

# Judul



Grup 06

# Core Concept



- Indonesia is the largest Muslim-majority country in the world. It is also the biggest archipelago, consisting of over 17,500 islands. The dispersion of the islands means that distinct microcultures have developed to be regionally specific. Furthermore, over 300 ethnic groups are spread across Indonesia
- Most ethnicities have languages, histories and cultures that pertain specifically to them
- Generally, Indonesians are very gracious people who enjoy affection and have a desire to please

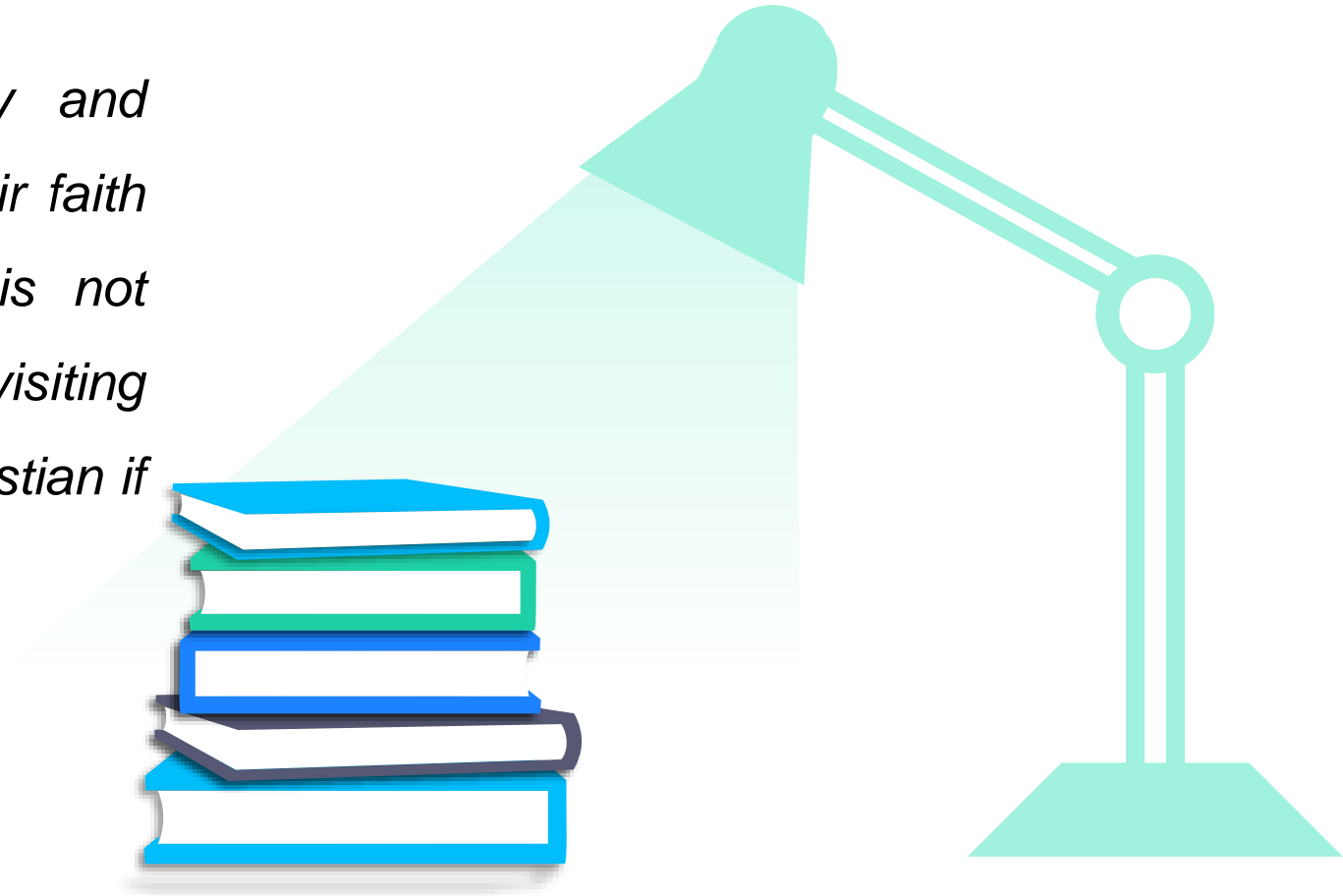
# Greeting

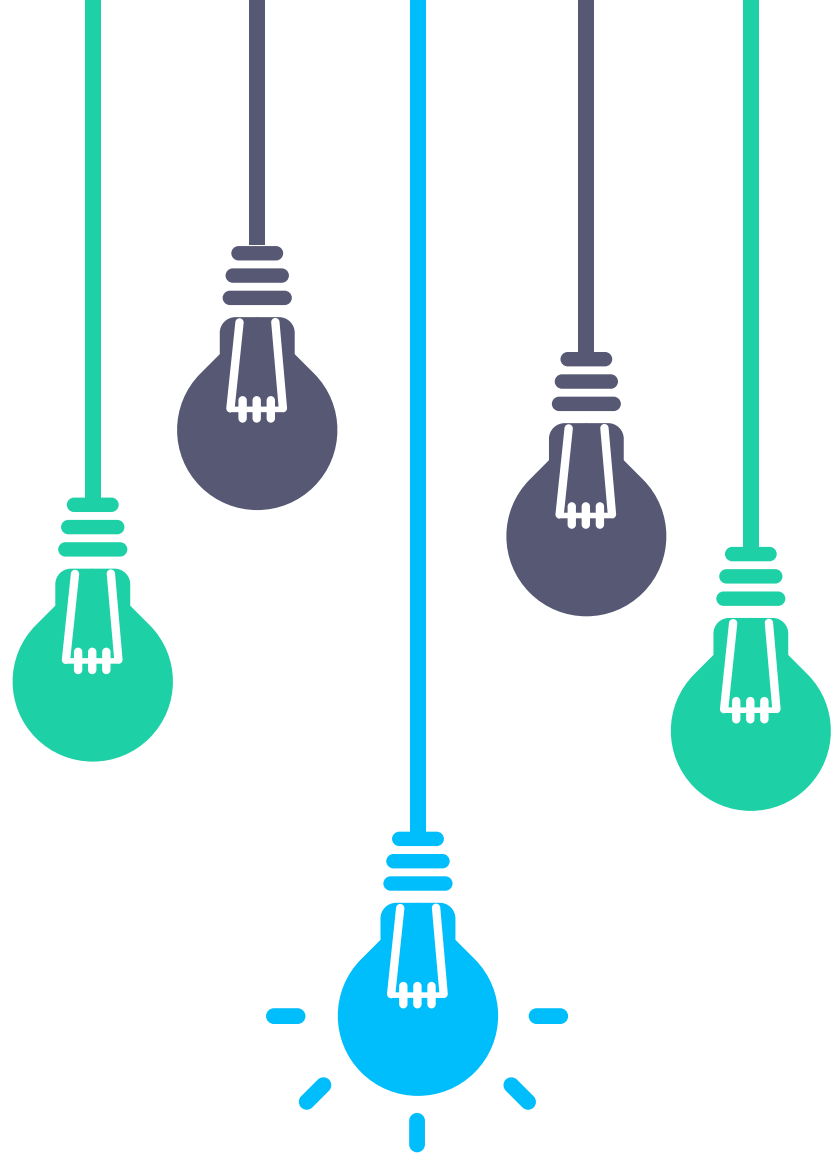


- Greetings between two people of the same gender usually involve a handshake.
- Devout Muslims may prefer not to touch people of the opposite gender.
- Some Indonesians may place their hand on their heart or bow slightly after shaking hands.
- Women may choose to bow with their hands folded instead of shaking hands.
- People may greet close relatives by shaking hands and kissing one another on both cheeks.
- Younger people do not call those older than them by their first name, but rather call them “*Bapak*” (Mr.), “*Ibu*” (Mrs.) or “*Kakak*” (elder).
- Always greet people in order of their age, from eldest to youngest.

# Religion

*Indonesia is a very spiritual country and Indonesians often ask people about their faith shortly after meeting them. Atheism is not widely accepted, and Westerners visiting Indonesia are often presumed to be Christian if they do not clearly identify their faith.*





