



SOLT I Indonesian Module 4 Lesson 5

Student Manual

Terrain Features

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER





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In this lesson you will learn to provide information and identify different terrain features in Indonesia. You will also be able to recognize map terminology and road signs. To achieve these objectives, in this lesson you will learn the following skills:

Express Distances between Places

- Request/provide distance between different points or locations
- Provide distance in meters and degrees
- Talk about destination points

Read a Map

- Locate certain terrain features
- Use map reading terminology and scale
- Read the legend of a map

Recognize Road Signs

- Describe road signs
- Identify road signs
- Describe road conditions
- Request and respond to information about traffic rules, speed limits, and parking regulations
- Compare U.S. traffic regulations to those of Indonesia
- Compare U.S. highway travel with that of Indonesia

Identify Terrain Features

- Discuss the main terrain features on a military map
- Locate different terrain features
- Inquire/discuss terrain features of a certain area in Indonesia
- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of certain terrain features in military operations

Discuss Geographical Features of Indonesia

- Describe terrain features of Indonesia
- Discuss topographical advantages/disadvantages for military activities or training
- Describe transportation routes
- Describe forests, rivers, lakes, ponds, and coastal locations
- Describe reservoirs in Indonesia

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TIP OF THE DAY

In Indonesia, distances are measured using kilometers or meters instead of miles and yards. For distances on the sea and the air, however, *mil laut* or *mil* in short (nautical mile) is also formally used. *Mil laut* is a unit that is equal to exactly 1,852 meters or 6,607 feet.

Expressing Distances between Places

Scenario (Pair Work)

Your instructor will model the scenario for you. Then practice the scenario with your partner and learn the words and phrases related to terrain features. When you are done, continue with the corresponding exercise 1.

Steve: Aku harus pergi ke Solo. Berapa jarak dari Jakarta ke Solo?

Amir: Mungkin sekitar 350 kilometer.

Steve: Jauh sekali. Sebaiknya aku naik apa pergi ke sana?

Amir: Sebaiknya kamu naik kereta atau pesawat terbang.

Steve: Solo itu di mana sih?

Amir: Solo adalah kota di Jawa Tengah. Ada sebuah sungai besar yang mengalir melewati kota solo. Namanya sungai Bengawan Solo.

Steve: Apakah ada gunung di Solo?

Amir: Ada beberapa seperti gunung Merbabu dan gunung Sumbing.

Steve: Terima kasih atas informasinya.

Amir: Sama sama.

Exercise 1 (Pair Work)

Answer the following questions based on the scenario above.

1. Apa nama sungai yang mengalir melewati kota Solo?

_____

2. Berapa jarak dari Solo ke Jakarta?

_____

3. Di mana letak kota Solo?

_____

4. Apa ada gunung di Solo?

_____

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Exercise 2 (Pair Work)

Look at the tables below. The first table shows approximate distances in kilometers between the city of Bandung and *kota kecamatan* (capitals of *kecamatan*) in *Kabupaten Bandung*. The second table shows distances of various places and islands. Take turns asking and answering questions about distance with your partner. Also ask your partner to compare various distances. Look at the examples below:

Tanya : Berapa jarak dari Bandung ke Soreang?
Jawab : Jaraknya kira-kira 17 kilometer.

Tanya: Mana yang lebih jauh jaraknya dari Bandung, Soreang atau Dayeuhkolot?
Jawab: Soreang yang lebih jauh.

Tanya: Kota kecamatan mana yang jaraknya paling jauh dari Bandung?
Jawab: Kota Gununghalu.

	BANDUNG	SOREANG	CIWIDEY	PASIRJAMBU	PANGALENGAN	CICALENGKA	RANCAEKEK	MAJALAYA
01 KOTA BANDUNG	-	17	30	28	41	31	24	28
02 SOREANG	17	-	13	10	31	48	41	30
03 CIWIDEY	30	13	-	2	45	61	52	42
04 PASIRJAMBU	28	10	2	-	43	59	52	40
05 PANGALENGAN	41	31	45	43	-	55	55	45
06 CICALENGKA	31	48	61	59	55	-	7	11
07 RANCAEKEK	24	41	52	52	55	7	-	18
08 MAJALAYA	28	30	42	40	45	11	18	-

			JARAK
Jakarta	-	P. Bidadari	9 mil
Sabang	-	P. Rondo	15,6 km
P. Biaro	-	P. Miangas	46 mil
P. Miangas	-	Kec. Nanusa	145 mil
P.Oepuli	-	P. Batek	5 mil

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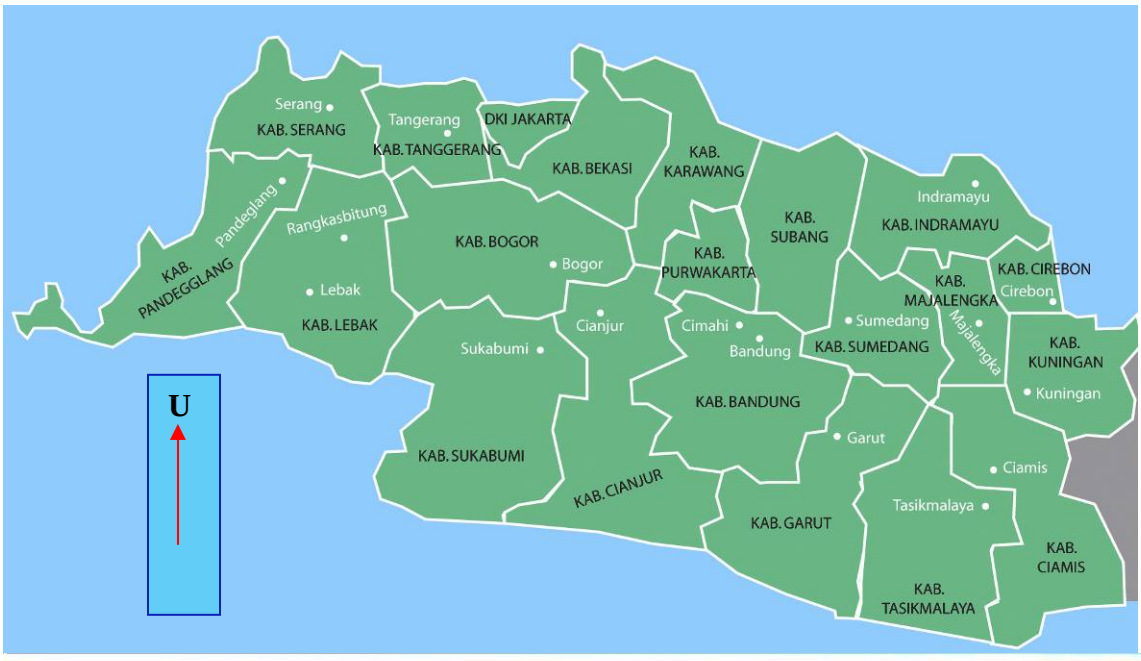
Exercise 3 (Pair Work)

Imagine that you are in the city of Bogor(find it in the map). Find three places as your *sasaran* (target) in the map below. Calculate the distances between town A and all three places. Using your *busur derajat* (protractor), calculate also the azimuth of the places.

A. Pair Work. Pair up and ask each other the distances and the azimuths of your targets without mentioning their names. Write the information down. You may follow the examples below:

Tanya: Berapa jarak dari sini ke sasaran Anda yang pertama?
Jawab: Jaraknya kira-kira 40 kilometer.
Tanya: Berapa azimutnya?
Jawab: Azimutnya 80 derajat.

B. Find your partner's *sasaran* based on the information extracted in part A. When you are done, confirm your findings to your partner in Indonesian. Discuss your results.



SKALA 1: 80km

0 1 2 3
80km 160km 240km

Note:

0 1 = 0.5 inch

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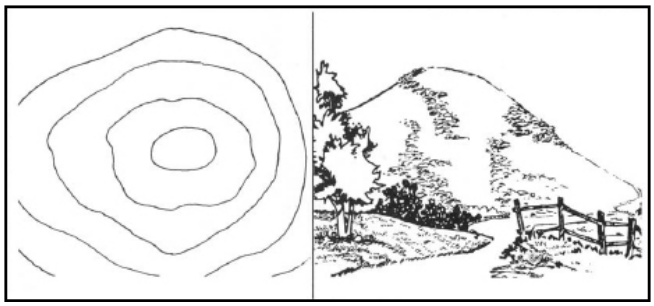
Read a Map

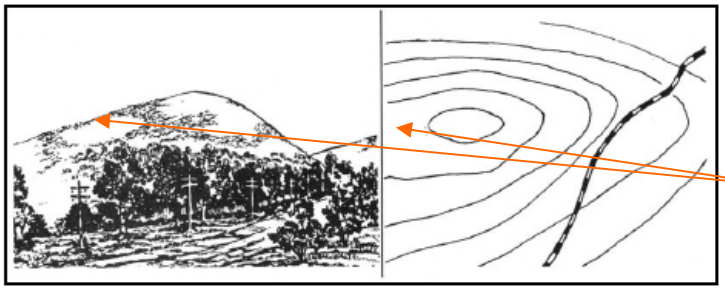
Exercise 4 (Pair Work)

Working with your partner, find the English equivalents of the following terrain features. Compare your findings with other pairs.



