

Term 2 — Grammar and language functions review

Arguments

Predicates (verbs) have valency of arguments. An argument is a Noun Phrases (NP), which can be the role of the Agent (doer), Patient (direct object) and other roles such as Beneficiary (indirect object):

Agus menghidangkan Ayu Cendol.

Agus is serving Ayu Cendol.

Agus, Ayu and Cendol are the arguments of the predicate *menghidangkan*; Agent, Beneficiary/indirect object and Patient/direct object respectively.

The clause in a sentence

A clause, contained within the square brackets symbol [...], is the main part of the sentence - because it contains the predicate. A clause can stand on its own as a sentence while adjuncts (contained within the brackets symbol (...)), cannot:

Kemarin saya membeli bunga di pasar.

(Yesterday) [I bought flowers] (at the market).

Types of clauses

In Indonesian, sentences in clauses can be:

active

passive

transitive

intransitive

nominative

locative

Active clauses

The syntax of an active clause is Agent-Predicate-Patient:

Saya membeli bunga.

Agent	Predicate	Patient
I	buy	flowers

Passive clauses

The syntax of a passive Type 1¹ clause is Patient-Predicate-Agent:

Bunga dibeli Ibu.

Patient	Predicate	Agent
Flowers	are bought (by)	Mum.

¹third person; *di*-verb

The syntax of a passive Type 2² clause is Patient-Agent-Predicate:

Bunga saya beli

Patient	Agent	Predicate
Flowers	I	bought.

²First and second person; base verb (+ suffix if applicable)

Transitive clauses

A transitive sentence can have a valency of 1 Noun Phrase (NP1) or 2 Noun Phrases (NP1 & NP2) arguments. NP1 is the direct object and NP2 is the indirect object:

Saya membeli bunga
NP1

Saya membelikan Ibu bunga
NP2 NP1

Intransitive clauses

An intransitive sentence has no object valency.

Ade sedang makan.
Ade is eating.

Ade sedang bermain.
Ade is playing.

Nominative clauses

A nominative clause is a subject focused sentence where the copula *adalah* (or the verb *merupakan*) connects two different noun phrases that represent the same entity:

Bunga ini adalah bunga mawar.
NP1 COP NP2
This flower is a rose.

Locative clauses

Locative clauses indicate location, most commonly using the verbs *ada*, *terletak* and *terdapat* and followed by a preposition phrase:

Bunga mawar itu ada di atas meja.

NP	LOC	PP
That rose	is	on the table.

Eiffel Tower terletak di kota Paris.

NP	LOC	PP
The Eiffel Tower	is located	in the city of Paris.

Komodo terdapat di Pulau Komodo.

NP	LOC	PP
Komodos	are found	on Komodo Island.

Relative clauses

Relative clauses add information to the main clause, commonly using the relative pronouns *yang*, *bahwa* or *kalaupun*:

Kita jajan bakso yang dari Bang Pecun.

main clause	relative clause
We bought bakso	the one from Bang Pecun.

Pak Menteri berkata bahwa programnya harus tetap jalan.

main clause	relative clause
Mr Minister said	that the program must continue.

Saya mengerti kalau kamu lagi capek.

main clause

relative clause

I understand

if/that you are tired.

Noun phrases

A noun phrase can consists of just one noun, a noun with adjectives or a noun with relative clauses:

Bunga wangi

Noun adjective

Fragrant flower

Bunga wangi yang di atas meja.

Noun adjective relative clause

The fragrant flower which is on the table.

Adalah & Yaitu

Adalah is a copula connecting two noun phrases ($x = y$).

Yaitu is a copula phrase ('which is') connecting two clauses when the subject noun phrase (x) needs to be defined.

Bikin kue adalah sesuatu yang harus saya lakukan.

x

y

Ada sesuatu yang harus saya lakukan, yaitu bikin kue.

y

x

Ellipsis

Ellipses ($\emptyset$) of subject/topic nouns and the verbs *pergi* and *adalah* are common in Indonesian when the noun phrases have already been aforementioned/known and/or the context is clear between the speakers.

Kalau begitu, $\emptyset$ tunggu saja $\emptyset$.

In that case, NP $\emptyset$ just wait for NP $\emptyset$.

$\emptyset$ Mau $\emptyset$ ke mana?

