

LINKS TO:

Stage 2, Module 11

Learning Object 2: Here is the news

Exercise 1

Sample answers:

1.1

1.1.1 In what medium would you find this news report?

This news report would appear on television.

1.1.2 What features indicate that it would be found in this medium?

We know that this is a television news item because:

- it states that this is the 18.00 (six o'clock) news broadcast
- there is a live crossover to the correspondent reporting on location
- the correspondent introduces herself live before discussing the news event that took place a few hours earlier
- the correspondent signs off and invites the viewers to watch the late night bulletin at 22.30.

1.1.3 Compare a news report in Indonesian and one in English. How are they similar and how are they different?

The Indonesian news broadcast with a live crossover is similar in most regards to what you would expect to see in Australia. The only real difference is that Indonesians seem to emphasise the time zone from where the news is being broadcast, in this instance WIB or Western Indonesia Time. This is usually done at the beginning of the broadcast to set the timing of the news but, in this instance, the correspondent, who is reporting on location, reminds us to tune in at 22.30 WIB for the late-night news as well.

1.1.4 Identify the emotive words and phrases and underline them.

The emotive words in the news broadcast have been underlined below.

Selamat malam pemirsa. Saya, Anna Smart akan menunjukkan bagaimana saya mengatasi rasa takut saya terhadap ikan hiu. Peristiwa ini terjadi di SeaWorld Jakarta tadi pagi. Sekitar pukul 10.30 pagi ini, saya memasuki tangki aquarium dan berenang bersama ikan. Beberapa ikan pari yang besar dan ikan berwarna-warni lainnya berenang, tanpa saya sadari ikan hiu berputar-putar di atasnya. Saat melihat sirip punggung ikan hiu dan giginya yang setajam silet, saya

membeku ketakutan. Jantung saya berdebar dengan sangat cepat. Bertatapan mata dengan ikan hiu sedekat itu benar-benar mengerikan. Saran saya kepada siapa saja yang ingin berenang bersama ikan hiu, pastikan bahwa ikan hiu itu sudah sarapan. Saya, Anna Smart melaporkan dari SeaWorld Jakarta. Silakan menonton sekali lagi dalam berita malam pukul 22.30 WIB. Selamat malam

1.1.5 What effect does emotive language have on the audience?

The emotive language serves to build up a mental image of the fear that Anna must have felt when swimming with the sharks. This is done by using the following words and phrases:

- rasa takut fear
- setajam silet as sharp as razor blades
- membeku ketakutan freeze with fear
- mengerikan terrifying
- berdebar dengan sangat cepat beat incredibly fast.

1.2

Sample answers:

1.2.1 Where did the event take place?

The events in the news broadcast took place at the Jakarta SeaWorld Aquarium.

1.2.2 Do you think Anna enjoyed this experience? Why? Why not?

From the language Anna uses to describe her experience outlined in Exercise 1.1.5, it is apparent that she found this terrifying. However, we can see from her opening statement, '*menunjukkan bagaimana saya mengatasi rasa takut saya terhadap ikan hiu*' (demonstrate how I overcame my fear of sharks), that she also found this to be an educational and life-changing experience, because she has been able to overcome one of her biggest fears.

Exercise 2

2.1 Now use the information from the notes to write a short e-zine news report.

Sample news report:

Indonesia Kalahkan Australia Dalam Lomba Masak

Kemarin malam di aula SMP Harapan Bangsa diadakan kompetisi masak makanan sehat yang diikuti sebelas peserta, baik dari dalam negeri maupun dari luar negeri.

Dalam kompetisi sebelas jenis makanan sehat disajikan, di antaranya beberapa masakan khas dari daerah Indonesia dan beberapa masakan internasional.

Yang menjadi juri pencoba satu-satunya adalah Harsono, pelatih tim hockey SHB.

Dia duduk dengan tenang tanpa menunjukkan ekspresi wajah apa pun ketika dia mencoba dan menilai masakan.

Yang keluar sebagai juara pertama adalah tukang masak asal Jakarta, Ardi Sugianto, dengan sajiannya telur dadar jamur dengan sayuran.