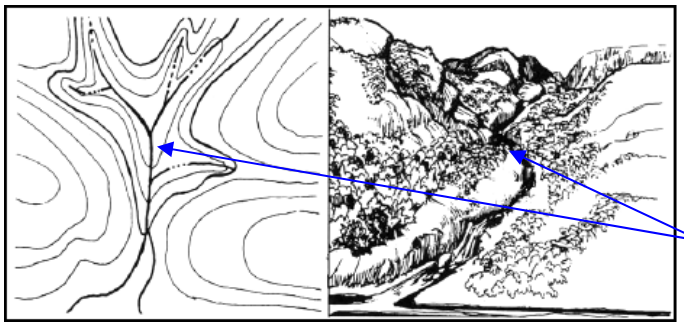
bukit

_____



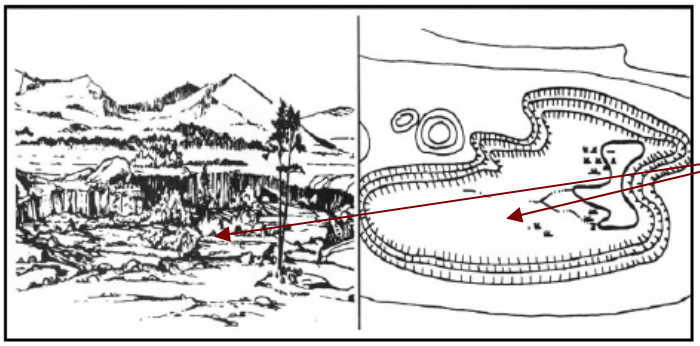
punggung bukit

_____



lembah

_____



lembah di dataran

_____

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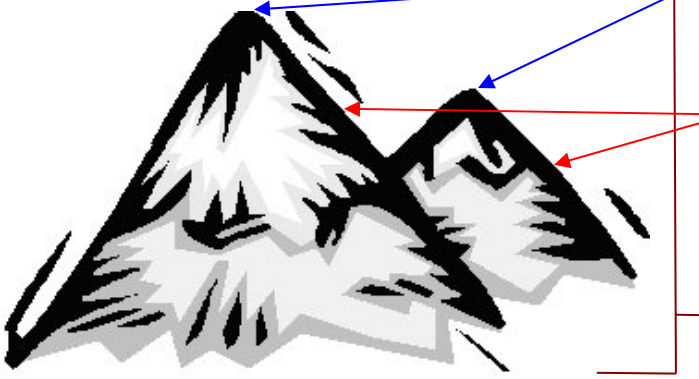
Exercise 4 (Pair Work)(Continued)



puncak gunung

_____

lereng gunung

_____

gunung

_____



garis pantai

_____



tebing

_____

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Exercise 5 (Pair Work)

Based on the terrain features above, take turns asking and answering questions with your partner about terrain features in Indonesia. You can also add the following words:

Danau	Lake
Sungai	River
Hutan	Forest/jungle
Laut	Ocean
Gua	Cave

See the following examples for the conversation. Use the table below as a base for your information.

Q: Bagaimana situasi propinsi Riau?
A: Di Propinsi Riau masih ada banyak hutan dan sungai.
Q: Bagaimana keadaan daerah Yogyakarta?
A: Pantai dan laut terdapat di sebelah Selatan, dan juga beberapa gua. Tidak ada banyak hutan dan sungai.

	hutan	sungai	bukit	pantai	lembah	laut	danau	gua	gunung berapi
Banten	☼	☼	☼	☼	☼	☼			☼
Sumatra Utara	☼		☼	☼		☼	☼		
Kaltim	☼	☼	☼	☼		☼		☼	
Jatim	☼	☼		☼		☼		☼	☼

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Exercise 6 (Pair Work)

You and your partner are going to take turns asking and answering questions about scale. Use the scales below for your conversation. Look at the example before doing this activity.

Q: Besar besar skala peta …. (name of province, city)?
A: Besar skalanya 1:250.000 cm (read: satu banding dua ratus lima puluh ribu centimeter)

1. Propinsi: Yogyakarta
   Skala: 1 : 350.000 cm

2. Propinsi: Sumatra Selatan
   Skala: 1 : 50 km

3. Kota: Bekasi
   Skala: 1 : 15 km

4. Propinsi: Jawa Barat
   Skala: 1 : 4.000.000 cm

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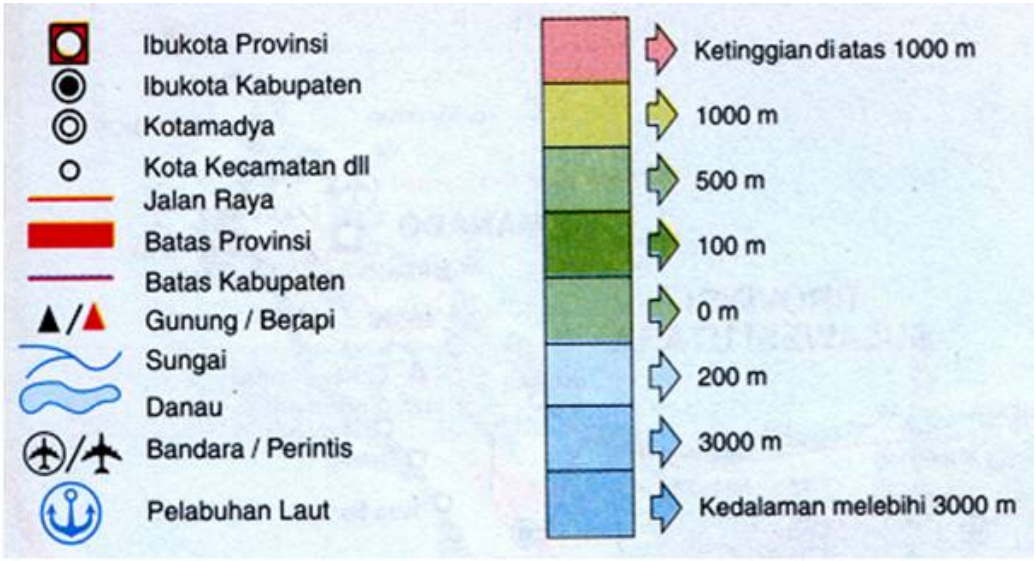
Exercise 7 (Group Work)

Below is an example of a map legend in Indonesian. Look at it and based on your knowledge discuss with your group what the terms might mean. Share your findings with the rest of the class and discuss them with your instructor.



Exercise 8 (Pair Work)

After you have studied the legend in the previous exercise, take turns asking and answering questions about the legend. First, draw the legend that you want to ask your partner about on a piece of paper. Your partner will answer what the picture means. Take turns doing this activity. You are not allowed to look at the example.

Exercise 9 (Pair Work)

On the following page is a complete map of one of the provinces in Indonesia. Take a look at it closely, and then answer the following questions. After you have finished answering the questions, discuss the answers with your partner.

1. Propinsi ini terletak di pulau apa?
2. Di mana ibu kota propinsi ini?
3. Propinsi ini berbatasan dengan propinsi apa?
4. Berapa skala peta propinsi ini?
5. Di mana letak bandara udara di propinsi ini?

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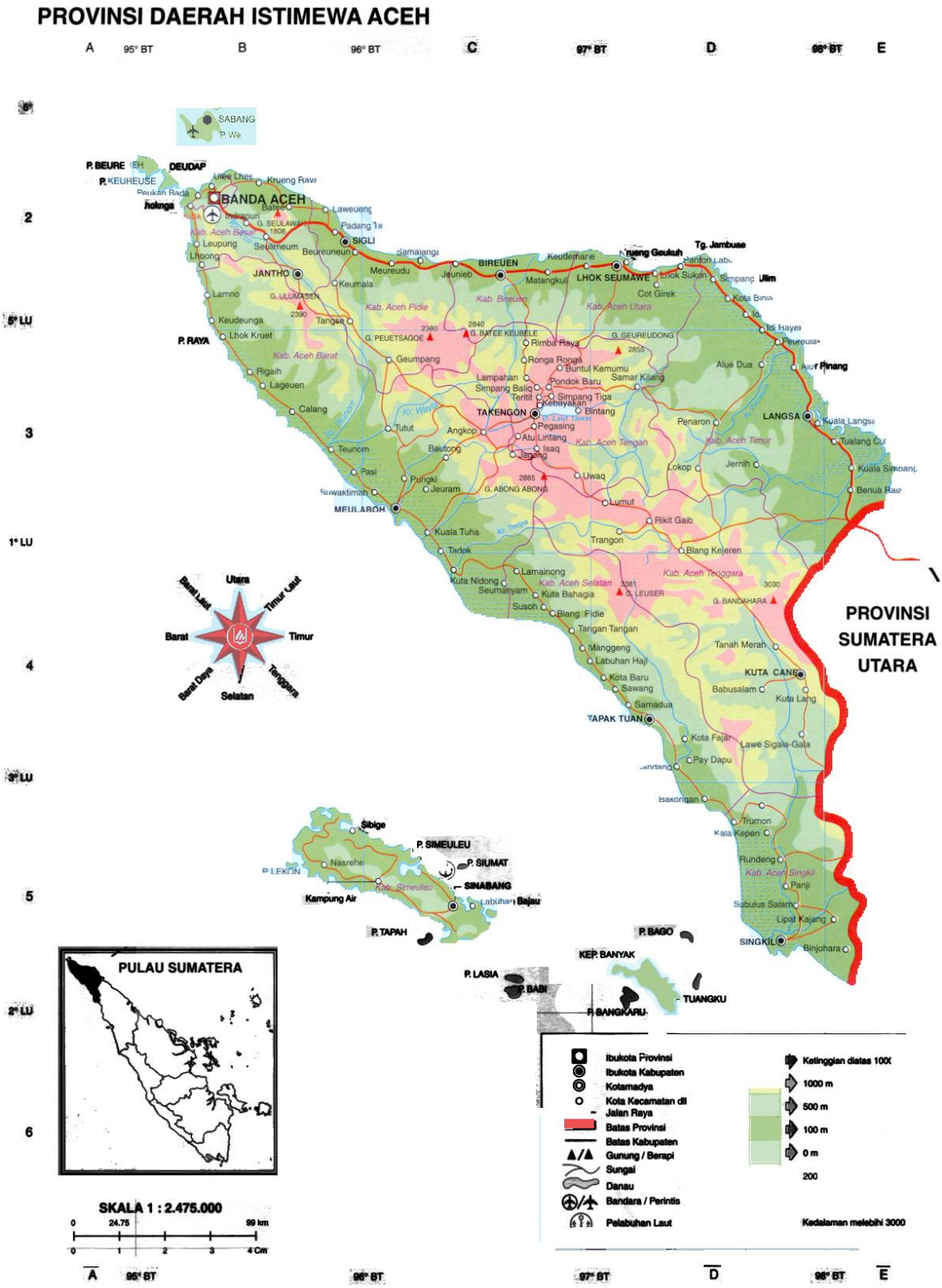
Exercise 9 (Pair Work) (Continued)



