

Comparison of AC v8.4 to v9.0

Years 9–10 band (P–10 Sequence): Languages/Indonesian

Key	same/refined	removed	new	moved
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Note:

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Version 8.4		Version 9.0		
Achievement standard		Achievement standard		
<p>By the end of Year 10, students interact with peers and adults using written and spoken Indonesian to communicate about personal interests and relationships, practices and experiences, and about broader issues such as health and the environment, including as these relate to Indonesia. They respond to and create personal, descriptive, informative and imaginative texts for a range of purposes. When participating in presentations, correspondence and dialogues, students use both rehearsed and spontaneous language, and exchange facts, ideas and opinions, using questions such as <i>Bagaimana, Mengapa and Untuk apa?</i> In speaking, they apply conventions of pronunciation, stress and rhythm to a range of sentence structures. Students use a variety of <i>me-</i> verbs, pronouns, and noun forms such as <i>ke-an, pe-</i> and <i>pe-an</i>. They apply knowledge of textual features such as salutations, sequencing, and persuasive and emotive language to comprehend and create public texts. Students use embedded clauses with <i>yang</i> to expand ideas, and create cohesion and interest by using conjunctions such as <i>misalnya, seperti, termasuk and yaitu</i>. They refer to the past (for example, <i>yang lalu, dulu</i>), present (for example, <i>sedang, sedangkan, sambil, sementara</i>) and future (for example, <i>akan, mau, kalau, besok, masa depan</i>). Students engage with others using formulaic expressions and verbal fillers to sustain and extend interactions, for example, <i>maaf, mohon diulang, saya kurang memahami, oh, begitu! dan kamu?, dengan siapa? Maksud saya, anu</i>. They translate texts and create bilingual texts, comparing different interpretations and deciding how to deal with instances of non-equivalence, such as proverbs, idioms, proper nouns, and culture-specific terms and expressions. They describe their own reactions in intercultural encounters and reflect on how these may relate to their own assumptions and identity, and how they may be perceived by others.</p> <p>Students know that Indonesian is a national, standardised language used for education, media and government, and that it is one of many languages in Indonesia. They know that language use varies according to context, purpose, audience and mode, and that languages change over time. They identify colloquial forms (for example, <i>banget, cowok</i>) and make connections between these and their formal counterparts (for example, <i>gimana?/Bagaimana?; kalo/kalau; nggak/tidak</i>). They use metalanguage to discuss features of language, texts and grammar such as object-focus construction. They know affixation rules for forming verbs (for example, <i>me-kan, me-i</i>) and nouns (for example, <i>pe-, pe-an, ke-an</i>) and apply this to predict and decipher meanings, including using bilingual dictionaries effectively. Students know that Indonesian borrows from other languages, including local and foreign languages. They make connections between aspects of culture in language use such as terms for artefacts (for example, <i>kris, andong</i>), practices (for example, <i>minum jamu, batik/ikat</i>), ideas (for example, <i>halus/kasar</i>) and values (for example, <i>sopan/tidak sopan, rendah hati</i>).</p>		<p>By the end of Year 10, students contribute to and extend interactions in Indonesian language in increasingly unfamiliar contexts related to a wide range of interests and issues. They interpret texts by evaluating and synthesising information, ideas and perspectives. They show understanding of how features of language can be used to influence audience response. They create texts, selecting and manipulating language for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences. They apply and use complex sentences and structures to create and respond to spoken and written texts. They use a variety of tenses to sequence events and use language devices to enhance meaning and cohesion.</p> <p>Students incorporate the features and conventions of spoken Indonesian to extend fluency. They demonstrate understanding of the conventions of spoken and written texts and the connections between them. They apply knowledge of language structures and features to make and predict meaning. They support analysis of Indonesian texts, using metalanguage. They reflect on their own cultural perspectives and identity, and draw on their experience of learning Indonesian, to evaluate how this learning influences their ideas and ways of communicating.</p>		
Strands	Content descriptions	Content descriptions	Sub-strands	Strands
Communicating	<p>share personal opinions and experiences with peers, comparing aspects of teenage life such as relationships, events and aspirations [Key concepts: youth, relationship; Key processes: exchanging, comparing] ACLINC069</p>	<p>initiate, sustain and extend exchanges in familiar and unfamiliar contexts related to students' own and others' experiences of the world, adjusting their language in response to others AC9LIN10C01</p>	Interacting in Indonesian	Communicating meaning in Indonesian
	<p>take responsibility by initiating interactions, solving problems and encouraging others to act [Key processes: discussing, persuading] ACLINC070</p>			
	<p>interacting orally and in writing to exchange, ideas, opinions, experiences, thoughts and feelings; and participating in planning, negotiating, deciding and taking action [Key concepts: youth, relationship; Key processes: exchanging, comparing] ACLINC069</p>	<p>contribute to discussions that involve diverse views to negotiate outcomes, address issues and compare experiences AC9LIN10C02</p>		
	<p>engage in language learning tasks and experiences through discussion, justifying opinions and reflecting on own language learning [Key concept: metalanguage; Key processes: justifying, reflecting] ACLINC071</p>			
	<p>obtaining, processing, interpreting and conveying information through a range of oral, written and multimodal texts; developing and applying knowledge investigate, synthesise and evaluate information from a range of perspectives in relation to topical issues and concepts from a range of learning areas [Key concepts: representation, bias; Key processes: synthesising, evaluating] ACLINC072</p>	<p>evaluate and synthesise information, ideas and perspectives in a broad range of spoken, written and multimodal texts and respond appropriately to cultural context, purpose and audience AC9LIN10C03</p>		

