

Basic English For Tourism



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Dilarang memperbanyak Karya Tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

PREFACE

The textbook entitled Basic English for Tourism can be useful for whoever interested in tourism industry especially in Indonesia. . The objective is to provide readers opportunities to learn English vocabulary and expressions essential for communication with tourists. This book provides various situations associated with tourists where students and other readers can practice all 4 English skills; listening, speaking, reading and writing.

The book comprises 5 units with the emphasis on basic vocabulary and expressions needed the tourism industry in Indonesia: The Wonderful Of Indonesia, Tourism and Tourist in Indonesia, Popular Places, Cultures and Traditions of Indonesia, and the last unit is Getting to Your Destination.

All skills of English language including grammar and vocabulary are designed to help students communicate effectively in any situations associated with tourists. Furthermore, as the author of this book, I would be grateful if teachers and readers using it let me know whether the book can help you or students form a solid foundation of English for tourism industry, or whether it needs improvement. Nevertheless, the writer would like to express her sincere thanks to all her family, friends, and colleagues for all their support to write the book.

Siti Aisyah

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, the writer would like to give the greatest thanks to almighty God, Allah SWT, for the blessing and praise that has been given to her until she can complete her book.

This book could have been completed because of the guidance, encouragement, suggestions, and comments from several people, for which she would like to extend her sincere and special thanks.

The Writer also would like to express her sincere thanks and appreciation to those who encouraged and supported the writer in writing this book. Finally the writer hope this book will be useful to teachers and students of this course as well as to others who are interested in using English for Tourism.

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UNIT 1

THE WONDERFUL OF INDONESIA

Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world, range from Sabang in Aceh to Merauke in Papua, which is made up of thousands of large and small islands, which are connected by the strait and sea. According to data from the Ministry of Interior of the Republic Indonesia in 2010 was as much as 17,504 islands. 7,870 of them have names, while 9,634 do not have a name. The total area of the Indonesian ocean broader than its land, Indonesia's land area of 1.91 million km², while the area of oceans is 6.279 million km². With such widespread Indonesia kept many natural resources on land and under the sea is beautiful. No wonder if Indonesia has many wonderful spots especially in the sector of the beach. Among the many beaches, there are several beaches in Indonesia are categorized as the most beautiful beaches in the world such as Senggigi Beach in Lombok, Kuta Beach in Bali, Bunaken Beach in Manado, and many other beautiful beaches.

Indonesia has very beautiful natural wealth. Because of its natural beauty that Indonesia has become a tourist destination that is much coveted by both local and international travelers from around the world. Panorama in Indonesia is certainly not inferior to other countries. Not only that, Indonesia is also rich in culture, various tribes living in Indonesia with harmony and peace, each tribe has its own characteristics that make cultural diversity in Indonesia, besides Indonesia also has a distinctive culinary in each territory.

READING

Read the passage about Indonesia and then answer the questions.

ABOUT INDONESIA

As the largest archipelagic country in the world, Indonesia is blessed with so many different people, cultures, customs, traditions, artworks, food, animals, plants, landscapes, and everything that made it almost like 100 (or even 200) countries melted beautifully into one. Every island here is a unique mixture of natural splendors and different cultures of people who live upon it; from the vibrant tourists' paradises of **Bali** and **Lombok** to the mysteriously shrouded cultures of the **Asmat** in Papua and those who dwell the highlands of **Toraja** in South Sulawesi.

Situated at the heart of the world's precious coral triangle and along the Ring of Fire, Indonesia's countless wonders stretches from mountain tops all the way to the bottom of its vast seas. Along the diverse landscapes, various unique wildlife made the archipelago their only natural habitat including the legendary **Komodo Dragons**, the gentle giant **Orangutan**, the majestic **Cendrawasih Bird of Paradise**, and so much more. Beyond the surface of the sea, Indonesia's extensive coral reef is regarded as the richest and most diverse in the world; simply the ultimate paradise for divers and underwater enthusiasts.

With rich history that dates back for centuries, Indonesia also holds some of the most fascinating monuments of human civilization.

Among these is the imposing **Borobudur** Temple in Magelang, Central Java which the largest Buddhist monument that still stood majestically today with all its spectacular features. Equally fascinating is the **Prambanan** Temple Compounds which is one of the biggest in Southeast Asia.

QUESTION:

1. What makes Indonesia be a greatifull country to visit?

Answer: _____

2. What is the main religion of the country?

Answer: _____

3. Write down the most fascinating monuments of human civilization in Indonesia!

Answer: _____

4. According to the text, mention the tourism place that can we visited!

Answer: _____

LANGUAGE STUDY

When talking about something or some places, we usually describe a noun with an adjective.

Example: There are many **beautiful** places..... .

 They are **famous** for their hospitality.....

Practice 2: Work in groups. Identify 5 sentences of the adjective + noun form, and another 5 sentences of the noun + adjective form from the texts above.

adj. + noun: Indonesia is a **wonderful** destination.

noun + adj: Driving is very dangerous

adj.+noun:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

noun + adj.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

SPEAKING

Work in pairs. Practice this dialogue with your partner and then analyze whether the place of tourism in Indonesia that mentioned in this dialogue.