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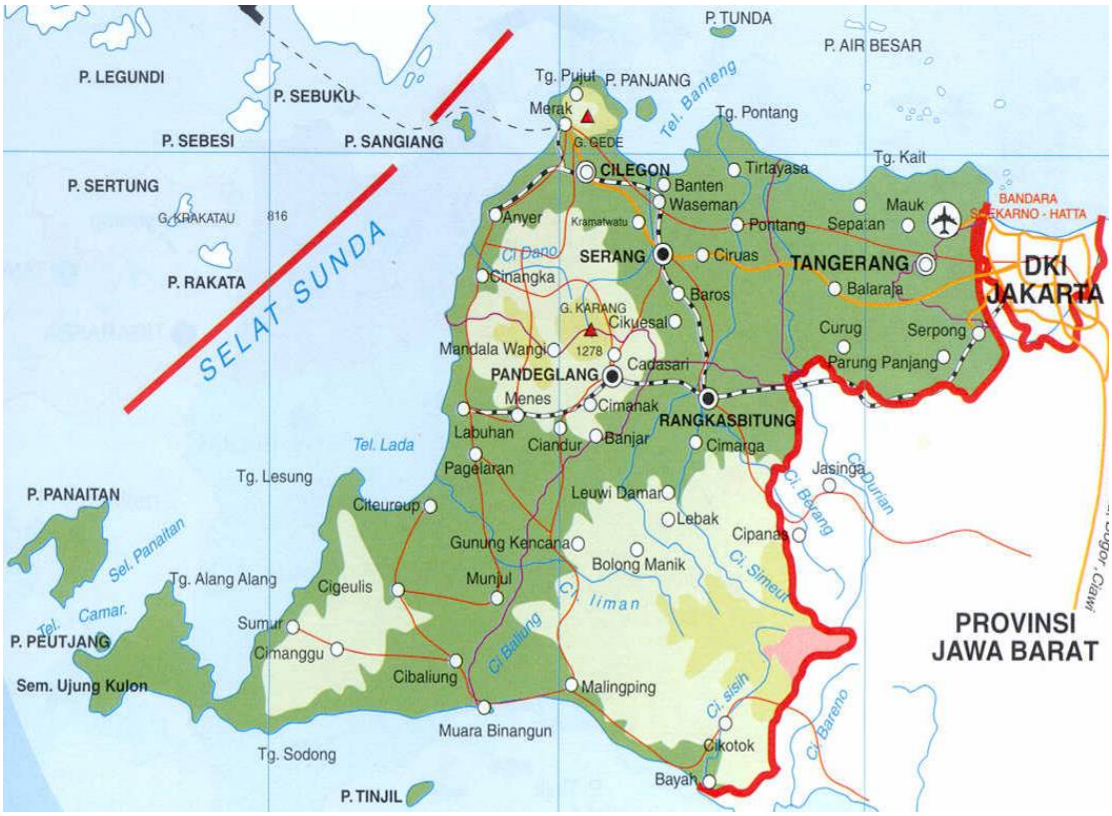
Exercise 10 (Pair Work)

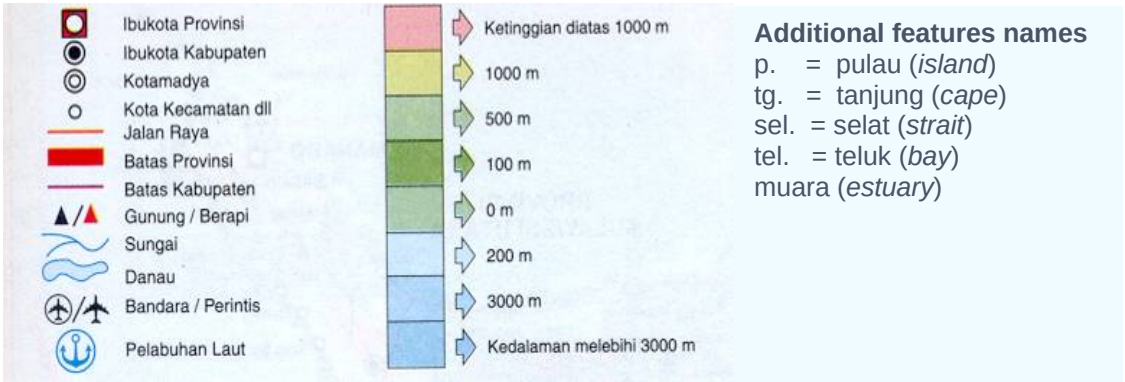
Look at the map provided for you. Take turns asking and answering questions about all the information on the map based on the legend. The following is an example of a question and an answer about the elevation of a city.

T: Berapa ketinggian Tangerang? (*What is the elevation of Tangerang?*)
J: Kira-kira 100 m dpl (di atas permukaan laut) (*Approximately 100 m above sea level*)

The same structures can also be used for asking about *kedalaman* (depth).
Ask also about different information such as the elevation/depth and location of the mountains, islands, capes, straits, bays; airports, etc.



L E G E N D A



Additional features names
p. = pulau (*island*)
tg. = tanjung (*cape*)
sel. = selat (*strait*)
tel. = teluk (*bay*)
muara (*estuary*)

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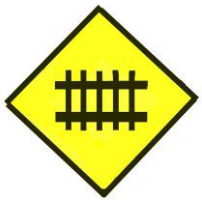
TIP OF THE DAY

There are three colors in Indonesian road signs: yellow shows the signs as specific information; red shows warnings or commands, and blue shows general information.

Recognize Road Signs

Exercise 11 (Group Work)

Working in your group, try to match the road signs on this page and the next with their definitions in the jumble box. Discuss and share your results with the rest of the class. Which signs are different from those in the U.S.? Which signs do not exist in the U.S. at all?

RAMBU-RAMBU LALU LINTAS				
				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
				
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

perempatan **dilarang belok kiri** **dilarang jalan terus** **putaran Jalan**

pertigaan **dilarang berputar** **dilarang Masuk**

rel kereta api **hati-hati** **dilarang bersepeda**

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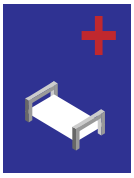
Exercise 11 (Group Work) (Continued)

				
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
				
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

truk dilarang masuk	**kecepatan maksimal 50km/jam**	**pom bensin**	
kenakan sabuk pengaman	**masjid**	**rumah makan**	**rumah sakit**
tinggi maksimal 2,2 meter	**dilarang parkir**	**dilarang membunyikan klakson**	

Exercise 12 (Pair Work)

After you have studied the road signs in the previous exercise, now take turns asking and answering questions about them. First, draw the sign you want to ask your partner about on a piece of paper. Your partner will answer what the picture means. Take turns doing this activity. You are not allowed to look at Exercise 11.

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TIP OF THE DAY

In Indonesia traffic moves on the left side. So, when there is opposing traffic, one must take the left lane which is the opposite of the rule in the U.S. Accordingly, slower traffic should be on the left side.
Driving cars in Indonesia should be the easiest way to get used to moving on the left side of the street. Since the driver's seats in typical Indonesian cars are on the right side, which is the opposite of those in U.S. cars, you should be on the right lane when you are closer to the center of the road than the passenger seat next to you.

Exercise 13 (Pair Work)

Read the following passage about road conditions, traffic and parking regulations and highways in Indonesia. Answer the following questions, and then discuss them with your partner.



Pada dasarnya, lalu lintas di Indonesia sangat padat dan tidak disiplin. Jumlah dan macam kendaraan melebihi jumlah jalan yang ada. Kondisi jalan bermacam-macam, dari kondisi yang bagus (seperti jalan tol dan jalan kota) sampai jalan yang kondisinya sangat buruk.

