

## Reading Lesson Plan: Indonesian Language

<b>Level</b>	<b>: Intermediate High to Advanced Low</b>
<b>Time allocation</b>	<b>: 2 x 50 minutes (breakdown of time allocation is to be determined as appropriate to students' level)</b>
<b>Skills</b>	<b>: Reading, speaking, and writing</b>
<b>Preparation</b>	<b>: Instructor will prepare one full text and one worksheet for each student.</b>
<b>Lesson Objectives</b>	<b>:</b>

Content objectives:

- Students can identify the type of text, i.e. feature text (describe event/ information in a short, condensed, and clear; can be fiction or non-fiction)
- Students can identify main ideas of the text, i.e. Ramadhan tradition in Indonesia which include *ngabuburit*, *buka bersama*, *petasan*, *siklus masjid*, and *pawai sahur*.
- Students can use vocabulary related to the topic, such as *pawai*, *shalat/ shalat tarawih*, *masjid*, *petasan*, *bedug*, *berpuasa*, *berbuka puasa/ bukber*, *sahur*, *ngabuburit*, *menghabiskan waktu*.
- Students can discuss some tradition on Ramadhan.
- (when appropriate to students' level) Students will be able to discuss religious traditions or beliefs and their social implications in community or society.
- (if continued) Students will be able to choose a short article in Indonesian language about religious traditions and their social implications and retell it to the class (during the next meeting).

Language objectives:

- Students can use key vocabulary related to the topic of religious activities in context.
- Students can use –an nouns
- Students can identify and create short paragraphs using *ke-an* verbs from different base words.

### I. Pre-reading Activities

#### A. *Create a purpose: Class Discussion*

You will read text about Ramadhan month tradition in Indonesia.

1. What do you know about Ramadhan?
2. Who celebrates Ramadhan?
3. What do they do during the month of Ramadhan?
4. What do they celebrate after Ramadhan is over?
5. The title of this text is “Ramadhan Fasting Tradition in Indonesia”. Do you think this is a argumentation, description, or exposition text?

#### B. Vocabulary: *What illustration is this?*

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. pawai</li> <li>b. shalat</li> <li>c. masjid</li> <li>d. petasan</li> <li>e. bedug</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. pawai</li> <li>b. shalat</li> <li>c. masjid</li> <li>d. petasan</li> <li>e. bedug</li> </ul>
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**C. After identifying objects related to fasting month, choose two pictures that shows one activity in the fasting month.**



- a. Yes
  - b. No
- Why?



- a. Yes
  - b. No
- Why?



- a. Yes
  - b. No
- Why?



- a. Yes
  - b. No
- Why?



- a. Yes
  - b. No
- Why?



- a. Yes
  - b. No
- Why?

**D. Vocabulary: In a day during the fasting month, Muslims in Indonesia do three daily routines. Match the description on the left with the phrase on the right.**

1. ____ In the month of Ramadhan, Muslim adults who are healthy fast the entire day.	a. Morning meal during Ramadhan
2. ____ Early morning before starting the fast, they <i>sahur</i> .	b. Not eating and drinking
3. ____ After fasting the entire day, in the late afternoon they break their fast.	c. Eating after fasting

**E. Making Prediction**

***What activities do you think Indonesian Muslims do during Ramadhan?***

***Tick (✓) in the YES column or NO. If YES, do you think the activity is done in the morning or in the afternoon?***

ACTIVITY	YES		NO
	Morning	Afternoon	
Taking a walk			
Eating with friends			
Searching for special fasting food			
Singing while playing guitar			
Going to the mosque and pray			
Lighting firecrackers			
Waking people up for <i>sahur</i>			
Playing <i>bedug</i> before breaking the fast			
Staying overnight at a friend's house			
Participating in a parade after <i>sahur</i>			

***What type of text do you think you will read? Narration, argumentation, or exposition?***

## II. During Reading Activity

*(skimming)*

**F.** Read the article quickly. After that, match with your prediction above.

**G.** The following are 5 group activities mentioned in the article. Write a, b, c, d, or e next to the paragraph that contain the following topics.

