

Year 10 Second Language Learners

Writing — Average

Content

Students write texts that are predominantly personal and factual in nature up to 150 words depending on the text type. They convey personal information such as bio-data and details about family members such as age, occupation, and character. They give information about their local environment, school, daily activities, and pastimes. Their writing is predominantly descriptive and relies on familiar vocabulary and rehearsed structures.

Students show factual knowledge of Indonesia, particularly daily routines, school and leisure activities, animals, food, transport, and climate. They know familiar culturally appropriate forms of address and greetings. They know the capital city and the names of the major islands.

Vocabulary

Students use a limited range of vocabulary related to their personal details (e.g. *Nama saya... umur saya...*). They know basic personal pronouns including *saya, kamu, Anda, dia*, and immediate family members, and their possessive forms (e.g. *bapak saya, kakak saya*). They describe the physical appearance and character of significant members of their world including family, friends, and teachers using simple adjective-noun word order (e.g. *dia baik*). They use a range of adjectives for people and their environments (i.e. *ramah, baik, tinggi, lucu, besar, kecil, panas, dingin*).

Students know vocabulary related to clothing including *kemeja, celana, baju, sepatu, jas*. Primary colours including *merah, coklat, biru* are familiar. Students know the names of common animals/pets in Australia (e.g. *kucing* and *anjing*).

Vocabulary of hobbies and sports features strongly including common Australian sports *netball, bola net, bola basket, berenang, kriket, futbol*. The timing of activities is described using days of the week (with weekends most familiar *hari Sabtu, hari Minggu*) and names of the calendar months (e.g. *bulan, Juli*). They describe place names such as *mal, pantai, rumah, kota, sekolah*.

Students describe their school subjects *Bahasa Indonesia, Bahasa Inggris, Matematika, Pendidikan Jasmani*. Common adjectives used to describe students' opinions of subjects include *bagus, menarik, membosankan*. They state a preference also using the comparative form *lebih* (e.g. *Saya lebih suka Inggris, sejarah dan Bahasa Indonesia karena asyik dan menarik sekali*).

Spelling is typically consistent and well controlled with familiar vocabulary; however, there are some common difficulties such as *berberapa, berkerja*.

Forms and Structures

Students' writing is characterised by short, single idea sentences in Indonesian. They typically use subject-verb-object sentences with one or two ideas and the pattern is often repeated as a means of adding further detail (e.g. *Ada bapak bernama... Ibu saya bernama Jenny dan adik perempuan bernama...*). Clauses show formulaic noun-adjective word order (i.e. adjective follows the noun) and possessive structures (i.e. pronoun follows object, for example, *Nama kakak saya Jodie*).

Students use verbs and nouns typically in their base word form (e.g. *Saya (mem) baca buku, Dia (me) masak nasi goreng*). More complex abstract verbs and nouns are rare and typically known as individual vocabulary items (e.g. *lingkungan, keadaan, perjalanan*). Students use duplication to create plurals such as *hobi-hobi, teman-teman* to refer to more than one item/object/person.

Students have a range of *ber-* verbs (e.g. *bermain, berenang, berbelanja*). They use a limited range of *me-* verbs, most commonly *menonton, membaca*.

There is occasional use of frequency markers such as *kadang-kadang* and tense markers such as *yang lalu*.

Students know the prepositions of place *di* (stationary) and *ke* (movement). They know the preposition *pada* for time (e.g. *Pada tanggal ...*) and *dengan* for people (e.g. *dengan teman*).