

**Exclusive E-Book
Bahasa Indonesia**



Learn Bahasa Indonesia:

Beginners Guide

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Learn Bahasa Indonesia for Beginners

Poised to be the 4th largest economy in the world by 2030, **Indonesia's economy holds enormous promise in the eyes of the global market.** Researches show that the GDP of Indonesia will eclipse that of established powerhouses such as Japan, Germany and UK - a strong indication of positive growth trajectory for medium to long term.

As the country bounced back from the Covid-19 pandemic, it remains to be **one of the most dynamic and prospective archipelagos of the world.** Demands for skilled workers continue to grow, including the needs for migrant or foreign workers to drive the country onward and upward.

With all eyes on Indonesia, it's **highly recommended** that **professionals start taking up lessons on Indonesian language.** Local citizens take kindly to all visitors, particularly foreigners proficient in their mother tongue. The good news is, the Indonesian language is easy to pick up once you have understood a few of the basic rules and we're ready to offer you the solution.

This ebook **fully covers the main materials for anyone keen to learn bahasa Indonesia,** including Indonesian grammar, daily phrases and more. Save this e-book and **let's learn bahasa Indonesia today!**

Section 1

Bahasa Indonesia

Introduction

Get to Know Bahasa Indonesia

Historically, Indonesia was colonized by Portuguese, British, French, and Japanese briefly. However, the major colonial force was the Dutch who ruled it for three and a half centuries. As such the anti-colonial sentiments were high yet given the diverse cultures and native language across the islands, it was difficult to find common linguistic identity.

With **the influence of the neighboring country** which was the gateway to the Sumatran empire of Sriwijaya at the time, **Malay language first became the regional native tongue.** It then spread and adapted regularly, also developed and standardized as the way of communication between the government and the people.

In **1928**, the **Congress of the Young People** drafted the famous **Sumpah Pemuda** or Youth's Vow **declaring the official Indonesian language as the national language.** Indonesian language then was cemented as the identity and language of the people in the Declaration of Independence (1945). In the curriculum, all citizens learn Indonesian language at school at all levels throughout the country.

Spoken along with their **native tongue** and influenced by their **personal experiences, it's typical to find all Indonesians well-versed in dual or multiple languages.** As the 4th largest world population, **Indonesian language is now the 9th most used language globally** and even made it as the 2nd official language in Vietnam since 2007.

Section 2

Basic Bahasa Indonesia

Basic Indonesia Vocabulary

Like all learning approach, let's **learn bahasa Indonesia** through daily communications below:

Greetings in Bahasa Indonesia

- **Self introduction**

Like in many **daily conversations**, it's considered polite to know the proper self introduction in Indonesian language. Here are a few ways you can try:

Short self introduction	In Bahasa
Hi/Hello, how are you? I'm (name) and I'm a/an (occupation).	<i>Hai/Halo, apa kabar? Saya (name) dan saya seorang (occupation).</i>
I come from (country) and currently staying here by myself/ with my family.	<i>Saya dari (country) dan sekarang tinggal sendiri/ bersama keluarga.</i>
I love traveling to many beautiful places in Indonesia. I hope to learn Bahasa Indonesia more and speak fluently.	<i>Saya suka bepergian ke banyak tempat indah di Indonesia. Saya ingin belajar bahasa Indonesia dan berbicara lebih lancar.</i>

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• Greetings

Other than the casual “Hi” or “Hello”, there are other basic Indonesian greetings that could lead to more fun interactions. Here are a few greeting phrases to use, including how to say goodbye in Indonesian language:

Greetings	In Bahasa
Good morning	<i>Selamat pagi</i>
Good afternoon	<i>Selamat siang (12 pm - 3 pm) / Selamat sore (3pm- 6pm)</i>
Good evening	<i>Selamat malam (after sunset)</i>
Good night	<i>Selamat beristirahat</i>
Good bye	<i>Selamat tinggal/ Bye</i>
So long/See you	<i>Sampai jumpa/ Selamat jalan</i>

When someone says hello to you or greets you in Indonesian language, you can reply back with the same greetings such as “**Selamat Pagi**” or “**Selamat Malam**”. Or when it’s the typical question greeting of “**Apa Kabar?**”, simply reply “**Baik**” which means “**Fine**” in Indonesian language.

