



NAILA

NATIONAL AUSTRALIA INDONESIA
LANGUAGE AWARDS

NAILA 2020

INFORMATION PACK



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What is NAILA?

The National Australia Indonesia Language Awards (NAILA) is an annual speech competition that rewards and fosters the development of Indonesian language learning in Australia at all levels. We invite primary and secondary school students, tertiary students and other Indonesian language learners to submit videos of themselves speaking in Indonesian on certain topics and annual themes.

Submissions are assessed by a panel of VIP judges, and in 2020 participants have the chance to win thousands of dollars in prizes and celebrate their success with the broader NAILA and Indonesian language learning community at an online awards ceremony.

Award Categories

In 2020, the NAILA competition comprises the following award categories:

	Category	Eligibility	Prize
1	Primary	Prep-Grade 6	\$300
2	Middle	Grade 7-9	\$500
3	Senior	Grade 10-12	\$800
4	Tertiary	University or TAFE student	\$1,000
5	Wild Card	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- group of 2-4 people; OR- original performance; OR- executive-level speakers; OR- Australian teachers of Indonesian at a school or university	\$1,000



Connect with us

For further information about the NAILA speech competition and to learn more about previous competitions (including past awardees), visit our [website](#).

Keep up to date with all the latest NAILA news, activities and social media competitions on [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#) and [Instagram](#).

You can also sign up to the [AIYA](#) and [NAILA](#) mailing lists to ensure you don't miss out on any important updates.

NAILA is also on [LinkedIn](#) and [YouTube](#), where you can access a variety of photos, videos and language resources, including testimonials from VIPs and past awardees.

If you have any questions feel free to contact the team at naila@naila.org.au.



How do I enter the competition?

Submissions for NAILA 2020 open 20 June 2020 and close on 17 August 2020.

1. Check your eligibility to compete against our [Competition Rules](#) on pages 6-8.
2. Select a speech topic from the corresponding [Award Category](#) and familiarise yourself with the Marking Criteria on page 23.
3. Read the [tips sheet](#) on page 28 and view sample videos on our [YouTube page](#).
4. Use our [speech template](#) on page 25 or generate your own speech structure based on our tips.
5. Research your topic thoroughly and draft your content in accordance with the Rules and Marking Criteria on pages 6-8 and 23.
6. Write your speech directly in Indonesian or translate your content from English, then ask a friend, teacher or colleague to read over your work checking for grammatical or word flow issues.
7. Learn your speech off by heart and practice your timing, pronunciation, hand gestures, body language and intonation. Use props for bonus points!
8. Video yourself or have a friend assist you to video your speech in a bright setting – read [our tips](#) on recording your speech on page 30.
9. Fill in the online application form and upload your video for adjudication. A link to the form will be added to our [website](#).
10. Make sure you allow enough time to upload your entry and deal with any potential technical difficulties. Connect with us if you have any trouble at naila@naila.org.au.



Rules

Makes sure you read these rules carefully before entering the competition.

1. The National Australia Indonesia Language Awards (NAILA) competition is open to Australian citizens and permanent residents.
2. NAILA is open to second language speakers only.
3. Contestants do not need to be learning Indonesian formally.
4. Applicants may only enter one category per round.
5. Applicants may only win each category once. Applicants can enter the competition each year but may only win a monetary award every second year.
6. This year's theme is 'Health'. Applicants should endeavour to use the word '*kesehatan*' or '*sehat*' at some point in their speech.
7. There are five categories. Each has an age or level of study limitation:
 - Primary: open to those students enrolled in grades K-6 in Australia.
 - Middle: open to those students enrolled in grades 7-9 in Australia.
 - Senior: open to those students enrolled in grades 10-12 in Australia.
 - Tertiary: open to those students enrolled in an Australian university, either undergraduate or post-graduate studies.
 - Wild Card: open to a group of 2-4 Australians in a group, any age, where each group member contributes to speaking/performing in Indonesian; OR executive-level speakers aged 21 years old and over; OR any teacher or lecturer of Indonesian at an Australian school, university or TAFE.
8. Registration and proof of student status:
 - All Tertiary contestants must register using their relevant student ID and/or student ID address.
 - This rule does not include any other category.
9. For each level, there will be two rounds, conducted as follows:



- Preliminary round: Contestants are to send a video recording of their speech for adjudication by an appointed judging panel.
 - Awards ceremony: The winners of each category will present a refined version of their preliminary round speech to VIP guests and members of the NAILA community at the online National Awards Ceremony.
10. Time limits will be as follows:
 - Primary: 2 – 3 minutes.
 - Middle: 3 – 4 minutes.
 - Senior: 4 – 5 minutes.
 - Tertiary: 5 – 6 minutes.
 - Wild Card: 4 – 6 minutes.
 11. Content exceeding the Award Category time limit will not be considered. Participants are responsible for monitoring their own time.
 12. Timing begins when the contestant starts speaking and ends when the speech is finished. There will be no timer restarts.
 13. The ultimate placing of the competitor will be based on the aggregate of the rankings awarded by the adjudicators for that competitor.
 14. The adjudicators' decision is final.
 15. Competitors must use their own, original content generated for this competition. Reference to other texts or direct quotation is allowed, but any speech must be substantially the work of the speaker.
 16. If plagiarism is suspected, the competitor may be disqualified immediately from the NAILA competition.
 17. Competitors may have reference to notes (either paper-based or digital) during their speech but should be aware that excessive reference to notes may result in a loss of marks. No use of notes is preferable.
 18. There shall be no conferring with Judges during the contest (except with the express written consent of the NAILA committee).
 19. No photography, video or audio-taping will be allowed during the awards ceremony (excluding official NAILA taping).



