



SOLT I Indonesian Module 4 Lesson 2

Student Manual

Geography

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER





More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

At the end of the lesson you will be able to understand countries and nationalities. To be able to do that, the lesson plan below will help you to achieve the objectives.

Recognize Cities and Locations of the Target Region

- Recognize the country's location, the capital, provinces, and major cities
- Describe their areas and borders
- Brief about Indonesia
- Identify the national flag of Indonesia
- Describe the geography of Indonesia
- Talk about the location of the military installations in Indonesia

Identify Nationalities

- Identify languages in different countries
- Identify different ethnic groups in Indonesia
- Describe demographic composition in Indonesia

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

TIP OF THE DAY

Indonesia is an archipelago consisting of 16,677 islands (official number), there is an unofficial number of islands in Indonesia, which is 17,508. Approximately 6,000 islands are not inhabited.
Indonesia is located between two oceans, which are the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean as well as the South China Sea. The Indonesian archipelago stretches from 6°08' north latitude to 11°15' south latitude and from 94°45' to 141°05' east longitude. Indonesia is also located between two continents, Asia and Australia.
Sumatra and Java, two of five main islands in Indonesia used to be called "Swarna Dwipa" which means the island of gold and "Jawa Dwipa" which means the island of rice.

Recognize Cities and Locations in Indonesia

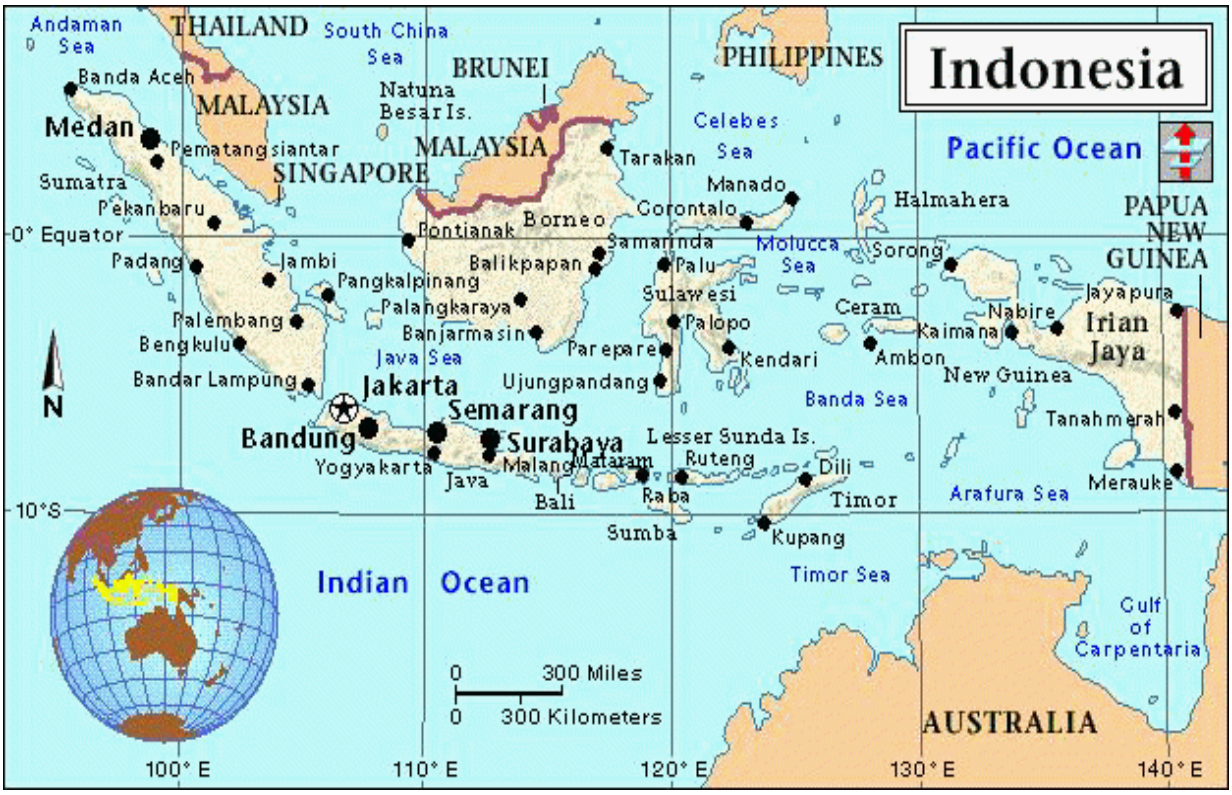
Scenario (Pair Work)

In the following scenario, two students are studying together for the next geography exam. The topic is about Indonesia. Your instructor will model the dialogue for you. Then, play the roles with a partner. Take notes on basic expressions used in discussing geographical information, and be ready to use them for exercise 1.

Danang: Apakah kamu siap? Aku akan memberikan beberapa pertanyaan tentang Indonesia.
Siti: Tentu saja aku siap. Aku sudah belajar sebelumnya.
Danang: Apa nama ibu kota negara Indonesia?
Siti: Itu mudah sekali. Ibu kota Indonesia adalah Jakarta.
Danang: Pintar sekali kamu! Pertanyaan selanjutnya. Jakarta terletak di pulau apa?
Siti: Hmm ... Jakarta terletak di pulau Jawa.
Danang: Sebutkan lima pulau besar di Indonesia!
Siti: Jawa, Sumatra, Kalimantan ...arghh ...aku lupa.
Danang: Sulawesi dan Irian Jaya.
Siti: Oh ya. Sekarang giliranku. Kota Medan terletak di pulau mana, Bali atau Sumatra?
Danang: Mudah sekali. Medan terletak di pulau Sumatra.
Siti: Di mana letak kota Manado?
Danang: Di pulau Sulawesi.
Siti: Kalau Yogyakarta?
Danang: Di pulau Jawa.
Siti: Bagaimana dengan kota Denpasar?
Danang: Di pulau Bali.
Siti: Wah ... kamu pintar sekali! Kamu pasti dapat nilai 10.
Danang: Tentu saja.
Siti: Aku rasa aku belum siap untuk ujian besok pagi. Aku harus belajar lagi.
Danang: Aku akan membantu kamu.
Siti: Terima kasih.

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Exercise 1 (Pair Work)



A. Look at the map above and use it as your guideline. You and your partner are going to ask and answer questions orally based on the information given in the map. Use the scenario on the previous page as your model. Do not hesitate to use structures that you have learned from previous lessons, such as those on comparison. For instance, ask about the sizes of the islands in comparison to places that you know in the US or other parts of the world. Also, consider the proximate distances between places. All information to perform the conversation is available in the map. (Note: remember from previous lessons that when you are asking about a subject, you must use the auxiliary "*yang*" after your question word).

B. Write down the questions and answers that you and your partner have come up with during the oral exercise. Compare your sentences with the rest of the classes'.

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Exercise 2 (Pair Work)

Read the following passage about provinces in Indonesia, and then answer the questions. After you have done this, discuss the answers with your partner.

