

A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON ENGLISH AND
INDONESIAN WORDS MEANING
"JOURNEY" AND "PERJALANAN"
AND
SUGGESTIONS ON THE TEACHING TECHNIQUE

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YOGYAKARTA
1981



**A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON ENGLISH
AND INDONESIAN WORDS MEANING
" JOURNEY " AND " PERJALANAN "**
AND
SUGGESTIONS ON THE TEACHING TECHNIQUE

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The Department of the English Language
and Literature
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**A Partial Fulfilment
of the Requirements for the
Sarjana Degree**

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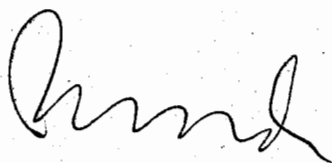
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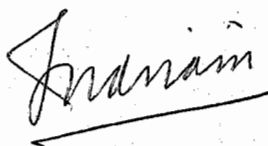
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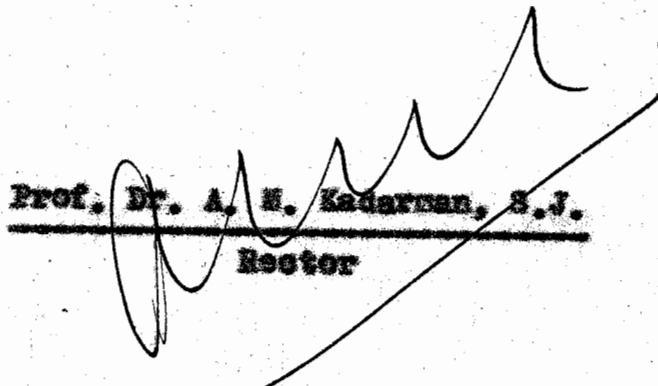
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CHAPTER ONE : INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER TWO : THE DATA	4
2.1. Of the English Language	4
2.2. Of the Indonesian Language	8
CHAPTER THREE : THE CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS	12
3.1. Of the English Language	12
3.2. Of the Indonesian Language	26
CHAPTER FOUR : CORRECTION OF THE DEFINITIONS	60
4.1. Of the English Language	60
4.2. Of the Indonesian Language	66
CHAPTER FIVE : PROBLEMS	74
5.1. Of the English Language	74
5.2. Of the Indonesian Language	76
CHAPTER SIX : TEACHING APPLICATION OF THE ENGLISH TERMS	79
6.1. Bloom's Taxonomy	79
6.2. The Teacher's Obligations	80
CHAPTER SEVEN : HOW AND WHEN TO TEACH WORDS MEANING "JOURNEY"	83
7.1. What is Ideal	83
7.2. What is concrete	84
CHAPTER EIGHT : CONCLUSION	91
BIBLIOGRAPHY	94



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Any language basically comprises four aspects: the vocabulary (lexicon), grammar (morpho-syntax), semantic system (semantics), and sound system (phonology). However, many languages have a fifth aspect, the writing system.

There have comparatively been abundant of studies on the part of the vocabulary, grammar, phonology, and writing system. Nevertheless, few studies on the semantic system whatever are available. It is somewhat ironical, though, since meaning is undoubtedly the most important element in communication. In his book An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics, Gleason says that the content side of linguistics has developed much less rapidly and to a very much less impressive extent than the study of expression.

The lack of studies on the semantic aspect of language is due to the fact that we know least about the semantic system. That is what Francis says in his article "the English Language and Its History" at the beginning part of Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary. It is because of this that I decided to write this thesis, though it is only at the preliminary level.

Through this thesis I would like to know and then present as much as I can the nature of English and Indonesian abstract nouns from its semantic point of view in general and some English and Indonesia abstract nouns meaning "journey" in particular.

In this thesis I only deal with the generic terms "Journey" and "perjalanan" and some of their specific terms. For those of the English Language, I would only like to analyse eight of them namely: travel, tour, trip, excursion, sail, cruise, voyage, and expedition. With regard to the Indonesian Language I shall study eleven of them : *pesiar, pelesir, piknik, darmawisata, ekskursi, tamasya, pelancongan, ekspedisi, anjang karya, karya wisata, and widya wisata*. I chose to analyse these words with their relatively high frequency counts in mind especially where Indonesian learners are concerned, with the hope that they will be of mutual use.

