

SOLT I Indonesian Module 2 Lesson 4

Student Manual



Occupations

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to inquire about a variety of military and civilian occupations.

Discuss Different Occupations

- Name different military and civilian occupations
- Provide occupations of your family members
- Request information about their occupation
- Describe different occupations
- Exchange information about salary
- Describe job skill characteristics
- Talk about civilian occupations
- Compare military and civilian occupations

Provide Information about a Person's Salary and Livelihood

- Discuss the cost of living
- Compare military and civilian pay

TIP OF THE DAY

Sometimes people use the term "*swasta*" (lit. private, as opposed to government-related or government-controlled) to inform that they are self-employed. They also use it sometimes to indicate that they are not a civil servant or not in the military. A more formal Indonesian term for self-employment is *wiraswasta* or *wirusaha*.

Dialogue A (Pair Work)

Your instructor will model the dialogue for you. Then practice the dialogue with your classmates and switch roles.

Sergeant Maria Oentoe takes a taxi to the airport. She is having a conversation with the driver, Waruno.

S: Sudah berapa lama menjadi sopir taksi, Pak?	S: How long have you been a taxi driver, Sir?
W: Oh, baru dua tahun. Kalau Ibu bekerja sebagai apa?	W: Oh, just two years. And you Ma'am, what do you do?
S: Saya bekerja di bagian administrasi TNI AD.	S: I work in the administrative division of the Army.
W: Apa ibu anggota TNI?	W: Are you a member of the Armed Forces?
S: Ya betul.	S: Yes, that's right.

Dialogue B (Pair Work)

Following your instructor's example, perform the dialogue with your partner and switch roles.

W: Apa pekerjaan suaminya?	W: What is your husband's occupation?
S: Suami saya menjadi dokter.	S: My husband is a doctor. (lit. My husband becomes a doctor)
W: Apakah dia dokter tentara?	W: Is he a military doctor?
S: O bukan, dia dokter sipil.	S: Oh no, he is a civilian doctor.
W: O begitu.	W: Oh, all right.
S: Omong-omong, berapa penghasilannya kalau menjadi sopir taksi, Pak?	S: Say, how much is one's income if one is a taxi driver?
W: Ya, lumayan juga, Bu. Tapi saya tidak mendapat pensiun seperti Ibu.	W: Oh, pretty fair, Ma'am. But I won't get a pension like you.

Exercise 1 (Pair Work)

The following statements are based on dialogue A and B above. Write *betul* if a statement is true or *salah* if a statement is wrong in the blank spaces provided on the right. If a statement is wrong, explain why. Compare your answers with other pairs.

1. Waruno belum lama menjadi sopir taksi. _____
2. Suami Maria Oentoe bekerja di bagian administrasi TNI AD. _____
3. Waruno adalah anggota TNI. _____
4. Suami Maria menjadi dokter. _____
5. Waruno tidak mendapat pensiun. _____
6. Penghasilan Waruno tidak banyak. _____

Exercise 2 (Pair Work)

Take the roles of Marianne and Hasibuan and talk to each other using the information in the boxes below. Use dialogue A and B above as models for your conversation. Do not hesitate to use additional structures that you have learned previously, or to add or modify the information in the boxes. Perform your conversation in front of the class.

Marianne



occupation: pilot
how long: 8 years
status: married
husband's occupation: computer programmer
children: 1 son
child's name: Johnny
.....
.....

Hasibuan



occupation: truck driver
how long: 4 months
status: married
wife's occupation: administration
children: 2 daughters
children's names: Ani and Ana
children's ages: Ani is 12
Ana is 13
.....

TIP OF THE DAY

The following words relate to the condition of unemployment:
pengangguran (noun) = unemployment
penganggur (noun) = an unemployed person
menganggur (verb) = to be unemployed, (also, to not do anything)

Military and Civilian Occupations

Exercise 3 (Class Work)

Discuss with your instructor which of the following occupations are military, civilian or both. Discuss also how military and civilian occupations differ and how they are similar. Recall sentence structures and expressions that you have learned and use the discussion as an opportunity to bring them into play.

