

SOLT I Indonesian Module 2 Lesson 5

Student Manual



Armed Forces

At the end of the lesson you will be able to know more about the Armed Forces. Here is the outline for lesson 5:

Identify Military Ranks and Titles

- Recognize military ranks
- Identify and compare military insignias
- Address Indonesian officers and enlisted personnel by the appropriate rank and protocol
- Compare U.S. Military ranks with those of Indonesian
- Identify ranks and specialties of a Special Forces team

Identify Military Specialties

- Describe activities of different military specialties
- Request information about the Military Occupational Specialty of the Indonesian members
- Provide information about the MOS of the US team members

Discuss the Branches of the Armed Forces

- Identify branches of service of the Indonesian military
- Identify the branch insignia of the Armed Forces
- Talk about the organization and formation of the Armed Forces
- Discuss the differences between the US and the Indonesian military insignias and functions



History and Role of the Indonesian Armed Forces

On August 24th 1945, not long after the proclamation of the Indonesian Independence, Sukarno, who was the first president of the Indonesia Republic, appointed BKR (*Badan Keamanan Rakyat* - People's Security Body) as the constitution responsible to serve and protect the country. Then on October 1945, the constitution's name was changed to TKR (*Tentara Keamanan Rakyat* - People's Security Soldier). TKR had the identical role that the current TNI has. (TNI - *Tentara Nasional Indonesia* - Indonesian National Soldier)

TNI consists of the three military services, the Army, Navy and the Air Force. They are named *Angkatan Darat* (AD), *Angkatan Laut* (AL), and *Angkatan Udara* (AU). TNI's role is to uphold Indonesia's sovereignty and the whole area of the Indonesian Republic based on the statutory law, as well as to protect all of the people of Indonesia from the threat and hindrance towards the unity of Indonesia.

In addition to its role, TNI is obligated to:

1. Enforce the civic mission.
2. Acknowledge the role of the police (POLRI - Polisi Republik Indonesia) in overseeing the safety of the Indonesian people based on the statutory law.
3. Actively participate in the peacekeeping operation under the United Nations.

TNI Branches



Tentara Nasional Indonesia- Angkatan Darat (TNI-AD) *Indonesian Army*

*Strength: 234,000 personnel and 20,000 reserves

Structure:

- Military Regional Command (KODAM)
- Army Strategic Command (KOSTRAD)
- Special Forces Command (KOPASSUS)
- Army Aviation Service (DISNERBAD)
- Military Sealift Command (KOLINLAMIL)

TIP OF THE DAY

The Red beret is the special identification of the Indonesian Army's Special Forces, KOPASSUS.



Tentara Nasional Indonesia – Angkatan Laut (TNI-AL)
Indonesian Navy

*Strength: 43,000 personnel, which includes 12,000 Marine Corps and 1,000 Naval Air Arm and two fleets.

Structure: Marines (MARINIR), Navy Aviation Service (DISNERBAL)



Tentara Nasional Indonesia – Angkatan Udara (TNI-AU)
Indonesian Air Force

*Strength: 21,000 personnel

Structure: Air Force Special Forces (PASKHASAU)

*The strength numbers are unofficial.
You can find further information at: www.tni.mil.id

Compare Branches of Military

Exercise 1 (Group Work)
























Read the following examples of the Indonesian branches and practice pronouncing them with your group. With your instructor, discuss the meaning of the words.

Indonesia	US
Korps teknik	<i>Corps of Engineers</i>
Dinas Penerbangan Angkatan Darat	<i>Aviation</i>
Komando Pasukan Khusus	<i>Special Forces</i>
Direktorat Kesehatan AD	<i>Medical Corps</i>
Koperas Pasukan Katak	<i>US Army Underwater Demolition Team</i>
Korps Infanteri	<i>Infantry Corps</i>
Polisi Militer	<i>Military Police</i>
Intelijen Militer	<i>Military Intelligence</i>
Pusat Penerangan TNI	<i>Public Affairs</i>










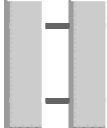












The rank insignias for TNI-AD (Tentara Nasional Indonesia-Angkatan Darat) with the US equivalents

Exercise 2 (Group Work)

Read the insignias and practice pronouncing the names with your team. Then, pick up your rank and introduce yourself to the rest of the class.