As a guideline of my theoretical framework, I follow the Structuralist such as Bloomfield, Gleason, Gockett, etc, in that I collected the data first and then subjected them to analysis.

In collecting data, I found Roget's Thesaurus: Everyman Edition the most helpful in terms of helping me to get a complete list of specific terms meaning "journey", from British English point of view. Other inspiring reference books were: Park and Seignalle Standard Handbook of Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, and Collins English Learner's Dictionary. In addition, I also got valuable assistance from Mr. Laurie Vandenberg, an Australian, and Mr. John Nicholas Butter, a Londoner.

For those of the Indonesian Language, I used Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Kamus Modern Bahasa Indonesia, Kamus Sinonim Bahasa Indonesia, some English - Indonesian dictionaries, as well as Mrs. A. N. Slamet Soewandi and

3

Drs. F.I. Santosa, my lecturers of the Indonesian Language.

These are the principal steps of my techniques of analysis. First I listed all the relevant words in both languages. Then I decided which words to analyse. Next I studied the difference between every two words in the same language. Afterwards I used the results of the analysis to improve the definitions given by the dictionary.

I, finally, tried to suggest how to teach the English specific terms to Indonesian learners using and based on the results.

CHAPTER TWO

THE DATA

2.1. Of the English Language

2.1.1. What the Roget's Thesaurus says

If you open page 83 of Roget's Thesaurus: Everyman Edition, you will see that number 266 is about locomotion on or by land and number 267 is about locomotion by water or air, or through space.

As far as nouns denoting locomotion are concerned, you will find these lists of words on the part of locomotion by land:

JOURNEY (Substantives), travel, travelling, excursion, expedition, tour, trip, trek, circuit, peregrination, disursion, ramble, outing, pilgrimage, odyssey, course, ambulation, march, route march, marching, walk, walking, promenade, stroll, saunter, dander, turn, trot, tramp, hike, stalk, noctambulation, perambulation, ride, equitation, drive, jostrot, airing, constitutional, spin, jaunt, joy-ride, change of scene.

Roving, vagrancy, flit, flitting, migration, emigration, immigration, intermigration; wanderlust.

Procession, caravan, cavalcade, column, cortege.

Those for the locomotion by water, or air, or through space, are as follows :

NAVIGATION (Substantives), voyage, sail, cruise, odyssey, circumnavigation, periphrase, seafaring, yachting, boating, drifting, headway, sternway, leeway.

Skatation, swimming, surf-riding.

Flight, flying, flip, volitation, aerostation, aerostatics, ballooning, aviation, gliding.

Space travel, astronautics.

2.1.2. Of the generic term

It is obvious that we can combine all the words above under the generic term "locomotion". However, this is too large for such a preliminary study as this. Therefore, I would like to narrow it by only dealing with the words connected with "journey" and "navigation". Still, a problem arose, should I take "journey" or "navigation" as the generic term? At last, I decided to take "journey" as the generic term for the following reasons:

1. Journey is undoubtedly broader in meaning than navigation. We can say that navigation is a journey by water, but not that journey is a navigation by land. Furthermore, journey can also be used for an abstract destination: the journey from childhood through adolescence to maturity, but navigation cannot.

2. Funk and Wagnall's Standard Handbook of Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions also suggests that journey is the generic term. On page 282 of the book you will find this formation:

Journey

cruise	passage	transit	trip
excursion	pilgrimage	travel	voyage
expedition	tour		

3. A Dictionary of Contemporary American Usage obviously says that among the words such as travel, trip, voyage, cruise, excursion, etc, trip is the general word in American English and "journey" is the general one in British English.

4. Most dictionaries that I have consulted so far use journey more than other possible words when they define a certain word from both the lists of words on journey and navigation above.

2.1.3. Why journey was chosen

People especially those who are of high social or educational standing and the like travel relatively a lot, be it because the call of duty, the need to research or for recreation only. And I am positive that almost everybody likes going on a journey. In addition, there are also those who like reading adventure fictions in which they possibly encounter various kinds of words associated with journey. I do not doubt their comprehension of the words. But, the question is they can use them correctly or not, not to mention where foreign learners are concerned. So, it is hoped that when some one has read this, he will either confirm his correct usage of them if he has so far used them correctly or, on the other hand, he will realize that he has so far used them wrongly and then will probably manage to use them better next time.