<i>Pelajar</i> student (school)	<i>Guru</i> teacher
<i>Pengacara</i> lawyer	<i>Ilmuwan</i> scientist
<i>Seniman</i> artist	<i>Montir</i> mechanic
<i>Dokter</i> doctor	<i>Pegawai</i> office worker
<i>Insinyur</i> engineer	<i>Pegawai negeri</i> public servant
<i>Petani</i> farmer	<i>Pelaut</i> sailor
<i>Pengusaha</i> businessperson	<i>Pemain musik</i> musician
<i>Mahasiswa</i> student (university)	<i>Spesialis tempur</i> combat specialist
<i>Pekerja pabrik/buruh</i> factory worker	<i>Pensiunan</i> retired
<i>Pelayan</i> waiter	<i>Penulis</i> writer
<i>Wartawan</i> journalist	<i>Penyanyi</i> singer
<i>Juru masak/koki</i> chef	<i>Perawat</i> nurse
<i>Dosen</i> lecturer	<i>Sekretaris</i> secretary
<i>Pilot</i> pilot	<i>Kesehatan</i> health care
<i>Intelijen (Intel)</i> intelligence	<i>Dokter gigi</i> dentist
<i>Administrasi</i> administration	<i>Ahli teknik ilmuwan</i> engineering and science
<i>Sumber daya manusia (SDM)</i> human resources	<i>Pengangkutan</i> transportation
<i>Media dan Urusan Umum</i> media and public affairs	<i>Spesialis Bedah Tempur</i> combat surgeon specialist
<i>Perbekalan</i> supplies	<i>Medik darurat udara</i> emergency air medic
<i>Eksekutif</i> executive	<i>Manajer</i> manager
<i>Hakim</i> judge	<i>Tukang kayu</i> carpenter

TIP OF THE DAY

Most educated Indonesians carry a business card. They may offer you one and ask for yours. After a brief conversation, many people will want to have your address. If you will be traveling for very long in Indonesia, it is a good idea to have some cards printed up. This can be done cheaply and quickly in any town, and saves you from having to write out your name and address.

Exercise 4 (Class Work)

Match the following people with their occupations.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Albert Einstein | a. Penyanyi |
| 2. Ted Olson | b. pengusaha |
| 3. Michael Jackson | c. Ilmuwan |
| 4. Bill Gates | d. seniman |
| 5. Leonardo da Vinci | e. pengacara |

Exercise 5 (Class Work)

Study the picture below and find the word in the jumble box that best defines each.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

perawat

peneliti

sopir taksi

dokter

juru masak

tukang kayu

Exercise 6 (Class Work)

Listen to your instructor read several job descriptions, then number the pictures below according to the order in which they are mentioned.



Reading Key:

1. Pekerjaan yang berhubungan dengan mengelas besi atau baja.
2. Memelihara kebun dan bunga-bunga di pekarangan.
3. Melakukan pembedahan pasien di rumah sakit.
4. Melayani pengunjung di restoran.

Answer Key:



3.



2.



4.



1.

Salaries and Cost of Living

Exercise 7 (Pair Work)

By using the occupation tables on page 95, perform short conversations on salaries in the US with your partner. Use the following sentences as models for your conversation. Do not hesitate to add additional questions or information.

Berapa penghasilan seorang pekerja pabrik dalam satu minggu/bulan/tahun?
How much does a factory worker earn in a week/ a month/ a year?

Rata-rata pekerja pabrik di Indonesia berpenghasilan Rp. 60.000,00 seminggu.
On average a factory worker in Indonesia earns 60,000 rupiah a week.

Apa penghasilan mereka cukup?
Is their income sufficient?

Exercise 7 (Pair Work) (Continued)

Lumayan.
Not so bad

Tidak, tidak cukup.
No, it is not enough.

Cukup untuk makan dan rumah saja.
Enough for food and housing only.

Tidak cukup untuk sekolah anak-anak mereka.
It does not pay for their children's school.

Exercise 8 (Pair Work)

The following passage is an example of a job announcement from a government agency. Answer the questions below after you read this job announcement.

Additional vocabularies

formulir lamaran kerja = job application form

surat berkelakuan baik =

formally called *Surat Keterangan Kelakuan Baik (SKKB)*. It is a formal letter from the police informing that the person named in it has a good manner and has not been involved in criminal activities.