Numbers

The **number system in Indonesian language** is quite simple and regular. Once you master the basic number vocabulary, you should be able to tell any number in Bahasa. Let's start with the basics right away:

Number (0-10)	In Bahasa
Zero - 0	<i>Nol</i>
One - 1	<i>Satu</i>
Two - 2	<i>Dua</i>
Three - 3	<i>Tiga</i>
Four - 4	<i>Empat</i>
Five - 5	<i>Lima</i>
Six - 6	<i>Enam</i>
Seven - 7	<i>Tujuh</i>
Eight - 8	<i>Delapan</i>
Nine - 9	<i>Sembilan</i>
Ten - 10	<i>Sepuluh</i>

When the number system reaches eleven and so on, you will be using the word "belas" to represent the suffix "-teen" in English.

Number (11-20)	In Bahasa
Eleven	<i>Sebelas</i>
Twelve	<i>Dua belas</i>
Thirteen	<i>Tiga belas</i>
Fourteen	<i>Empat belas</i>
Fifteen	<i>Lima belas</i>
Sixteen	<i>Enam belas</i>
Seventeen	<i>Tujuh belas</i>
Eighteen	<i>Delapan belas</i>
Nineteen	<i>Sembilan belas</i>

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Next, the tens concept uses the word “**puluh**” aka “**one ten**” to represent the suffix “**-ty**” in English.

Number (20-30)	In Bahasa
Twenty	<i>Dua puluh</i>
Twenty One	<i>Dua puluh satu</i>
Twenty Two	<i>Dua puluh dua</i>
Twenty Three	<i>Dua puluh tiga</i>
Twenty Four	<i>Dua puluh empat</i>
Twenty Five	<i>Dua puluh lima</i>
Twenty Six	<i>Dua puluh enam</i>
Twenty Seven	<i>Dua puluh tujuh</i>
Twenty Eight	<i>Dua puluh delapan</i>
Twenty Nine	<i>Dua puluh sembilan</i>
Thirty	<i>Tiga puluh</i>

Basically, you will continue to repeat the same pattern with the following formula:

Basic number + “puluh”/ “tens” + Basic number

More examples:

Forty five = empat puluh lima

Sixty one = enam puluh satu

Seventy eight = tujuh puluh delapan

This pattern for the number system in Indonesian language continues all the way to bigger numbers. Simply substitute the vocabulary for “**hundreds**”, “**thousands**”, “**ten thousands**” and so on to form your complete number in Indonesian language.

Number	In Bahasa
Hundred	<i>Ratus</i>
Thousand	<i>Ribu</i>
Ten thousand	<i>Puluh ribu</i>
Hundred thousand	<i>Ratus ribu</i>
Million	<i>Juta</i>

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Essentially, you can break down the numbers **using the basic vocabulary** and the key words above, for example:

Two hundred = dua ratus

Five hundred thirty four = lima ratus tiga puluh empat

Five thousand = lima ribu

Five thousand eight hundred seventy four = lima ribu delapan ratus tujuh puluh empat

And so on ...

Additional Notes for Number in Indonesian Language

As in any normal **daily conversation**, chances are you'd want to get someone's phone number. Phone numbers in Indonesia vary in length, but it's simply recited individually according to the basic vocabulary words.

For example:

- **Nomor telepon saya nol delapan satu sembilan tujuh tujuh empat lima empat**

My phone number is 081977454

In the number system, you can also use the word “puluhan” (tens)”, “ ratusan” (hundreds) or “jutaan” (millions) as shorthand that represents a large estimate. The suffix -an indicates the plural form such as:

- **Ratusan orang menghadiri konser akhir tahun itu.**
Hundreds of people attended the year end concert
- **Harga vas itu jutaan**
The vase costs millions.

