

A Comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary

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A Comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary

SECOND EDITION

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and

A. Ed. Schmidgall-Tellings

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Dedicated to the memory of Oom Ed

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Preface to the Second Edition

This second edition includes all of the corrections and additions in the second and third printings of the first edition as well as other corrections and additions. Again I would like to express my appreciation for all of the suggestions for improvements that I have received from users all over the world. Particular thanks to Douglas Cooper of the SEAlang Library/CRCL in Bangkok for checking consistency in the cross-references and elsewhere. This second edition also benefited from a visit to Jakarta in April 2007.

Ridgewood, New Jersey
November 2009

Preface to the First Edition

This dictionary is a compilation of all the roots, words, phrases, proverbs, idioms, compounds, and derivatives that the authors have found in written and spoken Indonesian. Some words that are generally used only or mostly in Malay have also been included because they appear in the Indonesian press, are known to many Indonesians, or are used in older Indonesian documents or in some regions of Indonesia. Dutch words and phrases that appear in Indonesian legal documents have also been included.

This dictionary is the result of more than twenty years of collaboration between the two authors, which ended only with the death of A. Ed. Schmidgall-Tellings in 1997. Alan Stevens has tried to honor his memory by completing the dictionary and preparing it for publication.

This dictionary would not have been possible without the help of scores of people—both Indonesians and non-Indonesians—in Indonesia, the United States, Australia, and Europe. We would particularly like to thank Oemi Schmidgall-Tellings for her many years of patient assistance to her husband, Ed; Robert Johnson and other members of Bahtera, an Internet mailing list and worldwide association of Indonesian translators and interpreters, who answered many questions about Indonesian words by e-mail; and Danielle Surkatty, who tirelessly hunted down books for me in Jakarta. Finally, the entire manuscript was read and edited by Putut Widjanarko, who made hundreds of useful suggestions for corrections and additions. I would also like to express my deepest appreciation to the editors, Gillian Berchowitz and Nancy Basmajian, and to the entire staff of Ohio University Press for all their professionalism and hard work in turning the manuscript into a published book.

For financial aid, thanks to Columbia University's East Asian Institute for providing support for a trip to Indonesia in 1989; to the U.S. Department of Education and the University of Wisconsin for support of a trip to Indonesia in 1992; and to the United States-Indonesia Society and to Queens College, CUNY for travel grants for a trip to Indonesia in 2000. And finally, I would like to state my appreciation for the financial support provided by the many companies and individuals whose contributions are acknowledged elsewhere in this book and to Wayne Forrest and Allan Harari of American Indonesian Chamber of Commerce for soliciting and organizing these contributions.

While every effort has been made to keep this dictionary free of errors or significant omissions, no work of this size and complexity can be entirely free of such errors or omissions. Users may send suggestions for improvements, additions, and corrections to alanstevens@verizon.net.

ALAN M. STEVENS
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Using This Dictionary

FINDING THE ROOT

Indonesian dictionaries are organized alphabetically by root, not by word. Therefore, in order to use this, or any other, Indonesian dictionary, prefixes and suffixes must be stripped off to discover the root. A list of these prefixes and suffixes follows:

Prefixes: ber- (alternate forms are bel- and be-), bersi-, di-, ke-, meN-, N-, pe-, peN-, per-, se-, ter- (alternate form te-), and reduplication.

Suffixes: -an, -i, -in, -kan.

The prefixes that cause the most problems for finding the root are *meN-* (and the nonstandard equivalent *N-*) and *peN-*. Following is a list of both the standard and nonstandard forms of the *meN-* prefix. The prefix *peN-* normally follows the rules for the standard forms of *meN-*. In the body of the dictionary we have usually given only the *meN-* form and not the corresponding *di-* form. In some cases, however, we have given the *di-* form because we were not sure whether a *meN-* form exists or we were not sure of its pronunciation or because the form in *di-* has a special meaning. Not all nonstandard forms have been entered into the dictionary because that would mean listing two or more forms for every verb that starts with *meN-* in the standard form.