Indonesia	US	Indonesia	US
	<i>(no insignia)</i>		
Prajurit Dua (Prada)	<i>Private E1</i>	Sersan Dua (Serda)	<i>Master Sergeant</i>
			
Prajurit Satu (Pratu)	<i>Private E2</i>	Sersan Satu (Sertu)	<i>First Sergeant</i>
			
Prajurit Kepala (Praka)	<i>Private 1st class</i>	Sersan Kepala (Serka)	<i>Command Sergeant Major</i>
			
Kopral Dua (Kopda)	<i>Sergeant</i>	Sersan Mayor (Serma)	<i>Sgt. Major of the Army</i>
			
Kopral Satu (Koptu)	<i>Staff Sergeant</i>	Pembantu Letnan 2 (Pelda)	<i>Warrant Officer</i>
			
Kopral Kepala (Kopka)	<i>Sergeant First Class</i>	Pembantu Letnan 1 (Peltu)	<i>Chief Warrant Officer</i>

Exercise 2 (Group Work) (Continued)

 <p>Letnan 2 (Letda)</p>	 <p>2nd Lieutenant</p>	 <p>Brigadir Jenderal TNI (Brigjen TNI)</p>	 <p>Brigadier General</p>
 <p>Letnan 1 (Lettu)</p>	 <p>1st Lieutenant</p>	 <p>Mayor Jenderal TNI (Mayjen TNI)</p>	 <p>Major General</p>
 <p>Kapten (Kapt)</p>	 <p>Captain</p>	 <p>Letnan Jenderal TNI (Letjen TNI)</p>	 <p>Lieutenant General</p>
 <p>Mayor (May)</p>	 <p>Major</p>	 <p>Jenderal TNI</p>	 <p>General</p>
 <p>Letnan Kolonel (Letkol)</p>	 <p>Lieutenant Colonel</p>	 <p>Jenderal Besar *</p>	 <p>General of the Army</p>
 <p>Kolonel (Kol)</p>	 <p>Colonel</p>		

* Note: *Jenderal Besar* is an honorary rank to recognize exceptional and commendable services. When the rank was given in 1995, two of the three holders of this rank were retired (Nasution and Soeharto) and one had departed (Soedirman). Thus, *Jenderal Besar* is not a functional rank as the General of the Army was during WW II.

Exercise 3 (Class Work)

Write down the equivalent of the following branches in Indonesian.

1. Infantry Corps
2. Special Forces
3. Aviation
4. Military Intelligence
5. Corps of Engineers

Exercise 4 (Pair Work)

Match the US ranks with the Indonesian army ranks.

1.	Mayor Jenderal		A	First Sergeant
2.	Kapten		B	Warrant Officer
3.	Letnan Satu		C	Major General
4.	Prajurit Kepala		D	Colonel
5.	Kopral Dua		E	Private First Class
6.	Sersan Satu		F	Sergeant
7.	Pembantu Letnan Dua		G	Captain
8.	Kolonel		H	First Lieutenant

Dialogue A (Pair Work)

Your instructor will model the dialogue for you. Then practice the dialogue with your classmates and switch roles.

Kapten Tobing: Serda Syamsul sudah berapa lama di korps teknik?	Captain Tobing: How long have you been in the Corps of Engineers?
Sersan Dua Syamsul: Saya sudah 1 tahun, Pak.	Master Sergeant Syamsul: I have been there for 1 year, Sir.
T: Sebelumnya ditugaskan di korps apa?	T: Previously, at which corps were you assigned?
S: Sebelumnya saya di Korps Elektronik Angkatan Laut, Pak.	S: Previously I was with (lit. at) the Electronic Corps of the Navy, Sir.

Exercise 5 (Class Work)

Answer the following questions based on Dialogue A.

1. Sudah berapa lama Serda Syamsul di korps teknik?

-
2. Sebelumnya dia bekerja di mana?
-

Dialogue B (Pair Work)

Your instructor will model the dialogue for you. Then practice the dialogue with your classmates and switch roles.

Kopral Dua Jono: Sudah berapa lama Bapak Kolonel di divisi 1?	Sergeant Jono: Colonel Yudha, how long have you been in the 1st division?
Kolonel Yudha: Saya sudah 3 tahun. Apa spesialisasi Kopda Jono?	Colonel Yudha: 3 years. What is your specialization?
S: Spesialisasi saya telekomunikasi. Saya bertugas di divisi 5 KOSTRAD, lalu pindah ke divisi 3 masih di bagian yang sama.	S: Communication. I was assigned (lit. have an assignment) at the KOSTRAD, the 5th division, and then I transferred to the 3rd division of (still) the same section.

Exercise 6 (Class Work)






Answer the following questions based on Dialogue B.

1. Sudah berapa lama Kolonel Yudha di divisi 1?

2. Apa spesialisasi Sersan Jono di KOSTRAD divisi 5?

Exercise 7 (Pair Work)

Talk to each other based on the following table. Use dialogue A and B above as your model. Do not hesitate to use additional structures and add additional information.

Nama	Pangkat	Spesialisasi
Marsudi		<i>intelijen</i>
Hasibuan		<i>persenjataan</i>
Joko Sumaryoto		<i>teknisi</i>
Yusuf Iskak		<i>medis</i>
Mohammad		<i>telekomunikasi</i>
Made Pasek Wijaya		<i>teknisi</i>
Tanjung		<i>intelijen</i>
Martinus Hasan Tiro		<i>persenjataan</i>

TIP OF THE DAY

Some of the requirements for applying to the Indonesian Army's military academy (*Akademi Militer - Akmil*) are: 1) the individual has to be an Indonesian citizen; 2) male; 3) between the age of 18-22; and 4) religious.

