make the most of this phrasebook ...

Anyone can speak another language! It's all about confidence. Don't worry if you can't remember your school language lessons or if you've never learnt a language before. Even if you learn the very basics (on the inside covers of this book), your travel experience will be the better for it. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain when the locals hear you making an effort.

finding things in this book

For easy navigation, this book is in sections. The Basics chapters are the ones you'll thumb through time and again. The Practical section covers basic travel situations like catching transport and finding a bed. The Social section gives you conversational phrases, pick-up lines, the ability to express opinions – so you can get to know people. Food has a section all of its own: gourmets and vegetarians are covered and local dishes feature. Safe Travel equips you with health and police phrases, just in case. Remember the colours of each section and you'll find everything easily; or use the comprehensive Index. Otherwise, check the two-way traveller's Dictionary for the word you need.

being understood

Throughout this book you'll see coloured phrases on each page. They're phonetic guides to help you pronounce the language. You don't even need to look at the language itself, but you'll get used to the way we've represented particular sounds. The pronunciation chapter in Basics will explain more, but you can feel confident that if you read the coloured phrase slowly, you'll be understood.

communication tips

Body language, ways of doing things, sense of humour – all have a role to play in every culture. 'Local talk' boxes show you common ways of saying things, or everyday language to drop into conversation. 'Listen for ...' boxes supply the phrases you may hear. They start with the language (so local people can point out what they want to say to you) and then lead in to the pronunciation guide and the English translation.

about indonesian	••••••	8
map 8	introduction	9
1		
basics		
pronunciation11	ordinal numbers	
vowel sounds11	fractions & decimals	
consonant sounds11	classifiers	
regional variations13	useful amounts	
word stress14	time & dates	
reading & writing14	telling the time	
a-z phrasebuilder15	the calendar	
contents15	present	
adjectives & adverbs17 articles17	past	
be18	future	
classifiers18	during the day	
demonstratives19	money	41
have20	local languages of	
imperatives21	Indonesia	
negatives21	map	
nouns22	local languages	
personal pronouns23	balinese	
possessive pronouns24	benuaq	
prepositions25	bugis	
questions25	galelarese	49
there is/are26	javanese	
verbs27	lani	
word order27	minang	
glossary28	sasak	
language difficulties29	sundanese	
numbers & amounts31	toba batak	
cardinal numbers31	toraja	56
practical		57
	taxi	
transport57		
getting around57	car & motorbike	
tickets59	bicycle	
luggage61	border crossing	
plane61	border crossing	
bus, coach & minibus62	at customs	
train63	directions	
boat64	accommodation	75

finding accommodation75	video & photography92
booking ahead &	repairs93
checking in76	communications95
requests & queries77	the internet95
complaints80	mobile/cell phone96
checking out80	phone97
renting82	post office99
staying with locals82	banking101
shopping85	sightseeing103
looking for85	getting in 104
making a purchase86	tours 104
bargaining87	business105
books & reading88	senior & disabled travellers 107
clothes89	children109
electronic goods89	travelling with children 109
hairdressing90	talking with children 111
music & DVD90	talking about children 112
social	
meeting people113	responding to
basics113	invitations 134
greetings & goodbyes 113	arranging to meet 135
addressing people 115	drugs 136
making conversation 116	romance137
nationalities118	asking someone out 137
age118	pick-up lines 137
occupations & studies 119	rejections138
family 121	getting closer138
farewells122	sex139
interests123	love139
common interests 123	problems 140
music124	leaving140
cinema & theatre 125	beliefs & cultural
feelings & opinions127	differences141
feelings127	religion 141
opinions127	cultural differences142
politics & social issues 128	art143
the environment 132	sport145
going out133	sporting interests145
where to go 133	going to a game146
invitations 134	playing sport146

diving148	weather 153
fishing150	beach 154
surfing150	hiking154
water sports151	ecotourism157
outdoors153	wildlife & habitats 158
food	161
eating out161	alcoholic drinks 171
basics 161	in the bar 171
finding a place to eat 161	drinking up 173
at the restaurant 162	self-catering175
at the table166	vegetarian & special
talking food167	meals177
methods of preparation 168	ordering food177
street food 168	special diets & allergies 178
nonalcoholic drinks 170	menu decoder179
	menu decoder179
safe travel	189
safe travel	189 women's health
safe travel	
safe travel. essentials	women's health
safe travel essentials 189 emergencies 189 police 190 health 193	women's health
safe travel essentials 189 emergencies 189 police 190 health 193 doctor 193 symptoms & conditions 195	women's health
safe travel essentials 189 emergencies 189 police 190 health 193 doctor 193 symptoms & conditions 195	189 women's health
safe travel essentials 189 emergencies 189 police 190 health 193 doctor 193 symptoms & conditions 195	women's health
safe travel essentials 189 emergencies 189 police 190 health 193 doctor 193 symptoms & conditions 195 dictionaries	women's health



