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CHAPTER I
INDONESIAN HISTORY
SEJARAH INDONESIA

Chapter I

The Outline of Indonesian Culture and History

Chapter I. Section 1. Culture History

The people

Reading the Indonesian history is like reading the world history. We have a subtle blending of every imaginable culture that once invaded Indonesia. Chinese, Portuguese, Polynesian, Arabian, Dutch and English gave Indonesia its unique culture. The history of Indonesia is a story of migrations of people who either absorbed earlier arrivals, killed them off or pushed them into less favorable regions such as high mountains or deep into remote islands.

Indonesia's prehistory begins on Java. Java is one of the very first places on this earth to be inhabited by human. In the year of 1891, in Trinil, Central Java, the fossil of Homo Erectus (ape-man) was discovered. This prehistoric man lived at a time when Europe was under ice, most of now Indonesia was a part of Asia and Sunda Shelf was above water. This man walked to Java then was a high mountainous island covered in wild jungle. Around half a million years ago, at the beginning of the Period of Pleistocene, this species of a very primitive man ranged from Africa all the way north to the glacial border of Europe and east to China. Some charcoal and charred bones, which were found along with the skull, indicated that he used fire and made crude flintheads. This ape-man was not an ancestor of modern Indonesians but a race all of its own that has long since vanished. About thirty thousand years ago, the first known human who migrated into Indonesia were from Africa (Negritos). Their descendents are now living in Nusatenggara, Irian Jaya and some jungles in Sumatera.

The ancestors of the present-day Malay people of Indonesia came from what are now Vietnam and Cambodia. They came in two great waves, spreading through Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Java. First came the Caucasoid Malays, who had a Neolithic-level culture. They are now the Bataks of Sumatera, the Torajans of Sulawesi and the Dayaks of Kalimantan. Later came the more mongoloid-type deuterio-Malays with a more developed Bronze Age civilization from Indochina. They are now the people from Sumatera and Java. Today, the proto-Malays settle in the area of the agricultural interiors whereas the deuterio-Malays occupy the area in the coastal regions. These two types of people in turn mixed with the earlier Australoid immigrants.

Long before Christ was born, Indonesian life was already established well. Since before 2500BC, the Neolithic peoples here made huge bronze tools. They learned how to grow rice and they used pipes made of bamboos to irrigate their farms and kerbaus (water buffaloes) for pulling ploughs. These ancient Indonesians could manage to navigate all the way to India using stars as guidance. They also believed in animism and worshipped their ancestors; and there was puppetry, coil pottery, musical instruments and fighting arts. They also absorbed war fleets, religions and political systems.

The periods of Hindu and Buddhist

Indian chronicles mentioned Java as early as 600 BC. The famous Ramayana, the ancient Hindu epic also mentions Indonesia. Indian traders arrived in Sulawesi, Java and Sumatera as early as the second century, therefore brought with them their Hindu-Buddhist religions. The Hindu religion touched only the higher class of people in Indonesia. The lower class still believed in animism. Around the fourth century, the kingdoms throughout Indonesia were using the Indian Pallava scripts to carve the Mahayana Buddhist inscriptions. The Indian influence in Indonesia lasted from the year 200 to 1600 AD. The Indonesians learned the arts of sculpting, the astronomy, navigation techniques, monumental architecture as well as the use of spices for cooking. The most significant exports were the philosophy and the Hindu concept of a divine ruler with unlimited powers.

One notable empire was Majapahit in Java was the greatest and last Hindu kingdom in Indonesia. This kingdom reigned in Java from 1292-1398 AD. This was called the Golden Age of Indonesian history. Even though this kingdom lasted for a mere hundred years, it was the greatest kingdom of Indonesia because it aimed at unification and identification of Indonesia.

When Islamic traders invaded Indonesia, they found that all the great islands of Indonesia to be a very unique and complex of well-established Indianized kingdoms.

Indian scripts were finally eradicated and replaced by Latin alphabets in the 20th century, but the Sanskrit words still abound in many Indonesian regional dialects. Indonesia's present state motto is a Sanskrit phrase, Bhineka Tunggal Ika. And even the national emblem of Indonesia, the largest and most populous Muslim country in the world, is the mythical bird Garuda, the mount of the Hindu god Vishnu.

The Islam era

The Arabs came to Indonesia in the fourth century to take part in the trade between the Indians, Asians and Chinese. The Arabs introduced Islam while doing their trade with the people of Indonesia. This is the beginning of the Islamic period in this largest archipelago in the world.

Islam caught on first in Sumatera, then spread to Java. The Hindu princes of Java converted to Islam by the desire for trade, wealth and power. After the Rajas converted to Islam, it was then easy for the rest of the people to take up the new faith of their kings.

The kingdom Demak in Java was the first to make Islam as their state religion, followed by Cirebon. In the year of 1487, a coalition of Islam sultans attacked what was left of Majapahit Empire. By the end of 15th century, there were about 20 kingdoms converted to Islam, thus brought the beginning of the Islamic era in Indonesia.

The Portuguese era

The first colony from Europe to come to Indonesia was the Portuguese. They brought with them the motto 'God, Gold and Glory' when trying to conquer the islands. Keeping the upper hand by virtue of their superior striking power, weaponry and navigation technique, they acted like pirates who acquired tribute, booty and exploiting whatever commodities they came upon.

The Indonesians very much resented their presence in their lands. The Portuguese did not last long here. In 1570, the Portuguese plotted to kill the Sultan of Ternate, North of Maluku, in

the hope of gaining more favor with his successor. The people of Ternate revolted and kicked them out of their island. This is the end of the Portuguese era in Indonesia however; they had East Timor as their last colony. But in 1975, the Indonesian government invaded this island and claimed it as their 27th province even though the United Nations never recognized this. In 1998, the East Timorese, with the help of the UN had a general election to determine whether to remain part of Indonesia or to have their independence. The East Timorese voted the latter.

The Dutch, the Japanese and the Nationalism

In the 16 century when the Dutch traders arrived at Banten in the East Indies, this archipelago already had it's own government, cities, temples, irrigation systems cannon-fire, shipping, art, literature and astrological systems.

The Dutch started the trading business with 65 privately owned ships where they visited the islands between 1598-1605. The Dutch government in it's main land, Holland, chartered a private stock company VOC (Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie) to monitor the Dutch companies doing business in Indonesia in order to avoid the fiercely competition among those businesses. The VOC was empowered to make treaties, maintain troops and operate courts of law in all the islands. The Dutch basically treated Indonesian like 2nd class citizens, with the exceptions of the sultans and the royal clans whom the Dutch tried to persuade and buy their influence by giving them special treatments. In 1799, the VOC became bankrupt because of poor managements and corruptions, but the Dutch continued their oppression throughout the country.

In 1825, Prince Diponegoro, the eldest son of a Javanese sultan, embarked a holy war against Dutch. Diponegoro was regarded as the first nationalist leader of Indonesia. By the time the World War I started, a number of nationalist organizations had sprung up with the intention to drive the Dutch out of Indonesia.

Sukarno was the most notable hero, who later became the first president of the Republic of Indonesia. Sukarno was the founder of PNI or Indonesian Nationalist Party in 1926. PNI wanted a total independence from the Dutch. But with the world depression in 1929, the Dutch was not in the mood to bargain. They were increasing their exploitation of the natural resources to make up for their lost.

In 1940, the Germans invaded Europe with Hitler in command. This caused Holland to lose power and therefore their stronghold of Indonesia seemed weak. In the meantime, the Japanese troops landed in Sulawesi and Kalimantan in January of 1942. They attacked the Dutch troops and by March the Dutch surrendered to the Japanese. Thus began the ruthless occupation of Japanese in Indonesia. During this time, the Japanese encouraged Indonesian nationalism and allowed the political parties to flourish, but only with the intention of using it for their own war aims. Eleven days after the Allies bombed Hiroshima, the Japanese began to suffer defeat , therefore Sukarno declared Indonesia's independence on August 17, 1945. This was the birth of The Republic of Indonesia. But the Dutch troops decided to return to Indonesia. They attacked and bombed several cities while the Indonesian guerillas launched counter-attacks. With the help of the United Nations, the Dutch finally transferred sovereignty to the newly independence Indonesia on December 27, 1949. Sukarno then was sworn in as the first President with Mohammad Hatta as the VP.

Chapter I. Section 2. Vocabulary

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>arwah</i> | spirit |
| <i>bengawan</i> | river |
| <i>corak</i> | variety |
| <i>cocok tanam/bercocok tanam</i> | to farm/ to plant |
| <i>dampar/ terdampar</i> | to strand/ washed ashore |
| <i>dinasti</i> | dynasty |
| <i>Esa</i> | the Divine One |
| <i>fakir</i> | the underprivileged |
| <i>haji</i> | al haj |
| <i>halau/menghalau</i> | to chase away |
| <i>hipotesa</i> | hypothesis |
| <i>huni/menghuni</i> | to dwell/ occupy |
| <i>penghuni</i> | the dweller/ occupant |
| <i>jakat</i> | tithe |
| <i>kasar</i> | rough/ crude |
| <i>kasta</i> | caste |
| <i>kera</i> | ape/monkey |
| <i>keramat</i> | sacred/ holy |
| <i>kerangka</i> | skeleton |
| <i>kesimpulan</i> | conclusion |
| <i>kias</i> | parable/ comparison |
| <i>arti kiasan</i> | figurative sense |
| <i>kiblat</i> | direction to Mecca |
| <i>kuning</i> | yellow |
| <i>kuningan</i> | brass |
| <i>lambat laun</i> | slowly |
| <i>mahluk</i> | creature |
| <i>megah</i> | grand |
| <i>kemegahan</i> | grandeur |
| <i>malaikat</i> | angel |
| <i>Masehi</i> | the year of our Lord (A.D) |
| <i>menantu</i> | son/ daughter in law |
| <i>mulia</i> | the exalted one |
| <i>nabi</i> | prophet |
| <i>nenek</i> | grandmother |
| <i>nenek moyang</i> | ancestor |
| <i>nisan</i> | head-stone/ tomb-stone |
| <i>pantang</i> | forbidden |
| <i>patuh</i> | to obey |
| <i>pantangan</i> | something taboo |
| <i>perunggu</i> | bronze |
| <i>puasa</i> | to fast |
| <i>prasasti</i> | inscription |
| <i>puja/memuja</i> | to worship |

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>pemujaan</i> | worshipping |
| <i>rakit</i> | canoe/ raft |
| <i>Rasul</i> | God's messenger |
| <i>ringkas</i> | to abbreviate |
| <i>rupa/menyerupai</i> | to look like, to resemble |
| <i>sabda</i> | the holy speech |
| <i>sarjana</i> | one with degree |
| <i>selidik</i> | to search |
| <i>penyelidikan</i> | searching (noun) |
| <i>simpul</i> | to draw a conclusion |
| <i>semadi/ bersamadi</i> | to meditate |
| <i>semenanjung</i> | peninsula |
| <i>sisa-sisa</i> | the remains |
| <i>tarikh</i> | the year |
| <i>temuan/ penemuan</i> | discovery |
| <i>tulang</i> | bones |
| <i>tengkorak</i> | skull |
| <i>tembaga</i> | copper |
| <i>tegak lurus</i> | upright |
| <i>titik berat</i> | point of gravity |
| <i>dititik beratkan</i> | is/ was emphasize |
| <i>ulung</i> | superior |
| <i>umat</i> | worshipper |
| <i>utus utusan</i> | the messenger |
| <i>wafat</i> | passed away/ die |
| <i>ziarah berziarah</i> | pilgrimage |

Chapter I. Section 3. Reading Text

Part 1

Zaman Pra-Sejarah

Pada tahun 1891, seorang sarjana bernama Dr. Dubois melakukan penyelidikan di Jawa tengah. Di tempat ini, tepatnya di desa Trinil, di tepi Bengawan Solo, Dr. Dubois menemukan fosil yang menyerupai manusia. Fosil tengkorak ini dinamakan 'Pithecanthropus Erectus', atau manusia kera yang berjalan tegak, karena badannya mirip kera '*pithecus*', makhluk ini adalah juga manusia '*anthropus*', terbukti dari hasil kerja tangan mereka.

Selain itu, makhluk ini juga berjalan tegak '*erectus*'. Penemuan ini adalah hal yang luar biasa, sebab diduga makhluk ini hidup kira2 setengah juta tahun yang lalu.

Di tempat-tempat lain di Indonesia, selain sisa2 tengkorak dan kerangka, juga ditemukan alat2 keperluan sehari-hari yang terbuat dari batu dan tulang. Menurut penyelidikan para sarjana anthropology, tengkorak penghuni pertama di Indonesia itu tidak sama bentuknya dengan tengkorak penduduk Indonesia sekarang.

Part 2

Tanah Asal Nenek Moyang Bangsa Indonesia

Berdasarkan penyelidikan2 dari beberapa sarjana tentang unsur2 dalam berbagai dialek antara suku2 di Indonesia, tanah asal nenek moyang bangsa Indonesia adalah di pantai Vietnam. Seorang sarjana bernama Hendrik Kern, pada tahun 1889, menarik kesimpulan bahwa penyelidikannya menunjukkan bahwa penduduk Indonesia yang bermigrasi ke Indonesia pada abad ke 15 sebelum Masehi, datang dari dataran tinggi Asia, di Yunan Utara. Sebab pertikaian mereka dengan bangsa Tionghoa, beberapa suku bangsa ini pindah ke pantai Tongkin, Annam, dll. Mereka naik rakit atau berjalan kehilir melalui lembah sungai2 Irawadi, Salween, Menam dan Mekong.

Seorang sarjana lainnya yang bernama N.J. Krom, berkata bahwa suku2 bangsa ini menyebar ke kepulauan Indonesia kira2 pada abad ke 5 sebelum Masehi. Kemudian mereka menuju ke Indonesia, Philipina dan Taiwan dalam dua rombongan. Rombongan yang pertama terdapat suku bangsa Batak. Mereka inilah yang menetap di Sumatera utara. Juga termasuk dalam rombongan ini adalah suku bangsa Dayak di Kalimantan dan Toraja di Sulawesi. Seorang sarjana yang bernama Duyvendak mengatakan bahwa suku2 bangsa ini disebut 'Proto Malay'. Pada rombongan kedua termasuk suku2 bangsa Melayu, Jawa, Sunda, Bugis, Makassar, Bali, Maluku dan Ternate. Suku2 bangsa ini termasuk 'Deutero-Malay'.

Para imigran ini kemudian bercampur dengan penduduk asli. Ada juga yang lalu membinasakan penduduk aslatau menghalau penduduk asli itu ke daerah pedalaman.

Banyak bukti2 yang menunjukkan bahwa dalam abad pertama sesudah Masehi, nenek moyang bangsa Indonesia ini sudah mempunyai kebudayaan yang sederhana. Mereka bertani dengan memakai sistim pengairan, membuat alat2 dari logam termasuk emas, perak dan perunggu. Juga mereka memelihara ternak dan mengangkat pemerintahan yang sederhana. Pada saat itu mereka percaya pada aliran animisme, yaitu menyembah roh2 halus dan memuja apa yang mereka percaya sebagai arwah nenek-moyang mereka. Ini dapat dibuktikan dengan diketemukannya patung2 peninggalan zaman dahulu dan juga pantangan2 tertentu yang sampai kini masih berlaku di beberapa tempat.

Part 3

Menyebarnya Islam di Indonesia

Mula2 agama Islam masuk ke Indonesia melalui jalan perdagangan. Pelabuhan yang penting saat itu adalah Gujarat di India Barat-laut yang banyak didatangi oleh orang Arab. Orang Arab inilah yang kemudian menuju Indonesia melalui selat Malaka. Pada tahun 1196, Gujarat adalah pusat penyebaran agama Islam yang penting.

Sumber kemajuan agama Islam yang penting di Indonesia terletak di Malaka, pusat perdagangan yang penting. Banyak Sultan2 atau Shah dari kerajaan2 kecil di Indonesia yang mulai memeluk agama Islam supaya mereka dapat berdagang lancar dengan orang Arab untuk kepentingan mereka. Setelah para Sultan mulai memeluk agama baru ini, adalah mudah untuk rakyat kecil meniru agama para raja mereka. Bahkan kerajaan2 kecil ini bersekutu untuk kemudian menghancurkan kerajaan Majapahit yang menganut agama Hindu-Buddha.

Kerajaan Islam yang pertama di Indonesia adalah Samudera Pasai di Sumatera Utara (tahun 1297). Kerajaan ini menjadi pusat perdagangan dan pusat penyebaran agama Islam di Indonesia. Tahun 1350, Samudera Pasai diserang oleh Majapahit dan dapat dikalahkan.

Pada abad ke 16, kerajaan Islam Demak di Pantai Jawa- tengah lahir. Mereka inilah yang memerangi kedudukan Portugis di Malaka.

Kerajaan Islam yang menggantikan Demak ialah Mataram yang merupakan asal dari Keraton Solo dan Jogjakarta. Sampai sekarang Keraton Solo dan Jogjakarta masih mempunyai Sultan walaupun tidak lagi berkuasa atas kesultananannya.

Sekarang negara Indonesia adalah negara yang penduduknya paling banyak beragama Islam. Indonesia disebut sebagai negara islam terbesar didunia. Kira2 sembilan puluh persen penduduknya beragama Islam.

Part 4.

Transcription of the article heard in the tape.

Penduduk Asli Indonesia

Penduduk asli bangsa Indonesia adalah imigran yang masuk ke Indonesia beberapa abad sebelum tarikh Masehi. Menurut para sarjana, nenek moyang bangsa Indonesia datang dari pantai Vietnam dan dataran tinggi Asia, Yunan utara.

Sebelum kedatangan mereka, Indonesia sudah dihuni oleh penduduk asli yang hidup dalam kelompok2 kecil di hutan2, gunung2 dan bercocok tanam atau berburu binatang di hutan untuk kehidupan mereka sehari-hari. Mereka pada umumnya tidak begitu tahu cara bercocok tanam. Ini terbukti dari peralatan mereka yang terbuat dari batu secara kasar. Penduduk asli Indonesia ini adalah suku Kubu yang sekarang terdapat di Sumatera Selatan, orang Alifuru di Maluku, orang Papua di Irian Jaya, suku Dayak di Kalimantan serta tempat2 lainnya di pelosok tanah air.

Pemerintah Indonesia berusaha untuk membantu kelompok2 ini untuk mengajari mereka cara hidup yang moderen guna mengembangkan kehidupan dan kesehatan serta kesejahteraan mereka pada umumnya, tetapi rupanya mereka lebih suka untuk mengisolasi diri mereka

Chapter I. Section 4. Grammar notes

▪ The prefix *pra*

Pra 'pre' is a borrowing from Sanskrit, meaning 'before'.

pra-sejarah pre-history

▪ The derivation of nouns

The circumfix *peN....an* and *per.....an*

N represents a sound which changes depending on the first sound of the base. *N* can appear as one of the nasals *m*, *n*, *ny* and *ng* or as zero. Sometimes the nasal comes before the first sound of the base and sometimes it replaces the first sound. The rules are illustrated by *peN* or *meN*. A considerable number of affixes can be attached to bases to derive nouns.

Most nouns with *peN.....an* have verbal bases. They refer to the action expressed by the corresponding transitive verb, intransitive verb or by the 'ing' verbs. In some cases, a *peN...an* noun corresponds to the object of an action, refers to the place where the action of the corresponding verb typically occurs, or relates to the verbs with the prefix *ber*.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>selidik</i> | to investigate |
| <i>penyelidikan</i> | the research |
| <i>temu/bertemu</i> | to meet |
| <i>penemuan</i> | the discovery/ the finding |
| <i>dagang</i> | to trade |
| <i>perdagangan</i> | the trade/ commerce |
| <i>berlabuh</i> | to anchor |
| <i>pelabuhan</i> | harbour |
| <i>sebar</i> | to scatter/ to spread |
| <i>penyebaran</i> | the spreading |

▪ **The suffix *peN* + adjectives or *peN* + verbs**

This prefix is attached to verbal bases or adjectives to derive nouns to indicate a person who carries out the action expressed by the base or with adjectives is interpreted as nouns but bear more resemblance to adjectives.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>malas</i> | lazy |
| <i>pemalas</i> | a lazy person |
| <i>huni</i> | to dwell/ to occupy |
| <i>penghuni</i> | the dweller/ occupant |
| <i>duduk</i> | to sit |
| <i>penduduk</i> | occupant |

▪ ***peN.....an* with concrete noun bases to form their corresponding abstract nouns.**

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| <i>alat</i> | tool |
| <i>peralatan</i> | equipment |
| <i>perintah</i> | order |
| <i>pemerintaah</i> | government |

▪ **The circumfix *ke---an***

The circumfix *ke...an* forms nouns from adjectives, verbs and other classes. Such nouns are normally of an abstract nature. Usually the nouns can be predicted from the meaning of the adjective bases or verb bases.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| <i>perlu</i> | to need |
| <i>keperluan</i> | the necessity |
| <i>dating</i> | to arrive/ to come |
| <i>kedatangan</i> | the arrival |
| <i>sehat</i> | healthy |
| <i>kesehatan</i> | health |
| <i>sejahtera</i> | prosperous |
| <i>kesejahteraan</i> | the welfare |
| <i>hidup</i> | to be alive |
| <i>kehidupan</i> | life |

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| <i>maju</i> | to go forward/ advance/ |
| <i>kemajuan</i> | the progress/ development |

***ke.....an* nouns can be based on nouns.**

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| <i>raja</i> | king |
| <i>kerajaan</i> | kingdom |
| <i>sultan</i> | sultan/the ruler |
| <i>kesultanan</i> | sultanate |

▪ **The circumfix *me.....kan***

It's function is to identify the object as the patient of the action. Like *ber* verbs and *meN* with intransitive verb bases, the *kan* here is simply required to produce a well-formed verb. *Me...kan*

verbs with noun bases mean 'cause the object to be (base), treat the object as (base), or give the object as (base)', while *me.....kan* with adjective bases mean 'to cause something to' as described by the bases.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>temu</i> | to meet |
| <i>menemukan</i> | to discover |
| <i>kembang</i> | flower |
| <i>mengembangkan</i> | to develop |
| <i>isolasi</i> | isolation |
| <i>mengisolasikan</i> | to isolate oneself |
| <i>rupa</i> | appearance |
| <i>merupakan</i> | appear to be |
| <i>hancur</i> | broken in pieces/ shattered |
| <i>menghancurkan</i> | to destroy |

▪ **The locative *i***

Many *i* locative verbs have noun bases. Some have verb bases. The largest group of these mean to 'apply' or give (base) to the object.

