

**FONOLOGI**

*Phonology*

The Indonesian sound system has 25 consonants and six vowels. The vowel system is discussed first followed by the consonants. Concluding the section is a discussion of timing and word stress.

Each sound is discussed as to where it occurs in Indonesian words, that is, in closed or open syllables (explained in the following section), and whether at the beginning of a word (initially), in the middle of a word (medially), or at the end of a word (finally); how it is represented in the Indonesian writing system, and how it compares to similar sounds in English.

All examples show words first as they are represented in the standard Indonesian writing system. This is followed by the English gloss or meaning, and finally by a linguistic representation of the sounds. A [ . ] indicates the division between syllables, and [ : ] indicates lengthening of the vowel.

## VOWELS

Indonesian has a basic six vowel system. Each of these vowels has a long and short variant. The long variant occurs in open syllables, that is, syllables ending in vowels, and the short variant in closed syllables, that is syllables ending in consonants.

/i/ This is a high front unrounded vowel. In open syllables it is long, [i:], and is similar to the pronunciation of "ee" in the English word "beet". English speakers, however, tend to pronounce the [i:] with a "y" off-glide. This means that after the initial pronunciation of [i:], the body of the tongue rises toward the palate (the top of the mouth) as it does in the pronunciation of [y]. Indonesian speakers do not do this and students of Indonesian should be careful not to let this happen.

<i>ini</i>	this	/i:.ni/
<i>siapa</i>	who	/si:.a.pa/
<i>pagi</i>	morning	/pa.gi:/

In closed syllables /i/ is short, [i], similar to the pronunciation of "i" in the word "bit".

<i>ilmu</i>	science	/il.mu/
<i>lintah</i>	leech	/lin.tah/
<i>kasih</i>	love	/ka.sih/

/e/ This is a mid front unrounded vowel. In open syllables it is long, [e:], and is pronounced like the "ai" in the English word "bait". Again, as with the pronunciation of [i:], English speakers tend to pronounce [e:] with a "y" off-glide. This is not the pronunciation of Indonesian speakers and so should be avoided.

<i>ekor</i>	tail	/e:.kor/
<i>merah</i>	red	/me:.rah/
<i>sate</i>	satay	/sa.te:/

In closed syllables the /e/ is short, [e] and is pronounced like the *e* in the word *bet*.

<i>menteri</i>	minister	/men.te.ri/
<i>pendek</i>	short	/pen.deʔ/

The Indonesian writing system does not distinguish between the mid front unrounded vowel /e/ discussed here, and the mid central unrounded vowel /ə/ discussed in the next section. Both are written *e*. There are a number of instances, however, when the pronunciation of written *e* is predictable either from its position in a word, or from its occurrence with other vowels in a word. The written *e* represents /e/ in the following instances:

- (i) If it occurs in the final syllable of a word:

<i>sate</i>	satay	/sa.te:/
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- (ii) If it occurs in the first syllable of a word containing *o* in the final syllable:

<i>ekor</i>	tail	/e:.kor/
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- (iii) If both syllables of a two syllable word contain *e*:

<i>pendek</i>	short	/pen.deʔ/
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If an *a* occurs in the final syllable of a two syllable word, there is no way of determining if the written *e* in the first syllable represents /e/ or /ə/. Only a knowledge of what the word means can lead to a correct pronunciation. In such instances, however, written *e* more frequently represents /ə/ than /e/.

/ə/ This is a mid central unrounded vowel which approximates the pronunciation of "a" in the English word "sofa", or the final "e" in "teacher". It is, however, not identical to either of these sounds, being more centralised and more tense than the English equivalent.

The /ə/ in general linguistics is called *schwa*, and in the tradition of Malay language and literature, the *pepet*. It is written in the Indonesian spelling system as *e* and is, therefore, indistinguishable from the /e/ discussed in the preceding section.

/ə/ may occur in both open and closed syllables, though it generally occurs in open syllables which are not word final. When it does occur in word final position, it does so only as a variant of /a/ in certain dialects of Malaysia. This is discussed in the following section. Only in final position is it significantly lengthened.

<i>emas</i>	gold	/ə.mas/
<i>entah</i>	who knows	/ən.tah/
<i>kerja</i>	work	/kər.ja/

/ə/ is the epenthetic vowel, that is, the vowel that is added to separate consonant clusters, in words borrowed into Indonesian from other languages. For example, the loan words from English "glass" and "class" are pronounced in Indonesian as /gə.las/ and /kə.las/. They are written, as well, to reflect this pronunciation: *gelas* and *kelas*.