2.1.4. Which specific terms to analyse

Out of the complete lists suggested by the thesaurus I have pointed out previously, I will only deal with the following words : travel, tour, excursion, sail, or cruise, voyage, and expedition. I made up my mind to study only this few for I do believe that quality does not depend on quantity. In other words, it is better for me to analyse only those but intensively rather than all the words in the list but extensively which most dictionaries have done for us. That is more, as I have said previously, this is only

2.2. Of the Indonesian Language

Bahasa Indonesia is only 52 years old. Compared to English, the existence of which has reached more than 1500 years, it is hardly any thing. This is at least one the reasons why we do not have an Indonesian thesaurus, where as we have miscellaneous kinds of thesauruses such a pocket one, Webster's, Everyman's Edition, etc. Consequently, I had to find another way in order to get a complete list of words having something to do with "perjalanan" in Bahasa Indonesia.

When I decided to take "journey" as my English word to analyse, I had already had in my mind that the Indonesian equivalent for that would be "perjalanan". It then looked for its synonyms in Kamus Sinonim Bahasa Indonesia. It did not help much. I only got two synonyms out of it, namely "kepergian" and "pengenbaraan". I next got the idea to look for more relevant words through translations given by English - Indonesian dictionaries, and certainly by asking my informants as well.

After all the efforts above I managed to make this list of words : perjalanan, pengenbaraan, kepergian, pelayaran, pelancongan, pesiar, penerbangan, perjalanan, anjungan, anjang karya, karya wisata, darrawisata, kerantanan, mhibah, kepergian, ziarah, ekspedisi, ekskursi, piknik, tamasya, wisata.

2.2.1. Of the generic term

After I had the complete list and compared the words, I became even more sure that "perjalanan" is the generic

term, for one thing because it has the broadest meaning among them. For another, all the English - Indonesian dictionaries that I consulted translate "journey" in to "perjalanan". And, for the other, words such as voyage, cruise, etc. are translated as perjalanan plus some extra information.

2.2.2. Of the specific terms

As my analysis began with English first, it goes without saying that I should adapt Indonesian similar specific terms to be studied to those of the English Language. And my selection from the list resulted in the following words : pesiar, pelesir, piknik, darmawisata, eksekursi, tamasya, pelancong, ekspedisi, anjang karya, karya wisata, and wisata.

2.2.3. Dictionary definitions of the words

The following definitions were taken from Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia. However, there were two of them namely karya wisata and wisata that I had to define myself, for they are relatively new words and thus not yet included in the dictionary. I also got help from my informants in defining them. Here are the definitions :

1. Pesiar : berkeliling kota dan sebagainya dengan kendaraan (going round the town by vehicle)
2. Pelesir : berjalan-jalan untuk mencari kesenangan (to take a pleasure trip)
3. Piknik : bp. bertamasya untuk bersenang-senang dengan membawa makanan dan sebagainya

(colloquial, to go on a trip for pleasure taking along food)

4. **Darmawisata** : bepergian bersama-sama untuk memperluas pengetahuan, bersenang-senang, dan sebagainya (the state of going together for knowledge expansion, pleasure, etc.)
5. **Ekskursi** : perjalanan bersama-sama orang banyak ke tempat yang tak berapa jauh (a journey taken by many people together to not so far a place)
6. **Pamasya** : pemandangan yang indah-indah (beautiful scenery)
7. **Pelansengan** : perjalanan melihat-lihat (a journey for sightseeing)
8. **Ekspedisi** : perjalanan ke suatu daerah untuk menyelidiki dan sebagainya (a journey to a place for the sake of a research, etc.)
9. **Anjang karya** : berkunjung atau perkhujangan ke suatu tempat sambil menjalankan tugas, biasanya oleh pejabat-pejabat pemerintah (to visit or a visit to a place while on duty, usually referred to government officials)
10. **Karya wisata** : perjalanan ke suatu daerah untuk menyelesaikan suatu tugas atau pekerjaan di samping untuk bersenang-senang juga (a journey taken in order to perform a duty or work while having some fun as well)
11. **Widya wisata** : perjalanan bersama-sama ke suatu daerah tertentu untuk mempelajari suatu ketrampilan

pilin atau pengetahuan tertentu pula
 (a journey taken by a group of people
 together for the acquisition of a cer-
 tain skill or knowledge)

For the generic term "perjalanan" the dictionary
 gives such a definition as :

PERJALANAN : KEPERJALAN, HAL KEPERJALAN, DARI SUATU NEGERI
 DAN MERASAINYA KE NEGERI LAIN, YANG LAIN
 (THE GOING, THE STATE OF GOING, FROM ONE
 COUNTRY ETC. TO ANOTHER COUNTRY ETC.)

destination

travel : usually abroad

tour : usually not abroad

e.g. : He came home after years of foreign travel.

