

ไวยากรณ์ภาษามลายู

Malay Alphabet

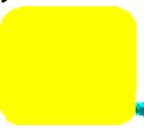
Today I will teach you the **Malay alphabet**. If you follow everything provided in this page, you will be able to read, write and pronounce the Malay letters quickly and easily. I'm providing the sound so that you can hear the pronunciation of the characters. Malay contains ๒๖ letters (consonants and vowels). Below you will find the letters, the pronunciation and sound.

A	<i>[a]</i>	B	<i>[b]</i>	C	<i>[tʂ]</i>	D	<i>[d]</i>	E	<i>[ɛ]</i>
a	like act	b	like bay	c	like chat	d	like day	e	like egg
F	<i>[f]</i>	G	<i>[g]</i>	H	<i>[h]</i>	I	<i>[i]</i>	J	<i>[dʒ]</i>
f	like fine	g	like gold	h	like home	i	like eat	j	like job
K	<i>[k]</i>	L	<i>[l]</i>	M	<i>[m]</i>	N	<i>[n]</i>	O	<i>[o]</i>
k	like kiss	l	like life	m	like man	n	like nice	o	like gold
P	<i>[p]</i>	Q	<i>[k]</i>	R	<i>[r]</i>	S	<i>[s]</i>	T	<i>[t]</i>
p	like pool	q	like kiss	r	like read	s	like smile	t	like tree
U	<i>[u]</i>	V	<i>[f]</i>	W	<i>[w]</i>	X	<i>[ks]</i>	Y	<i>[j]</i>
u	like mood	v	like fly	w	like wind	x	like wax	y	like yes
Z	<i>[z]</i>	NG	<i>[eng]</i>	NY	<i>[nye]</i>	KH	<i>[kha]</i>	SY	<i>[sya]</i>
z	like	ng	like	ny	like	kh	like	sy	like

	zoo		English		new		Bach		shield
NNG	[nng]								
nng	like								
	ring								

Malay Adjectives

Welcome to the second Malay lesson about **adjectives**. This time we will first learn about *colors*, followed by **grammar rules**, then *weather expressions*, finally a **conversation in Malay** to help you practice your daily phrases.

black  Hitam	grey  Kelabu	white  Putih	blue  Biru
green  Hijau	yellow  Kuning	red  Merah	brown  Coklat

Adjectives Grammar Rules

In general adjectives are words which describe or modify another person or object in a given sentence. For example: **a beautiful flower** the adjective is [*beautiful*] because it describes the noun [**flower**]. The following examples use adjectives in different ways and places to demonstrate how they behave in a sentence.

Grammar Rules	Malay
my house is white [noun + adjective]	Rumah saya warna putih. 
your country is big [noun + adjective]	Negara anda besar. 

new books are expensive <i>[plural + adjective]</i>	Buku baru adalah mahal. 🗣️
we are happy here <i>[pronoun + verb + adjective]</i>	Kami gembira di sini. 🗣️
she has three small dogs <i>[adjective + plural]</i>	Dia mempunyai tiga ekor anjing kecil. 🗣️
this language is very easy <i>[adverb + adjective]</i>	Bahasa ini sangat mudah. 🗣️
I have a small green house <i>[adjective + adjective]</i>	Saya mempunyai rumah hijau yang kecil. 🗣️

We're not done yet! The following is a list of more adjectives for you, often used when referring to weather conditions. I think it would be wise to memorize them.

cold  Sejuk 🗣️	hot  Panas 🗣️	cloudy  Mendung 🗣️	rainy  Hujan 🗣️
snowy  Bersalji 🗣️	sunny  Cerah 🗣️	windy  Berangin 🗣️	warm  Panas 🗣️

Conversation in Malay

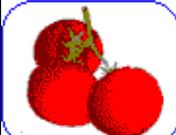
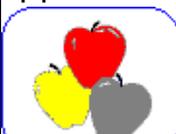
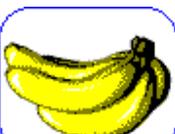
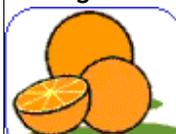
Now we finally reach the most exciting part, the practice of the daily expressions used in almost every conversation. I recommend memorizing these phrases, because you will need them for sure.