Indonesia mempunyai 30 propinsi. Dari 30 propinsi itu ada 2 yang merupakan daerah istimewa yaitu Aceh dan Yogyakarta, dan satu daerah khusus ibu kota yaitu Jakarta. Seluruh propinsi di Indonesia adalah sebagai berikut: (1) Daerah Istimewa Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam; (2) Bali; (3) Banten; (4) Bengkulu; (5) Gorontalo (6) Daerah Ibukota Jakarta Raya; (7) Jambi; (8) Jawa Barat; (9) Jawa Tengah; (10) Jawa Timur; (11) Kalimantan Barat; (12) Kalimantan Selatan; (13) Kalimantan Tengah; (14) Kalimantan Timur; (15) Kepulauan Bangka Belitung; (16) Lampung; (17) Maluku; (18) Maluku Utara; (19) Nusa Tenggara Barat; (20) Nusa Tenggara Timur; (21) Papua (22) Riau; (23) Sulawesi Selatan; (24) Sulawesi Tengah; (25) Sulawesi Tenggara; (26) Sulawesi Utara; (27) Sumatera Barat; (28) Sumatera Selatan; (29) Sumatera Utara; (30) Special Region of Yogyakarta.
Timor Timur pada mulanya menjadi salah satu propinsi di Indonesia. Pada tanggal 20 Mei 2002 Timor Timur memperoleh kemerdekaanya.

1. Mention two special provinces in Indonesia.

   _____

2. The capital city of Indonesia is located on which island?

   _____

3. Kalimantan is divided into how many provinces? Mention all of them.

   _____

4. Kapan Timor Timur memperoleh kemerdekaannya?

   _____

Exercise 3 (Class Work)

A. Your instructor will read a paragraph and mention in it several capital cities in Indonesia. Fill in the column on the right with the correct capital cities mentioned by your instructor. After that, take turns asking and answering questions about capital cities in Indonesia.

Propinsi	Ibu kota
Sumatra Utara	
Jawa Barat	
Kalimantan Selatan	
Sulawesi Utara	
Papua	

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Exercise 3 (Class Work) (Continued)

Propinsi	Ibu kota
Jawa Timur	
Maluku	
Nusa Tenggara Barat	

B. Take turns with your partner asking and answering questions about capital cities in Indonesia.

Example:
T: Apa ibu kota Sumatra Utara?
J: Ibu kota Sumatra Utara adalah Medan.

Exercise 4 (Pair Work)

Read the conversation below and practice it with your partner. Learn the useful expression and the information about Indonesian areas and its border in the conversation. After you are done, discuss the content of the passage with your partner.

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Exercise 4 (Pair Work) (Continued)

Dian: Aku sama sekali tidak mengerti dengan wilayah dan perbatasan di Indonesia. Maukah kamu menerangkannya?
Siti: Tentu saja. Total wilayah Indonesia adalah 1.919.440 km^2 (kilometer persegi). Wilayah itu terdiri dari wilayah air seluas 93.000 km^2 dan wilayah darat seluas 1.826.440 km^2.
Dian: Wah, luas sekali!
Siti: Yah, kalau dibandingkan luas Indonesia adalah tiga kali luas negara bagian Texas di Amerika.
Dian: Bagaimana dengan daerah perbatasannya?
Siti: Indonesia berbatasan dengan tiga negara yaitu Malaysia, Papua Nugini dan Timor Timur.
Dian: Oh ya, aku tahu. Malaysia berbatasan dengan Indonesia di pulau Kalimantan. Sedangkan Papua Nugini berbatasan dengan Indonesia di pulau Irian Jaya. Bagaimana dengan Timor Timur?
Siti: Timor Timur dulu merupakan salah satu propinsi di Indonesia. Kemudian mereka merdeka dan menjadi negara sendiri. Timor Timur berbatasan dengan Indonesia di pulau Timor.
Dian: Kira-kira berapa panjang perbatasan dengan negara-negara tersebut?
Siti: Perbatasan dengan Timor Timur sepanjang 228 kilometer, dengan Malaysia sepanjang 1.782 kilometer, dan dengan Papua Nugini sepanjang 820 kilometer.
Dian: Terima kasih atas keterangan kamu.
Siti: Sama sama.

Exercise 5 (Pair Work)

Based on the reading above, answer the following questions.

1. Berapa luas wilayah air Indonesia?

_____

2. Berapa luas Indonesia jika dibandingkan dengan luas Texas?

_____

3. Indonesia berbatasan dengan negara mana saja?

_____

4. Berapa panjang perbatasan Indonesia dengan Papua Nugini?

_____

5. Di mana letak perbatasan Indonesia dengan Timor Timur?

_____

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Exercise 6 (Pair Work)

Working with your partner, get the gist of the following reading. Then, in pairs create a conversation asking and answering questions about the Indonesian flag. After you are done, switch roles. Be prepared to perform your conversation in front of the class when your instructor calls you.



Gadjah Mada
Source: Jawapalace.org



vasal-vasal Majapahit, Abad 12 - 13 Masehi
Source: http://www.ggr.ulaval.ca



mengibarkan bendera



menghormat bendera

Bendera Merah Putih

Bendera Indonesia sering disebut "Sang Saka Merah Putih", terdiri dari dua warna yang dibagi secara horizontal. Merah berarti berani dan putih berarti suci. Warna merah dan putih itu diambil dari warna bendera satu kerajaan besar di abad 13, Majapahit. Majapahit adalah kerajaan Hindu yang atas pimpinan patih Gadjah Mada, daerahnya meliputi Pulau Jawa, Madura, Bali, dan pulau-pulau lain di Nusantara. Bendera Majapahit juga memiliki dua warna yang sama, merah dan putih; hanya namanya saja yang berbeda, yaitu "gula kelapa". Gula yang berasal dari kelapa berwarna merah bata, dan karena itulah barangkali nama itu dipilih. Bendera merah putih mulai dipakai pada awal abad dua puluh di Hindia Belanda oleh para pemuda yang menjadi simpatisan gerakan nasional Indonesia. Hingga kini setiap tanggal 17 Agustus bendera tersebut dikibarkan, dengan diiringi Lagu Nasional Indonesia Raya. Cara menghormat yang umum adalah dengan menaruh tangan kanan di pelipis seperti gaya menghormat militer.

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Exercise 6 (Pair Work) (Continued)

Additional key vocabulary

vasal = tributary
masehi = A.D.
mengibarkan = to raise (a flag)
bendera = flag
menghormat = to salute
berani = brave
suci = pure
kerajaan = empire
kepemimpinan = leadership
meliputi = to comprise
berbeda = different
kelapa = coconut
merah bata = brownish-red
Hindia Belanda = Dutch East Indies
gerakan = movement
dikibarkan = to be raised
diiringi = to accompany
pelipis = temple
gaya = style

Exercise 7 (Pair Work)

Individually, write a short geographic description of Indonesia in the following space. You have five minutes to do this task. Then, brief each other based on your description. Compare your notes and work together in writing a single description of Indonesia. Be ready when your instructor calls you to brief the class.

