



Western Australian Curriculum

Languages | Indonesian

Proposed Year level descriptions | Years 7–10
Draft for consultation | Not for implementation

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Acknowledgement of Country

Kaya. The School Curriculum and Standards Authority (the Authority) acknowledges that our offices are on Whadjuk Noongar boodjar and that we deliver our services on the country of many traditional custodians and language groups throughout Western Australia. The Authority acknowledges the traditional custodians throughout Western Australia and their continuing connection to land, waters and community. We offer our respect to Elders past and present.

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Overview

The current Western Australian Curriculum: Languages was adopted and adapted from the Australian Curriculum version 8.4.

Western Australia provided feedback to the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA) during the consultation for the Australian Curriculum.

The proposed revisions to the Western Australian Curriculum: Languages, Indonesian are adopted and adapted from the Australian Curriculum version 9.

Guide to reading this document

This document shows the current Western Australian Curriculum: Languages, Indonesian curriculum Year level descriptions in the first column, the comparable Australian Curriculum version 9 Year level descriptions in the centre column and the proposed Year level descriptions for Western Australia in the third column.

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Year 7

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
<p>Students begin their study of Indonesian in secondary school with little to no prior experience of the Indonesian language and culture. Many will have learnt an additional language in primary school and bring existing language learning strategies, textual knowledge and intercultural awareness to the new experience of learning Indonesian. Skills in analysing, comparing and reflecting on language and culture in the languages are mutually supportive. Students may need encouragement to take risks in learning a new language at this stage in their social development and to consider issues of how the experience influences their first language and culture.</p> <p>In Year 7, students communicate in Indonesian, interacting with peers and known adults to exchange information about self, family and friends, and interests. They engage in individual and collaborative tasks that involve making arrangements, inviting, planning, deciding and responding, or work together to highlight their language learning for family, friends and their school community. Students identify topic, gist and specific points of information from texts related to aspects of their personal and social worlds, convey the information and ideas, and use them in new ways. They respond to imaginative texts by discussing aspects, such as characters, events and/or key ideas. Students create simple own or shared imaginative texts by reinterpreting or adapting familiar texts and/or using modelled structures and language.</p> <p>Students become familiar with the systems of the Indonesian language when encountered in simple spoken and written texts. They recognise and use features of the Indonesian sound system, including pronunciation of single and combined sounds and the use of intonation in statements and questions, and notice Indonesian spelling and pronunciation conventions. Students generate language for a range of purposes in spoken and written texts by recognising and using context-related vocabulary and elements of the Indonesian grammatical system, including concrete nouns and noun-adjective phrases, subject-verb-object construction and interrogatives. They build a metalanguage in Indonesian to talk about vocabulary and grammar concepts. Students reflect on their and others' responses to interactions and intercultural experiences, and use these reflections to improve intercultural communication.</p> <p>In Year 7, students learn Indonesian through rich and varied language input, and the provision of experiences that are challenging, but achievable. English is predominantly used for discussion, clarification, explanation, analysis and reflection. To assist students in the language learning process, support is provided from the classroom teacher in the</p>	<p>In Years 7 and 8, students are beginning their learning of Indonesian language, and this will be influenced by prior learning and experiences of language learning. Students use Indonesian language to describe their personal worlds and interact and collaborate with teachers and peers within and beyond the classroom. Listening, speaking, reading and viewing, and writing activities are supported by modelling, scaffolding and feedback.</p> <p>Students access authentic and purpose-developed spoken, written and multimodal resources which may include conversations, audio and video clips, textbooks, advertisements, blogs and magazines. They use their English literacy knowledge of metalanguage to reflect on similarities and differences between Indonesian and English language pronunciation, structures and features. They recognise that language choices reflect cultural identity, beliefs and values.</p>	<p>In the early adolescence phase of schooling, students align with their peer group and begin to question established conventions, practices and values. Learning and teaching programs assist students to develop a broader and more comprehensive understanding of the contexts of their lives and the world in which they live.</p> <p>Indonesian provides opportunities for students to engage with linguistic and cultural diversity and reflect on their experiences in various aspects of social life, including their own participation and ways of being in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.</p> <p>In Year 7, students are beginning their learning of Indonesian language, and this will be influenced by prior learning and experiences of language learning. They may need encouragement to take risks in learning a new language at this stage in their social development. Students use Indonesian to interact and collaborate with teachers and peers, and to share information about themselves, family and friends, and interests. They locate and process key information, ideas and opinions in short texts and interactions, and develop strategies to translate and interpret meaning in between languages in familiar contexts. Students create informative, imaginative and personal texts using modelled language and textual conventions appropriate to context, purpose and audience.</p> <p>Students recognise and use familiar conventions of spoken and written Indonesian to begin developing fluency and to respond to and create texts. They notice some similarities and differences between linguistic features in Indonesian and English and use metalanguage to discuss them. Students recognise that language choices reflect cultural values, attitudes, beliefs and identity, and they begin to explore how meaning is shaped in Indonesian.</p>

