

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

0545 INDONESIAN (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0545/04

Paper 4 (Continuous Writing), maximum raw mark 50

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

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Total marks for paper: 50

25 marks per question. Each question is marked over a maximum of 140 words.

1 Communication: 5 marks

These marks are given for unambiguously communicated points of information as required by the rubric.

2 Language: 15 marks

Ticks are awarded beside each Marking Unit which is substantially correct. Errors are not indicated. The total number of ticks is recorded at the foot of the page and converted to a mark out of 15 (see the conversion table on Page 9).

3 General Impression: 5 marks

This mark takes the language mark as the first guide. It rewards attempts at interesting, idiomatic and ambitious use of language. It takes into account near misses or minor spelling errors not rewarded by the language mark and, conversely, it redresses the balance where weak expressions or repetition have been rewarded by the language mark (see table below).

- 0–1** Does not rise above the requirements for the Directed Writing Task in Paper 2
- 2** Fairly good use of idiom, vocabulary and structures.
- 3** Good use of the above. Generally accurate.
- 4** Very good use of the above.
- 5** Excellent use of the above.

Recording of marks

Marks are recorded at the end of the answer as follows:

Communication	+	Language	+	General Impression	=	Total
E.g. 4/5	+	10/15	+	3/5	=	17/25

Each mark (out of 25) is entered on the front of the script and the total out of 50 recorded.

Counting words

- (a)** In letters, any address, date or invented titles are ignored.
- (b)** The numbers of words is counted up to exactly 140 words – (or the nearest Marking Unit if just over) – this tally is indicated by | |. No marks are awarded thereafter either for communication or language.
- (c)** A word is here defined as a group of letters surrounded by a space. Groups of letters containing hyphens are regarded as one word.
E.g. *anak-anak, huru-hara, berjalan-jalan*: each example is one word.
- (d)** Numbers count as one word whether written as figures or as words.
21 is one word. *Dua puluh satu* is treated as one word.

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Repetition of material printed in the rubric

No accuracy marks are given for sentences/phrases of 3 words or more copied from the rubric.

Irrelevant material

In the (rare) case of a deliberately evasive answer which consists almost entirely of irrelevant material in defiance of the rubric a score of 0/25 is given. The genuine attempt to answer the question which fails due to a misunderstanding of the rubric will normally lose communication marks but will score for accuracy and quality of language. When part of an answer is clearly irrelevant it is included in the word count but bracketed and not awarded any accuracy marks.

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MARKS FOR LANGUAGE

General comments

This positive marking scheme is intended to reward both accuracy and ambition. No marks are deducted for errors.

Marking units

A tick is awarded for a correct Marking Unit of which each element is correct. A spelling error will invalidate a Marking Unit. A Marking Unit may consist of any of the following:

Noun phrases

1 mark is given to nouns which are formed by adding affixes to a verb, an adjective or another noun, regardless of how many affixes (prefixes and/or suffixes: *ke-an*; *pe-an*; *-an*; *pe-*).

Surat **lamaran** (1) = 1 (from verb **lamar**)

Dia **pembeli** (1) = 1 (from verb **beli**)

Kakak **saya** (1) **pengiklan** (1) = 2 (from noun **iklan**; **saya** is a possessive pronoun, hence = 1 mark)

Di (1) **perumahan** (1) **itu** = 2 (from noun **rumah**; **di** is a preposition, hence = 1 mark)

Perbaikan (1) **jalan** = 1 (from adjective **baik**)

Di **mana** (1) **keadilan** (1)? = 2 (from adjective **adil**; **di** is a preposition, hence = 1 mark)

1 mark is also given to a noun which describes another noun or other nouns. If there are 3 nouns in a row, then only the last noun gets 1 mark.

Uang **saku** (1) = 1

Ibu **guru** (1) = 1

Penjual (1) **sayur** (1) = 2

Penjual (1) **sayur-sayuran** (1) = 2

Pekerjaan (1) **rumah** (1) = 2

Pekerjaan (1) **rumah** (1) **saya** (1) = 3 (**saya** is a possessive pronoun, hence = 1 mark)

Pintu **gerbang** (1) = 1

Pintu gerbang **sekolah** (1) = 1

Kain **sarung** (1) = 1

Kain **sarung** (1) **ibu** (1) = 2 (**ibu** is a possessive pronoun, hence = 1 mark)

Kain sarung **batik** (1) = 1

Kain sarung **batik** (1) **ibu** (1) = 2

A noun or pronoun + verb

Extra marks are given for the use of the negative, interrogative and suffixes *-lah*, *-kah*.

Kami **mengharap** = 1 **tulislah** = 2

Dia **tidak yakin** = 2

Apakah orang-orang **Jawa datang?** = 4

But no mark is given for **adalah**.

Noun or pronoun + adjective or adjectival phrase

Dia **besar** = 1 **Mereka marah** = 1 **Dia anak (yang) pintar** = 1 **Urusan lain** = 2

A mark is given for the **possessive adjective** and use of 'nya' in the possessive.