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>rupa</i> | appearance |
| <i>menyerupai</i> | to look like/ to resemblance |
| <i>ajar</i> | to teach/ to learn |
| <i>mengajari</i> | to teach others |
| <i>perang</i> | war |
| <i>memerangi</i> | to fight against |

Chapter I. Section 5. Exercises

Activity I-1

Read text 1, then answer the questions below in the spaces provided.

1. Kenapa Dr. Dubois mengira bahwa fosil yang ditemukan di desa Trinil, Jawa Tengah adalah fosil yang luar biasa?

2. Apa artinya 'Pithecantropus Erectus'?

3. Apa fossil ini adalah fossil nenek moyang bangsa Indonesia moderen? Kenapa?

Activity I-2

Listen to the article read on the tape several times, then fill in the blanks using your own vocabulary to complete the sentence.

1. Para sarjana anthropology berkata bahwa _____ adalah mereka yang datang dari pantai Vietnam dan dataran tinggi Yunan.
2. Nenek moyang bangsa moderen Indonesia _____ dengan jalan bercocok tanam dan juga berburu binatang.
3. Untuk membantu penduduk asli Indonesia supaya mereka dapat hidup dengan moderen, pemerintah Indonesia melakukan _____

Activity I-3

In English, summarize the article you heard in the tape in the space provided.

Activity I-4

From reading text part 2, select the correct vocabulary to fill in the blanks using the list provided in the parentheses.

1. (*selidik-penyelidikan-menyelidiki*) Beberapa sarjana anthropology melakukan _____ tentang asal usul bangsa Indonesia.
2. (*kesimpulan-menyimpulkan-berkesimpulan*) Adalah _____ dari seorang sarjana bernama Dr. Hendrik Kern yang berkata bahwa penduduk Indonesia datang dari dataran tinggi Asia di bagian utara Yunan.
3. (*sebar-penyebaran-menyebarkan*) _____ suku bangsa2 ini terjadi kira2 pada abad ke 5 SM.
4. (*ketetapan-menetapkan-menetapi*) Seorang sarjana yang bernama Deyvendak, _____ bahwa suku bangsa Dayak di Kalimantan, Toraja di Sulawesi disebut 'Proto Malay'.
5. (*dibuktikan-bukti-membuktikan*) Nenek Moyang bangsa Indonesia _____ sudah mempunyai kebudayaan yang sederhana.

Activity I-5

From reading text part 3, order the words below so they will make meaningful sentences.

1. perdagangan adalah agama masuknya jalan Islam menyebabkan ke melalui Indonesia yang

2. dimana agama Islam pelabuhan Gujarat mulai adalah disebar di India Barat-laut tempat

3. memeluk sultan2 untuk rakyat agama meniru kecil Islam shah mereka atau

4. menghancurkan besar kerajaan Majapahit Hindu-Buddha persekutuan Islam kerajaan2 kecil

5. beragama penduduknya Islam adalah negara kebanyakan Indonesia yang

Activity I-6

Hidden in the puzzle below is some Indonesian vocabulary pertaining to this chapter. Look in horizontal and vertical only. Highlight them and write them down in the space provided.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>s</i> | <i>h</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>h</i> | <i>z</i> | <i>i</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>r</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>h</i> | <i>x</i> | <i>y</i> |
| <i>a</i> | <i>g</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>m</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>f</i> | <i>o</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>i</i> | <i>l</i> | <i>o</i> |
| <i>t</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>l</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>m</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>t</i> | <i>u</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>q</i> |
| <i>u</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>z</i> | <i>x</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>u</i> | <i>d</i> | <i>h</i> | <i>a</i> |
| <i>d</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>u</i> | <i>u</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>t</i> | <i>u</i> | <i>k</i> | <i>v</i> | <i>u</i> | <i>i</i> | <i>s</i> |
| <i>a</i> | <i>g</i> | <i>l</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>e</i> | <i>j</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>r</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>h</i> | <i>r</i> | <i>l</i> |
| <i>g</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>t</i> | <i>i</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>l</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>m</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>i</i> |
| <i>a</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>d</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>t</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>g</i> |
| <i>n</i> | <i>e</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>e</i> | <i>k</i> | <i>m</i> | <i>o</i> | <i>y</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>g</i> | <i>u</i> |
| <i>g</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>r</i> | <i>i</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>e</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>r</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>j</i> | <i>a</i> |

Words:

Chapter. 1. Section 6. Self Test

Self Test I-1

Write a short story using at least 30 of the words you found above in the space provided. You may add your own vocabulary.

Self Test I-2

Do you know Native American history? Using the Indonesian language, compare Indonesian history with that of the Native Americans.

Chapter I. Section 7. Answer Key

Activity I-1

1. Dr. Dubois mengira bahwa fosil yang ditemukan di desa Trinil, Jawa Tengah adalah luar biasa sebab fosil ini diduga hidup pada setengah juta tahun yang lalu.
2. *Pithecantropus* artinya manusia kera dan *Erectus* artinya tegak. Jadi *Pithecantropus Erectus* artinya manusia kera yang berjalan tegak.
3. Fosil ini bukan fosil dari nenek moyang bangsa Indonesia modern sebab bentuk tengkoraknya tidak sama dengan bentuk tengkorak bangsa Indonesia modern.

Activity I-2

The answers below may vary from each individual.

3. nenek moyang bangsa Indonesia
4. mencari nafkah (hidup).
5. cara hidup modern supaya mereka dapat menyesuaikan diri dengan kehidupan modern.

Activity I-3

The answer depends on each individual.

Activity I-4

1. penyelidikan
2. kesimpulan
3. penyebaran
4. menetapkan
5. dibuktikan

Activity I-5

1. Adalah melalui jalan perdagangan yang menyebabkan agama Islam masuk ke Indonesia.
2. Pelabuhan Gujarat di India Barat-laut adalah tempat dimana agama Islam mulai disebar.
3. Rakyat kecil meniru sultan atau Shah mereka untuk memeluk agama Islam.
4. Persekutuan kerajaan kecil Islam menghancurkan kerajaan besar Hindu-Buddha Majapahit.
5. Indonesia adalah negara yang penduduknya kebanyakan beragama Islam.

Activity I-6

Across:

Down:

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| shah | satu |
| ziarah | dagang |
| arah | sultan |
| agama | manusia |
| fossil | zaman |
| lama | es |
| tuan | antar |
| budha | hindu |
| untuk | lahir |
| sejarah | gua |
| islam | |
| abad | |
| adat | |
| datang | |
| nenek moyang | |
| garis | |
| sebar | |
| raja | |

Self Test I-1 & 2

The answers depend on each individual.

CHAPTER II

SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

OLAH RAGA DAN HIBURAN

Chapter II

Sports and Entertainment

Chapter II. Section1. Cultural Notes

Indonesian people are easily amused. For their entertainment, they like going to the mountains, parks, watching movies or sports on television where they don't have to pay for admissions, or visit their relatives on weekend. However, there is one sport they do not want to miss. It's soccer. Soccer in Indonesia is like football in the US. As a matter of fact, soccer is the most popular sport in the world.

Most Indonesians like to watch soccer match; either on television or going to the stadium where the game is being held. This sport is so popular even the toddlers are taught how to play soccer by their parents or by their older siblings. And why not?

This game does not require expensive outfit or fancy equipment to play. Soccer game is the most watched entertainment in Indonesia. Beside soccer, boxing also has some special place in Indonesians' households. Muhammad Ali, for instance, is well known in Indonesia. Him being a Muslim adds greater admiration to people in Indonesia where the majority are Muslims. Indonesian people also like to watch car racing on TV. This is so amazing considering the majority of Indonesians do not own cars. Out of 230 million people in Indonesia, only about 20 million or less own cars. The majority being in Jakarta. Watching car racing on TV gives Indonesian people some kind of excitement. For those who can afford to find entertainment outside of their home, they can go to nightclubs, theaters, amusement parks or going surfing.

Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world. Therefore, we have some of the nicest ocean waves to surfboard.

Chapter II. Section 2. Vocabulary

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>arena</i> | arena |
| <i>atas</i> | above/ on top |
| <i>mengatasi</i> | to overcome |
| <i>balapan</i> | car racing |
| <i>pembalap</i> | a car racer |
| <i>berpeluang</i> | to have a chance/ opportunity |
| <i>bersikeras</i> | to have a strong determination |
| <i>cepat</i> | fast/ quick |
| <i>kecepatan</i> | speed |
| <i>cidera</i> | injure |
| <i>dibantah</i> | to be denied |
| <i>dilanda</i> | to get hit by |
| <i>dimanfa'atkan</i> | to be taken advantage of |
| <i>dorongan</i> | pushing |
| <i>dukungan</i> | support |
| <i>gawang</i> | goal post in Soccer game |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>gelar</i> | title |
| <i>juara</i> | champion |
| <i>kejuaraan</i> | championship |
| <i>jungkir balik</i> | upside-down |
| <i>latih</i> | to train |
| <i>pelatih</i> | trainer |
| <i>menang</i> | to win |
| <i>kaum Hispanik</i> | Hispanics |
| <i>kemenangan</i> | a victory |
| <i>kepercayaan</i> | trust/ belief |
| <i>kerusuhan</i> | a state of chaos |
| <i>mancanegara</i> | foreign countries |
| <i>mantan</i> | ex/ former |
| <i>melewati</i> | to exceed/ to pass |
| <i>membuat</i> | to make |
| <i>mengagumkan/mempesona</i> | fascinating |
| <i>mengambil alih</i> | to take over |
| <i>mencetak gol</i> | to score a goal |
| <i>menantang</i> | to challenge |
| <i>menjadi</i> | to become |
| <i>menjaring</i> | to net something |
| <i>memperkecil</i> | to make downsize |
| <i>mempunyai</i> | to have |
| <i>melaju</i> | to sail through/to go smoothly |
| <i>melanda</i> | to attack violently |
| <i>melintir</i> | to roll over |
| <i>menderita</i> | to suffer |
| <i>mengerem</i> | to put a brake |
| <i>merancang</i> | to plan/ to design |
| <i>mengulangi</i> | to repeat |
| <i>mengutip</i> | to quote |
| <i>menembus</i> | to penetrate |
| <i>mengubah</i> | to change/to alter |
| <i>menakklukan</i> | to subdue |
| <i>menjelang</i> | toward/to come close to/upon |
| <i>menunjukkan</i> | to point at something/someone |
| <i>melepaskan</i> | to release something/someone |
| <i>melewati</i> | to pass something/someone |
| <i>nyaris</i> | almost |
| <i>nusantara</i> | another name for Indonesia |
| <i>pantang meyerah</i> | refuse to surrender |
| <i>pertandingan</i> | competition |
| <i>perairan</i> | body of water |
| <i>perlawanan</i> | opposition/resistance |
| <i>penyelam</i> | diver |
| <i>penempatan</i> | placement |

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>putaran</i> | round/circle |
| <i>rongsokan</i> | ruins |
| <i>saingan</i> | competitor/ rival |
| <i>sulit</i> | difficult |
| <i>kesulitan</i> | difficulty |
| <i>sepakat</i> | to agree |
| <i>sundul/menyundul</i> | to tackle with your head |
| <i>tabrak-menabrak</i> | to hit/get hit by |
| <i>tanding</i> | to compete |
| <i>pertandingan</i> | the competition |
| <i>tarung/bertarung</i> | to fight |
| <i>pertarungan</i> | the fighting or the battle |
| <i>teluk</i> | bay/ gulf/cove |
| <i>tempat</i> | placement |
| <i>ternyata</i> | apparent/obviously |
| <i>terbaik</i> | the best |
| <i>terdepan</i> | foremost/in the lead |
| <i>undian</i> | voting/ drawing |
| <i>unggul</i> | superior/excellent |
| <i>urutan</i> | ranking |
| <i>was-was</i> | feeling nervous |
| <i>wisatawan</i> | tourist |

Chapter II. Section 3. Reading Text

Part 1

Schumacher Juara GP Australia

Michael Schumacher dari Jerman memimpin di pertengahan jalan pada Grand Prix Australia di Melbourne, Minggu. Schumacher yang mengulang kemenangannya di Melbourne tahun lalu, mendapatkan dorongan ketika mobil mantan juara dunia dua kali, Mika Hakkinen dari Finlandia, melintir di putaran ke-25. David Coulthard dari Skotlandia, di tim McLaren lainnya, berada di urutan ketiga, di depan Jarno Trulli dari Italia dalam sebuah Honda-Jordan dan pembalap Perancis, Olivier Panis, dalam sebuah Honda-BAR. Balapan tertunda 12 putaran ketika mantan juara dunia, Jaques Villeneuve yang mengendarai Honda-BAR, mengalami kecelakaan di putaran keempat. Mobilnya jungkir balik ke tembok ketika dia kehilangan kendali saat berusaha mendahului Ralf Schumacher dari tim Williams, tetapi pembalap Kanada itu mendaki rongsokan mobil tersebut.

Lomba ditunda beberapa putaran ketika rongsokan mobil dibersihkan dari lintasan dan awak ambulans mendatangi petugas balapan yang diyakini telah terlanggar sebuah puing mobil. "Saya baik-baik saja," kata Villeneuve. "Saya tak bisa melihat apakah pergi ke arah luar atau arah dalam dan Schumacher terlambat mengerem," kata pembalap Kanada yang meraih gelar juara dunia tahun 1997 dengan tim Williams. "Saya hanya melihat Jaques muncul di belakang saya dan kemudian dia menabrak," kata Schumacher.

Part 2

Kualifikasi Australian Grand Prix

Schummy Posisi Terdepan Awali Musim Kompetisi: Michael Schumacher akan mengambil alih posisi terdepan dalam kejuaraan Australian Grand Prix besok hari Minggu (04/03/2001) di Melbourne. Dalam babak pra kualifikasi Michael Schumacher mencatat waktu terbaik yaitu 1 menit 26,892 detik dan dengan kecepatan rata-rata 219.707 KM/jam. Kemudian diikuti oleh rekan satu timnya Rubens Barichello yang mencatat waktu 1 menit 27,663 dengan kecepatan rata-rata 218.773KM/jam. Selanjutnya diikuti saingan utamanya yaitu Mika Hakinen di urutan ke tiga, Heinz Frenstzen di urutan ke-empat.

Sementara David Courthard dari Tim McLaren mengalami gangguan mesin pada babak tersebut hanya mencatat di urutan ke enam. Tarso Marques gagal melewati babak kualifikasi setelah mobilnya berputar di seperempat waktu terakhir dan mengalami kecelakaan, akan tetapi dia tidak cidera. Kedua Benettons mengalami kesulitan untuk dapat di urutan sepuluh besar yang hanya mencatat urutan ke 16 dan 17.

Kejuaraan Australia besok nampaknya sangat menarik yang mana tim McLaren mempunyai kelemahan dalam testing musim dingin kemarin sedangkan Ferrari juga mengalami gangguan teknik pada latihan pagi harinya. Penempatan strategi yang baik akan menjadi bagian penting pada kejuaraan besok.

Part 3

Di Vaio Cetak 4 Gol untuk Parma

Luar biasa penampilan Marco Di Vaio! Pemain depan Parma ini mencetak 4 gol ke gawang Bari sekaligus membuat Parma unggul 4-0 atas tamunya tersebut, Senin (12/3/01) dini hari. Parma kini siap-siap bersaing dengan tim papan atas lainnya.

Pertandingan Parma melawan Bari dini hari ini memang milik Di Vaio. Berkat ketenangan, kecepatan, dan kecermatannya, Parma unggul 4-0 melalui pemain depan yang dibeli Parma dari Salernitana ini. Di babak pertama, Di Vaio berhasil mencetak tiga gol masing-masing di menit ke-13, 33 dan 44. Sementara satu gol lagi dia cetak di babak kedua, tepatnya di menit ke-66. Gol terakhir ini menunjukkan bagaimana ketenangan Di Vaio dalam menceploskan bola ke gawang Bari. Mendapat umpan dari Amoroso setelah bola melewati gawang Bari dengan arah sejajar garis gawang, Di Vaio menyambut bola dan dia sudah dihadang oleh pemain belakang Bari Antonio Bellavista. Dengan cerdik Di Vaio seolah-olah melepaskan tembakan ke gawang, padahal bola ditekuk dengan kaki kirinya sekaligus membuat Bellavista mati langkah. Dan dengan tenang Di Vaio kemudian menaklukkan kiper Bari Jean-Francois Gillet .

Parma sebenarnya punya banyak kesempatan untuk menang lebih dari 4-0. Namun karena di babak kedua Gillet sering mampu membendung tembakan ke gawangnya, serta beberapa tembakan pemain Parma tipis melewati gawang, Bari jadi tak kalah lebih dari 4-0. Salah satu tembakan tipis yang lewat tipis di atas gawang Bari adalah tembakan salto dan indah dari Amoroso menjelang pertandingan berakhir. Hasil ini membuat Parma kian siap bersaing dengan tim-tim papan atas Liga Serie A. Dengan nilai 36, Parma kini berada di posisi ke-4 di bawah Roma, Juventus dan Lazio.

Part 4.

Wisata Baru Ditemukan 35 "Dive Spot" di Sekitar Pulau Ambon

Para penyelam profesional dari Inggris, Jerman, Amerika Serikat dan Jepang menemukan 35 lokasi "*Dive spot*" yang cukup menarik untuk dijadikan arena lomba selam bertaraf internasional sekitar perairan pulau Ambon, Propinsi Maluku.

Kadis Pariwisata Maluku Ir. Senda Titaley di Ambon, Rabu, mengatakan, keindahan "surga bawah laut" di perairan teluk Ambon terutama sekitar pantai Amahusu, Eri, Namalatu, Hutumury dan Kilang adalah luar biasa.

Ini kenyataan yang tak bisa dibantah sebagaimana yang dituturkan penyelam profesional asal Inggris Douglas Hoffman yang sudah tiga kali menjadi juri pada lomba selam internasional di Ambon sebelum daerah ini dilanda kerusuhan.

Ia mengatakan, potensi wisata bahari yang mengagumkan ini merupakan aset berharga yang harus dimanfaatkan guna menjaring wisatawan dan ilmuwan mancanegara maupun nusantara berkunjung ke Ambon, setelah kondisi keamanan di Maluku kembali normal. Peluang Pemda Maluku dan kalangan industri pariwisata menjaring dolar dari sektor wisata bahari cukup menggembirakan, mengingat lokasi '*Dive spot*' di Ambon selain indah dan mempesona juga menantang para penyelam profesional untuk diteliti dan dinikmati, kata Senda.

Kehidupan terumbu karang, ikan hias, udang, kepiting, kimah, serta biota laut sekitar lokasi '*Dive spot*' di perairan pulau Ambon mengundang perhatian wisatawan dan ilmuwan mancanegara yang selama ini mempublikasikannya melalui jaringan internet ke seluruh dunia.

Lokasi '*Dive spot*' yang ditemukan Douglas Hoffman yang juga penulis *Asian Dive* sekitar perairan pulau Ambon sangat unik dan menarik, dibandingkan lokasi dive spot di daerah lain di Indonesia, kata Senda Titaley.

Ia mengakui, kendati sementara lokasi '*Dive spot*' sekitar pulau Ambon hampir tidak diketahui para penyelam profesional mancanegara akibat konflik melanda Ambon/ Maluku sekitar dua tahun, tapi kegiatan promosi gencar dilakukan.

Part 5.

Transcription from the article heard in the tape.

Tarung Ulang Ruiz - Holyfield di China

Juara baru Asosiasi Tinju Dunia (WBA), John Ruiz dipastikan akan mempertahankan gelarnya untuk pertama kali dalam pertarungan ulang melawan Evander Holyfield di China, kata seorang promotor tarung itu, Selasa di Beijing.

Yu Zhiqiang, wakil presiden China Great Wall Sports Communication Ltd membantah komentar Don King, promotor Ruiz dan Holyfield, bahwa rencana pertarungan pada 30 Juli di Beijing kemungkinan akan ditunda. Yu mengatakan, pertarungan "100 persen" dipastikan berlangsung pada 30 Juni di Beijing. King mengatakan, setelah kemenangan Ruiz atas Holyfield di Las Vegas akhir pekan lalu, Ruiz mungkin akan melakukan tarung pertama untuk mempertahankan gelarnya di Amerika Serikat, guna menarik lebih banyak dukungan kaum Hispanik. Ruiz adalah petinju asal Hispanik yang pertama kali memenangkan gelar ini.

Kesepakatan untuk membawa pertarungan bergengsi ke China, kata Yu, telah ditandatangani 14 Februari lalu di New York. Menurut persetujuan itu, Holyfield akan mempertahankan gelar WBA-nya di Beijing.

