

INDONESIAN X



Nama



*Tanah airku,
Indonesia*

TANAH AIRKU, INDONESIA (My Waterland, Indonesia)

This is a list of the skills you will have in Indonesian (and English) by the end of this task. Tick off each skill when you have definitely mastered it and not before! Then, to see if you have really learned it, check again in 3-4 weeks time. That's the real test. The way to master these skills is to be an active learner during all lessons, keep up with all your work and homework, and ASK if you don't understand something. Semoga sukses!

In Indonesian I can ...	this week	in 3 weeks
VOCABULARY		
Name 10 major islands in Indonesia		
Say whether each island is big, small or medium sized		
Say any number between 1 and 200 million		
State the population of an Indonesian island		
Name the capital city of 5 major Indonesian islands		
Name 5 famous natural or manmade features of Indonesia		
Say on which island each famous feature is located		
Name a cultural event from 5 different islands of Indonesia		
Name 10 ethnic groups of Indonesian people		
State on which island each ethnic group lives		
State which language(s) people speak on 5 major islands		
State a popular food dish from 5 different islands		
SKILLS		
Say or write what my name, everyday name and age are; when my birthday is and where I live.		
Ask someone else what his/her name, everyday name and age are; when his/her birthday is and where he/she lives.		
Write a dot point profile of an Indonesian island		
Write a paragraph about an Indonesian island using full sentences and describing four features of the island		
Read 5 paragraphs about Indonesian islands and their features, and show your understanding by answering questions		
Listen to a description of an Indonesian island and match it to the island's name		
Ask someone 5 questions about an island he has studied		
Answer 5 questions about an island you have studied		
In English I can ...		
Compare the geographical features of Indonesia and Australia		
Compare some aspects of people and their way of life in Indonesia and Australia		

TASK 1: Create a set of 4 playing cards on aspects of one of the islands of Indonesia. Put your cards together with other students' cards and play a game of "Fish" or "Snap".



Fish is a traditional children's card game consisting of a pack of cards with sets of cards of a certain type in it. The idea of the game is to collect sets of our cards of one type by asking other players to give you the card you need. You can play it with a normal deck of cards, or you can use cards with different types of fish or other things in categories. Our **Fish** game will have the categories **Pulau, Orang, Tempat-Tempat** and **Budaya** (Island, People, Places, Culture)

You can play other games with the cards too, such as **Snap**.

Your cards will each have a picture and some written information about the island you are studying. Here's an example of what your cards might look like:

BALI


ORANG BALI


TEMPAT-TEMPAT


BUDAYA


To make the cards you will create a Word document and do some Internet research to find photos and information. You will learn how to write that information in Indonesian as you study this topic.

Your cards will be marked as an assessment, and you'll also do a couple of short tests on what you have learned. Here's how your cards will be marked:

CARDS MARKING KEY

CONTENT	MARKS
You have created 4 playing cards on the 4 topics: island, people, capital and places	/4
Each playing card contains at least 3 separate pieces of information	/12
You have written using mainly the new vocabulary you have learned this year	/4
You have written using correct sentence structures in Indonesian	/5
TOTAL	/25

PLANNING & RESEARCH PAGE

Decide which Indonesian island you are going to research (it must be a different one from all your classmates) and complete the chart below with information that you find out. This will be the basis for writing the information on your set of playing cards.

PULAU (island)

- name
- population
- adjectives to describe it
- capital city

ORANG (people)

- ethnic group
- island they come from
- language

TEMPAT-TEMPAT (places)

- natural feature (1)
- natural feature (2)
- manmade feature (1)
- manmade feature (2)

BUDAYA (culture)

- festival / celebration (1)
- festival / celebration (2)
- festival/ celebration 3)

TANAH AIRKU, INDONESIA

Indonesians love to call their country “Tanah Airku”. This phrase is used in many of their famous national songs. Here are the lyrics of a couple of them.