Lowongan Pekerjaan:

Dibutuhkan: Dokter Hewan. Departemen Pertanian membutuhkan seorang dokter hewan dengan segera. Lokasi pekerjaan di Departemen Pertanian, Direktorat Kesehatan Hewan di Jakarta. Persyaratan: Pria/wanita umur maksimal 35 tahun. Warga Negara Indonesia. Pengalaman kerja minimal 5 tahun di bidang kesehatan hewan dan kesehatan publik. Pendidikan: minimal Dokter Hewan. Lancar berbahasa dan menulis dalam bahasa Inggris. Kompensasi: tergantung pengalaman dan tingkat pendidikan. Berlaku sampai dengan 15 Mei 2003. Harap mengisi formulir lamaran kerja, riwayat hidup dan pekerjaan, 2 buah pas-photo berwarna, kartu tanda penduduk Jakarta, surat berkelakuan baik dari polisi. Pelamar yang berhasil akan memulai pekerjaannya tanggal 1 Juli 2003.

1. Profesi apa yang dibutuhkan?

2. Pengalaman kerja apa yang dibutuhkan?

Exercise 8 (Pair Work) (Continued)

3. Berapa jumlah posisi yang ditawarkan?

4. Sampai kapan lowongan pekerjaan ini berlaku?

5. Berapa gaji yang ditawarkan?

6. Berapa umur maksimal pelamar?

7. Apa orang asing bisa mendaftar?

8. Dokumen apa saja yang diperlukan?

9. Berapa nomor telepon yang bisa dihubungi?

10. Kapan pelamar yang berhasil mulai bekerja?

Exercise 9 (Class Work)

Study the three job openings below and fill out the table. You may use your dictionary if necessary.

Lowongan Pekerjaan 1

Posisi: Manajer pemasaran. Sebuah perusahaan yang bergerak di bidang perawatan rambut membutuhkan calon karyawan dengan segera. Lokasi pekerjaan di DKI Jakarta. Persyaratan: Pria/wanita umur maksimal 35 tahun. Pengalaman kerja minimal 5 tahun di bidang produk konsumen. Pendidikan: minimal Sarjana pemasaran. Lancar berbahasa dan menulis dalam bahasa Inggris. Menguasai komputer. Hubungi alamat: Graha Cempaka Mas Blok B 30-31. Jl. Letjen Soeprapto, Jakarta 10640. Kompensasi: tergantung pengalaman dan tingkat pendidikan. Berlaku sampai dengan 3 Maret 2003.

Lowongan Pekerjaan 2

Posisi: Kepala juru masak dengan jabatan tetap. Sebuah rumah makan bertaraf international membutuhkan seorang kepala juru masak dengan segera. Lokasi pekerjaan di Denpasar, Bali. Persyaratan: Pria/wanita umur maksimal 40 tahun. Pengalaman kerja minimal 7 tahun di bidang perhotelan/restoran. Pendidikan: minimal Sarjana perhotelan. Lancar berbahasa Inggris. Hubungi alamat: Bali Hilton International, Jl. Ngurah Rai No. 10, Denpasar 11552. Kompensasi: Rp.5 – 7 Juta per bulan. Berlaku sampai dengan 12 April 2003.

Lowongan Pekerjaan 3

Posisi: Kasir. Sebuah toko pakaian wanita membutuhkan seorang kasir tidak tetap. Lokasi pekerjaan di Surabaya, Jawa Timur. Persyaratan: wanita umur tidak lebih dari 25 tahun. Berpenampilan menarik. Pengalaman kerja minimal 2 tahun di bidang bisnis pakaian wanita. Pendidikan: minimal SMTA (*High school*). Mengerti bahasa Inggris lebih disukai (tidak mutlak). Mampu mengoperasikan mesin kasir (cash register). Kirimkan lamaran ke: P.O. Box 4325, Surabaya 65214. Kompensasi: Rp.25.000,00 per hari. Lowongan dibuka sampai 10 Maret 2003.

Types of professions mentioned	Job 1.
	Job 2.
	Job 3.
Education & skills required	Job 1.
	Job 2.
	Job 3.