The forms of the *meN-* prefix are as follows:

<i>If the stem begins with</i>	<i>Standard form</i>	<i>Nonstandard forms</i>
vowel	meng-	ng-
b	mem-	m- or nge-
c	men-	(me)ny- (c is lost) or n-
d	men-	n- or nge-
f	mem-	
g	mengg-	ng- or nge-
h	meng-	ng- (h is lost)
j	men-	nj- or nge-
k	meng- (k is lost)	ng- (k is lost)
l	me-	n- or nge-
m	me-	nge-
n	me-	
p	mem- (p is lost)	m- (p is lost)
r	me-	ng- or nge-
s	meny- (s is lost)	ny- (s is lost)
t	men- (t is lost)	n- (t is lost)
v	mem-	
w	me-	nge-
y	me-	nge-
z	men-	

Monosyllabic roots may optionally prefix an <e> before the addition of the *meN-* or *peN-* prefixes, e.g., the *meN-* form of **cat** may be **mencat** or **mengecat**.

Forms other than those listed above are specifically given in the relevant entry.

The suffix *-in* occurs in Jakarta dialect for both standard *-i* and *-kan*.

To find the root from a word starting with the *meN-* prefix use the following chart, where V stands for a vowel and C for a consonant:

<i>Standard meN-</i>	<i>Nonstandard meN-</i>	<i>Root may begin with</i>
mengV	ngV	V, k, ng
membV	mbV	b
mendV	ndV	d
menggV	nggV	g
menyV	nyV	s, ny, c (non-standard)
memV	mV	p, m
menV	nV	t, n
menjV	njV	j
meC	nge-	r, l, w, y, b, d, g, j
	ngC	r, l

ORDER WITHIN AN ENTRY

The following order is used within each entry:

headword (usually the root)

expansion of an acronym, initialism, or abbreviation

etymology and/or style. If no etymology is given, it means that the root is native or that the authors do not know the etymology. A question mark after the etymology means that the etymology is uncertain.

pronunciation if unpredictable from the spelling

meanings and examples. If no meaning is given for the root, the root does not occur by itself or it only occurs as the second element of compounds. The bare root may also be one of the forms of a derivative in *meN-* or a colloquial form of a derivative in *ber-*.

idioms, phrases, and sayings (listed under the first full word of the saying)

compounds (listed under the first element and alphabetized within each entry under the second element)

derivatives and derivatives of derivatives.

ORDER OF DERIVATIVES

The general order of derivatives within an entry (where R stands for reduplication) is:

root (or other headword) (included within this
are derivatives of *kurang*+headword and
tidak+headword)

root + -nya

R-root

se-root

se-root-nya

se-R-root-nya

ber-root

bersi-root

R-ber-root

ber-R-root

ber-root-an

ber-root-kan

meN-root

N-root

R-meN-root

meN-R-root

N-root-in

meN-root-i

meN-root-kan

memper-root

memper-root-i

memper-root-kan

ter-root

ter-root-i

ter-root-kan

root-an

R-root-an

ke-root-an

ke-R-root-an

peN-root

peN-root-an

peN-R-root-an

per-root-an

Certain combinations of these affixes may also occur.

FINDING COMPOUNDS

For compound words look under the first element. The compound will be entered alphabetically according to the second element. For example, *ibu jari* ‘thumb’ is entered under **ibu** as – *jari* and *keadaan darurat* ‘emergency’ is entered under **keadaan** (a derivative of **ada**) as ~ *darurat*. If the compound cannot be found under the first element, then look under the second element. Derivatives of compounds are in boldface italics and are placed immediately after the compound. For example, ***menganak-emaskan*** ‘to favor’ is placed right after the compound – *emas* (under **anak**) ‘favorite child’.

CONVENTIONS

The following conventions are used in the dictionary:

/ is used to separate alternatives, e.g., in the book/paper should be read as ‘in the book’ or ‘in the paper’.

[X] means the expansion of the acronym, initialism, or abbreviation used for the preceding item. See below for a discussion of acronyms and initialisms.

– means refer back to the headword (root).

~ means refer back to the nearest preceding boldface entry.

Words in boldface are headwords, derivatives of headwords, or derivatives of derivatives.

Words in italics are Indonesian examples, phrases or compounds, abbreviations, or other comments.

Words in boldface italics are derivatives of compounds and derivatives of negated words.

// surround a pronunciation that is not predictable from the spelling.

Roman numerals (I, II, etc.) indicate different headwords with the same spelling.

→ means a cross-reference to the word in small caps that follows the arrow.

Boldface numerals are used for different meanings of the same word.

Lowercase letters followed by closing parentheses, e.g., a) . . . b) . . . , are used for the different meanings of a compound.

Boldface italic numerals are used for different meanings of the same derivative of a compound.

