

## LINKS TO:

Stage 2, Module 1

Learning Object 4: Take a chance

## Exercise 1

Ardi and Peter are organising a shopping trip.

Sample answers:

## 1.1 Describe the register used in this telephone conversation.

The register used in this telephone conversation is semi-formal and friendly. This is evident from pronouns used which substitute for 'I'. Instead of the formal *saya*, the friendlier *aku* is used throughout the conversation. Ardi also refers to Peter by name (for example, '*apakah Peter sudah ada rencana untuk besok?*') rather than using *kamu*. Referring to someone by their name is another way Indonesians demonstrate the degree of friendship in a relationship. Here we can assume Ardi and Peter are good friends.

## 1.2 Explain why Ardi has used this register when speaking to Peter.

Ardi elected to use this register with Peter because Peter is a relative newcomer to Jakarta. As such, he would not yet be schooled in the use of colloquial language, or *bahasa gaul*, used among local teenagers. If Ardi had used *bahasa gaul* Peter may have felt confused or uncomfortable with this type of language. In summary, through the register he used, Ardi showed both consideration and friendliness towards his new friend from Australia.

## Exercise 2

Sample answers:

## 2.1 Comment on the register and overall tone of the conversation between Ardi and Tono.

The register and tone used in this telephone conversation is colloquial and friendly. It reveals Ardi and Tono share a close friendship, which includes communicating in *bahasa gaul*.

## 2.2 Why do Ardi and Tono use conventional Indonesian language at the beginning of their conversation?

The conversation starts by using formal Indonesian. This is because the identity of participants has not been established. If Ardi commenced the conversation in *bahasa gaul*, and it was one of Tono's parents who answered the phone, his register and tone would have been inappropriate for addressing an adult.

## 2.3 Identify and list colloquial terms used by Ardi and Tono in their conversation.

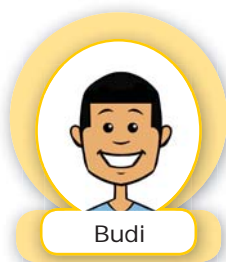
Bahasa gaul	Bahasa Indonesia
lagi ngapain?	sedang berbuat apa?
nggak ngapa-ngapain	tidak berbuat apa-apa
gué	saya
'ama	sama
elu	kamu
'udah	sudah
kagak	tidak
'emangnya	memang
enggak	tidak
'aja	saja
iya	ya
dong	No equivalent in formal Indonesian
deh	No equivalent in formal Indonesian

### 2.4 Do you notice any patterns in the formation of colloquial terms?

Several patterns are evident in the formation of Indonesian slang terms. The initial 's' is dropped from the words *sudah*, *saja* and *sama*. Other words, such as *memang* and *siapa*, are also abbreviated, either by removing the initial letter as in *emangnya*, or by the removal of a letter within the word, as in *sapa*. When asking about someone's activities, the 'apa' in the phrase *berbuat apa* becomes *ngapain*. Similarly the 'apa-apa' in the phrase *tidak berbuat apa-apa* becomes *ngapa-ngapain*. The addition of 'ng' to the beginning of *apa* only appears to happen when *apa* is used in phrasal questions or responses such as *sedang apa*, *berbuat apa* or *tidak berbuat apa-apa*. One final point is the multiple ways of saying *tidak* in slang. In this particular conversation we see *nggak*, *enggak* and *kagak* all used for *tidak*.

### Exercise 3

Create a telephone conversation in *bahasa gaul* between two Jakarta teenagers.



Selamat siang.  
Bisa bicara dengan  
Tomy?

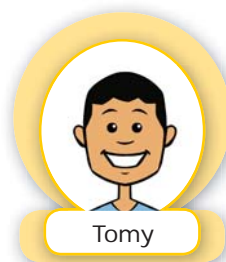
Budi. Lagi  
ngapain?

Malam ini 'udah ada  
rencana, belum?

Gué mau ngajak elu  
nonton di Studio 21.  
Mau, enggak?

Film Tokyo Ninja dari  
Jepang. Elu suka  
film silat, 'kan?

Kalau 'gitu, gué  
jemput elu 'ntar  
malam jam 7.00.



Selamat siang.  
Saya sendiri.  
Siapa ini?

Bentar lagi mau ke  
Plaza dengan bokap  
dan nyokap.

Belum ada?  
Emangnya kenapa,  
Bud?

Mau, dong! 'Udah  
lama gué enggak ke  
bioskop. Mau nonton  
film apa?

Asyik! Gue suka  
banget film silat  
Jepang dan Hong  
Kong

Iya, deh! Sampai  
nanti, Bud.