



International Office
Hasanuddin University

INTERNATIONAL
STUDENT FESTIVAL



BAHASA INDONESIA 101:

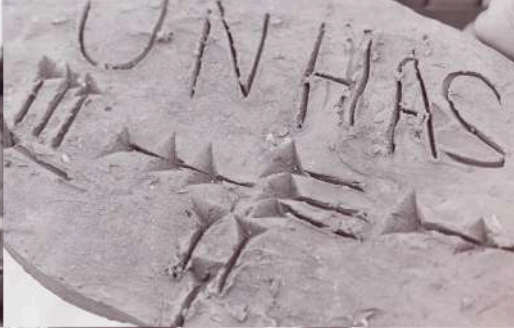
*A Language Guide Book for
International Student*

(MODUL BAHASA INDONESIA EDISI REVISI)

UNIVERSITAS
HASANUDDIN

EDITORS:

PROF. ADI MAULANA
DR. ANDI MASYITHA IRWAN
MUHAMMAD RIDWAN, MA



CONTRIBUTORS

Jamaluddin Fitrah Alam, S.Pi.,M.Si.,Ph.D.
Rafika Nurul Hamdani Ramli, S.H.,LL.M.
Nasrah, S.S, M.Hum
Kumara Tungga Dewa, S.S.
A. Afifah Fayyadhah, S.I.Kom
Andi Nurul Fatimah Amaliah
Arniati Putri Arif
Saqila Zati Hulwany B. Alwy
Agung Sutiono Pontoh
Fidyah Adelia Fitri
Netalen Priscyla Adiestya
Faizah Almas Cantika Ilham
Agung Mandalika Barula
Tameem A.M. Nijim
Muh Nurfaiz Fahmi
Muhammad Jibrán
Ibnu Alif Daffa Gymnastiar

PROOF READER

Dr. Abigail Mary Moore

GREETING FROM INTERNATIONAL OFFICE

It is an honor for me to be able to express my appreciation for the publication of the Bahasa Indonesia module which was prepared by student volunteers from the International Office. This module is aimed to lead the international students reach their goal in improving their Bahasa Indonesia proficiencies during their stay in Hasanuddin University. The idea of this book hit me one day when I received a news that there was an international student who was very stressful in managing his early life in Makassar since he could not speak Bahasa. Even though most people in Hasanuddin University campuses will easily communicate in English, but still there are many things that needs a simple Bahasa Indonesia in daily life activity. The module is not intended to be a comprehensive module but rather contains basic everyday conversation and expressions needed by our international students in their daily life.

More specifically, the module is designed as a simple guidance in a weekly voluntary meeting

introduction by
Office to increase their Bahasa Indonesia proficiency. That is the reason you will find the module is very simple and handy.

I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation to volunteers' International Office Super team and various parties who have contributed to the preparation of this module. I hope this book will benefit anyone who needs it. At least, this module will keep you survive.
Thank you...



Prof. Dr. Eng. Adi Maulana, S.T., M.Phil.
Vice Rector for partnership, Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Bussin

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INTERNATIONAL
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CHAPTER I

ALPHABET, NUMBERS & GRAMMAR



CHAPTER 1 : ALPHABET, NUMBERS & GRAMMAR

A. INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, we are going to learn about the very basic things to understand Bahasa Indonesia, which are the alphabet and numbers.

B. VOCABULARY & SENTENCE STRUCTURE

1. ALPHABET

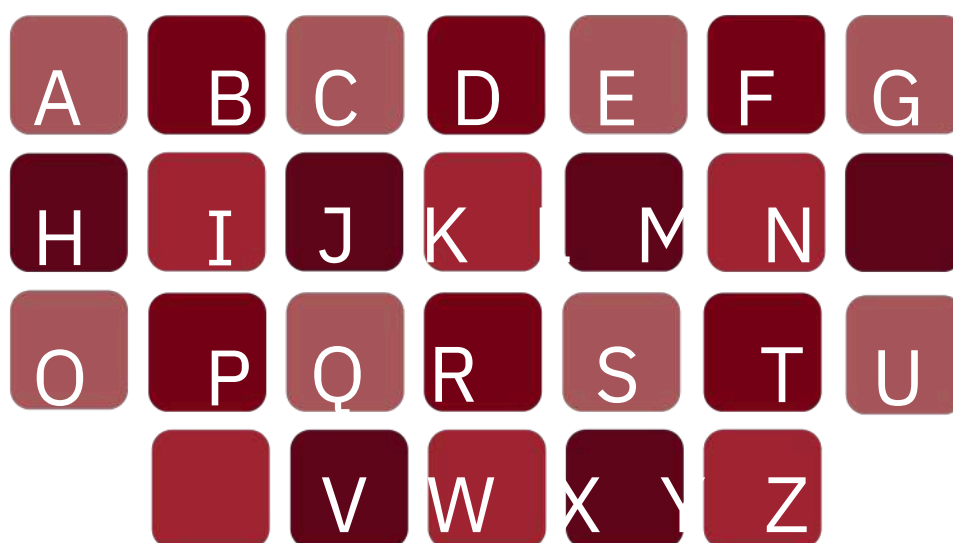


Table of Vowel + Consonant

	b	c	d	f	g	h	j	k	l
あ a	ba	ca	da	fa	ga	ha	ja	ka	la
い i	bi	ci	di	fi	gi	hi	ji	ki	li
う u	bu	cu	du	fu	gu	hu	ju	ku	lu
え e	be	ce	de	fe	ge	he	je	ke	le
お o	bo	co	do	fo	go	ho	jo	ko	lo

CHAPTER 1 : ALPHABET, NUMBERS & GRAMMAR

2. NUMBERS

Satuan 0-9	Puluhan 10-99	Ratusan 100-999
0 (nol)		
1 (satu)	10 (sepuluh)	100 (seratus)
2 (dua)	11 (sebelas)	105 (seratus lima)
3 (tiga)	12 (dua belas)	112 (seratus dua belas)
4 (empat)	13 (tiga belas)	130 (seratus tiga puluh)
5 (lima)	25 (dua puluh lima)	141 (seratus empat puluh satu)
6 (enam)	30 (tiga puluh)	
7 (tujuh)	37 (tiga puluh tujuh)	
8 (delapan)	99 (sembilan puluh sembilan)	
9 (sembilan)		

200

Ribuan 1.000-999.999	Jutaan 1.000.000-999.999.999	Miliaran (dua ratus) 1.000.000.000-...
1.000 (seribu)		653 (enam ratus lima puluh tiga)
1.382 (seribu tiga ratus delapan puluh dua)		
10.000 (sepuluh ribu)	1.000.000 (satu juta)	
10.425 (sepuluh ribu empat ratus dua puluh lima)	9.883.670 (sembilan juta delapan ratus delapan puluh tiga enam ratus tujuh puluh)	1.000.000.000 (satu miliar)
99.000 (sembilan puluh sembilan ribu)		
999.999 (sembilan ratus sembilan puluh sembilan ribu sembilan ratus sembilan puluh sembilan)		

Description:

- **Puluhan** = Puluhan + Satuan

Example:

12 = 10 belasan + 2 satuan

21 = 20 puluhan + 1 satuan

- **Ratusan** = Ratusan + Puluhan + Satuan

Example:

122 = 100 ratusan + 20 puluhan + 2 satuan

- **Ribuan** = Ribuan + Ratusan + Puluhan + Satuan

Example:

1.222 = 1.000 ribuan + 200 ratusan + 20 puluhan + 2 satuan

- **Jutaan** = Jutaan + Ribuan + Ratusan + Puluhan + Satuan

Example:

1.200.222 = 1.000.000 jutaan + 200.000 ribuan + 200 ratusan + 20 puluhan + 2 satuan

Bilangan Tingkat

I	Pertama (first)	VI	Keenam (sixth)
II	Kedua	VII	Ketujuh (seventh)
III	(second) Ketiga (third)	VIII	Kedelapan (eight)
IV	Keempat (forth)	IX	Kesembilan (ninth)
V	Kelima (fifth)	X	Kesepuluh (tenth)

3. GRAMMAR (BAHASA INDONESIA AND LOCAL DIALECT)

This chapter will distinguish between Bahasa Indonesia and local dialects.

3.1 BAHASA INDONESIA

USING SUBJECT VERBS (S-V-O)

Indonesian grammar typically follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) word order in simple sentences, resembling English. However, for emphasis, the word order can be altered to Object-Subject-Verb (OSV), particularly in passive sentences.