Ibu saya = 1 **Mobil paman saya** = 2

Mobilnya = 1

Paman mobil saya = 0

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Noun or pronoun + preposition or prepositional phrase

Uang di dalam = 1

Uangmu di dalam dompet = 2

Di depan toko saya = 2

Ke Jakarta = 1

Untuk orang ini = 1

Dengan teman = 1

Seperti saya = 1

Di dalam jiran tangga = 0

All adverbs (except *sekali* and *sangat/amat*) and adverbial phrases of time/frequency get 1 mark.

Dia besar sekali = 1

Dia terlalu (2) besar(1) = 3

Kita belum (1) menyadari (2) = 3 *Orang datang (1) setiap minggu (1)* = 2

And, similarly, 1 mark for: *sudah, hampir, sedang, masih, akan, etc.* and phrases of time like: *besok, besok pagi, biasanya, tahun lalu, sebelum itu, tadi siang, kemarin malam, bulan depan, dua minggu lagi* etc.

But no marks are awarded for the time phrase and Marking Unit where confusion is caused by wrong use of time markers, e.g. *Tahun lalu kami akan berangkat* = 0.

All conjunctions (except *dan, atau* and *tetapi*)

Karena = 1 *Dia tahu (1) bahwa (1)* = 2

Untuk = 1

And similarly, 1 mark for: *juga, kalau, jika, namun, walaupun, biarpun, meskipun, ataupun, sekalipun, sungguhpun, kendatipun, apabila, apalagi, daripada, bilamana* etc.

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1 Verbs

- (a) The simple root form of the verb is acceptable in most cases.
 Saya **menulis** surat = 1 Saya **tulis** surat = 1
 Dia **menelepon** (1) dan **beri** (1) **tahu** (1) = 3 (two verbs using the same noun/pronoun).
- (b) Credit is given for correct use of modal or auxiliary verbs.
 Saya **harus bangun** = 2 Mereka **ingin makan** = 2 Kita **boleh pakai** = 2
 (and, similarly with: **mau, senang, biasa, etc**)
- (c) Credit is given for correct use of affixes.
 Saya **membangunkan** = 2 (*adiknya* = 1) Ibu **membelikan** = 2 (*saya baju* = 0)
Pencuri (1) **dipukuli** (3) = 4 Ikan itu **dimasak** = 2
 Kampung **terletak** = 2 Banyak orang **terkena** (2) **penyakit** (1) = 3

2 Nouns & Pronouns

- (a) On their own these don't score (unless formed using affix/affixes). No score also for nouns with: *ini, itu, banyak, sedikit*, with numbers or 'nya' (unless clearly a possessive).
Masalah ini = 0 *Banyak negara* = 0
Permasalahannya (1) **tidak** (1) **jelas** (1) = 3 (- *nya* = the, hence no mark)
Kewarganegaraannya (2) **dicabut** (2) = 4 (- *nya* = possessive his/her, hence 1 mark)
- (b) However, nouns used with their correct count noun do score.
Seorang pencuri = 2 **Sebuah patung** = 1 **Sepuluh helai kertas** = 1
- (c) As mentioned above, a spelling error invalidates the MU.
Pesawat terbang mendarat = 0 *Makan saya* = 0 (meaning *makanan saya*).
- (d) Misspelling of proper nouns in the case of a person's name or a town or place is tolerated. Common countries should be correctly spelt, however both **Singapore** and **Singapura** are accepted. Old spellings for Indonesian towns are allowed: **dengan Ibrihim** = 1; **ke Jogja** = 1; but *di Inggris* = 0.
- (e) Noun + *pun* = 1 mark.
 Rumah **pun** (1) *dia tidak* (1) **punya** (1) = 3
- (f) *Bukan* + noun = 1 mark.
Bukan (1) *teman* = 1

3 Adjectives

- (a) See above. Comparatives and superlatives:
Rumah itu lebih (1) **besar** (1) **daripada** (1) = 3
Kapal ini sama (1) **besar** (1) **dengan** (1) = 3
Dia sebesar (2) *saya* = 2
Dia anak (yang) paling (1) **pintar** (1) **di** (1) sekolah = 3
Yang (1) **paling** (1) **besar** (1) *itu mobil Jono* (1) = 4
Telepon umum (1) (yang) **terdekat** (2) **di** (1) **sebelah** (1) toko = 3
- (b) Groups of adjectives in descriptive writing also count:
 Kami **capai** (1), **lapar** (1) dan **haus** (1) = 3

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4 Interrogative adverbs

Score 1 tick separately:

Bagaimana? Berapa? Di mana? Kapan? Mengapa? Siapa? Apa? Apakah? Each scores 1. But **Apakah?** = 2

5 Slang

(a) The aim is for '*Bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar*'. While shortened versions of most verbs are acceptable these should not become slangy. E.g. *Kami ingin* is fine but *kami kepingin* or *kami pingin* or *kami kepengen* or *kami pengen* are informal and inappropriate.