- a) waking people up
- b) talking a walk usually while buying food
- c) eating together after fasting
- d) praying together in the mosque
- e) lighting dangerous firecrackers

**H. 1.** Match activity (a-e) above with the following pictures!

**2.** Add description about that activity. If you have been to Indonesia and participated in those activities, describe your experience.

Activity		Activity	
	 <p style="text-align: center;">sholat tarawih</p>		 <p style="text-align: center;">awai sahur</p>
	 <p style="text-align: center;">ngabuburit</p>		 <p style="text-align: center;">ermain petasan</p>
	 <p style="text-align: center;">bukber</p>		

*(scanning)*

**I. In pairs, complete the following table according to the article.**

TRADITION	INFORMATION
Ngabuburit	Activities in small town:  Activities in big cities: - -
Bukber	Purpose: - -
Siklus masjid	In the beginning of the fasting month:  In the end of the fastin month:
Pawai sahur	Using words or instrument:

**J. In pairs, answer the following questions!**

1. There is a term from a local dialect related to activity during fasting month. What is the term? Explain it using your own words.
2. *Warkop* stands for *warung kopi*. Mention two other abbreviation in the article. Make sentences using the two abbreviations.
3. Why is *bukber* often considered as only a discourse? Do you agree?
4. Why do the activities in the mosque lessen when approaching the Ied day?
5. From all five fasting traditions mentioned in the article, which tradition only exists in the month of Ramadhan?
6. Is the writer sure that the five traditions can only be seen during Ramadhan?

**K. Opinion: Talk to your peers. Choose two to three questions.**

1. In small towns, *ngabuburit* usually spent with various religious activities. However in several big cities, many people spend *ngabuburit* by taking a walk or searching for the iconic fasting dish: kolak.”  
In your opinion, why do traditions in the village differ from that of the city? Are villagers more religious?

- The police limit the number of firecrackers due to fire danger. However, in small towns, many young people still light firecrackers. In your opinion, do you think firecrackers should be banned? Explain your answer.
- In the beginning of the Ramadhan month, many people *shalat tarawih* in the mosque. However, not so many people do so in the end of the Ramadhan month. In your opinion, why is that so?
- In the morning, people parade to wake people up for *sahur* while playing music and other percussion instrument. What do you think about this tradition?

## Language Focus

### A. Complete the following sentences using nouns with *-an* suffix which has the same root word with the underlined words.

*Grammar notes:* Suffix **-an** forms noun words when attached to the root word of its verbs. Pay attention to the following examples.

<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Nouns</u>
makan	makanan
minum	minuman
membaca	bacaan
menulis	tulisan

- Surti mengajak saya berjalan-jalan di mall. Karena saya harus belajar, saya menolak \_\_\_\_\_-nya.
- Kakak menghidangkan makan malam untuk kami. \_\_\_\_\_ itu enak sekali.
- Beberapa siswa selalu berkumpul di dekat pohon pisang di belakang sekolah selama istirahat. Mereka lalu disebut \_\_\_\_\_ pohon pisang.
- Adik ingin bapak dan ibu menambah uang saku minggunya. Uang \_\_\_\_\_ itu akan dia pakai untuk membeli sepeda baru.
- Di dalam pawai banyak anak menabuh kentongan bambu. Banyak anak lain memukul \_\_\_\_\_ bedug.
- Selain menonton film, kami bisa melihat \_\_\_\_\_ lain di pasar malam itu.
- Dewi sering berbelanja di supermarket itu. \_\_\_\_\_-nya dia letakkan di bagasi mobil.
- Mahasiswa bisa meminjam koleksi perpustakaan. Semua buku \_\_\_\_\_ harus dikembalikan pada waktunya.
- Pacar Ari akan menjemput Ari di terminal bis. Ari akan menunggu \_\_\_\_\_ di depan pintu masuk terminal.
- Di kelas musik setiap murid harus mengarang sebuah lagu. Lagu \_\_\_\_\_ mereka akan dimainkan di kelas.

### B. Ke-an from various types of root words.

- a. Find the sentences that uses *ke-an*.