S-V-O
(SUBJECT-
VERBS-OBJECT)

Ali membaca buku.
Ali (subject) membaca (verb) buku (object).
Ali reads a book

Amel mengerjakan tugas
Amel (subject) mengerjakan (verb) tugas (object)
Amel is doing the assignment

Buku dibaca oleh Ali
Buku (object) dibaca oleh (verb) Ali (subject)
The Book is read by Ali

O-V-S
(OBJECT-VERBS-
SUBJECT)

Tugas dikerjakan oleh Amel
Tugas (object) dikerjakan oleh (verb) Amel
(subject)
The assignment is being done by Amel

CHAPTER 1 : ALPHABET, NUMBERS & GRAMMAR

3.2 LOCAL DIALECT Local dialects are quite different and hard. It is not easy to explain. Knowing the local dialects require more practice. There are particular words used in South Sulawesi's local dialects. What is more, it is equally important to distinguish between formal and polite conversation as well as casual and informal conversation

AFFIXES

REMEMBER THESE SPECIAL AFFIXES: 'JI', 'MI', 'KI', 'KO', 'PI'

Example

Ji : Enough/only

Example → "cukup**ji** makanannya?" (Is the food enough?)

Mi : Just/please

Example → "Sini**mi**" (please come in)

Ki : You (formal/polite)

Example → "Mau**ki** kemana?" (where are you going?)

Ko : You (informal/casual)

Example → "Mau**ko** kemana?" (where are you going?)

Pi : Later/then

Example → Besok**pi** saya ke kampus" (I will be going to campus tomorrow)

Formal and polite conversation

Formal/polite conversation is used for people that we respect, older, and important person

Qila : Halo, Caca! Lama **ta** nda ketemu!

Bagaimana **ji** kabar **ta**?

Caca: Iye, baik**ji**

Qila : Mau **ki** ke mana sekarang?

Caca : Mau ke kantin, **kita'** tidak ke kantin?

Qila : Tidak, sebentar **pi deh**

Caca : Oh iya pale, saya duluan nah

Qila : Iya, hati-hati **ki**

Informal and casual conversation

Informal/casual conversation is used for people that we are close, same age, and younger

Agung : Ibnu, dari mana **ko**?
Ibnu : saya dari kelas, kenapa **ko**?
Agung : sudah **mi** tugasmu
Ibnu : belum **pi**
Agung : ayo sama-sama kerja di perpustakaan
Ibnu : oh iya, ayu **mi** kalau begitu.

Trivia!

“Using polite greeting in South Sulawesi local dialect using KITA - ta' (You) and casual greeting is using KAU/KAMU - ko/mu (You)”

CHAPTER 1 : ALPHABET, NUMBERS & GRAMMAR



C. EXERCISE

1. ALPHABET

Ejalah kata dibawah menggunakan **Bahasa Indonesia!**

(Spell the words below using **Bahasa Indonesia!**)

Pisang epe = _____

Data diri = _____

Yogyakarta = _____

2. NUMBERS

Lengkapilah tabel berikut! (Complete the following table!)

	Satuan	Belas (11 etc)	Puluh (0)	Ratus (00)	Ribu (000)	Juta (000.000)
1	satu	sebelas	sepuluh	seratus	seribu	sejuta
2						
3			tiga puluh			
4		empat belas				
5						Lima juta
6						
7						
8						
9						

3. GRAMMAR

Susunlah kata-kata ini dibawah ini menjadi kalimat yang padu (Arrange the words below into coherent sentences)

Belanja

Membantu

Siti

Ibu

Bunga

Bibi

di taman

Menyiram

CHAPTER 1 : ALPHABET, NUMBERS & GRAMMAR

D. CONVERSATION

1. ALPHABET

1st Conversation

Hai, siapa nama kamu?

(Hei, What's your name?)

Nama saya Abdurahman.

(My name is Abdurahman)

Bagaimana cara mengejanya?

(How do you spell it?)

A Be De U Er A Ha Em A En

(A B D U R A H M A N)

2nd Conversation

**Rini, Apa bahasa indonesianya
"window"?**

(Rini, How do you say "Window" in Bahasa?)

**Bahasa indonesianya "window"
adalah jendela**

(Window in Bahasa is "jendela")

Bagaimana cara mengejanya?

(How do you spell it?)

Je-E-En-De-E-La-A

(J E N D E L A)

2. NUMBERS

Is t Conversation

Apakah dia adalah kakak perempuanmu?

(Is she your sister?)

Dia adalah kakak perempuan keduaku.

(She is my second older sister)

Kamu punya berapa saudara?

(How many siblings do you have?)

Aku punya empat saudara. Satu saudara laki-laki, yang kedua dan ketiga adalah saudara perempuan, dan aku juga punya satu adik laki-laki.

(I have four siblings. One brother, and the second and third siblings are girls, and I also have a younger brother)

Berarti kamu adalah anak keempat dari lima bersaudara?

(That means, you are the fourth of five children?)

Ya, benar sekali.

(Yes, that's right)

2. NUMBERS

2nd Conversation

Hai, Kiki. Ada yang bisa aku bantu?

(Hi, Kiki. Is there anything I can help?)

Apakah kamu tahu harga baju ini?

(How much is the shirt?)

Itu harganya tiga ratus ribu rupiah.

(It is three hundred thousand rupiah)

Kamu akan mendapatkan dua baju karena sedang promo.

(You'll get two shirts because it's on a promo)

Wah, promo yang menarik! Sepertinya aku akan membeli daring saja karena ingin langsung aku kirim ke rumah ibuku.

(Wow, what an interesting promotion! I think I'll buy it online because I want to send it directly to my mother's house)

Berapa jarak rumah ibumu? Kalau di bawah lima kilo akan mendapat gratis pengiriman.

(How far is your mother's house? If it is under five kilos, you will get free shipping)

Hanya dua kilo saja.

(It is just two kilos)

Baiklah.

(Alright)

3. GRAMMAR

st
1 Conversation (Formal)

Sudahki makan, Arny?
(Have you eaten, Arny?)

Iye. Belumpi Kak Fidy
(I have not eat Fidy)

Kenapaki belum makan?
(why haven't you eaten yet??)

Saya masih bingung mau makan apa, kak.
(I'm still confused about what I want to eat.)

nd
2 Conversation (Informal)

Fidy, sudahko kerja tugas Bahasamu?
(Fidy, have you done your Bahasa homework?)

We belumpi, susah sekali
(I haven't, its very hard)

Mauko kerjakan sama-sama?
(Do you want to do it together?)

Iye, mau
(Yes, i want)

E. HOMEWORK

1. ALPHABET

Terjemahkan kata dibawah ini ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia, lalu tuliskan ejaannya!

(Translate the words below into Bahasa Indonesia, then write down the spelling!)

- Hospital = _____
- Wallet = _____
- Class = _____
- Dormitory = _____
- Sleep = _____

2. NUMBERS

Ubahlah angka dibawah menjadi huruf (terbilang)!

(Change the numbers below to letters!)

- 138.500 = seratus tiga puluh delapan ribu lima ratus
- 67 = _____
- 256 = _____
- 9.700 = _____
- 24.500 = _____
- 1.369.200 = _____

3. GRAMMAR

Ubahlah kalimat dibawah menjadi bahasa indonesia lengan dialek lokal!

(Change the sentences below into Indonesian in the local dialect!)

- Kamu mau kemana? = Kita mauki kemana?
- Besok saya ke taman = _____
- Bagaimana kabarmu=_____
- Apa kamu tidak makan? = _____
- Tolong ambilkan piring itu= _____



CHAPTER II

SELF INTRODUCTION



A. INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, we are going to learn about how we introducing ourself and greetings using Bahasa Indonesia.

KEYWORDS

Apa? (what?)	Siapa? (who?)	Dimana? (where?)	Kenapa? (why?)	Kapan? (when?)
Bagaimana? (how?)	Pagi (morning)	Siang (day)	Sore (afternoon)	Malam (evening)
Baik (fine)	Nama (name)	Umur (age)	Alamat (address)	Mahasiswa (student)



B. VOCABULARY & SENTENCE STRUCTURE

1. GREETINGS

Selamat Pagi
(Good Morning)

Selamat Siang
(Good Day)

Selamat Sore
(Good Afternoon)

Selamat Malam
(Good Evening)

Selamat Tidur
(Good Night)

Assalamu'alaikum
(Peace be Upon You)

2. News

- How To Ask
Bagaimana Kabar Kamu (How Are You)
- How To Answer
Saya Baik - Baik saja (I am Fine)
Saya Merasa kurang sehat (I am Feeling Unhealthy)

3. Name

Nama Saya ...
(My Name Is ...)

