Alternatively, if you are in a hurry and want to order food for take-out, ask the waiter for *dibungkus* (literally 'in a packet'), and he or she will arrange it for you.

Sambal. Indonesia's most famous culinary invention is perhaps the almighty *sambal*, known for its liberal use of hot chilli peppers and its fiery, spicy flavour. Typically, a basic *sambal* is made from a pounded mixture of chillies, shrimp paste, garlic, ginger, sugar, and/or lime juice. *Sambal* is added to soups and eaten with rice as a condiment to most meals, and it goes particularly well with *ayam bakar* (grilled chicken) and *ikan bakar* (grilled fish). *Sambal* varies in flavour from place to place, and also varies in hotness! So if you are squeamish or faint-hearted when it comes to chillies, then you should only use *sambal* very sparingly to begin with. As a general rule, it's always better to use too little *sambal* than too much, since you can't remove the *sambal* from your food once it gets in there, but you can always add more later should you so desire. Applying this simple principle at mealtimes will help you to avoid embarrassing accidents involving *sambal,* which often end in sweats, stomach pains, and of course - a lingering, burning sensation in the mouth! Alternatively, you might want to ask someone nearby - a friend or waiter, for example - *sambal ini pedas sekali?* Which means, 'Is this *sambal* very hot?' If the answer is *Ya, pedas sekali*, then you should take extra care not to use too much!

A word about Ketchup/Kecap. Aside from sambal, most Indonesian condiments fall into the general category of *kecap. Kecap* is derived from the English word 'ketchup', and is used to describe the various forms of soy sauce and other fermented sauces used in Indonesian cooking.

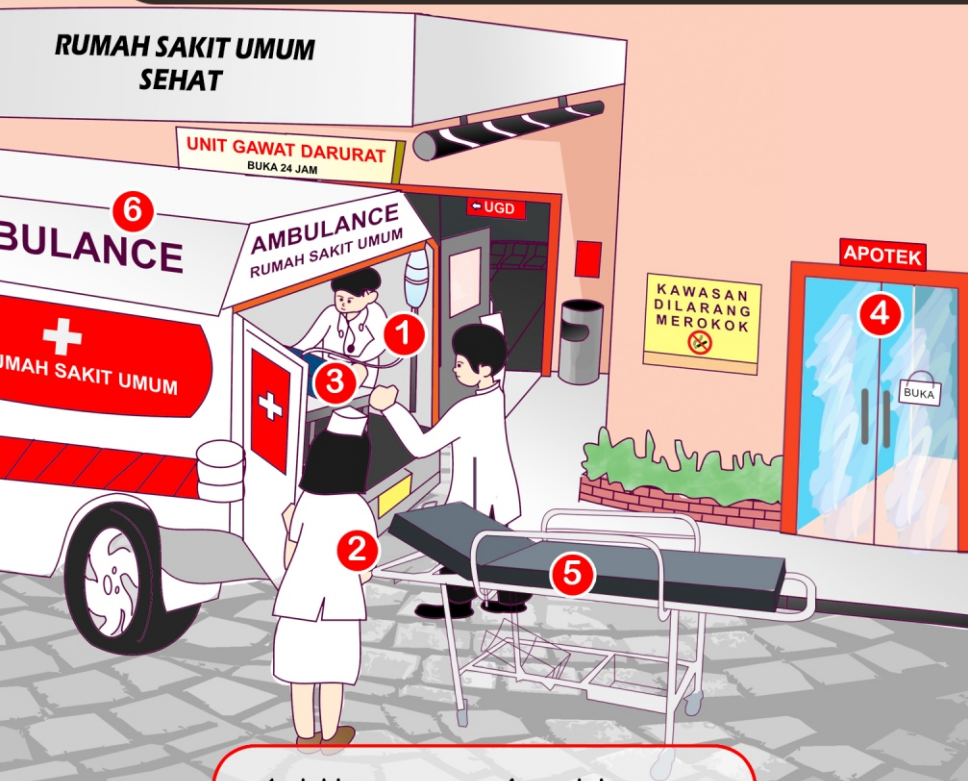
There are three main types of *kecap* which you ought to be familiar with as you begin to sample the delights of Indonesian cuisine. In no particular order, these are: *kecap asin* ('salty ketchup'), which is similar to Chinese light soy sauce though usually somewhat thicker; *kecap manis* ('sweet ketchup'), which a dark, sweet soy sauce of an almost treacle-like consistency; and finally *kecap manis sedang,* which is a medium soy sauce of moderate sweetness and a much thinner consistency. *Kecap manis sedang* is an essential ingredient in many Indonesian dishes, such as *nasi goreng* (fried rice), and *kecap manis* is used somewhat liberally by Indonesian diners as a one-size-fits-all condiment. Fried eggs and noodle soups, for example, are often lovingly doused with *kecap manis* before the diner gets stuck in. This is a spectacle you are sure to encounter in Indonesia's many *warungs* and restaurants.