Kepolisian Negara Indonesia melaporkan bahwa jumlah kecelakaan yang terjadi sepanjang tahun 1999 adalah 12.769. Dari jumlah itu 9.954 meninggal dunia dan 7.398 luka parah. Pada tahun 2003 terdapat 13.399 kecelakaan lalu lintas, dengan jumlah orang yang meninggal dunia 9.865 dan yang mengalami luka parah 6.142 orang.

Kesadaran akan keselamatan lalu lintas di Indonesia sangat rendah, walaupun sekarang sedikit membaik. Bis dan truk sering melebihi muatan dan cenderung melaju dengan cepat. Pengguna kendaraan di Indonesia kebanyakan tidak mengikuti aturan lalu lintas yang ada. Di Indonesia pengendara mobil dan motor berbagi jalan dengan becak, kereta kuda, sepeda, dan lain lain.

Indonesia mempunyai aturan untuk memakai sabuk pengaman tetapi tidak semua mobil memiliki sabuk pengaman. Tempat duduk untuk bayi atau anak kecil tidak biasa terdapat di mobil-mobil Indonesia. Helm pengaman harus digunakan jika mengendarai sepeda motor. Meskipun aturan telah dijalankan, banyak pengendara sepeda motor yang melanggar aturan dengan tidak memakai helm.

Jalan tol di Indonesia hanya terdapat di kota-kota besar seperti Jakarta dan Surabaya, pengguna jalan tol harus membayar ketika memasuki jalan tol. Biayanya sekitar Rp 3000,00 sampai Rp10.000,00

Biasanya kita bisa parkir di pinggir jalan, kecuali kalau ada tanda dilarang parkir. Di tempat umum biasanya tukang parkir akan memberi tiket parkir. Di beberapa tempat kita harus membayar ongkos parkir dulu sebelum bisa memarkir kendaraan kita. Di tempat lain, kita membayar tukang parkir waktu kita meninggalkan tempat parkir itu.

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TIP OF THE DAY

Unmarked streets are usually two ways and so one must keep on the left to avoid collision.

Additional vocabulary

keselamatan = safety

tiket parkir = a ticket given to a parking space user for the purpose of collecting parking fees and identifying the owner of a parked vehicle. The ticket usually consists of two tearable similar pages with the same serial numbers. One part of the ticket is given to the owner while the other part is stuck to the vehicle, either with glue or put in between the windshield and the wipers.

tukang parkir = a person who's jobs are to collect parking fees and to ensure that only the ticket holders take away the parked vehicles. They also arrange the parking spaces in case no dividing lines are present, and watch over the parked vehicles. The parking fees for public spaces are determined by the local governments.

Questions:

1. How are the road conditions in Indonesia? What do you think causes the road conditions to be that way?

_____

2. Look at paragraph 2 about traffic accidents in Indonesia. What can you conclude from that paragraph?

_____

3. Look at paragrah 4. What do you think will be the difficulties you will encounter when you are in Indonesia, especially for someone like you who has family?

_____

4. Why do you think the awareness of safety in Indonesia is low?

_____

5. What happens when you want to park your vehicle and there is a *tukang parkir* there?

_____

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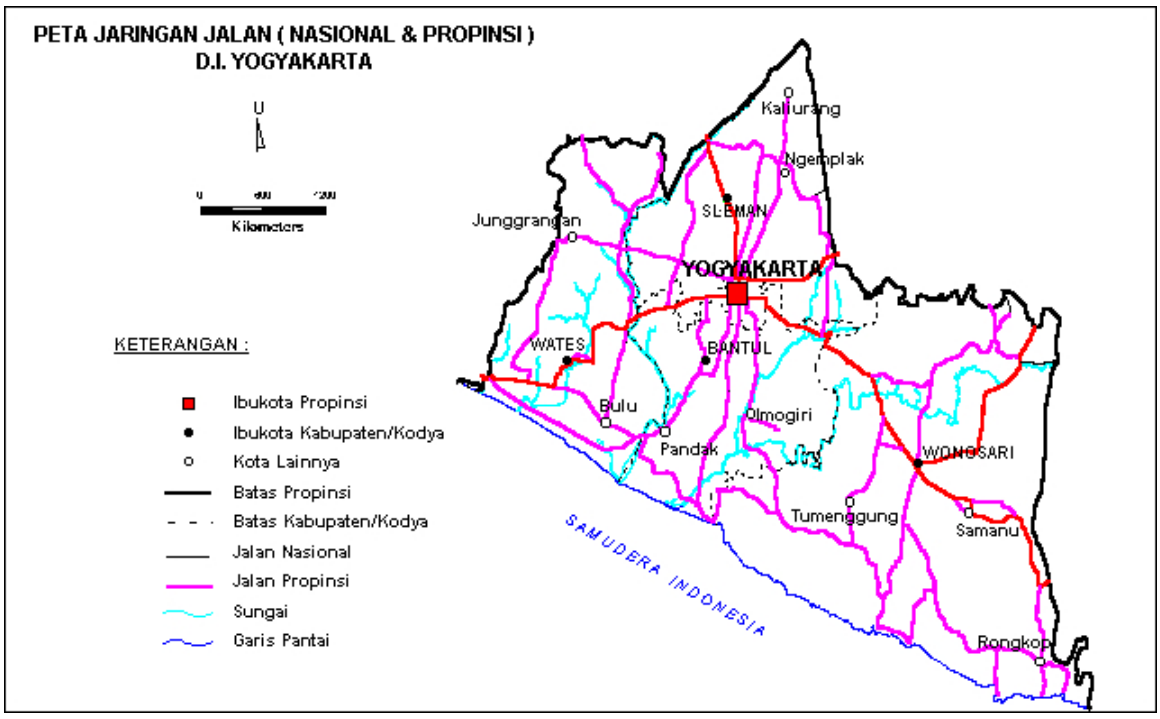
Identify Terrain Features

Exercise 14 (Pair Work)

Look at the scenario below, then practice it with a partner. After you have done the activity, list the terrain features mentioned in the conversation and discuss the content of the scenario. Share you findings with the rest of the class.

Kapten Arman dan Sersan Wawan sedang membaca peta Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.



Kapten Arman: Sersan Wawan, bagaimana menurut kamu tentang daerah Yogyakarta?

Sersan Wawan: Kalau dilihat dari peta ini, Yogyakarta terletak di dekat pantai. Garis biru menunjukkan garis pantai.

Kapten Arman: Kamu benar. Yogyakarta terletak di dekat Samudra Indonesia. Ada hal lain yang kamu lihat dari peta ini?

Sersan Wawan: Di daerah Selatan Yogyakarta, terutama di daerah Wonosari, Semanu, dan Rongkop tidak terdapat sungai. Sedangkan daerah utara banyak sekali terdapat sungai.

Kapten Arman: Pengamatan yang tepat.

Sersan Wawan: Mungkin daerah Wonosari, Semanu, dan Rongkop mengalami kesulitan air. Daerah tersebut mungkin sangat kering dan banyak batu-batuan karena berada di dekat pantai.

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TIP OF THE DAY

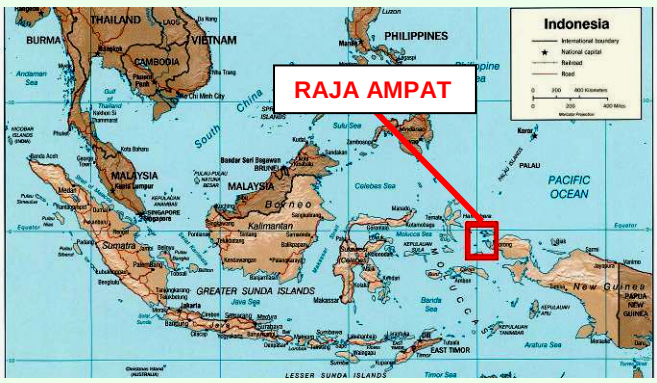
Indonesia consists of 13,677 islands; therefore, the major terrain features in Indonesia are mostly coastal lines. Along the coastal lines, there are always mangrove forests and rivers that contain mixed water – sea and fresh water. The seas themselves comprise 81% of the total area of the country.

Exercise 15 (Group Work)

Could you guess what the meaning of the caption under the picture is? Read the passage below. Based on the information about terrain features in Indonesia, find the disadvantages and advantages of these terrain features for military operations. Discuss it with your group and be ready to share the results with the rest of the class.



*Hutan Bakau di Raja Ampat, Indonesia (*Photo: Gerald R. Allen, USAID)



Hutan tropis di Indonesia meliputi areal sebesar 225.000.0000 hektar. Hutan Tropis ini banyak ditemukan di daerah Sumatra, Kalimantan, Papua, Sulawesi dan sebagian kecil pulau jawa. Hutan Tropis sangat sulit untuk dilewati karena di sana masih banyak terdapat pohon besar, semak belukar, lembah yang curam dan lain-lain. Binatang-binatang tropis juga sangat berbahaya terutama ular dan serangga berbisa.

Indonesia memiliki garis pantai sepanjang 81.000 km, kedua terpanjang di dunia sesudah Kanada. Di banyak pantainya terdapat hutan bakau. Indonesia memiliki hutan bakau terbanyak di dunia, kira-kira 4,25 juta hektar. Hutan bakau menjadi rumah nyamuk malaria. Tidak mengherankan jika penyakit malaria banyak ditemukan di komunitas di sekeliling hutan bakau.