20. Applicants agree to the use of their video submission being included in a short film produced by NAILA, which will be distributed on the internet, at no extra cost to NAILA. NAILA will use this footage responsibly and in accordance with its mandate as a not-for-profit seeking to improve the study of Indonesian in Australia.
21. Winners of each category agree to complete interviews and separate video recordings to be included in a short film produced by NAILA, which will be distributed on the internet, at no extra cost to NAILA. NAILA will use this footage responsibly and in accordance with its mandate as a not-for-profit seeking to improve the study of Indonesian in Australia.
22. All noise-emitting electronic devices such as phones, beepers, etc. must be turned off during the awards ceremony.



Primary School Award

Eligibility:

- Prep – Year 6
- Australian citizen or permanent resident
- Not an native Indonesian speaker

Speaking time: 2 – 3 minutes

Award: \$300

Theme:

The theme for NAILA 2020 is 'Health'. Applicants may choose to present a speech on this year's theme by answering the question "What does being healthy mean to you?" *instead of* one of the topics listed below.

Tema NAILA di tahun 2020 adalah 'Kesehatan'. Peserta dapat menyampaikan pidato yang berkaitan dengan tema tahun ini dengan menjawab pertanyaan "Menurutmu, apakah arti hidup sehat itu?" atau menggunakan salah satu dari topik-topik yang terpapar di bawah ini.

Topics:

1. What do you need to do daily to stay healthy?
Apa yang harus kamu lakukan tiap hari untuk tetap sehat?
2. What is your favourite sport?
Apakah jenis olahraga favoritmu?
3. Describe your favourite fruit or vegetable. Why is it your favourite?
Deskripsikan buah atau sayur kesukaanmu. Kenapa buah/sayur itu kesukaanmu?



Marking Criteria:

Our experienced judges will be marking video entries based on the following criteria:

1. Content and Structure (15/50)
2. Vocabulary and Grammar (10/50)
3. Delivery (10/50)
4. Audience Awareness/Enthusiasm (5/50)
5. Clarity of Expression (10/50)

Participants should view our comprehensive Marking Grid on page 23.

Learning outcomes:

Achievement standard

- Use of simple verbs (*lari, makan, minum*)
- Basic vocabulary related to topics under control
- Understanding of pronouns
- Sounds such as 'au' (*mau*), 'g' (*gemuk*), 'ng'/'ny'/'ngg' and 'k' (*tidak*) can be pronounced
- Can recognise and respond to basic questions (*Apakah? Di mana? Kapan?*)
- Can state preferences (*Saya [tidak] suka...*)
- Can create subject-focus sentences with a range of ber-verbs and formulaic me verbs
- Can use simple possessives (*Teman saya, Nama teman saya...*)
- Can describe events in time using 'pada' with whole numbers and days of the week
- Conjunctions (*dan, karena and tetapi*) under control



Middle School Award

Eligibility:

- Year 7 – 9
- Australian citizen or permanent resident
- Not an Indonesian native speaker

Speaking time: 3 – 4 minutes

Award: \$500

Theme:

The theme for NAILA 2020 is 'Health'. Applicants may choose to present a speech on this year's theme by answering the question "What does being healthy mean to you?" *instead of* one of the topics listed below.

Tema NAILA di tahun 2020 adalah 'Kesehatan'. Peserta dapat menyampaikan pidato yang berkaitan dengan tema tahun ini dengan menjawab pertanyaan "Menurutmu, apakah arti hidup sehat itu?" atau menggunakan salah satu dari topik-topik yang terpapar di bawah ini.

Topics:

1. Tell us about your favourite healthy meal. What are its ingredients?
Beritahu kami tentang makanan sehat kesukaanmu. Apa saja bahan-bahannya?
2. Screens are part of our daily lives. What are the benefits and drawbacks of screen time?
Layar merupakan bagian dari hidup kita. Apa sajakah manfaat dan kerugian dari waktu layar?
3. Your exchange student friend from Indonesia has to go to the doctor for a check-up, but they are nervous about going to a doctor in Australia! What would you say/do to comfort them?
4. *Teman pertukaran pelajarmu dari Indonesia harus pergi ke dokter untuk diperiksa, tapi dia gugup untuk pergi ke dokter di Australia! Apa yang bisa kamu katakan/lakukan untuk menenangkan mereka?*



Marking Criteria:

Our experienced judges will be marking video entries based on the following criteria:

1. Content and Structure (15/50)
2. Vocabulary and Grammar (10/50)
3. Delivery (10/50)
4. Audience Awareness/Enthusiasm (5/50)
5. Clarity of Expression (10/50)

Participants should view our comprehensive Marking Grid on page 23.

Learning outcomes:

Achievement standard

- Can use and respond to questions using: i.e. siapa, apakah, berapa, bagaimana, apa, di/ke/dari mana
- Express preferences using: i.e. saya suka, kurang/tidak suka, mau/tidak mau
- Letter 'R' is trilled and consonant 'C' is pronounced correctly (ch)
- Can use formulaic expressions: i.e. saya tidak tahu, maaf, saya tidak mengerti to sustain interaction at interview stage
- Can describe qualities of appearance, colour, character and condition: i.e. tinggi, merah muda, lucu, panas
- Use of conjunctions: i.e. dan, tetapi, karena, untuk
- Can form sentences with S-V-O construction: i.e. saya mau bermain sepak bola
- Can use simple base words (makan, minum etc), ber-verbs (bermain, belajar etc) and formulaic me-verbs (menonton, mendengarkan)
- Refer to others using pronouns (saya, kamu, dia, mereka, Bu/Pak etc) and can use in possessive form (nya)
- Refer to events in time and place using prepositions (pada, di, ke) and time markers (sebelum, sesudah, yang lalu, depan)
- Wider awareness of the world and Indonesia's place in it
- Can exchange facts, ideas and opinions using questions such as: *bagaimana, mengapa and untuk apa?*
- Range of me-verbs are used

- Range of pronouns and noun forms such as: ke-an, pe- and pe-an can be used
- Use of embedded clauses with 'yang' to expand ideas
- Cohesion and interest created by use of conjunctions such as: *misalnya, seperti, termasuk, yaitu*
- Refer to past (*yang lalu, dahulu, dulu*), present (*sedang, sambil, sementara, sedangkan*) and future (*akan, mau, kalau, besok, masa depan*)
- Engage with others using formulaic expressions and fillers such as: *maaf, mohon diulangi, saya kurang memahami, oh begitu! dan kamu? dengan siapa?*



Senior School Award

Eligibility:

- Year 10 – 12
- Australian citizen or permanent resident
- Not a native Indonesian speaker

Speaking time: 4 – 5 minutes

Award: \$800

The theme for NAILA 2020 is 'Health'. Applicants may choose to present a speech on this year's theme by answering the question "What does being healthy mean to you?" *instead of* one of the topics listed below.

