

## **CULTURE (KEBUDAYAAN)**

### **CARA MENARI ORANG INDONESIA**

#### **(INDONESIAN DANCING)**

##### **STANDAR KOMPETENSI**

**Memahami makna dalam teks lisan tulis fungsional dan esei pendek sederhana berbentuk narrative dan report untuk berinteraksi dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari**

##### **KOMPETENSI DASAR**

- 1. Menemukan informasi tertentu**
- 2. Mendapatkan gambaran umum tentang isi bacaan**
- 3. Bertanya dan menjawab pertanyaan tentang berbagai hal**
- 4. Menafsirkan makna kata, frase dan kalimat.**

#### **MATERI**

I. Wacana tentang cara menari Dancing)

II. Tag Questions

#### **I. Wacana tentang cara menari orang Indonesia (Indonesian Dancing)**

Kegiatan belajar bahasa Inggris kali ini yang diketengahkan adalah tentang tarian Indonesia. Sebelum membaca wacana berikut, berdasarkan pengetahuan anda tentang tarian Indonesia, tarian apa yang telah anda ketahui dan berasal darimana, bagaimana gerakannya, dan sebagainya?. Sebaiknya diskusikan dengan warga belajar yang lain, dan kalau perlu minta bantuan Tutor Anda.

Have you finished to discuss about dancing? If you have finished, please read the text carefully! it's better if you read in your group or in pairs. ,

Indonesia dancing is famous through out the world. Although there are many different types of dances in Indonesia, there are many things that are the same in all the dances.

Firstly, the dancers usually move towards on the ground and not away from it. In many Indonesia dances, the dancers sit or kneel on the ground: Or when they are standing up, they often lower their knees towards the ground. There is no jumping high into the air, as we find in some dances in other countries. Secondly, the dancers move slowly with short, careful steps. There is little running, hiping or skipping, except in some of the men's fighting dances in South Nias.

Thirdly, dancers do not turn around in a full circle when they dance, not do they bend their bodies back, as we find in some danc:,s in India, for example.

Fourthly, the hands are very important. the position and movement of the hands and fingers are always very smooth and graceful.

Fifthly, there are movements in many Indonesia dances which copy or imitate animal movements, such as the movements, of birds, deer, and even monkeys.

Sixthly, The speed or tempo of Indonesia dances is usually slow: In Bali, however, there are dance which have very quick movements, such as the Legong.

Lastly, dancers do not move through a large space or area as they dance. Often the dancers stay in the same place as the dance, or they make small movements around a small space. There are many other things we can say about Indonesian dances but these are some of the points which they share.

Please, look up from your dictionary if there are some difficult words that you don't understand the meaning.

Then choose the best tag for each question tag.

1. Indonesia dancing is famous through out the world, isn't it?
2. Dances usually move towards the ground, don't they?
3. There is no jumping high in the air, isn't it? ;
4. Dancers move slowly with short, careful steps, don't they?
5. The hands are very important, aren't they?
6. The speed of the dances is usually slow, isn't it?
7. Dancers do not move throught a large area as they dance, do they?
8. There are many things we can say about Indonesia dance, aren't they?

I'm sure, you can do these exercise above. Sekarang warga belajar coba perhatikan penjelasan berikut:

## II. Pertanyaan pengukuh/ tumpangan (tag question)

Tag Questions ialah sebuah bentuk pertanyaan singkat yang dibubuhkan pada suatu pertanyaan, dengan maksud untuk meminta persetujuan dari pendengar. Dalam. bahasa Indonesia pertanyaan tumpangan ini berupa pertanyaan singkat.

- . . . .bukan?
- .....bukankah demikian?
- .....benarkah, begitu?
- .....ya'kan? '

Dalam bahasa Inggris bentuk pertanyaan itu tergantung pada verb dan subjek dari masing-masing pernyataan.

Perhatikan contoh-contoh berikut:

- Samosir is an island, isn't is?
- The bus leaves at seven, doesn't it?
- We do a lot of work, don't we?
- The men do not know Mr. Pangariban, do they?
- Mary spoke to Mr. Harmoko himself, didn't she?