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

TIP OF THE DAY

Indonesia consists of hundreds of different ethnic groups and different languages. The Ethno-linguistic unit is called "suku" (*lit.* feet, part) in Indonesian. The largest ethnic group in Indonesia is *Suku Jawa*. The following are some examples of other groups that exist in Indonesia: *Dayak* (in Kalimantan), *Batak* (in Sumatra), *Madura* (in Madura), *Kubu* (in Sumatra), *Buru* (in Buru Island), *Memberamo* and *Asmat* (in Papua).

Identify Nationalities

Exercise 8 (Pair Work)

Study the conversation below by reading and practicing it with your partner. Afterwards, answer the following questions.

Yuyun: Halo, Nama saya Yuyun. Saya berasal dari Kalimantan.
Sinto: Apakah kamu orang Dayak?
Yuyun: Ya, saya berasal dari suku Dayak.
Sinto: Nama saya Sinto. Orang-orang memanggil saya Kubu karena saya berasal dari suku Kubu.
Yuyun: Suku Kubu? Saya belum pernah mendengar tentang suku Kubu.
Sinto: Suku Kubu berasal dari Sumatra terutama Jambi. Kami, suku Kubu masih suka tinggal di hutan. Hidup kami berpindah-pindah dari satu hutan ke hutan yang lain.
Yuyun: Apakah kamu punya rumah?
Sinto: Rumah kami terbuat dari kayu atau ranting. Atapnya dibuat dari daun atau rumput. Kami tidak mempunyai rumah tetap.
Yuyun: Bagaimana kalian mendapat makanan?
Sinto: Kami membuka hutan untuk ladang. Setelah ladang itu tidak produktif lagi, kami berpindah ke bagian hutan yang lain. Kami juga suka berburu babi hutan dan menangkap ikan di sungai. Bagaimana dengan suku Dayak?
Yuyun: Suku Dayak terkenal dengan ilmu magis. Kami suka membuat ramuan obat. Kami tidak tinggal di hutan tetapi tinggal di rumah yang sangat panjang. 30 orang bisa tinggal di rumah itu.
Sinto: Wah, menarik sekali. Kapan-kapan aku akan pergi ke Kalimantan untuk melihat suku Dayak.

Additional Key Vocabulary

memanggil = call
berpindah-pindah = move from one place to another
ladang = cultivated dry land
berburu = to hunt
babi hutan = wild pig
sungai = river
ranting = twig
magis = magical
ramuan = potion
obat = medicine

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Exercise 8 (Pair Work) (Continued)

1. Mengapa Sinto dipanggil "Kubu" oleh orang-orang?

_____

2. Suku Kubu tinggal di mana?

_____

3. Bagaimana suku Kubu mendapat makanan?

_____

4. Bagaimana rumah orang Dayak itu?

_____

Exercise 9 (Class Work)

A. Read the following passage describing one of the ethnic groups' languages. Answer the questions following this passage.

Bahasa Jawa

Bahasa Jawa terutama digunakan oleh orang-orang di Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur dan Yogyakarta. Bahasa Jawa sangat berbeda dengan bahasa Indonesia meskipun ada beberapa kata yang sama.
Bahasa Jawa mempunyai tiga tingkatan. Bahasa Ngoko digunakan untuk berbicara dengan orang yang sama atau lebih rendah derajatnya. Bahasa"Madya" digunakan ketika berbicara dengan orang yang sama derajatnya. Tingkatan yang ketiga adalah "Kromo Inggil". Bahasa ini digunakan untuk berbicara kepada orang yang lebih tinggi derajatnya seperti orang yang lebih tua atau orang yang pangkatnya lebih tinggi.

additional vocabulary
tingkatan = level rendah = low pangkat = official rank derajat = social rank

1. Bahasa Jawa tidak digunakan di
   a. Jawa Tengah. **b.** Jawa Timur. **c.** Jawa Barat.

2. Bahasa apa yang digunakan untuk berbicara dengan orang yang lebih tua?
   a.Kromo Inggil **b.** Kromo **c.**Ngoko

3. Bahasa apa yang digunakan untuk berbicara dengan anak buah?
   a. Kromo Inggil **b.** Kromo **c.**Ngoko

B. After you have finished reading and answering the questions, retell the content of the passage in front of the class.

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

TIP OF THE DAY

Bahasa Jawa (Javanese), the language of the largest ethnic group in Indonesia is also spoken in Suriname, South America due to a large number of Javanese descendants in the country (20 %). Between 1890 and 1939, During the Dutch colonization of the Indonesian archipelago, many Javanese were sent to Suriname as indentured as well as forced plantation laborers.

Exercise 10

A. Pair Work. Listen to your instructor's reading on demographic information of Indonesia. Your instructor will read the text twice. Just listen when your instructor reads for the first time. The second time, jot down information that you think is important for you to remember the content of the reading. After listening, working in pairs, compare your notes by asking each other about demographic facts of Indonesia.

B. Class Work. Share and compare your findings with the rest of the class.

C. Write a short paragraph about Indonesia's demographic composition in a piece of paper and then submit it to your instructor for correction.

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Exercise 11 (Pair Work)

Using the table below, ask each other which language(s) is used in a particular country.

Example
Tanya: Bahasa apa yang dipakai di Indonesia?
Jawab: Bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa daerah.

Do not limit yourself to the question above; you should ask additional questions such as the color of the flag, whether your partner knows someone from the country or someone who speaks the language, whether your partner can speak the language, name of the capitals, population etc.

Examples
Tanya : Apa warna bendera Indonesia?
Jawab : Warnanya merah dan putih.

Tanya : Apa Anda kenal orang yang berasal dari Australia?
Jawab : Ya, saya kenal beberapa orang Australia.

Tanya : Apa Anda kenal orang yang bisa berbahasa Jawa?
Jawab : Tidak, saya tidak kenal orang yang bisa berbahasa Jawa.

NEGARA	BAHASA	NEGARA	BAHASA
Australia	Inggris	Thailand	Thai
Brunei Darussalam	Melayu	Laos	Laos
Malaysia	Malaysia (Melayu)	Vietnam	Vietnam
Singapura	Mandarin, Melayu, Tamil Inggris	Filipina	Pilipino, Inggris
Republik Demokratik Timor Leste	Tetun, Portugis	Cina	Cina
Papua Nugini	Inggris	Kampuchea /Kamboja	Khmer
Pakistan	Urdu	Arab Saudi	Arab
Belanda	Belanda	Amerika Serikat	Inggris

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

The Prefix *ter-*

In Module 1 Lesson 5 you have learned how the prefix *ter-* can be added to an adjective to show superlative comparision. In this lesson you find that when the prefix "*ter-*" is used in a verb, the sentence becomes a passive sentence, due to the fact that the subject of the sentence is a passive subject. In other words, the subject does not commit the act described in the predicate. However, this prefix commands specific meanings. In this lesson, one meaning of the prefix *ter-* is used. It implies that the subject is already being in the condition said by the predicate (perfective mood). Whoever or whatever commits the action is not necessary to be known; mainly because the prefix does not actually denote an action being carried out, but more the result of the action. While in Indonesian a verb with a *ter-* prefix is used, in comparison, in English this meaning is usually expressed using adjectives ("*the door is open*"; as opposed to "*the door is opened by John*" for instance).