INDONESIA RAYA (National Anthem)	RAYUAN PULAU KELAPA
<p>Indonesia tanah airku, Tanah tumpah darahku, Disanalah aku berdiri, Jadi pandu ibuku, Indonesia kebangsaanku, Bangsa dan tanah airku, Marilah kita berseru: "Indonesia bersatu!" Hiduplah tanahku, Hiduplah negeriku, Bangsaku, Rakyatku semuanya. Bangunlah jiwanya, Bangunlah badannya Untuk Indonesia Raya!</p>	<p>Tanah airku Indonesia Negeri elok amat kucinta Tanah tumpah darahku yang mulia Yang kupuja sepanjang masa</p> <p>Tanah airku aman dan makmur Pulau kelapa yang amat subur Pulau melati pujaan bangsa Sejak dulu kala</p> <p>Reff:</p> <p>Melambai lambai Nyiur di pantai Berbisik bisik Raja Kelana</p>
<p>CHORUS Indonesia Raya, merdeka, merdeka Tanahku, negeriku yang kucinta Indonesia Raya, merdeka, merdeka Hiduplah Indonesia Raya</p>	<p>Memuja pulau Nan indah permai Tanah Airku Indonesia</p>

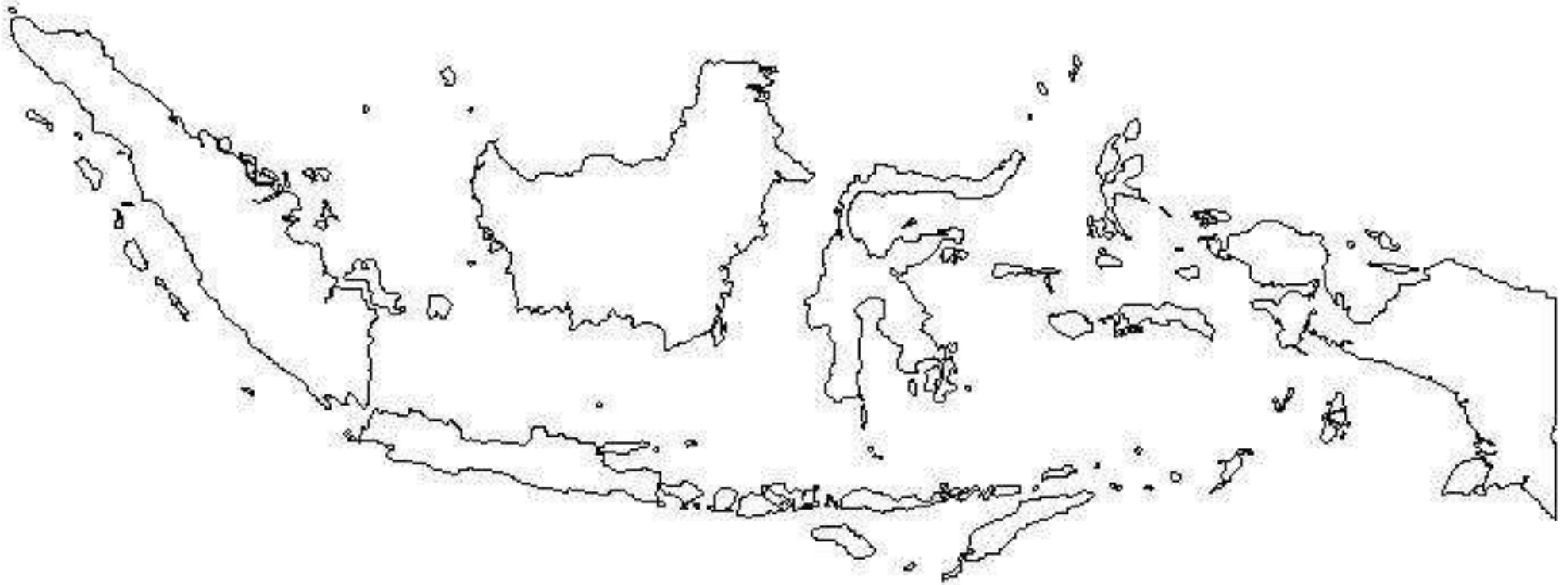
Listen to these songs. Which one do you prefer? Why? Do you think “Indonesia Raya” was a good choice for a national anthem? Why?