NP $\emptyset$ Want to go $\emptyset$ where?

The Auxiliary slot

The auxiliary slot in the clause hosts modal verbs and tense markers:

Saya sudah makan satenya.

Agent	AUX	V	Patient
I	already	ate	the satay.

Ade dulu suka menemani Mamah ke pasar.

Agent	AUX	V	Beneficiary
Ade	used to	accompany	Mum to the market.

Here are some common modal verbs and tense markers:

Modal verb

Suka - to like/often do

Doyan - to like (taste)

Mau - to want/going to

Ingin - to wish

Perlu - to need

Butuh - to need

Harus - must

Mesti - should

Bisa - can

Dapat - able

Mampu - able/afford

Tense markers

Sudah - already

Pernah - have done/been

Telah - completed

Belum - not yet

Akan - will (future tense)

Bakal - going to happen

Sedang - continuous tense

Lagi - continuous tense (spoken)

Note: Common informal variations of *ingin* include *pengen* & *kepingin*; a common informal variation of *harus* includes *kudu*; informal variation of *suka* includes *demen*.

Time & frequency phrases

Time and frequency phrases are placed as adjuncts either at the start of the sentence or also before the verb.

Dulu saya suka belanja di Pasar Senen.

Time phase

In the past

Saya sering belanja di warungnya Pak Tri.

frequency phrase

often

Here are some common time and frequency phrases:

Time phrases

Dulu - in the past

Kemarin - yesterday

Kemarin dulu - the before yesterday

Tiga hari yang lalu - three days ago

Minggu lalu - last week

Bulan lalu - last month

Tahun lalu - last year

Besok - tomorrow

Besok lusa - the day after tomorrow

Suatu hari - one day

Dua hari lagi - in two days

Minggu depan - next week

Bulan depan - next month

Nanti - later

Nanti sore - later in the afternoon

Di masa depan - in the future

Ke depannya - in the future/moving forward

Frequency phrases

Sekali - once

Pernah sekali - have once

Sekali-sekali - every so often

Kadang-kadang - sometimes

Sering - often

Biasanya - sometimes

Tidak pernah - never have

Belum pernah - haven't yet

Jarang - seldom/rarely

Setiap - every

Setiap hari - every day

Sekali sehari - once a day

Tiga kali seminggu -
three times a week

Prepositions

Preposition phrases add information to a main clause:

Ade lagi jalan sama temannya.

preposition phrase

Ade is out with her friend.

Here are some common prepositions:

<i>Di</i>	- in/at
<i>Ke</i>	- to (motion)
<i>Pada</i>	- on/to
<i>Kepada</i>	- to (people)
<i>Untuk</i>	- to (giving; in order to)
<i>Dari</i>	- from
<i>Dengan</i>	- with
<i>Oleh</i>	- by
<i>Sama</i>	- with, by, and
<i>Sejak</i>	- since
<i>Terhadap</i>	- toward (people)
<i>Sampai</i>	- until, causing, to the point of
<i>Lewat</i>	- through
<i>Tanpa</i>	- without
<i>Tentang</i>	- about
<i>Lawan</i>	- against
<i>Di seberang</i>	- across

Questions phrases

Apa

The question word *apa* is used in demonstrative questions, where there is a definite answer:

Buku apa ini?

What book is this?

Ada apa saja?

What is there? (plural subject)

Apakah

The question word *apakah* is used when the response is yes or no.

Apakah yang ini dokumennya?

Is this the document?

Sometimes *apa* is used as a short form of *apakah*.

Kenapa/mengapa

Kenapa and *mengapa* both mean 'why'. *Kenapa* is more common in everyday usage:

Kenapa begitu ya?

Why would that be so?

Ibu kenapa?

What's the matter Ibu?

Kok

Kok means 'how come' or 'why'. It is mainly used in spoken Indonesian:

Kok belum selesai?

How come it's not finished yet?

Kapan

Kapan is the question word 'when' (not to be confused with the future adverb 'when' *kalau*, or the past tense adverb 'when' *waktu/ ketika*):

Kapan datang?

When are you coming?

Bagaimana

Bagaimana means 'how':

Bagaimana keadaannya?

How is the situation?

Mana

Mana can stand alone, and also commonly in the phrases *di mana*, *ke mana* and *yang mana*:

Mana? - Where?