A Conversation on a Tourism Bus

TOURIST GUIDE : Good morning. Welcome to West Sumatera. We'll start our route from this International Air-port. We'll take a tourism bus. Our destination is Pagaruyung Palace in Batusangkar. Later on, on your left you can see *Lembah Anai* waterfall. Then, you will find a fantastic jungle view on your right and left side.

TOURIST : How long does it take to the waterfall?

TOURIST GUIDE : For about an hour.

TOURIST : And how long does it take to Batusangkar?
What time will we arrive in the town?

TOURIST GUIDE : About two hours. Let me see. It's 11:00 a.m. now.

TOURIST : How is Batusangkar look like?

TOURIST GUIDE : It's a wonderful town with many cultural and historical inheritages. It lies in on a mountain slope. You will see many trees along the way. Before coming to Batusangkar from far away, you will see *Lake Singkarak*, on one side, and Mount Merapi on another side.

TOURIST : We'll have a wonder trip, then.

TOURIST GUIDE : Yes, that's right. May you enjoy the trip.

VOCABULARY

Attractions (n.)	an interesting or enjoyable place to go or thing to do
Destination (n.)	a place to which somebody is going
Population (n.)	all the people who live in a particular area/country
Ethnic (adj.)	connected with or belonging to a nation, race or people that shares a cultural tradition
Travel Agent (n.)	a person whose job is to deal with tourists for a company
Wonderful (adj)	inspiring delight, pleasure, or admiration; extremely good; marvelous.
Panorama (n)	an unbroken view of the whole region surrounding an observer.
Culture (n)	the customs, arts, social institutions, and achievements of a particular nation, people, or other social group.
Temple (n)	a building for religious worship, especially in religions other than Christianity.

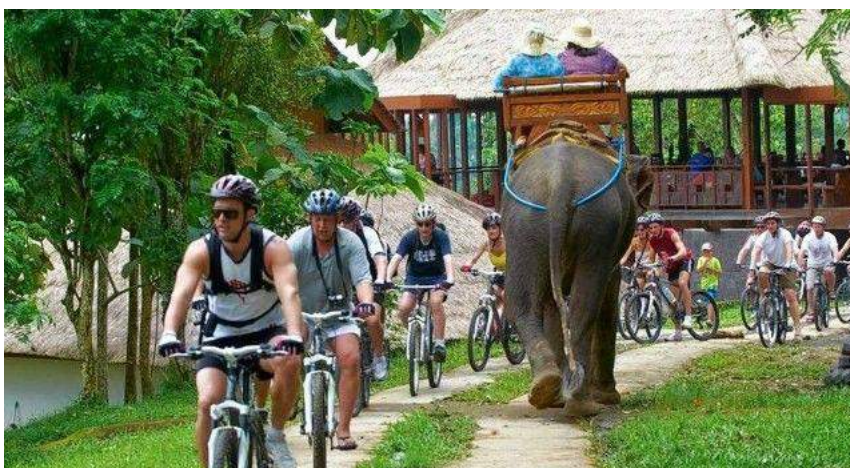
CONCLUSION

This unit provides students with an overview about Indonesia. It offers new words and structures essential for all 4 skills of the English language via different types of exercises. This is beneficial for students to practice listening, speaking, reading, writing, vocabulary and grammar patterns commonly used in any conversations associated with tourism in Indonesia .

UNIT 2

TOURISM AND TOURIST IN INDONESIA

There are many tourists come to Indonesia from different parts of the world to spend their holidays and vacations in different parts of the country according to their interests. We, as the hosts of the country, should know about characteristics of each type of tourism and tourists in our country so that we can provide appropriate advice and information for them. This will be beneficial for tourists to enjoy their stay in Indonesia.



Picture 2. 1. Desa Wisata Carangsari Bali

READING

Read the passage about the main kinds of tourism in Indonesia, and then discuss about each type in groups.

Just as different tourists have different interests, we can group them into various types of tourism, as follows: eco-tourism is holidays spent in nature while supporting the need to protect the natural environment, and leisure tourism is holidays that are relaxing and fun. Meanwhile, budget tourism is holidays that don't need much money, but adventure tourism is exciting and possibly dangerous holidays. For others who are interested in cultures, we group culture tourism as holidays for people interested in arts, traditions or customs. For sport people, we group sport tourism as holidays spent doing physical, competitive activities. For people who like to spend their vacations abroad, we group them to outbound tourism, holidays spent traveling to other countries. The last one is the kind of tourism popular nowadays since it can be called niche-market tourism. It is a special and even unusual type of holidays such as just for cooking or to improve one's health like a health-check holiday.

Read the text above again and match the definitions for each type of tourists.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. A leisure tourist | a. comes mainly to go with prostitutes. |
| _____ 2. A culture tourist | b. likes to relax after a meeting or conference. |
| _____ 3. An eco-tourist | c. likes to buy cheap package tours. |
| _____ 4. A sports tourist | d. is interested in sights and shopping. |
| _____ 5. A sex tourist | e. is interested in art, music and dance. |
| _____ 6. A budget tourist | f. likes to trek in the jun a. |
| _____ 7. An adventure tourist | g. likes to stay at spa resorts, eat organic food. |
| _____ 8. A health tourist | h. likes to go to mountains and be in nature. |
| _____ 9. A convention tourist | i. likes to spend time at beaches and pools. |
| _____ 10. A city tourist | j. likes to play golf and tennis, go windsurfing. |

Discuss the following questions in small groups.

