

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S1 #1

Congratulations on a Good Job in Indonesia!

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Indonesian
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Vocabulary phrase usage
- Grammar
- Cultural insight

#1

DIALOGUE - INDONESIAN

MAIN

1. Pak Joko : Presentasi yang bagus, Andi.
2. Andi : Terima kasih Pak Joko. Semoga kita bisa memenangkan proyek ini.
3. Pak Joko : Delegasi dari Singapura sangat antusias mendengarkan presentasimu.
4. Andi : Iya, dan mereka banyak memberikan pertanyaan!
5. Pak Joko : Kamu juga telah menjawab pertanyaan mereka dengan baik.
6. Andi : Untungnya tim kita telah mempersiapkan proyek ini dengan baik sejak peluncuran perdananya.
7. Pak Joko : Kamu telah bekerja keras, semoga kita akan mendengar kabar baik secepatnya.
8. Andi : Iya Pak, saya juga bersiap-siap untuk salat.

ENGLISH

1. Mr. Joko : Really great presentation, Andi.
2. Andi : Thank you Mr. Joko. I hope we can win this project.
3. Mr. Joko : The delegation from Singapore was very enthusiastic to hear your presentation.
4. Andi : Yes, and they asked a lot of questions!
5. Mr. Joko : You also answered their questions very well.
6. Andi : Luckily our team has prepared this project very well since its first launch.
7. Mr. Joko : You have worked hard, hopefully we will hear the good news soon.
8. Andi : Yes Sir, I also have to prepare for my salat prayer.

VOCABULARY

Indonesian	English	Class
peluncuran	launch	noun
pertanyaan	question	noun
baik	well	adverb
presentasi	presentation	noun
juga	too, also	adverb
siapkan	to prepare	verb
bekerja keras	to work hard	verb
sejak	since	conjunction

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Perusahaan itu mengadakan peluncuran produk baru mereka.</p> <p>"The company is launching their new products."</p>	<p>Sore ini akan ada sesi tanya jawab.</p> <p>"This afternoon there will be a question-answer session."</p>
<p>Guru itu sedang menanyakan sebuah pertanyaan kepada murid-muridnya.</p> <p>"The teacher is asking the student a question."</p>	<p>Murid-murid telah menyelesaikan tugas mereka dengan baik.</p> <p>"The students have finished their task and done it well."</p>
<p>Murid-murid diminta membuat presentasi dalam lima menit.</p> <p>"The students were asked to make a presentation in five minutes."</p>	<p>Saya juga pergi ke dokter gigi minggu lalu.</p> <p>"I also went to the dentist last week."</p>
<p>Saya mau ikut juga!</p> <p>"I want to come along, too!"</p>	<p>Apa mau ke Keraton juga?</p> <p>"Do you want to go to the Keraton as well?"</p>
<p>Karena kemarau yang panjang, para petani bekerja keras untuk kesuksesan panen tahun ini.</p> <p>"Because of the long drought season, farmers have worked hard for the success of this year's crops."</p>	<p>Artis terkenal itu berhenti bekerja sejak ia menikah.</p> <p>"The famous artist is no longer working since she is married."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

juga

Juga can be translated as "also." People use *juga* as additional information to complement the first sentence, for example: *sebagai fisikawan yang cemerlang, Newton juga dikenal sebagai seorang astronom dan alkemis yang jenius* meaning "as a bright physicist, Newton was also well known as a great astronomer and alchemist."

baik

Baik as the adverb of the sentence can be translated as "well." *Dia menyelesaikan tugasnya dengan baik* meaning "he has done his task very well." As an adverb, *baik* usually takes place at the end of the sentence.

Baik also can functions as an adjective, which can be translated as "good." For example: *Dia orang yang baik*, meaning "He is a good person."

pertanyaan

Pertanyaan can be translated as "question." This root of this noun comes from the word *tanya* or to ask. If *tanya* gets the prefix *me* and suffix *kan* to form *menanyakan*, it can be function as the verb "asking." For example: *saya menanyakan sumber data itu* can be translated as "I am asking the source of the data."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Using The Conjunction *sejak* meaning "since"

Untungnya tim kita telah mempersiapkan proyek ini dengan baik sejak peluncuran perdananya.
"Luckily our team has prepared this project very well since its first launch."

Conjunctions are used to connect words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. In Indonesian, there are a lot of conjunctions. *Sejak* is one of many subordinate conjunctions (conjunctions connecting two or more clauses).

For example:

1. *Sejak kecelakaan itu, dia tidak pernah mengendarai mobil lagi.*
"Since the accident, he has never driven a car again."

Here the word *sejak* is used to refer to the condition that takes place first, which is an accident. Later on, the consequence after the condition will be revealed in the next clause, which is "he has never driven a car again."

Based on its function, *sejak* is the conjunction used to mark the time between two events, or actions between two clauses in a compound sentence or between two sentences in a paragraph. We often find this conjunction to connect the states since at the time of the incident, event, or action in the main clause that explains the time started when the incident, event, or action in a subordinate clause.

Sometimes in a poetic expression *sejak* is replaced by the word *semenjak* which also has the same meaning.

For example:

1. *Semenjak guru baru itu datang, anak-anak menjadi lebih semangat belajar.*
"Since the new teacher came, the children have been more excited to study."

In the sentence above, the word *semenjak* is used to express the change of condition, and then after the new teacher has come, the new situation occurs (the children get more excited to study).

Sejak in interrogative form usually comes with *kapan* or in free translation can be translated as since when. The formula is *sejak + kapan* meaning since when.

For example:

1. *Sejak kapan Aceh telah dilengkapi sistem peringatan bahaya tsunami?*
"Since when has Aceh been equipped with the tsunami warning system?"

For example:

1. *Sejak tsunami 2004 lalu, Aceh telah mengadopsi sistem peringatan bahaya tsunami.*
"Since the 2004 tsunami, Aceh has had the tsunami warning system."

The most common pattern in using conjunction *sejak* or "since" is: ***Sejak + a period of time.***

For example: *sejak Desember, sejak tahun 2008, sejak pagi* - "since December," "since 2008," "since morning"

For example:

1. *Hujan turun sejak pagi ini.*
"Rain has been falling since this morning."
2. *Kereta itu mulai beroperasi sejak tahun 2008*
"The train has been in operation since 2008."
3. *Sejak tsunami 2004 lalu, Aceh telah mengadopsi sistem peringatan bahaya tsunami.*
"Since the 2004 tsunami, Aceh has had the tsunami warning system."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Did you Know?

Salat is praying in the faith of Islam, and the people who believe in Islam are called Muslim. With around 207 million people who believe in Islam—this is 87% of the population—Indonesia has the largest Muslim population in the world. Muslims believe that every day, they have to conduct prayer or *salat* five times a day. The times are determined by the movement of the sun. The five times are: near dawn, noon, afternoon, after sunset, and nightfall. Almost all institutions in Indonesia such as schools, universities and workplaces have designated places where Muslims can do the *salat* activities. *Masjid* is the word for mosque in Indonesian. Besides *Masjid*, a small room to conduct *salat* is usually called *musala* (comes from Arabic: "musholla"). As Christians hold Sunday as a special day for praying in Church, Muslims consider Friday as the special day for praying in *Masjid*.