Indonesian Continuers – text types

# What are texts (text types)?

Texts (text types) are various forms of spoken and written language, such as articles, conversations, letters and so on. Each text type varies in its characteristics of format, style, and language. In the Indonesian Continuers HSC written examination, the following text types are specified for production:

1. article
2. diary entry
3. email
4. letter
5. message
6. note
7. notice
8. postcard
9. recount
10. report
11. script of an interview
12. script of a speech/talk.

Note: In the oral examination, you participate in a conversation.

In the written section of the HSC examination, you are required to produce 2 different styles of writing:

* the first style is informative or descriptive
* the second style is reflective, persuasive or evaluative, and could require you to explain or justify a point of view.

Using the correct text type and including the correct style of content is important.

# Sample tasks and practice questions

Past HSC papers can be downloaded from the [NESA website](http://educationstandards.nsw.edu.au/wps/portal/nesa/11-12/Understanding-the-curriculum/resources/hsc-exam-papers). Some past HSC questions have been used as sample tasks in this document.

**For each task, identify the following:**

* **What is the purpose?**
* **Who is the audience?**
* **What is the context?**
* **What is the required text type?**
* **What is the style?**

## The texts (text types)

### 1 – article

#### Purpose

* to sustain an argument
* to describe, inform, persuade, amuse or entertain

#### Structure

* titles/headings (if appropriate)
* development of ideas/arguments
* sequencing and linking of ideas
* statement of conclusion or advice

#### Language features

* a range of tense markers (for example *sudah, belum, dulu, lagi*)
* language can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive or persuasive, depending on context
* formal register – be consistent throughout the article

#### Sample questions

Write approximately 200 words in INDONESIAN. You are contributing to a youth magazine. Write an article in which you present your opinion on the ways in which young people celebrate finishing school.

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Write approximately 200 words in INDONESIAN. During the holidays, you participated in a health and fitness program that exceeded your expectations. Write an article for a youth magazine to persuade other students to participate in this program.

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### 2 – diary entry

#### Purpose

* a personal reflection on a theme, place or situation

#### Structure

* date and place (for example *2 Juli 2017, Ubud)*
* development of ideas/arguments
* sequencing and linking of ideas
* concluding statement (for example *Sekarang capai tetapi senang! Mudah-mudahan*…)
* sign off with name (optional)

#### Language features

* written in the first person in personal tone
* time phrases to sequence (for example *sesudah, kemarin, tadi malam, pagi ini, tadi pagi*)
* descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive or persuasive, depending on context
* informal language – be consistent throughout the diary entry (for example omit *me-* and *ber-* prefixes, use words such as *aku, nggak, pintar* instead of *saya, tidak, pandai*)
* abbreviated sentences (for example omit first person personal pronoun like *saya, kami*)
* direct speech (for example *Dia berkata, ‘Wah, Anda sudah pintar berbahasa Indonesia!’*)

#### Sample question

Write approximately 200 words in INDONESIAN. While in Indonesia as an exchange student, you were invited to participate in a cultural event. Write a diary entry in which you reflect on what you gained from this experience.

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### 3 – email

#### Purpose

* to use technology-based methods of communication
* to send greetings
* to retell events
* to inform
* to seek a response

#### Structure

* email conventions (you are not usually required to write an email address in the exam)
* specific details without elaboration
* salutations and endings less conventional than a normal letter
* statement of conclusion or advice (for example *Saya menunggu balasanmu. Jangan lupa*…)

#### Language features

* range of tense markers (for example *sudah, belum, dulu, lagi*)
* language can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive or persuasive, depending on context
* informal or formal register (be consistent throughout the email)

#### Sample questions

Answer the following question by writing approximately 75 words in INDONESIAN. Write an email to a friend explaining why you need to change the arrangements you had made for an outing together next weekend.

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You have just finished your first day at a new part-time job. Write an email to a friend about your experience. Write approximately 75 words in INDONESIAN.