English	Malay
hi	Hai 🗣️
how are you?	Anda apa khabar? / Apa khabar? 🗣️
I'm good, thank you	Saya sihat, terima kasih. 🗣️

and you?	Anda bagaimana? 
what is your name?	Siapa nama anda? 
my name is Maya	Nama saya Maya. 
nice to meet you	Selamat berkenalan! 

Malay Nouns

Welcome to the third Malay lesson about **nouns**. This time we will first learn about *fruits and vegetables*, followed by **grammar rules**, then *food items*, finally a **conversation in Malay** to help you practice your daily phrases.

<p>potatoes</p>  <p>Ubi kentang </p>	<p>tomatoes</p>  <p>Tomato </p>	<p>onions</p>  <p>Bawang besar </p>	<p>carrots</p>  <p>Lobak merah </p>
<p>fruits</p>  <p>Buah-buahan </p>	<p>apples</p>  <p>Epal </p>	<p>bananas</p>  <p>Pisang </p>	<p>oranges</p>  <p>Oren </p>

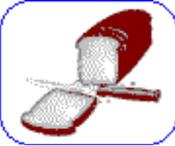
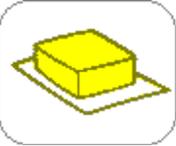
Nouns Grammar Rules

In general nouns refer to a person, an object, or abstract ideas. For example: a **fast runner** the noun is [*runner*] because it refers to a person. The examples below use nouns in different ways and places to demonstrate how they behave in a sentence.

Grammar + Rules	Malay
<p>do you have milk?</p> <p>[verb + noun]</p>	Adakah anda mempunyai susu? 
<p>I have milk and coffee</p> <p>[preposition + noun]</p>	Saya ada susu dan kopi. 
<p>he has three apples</p> <p>[number + plural noun]</p>	Dia mempunyai tiga biji epal. 
<p>she only has one apple</p>	Dia hanya mempunyai sebiji epal. 

<i>[number + singular noun]</i>	
we live in a small house <i>[adjective + noun]</i>	Kami tinggal di sebuah rumah kecil. 🗣️
I like our breakfast <i>[pronoun + noun]</i>	Saya suka sarapan kami 🗣️

The following are nouns of food items that you might be interested in learning and memorizing.

bread  🗣️	milk  🗣️	butter  🗣️	cheese  🗣️
Roti	Susu	Mentega	Keju
coffee  🗣️	sandwich  🗣️	meat  🗣️	chicken  🗣️
Kopi	Sandwic	Daging	Ayam
fish  🗣️	breakfast  🗣️	lunch  🗣️	dinner  🗣️
Ikan	Sarapan	Makan tengahari	Makan malam

Conversation in Malay

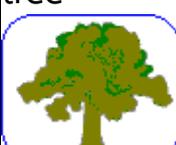
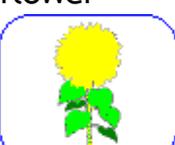
Now we finally reach the fun part, the practice of the daily conversations. These phrases are used to get to know new people, and break the ice.

