



Pimsleur®

Indonesian 1

Reading Booklet

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Booklet Design: Maia Kennedy

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Introduction

Indonesian, or *Bahasa Indonesia*, is the official language of the Republic of Indonesia. It is mutually intelligible with Malay, the language of Malaysia, although minor dialectical differences exist. There are now approximately two-hundred-twenty-seven million speakers of Indonesian. Besides Indonesia, it is spoken as well in the Netherlands, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, and the United States.

While only a small percentage of Indonesia's population speaks Indonesian as its first, or native, language, almost 100 percent of the population speaks it as a second or third language. Although estimates vary, Indonesian ranks as between the 41st and 56th most widely-spoken native language in the world. However, when *all* fluent speakers are counted (including second and third-language speakers), Indonesian ranks ninth in the world. Since Indonesia is currently the fourth most populous nation in the world, Indonesian's importance as a world language is bound to grow.

Indonesia is comprised of over seventeen thousand islands and there are hundreds of languages spoken there. However, Indonesian is the *lingua franca* and the common language in education, government, business, and communication. Every Indonesian learns *Bahasa Indonesia*, and recent studies show a greater number of people being raised with Indonesian as their mother

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tongue. There are numerous Indonesian dialects, all of which are mutually intelligible. This course teaches standard Indonesian as spoken in and around Jakarta.

Indonesian originally evolved from Bazaar Malay, a dialect spoken in Riau, Sumatra. It was the *lingua franca* of the traders along the coastal region of the East Indies (the Dutch designation for Indonesia during their 300-year occupation). In 1928 the nationalist Second Youth Indonesian Congress declared Indonesian as the official language of Indonesia in order to unite the archipelago. Quickly the Indonesian language gained prestige and began to be heard across the land. Ironically, the Japanese occupation of 1942 cemented the bonds between the Indonesian people and the new official language. The Japanese occupiers banned the use of Dutch, so Indonesian had no competition for the role of official language. In addition, because Indonesians had no real exposure to Japanese, and there was no practical method for the occupiers to quickly institute their native tongue as the official language, the Japanese enforced the official use of Indonesian out of necessity. Not only was Indonesian required in government and law, but all academic study and publication were required to take place solely in Indonesian as well. In 1945, following Indonesian independence, *Bahasa Indonesia* was enshrined in the new constitution as Indonesia's national language.

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Some Features of the Indonesian Language

Indonesian is both an unusually simple and a very complex language. While the verbs of Indonesian are generally easy for Americans to master (there are no tenses and no declensions), the use of personal pronouns can be complicated.

Indonesian pronouns reflect the age and education of the person speaking and the person being spoken to. They also reflect varying degrees of formality and status. Second-person pronouns (those meaning "you") are especially complex, with at least fifteen different forms currently in use.

We teach only a handful of pronouns in this program:

- I, s/he, and they – one pronoun each,
- we – two pronouns,
- you – three pronouns.

We have chosen pronouns that can be used by an American traveling in Indonesia for the first time. These are forms that the beginning speaker is most likely to hear and to need to understand, especially when visiting urban areas. The person choosing to live in Indonesia will establish more personal contacts and will, of course, want to master additional personal pronouns appropriate to these relationships.

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Indonesian is classified as a "penultimate language," i.e., stress is habitually placed on the next-to-last syllable of a word. Indonesian intonation at phrase and sentence level is very similar to English.

Most Indonesian words are constructed by taking the root and attaching a word element, such as a prefix or suffix. For example:

beli (buy or to buy)

- *membeli* (verb) = to buy
- *pembeli* (noun) = buyer
- *membelikan* (verb) = to buy something for someone else
- *pembelian* (noun) = purchase
- *belian* (noun) = things bought
- *terbeli* (verb) = buyable

Indonesian does not use tenses. Tense is implied by modifiers such as time or frequency. For example:

Saya makan pagi jam 07.00. – I eat breakfast at 7AM.