Tema NAILA di tahun 2020 adalah 'Kesehatan'. Peserta dapat menyampaikan pidato yang berkaitan dengan tema tahun ini dengan menjawab pertanyaan "Menurutmu, apakah arti hidup sehat itu?" atau menggunakan salah satu dari topik-topik yang terpapar di bawah ini.

Topics:

1. Why is it important to eat healthily and stay fit? How can someone improve their health?
*Mengapa makan makanan sehat dan menjaga kebugaran diri itu penting?
Bagaimana seseorang dapat meningkatkan kesehatannya?*
2. Tell us about your favourite athlete or role model in sport. Why do you admire them?
Beritahu kami atlit maupun tokoh panutanmu dalam bidang olahraga. Mengapa kamu mengagumi dia?
3. What is a grassroots health project you could create in your local area to foster community spirit? How would you organise it?
Apakah proyek kesehatan akar rumput yang dapat kamu buat di daerahmu untuk menumbuhkan semangat masyarakat? Bagaimana caramu untuk membuat proyek tersebut?



Marking Criteria:

Our experienced judges will be marking video entries based on the following criteria:

1. Content and Structure (15/50)
2. Vocabulary and Grammar (10/50)
3. Delivery (10/50)
4. Audience Awareness/Enthusiasm (5/50)
5. Clarity of Expression (10/50)

Participants should view our comprehensive Marking Grid on page 23.

Learning outcomes:

Achievement standard

- Respond in evaluative, persuasive or reflective capacity
- Exchange information, opinions and experiences in Indonesian
- Understand aspects of the language and culture of Indonesian speaking communities
- Familiarity with a range of complex vocabulary
- Ability to use idiomatic expressions relevant to the themes prescribed

Grammatical Item	Sub-elements	Example(s)
Phonology	Quality of vowel sounds The glottal stop Non-aspiration of <i>t</i> , <i>p</i> and <i>k</i> Indonesian trilled <i>r</i> Nasalisation of verbal roots Pattern and Rhythm Intonation and Stress	<i>Bapak, tidak</i> <i>Ny, ng, ngg sound</i>
Verbs	Base-word verbs <i>Ber-, ber...an, me-, me-kan, me-l, mem-per, ke...an</i> <i>Ter-</i> Active, passive and imperative forms With reduplication With markers and modifiers With negators With accompanying prepositions	<i>Makan-makan, surat-menyurat, berpamit-pamitan (reciprocity), berlari-lari (repetitive, varied or non-specific action)</i> <i>Sudah, telah, sedang, akan, harus, dapat, bisa, boleh, suka, ingin, mau, lagi, kembali</i> <i>Tidak, belum</i>

		<i>Bergantung pada, ingat akan, minta maaf atas, percaya pada</i>
Nouns	Base-words nouns <i>Ke...an</i> <i>Pe-/per-</i> <i>Pe-...an/per...an</i> <i>-an</i> <i>-wan/wati</i> With reduplication With the negator	<i>Surat-surat kabar, adat-istiadat (plurality, showing variety)</i> <i>Obat-obatan showing collectivity)</i> <i>Bukan</i>
Personal pronouns	1 st person 2 nd person 3 rd person other terms used in place of pronouns with the negator	<i>Saya, aku, kita, kami</i> <i>Kamu, Anda, engkau, kau-, kalian, kamu sekalian, Anda sekalian</i> <i>Dia, ia, beliau, mereka</i> <i>Bapak, Ibu, Adik, Kakak, Saudara, person's name bukan</i>
Question markers		<i>Siapa, apa, yang mana, mengapa, kenapa, kapan, di mana, ke mana, dari mana, bagaimana, berapa, -kah, (apa)bila, bilamana</i> <i>Dari siapa, dengan apa, untuk siapa</i>
Deictics		<i>Ini, itu, sini, sana, situ, begitu, begini</i>
Quantifiers	Cardinal numbers: collectives With terms of measurement Indefinite terms Ordinal numbers Fractions Classifiers Singularity	<i>Ketiga pemain, kami berenam berpuluh-puluh, ratusan</i> <i>Meter, liter, gram, rupiah</i> <i>Banyak, berbagai, beberapa, sedikit, semua, seluruh, segala</i> <i>Kesatu atau pertama, kedua, kesepuluh...</i> <i>Sepertiga</i> <i>Orang, buah, ekor</i>