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Lastly, the ordinal number system in the Indonesian language is made by simply adding “**ke-**” as prefix to any basic vocabulary number to indicate the order. Below is the full list:

English	In Bahasa
First	<i>Pertama</i>
Second	<i>Kedua</i>
Third	<i>Ketiga</i>
Fourth	<i>Keempat</i>
Fifth	<i>Kelima</i>
Sixth	<i>Keenam</i>
Seventh	<i>Ketujuh</i>
Eighth	<i>Kedelapan</i>
Ninth	<i>Kesembilan</i>
Tenths	<i>Kesepuluan and so on ...</i>

Date

Note that dates in Indonesian language are written in **day-month-year**, so **07-08-2001** is the **7th August** of **2001**. For the date and year pronunciations, you will be using a lot of the basic number vocabulary and the concept as explained before in the previous section.

Check out the examples to better understand it:

Year	In Bahasa (Tahun)
1970	<i>Seribu sembilan ratus tujuh puluh</i>
2002	<i>Dua ribu dua</i>
2025	<i>Dua ribu dua lima</i>

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To simplify the pronunciation before the year 2000, years can also be contracted or **combining the first two digits** together and the last two together, for example :

- **1925**, instead of saying “**seribu sembilan ratus dua puluh lima**”, you may also simplify it to “**sembilan belas dua puluh lima**”
- **1999**, instead of saying “**seribu sembilan ratus sembilan puluh sembilan**”, you can read it as “**sembilan belas sembilan puluh sembilan**”

This is a **more common way to converse in a daily setting** which is a more **casual form**.

While for the months, here is a list of the names of the month in Indonesian language:

Name of the month	In Bahasa (Bulan)
January	<i>Januari</i>
February	<i>Februari</i>
March	<i>Maret</i>
April	<i>April</i>
May	<i>Mei</i>
June	<i>Juni</i>
July	<i>Juli</i>
August	<i>Agustus</i>
September	<i>September</i>
October	<i>Oktober</i>
November	<i>November</i>
December	<i>Desember</i>

Once you put everything together in Indonesian language, you shall have no problems in telling the complete date in Bahasa. More examples below:

- **The date was 2 October 2015**
Tanggal dua Oktober dua ribu lima belas
- **I was born in 6 May 1981**
Saya lahir di tanggal enam Mei sembilan belas delapan puluh satu

Time

Previously, we've discussed bahasa Indonesia in the greeting forms where we focus on saying hello **based on the time of the day**.

Here they are:

- **Morning** : Pagi
- **Noon** : Siang
- **Afternoon** : Sore
- **Night** : Malam

To tell time related to clock, here are a few vocabulary that will come in handy in Indonesian language:

In English	In Bahasa
Second	<i>Detik</i>
Minute	<i>Menit</i>
Hour	<i>Jam</i>
Past	<i>Lewat</i>
Before	<i>Kurang</i>

To say time in Indonesian language, mostly **you can tell the time by using the basic number vocabulary** as taught before and **read it as is**. However, you can also include the newly added vocabulary above to sound even more natural. To understand it better, simply refer to the examples below:

- **2 o'clock** = jam dua
- **12.30** = jam dua belas tiga puluh OR jam dua lewat tiga puluh menit
- **03.40** = jam tiga empat puluh OR jam tiga lewat empat puluh menit
- **09.45** = jam sembilan empat puluh lima OR jam 10 kurang lima belas menit

Section 3

Verb/Tenses Bahasa Indonesia

Verb/Tenses

The Understanding of Tenses

The concept of tense in English refers to a verb-based method used to indicate time. Through several forms of verbs, tense explains whether an event took place in the past, or that it occurs in the present, or that it will occur in the future.