Di mana? - Where is it?

Ke mana? - Where to?

Yang mana? - Which one?

There are also some spoken phrases using *mana*:

Mana ada! - There's no such thing!

Mana udah ujan lagi! - And it's even raining!

Siapa

Siapa is a question word when asking about people:

Siapa dia?

Who is he/she?

Siapa saja

Anyone

Ada siapa saja?

Who is here?

Ada apa

Ada apa?

What's the matter?

Ada apa saja?

What is there?

Berapa

The question word *berapa* is used for numbers and quantities:

Ada berapa?

How many are there?

How much is there?

Berapa harganya?

How much does it cost?

Berapa lama?

How long does it take?

Jam berapa?

What time is it?

Bukan

Bukan is used as a question tag, more commonly shortened as *kan*, translating as 'isn't it/right?'

Bener kan?

It is so isn't it?

Cepat kan?

It's quick isn't it?

Nggak

Nggak is also a question tag, a variation of the long form *atau tidak?* ('or not')

Suka nggak?

Do you like it (or not)?

Belum

The question tag *belum* is used where the response is *sudah* or *belum*:

Sudah pernah coba rawon belum?

Have you ever tried rawon?

Affixes

Indonesian affixes create word classes and define its function and character. There are many dedicated literature that discusses their function, rules, exceptions to the rules and idiosyncrasies. This paper will only touch on the most general features of Indonesian affixes. The viewpoint of the author is that it is best to learn the meaning, behaviour and function of words, as you encounter and learn them in text and context.

Ber-x

Ber- verbs are generally intransitive:

Mas Joko bertani.

Mas Joko farms.

But it may also have a direct object valency:

Mas Joko bertani jagung.

Mas Joko farms corn.

The most common functions of the *ber-* prefixes are to express: doing the action of the base word, to have & to use/wear.

It's worth reiterating again, direct object valency is not determined by affixes but by the base word itself, thus the verb *bersama* (together with) can have direct object valency while *bertamasya* (picnicking) does not:

Ade pergi bersama sepupunya.

Ade went together with her cousin.

Kita mau bertamasya besok.

We are going on a picnic tomorrow.

Me-x

As already mentioned, *me-* verbs are transitive and used in active sentences:

Bu Tika menjual batik.

Bu Tika sells batik.

There are also *me-* verbs that are intransitive:

Stephan suka menyanyi.

Stephan likes to sing.

Some *me-* verbs are also adjectival:

Ceritanya sangat menarik.

The story is very interesting.

Me-x-kan

Me-x-kan verbs can be benefactive, causative or it has no special function as such besides *indicating the action of the base word*.

Let's compare the benefactive *me-x-kan* inflection of the base word *beli* with a the *me-x* inflection:

Saya membelikan Ibu bunga

NP2 NP1

Saya membeli bunga untuk Ibu

NP1

NP2

In the first example above, the indirect object *Ibu* is the beneficiary of the verb *membelikan*. In the second example the indirect object is contained within the Preposition Phrase *untuk Ibu*. Notice how in the first example, the benefactive *-kan* suffix omits the preposition and changes the syntax.

The *-kan* suffix does not necessarily drive direct-indirect object valency:

Ade mendengarkan musik.

Ade listens (to) music.

As with the case of valency in general, the valency of the direct-indirect object arguments is driven by the base verb and not the *-kan* suffix.

Below is an example of a causative *me-x-kan* sentence:

Ade mengecilkan musiknya.

Ade is turning down the music.

Me-x-i

The *me-x-i* affixation also expresses *the quality of the base word*. Meaning may evolve such as in the example of *teman* -> *menemani*; 'friend' -> 'to accompany':

Agus menemani Ayu ke warung.

Agus is accompanying Ayu to the warung.

In some cases, *me-x-i* verbs has a comparative function to the *me-x-kan* verbs to differentiate the motion of the arguments:

Agus mendekati Ayu.

Agent Predicate Direct Object.

Agus approaches Ayu.

Agus mendekatkan kopinya ke Ayu.

Agent Predicate Direct Object Indirect Object.

Agus moves the coffee closer to Ayu.

In the *me-x-i* first example, the Agent argument *Agus* moves toward the direct object argument *Ayu*. In the second *me-x-kan* example, the Agent argument *Agus* is moving the direct object argument *kopinya* toward the indirect object argument *Ayu*.