English	Malay
Do you speak (English/ Malay)?	Anda boleh bercakap (Bahasa Inggeris/ Bahasa Melayu)? 🗣️
Just a little	Sedikit-sedikit 🗣️
I like Malay	Saya suka berbahasa Melayu 🗣️
Can I practice with you?	Boleh saya berlatih dengan anda? 🗣️
How old are you?	Berapa umur anda? 🗣️
I'm thirty three years old	Umur saya tiga puluh tiga tahun. 🗣️

It was nice talking to you	Seronok dapat berborak dengan anda! 
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Malay Plural

Welcome to the fourth Malay lesson about the **plural**. This time we will learn about the *singular* form and what it looks like in the plural, followed by **grammar rules**, finally a list of **emergency phrases**.

book  Buku	books  Buku-buku	car  Kereta	cars  Kereta-kereta
tree  Pokok	trees  Pokok-pokok	flower  Bunga	flowers  Bunga-bunga

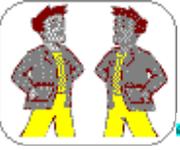
Plural Grammar Rules

The plural is the form which refers to more than one object or person. For example: **I speak two languages** the plural here is [*languages*] because it refers to more than one [*language*]. The examples below use plurals in different ways and places to demonstrate how they look when converted from their singular form.

Grammar + Rules	Malay
I speak one language <i>[singular form]</i>	Saya boleh bertutur satu bahasa. 
we speak three languages <i>[plural noun]</i>	Kami boleh bertutur tiga bahasa. 
he visits many countries <i>[adverb + plural noun]</i>	Dia melawat banyak negara. 
they are happy now <i>[plural pronoun]</i>	Mereka gembira sekarang 
she has five red shoes <i>[adjective + plural noun]</i>	Dia mempunyai lima pasang kasut merah. 
I want a sandwich without onions	Saya mahu sandwic tanpa bawang 

[preposition + plural noun]

The following is a list of examples showing both the singular and plural form. This demonstrates how the plural is used with humans, objects and animals.

woman  Wanita	women  Wanita-wanita	man  Lelaki	men  Lelaki
house  Rumah	houses  Rumah-rumah	cup  Cawan	cups  Cawan-cawan
cow  Lembu	cows  Lembu-lembu	horse  Kuda	horses  Kuda-kuda

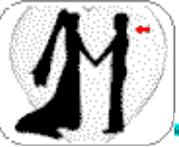
Emergency Phrases

Now it's time to practice your Malay by looking at these phrases which are related to emergencies. Be prepared when traveling abroad, just in case you need help or by offering help to someone else. I recommend writing these expressions down on a notebook before traveling.

English	Malay
Help	Tolong! 
Call the ambulance	Panggil ambulans! 
I need a doctor	Saya perlukan doktor 
Where is the closest pharmacy?	Di manakah farmasi terdekat? 
Are you okay?	Anda ok? 
I am sick	Saya rasa kurang sihat 
Call the police	Panggil polis

Malay Gender

Welcome to the fifth Malay lesson about **gender**. This time we will view a list of *people*, feminine and masculine, followed by **grammar rules**, finally a list of **expressions in Malay** to help you practice your daily phrases.

<p>man</p>  <p>Lelaki</p>	<p>woman</p>  <p>Wanita</p>	<p>husband</p>  <p>Suami</p>	<p>wife</p>  <p>Isteri</p>
<p>boy</p>  <p>Budak lelaki</p>	<p>girl</p>  <p>Budak perempuan</p>	<p>father</p>  <p>Ayah</p>	<p>mother</p>  <p>Ibu</p>

Gender Grammar Rules

In general, gender is used to distinguish between male and female, sometimes referred to as **masculine** and *feminine*. For example: **my son and daughter are students** the noun [son] is masculine, while [daughter] is feminine. The following examples use gender in different ways and places to demonstrate their behavior.

Grammar + Rules	Malay
<p>my son is a student [masculine + noun]</p>	Anak saya seorang pelajar. 
<p>her daughter is a student [feminine + noun]</p>	Anak perempuannya seorang pelajar. 
<p>he has a tall brother [adjective + masculine]</p>	(Abang/Adik lelaki) dia tinggi. 
<p>she has a tall sister [adjective + feminine]</p>	(Kakak/Adik perempuan) dia tinggi. 
<p>his brothers are young [plural masculine + adjective]</p>	(Abang-abang/Adik-adik lelaki) dia masih muda. 
<p>his sisters are young [plural feminine + adjective]</p>	(Kakak-kakak/Adik-adik perempuan) dia masih muda. 