Kantor berita resmi China, Xinhua yang mengutip presiden China Great Wall, Niu Lixin dari AS mengatakan, dia telah sepakat dengan King bahwa pertarungan Holyfield tetap dilangsungkan, meskipun petinju itu menderita kekalahan yang tak diduga sebelumnya. "(Meski Holyfield kalah), kontrak kami akan dilaksanakan sebagaimana seharusnya ...Holyfield akan bertarung di China dan dia akan melakukan pertarungan dengan Ruiz di China," tulis Xinhua mengutip Niu ia bersikeras bahwa Ruiz akan menjadi lawan Holyfield.

Ruiz juga berkata bahwa dia akan melawan siapapun asalkan diatur oleh Don King, promotornya, walaupun dia sebenarnya ingin bertarung melawan Lennox Lewis yang adalah juara versi WBC dan IBF.

Chapter II. Section 4. Grammar Notes

In Indonesian language, a number of sound changes when we combine affixes and bases together. While the verbs are not conjugated for person and number as in European languages, there are some verbal prefixes and suffixes that alter or reinforce the meaning of a certain verb in one way or another.

The most common prefix is *meN/ menyN/ mengN / memN* or *menN*, depending on the first letter of the verbs, adjectives or nouns. This rules apply as well to prefix *peN*. *N* represents the sound that changes and it depends on the first letter of the base, be it verbs, adjectives or nouns. As you have previously learned, the verbs in Indonesian do not change their form to indicate whether one speaks of the present, past or future. We can usually tell from the context what part of the time is intended. Indonesian has what's called auxiliary verbs and words to indicate a specific time reference. If no auxiliary verb or specific time reference is used, we safely can assume that one is speaking of the present time. To be more specific, please refer to the grammar notes in booklet level 1/1+

The derivation of nouns

▪ The circumfix *peN.....an* and *per.....an*

N represents a sound which changes depending on the first sound of the base. *N* can appear as one of the nasals *m, n, ny* and *ng* or as zero. Sometimes the nasal comes before the first sound of the base and sometimes it replaces the first sound. The rules are illustrated by *peN* or *meN*. A considerable number of affixes can be attached to bases to derive nouns.

Most nouns with *peN.....an* have verbal bases. They refer to the action expressed by the corresponding transitive verb, intransitive verb or by the 'ing' verbs. In some cases, a *peN...an* noun corresponds to the object of an action, refers to the place where the action of the corresponding verb typically occurs, or relates to the verbs with the prefix *ber*.

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| <i>tarung</i> | = <i>bertarung</i> | to fight |
| <i>pertarungan</i> | | fighting or the battle |
| <i>lawan</i> | | to oppose |
| <i>perlawanan</i> | | opposition/ resistance |

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| <i>tanding</i> | to compete |
| <i>pertandingan</i> | the competition |
| <i>putar</i> | to wind/ to circle |
| <i>putaran</i> | the circle/ round |
| <i>tampil</i> | to appear |
| <i>penampilan</i> | appearance |

▪ **The suffix *peN* + adjectives or *peN* + verbs**

This prefix is attached to verbal bases or adjectives to derive nouns to indicate a person who carries out the action expressed by the base or with adjectives is interpreted as nouns but bear more resemblance to adjectives.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| <i>malas</i> | lazy |
| <i>pemalas</i> | a lazy person |
| <i>balap/ membalap</i> | to race |
| <i>pembalap</i> | car racer |
| <i>latih</i> | to train |
| <i>pelatih</i> | the trainer |
| <i>selam</i> | to dive |
| <i>penyelam</i> | the diver |
| <i>lari</i> | to run |
| <i>pelari</i> | runner |
| <i>tarung</i> | to fight |
| <i>petarung</i> | the fighter |

peN.....an with concrete noun bases to form their corresponding abstract nouns.

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| <i>air</i> | water |
| <i>perairan</i> | body of water |
| <i>tempat</i> | place |
| <i>penempatan</i> | placement |

▪ **The circumfix *ke---an***

The circumfix *ke...an* forms nouns from adjectives, verbs and other classes. Such nouns are normally of an abstract nature. Usually the nouns can be predicted from the meaning of the adjective bases or verb bases.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>percaya</i> | to trust/ to believe |
| <i>kepercayaan</i> | the trust/ belief |
| <i>menang</i> | to win |
| <i>kemenangan</i> | victory/ winning |
| <i>sempat</i> | happen to be/ to have the time |
| <i>kesempatan</i> | opportunity |
| <i>rusuh</i> | chaos |
| <i>kerusuhan</i> | the state of chaos |

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| <i>cepat</i> | fast/quick |
| <i>kecepatan</i> | the speed |
| <i>sulit</i> | difficult |
| <i>kesulitan</i> | difficulty |

▪ **The circumfix *me.....kan***

It's function is to identify the object as the patient of the action. Like *ber* verbs and *meN* with intransitive verb bases, the *kan* here is simply required to produce a well-formed verb. *Me...kan* verbs with noun bases mean 'cause the object to be (base), treat the object as (base), or give the object as (base)', while *me.....kan* with adjective bases mean 'to cause something to' as described by the bases.

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>dapat</i> | can/be able to |
| <i>mendapatkan</i> | to achieve/to get |
| <i>kagum</i> | impressed |
| <i>mengagumkan</i> | to be impressed by |
| <i>manfa'at</i> | benefit or profit |
| <i>memanfa'atkan</i> | to get a benefit/ profit |
| <i>main</i> | to play |
| <i>memainkan</i> | to play something |
| <i>takluk</i> | subject/subjection |
| <i>menaklukkan</i> | to subdue/to subjugate |
| <i>kejut</i> | to be frightened/ scared |
| <i>mengejutkan</i> | to surprise/ startle someone/something |
| <i>lepas</i> | to let go/to release |
| <i>melepaskan</i> | to let go of something |
| <i>tunjuk</i> | to point |
| <i>menunjukkan</i> | to point at something/someone |
| <i>ambil/mengambil</i> | to take/ to get |

▪ **The active prefix *me***

Most transitive verbs, that is verbs which can take direct object may be added prefix *meN*. This prefix does not alter the meaning of the base word, but it merely does the emphasis, meaning the verb is used in an active sense, that is the subject of the verb is the main focus or topic of the sentence.

Holyfield akan menantang Ruiz.
Holyfield will challenge Ruiz.

▪ **The passive prefix *di***

This is the opposite of the active prefix *me*. The *di* is added to the verbs to indicate that the object of the verb is the main focus of the sentence, similar to the passive voice in English language.

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| <i>bantah</i> | to argue |
| <i>dibantah</i> | is/was argued |
| <i>Keterangan itu dibantah oleh Holyfield.</i> | |
| The info was denied by Holyfield. | |
| <i>hadang</i> | to intercept/ to block |

dihadang is/ was blocked

▪ **The dative suffix *i*, with prefix *meN***

Many dative suffix *i* is added to intransitive verbs and adjectives or nouns to create transitive verbs which imply that something is being done to, toward, for the benefit of or by the subject. This often gives a strong sense of location.

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| atas | on top/above |
| mengatasi | to overcome |
| genap | complete/whole |
| menggenapi | to complete/to fulfill (a promise) |
| datang | to come/to arrive |
| mendatangi | to pay a visit to someone/something |
| lewat | to pass |
| melewati | to pass someone or something |
| ulang | to repeat/to review |
| mengulangi | to repeat/review something |
| dominasi | to dominate |
| mendominasi | to dominate |
| ikut | to follow |
| mengikuti | to follow someone/something |
| hadap | to confront |
| menghadapi | to face something/to confront |

▪ **The *ber* verbs**

The active prefix *ber* is used with verbs which are intransitive that is verbs which can not take direct object. This is similar to suffix *me* which is prefixed to transitive verbs. When *ber* is used with nouns or adjectives, *ber* then becomes active, intransitive verbs that have the meaning to possess.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>peluang</i> | opportunity |
| <i>berpeluang</i> | to have an opportunity |
| <i>keras</i> | hard |
| <i>berkeras/ bersikeras</i> | to be persistent |
| <i>saing</i> | to compete |
| <i>bersaing</i> | to have a competition |

▪ **The perfective or superlative prefix *ter***

This prefix is either used to indicate that an action is completed or is done with the verb bases or is to form a superlative meaning with adjective bases. The emphasis is put on the resultant state or the condition of the direct object. Like with the prefix *di*, the main topic of the sentence is always the object of the verb and not the subject.

Mobilnya terdepan.

His car is ahead. (Of everybody else.)

Dia terbaik.

He is the best.

menjawab

terjawab

lihat

terlihat

to answer

is/was answered

look at/to see

is/was seen

Chapter II. Section 5. Exercises

Activity .II-1

After reading text part 1, answer the questions below in the space provided.

1. Kenapa Michael Schumacher merasa bahwa dia akan menang pada Balapan Mobil Grand Prix ini?

2. Apa yang terjadi dengan mobil Mika Hakkinen?

3. Ceritakan secara terperinci (*details*) kenapa balapan tertunda?

4. Berapa kali pembalap Michael Schumacher menang dalam balapan mobil serupa?

Activity. II-2

Fill in the blanks of the sentences below after reading text part 1. Use the words listed in the brackets.

(*menjadi, memimpin, mengulang, meraih, mendapat, mengendarai, melintir, mendahului, mendatangi, menabrak, melihat, membersihkan*)

1. Pembalap Jerman, Schumacher _____ kemenangannya tahun ini di Grand Prix Australia.
2. Jaques Villeneuve _____ kecelakaan di lomba mobil Grand Prix ini.
3. Mobil Mika Hakkinen _____ _saat memasuki putaran ke 25.
4. Petugas balapan _____ dan _____ puing2 mobil di lapangan.
5. Pembalap Kanada, Villeneuve _____ gelar juara dunia tahun 1997.

Activity. II-3

Read text part 2 and summarize it in Indonesian in the space provided below.

Activity .II-4

Answer the questions below based on reading text 3

1. Kenapa Di Vaio dianggap pemain Sepak Bola luar biasa?

2. Bagaimana jalannya pertandingan di babak pertama? Berapa jumlah gol yang didapat oleh Parma?

3. Bagaimana tentang babak ke dua?

4. Apa nama klub Sepak Bola Di Vaio sebelum dia dibeli oleh Parma?

Activity. II-5

After reading text part 4 circle either B for benar (true) or S for salah (false) for each of the statements below

1. B or S Lokasi 'Dive Spot' yang ditemukan di pulau Ambon baru2 ini tidak cukup baik untuk dijadikan tempat lomba selam antar bangsa.
2. B or S Douglas Hoffman mengatakan bahwa lokasi 'Dive Spot' di pulau Ambon ini bisa dijadikan pemasukan devisa untuk pemerintah Maluku.
3. B or S Penemuan ini tidak mengundang perhatian ilmuwan dari negara2 asing sebab belum sempat dipublikasikan via internet.
4. B or S Dibandingkan dengan lokasi "Dive spot" di pulau2 lainnya di Indonesia, Dive Spot di pulau Ambon adalah luar biasa.
5. B or S Akibat kerusuhan yang selama ini melanda daerah Maluku, lokasi 'Dive Spot' ini belum dikenal oleh penyelam-penyelam internasional.

Activity.II-6

Listen to the article read on the tape several times, then pick the sentences that are true by putting a check mark in front of them.

1. ___ Ruiz' s victory last weekend over Evander Holyfield was his second victory against him.
2. ___ John Ruiz wants to legitimize his claim to the heavyweight title the best way he knows how in the ring with Lennox Lewis.
3. ___ What John Ruiz may end up getting is a trip to China and a third fight with Evander Holyfield instead.
4. ___ Lennox Lewis holds the WBC and IBF versions of the crown.
5. ___ Just days after capping his improbable journey in the heavyweight ranks by taking the WBA title from Holyfield, Ruiz was uncertain about his future except for one thing: He will fight whomever King puts in front of him.
6. ___ King had a deal to bring the winner of Holyfield - Ruiz to China for a title fight June 30.

Chapter II. Section 6. Self Test

Self Test II-1

What is the most popular sport in America? Why do people like that particular sport? What about your own favorite sport? In Indonesian, write down your thoughts on this subject in the space provided below.

Chapter II. Section 7. Answer Key

Activity II-1

1. Michael Schumacher merasa bahwa dia akan menang pada balapan mobil Grand Prix ini sebab kecelakaan yang dialami oleh pembalap Mika Hakkinem pada perlombaan mobil ini.
2. Mobil Mika Hakkinem melintir pada putaran ke 25.
3. Balapan tertunda beberapa lama sebab kecelakaan yang terjadi pada mobil pembalap bekas juara dunia Mika Hakkinem yang melintir di putaran ke 25. Juga kecelakaan yang terjadi pada pembalap mobil Jaques Villeneuve pada putaran ke 4. Ini menyebabkan balapan tertunda 12 putaran sebab rongsokan mobil2 ini harus dibersihkan dari arena balapan.
4. Pembalap Michael Schumacher menang 2 kali pada balapan mobil serupa.

Activity II-2

1. mengulang
2. mendapat
3. melintir
4. mendtangi dan membersihkan
5. meraih

Activity II-3

The answer depends on each individual.

Activity II-4

1. Di Vaio dianggap pemain sepak bola luar biasa sebab dia mencetak gol sebanyak 4 kali pada pertandingan bola antara klub Parma dan klub Bari.
2. Pertandingan di babak pertama Di Vaio mencetak gol sebanyak 3 kali masing2 di menit ke-13, 33 dan 44.
3. Pada babak ke dua Di Vaio mencetak gol ke 4 di mneit ke- 66.
4. Nama klub sepak bola Di Vaio sebelum dia dibeli oleh Parma adalah klub Salernitana.

Activity II-5

1. S
2. B
3. S
4. B
5. B

Activity II-6

Number 2, 3, 4, 5, are the true statements.

Self Test II-1

The answer depends on each individual.

CHAPTER III

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE in INDONESIA

PELANGGARAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA
(H.A.M) di INDONESIA

Chapter III

Human Rights in Indonesia

Chapter III. Section 1. Culture Notes

Indonesia and The Human Rights

Indonesia lurched haltingly toward a more democratic political system but remained in thrall to a powerful military that oversaw the destruction of East Timor in September.

Government leaders gave little attention to resolving nationalist, ethnic, and communal conflicts, particularly in Aceh, in northern Sumatra; Ambon, in the Moluccan islands; West Kalimantan, on the island of Borneo; and Irian Jaya, on the western half of the island of New Guinea. Corruption remained endemic. So much of the ancient regime remained entrenched that the year's political developments underscored how hard it was going to be for Indonesia to emerge from the legacy of disgraced President Soeharto.

Three key votes took place during the year. On June 7, Indonesia held its first free parliamentary election in forty-four years, with voters decisively defeating the ruling party, Golkar.

On August 30, in a "popular consultation" organized by the United Nations, close to 80 percent of East Timorese voters decided to reject an autonomy package offered by Indonesia and move toward independence. On October 20, the newly elected parliament in Jakarta and 200 other appointed delegates chose Abdurrachman Wahid as the country's fourth president in a ballot that for the first time ever did not have a predetermined outcome. The opposition leader Megawati Soekarnoputri was elected vice-president the next day.

The June elections were preceded by a boisterous but peaceful campaign that defied expectations of widespread violence. The August ballot in East Timor was preceded by systematic terrorization of independence supporters by Indonesian army-backed militia and local police and military. The international community was unwilling to exert the pressure needed to stop it, initially in the belief that the military in a democratizing Indonesia must be better than it was under authoritarian leadership. Even when the role of the Jakarta military command in the East Timor violence became obvious, those countries with leverage over Indonesia were reluctant to use it for fear of setting back Indonesia's economic recovery and political stabilization. Officials in Jakarta exploited that concern throughout the year. Even in late September, after a scorched earth campaign had left East Timor a smoking ruin, some of Indonesia's major donors were reluctant to press too hard for an international investigation into possible crimes against humanity for fear that the military would mount a coup against a weak and discredited civilian leadership. Angry Indonesian democracy activists said the opposite was true: if military officers were not held accountable for what they had done in East Timor, Indonesia would never rid itself of military rule and genuinely democratize.

Human Rights Developments in Indonesia

Violence in and around Jakarta in November 1998 foreshadowed many of the political conflicts that were to erupt across the country in 1999. From November 10 to November 13, a special session of the People's Consultative Assembly (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat or MPR) was held to draft the legal framework for reform of the political system. On November 13, the last day of the session, sixteen people, mostly students, died in the Semanggi area of the capital as soldiers fired bullets at rock-throwing crowds calling for President Habibie's resignation and protesting the military's ongoing involvement in politics. The violence was exacerbated by thousands of civilian guards armed with sharpened bamboo staves who had been deployed and paid by the army as a security measure to protect the MPR session, some of them chosen for their opposition to the student pro-democracy movement. The army's increased reliance on civilian auxiliaries during the year only served to intensify existing conflicts.

In the months that followed the MPR session, Indonesia took a number of tentative steps toward reform. The parliament passed a new and exceedingly complex election law that lay the groundwork for multiparty competition in the national elections in June.

In March, Justice Minister Muladi stated that since taking office in May 1998, the Habibie administration had freed 202 of 242 political prisoners; by year's end, twelve more had been released. Those freed in 1999 included forty-three Acehnese; twenty-seven East Timorese, including resistance leader Xanana Gusmao, who was released on September 8; fifteen Muslim activists from Lampung, Sumatra; ten men arrested in connection with the coup attempt in 1965-66; and Dita Indah Sari, a labor activist from the militant People's Democratic Party (Partai Rakyat Demokratik or PRD), who was amnestied and released on July 7. Budiman Sujatmiko and six other PRD members refused a presidential amnesty in March; Budiman said he would stay in prison until general amnesty was extended to all political prisoners.

On April 1, in a move seen as presaging civilian control over the security forces, the police were formally separated from the military and placed under the Ministry of Defense rather than the Commander of the Armed Forces. The separation was more in principle than in practice, however, since the Minister of Defense and the Commander of the Armed Forces were the same person, General Wiranto who appeared to be making an effort to send police rather than soldiers to situations of civil unrest during the year, but in some cases, as in East Timor, local observers reported that many of the "police" were merely soldiers with new uniforms that they recognized from earlier tours of duty.

By March, an Election Commission had approved forty-eight parties to compete in the June elections, a whopping increase over the three officially approved parties allowed by the Soeharto government.

Despite fears of ethnic and communal violence, the campaign was exuberant and peaceful, if focused more on personalities than issues. Over 90 percent of the eligible voters turned out in June in a process that an army of international observers said was largely free and fair. The counting was painfully slow, and it was not until September 1 that the final tally was announced, with the Indonesian Democratic Struggle Party (PDI - Perjuangan) of Megawati Soekarnoputri garnering the most votes.

On September 23, students in Jakarta put the government on notice that they would take to the streets if it took decisions that went counter to reform. That day, the parliament passed an army-backed bill on national security that would have given the

army sweeping powers to declare states of emergency at the regional or national level. Pro-democracy groups and student organizations mobilized thousands to protest, and in the ensuing clash with security forces, four people were killed, including one policeman. On September 24, the government announced that it was suspending implementation of the law.

The national security bill went to the heart of a key issue in Indonesia's democratization-whether civilians would have control over the military. In April, the parliament made good on the Habibie government's promise to abolish the hated 1963 anti-subversion law, which had been used repeatedly by Soeharto to detain political opponents. In the same session, however, legislators revised the Indonesian Criminal Code to incorporate many of the defunct bill's articles on crimes against the state. And in July, the Ministry of Defense and Security under General Wiranto submitted a draft of a new internal security law which allowed the president to declare martial law in parts of the country beset by separatist rebellions, communal violence, or "ideological challenges." General Wiranto claimed the bill was a needed reform of the 1959 law it replaced, because it placed a number of checks on the declaration of a state of emergency. But to many concerned with civil-military relations, the law still gave too much power to the military. The protests against it were the most violent in Jakarta since the rioting that preceded Soeharto's fall in May 1998. They also served as a reminder to the MPR delegates who began meeting on October 4 that rubber-stamping was no longer acceptable to those who wanted change.

The MPR session had as its major item of business the selection of a new president. The thirty-eight seats reserved for the military in the 700-member MPR took on far more importance with forty-eight parties as opposed to three, and it was likely that Abdurrahman Wahid's election was made possible in part by military support.

While Jakarta seemed totally preoccupied by the maneuverings of its own elite, the rest of the country seemed to be descending into political unrest of varying degrees of violence.

On November 22, 1998, the first in a series of communal riots erupted in Ketapang, a Jakarta neighborhood, following a rumor that security guards for a local casino-almost all of them Ambonese Christians-had burned down a local mosque. Muslim youths trucked into the area then lynched seven Ambonese and destroyed thirteen churches, as Jakarta police stood by. Thirteen people in all were killed.