- The vast majority of Indonesians are Muslim, and therefore they only eat halal foods. In Indonesia, you will find many restaurants displaying signs for halal food.

- *Pengamen* (buskers). In Indonesia, buskers can be seen and heard everywhere you go. Most frequently they will perform on public transport or in public places such as train stations, *warung, kaki lima,* or roadside eateries. Do not be alarmed if you are suddenly serenaded by a wandering guitarist or ukelele player whilst trying to eat your dinner in a restaurant, this is normal in Indonesia and is not considered intrusive by the locals. Similarly, you will often see *pengamen* on board buses and trains (and even *angkots*!), singing songs and then later asking for a small donation. If you enjoy the performance and the showmanship of the *pengamen,* then why not give two or three thousand rupiah to the busker as a token of your appreciation.

8

DI RUMAH SAKIT/APOTEK
AT THE HOSPITAL/PHARMACY



1. dokter
2. perawat
3. pasien
4. apotek
5. brankar
6. ambulans

8.1 Ungkapan
Phrases

Aduh!
Ouch!
Saya sakit.
I am sick.
Saya tidak enak badan.
I don't feel well.
Suhu tubuh saya tinggi.
I have a high temperature.

Saya *I have*	sakit kepala. *a headache.* sakit flu *cold* demam *fever* sakit perut *stomach ache* sakit gigi *toothache* sakit tenggorokan *sore throat*

Saya *I have*	sakit punggung. *a pain in my back.* dada *chest* pinggang *waist* leher *neck* bahu *shoulder*

Dokter mungkin berkata:
The doctor might say:

1. Apa yang Anda rasakan?
   How do you feel?
2. Di mana sakitnya?
   Where does it hurt?
3. Sudah berapa lama Anda sakit?
   How long have you been sick for?
4. Ini resepnya.
   Here is your prescription.
5. Semoga cepat sembuh.
   May you get well soon.

Saya tidak bisa tidur.
I can't sleep.

Ada nomor gawat darurat?
Is there an emergency number?

Di mana *Where is*	rumah sakit? *the hospital?* puskesmas *medical centre* dokter praktik *private clinic*

Bisa dokter datang ke sini?
Can the doctor come here?
Sakit di sini.
I have pain here.
Lengan saya luka.
My arm is injured.

Kaki saya kram.
I have a cramp in my leg.

Kaki saya bengkak.
My leg is swollen.

Saya alergi antibiotik.
I am allergic to antibiotics.

Saya perlu surat keterangan sakit.
I need a doctor's certificate.

Boleh saya minta kuitansi untuk asuransi saya?
Can I have a receipt for my insurance?

Saya ingin membeli paracetamol.
I would like to buy some paracetamol.

Bisa beli tanpa resep dokter?
Can I buy this without a prescription?

Apa ada efek samping?
Does it have any side effects?

Apa ada efek mengantuk?
Will it make me feel drowsy?

Anda punya obat sakit tenggorokan?
Have you got anything for a sore throat?

mabuk perjalanan	*travel sickness*
bibir kering	*chapped lips*
batuk	*cough*
diare	*diarrhoea*

Apa Anda punya obat anti nyeri?
Have you got any painkillers?

aspirin
Aspirin
plester
plasters

Anda punya pembalut wanita?
Have you got any sanitary pads?

Apoteker mungkin berkata:
The pharmacist might say:

1. Mana resepnya?
   Do you have a prescription?
2. Ini obat Anda.
   Here is your medicine.
3. Minum tiga kali sehari.
   Take it three times a day.
4. Ini diminum sebelum/sesudah makan.
   This is to be taken before/after eating.
5. Minum obat ini sampai habis.
   You must finish all the medicine.