There are other meanings of this prefix which will be entertained in future lessons as their usage becomes necessary to accomplish the tasks of the lesson. Observe the examples using the root word "*letak* (location)" and "*buka* (to open)" below. The first sentence is taken from the introduction section.

1. Kota Jakarta terletak di pulau Jawa. (*The city of Jakarta is (being) located on the island of Java*.)
2. Senjata itu diletakkan oleh Praka Hasibuan di atas meja. (*The weapon is placed on the table by Praka Hasibuan*.)
3. Pintu itu terbuka. (*The door is (in the condition of being) opened*.)
4. Pintu itu dibuka oleh Aminah. (Lit. *The door is opened by Aminah.*)

In the first example, the town of Jakarta is in the condition of being located in the island of Java. Whoever decided in the past to "put" the city there, or how the city got there in the first place is not important for the speaker. In the third example, the door is in the condition of being opened; whoever or whatever opened the door, or how it came to be opened is also not important for the speaker.

Exercise 1 (Class Work)

Create sentences or conversations based on the following situations, and use the prefix ter- when the situations permit. Compare your result with your classmates. All of the verbs needed to develop the sentences have been introduced in this lesson and the previous ones

1. Imagine that you are a member of the Indonesian Armed Forces. You are stationed in Northern Kalimantan and supposed to cross the border from Indonesia to Malaysia (Serawak). You just found out that the border is closed, and now you need to report to your superior of the fact. You also want to know since when this situation is taking place and would like to know why you are not informed.

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Exercise 1 (Class Work)(Continued)

2. You arrive at your office and discover that the front door is wide open. You are very sure that you locked the door the night before, especially since you are the last to leave the office. You decide to call your boss and explain the situation. Tell him the condition the door is in first. Then, tell him what you think about who opened it.

3. You are the first to arrive at your office and discover that the front door is not locked. You know that Subarkah was the last one to leave the office the other night, so you feel the need to inform him due to the fact that it is the last person's obligation to lock the door.

4. Imagine that you are on a mission with the Indonesian Kopassus in the deep jungle of Kalimantan, and find Sergeant Abdullah lying unconscious with a gunshot wound. As you are treating his wound you reach for your radio to call for aero-medievac. How would you describe what happened to Sergeant Abdullah to the Indonesian pilot?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Writing Decimals

Although some publications may follow the US rule on writing decimals, the most widely used way of writing decimals in Indonesia is by using commas in place of the points. Note the difference in the following examples:

English		**Indonesian**	
In words	*In numbers*	*In numbers*	*In words*
zero point five	0.5	0,5	nol koma lima
one point two five six	1.256	1,256	satu koma dua lima enam
thirty six point nine percent	36.9%	36,9%	tiga puluh enam koma sembilan persen

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Conversely, as you may recall from Module 2 Lesson 2, points are used in place of commas in numbers greater than 999.

Exercise 2 (Pair Work)

To familiarize yourself with expressing decimals in Indonesian, calculate the following mathematical problem (You may use a calculator). Base your calculation on the following approximate number of Indonesian population: *dua ratus juta*. Then, working in pairs, take turns in asking and answering the same questions.

1. 7,5 % penduduk Indonesia berasal dari suku Madura. Kalau begitu, berapa jumlah orang Madura di Indonesia?

   a. 15.000.000 orang
   b. 150.000.000 orang
   c. 1.500.000 orang

2. Di tahun 2000, penduduk laki-laki di Indonesia adalah 50,1% dari seluruh populasi. Kalau begitu, berapa jumlah perempuan di Indonesia?

   a. 99.800.000 orang
   b. 9.980.000 orang
   c. 998.000.000 orang

3. Penduduk Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah kira-kira 1,08% dari seluruh penduduk Indonesia. Jumlah penduduk Provinsi Riau kira-kira 2,2 kali penduduk Sulteng. Berapa jumlah penduduk di Provinsi Riau?

   a. 47.520.000 jiwa.
   b. 4.752 jiwa.
   c. 4.752.000 jiwa.

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Nouns

agama	religion
anak buah	crew/subordinate
bahasa	language
batu bara	coal
bendera	flag
benua	continent
daerah	region
pangkat	rank
derajat	degree, social rank
dialek	dialect
grup	group
gubernur	governor
hormat	salute
hutan	forest
ibu kota	capital city
kabupaten	regency
karet	rubber
kayu	wood
kebudayaan	culture
kecamatan	sub-district
kelapa sawit	palm oil
kemerdekaan	independence
kepulauan	archipelago
kotamadya	municipality
laut	sea
letak	location
luas	area
magis	magic
menteri	minister
merica	pepper
minyak	oil
negara	country
penduduk	inhabitant
perbatasan	border
persegi	square
populasi	population
propinsi/provinsi	province
pulau	island
ramuan	concoction
ranting	branch
rumput	grass/weed
samudera	ocean

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

selat	strait
suku	tribe/ethnic group
sungai	river
tambang	mine
tembaga	copper
tetangga	neighbor
timah	tin
tingkatan	level
tradisi	tradition
wilayah	area

Verbs

mencapai (*root: capai*)	to reach
berbatasan (*root: batas*)	to border on, to be adjacent
terletak (*root: letak*)	to be located/to lie
terdiri (*root: diri*)	to be consisted
tersebut (*root: sebut*)	to be mentioned

Adjectives

berani	brave
capai	tired
etnik	ethnic
khusus/istimewa	special
padat	crowded
suci	pure

Others

masing-masing	each
sedangkan	while
meskipun	even though
seluruh	whole/entire

Supplementary

Verb

mengibarkan (root: kibar)	to hoist, to raise (a flag)

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Regional Military Commands



Kodam II/Sriwijaya headquarters, Palembang, Northern Sumatra

KODAM (*Komando Daerah Militer* - Regional Military Commands) is the largest military territorial unit in Indonesia. Two stars generals command the units, each with the title of *Pangdam* (*Panglima Kodam*).

There are 12 KODAM in Indonesia, namely

1. Kodam Iskandar Muda, covers the whole Aceh Province
2. Kodam I/Bukit Barisan, covers the provinces of North Sumatra, West Sumatra and Riau
3. Kodam II/Sriwijaya, covers the provinces of Riau, Bengkulu, Jambi, South Sumatra, and Lampung
4. Kodam Jaya, covers the areas of DKI Jaya, Tanggerang, and Bekasi
5. Kodam Diponegoro, covers the provinces of Central Java and Yogyakarta
6. Kodam Siliwangi, covers the provinces of West Java and Banten
7. Kodam Brawijaya, covers East Java province
8. Kodam Udayana, covers the provinces of Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara
9. Kodam Tanjungpura, covers the provinces of East Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, and Central Kalimantan
10. Kodam Wirabuana, covers the provinces of North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, and Southeast Sulawesi
11. Kodam Patimura, covers Maluku province
12. Kodam Trikora, covers the whole area of Papua province.