Chapter III. Section 2. Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>antar</i> | between |
| <i>berawal</i> | to start with/ to begin |
| <i>berlangsung</i> | to be held/ to continue |
| <i>berkaitan</i> | related to |
| <i>bertanggung jawab</i> | to be responsible |
| <i>bentrokan</i> | clash |
| <i>dilaporkan</i> | is/ was reported at/ by/ to |
| <i>diawali</i> | is/ was started with |
| <i>ditahan</i> | is/ was arrested/ held by |

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>dimaksudkan</i> | is/ was meant for/ as |
| <i>diserahkan</i> | is/ was given at/ by/ to |
| <i>digunakan</i> | is/ was used at/ by/ to |
| <i>dikerahkan</i> | is/ was mobilized by |
| <i>dipimpin</i> | is headed/ lead by |
| <i>dilaksanakan</i> | is/ was held/ done by |
| <i>didampingi</i> | is/ was accompanied by |
| <i>gugur</i> | killed in a battlefield/ war |
| <i>H.A.M</i> | Human Rights |
| <i>hukum</i> | law |
| <i>kelompok</i> | group |
| <i>kesaksian</i> | testimony |
| <i>kerusuhan</i> | chaos |
| <i>ketegangan</i> | tension |
| <i>kekuatan</i> | strength |
| <i>kehadiran</i> | presence |
| <i>kemampuan</i> | ability |
| <i>keputusan</i> | decision |
| <i>kekerasan</i> | harsh/ loudness/violence |
| <i>kunjungan</i> | visitation |
| <i>mengerahkan</i> | to put in to force |
| <i>membebaskan</i> | to liberate |
| <i>menghancurkan</i> | to destroy |
| <i>menegakkan</i> | to upheld |
| <i>memenangkan</i> | to win |
| <i>menghadapito</i> | confront |
| <i>menyangkut</i> | related to/ in connection with |
| <i>masalah</i> | problem |
| <i>menyampaikan</i> | deliver |
| <i>meluas</i> | widen |
| <i>membantu</i> | to assist/ help/ aid |
| <i>menelan</i> | to swallow |
| <i>membantah</i> | to deny |
| <i>mengendalikan</i> | to control |
| <i>menyusul</i> | to go after |
| <i>menewaskan</i> | to kill |
| <i>penjarahan</i> | pillage/ plundering |
| <i>pembakaran</i> | the burning/ incineration |
| <i>perlindungan</i> | protection |
| <i>pertikaian</i> | clash/ feud/ fight |
| <i>perbuatan</i> | conduct |
| <i>pelemparan</i> | throwing |
| <i>persenjataan</i> | arms/ weaponry |
| <i>pelanggaran</i> | violation |
| <i>pertempuran</i> | battle/ war |
| <i>pembina</i> | mentor |

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>penugasan</i> | assignment |
| <i>perumusan</i> | formulation |
| <i>pengamanan</i> | pacification |
| <i>pas</i> | fit |
| <i>pengungsi</i> | refugee |
| <i>pengungsian</i> | evacuation |
| <i>peradilan</i> | judicature |
| <i>pengadilan</i> | the court (of law) |
| <i>senada</i> | in the same tone |
| <i>sepenuhnya</i> | fully |
| <i>tegas</i> | firm |
| <i>tindakan</i> | action |
| <i>tewas</i> | killed in an accident/ by force |
| <i>terbatas</i> | limited |
| <i>tekanan</i> | pressure |
| <i>terhadap</i> | against |
| <i>tersangka</i> | the accused/ the suspect |

Chapter III. Section 3. Reading Text

Part 1.

Kerusuhan di Ambon

Dalam Tiga Hari Terakhir sekitar 265 Orang Tewas di Maluku Utara Ambon. Bentrokan antar kelompok berbeda agama di Ambon sudah meluas ke berbagai pelosok di Maluku, terutama Maluku Utara sebab tidak ada pihak yang bisa mengendalikannya.

Di Kecamatan Tobelo, Halmahera (Maluku Utara) sekitar 265 orang dilaporkan tewas dalam tiga hari (Senin-Rabu). Tragedi itu menyusul bentrokan antar kelompok di Kodya Ambon yang dimulai hari Minggu (26/12) yang menelan korban lebih dari 70 orang dari pihak Kristen maupun Islam

Sejak kerusuhan berawal setahun lalu, sudah 1.000 orang lebih tewas sia-sia di Maluku. Rangkaian kerusuhan terakhir ini terjadi pekan lalu di Pulau Buru yang menewaskan 125 orang, dan di Kodya Ambon awal pekan ini yang menelan 70 orang tewas, di Ternate tujuh orang dan terakhir di Tobelo.

Selain 265 orang meninggal, menurut laporan Markas Besar TNI Jakarta, hari Kamis (30/12), 127 orang luka berat dan 78 orang luka ringan. Selain bentrok, massa juga melakukan penjarahan dan pembakaran. Tercatat tidak kurang dari 360 bangunan, termasuk masjid dan gereja hangus. Penduduk yang mengungsi dalam perlindungan Markas Kompi C Batalyon 732 diperkirakan berjumlah 12.000 orang.

Kerusuhan itu dilaporkan dimulai Senin malam atau sehari setelah warga mendengar bentrokan besar di Kota Ambon. Menurut kesaksian oleh Komandan Rayon Militer Tobelo, Kapten (Inf) Made Tarsi, pertikaian itu diawali pelemparan rumah oleh seseorang ke rumah milik saudaranya. Tidak begitu lama, tiba-tiba terkonsentrasi massa

dari kedua kelompok. Ketegangan tidak dapat ditahan dan terjadilah bentrokan massal
Part 2.

**Sekjen PBB Kofi Annan:
“Tidak ada Tekanan Internasional”**

Sekjen PBB Kofi Annan membantah adanya tekanan internasional terhadap pemerintahan yang dipimpin Presiden Gus Dur, terutama berkaitan dengan dinonaktifkannya Jenderal Wiranto dari Menko Polkam. Keputusan itu sepenuhnya hak prerogatif presiden dan PBB sangat menghargai keputusan yang dilaksanakan Gus Dur tersebut. Demikian Kofi Annan, sesudah bertemu dengan Menteri Pertahanan (Menhan) Juwono Sudarsono.

Lebih lanjut Kofi Annan menjelaskan, dalam pertemuan dengan Menhan itu juga dibicarakan soal penanganan pengungsian masyarakat Timor Timur. Dalam hal ini bagaimana caranya UNDP dan Indonesia bisa membuat kondisi yang sangat kondusif bagi pengungsi yang ingin pulang ke Timor Timur. Maksudnya, cara memberi rasa aman tanpa ada intimidasi. Dia bersama Menhan Juwono Sudarsono, juga membicarakan masalah-masalah kekerasan yang terjadi di Indonesia khususnya masalah Timor Timur.

Mengenai pengadilan internasional yang menyangkut para tersangka pelanggaran HAM di Timor Timur, semuanya harus menunggu hasil dari pengadilan HAM nasional. "Tapi yang paling penting adalah pihak-pihak yang bertanggung jawab, agar benar-benar diadili dan harus bertanggung jawab atas perbuatannya," tutur Kofi Annan. Menhan Juwono Sudarsono menyampaikan terima kasihnya kepada PBB, terutama pada proses hukum di Timor Timur.

Senada dengan Kofi Annan, Juwono menyampaikan pelanggaran HAM di Timor Timur itu harus menunggu hasil tim HAM nasional. UNDP dan Dephan akan memberikan fasilitas dalam pengadilan HAM tersebut. Kunjungan Kofi Annan ke Menhan itu berlangsung sekitar 30 menit.

Part 3.

Transcription of the article heard in the tape.

TNI AD Siap Keraahkan Enam Kompi Tambahan ke Aceh

TNI-AD siap mengerahkan sedikitnya enam kompi pasukan dari Kodam Jaya, Kodam III/ Siliwangi, Kodam IV/Diponegoro, dan Kostrad, ke Aceh untuk membebaskan masyarakat Aceh dari tekanan Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM) dengan menghancurkan kekuatan kelompok sipil bersenjata tersebut. "Namun kehadiran pasukan itu bukan dimaksudkan untuk melawan masyarakat Aceh, justru untuk menolong rakyat Aceh. Sebagai pembina TNI AD, akan saya ambil tindakan tegas kalau sampai terjadi pelanggaran HAM dan hukum," kata KSAD Jenderal Endriartono Sutarto .

KSAD mengatakan bahwa pasukan TNI-AD yang enam kompi itu telah mendapatkan latihan di Pusdik Kopassus Batuajar, di antaranya mendapatkan latihan

untuk memenangkan setiap pertempuran, namun harus tetap menegakkan hukum dan HAM.

Menanggapi pertanyaan wartawan, KSAD mengatakan bahwa prajurit yang gugur dalam penugasan merupakan konsekuensi tugas, sehingga evaluasi tetap dilakukan untuk memenangkan setiap pertempuran.

Ditambahkannya, pasukan TNI-AD yang dikirimkan ke Aceh ditugaskan untuk menghadapi GAM, sedang masalah pengamanan akan diserahkan kepada Polisi dan satuan organik dari Kodam I/ Bukit Barisan. Kapan dan berapa lama operasi militer terbatas itu dilakukan di Aceh saat ini sedang dalam perumusan, dan KSAD mengatakan bahwa satuan TNI hanya digunakan untuk menghadapi kekuatan bersenjata GAM. Ia juga mengatakan kekuatan sebenarnya dari pihak GAM, termasuk persenjataan dan kemampuan tempurnya, sedang dievaluasi sehingga bisa dikerahkan kekuatan yang pas untuk menghadapinya.

Chapter III. Section 4. Grammar Notes

By now you are most likely to have learned a great deal about the function of the prefixes and suffixes as part of the grammar in Indonesian language. To be able to understand and speak Indonesian well, you have to memorize the verbs that are mostly used in everyday speech. The verb is the essential part of the Indonesian sentence.

▪ The circumfix *peN....an* and *per.....an* to form nouns

N represents a sound which changes depending on the first sound of the base. *N* can appear as one of the nasals *m*, *n*, *ny* and *ng* or as zero. Sometimes the nasal comes before the first sound of the base and sometimes it replaces the first sound. The rules are illustrated by *peN* or *meN*. A considerable number of affixes can be attached to bases to derive nouns.

Most nouns with *peN.....an* have verbal bases. They refer to the action expressed by the corresponding transitive verb, intransitive verb or by the 'ing' verbs. In some cases, a *peN...an* noun corresponds to the object of an action, refers to the place where the action of the corresponding verb typically occurs, or relates to the verbs with the prefix *ber-*.

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| <i>jarah</i> | to rob/plunder |
| <i>penjarahan</i> | plundering |
| <i>bakar</i> | to burn |
| <i>pembakaran</i> | the burning |
| <i>lindung</i> | to take shelter/refuge |
| <i>perlindungan</i> | protection, etc. |

▪ The circumfix *ke----an*

The circumfix *ke...an* forms nouns from adjectives, verbs and other classes. Such nouns are normally of an abstract nature. Usually the nouns can be predicted from the meaning of the adjective bases or verb bases.

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>kuat</i> | strong |
| <i>kekuatan</i> | strength |
| <i>keras</i> | hard/ firm |
| <i>kekerasan</i> | harsh/ loudness/ violence |
| <i>hadir</i> | to be present |
| <i>kehadiran</i> | the presence, etc. |

▪ **The circumfix *me.....kan* and *me.....i***

It's function is to identify the object as the patient of the action. Like *ber* verbs and *meN* with intransitive verb bases, the *kan* here is simply required to produce a well-formed verb. *Me...kan*

verbs with noun bases mean 'cause the object to be (base), treat the object as (base), or give the object as (base)', while *me.....kan* with adjective bases mean 'to cause something to' as described by the bases.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>bebas</i> | free |
| <i>membebaskan</i> | to release/ to free someone |
| <i>luas</i> | wide |
| <i>meluaskan</i> | to widen |
| <i>menang</i> | to win |
| <i>memenangkan</i> | to win |
| <i>kendali</i> | reins |
| <i>mengendalikan</i> | to take control of / to restraint, etc. |

▪ **The suffix *i* with prefix *me***

The suffix *i* with prefix *me* is added to intransitive with verb bases or adjective bases to form transitive verbs, meaning something is being done to/ toward for the sake of/ or by the subject.

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>awas</i> | to be alert |
| <i>mengawasi</i> | to watch someone / something |
| <i>hadap</i> | to face |
| <i>menghadapi</i> | to face up someone/ something, etc. |

▪ **The active prefix *me***

Most transitive verbs, that is verbs which can take direct object may be added prefix *meN*. This prefix does not alter the meaning of the base word, but it merely does the emphasis, meaning the verb is used in an active sense, that is the subject of the verb is the main focus or topic of the sentence. The prefix *me* can have adjective bases to form active verbs.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>luas</i> | wide/ broad |
| <i>meluas</i> | to extend/ to spread |
| <i>Bentrokan meluas kemana-mana.</i> | |

The quarrel/ clash / conflict spread everywhere, etc.

▪ The passive prefix *di*

This is the opposite of the active prefix *me*. The *di* is added to the verbs to indicate that the object of the verb is the main focus of the sentence, similar to the passive voice in English language.

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>ungsi</i> | to evacuate |
| <i>diungsi</i> | is/ was evacuated |
| <i>tembak</i> | to shoot |
| <i>ditembaki</i> | is/ was shot by/ at, etc. |

▪ The dative suffix *i*, with prefix *meN*

Many dative suffix *i* is added to intransitive verbs and adjectives or nouns to creative transitive verbs which imply that something is being done to, toward, for the benefit of or by the subject. This often gives a strong sense of location/ direction.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>ungsi/ mengungsi</i> | to evacuate |
| <i>diungsikan</i> | is/ was evacuated by/ to/ at, etc. |

▪ The *ber* verbs

The active prefix *ber* is used with verbs which are intransitive that is verbs which can not take direct object. This is similar to suffix *me* which is prefixed to transitive verbs. When *ber* is used with nouns or adjectives, *ber* then becomes active, intransitive verbs that have the meaning to possess.

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| <i>awal</i> | beginning |
| <i>berawal</i> | to begin |
| <i>langsung</i> | direct/straight |
| <i>berlangsung</i> | to take place at |
| Perundingan akan berlangsung di kantor gubernur. | |
| The negotiation will take place at the governor's office. | |
| <i>tanggung jawab</i> | responsibility |
| <i>bertanggung jawab</i> | to take/ bear responsibility, etc. |

▪ The perfective or superlative prefix *ter*

This prefix is either used to indicate that an action is completed or is done with the verb bases or to form a superlative meaning with adjective bases. The emphasis is put on the resultant state or the condition of the direct object. Like with the prefix *di*, the main topic of the sentence is always the object of the verb and not the subject.

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>batas</i> | limit |
| <i>terbatas</i> | limited |
| <i>jadi</i> | so/happened |
| <i>terjadi</i> | is/was happened/occurred |
| <i>tinggi</i> | high/tall |
| <i>tertinggi</i> | the highest/tallest, etc. |

Chapter III. Section 5. Exercises

ActivityIII-1

Read text part 1 several times. Try to answer the questions below without looking back at the text.

1. Kenapa bentrokan antar umat beragama meluas ke berbagai pelosok di Maluku?

2. Kapan mulainya kerusuhan ini?

3. Berapa kira-kira jumlah korban kerusuhan ini?

4. Selain bentrokan, kejahatan apa lagi yang dilakukan oleh massa? Siapa yang melaporkan hal ini?

5. Apa yang dilakukan oleh pihak militer untuk menolong mereka yang menjadi korban bentrokan ini?

Activity III-2

Many civil wars started because of religions. Think of one country that has battled in a civil war because of religion. In Indonesian, write what you know in the space provided below.

Activity III-3

Listen to the article read on the tape several times, then decide if the sentences below are True (Benar) or False (Salah).

1. B or S The Army sent some reinforcement to Aceh to help the civilians from being harassed by the gang of GAM (Free Aceh Movement.).
5. B or S The Army sent some reinforcement to Aceh to arrest the civilians who collaborated with the gang of GAM (Free Aceh Movt.).
3. B or S The Army's Commander said that those who violated the human rights abuse will be punished.
4. B or S The Army's Commander also stated that the troops were trained to win every battle no matter what.
5. B or S The Army's task is to battle the GAM while the Police will help with the security of the surrounding area.

Activity III- 4

In your opinion, should the people of Aceh have their independence and form their own government.? Why or why not? In Indonesian, write your opinion below in the space provided.

Activity III-5

Fill in the blanks of the sentences below based on reading text part 2. Use the words listed in the parentheses..

(mempertanggung jawabkan- memutuskan- mengadili- membicarakan- memperoleh- membenarkan- membantah- menurut- menyalahkan)

1. _____ Sekjen PBB Kofi Anan, pihak internasional tidak punya peranan apapun dalam hal dinonaktifkannya Jenderal Wiranto dari jabatannya sebagai Menko Polkam.
2. Presiden Gus Dur adalah orang yang _____ bahwa Wiranto harus dinonaktifkan.
3. Sekjen PBB Kofi Anan dan Presiden Gus Dur bertemu untuk _____ soal pengungsi Timor-Timur.
4. Pengadilan internasional akan _____ mereka yang bersalah dalam HAM sesudah _____ hasil penyelidikan komisi HAM nasional.
5. Pihak yang melanggar HAM dan benar2 bersalah akan _____ perbuatan mereka.

Activity III-6

Based on your knowledge of the tragic situation in East Timor after the vote for independence, what do you think should have been done to prevent it? In Indonesian, write your thoughts in the space provided.

Chapter III. Section 6. Self Test

Self Test III-1

Hidden in the puzzle below are some words pertaining to this chapter. Look horizontally and vertically only. Highlight the words you find and write them down in the space provided.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>t</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>h</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>m</i> | <i>i</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>k</i> | <i>i</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>p</i> |
| <i>e</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>z</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>z</i> | <i>i</i> | <i>e</i> | <i>v</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>e</i> | <i>e</i> |
| <i>w</i> | <i>k</i> | <i>k</i> | <i>y</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>q</i> | <i>k</i> | <i>j</i> | <i>z</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| <i>a</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>p</i> | <i>y</i> | <i>u</i> | <i>w</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>k</i> | <i>i</i> | <i>t</i> | <i>j</i> |
| <i>s</i> | <i>r</i> | <i>c</i> | <i>o</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>m</i> | <i>p</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>r</i> | <i>a</i> |
| <i>m</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>t</i> | <i>i</i> | <i>i</i> | <i>e</i> | <i>v</i> | <i>t</i> | <i>e</i> | <i>r</i> | <i>o</i> | <i>r</i> |
| <i>k</i> | <i>o</i> | <i>r</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>m</i> | <i>e</i> | <i>r</i> | <i>e</i> | <i>k</i> | <i>a</i> |
| <i>a</i> | <i>r</i> | <i>h</i> | <i>k</i> | <i>e</i> | <i>j</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>h</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>t</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>n</i> |
| <i>l</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>m</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>d</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>r</i> | <i>i</i> | <i>m</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>a</i> |
| <i>u</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>t</i> | <i>u</i> | <i>k</i> | <i>t</i> | <i>i</i> | <i>d</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>k</i> | <i>q</i> | <i>s</i> |
| <i>a</i> | <i>g</i> | <i>e</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>c</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>t</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>u</i> | <i>r</i> | <i>h</i> |
| <i>p</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>u</i> | <i>k</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>t</i> | <i>e</i> | <i>t</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>p</i> |

Words:

Self Test III- 2

Write a story using the words you found above in the space provided below. You may add your own vocabulary.

Chapter III. Section 7. Answer Key

Activity III-1

1. Bentrokan antar umat beragama meluas ke berbagai pelosok di Maluku sebab tidak ada pihak yang dapat mengendalikan.
2. Kerusuhan ini dimulai kira2 setahun yang lalu.
3. Jumlah korban kerusuhan ini kira2 seribu orang.
4. Massa juga melakukan penjarahan dan pembakaran. Hal ini dilaporkan oleh pihak militer.
5. Pihak militer memberikan perlindungan untuk mereka yang mengungsi akibat kerusuhan ini.

Activity III-2

The answer depends on each individual.

Activity III-3

1. B
2. S
3. B
4. S
5. B

Activity III-4

The answer depends on each individual

Activity III-5

1. menurut
2. memutuskan
3. membicarakan
4. mengadili
5. memperoleh

Activity III-6

The answer depends on each individual.

Self Test III-1

Across

ham (HAM)

Down

tewas

miskin
azazi
sakit
mati
teror
korban
mereka
kejahatan
lama
darimana
untuk
tidak
gencatan
pasukan
tetap

luap
bakar
orang
hak
manusia
senjata
siksa
kejam
bentrokan
penjara

Self Test III-2

The answer depends on each individual

CHAPTER IV
CRIME AND JUSTICE
KEJAHATAN & KEADILAN

Chapter IV.

Crime and Justice

Chapter IV. Section 1. Cultural Notes

The Judicial System in Indonesia

The judicial system in Indonesia is somewhat different from the judicial system in the United States. For example, in Indonesia we do not choose a group of people to serve as jury who usually decide the outcome of a trial such as in the American court. The court will name a Judge who will then preside in a federal court to judge the outcome of a trial. The Prosecuting attorney who brings the case to court and the presiding Judge will take turn questioning the defendant. Based on the answers given by the defendant and the oral arguments by the defendant's counsel, the Judge then renders his verdict. Of course the Judge also listens or examines the evident and the witnesses who are brought by either the defendant's lawyer or the Prosecuting attorney to assist in their case. Once the verdict is announced, the defendant has the right to decide whether to serve his or her sentence or choose to appeal the Judge's verdict by going to a higher court. There are two types of laws the court use to try a case.

Hukum Perdata is used to try cases involving all matters other than murder, kidnapping, thievery and other criminal cases. For those the court use *Hukum Pidana*. Hence a convicted criminal is called '*terpidana*', one who is convicted of crime.