1. What do you think attracts foreign tourists to Indonesia?
2. What do you think are the popular tourist destinations in your local area/ Indonesia?
3. What jobs are tourism-related?
4. Do you think it is good or bad to have several millions of foreign tourists in our country? Why?
5. What would you like to promote as tourist attractions in your region or local area?

SPEAKING PRACTICE

Work in pairs. Practice this dialogue with your partner in front of your class.

At the Airport: Buying a Ticket

PASSANGER : Are there any direct flights to Palembang?

AIRPORT WORKER : No, you'll have to transfer either in Jakarta or Batam.

PASSANGER : What flights can I take?

AIRPORT WORKER : *Garuda, Lion Air, Sriwijaya Air, Citilink, or Air Asia.*

PASSANGER : Where can I buy a ticket?

CHECK-IN WORKER : What flight will you take?

PASSANGER : I'll fly with *Garuda*? Where is its ticket counter?

AIRPORT WORKER : It's right there, next to that restaurant.

PASSANGER : Thank you for your information.

AIRPORT WORKER : Not at all.

PASSANGER : (Finding the ticket office of Garuda).
Can I get a ticket to Palembang?

AIRPORT WORKER : Certainly, sir. But there's no direct plane to Palembang from here. You have to transfer in Batam or in Jakarta.

PASSANGER : Which plane will take off earlier?

AIRPORT WORKER : That of Batam.

PASSANGER : I'll take it.

AIRPORT WORKER : Where's your luggage?

PASSANGER : Here it is. How much carry-on luggage am I allowed?

AIRPORT WORKER : You can bring one small bag on the plane with you.

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND STRUCTURE

1 When you offer help to tourists or guests, you say:

May I help you?
Can I help you?
What can I do for you?

2 You should end your conversation with a person going somewhere for pleasure by saying:

Have a good trip.
nice journey.
wonderful holiday.
etc. weekend.
time.
etc.

Example:

- A : I'm going to have a holiday in Padang Panjang next week.
See you.
- B : See you. Have a good time.

WRITING SKILL

Search the internet for information on the topic ‘Tourism in Indonesia’. Then choose one type of tourism (eg. Nature tourism or culture tourism) and write a short dialogue between a tourist and a tourist officer. After that do the roleplay.

VOCABULARY

Tourism	the commercial organization and operation of vacations and visits to places of interest.
Eco Tourism	responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the environment, sustains the well-being of the local people, and involves interpretation and education.
Tourist	a person who is traveling or visiting a place for pleasure.
Adventure Tourism	a type of tourism involving travel to remote or exotic locations in order to take part in physically challenging outdoor activities.
Journey	an act of traveling from one place to another.
Culture Tourism	is a type of tourism activity in which the visitor's essential motivation is to learn, discover, experience and consume the tangible

and intangible cultural attractions/products in a tourism destination.

Destination the place to which someone or something is going or being sent.

Holiday a day of festivity or recreation when no work is done.

Leisure freedom provided by the cessation of activities

Trip an act of going to a place and returning; a journey or excursion, especially for pleasure.

CONCLUSION

This unit provides students with an overview of tourism industry in Indonesia. It offers different kinds of exercises covering all 4 skills of English with the emphasis on vocabulary and expressions about types of tourism and tourists in Indonesia. In this unit, students have opportunities to practice listening, speaking, reading, and writing about words and expressions essential for communication with people associated in tourism industry and in everyday language. Students are supposed to get an idea of how to give information to tourists and other people by using appropriate grammar form along with vocabulary needed in the contexts. Consequently, they are supposed to be able to communicate well with any foreign tourists or guests when talking about Indonesia.

UNIT 3

POPULAR PLACE IN INDONESIA

In the southeast of Asia, there lies an archipelago of islands called Indonesia. This nation is thought to contain more than 17000 small pieces of land, making it the **largest island nation in the world**. While there is much more to Indonesia than its busy beaches, the majority of people seem to think about Bali when they think of the country. Though various locations focused on beaches, Indonesia has become a great destination for tourists, but there is something beyond that as well. It is a secular country that celebrates multiculturalism by permitting the practice of various religious beliefs. As a result, culture develops and becomes rich and spiritual. In fact, Indonesia is an excellent melting pot of cultures with its own celebrations.

On the other hand, it is also a country that embraces modernity, as evidenced by its thriving capital Jakarta. It is also seen as secure because it is ranked as the **76th safest nation in the world**. This country offers a wide range of enormous tropical forests, surfing waves alongside the beaches, as well as beauty and diversity. The great variety and flavors of food come from several cultures. Experiencing Indonesian cuisine, such as bakso, ayam bakar, and other fresh regional fruits would add a new flavor to travel. Therefore, Indonesia makes an effort to cater to its visitors' appetites, whether it is through street food, dining at a restaurant, or being cordially invited to a home. Despite the fact that there are many places in

Indonesia that should be visited and that each area would require a day to explore.

READING

Read the passage then answer the questions.