Each KODAM is made up of four to six KOREM (*Komando Resort Militer* - Sub-Regional Military Command); each led by a colonel with the job title of *Danrem* (*Komandan Korem*). There are also a number of specialized battalions associated with each KODAM. For example, *Pangdam* Sriwijaya oversees four KOREMs, and also four specialized battalions: YONKAV-5 (*kavaleri* - cavalry), ARMED-15 (*artileri medan* -

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

field artillery), ZIPUR-2 (*zeni tempur*- combat engineer), and ARHANUD 41 (*artileri pertahanan udara* - air defense artillery).

Each KOREM is responsible for the security of its territory and the activity of some KODIM (*Komando Distrik Militer* - District Military Command), and also for the activities of one or two territorial combat battalions. The KODIM is led by a *Dandim* (*Komandan Kodim*) with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Each KODIM is made up of a number of KORAMIL (Komando Rayon Militer), led by a Danramil (Komandan Koramil) with a rank of a Second Lieutenant (*Letnan Dua*).

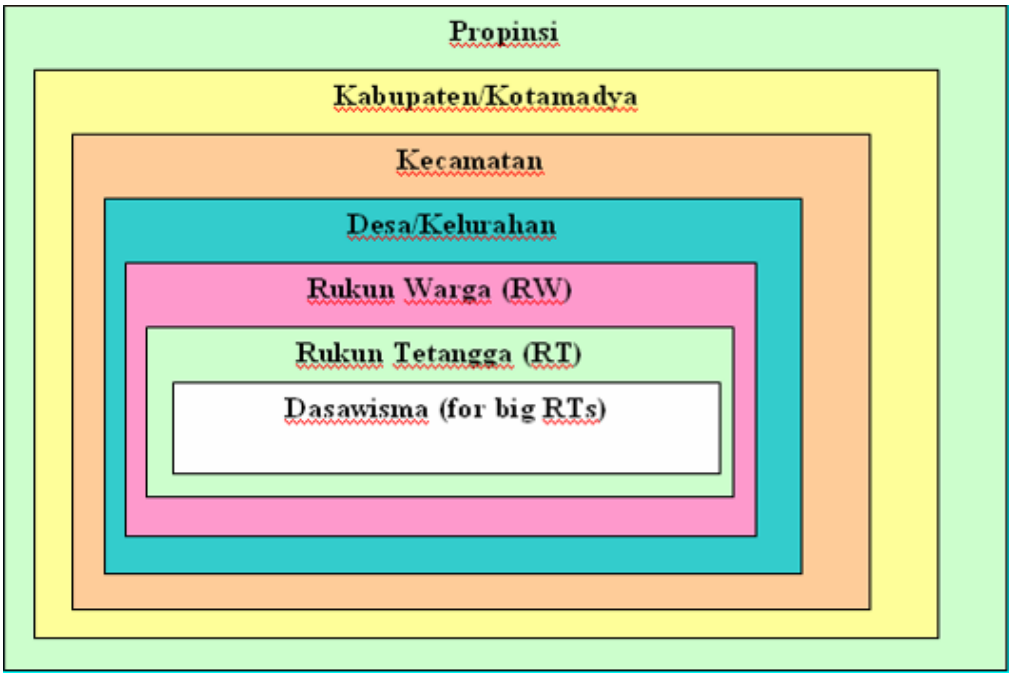
Source:

1. Kammen, Douglas, and Siddharth Chandra 1999: *A Tour of Duty: Changing Patterns of Military Politics in Indonesia in the 1990's.* Cornell Modern Indonesian Project. Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

2. www.tni.mil.id

Administrative Divisions

The following scheme shows how regions are organized administratively in Indonesia, from *propinsi* (province) to *dasawisma* (lit. ten houses). *Dasawisma* is optional, depending on the size of the *Rukun Tetangga* (*RT*). Starting from RW level down the official leaderships are voluntary.



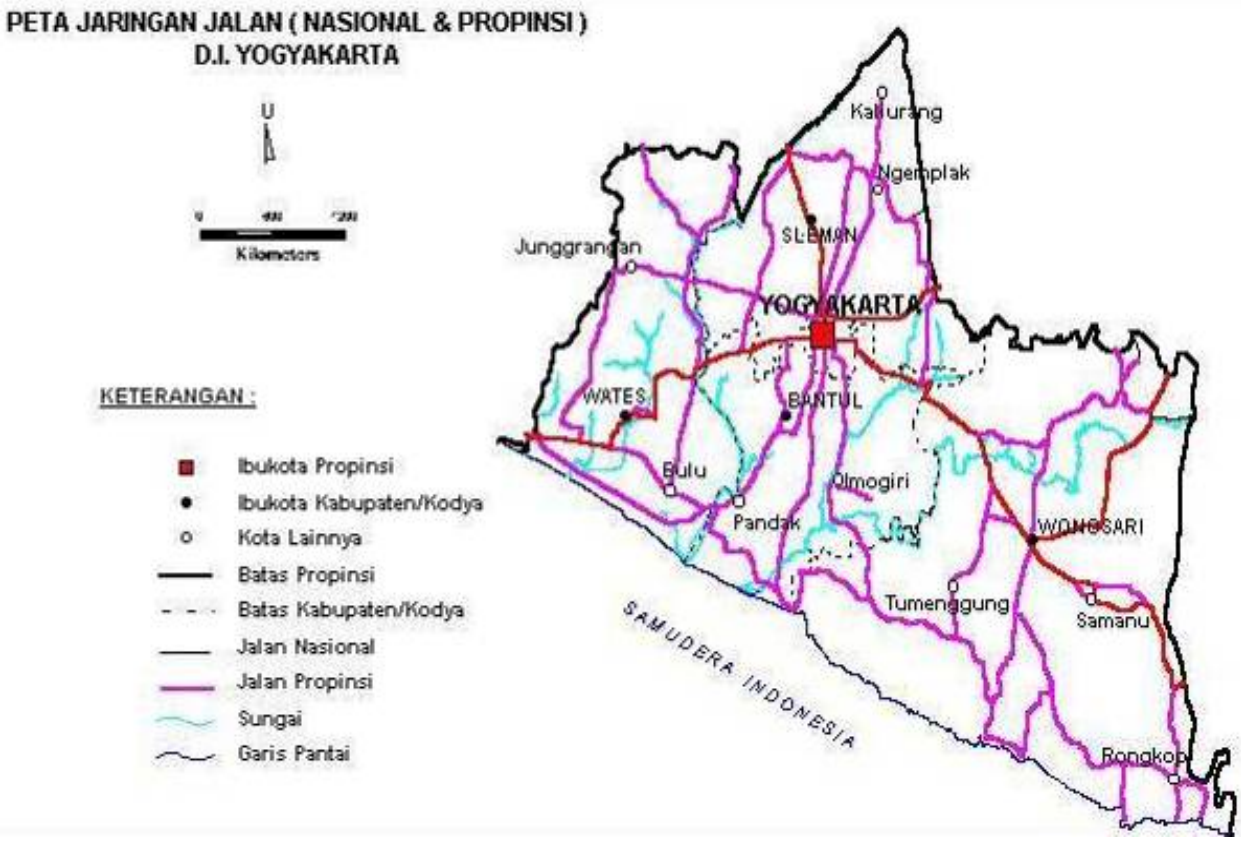
More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Recognize Cities and Locations in Indonesia