Penggunaan Ungkapan

Phrases in use

Dokter : Apa yang Anda rasakan?
How do you feel?
Dani : Saya sakit kepala dan demam.
I have a headache and fever.
Dokter : Ya, suhu badan Anda cukup tinggi, 39 derajat celsius.
Yes, you have a high tempature, 39 degrees celcius.
Sudah berapa lama Anda demam?
How long have you have fever?
Dani : Sudah tiga hari.
It's already for three days.
Saya sakit apa, Dok?
What do i have?
Dokter : Sebaiknya Anda periksa ke laboratorium untuk periksa darah.
You better go to do a blood test at the laboratory.
Dani : Baik, Dok, saya akan ke laboratorium.
Ok, Doctor, I will go to the laboratory .
Terima kasih.
Thank you.
Dokter : Sama-sama.
You are welcome.

8.2 Daftar Kosakata
Vocabulary List

ahli bedah	*surgeon*
alat kontrasepsi	*contraception*
apotek	*pharmacy*
asma	*asthma*
bakteri	*bacteria*
balsem	*balm*
betis	*calf*
campak	*measles*
dagu	*chin*
dahi	*cheek*
dahi	*forehead*
darah	*blood*
dehidrasi	*dehydrated*
demam berdarah	*dengue fever*
dengkul	*knee*
diabetes	*diabetes*
dokter gigi	*dentist*
eksim	*eczema*
hati	*liver*
hidung	*nose*
imunisasi	*serum*
infeksi	*infection*
jantung	*heart*
jari kaki	*toe*

jari	*finger*
jempol	*big toe*
kapsul	*capsule*
keringat	*sweat*
kulit	*skin*
lengan	*arm*
lidah	*tongue*
maag	*ulcer*
malaria	*malaria*
masuk angin	*to catch a cold*
mata	*eye*
memar	*bruise*
memeriksa	*to diagnose*
menyuntik	*to inject*
migren	*migraine*
mulut	*mouth*
obat	*medicine*
otot	*muscle*
paha	*thigh*
paru-paru	*lungs*

pergelangan kaki	*Ankle*
pergelangan tangan	*wrist*
pil	*pill/tablet*
PPPK (P3K)	*first aid*
puyer	*powder*
racun	*poison*
rematik	*rheumatism*
rontgen	*x-ray*
salep	*salve*
semprotan	*spray*
serangan jantung	*heart attack*
stroke	*stroke*
tangan	*hand*
telinga	*ear*
termometer	*thermometer*
tetanus	*tetanus*
tetes mata	*eye drop*
tifus	*typhoid*
transfusi	*transfusion*
tulang	*bone*
tungkai	*leg*
virus	*virus*

8.3 Informasi Tambahan
Additional Information

In Indonesia there is a group of illnesses commonly known as *masuk angin*. The term *masuk angin* may be used to describe several illnesses, including influenza, the common cold, fevers and headaches.

Many Indonesians prefer not to take medicine to cure *masuk angin*. Instead, they take herbal remedies (*jamu*), have a massage, or perform *kerokan*. *Kerokan is the most common cure, and is performed on the patient's back.*It involves lubricating the skin with balm and then scrubbing it with a coin.

Indonesians are also very fond of *jamu*, a mixed assortment of herbal remedies often sold by neighbourhood street vendors, but also available in shops. Indonesians usually take *jamu* to treat minor illness, such as muscular pains and *masuk angin*. Additionally, Indonesians might take *jamu* simply for an energy boost or to maintain their stamina throughout a long working day.