The tour to Bali has been cancelled.

2. travel v. excursionDSP : distance

travel : suggests a distant place

excursion : suggests relatively a short distance

number of actors

travel : varies but usually not many

excursion : relatively many

e.g. : Travels certainly cost more money than excursions.

3. travel v. tripDSP : distance

travel : quite a distance

trip : a short distance

destination

travel : usually abroad

trip : usually not abroad

e.g. : I prefer a travel to Paris to a trip to Lake Toba.

4. travel v. sailDSP : instrument

travel : almost any means of transportation

sail : sailing boat moved by the help of the wind

destination

travel : usually abroad

sail : usually not abroad

e.g. : During my travels abroad, I was most impressed by the sail across the English Channel.

5. travel v. cruise

DSP : number of actors

travel : varies but usually not many and
can be one person only

cruise : usually very many

movement

travel : The means of transportation moves at normal speed.

cruise : The movement of the means of transportation is very slow.

e.g. : It is no wonder that he has spent much time for his travel this time, he told me that he had gone on a cruise a lot.

6. travel v. voyage

DSP : aim

travel : usually for pleasure only

voyage : usually for exploration

emotional accompaniment

travel : relaxing, visually satisfying

voyage : curious, effortful

e.g. : A voyage often involves a travel.

7. travel v. expedition

DSP : aim

travel : to get pleasure

expedition : to research

emotional accompaniment

travel : relaxing

expedition : curious and effortful

e.g. : His travel to Indonesia was on the occasion of his participation in a French - Indonesian joint expedition to research Mount Merapi.

8. tour v. excursion

DSP : completeness of action

tour : definitely returns to the starting point

excursion : not necessarily returns to it

function

tour : for study, business, or pleasure

excursion : for pleasure only

e.g. : A tour usually involves more distance than an excursion.

9. tour v. trip

DSP : completeness of action

tour : certainly returns to the starting point

trip : not necessarily so

function

tour : for study, business, or pleasure

trip : for pleasure only

e.g. : Up to a point, we can say that a tour includes a trip.

10. tour v. sail

DSP : completeness of action

tour : definitely returns to the starting point

sail : not necessarily so

location

tour : usually by land

sail : by water only

distance

tour : relatively far

sail : comparatively near

e.g. : Which takes more time, a tour from Yogyakarta to Bali or a sail from England to Europe ?

11. tour v. cruise

DSP : number of actors

tour : comparatively not many

cruise : many

completeness of action

tour : surely returns to the starting point

cruise : not necessarily so

movement

tour : the means of transportation generally moves at normal speed.

cruise : It moves very slowly.

e.g. : Which is more interesting, a motor coach tour of the whole Java Island or a cruise round it?

12. tour v. voyage

DEF : aim

tour : for study, business, or pleasure

voyage : for exploration

location

tour : usually by land

voyage : by sea only

e.g. : While tour is associated with the land, voyage is associated with the sea.

13. tour v. expedition

DEF : completeness of action

tour : certainly returns to the starting point

expedition : not necessarily so

aim

tour : to study, do business, or get pleasure

expedition : to research

e.g. : If I am to choose, I prefer to take part in a small expedition to photograph wild animals in Africa to a tour to it.

14. excursion v. trip

DEF : number of people

excursion : Many people are involved

trip : Not many people are involved

e.g. : If you want to have pleasure for less money,
excursion and not a trip will do.

15. excursion v. sail

DEF : number of actors

excursion : involves many people

sail : not many

location

excursion : usually by land

sail : by water

e.g. : If a big excursion group want to have a sail ,
 they usually have to be put into several sailing
 boats.

16. excursion v. cruise

DEF : location

excursion : usually by land

cruise : by sea

movement (of the means of transportation)

excursion : at normal speed

cruise : (very) slowly

e.g. : Our excursion group is considering having a
cruise on our way home.