Saya selalu makan pagi. – I always eat breakfast.

Saya sudah makan pagi. – I already ate breakfast.

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Saya akan makan pagi. – I will eat breakfast.

Saya sedang makan pagi. – I am eating breakfast.

In a lot of settings, the speaker and listener rely heavily on the context of a conversation to interpret the tense of the verb.

Generally, Indonesian does not indicate gender. There are a few exceptions, like the words *putri* (daughter) and *putra* (son).

The Indonesian Alphabet

Indonesian is written in the Roman or Latin alphabet which was introduced by the Dutch during their colonial rule. During this time written Indonesian was strongly influenced by the Dutch language. After Indonesian Independence in 1947, several changes were made to move away from the Dutch spellings of Indonesian sounds. In 1972, a phonetically simpler spelling system was instituted which uses representations more akin to Malaysian. It is still in use today.

The Indonesian alphabet consists of 26 letters. The letter "e" has several sounds: the *schwa* sound, an "ay" sound, and a short "e" as in the word "hen." In dictionaries and some beginning reading material, the short "e" is

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represented as é. In this booklet we have chosen to follow this convention.

Reading Lessons

After an initial introduction to the spoken language, reading is integrated into the program starting with Lesson Eleven. In these Reading Lessons you will learn to sound out the Indonesian alphabet, starting with short words or combinations of letters, then progressing to words, word combinations, short phrases, increasingly building in length until you will be reading complete sentences in context. The Indonesian alphabet is systematically introduced and you will learn to associate each letter with the sounds of the Indonesian language. You will not, at first, be reading for meaning, but rather for sound / symbol correlation. Eventually, when the sound system is mastered, you will be able to look at known vocabulary and "read for meaning." By the end of the Comprehensive Level 1 course, you will be reading at the same level as you are speaking.

The reading items in the lessons have been selected especially to give you practice in the Indonesian sounds and sound combinations. Your vocabulary acquisition will begin after you've learned the new, different sound system. You should read aloud, as directed. The process

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of saying the words out loud will reinforce and enhance your Indonesian language acquisition and will help lodge the sounds of the Indonesian language in your memory. Since English and Indonesian are both represented phonetically with the Latin alphabet, you need to learn a new, Indonesian sound system. In these Reading Lessons, you will learn to look at the Indonesian alphabet with Indonesian eyes.

The recorded portion of the reading materials for *Indonesian 1* will be found at the end of the lessons starting with Lesson Eleven, as well as at the end of the program. You can do the readings as it is most convenient for you. They can be done individually with each lesson or at a more appropriate time afterwards. Instructions on how to proceed with the readings are contained in the audio portion of the course.

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Lesson Eleven

1. apa
2. aspal
3. atap
4. kapan
5. asap
6. alam
7. malam
8. akan
9. ya
10. ayam
11. agama
12. atas
13. bahasa
14. tahan
15. salah
16. Pak
17. bapak
18. anak
19. tas
20. galak

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Lesson Twelve

1. bisa
2. babi
3. di
4. isi
5. Asia
6. tidak
7. adik
8. baik
9. kain
10. pantai
11. sampai
12. naik
13. laki-laki
14. gigi
15. anak-anak
16. kabar
17. dari
18. akar
19. pagar
20. Apa kabar?

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Lesson Thirteen

1. empat
2. permisi
3. sedikit
4. selamat
5. Kenapa?
6. mengerti
7. ringan
8. pisang
9. dengan
10. langit
11. angin
12. Saya mengerti.
13. Inggris
14. tinggi
15. penggaris
16. tetangga
17. bangga
18. panggang
19. Di sana.
20. Selamat pagi!