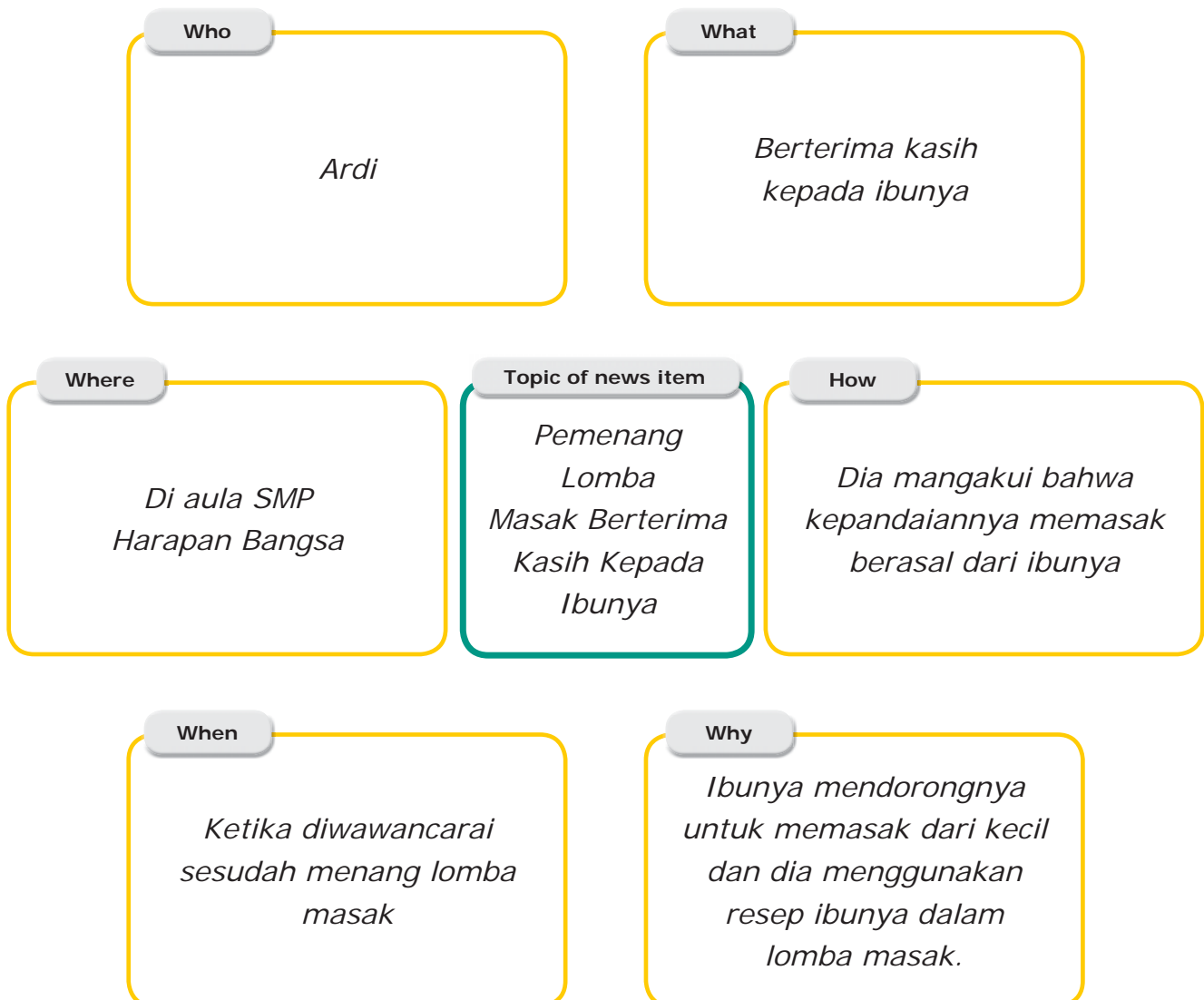
Di peringkat kedua adalah pemasak asal Australia Peter Smart dengan sajian khasnya, risotto ala Peter.

Sedangkan peringkat ketiga dimenangkan oleh tukang masak asal Jakarta, Hendro Darmawan, yang memasak sop bakmi daging sapi.

Pelatih hockey yang jarang tersenyum itu, kali ini terlihat tersenyum lebar waktu menyerahkan medali kepada para pemenang.

2.2 Scan and skim through the interview to identify the main ideas. Use the graphic organiser below to write up your notes.

Sample response:



2.3 Use the information from the interview and your notes from Exercise 2.2 to help Peter write his news report for the radio station news presenter.

Sample radio news broadcast:

Selamat malam. Ini siaran berita pukul 20.00 WIB dari stasiun SHB FM Jakarta Barat.

Lomba Masak Makanan Sehat yang diadakan di aula SMP Harapan Bangsa malam ini baru saja selesai. Kami dapat melaporkan bahwa pemenang lomba itu adalah Ardi Sugianto yang meraih medali emas. Peter Smart dari Australia meraih medali perak dan Hendro Darmawan meraih medali perunggu.