5 Top Tourist Attractions in Indonesia

Indonesia is a huge country, in both population and land area, with significant cultural and geological diversity. With 18,110 islands, 6,000 of them inhabited, it is the largest archipelago in the world. The population of around 240 million people is derived from 300 ethnic groups who speak over 250 different languages. While Bali is usually the destination most familiar to foreign visitors, there is a wealth of other top **tourist attractions in Indonesia** to discover in this vast and varied country.

➤ **Ubud**

Perched among stunning terraced rice fields, Ubud is considered the cultural heart of Bali and one of the top tourist attractions in Indonesia. There are dance and music performances every day throughout the city as well as numerous art galleries and craft shops to explore. Although Ubud has long been valued as a great place to learn about Balinese culture, tourism in Ubud boomed exponentially in the last decades. Fortunately, it only takes a short walk or bicycle ride to escape from the crowds and commercialism.



Picture 3 1. Ubud

➤ **Borobudur**

Located 40 km (25 miles) northwest of Yogyakarta on Java, the Borobudur is the one of the most famous Buddhist temple in the world.



Picture 3 2. Borobudur

The Borobudur was built over a period of some 75 years in the 8th and 9th centuries by the kingdom of Sailendra, out of an estimated 2 million blocks of stone. It was abandoned in the 14th century for reasons that still remain a mystery and for centuries lay hidden in the jungle under layers of volcanic ash. Today it is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Indonesia.

➤ **Komodo National Park**



Picture 3 3. Komodo National

Park The Komodo National Park is a national park located within the Lesser Sunda Islands that includes the three larger islands Komodo, Padar and Rincah, and 26 smaller ones. The park is named after the Komodo Dragon, the world's largest living reptile that can reach 3 meters or more in length and weigh over 70kg. Although Komodo dragons eat mostly carcass of dead animals, they are formidable predators and will also hunt prey including birds, and mammals. Attacks against humans are very rare.

➤ **Gili Island**

Lombok's most popular tourist destination, the Gili Islands are an archipelago of three small islands: Gili Trawangan, Gili Meno and Gili Air. The islands are very relaxed and laid-back, with countless little beachside cafes still playing reggae and no cars or motorbikes to disturb the peace. Note that the name "Gili Islands" is rather redundant as gili simply means "small island" in Sasak and there are many other islands around the coast of Lombok with Gili in their names.



Picture 3 4. Gili Island

➤ **Torajaland**

Torajaland (Tana Toraja) is a highland region of South Sulawesi, home of the Toraja people. Torajans are famous for their massive peaked-roof houses known as tongkonan and spectacular but gruesome funeral rites. After a person's death, the body is kept – often for several years – until the actual funeral ceremony which can last for several days. The deceased is then finally buried in a small cave or in a hollow tree.



Picture 3 5. Torajaland

After you read about the best tourist attraction in Indonesia then answer the question correctly.

- 1) Why Indonesia has many popular places for tourist? What make it special?

Answer :

- 2) What is your favorite place for tourism? Why you choose it?

Answer :

- 3) Do you ever travelling in other country and is there any similarities tourism places in there with Indonesia's?

Answer :

- 4) Mention the other top tourist attractions in Indonesia!

Answer :

- 5) What is means of "Gili" in Sasak community?

Answer :

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

- 1** When we talk about a location of a place, we normally use the phrase **is located in** '+ n. or **is situated in** '+ n or **is + preposition + n.**

Borobudur	is located is situated in is in	40 km (25 miles) northwest of Yogyakarta on Java
Komodo National Park	is located is situated in is in	within the Lesser Sunda Islands
Ubud	is located is situated in is in	Bali
Gili island	is located is situated in is in	Lombok

2 Talking about asking for and giving some advice.

➤ Tourists might ask for suggestions by saying:

Where	do	you suggest	go?
What	would	We	see?
How			do?
When			eat?
			travel?

➤ We can suggest tourists do something by saying:

I	suggest	you	go to	the South.
			visit	Ubud .
			eat	Bakso.
			etc.	

SPEAKING PRACTICE

Work in pairs. Practice this dialogue with your partner in front of your class.

Tourist Guide : Hello Sir. I'm Al Hadi Amor, your tour guide.

Tourist : Oh. Hi. Hadi is your nick name. Right? My friend told me like that.

Tourist Guide : Yes, it's true. Is it your first time to come here? If you have any questions while we're going along, please don't hesitate to ask.

Tourist : Sure. I have a question.

Tourist Guide : Sure. What's that?

Tourist : Do you have any festival coming up this month?

Tourist Guide : Yes, we have *Tabuik* coming up.

Tourist : Oh really? And when is this festival held?

Tourist Guide : This festival is celebrated on the third day of Muharam.

Tourist : What is Muharam?

Tourist Guide : It's the first month of Islamic calendar.

Tourist : Oh, I see. How do you celebrate this festival?

Tourist Guide : We celebrate this festival through social gatherings where there are two groups of people are involved in the procession.

Tourist : Is it held all over West Sumatera?

Tourist Guide : No, it is not. It's just held in Pariaman, specifically.

Tourist : Oh I see. I'll ask you many things about this place later on.

Tourist Guide : Yes, please.