/a/ This is a low central unrounded vowel which is pronounced like the "a" in the English words "mama" and "papa". In open syllables the vowel is longer than in closed syllables, but the vowel quality remains basically the same.

<i>apa</i>	what	/a:.pa:/
<i>nama</i>	name	/na:.ma:/
<i>malam</i>	night	/ma:.lam/
<i>ambil</i>	take	/am.bil/

In the standard Malay of Malaysia, however, the /a/ in final position, that is, at the end of the word, is commonly pronounced as a *schwa*, /ə/. While this is not true throughout the country, it is true of the prestigious dialects of the central and southern peninsula, including the capital of Kuala Lumpur.

<i>apa</i>	what	/a:.pə:/
<i>nama</i>	name	/na:.mə:/
<i>kerja</i>	work	/kəɾ.jə:/

/u/ This is a high back rounded vowel. In open syllables it is long, [u:], and is pronounced similar to the "oo" in the English word "boot". English speakers, however, tend to pronounce the [u:] with a *w* off-glide. What this means is that after the articulation of [u:], the back of the tongue rises to the soft palate or velum (the top-back part of the mouth) as in the pronunciation of "w". This does not happen in the pronunciation of [u:] in Indonesian and should be avoided.

<i>ular</i>	snake	/u:.lar/
<i>bumi</i>	earth	/bu:.mi/
<i>itu</i>	that	/i.tu:/

In closed syllables the /u/ is shortened, [u], though the vowel quality remains basically the same.

<i>tunggu</i>	wait	/tuŋ.gu:/
<i>turut</i>	follow	/tu:.rut/

/o/ This is a mid back rounded vowel that is long in open syllables, [o:]. It is pronounced like *o* in the English word *boat*. In English, however, [o:] is followed by a "w" off-glide. In Indonesian there is none.

<i>oleh</i>	by	/o:.leh/
<i>boleh</i>	may	/bo:.leh/
<i>domino</i>	domino	/do:.mi.no:/

In closed syllables /o/ is shortened to [o], though the vowel quality remains basically the same.

<i>ekor</i>	tail	/e:.kor/
<i>kontot</i>	stubby	/kon.tot/
<i>bodoh</i>	stupid	/bo:.doh/

## DIPHTHONGS

Indonesian has three diphthongs, /ai/, /au/ and /oi/. These are sequences of vowels which are pronounced as part of a single syllable. Their pronunciation is similar to related diphthongs in

English. The diphthong /ai/ is pronounced like the "i" in "bite", /au/ like the "ow" in "cow", and /oi/ like the "oy" in "boy".

The diphthongs /ai/ and /au/ occur initially, medially and finally. The diphthong /oi/, however, occurs only finally.

<i>aib</i>	shame	/aib/
<i>daif</i>	powerless	/daif/
<i>pandai</i>	clever	/pan.dai/
<i>aur</i>	bamboo (type)	/aur/
<i>haus</i>	thirsty	/haus/
<i>hijau</i>	green	/hi:.jau/
<i>adoi</i>	ouch	/a:.doi/

There are in Indonesia and Malaysia, however, dialectal variants where vowel coalescence occurs. This means that a sequence of two vowels combines to form a single sound. As a result /ai/ is pronounced [e], and /au/ [o] respectively. This will be particularly noticeable to students travelling in Indonesia where the following variants in pronunciation commonly occur in conversational speech.

<i>pandai</i>	clever	[pan.de]
<i>ramai</i>	many	[ra.me]
<i>pakai</i>	use	[pa.ke]
<i>hijau</i>	green	[hi.jo]
<i>kalau</i>	if	[ka.lo]
<i>atau</i>	or	[a.to]

Vowel sequences which are not diphthongs fall into different syllables.

<i>dua</i>	two	/du:.a:/
<i>biasa</i>	usual	/bi:.a:.sa:/

## CONSONANTS

Indonesian has a system of 25 consonants, including those consonants borrowed from other languages. Each consonant is described under its manner of articulation.

## SEMIVOWELS

There are two semivowels in Indonesian, /w/ and /y/ and they occur initially and medially in the word. Their pronunciation is similar to their pronunciation in English.