Nama saya Bintang
(My name is Bintang)

Saya ...
(I am ...)

Saya Bintang
(I am Bintang)

4. Age

Saya berumur ... tahun (I am ... years old)
Saya berumur 20 tahun (I am 20 years old)

Umur saya ... tahun (I am years Old)
Umur saya 20 tahun (I am 20 years old)

5. Origin

Saya berasal dari ... (I come from....)
Saya berasal dari Turki (I come from Turkey)

Saya dari ... (I am from ...)
Saya dari Turki (I am from Turkey)

6. Address

Saya tinggal di...

(I live in...)

Saya tinggal di Ramsis Blok D

(I live in Ramsis Block D)

Saya mahasiswa fakultas ... di Universitas Hasanuddin.

(I am Student of (Name of Faculty) Faculty at Hasanuddin University)

Saya mahasiswa fakultas Teknik di Universitas Hasanuddin.

(I am a student of Engineering Faculty at Hasanuddin University)

Saya mengikuti Organisasi.... di Universitas Hasanuddin.

Saya mengikuti Organisasi SRE di Universitas Hasanuddin.

C. EXERCISE

- Buatlah Perkenalan yang berisikan Nama, Umur, dan Asal kamu
- Cobalah untuk melakukan perkenalan dengan informasi yang kamu tulis

D. CONVERSATION

A : Halo Selamat Pagi!

(Hello, good Morning!)

B : Pagi!

(Morning!)

A : Nama Saya Siapa nama kamu?

(My name is What us your name?)

B : Nama Saya.....

(My name is)

A : Apa Kabar?

(How are you?)

B : Saya baik baik saja, bagaimana dengan kamu?

(I'm fine, how about you?)

B : Kamu Umur Berapa?
(How old are you?)

A : Saya berumur tahun
(I'm years old)

B : Ohh kamu berasal dari mana?
(Ohh where did you come from?)

A : Saya berasal dari bagaimana dengan kamu?
(I'm from ... what about you?)

B : Saya berasal dari.....

A : ~~(I come from ...)~~ Apakah kamu tinggal di dekat sini?
(Do you live around here?)

B : Iya saya tinggal di,
(Yes, i live in)

E. HOMEWORK

- Fitrah: Halo Farid, Saya ingin memperkenalkan kamu ke Sonia.
Farid: Hai, Sonia. Senang bertemu dengan kamu!
Kalimat yang digaris bawah menunjukkan perkenalan terhadap ...
 - Saya
 - Diri Sendiri
 - Orang lain
 - Kamu
- Naurah: Halo Nama Saya Naurah Saya Berasal Dari
Isilah titik di bawah ini dengan kata yang Benar ?
 - Selamat Pagi
 - 20 Tahun
 - Makassar
 - Ramsis Blok D

CHAPTER II : SELF INTRODUCTION

3. Mr Bintang : bisa kah aku mengetahui namamu? Gilang : Tentu,
a. Nama Saya Gilang
b. Namamu Bintang
c. siapa namamu
d. nama dia Gilang
4. Rean: Hai, nama saya Rean, siapa namamu?
Jasmine: Nama saya Jasmine, dari mana asalmu?
Rean: ...
a. Bagaimana kabarmu
b. Senang bertemu denganmu
c. apa kabarku ?
d. Saya dari Bulukumba
Rofi : Berapa umur mu?
5. Tory :
Isilah titik yang digaris bawah menunjukkan perkenalan terhadap...
a. aku tinggal di sini
b. adikku berumur 5 tahun
c. saya berumur 21 Tahun
d. saya dari makassar
6. Fiorella: saya sering ikut dalam kegiatan Kantor Urusan Internasional sebagai Stuvo.
Fiorella bercerita tentang...
a. suka dan tidak suka.
b. hobi
c. kegiatan
d. waktu luang
7. Kayla : Saya tinggal di Jl. Serigala? Di jalan mana sebenarnya Tante Kayla tinggal?
Kayla Bercerita tentang...
a. waktu luang
b. Alamat
c. kegiatan
d. asal

8. Kiki : Apa kabar hari ini ?

Fira : saya sedang merasa tidak sehat

Kiki sedang menanyakan tentang.....

- a. Umur
- b. Hobi
- c. Tempat Tinggal
- d. Kabar
- e. Kesehatan

Khalisa : aku tinggal di Ramsis Unhas Blok A

9. Lisa : sama, saya juga tinggal di Ramsis Unhas Blok A

Khalisah sedang menyatakan.....

- a. Tempat Tinggal
- b. Umur
- c. Salam
- d. Cari Muka

10. Khalisa : aku tinggal di Ramsis Unhas Blok A

Lisa : sama, saya juga tinggal di Ramsis Unhas Blok A

Khalisah sedang menyatakan.....

- a. Tempat Tinggal
- b. Umur
- c. Salam
- d. Istirahat



CHAPTER III

TIME & PLACE



A. INTRODUCTION

1. TIME (WAKTU)

In this chapter, the student will learn about the adverb of time and place. It is important to understand both of these adverbs as they are commonly used at any kind of conversation. It is important to know Time will be used in daily conversation to ask and answer the time question and it will be divided as follows:

- Hour
- Day
- Date
- Month
- Year

2. PLACE (TEMPAT)

In our daily life we will visit various places. Place (tempat) can be used to answer the question "where". In this chapter the student will learn about place that will be divided as follows :

- Grammar
- Public Places
- Health Facilities
- Transportation Site
- Education Places
- Office

B. VOCABULARY & SENTENCE STRUCTURE

1. TIME (WAKTU)

JAM (hour)					
PAGI (morning)	SIANG (afternoon)	SORE (evening)	MALAM (night)	TENGAH MALAM (midnight)	SUBUH (dawn)
6AM - 10AM	11AM - 14PM	15PM - 9PM	9PM - 11PM	12AM - 3AM	4AM - 5AM

Example :

- Saya bangun tidur di jam 6 pagi
(I wake up at 6 in the morning)
- Kemarin, saya makan siang di jam 1 siang
(I wake up at 6 in the morning)
(Yesterday, I got my lunch at 1 PM)

Saya memiliki kelas di jam 1 siang.

HARI

(day)

SENIN (monday)	SELASA (tuesday)	RABU (wednesday)	KAMIS (thursday)	JUMAT (friday)	SABTU (saturday)	MINGGU (sunday)
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Example :

- Ibnu berkuliah pada hari senin dan kamis
- (Ibnu has classes on Mondays and Thursdays)

Siswa Sekolah Dasar libur pada hari minggu

(Elementary School students are off on Sundays)

TANGGAL

(date)

1 (satu)	2 (dua)	3 (tiga)	4 (empat)	5 (lima)	6 (enam)	7 (tujuh)
8 (delapan)	9 (sembilan)	10 (sepuluh)	11 (sebelas)	12 (dua belas)	13 (tiga belas)	14 (empat belas)
15 (lima belas)	16 (enam belas)	17 (tujuh belas)	18 (delapan belas)	19 (sembilan belas)	20 (dua puluh)	21 (dua puluh satu)
22 (dua puluh dua)	23 (dua puluh tiga)	24 (dua puluh empat)	25 (dua puluh lima)	26 (dua puluh enam)	27 (dua puluh tujuh)	28 (dua puluh delapan)
29 (dua puluh sembilan)	30 (tiga puluh)	31 (tiga puluh satu)				

BULAN (month)					
JANUARI (january)	FEBRUARI (february)	MARET (march)	APRIL (april)	MEI (may)	JUNI (june)
JULI (july)	AGUSTUS (august)	SEPTEMBER (september)	OKTOBER (october)	NOVEMBER (november)	DESEMBER (december)

Example :

- UNHAS menyelenggarakan Dies Natalis pada bulan September
(UNHAS celebrates its anniversary on September)

TAHUN (year)				
1950 (seribu sembilan ratus lima puluh)	1960 (seribu sembilan ratus enam puluh)	1970 (seribu sembilan ratus tujuh puluh)	1980 (seribu sembilan ratus delapan puluh)	1990 (seribu sembilan ratus sembilan puluh)
2000 (dua ribu)	2001 (dua ribu satu)	2010 (dua ribu sepuluh)	2020 (dua ribu dua puluh)	2022 (dua ribu dua puluh dua)

Example :

- Fidy lahir pada tahun 2003
(Fidy was born in 2003)

For years below 2000. Can be read by saying the first two numbers and then the last two numbers. (Untuk tahun dibawah 2000. Dapat dibaca dengan cara menyebutkan dua angka di depan kemudian dua angka di belakang)

For example :

1950 : 19-50 (sembilan belas lima puluh)

TRIVIA!