Other various predicate inflections

Memper-x-kan, Memper-x-i, Member-x-kan, Di-x, Di-x-kan, Diper-x-kan, Di-x-i, Ter-x, Ke-x-(an), Ber-x-an.

As with predicate inflections in general, these affixations express *the action or quality of the base word*. Semantic derivatives include: causative, creating, producing, making:

<i>Baik</i> -> <i>Memperbaiki</i>	-	Good -> Improve
<i>Satu</i> -> <i>Mempersatukan</i>	-	One -> To unite

The meaning of these inflected words cannot always be predicted. As previously mentioned, the student just needs to learn the meaning of each word as they are encountered in context. Consider these variants of the base words *daya* and *laku*:

<i>Daya</i> -> <i>Memberdayakan</i>	-	Power/energy -> To empower
<i>Daya</i> -> <i>Memperdayakan</i>	-	Power/energy -> To exploit
<i>Laku</i> -> <i>Memberlakukan</i>	-	Valid -> To validate
<i>Laku</i> -> <i>Memperlakukan</i>	-	Do -> To treat

The *di*-x versions are the passive counterparts of the *me*-x. The *ter*-x passive prefix is different to the *di*-x in that the former has no Agent argument:

Rumah itu terbuat dari batu bata.

preposition phrase

That house is built from bricks.

Rumah itu dibuat oleh Pak Renko.

Agent

That house was built by Pak Renko.

In some cases, the *ter*-x passive prefix express unintentional or accidentally:

Bijinya termakan.

The seed got (unintentionally) eaten.

The *ke-x-(an)* affixation is a variant of the *ter-x*, used more so in the spoken language:

Bijinya kemakan.

The seed got (unintentionally) eaten.

Tidak terlihat.

Not visible.

Nggak kelihatan.

Not visible.

The *ter-x* passive prefix is also used to indicate superlative quality:

Ini jalan tercepat.

This is the quickest way

ber-x-an

The *ber-x-an* affixation can express reciprocity, collective or multiple actions:

<i>Lihat -> Berlihatan</i>	-	Look -> Looking at each other
<i>Dua -> Berduaan</i>	-	Two -> In twos
<i>Teriak -> Berteriakan</i>	-	Shout -> A lot of shouting

x-an

The *x-an* suffix creates concrete nouns:

<i>Makan -> Makanan</i>	-	Eat -> Food
<i>Baca -> Bacaan</i>	-	Read -> Reading material

The *x-an* suffix combined with adjectives also creates comparative adjective phrase:

<i>Bagus -> Bagus-an</i>	-	Good -> Better
-----------------------------	---	----------------

The *x-an* suffix is also used in imperative phrases:

<i>Cepat -> Cepetan!</i>	-	Fast -> Faster!
<i>Baik -> Baikan!</i>	-	Good -> Make peace!

Pe-x

The *pe-x* prefix creates nouns of a person or thing that performs or creates the quality of the base word:

<i>Nyanyi -> Penyanyi</i>	-	To sing -> Singer
<i>Manis -> Pemanis</i>	-	Sweet -> Sweetener

Pe-x-an, Ke-x-an

The *pe-x-an* and *ke-x-an* affixes create abstract nouns:

<i>Bangun -> Pembangunan</i>	-	Build -> Construction
<i>Uang -> Keuangan</i>	-	Money -> Finance

The *ke-x-an* affixation is also used to intensify:

<i>Jauh -> Kejauhan</i>	-	Far -> Too far
----------------------------	---	----------------

x-nya

The *x-nya* suffix can be a possessive marker, a third person determiner or an article determiner:

Kantornya Bu Nur.

Bu Nur's office.

Begitu katanya.

That's what he/she/they said.

Tempatnya indah.

The place is beautiful.

Ini/itu 1. Demonstrative pronoun 2. Subject/topic marker

Ini/itu, when directly pointing at/referencing a specific object, often a concrete noun, then they are a demonstrative pronoun. When the pronoun *yang* or determiner *-nya* feature in the noun phrase, then *ini/itu* are more likely to be a demonstrative pronoun.

Itu rumahnya Pak Doni.
That is Pak Doni's house.

Rumah yang itu terbuat dari bambu dan kayu.
That house is made of bamboo and wood.