<i>warna</i>	colour	/war.na:/
<i>awal</i>	beginning	/a:.wal/
<i>yang</i>	that	/yan/
<i>saya</i>	I	/sa:.ya:/

## STOPS

Indonesian has a series of voiced and voiceless stops. Each is discussed below under the heading of the individual sound.

/p/ This is a voiceless bilabial stop occurring initially, medially and finally in the word. It is pronounced like the "p" in the English word "spin", and not like the "p" in "pin". The difference is this. The "p" following the "s" in "spin" is unaspirated, that is, it is not followed by a puff of air, [p]. The "p" in "pin" is aspirated, [p<sup>h</sup>]. All voiceless stops in Indonesian are unaspirated.

<i>pola</i>	pattern	/po.la/
<i>apa</i>	what	/a.pa/
<i>dekap</i>	embrace	/dɛ.kap/

/b/ This is a voiced bilabial stop similar to the "b" in English. It occurs initially and medially in words. When it occurs written in final position, and this is the case only in words borrowed from other languages, it is pronounced [p].

<i>baik</i>	good	/baiʔ/
<i>gubah</i>	compose	/gu.bah/
<i>nasib</i>	fate	/na.sip/

/t/ This is a voiceless alveolar stop. It is pronounced unaspirated in all positions and is thus like the "t" in the English word "stop". It is not like the "t" in "top" which is aspirated. The /t/ occurs initially, medially and finally.

<i>tahu</i>	know	/ta.hu/
<i>hitam</i>	black	/hi.tam/
<i>mulut</i>	mouth	/mu.lut/

/d/ This is a voiced alveolar stop, as it is in English, which occurs initially and medially in the word. When it is written in final position, and this occurs only in loan words, it is pronounced [t].

<i>dapat</i>	obtain	/da.pat/
<i>ada</i>	exist	/a.da/
<i>murid</i>	pupil	/mu.rit/

/k/ This is a voiceless velar stop. It is always pronounced [k] when it occurs initially. When it occurs medially it is pronounced [k] only if it is intervocalic, that is, if it occurs between two vowels. Written medially when it is followed by a consonant, and in final position, it is always pronounced as a glottal stop, [ʔ].

The consonant /k/ is always unaspirated, pronounced like the "k" in "skill" and not like the "k" in "kill". The glottal stop, [ʔ] is discussed below.

<i>kata</i>	say	/ka.ta/
<i>makan</i>	eat	/ma.kan/
<i>rakyat</i>	populace	/raʔ.yat/
<i>tidak</i>	no	/ti.daʔ/

/g/ This is a voiced velar stop which is pronounced like the "g" in the English word "good" when it occurs initially and medially. When it occurs written in final position, /g/, like other voiced stops occurring only in loan words, it is devoiced. Just as /b/ is pronounced [p], and /d/ is pronounced [t] in final position, /g/ should be pronounced [k].

The consonant /k/, however, as discussed earlier, does not occur in final position. When it does occur written in that position, it is pronounced as a glottal stop [ʔ]. A /g/, then, written in final position is generally pronounced as [ʔ]. Because /g/ only occurs in loan words from other languages, its pronunciation may vary depending upon the familiarity of the speaker with those languages.

<i>guna</i>	use	/gu.na/
<i>bagus</i>	good	/ba.gus/
<i>bedug</i>	drum (type)	/bɛ.duʔ/

/ʔ/ This is a voiceless glottal stop which is represented in the Indonesian writing system as *k* when it occurs finally, and medially when followed by another consonant.

<i>rakyat</i>	populace	/raʔ.yat/
<i>tidak</i>	no	/ti.daʔ/

The glottal stop also occurs between identical vowels in a sequence, although it is not written in this position.

<i>maaf</i>	forgive	/maʔ.af/
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The glottal stop is not a meaningful sound in English, although it does occur. It is the sound between the two "oh's" in "oh oh". It is also the sound that replaces the "t" in certain dialectal pronunciations of "mountain" and "fountain": [mounʔn] and [founʔn] respectively.

In Indonesia, due the influence of a speaker's native language, final [ʔ] may indeed be pronounced as [k].

<i>baik</i>	good	/baik/
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## AFFRICATES

Indonesian has two affricates, /c/ and /j/.

/č/ This is a voiceless palatal affricate, [č], which occurs initially and medially in the word. It is similar to the *ch* in the English word "chip". The English sound, however, is aspirated. The Indonesian is not. The /č/ is written *c* in the Indonesian writing system.