Exercise 8 (Pair Work)

Below are the job descriptions of various MOS. Working with your partner, choose the best answer for each specialty from the jumble box. Discuss your answers with your instructor and the rest of the class.

Military Police	Special Operations Engineering
Health Care Specialist	Aviation Operations Specialist
Medical Laboratory Specialist	Administrative Specialist
Optical Laboratory Specialist	

1. Latihan dengan anjing pelacak, melaksanakan patroli dengan jalan kaki atau mobil, bersaksi di ruang sidang, menginvestigasi saksi mata, korban, dan tersangka.
2. Mengartikan peta dan foto. Menginstruksi dan memeragakan tugas navigasi darat dan air. Mempersiapkan pertempuran. Mencakup banyak disiplin ilmu, termasuk konstruksi benteng atau teknik survey topografi.
3. Memberikan informasi penerbangan kepada kru darat dan udara. Memberikan informasi tentang cuaca. Mengkoordinasi jadwal penerbangan.
4. Menulis surat, laporan, dan perintah resmi. Mengatur jadwal training. Menjawab telepon masuk dan memberikan informasi umum.
5. Selalu siaga dalam pengobatan medis dan gawat darurat. Memeriksa suhu tubuh, detak jantung, dan tekanan darah pasien. Mendirikan rumah sakit dan memelihara pasien
6. Memeriksa mata pasien dan memperbaiki kaca mata.
7. Melakukan tes pada jaringan tubuh, darah, dan cairan tubuh. Mengambil darah dari pasien.



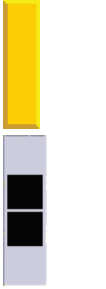



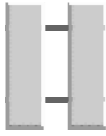









Exercise 9 (Group Work)

Describe the job tasks for the following MOS.

1. Jurumudi dan Reparasi Alat Kimia
2. Spesialis Gigi
3. Ahli Medis Kopassus

Exercise 10 (Group Work)

Match the rank insignias on the left and on the right according to their levels.

1.		a.	
2.		b.	
3.		c.	
4.		d.	
5.		e.	
6.		f.	
7.		g.	
8.		h.	

Exercise 11 (Pair Work)

You are training with Indonesian officers. Create a conversation between you and your partner. Have the Indonesian officer ask you a question about how certain things work in the US military. Alternate roles.

Exercise 12 (Pair Work)

You are talking to an Indonesian officer but you do not have any background on him. All you know is that he is wearing a green beret, has three stars on his shoulder, and above his left pocket is stated "TNI-AD." What position in the military does he have?

1. Istilah Militer (Military Terms)

Angkatan Darat ("land" force/army)
Angkatan Laut (navy)
Angkatan Udara (air force)
Kapal laut (ships)
Kapal selam (submarine)
Kapal terbang (aircraft)
Pangkat (rank)
Pasukan, regu (squadron)
Penerbangan (aviation)
Perwira (officer)
Perwira Angkatan Laut (naval officer)
Perwira kesatuan tempur (line officer)
Perwira penghubung (liaison officer)
Petugas Pelaksana (executive officer)
Senjata/Persenjataan (weapons)
Tentara (armed forces, soldier)
Tim Bahan peledak dan ranjau (explosive and mine expert)
Kompi (company)