What does “Tanah Airku” mean in English? Do you think it’s a good nickname for Indonesia? Why do you think it became a popular nickname?

INDONESIA

Label as many islands as you can without looking anything up. When you get stuck, either check in one of the textbooks in the classroom, or on a map, or on your device. Label as many islands as you can starting with the big ones and gradually getting smaller. Then, check again on a map to find the capital city of each island you have labelled. Draw a dot on the island and label the capital city.



TALKING ABOUT ISLANDS

For your task you need to be able to say three things about your island.

Contoh:

Pulau ini namanya pulau Halmahera.
Ibu kota pulau Halmahera namanya Sofifi.
Kira-kira 163,000 orang tinggal di pulau Halmahera.

*This island is called Halmahera.
The capital of Halmahera is Sofifi.
About 163,000 people live on
Halmahera.
Halmahera is beautiful and quite big.*

Pulau Halmahera indah dan cukup besar.

Can you work out from these sentences how to say

this island _____ is called _____
the capital city of _____ about/approximately _____
live on/in _____ beautiful _____
quite big _____

What other adjectives (describing words) would be useful for islands in Indonesia?

big	interesting
small	amazing
far from	fantastic
near to	poor
beautiful	green
remote	different from
old	new

Try some translations! Here are two paragraphs in English about Indonesian islands. Can you translate them into correct Indonesian?

This island is called Rote island. The capital of Rote island is the city of Ba'a. About 120,000 people live on Rote island. Rote is very small and very poor.

This island is called Nias island. The capital of Nias is Gunungsitoli. About 760,000 people live on Nias island. Nias island is small but very interesting.

ETHNIC GROUPS IN INDONESIA

Indonesia is an amazingly diverse country. It has more than 300 different ethnic groups, who are mostly native Indonesians (not migrants). Each ethnic group has its own dialect or even different language, as well as speaking Indonesian. It also has its own cultural customs, celebrations and traditional clothing. See below for the names of the more well-known Indonesian ethnic groups.



orang Bali	<i>Balinese (Bali)</i>	orang Cirebon	<i>Cirebonese (Cirebon)</i>	orang Minangkabau	<i>Minangkabau (Sumatra)</i>
orang Batak	<i>Bataks (Sumatra)</i>	orang Dayak	<i>Dayak (Kalimantan)</i>	orang Papua	<i>Papuan (Papua)</i>
orang Banten	<i>Bantenese (West Java)</i>	orang Jawa	<i>Javanese (Java)</i>	orang Sasak	<i>Sasak (Lombok)</i>
orang Betawi	<i>Betawi (Jakarta)</i>	orang Madura	<i>Madurese (Madura)</i>	orang Sunda	<i>Sundanese (West Java)</i>
orang Bugis	<i>Bugis (Sulawesi)</i>	orang Makassar	<i>Makassarese (Sulawesi)</i>	orang Toraja	<i>Torajan (Sulawesi)</i>

ETHNIC GROUPS

To say what ethnic group somebody belongs to you need to say *orang* (person)+ the name of the ethnic group.

E.g. orang Bali, orang Jawa, orang Papua

Indonesians are very proud of their ethnic groups. You will often hear a conversation like this when people first meet:

Hartanto Kenalkan Pak, saya Hartanto. Siapa nama Bapak?

Sinaga Kenalkan, saya Sinaga. Bapak orang apa?

Hartanto Oh saya orang Jawa. Dan Bapak?

