

LINKS TO:

Module 13

Learning Object 4: Help your community

Exercise 1

- 1.1 On the flag-raising ceremony program, highlight any cognates and other words you recognise in green.

TATA CARA UPACARA PENGIBARAN BENDERA

1. Siswa-siswa, para guru dan pegawai sekolah masuk ke lapangan upacara.
2. **Pemimpin** upacara masuk ke lapangan upacara.
3. Hormat umum kepada pemimpin upacara.
4. **Pembina** upacara masuk ke lapangan upacara.
5. Hormat umum kepada pembina upacara.
6. Lagu 'Indonesia Raya' dan pengibaran Sang Merah Putih.
7. Pembina upacara membaca naskah Pancasila. Siswa ikut.
8. Pembina upacara berpidato.
9. Lagu wajib.
11. Membaca doa
12. Laporan bahwa upacara sudah selesai
13. Pembina upacara keluar dari lapangan upacara.
14. Pemimpin upacara menyuruh semua barisan bubar.

CATATAN:

Kecuali dalam liburan, pada setiap hari Senin pagi pada pukul 7.30 ada upacara bendera di sekolah-sekolah di seluruh Indonesia. Upacara bendera juga dilakukan pada hari-hari raya nasional, misalnya, Hari Pendidikan Nasional Indonesia (2 Mei), Hari Kebangkitan Nasional (20 Mei), Hari Kesaktian Pancasila (1 Oktober) dan Hari Pahlawan (10 Nopember).

- 1.2 Circle any words that stop you from understanding the text. Comment on the strategies you used for decoding these words.

As can be seen from the text, there were only three words that presented any real difficulty. These were *pengibaran*, *pemimpin* and *pembina*. The strategies I used for decoding the words were quite straightforward:

For *pengibaran*, I recognised that this word was a noun because of the *peN-* prefix and *-an* suffix. Because I already knew the keywords either side of this word I was able to determine from the context

that *pengibaran* must mean 'raising'. To confirm this I assumed the base word was *ibar* so I looked it up in my Indonesian-English dictionary. There was no such word listed, so I used my knowledge on the rules of forming transitive verbs, which state that if the *meng-* prefix is attached to verbs beginning with 'k', then the initial 'k' is dropped. With this in mind, I then checked the word base word *kibar* in the dictionary. As expected, it meant to fly or put out a flag.

The other words that presented difficulties were *pemimpin* and *pembina*. From the context I was able to determine that these words were the names of two people who perform important roles at the flag-raising

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ceremony. I was also able to establish this because when the *peN-* prefix is attached to a verb, it creates a new noun that refers to the person who performs that role. Therefore, *pemimpin* is based on the word *pimpin* which means to lead. A *pemimpin* is therefore a leader.

Pembina is based on the word *bina*, which means to develop or cultivate. Therefore a *pembina* is an elder who has the highest-ranking position in an organisation. In the context of a flag-raising ceremony in a school, the *pemimpin* would be the student leader of the flag-raising brigade, who also leads the proceedings of the ceremony, and the *pembina* would be the school principal who recites the *Pancasila* for students to repeat, and then gives a speech.

In the notes at the end of the steps of the *Tata Cara Upacara Pengibaran Bendera I* I understood that a flag-raising ceremony was also held on a number of important national days. Although I did not understand the purpose of two of these days (*Hari Kebangkitan Nasional* and *Hari Kesaktian Pancasila*), I was certain that they celebrated important events in Indonesia's history.

1.3 Discuss the role played by students in the flag-raising ceremony and the purpose of their involvement.

Students take on the very important role in running the flag-raising ceremony. The flag-raising brigade train for the unfurling and raising of the flag with military precision. This is done in unison with the singing of the national anthem, *Indonesia Raya*. The *pemimpin upacara* (master of the ceremony) is also a student who enters the parade ground first to begin proceedings — before the school principal or his deputy arrives — to oversee the singing of the national anthem and the raising of the flag.

The role of the students is important, because the purpose of the ceremony is to instil a sense of national pride and patriotism within the student body.

1.4 Do some online research about the four important national days when the flag-raising ceremony is also held in all schools throughout Indonesia.

1.4.1 Hari Pendidikan Nasional Indonesia

Indonesian National Education Day, which is abbreviated as *HARDIKNAS*, has been celebrated since 2 May 1908. It was initiated by the champion of the Indonesian education system, Ki Hajar Dewantara. His educational philosophy *Tut Wuri Handayani*, which also appears on the national logo for education, means that we can help others learn by coaching and mentoring.