17. excursion v. voyage

DEF : aim

excursion : to get pleasure

voyage : to explore

number of actors

excursion : many

voyage : not many

distance

excursion : comparatively not far

voyage : relatively far

e.g. : In older times, scientists probably went on a voyage more than an excursion.

18. excursion v. expedition

DEF : aim

excursion : to get pleasure

expedition : to research

distance

excursion : relatively far

expedition : relatively far

emotional accompaniment

excursion : relaxing

expedition : effortful

e.g. : It is hardly possible to talk of a day expedition.

However, a day excursion is just what is quite usual.

19. trip v. sail

DEF : location

trip : normally by land

sail : by water

distance

trip : not too far

sail : nearer than a trip

e.g. : Their honeymoon journey abroad included a trip to Venice and a sail from Hull to Oslo.

20. trip v. cruise

BSF : number of asters

trip : not many

cruise : very many

movement

trip : usually at normal speed

cruise : very slowly

e.g. : Their trip to Newzealand will probably include a cruise on the way home.

21. trip v. voyage

BSF : aim

trip : for pleasure

voyage : for exploration

distance

trip : not too far

voyage : comparatively farther

e.g. : In this modern modern world we hardly ever people go on a voyage, but we often hear people go on a trip.

Is it because of the fact that almost no more lands in this planet that have not been explored?

22. trip v. expedition

BSF : aim

trip : to get pleasure

expedition : to research

duration

trip : relatively shorter

expedition : comparatively longer

e.g. : Mount Merapi is a place best used for expeditions and not trips.

23. sail v. cruiseDEF : number of actors

sail : not many

cruise : very many

instrumentsail : sailing boat moved by the help
of the wind

cruise : liner

locationsail : can be on the river, lake or
sea

cruise : by sea only

e.g. : In older times, when motor-powered ship had not
been invented yet, people went on a sail instead
of a cruise.

24. sail v. voyageDEF : aim

sail : to get pleasure

voyage : to explore

location

sail : on river, lake, or sea

voyage : by sea

e.g. : Christopher Columbus used to have a voyage and not a sail for pleasure even though he used a sailing boat to do his voyage.

25. sail v. expedition

BSF : aim

sail : to get pleasure

expedition : to research

duration

sail : relatively short

expedition : relatively farther

e.g. : It is really out of question to have a sail on land.

However to go on an expedition on land is just what we can expect.

26. cruise v. voyage

BSF : aim

cruise : to get pleasure

voyage : to explore

movement

cruise : very slowly

voyage : generally at normal speed

number of actors

cruise : very many

voyage : not many

e.g. : Cruise covers the meaning of journeying on a big passenger ship.

Although voyage is also a journey by water, it is somewhat ridiculous or even out of question

to go on a voyage for exploration by big passenger ship.

27. cruise v. expedition

DSF : aim

cruise : to get pleasure

expedition : to research

number of actors

cruise : many

expedition : not many

movement

cruise : very slowly

expedition : generally at normal speed

e.g. : Among the participants of the cruise will be an expedition group that will be dropped on the coast of a small island, when the liner is about on its half way to the destination.

28. voyage v. expedition

DSF : location

voyage : on or by sea

expedition : can be on water but usually on land

distance

voyage : comparatively farther

expedition : shorter

e.g. : What Christopher Columbus did in the late of the 15th century which culminated in the discovery of America will be best called a voyage and not an expedition.

3.1.2. The first conclusion

Out of the analysis I made on the previous section, I found out the following distinctive features :

1. PARTICIPANTS/ACTORS : a. people of any job
b. scientists
2. NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS : a. of many people (above 50)
b. of very many people (hundreds)
c. not many people (20 to 50)
3. COMPLETENESS OF ACTION : a. returns to the starting point
b. not necessarily returns to it
4. DESTINATION : a. normally abroad
b. can be abroad
c. not abroad
5. INSTRUMENT/MEANS (OF TRANSPORTATION : a. any vehicle
b. on foot
c. any sea-going vessel
d. wind-powered boat
e. big motor-powered ship
6. DISTANCE : a. near
b. not too far
c. far
7. TIME : a. long
b. not so long
c. short