<i>cakap</i>	chat	/ča.kap/
<i>baca</i>	read	/ba.ča/

/j/ This is a voiced palatal affricate, [j], which occurs initially and medially in the word. It is like the English sound "j" in "jump". It is written *j* in the Indonesian writing system.

<i>jumpa</i>	meet	/jum.pa/
<i>ajak</i>	invite	/a.jaʔ/

**FLAPS AND TRILLS**

The consonant /r/ is generally a voiced alveolar flap, [ɾ], which is made by the tip of the tongue quickly touching the top of the mouth. It is similar to the sound of "dd" in the English word "ladder". It occurs initially and medially and is written *r* in the writing system.

<i>rokok</i>	cigarette	/ʁo.koʔ/
<i>orang</i>	person	/o.ʁaŋ/

At the end of a closed syllable, either medially or finally, the written *r* is not pronounced as [ɾ] in most areas of Indonesia, but as a trill /r̄/.

<i>pergi</i>	go	/pə̄r̄.gi/
<i>besar</i>	big	/bə̄.sār̄/

The trill /r̄/ may also be used as an alternative to the flap /ɾ/.

<i>rokok</i>	cigarette	/r̄o.koʔ/
<i>orang</i>	person	/o.r̄aŋ/

In the standard Malay of Malaysia, the *r* at the end of a closed syllable is pronounced as a centralised glide associated with the preceding vowel. This means that the tongue gradually moves to the centre of the mouth. In the examples below the *schwa*, [ə], represents this centralised glide.

<i>pergi</i>	go	/pə̄.gi/
<i>besar</i>	big	/bə̄.saə/

It is very common in Malaysia as well as some areas in Indonesia to hear the /r/ in medial position pronounced as a voiced velar fricative, [ɣ]. Fricatives are discussed in the following section.

<i>orang</i>	person	/o.ɣaŋ/
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The /r/ in English is a palatal retroflex, [ɻ], and is completely different from the various *r* sounds discussed for Indonesian above. Care should be taken to avoid the English pronunciation.

In many dialects of English, however, the /r/ occurring in a closed syllable following a vowel is also pronounced as a centralised glide. This is same centralised glide used in the standard Malay of Malaysia.

portly	/pɔ̄.tli/
door	/dɔ̄/

**FRICATIVES**

All of the fricatives, except /s/ and /h/, have been introduced into Indonesian through loan words from other languages. As a result, there tends to be a variation in pronunciation depending upon how familiar the speaker is with the language from which the loan words have come.

/f/ This is a voiceless labio-dental fricative pronounced like the initial sound in the English word "fish". It occurs in all positions, initial, medial and final. Speakers unfamiliar with the sound pronounce it as [p] in initial position. This is particularly true in Indonesian



where pronunciations such as *pikir* [think] and *pilem* [filem] are commonly used, whereas in Malaysia the pronunciation would be *fikir* and *filem*.

<i>fasih</i>	fluent	/fa.sih/
<i>wafat</i>	die	/wa.fat/
<i>wakaf</i>	donation	/wa.kaf/

/v/ This is a voiced labio-dental fricative pronounced like the "v" in the English word "vote". It occurs in initial and medial position in Indonesian words. Those unfamiliar with the sound may pronounce it as [b].

<i>vokal</i>	vowel	/vo.kal/
<i>novel</i>	novel	/no.vel/

/s/ This is a voiceless alveolar fricative occurring in all positions in the Indonesian word. It is like the "s" in the English word "sip".

<i>sama</i>	same	/sa.ma/
<i>asal</i>	origin	/a.sal/
<i>atas</i>	above	/a.tas/

/z/ This is a voiced alveolar fricative occurring in all positions. It is like the "z" in the English word "zip". It is, however, commonly pronounced as [j] in initial and medial positions. *Zaman* and *izin*, therefore, become *jaman* and *ijin*. In final position the situation is more complicated. While a word like *ustaz* may be pronounced with a z, for most speakers a final *d* will be used: *ustad*. A word like *lafaz* [to utter], however, which is pronounced with a final *z* in Malaysia, is most commonly pronounced with a final *l* in Indonesia: *lafal*.

<i>zaman</i>	era	/za.man/
<i>izin</i>	permission	/i.zin/
<i>ustaz</i>	religious teacher	/us.taz/

/š/ This is the palatal fricative [š] pronounced like the "sh" in the English word "ship". It occurs in initial and medial position in Indonesian words, although it may be pronounced as [s] by those unfamiliar with the sound, particularly in initial position. In Indonesia, for example, a pronunciation such as *surga* for *syurga* [heaven] is common. The /š/ is written *sy* in the Indonesian writing system.