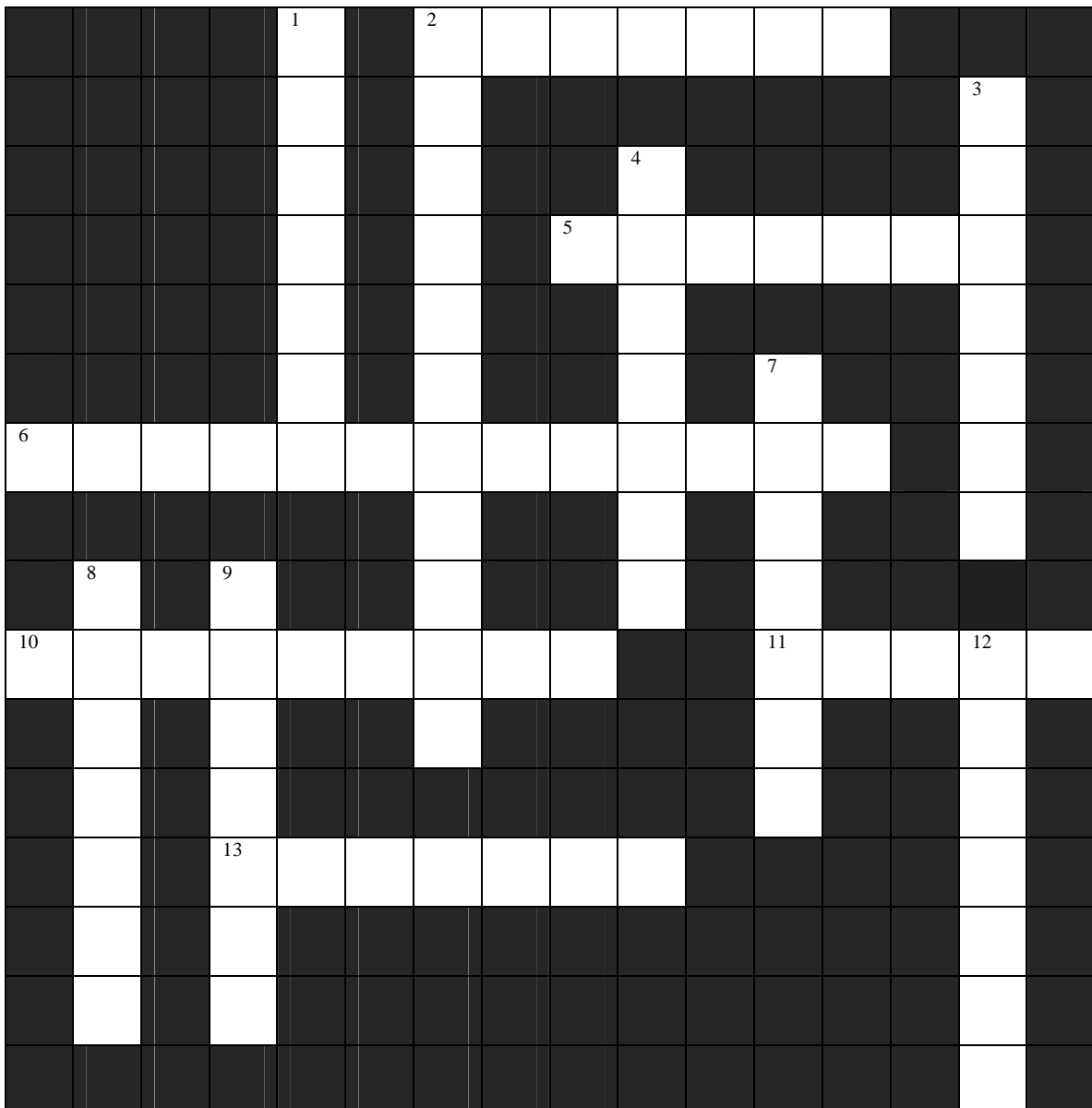
Some of the military terms in Indonesia are derived from the English language.
For example:

Batalyon (battalion)
Korps (corps)
Komandan Detasemen (Detachment Commander)
Asisten Komandan Detasemen (Assistant Detachment Commander)
Teknisi (technician, engineer)
Medis (medical)
Telekomunikasi (telecommunications, communication)
Operasi (operations)
Tim (team)
Patroli (patrol)
Petugas Administrasi (Administrative Official)
Peleton (platoon)
Prajurit Infanteri (infantrymen)
Resimen (regiment)

Exercise 1 (Group Work)

With the reference of the military terms above, fill out the crossword puzzle.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Kedudukan tinggi dalam militer. | 8. Regu |
| 2. (down) Berhubungan dengan pilot dan udara. | 9. Aksi sekuriti |
| 2. (across) Alat untuk menghancurkan. | 10. Alat transportasi laut |
| 3. Alat untuk berperang. | 11. Organisasi subdivisi militer dalam suatu negara |
| 4. Orang yang bertugas militer. | 12. Subdivisi dalam militer |
| 5. Terdiri dari 2 atau 3 batalyon. | 13. Misi dalam militer |
| 6. Organisasi militer. | |
| 7. Tingkatan dalam tentara. | |



2. Singkatan/Akronim

Similar to the US Armed Forces, the Indonesian military uses a lot of acronyms in its terminology. Basically there are two kinds of acronyms in Indonesian, as explained in the following sections.

1. Acronym in the form of a combination of first letters of the words in the term.

Example:

TNI = **T**entara **N**asional **I**ndonesia (The Armed Forces)

AD = **A**ngkatan **D**arat (Army)

AL = **A**ngkatan **L**aut (Navy)

AU = **A**ngkatan **U**dara (Air Force)

2. Acronym in the form of a combination of syllables or syllables and selective letters of words.

Example:

Kopassus = **K**omando **P**asukan **K**husus (Special Forces Commando)

Serda = **S**ersan **D**ua (Master Sergeant)

Letkol = **L**etnan **K**olonel (Lieutenant Colonel)

Praka = **P**rajurit **K**epala (Private 1st Class)

Exercise 2 (Class Work)

Match the Indonesian military acronyms on the left with the terms on the right. Discuss the English translation with your instructor.

