

41.



Gado-gado



Gado-gado

I like gado-gado.



Aku suka gado-gado.

42.



To want



Mau

I don't want to eat here.



Aku tidak mau makan di sini.

I not want to-eat in here.

Informal: Aku nggak mau makan di sini.

43.



Really?

Benarkah

Really, why is that?

Benarkah, kenapa begitu?

Really, why so?

44.



What?

Apa

What is this?

Apa ini?

What this?

45.



Who?

Siapa

Who are you?

Siapa kamu?

Who you?

46.



We

Kita

We sleep.

Kita tidur.

We sleep.

Informal: Kita nggak saling kenal. Note: Kita is the inclusive 'we' (you + us), and kami is the exclusive 'we'. (only us)

47.



We

Kami

We sleep.

Kami tidur.

We sleep.

Kita is the inclusive 'we' (you + us), and kami is the exclusive 'we'. (only us)

48.



You (plural)

Kakak

What are you cooking?

Apa yang kakak masak?

What which woman cook?

Anda is known as a neutral form of address, but this creates distance. Many people choose to use kinship terms to refer to people of a higher social standing. "Ibu (shortened to bu in the vocative form)" is used to address mature women, "bapak" or "pak" is the male equivalent. Younger women would be referred to as "mbak" or "kakak,

49.



To know +verb

 Tahu

Who knows?

 Siapa yang tahu?

Who which know?

50.



To know (person)

 Kenal

I've known her since school.

 Aku sudah kenal dia sejak masih sekolah.

I already know her since still school.

Informal: Aku kenal sama dia sejak SD. Note: "SD" stands for "Sekolah Dasar" and refers to elementary/primary school. Middle school and high school are SMP (Sekolah Menengah Pertama) and SMA (Sekolah Menengah Atas) respectively. In spoken Indonesian these words are used very frequently and reveal more information than

51.



To have to


 Harus

Do you have to work today?


 Kamu harus pergi kerja hari ini?

You must go work day this?

Note: In a colloquial setting, it is not unusual to hear the informal word 'ngantor' to mean 'to work in the office', or more generally 'to work'. 'ngantor' comes from the word 'mengantor' (root word kantor ie. office).

52.



To have to go


 Harus pergi

I have to go now.


 Aku harus pergi sekarang.

I must go now.

53.



To think

 Kurasa

I think we shouldn't do it.

 Kurasa kita sebaiknya jangan melakukannya.

I-feel we should not do-it.

Informal: Kurasa kita sebaiknya jangan ngelakuin itu.

54.



To think about

 Pikir

What are you thinking about?

 Apa yang kamu pikirkan?

What which you think?

Informal: Lagi mikir apa? Note: Spoken, informal Indonesian disproportionately favours dropping pronouns. In many contexts saying "you" or "I" is unnecessary.

55.



That (conj)

 Bahwa

I knew that you would come.

 Aku tahu bahwa kamu akan datang.

I know that you will come.

Aku tahu kalau kamu akan datang. Note: Bahwa/kalau can be omitted in this context.

56.



American

 Amerika

We are American.

 Kita adalah orang Amerika.

We be person America.

Note: Adalah in this context can be omitted.

57.



Australian



Australia

Are you Australian?



Apa kalian orang Australia?

Yes-or-no you person Australian?

58.



Where?



Di mana

Where are you?



Di mana kamu?

In where you?

Note: Another acceptable word structure is "Kamu di mana?"

59.



Here

 Di sini

Do you know someone here?

 Apa kamu kenal seseorang di sini?

Yes-or-no you know someone in here?

Kamu kenal gak sama seseorang di sini?

60.



There

 Di sana

I used to live over there.

 Tadinya aku tinggal di sana.

Previously I live in there.