Tourist : By the way, I feel starving. Can you recommend a good restaurant around here?

Tourist Guide : Why don't you try *Sederhana*? It's not far from here?

Tourist : In this city?

Tourist Guide : Yes. Certainly.

Tourist : Great! How do we get there?

Tourist Guide : On foot. I know the shortest way. Here the restaurant is.

Tourist : (In the restaurant). What is your specific food here?

Tourist Guide : Soto Padang, sir. Should I order it?

Tourist : Yes, please!

Tourist Guide : Waiter. Two *Soto Padang*, please!

Tourist : Hm. Tasty.

Tourist Guide : Yes, that's right.

Tourist : Hadi, what is your mobile phone number? So I can call you if need you again.

Tourist Guide : Oh I'll give you my name card. Here you are sir.

Tourist : I'm full.

Tourist Guide : I'm too.

Tourist : Thanks for accompanying

Tourist Guide : You are very welcome. See you later.

Tourist : See you.

WRITING

Pair work or group work.

Read brochures on a province in Indonesia and then write your own dialogue between a tourist and a tourist officer. Use the exercises you have learnt on the previous pages as your models and do the roleplay.

VOCABULARY

Island a piece of land surrounded by water.

Culture the customs, arts, social institutions, and achievements of a particular nation, people, or other social group

Archipelago a sea or stretch of water containing many islands

Attraction	the action or power of evoking interest, pleasure, or liking for someone or something.
Festival	a day or period of celebration, typically a religious commemoration.
Diversity	the state of being diverse; variety.
Travel	go from one place to another, typically over a distance of some length.
Foreign Visitor	A visitor is someone who is visiting a person or place
Ceremony	a set of) formal acts, often fixed and traditional, performed on important social or religious occasions
Famous	known about by many people.

CONCLUSION

This unit provides students with an overview of tourism industry in Indonesia. It offers different kinds of exercises covering all 4 skills of English with the emphasis on vocabulary and expressions about popular places for tourists to enjoy. In this unit, students have opportunities to practice , speaking, reading, and writing about words and expressions essential for communication with people associated in tourism industry and in everyday language. Students are supposed to get an idea of how to give information to tourists and other people by using appropriate grammar form along with vocabulary needed in the contexts. Consequently, they are supposed to be able to communicate well with any foreign tourists or guests when talking about Indonesia.

UNIT 4

CULTURES AND TRADITIONS IN INDONESIA

READING

Read the text about cultures and Tradition in Indonesia then answer the questions.

Cultures in Indonesia

Indonesia is a country with the most cultures in the world. Not surprisingly, the population has different cultures from east to the west and from north to the south. The tribes that live in each region have different habits, beliefs and languages as well. Getting to know some of Indonesian culture will not only make your traveling experience to Indonesia more enjoyable but will also enrich the way you see the world. Here are some information on what you need to know about Indonesian culture.

➤ **Bhinneka Tunggal Ika**

Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity) is a motto that has been held by the Indonesian to embrace all the people amid diversity. This is a principle run by the Indonesian people where ethnic, tribe, cultural and religious diversity is not a barrier for Indonesians to unite and respect one another.



Picture 4. 1. Bhineka Tunggal Ika

The tolerance that people have is the color of the unity of the Indonesian people. In fact, Indonesia often gets credit from other countries because it can remain united amid many cultural differences among its people.

➤ **Indonesians are Friendly**

Foreign tourists are very happy to visit Indonesia because they feel that Indonesians are friendly and kind, even to people they really don't know. Indonesians are often friendly, especially to people who are new in their area and sometimes Indonesians can invite and give a lot of treats to strangers they consider guests.



Picture 4. 2. Indonesian's Smile

For this reason, there are so many foreign tourists who love to live in Indonesia because the people are always smile and also generous.

➤ **Mudik**

Mudik refers to the annual mass homebound exodus around the time of Idul Fitri. An overwhelming majority of Indonesians are Muslims and thus celebrate Idul Fitri. The most popular way to celebrate Idul Fitri is by gathering with extended family and performing religious rituals together, typically in the family's hometown.



Picture 4. 3. Mudik

This “mudik” term is often used by nomads when they will return to their hometown. The term of “mudik” become popular in 1970. The term might come from the Javanese phrase “mulih disik”, meaning to go home for a while after migrating somewhere. Traffic congestion will occur in various regions in Indonesia, especially in Java.

➤ **Family is Number One**

Indonesians tend to maintain close relationships with their family members, regardless of their age and level of economy. Most of Indonesians choose to live with their parents unless they really must go because of jobs or business things. They are also many of Indonesian leave their hometown to get job in the city.



Picture 4. 4. Family

This “family come first” tradition is not necessarily a sign of dependency but it just shows the values and principles the nation has when it comes to family.

➤ **Eating with Right Hand**



Picture 4. 5. Eating With Right Hand

Some Indonesian cultures are also often considered unique by many people, especially foreign tourists who are living in Indonesia. A unique culture that is often carried out by Indonesian people everyday is eating with hand. You can easily find people who enjoy eating with their hand instead of using spoon and fork. Perhaps according to other countries culture this kind of habit is disgusting but for Indonesians eating with hand are just their way to enjoy the food. Some of you might think that hands are dirty and unthinkable to eat straight with just hand, but the truth is they really wash their hands before eating.