Chapter IV. Section 2. Vocabulary

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>adil/ mengadili</i> | just/ to try |
| <i>pengadilan</i> | court |
| <i>aparatur</i> | apparatus/ instrument |
| <i>apel</i> | to appeal |
| <i>bela/ membela</i> | to defend |
| <i>pembela</i> | the defender/ lawyer |
| <i>pembelaan</i> | the defense |
| <i>bunuh/membunuh</i> | to kill/ to murder |
| <i>berkas</i> | bundle of file |
| <i>buron</i> | felon |
| <i>citra</i> | image |
| <i>dakwa</i> | accuse |
| <i>didakwa</i> | is/ was accused |
| <i>terdakwa</i> | the accused |
| <i>dilansir</i> | is/ was launched/ distributed (news) |
| <i>dibantah</i> | is/ was denied/ rebuked |
| <i>ditirukan</i> | is/ was copied by |
| <i>dipecat</i> | is/ was fired (of a job) |
| <i>didampingi</i> | is/ was accompanied by |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>hakim</i> | Judge |
| <i>menghakimi</i> | to judge |
| <i>hukum</i> | law |
| <i>menghukum/ menghukumi</i> | to punish by law |
| <i>isu</i> | issue |
| <i>Jaksa Agung</i> | Attorney General |
| <i>Jaksa Penuntut Umum</i> | Prosecuting attorney |
| <i>jalinan</i> | braided/ weave |
| <i>jumpa</i> | to meet/ encounter |
| <i>KABULOG</i> | The head of the Logistic Center |
| <i>kesungguhan</i> | the truth |
| <i>KKN</i> | corruption/ collusion/ nepotism |
| <i>Kapolri</i> | the head of the Police Dept. |
| <i>keluhan</i> | complaint |
| <i>kesal</i> | feeling upset |
| <i>kelambanan</i> | the slowness |
| <i>kabur</i> | run away |
| <i>KUHP</i> | Indonesian constitution book |
| <i>kinerja</i> | the result of one's work |
| <i>mempertanyakan</i> | to question |
| <i>mengecewakan</i> | to feel disappointed |
| <i>muncul</i> | to appear |
| <i>mendadak</i> | suddenly |
| <i>membahas</i> | to eliminate |
| <i>Menteri Kehakiman</i> | the minister of justice |
| <i>menirukan</i> | to copy |
| <i>menyesatkan</i> | to mislead |
| <i>mengaku</i> | to confess |
| <i>menurut</i> | to obey |
| <i>memendekkan</i> | to shorten |
| <i>menindak</i> | to take action |
| <i>menyebut</i> | to mention |
| <i>meletakkan</i> | to lay something down |
| <i>melanjuti</i> | to continue |
| <i>Memperindag</i> | The minister of Trade and Industry |
| <i>nyata</i> | obvious |
| <i>pencopotan</i> | dismissal/ removal |
| <i>pers</i> | press/ the news crew |
| <i>pertambangan</i> | mining |
| <i>Pertamina</i> | Indonesian oil company |
| <i>patut</i> | worthy |
| <i>pasca</i> | after (time/ era) |
| <i>pengacara</i> | lawyer/ defender |
| <i>pembela</i> | same as above |
| <i>pengawalan</i> | the escort |
| <i>pengakuan</i> | the confession |

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>penasihat</i> | adviser |
| <i>sorot/menyorot</i> | to focus |
| <i>tuntutan</i> | demands |
| <i>tajam</i> | sharp |
| <i>terbukti</i> | is/ was proved |
| <i>tersangka</i> | the suspect |
| <i>terungkap</i> | is/ was revealed |
| <i>terdakwa</i> | the defendant |
| <i>tindak pidana</i> | to commit crime |
| <i>serta-merta</i> | right away |
| <i>vonis</i> | sentence/ punishment (by judge) |

Chapter IV. Section 3. Reading Text

Part 1

Menyoroti Kerja Jaksa Agung

Mempertanyakan kesungguhan cara kerja Jaksa Agung Marzuki. Kursi Jaksa Agung benar-benar "panas" bagi Marzuki Darusman. Kritikan tajam dan tuntutan agar dia mundur, karena hasil kerjanya mengecewakan memang datang silih berganti. Isu pencopotan pun muncul berulang kali. Selama ini memang tidak terbukti. Tapi, isu itu kembali datang. Akan bertahankah Marzuki?

Kemungkinan digantinya Jaksa Agung ini dilansir Juru Bicara Kepresidenan Wimar Witoelar, sesaat setelah pertemuan Presiden dengan Jaksa Agung, Menteri Kehakiman dan HAM, serta Kepala Polri, Senin lalu (19/3/2001). Ketiganya dipanggil secara mendadak untuk membahas penanganan kasus-kasus hukum. Presiden, ujar Wimar, sedang menunggu hasil kerja Jaksa Agung Marzuki dalam memberantas KKN. Akan dilihat, apakah sampai akhir bulan ini bisa menunjukkan hasil yang nyata. Bila tidak, maka sulit mempertahankannya. Sebab sudah banyak keluhan dari masyarakat tentang Marzuki. "Beliau sudah susah dibela, kecuali kalau hasil kerjanya nyata," kata Wimar menirukan Presiden. Namun, keterangan Wimar ini segera dibantah Marzuki.

Pada hari yang sama, Marzuki mengadakan jumpa pers mendadak di Kejaksaan Agung. Marzuki menyatakan Gus Dur tidak pernah menyatakan seperti yang ditirukan Wimar. "Presiden tidak pernah memberikan batas waktu bagi Jaksa Agung dalam menangani suatu kasus," jelasnya. Marzuki balik menyerang Wimar. Katanya, "Wimar telah menyesatkan publik seolah-olah tindakan hukum didasarkan pada target politik. Presiden tidak pernah melakukan intervensi di bidang hukum. Pernyataan Wimar telah keluar dari garis pertemuan, dan merusak citra Presiden," ujar Marzuki.

"Menurut Gus Dur, semua pernyataan yang dikatakan atas nama Presiden itu hasil pemikiran Wimar sendiri," katanya. Marzuki memang patut merasa kesal terhadap Wimar. Ini bukan pertama kalinya Wimar menyatakan Presiden akan mengevaluasi hasil kerja Jaksa Agung. Pertengahan November lalu, pasca kaburnya Tommy Soeharto menjelang pelaksanaan eksekusi terhadapnya, Wimar menyatakan Presiden akan

mengevaluasi hasil kerja Marzuki dan Kapolri Bimantoro karena tidak berhasil menangkap Tommy.

Karena itu, Presiden menekan Marzuki untuk gerak cepat membereskan tumpukan kasus KKN. Kalau Marzuki ternyata tidak mampu, ya terpaksa dicopot. “Apalagi tuntutan agar Marzuki diganti *kan* sudah datang dari berbagai kalangan,” kata sumber tersebut. Itu benar. Tuntutan agar Marzuki diganti antara lain, dari Komisi VIII DPR. Komisi yang membidangi bidang pertambangan ini, dalam rapat kerja dengan Kejaksaan Agung pertengahan Februari lalu, kecewa terhadap kelambanan Jaksa Agung menangani kasus Pertamina.

Part 2

Yusuf Kalla Datangi Kejagung

Yusuf Kalla akhirnya datang ke Kejaksaan Agung (Kejagung), Rabu (21/3/2001) sekitar pukul 09.45 WIB didampingi seorang pengacaranya. Dengan memakai baju kemeja biru dan celana hitam, mantan Menteri Perindustrian/Kabulog ini terlihat begitu tenang. Seperti diberitakan sebelumnya, Kalla dipanggil Kejagung untuk dimintai keterangan soal kasus Buloggate. Dihubungi **detikcom**, Selasa kemarin, Yusuf mengaku sebagai warga negara ia akan siap memenuhi panggilan Kejagung.

Yusuf Kalla merupakan salah satu orang yang dimintai keterangannya mengenai kasus Buloggate. Sebagai mantan Menteri Perindustrian/KaBulog, Yusuf Kalla, menurut pihak Kejagung sangat mengetahui kasus ini. Bahkan, setelah dia dipecat dari pemerintahan Gus Dur, semakin kuat bahwa Kalla sangat mengetahui kasus tersebut. Kasus Bulloggate adalah kasus penyelewengan uang negara sebanyak puluhan juta dollar.

Part 3

Dari Polda Elize "Teman Tommy" Maria Dipindah ke Kejaksaan

Dengan pengawasan ketat, tersangka pembawa bom Taman Mini, Elize Maria Tuahatu (33 tahun) dipindahkan dari rumah tahanan Polda Metro Jaya ke tahanan Kejaksaan Tinggi (Kejati) DKI Jakarta. Ketika ditanya wartawan soal Tommy Soeharto, Elize menjawab singkat. "*No comment*," katanya.

Pernyataan Elize soal Tommy ini sangat menarik para wartawan. Karena pada awal pemeriksaan ia mengaku menerima paket bom itu pada suatu malam dari seseorang yang mengenakan topi, di pinggir jalan, tak jauh dari stasiun Cikini, Jakarta. Orang tersebut menurutnya, tak lain dari buron polisi Tommy Soeharto. Pertemuan itu, menurutnya, berlangsung berdasarkan hasil kontak lewat telepon dengan Mas Tommy. Namun, saat didampingi pengacaranya, Massiga Bugis, menyangkal pengakuannya tersebut.

Elize ditangkap aparat kepolisian setelah diketahui meletakkan tiga buah bom di Anjungan Yogyakarta Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII) pada hari Jumat siang, 19 Januari 2001. Sejak ditangkap dan dinyatakan sebagai tersangka, Elize mendekam di kamar tahanan Polda Metro Jaya.

Sekretaris Ditserse Polda Metro Jaya, Ajun Kombes Pol H Abdullah mengatakan, pemindahan Elize itu dilakukan untuk menindaklanjuti proses hukum terhadapnya. Bersamanya, Polisi juga menyerahkan sejumlah barang bukti, seperti tiga buah bom, satu unit mobil Timor, dan *travel cheque* milik tersangka.

"Berkas acara pemeriksaan (BAP) sudah lengkap, sesuai pasal 21 Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Acara Pidana (KUHP), bisa dilanjutkan ke pengadilan," kata Abdullah. Yah, di pengadilanlah akan terungkap bagaimana sebetulnya jalinan Elize-Tommy-dan teror bom di Jakarta.

Part 4.

Transcription of the article heard in the tape

Vonis Sapuan Sapuan Dihukum Dua Tahun Penjara

Terdakwa mantan Wakil Kepala Badan Urusan Logistik (Bulog) Dr. Ir. Sapuan dijatuhi hukuman dua tahun potong masa tahanan, demikian vonis Ketua Majelis Hakim, Lalu Maryun, SH, di Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Selatan, Selasa.

Menurut majelis hakim, Sapuan secara sah dan meyakinkan melakukan tindak pidana penggelapan uang sesuai pasal 374 junto pasal 55 ayat (1) ke satu "e" KUHP, dana milik Yanatera Bulog sebesar Rp35 milyar.

Vonis itu lebih berat enam bulan dari tuntutan Jaksa Penuntut Umum, Nulis Sembiring, yang dibacakan dalam persidangan terdahulu.

Penasehat terdakwa, Mohamad Assegaf menyebut, Sapuan tidak langsung masuk ke penjara, karena isi vonisnya tidak 'serta merta', artinya tidak mengharuskan terdakwa langsung masuk. Pihaknya kemungkinan besar akan naik-banding (apel).

Chapter IV. Section 4. Grammar Notes

▪ The suffix *peN* + adjectives or *peN* + verbs

This prefix is attached to verbal bases or adjectives to derive nouns to indicate a person who carries out the action expressed by the base or with adjectives is interpreted as nouns but bear more resemblance to adjectives.

copot to dislodge/ broken off

pencopotan the dismissal/ the removal

Pencopotan Habibie dari kedudukannya sebagai presiden adalah penting untuk bangsa.

Mr. Habibie's removal from his position as the country's president is vital for the nation.

kawal to guard

pengawalan the guarding, etc

▪ *peN*.....*an* with concrete noun bases to form their corresponding abstract nouns.

alat tool

peralatan equipment

perintah order

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| <i>pemerintah</i> | government |
| <i>aku</i> | I/ me/ mine |
| <i>pengakuan</i> | one's confession, etc. |
| <i>tangan</i> | hand |
| <i>penanganan</i> | the handling |

▪ **The circumfix *ke---an***

The circumfix *ke...an* forms nouns from adjectives, verbs and other classes. Such nouns are normally of an abstract nature. Usually the nouns can be predicted from the meaning of the adjective bases or verb bases.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>sungguh</i> | true |
| <i>kesungguhan</i> | the truth/ sincerity/ seriousness |
| <i>keluh</i> | to complain |
| <i>keluhan</i> | the complaint |
| <i>lamban</i> | slow |
| <i>kelambanan</i> | the slowness, etc. |

▪ ***Ke.....an* with noun bases**

| | |
|------------------|---|
| <i>jaksa</i> | the prosecutor |
| <i>kejaksaan</i> | the office/ dept. of the prosecuting attorney |
| <i>hakim</i> | Judge |
| <i>kehakiman</i> | the dept. of Justice |

▪ **The circumfix *me.....kan***

It's function is to identify the object as the patient of the action. Like *ber* verbs and *meN* with intransitive verb bases, the *kan* here is simply required to produce a well-formed verb. *Me...kan* verbs with noun bases mean 'cause the object to be (base), treat the object as (base), or give the object as (base)', while *me.....kan* with adjective bases mean 'to cause something to' as described by the bases.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| <i>sesat</i> | to lose one's way |
| <i>menyesatkan</i> | to mislead |
| <i>tiru</i> | to copy |
| <i>menirukan</i> | to copy |
| <i>kecewa</i> | to feel disappointed |
| <i>mengecewakan</i> | to disappoint, etc. |

▪ **The locative *i***

Many *i* locative verbs have noun bases. Some have verb bases. The largest group of these mean to 'apply' or give (base) to the object.

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>lanjut</i> | to continue |
| <i>melanjuti</i> | to continue at something, etc. |

Jaksa penuntut akan melanjutkan jalannya pemeriksaan.

The Prosecutor will continue with the investigation, etc.

▪ **The passive prefix *di***

Prefix *di* is attached to verbs to form its corresponding passive voice. Unlike prefix *me*, in prefix *di*, the object is the main focus or the topic of the sentence

bantah to dispute
dibantah is/ was disputed

Berita itu dibantah.

The news was disputed.

pecat to fire someone from job
dipecat is/ was fired

Dia dipecat sebagai pengacaranya.

She was fired as his attorney, etc.

▪ **The perfective or superlative prefix *ter***

This prefix is either used to indicate that an action is completed or is done with the verb bases or is to form a superlative meaning with adjective bases. The emphasis is put on the resultant state or the condition of the direct object. Like with the prefix *di*, the main topic of the sentence is always the object of the verb and not the subject.

ungkap to reveal
terungkap is/ was revealed

Kasusnya terungkap bulan yang lalu.

His case was revealed last month, etc.

▪ **Suffix *an***

This suffix is used to derive nouns from verbs, adjectives and other classes. Suffix *an* is most commonly attached to verbs.

tuntut to demand
tuntutan the demand
tindak to act
tindakan action
hukum law
hukuman punishment/ sentence (law), etc.

▪ **Prefix *ter***

Occurs with small group of nouns and it's mostly related to legal procedure. It can also occur with verbs.

dakwa to accuse
terdakwa someone who is/ was accused of
sangka to suspect
tersangka the suspect
hukum law
terhukum the person who has been sentenced by law
pidana crime
terpidana convicted criminal, etc.

Chapter IV. Section 5. Exercises

Activity IV-1

After Reading text 1, answer these questions in the space provided below:

1. Kenapa kursi Jaksa Agung Marzuki dianggap panas?

2. Siapa yang memberitakan bahwa dia akan dipecat? Bagaimana?

3. Menurut Marzuki, dia tetap akan bertahan sebagai Jaksa Agung. Kenapa? Jelaskan!

4. Siapa saja yang menginginkan Marzuki untuk mundur?
Sebab apa?

5. KKN sangat meluas dikalangan pemerintah Indonesia? Tulis pendapat anda.

Activity IV-2

Read text part 2. Then, in the space provided below, summarize the text in English.

Practice IV-3

Read text part 3, then fill in the blanks by selecting words from among those in the parentheses.

(menurut - mendapat - ditangkap - ditahan - menyangkal - dihukum - membawa - permintaan - pengacara - tersangka - diserahkan - mendekam - dinyatakan - diterima)

1. Nona Elize Tuahatu mula2 berkata bahwa dia _____ bom dari Tommy Suharto.
2. Setelah diperiksa oleh polisi, Nona Tuahatu _____ bahwa dia berhubungan dengan Tommy Suharto.
3. Nona Tuahatu _____ oleh Polisi waktu meletakkan bom di Taman Mini Indonesia Indah
4. _____ sumber2 pihak kepolisian, Nona Tuahatu dinyatakan sebagai _____ dalam kasus pemboman ini.
5. Sejumlah barang bukti _____ oleh polisi kepada pengadilan.

Activity IV-4

Listen to the article read on the tape, then circle the true statements below.

1. a. Mr. Sapuan received two years probation.
b. Mr. Sapuan received two years to serve in prison.

2. a. The prosecutor asked for 6 more months prison time.
b. The prosecutor did not ask for 6 more months prison time.
3. a. The Judge ordered Mr. Sapuan to serve his time in prison right away.
b. The Judge did not order Mr. Sapuan to serve his time in prison right away.
4. a. Mr. Sapuan's lawyer planned to appeal the verdict.
b. Mr. Sapuan's lawyer did not plan to appeal the verdict.

Activity IV-5

Using the article heard in the tape, answer the questions below.

1. Apa kesalahan Bapak Sapuan?

2. Hukuman apa yang diterima oleh Bapak Sapuan?

3. Berapa tahun penjara tuntutan Jaksa Penuntut Umum yang diminta kepada Hakim?

4. Kenapa Bapak Sapuan tidak harus langsung dipenjarakan?

Activity IV-6

Several years ago, the highly controversial O.J Simpson case was big news in the U.S.A. Express your opinion about that case, in Indonesian, in the space provided below.

Chapter V. Section 6. Self Test

Self Test IV-1

Translate Section 3. Reading Text: Part 3 into English in the space provided below:

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Chapter IV. Section 7. Answer Key

Activity IV-1

1. Kursi Jaksa Agung dianggap ‘panas’ sebab cara kerjanya mengecewakan. Hasil kerja Jaksa Agung Marzuki kurang memuaskan dan banyak kritikan² dan tuntutan dari berbagai pihak agar dia mundur.
2. Berita tentang Jaksa Agung akan dipecat datang dari Juru Bicara Kepresidenan Wimar Witular. Beliau berkata bahwa Jaksa Agung tidak berhasil memberantas KKN di Indonesia. Wimar Witular juga berkata bahwa Presiden Gus Dur kurang puas dengan hasil kerja Jaksa Agung akhir² ini.
3. Jaksa Agung Marzuki berkata bahwa dia tetap akan bertahan sebagai Jaksa Agung sebab menurut dia, Presiden Gus Dur tidak pernah memberikan batas waktu untuknya dalam menangani suatu kasus. Menurut Marzuki, Presiden tidak berhak melakukan intervensi di bidang hukum.
4. Mereka yang menginginkan Marzuki untuk mundur adalah masyarakat luas. Sebab Jaksa Agung dinilai lamban dalam mengatasi kasus KKN di dalam negeri.
5. KKN adalah singkatan dari Korupsi Kolusi dan Nepotisme. KKN sangat meluas di kalangan pemerintah Indonesia sebab hal ini sudah membudaya dari masa pemerintahan mantan Presiden Suharto dan Orde Barunya.

Activity IV-2

The summary depends on each individual.

Activity IV-3

1. mendapat
2. menyangkal
3. ditangkap
4. menurut, tersangka
5. diserahkan

Activity IV-4

1. a
2. b
3. b

4. a

Activity IV-5

1. Kesalahan Bapak Sapuan adalah melakukan tindak pidana penggelapan uang negara milik Yantera Bulog sebesar 35 milyar.
2. Bapak Sapuan menerima hukuman penjara.
3. Jaksa Penuntut Umum meminta hukuman 1 1/2 tahun penjara.
4. Bapak Sapuan tidak harus langsung dipenjarakan sebab vonisnya tidak ‘serta merta’, artinya terdakwa tidak langsung harus masuk penjara setelah divonis oleh Hakim.

Activity IV-6

The answer depends on each individual.

Self Test IV-1

Chapter IV Part 3

“Tommy’s Friend” Elize Maria Transferred From the Police to the Prosecutor

With a tight escort, the Mini Park bomber, Elize Maria Tuahatu (age 33) was moved from the Greater Metropolitan Police Jail to the Jakarta District Attorney’s (DA’s) Jail. When questioned by reporters about the Tommy Soeharto problem, Elize answered curtly. “No comment” she said.

Elize’s statement about the problem with Tommy was very interesting to the reporters. Because at the beginning of the trial, she admitted receiving the bomb package one night from a person who wore a hat at the side of the street, not far from Cikni Station, Jakarta. According to her that person was none other than the fugitive from the police, Tommy Soeharto. That meeting, according to her, resulted directly from the results of a telephone call with Tommy. However, as she was accompanied by her attorney, Massinga Bugis, she denied that confession.

Elize apprehended by police after she put three bombs at the Jogjakarta Pavilion in the Beautiful Mini Indonesia Amusement Park (BMIA) on Friday afternoon, January 19, 2001. Since being arrested and charged, Elize has been held in the Greater Metropolitan Police Jail.

The Secretary of Ditserse (?) of the Greater Metropolitan Police, Ajun Kombes Pol H. Abdullah said that Elize was transferred to facilitate her continued prosecution. At the same time, the police also presented a number of items of evidence, like 3 bombs, one Timor automobile, and travelers checks belonging to the accused.