CHAPTER III : TIME & PLACE

2.1. GRAMMAR (TATA BAHASA)

PREPOSITION (PREPOSISI)

di- : *in, out* (location)

ke- : *to* (direction or process)

dari- : *from* (source or origin)

Example:

- **Arni tinggal di** Ramsis
(Arni lives in Ramsis)
- **Saya mau ke** pasar
(I want to go to the traditional market)
- **Aku berasal dari** China
(I come from China)

QUESTION WORDS

(Kata tanya di mana, ke mana, dan dari mana)

A. DI MANA = *WHERE*

Di mana digunakan untuk menanyakan tempat, lokasi, atau keberadaan seseorang atau sesuatu.

(*Di mana is used to ask about the place, location, or whereabouts of someone or something*)

Example :

- Q: *Di mana* Tata tinggal? (Where does Tata live?)
A: Tata tinggal di Jalan Melati (Tata lives in Melati Street)
- Q: *Di mana* tasmu? (Where is your bag?)
A: Tas saya ada di atas meja. (My bag is on the table)

B. KE MANA = *WHERE TO*

Ke mana digunakan untuk menanyakan arah atau tujuan.

(*Ke mana is used to ask for directions or destination*)

Example :

- Q: *Ke mana* Faiz pergi? (Where did Faiz go?)
A: Faiz pergi ke kampus. (Faiz went to Campus)
- Q: *Ke mana* kamu kemarin? (Where did you go yesterday?)
A: Kemarin saya pergi ke Bogor. (Yesterday I went to Bogor)

C. DARI MANA = *FROM* (place of birth or place of origin)

Dari mana digunakan untuk menanyakan asal seseorang atau sesuatu.

(*Dari mana is used to ask where someone or something comes from*)
















Example :

- Q: *Dari mana* Arni berasal? (Where did Arni come from?)
A: Arni berasal dari Australia. (Arni came from Australia.)
- Q: *Dari mana* buku ini dibeli? (Where was this book purchased from?)
A: Buku ini dibeli dari Jepang. (This book was purchased from Japan)



CHAPTER III : TIME & PLACE

2. PLACE (TEMPAT)

TEMPAT UMUM (public place)			
 WARUNG (kiosk)	 TEMPAT MAKAN (dining place)	 PARKIRAN (parking lot)	 POMPA BENSIN (petrol station)
 PASAR TRADISIONAL (traditional market)	 SUPERMARKET (supermarket)	 KANTOR POLISI (police station)	 BIOSKOP (cinema)
 KANTOR POS (post office)	 KANTOR IMIGRASI (immigration office)	 SEKOLAH (school)	 TAMAN (park)
 KAMPUS/ UNIVERSITAS (campus/ university)	 KANTOR (office)	 KANTIN (canteen)	

Example :

- Tahun lalu saya pergi ke pasar tradisional untuk pertama kalinya
(Last year I went to the traditional market for the first time)

Tata mengantar Sophie ke sekolah

(Tata takes Sophie to school)

FASILITAS KESEHATAN

(health facilities)



PUSKESMAS
(public health center)



RUMAH SAKIT
(hospital)



RUMAH SAKIT JIWA
(psychiatric hospital)



KLINIK KESEHATAN
(health clinic)



LABORATORIUM
(laboratorium)



RUMAH SAKIT GIGI & MULUT
(dental hospital)

Example :

- Tata melakukan tes darah di laboratorium
(Tata takes blood test in laboratorium)

TRANSPORTASI

(transportation site)



BANDAR UDARA
(airport)



PELABUHAN
(port)



HALTE BUS
(bus station)



STASIUN KERETA API
(railway station)

Example :

- Pesawat akan mendarat di bandara
(The plane will land at the airport)

C. EXERCISE

1. Terjemahkan kalimat dibawah ini ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia!

(Translate the sentence below to **Bahasa Indonesia!**)

I was born in (date),(month),(year) = _____

I should go to hospital = _____

I want to go to the supermarket = _____

2. Lengkapilah kalimat pertanyaan berikut dengan kata tanya *di mana*, *ke mana* atau *dari mana*!

(Fulfill these question sentences with the words *di mana*, *ke mana*, atau *dari mana*!)

Contoh: Nami berasal dari Toraja.

_____ Nami berasal?

Dari mana Nami berasal?

Mary tinggal di Jalan Sahabat.

_____ Mary tinggal?

Agung pergi ke Jakarta.

_____ Agung pergi?

Agung membeli permen di warung.

_____ Agung membeli permen?

Dia pergi ke Bali dua hari yang lalu.

_____ Dia pergi dua hari lalu?

Arni membeli kue di kantin.

_____ Arni membeli kue?

3. Lengkapilah kalimat berikut! (Complete the following sentence!)

Saya harus ke _____ untuk naik pesawat.

Karena saya sakit, saya akan ke _____.

Saya berkuliah di _____.

D. CONVERSATION

Hai. kapan kamu merayakan ulang tahun kamu?

(Hei. When do you celebrate your birthday?)

Saya akan merayakan ulang tahun saya pada tanggal 9 Desember

(I will celebrate my birthday on December 9th)

Tahun berapa kamu lahir?

(What year were you born?)

Saya lahir pada tahun 2001

(I was born in 2001)

Dimana kamu akan merayakan ulang tahun kamu?

(Where will you celebrate your birthday?)

Saya akan merayakan ulang tahun saya di Mall

(I will celebrate my birthday at the Mall)

E. HOMEWORK

Where is your favorite place? Explain your reason and the first time you go there into Bahasa. Write it on paper using Bahasa Indonesia at least one paragraph!

E. HOW TO USE IT IN LOCAL DIALECT**WITH SPECIAL AFFIXES: 'JI', 'MI', 'KI', 'KO', 'PI'**

Di mana? Ke mana? or Dari mana?
can be used with **ki** (formal/polite),
or **ko** (informal/casual).

For example:**1. Polite:**

Di mana ki' beli permen? (where do you buy candy?)

Ke mana ki' pergi kemarin? (where did you go yesterday?)

Dari mana ki' tadi? (where have you been?)

2. Informal:

Kemana ko pergi kemarin? (where do you go yesterday?)

Di mana ko beli permen? (where do you buy candy?)

Dari mana ko barusan? (where have you been?)

Mokem? = Mau Kemana? (where do you want to go?)

TRIVIA!



INTERNATIONAL
STUDENT FESTIVAL

CHAPTER IV

ROAD & TRAFFIC



A. INTRODUCTION

To get from point A to point B, you'll need the basic knowledge of directions, roads and traffics. So hopefully by the end of this session, you'll be able to speak Bahasa Indonesia easily and accurately within the confines of your next trip. It's the ability to get by in the situations you'll find yourself in. You'll use these phrases to help you go around!

B. VOCABULARY & SENTENCE STRUCTURES

KEYWORD

Dekat

(near)

Di samping

(beside)

Di sebelah

(next to)

Belok Kanan

(turn right)

Belok Kiri

(turn left)

Di depan

(in front of)

Jalan Lurus

(go straight)

Di seberang

(across)

Melewati

(go past)

Berlawanan

(opposite)

Perempatan

(intersection)

Jauh

(far away)

Berapa jauh?

(how far?)

Permisi

(excuse me)

Sungai

(river)

Gedung

(building)

Panah

(arrow)

Terowongan

(tunnel)

Jembatan

(bridge)

Jembatan Layang

(overpass)

Jalanan

(street)

Traffic Light

(lampu merah)

Di sudut

(at the corner)

Luar

(outside)

Di bawah

(underneath/below)

Di muka

(facing)

Di sana

(over there)

Berhenti

(stop)

Di belakang

(at the back)

Bundaran

(roundund)

C. EXERCISE

Lengkapilah kalimat berikut!(Complete the following sentence!)

Faiz: Permisi, _____ tempat beli sikat gigi?

Arni: Untuk ke tempat beli sikat gigi, kamu bisa lurus sampai _____, lalu belok _____ ada alfamart

(Faiz: Excuse me, where can I buy a toothbrush?)

(Arni: To buy a toothbrush, you can go straight until the bridge, then turn left there will be Alfamart)

D. CONVERSATION

Asking strangers for direction: In Indonesian culture, it's important to be polite and smile when asking for a favor, so always remember to smile and be polite by starting with, **permisi** which means **excuse me**.

Permisi, rumah sakit ada dimana?

(Excuse me, which way is the hospital?)