Exercise 9 (Class Work) (Continued)

Full time or part time	Job 1.
	Job 2.
	Job 3.
Salary	Job 1.
	Job 2.
	Job 3.

Exercise 10 (Group Work)

The class will work together as a group. The situation is that the class leader is interviewing prospective team members for an opening in his team. He will act as an interviewer and the other students become the interviewees. The interviewer asks each student questions about where she/he works, what kind of job he/she does, how long he/she has worked, and his/her rank. Change roles so that different students can become the leader. Students can provide their own information or create an assumed identity.

Exercise 11 (Class Work)

Below is a list of job descriptions in English. List the appropriate profession for each job in Indonesian. Then, write a complete sentence in Indonesian using each of the professions.

1. Serving food to customers in a restaurant
2. Teaching a school/university
3. Planting rice in a rice field
4. Treating a sick person
5. Writing novels
6. Running a business
7. Repairing a car
8. Working on a ship
9. Reporting news to the public
10. Translating from one language to another
11. Cooking
12. Defending someone in court

Affixes that are used with different types of professions

The following affixes correspond to the English suffixes *-er (or)*, *-ian*, *-ist*:

pe-

Example: penyanyi (singer)
 pelari (runner)
 pedagang (seller/merchant)
 peneliti (researcher)
 penulis (writer)

-an

Example: senian (artist)

-us

Example: politius (politician)
 musius (musician)

-wan/wati

Example: wartawan (male reporter)
 wartawwati (female reporter)
 peragawan (male model)
 peragawwati (female model)

-is

Example: komisaris (commissioner)
 sekretaris (secretary)
 direktris (female director)

-er

Example: produserer (producer)
 komposerer (composer)

-ur

Example: direkturur (director)
 aparaturur (apparatus of a government body)
 redakturur (editor)

-or

Example: aktoror (actor)
 promotoror (promoter)
 ilustratoror (illustrator)
 dekoratoror (decorator)

Exercise 1 (Class Work)

Find the Indonesian word for the following occupations.

1. A person who is involved in politics
1. A person who trades products with money
2. A man who writes news
3. A lady who writes news
4. A person who writes music

Nouns

ahli	expert
angkatan	forces
Angkatan Darat (AD)	army
bagian	division; section
bidang	area (of expertise, education etc.)
darat	land
dokter	doctor
dokter hewan	veterinarian
dosen	higher education lecturer/teacher
gaji	salary
guru	teacher
ilmuwan	scientist
insinyur	engineer
juru masak	chef
karyawan/karyawati	employee
kasir	cashier
mahasiswa	student (university)
manajer	manager
montir	mechanic
pedagang	merchant
pegawai	worker
pegawai negeri	civil servant
pekerjaan	job
pelajar	student
pelaut	sailor
pelayan	waitress
pembantu	maid/servant
pendidikan	education
peneliti	researcher
penerjemah	translator
pengacara	lawyer/attorney
pengalaman	experience
pengangguran	unemployed
penghasilan	income
pengusaha	businessman/woman
pensiun	pension
pensiunan	retired person
penulis	writer
penyanyi	singer
perawat	nurse
persyaratan	requirement
pertanian	agriculture
perusahaan	company

petani	farmer
sarjana	bachelor degree
sekretaris	secretary
seniman	artist
sipil	civilian
sopir	chauffer
TNI (Tentara Nasional Indonesia)	Indonesian military
wartawan/wartawati	journalist

Verbs

bekerja	to work
mendapat	to get, to receive
menjadi	to become
mengoperasikan	to operate (a machine)
menguasai	to have a mastery

Adjectives

lancar	fluent
lumayan	fair, moderate, not so bad
cukup	enough

Supplementary Vocabulary

Nouns

anggota	member
catatan	record
hewan	animal
kartu	card
keterangan	information
orang asing	foreigner
pabrik	factory
pelamar	applicant
pria	male
surat	letter
tingkat	level
wanita	female
warga negara	citizen

Verbs

dibutuhkan	to be needed
dihubungi	to be contacted
diperlukan	to be needed
ditawarkan	to be offered
melamar	to apply

membutuhkan	to need something
menyenangi	to like something
mulai	to start
tergantung	to depend

Adjective

mutlak	absolute
--------	----------

1. Cost of Living in Indonesia

Living in such big cities as Jakarta, Bali or Surabaya can cost double than in a small one. If you are someone who likes to stay at the Hilton hotel, then you must be prepared to pay 100 U.S. dollars per room per night. But if you think a small clean room with air conditioner or a fan is enough, then it might cost you around 15 U.S. dollars per room per night. Lunch at a five-star restaurant can be more than 10 U.S. dollars per person. A sandwich costs around 1 U.S. dollar.

