

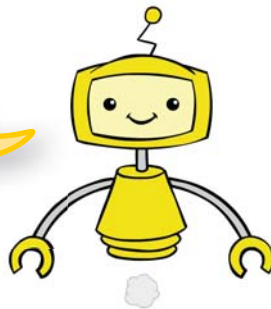
Welcome! Please take your seat

LINKS TO:

Stage 2, Module 3

Learning Object 2: Open day

Selamat datang! You remember that from Stage 1, don't you? We can use *selamat* in other ways too. *Silahkan duduk*, please take your seat, and let's get learning!



Meeting and greeting

1

Indonesians place a great deal of importance on welcoming people and personal contact. It is a way of demonstrating a genuine interest in the people you are greeting or welcoming.

Handshaking is used for introductions, saying goodbye, arrival at functions, departures from functions, meeting someone after a separation of even a short period and at ceremonies such as weddings, birthdays, christenings, circumcisions, Lebaran, Christmas and other religious occasions. Many Indonesians, especially Muslims, touch their right hand to their heart after shaking hands.



These days most Indonesians only use their right hand for shaking hands when meeting or welcoming foreigners. Male Muslims ordinarily use both hands to greet other Muslim men, while some female Muslims do not shake hands with men. Handshakes are normally gentle rather than firm and are used much more often than in Australia.

Welcome

2

Selamat

The phrase **selamat datang** means 'welcome'. *Selamat* on its own has a number of meanings. As an adjective, it means 'safe from trouble' or 'to survive'.

For example:

Burung jatuh dari sarang tetapi selamat.
The bird fell from its nest but **survived**.

It is also widely used in formal greetings such as:

<i>Selamat datang.</i>	Welcome.
<i>Selamat pagi.</i>	Good morning.
<i>Selamat hari Natal.</i>	Merry Christmas.

To congratulate someone, simply say *Selamat!* (Congratulations!)

If **selamat** precedes a verb, it serves the function of wishing someone well in undertaking the action of that verb.

For example:

<i>Selamat makan.</i>	Enjoy your meal.
<i>Selamat tidur.</i>	Sleep well.
<i>Selamat bertugas.</i>	Have a good day at work.

It can be seen, then, that *selamat* is the universal expression used for greeting, congratulating and well-wishing in Indonesia.

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Silahkan

The word **silahkan** is used when inviting someone to do something. When welcoming someone to your home or your office, for example, use the phrase *silahkan masuk*, 'please come in'.

Other invitations include:

Silahkan duduk. Please take a seat.

Silahkan makan. Please eat (when offering snacks).

Silahkan minum. Please drink (when offering drinks).

You learnt previously that *di* means 'in', 'on' or 'at' and that *ke* means 'to'. However, when welcoming someone to a specific place, the preposition *di* is used.

In Stage 2,
Module 3, Work Sheet 1,
Where are we now?

Note:

When *silahkan* is followed by a transitive verb, the *meN-* prefix is dropped.

For example:

Selamat datang di Jakarta.

Welcome to Jakarta.

3

Exercises

Exercise 1

Anna and Peter have already learnt many uses for the word *selamat*. There are times, however, when they have seen *selamat* used with other words or phrases, at shopping malls, in the media and on television, where the meaning isn't clear.

To gain a better understanding of when *selamat* can be used, Anna and Peter looked up the expressions used below on the Internet. You can do the same.

In the space provided, explain the purpose and possible context of each of these uses of *selamat*.

1.1 *Selamat dan sukses.*

1.2 Selamat hari raya Nyepi.

1.3 Selamat hari ulang tahun ke-65 Republik Indonesia.

1.4 Selamat menunaikan ibadah haji.

Exercise 2

Selamat is often used for well-wishing in contexts that have no English equivalents.

Think of verbs and appropriate situations Anna can couple with *selamat*. **Use these to create expressions of well-wishing for Ardi, Nina, Tono, Ella and Wahyu.**

Write your answers in the spaces provided using the following sentence as an example:

Selamat belajar untuk ujian Matematika besok, Ardi.
Enjoy studying for tomorrow's Maths test, Ardi.

<i>Selamat</i>	Verb	Adjunct	Person
			<i>Ardi</i>
			<i>Nina</i>
			<i>Tono</i>
			<i>Ella</i>
			<i>Wahyu</i>

Exercise 3

Use the words in the table below to make sentences starting with either *selamat* or *silahkan*.

You should be able to write 12 sentences (in the lines provided), one for each of the verbs.

Remember that when *silahkan* is followed by a transitive verb, the *meN-* prefix on the verb is dropped.

Hint!

Consider your responses carefully as *selamat* and *silahkan* cannot be paired with just any verb.

<i>Selamat</i> or <i>Silahkan</i>	Verb	Adjunct
	<i>belajar</i>	<i>album baru ini.</i>
	<i>berlibur</i>	<i>bersama Garuda Indonesia.</i>
	<i>datang</i>	<i>di barisan depan.</i>
	<i>duduk</i>	<i>di Indonesia.</i>
	<i>makan</i>	<i>di restoran.</i>
	<i>masuk</i>	<i>di ruang tamu.</i>
	<i>mendengarkan</i> (tr.)	<i>ke Bali.</i>
	<i>menikmati</i> (tr.)	<i>Museum Nasional Indonesia.</i>
	<i>menonton</i> (tr.)	<i>nasi goreng istimewa.</i>
	<i>menunggu</i> (tr.)	<i>minuman baru ini.</i>
	<i>mencoba</i> (tr.)	<i>sandiwara di teater.</i>
	<i>terbang</i>	<i>untuk ujian Matematika.</i>

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Exercise 4

There are times when *selamat* and *silahkan* can be used with the same verbs and adjuncts.

Identify two such instances from the verbs in the table on page 4.

Explain the difference in meaning and context between the sentence using *selamat* and the one using *silahkan*.

For example:

Selamat berlibur di Bali means 'Enjoy your holiday in Bali' and may be a greeting given by a hotel receptionist after you complete your check-in formalities.

Silahkan berlibur di Bali is an invitation to have a holiday in Bali and is likely to appear in a display or television advertisement encouraging people to holiday in Bali.

4.1 *Selamat*

Silahkan

4.2 *Selamat*

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Silahkan

Exercise 5

If you lived in Indonesia and visited people or attended any type of function, you would hear the word *selamat* used, accompanied by much handshaking of varying styles.

What do these practices reveal about the importance Indonesians place on welcoming and personal contact?

Write your answer in **English**.

Exercise 6

When the guests arrive at a function, such as a young child's birthday party, they are greeted by the entire extended family.

There is usually a short period of time set aside for the guests to chat. Then everyone is invited to prayers, led by a priest or religious figure, on behalf of the child celebrating their birthday.

Following prayers, the guests have a buffet dinner.

At the party's conclusion, the guests line up and take their leave from the entire extended host family.

Answer the following questions in **English**.

6.1 How is the Indonesian notion of a birthday different to ours?

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6.2 What do Indonesians consider to be the most important elements of a small child's birthday party?

6.3 How would you feel if you and your family were invited to an Indonesian child's birthday party without the music or activities you had expected?

6.4 How would you cope with the evening?