The list below will probably provide more clarification. These are family members (males and females). I think it would be wise to memorize them as part of your important vocabulary list.

<p>son</p>  <p>Anak lelaki</p>	<p>daughter</p>  <p>Anak perempuan</p>	<p>brother</p>  <p>Abang/adik lelaki</p>	<p>sister</p>  <p>Kakak/adik perempuan</p>
<p>grandfather</p>  <p>Datuk</p>	<p>grandmother</p>  <p>Nenek</p>	<p>child</p>  <p>Anak</p>	<p>children</p>  <p>Anak-anak</p>

Expressions in Malay

Now it's time to practice expressions used in daily conversations. If you're a beginner in learning Malay, then the phrases below are something you would want to know.

English	Malay
What do you mean?	Apa yang kamu maksudkan? 
I don't understand	Saya tidak faham 
I don't know	Saya tidak tahu 
What is that called in Malay?	Apa itu dalam Bahasa Melayu? 
What is this?	Apa ini? 
What does that word mean in English?	Apa maksud perkataan itu dalam Bahasa Inggeris? 
Sorry (if you made a mistake)	Maaf 

Malay Numbers

Welcome to the sixth Malay lesson about **numbers**. This time we will learn about *cardinal and ordinal numbers*, followed by **grammar rules**, then *animal names*, finally a **conversation in Malay** to help you practice your daily phrases.

Cardinal	Malay	Ordinal	Malay
one	Satu 	first	pertama 
two	dua 	second	kedua 
three	tiga 	third	ketiga 
four	empat 	fourth	keempat 
five	lima 	fifth	kelima 
six	enam 	sixth	keenam 
seven	tujuh 	seventh	ketujuh 
eight	lapan 	eighth	kelapan 
nine	sembilan 	ninth	kesembilan 
ten	sepuluh 	tenth	keseperuluh 
eleven	sebelas 	eleventh	kesebelas 
twelve	dua belas 	twelfth	kedua belas 
thirteen	tiga belas 	thirteenth	ketiga belas 
fourteen	empat belas 	once	sekali 
fifteen	lima belas 	twice	dua kali 
sixteen	enam belas 	Monday	Isnin 
seventeen	tujuh belas 	Tuesday	Selasa 
eighteen	lapan belas 	Wednesday	Rabu 
nineteen	sembilan belas 	Thursday	Khamis 
twenty	dua puluh 	Friday	Jumaat 
seventy one	Tujuh puluh satu 	Saturday	Sabtu 
one hundred	seratus 	Sunday	Ahad 

Numbers Grammar Rules

Malay cardinal numbers refer to the counting numbers, because they show quantity. For example: **I speak two languages**. Ordinal numbers on the other hand tell the order of things and their rank: **my first language is Malay**. The

examples below use numbers in different ways and places to demonstrate how they behave in a sentence.

Grammar + Rules	Malay
I have three dogs [number + noun]	Saya mempunyai tiga ekor anjing. 🔊
my daughter has two cats [number + noun]	Anak perempuan saya mempunyai dua ekor kucing. 🔊
she speaks seven languages [verb + number]	Dia boleh bertutur tujuh bahasa. 🔊
my brother has one son [number + singular noun]	Abang saya mempunyai seorang anak lelaki. 🔊
this is my second lesson [ordinal number + noun]	Ini adalah pelajaran kedua saya. 🔊
did you read the third book? [ordinal number + noun]	Sudahkah anda membaca buku ketiga? 🔊

We're not done yet! The following is a list of animals.

cow  Lembu	goat  Kambing	donkey  Keldai	horse  Kuda
dog  Anjing	cat  Kucing	mouse  Tikus	bird  Burung

Conversation in Malay

Now we finally reach the last part, the practice of the daily conversations. These phrases are used to get to know new people, and break the ice.