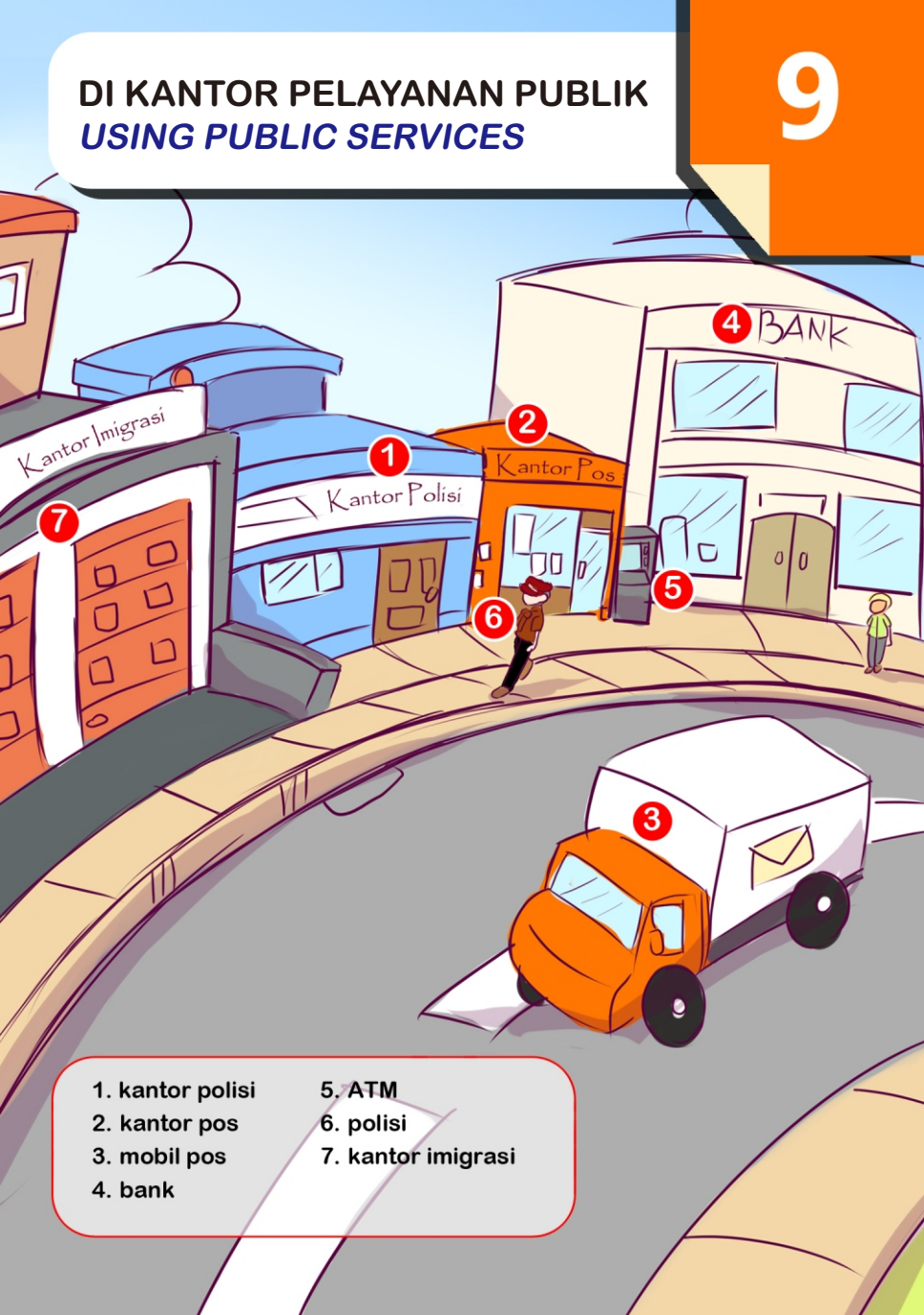
Most commonly, *jamu* is home-made by a local vendor, and sold from plastic bottles carried in a large basket strapped to the back of the *jamu* seller. However, these days *jamu* can also be found at many street-side stalls, known as *kaki lima* or *warung*. Increasingly, however, Indonesian factories are producing *jamu* on an industrial scale, thus endangering the businesses of the traditional neighbourhood *jamu* vendors.

Jamu is typically made up of a pulped mixture of roots, herbs, flowers, and spices, such as ginger, ginseng, turmeric, lemongrass, and rosela. However, local variations are widespread and might use a range of different ingredients. Feel free to try some *jamu* when you are in Indonesia, but as always, do exercise caution if taking the home-made *jamu*, since the safety of the product cannot be guaranteed.

Notes

DI KANTOR PELAYANAN PUBLIK
USING PUBLIC SERVICES

9



1. kantor polisi
2. kantor pos
3. mobil pos
4. bank
5. ATM
6. polisi
7. kantor imigrasi

9.1 Ungkapan
Phrases

Di mana saya bisa memperpanjang visa?
Where can I apply for a visa extension?

Bagaimana ke kantor imigrasi?
How can I get to the nearest immigration office?