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Lesson Fourteen

1. péna
2. désa
3. méja
4. saté
5. jalan
6. jadi
7. jangan
8. jaga
9. jahil
10. jari
11. jalanan
12. majalah
13. jendéla
14. bendéra
15. keréta
16. seléra
17. meréka
18. geréja
19. pendékar
20. Jalan Merdéka

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Lesson Fifteen

1. és
2. péndék
3. meréka
4. geleng-geleng kepala
5. jelék
6. keréték
7. kecil
8. cara
9. bicara
10. cinta
11. cerita
12. yang
13. sayang
14. nya
15. ceritanya
16. bicaranya
17. harganya
18. kebanyakan
19. membanyak
20. Saya bisa bicara bahasa Inggris.

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Lesson Sixteen

1. toko
2. Joko
3. Yono
4. orang
5. gado-gado
6. tolong
7. nona
8. terima kasih
9. mobil
10. coba
11. obat
12. kantor
13. paspor
14. motor
15. besok
16. rokok
17. dokter
18. telepon
19. belok
20. pisang goreng dan lontong

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Lesson Seventeen

1. itu
2. buku
3. bukan
4. sepatu
5. tujuh
6. kucing
7. gemuk
8. dapur
9. tahu
10. bunga
11. dua
12. buah
13. tua
14. surat
15. kalau
16. pulau
17. mau
18. atau
19. harimau atau kerbau
20. suara orang tua merdu

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Lesson Eighteen

1. fungsi
2. film
3. formulir
4. fakta
5. fakultas
6. fanatik
7. falsafah
8. Fébruari
9. villa
10. variasi
11. waktu
12. walaupun
13. wayang-kulit
14. Maaf.
15. wahyu
16. wajib
17. wafat
18. warganegara
19. zat warna
20. ziarah

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Lesson Nineteen

1. di Jawa
2. ke Sumatra
3. ke Kalimantan
4. di Sulawesi
5. ke Bali
6. di Maluku
7. ke Timor
8. di Irian Jaya
9. ke Laut Cina
10. di Lautan Indonésia
11. ke Lautan Pasifik
12. Budiman
13. Gunawan
14. Puspita
15. Hardiman
16. Kartono
17. Mustafa
18. Harjono
19. Kartini tinggal di Bandung.
20. Aminah pergi ke Jakarta.

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Lesson Twenty

1. Januari bulan pertama.
2. Fébruari bulan kedua.
3. Maret bulan ketiga.
4. April bulan keempat.
5. Mei bulan kelima.
6. Juni bulan keenam.
7. Juli bulan ketujuh.
8. Agustus bulan kedelapan.
9. Séptémber bulan kesembilan.
10. Oktober bulan kesepuluh.
11. Novémber bulan kesebelas.
12. Désémber bulan keduabelas.
13. sesudah
14. sebelum
15. Sesudah bulan Januari bulan Fébruari.
16. Sebelum bulan Désémber bulan Novémber.
17. Sebelum bulan Maret bulan apa?
18. Sesudah bulan Agustus bulan Séptémber.
19. Sebelum tinggal di Amérika, kami tinggal di Jakarta.
20. Hari ulang tahun saya bulan kesepuluh.

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Lesson Twenty-One

1. lihat / melihat
2. Abas melihat kapal terbang ...
3. di lapangan terbang.
4. masak / memasak
5. Ibu sedang memasak masakan Indonésia.
6. nari / menari
7. Anak-anak kecil suka menari bébas.
8. rawat / merawat
9. Dokter merawat orang sakit.
10. rebus / merebus
11. Hati-hati kalau merebus air panas.
12. larang / melarang
13. Polisi melarang Anda belok kiri.
14. minta / meminta
15. Pengemis meminta uang.
16. nilai / menilai
17. Guru menilai hasil ulangan.
18. nyala / menyala
19. Lampu menyala cemerlang.
20. Yang kamar kecil disana.