English	Malay
Where are you from?	Anda dari mana? 🔊

I'm from the U.S	Saya dari U.S 🗣️
I'm American	Saya orang Amerika. 🗣️
Where do you live?	Anda tinggal di mana? 🗣️
I live in the U.S	Saya tinggal di U.S 🗣️
What do you do for a living?	Apa pekerjaan anda? 🗣️
I'm a student	Saya seorang pelajar 🗣️

Malay Phrases

Welcome to our seventh lesson about popular **Malay phrases**. This page will include **greetings, questions, emergency and survival expressions, asking for direction, language practice, introducing yourself, holiday wishes, and finally some travel phrases.**

Holiday Wishes	Malay
Happy birthday	Selamat hari jadi 🗣️
Happy new year	Selamat tahun baru 🗣️
Merry Christmas	Selamat hari natal 🗣️
Good luck	Semoga berjaya 🗣️
Congratulations	Tahniah 🗣️

Travel Phrases	Malay
I have a reservation (hotel)	Saya ada buat tempahan. 🗣️
Do you have rooms available?	Anda ada bilik kosong? 🗣️
I would like a non-smoking room	Saya ingin sebuah bilik tidak merokok. 🗣️
What is the charge per night?	Berapakah caj untuk satu malam? 🗣️
Is this seat taken?	Ada orang duduk di sini? 🗣️
I'm vegetarian	Saya vegetarian 🗣️
Waiter	Pelayan 🗣️
How much is this?	Berapakah harga ini? 🗣️
This is very expensive	Benda ini terlalu mahal. 🗣️

Malay Grammar

Welcome to the 7th lesson about Malay **grammar**. We will first learn about **prepositions, negation, questions, adverbs, and pronouns** including: personal, object and possessive pronouns.

We will start with **prepositions**. In general, they are used to link words to other words. For example: **I speak Malay and English** the preposition is [*and*] because it connects both words *Malay* and *English*. The following is a list of the most used prepositions in Malay.

Prepositions	Malay
and	Dan 
above	Di atas 
under	Bawah 
before	Sebelum 
after	Selepas 
in front of	Di depan 
behind	Di belakang 
far from	Jauh dari 
near	Berhampiran 
in	Di/di dalam 
inside	Di dalam 
outside	Di luar 
with	Dengan 
without	Tanpa 
about	Tentang 
between	Di antara 
but	Tetapi 
for	Untuk 
from	Dari 
to	Ke 

Preposition Grammar Rules

The following examples use prepositions in different ways and places to demonstrate how they behave in a sentence.

Prepositions + Rules	Malay
I eat without a knife <i>[preposition + noun]</i>	Saya makan tanpa menggunakan pisau. 
she lives near the church	Dia tinggal berhampiran gereja. 

<i>[verb + preposition]</i>	
he is taller than her <i>[adjective + preposition]</i>	Dia lebih tinggi daripadanya. 🔊
he came with his small dog <i>[preposition + pronoun]</i>	Dia datang dengan anjing kecilnya. 🔊
can you come with me? <i>[preposition + pronoun]</i>	Boleh anda datang dengan saya? 🔊

Negation in Malay

Now let's learn how to make a negative sentence (**negation**). For example: Saying *no, I can't, I don't ...* The following examples use negation in different ways and places to demonstrate how they behave in a sentence.

Negation + Rules	Malay
I understand you <i>[affirmative form]</i>	Saya faham anda. 🔊
I don't understand you <i>[negation + verb]</i>	Saya tidak faham anda. 🔊
this is not the correct word <i>[negation + adjective]</i>	Ini bukanlah perkataan yang betul. 🔊
don't leave me <i>[imperative negation]</i>	Jangan tinggalkan saya. 🔊
no problem <i>[negation + noun]</i>	Tiada masalah 🔊