Specifically, **each of the three tenses in English can be further divided into a more definitive timeline.** ie: Simple, Progressive, Perfect, and Past Perfect. As such, English language consists of 12 sets of major types of tense:

- **Four Past Tenses :**
 - Simple Past Tense > She laughed
 - Past Progressive Tense > She was laughing
 - Past Perfect Tense > She had laughed
 - Past Perfect Progressive Tense > She had been laughing
- **Four Present Tenses**
 - Simple Present Tense > She laughs
 - Present Progressive Tense > She is laughing
 - Present Perfect Tense > She has laughed
 - Present Perfect Progressive Tense > She has been laughing
- **Four Future Tenses**
 - Simple Future Tense > She will laugh
 - Future Progressive Tense > She will be laughing
 - Future Perfect Tense > She will have laughed
 - Future Perfect Progressive Tense > She will have been laughing

Bagian 3 - Verb/Tenses Bahasa Indonesia

Many languages use tense to talk about time, while others have no concept of tense at all - although generally an expression of time is needed to illustrate or give better ideas to the sentence.

- **No Tenses Problem**

When it comes to tenses or Indonesian grammar, you're in luck. Essentially, Indonesian grammar requires no real tenses leaving you with nothing to worry about. All in all, forming Indonesian grammar or tense is simple since you don't need to worry about :

- **Tense conjugation**
- **Regular or irregular verbs**
- **Adding or changing the verb in any way**

Do note that you will still use certain key words to describe the timeline of an event so that your sentences are factual. Let's find out what those words are in Indonesian grammar:

Past tense in Bahasa

Meaning	In Bahasa
<p>To express past occurrence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yesterday Eg. I overslept yesterday • Last (week/year/etc) Eg. They went camping last week • This (morning/afternoon/etc) Eg. We were late this morning • (Minutes/ hours/etc) Ago Eg. She was here a minute ago 	<p>Kemarin " Saya ketiduran kemarin"</p> <p>Lalu " Mereka pergi berkemah minggu lalu"</p> <p>Tadi " Kita telat datang tadi pagi"</p> <p>Yang lalu " Dia disini satu menit yang lalu"</p>
<p>To express something that already happened/ have happened (Perfect tense) Eg. I drank water/ I have drank water</p>	<p>Telah/ Sudah " Saya sudah minum"</p>

Bagian 3 - Verb/Tenses Bahasa Indonesia

Present tense in Bahasa

Meaning	In Bahasa
<p>To express routine/habit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every Eg. We study every night • Always Eg. You're always late • Often/ frequently Eg. She comes here often • Sometimes Eg. My father sometimes visit us • Never Eg. Sarah never says no 	<p>Setiap "Kita belajar setiap malam"</p> <p>Selalu "Kamu selalu telat"</p> <p>Sering "Dia sering datang kemari"</p> <p>Kadang-kadang "Ayahku kadang-kadang berkunjung"</p> <p>Tidak pernah "Sarah tidak pernah menolak"</p>
<p>To express ongoing action (present progressive)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V+ ing Eg. The students are playing 	<p>Sedang "Murid-murid sedang bermain"</p> <p><i>Note : the word "sedang" is omittable</i> "Murid-murid bermain"</p>



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Future tense in Bahasa

Meaning	In Bahasa
<p>To express an event expected to happen in the future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will/Shall Eg. She will pay the tickets 	<p>Akan "Dia akan bayar tiket itu"</p>
<p>To express specific future-time words</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tomorrow Eg. We'll go tomorrow • The day after tomorrow Eg. We'll go the day after tomorrow • Later Eg. We'll go later • (Minutes/hours/days/etc) Later Eg. We'll go a few days later • Next (week/month/etc) Eg. We'll go next week • After Eg. We'll go after the class • From now Eg. We'll go a few days from now 	<p>Besok "Besok kita pergi" or "Kita pergi besok"</p> <p>Lusa "Lusa kita pergi " or " Kita pergi lusa"</p> <p>Nanti "Nanti kita pergi" or " Kita pergi nanti"</p> <p>(Menit/jam/hari//dll) Ke depan "Kita pergi beberapa hari ke depan"</p> <p>(Minggu/bulan/dll) Depan " Kita pergi minggu depan"</p> <p>Setelah "Kita pergi setelah kelas"</p> <p>Lagi/ dari " Kita pergi beberapa hari lagi" " Kita pergi beberapa hari dari sekarang"</p>

As you learn bahasa Indonesia and make more progress, **you will perhaps encounter more keywords to indicate the timeline of certain events.** But overall, Indonesian grammar is not complicated with no verb alteration or specific tense formula.