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Lesson Twenty-Two

1. ajak / mengajak
2. Tono mengajak Ali ke pésta.
3. éja / mengéja
4. Siapa yang bisa mengéja kata-kata baru?
5. isi / mengisi
6. Jangan lupa mengisi formulir.
7. obrol / mengobrol
8. Ibu Susi suka mengobrol sampai malam.
9. uji / menguji
10. Menguji terus sampai bisa.
11. hitung / menghitung
12. Meréka menghitung uang dengan teliti.
13. gambar / menggambar
14. Jono menggambar sebuah rumah.
15. kirim / mengirim
16. Kami mengirim surat kepada bapak dari Jepang.
17. menggoréng pisang
18. mengarang buku
19. mengantar tamu
20. menghadap ke depan

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Lesson Twenty-Three

1. bawa / membawa
2. Tini membawa buku ke perpustakaan.
3. beli / membeli
4. Saya mau beli batik di pasar Raya.
5. potong / memotong
6. Jangan memotong kertas itu.
7. dengar / mendengar
8. Saya suka mendengar lagu merdu.
9. jual / menjual
10. Bapak mau menjual mobilnya?
11. jaga / menjaga
12. Tugas dia menjaga pintu gerbang.
13. cari / mencari
14. Orang itu mencari istri di Indonésia.
15. tulis / menulis
16. Dosén bahasa Inggris harus menulis skripsi.
17. simpan / menyimpan
18. Dia pandai menyimpan uang.
19. sapa / menyapa
20. Dia menyapa dengan senyum yang ramah.

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Lesson Twenty-Four

1. séwa / menyéwa
2. menyéwakan
3. Pak Harto menyéwakan rumah ini kepada kami.
4. Kami menyéwa rumah dari pak Harto.
5. bangun / membangun
6. Pekerja ini sedang membangun hotél.
7. membangunkan
8. Pekerja ini sedang membangunkan temannya.
9. tinggal / meninggal
10. meninggalkan
11. Di mana Anda tinggal?
12. kenal / mengenal
13. mengenalkan
14. Abas sudah mengenal murid baru itu.
15. beri / memberi
16. memberikan
17. Ibu memberi saya uang.
18. kunjungan / mengunjungi
19. Saya akan mengunjungi ...
20. teman-teman saya nanti.

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Lesson Twenty-Five

1. Saya mau membelikan teman saya sesuatu nanti.
2. Bapak membukakan Ibu Halimah pintu mobil belakang.
3. ambil / mengambil / mengambulkan
4. Dia mengambulkan saya sepatu.
5. Ibu tahu jam berapa sekarang?
6. Kalau begitu bésok malam jam enam?
7. masak / memasak / memasakkan
8. Bibi memasakkan meréka pisang goréng.
9. Bapak mau ikut minum di rumah kami?
10. Ya, saya mau minum teh sekarang.
11. Ali membuatkan adiknya layang-layang.
12. Kakak menjualkan meréka batik bagus.
13. nyanyi / menyanyi / menyanyikan
14. Linda menyanyikan lagu gembira di depan kelas.
15. Bapak Guru membacakan Tuti cerita lucu.
16. Apakah rute ini ke Puncak?
17. Tidak, Bu, rute ini tidak cukup cepat.
18. Pergi lurus ke depan di jalan raya.
19. Kami perlu sopir untuk pergi ke Puncak.
20. Bisa Anda tunjukkan di peta?

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Lesson Twenty-Six

1. Saya mau beli sesuatu di tokonya di pagi hari.
2. Tokonya tidak buka di pagi hari.
3. Saya mau makanan yang mengandung sayuran.
4. Perjalanan itu lamanya dua jam.
5. Pertandingan sépak bola seru sekali.
6. Saya akan mungunungi beberapa teman.
7. Bagaimana perdagangan ...
8. antara Amérika dengan Cina?
9. Saya tidak tahu, tapi saya rasa itu benar.
10. banyak perusahaan asing
11. Saya rasa saya akan liburan beberapa hari dengan teman saya.
12. bawa pertanyaan apa saja
13. Satu bahasa tidak pernah cukup.
14. Seratus dan tujuh puluh dua kilometer ke Jakarta.
15. tali persahabatan yang erat
16. Saya bisa pakai télépon Anda?
17. Dengarkan dan ulangi.
18. Maaf, tapi kami tidak bisa tunggu.
19. Bésok saya akan beli sesuatu untuk Anda.
20. Mungkin, tapi mungkin tidak.