<i>syurga</i>	heaven	/šur.ga/
<i>masyarakat</i>	society	/ma.ša.ra.kat/

/x/ This is a voiceless velar fricative occurring in all positions in the word. It, however, does not occur in English. The /x/ is the sound of the "ch" in the standard German *ich* [I]. Indonesians unfamiliar with this sound pronounce it as [k] or [h]. It is written *kh*.

<i>khas</i>	special	/xas/
<i>akhir</i>	finally	/a.xir/
<i>tarik</i>	era	/ta.rix/

/ɣ/ This is a voiced velar fricative occurring initially and medially in the word. There is no equivalent sound in English. One way of making the sound, however, is to first say [a]. Keep uttering [a] as you raise the back of your tongue to make the sound [g]. If done properly, this should give you the sound of /ɣ/. Indonesians unfamiliar with the sound will generally say [g] initially and medially, and [h] finally. *Gaib* [disappear], *magrib* [sunset] and *mubalih* are common pronunciations for *ghaib*, *maghrib* and *mubaligh*. The sound /ɣ/ is written *g* or *h* in the Indonesian writing system, depending on its position, reflecting its dominant pronunciation. In Malaysia it is written *gh*.

<i>gaib</i>	disappear	/ɣaib/
<i>magrib</i>	sunset	/maɣ.rib/
<i>mubalih</i>	prayer leader	/mu.ba.liɣ/

/h/ This is a voiceless glottal fricative occurring in all positions in the word. It is similar to the pronunciation of "h" in the English word "house".

In English, however, /h/ does not occur in syllable final position. As a result, when English speakers speak Indonesian, they tend not to pronounce the /h/ when it occurs in this position. Whether at the beginning or the end of a syllable, students should take extra care to pronounce the /h/ in all positions where it occurs.

<i>harap</i>	hope	/ha.rap/
<i>ahli</i>	member	/ah.li/
<i>putih</i>	white	/pu.tih/

## NASALS

There are four nasal consonants in Indonesian.

/m/ This is a voiced bilabial nasal resembling the "m" in the English word "milk". It occurs in all positions in the Indonesian word.

<i>mana</i>	where	/ma.na/
<i>jumlah</i>	total	/jum.lah/
<i>malam</i>	night	/ma.lam/

/n/ This is a voiced alveolar nasal similar to the "n" in the English "nice". It occurs initially, medially and finally in Indonesian words.

<i>nama</i>	name	/na.ma/
<i>sana</i>	there	/sa.na/
<i>papan</i>	board	/pa.pan/

/ɲ/ This is a voiced palatal nasal which is similar, though not identical, to the "ny" sequence in the English word "canyon". It occurs initially and medially in Indonesian words and is represented in the writing system by *ny*.

<i>nyata</i>	evident	/ɲa.ta/
<i>tanya</i>	ask	/ta.ɲa/

/ŋ/ This is a voiced velar nasal occurring in all positions in the word. It is represented in the writing system by *ng*.

<i>nganga</i>	open-mouthed	/ŋa.ŋa/
<i>tengah</i>	middle	/tə.ŋah/
<i>garang</i>	fierce	/ga.raŋ/

It is important to remember the *ng* represents as single sound, [ŋ], and not a sequence of /n/ + /g/ which does not exist in Indonesian. If a sequence of /ŋ/ + /g/, which does exist in Indonesian is desired, it will be written *ngg*.

<i>panggil</i>	call	/paŋ.gil/
<i>tinggal</i>	stay	/tiŋ.gal/

The consonant /ŋ/ occurs medially and finally in English. It does not occur initially. Furthermore, in some dialects of English, and medially in particular words of all dialects, a written sequence of *n+g*, such as in the word "finger", is pronounced as a sequence of /ŋ/ + /g/, which is not the way it is pronounced in Indonesian. The sound /ŋ/ is like the *ng* in the English word *sing*.

## LATERAL

The consonant /l/ is a voiced alveolar lateral. It is generally referred to as a light or clear "l", that is an "l" made with the tongue high in the mouth, close to the palate. In English this is the "l" used before high front vowels such as in the word "lip". This is the correct /l/ to use in the pronunciation of Indonesian.