official language

ABOUT INDONESIAN

kata pengantar

Indonesian, or *Bahasa Indonesia* as it's known to the locals, is the official language of the Republic of Indonesia. It's used in administration, education, business and the media, although less than 10 per cent of the population claim it as their mother tongue. For the majority of speakers it's actually the second language, but as such it represents a uniting force for the hundreds of ethnic groups scattered across the world's largest archipelago.

Indonesian, and its closest relative Malay, both developed from Old Malay, an Austronesian language spoken in the kingdom of Srivijaya on the island of Sumatra. The earliest written records of this Buddhist kingdom date from the 7th century AD. Over time Malay became the principal language of trade in the archipelago, a lingua franca for traders from China, India and

at a glance ...

language name: Indonesian

name in language:
Bahasa Indonesia
bahasa indonesia

language family: Austronesian

approximate number of speakers: 240 million

close relatives: Malay & related dialects

key country:Republic of Indonesia

donations to English: (run) amok, cockatoo, orang-utan Arab nations. The Arab traders also brought Islam to the archipelago, and Malay was the language which disseminated it throughout the islands. Alongside Bazaar Malay, the language spoken by common Indonesians, a variety called Classical Malay held sway as the court language in the Muslim sultanate of Malacca and was prized as the language of literature.

The Dutch and British colonisers, the most successful of the European traders who arrived in the 16th century, consolidated the influence of Malay by using it to

communicate with indigenous populations. These contacts, together with the distinctions that emerged during the evolution of the language, ultimately resulted in the development of two separate modern forms – Indonesian (influenced by Dutch) and Malay (which borrowed more from English).

At the start of the 20th century, a modified version of Persio-Arabic script (in use since the 14th century) was replaced by the Latin alphabet under European influence. The term *Bahasa Indonesia* (Indonesian language) was first introduced in 1928 by the nationalist movement which aimed for the language's official recognition. Finally, with the Declaration of Independence in 1942, Indonesian was proclaimed the country's official language.

In addition to the vocabulary Indonesian adopted from its foreign interactions – such as *istana* (Sanskrit for 'palace'), *hakim* (Arabic for 'judge'), *meja* (Portuguese for 'table'), *mie* (Chinese for 'noodle'), *kantor* (Dutch for 'office') and *otomatis* (English for 'automatic') – it continues to be influenced by Indonesia's hundreds of languages known as *bahasa daerah* (local languages). For more information, see **local languages** on page 45.

Indonesian is usually described as an easy language to learn, thanks to its phonetic spelling, simple pronunciation and the fact that verbs don't change for tense and nouns don't change for singular or plural. It's also often said that it takes a lifetime to master, as you'll probably understand when you get into its plethora of affixes and infinite exceptions to rules.

As a starter, though, this book gives you the practical phrases you need to get by, as well as the fun social phrases that lead to a better understanding of Indonesia and its people. The contacts you make through speaking Indonesian will make your travel experience unique. Local knowledge, new relationships and a sense of satisfaction are on the tip of your tongue, so don't just stand there, say something!

abbreviations used in this book

a	adjective	inf	informal	pl	plural
adv	adverb	lit	literal	pol	polite
excl	exclusive		translation	sg	singular
f	feminine	m	masculine	V	verb
incl	inclusive	n	noun		

BASICS > pronunciation

pengucapan

You shouldn't have any problems pronouncing Indonesian – not only do the sounds have equivalents in English, but they're also written in the Latin alphabet.

vowel sounds

Indonesian vowels are generally pronounced as crisp sounds.

symbol	symbol english		nesian	transliteration	
Syllibol	equivalent	letter	example	transiiteration	
a	park	а	l a gu	l a ∙goo	
ai	ai sle	ai	ramai	ra·m ai	
е	bed	е	helm	helm	
ee	need	ie	mie	mee	
еу	th ey	ei	Brunei	broo·n ey	
i	pit	i	mirip	mi∙rip	
0	for	0	pohon	p o ·h o n	
00	b oo k	и	surat	s oo ·rat	
ow	how	au	harimau	ha·ri·m ow	

consonant sounds

Most consonants in Indonesian have equivalents in English, but there are a few things to keep in mind. The r and h sounds are pronounced more distinctly than in English.

The ng combination, which is found in English at the end or in the middle of words like 'ringing', also appears at the start of