Untuk ke Rumah Sakit, di depan kamu lurus belok kiri, di sebelah kanan terdapat RS.

(To go to the Hospital, up ahead you turn left, you should find the hospital on the right)

Baik, terima kasih.

(Alright, thank you)

Sama-sama.

(You are welcome)

E. HOMEWORK

Please have a conversation with your fellow friends about telling imaginary/ real story about things you bought. Don't forget using directions and how you get there (transportation).

E. HOW TO USE IT WITH THE LOCAL DIALECT

F. EXERCISE

Lengkapilah kalimat berikut!(Complete the following sentence!)

Faiz: Tabe, tau ki' _____jaraknya_____ fakultas Hukum dari tempat ini?

Tata: Iye', jaraknya cukup jauh _____dan berada_____ fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Politik

(Faiz: Excuse me, do you know how far the building of the faculty of law from this place?)

(Tata: Yes, It's quite far away and next to the faculty of social and political science)

G. CONVERSATION

Asking strangers for direction: In Indonesian culture, it's important to be polite and smile when asking for a favor, so always remember to smile and be polite by starting with, **permisi** which means **excuse me**.

Tabe, kita' tau dimana ruangan dekan fakultas kedokteran?

(Excuse me, do you know where the dean's room of the faculty of medicine is?)

Iye', coba ki' jalan lurus ke sana sampai ketemu ruangan administrasi, setelah itu belok kanan dan di sudut situ tepat ruangnya dekan.

(Yes, try to go straight until you find the administration room, after that turn right and the dean's room is right on the corner)

Ahh Iye', terimakasih buat bantuannya

(Ahh okay, thanks for the help)

Sama-sama.
(You are welcome)

H. DIRECTIONS

- Penggunaan kata **Permisi** merupakan bagian dari bahasa formal dalam bahasa Indonesia, namun merujuk kepada penggunaan kata informal **Tabe** merupakan bagian dari bahasa lokal di Makassar yang dimana kata tersebut merujuk kepada norma kesopanan.
Contoh kata-kata sopan: **Tabe, Iye', Ki'/Kita'**.
- The use of the word "**Permisi**" (excuse) is a part of formal language in Bahasa. Yet, referring to the use of the informal word "**Tabe**" is a part of the local language in Makassar where it refers to the norm of politeness
Examples of polite words: **Tabe, Iye', Ki'/Kita'**.



CHAPTER V

SHOPPING & EATING OUT!



A. INTRODUCTION In this chapter we are going to learn about how to shop and the basics things to know for eating out. Usually in Indonesia, stores are open from 9 am to 10 pm and closed during holidays, and so does restaurants. In Indonesia, especially in the traditional market, you can bargain for lower prices for up to 50% than the normal price. This chapter also contains sentences that could help you to shop and to go eating out.

KEYWORDS

Expensive : Mahal

Cheap : Murah

Price : Harga

Sell : Jual

Buy : Beli

Hungry : Lapar

Thirsty : Haus

Eat : Makan

Drink : Minum

**Traditional
Market : Pasar**

**Restaurant
: Restoran**

B. VOCABULARY & SENTENCE STRUCTURES

Beli (Buy)	Saya mau membeli roti (I want to <i>buy</i> a bread)
Jual (Sell)	Apakah kamu menjual celana? (Do you <i>sell</i> trousers?)
Belanja (Shop)	Ayo pergi belanja! (Let's go <i>shopping</i> !)
Makan (Eat)	Saya suka makan buah (I like to <i>eat</i> fruits)
Lapar (Hungry)	Saya lapar (I am <i>hungry</i>)
Mahal (Expensive)	Harganya terlalu mahal (The price is too <i>expensive</i>)
Murah (Cheap)	Harganya murah sekali (The price is really <i>cheap</i>)
Tawar (Bargain)	Boleh saya tawar? (May I <i>bargain</i> ?)
Harga (Price)	Berapa harganya? (How much is the price?)
Tunai (Cash)	Saya tidak membawa uang tunai (I did not bring any <i>cash</i>)
Minum (Drink)	Saya suka minum jus (I like to <i>drink</i> juice)
Haus (Thirsty)	Saya haus (I am <i>thirsty</i>)

Toko (Store)	Saya akan pergi toko baju (I will go to clothing store)
Restoran (Restaurant)	Dimana restoran terdekat? (Where is the nearest restaurant?)
Ambil (Take)	Ok, saya akan ambil itu (Ok, I will take that)
Beri (Give)	Tolong beri saya barang itu (Please give me that thing)
Enak (Delicious)	Wow, Makanannya enak!!!! (Wow, the food is delicious!)
Reservasi (Reservation)	Kami belum reservasi meja (We have not reserve the table)
Pesan (Order)	Saya mau pesan nasi goreng (I want to order nasi goreng)
Menu (Menu)	Boleh minta menunya? (Can I have the menu?)
Alergi (Allergy)	Saya ada alergi seafood (I have an allergy to seafood)
Minta (Have/Ask)	Boleh minta segelas air putih? (Can I have a glass of water, please?)
Bon/Nota (Bill)	Boleh minta bon/nota? (Could I have the bill, please?)
Pedas (Spicy)	Apakah makanan ini pedas? (Is the food spicy?)

<p>Dingin (Cold)</p>	<p>Tolong beri saya air dingin (Please give me <i>cold</i> water)</p>
<p>Panas (Hot)</p>	<p>Kuahnya terlalu panas (The soup is too <i>hot</i>)</p>
<p>Bayar (Pay)</p>	<p>Saya mau bayar (I want to <i>pay</i>)</p>
<p>Kasir (Cashier)</p>	<p>Silahkan bayar di kasir (Please make the payment at the <i>cashier</i>)</p>
<p>Manis (Sweet)</p>	<p>Es teh manisnya 1, kak. (One <i>sweet</i> ice tea, please.)</p>
<p>Pedas (Spicy)</p>	<p>Level berapa yang tidak pedas, kak? (Which level is not <i>spicy</i>, sir?)</p>
<p>Hambar (Plain)</p>	<p>Tabe, agak hambar minumku, kak. (Excuse me, my drink is kind of <i>plain</i>, sir.)</p>
<p>Asam (Sour)</p>	<p>Mau makan mangga asam? (Do you want to eat <i>sour</i> mango?)</p>
<p>Asin (Salty)</p>	<p>Makanan ini agak asin. (This food is kind of <i>salty</i>.)</p>

C. EXERCISE

1. **Berapa _____ baju ini?**
(How much is the clothes?)
2. **Harganya terlalu _____, tolong kasih _____.**
(The price is too expensive, please make it cheaper)
3. **Saya _____, dimana _____ terdekat?**
(I am hungry, where is the closest restaurant?)
4. **Makanannya rasanya _____.**
(The food is salty.)
5. **Tolong ambilkan _____, saya mau _____.**
(Please take me the bill, I want to pay.)

D. CONVERSATION

In this section, you are going to have conversations in Bahasa with your friend. The conversations consist of 2 people. The 1st conversation is about shopping. We will have a you role-play as a seller and a buyer.

The 1st conversation is about shopping and will be role-played as a seller and a buyer.

Selamat siang. Ada yang bisa saya bantu?
(Good afternoon. What can I do for you?)

Selamat siang. Saya mau beli sepatu.
(Good afternoon. I want to buy shoes.)

Sebelah sini, Bu/Pak. Bisa lihat-lihat dulu. *(This way Ma'am/Sir. You can have a look)*

Permisi, apa ada ukuran yang lebih besar untuk sepatu ini? *(Excuse me, is there any bigger size for this shoes?)*

Ada Bu/Pak, mau ukuran berapa? *(There is Ma'am/Sir, what size do you want?)*

Tolong ukuran 40. *(Size 40 please)*

Baiklah, mohon tunggu. *(Alright, please wait a minute.)*

Ini sepatunya, Bu/Pak. *(Here you go Ma'am/Sir)*

Ok. Saya mau beli yang ini. *(Ok. I want to buy this one)*

Baik. Silahkan ke kasir untuk melakukan pembayaran. *(Alright. You can make the payment at the cashier)*

The 2nd conversation is about eating out and will be role-played as a waiter and a customer.

Selamat datang. Mau pesan apa?
(Welcome. What do you want to order?)

Boleh saya lihat menunya?
(Can I have the menu?)

ini, Silahkan.
(Here you go)

(while pointing at the menu)

Apakah makanan ini pedas?
(Is this food spicy?)