Di mana *Where is the nearest*	bank *bank?* ATM *ATM* kantor pos *post office* kantor polisi *police station*	terdekat?

1 Di Kantor Imigrasi
At the Immigration Office

Saya ingin perpanjang visa saya.
I want to extend my visa.

Saya ingin tinggal di Indonesia sepuluh hari lagi.
I would like to stay in Indonesia for ten more days.

Saya akan pergi ke Raja Ampat, Papua minggu depan.
I am going to go to Raja Ampat, Papua next week.

Ini paspor dan tiket pulang saya.
This is my passport and departure ticket.

Ini sponsor/teman/pemandu saya.
This is my sponsor/friend/guide.
Saya tinggal di Hotel Puri, Jakarta.
I live in Hotel Puri, Jakarta.
Berapa biayanya?
How much does the visa extension cost?
Berapa lama prosesnya?
How long does it take to process my application?
Sepertinya masa tinggal saya telah lewat.
I am afraid I have overstayed my visa.
Berapa dendanya?
How much is the fine?

2 Di Bank
At the Bank

Saya ingin menabung.
I would like to deposit some money.
Saya ingin ambil uang.
I would like to withdraw some money.
Saya ingin menguangkan/mencairkan cek (pelawat).
I would like to cash a (traveler's) cheque.
Saya perlu 1 juta rupiah tunai.
I need 1 million rupiah in cash.
Ada masalah dengan kartu kredit saya.
I have a problem with my credit card.

Petugas bank mungkin berkata:
Bank officer might say:

1. Boleh saya lihat kartu identitas Anda?
   May I see your ID card?
2. Apa Anda ingin membuka rekening?
   Would you like to open an account?
3. Silakan isi formulir.
   Please, fill in the form.
4. Silakan tanda tangan di sini.
   Please sign here.

3 Di Kantor Polisi
At the Police Station

Saya tersesat.
I am lost.

Ponsel saya hilang.
I have lost my cellphone.

Saya tidak tahu jalan ke hotel saya.
I do not know the way to my hotel.

Tolong tunjukkan jalan ke Hotel Puri.
Please show me the way to the Puri Hotel.

Saya ingin laporkan kehilangan barang.
I want to report lost property.

4 Di Kantor Pos
At the Post Office

Saya ingin beli meterai.
I want to buy a tax stamp.

Saya ingin beli kartu pos.
I want to buy some postcards.

Saya perlu prangko untuk kartu pos saya.
I need a stamp for my postcard.

Berapa harga prangko?
How much for the stamp?

Saya ingin kirim paket ke luar negeri.
I want to send a package overseas.

Berapa lama paket saya akan diterima?
How long will it take for my package to be delivered?

Berapa lama paket saya akan diterima?
How long will it take for my packages to be delivered?

Penggunaan Ungkapan

Phrases in use

Teler bank : Selamat pagi, Pak, ada yang bisa saya bantu?
Good morning, Sir. What can I do for you?

Tony : Saya mau mencairkan cek lawatan saya.
I would like to cash my traveller's cheque.

Teler bank : Baik, Pak. Boleh saya lihat ceknya?
Ok, Sir. May I see the cheque?

Tony : Ini, Ibu, silakan.
Here you are.

Teler bank : Terima kasih. Boleh saya lihat tanda pengenal atau paspor Bapak?
Thank you. May I see your ID or passport?

Tony : Baiklah.
Ok.

Teler bank : Tunggu sebentar, saya akan proses.
Please wait, I will cash it.

Tony : Terima kasih.
Thank you.

9.2 Daftar Kosakata
Vocabulary List

antre	*queue*
biaya	*fee/cost*
bulan	*month*
cek pesawat	*traveller's cheque*
detik	*second*
dokumen asli	*original document*
dokumen fotokopi	*photocopy*
formulir	*form*
foto	*photograph*
hari	*day*
isi formulir	*fill in the form*
jam	*hour*
juta	*million*
kartu debit/kredit	*debit/credit card*
menit	*minute*
miliar	*billion*
minggu	*week*
paket kilat	*express package*
pelayanan pelanggan	*customer service*
petugas	*officer*
ratus	*hundred*
rekening bank	*bank account*
ribu	*thousand*
satuan pengamanan (satpam)	*security guard*
silakan	*please*
surat jaminan	*letter of guarantee*
teler(petugas bank)	*teller*
tiket penerbangan	*flight ticket*
uang tunai	*cash*
visa bisnis	*business visa*
visa kunjungan saat kedatangan	*visa-on-arrival*
visa pensiunan	*retirement visa*