(b) The fashion (?) of adding '*in*' is not formally acceptable.

E.g. *Saya udah bantuin dia*. (Similarly dropping of letters – *udah* for *sudah*.)

(c) While *tidak* is formal, *tak* is common in printed form and acceptable, however *enggak* or *gak* is informal and only acceptable within speech marks.

(d) Jakarta slang is not (yet) standard Indonesian and not acceptable.

E.g.: *gue, gue, lu, lo, ape* (for: *apa*), *dong, gimana* or *begimana* (for *bagaimana*) etc.

6 Miscellaneous

Ada + noun or pronoun = 1

Ada (1) banyak rumah = 1

Tidak (1) ada (1) waktu = 2

Ada + *yang* = 2 (*Ada* + noun or pronoun + *yang* still earn only 1 mark when it has no function/meaning)

Ada (1) yang (1) menelepon (1) = 3

Ada (1) beberapa (1) orang yang (1) tahu (1) = 4

Examples:

Di (1) Australia ada (1) rumah-rumah yang kecil (1) = 3

(preposition) (ada + noun) (adj. Phrase)

Ada (1) mobil, truk, bemo, sepeda motor dan lain-lain = 1

(Giving one mark only for an illustrative list seems harsh, but can be redressed in the impression mark).

7 Expressions

With experience, more will doubtless be added to the following list. Credit would be appropriate, for example for:

Demikianlah ceritanya = 2

Sekian dan terima kasih = 1

Sampai jumpa = 1

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8 English borrowings

Only English (or other foreign borrowings) are acceptable if clearly understandable to a 'native Indonesian speaker with no knowledge of languages other than Indonesian'.

E.g. **marketing, bisnis** (but not 'business'), **target, industri** (but not 'industry'), **desain, desainer** etc.

9 Register

Kamu, kau etc are not acceptable in a formal letter but **Anda** is accepted in an informal letter. Glaringly inappropriate register is disallowed.

For learned phrases of formality in a letter:

Kepada Bapak yang terhormat = 3

Dengan surat ini kami ingin menyampaikan = 4

For learned phrases in an informal letter:

Semoga kamu baik-baik = 2

Bagaimana kabarmu/adikmu? = 2

Apa kabar? = 1

10 Punctuation

Inaccuracies in punctuation are ignored.

11 Hyphens

The use of hyphens *is important* in Indonesian, therefore cannot be ignored, e.g.:

- Plural form: **anak-anak, rumah-rumah, pohon-pohon** etc.
- Repeated form: **sia-sia, baik-baik, berjalan-jalan, membolak-balik, kemerah-merahan** etc.
- To connect syllables or part of a word that are separated at the end of a line:

..... **memberitahu-**
kan bahwa ...

..... terletak di **sebe-**
lah toko ...

..... untung mereka **baik-**
baik saja ...

- 'Se' followed by capital letters: **se-Inggris, se-Sulawesi Utara, se-Asia Tenggara** etc.
- 'Ke' followed by numbers (to form ordinal numbers): **abad ke-21, juara ke-2** etc.

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Conversion Table for 0545/4

Number of ticks Max 60	Mark out of 15 (for Accuracy of Language)	Pro rata (General Impression)* Max 5
60+	15	5
55–59	14	5
51–54	13	4
48–50	12	4
45–47	11	4
42–44	10	3
38–41	9	3
34–37	8	3
30–33	7	2
26–29	6	2
22–25	5	2
19–21	4	1
15–18	3	1
11–14	2	0
7–10	1	0
0–6	0	0

*This mark may be adjusted up or down by one mark depending on the criteria mentioned above under GENERAL IMPRESSION.

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COMMUNICATION MARKS

The criteria for awarding communication marks is that a sympathetic native Indonesian speaker with no knowledge of languages other than Indonesian should understand.

QUESTION 1

A maximum of 5 marks are available for each of the two questions.

Marks are to be awarded for the following points:

Question 1(a): Next week is your birthday. (Your) parents said (that) you can do anything you would like to do; they will pay for it as long as it is not too expensive.

Describe:

- (i) What you would like to do [1]
- (ii) Your preparation for (your) birthday [1]
- (iii) Who you would invite to your birthday celebration [1]

Two further marks to be awarded for any additional details for (i), (ii) or (iii) [1 + 1]

Question 1(b): For homework, (your) teacher has asked you to write a report with the title "what I would like to do when I finish school".

Explain:

- (i) What career you would like to follow after you leave school [1]
- (ii) Why you have made that choice [1]
- (iii) What you have to do in order to follow your career [1]

Two further marks to be awarded for any additional details for (i), (ii) or (iii) [1 + 1]

QUESTION 2

On the way home from school you find a dog with an injured leg and it cannot walk properly. The dog seems lost and far from home. Describe what you do.

1 mark for each detail relevant to the above account up to a maximum of 5 marks

[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1]