Sinaga Saya orang Batak.

Mr Hartanto doesn't need to say where he comes from because he's told Mr Sinaga he's a Javanese (obviously he comes from Java). Mr Sinaga doesn't need to say where he comes from because all Indonesians know that Batak people come from North Sumatra.

But let's add a bit just to practise working out where the ethnic groups come from. Here's an example:

Dewi Kenalkan, saya Dewi. Siapa namamu?

Mia Nama saya Mia. Kamu berasal dari mana?

Dewi Oh saya dari Jawa Barat. *Jawa Barat = West Java

Mia Jadi kamu orang Sunda, ya?

Dewi Betul, dan Mia berasal dari mana?

Mia Saya dari Sumatra Barat *Sumatra Barat = West Sumatra

Dewi Ah jadi kamu orang Minangkabau ya?

Mia Iya.

Practise this conversation with your partner. Fill the blanks with your name, information from page 6 – first an island (or part of an island) and second an ethnic group.

Student A Kenalkan, nama saya _____. Siapa namamu?

Student B Nama saya _____. Kamu berasal dari mana?

Student A Oh, saya dari _____

Student B Jadi kamu orang _____ ya?





Student A Betul. Dan _____ berasal dari mana?

Student B Saya dari _____

Student A Ah jadi kamu orang _____ ya?

Student B Iya.

PAKAIAN ADAT (traditional clothing)

I AM ... YOU ARE ... HE IS SHE IS ...

When you want to say “I am a Balinese person” or “he is a Javanese person”, for example, you have to remember that in Indonesian the words “am”, “are” and “is” are not used.

Contoh:

Saya orang Bali. I am a Balinese person / I am Balinese
Dia orang Jawa. He is a Javanese person / He is Javanese

The only words you need are these:

Saya	=	I, I am
Kamu	=	you, you are
Anda	=	you, you are (polite)
Dia	=	he, she, he is, she is
Kami	=	we, we are
Mereka	=	they, they are

Now write these in Indonesian.

- I am a Bugis person. _____
- You are a Madurese person. _____
- He is a Sundanese person. _____
- She is a Papuan person. _____
- We are Makassanese people. _____
- They are Dayak people. _____

This structure works with nationalities too. Just put *orang* in front of the country name.

Contoh:

Saya orang Australia. I am an Australian / I am Australian.
 Kamu orang Amerika. You are an American / you are American.
 Dia orang Cina. He is a Chinese person / he is Chinese.

Inggris	<i>England (UK)</i>	Cina	<i>China</i>
Perancis	<i>France</i>	Jepang	<i>Japan</i>
Itali	<i>Italy</i>	Indonesia	<i>Indonesia</i>
Jerman	<i>Germany</i>	Malaysia	<i>Malaysia</i>
Amerika	<i>America (USA)</i>	Filipina	<i>Philippines</i>
Spanyol	<i>Spain</i>	Thailand	<i>Thailand</i>

- I am German. _____
- You are Indonesian. _____
- She is Italian. _____

TALKING ABOUT LANGUAGES

It's just as easy to say what language somebody speaks. You just put the word **bahasa** (language) in front of the ethnic group or the country name.

Contoh:

Ethnic group/country	Person	Language
Bali	orang Bali	bahasa Bali
Batak	orang Batak	bahasa Batak
Bugis	orang Bugis	bahasa Bugis
Perancis	orang Perancis	bahasa Perancis
Jepang	orang Jepang	bahasa Jepang
Indonesia	orang Indonesia	bahasa Indonesia

So you can write these three things about yourself:

- Saya berasal dari Australia. I'm from Australia
- Saya orang Australia. I'm Australian.
- Saya berbicara bahasa Inggris. I speak English.*

berasal dari = (to) come from
berbicara = (to) speak

* remember, there's no such language as "Australian"! Americans and Canadians speak English too.