Ketika diwawancarai, Ardi mengatakan dia sangat berterima kasih kepada ibunya untuk resep telur dadar jamur yang digunakannya sehingga menang lomba. Selain itu, Ardi juga mengatakan bahwa ibunya mendorongnya belajar masak untuk diri sendiri sehingga dia menjadi pandai masak.

Kata Ardi, dia tak sabar menunggu Lomba Masak Makanan Sehat berikutnya tahun depan.

Ini Iwan Gunawan melaporkan untuk radio SHB FM.

Exercise 3

Answers:

3.1 Underline the *meN~ ... ~kan* verbs and use your dictionary to determine their definitions.

3.1.1 Jam weker membangunkan anak-anak keluarga Smart setiap pagi.

Membangunkan here means to wake someone.

3.1.2 Masyarakat Libya menjatuhkan diktator Muammar Gaddafi.

Menjatuhkan here means to topple or overthrow.

3.1.3 Majikan mengeluarkan karyawan yang malas.

Mengeluarkan here means to dismiss.

3.1.4 Penjahat melarikan diri dari penjara.

Melarikan here means to escape.

3.1.5 Anak-anak menerbangkan layang-layang di pantai.

Menerbangkan here means to fly.

3.1.6 Polisi menjalankan peraturan lalu lintas baru.

Menjalankan here means to implement.

3.1.7 Presiden dan Kabinetnya membicarakan undang-undang pajak yang baru.

Membicarakan here means to discuss.

3.1.8 Polisi menghentikan semua mobil yang ingin masuk Kedutaan Besar Amerika Serikat.

Menghentikan here means to stop.

3.1.9 Mereka mendirikan kemah dan bermalam di hutan.

Mendirikan here means to erect.

3.1.10 Guru mengumpulkan murid-murid di lapangan upacara.

Mengumpulkan here means to assemble.

3.2 Write sentences using the simple verbs or *ber~* verbs from which the above transitive *meN~ ... ~kan* verbs were derived.

Sample sentences:

Saya bangun pada jam 6.30 setiap pagi.

Anak jatuh dari sepeda dan melukai kakinya.

Kami tidak keluar karena cuacanya buruk.

Setiap hari saya lari satu kilometer untuk olahraga.

Saya melihat pesawat Garuda Indonesia terbang di udara.

Saya berjalan ke sekolah setiap pagi

Di kelas bahasa Indonesia kami banyak latihan berbicara dalam bahasa Indonesia.

Kendaraan harus berhenti di lampu merah.

Banyak orang berdiri di halte bis.

Murid murid suka berkumpul di mal sesudah sekolah selesai.

3.3

3.3.1 Fill in the table below with the ten transitive *meN~...~kan* verbs, and the ten intransitive simple or *ber~* verbs that were used in Exercises 3.1 and 3.2.

Enter the meaning for each word, thereby showing the differences in meaning between the verbs.

Sample answers:

Simple verb or <i>ber~</i> verb	Meaning	<i>meN~...~kan</i> verb	Meaning
<i>bangun</i>	to wake	<i>membangunkan</i>	to wake someone
<i>jatuh</i>	to fall	<i>menjatuhkan</i>	to drop, ruin, pass sentence, topple or overthrow (something or someone)
<i>keluar</i>	to go out	<i>mengeluarkan</i>	to take something out, to withdraw
<i>lari</i>	to run	<i>melarikan (+ diri)</i>	to escape
<i>terbang</i>	to fly	<i>menerbangkan</i>	to fly something
<i>berjalan</i>	to walk	<i>menjalankan</i>	to drive or operate something, to implement something
<i>berbicara</i>	to speak	<i>membicarakan</i>	to discuss something
<i>berhenti</i>	to stop	<i>menghentikan</i>	to stop, end or cease something
<i>berdiri</i>	to stand up	<i>mendirikan</i>	to erect or establish something
<i>berkumpul</i>	to gather	<i>mengumpulkan</i>	to gather, assemble or collect something

3.3.2 What differences did you notice between the intransitive simple or *ber~* verbs, and the transitive *meN~...~kan* verbs?

Answer:

I noticed that the simple verbs can stand alone and do not require an object to complete the sentence, for example, *saya tidur* (I sleep).

If we want to add additional information, such as an object, the simple or *ber~* verbs (with some exceptions) must be followed by a prepositional phrase, for example, *saya tidur di kamar saya* (I slept in my room).

I also noticed that many simple or *ber~* verbs can be converted into transitive verbs by adding the prefix *meN~* and the suffix *~kan* to the base word, for example, *Saya menidurkan bayi* (I put the baby to bed).