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Lesson Twenty-Seven

1. Indonésia merdéka sejak ...
2. tahun seribu sembilan ratus empat puluh lima.
3. Pahlawan meraih kemerdekaan dari ...
4. penjajah Belanda dan Jepang.
5. Kapal terbang jét cepat sekali.
6. Kecepatannya seribu kilometer sejam.
7. Sawah-sawah yang hijau ...
8. kelihatan dari gunung yang tinggi.
9. Tolong piringnya diambil.
10. Suara anak-anak menyanyi kedengaran dari jauh.
11. Bank itu kemasukan pencuri tadi malam.
12. Kami akan bekerja bersama-sama.
13. Dan kemudian saya akan bertemu teman saya.
14. Karena saya tidak mau apa-apa.
15. Jono ketinggalan bis karena dia datang terlambat.
16. Dia kehilangan uang di pasar.
17. Tokonya tutup karena sudah kemalaman.
18. Semoga selamat sampai tujuan.
19. Bisa lihat kamarnya dulu?
20. Ada makanan istimewa?

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Lesson Twenty-Eight

1. tutup / tertutup
2. Pintu tertutup karena angin kencang.
3. Kantor itu buka sesudah jam tujuh pagi.
4. air putih tidak pakai es
5. jus alpokat ditambah coklat
6. Sri terbangun karena bunyi petir keras sekali.
7. tersenyum
8. Dia tersenyum melihat bunga-bunga indah.
9. tertawa
10. Anak-anak semua tertawa mendengar cerita yang lucu.
11. terkejut
12. Mereka terkejut melihat orang Amérika bisa bicara bahasa Indonésia.
13. terpukul
14. Kepala Hamid berdarah karena terpukul Ali.
15. tergigit
16. Waktu makan, lidah saya tergigit.
17. terpotong
18. Pembicaraan kami terpotong karena listrik mati.
19. terinjak
20. Kakinya sakit karena terinjak orang itu.

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Lesson Twenty-Nine

1. bercakap-cakap
2. Anak remaja tidak suka belajar ...
3. tapi meréka lebih suka bercakap-cakap saja.
4. berjalan-jalan
5. Rahmat tidak pergi ke kantor ...
6. dan dia hanya berjalan-jalan di Senayan.
7. melompat-lompat
8. Katak itu melompat-lompat di pinggir kolam.
9. Pada waktu berbelanja ...
10. kami suka melihat-lihat toko yang bagus.
11. secepat-cepatnya
12. Kami harus berangkat secepat-cepatnya.
13. sekeras-kerasnya
14. Dia harus berbicara sekeras-kerasnya.
15. sebaik-baiknya
16. Bapak mencoba berbicara bahasa Indonésia sebaik-baiknya.
17. sejauh-jauhnya
18. Orang itu mau tinggal sejauh-jauhnya.
19. sebanyak-banyaknya
20. Ibu mau mendapat uang sebanyak-banyaknya.

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Lesson Thirty

1. Anda mau rencana apa sekarang?
2. Saya tidak tahu.
3. Kalau Anda?
4. Mungkin saya mau minum sesuatu dengan Anda.
5. Mau minum jus? Kalau jus mangga?
6. Saya sudah minum jus mangga ...
7. di rumah saya pagi ini.
8. Kalau begitu, mungkin jus semangka?
9. Saya sudah minum itu juga.
10. Kalau begitu, mau minum téh atau kopi?
11. Saya minum kopi pagi ini juga.
12. Ya, tapi saya mau pergi ke kafé dan minum sesuatu.
13. Anda mau rencana apa kalau begitu?
14. Oh, saya tahu saya mau rencana apa sekarang.
15. Anda mau rencana apa?
16. Saya mau pergi ke kamar kecil.

For more information,
call 1-800-831-5497
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