	Plurality	<i>Se-, satu, suatu</i> Through duplication, context and use of <i>para/kaum</i>
Adjectives	Base-word adjectives <i>Me kan</i> with adjectival function Comparatives With degree markers With other modifiers With negators	<i>Menyenangkan</i> <i>Se- + adjective</i> <i>Sama + adjective + -nya</i> <i>Lebih/kurang + adjective +</i> <i>daripada</i> <i>Yang/paling/ter - + adj.</i> <i>Tidak terlalu kecil, akan</i> <i>sangat senang</i> <i>Harus lebih mudah, tidak</i> <i>sakit lagi</i> <i>Tidak, belum</i>
Adverbs	<i>Dengan + base</i> Duplication of base	<i>Dengan baik</i> <i>Diam-diam</i> <i>(Se- +) -nya: setinggi-</i> <i>tingginya, sesungguhnya,</i> <i>rupanya</i>
Prepositions	Prepositional Phrases	<i>Akan, akibat, antara, atas,</i> <i>bagi, bersama, buat, dalam,</i> <i>dari, dekat, dengan, di, ke,</i> <i>kecuali, kepada, lewat,</i> <i>melalui, mengenai,</i> <i>menurut, oleh, pada, sama,</i> <i>sampai, sebagai, sejak,</i> <i>sekeliling, sekitar, selain,</i> <i>selama, sepanjang, seperti,</i> <i>tanpa, tentang, terhadap,</i> <i>untuk</i> <i>Di bawah, ke muka, oleh</i> <i>karena, sampai dengan, di</i> <i>antata</i>
Interjections		<i>Aduh, asyik, ayo, sialan,</i> <i>wah</i>
Articles		<i>Sang, para, si</i>
Particles		<i>-kah, -lah</i>
Phrases and sentences	Simple and more complex phrases Single clauses: Subject + predicate Subject + verb (+ phrase) Subject + verb + object (+indirect object) Compound clauses	<i>Berteriak keras-keras/tidak</i> <i>perlu merasa tersinggung</i> <i>Dia rajin membaca, baik</i> <i>waktu dia masih</i>

		<p><i>mahasiswa, maupun setelah dia bekerja Siapa pun yang minta, Pak Anwar selalu bersedia menolong.</i></p> <p><i>Pakaian yang dilemparkan ke laud di Parangtritis itu</i></p> <p><i>Pengangguran tersembunyi di kota-kota besar adalah masalah yang serius.</i></p> <p><i>Tempat berpiknik yang paling disenangi oleh orang Jakarta Kepala pabrik yang hanya mementingkan dirinya sendiri.</i></p>
	Use of <i>ini/itu</i> to point to a particular referent in a noun phrase	
	Use of <i>adalah/ialah</i> to mark the subject-predicate break	
	Use of <i>yang</i> as a relative-clause marker	
	Extension of basic sentences by addition of information on place, instrument, time, purpose, participant, means, similarity, cause	
	Statements	
	Commands	Use of <i>lah, jangan, tolong, coba, silakan</i> Use of passive to soften
	Questions	With question words With rising intonation With <i>-kah</i> Using <i>bukan/belum/tidak</i> at end of sentence
	Exclamations	
	Emphatic sentences	Use of <i>-lah</i> followed by <i>yang</i>
	Active and passive sentences	
	Direct and indirect speech	



Tertiary Award

Eligibility:

- Enrolled at an Australian university or TAFE
- Under 35 years old
- Australian citizen or permanent resident
- Not a native Indonesian speaker

Speaking time: 5 – 6 minutes

Award: \$1,000

Theme:

The theme for NAILA 2020 is 'Health'. Applicants may choose to present a speech on this year's theme by answering the question "What does being healthy mean to you?" *instead of* one of the topics listed below.

Tema NAILA di tahun 2020 adalah 'Kesehatan'. Peserta dapat menyampaikan pidato yang berkaitan dengan tema tahun ini dengan menjawab pertanyaan "Menurutmu, apakah arti hidup sehat itu?" atau menggunakan salah satu dari topik-topik yang terpapar di bawah ini.

Topics:

1. Why do you think good mental health is important for one's general wellbeing?
Mengapa menurutmu kesehatan mental itu penting untuk kesejahteraan secara umum?
2. Select a public health program or policy in Australia/Indonesia. Could it be implemented in Indonesia/Australia? Why?
Pilih sebuah program atau kebijakan kesehatan masyarakat di Australia/Indonesia. Apakah program/kebijakan tersebut dapat diimplementasikan di Indonesia/Australia? Mengapa?
3. You have been selected as the Youth Ambassador to the World Health Organisation. Apart from the COVID-19 pandemic, what important public health issue should they prioritise in 2020?
Kamu telah terpilih menjadi Duta Besar Pemuda untuk World Health Organisation. Selain pandemi COVID-19, permasalahan kesehatan masyarakat apa yang dapat diprioritaskan oleh World Health Organisation pada tahun 2020?



Marking Criteria:

Our experienced judges will be marking video entries based on the following criteria:

1. Content and Structure (15/50)
2. Vocabulary and Grammar (10/50)
3. Delivery (10/50)
4. Audience Awareness/Enthusiasm (5/50)
5. Clarity of Expression (10/50)

Participants should view our comprehensive Marking Grid on page 23.

Learning outcomes:

Achievement standard

- Demonstrate an awareness of the relationship between culture and language
- Communicate proficiently in Indonesian through speaking, listening, reading and writing at levels commensurate with the language exit point from the major
- Apply translation skills at the para-professional level
- Demonstrate a critical approach to the reading of translated texts
- Understand common journalistic styles and be able to translate them into the appropriate register in English
- Explain theoretical issues related to translation and interpreting
- Show an understanding of the role of the translator and interpreter in local and global communication
- Utilise independent research skills exploiting both Indonesian and English sources
- Express themselves well in a formal or informal register, appropriate to the situation and to the people to whom one is speaking
- Read and understand newspapers and other texts in Indonesian
- Engage with authentic Indonesian language media
- Write in Indonesian in the appropriate style using the correct grammar and the vocabulary appropriate to the genre, contents and audience



Wild Card Award

Eligibility:

For ALL applicants:

- Australian citizen or permanent resident
- Not a native Indonesian speaker

For group performers:

- Minimum 2 and maximum 4 participants per group, who each contributes substantially to the presentation

For executive applicants:

- 21 years or over

For educators:

- Currently a teacher/lecturer/tutor of Indonesian at an Australian school, university or TAFE

Speaking/Performing time: 4 – 6 minutes

Award: \$1,000

Theme:

The theme for NAILA 2020 is 'Health'.