Tidak. Ini tidak pedas
(No. The food is not spicy)

Ok. Saya mau pesan ini.
(Ok. I want to order this)

Baiklah, mohon tunggu sebentar.
(Alright, please wait a minute)

(after eating)

Boleh saya minta bon?
(Can I get the bill, please?)

Ini bonnya. Silahkan ke kasir untuk bayar.
(Here is the bill. You can make the payment
at the cashier)

Baik, terima kasih.

(Alright, thank you)

The 3rd conversation is about buying a food and pay at once but in **informal way**.

Selamat datang kak, mauki pesan apa kak?
(Welcome, sir. What do you want to order?)

Saya 1 paket ayam geprek, kak.
(I order 1 package of smashed chicken.)

Baik kak totalnya 40.000, mauki bayar pake apa kak?
(Alr sir, your bill is 40.000, how do you want to pay?)

Cash kak. Ini uangnya 50.000.
(Cash, sir, this is the money 50.000)

Baik kak, mohon ditunggu ya kembaliannya. Ini kembaliana kak, silahkan.
(Alright sir, please wait a minute. Here is your change, sir!)

The 4th conversation is your daily conversation with your bestie when you want to eat something in **informal way**.

Weh, ayo keluar makan.
(Guys, let's go out to eat!)

Apa bagus di makan?
(What's good to eat?)

Mau ayam geprek, gado-gado, atau nasi goreng, ada saran?
(Which one, smashed chicken, salad with peanut sauce, or fried rice, any suggest?)

Martabak mo nda sih?
(What about Martabak?)

Bisaji, nda terlalu laparja juga sih.
(Sure, I'm not really hungry tho.)

E. HOMEWORK

For your homework, you have to **memorize** all the **keywords** in Introduction section. Enjoy your weekend and we'll see you next week! ^^



CHAPTER VI

HEALTHCARE



A. INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, we will learn about healthcare in general and also the healthcare system in Indonesia. Specifically, we will learn about the place to access healthcare, vocabulary and sentence structure related to healthcare, and simple conversation related to healthcare. Moreover, we will also have some exercises and homework to improve our knowledge related to healthcare.

Healthcare is involved, directly or indirectly, with the provision of health services to individuals. These services can occur in a variety of work settings, including hospitals, clinics, dental offices, out-patient surgery centers, birthing centers, emergency medical care, home healthcare, and nursing homes. Healthcare is delivered by health professionals and allied health fields. Medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, midwifery, nursing, optometry, audiology, psychology, occupational therapy, physical therapy, athletic training, and other health professions all constitute healthcare. In Indonesia, there are many options to access healthcare, including but not limited to public hospitals, private clinics, and public health centres. There are also specific health facilities for particular diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, toothache, and mental illness.

B. VOCABULARY & SENTENCE STRUCTURES

HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

(FASILITAS PELAYANAN KESEHATAN)

<p>RUMAH SAKIT Hospital</p>	<p>RUMAH SAKIT JIWA Psychiatric Hospital</p>	<p>RUMAH SAKIT GIGI DAN MULUT Dental Hospital</p>	<p>RUMAH SAKIT KHUSUS Specialized Hospital</p>
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KLINIK Clinic (Private clinic)	KLINIK KECANTIKAN Beauty Clinic	LABORATORIUM Laboratory	POSYANDU Integrated Healthcare Center
PUSKESMAS (PUSAT KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT) Public health center	APOTEK Pharmacy	UNIT/INSTALASI GAWAT DARURAT Emergency Room	

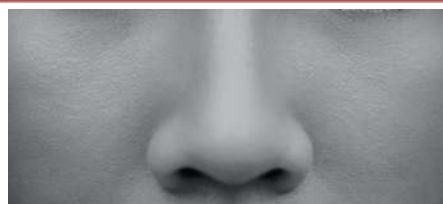
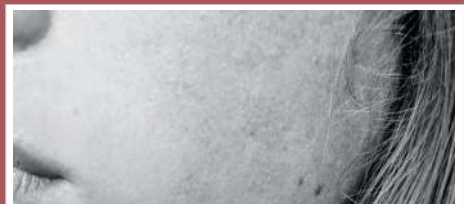
HEALTHCARE PROFESSION
(PROFESI KESEHATAN)

DOKTER Doctor	PERAWAT Nurse	APOTEKER Pharmacist
BIDAN Midwifery	DOKTER GIGI Dentist	DOKTER JIWA Psychiatrist



HEALTHCARE SERVICES
(PELAYANAN KESEHATAN)

<p>ASURANSI KESEHATAN Health Insurance</p>	<p>BPJS (Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial) Social Security Agency of Health</p>	<p>ASURANSI MANDIRI Private Health Insurance</p>
<p>RAWAT INAP Inpatient</p>	<p>RAWAT JALAN Outpatient</p>	<p>PEMERIKSAAN RUTIN Regular Check up</p>
<p>KONSULTASI Consultation</p>	<p>PENGAMBILAN OBAT Taking Medication</p>	<p>PEMERIKSAAN LABORATORIUM Laboratory Check</p>

HUMAN BODY PART
(BAGIAN TUBUH MANUSIA)**KEPALA**
Head**TUBUH/BADAN**
Body**TANGAN**
Hand**KAKI**
Foot**JARI**
Finger**LEHER**
Neck**MULUT**
Mouth**HIDUNG**
Nose**MATA**
Eye**TELINGA**
Ear**DADA**
Chest**PERUT**
Stomach**KETIAK**
Armpit**TENGGOROKAN**
Throat**KULIT**
Skin

SENTENCES EXAMPLE	
Sentences (in English)	Sentences (in Bahasa)
I need to go to the hospital	<i>Saya harus pergi ke rumah sakit</i>
I want to go to the clinic	<i>Saya ingin pergi ke klinik</i>
I am not feeling well	<i>Saya merasa tidak enak badan</i>
Where can I check my health condition?	<i>Dimana saya bisa mengecek kondisi kesehatan saya?</i>
What diseases do I have?	<i>Penyakit apa yang saya alami?</i>
He is inpatient in hospital	<i>Dia sedang diopname di rumah sakit</i>

EXPRESSING SICKNESS (MENGEKSPRESIKAN RASA SAKIT)

FORMAT: (body part) + saya + sakit

I got a headache	<i>Kepala saya sakit</i>
I got a toothache	<i>Gigi saya sakit</i>
I got a stomach ache	<i>Perut saya sakit</i>
I have foot pain	<i>Kaki saya sakit</i>

FORMAT: sakit + (body part)

Headache	<i>Sakit kepala</i>
Eye pain	<i>Sakit mata</i>

COMMON ILLNESSES (PENYAKIT UMUM)

DEMAM Fever	DIARE Diarrhea	MAAG Indigestion	BATUK Cough
ASMA Asthma	BISUL Boil	KESELEO Sprain	

C. CONVERSATION

CONTEXT 1: A patient wants to register for a healthcare service in a hospital.

	IN ENGLISH	IN BAHASA	IN MAKASSAR DIALECT
Nurse:	What can I help you?	Apa yang bisa saya bantu?	Ada yang bisa saya bantu?
Patient:	I want to register for healthcare, Ma'am	Saya ingin mendaftar untuk pelayanan kesehatan, Bu	Mau ka daftar pelayanan kesehatan, Bu
Nurse:	Sure, what kind of disease do you have?	Tentu saja, penyakit apa yang anda alami?	Iye bisa. Sakit apa ki, kak?
Patient:	I have been having a headache since 3 days ago, Ma'am	Kepala saya sakit sejak 3 hari yang lalu, Bu	Sakit kepalaku, sudah 3 hari mi, Bu
Nurse:	How bad is it?	Seberapa parah sakitnya?	Seberapa parah sakitnya?
Patient:	Very bad	It seems very bad, I want to meet a doctor	Parah sekali kayanya, saya mau ketemu dokter saja

NOTES: The use of 'ki' is the opposite of 'ko', which is used in formal situations, such as talking with people in higher position.

CONTEXT 2: Asking help to friends to buy some medicines in the pharmacy

	IN ENGLISH	IN BAHASA	IN MAKASSAR DIALECT
Agung:	Hey, Qila. You look pretty sick, can I help you with anything?	Halo, Qila! Kamu terlihat sakit, apa ada yang bisa saya bantu?	Weh, Qila! Ku lihat kaya sakit ko, ada mau ku bantu kah?
Qila:	Please help me to buy headache medicine. What medicine would you recommend?	Saya mau beli obat sakit kepala. Kamu ada rekomendasi obat yang bagus tidak?	Mau ka beli obat sakit kepala. Apa kira-kira ko rekomendasikan?
Agung:	For migraines, the medicine is Panadol	Kalau untuk sakit migrain, obatnya Panadol	Kalo sakit migrain, Panadol obatnya
Qila:	How much does it cost?	Harganya berapa?	Berapa harganya?
Agung:	15,000	15,000	15,000
Qila:	What about medicine for the cold?	Kalau obat pilek bagaimana?	Kalo obat pilek iya?
Agung:	There are several brands, which one do you want?	Ada beberapa merk, kamu mau yang mana?	Ada beberapa merk, mau ko yang mana?