SMR	Markas Besar (<i>central base</i>)
rakor	satuan tempur (<i>combat unit</i>)
SMS	kendaraan taktis (<i>tactical vehicle</i>)
satpur	Pendidikan Reguler (<i>regular training/education</i>)
ranpur	senapan mesin ringan (<i>light machine gun</i>)
prin ops	senapan mesin sedang (<i>medium machine gun</i>)
SMB	Satuan Penanggulangan Teror (<i>anti-terror unit</i>)
rudal	kendaraan tempur (<i>combat vehicle</i>)
mabes	perintah operasi (<i>operations command</i>)
KRI	senapan mesin berat (<i>heavy machine gun</i>)
renstra	peluru kendali (<i>guided missile</i>)
dikreg	rencana strategis (<i>strategic plan</i>)
Letkol	Kapal Republik Indonesia (<i>The Indonesian Republic Ship</i>)
Satgultor	Letnan Kolonel (<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>)
rantis	rapat koordinasi (<i>coordination meeting</i>)

3. Vocative Case

1. Upper rank to the lower rank: rank + name or just name
Example: *Sersan Jono, Jono, Jon*
2. Lower rank to the upper rank: (Bapak/Pak) + rank+ (name) or Bapak/Pak
Example: *Jenderal, Pak Jenderal, Bapak Jenderal, Bapak Jenderal Susilo, Bapak, Pak*

Exercise 3 (Pair Work)

You came to your commander to give him a message about a problem in the training field. Prepare between you and your commander a formal conversation.

Nouns

alat	equipment
asisten	assistant
bantuan	help
benteng	fortification
cabang	branch
cadangan	reservist
divisi	division
gawat darurat	emergency
hukum	law
hukuman	punishment
kepala	chief
komandan	commander
ledakan	explosion
markas	base
markas besar	headquarters
medis	medic
mesin	engine
militer	military
musuh	enemy
nyawa	life
operasi	operation
pangkat/ kedudukan	rank
panglima	field commander
patroli	patrol
peluru	bullet
penyelamat	rescuer
penyelenggara	promoter
perang	war
perdamaian	peace
persenjataan	weaponry; things related to weapons
persiapan	preparation
pertempuran	combat
perwira	officer
petugas	official
puanawirawan	retired soldier
sabotase	sabotage
satuan	unit
senjata	weapon
serikat	union
tahanan	prisoner
teknisi	technician, engineer
telekomunikasi	communication

Verbs

bertahan	to survive
bertugas	to be assigned (lit. to have an assignment)
ditugaskan	to be assigned
laksanakan	to carry out
melakukan	to do
memeriksa	to investigate, to examine
mengambil	to take
mengatur	to coordinate
menghancurkan	to destroy
pindah	to transfer
tembak	to shoot

Adjective

khusus	special
tempur	combat

Other

selama	during, while
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Supplemental Vocabulary

Noun

cairan	fluid
jadwal	schedule
jaringan	body tissue
korban	victim
luka	injury
ruang sidang	court
saksi mata	witness
suhu	temperature
tersangka	suspect
juru mudi	quartermaster

Adjective

siaga	alert
resmi	official

1. From *ABRI* to *TNI*

In 1997, the emergence of a national scale pro-democracy movement, popularly known as *reformasi*, brought with it the demand to the Indonesian military, at that time known as *ABRI*, to leave its political role while keeping its function as a national defense institution. *ABRI* itself is an abbreviation of *Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia* – The Armed Forces of The Republic of Indonesia; the word “*angkatan*” in the institution’s name can be translated as “force” or “generation.” This duality represents both defense and political functions in the society. In 2000, the *Dwifungsi* (double-function) doctrine that gave legitimacy to the military's political role in public decision-making was officially revoked. The change of name from *ABRI* to *TNI* (*Tentara Nasional Indonesia* – *lit.* National Indonesian Soldier) symbolizes this change of military role in Indonesian society.

2. *Komando Pasukan Khusus*



Unit Profile

Current Strength as of the year 2000: Approximately 6,500 men
Distinctive Uniform: Red Beret
Full name: Komando Pasukan Khusus (Special Forces Commando)
HQ: Cijantung, West Java
Special Warfare School, Batu Jajar, West Java

Selection

Besides for their physical and mental toughness, Kopassus recruits are also selected for their ideological soundness. Those who pass the initial screening process are then permitted to take part in the selection. It lasts nine months, with heavy emphasis on physical endurance.