7. MOVEMENT : a. slowly
b. at normal speed
8. AIM/FUNCTION : a. to get recreation
b. to study
c. to research
d. to explore
9. EMOTIONAL ACCOMPANIMENT : a. relaxing
b. effortful
10. LOCATION : a. on land
b. by sea
c. by river
d. by lake
e. any of a, b, c or d

3.1.3. The second conclusion

Before my colleague, Mr. Lien Ping An, dealt with the generic term "fight" as a verb he studied it as a noun, an abstract noun to be exact. Therefore I was still lucky that I could also learnt some thing from the distinctive features he had obtained. He had found out the following distinctive features as far as abstract nouns are concerned :

1. AIM
2. NUMBER OF ACTORS
3. DEGREE OF ACTION
4. POSSIBLE EFFECT OF ACTION
5. INSTRUMENTS USED IN THE ACTION
6. DURATION OF TIME FOR THE ACTION TO LAST
7. CAUSE OF ACTION
8. EMOTIONAL ACCOMPANIMENT



9. AGE (THE TIME WHEN IT WAS DONE)
10. LOCATION
11. MANNER OF DOING : a. technique
 - b. process/sequence of action
 - c. rules

So, when we combine his findings and mine we will have such total number of distinctive features as :

1. AIM
2. NUMBER OF ACTORS
3. KIND OF ACTORS
4. DEGREE OF ACTION
5. COMPLETENESS OF ACTION
6. CAUSE OF ACTION (REASON)
7. DURATION OF TIME FOR THE ACTION TO LAST
8. POSSIBLE EFFECT OF ACTION
9. TIME/AGE WHEN THE ACTION WAS DONE
10. INSTRUMENT USED IN THE ACTION
11. MANNER OF DOING : A. TECHNIQUE
 - B/ PROCESS
 - C. RULES
12. DESTINATION
13. DISTANCE
14. MOVEMENT OF THE INSTRUMENT/MEANS
15. LOCATION
16. EMOTIONAL ACCOMPANIMENT

3.2. Of the Indonesian language

3.2.1. word per word analysis

For the same reason I gave to "journey", I also did not contrast "perjalanan" with its specific terms.

Here again are the words to be contrasted

1. pesiar
2. pelesir
3. piknik
4. darmawisata
5. ekskursi
6. tananya
7. pelancongan
8. ekspedisi
9. anjeng karya
10. karya wisata
11. widya wisata

1. pesiar v. pelesir

DSP : etymology

<u>pesiar</u>	: Bahasa Melayu (the Malay Language)
<u>pelesir</u>	: Dutch

e.g. : Perhimpunan penyalap sepeda itu akan mengadakan pesiar keliling kota (The cycling club is going to have a "pesiar" (tour) round the town).
Ia paling suka pergi pelesir (He likes going on a "pelesir" (trip)).

2. pesiar v. piknik

DSP : Etymology

<u>pesiar</u>	: Bahasa Melayu
<u>piknik</u>	: English (picnic)

Distance

<u>pesiar</u>	: usually inside the town
<u>piknik</u>	: normally out of town

8. pesiar v. anjang karya

DSP : etymology

pesiar : Bahasa Melayu

anjang karya : Sanskrit

aim

pesiar : to get pleasure

anjang karya : to get duty or work done

actors

pesiar : any person

anjang karya : normally government officials

e.g. : Begitu sampai ke kampung halaman kami mengadakan

pesiar keliling kota.

(As soon as we arrived at our hometown we had a city "pesiar" (tour).)

Anjang karya beberapa pejabat Departemen Penerangan itu diakhiri dengan suatu ceramah tentang Keluarga Berencana.

(The "anjang karya" (duty tour) of the officials of the Ministry of Information was ended with a lecture on family planning.)

9. pesiar v. widya wisata

DSP : etymology

pesiar : Bahasa Melayu

widya wisata : Sanskrit

aim

pesiar : to get pleasure

widya wisata : to obtain a certain skill or knowledge

e.g. : Kita semuanya, kan suka pelesir, kita mengadakan ekskursi ke Gua Jatijajar yuk.

(We all like going on a "pelesir" (trip), don't we ? How about taking an "ekskursi" (excursion) to Gua Jatijajar ?)