Parentheses means optional.

(– X) or (~ X) means that that both – alone and – X, or ~ alone and ~ X, have the following meaning. E.g., under **canar**, (– *babi*) means that both *canar* and *canar babi* have the following meaning.

< > surround a root that is not predictable from the usual rules, usually because it is a Javanese or Sundanese root.

A dot between words means a hyphen where a hyphen could be mistaken for the – used for headwords. Under **abdi** the word –*dalemisme* should be read as *abdi-dalemisme*.

Acronyms and Initialisms

An acronym is a word formed from the letters, initial or otherwise, of a phrase in Indonesian or another language, e.g., **ABRI** (pronounced /abri/) from *Angkatan Bersenjata Républik Indonésia* ‘Indonesian Armed Forces’. In general, acronyms will not be characterized as such since they are entered in the dictionary as normal Indonesian words followed by the expansion of the acronym or a cross-reference to the expansion.

An initialism is a word formed from the names of the letters taken from an Indonesian phrase, e.g., **TNI** (pronounced /té-én-i) from *Tentara Nasional Indonésia* ‘Indonesian National Army’. In general, initialisms will be marked as such by (*init*) following the headword.

Pronunciation Notes

1. <e> is the schwa or pepet, similar to the first vowel in the English word *about*.
2. <é> is a mid-front unrounded vowel, usually closer and tenser in open syllables and more open and laxer in closed syllables. In the final syllable of Javanese words, however, this sound is more open.
3. Both <e> and <é> are normally written <e> in Indonesian texts.
4. <eu> in Achehnese or Sundanese words is a high central or back unrounded vowel.
5. Unless otherwise noted, <c> is similar to English <ch> in *church* though usually fronter and with less affrication.
6. Unless otherwise noted, <k> is pronounced as a glottal stop at the end of a word or before another consonant in native words or in words borrowed from Arabic. It is usually pronounced [k] before consonants in words borrowed from Dutch, English, and Sanskrit and between vowels. It may be pronounced as a glottal stop between vowels in the Javanese pronunciation of certain words. If final <k> is not pronounced as a glottal stop, this is indicated in the pronunciation note.
7. Within a word a glottal stop is usually pronounced between two identical vowels. This glottal stop is usually not indicated in Indonesian spelling or in this dictionary.
8. Glottal stop in a position other than those in point 6 is usually written with an apostrophe. Glottal stops not indicated by either <k> or <'> will be shown in the pronunciation note between slashes after the headword.
9. <f> is pronounced /p/ by many Indonesians.
10. <z> is pronounced /s/ by many Indonesians.
11. <v> is pronounced /f/ or /p/ by many Indonesians.
12. <sy> is similar to English <sh> in *ship* but fronter. Many Indonesians pronounce it as <s>.
13. <kh> is a voiceless velar fricative (like the German *ach* sound) but many Indonesians pronounce it as /k/ or /h/ at the beginning of a syllable and /h/ at the end of a syllable.
14. <b, d, g> are usually pronounced /p, t, k/ respectively at the end of a syllable or before a suffix.
15. <th> and <dh> in Javanese words refer to sounds made with the tip of the tongue against the alveolar ridge rather than with the tip of the tongue against the back of the upper teeth.
16. /h/ in initial position is often not pronounced in colloquial speech. /h/ in medial position between vowels is not pronounced in many words between different vowels but is pronounced between two of the same vowels. /h/ in final position is often not pronounced in some dialects.
17. Pronunciations not predictable from these rules are given in slashes after the headword or in a note at the beginning of the letter.
18. Numerals in acronyms are pronounced in full, e.g., B3 [bétiga].

Abbreviations

A	Arabic	C	Chinese
abbr	abbreviation	chem	chemistry
Ac	Achehnese	cla	classical literature
acr	acronym (see note above)	col	Dutch colonial period
adj	adjective	coq	colloquial
AE	American English	cp	compare
anat	anatomical		
app	approximately	D	Dutch
		D/E	Dutch or English
Bal	Balinese	derog	derogatory
Ban	Banjarmasin		
Bat	Batak	E	English
BD	Brunei Darusalam	elec	electricity
BE	British English	e.o.	each other
BG	Bahasa Gaul (teen slang)	epist	epistolary
bio	biology	esp	especially
bot	botany		