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<p>form of scaffolding, modelling and monitoring, explicit instruction and feedback, structured opportunities for understanding and practising new language, and the chance to revisit, recycle and review.</p>		

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Year 8

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
<p>Year 8 Indonesian: Second Language builds on the skills, knowledge and understanding required of students to communicate in Indonesian developed in Year 7 and focuses on extending their oral and written communication skills and their understandings of the Indonesian language and culture. Students may need encouragement to take risks in learning a language at this stage in their social development and to consider issues of how the experience impacts on the norms associated with their first language and culture.</p> <p>Students communicate in Indonesian, maintaining interactions with peers and known adults to exchange information and discuss aspects of home, school and social life, compare routines, interests and leisure activities. They engage in individual and collaborative tasks that involve making arrangements, or organising events or outings. Students identify key information and supporting details from texts related to aspects of their personal and social worlds, and use the information in new ways. They convey information and ideas from texts, using different modes of presentation to suit audience and context. Students respond to imaginative texts, describing and discussing aspects, such as characters events and/or ideas. They create imaginative texts by experimenting with different modes and formats, and creating moods and effects suitable for different audiences.</p> <p>Students become more familiar with the systems of the Indonesian language when encountered in simple spoken and written texts. They understand and use features of the Indonesian sound system, including pronunciation of single and combined sounds, raised penultimate syllable in words, and the use of intonation in statements and questions. Students generate language for a range of purposes in spoken and written texts by using context-related vocabulary and applying elements of the Indonesian grammatical system, including referring to the past and future using time indicators, <i>pe-</i> nouns, acronyms and abbreviations and the subject-verb-object construction. They continue to build a metalanguage in Indonesian to talk about vocabulary and grammar concepts. Students engage with Indonesian speakers and texts, reflecting on how interaction involves culture as well as language.</p> <p>In Year 8, students are widening their social networks, experiences and communication repertoires in Indonesian. The practice of reviewing and consolidating prior learning is balanced against the provision of engaging and relevant new experiences and connections. Students are supported to develop increasing autonomy as language learners and users, to</p>	<p>In Years 7 and 8, students are beginning their learning of Indonesian language, and this will be influenced by prior learning and experiences of language learning. Students use Indonesian language to describe their personal worlds and interact and collaborate with teachers and peers within and beyond the classroom. Listening, speaking, reading and viewing, and writing activities are supported by modelling, scaffolding and feedback.</p> <p>Students access authentic and purpose-developed spoken, written and multimodal resources which may include conversations, audio and video clips, textbooks, advertisements, blogs and magazines. They use their English literacy knowledge of metalanguage to reflect on similarities and differences between Indonesian and English language pronunciation, structures and features. They recognise that language choices reflect cultural identity, beliefs and values.</p>	<p>In the early adolescence phase of schooling, students align with their peer group and begin to question established conventions, practices and values. Learning and teaching programs assist students to develop a broader and more comprehensive understanding of the contexts of their lives and the world in which they live.</p> <p>Indonesian provides opportunities for students to engage with linguistic and cultural diversity and reflect on their experiences in various aspects of social life, including their own participation and ways of being in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.</p> <p>In Year 8, students build on the skills, knowledge and understanding developed in Year 7 and focus on extending their oral and written communication skills and their understandings of Indonesian language and culture. They work with increased independence and may need encouragement to take risks in learning a new language at this stage in their social development.</p> <p>Students use Indonesian to interact and collaborate with teachers and peers and to share and compare information about daily life and school routines. They locate and process information, ideas, opinions and supporting details in texts, applying strategies to translate and interpret meaning in and between languages in familiar contexts. Students create informative, imaginative and personal texts, adapting rehearsed and modelled language and textual conventions appropriate to context, purpose and audience.</p> <p>Students use familiar conventions of spoken and written Indonesian to develop fluency and to respond to and create texts. They continue to notice similarities and differences between linguistic features in Indonesian and English and use metalanguage to discuss them. Students recognise that language choices reflect cultural values, attitudes, beliefs and identity, and they continue to explore how meaning is shaped in Indonesian.</p>