Tema NAILA di tahun 2020 adalah 'Kesehatan'.

Topics:

The Wild Card category provides participants with the chance to showcase their skill at performing or presenting either individually or within a group. This year, in addition to school and university students, the Wild Card category is open to executive-level speakers (young professionals of 21+ years) and teachers and educators of Indonesian.

Participants have the opportunity to address this year's theme of 'Health' through their presentation or performance, but are not obligated to do so. Creativity is highly encouraged!



There is significant freedom in your choice of performance or presentation, which may include (but are not limited to):

- Dramatic performances such as a short original play, film or monologue.
- Creative performances such as an original song, poem, dance or comedy routine.
- Delivering an original translation of a famous Australian poem, with commentary.
- A video of you preparing and cooking a healthy meal for a popular television cooking show.
- Demonstration or explanation of sports, arts, rules to games etc.
- Academic presentations such as debates or group discussions.
- Demonstration of a traditional (Australian or Indonesian) ceremony, dance or handcraft.

Participants must use their own words; it will not be acceptable to merely recite someone else's poem, song or skit. It is important to note that if there are multiple group members, each member of the group must contribute to speaking Indonesian.

Adjudication:

Unique to the Wild Card category this year, a judging panel will select no more than the top 5 video entries for uploading onto NAILA's online voting platform. The finalists will be announced after the submission period has ended and links to their videos will be disseminated using NAILA's mailing list and social media platforms. The general public will then have the opportunity to vote for their favourite video using the voting function of our website, as well as Facebook's 'like'. Voting will close prior to the winning entry being announced at the Awards Ceremony. If the winning entry is submitted by more than one individual, the monetary award may be shared between group members at their discretion.

Marking Criteria:

Our experienced judges will be marking video entries based on the following criteria:

1. Content and Structure (15/50)
2. Vocabulary and Grammar (10/50)
3. Delivery (10/50)
4. Audience Awareness/Enthusiasm (5/50)
5. Clarity of Expression (10/50)

Participants should view our comprehensive Marking Grid on page 23.



General Marking Criteria (All Categories)

	10-8 Exceptional	7-5 Good	4-2 Fair	2-0 Needs Improvement
Content and Structure (15/50)	<p>Structure is clear and flows very well.</p> <p>Points are well made, and arguments are well developed.</p> <p>Appropriate reasoning and relevant examples support arguments.</p> <p>Excellent demonstration of creativity and a highly developed ability to think 'outside the box'.</p>	<p>Structure is mostly clear, with some areas lacking flow.</p> <p>Points generally made effectively, with a fairly developed argument.</p> <p>Arguments supported by somewhat relevant examples, and solid attempts at reasoning are made.</p> <p>Good demonstration of creativity and a developed ability to think 'outside the box'.</p>	<p>Structure is not clear, and flow is limited.</p> <p>Points are weakly made, with a somewhat cohesive argument.</p> <p>Arguments supported by a few examples, possibly irrelevant. Reasoning is not well elaborated.</p> <p>Some demonstration of creativity and attempts to think 'outside the box'.</p>	<p>No clear structure throughout the speech, leaving the audience confused.</p> <p>No general argument is made, personal assertion only.</p> <p>There is no supporting evidence, examples or reasoning provided for claims or arguments.</p> <p>No demonstration of creativity and no attempt to think 'outside the box'.</p>
Vocabulary and Grammar (10/50)	<p>Use of sophisticated vocabulary.</p> <p>Vocabulary, structures and expressions appropriate, controlled and varied. Self-corrects.</p> <p>Appropriate use of grammatical structures.</p>	<p>Use of fairly sophisticated vocabulary.</p> <p>Good control of structures and expressions.</p> <p>Usually self-corrects.</p> <p>Generally correct use of grammatical structures.</p>	<p>Use of a narrow and simple range of vocabulary.</p> <p>Has limited awareness and control of structures and expressions.</p> <p>Rarely self-corrects.</p> <p>Uses basic grammatical structures.</p>	<p>Use of very limited vocabulary.</p> <p>Little to no awareness and control of structures and expressions.</p> <p>Frequent errors with no self-correction.</p> <p>Grammatical structures are absent or extremely poor</p>
Delivery (10/50)	<p>Appears entirely comfortable using Indonesian, with the capacity to ad-lib if necessary.</p> <p>Holds attention of entire audience with</p>	<p>Appears somewhat comfortable using Indonesian, with some capacity to ad-lib.</p> <p>Maintains audience attention with eye contact.</p>	<p>Appears capable of communicating in Indonesian, but not entirely comfortable doing so.</p>	<p>Appears somewhat capable of communicating in Indonesian.</p> <p>Limited use of eye contact to maintain audience attention.</p>