Adjective

Adjective refers to a word or phrase to name an attribute or characteristic of a noun. In the Indonesian language, it is important to learn the adjectives since they are used frequently in daily conversation. The more adjective words you can build when you learn bahasa Indonesia, the more upper hand you will have in conversing like a fluent Indonesian language speaker.

In the English language, an adjective often comes BEFORE a noun. Example :

- A **red** car
- A **scary** place
- An **interesting** story

As a contrast in Indonesian grammar, an adjective typically comes AFTER a noun. Example :

- A **red** car > Mobil **merah**
- A **scary** place > Tempat **seram**
- An **interesting** story > Cerita **seru**

Sometimes though, an English adjective can come AFTER a verb. Example :

- My car is **red**
- It's a **scary** place
- She told an **interesting** story

In Indonesian grammar, the sentence can be rephrased as per the translation. Example :

- My car is **red** > Mobil saya merah
- It's a **scary** place > Tempat itu seram
- She told an **interesting** story > Dia bercerita kisah yang seru

Bagian 3 - Verb/Tenses Bahasa Indonesia

Notice the keyword **“yang”** which can be loosely translated as **“which”** and is often used to bridge a noun and adjective in Indonesian grammar. The keyword **“yang”** helps explain the noun or act as a supporting word that stresses the subject or noun in the sentence.

For example:

- She's a fun kid > Dia anak **yang** asyik
- Your mother is a beautiful lady > Ibumu perempuan **yang** cantik
- He owns a big house > Dia punya rumah **yang** besar

All in all, **adjectives in Indonesian language are not strongly tied to a certain grammatical formula, but rather require a rich vocabulary to really convey what you want to say to the other speakers.** When you learn bahasa Indonesia, try to build as much vocabulary as you can.

Here are 30 adjectives in Indonesian language to help enrich your conversation:

English Adjectives	In Bahasa
Quantities	Jumlah
• Some/ A Few	• Beberapa
• Little/Few	• Sedikit
• Many/ Much	• Banyak
• Part	• Sebagian
• Whole	• Semua
Qualities	Sifat
• Affordable	• Terjangkau/murah
• Bad	• Jelek
• Clean	• Bersih
• Dark	• Gelap
• Difficult	• Sulit
• Delicious	• Lezat/enak
• Easy	• Gampang
• Expensive	• Mahal
• Fast	• Cepat
• Heavy	• Berat
• Hard	• Sulit/keras
• Good/nice	• Bagus/baik
• Wrong	• Salah
• Young	• Muda

English Adjectives	In Bahasa
Taste	Rasa
• Bitter	• Pahit
• Fresh	• Segar
• Salty	• Asin
• Sour	• Asam
• Sweet	• Manis
• Spicy	• Pedas
• Tasteless	• Hambar
Shapes	Bentuk
• Circular	• Bulat
• Square	• Petak
• Straight	• Lurus
• Triangular	• Segitiga
• Irregular	• Tak berbentuk
Sizes	Ukuran
• Big	• Besar
• Small	• Kecil
• Long	• Panjang
• Short	• Pendek
• Deep	• Dalam
• Narrow	• Sempit
• Wide	• Luas
• Tall	• Tinggi
• Thick	• Tebal
• Thin	• Tipis
Colors	Warna
• Black	• Hitam
• White	• Putih
• Red	• Merah
• Green	• Hijau
• Yellow	• Kuning
• Blue	• Biru
• Purple	• Ungu
• Brown	• Coklat
• Green	• Hijau
• Orange	• Jingga/ oren
• Gray	• Abu-abu

Nouns

Like the use of nouns in English, **the nouns in Indonesian language refers to a person, animal, thing, place, thing or abstract ideas.** When you learn the Indonesian language, you will notice that nouns are important and make a big part of daily conversation. It is essential that you continue to practise building and speaking in Indonesian language to adopt these nouns quickly into your daily vocabulary.

