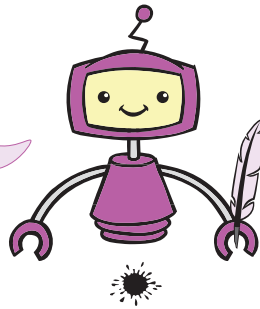


What's on the agenda?

Word about Peter's camp proposal for Tallebudgera has spread like wildfire around Sekolah Harapan Bangsa. It looks like he will have no difficulty getting 20 interested participants from Indonesia. In fact, perhaps we can get even more students interested!



LINKS TO:

Stage 3, Module 12
Learning Object 4: *Take a vote*

PRIOR LEARNING:

Stage 3

Module 6 Work Sheet 3: *The three musketeers*
Module 12 Work Sheet 2: *Sun, surf and sand*

1 Rules ... what rules?

The word *peraturan*, which is a noun meaning 'regulations', is derived from the base word *atur*. Let's look at all the derivations of this word, and their meanings:

<i>atur</i>	to arrange
<i>aturan</i>	a rule or rules
<i>peraturan</i>	regulations
<i>aturan dan peraturan</i>	rules and regulations
<i>mengatur</i>	to arrange or organise, to regulate something

Like school camp venues the world over, Tallebudgera is governed by rules and regulations to ensure the safety and security of its visitors and guests.

When talking about rules, we refer to things that we 'must' do and things that we 'may' do. *Mengharuskan* (which is derived from *harus*) means 'must' in the sense that you are compelled or required to do something. *Memperbolehkan* (derived from *boleh*)

means 'may' in the sense that you are permitted or allowed to do something.

➔ For example:

Pengurus Nyiur Melambai mengharuskan kita untuk tenang.

The Nyiur Melambai camp organiser requires us to be quiet.

Pengurus Nyiur Melambai tidak memperbolehkan waktu bebas.

The Nyiur Melambai camp organiser does not permit any free time.

If the focus is on the object, as is often the case when talking about what is and isn't permitted, the object focus construction, or passive voice, is used.

➔ For example:

Waktu bebas tidak diperbolehkan (oleh) pengurus Nyiur Melambai.

Free time is not permitted by the Nyiur Melambai camp organiser.

Another more common word that you may have come across for 'permission' is *izin*, which is also spelt *ijin*. An Indonesian student may say to their teacher:

Pak, minta izin ke belakang?

Sir, may I please have permission to go to the toilet?

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Used as a transitive verb, *izin* becomes *mengizinkan*.

➔ For example:

Guru mengizinkan saya pergi ke belakang.
The teacher permitted me to go to the toilet.

In the object focus construction this would be expressed as:

Saya diizinkan (oleh) guru untuk pergi ke belakang.
I was permitted by the teacher to go to the toilet.

The word *belakang* 'behind' or 'the back' is sometimes used in Indonesian to mean 'the toilet'. The expression *saya mau ke belakang* is a very polite way to say that you need to go to the toilet. Another expression that you can use instead of *belakang* is *kamar kecil*.

2 What do we pack for camp?

Most of the items you should take on a school camp are the same things you would need for any short holiday trip. Due to the activities you undertake at camp, there may be some additional bedding, clothing or footwear requirements.

These would include:

<i>kantung tidur</i>	sleeping bag
<i>seprei</i>	bedsheets
<i>handuk</i>	towel
<i>sepatu olahraga</i>	sandshoes
<i>topi berpinggiran lebar</i>	wide-brimmed hat
<i>kemeja lengan panjang</i>	long-sleeved shirt
<i>krim tabir surya 30+</i>	30+ sunscreen

To ensure that visitors are safe and sun-smart, many camps may not permit participants to wear the following clothing items during specific activities:

<i>sandal atau sandal jepit</i>	sandals or thongs
<i>singlet atau kemeja tanpa lengan</i>	singlets or sleeveless shirts

For health and safety reasons, many camps forbid you to bring *kaleng aerosol* (aerosol cans).

Camp grounds are usually *wilayah bebas rokok* (no-smoking zones).

Some other common rules for school camps are:

Siswa tidak diperbolehkan keluar dari kawasan perkemahan tanpa didampingi guru.

Students may not leave the camp grounds unless they are accompanied by a teacher.

HP harus dimatikan dan tidak boleh dibawa selama ada kegiatan.

Mobile phones must be switched off and not taken to any activities.

3 Getting into a routine

Peter thought it would be useful to provide a daily agenda of the activities at Tallebudgera Beach Outdoor Education School, so that he and his schoolmates can plan their days. He has produced the following information flyer.

Tallebudgera Beach Outdoor Education School

Agenda harian

06.30	Berjalan - jalan di pantai pada pagi hari
07.15	Makan pagi
08.30	Pemeriksaan kabin
08.50	Pertemuan pagi
09.30	Kegiatan
10.30	Minum teh
11.00	Kegiatan
12:00	Makan siang
13.00	Kegiatan
15.30	Acara bebas
17.00	Mandi
17.30	Makan malam
18.30	Kegiatan malam
20.30	Kudapan sebelum tidur
21.30	Lampu mati

Exercise 1

Refer to the sentence patterns in Block 1 and the information in Block 2 about what is required, and what is permitted and not permitted during camp.

Write six sentences, in Indonesian, about the requirements, rules and regulations of the camp at Tallebudgera, and provide possible reasons for them. Your responses should include examples of both object focus and subject focus sentences.

Exercise 2

Peter's flyer has generated a lot of interest in the camp, including many follow-up questions. Below are the three most common questions students have asked.

Read each of the questions and use your commonsense knowledge of rules and school camps to write Peter's responses, in Indonesian.

2.1 Apakah wajib untuk mengikuti kegiatan berjalan-jalan di pantai pada pagi hari sebelum sarapan?

2.2 Mengapa ada pemeriksaan kabin pada pukul 8.30 setiap pagi?

2.3 Mengapa kita baru boleh mandi pada pukul 17.00 sore?

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Exercise 3

Reread Peter's flyer and think of two further questions the students may have regarding the camp. Provide both the questions and Peter's answers in Indonesian.

3.1

3.2

Exercise 4

The principal of Sekolah Harapan Bangsa has asked Peter to prepare a speech about the opportunity for students to participate in the school camp and the one-week homestay in Brisbane.

In his speech, Peter can refer to any information about Tallebudgera from this work sheet or Work Sheet 2, *Sun, surf and sand*.

Write Peter's speech, in Indonesian, using some of the persuasive writing techniques you have learned in Module 6, Work Sheet 3, *The three musketeers*.

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Exercise 5

Write the text of a letter from the school principal, in Indonesian, informing the students' parents about the proposed joint school camp in Australia and how this is a unique opportunity for the students.

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