Local *Bir Bintang* or *Bali Hai* Beer is around *Rp 25.000,00* in big restaurants and hotels, but it is about *Rp10.000,00* in a department store or a "*warung*" (a small restaurant).

If you want to stay longer in Bali, renting a bungalow or a small pavilion will cost around 1 million rupiah per month depending on the furnishings. If you just rent a room at a house (*kost* - Indonesian), than it will cost about *Rp. 300.000,00 – Rp. 400.000,00* per month.

2. Criminal Record

Surat Keterangan Kelakuan Baik (SKKB), is a formal letter from the police stating that the person named in the letter has a good manner/behavior and has not been involved in any criminal activities. This document has been very important in many administrative processes involving job and school application as well as identification documents such as a passport (*Paspor*).

Starting July 1st, 2003, The SKKB is replaced by *Surat Keterangan Catatan Kriminal* (SKCK). This latter document is basically a more comprehensive criminal record than its predecessor. It specifies in detail any criminal activities, violations of socially acceptable norms, and illegal organizations in which the person named may have been involved.

The change from SKKB to SKCK was fuelled by a complaint from a state representative to the Indonesian Chief of Police, *Jenderal Polisi Da'i Bachtiar*. The representative had found a case where a person with a SKKB had actually committed a crime in the past. General Da'i Bachtiar's comment to the change sheds light to the deficiency of the criminal record system in Indonesia. He stated that the former document does not give any guarantee from the police that the person has not actually committed any crimes. According to him, in order to ensure the accuracy, the new document would be produced by the police in cooperation with *Departemen Dalam Negeri* (The State Department), *Departemen kehakiman dan Hak Asasi Manusia* (The Department of Justice and Human Rights), and *Departemen Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi* (The Department of Workforce and Transmigration).

Activity 1 (Class Work)

Match each sentence with the appropriate words.

1. Tenaga pengajar di sekolah.	A. Tentara
2. Profesi yang sangat dibutuhkan di restoran/hotel.	B. Guru
3. Pengendara kendaraan bermotor (mobil)	C. Polisi
4. Pembela negara dari serangan musuh	D. Sopir
5. Profesi penegak hukum	E. Koki/Juru masak

Activity 2 (Pair Work)

Take turns and ask each other questions about your military career.

Vocabulary:

assignment = tugas

to be assigned = ditugaskan

1. How long have you been in the Army?
2. Where is your last assignment?
3. Did you enjoy your station there?
4. What is your position?
5. How much do you make a year?
6. Do you think you make a good living?

Activity 3 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into three groups of students. Each student within the group will assume an identity, including a career and an income. Ask your group members about their occupation, monthly income and annual income.

Activity 4 (Class Work)

Listen to the instructor read the dialogue between Smith and Joko. Check to see who is working outside the home and who is not. Write down what each person does.

Names	Working outside the home	Not working outside

Activity 5 (Pair Work)

Ask each other what your family members do for a living. if you don't know your partner's family, inquire about them first. Take notes so that you can report it to the class in Indonesian.

Activity 6 (Group Work)

Students will take turns giving an oral report about their families and the types of jobs that they have or have had in the past. After each report, the other class members can ask questions. One student goes to the blackboard and records the information that has been provided; including information about each student's father, mother, spouse, brother and sister. Which occupation is most common among the class's families? Which is most unique?

Activity 7 (Pair Work)

One person can pretend to be a career counselor and the other a university student. The student is seeking advice about possible careers. Discuss various degrees and careers. What kind of training does each job require? How well does it pay? What are the important aspects to consider before entering each field?