Most of the rules in nouns in Indonesian language apply to the English language, for example common nouns, proper nouns, concrete nouns or abstract nouns. A few grammatical notes you want to bear in mind are:

A. Collective nouns

Like in the English language, Indonesian grammar also has a certain collective noun to refer to a group of something. However, the Indonesian language is much simpler in terms of grouping the objects. You can refer to the examples below:

- **A gaggle of geese** > Sekelompok angsa
- **An army of ant** > Sekerumunan semut
- **A bunch of flowers** > Sekuntum bunga
- **A team of staff** > Sekelompok staff

Notice the prefix “**Se-**” which basically means “**ONE**” and you can safely refer to most objects as a group or “**kelompok**” or “**grup**”. Or, as your vocabulary grows you will be able to differentiate a more specific collective word for certain objects. But in general, you may use the above explanation to start conversations.

B. Singular/ Plural Nouns

In the English language, by adding the suffix “s/es” you basically are creating the plural form of a noun. This rule does not apply to Indonesian grammar where the plural of a noun is basically repeating the same word twice to indicate that it’s more than one. For example:

- **House/Houses** > Rumah/ Rumah-rumah
- **Chair/Chairs** > Kursi/ kursi-kursi
- **Child/Children** > Anak/ Anak-anak

Bagian 3 - Verb/Tenses Bahasa Indonesia

However, pay attention to certain Indonesian words that is a repetition of the basic word, but is actually not a plural form, for example:

- **Kupu-kupu** > butterfly
- **Kura-kura** > turtle
- **Atap-atap** > ceilings
- **Laki-laki** > man (gender and person)
- **Laba-laba** > spider

In the case of making sure that you are not mistaking a repeated word as the plural forms, it's a matter of getting accustomed or familiarizing yourself with Indonesian vocabulary. Or in other words, as your vocabulary grows, you will soon ease into the concept fairly quickly and effortlessly.

When repeating the plural forms, sometimes the structure or phoneme may also change. For example :|

- **Trees** > Pepohonan instead of pohon-pohon
- **Vegetables** > Sayur-sayuran instead of sayur-sayur
- **Doodles** > Corat-coret instead of coret-coret
- **Movements** > Gerak-gerak instead of gerak-gerak
- **And more**

Again, the understanding of how the plural form of nouns in Indonesian language works is more about the regular usage and vocabulary building, rather than a matter of grammatical functions. For that reason, keep focusing on practice and vocabulary enrichment when you learn the Indonesian language.

C. Possessive Noun

In English, a possessive noun or ownership is represented with the apostrophe 's' at the end of a noun. For example:

- **The cat's toy**
- **Sarah's books**
- **Computer's cables**

In Indonesian grammar, no specific word is needed but rather a direct translation of the words by placing the noun first followed by the subject to indicate ownership. For example:

- **The cat's toy** : Mainan kucing
- **Sarah's books** : Buku-buku Sarah
- **Computer's cable** : Kabel komputer

Preposition & Conjunction

A. Preposition

Indonesian prepositions connect nouns, pronouns and phrases to show its relationship with other words, for example to explain the direction, time, place or location. These prepositions are used daily so it's best to include them in your daily conversation as a part of your practice:

English Prepositions	In Bahasa	Example
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location/Position In, at, on, upon In, within 	di dalam	I live at the church> Saya tinggal di gereja My book is in my bag > Buku saya di dalam tas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement To/toward From 	Ke dari	Go towards the car> Maju ke mobil Walk back from the table> Mundur dari meja
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing something/ someone To/For 	Untuk/ Kepada	This flower is for your mother. Give it to her please. Bunga ini untuk ibumu. Tolong berikan kepada dia.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using instruments With By 	Dengan Oleh	We eat with our hands> Kita makan dengan tangan This letter is written by him> Surat ini ditulis oleh dia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time At, on 	Pada	The show starts at 11 > Acara dimulai pada jam 11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duration During/ for Up to/ until Since 	Selama Sampai/hingga Sejak	During the show, I slept> Selama acara, saya tidur. He works until 5> Dia bekerja sampai jam 5 I've been here since July > Saya sudah disini sejak bulan Juli