Qila:	The Ibuprofen one probably. I want 2 migraine medicines, 1 cold medicine, and one little eucalyptus oil.	Yang Ibuprofen mungkin. Jadi saya mau obat migrain 2, obat pilek 1, dan minyak kayu putih kecil satu.	Yang Ibuprofen mungkin. Jadi mau ka obat migrain 2, obat pilek 1, dan minyak kayu putih kecil satu.
Agung:	OK. It's all 50,000, wait here	Oke. Semuanya 50.000, tunggu di sini ya	Oke. Semuanya 50.000, tunggu mi di sini nah
Qila:	Thank you, Qila!	Terima kasih, Qila!	Terima kasih, Qila!

NOTES: The use of 'ko' is the opposite of 'ki', which is used in informal situations, such as talking with friends.

D. EXCERCISE

- 1.You are currently having acne and you want to go to the beauty clinic, but you would like to go by public transportation. What would you say to the driver in Bahasa & Makassar Dialect?
- 2.You are currently having a headache and you want to express your sickness. What would you say in Bahasa & Makassar Dialect?
- 3.Translate to Bahasa:
 - o Foot pain
 - o Hand pain
 - o Stomachache
 - o Mouth pain
 - o Nose pain

E. HOMEWORK

1. Work in a pair (2 people for each group).
2. Create a conversation based on the case below:

You are a student at Hasanuddin University. You are currently having a stomachache and you want to go to the public health centre.

- Each person in the conversation is required to speak at least 5 times during the conversation.
- Try and practice it on your own!



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CHAPTER VII

UNIVERSITY LIFE



A. INTRODUCTION

In this section we will learn about words that are often used in college life that you can use for different situations.

B. VOCABULARY & SENTENCE STRUCTURES

NAMA TEMPAT (NAME OF PLACE)		
Words	Meaning Kampus	Sentences
Campus		Saya pergi ke kampus . (I am going to the campus)
Canteen	Kantin	Saya makan siang di kantin . (I eat lunch at the canteen)
Class	Kelas Lab/	Dosen menyampaikan kuliah di dalam kelas . (A lecturer delivers lectures in a class)
Laboratory	Laboratorium Perpustakaan	Saya mengamati sampel di laboratorium . (I observe the sample in the laboratory)
Library		Saya membaca di perpustakaan . (I read in the library)
Faculty	Fakultas	Fasilitas di fakultas kedokteran sangat lengkap. (The facilities in the medicine faculty are very complete)
Rent Room	Kos-Kosan	Saya tinggal di Kos-Kosan bersama teman (I live in a boarding house with friends)
UNHAS Student Housing	Ramsis	Ramsis diperuntukkan untuk mahasiswa (Ramsis is intended for students)
Hall	Aula	Aula dipenuhi oleh para wisudawan (The hall was filled with graduates)

ISTILAH AKADEMIK (ACADEMIC TERMS)

Education	Pendidikan	Pendidikan di Indonesia perlu ditingkatkan menjadi lebih baik. (Education in Indonesia needs to be improved for the better)
Lecturer	Dosen	Dosen saya mengatakan unsur ujian mata kuliah MBA dihilangkan. (My lecturer said the exam elements of MBA courses were being removed)
Dean	Dekan	Dekan adalah pejabat paling tertinggi di dalam fakultas. (Dean is the highest official in the faculty)
Classmate	Teman Kelas	Teman kelas saya berasal dari berbagai daerah. (My classmates come from different regions)
Community service	KKN (Kuliah Kerja Nyata)	Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KKN) adalah bentuk kegiatan pengabdian kepada masyarakat oleh mahasiswa. Community Service is a service program for local communities done by students)
Doctoral program	Program Doctoral (S3)	Saya mahasiswa S3 . (I am a doctoral program student)
Freshman	Mahasiswa Baru (Maba)	Mahasiswa Baru/maba adalah status mahasiswa di tahun pertama kuliah. (Freshman is the status of new students in their first year of college)
Even	Genap	Semester genap . (Second semester/even semester)

Facility	Fasilitas	Fasilitas di fakultas kedokteran sangat lengkap. (The facilities in the medicine faculty are very complete)
Grade	Nilai	Nilai-nilai saya sangat rendah semester ini. (My grades are very low this semester)
Graduate	Lulus	Saya berencana agar dapat lulus tahun ini. (I plan to graduate this year)
Graduation	Wisuda	Saya mengundang anda untuk datang ke wisuda saya. (I invite you to come to my graduation)
Internship	Magang	Setelah saya selesai kuliah, saya mau magang di ... (After I finish college, I want to do an internship at ...)
Journal	Jurnal	Saya mencari sumber tulisan dari jurnal . (I am looking for written sources from journals)
Lecture	Kuliah/ Perkuliahan	Kuliah Fisiologi Tumbuhan dibatalkan karena kurangnya minat mahasiswa. (The lecture on Plant Physiology was cancelled due to the lack of number of interested students)
Theory	Teori	Saya setuju dengan teori Darwin tentang evolusi. (I agree with Darwin's theory of evolution)
Topic	tema	Topik presentasi. (The topic of a presentation)

Postgraduate program/ master program	Program Pascasarjana (S2)	Saya mahasiswa S2 . (I am a master program student)
Research	Riset	Riset ini kurang bagus menurut saya. (This research is not good in my opinion) Saya mendapat beasiswa di Universitas
Scholarship	Beasiswa	Hasanuddin. (I got a scholarship at Hasanuddin University) Nilai-nilai saya sangat rendah semester ini.
Semester	Semester	(My grades are very low this semester) Saya mencari lowongan kerja dan peluang
Seminar	Seminar	karir di seminar ini. (I am looking for job vacancies and career opportunities in this seminar) Tunjukkan keahlian mu untuk tahap ini. (Show your skills for this stage)
Skill	Keahlian	Saya mengambil 8 mata kuliah di semester ini.
Subject/ Course	Mata Kuliah	(I took 8 courses this semester) Saya mahasiswa S1 . (I am an undergraduate program student)
Undergraduate program Thesis	Program Sarjana (S1)	Topik skripsi saya tentang animal welfare. (My thesis topic is about animal welfare)
	Skripsi	Saya harus belajar untuk ujian besok. (I have to study for the examination tomorrow)
Examination	Ujian	

Academic Superadvisor	Dosen Pembimbing Akademik	Dosen pembimbing akademik saya menyarankan untuk mengambil beberapa mata kuliah pilihan. (My academic supervisor suggested taking several elective courses)
Proposal	Proposal Nomor Induk Mahasiswa	Hari ini saya mengajukan Proposal (today I submitted a proposal)
Student ID Number	(NIM)	Saya harus menghafal NIM saya (I have to memorize my student identification number)

KATA KERJA (VERB)		
Apply	Mendaftar	Saya mau mendaftar tim sepak bola kampus. (I want to apply for a college football team)
Attend	Hadir	Semua mahasiswa harus hadir . (All students must attend)
To permit	Izin	Saya mohon izin untuk pergi ke kamar kecil. (I ask permission to go to the bathroom)
Going To	Menuju	Saya menuju kelas untuk belajar (I went to class to study)

ISTILAH UMUM (GENERAL TERMS)		
Odd	Ganjil	Semester ganjil . (Odd Semester)
Experience	Pengalaman	Pengalaman adalah guru terbaik. (Experience is the best teacher)
Pass	Lulus	Agar dapat lulus , mahasiswa setidaknya harus mendapat nilai 70. (In order to pass, students must at least get a score of 70.)
Period	Masa	Masa kuliah semester genap adalah Agustus-Desember, (Even semester college period is August-December)
Career	Karir	Saya mencari lowongan kerja dan peluang karir di seminar ini . (I am looking for job vacancies and career opportunities in this seminar)
Certificate	Sertifikat	Siswa mendapatkan sertifikat bahasa setelah berhasil menyelesaikan ujian akhir. (Students get language certificates after successfully completing the final test)
Regulation	Peraturan	Ini adalah pertemuan bagi siswa untuk menginstruksikan mereka tentang peraturan hukum. (This is a meeting for students to instruct them on legal regulations)
Compulsory/ Mandatory	Wajib	Kuliah ini wajib diikuti. (This course is mandatory)

