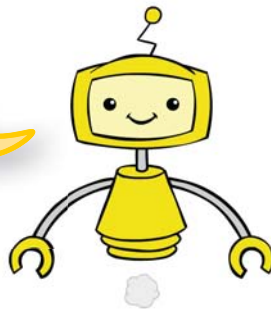


A sporting chance

Wow! I know the Hockeyroos are legends in Australia, but I had no idea that Indonesians played hockey as well! I wonder what other sports are popular ...



LINKS TO:

Stage 2, Module 7

Learning Object 2: Hockey rules

1 Indonesian sport ... then and now

Many traditional sports and games developed through the long history of the Indonesian archipelago, before and during its colonisation by the Dutch, which ended with independence in 1945.

While traditional games such as *congklak* are still popular with young children, checkers, *dam*, and chess, *catur*, are more widely played by older boys and adults.

The game of *sepak takraw* enjoys a fast-growing international popularity in the South-East Asia region, with regular tournaments held among nations such as Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore. *Sepak takraw* can be described as a combination of soccer and volleyball. Originally played by men and boys standing in a circle, this game is now played on a doubles badminton court. Players must not touch the ball with their hands. Instead, they kick the ball, made from rattan cane, over a net 1.52 metres high.

Pencak silat is an umbrella term for traditional Indonesian martial arts, which have grown in

popularity since the 1970s. *Pencak silat* is a competitive sport and is also performed artistically at cultural events.

Soccer is the most popular modern sport in Indonesia. It is played at all levels, from children to adult men. The Football Association of Indonesia (PSSI) formed the Indonesian League (*Liga Indonesia*) in 1993.

Badminton is considered a national sport in Indonesia. Indonesia has won gold medals in badminton at every Olympics since the sport was first introduced to the Olympics in 1992. Indonesians are very proud of their success in badminton at the international level.

Sport is popular in Indonesia, for both participants and spectators. Major sporting events in Indonesia are organised by the Indonesian National Sports Committee (*Komite Olahraga Nasional Indonesia*, or *KONI*). The importance of sport in Indonesian society is reflected by the fact that September 9 is set aside as Indonesia's National Sports Day.

2 A culture of fitness

You may have heard of the 'Life. Be in it' campaign introduced by the Australian Government to encourage Australians to be more active. The campaign was immensely successful.

Indonesia also has some culturally interesting sayings and slogans that promote an active lifestyle.

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2

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Look at the following:

- ▶ *Di dalam tubuh yang sehat terdapat jiwa yang kuat.* This quote is adopted from the Latin, *Mens sana in corpore sano* meaning 'a healthy mind in a healthy body'. From about Years 3 to 4, Indonesian students are encouraged by their teachers, through this saying, to become physically active as a means to building a healthy mind.
- ▶ *Olahraga bersama orang tersayang,* means 'play sport with loved ones'. This saying reflects the value that Indonesian people place on close family ties and friendships.
- ▶ *Mengolahragakan masyarakat dan memasyarakatkan olahraga.* This slogan builds on the previous saying. It is used in government programs to encourage people to make sports a greater part of their lives, as well as to make sports more community-oriented.

3

The language of sport

Let's look at some words used in Learning Object 2, *Hockey rules*, along with some additional vocabulary, to help you talk about sport in Indonesia.

<i>peralatan</i>	equipment	<i>pemain</i>	a player, a competitor
<i>gawang</i>	goal (physical goal, as in 'goal post')	<i>wasit</i>	a referee, umpire
<i>cita-cita</i>	goal (personal goal, something you are striving for)	<i>penjaga garis</i>	linesman
<i>aturan</i>	rules	<i>persiapan</i>	preparation
<i>tim, regu</i>	team	<i>sehat</i>	healthy (adjective)
<i>lapangan</i>	field (sports field)	<i>penjaga gawang</i>	keeper
<i>pertandingan</i>	game, fixture	<i>gol!</i>	said when a player scores a goal
<i>latihan</i>	training		

Here are some examples of sentences using this vocabulary:

- ▶ A coach might say to the team:
Bawalah peralatan yang diperlukan ke lapangan sebelum pertandingan.
Please bring the necessary equipment to the ground before the game.
- ▶ A commentator might say:
Joko Keling mencetak gol!
Joko Keling has scored a goal!
- ▶ A nutritionist might advise a player:
Jangan lupa makan yang sehat sebelum bertanding.
Please eat healthy food before your game.
- ▶ A referee might advise a competitor:
Ikutilah aturan main!
Follow the rules!

Some sports-related verbs include:

<i>lari</i>	to run	<i>kalah</i>	to lose
<i>berlatih</i>	to practise or train	<i>bersorak</i>	to cheer (for a team or player)
<i>menang</i>	to win		

4

I'm the man ...