Sambal ini dibikin sama Mbok Asri.
This sambal is made by Mbok Asri.

Ibu Doni yang itu, dia baik sekali orangnya.
That Bu Doni, is a very kind person.

Itu is more commonly used as subject/topic marker, although *ini* can also be so. When making a general statement about an idea/concept/phenomena, then *ini/itu* is a subject/topic marker.

Rumah adat Joglo yang asli itu, dibuat memakai kayu jati.
Original traditional Joglo houses are made using teak timber.

Sambal itu, ada banyak macamnya.
Sambal, there are many types (of it).
(i.e. There are many types of sambal)

Ibu Doni itu, dia baik sekali orangnya.
Bu Doni, she is a very kind person.

Conjunction phrases

Conjunction phrases connect and establish relationships between clauses.

Dan (and)

Kita beli meja dan kursi.

We bought a desk and chairs.

Karena (reason)

Saya lapar karena seharian belum makan.

I'm hungry because I haven't eaten the whole day.

Tetapi/tapi (but)

Saya pernah lihat tapi lupa seperti apa.

I've seen it but I forgot what it was like.

Setelah (subsequently)

Setelah belanja kita langsung pulang.

After shopping we went straight home.

Setelah itu (subsequently)

Kita selesaikan dulu tugasnya, setelah itu baru istirahat.

We finish this task first, after that we then rest.

Lalu/terus (subsequently)

Pertama saya kuliah di Melbourne, terus lanjut di Cambridge.

I studied university in Melbourne first, then continued in Cambridge.

Namun (yet)

Tadi pagi sudah dini berangkatnya, namun masih terlambat tibanya.

We already left early this morning, yet we still arrived late.

Walaupun/meskipun (even though/despite)

Suratnya belum ketemu, walaupun sudah dicari di mana-mana.

Haven't found the letter, even though I have looked everywhere.

Walaupun...tetap saja (despite/still)

Walaupun sudah minum obat, tetap saja masih pusing.

Even though I already took medicine, I still have a headache.

Supaya/biar (purposive)

Direbus dulu ayamnya sebelum dipanggang, supaya empuk jadinya.

Boil the chicken first before grilling it, so that it turns out tender.

Sehingga (causative)

Bu Guru sudah menjelaskannya, sehingga sekarang kita mengerti.

Mrs teacher has explained it, so now we understand.

Untuk (purposive)

Kita ke rumah nenek untuk membantunya berkebun.

We are going to grandmother's in order to help her gardening.

Sampai (until, causative)

Aku membaca sampai aku ketiduran.

I read until I fell asleep.

Lantainya begitu licin, sampai aku terpeleset.

The floor was so slippery causing me to slip.

Jadi (subsequently)

Upacaranya sudah selesai, jadi, sekarang boleh pulang.

The ceremony is finished, so now we can go home.

Maka (subsequently)

Semennya sudah kering, maka, marbelnya bisa dipasang.

The cement is dry, therefore the tiles can be laid.

Oleh karena itu (reason)

Masyarakat berkeberatan, oleh karena itu proyeknya ditunda.

The community disapproved, because of that the project is postponed.

Seperti (resemblance)

Ini bangunannya mirip seperti yang di Paris.

This building is similar like the one in Paris.

Nanti (consequence)

Jangan kebanyakan minum kopi, nanti tidak bisa tidur.

Don't drink too much coffee, or else you won't be able to sleep.

Padahal (in fact/whereas really)

Lantainya masih berdebu, padahal sudah disapu.

The floor is still dusty, even though it has been swept.

Katanya perjalanannya hanya sejam padahal biasanya dua jam.

They say the trip is only an hour, whereas usually it's two hours.

Saking (reason, consequence)

Saking murahanya, aku beli sepuluh.

It was so cheap that I bought ten.

Syntax variation

Active

PT sawit menebang hutan.

Palm oil company is felling the forest.

Passive

Hutan ditebang oleh PT sawit.

The forest is felled by the palm oil company.

Pe-x nominative

Penebang hutan adalah PT sawit.

The feller of the forest is the palm oil company.

Yang me-x nominative

Yang menebang hutan adalah PT sawit.

The one who felled the forest is the palm oil company.

Pe-x-an passive

Penebangan hutan dilakukan oleh PT sawit.

The felling of the forest is done by the palm oil company.

