

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 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.

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

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2011 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

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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 10).

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).

- 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

In letters, any address, date or invented titles are ignored.

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**.

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.

Numbers count as one word whether written as figures or as words. E.g. 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.

Titles: unless a title is made of 3 words or more from the rubric, the number of words in the title is counted towards the total word count. However a title is never marked for **LANGUAGE**.

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) **saya** (1) = 2

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

Noun or pronoun + verb

Extra marks are given for the use of the negative, interrogative and suffixes **-lah** and **-kah** (in 'yes-no questions'). But no mark is given for **adalah**, **Apakah/Siapakah/Bagaimanakah** etc.

kami **mengharap** = 1 **Tulislah** (2) **dengan** (1) **jelas** (1) = 4 **Dia tidak** (1) **yakin** (1) = 2

Bisakah (2) orang-orang **Jawa** (1) **datang** (1)? = 4

Apakah (1) orang-orang **Jawa** (1) **datang** (1)? = 3

Dia (adalah) teman saya (1) = 1

Yang (1) **diinginkannya** (3) (adalah) **pergi** (1) **bersama** (1) = 6

Noun or pronoun + adjective or adjectival phrase

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

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

ibu **saya** (1) = 1 mobil **paman** (1) **saya** (1) = 2 **mobilnya** (1) = 1 **paman mobil saya** = 0

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Noun or pronoun + preposition or prepositional phrase

uang **di** (1) dalam = 1 Uangmu (1) **di** (1) dalam dompet = 2 **di** (1) depan toko **saya** (1) = 2
ke (1) Jakarta = 1 **untuk** (1) orang ini = 1 **dengan** (1) teman = 1
seperti (1) saya = 1 **di** dalam jiran tangga = 0

All adverbs (except **sekali** and **sangat/sangatlah/amat/amatlah**) and **adverbial phrases of time/frequency** get 1 mark. The adverb **terlalu** gets 1 mark (not 2).

Dia **besar** (1) **sekali** = 1 Dia **terlalu** (1) **besar** (1) = 2 Anak itu sangatlah **besar** (1) = 1
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/sesudah itu, tadi siang, kemarin malam, bulan depan, dua minggu lagi, setahun kemudian etc.**

But no marks are awarded for the time phrase and Marking Unit where confusion is caused by wrong use of time markers:

Tahun lalu kami **akan** berangkat ke Bandung = 0.

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

karena (1) dia **sakit** (1) = 2 dia **tahu** (1) **bahwa** (1) = 2

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. Only 1 mark is awarded for verbs with prefix **me-** or **ber-** (affixation with no change of meaning)
 Saya **tulis** surat = 1 Saya **menulis** surat = 1
 Dia **jalan** (1) = 1 Dia **berjalan** (1) = 1
 Dia **menelepon** (1) dan **beri tahu** (1) saya = 2 (two verbs using the same noun/pronoun).
- (b) Credit is given for correct use of modal or auxiliary verbs.
 Saya **harus** (1) **bangun** (1) = 2 Mereka **ingin** (1) **makan** (1) = 2
 Kita **boleh** (1) **pakai** (1) = 2 (and similarly with: **mau**, **senang**, **bisa**, **dapat** etc.)
- (c) Credit is given for correct use of affixes, *except the ones which don't change the meaning* (see part (a))
 Saya **membangunkan** (2) **adiknya** (1) = 3 Saya **membangun** (1) rumah = 1
 Ani **membelikan** (2) saya baju = 2 Ani **membeli** (1) baju saya (1) = 2
 Mereka **mempertanyakan** (3) masalah itu = 3
 Ikan itu **dimasak** (2) = 2 Saya **dimasakkan** (3) sayur **oleh** (1) ibu = 4
Pencuri (1) **dipukuli** (3) = 4
 kampung **terletak** (2) = 2
 Banyak orang **terkena** (2) **penyakit** (1) = 3 Semua orang **terkenakan** (3) denda = 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, a definite article, hence no mark)
permasalahan (1) **tersebut** (1) = 2
Kewarganegaraannya (2) **dicabut** (2) = 4 (- **nya** = possessive his/her, hence 1 mark)
- (b) However, nouns used with their correct count noun do score.
seorang (1) **pencuri** (1) = 2 **sebuah** (1) **patung** = 1 sepuluh **helai** (1) **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 names and towns are allowed: **dengan** (1) **Ibrihim** = 1
ke (1) **Jogja** = 1 but *di Inggris* = 0 (wrong spelling: **Inggris**)
- (e) Noun + **pun** = 1 mark.
 Rumah **pun** (1) **dia tidak** (1) **punya** (1) = 3
- (f) **Bukan** + noun = 1 mark.
 Mereka **bukan** (1) **teman saya** (1) = 2