9.3 Informasi Tambahan
Additional Information

Public services in Indonesia are provided at every level of government; from the largest to the smallest, these levels are: state (*negara*), province (*provinsi*), city (*kota*), district (*kabupaten*), sub-district (*kecamatan*), and village (*desa* or *kelurahan*). Officially the Republic of Indonesia is made up of provinces. Provinces are made up of cities and districts. Cities or districts are made up of sub-districts. And finally, sub-districts are made up of villages. Indonesia is currently comprised of 34 provinces.

Public services, such as immigration, can be found in every province. Police services are provided in every sub-district. In some provinces, postal services are provided down to the level of sub-district. A small number of banks also offer their services at the level of sub-district.

10

DI TEMPAT WISATA

AT THE TOURIST ATTRACTION

1. pantai
2. payung pantai
3. turis
4. kapal pesiar
5. danau
6. candi
7. gunung
8. museum
9. penjaga pantai
10. laut

10.1 Ungkapan
Phrases

Anda punya brosur wisata?
Do you have any tourist brochures?

Anda punya brosur dalam bahasa Inggris?
Do you have any brochures in English?

Apa ada pusat informasi wisata dekat sini?
Is there a tourist information centre around here?

Di mana tempat wisata paling indah di Indonesia?
What is the most beautiful place in Indonesia?

Apa paling menarik di tempat ini?
What is the most interesting thing I can find here?

Apa ...(Candi Prambanan) dekat dari sini?
Is ... (the Prambanan Temple) near here?

Saya bisa naik apa ke ...(Candi Prambanan)?
How I can get to ...(Prambanan Temple)?

Pemandu wisata mungkin berkata:
The tour guide might say:

1. Selamat datang di Indonesia.
   Welcome to Indonesia.
2. Ini brosurnya.
   Here is the brochure.
3. Anda ingin berwisata ke mana?
   Where would you like to visit?
4. Hari ini kita akan berwisata ke Candi Prambanan.
   Today we will visit the Prambanan Temple.
5. Ini tempat paling indah di Indonesia.
   This is the most beautiful place in Indonesia.

Kami di sini hanya satu minggu.
We are here for only one week.

Apa saran Anda untuk kami lihat?
What do you recommend for us to see?

Apa di sini ada paket wisata?
Are there any package tours here?

Tournya berapa lama?
How long does the tour last?

Berapa lama kita akan di sini?
How long will we be here?

Ada pemandunya?
Is there a tour guide?

Apa saya harus beli tiket masuk?
Do I have to buy a ticket to enter?

Berapa harga satu tiket masuk?
How much for an entrance ticket?

Apa ini termasuk biaya pemandu?
Does this include the guide fee?

Apa museum buka setiap hari?
Is the museum open everyday?

Pukul berapa tempat ini buka?
What time does this place open?

Sampai pukul berapa tempat ini buka?
What time does this place stay open until?

Apa sekarang ada pameran?
Is there an exhibition?

Saya ingin menonton pertunjukan gamelan.
Di mana?
I want to see a gamelan orchestra show.
Where can I find one?

Saya ingin jalan-jalan ke pusat kota.
I want to go to the city centre.

Saya mau keliling kota.
I want go on a tour of the city.

Petugas di tempat wisata mungkin berkata:
The officer might say:

1. Tempat ini buka sampai pukul 8 malam.
   This place is open until 8pm.
2. Selamat menikmati keindahan Candi Prambanan.
   Please enjoy the beauty of Prambanan.

Anda tahu di mana saya bisa menyewa mobil/sepeda motor?
Do you know where I can rent a car/a motorbike?

Tempat ini indah sekali. Bagaimana menurut Anda?
This place is very beautiful. What do you think?

Di sana itu apa?
What is that over there?

Saya dengar Candi Prambanan adalah candi paling indah di dunia. Bisa kita pergi ke sana?
I heard that ...(Prambanan Temple) is the most beautiful temple in the world. Can we go there?