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- b. From the above *ke-an*, categorize the root words:

adjective	Verbs with affixes or suffixes	Verbs without affixes or suffixes

- C. Match the words in the left column to the synonyms in the right column.**

a. lama kelamaan, lambat laun	1. hanya sebagai gagasan
b. sebatas wacana	2. seperti
c. memicu	3. menjadi waktu atau tempat
d. menyerupai	4. dengan pelan-pelan
e. dijadikan ajang	5. menyebabkan

- D. Tell a news or an interesting experience about religious tradition which you have recently experienced. Don't forget to use at least three vocabulary terms from above.**

### III. Post-reading activity

- A. Telling your experience

Have you experienced Ramadhan in Indonesia or other countries? Tell your experience. Is there any similarities or differences?

- B. Write about your experience in an essay of around 200 words.

**A. Communicative activities: Making Plans for Saturday and Sunday.**

**Situation:** This is the month of Ramadhan. You live in Jakarta. You are not fasting but a few of your friends are. You want to feel the Ramadhan experience with your Muslim friends. Sunday next week is your birthday. You want to celebrate your birthday with your friends while breaking the fast.

**Task:** Make a birthday plan as well as *bukber* activity. Your boss allow you to use the company's bungalow on Saturday and Sunday. The bungalow is in Puncak, West Java, a popular vacation place. What type of activities can you do?

**Incorporate these vocabulary:** *berpuasa, berbuka puasa, sahur, shalat, menghabiskan waktu, petasan*

*(if students are interested to continue the topic)*

- C. Bring a short writing related to religious tradition or belief in Indonesian language to the next class.
- D. Make a presentation about your text using (ke-...-an and ...-an) that we learn in this meeting.

*(if level appropriate)*

- E. this advertisement about Ramadhan: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QsBATruzwlk>

What kind of social issues are not discussed related to the advertisement? Explain the issue/s using vocabularies we learn in the Language Focus.

- F. Choose one advertisement or poster related to specific religious tradition or belief. Explain social/ community issues related to the tradition, but is not raised in the message of the advertisement or the poster.

Then, give feedback to improve the quality of the message.

## Ramadhan Fasting Tradition in Indonesia

Through its diverse ethnicities and culture, Indonesia has unique fasting traditions that may only happen in this country.

### Ngabuburit

*Ngabuburit* is derived from Sundanese language which means to spend time waiting for the sunset. This only happens during the month of Ramadhan. In small towns, during *ngabuburit*, people do a variety of religious activities. However, in a few of the big cities, many people spend that time by taking a walk or searching for the iconic dish to break their fast: kolak.

### Buka Bersama

The second tradition is *buka bersama* or *bukber*. This tradition means to break the fast together. Although *bukber* often considered as a discourse, *bukber* is still a tradition that closely ties to the spirit of Ramadhan in the homeland. Every year, people will invite each other to *bukber* in Indonesia during the time of Ramadhan. Besides being a way to get to know each other closer, *bukber* has often become a time of reunion for friends and relatives who have not seen each other in a while.

### Petasan

*Petasan* (firecrackers) is a must-have for young people as they wait for *buka bersama*. After *tarawih* prayer, they walk during *Subuh*, the time in the morning after *sahur*, eating before starting the fasting. This activity is also known as *JJS (Jalan-Jalan Subuh)* which translates as “walking at dawn”. However, *petasan* are now limited by the police due to risks of causing fire.

### Siklus Masjid

In the beginning of the fasting month, mosques are crowded, especially during *tarawih* prayer for the first weeks of Ramadhan. Unfortunately, less and less Muslims come to the mosque as the *led* or *Lebaran* approaches.

### Parade to Wake People for Sahur

Indonesians have a reason to be thankful to live in a family/ community-oriented country, where people come together and help each other to wake up for *sahur*. Through group activity resembling a parade at dawn, it incorporates mosque loud speakers along with people shouting “*Sahur... sahur...*”. This tradition is also accompanied by additional “music”/ noise from items such as *kentongan*, mineral water galon, *bedug*, and frying utensils.

<http://ganlob.com/2016/06/07/tradisi-puasa-ramadhan-yang-hanya-ada-di-indonesia/>