“The Investigation is complete, in accordance with Chapter 21, of the Criminal Law Jurisdiction Regulations Book, and may continue to trial,” said Abdullah. Yes, the court will figure out the truth of the exact relationship between Elize –Tommy- and the terror bombs in Jakarta.

Chapter V

Traditional Indonesian Musical Instruments

Alat-alat Musik Tradisionil Indonesia

Chapter V

Traditional Indonesian Musical Instruments

Chapter V. Section 1. Cultural Notes

Introduction

Gamelan is a term for various types of orchestra played in Indonesia. It is the main element of the Indonesian traditional music. Each gamelan is slightly different from the other; however, they all have the same organization, which based on different instrumental groups with specific orchestral functions. The instruments in a gamelan are composed of sets of tuned bronze gongs, gong-chimes, metallophones, drums, one or more flute, bowed and plucked string instruments, and sometimes singers. In some village gamelan, bronze is sometimes replaced by iron, wood, or bamboo. The most popular gamelan can be found in Java, and Bali.

Indonesian Music

Despite the vastness of the country and its many regional differences, certain common musical traditions can be found throughout Indonesia. Everywhere some form of ensemble exists that is made up of small tuned gongs and two or three drums. Generally, these gong-and-drum ensembles accompany ritual and religious activities. Throughout the islands, historical and religious epics are sung, and they are often accompanied by a stringed instrument or a flute. Another common element is the belief that music is a means of communicating with unseen powers.

Because musical performance has always been strongly tied to ritual activity in Indonesia, changes of religion over the centuries have been associated with the coming of new musical styles and musical instruments. Rather than discard the old for the new, Indonesians prefer to add the new to the old. Thus, old music and new music coexist.

The Traditional Indonesian Music

The gamelan is the Indonesian music of the drum-and-gong ensembles of Indonesia. The largest and best known are the gamelan ensembles of Java and Bali. While retaining their ritual associations with the ancestors and with the fertility of Java and Bali, these ensembles also became associated with Hinduism and Buddhism, which were widely followed in Indonesia between AD500 and 1500. Hinduism and Buddhism encourage intense concentration on the inner state of being as well as on the details and processes of the outside world; this concentration led to an artistic value that emphasized restraint and refinement. In Java and Bali, Hindu-Buddhist influence resulted in the development of unusually large musical cycles, sometimes as long as 512 beats (compared to the 8 beats of the *goo-laba* ensemble), and in these cycles the variation parts became extremely subtle. It was believed that the more delicate, subtle, and refined the music, the more spiritually advanced the musician.

As the gamelan developed, many instruments were added to the basic drum-and-gong ensemble, including several varieties of metallophones (bronze-keyed xylophones). The largest and best-quality gamelans require about 30 musicians and were once owned by regional kings. Different courts competed not only in battle but also to see who could provide the most beautiful performances of dance and music. No gamelan or gong-and-drum ensemble has the same tuning as any other ensemble. In Central Java, two general categories of tuning exist, sléndro and pélog. Tunings belonging to the sléndro category have five almost equidistant pitches per octave. Tunings in the pélog category have seven pitches per octave, with some adjacent notes a large interval apart and others a small interval apart. Sléndro does not resemble the worldwide pentatonic (five-note) scale, nor is pélog like any common diatonic (seven-note) scale.

The multiplicity of tunings is a source of great satisfaction to Indonesians, who enjoy comparing the emotional quality of the tunings of different gamelans or gong ensembles. Some tunings are considered happy, some brave, some coquettish, some melancholy.

The Development of Indonesian Music

The roles of musical activities in Indonesia have changed considerably in the 20th century. Increasingly, a musical performance is not part of a ritual, but a public activity for which a ticket must be purchased. Audiences may applaud, and musicians may take bows—activities unknown at traditional rituals. The government has established schools for the study of music, both to preserve and to encourage traditional arts. Paying for a music course and getting credit and earning a grade for it, however, are different kinds of experience from being taught ancient traditions by a master who may also be an honored relative or neighbor. Although the musical content may be the same, changing the situation of learning changes the meaning of what is learned. Learning music at a school tends to loosen the ties of the music to religious or community values. Music becomes a separate activity, ceasing to be an integral part of society and religion. No music remains the same, however, and Indonesian music finds its own way to survive in a changing world.

Although Indonesia has many kinds of solo vocal music, choral music, and music for wind and stringed instruments, it has more varieties of ensembles of gongs and drums than any other country in the world. The gongs of these ensembles, with their raised knob in the center and their deep, turned-down rims, are generally termed pot gongs. Made of bronze, they have been manufactured in Indonesia for at least 1000 years and possibly for 2000 or 3000 years, and they are sometimes believed to possess supernatural power. The simplest ensembles have only four or five small pot gongs (tuned to different pitches) and two or three drums. Each gong and drum starts playing one after the other; the individual players fit their parts between the beats of the other instruments. Some of the gongs and drums play short, continuously repeated patterns, while others play many melodic and rhythmic variations against these repeated patterns. The musical performance is thus both always the same and constantly changing.

One such ensemble is the goo-laba. Played by the Nga'dha peoples of Flores, an island of Eastern Indonesia, this ensemble consists of five gongs (goo) and three drums (laba). In the basic musical cycle the five gongs interlock in an eight-beat pattern.

It has almost a mystical sound to it.

Chapter V. Section 2 Vocabulary

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>ajar/ mempelajari</i> | to study/ to learn |
| <i>agenda/ mengagendakan</i> | to schedule |
| <i>andal/ diandalkan</i> | to rely/ be relied upon |
| <i>bahas/ membahas</i> | to discuss |
| <i>benturan</i> | collision |
| <i>bina/ pembinaan</i> | to construct/ the construction |
| <i>budaya/ kebudayaan</i> | culture/ cultural |
| <i>bunyi</i> | sound |
| <i>catur/ percaturan</i> | geopolitics |
| <i>cermat</i> | accurate/ to be precise |
| <i>cirri-ciri</i> | characteristic |
| <i>dangdut</i> | Indonesian popular music similar to those from India |
| <i>daya</i> | power/ energy/ <i>capacity</i> |
| <i>gaung</i> | echo/ reverberation |
| <i>gamelan</i> | traditional Indonesian orchestra |
| <i>gaya</i> | style |
| <i>gelar/ mempergelarkan</i> | to stage a performance |
| <i>gending</i> | musical composition for gamelan |
| <i>hebat</i> | extra ordinary |
| <i>iring</i> | to accompany |
| <i>jadwal dijadwalkan</i> | to schedule |
| <i>justru</i> | exactly/ precisely |
| <i>kaya/ pengkayaan</i> | rich/ to enrich |
| <i>karya berkarya</i> | work of/ opus |
| <i>khas</i> | special/ exclusive |
| <i>keroncong</i> | Indonesian traditional orchestra |
| <i>leluasa</i> | freely |
| <i>latar belakang</i> | back ground |
| <i>main permainan</i> | to play/ the play |
| <i>mampu kemampuan</i> | to be able to/ the ability |
| <i>makna</i> | the meaning |
| <i>mapan</i> | well established |
| <i>masuk/ termasuk</i> | to be included |
| <i>menunjukkan</i> | to show |
| <i>meriah</i> | merry/ gay |
| <i>mancanegara</i> | international |
| <i>mulus</i> | smooth |
| <i>nyata/ kenyataan</i> | obvious/ fact |
| <i>naluri</i> | instinct |
| <i>olah/ mengolah</i> | to manage |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>paham/pahami</i> | to understand |
| <i>pamer/pameran</i> | show/a show |
| <i>pentas/pementasan</i> | to stage something/the show |
| <i>pusat/berpusat</i> | center/is-was centered |
| <i>piawai/kepiawaian</i> | skilled-sophisticated/expertise |
| <i>panggung</i> | stage/platform |
| <i>penuh/memenuhi</i> | full/ to fulfil |
| <i>rekam/rekaman</i> | to record/a recording |
| <i>rintis/merintis</i> | to open a way/to lead a way |
| <i>raih/meraih</i> | to reach |
| <i>rupa/berupa/merupakan</i> | appear/appearance |
| <i>saji/menyajikan</i> | to present |
| <i>saksi/menyaksikan</i> | to witness |
| <i>saling</i> | mutual |
| <i>sambutan</i> | a welcome reception |
| <i>satu/mempersatukan</i> | one/to unite |
| <i>sayang</i> | too bad/unfortunately |
| <i>seimbang/penyeimbangan</i> | balance/the balance |
| <i>seniman</i> | artist |
| <i>semarak</i> | bright/lively |
| <i>seni kesenian</i> | art/things associated with art |
| <i>sekedar</i> | merely |
| <i>tabuh/menabuh</i> | to beat on drums/gongs |
| <i>tampak</i> | appear |
| <i>tari/menari</i> | dance/to dance |
| <i>tampil/menampilkan</i> | appear |
| <i>tekun/ketekunan</i> | studious-diligent/diligence |
| <i>tenggang-rasa</i> | have a consideration for others |
| <i>tingkat</i> | level |
| <i>meningkatkan</i> | to upgrade |
| <i>tiru/meniru</i> | to copy |
| <i>tuang/tuangkan</i> | to pour out |
| <i>tunggal</i> | sole/ alone |
| <i>turut campur</i> | interfere |
| <i>trampil/ketrampilan</i> | skilled/ skill |
| <i>undang/undangan</i> | to invite/ invitation |
| <i>unggul</i> | superior/ excellent |

Chapter V. Section 3. Reading Text

Part 1

Festival Gamelan Yogyakarta

"Siapa bilang hanya musik pop, dangdut, dan keroncong yang mampu menembus forum internasional. Jangan lupa, gamelan dari tahun ke tahun senantiasa tumbuh dan

berkembang di Eropa, Asia, Amerika, dan Australia. Apalagi sejak Yogyakarta Gamelan Festival (YGF) 1995, kegiatan ini menunjukkan pengaruhnya yang nyata," kata Sapto Rahardjo, Ketua YGF 2001, kepada Kompas Kamis (29/6).

Sapto Rahardjo mengatakan, festival gamelan bertaraf internasional keenam yang dijadwalkan berlangsung di Gedung Purna Budaya Yogyakarta 7-12 Juli 2001 akan diikuti enam negara, yaitu sejumlah grup Indonesia, grup gamelan dari Amerika, Jerman, Australia, Jepang, serta Belanda. "Sebagai kegiatan tahunan dan sebagai lembaga, boleh dikata, Festival Gamelan Yogyakarta ini sudah mulai mapan. Tinggal kita yang memaknainya sekarang. Forum itu telah menjadi kegiatan budaya bertaraf internasional, bukan sekadar musik yang mempersatukan berbagai bangsa," kata Sapto Rahardjo yang April lalu sukses menggelar "Gaul Gamelan 2000, High School Gamelan Contest 2000" se-Indonesia.

Sebagai peristiwa kebudayaan, demikian Sapto Rahardjo, diharapkan ada efek psikologis terhadap masyarakat dunia bahwa Indonesia -khususnya Yogya- dalam kondisi damai, aman, dan leluasa untuk melakukan aktivitas kesenian. Dari sana efeknya jelas.

Sebagai kota pelajar, kota seniman, dan kota wisata, Yogya bisa diandalkan. YGF 2001 mengagendakan tiga acara, yaitu Gaung Gamelan (7-9 Juli) di seluruh pelosok pedesaan DI Yogyakarta (DIY); Gamelan On The Air (7-12 Juli) didukung oleh 30 stasiun radio di 30 kota; pameran (7-12 Juli) menyajikan berbagai aktivitas gamelan berupa foto, majalah, klip, video, audio dan sebagainya; serta Bazaar (7-12 Juli) berupa rekaman gamelan dalam bentuk kaset, CD, videoklip, videokaset, juga penjualan buku dan majalah tentang gamelan dengan diskon khusus.

Part 2

Percaturan Musik Silang Budaya

Dua orang pemusik Bali, I Nyoman Windha dan I Ketut Cater, diundang ke Basel untuk berkarya dan bekerja sama dengan beberapa seniman dari Swiss, Jerman dan Argentina dalam sebuah proyek dialog budaya yang diberi nama Catur Yuga.

Ada banyak ensembel gamelan di luar negeri. Para pemainnya terdiri dari orang-orang dengan umur dan latar belakang profesi berbeda. Cepat belajar dan mengerti, banyak bertanya dan ingin tahu, bermain cermat dan benar, bersungguh-sungguh dalam pertunjukan, menjadi ciri-ciri umum dari kelompok-kelompok gamelan di luar negeri itu. Yang menarik, mereka justru melihat gamelan sepenuhnya sebagai musik, bukan sekadar sebagai label atau atribut budaya yang sempit, sebagaimana kita sering memandang gamelan di negeri sendiri. Artinya, gamelan sebagai alat (ciri) maupun sebagai musik (personifikasi) tidak disempitkan hanya sebagai simbol kedaerahan, simbol tradisi, atau bahkan prestise "keaslian semu". "Gamelan itu manusiawi", kata seorang mahasiswa Jepang. Hal itu memberi pengertian yang mestinya kita pahami bahwa gamelan memiliki daya penyeimbangan tenggang rasa yang luar biasa untuk mempersatukan banyak elemen perbedaan.

Gamelan Anggur Jaya Kreta Masa adalah karya terbaru I Ketut Cater untuk Gamelan Gong Kebyar. Ini adalah karya bergaya tradisi Bali dengan perubahan garap di sana-sini.

Permainan ensemble gamelan Anggur Jaya, gabungan dari para pemusik di Swiss dan Jerman, di Gedung Kesenian Jakarta malam itu, telah menunjukkan intensitas hasil kerja keras yang nyata dalam bentuk pendekatan gaya permainan. Artikulasi tabuhan paraphrase kalimat gending, perubahan tempo dan dinamika ekspresi maupun isyarat perubahan suasana-na musika yang mereka tuangkan dalam permainan, sangat jelas membedakan "gaya" permainan mereka dengan grup-grup lain yang pernah saya dengar di luar Indonesia. Ensemble ini tampak memberi pendapat (style) terhadap buah musik yang mereka mainkan. Tidak sekadar meniru gaya yang "asli" Bali. Musik tak dilihat cuma sebagai sebuah konsep seni suara dengan harga mati. Dalam batas-batas tertentu naluri dan latar belakang kebiasaan budaya musik para pemainnya turut campur dalam permainan. Dalam parabel untuk 4 gong dan 4 ring modulator karya Thomas Kessler, sebagai sumber bunyi alat itu telah ditransformasikan sebagai medium ekspresi musik dalam berbagai idiom bahasa bunyi yang sangat menarik. Dalam Break of Time karya Esther Sutter dengan musik Catur Yuga karya I Nyoman Windha dan Daniel Almada masih nampak adanya benturan ide dan kenyataan pentas yang berjalan sendiri tapi secara spasial masing-masing elemen berlangsung dengan baik. Dialog budaya dalam karya seni memang sering berisiko demikian. Tapi proses kerja dialog itu sendiri adalah suatu pengkayaan pengalaman yang tak ternilai harganya. Beat upon Beat adalah sebuah karya yang sangat solid dan mulus untuk penari tunggal dari Sonya Carioni dan komponis Daniel Almada. Tapi Catur karya Dieter Mack dengan kompleksitas kompositoris yang luar biasa harus diakui menjadi karya yang jauh lebih unggul dalam segala aspeknya dalam seluruh proyeksi acara malam itu. Sayang tidak ada cukup ruang untuk membahas seluruh acara proyek Catur Yuga yang penting itu. Termasuk karya-karya seni rupa Andreas Straub dan I Made Wianta yang luar biasa hebat.

Part 3

Transcription of the article heard in the tape:

Pesta Kesenian Bali

Seniman Jepang dan Amerika Tunjukan Kepiawaian Menari Bali
Grup Kesenian Sekar Jepun, Jepang dan tim kesenian Sekar Jaya, Amerika Serikat saling menunjukkan kepiawaian menari dan memainkan instrumen gamelan Bali memeriahkan Pesta Kesenian Bali (PKB) ke-22.

Penampilan kedua tim kesenian luar negeri dalam "International Gamelan Exhibition 2000" mendapat sambutan meriah dari ribuan masyarakat Bali maupun wisatawan mancanegara yang sedang menikmati liburan di Pulau Dewata, di panggung terbuka Nertya Mandala STSI Denpasar, Selasa malam.

TTim kesenian Sekar Jepun dengan 45 seniman seluruhnya dari negara "Matahari terbit" itu, hampir separuhnya wanita menunjukkan kebolehan dalam bidang tari diiringi musik tradisional Bali.

Penggunaan satu panggung secara bergantian itu, grup Sekar Jepun yang dirintis oleh "Kunitachi of Music" sebuah perguruan tinggi musik di Jepang tahun 1982 dalam "duel" dengan Sekar Jaya itu menampilkan tari kebyar duduk, gabor, Jauk manis, sekar gendot, legong kuntul, jaran teji dan tabuh kreasi baru. Tim kesenian yang dipimpin Yayoi Kusajima itu mampumemberikan "warna" dan menambah kesemarakkan aktifitas tahunan seniman di Pulau Bali memasuki hari kesepuluh dari tiga pekan PKB berlangsung. Grup kesenian Sekar Jepun yang beranggotakan 108 orang yang memiliki latarbelakang dalam bidang komputer, arsitektur dan keahlian lainnya. Penampilan grup Sekar Jepun di PKB kali ini merupakan yang kedua, sebelumnya pada PKB tahun 1987 dan pernah pula mengikuti International gamelan Festival II di Yogyakarta tahun 1995.

Sementara grup Sekar Jaya, Amerika Serikat dalam acara "duel memarung" itu menampilkan tari "telek, Talakalam, Tri Datu, Selat Segara" serta "tabuh kreasi baru".

Tim kesenian yang dipimpin Wayne Vitale itu melibatkan lebih 120 seniman, termasuk anggota keluarga. Penampilan kali ini merupakan yang kedua setelah meraih sukses dalam PKB tahun 1985.

Sekar Jaya sendiri memiliki anggota lebih dari 150 orang terdiri atas dosen, mahasiswa, artis profesional dan berbagai jenis keterampilan lainnya menunjukkan kemampuan bidang tari dan memainkan instrumen gamelan Bali cukup bagus.

"Keberhasilan mendalami serta menguasai tari dan gamelan Bali tidak lepas dari disiplin, ketekunan berlatih yang ditopang oleh polesan pembinannya yang khusus didatangkan dari Bali, maupun belajar langsung ke Bali" kata Wayan Suweca ketika menyaksikan kepiawaian mantan anak didiknya.

Chapter V. Section 4. Grammar Notes

By now you are most likely to have learned a great deal about the function of the prefixes and suffixes as part of the grammar in Indonesian language. To be able to understand and speak Indonesian well, you have to memorize the verbs that are mostly used in everyday speech. The verb is the essential part of the Indonesian sentence.

▪ The circumfix *peN....an* and *per.....an* to form nouns

N represents a sound which changes depending on the first sound of the base. N can appear as one of the nasals m, n , ny and ng or as zero. Sometimes the nasal comes before the first sound of the base and sometimes it replaces the first sound. The rules are illustrated by *peN* or *meN*. A considerable number of affixes can be attached to bases to derive nouns.

Most nouns with *peN.....an* have verbal bases. They refer to the action expressed by the corresponding transitive verb, intransitive verb or by the 'ing' verbs. In some cases, a *peN...an* noun corresponds to the object of an action, refers to the place where the action of the corresponding verb typically occurs, or relates to the verbs with the prefix *ber*.

| | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| main/ bermain | to play |
| permainan | the play |
| guna | the use of/purpose |

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>penggunaan</i> | usage/the purpose |
| <i>tampil</i> | appear |
| <i>penampilan</i> | the appearance |
| <i>pentas</i> | stage |
| <i>pementasan</i> | to stage a performance |
| <i>guru</i> | teacher |
| <i>perguruan</i> | academy/college/higher school |
| <i>catur</i> | chess game |
| <i>percaturan</i> | constellation/geopolitics/set-up, etc |

▪ The circumfix *ke---an*

The circumfix *ke...an* forms nouns from adjectives, verbs and other classes. Such nouns are normally of an abstract nature. Usually the nouns can be predicted from the meaning of the adjective bases or verb bases.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>seni</i> | art |
| <i>kesenian</i> | things have to do with art |
| <i>Cita2 kesenian.</i> | Artistic aspiration. |
| <i>piawai</i> | skilled/ expert |
| <i>kepiawaian</i> | the skill/the expertise |
| <i>mampu</i> | to be able to |
| <i>kemampuan</i> | the ability |
| <i>giat</i> | studious/ active |
| <i>kegiatan</i> | the activity |
| <i>kebudayaan</i> | the culture civilization |
| <i>biasa</i> | usual/customary |
| <i>kebiasaan</i> | habit/ usage/custom |
| <i>nyata</i> | obvious/evident |
| <i>kenyataan</i> | fact/data, etc. |

▪ The circumfix *me.....kan*

It's function is to identify the object as the patient of the action. Like *ber* verbs and *meN* with intransitive verb bases, the *kan* here is simply required to produce a well-formed verb.