➤ **Eating is Not Complete without Rice**



Picture 4. 6. Rice

Westerners love to eat bread. Their stomach can be full just by eating bread but that is not the case in Indonesia. Indonesia is just like most Asian countries who love rice. Cooked rice is called “nasi” by Indonesians and they will not feel full if they have not eaten rice. Rice is indeed the most important meal of Indonesian, while in other countries carbohydrates from nasi may not be the main menu to be served. They do not use rice as their staple food but use another carbohydrates source from corn, potatoes or sweet potatoes. Although most Indonesian eat rice, but there are some islands and

provinces that do not eat rice. They eat “sagu” or “singkong” (sago or cassava), mostly people in the east part of Indonesia.

➤ **Indonesian Love “Sambal”**



Picture 4. 7. Sambal

Sambal is a sauce made from various kinds of spices such as cayenne pepper, red chili, onion as well as other ingredients. Indonesians really like spicy food and they even consider “sambal” as their main menu. Any dishes will not be complete to eat without the chili sauce. Indonesia people are obsessed with sambal. For the locals, sambal is not merely a condiment but also an integral part of Indonesian food. Therefore, in every house of a family in Indonesia there will always be this simple appetizing dish because they love it very much, even though they often feel spiciness.

➤ **Religious Commitments Come First**

When traveling to Indonesia, you will see that the Balinese present their offerings are first things to do in the morning or some employees temporarily stop their work because of prayer time. No matter what religion they are uphold, Indonesians are generally very spiritual. They take religious practices very seriously and that are

reflected in daily rituals, ceremonies, even the grandness of their places of worship (temple, mosque, church, vihara, etc).



Picture 4. 8. Balinese's Daily Rituals

Tradition in Indonesia

It is widely known around the globe that Indonesia is filled with an abundance of traditions rooted from cultural heritages. Some traditions have uniqueness that is not only a feast for the eyes, but also symbolizes the identity, local wisdom, and philosophy of certain ethnic communities. Here are 5 unique traditions and rituals you can find when you are visiting Indonesia.

➤ Fahombo, North Sumatra

Better known as “stone hopping” or “lompat batu” in Indonesian language, Fahombo is a traditional sport and local wisdom from Nias. It was originally a rite of passage for Nias boys into maturity before it became a unique tourist attraction that is famous worldwide. In this ritual, a local Nias boy must jump over the arrangement of a 2-meter high stone structure.



Picture 4. 9. Fahombo

Since childhood, boys in South Nias are used to doing some jumpings. This is because the topography of Nias is filled with rocky and mountainous areas. Therefore, when they become adults, they must pass the trial of Fahombo to be claimed as worthy of joining the battlefield.

➤ **Tedak Siten, Java**



Picture 4. 10. Tedak Siten

Tedak Siten is an ancestral heritage local wisdom culture of Javanese for babies aged around 7-8 months old. It is also known as the ritual of “descending to the ground”, as the name itself derives from the Javanese word *tedak* which means descension and *siten* which means ground.

The ceremony is usually carried out as a series of events that aim for infants to grow into children. It begins in the morning with a presentation of traditional foods in the form of the 'jadah' or 'tetel' with seven different color variations. These 'jadah' or 'tetel' are made from sticky rice mixed with grated young coconut and pounded into one before it is given red, white, black, yellow, blue, orange, and purple colors.

The 'jadah' or 'tetel' symbolize the life of the children, while the colors describe the journey that the baby must take. The presentation of the color starts from black to white. It represents the parents' hope that whatever difficulties the baby has to face in the future, there will always be a way to overcome that.

Next, there will be a stair-climbing ritual, where the stairs are made of sugar cane decorated with colorful papers. This ritual symbolizes the parents' expectations so that the baby has the quality of Arjuna, a figure in Mahabharata epic known for his responsible and tough characters.

After that, the baby will be put inside the chicken cage, which has been decorated with colorful papers. The baby will then be presented with various items such as stationery, books, mirrors, and

others. Then, they must choose one of them. The selected item will then be believed as a symbol of the baby's future hobby and profession. The procession will be finished by bathing the baby in the flower water. This symbolizes hope that the baby will always be healthy, have a worthy life, prosperous, and kind to other people.

➤ **Metatah, Bali**

The religious ritual of Metatah or teeth-cutting is one of the rituals that must be done by a Balinese Hindu child as a rite of passage. Metatah participants will have their teeth cut up to approximately 2 millimeters, not as scary as the name suggests. The teeth that have been cut will then be placed on a yellowish brown cloth that will be prayed along with a plate of offerings.



Picture 4. 11. Metatah

After having their teeth trimmed, the participants will be asked to taste six flavors from bitter, sour, spicy, astringent, salty, to sweet. Every taste has meaning in it. The bitter and sour flavor symbolizes toughness in facing hardship. Spicy flavor symbolizes patience in experiencing anger. Astringent flavor symbolizes faithful obedience to norms and custom. Salty flavor symbolizes wisdom while sweetness symbolizes happiness.