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
self-monitor and peer-monitor, and to adjust language in response to their experiences in different contexts.		

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Year 9

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
<p>Year 9 Indonesian: Second Language builds on the skills, knowledge and understanding required of students to communicate in Indonesian developed in Year 8 and focuses on extending their oral and written communication skills and their understandings of Indonesian language and culture. They expand the range and nature of their learning experiences, and the contexts within which they communicate with others.</p> <p>Students communicate in Indonesian, initiating and maintaining interactions with others to discuss and compare events of significance in the lives of young people, including holidays, special events and travel. They engage in individual and collaborative tasks that involve exchanging information, making arrangements or obtaining goods or services. Students identify information and ideas from texts related to aspects of their personal and social worlds, comparing views and presenting information to inform or interest others. They convey information, ideas and opinions using different modes of presentation that take account of context, purpose and audience. Students respond to traditional and/or contemporary imaginative texts by summarising, expressing opinions, or modifying aspects. They create imaginative texts to inform or entertain, or to convey experiences or express ideas.</p> <p>Students better understand the systems of the Indonesian language when encountered in spoken and written texts. They understand and use the features of the Indonesian sound system, including the pronunciation of compound and polysyllabic words. They generate language for a range of purposes in spoken and written texts by extending their understanding and use of context-related vocabulary and elements of the Indonesian grammatical system, including comparatives, interrogative and question words, affixation and nominalisation. Students continue to build a metalanguage in Indonesian to talk about vocabulary and grammar concepts. They engage with Indonesian speakers and texts, reflecting on how interaction involves culture as well as language, and being aware of audience and context.</p> <p>In Year 9 learning is characterised by consolidation and progression. Students work increasingly independently to analyse, reflect on and monitor their language learning and intercultural experiences; however, they still require guidance through modelling, scaffolding and monitoring.</p>	<p>In Years 9 and 10, Indonesian language learning builds on each student’s prior learning and experiences. Students use Indonesian to initiate and sustain interactions while sharing their own and others’ experiences of the world. They listen, speak, read and view, and write to communicate with other speakers of Indonesian in local and global settings through authentic community and online events. They continue to receive guidance, modelling, feedback and support from peers and teachers.</p> <p>Students use authentic and purpose-developed resources, increasingly of their own choice, to access and/or create a range of spoken, written and multimodal texts which may include textbooks, audio and video clips, magazines, online and print articles, and social media. They acknowledge that there are diverse influences on ways of communication and cultural identity, and that these influences can shape their own behaviours, beliefs and values.</p>	<p>In the middle adolescence phase of schooling, teaching and learning programs encourage students to develop an open and questioning view of themselves as active participants in their society and the world.</p> <p>Indonesian provides opportunities for students to engage with linguistic and cultural diversity and reflect on their experiences in various aspects of social life, including their own participation and ways of being in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.</p> <p>In Year 9, students build on the skills, knowledge and understanding of prior learning and experiences, and focus on extending their oral and written communication skills and understandings of language and culture. They use Indonesian to collaborate and interact with teachers and peers about Indonesia and its culture. Students process and compare ideas and opinions from a range of texts, applying strategies to translate and interpret meaning in and between languages in familiar and some unfamiliar contexts. They work with increasing independence to create informative, imaginative and personal texts, selecting linguistic features and textual conventions appropriate to context, purpose and audience.</p> <p>Students use features of spoken and written Indonesian to enhance fluency and to respond to and create texts. They continue to compare similarities and differences between linguistic features in Indonesian and English, using metalanguage to discuss them. Students recognise that language choices reflect cultural values, attitudes, beliefs and identity, and they begin to explore how meaning is shaped in Indonesian.</p>