<i>lama</i>	long	/la.ma/
<i>malam</i>	night	/ma.lam/
<i>awal</i>	beginning	/a.wal/

The pronunciation of /l/ in English, however, varies depending upon the height of the preceding or following vowel. All other /l/ sounds in English except those made before a high front vowel would be made lower in the mouth and would, therefore, not be the proper /l/ to use in Indonesian.

## TIMING

Indonesian is a syllable-timed language. This means that each syllable in an utterance takes approximately the same amount of time to pronounce.

*Jang.an pe.du.li a.pa ka.ta o.rang lain.*  
Don't pay any attention to what others say.

English, conversely, is a stress-timed language. In English, then, it is not the syllable that receives equal time in pronunciation, but the segment bounded by primary stresses.

Dón't pay any attén tion to what ó thers sáy.

Each group of syllables between the primary stresses takes the same amount of time to pronounce.

dón't	1 syllable
pay any attén	5 syllable
tion to what ó	4 syllables
thers sáy	2 syllables

In English, as well, vowels are sometimes reduced or shortened. This is one way in which a greater amount of syllables can be pronounced in the same amount of time as a lesser amount of syllables. In Indonesian this does not happen, and care should be taken to pronounce the full quality of vowels in all the positions in which they occur.

For example, in the English utterance, "Don't pay any attention to what others say", the "o" in the word "to" is reduced. If this word were spoken alone it would be pronounced [tu:]. Pronounced as part of the above utterance, however, the vowel is reduced to *schwa* and it is pronounced [tə].

### WORD STRESS

Word stress in Indonesian is on the penultimate syllable, this is, on the second to the last syllable in the word.

<i>selamat</i>	safe	/sə.lá.mat/
<i>malam</i>	night	/má.lam/

The main exception to the above rule is as follows. If the penultimate syllable contains a *schwa*, /ə/, then stress falls on the final syllable in the word.

<i>petang</i>	afternoon	/pə.táŋ/
<i>tengah</i>	middle	/tə.ŋáh/

In words in which a /ə/ occurs in a closed penultimate syllable, stress is generally penultimate. In the speech of many Indonesians, however, both syllables may appear to receive equal stress.

<i>kerja</i>	work	/kə.r.ja/
<i>henti</i>	stop	/hən.ti/

Stress on the root word does not change when the root is suffixed if the stress is final.

<i>leták</i>	put	/lə.táʔ/
<i>letákkán</i>	to put something down	/lə.táʔ.kan/

If the stress on the root word, however, is penultimate, that is, placed on the next to the last syllable, the stress moves one syllable to the right. In other words, it still retains its penultimate position on the affixed word.

<i>túrun</i>	to climb down	/tú.run/
<i>turínkan</i>	to lower something	/tu.rún.kan/

There are some complicating factors. Certain particles are written as suffixes. They, however, function as if they were separate words. In cases like this, the stress on a root word does not move. The most common of these particles are *-nya* indicating possession, *-lah* showing emphasis, and *-kah* showing interrogation and marking a question.

<i>rúmah</i>	house	/rú.mah/
<i>rúmahnya</i>	her house	/rú.mah.nya/
<i>dúduk</i>	to sit	/dú.duk/
<i>dúduklah</i>	please have a seat	/dú.duk.lah/
<i>málam</i>	night	/má.lam/
<i>málamkah</i>	is it at night	/má.lam.kah/

### SPELLING SYSTEM

Indonesia and Malaysia use the Roman alphabet, although in Malaysia the Arabic script adopted for Malay, called *Jawi*, is also still actively used. The letters of the alphabet in Malaysia are pronounced as they are in English. In Indonesia, however, the pronunciation follows a Dutch model. **Only the Indonesian pronunciation is presented below.** The sounds serving as a pronunciation model are pronounced as indicated in the phonology section above. For example, [e] is pronounced as *ay* in the English word "bay".

A	/a/	I	/i/	R	/er/
B	/be/	J	/je/	S	/es/
C	/ce/ or /se/	K	/ka/	T	/te/
D	/de/	L	/el/	U	/u/
E	/e/	M	/em/	V	/fe/
F	/ef/	N	/en/	W	/we/
G	/ge/	O	/o/	Y	/ye/
H	/ha/	P	/pe/	Z	/zet/
		Q	/ki/		

### EXERCISE

This pronunciation exercise is set out in the form of game to be played between two students. Student A reads the odd numbers, and Student B the even numbers. The two students should not be in a position to see each other's papers.