	<p>the use of direct eye contact.</p> <p>No reference to notes.</p> <p>Speaks with fluctuation in volume and inflection to maintain audience interest and emphasize key points.</p> <p>Gesture and paralinguistics is used highly effectively to help message delivery.</p>	<p>Very little reference to notes.</p> <p>Speaks with good inflection and style to hold audience attention.</p> <p>Gesture and paralinguistics used fairly well to help deliver message.</p>	<p>Attempts to maintain audience attention with some eye contact.</p> <p>Seems to rely on rote-learned language and relies on notes.</p> <p>Speaks with some inflection and variation of tone to hold audience attention.</p> <p>Some use of gesture and paralinguistics.</p>	<p>Heavy reliance on notes and rote-learning.</p> <p>Speaks with little inflection or variation of tone.</p> <p>No use of gesture or paralinguistics.</p>
Audience Awareness/Enthusiasm (5/50)	<p>Demonstrates strong enthusiasm about the topic during the entire presentation.</p> <p>Successfully increases audience knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>Highly successful at maintaining audience attention throughout the entire presentation.</p>	<p>Demonstrates enthusiasm about the topic.</p> <p>Effectively increases audience knowledge of most areas.</p> <p>Fairly successful at audience attention throughout the presentation.</p>	<p>Shows little or mixed interest in the topic</p> <p>Increases audience knowledge on some points.</p> <p>Maintains sporadic audience attention.</p>	<p>Shows no interest in the topic.</p> <p>Fails to increase audience knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>Cannot maintain audience attention.</p>
Clarity of Expression (10/50)	<p>Ability to excellently convey meaning in Indonesian.</p> <p>Few (less than three) or no pauses/fillers used.</p> <p>Impeccable pronunciation.</p> <p>Tone and intonation is excellent.</p>	<p>Can convey meaning fairly effectively, with less than three errors present.</p> <p>Some (four to five) fillers or pauses are used.</p> <p>Some mispronunciation present.</p> <p>Tone and intonation is generally good.</p>	<p>Can express meaning despite simple errors.</p> <p>Many (six or more) pauses and fillers are used, but contestant can finish speech.</p> <p>A number of mispronunciations distract attention from the speech.</p> <p>Tone and intonation vary in effectiveness. Some occasions of plain intonation.</p>	<p>Frequent and distracting errors hinder attempt to convey meaning.</p> <p>Contestant struggles to finish the speech, with many fillers and pauses used.</p> <p>Many words are mispronounced, damaging the ability for meaning to be conveyed.</p> <p>No variation in tone or intonation.</p>



Speech Template

Below is an example of how you might like to draft a traditional Indonesian speech. While you are encouraged to use some of these conventions within your speech, we hope that you will apply a creative approach to deliver a unique presentation.

Opening

First impressions are lasting and it is in the first minute of your speech that you have the audience's full attention.

You could stand out by sharing a personal anecdote, joke, shocking statistic or direct question.

Introduction

Welcome the audience and special VIP guests (for the awards ceremony only), introduce the topic, but be creative; don't just state it.

We suggest you address your audience with any one of the following sentences (or develop your own with the assistance of an Indonesian friend or teacher):

- *Selamat pagi / siang / sore / malam dari [kota/desa X] dan salam sejahtera bagi kita semua.* Good morning / afternoon / evening, greetings from [the city / suburb of X], and best wishes to you all.
- *Assalamualaikum dan salam sejahtera bagi kita semua.* Peace be upon you (Islamic greeting) and may we all be blessed with prosperity.
- *Selamat sore dan salam sejahtera bagi kita semua. Semoga hari ini adalah awal baik untuk masa depan yang lebih baik.* Good afternoon and best wishes to you all. Hopefully today is a good start for a better future.
- *Assalamualaikum dan salam sejahtera. Puji dan syukur kita haturkan kepada Tuhan Yang Maha Esa atas kesempatan yang diberikan-Nya untuk hadir dalam kesempatan ini / berpidato kepada Anda sekalian yang terhormat.* Peace be upon you (Islamic greeting) and best wishes. Praise and thanks go to our Lord almighty for the opportunity he has bestowed upon us to have this opportunity / to present to you.

And then continue by providing your respects to the judges and audience:

- *Yang saya hormati, bapak dan ibu juri, panitia NAILA, dan para penonton / hadirin yang saya muliakan / hargai.* Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, NAILA committee, and respected audience members.
- *Yang saya muliakan, bapak dan ibu dewan juri, segenap panitia NAILA, teman-teman yang saya kasihi, dan para hadirin / penonton sekalian.* Distinguished guests (literally: those that I dignify): ladies and gentlemen of the jury, NAILA committee, dear friends, and audience members.



Content

Setting out your arguments clearly for the audience is important, particularly in junior level speeches.

You might choose to do so in the following manner:

- *Ada [nomor] alasan/isu/masalah/tema yang saya ingin bahas dalam pidato saya.* There are [number] reasons/issues/problems/themes that I would like to discuss in my talk.
- *Ada X alasan/isu/masalah/tema yang harus dibahas jika kita berpikir tentang isu/[topik] ini...* There are X reasons/issues/problems/themes that generate discussion when we think about this issue/topic.
- *Pada pidato kali ini saya ingin menyampaikan tema tentang...* On this occasion, I would like to raise ...
- *Pada kesempatan ini saya akan berbicara tentang [topic].* On this occasion, I will discuss/talk about ...
- *Pada kesempatan ini, izinkan saya menyampaikan sepatah dua patah kata mengenai [topic].* On this occasion, allow me to say something/a few things regarding ...
- *Pertama...* Firstly
- *Kedua...* Second
- *Ketiga...* Third

Joiners

In English we often break up our content within a speech with 'Ladies and gentlemen...'

Below are some Indonesian equivalents you might like to use:

- *Para penonton yang saya muliakan.* Respected audience members
- *Teman-temanku yang saya cintai.* Dear friends
- *Panel hakim yang saya hormati.* Distinguished judges
- *Saudara-saudari sekalian.* Ladies and gentlemen
- *Bapak-Ibu yang saya hormati.* Ladies and gentlemen (whom I respect)
- *Hadirin yang berbahagia.* Delighted audience members



Closing

A conventional Indonesian speech would normally end with a few lines to the following effect:

- *Hadirin/penonton yang saya hormati, Demikianlah sambutan saya. Apabila ada kata-kata yang kurang berkenan dan ada tutur kata yang salah, saya mohon maaf. Kalau ada sumur di ladang bolehlah kita menumpang mandi. Kalau ada umur yang panjang semoga kita berjumpa lagi.*
Respected audience members,
That is my presentation. If anything I have said was contentious or incorrect, I apologise. If there is a well in the field, let us wash there. If we live a long life, hopefully we will meet again.
- *Hadirin/penonton sekalian yang berbahagia! Demikian sepatah kata yang dapat saya sampaikan pada kesempatan ini semoga bermanfaat bagi kita semua, terutama bagi diri pribadi.* Delighted audience members!
Hopefully what I have said on this occasion was of benefit for us all, especially for ourselves on a personal note.
- *Terima kasih atas segala perhatiannya, dan mohon maaf atas segala kesalahan dan kekurangan.* Thank you for your attention, and I apologise for any mistakes and shortcomings.
- *Atas perhatian Bapak dan Ibu sekalian, saya ucapkan banyak terima kasih. Apabila ada kata-kata yang kurang berkenan di hati saya mohon maaf.* Ladies and gentleman, I thank you for your attention. If I have said anything contentious I apologise.
- *Demikian dari saya. Sebelum saya akhiri pidato ini, saya ingin mengucapkan terima kasih atas perhatian Bapak/Ibu sekalian dan saya mohon maaf atas segala kekurangan.* That is all from me. Before I conclude this speech, I would like to express my thanks to you all for your attention and I apologise for any shortcomings.
- *Kiranya cukup sampai di sini pidato saya. Atas segala tutur kata yang kurang berkenan di hati Bapak dan Ibu sekalian, baik yang disengaja maupun yang tidak, saya mohon maaf yang sebesar-besarnya.* I think that is enough for now. For everything I said that may have been contentious for you all, both that which I intended and that which I did not, I apologise profusely.

Whilst you might like to conclude your speech with a summary similar to the ones above, we encourage you to follow it with:

1. a concise executive summary of your key points or main argument; and
2. a call to action, unforgettable quote/proverb or strong original statement that stays with the audience.

To indicate that you have truly finished you should end with:

- *Sekian, terima kasih.* That's all for now, thank you.
- *Sekian. Terima kasih atas perhatian Anda.* That's all from me, thank you for your attention.
- *Sekian dan terima kasih. Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.* That's all from me, thank you. May peace be upon you... (Islamic greeting).

Speech Tips

Writing your speech

- **Topic selection:** Choose a topic you feel strongly about – take the topic in a direction you are interested in (think outside the box), topics provide direction only, find a new take on a common subject.
- **Research:** Don't underestimate the importance of research, brainstorm, find the facts and their sources (who said what), look for appropriate proverbs, metaphors, folktales and jokes to include or write your own.
- **Audience:** Evaluate your audience and context, who are they, what are their interests, how formal should your speech be, how familiar are they with the subject?

Structure

- **Opening:** Grab the audience's attention with a personal anecdote, joke, shocking statistic or direct question.
- **Introduction:** Welcome the audience and special VIP guests (awards ceremony only), introduce the topic but be creative don't just state it.
- **Argument:** Explain why your topic is important, convey one idea or argument clearly using supporting points, connect your topic with larger issues, develop a clear structure, summarise key points along the way by linking them into new points, use sign posts (i.e. 'I've spoken about WXY but what does that mean for ABC? ...').
- **Content:** Keep it short, simple and concise, write like you talk, allow for pauses and your average talking speed, use quotations and statistics sparingly (too much information can be overwhelming), use specific examples and personal antipodes to set yourself apart.
- **Language:** Choose vocabulary you are familiar with to make memorisation easier, double check your grammar and use of common phrases, be sure to include Indonesian proverbs and metaphors, create visuals using descriptive words and sayings, repeat crucial points and buzzwords.
- **Ending:** Summarise your argument and leave your audience with 2-3 key points (the rest is really just entertainment), offer solutions to think about or provide a call to action, finish with an unforgettable quote or strong original statement.



Delivering your speech

- **Speaking style:** Use a variety of tones and volumes to keep the audience interested, pace yourself, speak from the heart, improvise where appropriate, speak with confidence, relax and remember to breathe.
- **Visuals:** Stand up straight, don't fidget sway or slouch, dress appropriately (office wear, neat casual, batik, traditional Indonesian or costume if appropriate), avoid reading notes (subtle glances at cue cards are acceptable but bonus points will be given to those who don't use notes), fix your microphone before you start then leave it, use hand gestures but not too many, visual aids and props are permitted but should not become the main focus of your speech.
- **Gain experience:** Practice at school, university or work, in front of friends and strangers, practice with hand gestures, pauses and theatrics. Practice videoing yourself well before the deadline. Practice makes perfect!



Video Recording Tips

Whether you are videoing yourself using your laptop's webcam or have asked a friend to video you, here are some useful tips on how to ensure you get the best quality video.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FMex-9FyljU>

Do:

- Sit up or stand up straight and bring the camera up to eye level (put books underneath it to elevate as necessary), tilt the camera screen so that it is looking slightly down on you
- Get close to and look at the camera lens, not yourself in the screen
- Check light sources – you don't want back light so avoid windows as a background and place a desk lamp nearby so you can adjust the light
- Tidy your surroundings, limit the amount of noise in the background by setting up against a plain wall or simple garden setting
- Wear business attire or neat casual, opt for light block colours contrasting with the background wall colour and limit excessive stripes or patterns, clean your glasses (if you wear them)
- Act natural as if talking to a friend, use hand gestures but not too many
- Turn off alarms, phones, Skype and other online notifications, you don't want any background noise detracting from your speech
- Allow enough time to check that your webcam and microphone are working properly
- Play back your recording, re-record your speech if the quality is not up to scratch, your video should not be blurry or grainy or contain major pauses, ask a friend for their feedback
- Edit out long pauses at the very beginning or end of the video, but do not edit the middle of the video unless you are changing settings for dramatic purposes
- If someone else is filming you make sure they use a tripod (wobbly films will be heavily marked down), creativity and professionally shot videos are encouraged but will not necessarily receive extra marks
- Practice makes perfect



Don't:

- Use the monitor or mobile device as a light source or sit behind a window
- Fidget, flick your hair, tap your fingers, sway or slouch
- Look at yourself on screen (rather you should look at the camera lens)
- Mumble, speak too softly or shout into the microphone
- Wear revealing clothing (men, don't wear singlets, a collar is preferable. Women avoid showing too much chest)
- Avoid reading notes, subtle glances at cue cards are acceptable but bonus points will be given to those who use no notes



Common Mistakes

The aim of this section is to assist Australians to improve their Indonesian speaking skills by learning from the common mistakes made by past NAILA contestants.