Activity 8 (Group Work)

The class will work together as a group. Each student will be given five minutes to prepare a self-introduction to the class. Then they will give a short autobiography to the class concerning their education, occupations, and family background. Class members will take turns asking additional information. Students may use their own information or create an identity.

Activity 1 (Class Work)

Free conversation: Respond to your instructor's questions and statements. Your instructor may use the following passages.

1. Sudah berapa lama menjadi tentara, Pak?
2. Kakak saudara bekerja sebagai apa?
3. Apa kakaknya sudah punya anak?
4. Apa pekerjaan istinya?
5. Siapa yang lebih tinggi gajinya, dokter sipil atau dokter tentara?
6. Berapa penghasilannya kalau menjadi insinyur?
7. Apa saudara mendapat pensiun nanti?
8. Gaji saya lumayan.
9. Apakah kantor administrasi jauh dari sini?
10. Siapa yang bekerja di bagian administrasi?
11. Apa saudara kenal dengan pegawai itu?
12. Jam berapa saudara sampai di sini?
13. Anda lebih senang tinggal di desa atau di kota?
14. Apakah makanan mahal di Amerika?
15. Apakah pendidikan di Amerika mahal?
16. Berapa penghasilan rata-rata guru di Amerika?
17. Apakah saudara menguasai komputer?
18. Apa akan ada pertemuan di sini besok?
19. Apa Anda senang bekerja di sana?
20. Mana yang lebih enak, tinggal di kota atau di desa?
21. Omong-omong, saudara sudah kawin belum?

Activity 2 (Pair Work)

Pretend that you are a military pilot and your brother is an engineer. Your friend has two sons. They want to become pilots or engineers when they grow up. Write a letter to your friend explaining the requirements, responsibilities, and skills of these two professions. Read each other's letters aloud to one another.

Activity 3 (Group Work)

Assume that you are interested in one job but you need more information to make up your mind. Write a letter to the company or to the institution concerned and ask them about the skills, requirements, benefits, and salary. Inquire also about the cost of living in the area. Each member of the group reads their letter aloud and the rest of the group gives pointers or suggestions on how to improve the content.

Activity 4 (Pair Work)

Work with your partner. Compare civilian and military jobs including salaries. Which jobs are similar and which are different? Which ones pay the best? Which ones pay the worst?

Activity 5 (Group Work)

Imagine that you plan to buy a car or other expensive items, but you are not sure if you can afford it. Write down all of your living expenses and income. Then calculate your available funds. Create a scenario where one of the group members is a car salesperson and the rest are family members, each with particular interests and requirements for the new car.

Activity 6 (Pair Work)

Pretend that one of you is a manager of a new hospital and you need a number of employees with varying skills, ranging from doctors to janitors. With your partner, write hiring announcements for the various positions, specifying the skills needed for each position. Write at least five hiring announcements for five different positions and alternately conduct a job interview for each position with your partner.

Activity 7 (Class Work)

Your instructor will read a dialogue related to different occupations while you take notes, and you will answer the questions about it as your instructor calls on you.

1. What is Bu Titi's occupation?
2. Where does she work?
3. How long has she had that job?
4. How much does she earn?
5. How does the mother like working there?

Activity 8 (Pair Work)

Work with your partner. Each student is in charge of making a survey to poll which profession makes the most income. Brainstorm with your partner about possible professions to discuss and make a list. Then go around the class and poll your classmates. At the end, the instructor will record your findings on the board and compare professions to see which earns the highest income.

Activity 9 (Group Work)

The class is divided into groups of three or four students. Students will take turns describing their identity, occupation and income to the rest of the class. Members of the other groups must try to determine the occupation from the cues provided. Take turns so that everyone in the group gets a chance.

Marsinah		
Muhammad		
Hatta		

Activity 3

Provide a short description in writing based on the profession/occupation cues given.

Vocabulary

mengantar = to take someone from one place to another

memperbaiki = to repair

memasak = to cook

menyiapkan = to prepare

memimpin = to lead



tukang becak



montir



pelajar



pemusik



juru masak



ahli listrik



apoteker



manajer

1. tukang becak: _____
2. montir: _____
3. pelajar: _____
4. pemusik: _____
5. juru masak: _____
6. ahli listrik: _____
7. apoteker: _____
8. manajer: _____