Tenses, sentence starters, language functions

Greeting/meeting

<i>Selamat pagi/siang/sore</i>	- Good morning/noon/afternoon
<i>Salam kenal</i>	- Introduction meeting
<i>Kenalkan, saya...</i>	- Let's meet, I am...

Asking/inquiring

<i>Permisi</i>	- Excuse me
<i>Boleh tanya</i>	- May I ask (information)
<i>Numpang tanya</i>	- May I ask (direction)
<i>Boleh minta tolong</i>	- May I ask for some help

Past tense sentences

Dulu

Dulu saya tinggal di Sydney
I lived in Sydney.

Dulu suka

Dulu saya suka jalan lewat sini.
I used to walk through here.

Waktu/ketika

Waktu itu
At that time.

Waktu saya kerja di pemerintahan.
When I worked with the government.

Sudah

Saya sudah baca bukunya.

I've already read the book.

Pernah

Saya pernah dengar cerita itu.

I've heard that story.

Sudah pernah

Saya sudah pernah ke Singapura.

I've been to Singapore.

Belum pernah

Saya belum pernah ke Hong Kong.

I've never been to Hong Kong.

Time adjunct + clause

Tahun lalu kita tinggal di Darwin.

Last year we lived in Darwin.

Present tense sentences

Sekarang, sedang, lagi

Sekarang saya lagi di kantor.

I am at the office at the moment.

Saya sedang ke luar dengan keluarga.

I am out with the family.

Future tense sentences

Akan

Hal ini akan segera kami tindaklanjuti.

We will attend to this matter immediately.

Bakal

Saya yakin usahanya Bu Siti bakal sukses.

I'm sure Bu Siti's business will be successful.

Mau

Ini kita baru mau jalan.

We're just about to go out.

Nanti sore pada mau ke pantai.

Everyone is going to the beach this afternoon.

Ke depannya

Ke depannya kita akan mendigitalisasi sistem pendaftaran.

Moving forward we will digitalise the registration system.

Di masa depan

Masa depan bangsa ada di tangan kalian generasi penerus.

The nation's future is in your hands, the future (continuing) generation.

Conditional/hypothetical sentences

Seandainya

Seandainya diizinkan, saya mau ambil cuti bulan depan.

If I were given permission, I want to take leave next month.

Jika/kalau/bila

Kalau bisa, saya mau terbang langsung ke Jakarta.

If possible, I want to fly direct to Jakarta.

Sekiranya

Sekiranya Ibu berkenan, semoga dapat hadir di acara kami.

If it pleases you, we hope that you would be able to attend our event.

Pluralising

Compound nouns

If the plural noun is not in subject position, it behaves like a compound noun:

Ada banyak gedung Belanda di Kota Tua.

There are many Dutch buildings in the Old City.

Double-nouns

If the plural noun is in subject position, typically accompanied by the determiners *itu*, *ini*, *-nya* or the relative pronoun *yang*, then it is repeated:

Gedung-gedung itu dari jaman Belanda.

Those buildings are from Dutch times.

Gedung-gedungnya lagi direnovasi.

The buildings are being renovated.

Gedung-gedung yang di Kota Tua, peninggalan jaman Belanda.

The buildings that are in the Old City, are a heritage from Dutch times.

Double-adjectives

Adjectives accompanying plural nouns can also be repeated:

Rumah Belanda di Kota Tua bagus-bagus.

The Dutch houses in the Old City are nice.

Para

Groups of people can be pluralised with plural marker *para*:

Para hadirin yang kami hormati...

Dear guests who we respect...

Pada

Collective action can be marked with the plural predicate marker *pada*:

Rekan-rekan lagi pada ke cafe.

The colleagues are going to the cafe.

Pe-xan collective noun

Collective nouns can be formed with *pe-x-an* affixation:

Pepohonan - trees/many types of trees

Pertokoan - area of shops/shopping centre

Pegunungan - mountainous area/mountain range

x-xan collective noun

Certain items take the *x-x-an* pattern:

Buah-buahan - fruit/many types of fruit

Sayur-sayuran - vegetable/many types of vegetables

Suggesting

Sebaiknya

Sebaiknya kita tunggu dulu.

It's better that we wait first.

Lebih baik kalau

Lebih baik kalau dicet hijau muda.

