

## LINKS TO:

Stage 2, Module 15

Learning Object 2: A box of treasures

## Exercise 1

Read the biography of Basuki Hario Hadiningrat and answer the following questions.

Sample answers:

**1.1 When and where was Basuki Hario Hadiningrat born?**

Basuki Hario Hadiningrat was born on 12 September 1795 in Sleman.

**1.2 How many siblings did Basuki Hario Hadiningrat have?**

Basuki Hario Hadiningrat was the eldest of six siblings.

**1.3 Do you think Basuki had a privileged upbringing? Explain your answer.**

Yes, I think Basuki had a privileged upbringing because his father worked in the palace of the Sultanate of Yogyakarta. He and his siblings received tuition at home in reading, writing and the Dutch language, in which Basuki became highly proficient. He worked as an orderly in a hospital and, because of the potential he displayed, he was sent to the Netherlands by the Dutch colonial government to further his studies in medicine.

**1.4 What is the significance of the names Elise van Houten and Louisa Elizabeth van Houten? Are they the same person? Explain your answer**

Elise van Houten and Louisa Elizabeth van Houten are either two of the three sisters in the van Houten family or they are the same person. We know that in his final letter to his family Basuki mentioned the name Elise van Houten, and on the Extract Birth Certificate issued for his child it listed Louisa Elizabeth van Houten as the legally married mother of their child. From this one can reasonably infer that the name 'Elise' referred to in that letter, is a shortened version of 'Elizabeth'.

**1.5 Approximately how long had Basuki Hario Hadiningrat known Louisa Elizabeth van Houten before they were married? How do you know this?**

Basuki Hario Hadiningrat would have been acquainted with Louisa Elizabeth van Houten for about 10 months prior to their marriage. We know this because he left Batavia (Jakarta) on 24 January 1914 and the journey by ship to the Netherlands took five months. He arrived in the Netherlands in late June, which is when he probably first met her. Basuki wrote a letter to his parents on 18 November 1814 in which he mentions

the name 'Elise van Houten' and the friendship they had developed. As there was no hint of any intention to marry in this letter, we can assume that the date of the marriage was closer to the month of April when the baby was conceived. We know that the child was probably conceived in about mid April because it was born nine months later on 19 January 1816.

**1.6 Do you think their marriage was hastily arranged? Justify your opinion.**

We can infer that the marriage of Basuki Hario Hadiningrat and Louisa Elizabeth van Houten was hastily arranged. First, Basuki did not send a letter to inform his own parents of his intention to enlist in the Seventh Coalition or to marry. Second, Europe was in the middle of the Napoleonic Wars and, because he intended to enlist as a medic during the Battle of Waterloo, Basuki and Louisa probably decided to marry before he took up his duties with the Seventh Coalition.

**1.7 Based on the available evidence explain what you think may have happened to Basuki Hario Hadiningrat?**

The biography states that Basuki Hario Hadiningrat was 'Missing In Action' and that what happened to him or his final resting place are still unknown. Because he was a medic treating other wounded soldiers, it could be that the field medical facility in which he worked was overrun by Napoleon's forces and everyone was killed. Because his body was never discovered and identified he may have survived the initial attack but died later from his injuries in a place where his body could not be identified.

**1.8 List all of the instances where the object focus form of the verb is used. Define what the verb means in each instance.**

**Object focus verb**

*dilahirkan*  
*diperkirakan*  
*diketahui (x2)*  
*tidak diketahui (x5)*  
*dilewatkannya*  
*dikirim (x2)*  
*diterima*  
*dikeluarkan*  
*dianggap*  
*dimakamkan*

**Definition**

was born  
 it is thought  
 it is known  
 it is not known  
 was spent by him  
 was sent  
 was received  
 was sent out  
 was considered  
 was laid to rest

### 1.9 Why do you think such extensive use was made of the object focus construction in this biography?

Object focus construction, or passive voice, is used extensively in everyday communication in Indonesia. Object focus construction is also used in various forms of writing, such as historical and biographical work.

In a biographical text, when the focus of the sentence is on the actions of the main actor, the subject focus construction or active voice is used. When the focus is upon what has been done to the main actor by other actors or events, the object focus construction or passive voice is used.

For example, the opening sentence of the second paragraph of Basuki Hari Hadiningrat's biography is:

*Masa kecil Basuki dilewatkan(nya) di Sleman.*  
Basuki's childhood was spent [by him] in Sleman.

The subject could have been omitted, as is often the case in the object focus construction. If the subject was omitted, the sentence would become:

*Masa kecil Basuki dilewatkan di Sleman.*

This sentence could just as easily have been written in the subject focus construction, as:

*Basuki melewati masa kecilnya di Sleman*  
Basuki spent his childhood in Sleman.

### 1.10 The passive verb diketahui is used seven times throughout Basuki Hario Hadiningrat's biography. Why do you think this is?

The word *diketahui* means 'it is known'; and *tidak diketahui* means 'it is not known'. These are object focus, or passive, forms of the verb *mengetahui*. They are used often throughout the text to focus on what is known (by others) and what is not known (by others) about various aspects of Basuki Hario Hadiningrats' life. As in English, facts that are known or not known are usually positioned after the verb and are introduced by a noun, pronoun or preposition.

For example:

*Diketahui bahwa Basuki mendaftarkan diri sebagai tenaga medik ...*  
It is known that Basuki enlisted as a medic ...

