

Greetings and farewells

Answers

1.

- a) Selamat siang
- b) Selamat malam
- c) Selamat pagi
- d) Selamat sore
- e) Selamat siang

2.

Greetings	Farewells
<u>Halo!</u>	<u>Sampai jumpa!</u>
Selamat malam!	Selamat malam!
Selamat pagi, Pak.	<u>Daa!</u>
<u>(mat) pagi!</u>	Permisi
<u>Hai!</u>	

3. See the underlined words in the table above for the answers.

4.

- a) I think this situation is an informal one. Three teenagers are talking because there is the pronoun *~ku* which is informal and the first speaker calls the other person by their first name only. One teenager is introducing a friend to another friend.
- b) I think this situation is a formal one between an older adult and a young person. The young person uses formal language and the older person also uses formal language although the use of *namamu* shows that he is addressing a younger person. Maybe it is a boy greeting a new neighbour in his yard.
- c) I think this situation is a formal one between two adults, one male and one female, who do not know each other. Both speakers address each other with respectful terms such as *Bu* and *Pak*. The first speaker also uses the full form *apakah* and also *Ibu*. It might be between an airport official and a passenger looking for her suitcase.
- d) I think this situation is informal between two friends because they both use each other's first names and the shortened pronouns *~mu* and *~ku*. The situation may be at school or on a school trip and they are asking each other about their suitcases.

5.

- a) The schoolboy is addressing an older person and so he should not use *namamu*, *namaku* or *kopermu*. The older female would not use *Bapak* if addressing a young boy.
- b) They are both teenagers and so they would probably not ask a question with *Apakah*, nor would they address each other with *Pak* or *Bapak*.

6.

- a) They would probably give a little wave or maybe even shake hands and simply say something like 'Hai' or 'Halo' before continuing with a conversation.
- b) The teenager would probably shake hands with the adult and maybe give a slight nod of the head. The teenager might then give a formal greeting such as 'Selamat pag, Pak/Bu' depending on the time of day.

7.

- a) Greeting a) is an informal greeting between two people who are already well-acquainted, whereas greeting b) is a formal greeting between two people who are not yet acquainted.

They are different because they reflect appropriate Indonesian manners for the different situations.

- b) I may feel a little awkward at first because I might be afraid of making a mistake and using the wrong greeting for an adult. However, shaking hands is not unusual and so I would feel comfortable doing that.

8.

- a) If it is an informal greeting between friends or family we often say 'Hi!/ G'day, how's it going' but if the situation is more formal then we also use more formal greetings including shaking hands. We might say something like 'Hello! How are you? / Good to see you.'
- b) We convey how we feel about the other person and perhaps our level of respect for them.
- c) Australians and Indonesians both shake hands, although in general, Indonesians shake hands more gently than Australians do. If being introduced for the first time, Indonesians tend to say less, generally only stating their names, whereas Australians usually also ask things like 'How are you' and add 'Nice to meet you' / 'Good to see you'. Some Indonesians say this too, but it is less common and probably a result of outside influence.
- d) As humans we naturally like to socialise with other people and so greeting others is a way of ensuring that our interactions with them are positive and harmonious.