It would be better if it's painted light green.

Bagaimana kalau

Bagaimana kalau kita ketemuan jam tiga?

How about we meet up at three o'clock?

Alangkah baiknya jika

Alangkah baiknya jika sekolah ini mengajar Bahasa Indonesia.

How marvellous would it be if this school would teach Indonesian.

Must, should, ought to

Harus

Di dalam ruangan harus pakai masker.

We must wear mask inside the building.

Semestinya

Semestinya kalau beli mobil boleh ditest-drive dulu.

When buying a car one should be allowed to test-drive it first.

Patut

Yang ini patut dipelajari.

This one ought to be studied.

Giving reason

Alasannya

Saya juga kurang mengerti apa alasannya.

I also don't quite understand what the reason is.

Soalnya

Soalnya banknya juga belum memberi kepastian.

The matter is that the bank also hasn't given assurances.

Masalahnya

Masalahnya persiapannya masih belum kelar.

The problem is that the preparation is not yet complete.

Pasalnya

Pasalnya, hukum adat bentrok dengan hukum negara.

The core of the matter is that traditional law clashes with the state's law.

Comparing

Lebih ADJ ... daripada

Lebih baik lewat Jalan Antasari daripada Jalan Fatmawati.

It's better to go through Antasari Rd than Fatmawati Rd.

Durian lebih lezat daripada Nangka.

Durian is more delicious than Jackfruit.

Mendingan ... ketimbang

Mendingan makan di warung ketimbang di restoran.

Rather eat at the warung than at a restaurant.

Paling

Yang hijau yang paling bagus.

The green one is the nicest.

Summarising

Singkatnya

Singkatnya, perjalanan ini belum diizinkan.

In short, this trip hasn't been approved.

Intinya

Intinya, ketentuan yang sekarang ini tidak akan diubah.

In essence, the current directive cannot be changed.

Ringkasan

Ringkasan dari rapat tadi adalah...

The summary of the meeting earlier is...

Agreeing

Betul - correct

Setuju - agree

Memang begitu - Indeed that it is so

Memang benar kalau... - Indeed it is true that...

Maybe/possible

Mungkin - Possible

Mungkin saja - It's possible

Bisa jadi begitu - It's possible that it is so

Bisa jadi kalau... - It is possible that...

Acknowledging

<i>Baiklah</i>	- Very well
<i>Akan kami lakukan</i>	- We shall do it
<i>Sudah diterima dengan baik</i>	- Well received
<i>Terima kasih untuk penjelasannya</i>	- Thank you for the explanation

Sympathising/empathising/wishing well

<i>Masya Allah</i>	- Good lord
<i>Kok bisa begitu ya?</i>	- How could it come to that?
<i>Turut berduka cita</i>	- My condolences
<i>Semoga cepat sembuh</i>	- Hope you get well soon
<i>Semoga sukses</i>	- Wishing you success
<i>Semoga sukses selalu</i>	- Hope you are successful always

Expressing surprise/emotive exclamations

<i>Betul begitu?</i>	- Is that true?
<i>Masa sih?</i>	- Really?
<i>Aduh!</i>	- Oh no!
<i>Ya ampun</i>	- Would you believe it
<i>Wah</i>	- Wow

Expressing interest

<i>Boleh</i>	- Alright/okay
<i>Saya tertarik</i>	- I'm interested
<i>Saya mau</i>	- I want to

Expressing appreciation

Terima kasih

- Thank you

Terima kasih banyak

- Thank you so much

Aduh ngerepotin

- You shouldn't have (I'm causing trouble)

Bagusnya!

- How good is that!

Cantiknya!

- How pretty is that!

Expressing amazement

Menarik sekali

- Very interesting

Luar biasa!

- Amazing!

Hebat

- Great

Asking leave

Saya pulang dulu ya

- I'm going home now

Saya pamit mau pulang

- Excuse me, I'm going home

Saya jalan dulu ya

- I need to get going

Miscellaneous (student request)

Tidak apa-apa

- It's alright / It's okay

Nggak papa

- It's alright / It's okay

Pasti!

- Definitely!

Pasti gitu kan?

- Surely right?