➤ **Peresean, West Nusa Tenggara**



Picture 4. 12. Peresean

In the era of the Kingdom of Mataram, the youth of the Sasak tribe in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara who wanted to be a soldier must participate in the Peresean ritual. Peresean or Perisean is a battle between two men armed with a rattan stick (penjalin) and a shield made of thick and hard buffalo skin (ende). Then, in the 13th century, Peresean is more believed as a traditional rainmaking ritual. Therefore, it is usually done in the seventh month of the Sasak tribe calendar. Over time, this tradition has become a spectacle that eventually attracted worldwide attention to Lombok. The Lombok government also realized the charm of the Peresean tradition as a local wisdom. Now, you can witness Peresean in the_Bau Nyale Festival held annually in Lombok.

➤ **Rambu Solo', South Sulawesi**



Picture 4. 13. Ramu Solo

Rambu Solo' is a local wisdom in a form of custom funeral ceremony from Toraja tradition in South Sulawesi that requires the family of the deceased to hold a farewell ritual as a tribute for the deceased. The ceremony must be made festive and the family must provide pigs and buffaloes to be slaughtered and distributed to the surrounding residents.

The ceremony of Rambu Solo' is an important ritual that costs a lot of time and money. Therefore, it is not uncommon for this ceremony to be held several months to many years after someone died. According to the philosophy of this tradition, the wealth of the deceased must be returned to the public in social form so that the children left by the deceased will not be dependent on inheritance.

Please answer this question correctly!

1. What do you know about Indonesian culture?

Answer:

2. How do you learn about Indonesian culture?

Answer:

3. What culture shockd foreign people get when they stay in Indonesia?

Answer:

4. What are some things you like and don't about Indonesian culture?

Answer:

5. Please tell or write down about your tradition in your home town!

Answer:

SPEAKING PRACTICE

Work in pairs. Practice this dialogue with your partner in front of your class.

At Pagaruyung Palace

You : Hello. Where are you from, Sir?

Tourist : I come from America. It's California, USA.

You : Wow, very far away. What brings you here, sir?

Tourist : Hm... well. I heard that Indonesia has great and amazing tourist objects, like Bali, *Komodo Island*, *Borobudur Temple*, *Raja Ampat*, *Harau Valley*, and many others. Since I'm an anthropology teacher and I really like ancient things, so I come here.

You : What's your opinion about this palace, Sir?

Tourist : It is awesome! Every relief on every part of this palace is remarkable. This is one of the greatest cultural and historical inheritances that Indonesian people have to maintain.

You : Yes, Sir. I feel proud you're saying so. Do you know about other Indonesian cultures, Sir?

Tourist : Of course. I know many cultures from every place in the world. I have been studying about Indonesian cultures lately, indeed.

You : Oh, really? What do you think about Indonesian cultures?

Tourist : Indonesian cultures are very unique. Besides, they are also interesting. To the best of my understanding, Indonesia consists of over than one thousand tribes and ethnics,like Minang, Batak, Melayu, Jawa, Dayak, Asmat, Mentawai, Toraja, etc.

You : Wow. How amazing! You know much about Indonesia.

Tourist : I hope so. I'm still studying them.

You : What regions in Indonesia have you visited, sir?

Tourist : Kalimantan, North Sumatera, Bali, Yogyakarta, and East Java. I studied the cultures from each of those places, like the foods, arts, and customs. Kalimantan, Sumatera Utara, Bali, Yogyakarta, and Jawa Timur.

You : Do you enjoy visiting Indonesia, sir?

Tourist : Of course, I enjoy it very much. I think I will stay a little longer to know more about this remarkable country.

You : That would be wonderful, sir.

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

When we show our sudden feeling, you begin the sentence with:

a) What the + adjective + Mass noun

What the	Interesting	Culture!
	Wonderful	Food!

b) What + article + adj. + countable noun

What	a	beautiful	girl!
		boring	story!
	an	wonderful	day!
		interesting	custom!
		important	legend!
		unbelievable	

WRITING

Pair work or group work.

Write your own dialogue between a tourist and a tourist officer talking about different aspects of Indonesian culture. Then do the role play.

VOCABULARY

Region an area or division, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries.

Mudik go home for a while after migrating somewhere.

Sambal a sauce made from various kinds of spices such as cayenne pepper, red chili, onion as well as other ingredients.

Religion the belief in and worship of a superhuman power or powers, especially a God or gods.

Ritual a religious or solemn ceremony consisting of a series of actions performed according to a prescribed order.

Tradition	the transmission of customs or beliefs from generation to generation, or the fact of being passed on in this way.
Object	a person or thing to which a specified action or feeling is directed.
Historical	belonging to the past, not the present.
Interesting	arousing curiosity or interest; holding or catching the attention.
Ethnic	of or belonging to a population group or subgroup made up of people who share a common cultural background or descent.

CONCLUSION

This unit provides students with an overview of tourism industry in Indonesia. It offers different kinds of exercises covering all 4 skills of English with the emphasis on vocabulary and expressions about traditions and cultures in Indonesia. In this unit, students have opportunities to practice listening, speaking, reading, and writing about words and expressions essential for communication with people associated in tourism industry and in everyday language. Students are supposed to get an idea of how to give information to tourists and other people by using appropriate grammar form along with vocabulary needed in the contexts. Consequently, they are supposed to be able to communicate well with any foreign tourists or guests when talking about Indonesia.