B. Conjunction

Conjunction acts as a connector or bridge that connects two or more ideas. In both English and Indonesian languages, there is a similarity in concept so there won't be much of a problem in understanding how conjunctions work when you learn Indonesian language.

To fully cover conjunctions in Indonesian language, let's refer to the main types of English conjunctions. As such, you will be able to understand Indonesian grammar better and be encouraged to practice more when you learn bahasa Indonesia.

English Conjunctions	In Bahasa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating Conjunctions <p>Connecting equal parts of a sentence, including words, phrases or independent clause</p> <p>Common conjunctions :</p> <p>"And" Eg. I like eggs and ham.</p> <p>"But" Eg. I don't drink coffee but I enjoy tea</p> <p>"Or" Eg. Do you want to stay or go?</p>	<p>Dan > Saya suka telur dan ham</p> <p>Tapi > Saya tidak minum kopi tapi suka teh</p> <p>Atau > Kamu mau disini atau pulang?</p>

English Conjunctions	In Bahasa
<p>• Subordinating Conjunctions</p> <p>Connecting a dependent clause to an independent clause to show the relationship. Common conjunctions: "Because" Eg. I was late because it's raining</p> <p>"After" Eg. The house was neat after cleaning up</p> <p>"Before" Eg. She had a breakfast before leaving</p> <p>"Since" Eg. He stops visiting since the accident</p> <p>"If".."then" Eg. If you have more money, you can buy the item</p> <p>"...so" Eg. He climbed the tree so he can see what's happening</p>	<p>Karena > Saya telat karena hujan</p> <p>Setelah > Rumah itu jadi rapi setelah dibersihkan</p> <p>Sebelum > Dia sarapan sebelum berangkat</p> <p>Sejak > Dia tidak berkunjung lagi sejak kecelakaan itu</p> <p>"Kalau"..."Maka" > Kalau kamu punya uang lebih, maka kamu boleh membeli barang itu</p> <p>"..supaya" > Dia memanjat pohon supaya bisa melihat apa yang terjadi Oleh</p>

English Conjunctions	In Bahasa
<p>• Correlative Conjunction Connecting words or phrases that have equal importance in a sentence. Common conjunctions : “Both”...”and” Eg. Both Mira and I loved the show</p> <p>“Not only”...”but also” Eg. Not only are you late, but also missed the class entirely</p> <p>“Not”...”but”. Eg It’s not your dad’s book but mine.</p> <p>“Whether” Eg. I’m not sure whether to go (or not).</p> <p>“ Either/or” & “Neither/nor” Eg. I don’t drink either coffee or tea She does neither yoga nor jogging</p>	<p>“ Baik”...”dan” > Baik Mira dan saya suka acara itu.</p> <p>“ Tidak hanya”...”tapi juga”> Tidak hanya kamu telat, tapi juga ketinggalan kelas sama sekali.</p> <p>“Bukan..”tapi”> Itu bukan buku ayahmu, tapi milikmu</p> <p>Entah > Saya tidak tahu entah mau pergi (atau tidak).</p> <p>Ataupun > Saya tidak minum kopi atau teh Dia tidak yoga ataupun jogging</p>



Bagian 3 - Verb/Tenses Bahasa Indonesia

So there you have it! **The basics of Indonesian language to guide you for daily conversations.** Once you get to it and learn bahasa Indonesia, you will come to the realization that Indonesian language is simple, enjoyable and easy to learn.

After you have mastered the basic material in Indonesian language provided here, you should definitely go to the next level with an online course with the experts at **Cakap - an app for languages and self development** in foreign language, including to learn bahasa Indonesia.

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