Year 10

Current WA Curriculum	Australian Curriculum v9	Proposed WA Curriculum
<p>Year 10 Indonesian: Second Language builds on the skills, knowledge and understanding required of students to communicate in Indonesian developed in Year 9 and focuses on extending their oral and written communication skills and their understandings of the Indonesian language and culture. Students have a growing awareness of the wider world, including the diversity of languages, cultures and forms of intercultural communication. They are considering future pathways and prospects, including how Indonesian may feature in these.</p> <p>Students communicate in Indonesian, initiating and participating in sustained interactions with others to exchange ideas, opinions, experiences and thoughts about making choices for today, and in the future. They engage in individual and collaborative tasks that involve debating with peers to exchange views and justify opinions, organising a forum or presenting a speech. Students identify information and ideas from texts related to aspects of their personal and social worlds, and establish how culture and context influence the presentation of ideas. They convey information, ideas and experiences, and compare diverse perspectives on texts related to aspects of their personal and social worlds, using different modes of presentation that take account of context, purpose and audience. Students respond to traditional and/or contemporary imaginative texts by discussing ideas, and considering how these relate to contemporary society and their culture. They create imaginative texts in different modes and formats to entertain, or express ideas, attitudes and/or perspectives.</p> <p>Students understand the systems of the Indonesian language when encountered in spoken and written texts. They understand and use features of the Indonesian sound system, including pronunciation of sound combinations in words, and recognising and reproducing the rhythm of extended sentences. They generate language for a range of purposes in spoken and written texts by continuing to extend their understanding and use of context-related vocabulary and elements of the Indonesian grammatical system, including comparatives and superlatives, contrasting two ideas using conjunctions, and adverbs as modifiers. Students continue to build a metalanguage in Indonesian to talk about vocabulary and grammar concepts. They engage with Indonesian speakers and texts, recognising how their own cultural assumptions, practices and beliefs influence language and content, and choosing whether and how to make adjustments.</p> <p>In Year 10, students are expanding the range and nature of their learning experiences, and the contexts in which they communicate with others, and</p>	<p>In Years 9 and 10, Indonesian language learning builds on each student’s prior learning and experiences. Students use Indonesian to initiate and sustain interactions while sharing their own and others’ experiences of the world. They listen, speak, read and view, and write to communicate with other speakers of Indonesian in local and global settings through authentic community and online events. They continue to receive guidance, modelling, feedback and support from peers and teachers.</p> <p>Students use authentic and purpose-developed resources, increasingly of their own choice, to access and/or create a range of spoken, written and multimodal texts which may include textbooks, audio and video clips, magazines, online and print articles, and social media. They acknowledge that there are diverse influences on ways of communication and cultural identity, and that these influences can shape their own behaviours, beliefs and values.</p>	<p>In the middle adolescence phase of schooling, teaching and learning programs encourage students to develop an open and questioning view of themselves as active participants in their society and the world.</p> <p>Indonesian provides opportunities for students to engage with linguistic and cultural diversity and reflect on their experiences in various aspects of social life, including their own participation and ways of being in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.</p> <p>In Year 10, students build on the skills, knowledge and understanding of prior learning and experiences, and focus on extending their oral and written communication skills and understandings of language and culture. They use Indonesian to initiate and sustain interactions that communicate their own and others’ experiences, information, ideas and opinions about future plans and travel. Students collaborate in activities that involve planning and negotiating to share ideas and preferences. They compare and interpret ideas and opinions from texts, applying a range of strategies to mediate meaning in and between languages. Students independently create informative, imaginative and personal texts, selecting linguistic features and textual conventions to engage audiences.</p> <p>Students select and use an extended range of spoken and written Indonesian linguistic features to further extend fluency when responding to and creating texts. They use metalanguage to evaluate the use of linguistic features in Indonesian texts. Students reflect on and evaluate how meaning and identity are shaped by language/s, culture/s, attitudes, beliefs and values, and how these influence ways of communicating.</p>

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<p>are challenged to engage with some independent learning experiences. While they are becoming increasingly autonomous when using Indonesian in familiar contexts, they require continued scaffolding, modelling and monitoring when using the language in less familiar contexts.</p>		

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