Me...kan verbs with noun bases mean 'cause the object to be (base), treat the object as (base), or give the object as (base)', while *me.....kan* with adjective bases mean 'to cause something to' as described by the bases.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>saksi</i> | witness |
| <i>menyaksikan</i> | to witness |
| <i>laku</i> | the behavior |
| <i>melakukan</i> | to perform or to do something |
| <i>beri</i> | to give |
| <i>memberikan</i> | to give something |

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>tingkat</i> | level |
| <i>meningkatkan</i> | to upgrade |
| <i>tampil</i> | to appear/to step forward |
| <i>menampilkan</i> | to put something for |
| <i>rupa</i> | face/form/ shape |
| <i>merupakan</i> | to resemble/to constitute |
| <i>tunjuk</i> | to point |
| <i>menunjukkan</i> | to show something |
| <i>saksi</i> | witness |
| <i>menyaksikan</i> | to witness something, etc. |

▪ **The dative suffix *i* with prefix *me***

Is added to intransitive with verb bases or adjective bases to form transitive verbs, meaning something is being done to/ toward for the sake of/ or by the subject.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>kuasa</i> | power |
| <i>kuasai menguasai</i> | to control/overpower |
| <i>paham</i> | to understand |
| <i>pahami/memahami</i> | to understand something |
| <i>dalam</i> | deep/interior/ inside |
| <i>dalami/mendalami</i> | to deepen |
| <i>milik</i> | possession/ownership |
| <i>miliki/memiliki</i> | to possess/to own |
| <i>masuk</i> | to enter |
| <i>masuk/memasuki</i> | to enter into something, etc. |

▪ **The active prefix *me***

Most transitive verbs, that is verbs which can take direct object may be added *prefix meN*. This prefix does not alter the meaning of the base word, but it merely does the emphasis, meaning the verb is used in an active sense, that is the subject of the verb is the main focus or topic of the sentence. The *prefix me* can have adjective bases or noun bases to form active verbs.

| | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| <i>pakai</i> | to wear |
| <i>memakai</i> | to wear something |
| <i>tari</i> | dance |
| <i>menari</i> | to dance |
| <i>dapat</i> | able/ can /capable |
| <i>mendorong</i> | to push something |
| <i>datang</i> | to come |
| <i>mendatang</i> | next/ahead, etc. |

Festival akan diadakan di minggu mendatang.
The festival will be held next week.

▪ **The passive prefix *di***

This is the opposite of the active *prefix me*. The *di* is added to the verbs to indicate that the object of the verb is the main focus of the sentence, similar to the passive voice in English language.

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| <i>dukung</i> | support |
| <i>didukung</i> | is/was supported |
| <i>Festival musik itu didukung pemerintah setempat.</i> | |
| The music festival was supported by the local government. | |
| <i>rintis</i> | path/clear away |
| <i>dirintis</i> | /was pioneered |
| <i>tonton</i> | watch a performance |
| <i>ditonton</i> | is/was watched |
| <i>Pagelaran musik dangdut biasanya ditonton oleh anak-anak muda.</i> | |
| The dangdut music presentation is usually watched by youths. | |
| <i>pimpin</i> | to lead/to head |
| <i>dipimpin</i> | is/was headed |
| <i>Tim kesenian Amerika dipimpin oleh Wayne Vitale.</i> | |
| American music team is conducted by Wayne Vitale. | |
| <i>lihat</i> | to see/to watch |
| <i>dilihat</i> | is/ was seen/watched, etc. |

▪ **The *ber* verbs**

The active *prefix ber* is used with verbs that are intransitive that is verbs which can not take direct object. This is similar to *suffix me* which is prefixed to transitive verbs. When *ber* is used with nouns or adjectives, *ber* then becomes active, intransitive verbs that have the meaning to possess.

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| <i>awal</i> | beginning |
| <i>berawal</i> | to begin |
| <i>langsung</i> | direct/straight |
| <i>berlangsung</i> | to take place at |
| <i>Pesta musik tradisional Indonesia akan berlangsung di Jogja.</i> | |
| The festival of traditional Indonesian music will take place in Jogja. | |
| <i>anggota</i> | member |
| <i>beranggota</i> | to have members |
| <i>Rombongan pemain musik dari Jepang beranggota 50 orang.</i> | |
| There are fifty members in the Japanese music team. | |
| <i>latih</i> | to train/practice |
| <i>berlatih</i> | to train oneself, etc. |

▪ **The perfective or superlative *prefix ter***

This prefix is either used to indicate that an action is completed or is done with the verb bases or to form a superlative meaning with adjective bases. The emphasis is put

on the resultant state or the condition of the direct object. Like with the *prefix di*, the main topic of the sentence is always the object of the verb and not the subject.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| <i>batas</i> | limit |
| <i>terbatas</i> | limited |
| <i>jadi</i> | so/happened |
| <i>terjadi</i> | is/ was happened/occurred |
| <i>kenal</i> | to get acquainted |
| <i>terkenal</i> | well known/ famous |

Musik tradisional Indonesia kurang terkenal di luar negeri.
Traditional Indonesian music is not well known abroad.

▪ **Prefixes *diper/memper* and suffix *kan***

Memper or *diper* plus suffix *kan* verbs indicate that the object is caused to perform the action of the corresponding intransitive verb.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>tanya/ bertanya</i> | to ask a question |
| <i>dipertanyakan</i> | is/was asked a question |
| <i>kenal</i> | to know/get acquainted |
| <i>memperkenalkan</i> | to introduce, etc. |

Gamelan memperkenalkan kebudayaan Indonesia yang kaya kepada orang asing.
Gamelan introduces Indonesian culture which is rich to the foreigners.

▪ **-Suffix *an***

This suffix is used to derive nouns from verbs, adjectives and other classes. *Suffix an* is most commonly attached to verbs.

| | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| <i>seni</i> | art |
| <i>seniman</i> | artist |
| <i>rekam</i> | to record |
| <i>rekaman</i> | recording (of music) |
| <i>bagi</i> | to divide |
| <i>bagian</i> | division, etc. |

Chapter V. Section 5. Exercise

Activity V-1

Listen to the article read on the tape, then answer the questions below, in Indonesian, in the spaces provided:

1. Atraksi apa saja yang diperlihatkan oleh para seniman yang datang dari luar negeri?

-
-
-
2. Selain pandai dalam hal kesenian tradisional Indonesia, keahlian apa lagi yang dimiliki oleh seniman2 dari Jepang yang datang di International Gamelan Exhibition ini?

-
-
-
3. Berapa orang seniman dalam tim kesenian Amerika yang dipimpin Wayne Vitale? Berapa kali tim Amerika ini sudah tampil di festival serupa?

-
-
-
4. Apa profesi dari tim kesenian Amerika ini?

-
-
-
5. Apa yang menyebabkan seniman2 dari luar negeri ini mampu memainkan musik tradisional Indonesia dengan cukup baik?

Activity V-2

Fill in the blanks of the sentences below based on reading text part 1 by choosing words from within the parentheses.

1. (mengetahui - memperkenalkan - dikenal). Selain musik pop, keroncong dan dangdut, musik tradisional gamelan juga bisa _____ oleh dunia luar.
2. (ikut serta - mengikuti sertakan - diikuti serta) Banyak negara akan _____ dalam festival gamelan internasional yang akan berlangsung di Yogyakarta.
3. (perbuatan - membuat - membuat - dibuat)
Akibat dari penyelenggaraan festival gamelan ini diharapkan akan _____ dunia internasional mengetahui bahwa kondisi di Indonesia tetap aman, damai dan baik untuk menyelenggarakan festival kesenian.
4. (penjual - menjual - dijual - menjual) Dalam festival ini, juga akan _____ sejumlah kaset, majalah, foto, video kaset dan CD.
5. (mempertunjukkan - menunjuk - pertunjukkan - ditunjuk) Banyak grup yang diperkirakan akan ikut tampil untuk _____ keahlian mereka dalam Festival gamelan ini.

Activity V-3

Read text 2 several times, then, in Indonesian, fill in the blanks using your own words to complete the sentence.

- 1 Kota Yogyakarta mengadakan Festival Gamelan Internasional dengan maksud untuk _____

2. Banyak seniman asing tertarik untuk memainkan gamelan sebab _____

3. Musik gamelan dianggap dapat menenangkan pikiran untuk mereka yang mendengar, kenapa?

4. Forum kegiatan Festival Gamelan ini dapat dijadikan kegiatan kebudayaan tingkat internasional karena _____

Activity V-4

Using reading part 2, order the words below so they make meaningful sentences.

1. negara2 seniman Bali maksud dalam bernama beberapa mengundang bekerja pemusik asing 'Catur Yuga' proyek sama yang dari pemusik orang dua

-
-
2. pemain gamelan bukan atribut atau sebagai orang2 musik hanya asing memandang budaya musik gamelan dan label

-
-
3. mengerti berbeda yang mengimbangkan bahwa gamelan daya tenggang-rasa baik menyatukan harus mempunyai sangat guna kita yang elemen2 yang

-
-
4. pemain gabungan oleh hasil yang ditunjukkan lainnya keras Swiss Jerman membedakan kerja gamelan dari asing pemain2 baik para dan dapat mereka dengan

-
-
5. asing mereka dari mana pemain mencampurkan kebudayaan meniru tetapi datang para juga permainan tidak naluri mereka gaya latar-belakang Bali dalam cuma khas dan musik mereka

Activity V-5

Summarize reading text part 2 in the space provided below.

Activity V-6

Do you think gamelan is an interesting musical instrument? In Indonesian, state your opinion in the space provided below.

Chapter V Section 6. Self Test

Translate Reading Text Part 1 from Section 3. Chapter into English in the space provided below

[illegible]

Chapter V Section 7. Answer Key

Activity V-1

1. Para seniman luar negeri yang datang dari AS, Jepang dan lain2 negara saling menunjukkan keahlian mereka dalam menari dan memainkan instrumen gamelan Bali.
2. Selain punya keahlian dalam hal kesenian tradisional Indonesia, para seniman dari negara Matahari Terbit ini punya latar-belakang dalam bidang komputer, arsitektur dan keahlian lainnya.
3. Tim kesenian AS berjumlah 150 orang. Penampilan mereka kali ini adalah untuk yang kedua kalinya.
4. Profesi tim kesenian dri AS antara lain adalah dosen, mahasiswa, artis profesional dll.
5. Seniman2 dari luar negeri ini mampu memainkan musik tradisional Indonesia dengan cukup baik sebab mereka disiplin dan tekun berlatih, juga mereka diajari oleh pembina khusus yang datang dari Bali.

Activity V-2

1. dikenal
2. ikut serta
3. membuat
4. dijual
5. mempertunjukkan

Activity V-3, 4, and 6.

The answers depend on each individual.

Activity V-4

1. Beberapa seniman dari negara2 asing mengundang dua orang pemusik Bali dengan maksud bekerja sama dalam proyek yang bernama Catur Yuga.
2. Orang2 asing pemain gamelan memandang musik gamelan sebagai musik dan bukan hanya label atau atribut budaya.
3. Kita harus mengerti bahwa gemelan mempunyai daya yang mengimbangkan tenggang-rasa yang sangat baik guna menyatukan elemen2 yang berbeda.

4. Hasil kerja keras yang baik ditunjukkan oleh para pemain gamelan gabungan dari Swiss dan Jerman dapat membedakan mereka dengan pemain2 asing lainnya.
5. Para pemain asing tidak cuma meniru gaya khas musik Bali tetapi mereka juga mencampurkan naluri dan latar-belakang kebudayaan dari mana mereka datang dalam permainan mereka .

Activity V-6

The translation depend on each individual.

Self Test V-1

Chapter V. Section 3. Part 1.

Yogyakarta Gamelan Festival

“Who says that only pop, dangdut, and kerongcong music can penetrate the international forum? Don’t forget, year to year, gamelan is always growing and expanding in Europe, Asia, America, and Australia. Especially since the Yogyakarta Gamelan Festival (YGF) in 1995, this activity shows the real influence,” said Sapto Rahardjo, head of YGF 2001, to Thursday Kompas (29/6).

Sapto Rahardjo said that the gamelan festival, scheduled to be held at the Purna Budaya building in Yogyakarta 7-12 July 2001, will be participated in by six countries, namely a number of Indonesian groups, and gamelan groups from America, Germany, Australia, Japan, as well as the Netherlands.

“As a yearly activity and a cultural event, we can say YGF is well established. Now it’s up to us to explain it. That forum has become an international cultural activity, not music that unites different ethnic groups,” said Sapto Rahardjo, whose “Gamelan Jam 2000, High School Gamelan Contest 2000” of last April was a success all over Indonesia.

As a cultural event, said Sapto Rahardjo, it is hoped that it will psychologically affect the people of the world and persuade them that Indonesia – especially Yogya – is peaceful, safe, and open to doing artistic activities. From that standpoint its effectiveness is clear.

As a city of scholarship, as a city of the arts, and as a city of tourism, Yogya can be relied on. YGF 2001 has three agendas, namely: Gamelan Echoes (7-9 July), throughout the rural areas of the Special District of Yogyakarta; Gamelan On The Air (7-12 July), carried by 30 radio stations in 30 cities; Exhibitions (7-12 July), presented as gamelan activities in the form of photos, magazines, clippings, videos, recordings, and the like; as well as a Bazaar (7-12 July) in the form of gamelan cassette recordings, CDs, video clips, video cassettes, as well as book sellers and magazines about gamelan with special discussions.

CHAPTER VI
NATURAL DISASTERS
BENCANA ALAM

Chapter VI

Natural Disasters

Chapter VI. Section 1. Scientific Notes

The Ring of Fire

Alaska's frigid and remote Aleutian island chain, the towering Andes mountains of South America, and the tropical islands of Micronesia would seem to have little in common. In fact, these diverse areas are all part of the most volcanically and seismically active region on Earth, an area known as the "Ring of Fire." Three-fourths of Earth's active and dormant volcanoes including Mount St. Helens, which is featured in the program "Hell's Crust" lie along this arc, at the margins of the Pacific Ocean, where the large Pacific plate and other tectonic plates dive beneath yet other plates. The ring stretches from South America, where the Nazca plate dips beneath the South American plate, pushing up the Andes mountains, and then north up along the coasts of Central America and Mexico. In the Pacific Northwest the tiny Juan de Fuca plate, formed at a spreading center just to the west, is sinking (subducting) beneath the North American plate. This oceanic plate is blanketed with seafloor sediments, and its crust is water logged. As it dips beneath the North American plate and before it melts completely the two plates can snag and then break free. The result is earthquakes, a characteristic of the Ring of Fire and other subduction zones.

The subducting crust is wet, as crust goes, and that water helps to melt the mantle overlying the sinking plate. This forms blobs of magma -- slightly different than the magma that wells through at mid-ocean ridges--that rise up toward the surface. Volcanoes form where the magma breaks through -- in this case, the volcanoes of the Cascades Range, including Mount St. Helens. Magma in subduction zones is particularly resistant to flow (viscous), and it is also quite gassy. So when it erupts, it does so in violent explosions -- as did Mount St. Helens, and as the other volcanoes in the Ring of Fire continue to do year after year.

Alaska's Aleutian islands, all volcanic in origin and formed from the subduction of the Pacific plate beneath the North American, represent the northern arc of the Ring of Fire. The ring then sweeps down along Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula and through Japan, where the Pacific plate dives beneath the Eurasian plate. That subduction is responsible for all of the Japanese islands and picturesque volcanoes like Mt. Fuji. The last section of the Ring of Fire is made up of Micronesia and New Guinea, where the Indo-Australian plate drops below the Pacific, and New Zealand, where the Pacific plate returns the favor, and dives below the Indonesian -Australian.

Indonesia's Volcanic Mountains

Lying astride the "Ring of Fire" - a series of volcanoes and fault lines stretching from the Western Hemisphere through Japan and Southeast Asia - Indonesia has 500 volcanoes, more than any other nation in the world. At least 129 are considered active. The most famous volcanic mountain in the world that erupted in 1883 is Mt. Krakatau.

Krakatau, a volcanic island (13 sq km), west of Indonesia, in Sunda Strait

between Java and Sumatra; rising to 2,667 ft (813 m). A terrific volcanic explosion in 1883 blew up most of the island and altered the configuration of the strait; the accompanying tsunami caused great destruction and loss of life along the nearby coasts of Java and Sumatra. The explosion is classed as one of the largest volcanic eruptions in modern times; so great was the outpouring of ashes and lava that new islands were formed and debris was scattered across the Indian Ocean as far as Madagascar. Since then there have been lesser eruptions. Indonesian Volcano Shows Activity

Indonesia's Mount Lokon volcano belched gas and ash high into the air while a magnitude-5.4 undersea earthquake rattled Sumatra island on Wednesday, geological officials said. The two events were not related, they said. No injuries were reported. The volcano in Minahasa district, North Sulawesi island, has been declared off-limits to visitors since it first showed signs of activity on Monday, said volcanologist Ajceh Purbawinata.

Another volcanic mountain, 5,180-foot-high peak, about 1,440 miles northeast of Jakarta, last erupted in 1991, killing a Swiss tourist and causing extensive damage to surrounding villages.

The recent earthquake hit Bengkulu town, on the southwest coast of Sumatra, but caused no casualties, the Meteorology and Geophysics Agency said. The quake hit at 5:35 a.m. local time and was centered 46 miles west of Bengkulu in the Indian Ocean, the agency said in a statement.

Last June, a 7.9 quake killed at least 100 people and wrecked hundreds of buildings and homes in Bengkulu, about 360 miles northwest of Jakarta. Since then, near-weekly earthquakes have shaken the town.

Chapter VI. Section 2. Vocabulary

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>abu</i> | ash |
| <i>alam</i> | nature |
| <i>bakal</i> | future/prospective |
| <i>banjir</i> | flood |
| <i>bencana</i> | disaster |
| <i>busur</i> | protractor |
| <i>berlayar</i> | to sail |
| <i>berpengaruh</i> | to have an influence |
| <i>berperan</i> | to be connected to/related to |
| <i>berbagai</i> | various/vary/kinds |
| <i>berkeliling</i> | around |
| <i>dana</i> | fund |
| <i>dialami</i> | is/was experienced by |
| <i>diduga</i> | is/was thought of/assumed |
| <i>diikuti</i> | is/was followed by |
| <i>dipertanyakan</i> | is/was questioned by |
| <i>daya alam</i> | natural power |
| <i>jalur</i> | line |
| <i>jaringan</i> | net |

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>jelas</i> | obvious/apparent |
| <i>kelautan</i> | oceanography |
| <i>kandungan</i> | contents of |
| <i>keamanan</i> | security |
| <i>kepulauan</i> | archipelago |
| <i>kini</i> | presently |
| <i>keutuhan</i> | totality/wholeness |
| <i>kerugian</i> | financial loss |
| <i>korban jiwa</i> | casualty |
| <i>letusan</i> | eruption |
| <i>latar belakang</i> | back ground |
| <i>lanjut</i> | continue |
| <i>menyusun</i> | to arrange |
| <i>membelah</i> | split/cut in pieces |
| <i>mengarah</i> | to face some sort of direction |
| <i>menikmati</i> | to enjoy |
| <i>meyewakan</i> | to rent out |
| <i>meliputi</i> | to cover |
| <i>masukan</i> | input |
| <i>manfaat</i> | use/benefit |
| <i>mengajukan</i> | to put forward |
| <i>mengatasi</i> | to overcome |
| <i>menyalurkan</i> | to distribute |
| <i>mencakup</i> | to cover/to entail |
| <i>menimpa</i> | to fall on |
| <i>mengubur</i> | to bury |
| <i>penelitian</i> | research |
| <i>pemetaan</i> | mapping |
| <i>patahan</i> | broken fragment |
| <i>palung</i> | riverbed |
| <i>pariwisata</i> | tourism |
| <i>pertahanan</i> | defense |
| <i>pemikiran</i> | thoughts |
| <i>pengelolaan</i> | management |
| <i>penginderaan</i> | the sensory perception |
| <i>PMI</i> | Indonesian Red Cross |
| <i>permohonan</i> | the request |
| <i>penderitaan</i> | the suffer |
| <i>rawan</i> | sensitive |
| <i>yakin</i> | be sure of |
| <i>zona</i> | zone/area |

Chapter VI. Section 3. Reading Text

Part 1

Ditemukan Gunung Baru Dekat Gunung Krakatau

Penelitian Geologi dan Geofisika Kelautan yang dilakukan peneliti Indonesia dan Jerman dengan kapal riset milik Pemerintah Jerman-Sonne, menemukan struktur yang diduga sebagai bakal gunung api bawah laut baru, berada dekat Gunung Krakatau di Selat Sunda.

Selain itu penelitian yang dilakukan sejak 29 November tahun lalu juga mendeteksi kandungan gas metan atau gas alam yang potensial di perairan selatan Jawa Barat dan Bengkulu. Dari survei di daerah busur depan di dua lokasi tersebut, sumber gas alam diketahui berada posisinya pada kedalaman sekitar 500 meter di bawah dasar laut. Hasil sementara penelitian yang berakhir hari Sabtu (27/2) ini disampaikan Ir Yusuf Surachman MSc dari Direktorat TISDA (Teknologi Inventarisasi Sumber Daya Alam) BPPT di Jakarta serta peneliti Jerman yaitu dari BGR (Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe) dan Geomar.

Pemetaan struktur geologi bawah laut yang dilakukan mulai dari perairan di selatan Cilacap, Selat Sunda, sampai ke selatan Bengkulu, jelasnya untuk menyusun peta zonasi bahaya aktivitas tektonik di daerah itu. "Dengan peta itu dapat segera diketahui daerah bahaya tsunami bila terjadi gempa tektonik," ujarnya.

Di wilayah itu, juga teridentifikasi terusan dari zona patahan Sumatera yang membelok di Selat Sunda lalu terus ke selatan. Diketahui pula zona patahan Mentawai yang ditemukan peneliti Indonesia dan Perancis beberapa tahun lalu dan patahan Cimandiri yang membelah Jawa Barat mulai dari Lembang ke Sukabumi terusannya di Samudera Indonesia mengarah ke selatan. Namun terusan dari tiga patahan itu tidak sampai ke zona subduksi Palung Jawa.