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TIP OF THE DAY

Indonesia has a lot of rain during the wet season; therefore, there are many small lakes or rivers that dry up during the dry season. There are only several major lakes and rivers in Indonesia.

Discuss Geographical Features in Indonesia

Exercise 16 (Pair Work)

Read the conversation below. The topic is about describing natural forests, rivers, lakes, ponds and coastal locations. Answer the questions once you are done reading.

Lieutenant Sigit is giving a briefing to his army students about the activity they are going to do today, which is marching and jungle survival.

Letnan Sigit: Hari ini kita akan mengadakan latihan pertahanan diri di alam. Trayek yang harus tempuh melewati hutan, beberapa sungai dan pantai. Pertama kita akan pergi ke pantai Baron, kita akan berjalan di sepanjang pinggir pantai. Jauhnya kira-kira 20 kilometer. Kemudian kita melewati sungai Oya yang merupakan sungai percampuran air tawar dan air laut.
Sersan Tono: Apakah kita akan menyeberangi sungai itu, Pak?
Letnan Sigit: Tidak, kita akan berjalan di sepanjang sungai sejauh 10 kilometer.
Sersan Tono: Kita berjalan ke hulu atau ke hilir?
Letnan Sigit: Kita akan berjalan ke hilir.
Letnan Sigit: Kita akan berjalan menyeberangi sungai Citarum dengan peralatan tali kemudian berjalan menuju hutan Alas Roban. Di sana kita akan berkemah selama 2 hari untuk berlatih pertahanan diri di alam. Kemudian kita berjalan pulang kembali ke markas.
Sersan Tono: Kira-kira berapa jarak total yang harus kita tempuh, Pak?
Letnan Sigit: Hmm ... kira-kira 100 kilometer.
Sersan Adi: Bagaimana dengan peralatan, Pak?
Letnan Sigit: Kalian harus membawa sendiri peralatannya.

Questions:
1. Which beach are they going to pass?

_____

2. Which rivers are they are going to pass?

_____

3. Which river are they going to cross?

_____

4. Which river are they going to walk along on the side? Which direction are they going, upstream or downstream?

_____

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Exercise 16 (Pair Work) (Continued)

5. In which forest are they going to camp?

_____

6. They are talking about taking their own equipment. Mention some equipment needed for marching and jungle survival.

_____

Exercise 17 (Pair Work)

Based on the information below, create a conversation between you and your partner to discuss reservoirs in Indonesia. The following points should be covered:
1. Where drinking water comes from.
2. The uses of water from reservoirs.

 **waduk**	Indonesia tidak mempunyai banyak danau atau sungai besar. Sumber air minum kebanyakan didapat dari air tanah. Ada juga beberapa waduk yang dibangun oleh pemerintah sebagai sumber air untuk kebutuhan masyarakat umum seperti air minum, mandi, irigasi, dan lain-lain. Contohnya: waduk Jatiluhur yang terdapat di Jawa Barat. Waduk Kedung Ombo di Jawa Tengah, dan lain-lain.

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The meaning of me-kan

As you have previously learned, the affix *me-kan* has a function of creating transitive verbs. Before we continue, could you explain what transitive verbs are?

The following are various meanings that the affix implies in relation to the root words, all of which are used in this lesson. The examples are taken from this lesson. Those examples that are originally passive sentences are made into active sentences so that they are easier to recognize. Some complex sentences are also simplified.

1. To make the object to become or to perform the root word, or to have the characteristic depicted in the root word. The root words can be nouns, adjectives or verbs with affixes or without affixes.

   a. (root) *berjalan* (v)= to walk, to take effect
   Example:
   Aturan itu belum berjalan di sekolah kami.
   (That rule has not taken effect in our school)

   menjalankan = to make the object to take effect.
   Example:
   Pengendara motor telah menjalankan aturan itu
   (Lit. the motorists have made the rule to take effect. Or: the motorists have abided by the rule).

   b. (root) *berguna* (v) = to have a use
   Example:
   Helm berguna untuk melindungi pengendara motor.
   (Lit. helmets have a use to protect motorists. Or: Helmets are useful in protecting the motorists).

   menggunakan = to make the object to have a use/useful
   Pengendara motor harus menggunakan helm.
   (Lit. motorists must make helmets to have a use (for them). Or: motorists must use helmets.)

   c. (root) *tinggal* (v) = to stay behind
   Example:
   Saya tidak akan pergi. Saya tinggal saja.
   (I am not going to go. I am going to stay behind.)

   meninggalkan = to make the object to stay behind, to leave the object
   Example:
   Kita meninggalkan tempat parkir itu.
   (We left that parking space.)

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d. (root) *ada* (v) = to be, there is, to exist
Example:
Hari ini ada latihan.
(Today there is a training)

mengadakan = lit. to make the object exist; to organize, to have
Example:
Kita akan mengadakan latihan di alam
(We are going to have a training outdoors.)

e. (root) *heran* (adj.) = amazed/surprised
Example:
Saya tidak heran kalau ada malaria di Indonesia
(I am not surprised if there is malaria in Indonesia).

mengherankan = to make the object to be amazed/surprised
Examples:
Malaria di Indonesia tidak mengherankan saya.
(Lit. malaria in Indonesia does not make me surprised).
Tidak mengherankan kalau ada malaria di sana.
(Lit it does not make (us) surprised if there is malaria there).

2. The object is not just being impacted by the action described in the root word, but there is an additional treatment or activity being done upon it.

a. (root) *menunjuk* (v) = to point
Example:
Dia menunjuk ke garis biru itu.
(He points at the blue line.)

b. ***menunjukkan*** = to show, to expose
Example:
Garis biru menunjukkan garis pantai.
(The blue lines show coastlines.)

3. Special cases.

a. (root) *melapor* (v) = to report
Example:
Saya melapor kepada atasan saya
(I am reporting to my superior)
melaporkan = to report something
Example:
Kepolisian melaporkan jumlah kecelakaan kepada publik.
(The police report the numbers of accidents to the public.)

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b. (root) *bertemu* (v) = to meet
Example:
Kami bertemu di lereng gunung sebelah barat laut.
(We met at the northwest mountain slope)

menemukan = to find
Example:
Saya menemukan informasi tentang hutan tropis di Indonesia.
(I found some information on tropical forest in Indonesia.)

Exercise 1 (Class Work)

Decide whether you need to add the affix me-kan to the verbs in the following sentences. Discuss your decisions in the class.

1. Kecelakaan itu sudah dilapor kepada polisi.
2. Sersan Andi melapor operasi militer seroja kepada presiden.
3. Pengendara sepeda motor harus berguna helm.
4. Helm sangat berguna dalam kecelakaan.
5. Kami belum bertemu gunung itu pada peta.
6. Anggota pasukan tidak mau berjalan aturan itu.
7. Aturan itu belum berjalan baik.

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Nouns

aliran	stream
arah	direction
aturan	regulation
bakau	mangrove
batu	rock
becak	paddy cab
bukit	hill
danau	lake
gua	cave
gunung	mountain
helm	helmet
hilir	downstream
hulu	upstream
hutan/alas	forest
kedalaman	depth
kereta kuda	horse cart
ketinggian	elevation
klakson	horn
lalu-lintas	traffic
laut	ocean
lembah	valley
luka	injury
masjid	mosque
medan	field
muara	estuary
muatan	load
mil laut	nautical mile
nyamuk	mosquito
pantai	beach
pelabuhan laut	harbor
pegunungan	mountain range
perbukitan	range of hills
permukaan	surface
pesisir/garis pantai	coastline
pom	station
punggung bukit	ridge
rambu lalu-lintas	road signs
sabuk	belt
sadar	aware
salju	snow
selat	strait
semak belukar	bush

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serangga	insect
sungai/kali	river
tanjung	cape
teluk	bay, gulf
tol	highway
trayek	route
waduk	reservoir

Verbs

berbisa	to be poisonous
berhenti	to stop
berjalan	to walk
cenderung	to tend
ditemukan (root: temu)	to be found
melaporkan (root: lapor)	to report something/someone
menduduki (root: duduk)	to occupy
mengadakan (root: ada)	to organize something
menggunakan (root: guna)	to use
menguasai (root: kuasa)	to control
menunjukkan (root: tunjuk)	to show something/someone
menyeberangi (root: seberang)	to cross
putar	to turn around
terletak (root: letak)	to be located

Adjectives

curam	sheer
padat	crowded
parah	severe
tawar	plain
tropis	tropical
licin	slippery

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Road and Traffic Safety in Indonesia

Driving at night can be extremely dangerous outside major urban areas. It is common to encounter drivers who refuse to use their lights, and most rural roads are unlit. Residents in rural areas may sometimes congregate on road surfaces after dark.

In the event of accident, Indonesian law requires that both drivers await the arrival of a police officer to report the accident. Although Indonesian law requires third party insurance, most Indonesian drivers are uninsured. If a pedestrian is injured, the driver of the vehicle is normally expected to assist in transporting the injured party to the hospital (Indonesian ambulance services are unreliable). In cases of traffic accident resulting in death, it is not uncommon for bystanders to attack the driver perceived to be responsible. This is more common in rural areas and in accidents involving Indonesian drivers, but crowds at the scene of an accident have occasionally attacked expatriate drivers. When an accident occurs outside major cities, it may be advisable to drive to the nearest police station before stopping.