Pemandu wisata juga mungkin berkata:
The tour guide might also say:

1. Nama saya.... Saya pemandu wisata Anda.
   My name is .... I am your tour guide.
2. Silakan mengambil foto di tempat ini.
   Please, you can take picture here.
3. Kita akan membeli oleh oleh di pusat oleh-oleh.
   We will buy some souvenirs at the souvenirs centre.

Kami boleh memotret?
Are we allowed to take pictures?

Bisa bantu ambil foto saya?
Can you take a photo of me?

Indah sekali!
What a beautiful place!

Saya tidak suka tempat ini.
I do not like this place.

Tempat ini terlalu ramai.
This place is too crowded.

Tempat ini panas sekali.
This place is very hot.

Saya suka tempat yang sepi dan sejuk.
I like quiet and cool places.

Saya suka pegunungan/pantai.
I like mountains/beaches.

Di mana saya bisa beli oleh-oleh?
Where can I buy some souvenirs?

Di mana tempat paling bagus untuk beli oleh-oleh?
Where is the best place to buy souvenirs?

Di mana toilet paling dekat?
Where is the nearest toilet?

Di mana saya bisa belajar membatik?
Where can I learn how to make batik *clothing?*

Penggunaan Ungkapan

Phrases in use

John : Liburan ini kamu mau ke mana?
Where would you like to go this holiday?

Anti : Saya akan pergi ke Yogyakarta.
I want to go to Yogyakarta.

John : Apa tempat menarik di Yogyakarta?
What are interesting places in Yogyakarta?

Anti : Ada Keraton Jogja, Pantai Parangtritis, Malioboro, Candi Borobudur.
There are Keraton Jogja, Parangtritis Beach, Borobudur Temple.

John : Wah, sepertinya menyenangkan.
Wow, it seems interesting.

Anti : Ya, kamu juga bisa berlibur sambil belajar budaya di sana.
Yes, it is. You can travel while learning the culture there.

John : Apakah di sana juga ada batik?
Are there any batik there?

Anti : Tentu saja, kamu bisa membeli batik di sepanjang Jalan Malioboro.
Of course, you can buy batik along Malioboro Street.

John : Baiklah, liburan tahun depan saya akan pergi ke sana..
Ok then, I'll go there on my next holiday.

10.2 Daftar Kosakata
Vocabulary List

adat istiadat	*custom*
agen perjalanan	*travel agent*
bagus;indah	*beautiful*
batik	*indonesia trad. cloth*
benteng	*fort*
berangin	*windy*
berkunjung	*to visit*
bermain	*to play*
budaya	*culture*
candi	*temple*
cerah	*bright*
dingin	*cold;chilly*
hangat	*warm*
kebun binatang/kebun margasatwa	*zoo*
kebun raya	*botanical garden*
keraton/istana	*palace*
kuno	*ancient*
laut	*sea*

mendung	*cloudy*
menonton	*to watch*
menyelam	*to dive*
objek wisata	*tourism object*
panas	*hot*
pemandangan;panorama	*scenery*
pengunjung	*visitor*
penjaga pantai	*coast guard*
pertunjukan	*performance;show*
segar	*fresh*
sejuk	*cool*
senang	*happy*
sinar matahari	*sun shine*
tugu;monumen	*monument*
warisan	*heritage*
wayang	*puppet*
wisata alam	*natural tourism*
wisata belanja	*shopping tourism*
wisata kuliner	*culinary tour*
wisata religi	*religious tourism*
wisata	*tourism*
wisatawan	*tourist*

10.3 Informasi Tambahan
Additional Information

Oleh-oleh. Bringing souvenirs or *oleh-oleh* back from ones travels is a typical Indonesian custom. Normally, Indonesians will bring home some food as a souvenir or a present for their friends or guests. If you travel in Indonesia and later visit an Indonesian friend, you might like to bring them some *oleh-oleh* from your country too!

Tipping. When you join a tour, the tour guide who accompanies you will have already been paid by the tour operator. If you are satisfied with his or her services, then you might like to give a tip. You are free to choose whether or not to tip. In Indonesia, there is no compulsion to tip.

Tourist's Price. At tourist hotspots in Indonesia, as a tourist, you might have to pay more than Indonesian. For example, for tickets, food, and souvenirs. Sometimes, it is officially written:

Wisatawan mancanegara/turis asing Rp100.000
Wisatawan domestik/turis lokal Rp 70.000

Enjoy this price because in Indonesian opinion non-Indonesian tourist is always wealthy.

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