# FAMILY

- In collectivist cultures such as Indonesia, families are perceived as having a collective face
- Relationships and Marriage  
Marriage indicates full adulthood in Indonesia, and people are often pressured and probed about their marital status. They are often asked, “Are you married yet?”. The response is either “yes” or “not
- Age determines status in the household hierarchy with children expected to be obedient and doting to their parents.

# Communication

## Verbal

- Indirect Communication: Indonesians are generally indirect communicators. They make less use of words and are more attentive to posture, expression and tone of voice to draw meaning.
- Soft Voices: When initially meeting a stranger, an Indonesian may speak quite softly and submissively.



# Communication

## Non-Verbal



- Physical Contact: Indonesians are generally quite modest with regards to physical contact. While a pat on the shoulder can signify comfort or approval, physical affection is usually only shown between close friends and family.
- Eye Contact: It is expected that one diverts their eyes out of respect when speaking to someone older or of a higher social status.
- Hands: There is a separation of function of the hands in Indonesia, influenced by Islamic culture. The left hand is considered unclean and is used for the removal of dirt and cleaning.
- The Head: The head is considered the purest part of an Indonesian's body and should never be touched.
- Feet: The feet are considered the lowliest part of a person's body.



# Thank You

Insert the Sub Title of Your  
Presentation