International driving permits can be used in Indonesia once the Indonesian Motor Association (IMA) has endorsed them. The endorsement is good for one year and it extends as long as the license remains valid under the regulation of the country, which issued it.

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Activity 1 (Pair Work)

Take turns asking and answering questions about distance from certain places to your office/base. Refer to Exercise 1 in the Introduction.

Activity 2 (Pair Work)

Draw a map of your city and set the distance between certain places. Take turns asking and answering questions about distance. You can also use actual maps of your city.

Activity 3 (Pair Work)

Take turns asking and answering questions about terrain features in Indonesia. You can also use these supplementary words for the conversation.

padang pasir	desert
jurang	ravine
tebing	cliff
bendungan	dam
rawa	swamp

Activity 4 (Pair Work)

You and your partner are going to take turns asking and answering questions about scale in Indonesian maps. Below are the scales that you can use for your conversation.

1. 1 : 350.000cm
2. 1 : 30km
3. 1 : 455.550cm
4. 1 : 450km
5. 1 : 235.000cm

Activity 5 (Pair Work)

Write a conversation between you and your partner about any information that you find on an Indonesian map. Use the map of Daerah Istimewa Aceh province in Introduction, Exercise 9. After you have finished writing it, practice it with your partner.

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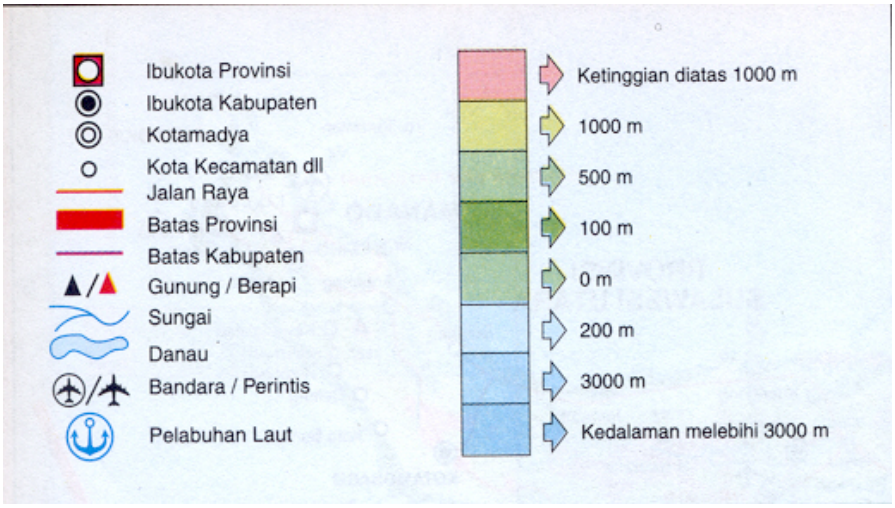
Activity 6 (Pair Work)

A. Create a conversation between you and your partner about information that you can find in the legend below. After you have done this, compare your notes with other pairs of students.



B. Divide the class into four groups. Each group will create several questions based on the legend in Activity 6. Give the questions to other groups and they will answer the questions. Once they are done, correct the answers and discuss the answers with that group.

Activity 7 (Group Work)

Divide the class into two groups; each group will look at the map provided on the next page. Discuss with your group the questions you are going to ask other groups, and then write them down on a piece of paper. Exchange the questions with another group. After you are done answering the questions, exchange them again so that each group can continue to correct the answers. Discuss the results.

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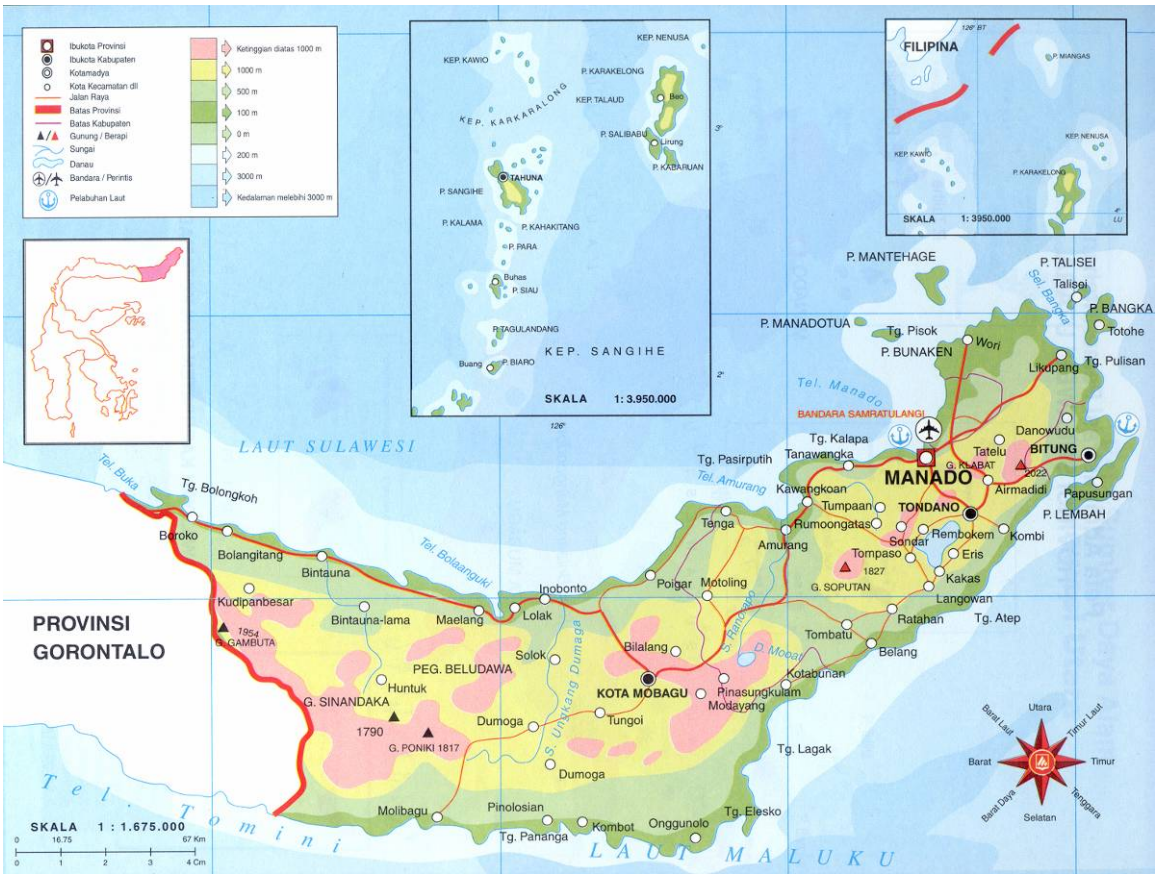
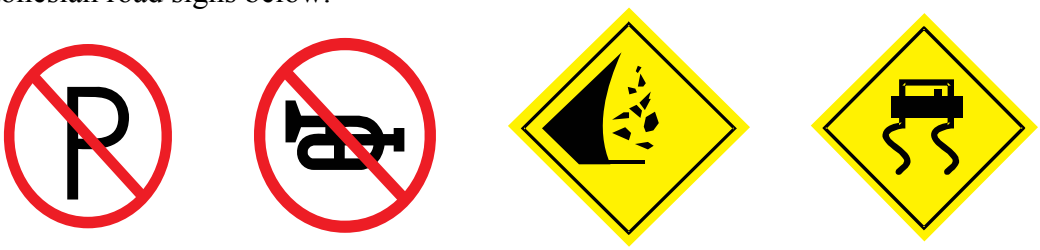
Activity 7 (Group Work) (Continued)



Activity 8 (Class Work)

Your friend is going to Indonesia where you have been stationed for quite a while. He is asking you about the road signs in Indonesia. Write him a letter explaining the Indonesian road signs below.