How would you write the following:

9. I'm from Java. I'm Javanese. I speak Javanese. _____

10. You are from Papua, so (*jadi*) you're Papuan. Of course (*tentu saja*) you speak Papuan.

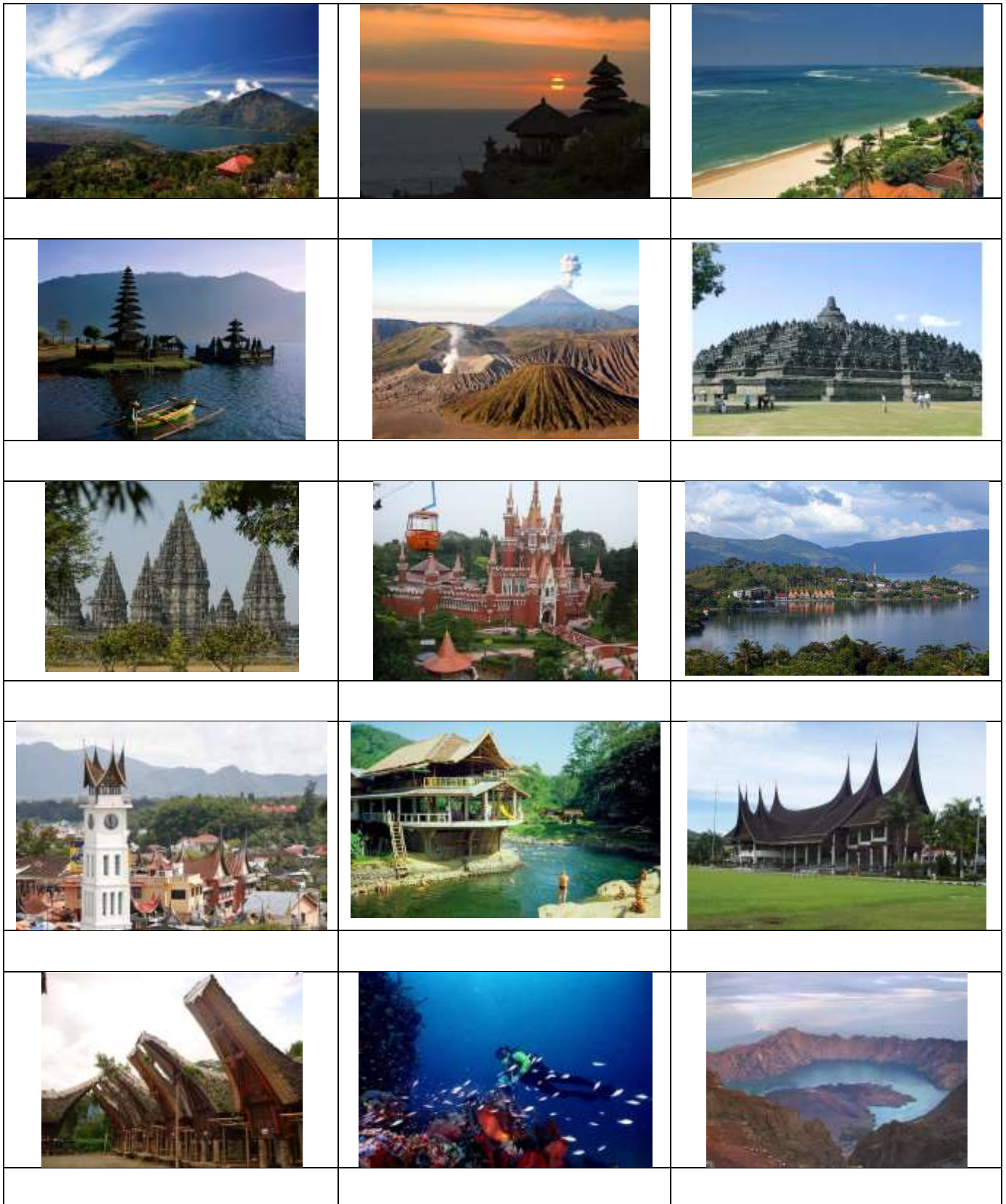
11. He's from Germany, so he's German. Of course, he speaks German.