14. pelesir v. tanasya

DSF : etymology

pelesir : Dutch

tanasya : Arabic

e.g. : Kaliurang merupakan tempat tanasya atau pelesir yang cukup memadai syarat untuk keperluan itu.

(Kaliurang is quite a suitable "tanasya" or "pelesir" (tourist's or excursion) place for that purpose.)

15. pelesir v. pelancongan

DSF : etymology

pelesir : Dutch

pelancongan : Jakarta Dialect

destination

pelesir : not abroad

pelancongan : can be abroad

e.g. : Saya pilih pelancongan ke Singapura saja dari pada pelesir ke Bali.

(I would rather choose a "pelancongan" (travel) to Singapore than a "pelesir" (tour) to Bali.)

16. pelesir v. ekspedisi

DSF : aim

pelesir : to get pleasure

ekspedisi : to research

astors

pelesir : any person

ekspedisi : usually a group of experts of
the same or similar field

e.g. : Lebih banyak kesantunan ditemui dalam suatu pe-
lesir daripada ekspedisi.

(There is more relaxation found in a "pelesir"
(trip) than in an "ekspedisi" (expedition).)

17. pelesir v. anjang karya

DSF : etymology

pelesir : Dutch

anjang karya : Sanskrit

ain

pelesir : to get pleasure

anjang karya : to do or get work / business
done

astors

pelesir : any person

anjang karya : government officials

e.g. : Setelah selesai anjang karya para pejabat pe -
merintah itu akan diberi kesempatan mengadakan
pelesir.

(After the "anjang karya" (duty tour) the go -
vernment officials are given the chances to go on
a "pelesir" (pleasure journey).)

18. peleisir v. karya wisata

DEF : etymology

peleisir : Dutch
karya wisata : Sanskrit

aim

peleisir : to get pleasure
karya wisata : to do or to get work / business done

E.g. : Walaupun karya wisata dilaksanakan untuk berkar-
ya, tak musti ada unsur mencari kesenangan, apa-
lagi apa yang kita namakan peleisir yang jelas
dipenuntukkan berenang-senang.

(Even though "karya wisata" (business tour) is
meant for work or business, there is still the
sense of pleasure seeking, let alone what we call
"peleisir" (pleasure trip) which is obviously in-
tended for having pleasure.)

19. peleisir v. widya wisata

DEF : etymology

peleisir : Dutch
widya wisata : Sanskrit

aim

peleisir : to get recreation
widya wisata : to acquire a certain skill or
knowledge

actors

peleisir : any person and can be one
widya wisata : a group of people in training to-
gether

e.g. : Tono tidak suka pelesir tapi suka sekali berwi-
dya wisata.

(Tono does not like going on a "pelesir" (trip),
but he likes to go on a "widya wisata" (study tour)
very much.)

20. piknik v. darmawisata

DSF : etymology

piknik : English

darmawisata : Sanskrit

usage

piknik : colloquial

darmawisata : a bit formal

supplement

piknik : normally food and drinks are taken

darmawisata : not necessarily takes food and
drink along

e.g. : Keluarga sering mengadakan piknik ke pantai.

(My family often has a "piknik" (trip) to the
seashore.)

Mahasiswa jurusan geografi itu mengadakan darma-
wisata ke Observatorium Meteorologi Bandung.

(The students of geography department went on a
"darmawisata" (study tour) to Bandung Meteorolo-
gical Observatory.)

21. piknik v. ekshkurai

DSF : etymology

piknik : English

ekshkurai : Dutch

piknik : not far (not abroad)
 pelancong : relatively far (can be abroad)

supplement

piknik : food and drink
 pelancong : usually no

e.g. : Jangankan piknik ke Bali, pelancongan ke Perancispun masih mampu kubiayai. (I can afford a "pelancongan" (travel) to France, let alone a "piknik" (trip) to Bali.)

24. piknik v. ekspedisi

DSF : sin

piknik : to get pleasure
 ekspedisi : to research

duration

piknik : comparatively short
 ekspedisi : time-consuming

e.g. : Kalau dalam piknik pikiran kita istirahat dalam ekspedisi pikiran kita banyak terpakai.
 (Unlike in a "piknik" (picnic or trip) in which we put our mind at rest, in an "ekspedisi" (expedition) our mind is needed almost all the time.)

25. piknik v. anjang karya

DSF : etymology

piknik : English
 anjang karya : Sanskrit

sin