1.4.2 Hari Kebangkitan Nasional

National Awakening Day recognises the period in the first half of the 20th century when people from many parts of the archipelago first began to develop a national consciousness as Indonesians. It is

commemorated on 20 May, the day in 1908 when the *Boedi Oetomo* movement was formed by Dr Sutomo, who was a student of STOVIA, a medical school for indigenous Indonesian doctors and the forerunner of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Indonesia.

1.4.3 Hari Kesaktian Pancasila

Pancasila Sanctity Day is commemorated every year on 1 October at the Pancasila Monument in Lubang Buaya, East Jakarta. On the night of 30 September 1965, six army generals and one lieutenant were kidnapped from their homes, by unidentified men, in an attempted *coup d'état*. The captives were killed and their bodies disposed of in a well at the present location of the Pancasila Monument. The day commemorates the failure of the coup by the 30 September Movement (known as *Gerakan 30 September* or *G30SPKI*) and the sanctity of the Indonesian state philosophy of Pancasila.

1.4.4 Hari Pahlawan

Heroes' Day is a remembrance day held annually on 10 November to commemorate the 1945 Battle of Surabaya, when thousands of Indonesian resistance soldiers died during a British advance at the height of the Indonesian National Revolution.

Exercise 2

2.1

2.1.1 Pada pagi hari, jam berapa kamu harus masuk kelas pembinaanmu?

Saya harus / mesti masuk kelas pembinaan pada jam 8.30 setiap pagi.

2.1.2 Apa yang perlu kamu persiapkan sebelum masuk kelas?

Sebelum masuk kelas saya perlu mengeluarkan agenda sekolah saya dan sebuah pena, meletakkan tas sekolah saya di rak tas, berbaris dan menunggu sampai guru memperbolehkan anak-anak masuk ke kelas.

2.1.3 Kapan kamu harus menghadiri upacara?

Upacara di sekolah saya diadakan sekali setiap dua minggu pada hari Jumat siang waktu jam pelajaran terakhir.

2.1.4 Selama upacara, apa yang seharusnya kamu lakukan waktu lagu kebangsaan dinyanyikan?

Waktu lagu kebangsaan dinyanyikan dalam upacara, ketua OSIS akan mempersilakan kami berdiri untuk menyanyikan lagu kebangsaan itu. Kami kemudian berdiri dan menyanyikan lagu kebangsaan. Setelah itu kami harus menunggu untuk dipersilakan duduk kembali.

2.1.5 Di mana pelajar seharusnya makan siang?

Pelajar harus makan siang di tempat duduk beratap yang disediakan di sekitar sekolah. Makanan atau minuman seharusnya tidak dibawa ke lapangan olahraga. Setelah makan semua sampah harus dibuang ke tempat sampah yang disediakan.

2.1.6 Apa yang harus dikerjakan pelajar setelah kelas selesai?

Setelah sekolah selesai, murid-murid harus mendorong kursi mereka ke dalam meja dan berdiri di belakang meja mereka dan menunggu sampai guru memperbolehkan mereka pulang setelah memeriksa ruang kelas.

2.1.7 Apakah kamu dan teman-temanmu harus membersihkan ruang kelas? Kalau ya, tugas apa yang mesti kamu lakukan?

Di sekolah saya, pada akhir pelajaran murid-murid harus membersihkan ruang kelas sebelum diperbolehkan pulang oleh guru. Ini berarti bahwa semua sampah harus diambil dan dibuang ke tempat sampah sebelum ada yang boleh meninggalkan ruangan.

2.1.8 Bagaimana seharusnya pelajar menjaga kebersihan sekolah?

Murid-murid seharusnya menjaga kebersihan sekolah mereka dengan membuang sampah di tempat sampah yang tersedia.

2.2

2.2.1 Kamu terlambat datang ke sekolah. Apa yang seharusnya kamu lakukan?

Kalau saya terlambat datang ke sekolah, saya seharusnya pergi ke Loker Penerimaan Murid dan minta kartu pas terlambat.

2.2.2 Kamu lupa membuat PR. Apa yang perlu kamu lakukan?

Kalau saya lupa mengerjakan PR, saya perlu minta perpanjangan waktu kepada guru.