When the prefix **peN~** is attached to some verbs, the result is a noun describing the occupation of the base verb or noun.

For example:

The verb **menulis** (to write) becomes **penulis** (writer).

The verb **mengajar** (to teach) becomes **pengajar** (teacher).

and

The verb **belajar** (to study) becomes **pelajar** (student).

The same happens with sporting terms.

For example:

The verb **bermain** (to play) becomes **pemain** (player).

and

The verb **melatih** (to train) becomes **pelatih** (coach or trainer).

For team sports players we use the structure **pemain** + sport.

For example:

pemain sepak bola soccer player

pemain bola basket basketball player

pemain kriket cricket player

However, there is an interesting variation to this rule that applies to individual players, as opposed to team sports players. The attachment of the **peN~** prefix to the name of the sport itself results in a noun for that particular sportsperson.

For example:

peN~ + golf results in **pegolf** (golfer).

peN~ + tenis results in **petenis** (tennis player).

Note:

The **pemain** + sport structure can also be used for players of individual sports but, for the sake brevity, the media tend to use the **peN~** + sport variation for individual sportspeople.

5

Exercises

Exercise 1

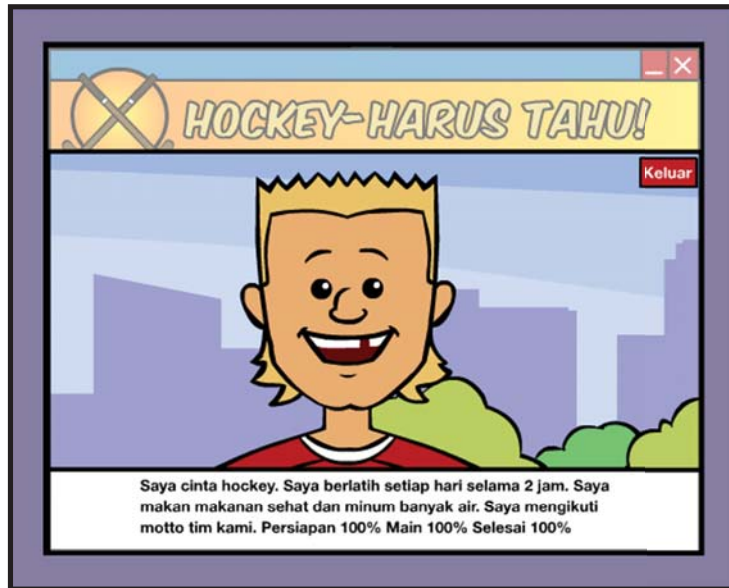


Peter was sent away to find out more about hockey. He found this web page on the Internet.

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He clicked on a link and watched the video clip from the famous Indonesian hockey player, Joko Keling, shown in the screenshot below:



Read the text in the screenshot and answer the following questions in **English**.

1.1 How long does Joko Keling train?

1.2 What dietary advice does he offer?

1.3 How does he feel about his sport?

What is his approach to each game?

Use information from the text to support your answer.

Exercise 2

Pak Harsono comes across as being very harsh with Peter. In fact, he's just very professional and wants to get the best out of his players, as well as help them to learn from their past experiences.

In order to get to know Peter better, he gives him this questionnaire about his sporting background in Australia.

Use all your knowledge of Indonesian to answer each question in full sentences. Base your answers on your own sporting experiences.

Nama: **Negara Asal:** **Umur:**

1. Apakah Anda suka berolahraga?

2. Apakah Anda bermain olahraga di negara Anda?

3. Apakah Anda berlatih setiap hari?

4. Jam berapa latihan mulai?

5. Latihan olahraga terdiri dari kegiatan apa saja?

6. Anda makan apa sebelum pertandingan di negara Anda?

7. Setelah pertandingan apa yang dilakukan tim Anda?

8. Siapa saja olahragawan yang terkenal di negara Anda?

Exercise 3

Examine the following screenshot, which gives some general information about hockey and the aim of the game.



Write a brief outline of the history and aim or scoring system of another popular sport such as soccer.

Use the summary about hockey to help you.

Use any sport-specific vocabulary learnt in this work sheet and a dictionary to complete this task.

Exercise 4

Examine the list of sports in the table below.

In the space provided, write down the terminology to describe the person who plays the sport shown in the left-hand column.

Sport	Player
<i>kriket</i>	<hr/>
<i>sepak bola</i>	<hr/>
<i>bulu tangkis</i>	<hr/>
<i>bola basket</i>	<hr/>
<i>silat</i>	<hr/>
<i>gulat</i>	<hr/>
<i>bola voli</i>	<hr/>
<i>sepak takraw</i>	<hr/>
<i>tenis meja</i>	<hr/>
<i>renang</i>	<hr/>
<i>lari</i>	<hr/>