Activity 1 (Pair Work)

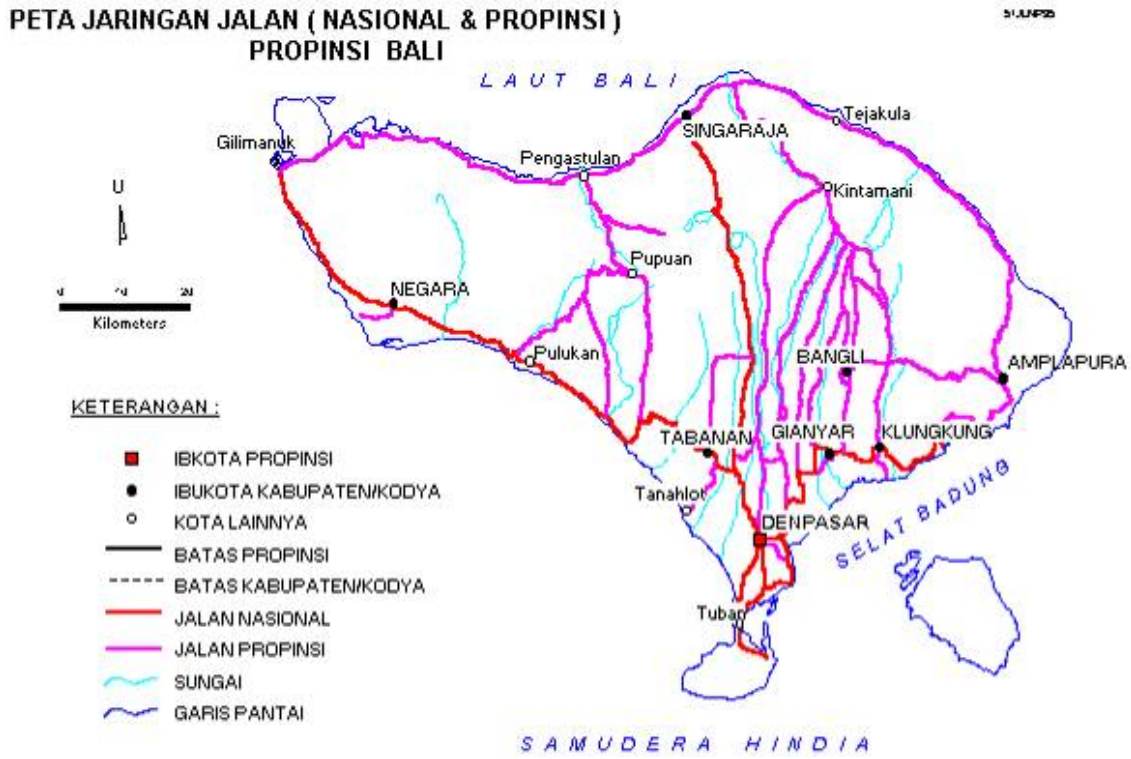
Study the map of the two provinces in Indonesia below, then ask each other questions about numbers of *kabupaten* in the province, the capital of the provinces, locations of different cities and towns, and so on. Change roles with the second province.

A.



More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

B.

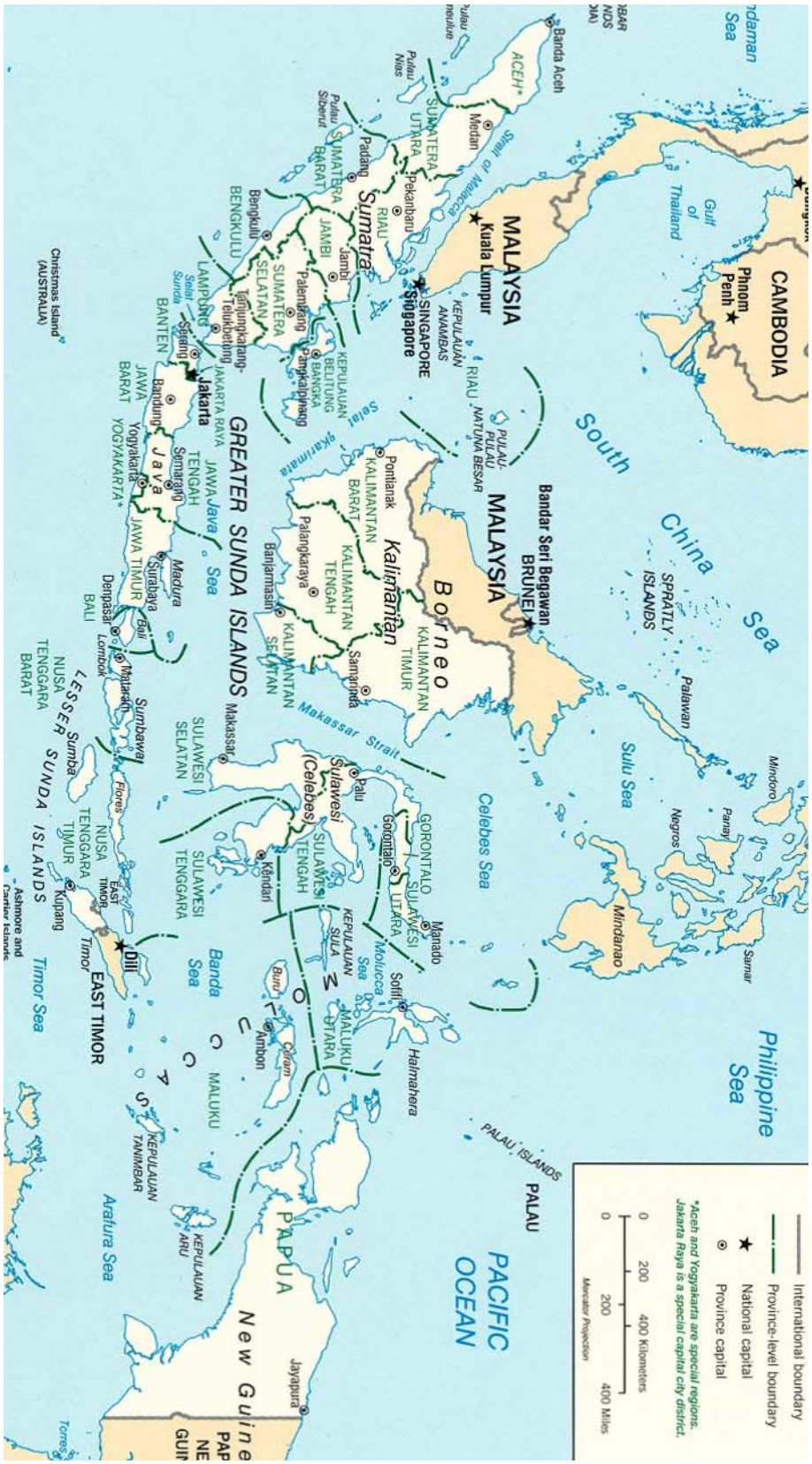


Activity 2 (Pair Work)

Using the map on the next page, describe one of the provinces on the map to your partner without mentioning the name. Describe as many details as possible so that your partner will be able to guess the name of the province you describe. Possible informations are approximate distance from other geographical features, adjoining regions and capital cities. Take turns in doing this activity.