UNIT 5

GETTING TO YOUR DESTINATION

Indonesia is a modern country. It has several kinds of transportation to offer to tourists; plane, ship, boat, ferry and ground transportation like bus, taxi, car, and train. Subway, Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) and Light Rail Transit (LRT) train are popular among people in the capital city since these types have not available in other cities. However, the government has some plans to build more in major tourist cities in the very near future. Nevertheless, providing information for tourists going through out the country is important.



Picture 5. 1. Train (a kind of transportation)

READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Getting Around Jakarta

Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) and Light Rail Transit (LRT) are the newest additions to the transportation system in Indonesia. They are considered great alternatives for more efficient and convenient city transport. However, the services of MRT and LRT are still exclusive. The LRT system is only available in two cities (Palembang and Jakarta), while MRT is currently operated in Jakarta alone.

The train network system is largely available in most Indonesian regions, especially around some big cities in Java. Therefore, the train has become one of the most popular modes of transport in this country. Not only for connecting different cities across the island, there is also a commuter train system for daily use in one particular city or region. The commuter trains usually link the railway stations in suburban areas to the main stations in the city center.

Buses. Regular buses can be easily found in various cities and towns across Indonesia. They are considered a convenient choice for economical trips. Some big cities even have their line of city buses, such as TransJakarta or Trans Metro Bandung. These bus lines usually provide more efficient routes with reliable services than regular city buses.

Angkutan Kota—or Angkot in short—refers to minibusses that travel around a city with specific routes. Practically anyone commonly uses this type of transportation because it is accessible in most parts of the city.

Ojek. One of the newest ways to get around Indonesia is to take an *ojek* which is a motorcycle taxi. Short fares are around IDR 10,000 and you can find informal ojek in many cities in Indonesia like Jakarta.

Rent a private car. Another option that many people take in Indonesia to get around is to hire a private car for the day. Depending on where you are going and how far you plan to travel, this can be a cost-effective option, especially if you are traveling as part of a group. In many parts of Indonesia you can hire a car with a driver for around IDR 300,000 per day excluding petrol. It is less common to cars for hire without a driver but you may find some in Bali and these can be hired from the main airport.

Answer this question correctly!

1. What types of transportation are available in Jakarta?

Answer:

2. Where can a tourist hire a car?

Answer:

3. What differences between MRT and LRT?

Answer:

4. What means of traveling is cheap but rather dangerous?

Answer:

5. Are taxi fares charged at a fixed rate? Why or why not?

Answer:

SPEAKING PRACTICE

Work in pairs. Practice this dialogue with your partner in front of your class.

- Travel Agent** : Hello, *Ngalau Minang Maimbau*. How Can I help you?
- Tourist** : Hello, I'd rent a car. I called three days ago.
- Travel Agent** : Can I have your name, please?
- Tourist** : It's Fernando. Mr. Adrian Fernando.
- Travel Agent** : Just one Moment, sir. Was that an *Avanza* car?
- Tourist** : That's right. *Avanza* with air conditioning. I'd like a car for seven day rental. Could you confirm the price?
- Travel Agent** : Total cost including insurance is Rp.3.500.000.
- Tourist** : That's fine. I'll pay it tomorrow.
- Travel Agent** : And when are you picking up the car, Mr. Fernando?
- Tourist** : Tomorrow morning at 10 a.m.
- Travel Agent** : Great, see you at ten and thanks for calling! Have a nice day. But, be careful! If the police stop you, you will probably have to show them your licence.

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

When you need advice on something or to do something, you can ask and respond as follows:

Questions	What	is the best	way		get there?
	Which		thing	to	buy?
	place				visit?

Answer A	You should		travel by plane.		
	I	recommend	you	buy some fruit.	
		suggest		visit Borobudur Temple.	

Answer B		By plane. Some fruit.			
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Answer C	OK. I'll	take	your advice.		
		follow			

WRITING

Pair work or group work.

Find information on transportation to a province you are interested in. Then write your own dialogue between a tourist and tourist officer talking about where and how to go as well as how long the journey takes and how much it costs. After that do the role play.

VOCABULARY

Transportation	taking something or somebody from one place to another in a vehicle
Seat	a place one reserves to sit in a vehicle or in a theatre, etc.
Reserve	to order or set aside (seats, books, etc.) for use by a particular person at a future time.
Destination	the place to which someone or something is going or being sent.
Travel	go from one place to another, typically over a distance of some length
Flight	a journey made by air

CONCLUSION

This unit provides students with an overview of tourism industry in Indonesia. It offers different kinds of exercises covering all 4 skills of English with the emphasis on vocabulary and expressions about transportation to travel in Indonesia. In this unit, students have opportunities to practice listening, speaking, reading, and writing about words and expressions essential for communication with people associated in tourism industry and in everyday language. Students are supposed to get an idea of how to give information to tourists and other people by using appropriate grammar form along with vocabulary needed in the contexts. Consequently, they are supposed to be able to communicate well with any foreign tourists or guests when talking about Indonesia.

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Basic English For Tourism

Siti Aisyah