Name Changes

Kesatuan Komando Territorium 111

1953 Korps Komando Angkatan Darat (KKAD)

1954 Resimen Pasukan Komando Angkatan Darat (RPKAD)

1959 Resimen Para Komando Angkatan Darat (RPKAD)

1960 Pusat Pasukan Khusus AD (PUSPASSUS AD)

1971 Korps Pasukan Sandhi Yudha (KOPASANDHA)

1985 Komando Pasukan Khusus TNI AD (KOPASSUS)

History

The commander of Teritorium Siliwangi, Colonel A.E. Kawilarang, formed Kopassus in 1950. He designated Major Ijon Jambi to form a small group of soldiers with special skills. Major Jambi was originally a Royal Dutch Indies Army soldier who chose to become Indonesian citizen. His real name is RB Vieser. Six months later, the Special Forces (at that time was called RPKAD) were taken over from Siliwangi Territorial Army by the Indonesian Army. The beret color was red, since it took the concept of the Dutch Army's '*Roode Baret*' (red beret).

Today, Kopassus consists of five groups. A colonel leads each group. These are well trained, mentally and physically, professional soldiers from an ordinary private up to the colonel. It is very difficult to find ex-soldiers retired from *Kopassus*. Those who are not physically adequate are transferred to other units.

Group 3 of Kopassus is located in Batujajar, West Java. This is the center of training. The training area is located around Bandung until Cilacap. Group 1 up to Group 3 are qualified as para commandos (each member must follow basic parachuting training).

Group 4 is called Sandhi Yudha and is located in Cijantung, Jakarta. This group consists of selected members from Groups 1, 2 and 3. They are trained again to be qualified as combat intelligence, whose main duties are attacking the enemy behind the front lines (infiltration). They are grouped into 5-man units. In peaceful times they are ordered to do territorial intelligence such as studying demographic characteristics of an area. Another good quality of these groups is their behavior and appearance, which is not military-like. They have long hair and do not salute their superior officer when meeting outside their base. It is very different from the ordinary police or army intelligence officers in Indonesia. These groups do not visit their base every day and rarely wear a uniform. They only return to the base for reporting their missions or receiving new assignments. In the local community, they usually actively participate in clubs and social organizations, such as the Skydiving Club and the Jeep Club.

Kopassus groups are prepared for small-scale wars with high intensity. They are very professional in disguising themselves and have learned urban warfare training from the

US Army's Green Berets. In East Timor, Aceh and Irian (3 hot spots in Indonesia often used as their training sites) they explore small villages and form bases of resistance made of local people against the *GPK* (militant anti Indonesia movement).

Group 5 (also known as Detachment 81, which is well known because of their success in freeing the hostages of a hijacked Indonesian airplane in Don Muang airport, Thailand 1981), consists of selected members from Group 4. These are the very best members of Kopassus. Group 5's barracks are isolated in Cijantung, Jawa Barat. Kopassus Group 5 always follows presidential trips and is known as an anti terrorist group.

Training

The first training of a Kopassus member is to get commando qualifications, which must be conducted for six months. The training course includes jungle warfare, survival, etc.

Candidates must follow basic para combat, which consists of a night jump, armed combat jump and jungle jump (carrying weapons, rescue, main parachute and back-up parachute).

In all that training, they use live ammunition. It is no surprise that in almost every training at least one candidate dies due to various causes (fatigue, accidents, etc.). Each member of Kopassus must possess special skills such as combat free fall, diving, sniper, mountaineering, electronic warfare, and psychological warfare. They master at least two native languages (non-officers) and also foreign languages (officers).

Candidates are thoroughly selected by the Army Medical Team, Army Psychological Dept, etc. The selection process is held continually until the training is finished. A candidate that made a mistake on the last day will be dismissed immediately.

Activity 1 (Class Work)

Without looking up the information, list the three branches of TNI and their equivalents in the US military.

Activity 2 (Class Work)

Read the following text and complete the statement below it.

Perwira korps ini bertugas mengontrol mesin, mengetahui teknik senjata, teknik divisi, dan navigasi.

These duties are for MOS in the field of _____

Activity 3 (Pair Work)

The following is a picture of a US Special Forces A-Team. Write down the MOS of each member in Indonesian. Use your imagination and add additional information about them. After that, take turns in introducing each member of the team to your partner.



Activity 4 (Group Work)

You are responsible for a group of soldier's training. First, before the training starts, you would like to know their background. One person in the group writes a list of questions and the rest of the group will answer the questions. Take turns asking and answering questions.

Activity 5 (Pair Work)

You are visiting one of the Indonesian posts and you are looking for the post commander Yudhistira. Create a conversation between you and the administrative officer indicating that you need his help. First introduce yourself by name and the division you are from. Then ask questions.

Activity 6 (Pair Work)

Give a description of your MOS (or the MOS of your partner) in Indonesian.

Activity 7 (Pair Work)

Write down what you know about these soldiers. What division they serve in and what they do in the picture.



Activity 8 (Pair Work)

Read this paragraph about celebrating Indonesian Army Day on December 15, 2001. Then, retell the story in your own words to the rest of the class.