euph	euphemism	obj	object
exclam	exclamation	O Jv	Old Javanese
fin	financial	onom	onomatopoeia
Fr	French	opp	opposite
G	German	o.s.	oneself
geol	geology	Pal	Palembang
Gr	Greek	Pap	Papua (the former Irian Jaya)
gram	grammatical	Pers	Persian
Hind	Hindi	petro	petroleum
IBT	Indonesia Bagian Timur (the eastern part of Indonesia)	phys	physics
infr	infrequent	pl	plural
init	initialism (see note above)	pl obj	plural object (separate single actions on more than one object or multiple actions on a single object)
insur	insurance	pl subj	plural subject
Irja	Irian Jaya (now Papua)	poet	poetic
Isl	Islam(ic)	Port	Portuguese
J	Jakarta	Pr	Prokem (young people's disguised language)
J/Jv	Jakarta or Javanese	pron	pronunciation
joc	jocular	q.v.	which see, refer to that word
Jp	Japanese	RC	Roman Catholic
Jv	Javanese	reg	regional
K	Kawi	rel	religious
k.o.	kind(s) of	rev	reverential
L	Latin	S	Sundanese
leg	legal	sg	singular
ling	linguistics	Sg	Singapore
lit	literally	Skr	Sanskrit
M	Minangkabau	Skr neo	Sanskrit-based neologism
Mad	Madurese	sl	slang
Mal	Malay	s.o.	someone
math	mathematics	s.o.'s	someone's
Med	Medan	s.t.	something
med	medical	stat	statistics
mil	military	subj	subject
Min	Minahassa	Sum	Sumatra
mod	modifier (used to modify a noun)	Tag	Tagalog
mus	music	Tam	Tamil
naut	nautical	usu	usually
NTB	Nusa Tenggara Barat	voc	vocative
NTT	Nusa Tenggara Timur	vulg	vulgar
ob	obsolete	zod	(sign of the) zodiac

Etymologies

This dictionary is not meant to be an etymological dictionary of Indonesian. No attempt will be made to trace the history of a root or the many possible sources of a root. In order not to multiply possible source languages, thereby unavoidably increasing the size of the dictionary and the number of potential errors, in general the etymologies given here refer to only one rather than to the several languages or dialects which might be the source, but possibly not the only source, of the Indonesian root, with the following exceptions and notes:

In some cases two sources are given. The first is the ultimate source and the second the intermediate source. For example, (C J) means from Chinese through Javanese. Many of the roots marked as Javanese probably come from and still exist in Javanese and/or Sundanese. For the sake of simplicity the former have been marked as (J/Jv) and the latter simply as (J). Many of the roots marked as Javanese probably also exist in Sundanese. Note that the meanings given for such words in this dictionary are the meanings we have found in Indonesian contexts and do not necessarily cover all of the meanings or even perhaps the principal meaning in the source language.

The difference between the Javanese sounds /t/ and /th/ and between /d/ and /dh/ will not be marked in this dictionary unless this difference is usually marked in a certain word in Indonesian contexts.

Words from Persian probably all come through Arabic but they are listed as of Persian origin.

Recent neologisms constructed from Sanskrit roots are marked as Sanskrit neologisms. If only part of a word is such a neologism, it will usually not be marked as such.

For many Western words it is impossible to tell whether they come from Dutch, from English, or from both. In general—and in many cases this is an arbitrary decision—these have been attributed to Dutch, but sometimes (D/E) indicates that both are possible sources.

No attempt is made to determine whether words pronounced with an /e/ that are colloquial forms of the words with an /a/ in the final syllable, such as **macem** instead of **macam**, come from *J*, *Jv*, or *S*. They are simply cross-referenced to the form with an /a/ in the final syllable, e.g., **macem** → **MACAM**.

Orthography

Unless otherwise indicated, all spellings are in the post-1972 orthography, the so-called *Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan*, or EYD. The spelling of compounds and derivatives of compounds still fluctuates between spelling the compound as a single word, as two separate words, or with a hyphen. The standard form now seems to be to spell derivatives of compounds as single words, but all three possibilities appear in print for many words.

Sources

PRIMARY SOURCES

The primary sources for this dictionary include newspapers, magazines and books; personal documents, government documents, ministerial decrees, business documents, and legal and court documents; tape-recorded conversations; street signs, graffiti, and restaurant menus; testimony given in Immigration Court, at civil and criminal trials and taken at depositions, all in the United States; Internet sources; and from numerous Indonesians, including the members of *Bahtera* (see the preface).

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