Negative Sentences	Malay
I don't speak French <i>[negation + present tense]</i>	Saya tidak bercakap bahasa Perancis. 🔊
she didn't visit Germany <i>[negation + past tense]</i>	Dia tidak melawat Jerman. 🔊
he cannot see us <i>[negative modal verb]</i>	Dia tidak boleh melihat kita. 🔊
can't she play chess?	Dia tidak boleh bermain catur? 🔊

<i>[interrogative negation]</i>	
we will not come late <i>[negation + future tense]</i>	Kami tidak akan datang lewat. 🔊

Questions in Malay

Now let's learn how to ask questions (**interrogative**). Such as: *what, why, can you ...?* Here are some common examples:

English	Malay
how?	Bagaimana? 🔊
what?	Apa? 🔊
who?	Siapa? 🔊
why?	Mengapa? 🔊
where?	Di mana? 🔊

More of the interrogative form, now in a sentence:

Questions + Rules	Malay
where do you live? <i>[interrogative + verb]</i>	Anda tinggal di mana? 🔊
does she speak Chinese? <i>[interrogative verb]</i>	Bolehkah dia bercakap Cina? 🔊
how much is this? <i>[interrogative preposition]</i>	Ini berapa? 🔊
can I help you? <i>[interrogative modal verb]</i>	Boleh saya bantu anda? 🔊
what is your name? <i>[interrogative preposition]</i>	Siapa nama anda? 🔊

Adverbs in Malay

It's time to learn the **adverbs** in Malay. But what is an adverb? In general, adverbs modify verbs and adjectives. For example: *You speak fast*. The adverb is *[fast]*

because it describes the verb and answers the question *how do you speak?*. Here is a list of the most common ones:

Adverbs	Malay
now	Sekarang 
yesterday	Semalam 
today	Hari ini 
tonight	Malam ini 
tomorrow	Besok 
soon	Segera 
quickly	Cepat-cepat 
slowly	Perlahan-lahan 
together	Bersama 
very	Sangat 
almost	Hampir 
always	Selalu 
usually	Biasanya 
sometimes	Kadang-kadang 
rarely	Jarang 
never	Tidak pernah 

The following examples use the adverbs in different ways and places to demonstrate how it behaves in a sentence.

Adverbs + Rules	Malay
do you understand me now? <i>[pronoun + adverb]</i>	Adakah anda memahami saya sekarang? 
I need help immediately <i>[noun + adverb]</i>	Saya memerlukan bantuan segera. 
she is very intelligent <i>[adverb + adjective]</i>	Dia sangat pintar 
I will always love you <i>[verb + adverb]</i>	Saya akan sentiasa mencintai anda. 
can we learn German together? <i>[adverb in a question]</i>	Boleh kita belajar bahasa Jerman bersama? 

Pronouns in Malay

We're almost done! This time we will learn the **pronouns** in Malay. In general, a pronoun can be used instead of a noun. For example instead of saying *my teacher speaks 3 languages*, you can use the pronoun *he*, and say *he speaks 3 languages*. Here is a list of the most common ones:

Personal Pronouns	Malay
I	Saya 
you	Kamu/awak/anda 
he	Dia 
she	Dia 
we	Kami 
they	Mereka 

Object Pronouns	Malay
me	Saya 
you	Kamu/awak/anda 
him	Dia 
her	Dia 
us	Kami 
them	Mereka 

Possessive Pronouns	Malay
my	Saya punya 
your	Kamu/awak/anda punya 
his	Dia punya 
her	Dia punya 
our	Kami punya 
their	Mereka punya 

I think it's better to put the above example in a sentence to better assist you. The following examples use pronouns in different ways and places to demonstrate how they behave in a sentence. We will start with the personal pronouns.