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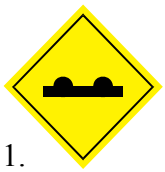
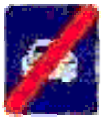
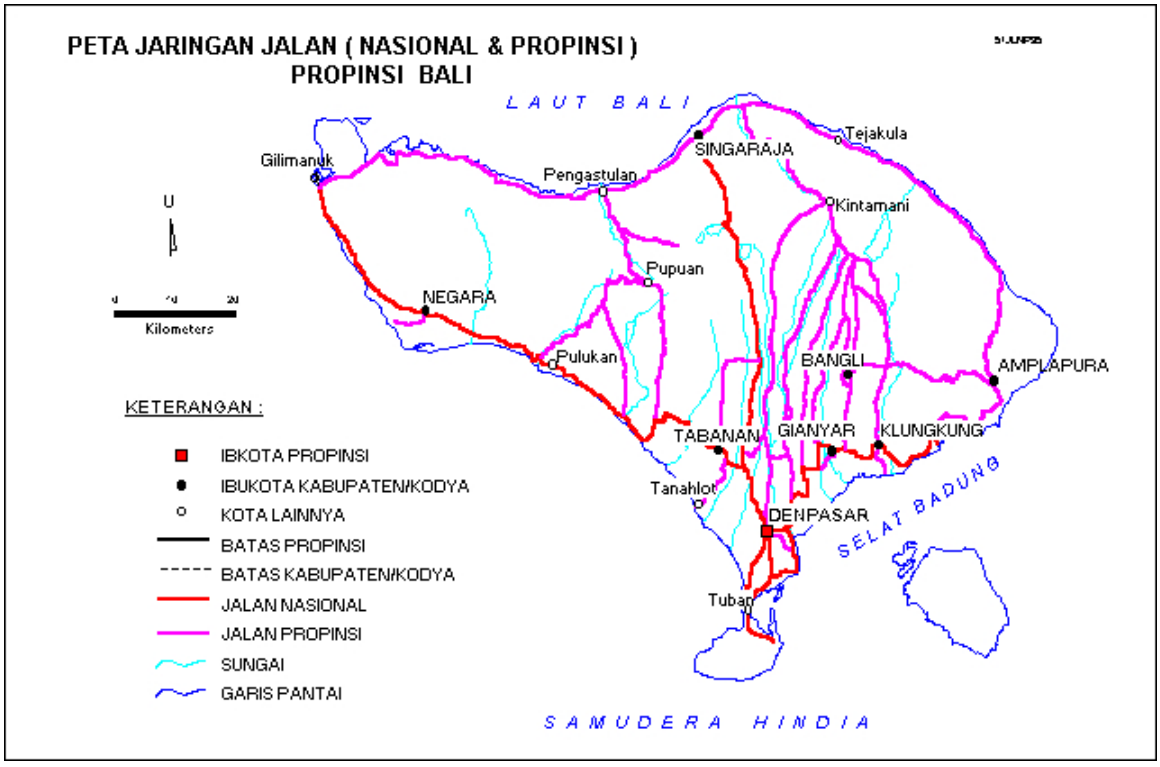
Activity 9 (Pair Work)

These are the road signs that have not been introduced before. Discuss with your partner the meaning of each sign and take notes. After that, compare your notes with another pair.

1. 	2. 	3. 	4. 	5. 	6. 

Activity 10 (Pair Work)

Look at the map below and create a conversation about the distances between cities, how to get from one city to another, the location of the cities relative to terrain features and other cities etc. Then, practice the dialogue.



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Activity 11 (Pair Work)

Indonesia is a tropical country where humidity is always around 75% to 90%. Discuss with your friends the advantages and disadvantages of having military operations in Indonesia under these conditions.

Activity 12 (Group Work)

Your instructor will read a text about a certain place in Indonesia twice. The first time he or she reads, just listen. Take notes the second time he reads. Gather in a group and share your notes in order to reconstruct the text. A class discussion will follow.

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Activity 1 (Pair Work)

Pretend that you are a foreigner from Indonesia. Your partner is your neighbor in a big city. Have a conversation between you and your partner asking and answering questions about distances between places in a particular city in the United States.

Activity 2 (Class Work)

Draw a map of one of the cities in Indonesia (it can be a fictitious city). Name the streets and mark the location of public places, etc. Present your map in front of the class and explain it to your classmates. Be prepared to answer the questions from your classmates.

Activity 3 (Class Work)

Arrange the chairs in the classroom, marking them to represent different public places in a small town, such as restaurants, the post office, a bank, etc. Students will circulate around the classroom and ask and answer questions about the location of certain places they would like to visit.

Activity 4 (Pair Work)

Pretend that you are explaining to your partner about Indonesian terrain features. Try to explain to him/her by drawing the features. You may look again at the example in the Introduction section as an example.

Activity 5 (Class Work)

All the students in the classroom will help each other in pairs to draw and set the scale for a map. After everyone is done, mingle around the class, asking and answering questions about the scale.

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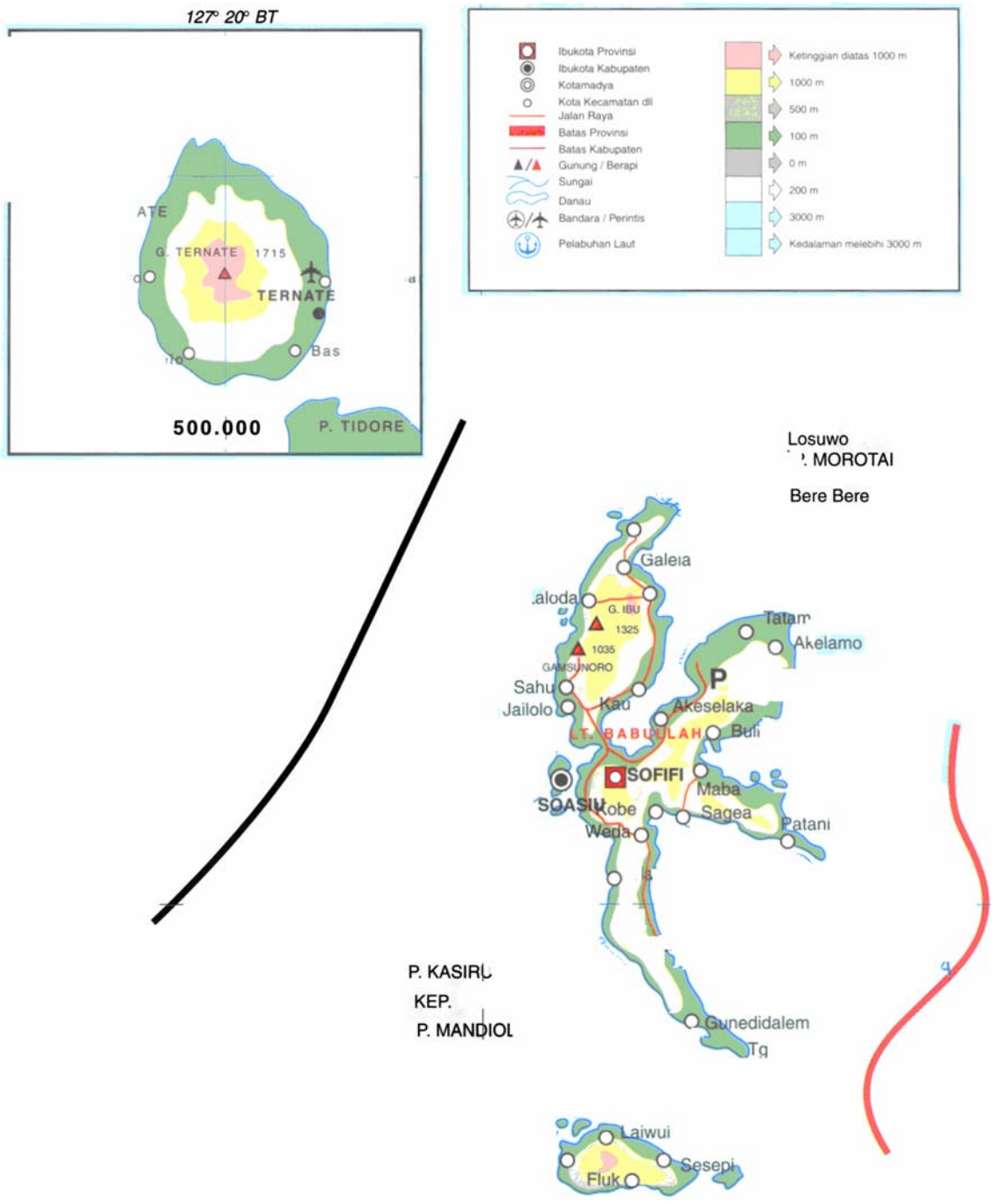
Activity 6 (Group Work)

Divide the class into four groups. Look at the map below and discuss it among your group. Take notes and then compare your information with other groups.



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Activity 7 (Class Work)

Divide the class into two groups. Each team will appoint a representative. Flip a coin to determine which group will go first. The instructor will show the representative a road sign. He/she has to give cues to his/her members of the group without saying what their sign is. The group members have to be able to guess what the sign is. The winner is the group that can guess most of the signs.

Activity 8 (Group Work)

You have learned the road signs and basic traffic rules in Indonesia. Divide the class into four groups, and then discuss within your group the differences and similarities between road signs and rules in Indonesia and those in the U.S. Take notes, and then compare your notes with other groups.

Activity 9 (Group Work)

Divide the class into three or four groups. Read the information in the Cultural Notes section, and discuss the content of the passage within the groups. Discuss what your groups think about the traffic situation in Indonesia.

Activity 10 (Pair Work)

Divide the class into two groups. You will have a debate discussion. One group agrees that Indonesian terrain features have many disadvantages for military operations. The other group, however, agrees that Indonesian terrain features have many advantages for military operations. You have to support your opinion by backing it up with facts, which you have researched in this lesson before the debate. You may take notes to prepare for your debate.