Part 2

Indonesia Rawan Bencana Alam

Wilayah kepulauan Indonesia rawan terhadap bencana alam, terutama gempa bumi dan tsunami. "Salah satu penyebabnya adalah letak gugusan pulau-pulau tersebut pada jalur gempa bumi, baik tektonik maupun vulkanik," kata Kepala Pusat Studi Bencana Alam (PSBA) Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) Yogyakarta, Dr Sudibyakto MS, dalam seminarnya pada hari Jumat yang lalu. Selain itu, jelasnya, gugusan kepulauan di Indonesia secara geopolitik juga berperan dan berfungsi sebagai pertahanan dan keamanan negara, dalam konteks Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia yang kini terancam disintegrasi bangsa.

Oleh karena itu, demikian Sudibyakto, berhubungan dengan rencana pemerintah untuk menyewakan pulau-pulau kecil di Indonesia, kiranya perlu dipertanyakan siapa penyewanya dan untuk kepentingan apa pulau yang disewa itu, juga apakah undang-undang yang mengaturnya telah siap.

Berdasarkan latar belakang tersebut, lanjutnya, kiranya diperlukan berbagai konsep dan pemikiran baru serta ekspose hasil-hasil penelitian, terutama yang pernah dilakukan di pulau-pulau kecil di Indonesia, baik segi pengelolaan sumber daya alam, teknik aplikasi teknologi penginderaan jauh, sistem informasi geografis, maupun aspek lainnya terhadap bencana alam.

"Diharapkan seminar ini dapat memberi masukan bagi pemerintah sebelum rencana penyewaan pulau-pulau kecil itu dilaksanakan, serta memberikan manfaat yang sangat besar bagi keutuhan Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia," katanya.

Part 3

Bencana Alam Saat Ini Seakan Tak Berakhir

Bencana alam yang terjadi di Indonesia kali ini seakan tak berakhir, kata Mar'ie Muhammad. Untuk itulah, Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) yang diketuainya sudah mengajukan permohonan dana sebesar 32.000 dolar AS lewat Federasi Internasional Palang Merah untuk membantu korban bencana alam di seluruh negeri ini. Akan tetapi, lebih lanjut, Mar'ie mengatakan bahwa sejak dahulu pihaknya tidak pernah mendapatkan bantuan dana dari pemerintah untuk mengatasi berbagai korban bencana alam dan konflik kekerasan yang terjadi. Pihaknya selalu mencari sendiri sekaligus pula menyalurkannya. "Biasanya, kami mencari melalui jaringan palang merah internasional seperti federasi tersebut," ungkapnya menjawab pertanyaan KCM.

Menurut data yang dikeluarkan PMI, jumlah bencana alam tahun ini cukup besar meliputi empat kategori bencana. Pertama, gempa bumi, terjadi di Pandeglang, Jawa Barat, pada Oktober lalu dengan kerugian dialami oleh sekitar 17.000 orang. Berikutnya adalah banjir dan tanah longsor mencakup 13 lokasi di Jawa Tengah, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Utara dan Sulawesi Utara. Sementara, bencana tanah longsor terjadi di Banjarnegara, Jawa Tengah bulan lalu yang membawa penderitaan bagi sekitar 2000 penduduk. Di Padang, seperti terjadi baru-baru ini, menurut Mar'ie, yang terjadi justru bukan tanah yang longsor. Sebaliknya, batu-batulah yang longsor menimpa permukiman penduduk. Di Sumatera Barat sudah dikeluarkan dana sekitar 800 juta rupiah. Sementara, untuk Aceh sudah angka bantuan mencapai 600 juta rupiah dalam berbagai bentuk pertolongan seperti makanan dan obat-obatan. Menyikapi hal ini, lanjut Mar'ie, dirinya yakin bahwa semua bencana yang menimpa kini adalah faktor kesalahan manusia semata. Dalam perjalanannya berkeliling di Purworejo misalnya, terbukti banyak hutan telah terbabat habis. Akibatnya, waktu hujan deras datang, tanah longsor dengan mudah mengubur rumah-rumah penduduk di dekatnya. "Itu semua pada akhirnya menambah jumlah korban jiwa dan kerugian lainnya," jelasnya.

Part 4

Transcription of the article heard in the tape

Aktivitas Anak Krakatau MeningkatWisatawan yang ingin menikmati keindahan Gunung Krakatau untuk saat ini tidak bisa berlayar ke Krakatau di Selat Sunda tersebut. Hal tersebut disebabkan kegiatan Gunung Anak Krakatau meningkat, sehingga seluruh kegiatan pariwisata maupun ekonomi lainnya terlarang dalam radius lima kilometer.

Pendaratan di Pulau Anak Krakatau sama sekali tidak dibenarkan. Demikian dikemukakan Pelaksana Harian Kepala Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Serang Ernawaty BA, Selasa (2/3). "Kami sudah mengirim surat edaran mengenai hal tersebut kepada seluruh anggota Perhimpunan Hotel dan Restoran Indonesia (PHRI) Serang," kata Ernawaty.

Pulau Anak Krakatau merupakan salah satu obyek wisata yang biasanya dikunjungi para wisatawan yang menginap di kawasan wisata Anyer dan Carita.

Menurut laporan Pos Pengamatan Krakatau di Pasauran, Kecamatan Cinangka, Kabupaten Serang, Gunung Anak Krakatau sudah menunjukkan peningkatan kegiatannya sejak 5 Februari 1999. Di gunung tersebut, sering terjadi letusan yang diikuti semburan asap putih-kelabu setinggi sekitar 1.000 meter. Letusan disertai jatuhnya abu yang menyebar sampai ke pos pengamatan yang berlokasi sekitar 50 kilometer dari gunung tersebut. Namun Ketua PHRI Serang Soekiman Soerip menginformasikan, peningkatan kegiatan Gunung Anak Krakatau itu tak berpengaruh terhadap kegiatan pariwisata di Anyer. "Hal itu biasa terjadi setiap tahun. Bahkan sudah menjadi atraksi tersendiri bagi para wisatawan di sini," kata General Manager Hotel Patra Jasa, Anyer itu.

Chapter VI. Section 4. Grammar Notes

The derivation of nouns

▪ The circumfix *peN....an* and *per.....an*

N represents a sound which changes depending on the first sound of the base. *N* can appear as one of the nasals *m*, *n*, *ny* and *ng* or as zero. Sometimes the nasal comes before the first sound of the base and sometimes it replaces the first sound. The rules are illustrated by *peN* or *meN*. A considerable number of affixes can be attached to bases to derive nouns.

Most nouns with *peN.....an* have verbal bases. They refer to the action expressed by the corresponding transitive verb, intransitive verb or by the 'ing' verbs. In some cases, a *peN...an* noun corresponds to the object of an action, refers to the place where the action of the corresponding verb typically occurs, or relates to the verbs with the prefix *ber*.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| <i>teliti</i> | to be careful/thorough |
| <i>penelitian</i> | detailed exam |
| <i>tahan</i> | to defend |
| <i>pertahanan</i> | defense |
| <i>pikir</i> | to think |
| <i>pemikiran</i> | thinking |
| <i>mohon</i> | to beg/to ask |
| <i>permohonan</i> | the request |
| <i>kelola</i> | to manage |
| <i>pengelolaan</i> | the management, etc. |

▪ The suffix *peN* + adjectives or *peN* + verbs

This prefix is attached to verbal bases or adjectives to derive nouns to indicate a person who carries out the action expressed by the base or with adjectives is interpreted as nouns but bear more resemblance to adjectives.

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <i>teliti</i> | thorough/ to be careful |
| <i>peneliti</i> | researcher, etc. |

PeN.....an with concrete noun bases to form their corresponding abstract nouns.

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| <i>air</i> | water |
| <i>perairan</i> | body of water |
| <i>peta</i> | map |
| <i>pemetaan</i> | the mapping |
| <i>indra</i> | one of the five senses |
| <i>penginderaan</i> | the sensory perception |
| <i>derita</i> | suffering |
| <i>penderitaan</i> | anguish, etc. |

▪ **The circumfix *ke----an***

The circumfix *ke...an* forms nouns from adjectives, verbs and other classes. Such nouns are normally of an abstract nature. Usually the nouns can be predicted from the meaning of the adjective bases or verb bases.

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>laut</i> | sea/ ocean |
| <i>kandung</i> | womb/ uterus |
| <i>kandungan</i> | the contents |
| <i>pulau</i> | island |
| <i>kepulauan</i> | the chain of islands |
| <i>utuh</i> | whole/intact |
| <i>keutuhan</i> | totality/wholeness |
| <i>rugi</i> | to suffer financial loss |
| <i>kerugian</i> | financial loss/detriment, etc. |

▪ **The circumfix *me.....kan***

It's function is to identify the object as the patient of the action. Like *ber* verbs and *meN* with intransitive verb bases, the *kan* here is simply required to produce a well-formed verb. *Me...kan* verbs with noun bases mean 'cause the object to be (base), treat the object as (base), or give the object as (base)', while *me.....kan* with adjective bases mean 'to cause something to' as described by the bases.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| <i>salur</i> | to distribute |
| <i>menyalurkan</i> | to distribute, etc. |

▪ **Causative verbs**

Some causative verbs can be based on simple transitive verbs.

It means that the subject causes another subject to carry out the action on the object. The person who carries out the action is expressed by a prepositional phrase beginning with the word *kepada* or *saudara*. Thus,

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Menyewa</i> | to rent/ to lease becomes: |
| <i>Menyewakan</i> | to cause someone to rent out. |

Pemerintah menyewakan pulau2 kecil untuk wisatawan.

The government rent out some small island to the tourists.

▪ **The active prefix *me***

Most transitive verbs, that is verbs which can take direct object may be added *prefix meN*. This prefix does not alter the meaning of the base word, but it merely does the emphasis, meaning the verb is used in an active sense, that is the subject of the verb is the main focus or topic of the sentence.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>cakup</i> | to include |
| <i>mencakup</i> | to include something |
| <i>susun</i> | to stack up |
| <i>menyusun</i> | to stack up something |

▪ **The passive prefix *di***

This is the opposite of the active prefix *me*. The *di* is added to the verbs to indicate that the object of the verb is the main focus of the sentence, similar to the passive voice in English language.

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| <i>alam</i> | nature |
| <i>dialami</i> | is experienced by |
| <i>Kerugian yang dialami oleh rakyat sangat besar.</i> | |
| The financial loss suffered by the people was great. | |
| <i>duga</i> | to presume/assume |
| <i>diduga</i> | is/was assumed by, etc. |

▪ **The dative suffix *i*, with prefix *meN***

Many dative suffix *i* is added to intransitive verbs and adjectives or nouns to creative transitive verbs which imply that something is being done to, toward, for the benefit of or by the subject. This often gives a strong sense of location.

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>atas</i> | on top/ above |
| <i>mengatasi</i> | to overcome |
| <i>hadap</i> | to confront |
| <i>menghadapi</i> | to face something/ to confront |
| <i>alam</i> | nature |
| <i>mengalami</i> | to experience |
| <i>nikmat</i> | enjoyable |
| <i>menikmati</i> | to enjoy something |
| <i>liput</i> | to cover (news, etc.) |
| <i>meliputi</i> | to cover something, etc. |

Abu letusan gunung itu meliputi daerah2 sekitarnya.

The dust from the erupted volcano covered all area around it.

▪ **The *ber* verbs**

1 The active prefix *ber* is used with verbs which are intransitive that is verbs which can not take direct object. This is similar to suffix *me* which is prefixed to transitive verbs. When *ber* is attached to nouns, it has the meaning of to posess.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>bagai</i> | various |
| <i>berbagai</i> | various/all type of, etc. |
| <i>pengaruh</i> | influence |
| <i>berpengaruh</i> | to have the influence |

▪ **The perfective or superlative *prefix ter***

This prefix is either used to indicate that an action is completed or is done with the verb bases or is to form a superlative meaning with adjective bases. The emphasis is put on the resultant state or the condition of the direct object. Like with the *prefix di*, the main topic of the sentence is always the object of the verb and not the subject.

larang to forbid

terlarang forbidden

Daerah terlarang!

Forbidden zone!

utama main/first

terutama mainly

ancam threat

terancam is/ was threaten, etc.

Rakyat terancam larva semburan gunung api itu.

The people was threaten by the larva of the erupted volcano.

▪ **Prefixes *diper/ memper* and suffix *kan***

Memper or *diper* plus *suffix kan* verbs indicate that the object is caused to perform the action of the corresponding intransitive verb.

tanya/ bertanya to ask a question

dipertanyakan is/ was asked a question

Banyak hal yang dipertanyakan di pertemuan itu.

Lots of things were asked in that meeting.

Chapter VI. Section 5. Exercise

Activity VI-1

Read text part 1. In the space provided below, summarize it in English.

Activity VI-2

After reading text part 1, answer the questions below in Indonesian, in the space provided.

1. Apa hasil penelitian yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah Jerman dan Indonesia di dekat gunung Krakatau?

2. Sumber alam apa yang ditemukan dalam penelitian tersebut?

3. Apa maksud penelitian tersebut?

4. Bagaimana cara untuk mengetahui terjadinya gempa tektonik?

5. Namakan daerah2 yang terkena penelitian itu.

Activity VI-3

Multiple choice. From the article heard on the tape, fill in the blanks by selecting words found within the parentheses.

1. (*penyebab - sebab - menyebabkan*) Akibat kegiatan gunung anak Krakatau _____ kegiatan pariwisata dan ekonomi didaerah didekat tempat itu terhenti.
2. (*pendaratan - darat- mendarat*) Masyarakat dilarang untuk _____ di pulau anak Karakatau sebab dianggap berbahaya.
3. (*mengunjungi - berkunjung - dikunjungi*) Pulau Anak Karakatau adalah obyek pariwisata dan banyak wisatawan ingin _____ ke tempat tersebut.
4. (*laporan - dilaporkan - melaporkan*) Pos pengamatan Krakatau di kabupaten Serang _____ bahwa Gunung Anak Krakatau sering meletus dan mengeluarkan semburan asap putih.

5. (*berpengaruh - pengaruh - mempengaruhi*) “Peningkatan kegiatan Gunung Anak Krakatau tidak punya_____terhadap kegiatan pariwisata didearah itu“, kata Soekiman Soerip, kepala PHRI dearah Serang.

Activity VI-4

Using reading text 2, order the words below so they form a meaningful sentences.

1. Indonesia daerah sangat terhadap rawan alam kepulauan bencana dianggap

- 2 adalah tektonik letaknya diatas gempa vulkanik jalur bumi sebab pulau2 dan itu

3. berperanan geopolitik keamanan secara di terhadap gugusan negara Indonesia pulau2 besar fungsi

4. kepentingan pemerintah menyewa di Indonesia ingin perlu pulau2 mempertanyakan maksud dan mereka yang

5. pulau2 tersebut seminar untuk diadakan menyewakan memberi ini bersedia sebelum masukan kecil pemerintah untuk

Activity VI-5

Read text part 3 several times. Then, finish each of the sentences below without looking back at the text..

1. Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) mengajukan permohonan dana sebesar US\$32.000.00
untuk _____

2. Pemerintah Indonesia, menurut ketua PMI Mar'ie Muhammad, tidak pernah memberi

3. Untuk membantu korban bencana alam di Indonesia, P.M.I biasanya mencari dana
bantuan melalui _____

5. Mar'ie berkata bahwa bencana alam yang terjadi akhir2 ini di Indonesia disebabkan
oleh _____

5. Ini dapat dibuktikan oleh _____

Activity VI-6

Translate the Reading Text Part 1 in Section 3 this Chapter into English with the space provided below:

Chapter VI. Section 6. Self Test

Translate the Reading Text Part 3 in Section 3 this Chapter into English with the space provided below:

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Chapter VI. Section 7. Answer Key

Activity VI-1

The answer depends on each individual.

Activity VI-2

1. Hasil penelitian yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah Jerman dan Indonesia menghasilkan penemuan struktur bakal gunung api bawah laut baru. Ini berada dekat Gunung Krakatau di Selat Sunda.
2. Sumber alam yang ditemukan dalam penelitian tersebut adalah gas metan atau gas alam yang punya potensi besar di perairan selatan Jawa Barat dan Bengkulu.
3. Maksud penelitian tersebut adalah untuk menyusun peta zonasi bahaya aktivitas tektonik di daerah tersebut.
4. Kita dapat mengetahui terjadinya gempa tektonik dengan jalan menyusun peta zonasi bahaya aktivitas tektonik di daerah tertentu untuk mendeteksi daerah bahaya tsunami.
5. Daerah2 yang terkena penelitian ini adalah daerah perairan di selatan Cilacap, Selat Sunda sampai daerah Bengkulu di Sumatera.

Activity VI-3

1. menyebabkan
2. mendarat
3. berkunjung
4. melaporkan
5. pengaruh

Activity VI-4

1. Daerah kepulauan Indonesia dianggap sangat rawan terhadap bencana alam.
2. Sebab letaknya pulau2 itu adalah diatas jalur gempa bumi tektonik dan vulkanik.
3. Secara geopolitik gugusan pulau2 di Indonesia berperan besar terhadap fungsi keamanan negara.

4. Pemerintah perlu mempertanyakan maksud dan kepentingan mereka yang ingin menyewa pulau2 di Indonesia.
5. Seminar ini diadakan untuk memberi masukan untuk pemerintah sebelum bersedia menyewakan pulau2 kecil tersebut.

Activity VI-5

1. Palang Merah Indonesia mengajukan permohonan dana sebesar US \$32.000.00 untuk membantu korban bencana alam.
2. Pemerintah Indonesia, menurut ketua PMI Mar'ie Muhammad, tidak pernah memberi dana untuk mengatasi korban bencana alam.
3. Untuk membantu korban bencana alam di Indonesia, PMI biasanya mencari dana bantuan melalui jaringan Palang Merah Indonesia.
4. Mar'ie berkata bahwa bencana alam yang terjadi akhir2 ini di Indonesia disebabkan oleh kesalahan manusia.
5. Ini dapat dibuktikan oleh banyaknya hutan yang terbabat habis. Akibatnya kalau hujan deras datang, banyak rumah penduduk yang terkubur tanah longsor.

Activity VI-6

Chapter VI. Section 3. Part 1.

New Mountain Discovered Close to Mt. Krakatau

Geologic and Geographic Ocean Research done by Indonesian and German researchers with a research ship owned by the German Government found a structure suspected to be a new undersea volcano, located near Mt. Krakatau in the Sunda Strait.

Other than that, the research, which began November 29 last year, also detected potential pockets of methane gas or natural gas in the southern waters of West Java and Bengkulu. From the survey of the bow shaped area in front of the two locations mentioned above, the positions of the natural gas sources are known to be about 500m under the seabed. The preliminary findings of the research that ended on Saturday (2/27) were presented by Ir. Yusuf Surachman MSc from the Directorate of Technological Collection of Natural Resource Data (TCNRD) Technological Research and Development Organization (TRDO) in Jakarta, along with a German researcher from the Bundessanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (BGR), and Geomar(?).

The mapping of undersea geologic structures started from southern Cilacap in the Sunda Strait and continued to southern Bengkulu, and was done to compile a map of the zones of dangerous tectonic activity in that area. “With that map we will soon know what areas are in danger of tsunamis when tectonic quakes occur,” he said.

In that area, also identified were faults from the Sumatra fracture zone that turn into the Sunda Strait and then continue south. It is known that the Mentawai fracture zone that was discovered by Indonesian and French researchers several years ago, and the Cimandiri fracture zone, which both split West Java, run from Lembang to Sukabumi and continue to the Indonesian Sea in a southerly direction. However, the faults from those three fractures do not reach the Java Trench subduction zone.

Self Test

Chapter VI. Section 3. Part 3.

Lately, It Seems Like Natural Disasters Never End

Natural disasters happening in Indonesia at this time seem to be never ending said Mar’ie Muhammad. Because of that, the Indonesian Red Cross (IRC), which is led by her, has already submitted a request for a fund of \$32,000 via the International Red Cross Federation to help victims of natural disasters throughout this country. However, Mar’ie further said that from the past until now, her organization has never received funds from the government to help in aiding the victims of the various, terrible natural disasters and conflicts that occur. Her organization always searches for resources by itself while simultaneously passing them on. “Usually, we search through the international Red Cross network like the federation mentioned,” she answered a question from KCM.

According to data published by the IRC, the number of natural disasters this year was quite large, and included four categories of disasters. First, there was the earthquake in Pandegelang, West Java last October, with loss suffered by approximately 17,000 people. Following that, there were floods and landslides covering 13 locations in Central Java, West Sumatra, North Sumatra, and North Sulawesi. Meanwhile, a disastrous landslide occurred in Banjarnegara, Central Java last month, which brought suffering to about 2,000 people. According to Mar’ie, in Padang, like what just happened, what occurred not just a landslide. On the contrary, the rocks that slid fell on the people’s way of life. In West Sumatra a fund of 800 million rupiah has been dispersed. Meanwhile, for Aceh, the relief figures have reached 600 million rupiah in various forms of assistance like food and medicine. Coming to grips with this matter, continued Mar’ie, requires reaching the understanding that all the disasters now befalling us are only a factor of humanity’s mistakes. In her travels around Purworejo, for example, there was much evidence that the forests had been completely cut down. As a result, when heavy rains came, landslides easily buried residents’ nearby houses. “In the end, all that adds to the total of fatalities and other suffering,” she explained.

The End