

LINKS TO:

Stage 2, Module 10

Learning Object 2: *Me too*

Exercise 1

Sample answers:

- 1.1 What key word appears most frequently throughout the listener responses? What comments can you make about the meaning and structure of this word?

The key word, which appears in four of the six listener responses, is *kebersihan*.

I know that when the prefix *ke-* and the suffix *-an* are attached to adjectives, it converts that adjective into a noun. The adjective *bersih* means 'clean', so the noun *kebersihan*, which is derived from this adjective, must mean 'cleanliness'.

- 1.2 Highlight any key words or familiar vocabulary in the listener's comments in green. Now use what you know to determine the topic of the radio Youth Forum.

Topik untuk dibahas di Radio Remaja malam ini adalah 'Kebersihan lingkungan merupakan tanggungjawab kita semua'. Para pendengar tolong hubungi RR di nomor telepon 579777892 untuk memberi komentar Anda.

Hai. Namaku Anna Smart. Aku pelajar dari Australia di SMP Harapan Bangsa. Aku sangat setuju bahwa kebersihan lingkungan adalah tanggungjawab kita semua. Sampah kadang-kadang memang menjijikkan tetapi kita tidak boleh membiarkan sampah itu begitu saja. Kebersihan lingkungan mencerminkan pribadi kita masing-masing jadi kita harus menjaga kebersihan.

Namaku Yuliana, pelajar SMP Negeri 6 Jakarta Selatan. Sampah itu menjijikkan dan bukan tugasku mengangkatnya. Biarkannya saja untuk diambil oleh para pemulung. Kan sampah itu merupakan mata pencarian mereka. Kalau kita semua mengangkat

sampah, nanti pemulung tidak bisa mendapat penghasilan. Kasihan mereka yang bergantung pada sampah kita!

Namaku Reni. Aku pelajar SMP Negeri 12 Jakarta Barat. Aku sama sekali tidak setuju dengan pendapat si Yuliana barusan. Bagi saya itu pendapat gila yang kekanak-kanakan. Walaupun para pemulung berjasa mengumpulkan sampah untuk menjaga kebersihan, kita tidak dapat mengharapkan terlalu banyak dari mereka. Kita semua harus mengusahakan menjaga keindahan dan kebersihan kota kita Jakarta ini. Aku sangat setuju dengan pendapat si Anna dari Australia tadi.

Nama saya Budi, pelajar SMP Negeri 1 Rawamangun, Jakarta Timur. Jakarta adalah kota yang berpenduduk lebih dari 12 juta jiwa. Mayoritas dari kota ini tidak ada truk pemungut dan penghancur sampah seperti di negara maju. Maka dari itu, kita harus peduli untuk mengurus sampah kita sendiri. Kalau kita semua sependapat dengan si Yuliana tadi, kota Jakarta bisa dibanjiri dengan sampahnya sendiri. Bagi saya, kita sebagai warga Jakarta harus selalu waspada dengan kebersihan lingkungan Ibukota kita ini supaya indah dan lestari.

Hai, Namaku Suyanto, pelajar SMP Negeri 18 Jakarta Pusat. Kasihan si Yuliana tadi. Dia tidak mau kotori tangannya mengangkat sampah orang lain. Aku yakin di rumah dia mempunyai dua atau tiga pembantu yang mengurus segala sesuatu untuknya. Menyadari diri sendiri Yuliana dan jangan egois! Kamu harus lebih bertanggungjawab dan mengikuti contoh baik si Anna orang Australia tadi!

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By the large number of familiar words in the listener responses, I was able to determine that the topic of the radio Youth Forum is the problem of litter in Jakarta, and the effort that is required by all citizens of Jakarta to work together to keep their city *bersih*, 'clean', and *indah*, 'beautiful'.

1.3 Are there any key words that presented difficulties for you? What strategies did you use to overcome these difficulties?

The noun *pemulung* seemed important and presented me with some difficulty. I remember learning that some nouns beginning with the *pe-* prefix refer to the occupation (position) derived from the base verb. For example *tulis* means 'to write' so a *penulis* is a 'writer'. Using my knowledge of Indonesian word formation, I determined that the base word of *pemulung* was either *mulung*, or *pulung*.

I researched both these base words in the dictionary and online to discover that the word *mulung* did not even exist, and that the definition of *pulung* did not make sense in the context of the comments. I decided to use a search engine to find the word *pemulung* and see what the results showed.

The first link on the list referred to pictures of *pemulung*, so I clicked on Image Search. The result was photos of people scavenging for rubbish on the streets and rubbish tips of Indonesia. From this, I reached the conclusion that a *pemulung* was a scavenger who collected rubbish for recycling. In the context of the Youth Forum responses, this definition made perfect sense. It appears many people in Jakarta depend on scavengers to collect their rubbish for them and to clean up litter around the city.