12. We are from China, so we are Chinese. Of course, we speak Chinese.

13. They are from Indonesia, so they are Indonesian. They speak Indonesian and Javanese.

TEMPAT-TEMPAT MENARIK

How many interesting places can you name in Indonesia? How many have you visited? Here are a few of the most famous ...



DESCRIBING WHERE THINGS, PLACES AND PEOPLE ARE

You will need to make a playing card about interesting places on the island you have chosen. So you need to be able to name the places, say where they are and describe them in a simple way (remember the adjectives on page 7 will be useful).

Contoh:

Candi Prambanan ada di pulau Jawa, dekat (near) kota (the city of) Yogyakarta. Candi Prambanan besar, tua dan mengagumkan.

Prambanan temple is on the island of Java, near the city of Yogyakarta. Prambanan temple is big, old and amazing.

Gunung (Mount) Rinjani ada di pulau Lombok. Gunung Rinjani tinggi, menarik dan indah.

Mount Rinjani is on the island of Lombok. Mount Rinjani is tall, interesting and beautiful.

Taman Mini ada di kota Jakarta, pulau Jawa. Di Taman Mini ada banyak (lots of) tempat menarik.

Mini Park is in the city of Jakarta, on the island of Java. At Mini Park there are lots of interesting places.

Write these in Indonesian:

1. Ulun Danu Temple is on the island of Bali, far from the city of Denpasar. Ulun Danu temple is very beautiful.

2. Bunaken national park is near the island of Sulawesi. Bunaken national park is very interesting and beautiful.

3. The city of Bukittinggi is in Sumatra. In Bukittinggi there are lots of interesting places.

DESCRIBING CULTURE

To make your playing card about **Budaya** you need to be able to say the following:

Pakaian adat orang	=	the traditional dress of the people
Masakan orang	=	the cooking of the people
Tarian orang	=	the dance of the people

Then you can add on a description. Here are some words that “fit” the three descriptions.

Pakaian adat		Makanan		Tarian	
berwarna	<i>is coloured</i>	enak	<i>delicious</i>	indah	<i>beautiful</i>
merah	<i>red</i>	lezat	<i>delicious</i>	menarik	<i>interesting</i>
kuning	<i>yellow</i>	pedas	<i>hot & spicy</i>	sulit	<i>difficult</i>
hijau	<i>green</i>	kurang pedas	<i>not spicy</i>	lama	<i>long</i>
biru	<i>blue</i>	berbasis nasi	<i>based on rice</i>	singkat	<i>short</i>
coklat	<i>brown</i>	asin	<i>salty</i>	menyenangkan	<i>fun</i>
hitam	<i>black</i>	manis	<i>sweet</i>	membosankan	<i>boring</i>
emas	<i>gold</i>	menarik	<i>interesting</i>	musiknya	<i>has good</i>
perak	<i>silver</i>	luar biasa	<i>wonderful</i>	bagus	<i>music</i>
putih	<i>white</i>	kurang biasa	<i>unusual</i>	menghibur	<i>entertaining</i>
abu-abu	<i>grey</i>	berbeda	<i>different</i>	santai	<i>relaxing</i>
ungu	<i>purple</i>			cepat	<i>fast</i>
jingga	<i>orange</i>			pelan	<i>slow</i>

How would you write:

- The traditional dress of the Balinese people is coloured red, black and white.

- The cooking of the Batak people is unusual but (*tetapi*) delicious.

- The dance of the Javanese people is very slow but also (*juga*) beautiful.



IMAGE ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Page 3

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Page 4

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Page 7

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Page 9

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Page 13

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Page 15

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