Student A begins by choosing one word of the pair of words for number 1. He marks this word, then pronounces it to Student B. Student B then marks on her list which of the two words Student A has pronounced. It is next Student B's turn. She chooses one of the two words from number 2, marks it, then pronounces it to Student A. Student A then marks this word on his sheet. Words may be repeated more than once, but they should not be identified by their position or by their English meaning or gloss. Work up to at least number 10 before checking to see if your partner has understood your pronunciation. If the game is attempted in a classroom situation, it is possible to change partners after 10 or 20 sets of words have been read.

The letter *e* is a mid central unrounded vowel, the *schwa* or *pepet*. The letter *é* represents a mid front unrounded vowel. All other letters are written in standard Indonesian spelling.

1.	<i>kembar</i> <i>kumbar</i>	twins palm (type)	17.	<i>beruk</i> <i>buruk</i>	macaque rotten
2.	<i>mara</i> <i>marah</i>	to advance angry	18.	<i>besi</i> <i>bersih</i>	iron clean
3.	<i>upih</i> <i>upik</i>	areca palm sheath address for daughters	19.	<i>lengang</i> <i>lenggang</i>	lonely pause
4.	<i>bawah</i> <i>bawa</i>	below to carry	20.	<i>cukup</i> <i>cekup</i>	enough to seize
5.	<i>tiap</i> <i>cap</i>	each stamp, seal	21.	<i>burung</i> <i>borong</i>	bird wholesale
6.	<i>singgah</i> <i>singa</i>	to drop by lion	22.	<i>paya</i> <i>payah</i>	swamp difficult
7.	<i>buru</i> <i>buruh</i>	to hunt labourer	23.	<i>lawa</i> <i>lawak</i>	crossbeam funny
8.	<i>layar</i> <i>layak</i>	sail suitable	24.	<i>muntah</i> <i>mentah</i>	to vomit unripe, raw
9.	<i>pijat</i> <i>pijak</i>	massage to step on	25.	<i>tindih</i> <i>tindik</i>	overlapping pierced (ears)
10.	<i>tangkis</i> <i>tangis</i>	parry cry	26.	<i>lihat</i> <i>liat</i>	to see sticky
11.	<i>titik</i> <i>titi</i>	drop footbridge	27.	<i>kadang</i> <i>kedang</i>	sometimes outstretched
12.	<i>kumbang</i> <i>kembang</i>	beetle expand	28.	<i>hutan</i> <i>hutang</i>	forest debt
13.	<i>bela</i> <i>béla</i>	to care for to defend	29.	<i>Ali</i> <i>ahli</i>	man's name member
14.	<i>sembilang</i> <i>sembilan</i>	fish (type) nine	30.	<i>salak</i> <i>salah</i>	to bark wrong
15.	<i>timpuh</i> <i>témpoh</i>	way of sitting time	31.	<i>cakap</i> <i>cekap</i>	speak fight
16.	<i>tiang</i> <i>tian</i>	pole, post womb	32.	<i>temu</i> <i>tamu</i>	to meet visitor

33. <i>sekat</i>	partition	37. <i>tua</i>	old
<i>sakat</i>	to annoy	<i>tuah</i>	lucky
34. <i>suhu</i>	temperature	38. <i>tumpang</i>	to get a lift
<i>suku</i>	quarter	<i>tumbang</i>	to fall over
35. <i>kerja</i>	to work	39. <i>sanga</i>	dross
<i>kejar</i>	to chase	<i>sana</i>	there
36. <i>belah</i>	to split	40. <i>sempat</i>	to whip
<i>bela</i>	to care for	<i>sumbat</i>	to plug up

### CHART OF VOWELS

	FRONT UNROUNDED	CENTRAL UNROUNDED	BACK ROUNDED
HIGH	i		u
MID	e	ə	o
LOW		a	

### CHART OF CONSONANTS

	BI-LABIAL	LABIO-DENTAL	ALVEOLAR	PALATAL	VELAR	GLOTTAL
voiceless STOP	p		t		k	ʔ
voiced	b		d		g	
voiceless AFFRICATE				č		
voiced				ǰ		
voiceless FRICATIVE		f	s	š	š	h
voiced		v	z		ɣ	
NASAL	m		n	ɲ	ŋ	
LATERAL			l			
FLAP			ɾ			
TRILL			ʀ			
GLIDE	w				y	