Personal Pronouns	Malay
I am your friend <i>[1st pronoun + verb]</i>	Saya rakan anda. 
you speak very fast <i>[2nd pronoun + adverb]</i>	Anda bercakap sangat cepat. 
he has three dogs <i>[3rd pronoun + verb]</i>	Dia mempunyai tiga ekor anjing. 
she can speak German <i>[3rd pronoun + verb]</i>	Dia boleh bercakap bahasa Jerman. 
we will not come late <i>[1st plural pronoun]</i>	Kami tidak akan datang lewat 
they bought milk and bread <i>[3rd plural pronoun]</i>	Mereka membeli susu dan roti 

The **object pronoun** is used as a target by a verb, and usually come after that verb. For example: *I gave him my book*. The object pronoun here is *him*. Here are more examples:

Object Pronouns	Malay
can you tell me your name? <i>[1st object pronoun]</i>	Boleh anda beritahu saya nama anda? 
I will give you money <i>[2nd object pronoun]</i>	Saya akan beri anda wang. 
she wrote him a letter <i>[3rd object pronoun]</i>	Dia menulis surat kepadanya. 
they visited her yesterday <i>[3rd object pronoun]</i>	Mereka melawat beliau semalam 
can she help us? <i>[1st pl. object pronoun]</i>	Bolehkah dia membantu kita? 
he gave them food <i>[3rd pl. object pronoun]</i>	Dia memberi mereka makanan. 

Possessive Pronouns	Malay
my name is Maya	Nama saya Maya 

<i>[əst possessive pronoun]</i>	
your brother lives here <i>[ənd possessive pronoun]</i>	Abang anda tinggal di sini. 🔊
her mother cooks for us <i>[ərd possessive pronoun]</i>	Ibunya memasak untuk kami. 🔊
his hobby is reading books <i>[ərd possessive pronoun]</i>	Hobi beliau ialah membaca buku-buku. 🔊
our dream is to visit Paris <i>[əst pl. possessive pronoun]</i>	Impian kami adalah untuk melawat Paris 🔊
their house is not far <i>[ərd pl. possessive pronoun]</i>	Rumah mereka tidak jauh. 🔊

One more thing you need to know is the **demonstrative pronouns**. They're very easy to learn.

Demonstrative Pronouns	Malay
this is my house	Ini rumah saya 🔊
that restaurant is far	Restoran itu jauh. 🔊
these apples are delicious	Epal-epal ini lazat. 🔊
those stars are shiny	Bintang-bintang itu bersinar. 🔊

Malay Vocabulary

Welcome to the 4th lesson about the **Malay vocabulary**. We're dedicating this page to the most important and most used words in Malay. For example: *clothes, languages, countries, travel, survival words, class, and house components*.

shirt 	sweater 	jacket 	coat 
Kemeja 🔊	Baju panas 🔊	Jaket 🔊	Kot 🔊
socks	shoes	trousers	pajamas

 Stokin	 Kasut	 Seluar	 Pajama
belt  Tali pinggang	underwear  Pakaian dalam	hat  Topi	skirt  Skirt

The following words are related to **languages** and **countries**.

Language	Malay	Country	Malay
Arabic	Bahasa Arab 	Morocco	Maghribi 
Chinese	Bahasa Cina 	China	Cina 
English	Bahasa Inggeris 	England	England 
French	Bahasa Perancis 	France	Perancis 
German	Bahasa Jerman 	Germany	Jerman 
Greek	Bahasa Greek 	Greece	Greek 
Portuguese	Bahasa Portugis 	Portugal	Portugal 
Hindi	Bahasa India 	India	India 
Italian	Bahasa Itali 	Italy	Itali 
Japanese	Bahasa Jepun 	Japan	Jepun 
Russian	Bahasa Rusia 	Russia	Rusia 
Spanish	Bahasa Sepanyol 	Spain	Sepanyol 
Swedish	Bahasa Sweden 	Sweden	Sweden 

The following vocabulary is related to **travel** and **survival**.