However, in some instances, the known or unknown facts can be placed either before or after the verb.

For example:

*Tanggal pernikahan mereka tidak diketahui.*  
The date of their marriage is not known (by anyone).

or

*Tidak diketahui tanggal pernikahan mereka.*  
It is not known (by anyone) when they were married.

## Exercise 2

Referring back to Work Sheet 2, *Who do you think you are?*, create a biography of either one of your ancestors, or a famous Indonesian person you are interested in.

Sample answer:

### Dono Warkop (1951–2001)

Oleh Carrie Oakey

**Drs H. Wahyu Sardono** atau lebih dikenal dengan sebutan Dono Warkop dilahirkan di Solo, Jawa Tengah pada tanggal 30 September 1951. Dia seorang aktor dan pelawak Indonesia yang membintangi beberapa film komedi pada era 1970, 1980, dan 1990an.

Pendidikan Dono dari SD sampai dengan SMP tidak diketahui, sedangkan pendidikan SMA-nya dilewatkan di SMA Negeri 3, Surakarta, jurusan IPS dan ia sempat menjadi ketua Osis. Setelah itu ia meneruskan pendidikannya ke Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Politik, jurusan Sosiologi di Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta. Selain profesinya sebagai aktor ia juga mempunyai profesi lain sebagai asisten dosen dan dosen FISIP UI Jakarta tepatnya di jurusan Sosiologi. Selain itu ia juga pernah berkarir sebagai penyiar radio Pambors (1974–1980).

Pasangan hidup Dono bernama Titik Kusumawardhani yang telah meninggal dunia (1954–1999). Dari hasil pernikahan itu, mereka mempunyai 3 orang anak yang bernama Andika Aria Sena, Damar Canggih Wicaksono dan Satrio Sarwo Trengginas.

Grup yang bernama Warkop (singkatan dari Warung Kopi) ini, sebelumnya bernama 'Warkop Pambors' dan juga kemudian dikenal sebagai 'Trio DKI' adalah grup lawak yang dibentuk oleh Nanu Mulyono, Rudy Badil, Dono (Wahyu Sardono), Kasino (Kasino Hadiwibowo) dan Indro (Indrodjojo Kusumonegoro). Kelebihan Warkop dibandingkan grup

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lawak lainnya adalah tingkat intelektual para anggotanya, karena sebagian besar adalah sarjana. Dari semua pemain Warkop, mungkin Dono yang paling intelek.

Mereka pertama kali meraih kesuksesan lewat acara 'Obrolan Santai di Warung Kopi' yang merupakan ide dari Temmy Lesanapura, Kepala Bagian Programming Radio Prambors. Awalnya Dono mengalami demam panggung karena masih malu dan takut. Setelah itu barulah Dono mulai ikut berprestasi dan mulai terbiasa melawak.

Tahun 1976 merupakan pertama kali kelompok Warkop menerima honor berupa uang sebanyak Rp.20.000. Sejak itu honor mereka mulai meroket menjadi Rp.1.000.000 atau sekitar Rp.250.000 per pemain untuk setiap pertunjukan. Mereka juga mengganti nama dari 'Warkop Prambors' menjadi 'Warkop DKI' karena harus membayar kepada Radio Prambors sebagai hak cipta kepemilikan nama 'Prambors'.

Setelah mereka puas manggung di beberapa tempat pertunjukan dan mengobrol lewat Radio Prambors, barulah Warkop mulai membuat dan mengedarkan film-film komedi yang selalu laris ditonton oleh masyarakat. Dari 34 judul film yang mereka buat, para pemain Warkop mulai meraup kekayaan. Dengan honor Rp.15.000.000 per film untuk satu grup, mereka pun kebanjiran uang, karena pada dekade 1980–1990an tiap tahun mereka membintangi minimal 2 judul film yang ditayangkan di hampir semua bioskop utama di Indonesia.

Kebanyakan film Warkop tidak dapat diedarkan secara internasional, karena masalah pelanggaran hak cipta yaitu digunakannya musik karya komponis Henry Mancini tanpa izin atau tanpa mencantumkan namanya dalam film.

Dalam era televisi swasta Warkop DKI pun lantas memulai serial televisi sendiri. Serial ini tetap dipertahankan selama beberapa lama.

Drs.H. Wahyu Sardono atau lebih dikenal dengan sebutan Dono Warkop meninggal di Jakarta pada tanggal 30 Desember 2001 dalam usia 50 tahun akibat penyakit kanker paru-paru yang dideritanya. Tanggal wafatnya hampir persis 3 tahun setelah rekannya Kasino Hadiwibowo meninggal dunia akibat menderita tumor otak tanggal 16 Desember 1997. Hanya Indro satu-satunya pemain Warkop DKI yang masih ada sampai saat ini.

### Perincian Riwayat Hidup

#### Nama

Wahyu Sardono

#### Nama Lain

Dono Warkop

#### Tanggal/Tempat Lahir

30 September 1951  
Solo, Jawa Tengah

#### Pendidikan

FISIP Universitas Indonesia jurusan  
Sosiologi

#### Wafat

30 Desember 2001 akibat kanker  
paru-paru

#### Pekerjaan

penyiar radio  
pelawak  
aktor  
dosen dan asisten dosen FISIP  
Universitas Indonesia

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