Pronunciation

Pronunciation was often very good, with some common minor mistakes.

These included:

- 'Flat' pronunciation, which made it sound like the speakers were reading. Try and put some more variation in your tone to make things more interesting.
- Some contestants had lapses in pronunciation of the nasal 'ng' sound, i.e. in 'dengan'. Many participants pronounced this as a hard 'gg' sound – it should be soft as in 'sing'.
- Younger speakers in particular had difficulties with the trilled 'r' sound.
- Speakers should remember that the Indonesian 'u' is pronounced as in 'book'. It is a longer sound than our 'u'.
- Entrants should also remember that 't', 'p', 'k' is pronounced without aspiration in Indonesian, making a dull sound.
- The sound 'a' is a hard sound, as in 'art', not 'apple'.
- Many younger speakers pronounced 'a' as 'e' – for example 'menar' not 'mener'.
- Many participants pronounced 'karena' as 'karina'.
- Often speakers placed the emphasis on the wrong syllables – emphasis should be placed on the second to last or final syllables.
- Many speakers still use English accent for general names and places, for example it should be: Indonesia (In-do-ne-sya), Australia (Aws-tra-li:-ya)
- Participants should use correct Indonesian terminologies for English loan words, for example, 'kebijakan' for policy, 'wisata' for travel



Gestures, body language and props

Generally, contestants would benefit from using more gestures, particularly hand actions. Many applicants also needed to rely less on notes. Speeches could be improved by:

- Using more props, i.e. photos, costumes and objects. This can assist you to recall your main points and helps indicate you understand the meaning of words.
- Increasing eye contact with the camera. This can be difficult but shows confidence and engages your audience.
- Making sure camera is at eye level for a better angle, particularly when using laptops to record.
- Wearing semi-professional attire for videos to demonstrate cultural awareness and competence.
- Being aware of settings and surroundings, such as lighting, excessive background noise that may inhibit the audiences' ability to listen well.

Grammar

Grammar was on the whole excellent!

- The main problem, particularly younger speakers, was ensuring correct word order. For example, '*kelas delapan*' (year eight) rather than '*delapan kelas*' (eight classes).
- Older speakers sometimes had difficulties in forming verbs correctly, particularly using '*men-i*' and '*me-kan*'.

Style

- Some participants could have benefited from using connectors to help the flow of their speech, such as '*kalau begitu*'.
- The judges would have liked to see more explanation and reasons in speeches. For example, instead of merely saying they wished to visit Indonesia, the judges would have liked to know *why* this was the case.
- Many older contestants would have benefited from simplifying their speech so they could focus on delivery including varying the speed and intonation of their speeches.
- Wild Card contestants, particularly singers, would have benefited from explaining their entries (i.e. what inspired them, song meaning, writing process) in Indonesian before or after their song to allow judges to properly gauge the full extent of their language skills.
- Some participants filmed in areas with dark lighting and noisy atmospheres, which made it very difficult for judges to see their faces and hear properly.



Frequently Asked Questions

1. The topics are too hard for my students. How can we participate?

We have endeavoured to prepare topics that are suitable for each category while encouraging students to learn new vocabulary and perfect their grammar. If the topics are too difficult for your students, you can adapt or simplify them so that your students can participate by giving simple answers to explanations. The aim of the game is participation! We want participants to challenge themselves and have fun!

2. How do I incorporate the theme into my speech?

Applicants can incorporate the theme into their speech by mentioning the term 'kesehatan' or by answering the question: 'What does being healthy mean to you?'

3. I don't own professional equipment. Is this a problem?

Most participants record their videos on a mobile phone or laptop computer. We do not expect professional video entries. Ensure that the lighting is good and there is minimal background noise. If you do not have access to a mobile phone or computer, please contact us and we will endeavour to assist.

4. If my parent(s) are Indonesian, can I enter the competition?

Out award categories are only open to those who are NOT native Indonesian speakers. If you are unsure whether you speak Indonesian as a second language you should [contact us](#) so that we can assess your level of fluency and confirm your eligibility prior to entering the competition.

5. Can I submit entries with mistakes or video recording glitches?

We understand that working with video can be tricky and at times you may experience technical difficulties. We encourage participants to submit the best quality videos possible, but we will accept submissions that contain minor technical mistakes.



6. Will my video be made public?

Participants are asked to complete a consent form with their application giving NAILA permission to use their video entry and/or excerpts as video learning resources and in promotional material.

7. Can I use a topic that isn't listed?

We encourage participants to stick to the topics that are allocated to each award category. Each topic can be interpreted broadly and participants are encouraged to adapt their response to provide a unique perspective. If you feel strongly about a topic that is not listed please [email us](#) to discuss whether we can accept your proposed topic. There is no guarantee that alternative topics will be accepted.

8. What should I do if I'm having trouble uploading my entry?

First, read our detailed instructions on how to upload your entry in this Information Pack or on the NAILA website. If you are still having trouble uploading your entry, please send us an [email](#) and we will attend to your technical difficulties as soon as possible. Participants who have trouble uploading entries and send us an email PRIOR to the submission closing time will not be penalised.

9. I have extenuating circumstances. Can I have an extension?

We endeavour to maintain a level playing field for all applicants by adhering to the deadline. However, if you have extenuating circumstances and need an extension please [contact us](#) so that we can assess whether an extension is possible.

10. What should I do if I need further information?

If you require further information, please feel free to [contact us](#) and a member of our team will get back to you as soon as possible. Please note that we do not work regular business hours as our committee is made up of volunteers, therefore it can sometimes take a few days to receive a response.