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### 4 – letter

#### Purpose

* to communicate in writing with acquaintances, friends, family or the public
* to inform, amuse, persuade

#### Structure

* salutations (for example *Jono yang baik/Bapak yang terhormat*)
* letter conventions (for example *Mudah-mudahan kamu dalam keadaan baik, begitu juga saya.*)
* sign off (for example *Salam hangat/Hormat saya*)

#### Language features

* subjective language (for example *Saya kira*)
* language can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive or persuasive, depending on context
* formality of language will depend on relationship with the audience (for example letter to a friend or letter to a teacher)

#### Sample question

Write approximately 200 words in INDONESIAN. Write a letter to persuade the school principal to implement a school wide program to promote student health and fitness.

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### 5 – message

#### Purpose

* to inform
* to request
* to instruct
* to remind

Note: The difference between a message and a note is that a message can vary in type, such as voicemail message, text message, email, social media.

#### Structure

* succinct (short and to the point)
* general statement, description, procedure
* lack of descriptive detail

#### Language features

* shorter than a standard letter
* frequent use of colloquial language (for example omit *me-* and *ber-* prefixes, use words such as *aku, nggak, pintar* instead of *saya, tidak, pandai*)

#### Sample questions

Write 75 words in INDONESIAN. You attended a party last Saturday. Write a message in which you describe the party to your Indonesian friend who missed it.

Adapted from 2007 Higher School Certificate Examination, Indonesian Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (a) (6 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2007

Note: This question is now worth 5 marks.

A family friend, who is coming to visit, has phoned to tell you that his/her travel plans have changed. Write a message to your parents outlining these changes and why they were necessary. Write approximately 75 words in INDONESIAN.

2018 Higher School Certificate Examination, Indonesian Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2018

### 6 – note

#### Purpose

* to inform
* to request
* to instruct
* to remind

Note: The difference between a message and a note is that a message can vary in type such as voicemail message, text message, email.

#### Structure

* succinct (short and to the point)
* general statement, description, procedure
* lack of descriptive detail

#### Language features

* shorter than a standard letter
* formality of language will depend on relationship with audience (for example friend or boss)

#### Sample question

Answer the following question by writing approximately 75 words in INDONESIAN. Your friend has given you a note in class asking for your impressions of the new Indonesian teacher. Write a note in reply.

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### 7 – notice

#### Purpose

* to inform
* to seek a response (for example looking for a roommate to share accommodation)

#### Structure

* heading/addressee
* specific details without elaboration
* statement of conclusion or advice (for example giving contact details)

#### Language features

* language can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive or persuasive, depending on context
* formality of language will depend on the audience (for example fellow school students through the school newsletter, or a combination of people of the same age and those who are older through a community noticeboard)

#### Sample question

Write approximately 75 words in INDONESIAN. A famous sportsperson is going to visit your school and make a speech. Write a notice for the noticeboard.

Adapted from 2009 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 12(a) (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2009

### 8 – postcard

#### Purpose

* to provide information, amuse or entertain
* to retell events and experiences (for example who, where, what, when)

#### Structure

* salutations (for example *Hai Jono*)
* brief description or message (for example *Saya sudah tiga hari di Ubud*)
* formulaic ending (for example *Sudah dulu, Salam*)

#### Language features

* descriptive language
* personal impressions
* present and past tense markers often used to describe where you went, what you did, what you saw (for example *Setiap hari acaranya lain. Kemarin nginap di losmen.*)
* informal language

#### Sample question

Answer the following question by writing approximately 75 words in INDONESIAN. You have gone shopping for the first time in Indonesia. Write a postcard to your Indonesian class about your experience.