2.2.3 Kamu tidak mengerti sebuah soal Matematika. Apa yang seharusnya kamu lakukan?

Kalau saya tidak mengerti sebuah soal Matematika, saya semestinya minta bantuan pada guru.

2.2.4 Telepon genggammu berdering di dalam tas sekolahmu. Apa yang harus kamu lakukan?

Kalau telepon genggam saya berdering di dalam tas saya, saya seharusnya mematikannya.

2.2.5 Kamu melihat seseorang yang mencurigakan di dekat tempat menyimpan sepeda. Apa yang seharusnya kamu lakukan?

Kalau saya melihat ada orang yang mencurigakan di dekat tempat menyimpan sepeda, saya seharusnya segera melaporkannya ke Kantor.

2.2.6 Kamu melihat bungkus permen di lantai. Apa yang seharusnya kamu lakukan?

Kalau aku melihat bungkus permen di lantai, seharusnya aku mengambilnya dan membuangnya ke tempat sampah.

2.2.7 Ada seorang Ibu atau Bapak yang mencari kantor sekolah. Apa yang semestinya kamu lakukan?

Kalau seorang Ibu atau Bapak mencari kantor sekolah, saya seharusnya mengantarkannya ke sana.

2.3

2.3.1 Are student jobs in Australian schools seen as an honour or just a chore? Give reasons to support your answer.

Most jobs around the school would probably be viewed as chores rather than as an honour. An exception to this might be the job of sound technician. The sound technician looks after the sound system during school assemblies and award nights: it is a skilled role requiring specialist knowledge. Positions such as school captain, for example, would also be regarded as an honour.

2.3.2 Based on the information in Blocks 1 and 2, which Australian student jobs are similar to those Indonesian secondary students are required to do?

Unlike Indonesia, Australian schools have cleaners and people performing a range of other services. Therefore, the various roles undertaken by students in Indonesian secondary schools would be superfluous in Australia. For example, students in Australia would not be permitted to collect or handle money on behalf of the teacher or school. Also, there is really no need for a *ketua kelas* (class leader) to organise student cleaning rosters, and so on.


Exercise 3

3.1 Select a responsibility and a consequence for each card from the lists to help create nine chance cards.

KARTU KESEMPATAN

Kamu lupa membawa pena, buku catatan dan buku pelajaranmu ke sekolah.

Kembali ke awal.



KARTU KESEMPATAN

Kamu meninggalkan sampah di mana-mana.


Mundur dua langkah.



KARTU KESEMPATAN

Telepon genggammu tidak dimatikan.


Mundur satu langkah.



KARTU KESEMPATAN

Kamu sopan dan menghormati guru dan teman-teman sekelasmu.

Maju tiga langkah.



KARTU KESEMPATAN

Kamu sudah bekerja sama dengan baik dengan teman-teman sekelasmu.


Maju dua langkah.



KARTU KESEMPATAN

Kamu selalu mengangkat tangan untuk menjawab pertanyaan.


Maju satu langkah.



KARTU KESEMPATAN

Tugas Bahasa Inggrismu terlambat diserahkan.

Kehilangan giliran.



KARTU KESEMPATAN

Kamu selalu membuang sampah di tempat sampah.


Maju satu langkah.



KARTU KESEMPATAN

Kamu terlambat masuk sekolah.

Mundur dua langkah.



3.2 Now that the Chance Cards for the game have been created, your next task is to complete the Snakes And Ladders game board itself.

SNAKES

39. Astaga! Kamu membuang sampah sembarangan.
33. Aduh, celaka! Kamu harus menghadap guru Bahasa Inggrismu dan minta maaf.
31. Astaga! Kamu tidak mengerjakan PRmu.
29. Maaf! Kamu semestinya makan di luar.
25. Kasihan! Kamu harus membersihkan halaman sekolah.
18. Awas! Begitu sampai di sekolah, kamu harus mematikan telepon genggammu.
7. Sayang sekali! Kamu perlu tidur lebih awal jadi mudah bangun pagi.

LADDERS

36. Selamat! Penghargaan Kemasyarakatan kamu sedang menunggumu.
26. Bagus! Kamu murid yang menyenangkan sekali.
24. Horee! Kerja kerasmu terbayar sekarang.
21. Hebat! Kami angkat topi kepadamu.
10. Selamat! Kamu telah dipilih untuk menjadi ketua OSIS.
8. Asyik! Kamu punya waktu bebas.
3. Selamat! Kamu telah naik tingkat dalam gerakan Pramuka.