Sip

- No worries

Siap

- Happy to

Dengan senang hati

- Happy to

Hal tersebut

- The matter at hand

Makasih banyak ya

- Thanks heaps

<i>Keren banget!</i>	- Heaps cool
<i>Mau banget!</i>	- Heaps keen
<i>Akhirnya</i>	- In the end
<i>Kesimpulannya</i>	- To conclude

Pada akhirnya kami berkesimpulan bahwa...

- In the end we have come to the conclusion that...

<i>Sudah pernah ... belum?</i>	- Have you ever...?
--------------------------------	---------------------

<i>Sudah pernah dengar tentang ... belum?</i>	- Have you hear of...?
---	------------------------

<i>Lihat kalau ... nggak?</i>	- Did you see that...?
-------------------------------	------------------------

Sudah lihat mobil barunya si Jim belum?

- Have you seen Jim's new car?

Sudah tahu kan kalau si Jim beli mobil baru?

- You know that Jim bought a new car right?

Si Jim jadi beli mobil baru nggak?

- Did Jim buy a new car?

<i>Ngerepotin nggak kalau...</i>	- Would you be bothered if...
----------------------------------	-------------------------------

<i>Boleh ngerepoting nggak?</i>	- Could I trouble you?
---------------------------------	------------------------

<i>Bagusnya</i>	- How good is that
-----------------	--------------------

<i>Pinternya si Jim!</i>	- How clever is Jim!
--------------------------	----------------------

Si Jim pintar banget nggak sih?

- Is Jim smart or what!

<i>Parah banget tuh</i>	- That's the worst
-------------------------	--------------------

<i>Mantap!</i>	- Awesome!
----------------	------------

<i>Serius/Yang bener?!</i>	- Seriously?!
----------------------------	---------------

<i>Bercanda lu?!</i>	- Are you joking?!
----------------------	--------------------

<i>Selamat menikmati</i>	- Enjoy
--------------------------	---------

<i>Selamat menikmati malamnya</i>	- Have a good night
-----------------------------------	---------------------

<i>Iya nggak apa</i>	- Fair enough
----------------------	---------------

<i>Baiklah/Ya boleh</i>	- Fair enough
-------------------------	---------------

<i>Gimana?</i>	- How does that sound?
<i>Setuju?</i>	- How does that sound?
<i>Bagaimana menurut Anda?</i>	- What do you think?
<i>Menurut lu gimana?</i>	- What do you think?
<i>Seandainya saya di posisi Anda...</i>	- If I were in your position...
<i>Kalo gue jadi lu...</i>	- If I were you...
<i>Apa kabar hari ini?</i>	- How are you today?
<i>Gimana tadi</i>	- How was it?
<i>Gimana minggunya?</i>	- How is your week?
<i>Gimana minggu ini?</i>	- How was it this week?
	(context specific)

Se-x-nya (suggesting/advising)

<i>Sebaiknya/Sebagusnya</i>	- It would be better...
<i>Semestinya</i>	- It should be.../what should be...
<i>Seharusnya</i>	- It should be.../what should be...
<i>Sepatutnya</i>	- What ought to be
<i>Selayaknya</i>	- What's appropriate is...

Se-x-nya (actually)

<i>Sebenarnya</i>	- Actually...
-------------------	---------------

Se-x-nya (as possible)

<i>Sebisanya</i>	- (Do it) as you can.../to your ability
<i>Setahunya</i>	- (Do it) as you know...
<i>Semampunya</i>	- (Do it) as you are able... /to your ability

<i>Setahu saya</i>	- As far as I know
<i>Sebenarnya sih...</i>	- It's actually...

<i>Iya juga sih</i>	- Yes actually/true that
<i>Maunya sih...</i>	- What we actually want is...
<i>Bagusnya sih...</i>	- What would be good is...
<i>Maunya sih begitu...</i>	- That's what we actually wanted...

Polite disagreement

<i>Memang benar kalau begitu, tapi...</i>	That is true, but...
<i>Saya setuju dengan..., tapi...</i>	I agree with..., but...
<i>Kalau menurut saya...</i>	My perspective is...
<i>Kalau saya memandangnya...</i>	The way I see it...

<i>Maaf sudah tidak bisa diubah</i>	- Sorry it can't be helped
<i>Boleh minta tolong</i>	- Can I ask a favour
<i>Kalau tidak berkeberatan</i>	- If you don't mind
<i>Ngomong-ngomong</i>	- By the way