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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 toko = 5
Dia pulang (1) paling (1) malam (1) = 3

Dia pulang (1) kemalaman (2) = 3
Dia pulang (1) terlalu (1) malam (1) = 3

(b) Groups of adjectives in descriptive writing also count:

Kami capai (1), lapar (1) dan haus (1) = 3

4 Interrogative adverbs

Each scores 1:

Bagaimana?/Bagaimanakah?; Berapa?/Berapakah?; Di mana?/Di manakah?;

Kapan?/Kapanakah?; Mengapa?/Mengapakah?; Siapa?/Siapakah?; Apa?/Apakah?

But if a (yes-no) question is formed by attaching the suffix **-kah** to another word (other than the question words mentioned above), then it scores 2:

Sakitkah (2) kamu? → Apakah (1) kamu sakit (1)? = 2

Sudah (1) datangkah (2) dia? = 3 → Apakah (1) dia sudah (1) datang (1)? = 3

Benarkah (2) jawaban (1) saya (1)? = 4 → Apakah (1) benar (1) jawaban (1) saya (1)? = 4

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

(e) Some other informal words which are not acceptable: *bikin* (for: *buat/membuat*), *bilang* (for: *berkata*), *kenapa* (for: *mengapa*) etc.

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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 'yang' has no function/meaning)

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

Ada (1) **beberapa** (1) *orang* (*yang*) **tahu** (1) hal itu = 3 (**yang** here is optional, because it doesn't really change the meaning, so doesn't get a mark)

Hanya (1) **ada** (1) dua orang **yang** (1) **tahu** (1) hal itu = 4 (**yang** gives emphasis here, meaning only 2 people know about it, hence 1 mark)

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

(Giving 1 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

Maka dari itu = 1

Oleh karena itu = 1

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': **marketing, bisnis** (but not 'business'), **target, industri** (but not 'industry'), **desain, desainer, email** 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.

The first letter of personal pronoun **Anda** has to be written in *upper case (capital letter)*:

Siapa (1) *nama Anda* (1) ? = 2

Siapa (1) *nama anda* (0)? = 1

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, except **hyphens**.

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11 Hyphens

The use of hyphens *is important* in Indonesian, therefore cannot be ignored. Thus a MU cannot be marked as correct if the use of the hyphen is wrong.

- (a) Plural form: **anak-anak, rumah-rumah, pohon-pohon** etc.
- (b) Repeated form: **sia-sia, baik-baik, berjalan-jalan, membolak-balik, kemerah-merahan** etc.

- (c) To connect syllables or part of a word that are separated at the end of a line:

memberitahu-
kan bahwa
 untung mereka **baik-**
baik saja
mem-
bolak-balik halaman buku

sudah **tu-**
a (NOT: **t-ua**)
 waktu **lu-**
ang (NOT: **l-uang** or **lua-ng** or **luan-g**)

mari **berma-**
in (NOT: **berm-ain** or **bermai-n**)
 tidak ada **a-**
ir (NOT: ai-r)
 But:
 yang **lan-**
dai (NOT: **land-ai** or **landa-i**)
 yang indah dan **per-**
mai (NOT: perm-ai or perma-i)

dokter hewan telah **di-**
beritahukan ('di-' with hyphen – prefix for passive voice)
 As opposed to:
 terletak **di**
 seberang taman ('di' without hyphen - preposition)

- (d) '**Se**' followed by capital letters: **se-Inggris, se-Sulawesi Utara, se-Asia Tenggara** etc.
- (e) '**Ke**' followed by numbers (to form ordinal numbers): **abad ke-21, juara ke-2** etc.
- (f) '**-Nya**' as preposition for God: **kekuasaan-Nya, keagungan-Nya** 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 (see 3 above)**.

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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 is available for each of the two questions.

Marks are to be awarded for the following points:

Question 1(a): You have been asked by your teacher to write a report about the use of computers.

Explain:

- (i) When and where you use a computer [1+1]
- (ii) What you use a computer for (i.e.: studying, playing, etc.) [1]
- (iii) How long you use a computer each week and whether there are any bad effects [1+1]

Or

Question 1(b): For homework, your teacher asked you to write an article with the title "To live in the city or in the village , which one would I choose?"

Explain:

- (i) The positives and negatives of living in the city [1+1]
- (ii) The positives and negatives of living in the village [1+1]
- (iii) Your choice [1]

Question 2

You just woke up. You have an exam at school at. It is now nine o'clock. Explain what will you do.

[1+1+1+1+1]