Dalam proses acara memperingati hari jadi TNI AD, Kepala Staf TNI AD Jenderal TNI Endriartono Sutarto membelah kelapa muda. Setelah itu beliau dan Presiden RI Megawati Soekarnoputri minum air kelapa muda. Peristiwa ini melambangkan kekuatan dan heroisme di Palagan Ambarawa.

Activity 9 (Group Work)

Without going back to the Introduction section, list four Indonesian ranks with their US equivalents.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Activity 10 (Class Work)

What is the US equivalent for the following branches?

1. Dinas Penerbangan Angkatan Darat
2. Korps Teknik
3. Korps Infanteri
4. Direktorat Kesehatan Angkatan Darat
5. Pusat Penerangan TNI

Activity 11 (Class Work)

Write down the Indonesian name of the following insignias. Give also their US equivalents.



Activity 1 (Group Work)

Form groups of three or four. Take notes while your instructor introduces himself to the class. Then, following your instructor's example, introduce yourself to the group. The following is the information about yourself that you need to convey to your group.

Nama : _____

Pangkat : _____

Spesialisasi : _____

Divisi : _____

Lama bertugas: _____

Activity 2 (Group Work)

There will be four people involved in this activity. Two of you will be Indonesian soldiers and two of you will be US soldiers. John and Ben are at an Indonesian military banquet. Rinto, one of the Indonesian Army captains, walks towards you and introduces you to his subordinate:

“Selamat Siang Kapten John. Apa kabar? Saya ingin memperkenalkan rekan saya, Letnan Dedi Saputra. Letnan Dedi mengepalai Korps Infateri angkatan darat divisi 3 pada tahun 1998 dan sekarang bergabung dengan Kopassus menjadi asisten Kapten Simatupang kepala grup 4.”

In response to that, John introduces Ben and explains about his position in the military to Rinto and Dedi. Ben asks questions about Dedi's present position in Kopassus and Dedi answers Ben. Write down the script and perform it in front of the class.

Activity 3 (Pair Work)

Fill in the blanks for number 3, 4 and 5 with more questions. Ask each other these questions and take notes. After you both finish, explain the conclusions of your discussion to the class.

1. Apakah tugas inti Anda?
2. Sudah berapa lama Anda di divisi ini?
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Activity 4 (Pair Work)

Student 1 will read the passage A, and the student 2 will read the passage B. Tell each other what you read in your own words. Then retell your partner's story to the class.

Reading A:

KOSTRAD adalah singkatan dari Komando Strategis Angkatan Darat. Kostrad didirikan di Irian Barat pada tahun 1960. Pada saat itu Mayor Jendral Suharto adalah pemimpin Kostrad. Baret hijau adalah ciri khusus anggota Kostrad. Sekarang ini, Kostrad memiliki 35,000 sampai 40,000 pasukan.

Reading B:

ABRI (Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia) adalah badan pertahanan Republik Indonesia. Badan ini terdiri dari angkatan darat, angkatan laut, angkatan udara dan polisi ABRI didirikan pada awal tahun 1966. Pada tahun 1997, ABRI bubar karena konflik politik dan ekonomi yang melanda bangsa Indonesia. Salah satu konflik terbesar adalah karena pengunduran Suharto dari kursi presiden.

Activity 5 (Group Work)

Read the conversation below and answer these questions.

Kopral Yono: Lapor Pak Letnan, apakah bapak mencari saya?
Letnan Pasaribu: Ya betul, Kopral Yono.
Kopral Yono: Ada yang bisa saya kerjakan, Pak?
Letnan Pasaribu: Besok sore jam 15:00 WIB. Pergi ke pos sebelah. Katakan kepada Kapten Sinaga bahwa Batalyon 321 Kostrad sudah siap sedia."
Kopral Yono: Baik, segera laksanakan!"

1. Ke manakah Kopral Yono akan pergi?

2. Kapanakah Kopral Yono harus berada di sana?

3. Kepada siapakah Kopral Yono harus melaporkan diri?

4. Apa nama batalyon yang dikepalai oleh Letnan Pasaribu?

5. Jelaskan kesimpulan dari pembicaraan antara Kopral Yono dan Letnan Pasaribu!

Activity 6 (Pair Work)

Read the conversation below and answer the following questions.

Letnan Basuki: Pak Kapten, Saya ingin memperkenalkan paman saya, Aji. Paman, ini atasan saya: Kapten Maulana Ruli, Dinas Penerbangan Angkatan Darat.
Kapten Maulana: Senang akhirnya bisa berkenalan dengan Anda Pak Aji.
Pak Aji: Senang berkenalan dengan Anda Pak Kapten.
Kapten Maulana: Saya mendengar banyak berita tentang jabatan Anda sebagai Jenderal Angkatan Udara, sungguh mengesankan.
Pak Aji: Terima kasih. Itu kan dulu, sekarang saya sudah purnawirawan.