C. EXERCISE

1. You want to apply for a scholarship. What would you say to the staff in Bahasa Indonesia? 2. Complete this sentence in Bahasa! "Permisi, saya mohon _____ keluar kelas." 3. This semester is hard, yet you need to finish your thesis. How do you express this feeling in Bahasa? 4. Translate to Bahasa! "I disagree with my classmate's theory" 5. You forgot to bring your lunch box and your only option is to buy some food to fulfill your hunger. You asked your friend to buy some food at _____

D. CONVERSATION

PERCAKAPAN DIALEK UMUM (GENERAL DIALECT CONVERSATION)		
Rizka	Man, I'm starving. Thinking about a topic for my thesis makes me hungry.	"Duh, saya lapar. Memikirkan tema untuk skripsi ku membuatku lapar."
Farid	Let's buy some food at the canteen then.	"Ayo beli makanan di kantin kalau begitu."
Rizka	Sure! But I need to apply for this scholarship first before my lecturer mad at me again	"Boleh! Tapi saya harus mendaftar beasiswa ini dulu sebelum dosen saya memarahi saya lagi."
Farid	Oh, I almost forgot to apply for my lecturer's seminar. It's mandatory.	"Oh, saya hampir lupa untuk mendaftar seminar dosen saya. Wajib ikut."
Rizka	Seems interesting. What's the topic?	"Sepertinya menarik. Temanya apa?"
Farid	Campus Education Experience for Freshman Student	"Pengalaman Pendidikan Kampus untuk Mahasiswa Baru"

PERCAKAPAN DIALEK LOKAL (LOCAL DIALECT CONVERSATION)		
Rizka	Excuse me, I want to ask, where is the International Office?	Tabe' Kak, mau ka tanya, di mana tempatnya International Office?
Farid	Yah, right in front of the rectorate there is a white building	Oh, pas depannya Rektorat. Ada itu gedung warna putih.
Rizka	Thank you, I'll try going there to check, hopefully there's still someone there	Oiya makasih di kak, coba saya cek dulu tempatnya, semoga masih adaji orang.
Farid	Yups, who is looking for? Who knows, maybe I can help	Oh iya, siapa kah kita cari? Siapa tau bisa ka bantu
Rizka	I am looking for a lecturer, named Mrs. Cita, she is the head of the International Office	Ada dosen saya cari kak, Namanya Bu Citha, katanya beliau ketua di International Office.
Farid	That's right, I just saw her, just go there, cheer up!	Oiya, ada ji tadi saya liat, kesana mi. Semangat nah!

NOTES:

- The use of 'kita' or 'ta' is a word to refer to the second person in a conversation used in formal situations, such as people in a higher position or older people.
- The word "tabe" means "permisi" in Makassar. It can be used either in formal or informal situation.

E. HOMEWORK

Write a short story about your daily life as a college student based on the vocabularies above. Doesn't matter whether it's a true story or fictional. Please write it down in Bahasa :)



INTERNATIONAL
STUDENT FESTIVAL

CHAPTER VIII

ADMINISTRATION



A. INTRODUCTION

In campus life, actually, there are many things related to administration, such as if we want to program a semester study plan or fix the score in subjects. Not only that, there are many activities that Universities provide, for example in UKM and Student Association, we need to do an administration. So, administration is a big part of campus life so here is a chapter about administration.

B. VOCABULARY & SENTENCE STRUCTURES

Bahasa Indonesia	English
Akademik	Academic
Beasiswa	Scholarship
Civitas Akademika	Civitas Academica
Dekan	Dean
Dosen	Lecturer
Indeks Prestasi Kumulatif (IPK)	Grade Point Average (GPA)
Kartu Hasil Studi (KHS)	Study Result Card
Kartu Rencana Studi (KRS)	Semester Study Plan
Kartu Tanda Mahasiswa (KTM)	Student Card
Kemahasiswaan	Student Affair
Keuangan	Finance
Mata Kuliah	Subject
Pembimbing Akademik	Academic Advisor

Perlengkapan	Equipment
Program Studi/Jurusan	Study Program/Major
Registrasi	Registration
Rektor	Rector
Satuan Kredit Semester	Semester Credit Unit
Stempel	Stamp
Surat	Letter
Tanda Tangan	Signature
Transkrip	Transcript
Uang Kuliah Tunggal (UKT)	Tuition Fee
Wakil Dekan	Vice Dean
Wakil Rektor	Vice Rector

BIODATA / PERSONAL IDENTITY

Agama	Religion
Golongan Darah	Blood type
Identitas	Identity
Jenis Kelamin	Gender
Nama>Nama lengkap	Name/full name
Perguruan Tinggi	University

CONTOH / EXAMPLE

- I want to program my Student Plan Study, Sir
Saya mau mengurus Kartu Rencana Studi saya, Pak
Saya mau urus KRS-ku, Pak
- I want to fix my score, may i know where can I fix it, Sir?
Saya mau memperbaiki nilai saya, kalau boleh tahu dimana saya bisa memperbaikinya, Pak ?
Saya mau perbaiki nilaiku pak, kalau boleh tau dimana bisa ka perbaiki di', Pak?
- I want to ask about my tuition fee, Ma'am
Saya ingin bertanya tentang UKT saya, Bu.
Saya mau bertanya soal UKT-ku, Bu.

NOTES:

- The particle “-ku” is used to refer to a possession of something. It can be used either in formal or informal situation
- The affix “di” is used when asking for validation or approval

C. EXERCISE

Guess the pictures below and answer them using Bahasa! (Tebaklah gambar berikut dan jawablah menggunakan Bahasa Indonesia !)

WHAT'S PICTURE IS THIS ?



D. CONVERSATION

DIALOGUE 1

Manda	Good afternoon, Ma'am	Selamat siang, Bu
Staff	Good morning. What brings you here?	Siang dek. Ada perlu apa?
Manda	Excuse me Ma'am, I'm Manda. I want to apply for a scholarship and I want to know how to get it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permisi Bu, jadi saya Manda. Saya ingin mendaftar beasiswa dan saya ingin tahu cara mengurusnya, • Permisi Bu, saya Manda. Saya mau daftar beasiswa, bagaimana cara mengurusnya Bu?
Staff	Yeah, you can fill the registration link in this web.	Oh iya, kamu bisa mengisi link pendaftaran di web ini
Manda	Okay, Thank you, Ma'am	Baik, terima kasih, Bu

DIALOGUE 2

Qila	Good afternoon, Sir	Selamat siang, Pak
Staff	Good morning. What brings you here?	Siang dek. Ada perlu apa?
Qila	Excuse me Sir, I'm Qila. I want to make a Letter of Active College Student. Where can I get them, Sir?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permisi pak, saya Qila. Saya ingin membuat surat keterangan aktif kuliah. Dimana saya dapat mengurus surat tersebut pak? • Permisi pak, saya Rean. Saya mau bikin surat keterangan aktif kuliah. Dimana bisa diurus surat itu pak?

Staff	Yeah, you can fill the registration link in this web.	Oh iya, kamu bisa mengisi link pendaftaran di web ini
Qila	Okay, Thank you, Ma'am	Baik, terima kasih, Pak

E. HOMEWORK

1. Translate the vocabularies into Indonesia Language below !
(Terjemahkanlah kosakata dibawah ini ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia !)
2. Create min. 3 sentences in Indonesian using the words above! You can also use the Makassar dialect to practice them!

Registration
Lecturer
Academic Advisor
Finance
Student Affair
Academic

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF UNHAS









About us

The International Office of Hasanuddin University or Kantor Urusan Internasional (KUI) provides international academic and non-academic services. The office works under the leadership of Vice-Rector for Partnership, Innovation, Entrepreneurship, and Business. It is also responsible for international students, lecturers, and researchers who come to study, teach or do research at UNHAS either for the short term or long term. Our primary duties are as follows:







1. compiling a budget plan for the international program activities
2. developing support systems for the implementation of international programs
3. providing administrative services for international students, lecturers, and researchers
4. managing international program databases
5. managing global mobility of students, researchers, and lecturers

To run our programs, we have the Head of KUI lead and manage the programs. Moreover, we have a Secretary, Task Force, and friendly staff to assist the Head of KUI in performing the duties. Lastly, because we have numerous programs, we would like to introduce our incredible Student Volunteers or Stuvos! Stuvos consists of 16 students from different majors with diverse characters and skills.

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