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Activity 2 (Pair Work) (Continued)



More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Activity 3 (Pair Work)

Your partner has just arrived in Indonesia and he does not know much about Indonesian borders and its surrounding countries. Create a conversation between you and your partner about the topic. Use the map in Exercise 1 in the Introduction to help you.

Activity 4 (Group Work)

Divide the class into four groups. Each group will come up with one fact about Indonesia. Find out and write down as much information as possible about the fact. The other groups will ask your group questions about their facts and your group will answer those questions. After you are done, it is your group's turn to ask the other group questions about your facts.

Activity 5 (Group Work)

Form a group of three and then discuss the similarities and difference between the Indonesian flag and the American flag. Mention as much information as possible. After you are done, present the results of your discussion in front of the class.

Activity 6 (Pair Work)

In Indonesia, each city has a small military installation called KODIM Komando Distrik Militer (District Military Command).
You and your partner are going to discuss the location of an Indonesian military installation. Use the example below to ask and answer questions about the topic. Use any Indonesian cities that you know.

Q: Di mana letak markas KODIM?
A: Di kota Semarang.

A: Di jalan Sudirman Nomor 12.

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Identify Nationalities

Activity 7 (Group Work)

Compare the varieties of languages in America to those in Indonesia. Discuss it with your group and after you are done, compare it with other groups. Refer to the previous reading about languages in Indonesia.
Compare these elements:

1. Varieties of language
2. The approximate number of people who speak it

Activity 8 (Pair Work)

Form a group of three, and pretend that each one of you is from a different ethnic group. Introduce yourself to the group, and then ask and answer questions with the members of the group.
Use these examples for questions:

1. Anda berasal dari suku apa?
2. Dimana letak suku Anda?
3. Bahasa apa yang digunakan?

Activity 9 (Class Activity)

Choose one of the tribes in Indonesia that you know. Make a presentation in front of the class. Be prepared to answer questions from your friends.

Activity 10 (Class Activity)

Your instructor will read to you demographic facts about Indonesia. Decide whether the statements are true or false. If it is wrong, write down the correct facts.

1. T F _____
2. T F _____
3. T F _____
4. T F _____
5. T F _____

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Activity 11 (Pair Work)

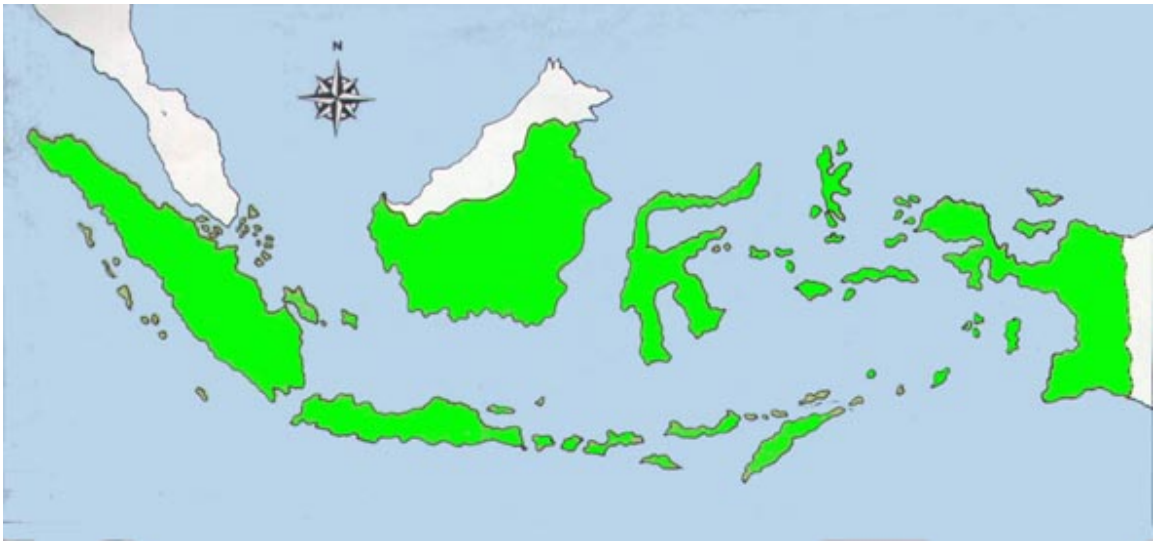
Pretend that you are a teacher that is going to explain about Indonesian demographic conditions. Present your explanation in front of the class. Be prepared to answer questions from other students.

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Recognize Cities and Locations in Indonesia

Activity 1 (Pair Work)

Your partner will describe one island/province/city in Indonesia without mentioning the name. Listen to him carefully, and then mark the place in the map with a number and write the name along with the number on a piece of paper. Check with your partner to see if your answer is correct. Take turns doing this activity.



Activity 2 (Pair Work)

Your partner will describe one of the border countries without mentioning the name of the country. Listen to him/her and take notes. Try to guess the name of the country and find out whether your answer is correct or not. Take turns doing this activity.

Activity 3 (Group Work)

You are going to do a "Running dictation" game. Divide the class into groups of three. The aim is for one of the students in each group to walk or run to read the passage on the wall (provided by the instructor). He/she remembers some of the passage and walks or runs back to his/her group. He/she then quietly dictates what he/she remembered to his/her group/partners, who writes it down. You then change roles. Over several turns, you will build the whole passage. This means that you really do have to run back and forth, because you will only remember three or four words at a time. The winning team is the team that finishes first - although you need to check for mistakes. If there are mistakes, you must keep walking to check!

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Reading text:
Indonesia terletak antara 6 derajat Lintang Utara, 11 derajat Bujur Timur dan 141 derajat Bujur Timur. Negara kesatuan yang berbentuk republik ini sejak tahun 2001 dibagi menjadi 30 propinsi dengan 4 tambahan propinsi, yaitu Kepulauan Bangka Belitung, Banten, Gorontalo, dan Maluku Utara (sejak 1999 Timor Timur tidak lagi merupakan wilayah Indonesia). Indonesia terdiri dari 268 kabupaten, 85 kotamadya, 4.424 kecamatan, and 68.819 desa.

