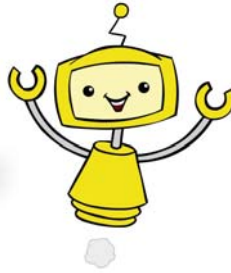


Friendly chatter

When chatting with friends you are more relaxed than when talking to someone unfamiliar, right? You change how you speak, or the register. We learnt about this in Stage 1; now we will do some revision and find new words to use when chatting with friends.



LINKS TO:

Stage 2, Module 1
Learning Object 4: Take a chance

PRIOR LEARNING:

Stage 1

Module 3 Work Sheet 9: Register activity



1 A social connection

- ▶ Indonesia's social language, or *bahasa gaul*, is used in many situations. Indonesian adults use it, for example, in some conversation, in popular media, and in pop culture. However, children wouldn't use *bahasa gaul* when speaking to adults, even to their own parents.
- ▶ As you know, *bahasa* means language. *Gaul* means 'to associate' or 'to socialise'. So, *bahasa gaul* is the language of socialising. For people living in urbanised regions of Indonesia, *bahasa gaul* is often used as the primary language.

Note:

Don't forget, in all communication the relationship between the speakers needs to be taken into account. Then you can decide on the appropriate register to use.

Register includes language we call formal, respectful, everyday spoken, informal and colloquial.

2 A regional influence

Bahasa gaul is regionally influenced. Even within the main island of Java there are several variants of *bahasa gaul* that would not be understood by outsiders.

These include *bahasa gaul Jakarta*, *bahasa gaul Bandung*, *bahasa gaul Jawa* (used predominantly in Central Java) and *bahasa gaul Surabaya*.

- ▶ This work sheet will focus on *bahasa gaul Jakarta*, which, because of the popular media, has the widest usage throughout Indonesia.

Exercise 1

Ardi and Peter are organising a shopping trip. Read the telephone conversation and answer the questions on the following page in English.



*Selamat siang.
Boleh bicara
dengan Peter?*

*Ini Ardi. Apa
kabar, Peter?*

*Aku mau bertanya,
apakah Peter sudah
ada rencana untuk
besok?*

*Aku mau ke Blok M.
Mau membeli sepatu
baru. Apa kamu mau
ikut?*

*Boleh! Aku datang ke
rumahmu saja. Lalu kita
naik busway ke Blok M.*

*Sekitar jam
sepuluh.
Sampai besok.*

*Saya sendiri.
Ini siapa?*

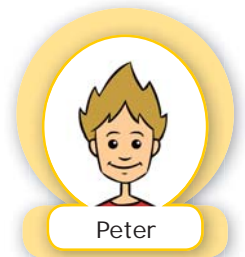
*Baik. Ada perlu
apa, Ardi?*

*Belum ada.
Mengapa?*

*Mau! Boleh aku
mengajak Tono
juga?*

*Kira-kira jam
berapa mau ke
mari?*

*Baiklah. Sampai
jumpa besok.*



(continued on following page)

Exercise 2

The participants in this telephone conversation are also talking about a shopping trip. However, they are two Indonesian teenagers of about the same age.

Notice how the dialogue has changed.



*Selamat siang.
Bisa bicara
dengan Tono?*

*Ardi. Lagi
ngapain, Ton?*

*Elu udah ada rencana
besok, belum?*

*Gué mau ke Blok M.
Mau beli sepatu baru.
Elu mau ikut?*

*Enggak ada. Kita 'aja.
Besok gué datang ke
rumah elu. Terus kita
naik busway ke Blok M.*

*Sekitar jam
sepuluh. Sampai
besok ya, Ton.*



*Ini Tono! Siapa
ini?*

*Nggak ngapa-ngapain.
Kenapa?*

*Kagak ada.
'Emangnya kenapa?*

*Mau, dong! Gué pengen
banget ke Blok M. 'Udah
lama gué enggak ke sana.
Siapa lagi yang ikut?*

*Iya deh. Jam
berapa elu ke sini?*

*Ya, 'udah. Sampai
besok, Di.*

(continued on following page)

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

What does it reveal about their relationship?

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

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

Next to them write the equivalents in formal Indonesian.

Hint: Look at the words in their context and decipher their meaning from words you recognise.

2.4 Look at the differences between colloquial terms and their formal Indonesian equivalents.

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

Hint: Several patterns or structures should be evident.

Exercise 3

Create a telephone conversation in *bahasa gaul* between two Jakarta teenagers making arrangements to go to the movies on Saturday night.

You may wish to use some colloquial terms from the examples given below.

Write the conversation in the spaces provided on the next page.

INFORMAL AND FORMAL TERMS

Legend

Colloquial terms

Formal Indonesian

'aja

saja

'ama

sama

'emangnya

memang

'udah

sudah

'banget

sangat /
sekali

bokap

ayah

bonyok

orangtua

cabut

pergi

cakep

cantik /
ganteng

cewek

perempuan

cowok

laki-laki

deh

particle used
for emphasis

demen

suka

dong

particle used
for emphasis

duit

uang

Gimana?

Bagaimana?

gué

saya /
aku

iya

ya

kangen

rindu

lu /
elu

kamu

ngajak

mengajak

ngapain?

berbuat
apa?

ngapa-
ngapain

berbuat

nggak /
enggak /
kagak

tidak

nyokap

ibu

pengen

ingin

(continued on following page)