1.4 How many different arguments are put forward by Anna and the other listeners of the radio Youth Forum?

There are two main arguments presented by the listeners in this Youth Forum. First, Anna, Reni and Budi all argue that it is everyone's responsibility to help clean up Jakarta, so that the city remains clean and beautiful.

Yuliana presents the opposite argument, that it is not her responsibility to clean up other people's litter. She argued that since Jakarta has a large number of scavengers who collect rubbish for recycling, the responsibility for cleaning up litter should be left to them. She also claimed that if everyone assisted in cleaning up Jakarta, the scavengers would lose their livelihood.

The final respondent, Suyanto, doesn't present any arguments, but disagrees with Yuliana.

1.5 Were there any phrases or expressions used that could form the basis of a slogan for an anti-litter poster or campaign?

There are two expressions used in the Youth Forum debate that lend themselves to being used as anti-litter campaign slogans. These are:

Kebersihan lingkungan merupakan tanggungjawab kita semua.

The cleanliness of the environment is everyone's responsibility.

and

Kebersihan lingkungan mencerminkan pribadi kita.

The cleanliness of the environment reflects our personality.

Both these slogans focus on the individual and their communal responsibilities, and are designed to make the individual reflect on their attitudes and behaviour.

Exercise 2

Sample answers:

2.1 What is the process for decision-making in the Student Representative Council at your school?

The Student Representative Council at my school meets every fortnight. Two representatives from every year level sit with the staff SRC Coordinator and discuss, or debate, issues concerning the wider student body as well as any upcoming SRC initiatives or events.

2.2 Does everyone always agree on the decisions made?

When a decision is made not everyone has to agree for the decision to be enacted.

2.3 If there are instances where agreement cannot be reached, how is the deadlock resolved?

In instances where the issue is a contentious one, and agreement cannot be reached, a vote is usually taken by a show of hands, or by secret ballot. If there is still deadlock, the staff coordinator on the SRC may cast the deciding vote after consulting with the school principal. The resulting decision may not be as popular as a clear majority vote, but it must be accepted. A majority decision is also how decisions are reached in our Westminster system of government.

2.4 How would you feel about the Indonesian process of *musyawarah-mufakat*? Would it work in an Australian context?

It is difficult to imagine a system where everyone must sit down and debate a topic until there is unanimous agreement. Sometimes it may be easy if the initiative is a popular one,

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but, even then, you cannot ensure 100 per cent support for the decision. I can speculate that, in the process of *musyawarah-mufakat*, everyone takes ownership of the final decision.

Exercise 3

3.1 What part of speech are the words in the 5Ks, and from what base words are they derived?

As we have already seen in the answer to Exercise 1.1, when the prefix *ke-* and the suffix *-an* are attached to adjectives, it converts those adjectives into nouns.

Therefore the 5Ks are all nouns and are derived from the following base words.

- keamanan* derived from *aman*
- kebersihan* derived from *bersih*
- ketertiban* derived from *tertib*
- keindahan* derived from *indah*
- kekeluargaan* derived from *keluarga*.

3.2 Complete the table by writing the base words, the meanings of the base words and the meanings of the 5K words derived from the base words.

<i>ke~...~an</i> word	Base word	Meaning of base word	Meaning of <i>ke~...~an</i> word
keamanan	aman	safe	security
kebersihan	bersih	clean	cleanliness
ketertiban	tertib	orderly	orderliness
keindahan	indah	beautiful (nature)	beauty (natural)
kekeluargaan	keluarga	familial	family

3.3 Do you find anything unique about the 5Ks poster? What does this tell you about the message and purpose of the poster?

Many countries have anti-litter posters of some type, but the Indonesian one is unique because it covers five social issues of concern in the one poster. The impression I get of Indonesian society, from seeing a poster like this displayed in many primary school classrooms, is that Indonesians feel it is important to teach children that it is their responsibility to help create a safe, clean, organised, beautiful and community-oriented society to live and grow-up in.

3.4 Create three possible slogans, in Indonesian, that could be used on an anti-litter poster aimed at a teenage audience.

3.4.1 Some possible slogans for the poster could include:

- Jagalah Kebersihan
- Buanglah Sampah pada Tempatnya
- Jangan Membuang Sampah Sembarangan
- Kebersihan pangkal Kesehatan
- Jagalah Kelestarian Alam
- Menghijaukan Kota Jakarta

3.4.2 Insert one of your slogans into the poster below.