Indonesia mempunyai luas area sebesar 1.890.754 kilometer persegi. Propinsi Papua merupakan area paling luas di Indonesia. Luasnya mencapai 365.466 kilometer persegi atau sekitar 19,33% dari luas wilayah Indonesia. Sedangkan luas area yang paling kecil adalah propinsi DKI Jakarta yang hanya 664 kilometer persegi atau sekitar 0,04% dari luas wilayah Indonesia

Activity 4 (Group Work)

Divide the class into two groups. Each group will choose one map of Indonesian provinces. Discuss with your group about any information that you can find in the map. Write down the result of the discussion and perform it in front of the class. Be prepared to answer questions from other groups.

Peta 1
Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur



_____

_____

_____

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Activity 4 (Group Work) (Continued)

Peta 2



More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Activity 5 (Group Work)

Divide the class into four groups. Look at the tables below and discuss with your group any information that you can find in the tables. Write down your notes and present them in front of the class. Be ready to answer the questions from other groups.

LUAS DAERAH DI INDONESI TAHUN 2001 (km2)

Propinsi	Luas(km2)	% Terhadap Luas Indonesia	Keterangan
(1) Papua	365466	19.33	Terbesar
(2) Jawa Timur	47922	2.53	Urutan ke-12
(3) DKI Jakarta	664	0.04	Terkecil
Indonesia	1890754		



Activity 6 (Group Work)

You are in Indonesia and your new Indonesian friends would like to get some information about the U.S. Prepare your presentation. Your presentation should include the following facts: the country's location, size, population number, number of states, names of the capital cities, and names of the ethnic groups living in the U.S. Be prepared to answer questions from other students.
Other students: pretend that you are Indonesian soldiers. One of the groups will give you information about the US. Ask them questions.

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Activity 7 (Class Activity)

We are going to have a debate. The topic is "**Learning the Indonesian Language**". Divide the class into two groups/teams. One group agrees that learning Indonesian is a lot easier when it is conducted in Indonesia. The other group disagrees. Each group must support their opinion by giving reasons. Each team should write a report of the results from the discussion and be prepared to present their results to the class.

Activity 8 (Group Work)

Below are the pictures of different ethnic groups in different provinces of Indonesia with their costumes and traditions. Look at the pictures and decide to which provinces they belong. Compare each one of them with the others in terms of costumes and people. After you are done reading your notes in front of the class, discuss your information with the other students.

1.



More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Activity 8 (Group Work) (Continued)

2.



3.



Activity 9 (Pair Work)

You and your partner will ask and answer questions about Indonesian geography, demographics composition, etc. (everything that you know so far from this lesson). Write down any new information you hear from your partner.

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Activity 10 (Class Activity)

Look at the picture below and write down what you think it represents. This is a picture of one ethnic group in Indonesia called Suku Kubu. Present your information in front of the class. The other students will ask questions which you will try to answer.



Activity 11 (Pair Work)

Working with your partner, ask and answer each other's questions based on the map of the Southeast Asia region and its surrounding areas on the next page. The following topics should be covered:

- borders and/or location of different countries, capitals and cities
- languages in different places

Note: Since the map is an American map, in your conversations you should be careful not to use the English names, but, use the Indonesian names of the places depicted in the map.

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

ASIA TENGGARA DAN SEKITARNYA



More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Activity 1

 **(Track 19)** Listen to the audio explaining about geographical facts of Indonesia. Answer the following questions.

Questions:

1. Berapa jumlah penduduk Indonesia?

   _____

2. Berapa tingkat pertumbuhan penduduknya?

   _____

3. Kira-kira berapa jumlah suku dan etnik grup di Indonesia

   _____

4. Sebutkan suku yang berada di pulau Irian Jaya!

   _____

5. Sebutkan hasil tambang Indonesia!

   _____

Activity 2

The following is an English translation of the Indonesian national anthem. Based on the translation, write your own version in Indonesian language and then find out whether you are close to original lyrics. The title of this anthem is "*Indonesia Raya*" or "the great Indonesia."

Indonesia, my native land
My place of birth
Where I stand guard
for my mother(land)

Indonesia, my nationality
My people and my country
Let us all cry
Indonesia unites!

Long live my land
Long live my country
My nation and all my people
Arise the spirit

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Activity 2 (Continued)

Arise their bodies
For the great Indonesia

The great Indonesia
Independent, independent!
The land, the country I love

The great Indonesia
Independent, independent!
Long live Indonesia

Activity 3

Change these sentences into passive sentences.

1. Ibu sedang minum obat untuk sakit kepalanya
2. Polisi itu menembak mati perampok
3. Letkol Iman sedang memberikan pengarahan untuk anak buahnya
4. Pasukan “Rajawali” menghancurkan benteng musuh
5. Sersan Adi sedang membersihkan mesin peluncur rudal

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Activity 4

Read the passage, and then answer the following questions in Indonesian.

Di samping beberapa macam etnik grup, Anda juga akan menemukan beberapa macam agama di Indonesia. Salah satu karakter khusus dari kebudayaan Indonesia adalah rasa apresiasi yang tinggi terhadap agama dan kepercayaan kepada Tuhan.

Ada lima agama yang diyakini oleh Indonesia, yaitu Islam, Katholik, Kristen Protestan, Hindu, dan Budha. Ada juga beberapa kepercayaan yang hanya ada di satu tempat, mereka disebut kepercayaan tradisional. Menurut statistik, mayoritas agama di Indonesia adalah agama Islam.

Menurut paragraf 2 pasal 29 Undang Undang Dasar 1945, konstitusi menjamin kebebasan beragama. Setiap warga negara Indonesia mempunyai hak untuk memilih agamanya masing-masing dan tidak ada diskriminasi agama. Setiap warga negara harus menghormati dan memiliki rasa toleransi terhadap orang lain.

Questions:

1. What is the best title for the passage above?

   _____

2. What is one of the special characteristics of Indonesian culture?

   _____

3. What are the five principal religions in Indonesia?

   _____

4. In which paragraph can you find the information about the biggest religion in Indonesia?

   _____

5. What can you tell about Indonesian National Constitution paragraph 2 verse 29?

   _____

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Activity 5

Conduct a research about Indonesian demographic facts that have not been mentioned in this lesson and write a short paragraph describing your research.

Activity 6

Compare the result of the Indonesian demographic facts that you have written in Activity 5 with US demographics facts.

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School

Activity 7

Choose one of the provinces in Indonesia, and then write down anything that you know. Find out additional information you need from books or internet. Write as many interesting facts as possible and then be prepared to present it in front of the class the next day. Your classmates will ask you questions. Do not forget to make your presentation interesting by supporting it with pictures and other media. The following are some websites of Indonesian provinces:

- www.banten.go.id
- www.pempropsu.go.id
- www.kaltim.go.id
- www.papua.go.id
- www.bali.go.id
- www.jatim.go.id

More DLI courses on LiveLingua - Online Language School