1. Who is Kapten Maulana Ruli?
2. What is the relationship between Letnan Basuki and Pak Aji?
3. In which military division does Kapten Maulana Ruli serve?
4. What did Kapten Maulana hear about Pak Aji?
5. Is Pak Aji still serving in the military?

Activity 7 (Pair Work)

Listen to your instructor read the following sentences, and then answer the questions.

1. Apa yang terjadi pada tahun 1983?
2. Siapakah Letnan Kolonel Amir Hanafi?
3. Siapakah yang memimpin Unit Pasukan Katak?

Activity 8 (Pair Work)

Below are the Vision and Mission of *TNI*. Read them and prepare a gist of what you read together with your partner. Report back to the class.

Visi TNI: Terbangunnya institusi TNI yang solid dan mengedepankan profesionalisme sebagai pengawal kedaulatan negara dan keselamatan bangsa.

Misi TNI: Menuntaskan perubahan internal untuk mengembalikan TNI sebagai alat pertahanan negara dengan berpedoman pada arah kebijakan pembangunan pertahanan keamanan.

Activity 9 (Group Work)

Read the following paragraphs and answer the questions.

Komando Pasukan Khusus di Indonesia adalah persamaan dari US Special Force. Komando ini terdiri dari lima grup. Setiap grup dikepalai oleh seorang Kolonel.

Jumlah total seluruh pasukan adalah 6000 personil. Markas besar Kopassus ada di daerah Cijantung, Jawa Barat. Grup 1 bermarkas di Serang dengan kekuatan 2000 personil dan 3 batalyon. Grup 2 bermarkas di Kartasura dengan kekuatan 2000 personil dan 3 batalyon. Grup 3 markas di Batujajar, Jawa Barat, dengan kekuatan 500 personil. Daerah Batujajar digunakan untuk tempat latihan fisik.

Grup 4 adalah pasukan tempur bernama “Sandhi Yudha”, markasnya berada di Jakarta Selatan dengan kekuatan 200 personil. Grup 5 adalah pasukan anti teroris dengan kekuatan 800 personil.

1. Apakah singkatan dari Komando Pasukan Khusus?

2. Ada berapa total grup Kopassus?

3. Apakah persamaan Kopassus dengan tentara Amerika Serikat?

4. Pangkat apakah yang mengepalai setiap grup?

5. Berapa jumlah total personil Kopassus?

6. Di manakah letak markas besar Kopassus?

Activity 9 (Group Work) (Continued)

7. Di manakah letak markas grup 2?

8. Apakah nama lain dari grup 4?

9. Grup manakah yang bertugas memberantas teroris?

10. Berapakah personil grup 3?

Activity 10 (Group Work)

Every one of you will write a question, asking your friend about his MOS or background. Read your question to one of the students in your group, and then he/she will answer it. Make sure everybody in the group is asking one question and answering one question.

Activity 11 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into two groups of students. The setting is that your entire team is going to meet the Indonesian Special Forces unit for a joint exercise somewhere in Sumatra. Prepare an introduction of yourself as a member of your team (use an assumed identity). Go to the front of the class as your instructor calls on you and introduce yourself using the military blunt form. Mention your name, rank and function or position within your team. Members of the other team will take notes and then translate your introduction into English. See how close the English version is to the assumed identity you took, and then have the other team members go through the same type of introduction while the rest takes notes.

Activity 1

You are giving an order to the Indonesian soldier who is assigned to be your subordinate. You tell him where he should go and what he should do and when. Create a written conversation between you and your subordinate.

Activity 2

Write a dialogue between you and your fellow soldier asking about each other's background in the military. Ask for example, where he was before his present position.

Activity 3

Look at these insignias very carefully and write a sentence or two about it.



Activity 4

Read the following text and answer the questions below.

Djamari Chaniago adalah lulusan Akabri (TNI military school) 1971. Setelah lulus, dia bergabung dengan Komando Cadangan Strategis TNI AD, Kostrad. Usai pendidikan di Sesko ABRI, Djamari menjadi Kepala Staf Divisi II Kostrad dan Panglima Divisi Infanteri II terhitung 15 Agustus 1995. Beliau pernah ikut pasukan perdamaian kontingen Garuda di Timur Tengah (Mesir). Sebelum menjadi Pangdam III Siliwangi, Djamari adalah Panglima Divisi Infanteri II Kostrad, Bermarkas di Singosari, Malang.

1. What did Djamari Chaniago achieve in 1971?
2. What did he do in Egypt?
3. What is his position right now?

Activity 5

Write down a paragraph about the difference between the Indonesian Special Forces and the US Special Forces.

Activity 6

Write down your MOS duties in Indonesian.

Activity 7

Write down your name and rank in Indonesian, plus your division and three of your main duties in the military. Report to the class the next day. Try to improvise additional information as if you were doing an informal presentation.