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### 9 – recount

#### Purpose

* to inform or entertain
* to retell past events or experiences
* to retell a series of events

#### Structure

* introduction/orientation (set the scene – who, what, where, when)
* events sequenced in chronological order
* closing statement

#### Language features

* often told in the first person (*saya, aku*)
* descriptive language
* often told in past tense (for example *Pada hari terakhir kami mengambil kesempatan untuk*)
* sequencing words to connect events (for example *lalu, kemudian, tidak lama lagi*)
* words which tell us when, where, with whom and how
* linking words (for example *akibatnya, karena itu, sehingga*)

#### Sample question

Write approximately 200 words in INDONESIAN. Write a recount for your school blog reflecting on a special family celebration.

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### 10 – report

#### Purpose

* to present information about a class of things (to classify) OR
* to describe the way things are
* to organise facts
* to draw conclusions

#### Structure

* general statement or classification
* series of paragraphs that describe
* logical progression
* concluding statement or summary

#### Language features

* supporting evidence, such as statistics, examples (for example *menurut riset, sebagai contoh*)
* language specific to the topic
* objective language
* linking words (for example *supaya, bahkan, lagipula*)

#### Sample questions

Write 200 words in INDONESIAN. You are the head of the SRC (Student Representative Council) in your school. Based on the result of a survey you have conducted, write a report for the principal recommending some changes to improve your school.

Adapted from 2007 Higher School Certificate Examination, Indonesian Continuers, Section III, Question 13(b) (9 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2007

Note: This question is now worth 10 marks.

Write approximately 200 words in INDONESIAN. You have just finished your HSC examinations. Write a report for a youth magazine reflecting on the positive lifestyle strategies you used during your HSC year.

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### 11 – script of an interview

#### Purpose

* to find out information (for example a story or a response)
* to communicate ideas, opinions and attitudes
* to draw conclusions

#### Structure

* salutations (for example *Selamat malam pendengar*)
* clear idea of the purpose of the interview (*Malam ini tamu kita Ibu Susanto dari…/Malam ini saya mewawancarai…, Topiknya/Pertanyaannya…*)
* question and response sequence, initials followed by a colon, for example A: and B:
* conclusion (for example *Ada pesan untuk para pendengar? Terima kasih atas pandangan Ibu.*)

#### Language features

* question forms by the interviewer (for example *ceritakan, kapan, bagaimana, siapa, apakah*)
* use of filler expressions (for example *oh begitu, jadi, nah, wah menarik sekali! hebat sekali!*)
* transition strategies when switching topics (optional, for example *Mari kita mulai dengan…, Lalu bagaimana dengan…, Mari kita berbicara tentang…, Apa yang membuat Bapak tertarik dengan…, Ada pengalaman yang paling menarik/menantang?*)

#### Sample question

Write approximately 200 words in INDONESIAN. You have just returned from a visit to your sister school in Jakarta. In an interview to be published in the school magazine, you share and reflect on your experiences while there. Write the script of the interview.

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### 12 – script of a speech/talk

#### Purpose

* to communicate ideas, opinions and attitudes
* to entertain
* to persuade
* to welcome
* to thank

#### Structure

* salutation (for example *Selamat siang Siswa-siswi kelas 12*)
* context statement (for example *Tidak lama lagi Anda sekalian akan menempuh ujian HSC.*)
* statement of purpose (for example *Hari ini saya ingin berbicara tentang…/Penting sekali Anda semua mempertimbangkan cara belajar yang paling efektif*)
* ideas and information organised and linked
* concluding remarks (for example *Masa depan Anda menunggu! Semoga sukses!*)

#### Language features

* expressions and language techniques to engage the audience (for example rhetorical questions using *tentu saja, bukan? Siapa yang tidak mau berlibur dengan ongkos murah?*)
* descriptive words
* range of tenses
* usually subjective language (this depends on the context)

#### Sample question

Write approximately 200 words in INDONESIAN. You have been invited to speak to a group of Year 12 students and their parents. Write the script of your speech in which you reflect on the positive and negative aspects of having a year off after Year 12.

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