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	construct and present a range of texts (such as presentations, reports and reviews) related to social issues and topics of interest [Key concepts: society, environment, media; Key processes: constructing, persuading] ACLINC073	Mediating meaning in and between languages	
	engaging with imaginative experience by participating in responding to a range of texts, such as stories, songs, drama and music engage with a variety of imaginative texts, analysing ideas and values, discussing responses and altering key aspects [Key concept: values; Key processes: analysing, interpreting, modifying; Key text types: song, poetry, script] ACLINC074		
	interpret and translate non-verbal, spoken and written interactions and texts to convey meaning and intercultural understanding in familiar and unfamiliar contexts AC9LIN10C04		
	moving between languages and cultures orally and in writing, recognising different interpretations and explaining these to others translate a range of informative, literary and personal texts, comparing interpretations and explaining how cultural perspectives and concepts have been represented [Key concept: representation; Key processes: interpreting, comparing, explaining] ACLINC076		
	create parallel texts in Indonesian and in English for a range of purposes and audiences, for the wider community [Key concept: bilinguality; Key processes: adjusting, interpreting, reflecting] ACLINC077		
	make choices while using Indonesian, recognising own assumptions and taking responsibility for modifying language for different cultural perspectives [Key concept: mutual understanding; Key processes: adapting, taking responsibility] ACLINC078		
	creating a range of texts, such as stories, songs, drama and music [Key concept: values; Key processes: analysing, interpreting, modifying; Key text types: song, poetry, script] ACLINC074		
create a variety of imaginative texts to express ideas, attitudes and values, for a range of audiences [Key concept: entertainment; Key processes: expressing, adapting; Key text types: drama, poetry, rap, cartoon] ACLINC075			
Understanding	understand pronunciation and intonation conventions, and apply to new words with affixation and a range of complex sentences [Key concept: fluency; Key processes: prioritising, emphasising] ACLINU80	Understanding systems of language	Understanding language and culture
	understanding the language system, including sound, writing, grammar and text [Key concept: fluency; Key processes: prioritising, emphasising] ACLINU80		
	analyse complex noun and verb forms, and recognise when and how to use object-focus construction [Key concept: passive voice, transitivity; Key processes: analysing, manipulating] ACLINU81		
	reflect on and evaluate Indonesian texts, using metalanguage to analyse language structures and features AC9LIN10U03		
	recognise the purpose and features of a range of texts such as persuasive, argumentative and expository texts [Key concepts: perspective, nuance; Key processes: analysing, correlating] ACLINU82		
	analyse the ways in which Indonesian varies according to spoken and written forms, cultural context and subcultures understanding how languages vary in use (register, style, standard and non-standard varieties) and change over time and place [Key concepts: norms, variation; Key processes: analysing, explaining] ACLINU83		
	engage in intercultural experiences, reflecting on how aspects of identity such as ethnicity and religion influence language use and understanding of the experience [Key concepts: image, identity; Key processes: explaining, reflecting] ACLINC079		
understand the power of language to influence people's actions, values and beliefs, and appreciate the value of linguistic diversity			

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[Key concept: power; Key processes: critical analysis, appreciating] ACLINC084	
participating in intercultural exchange, questioning reactions and assumptions; and considering how interaction shapes communication and identity ACLINC078	
analysing and understanding the role of language and culture in the exchange of meaning understand that Indonesian language and culture, like all languages and cultures, are interrelated; they shape and are shaped by each other, in a given moment and over time [Key concept: interdependence; Key processes: investigating, reflecting] ACLINC085	

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