Beberapa aturan:

- Subjek dari pernyataan diulang dalam bentuk kata ganti (pronomina) dalam tag question.
- Pernyataan positif diikuti tag question negatif, pernyataan negatif diikuti tag question positif.
- Bentuk verba menurut waktu (tense) dalam pernyataan dan dalam tag question harus sama.

Pelajarilah lebih lanjut contoh-contoh berikut ini:

Pernyataan (positif)	Tag Question (negatif)
1. This ruler is yours,	isn't it?
2. Martin is going to Medan,	isn't he?
3. The students are free	aren't they?
4. Greta and Andreas are leaving now	aren't they?
5. I am older than you	aren't I?
6. Your uncle was here last night	wasn't he?
7. You were Mr. Siregar's student	weren't you?
8. We need a lot of water	don't we?
9. The boys usually have bread for breakfast,	don't they?
10. A snake likes music	doesn't it?
11. Miss Ayu teaches biology	doesn't she?
12. You called me	didn't you?
13. The farmers have met the president	haven't they?
14. He has cleaned the house	hasn't he?
15. You will come	won't you?
16. You would give us some advice	wouldn't you?
17. We shall reach Bogor before five o'clock	shan't we?
18. You can swim	can't you?
19. The workers must wear helmets	mustn't they?
20. She may come	May not she?

Pernyataan (negatif)	Tag Question Positif
1. Mutiah isn't a nurse,	is she?
2. Hanafi isn't sleeping	is he?
3. You aren't angry,	are you?
4. The children aren't going anywhere	are they?
5. I am not disturbing you	am I?
6. Malin Kundang was not a good boy	was he?
7. The players weren't hurt	were they?
8. You don't like coffee	do you?
9. They don't have to copy the sentences	do they?
10. Ali doesn't have a car	does he?
11. A cat doesn't eat fruit	does it?
12. Arna didn't go by plane	did she?
13. They haven't given an answer	have they?
14. Your father hasn't come yet	has he?
15. She will not need much money	will she?
16. You wouldn't be sorry	would you?
17. I shall not receive a present	shall I?
18. We can't go yet	can we?
19. We mustn't feed those monkeys	must we?
20. The visitors may not touch the <u>paintings</u>	may they?

Dengan mempelajari contoh-contoh di atas pahami pula:

- Bila bentuk verba *be* (*am, is, are, was, were*) digunakan dalam pernyataan maka dalam tag question bentuk verba *be* harus digunakan pula.

- Verba bantu ( is, do, did, can, must, dan sebagainya) yang digunakan dalam kalimat pernyataan
- Bila pernyataan menggunakan verba penuh (tidak menggunakan verba bantu) maka dalam tag question digunakan verba bantu don't, doesn't atau didn't yang sesuai dengan waktu (tense)-nya.
- Verba *have* dapat berfungsi sebaga verba penuh (contoh no. 9), dapat pula berfungsi sebagai verba bantu (contoh no. 13,14).
- Verba *am* dalam tag question negatif menjadi aren't (contoh no. 5), kecuali bila tag question tidak menggunakan bentuk pendek. :
  - I am older than you, aren't I?
  - I am older than you, am I not?

Subjek *this* dan *that* dalam pernyataan diganti dengan *it* untuk tag question sedangkan *these* dan *those* diganti *they*. Bila pernyataan mulai dengan kata *there*, maka kata ini tetap digunakan dalam tag question.

There isn't any ink in that bottle, is there?

There were a lot of ants on plate, weren't here?

### KATA-KATA PENTING

Move to ward: maju

Through out : keseluruhan

Different: berbeda

Kneel : duduk dengan siku ke tanah dan ujung kaki diberdirikan.

Jumping : loncatan

Hiping : bergoyang

Skipping : meluncur

Except : kecuali :

Turn arround :berputar :

Circle : lingkaran :

Bend : meluikkan

Smooth : halus

Graceful : lemah gemulai

Imitate : meniru

Even : bahkan