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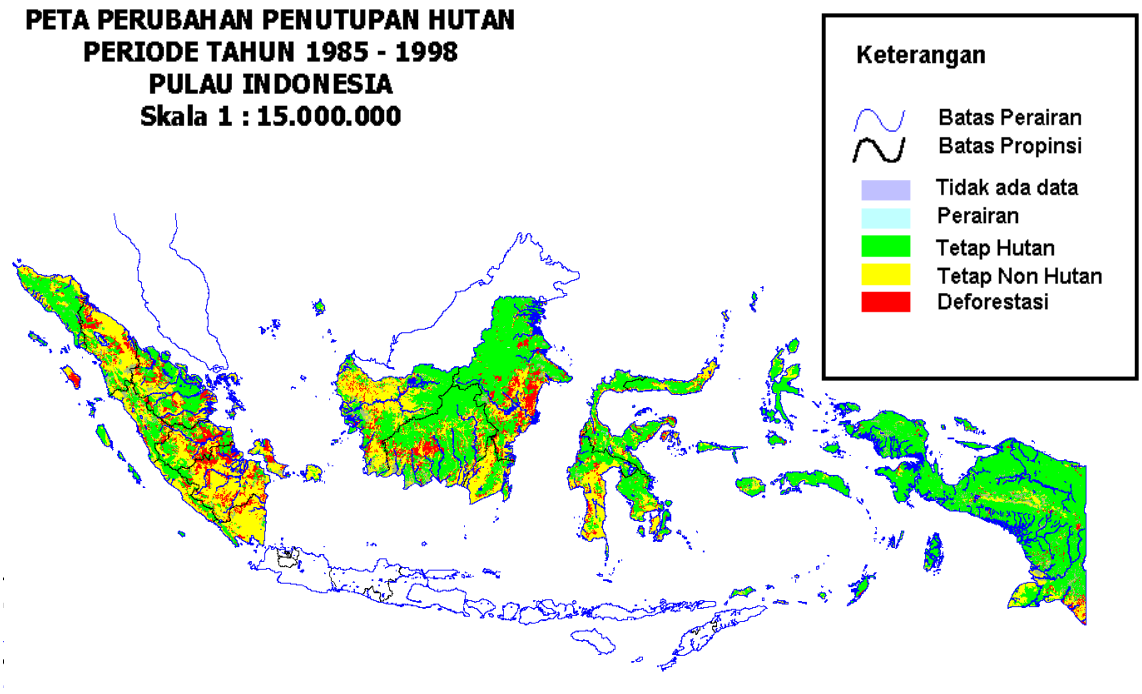
Activity 11 (Pair Work)

Discuss the following information with your partner. What is the main theme of the map? What can you say about the geographical feature depicted there? How is the situation different from one island to another?
Be ready to report the result of your discussion to the class.



Additional vocabulary:
tetap = unchanging, to stay the same

Activity 12 (Pair Work)

Create a conversation between you and your partner about one of the geographical features in Indonesia. Perform the conversation in front of the class. Be prepared to answer questions from your classmates.

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Activity 13 (Pair Work)

Discuss water reservoirs with your partner. Where do you think Indonesians get their water from besides reservoirs? Take notes and compare them with other pairs.

Activity 14 (Group Work)

Working with your group, read the following excerpt from a soldier's journal on a military operation in East Timor in 1970s. Discuss the content. What can you learn about the military operation? Could you list various terrain features depicted in the text? What were the difficulties that they faced in relation to the geographical features of the location? Share the results of your discussion with the rest of the class.



Pegunungan Matebian terdiri dari Matebian Mane (jantan) dan Matebian Feto (betina). Puncak kedua gunung tersebut merupakan medan kritis yang oleh masyarakat setempat dianggap keramat, sebab setiap pasukan atau mereka yang menduduki medan tersebut akan dengan mudah menguasai medan sekitarnya. Dua gunung tersebut saat itu diduduki oleh Fretilin, penduduk Laga dan Los Palos yang setia kepada Fretilin. Penempatan penduduk dikonsentrasikan pada bagian timur puncak, sedangkan Fretilin tersebar pada semua bagian gerbang atau jalan pendekat menuju puncak. Di samping itu di lereng gunung dibangun pos-pos tinjau untuk melindungi pertahanan.

Di pegunungan tersebut terdapat pula lembah Uai Butai. Pada operasi sebelumnya lembah ini banyak menewaskan prajurit TNI. Lembah tersebut dijadikan killing ground oleh mereka. Letaknya antara tebing Matebian Feto dan Matebian Mane. Ketinggiannya sekitar1.900 m di atas permukaan laut, sedangkan di sebelah selatannyanya berada pada ketinggian (KT) 1.853 m dengan keadaan perbukitan yang makin terjal menuju dari arah desa Quilikai. Dengan situasi tersebut maka bantuan tembakan udara sangat sulit dan kurang efektif, begitu juga dengan bantuan tembakan artileri, karena sulit dari segi koreksi peninjauan.

Activity 14 (Group Work) (Continued)

Additional vocabulary:

jantan = male (for animal)
betina = female (for animal)
Fretilin = Frente Revolucionaria de Timor Leste Independente (Revolutionary Front For Independent Timor)

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keramat = sacred
menduduki = to occupy
menguasai = to control
pertahanan = defense
pos tinjau = observation post
tembakan = shooting
bantuan tembakan udara = air artillery support
koreksi peninjauan = observation correction

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Activity 1

Your Indonesian friend is coming to the States, and he is going to visit you. He asked you to provide him with instructions on how to get to your house from the airport. Write him a letter giving him instructions. In the letter, describe to him road signs, landmarks and any other relevant information.

Activity 2

Do some research on the Internet or library to find information on Indonesian maps about legend, terrain features, etc., that have not been discussed in this lesson.

Activity 3

Choose one of the topological features in Indonesia and write a brief report about it.

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Activity 4

Match the following road signs with their description. Mark the descriptions that don't have a corresponding road sign with an X.

A.Barang mudah terbakar _____
B. Pertigaan _____
C. Jalur khusus angkutan umum/bus _____
D. Awas binatang _____
E. Jalan pelan-pelan _____
F. Dilarang merokok _____
G. Jalan T _____
H. Dilarang mendahului _____
I. Kecepatan maksimal 40km/jam _____
J. Jalan buntu _____
K. Awas rusa _____
L. Penginapan _____
M. Rumah sakit _____
N. Jalan satu arah _____

 1	 2
 3	 4
 5	 6
 7	 8
 9	 10

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Activity 5

Look at the pictures of terrain features below. Find the Indonesian term for these features and create a short conversation about them.

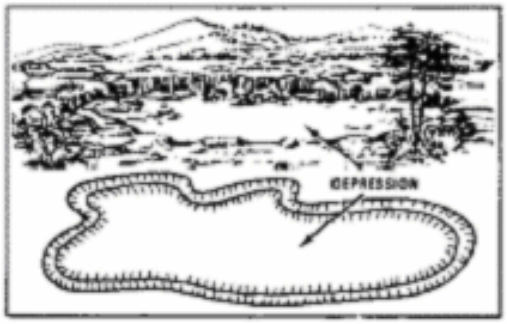

Figure 10. A depression.

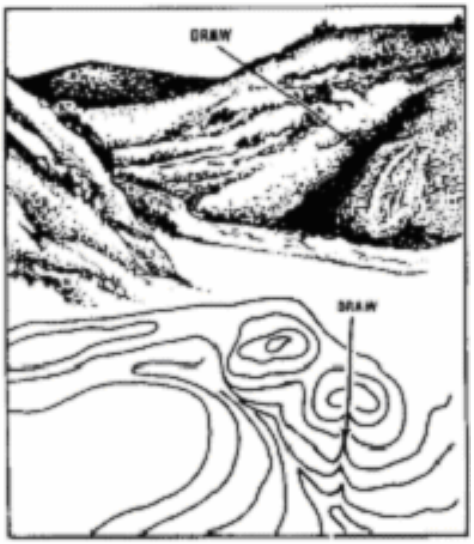

Figure 11. A draw.

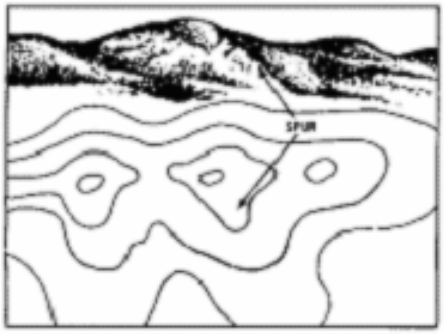

Figure 12. A spur.

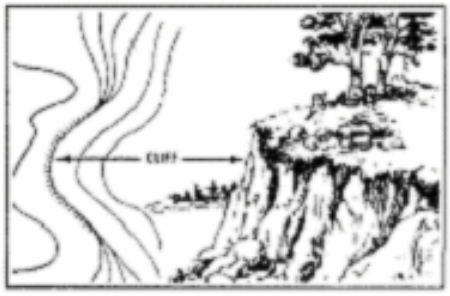

Figure 13. A cliff.

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Activity 6

 **(Track 21)** Listen to a short passage about terrain features in Indonesia, and then answer the questions.

1. Berapa persen daerah hutan tropis di pulau Irian Jaya?

_____

2. Apa nama pengunungan yang memisahkan propinsi Irian Jaya di daerah utara?

_____

3. Berapa tinggi Puncak Jaya?

_____

4. Sebutkan nama-nama sungai yang mengalir di pulau Irian Jaya.

_____

5. Mengapa di Irian Jaya terdapat gunung salju?

_____

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Activity 7

Conduct a research about Indonesian traffic rules and regulations on the Internet, newspaper, or travel books. Find out about buses, trains, roads, accidents, traffic lights, road signs, etc. Write a short report about it and be prepared to present it in front of the class.

Activity 8

Choose a province that you like and conduct a research about it by finding information on its terrain features. Be prepared to present it in front of the class the next school day.

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