Travel	Malay	Survival	Malay
airport	Lapangan terbang 	doctor	Doktor 
airplane	Pesawat 	medicines	Ubat-ubatan 
train	Keretapi 	pharmacy	Farmasi 
taxi	Teksi 	hospital	Hospital 
bus	Bas 	ambulance	Ambulans 

car	Kereta 	poison	Racun 
ticket	Tiket 	help me	Tolong saya 
hotel	Hotel 	danger	Bahaya 
reservation	Tempahan 	accident	Kemalangan 
passport	Pasport 	police	Polis 
luggage	Bagasi 	headache	Sakit kepala 
tourism	Pelancongan 	stomach ache	Sakit perut 

The following list of words is related to a **class** environment and the components of a **house**.

Class	Malay	House	Malay
books	Buku-buku 	toilet	Tandas 
pen	Pen 	bed	Katil 
dictionary	Kamus 	bedroom	Bilik tidur 
library	Perpustakaan 	furniture	Perabot 
desk	Meja 	house	Rumah 
student	Pelajar 	kitchen	Dapur 
teacher	Guru 	plate	Pinggan 
chair	Kerusi 	refrigerator	Peti sejuk 
paper	Kertas 	room	Bilik 
page	Halaman 	table	Meja 
pencil	Pensil 	window	Tingkap 
question	Soalan 	television	Televisyen 

Malay Verbs

Welcome to the 60th lesson about **verbs** in Malay. We will first learn about the **present tense**, followed by the **past tense**, and **future tense**. We will also analyze some *grammar rules*, and finally practice how to **ask for direction** in Malay.

Verbs are used to express an action (I swim) or a state of being (I am). The **present tense** in Malay conveys a situation or event in the present time. Here are some examples:

Present Tense	Malay
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I speak English	Saya berbahasa Inggeris. 
you speak French	Anda berbahasa Perancis 
he speaks German	Dia berbahasa Jerman. 
she speaks Italian	Dia berbahasa Itali. 
we speak Arabic	Kami berbahasa Arab. 
they speak Chinese	Mereka berbahasa Cina. 

The **past tense** in Malay conveys a situation or event in the past time. Here are some examples:

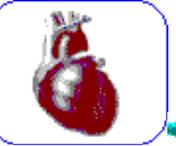
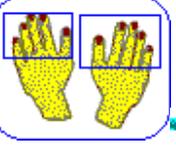
Past Tense	Malay
I visited France	Saya telah melawat Perancis. 
you visited Italy	Anda telah melawat Itali. 
he visited Morocco	Dia telah melawat Maghribi. 
she visited China	Dia telah melawat Cina. 
we visited Mexico	Kami telah melawat Mexico. 
they visited Kenya	Mereka telah melawat Kenya. 

The **future tense** in Malay conveys a situation or event which is anticipated to happen in the future. Here are some examples:

Future Tense	Malay
I will drink milk	Saya akan minum susu. 
you will drink coffee	Anda akan minum kopi. 
he will drink tea	Dia akan minum teh. 
she will drink water	Dia akan minum air. 
we will drink apple juice	Kami akan minum jus epal. 
they will drink tea	Mereka akan minum teh. 

Now let's take a break and refresh our vocabulary by learning the **body parts**.

ear  Telinga 	eye  Mata 	mouth  Mulut 	nose  Hidung 
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<p>hair</p>  <p>Rambut</p>	<p>face</p>  <p>Muka</p>	<p>head</p>  <p>Kepala</p>	<p>heart</p>  <p>Jantung</p>
<p>hand</p>  <p>Tangan</p>	<p>fingers</p>  <p>Jari-jari</p>	<p>leg</p>  <p>Kaki</p>	<p>feet</p>  <p>Kaki</p>

Travel Phrases in Malay

Imagine yourself in some Malay speaking country. The following travel phrases are highly important and can help you avoid misunderstanding. Try to memorize them and practice!

English	Malay
Can you help me?	Bolehkah anda tolong saya? 
Can I help you?	Bolehkah saya tolong anda? 
Where is the airport?	Di mana lapangan terbang? 
Go straight	Jalan terus 
Then	Kemudian 
Turn left	Pusing kiri 
Turn right	Pusing kanan 