

## FAKULTAS BAHASA DAN SENI

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# SURAT-TUGAS

Nomor: 00421/B.7.9/ST.FBS/12/2017

Dekan Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata Semarang dengan ini memberikan tugas kepada:

- N a m a** : **Dr. Dra. Ekawati Marhaenny Dukut, M.Hum.**
- S t a t u s** : Tenaga Edukatif Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata Semarang
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Semarang, 1 Desember 2017  
Dekan Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni



Angelika Riyandari, Ph.D  
NPP. 058.1.1996.201

Tembusan Yth :  
Ka. LPSDM



# DARMA SISWA

2016/2017

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INTERNATIONAL OFFICE



# **DARMAISISWA - INTERNATIONAL OFFICE - SOEGIJAPRANATA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY - 2016/2017**

2nd floor, Mikael building, JL. Pawiyatan Luhur IV/1, Bendan Dhuwur, Semarang, Indonesia, 50234 - io@unika.ac.id

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# FROM THE EDITOR

*This booklet is an account of the journey our Darmasiswa 2016-2017 took while studying at Soegijaoranata Catholic University in Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia, during the beginning of September 2016 to the end of August 2017. Receiving a one-year scholarship from the Ministry of Education and Culture, the six Darmasiswa who came from the United States of America, Slovakia, South Korea, Venezuela, and Madagascar have demonstrated what they have learned from the Indonesian traditional Herbal Medicine, and Indonesian Culinary & Tourism course offered by the university. Commencing from on Orientation of the program that took them to Central Java tourist sites such as Borobudur temple in Magelang city, the Taman Djamoë Indonesia in Bawen city, the Kota Lama in Semarang city, and up to their closing ceremony at Bromo mountain; these students learned that Indonesia is rich in culture. The knowledge learnt through their class work, excursions, community service activities, competitions and internship that were later presented in a Seminar and Academic Writing Report have been captured in this booklet. May the adventures that these six darmasiswa did become an attraction for future Darmasiswa to come and also choose Soegijapranata Catholic University as the gateway to learning Bahasa Indonesia and the unique arts & culture of Indonesia!*

*Semarang, September 2017  
Chief Editor / Head of I.O. S.C.U.*

*Ekawati Marhaenny Dukut*



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## FEATURES

1

DARMASISWA 2016/2017

2

DARMASISWA PROGRAM  
AT S.C.U

4

WELCOMING DARMASISWA  
I.O. - S.C.U.

8

ORIENTATION ACTIVITIES &  
FIELD TRIPS

32

COMMUNITY SERVICE  
ACTIVITIES

44

DARMASISWA PROFILES





62

INTERNSHIP ACTIVITIES

80

SEMINAR, WORKSHOP &  
CAMP

122

THE END



89

CLOSING CEREMONY





# DARMA SISWA

## INDONESIAN SCHOLARSHIP



# DARMASISWA



Aaron Bonila

- Youngstown University, Ohio, USA -  
Indonesian Traditional Herbal Medicine



Miroslavia Rizmanova

- Slovakia - Indonesian Traditional Herbal  
Medicine



Aibar Alexander Meza

- Venezuela - Indonesian Culinary & Tourism



Cynthia Razafinandriana

- Amkafeo University, Madagaskar -  
Indonesian Culinary & Tourism



Randrianaivo Mendrika Ny Hanitra

- ESCAM University, Antananariva,  
Madagaskar - Indonesian Culinary & Tourism



Park, Bumjin

- Korea University - Indonesian Culinary &  
Tourism





## SOEGIJAPRANATA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

*io@unika.ac.id* <http://io.unika.ac.id>  
Semarang Indonesia

*DARMASISWA REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (DRI). The Darmasiswa RI program is a scholarship program offered for the ages of 20-35 years, given by the Indonesian government to foreign student from countries that have diplomatic relations with Indonesia to learn more about Indonesian culture. The one year program offered by Segijapranata Catholic University is unique, because Unika is the only University that offers Traditional Indonesian Herbal program that aims to provide a basic understanding of herbal.*

### *Cooperation*

*Indonesian herbal factor :*

*PT Jamu Jago, PT Nyonya Meneer, PT Jamu Borobudur, PT Sidomuncul, B2P2TOOT (Research and Development of Traditional Herbal Medicine Center), etc.*

*Indonesian tourist sites :*

*Prambanan temple, Borobudur temple, Sam Po Kong shrine, Masjid Agung, Batik factory, Baron beach, Taman Djamoer Indonesia, Yogyakarta Palace, etc.*





*DARMAISISWA - I.O. - S.C. U. academic year 2016/2017*

### *Indonesian Traditional Herbal Medicine*

*In the Indonesian Traditional Herbal Medicine program, students are taught to appreciate the herbs that are useful as the basic ingredients for Indonesia's unique food, in addition to traditional health medicines people seek to be healed naturally with liquid or sachet powdered beverages or called jamu. In learning about herbs, student will not only learn in the class room but also through visits to plantations and herb factories around Semarang, Central Jawa, Yogyakarta and Bogor.*



### *Indonesian Culinary & Tourism*

*The Faculty of Agricultural Technology, in collaboration with the Faculty of Architecture & Design offers a program called the Indonesian Culinary & Tourism program. Here, students can venture their delight of seeing tourist places around Central Java, taste the exotics of Java cousine with herbs from Indonesia that not only heals ailments but also the want of unique flavours of various savoury cousines. Upon the completion of an internship experience in home catering businesses and hotel restaurants, Darmasiswa can go home as proud chefs of Indonesian cousines.*



## *Seven Foreign Students Begin to Study at Unika*



*SEMARANG (KRjogja.com) – Seven international students began studying at Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang (Unika). Six of them received scholarship from the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud Dikti) and one of them got a scholarship from the Netherlands. They joined Darmasiswa class for two semesters to deepen their knowledge about Indonesian traditional medicine, Indonesian cuisine and tourism.*



*“The Darmasiswa program is a two semester study program in universities in Indonesia with scholarship from the Ministry of Education and Culture. This program is aimed to International youngsters who want to know more about Indonesian language, culture, and knowledge. We expect that after they complete the program this year, they will love Indonesia and become Indonesia ambassadors in their respective countries.” said Dr. Ridwan Sanjaya.*

*Vice Rector IV, Dr. Ridwan Sanjaya and the Head of the International Office (IO) Unika, Dr. Ekawati Dukut said that Soegijapranata Catholic University had held the Darmasiswa program for the last 6 years with 15 students from abroad in maximum. Each semester, they will take a number of compulsory subject and optional subject credits that can support them learning about Indonesia as well as other sciences that they want to learn.*

*“The compulsory subjects consist of Indonesian language and traditional herbal medicine. On the other hand, the optional subjects consist of gamelan, dance, and Indonesian financial. The difference between Darmasiswa program last year and this year is foreign students are asked to do community services, and share knowledge about the culinary, language, and culture about their country of origin to Unika students.”*



# DARMASISWA

6

## METROPOLIS

Semarang

JATENG POS

Sabtu, 10 September 2016

### Mahasiswa Asing Perdalam Belajar Jamu di Unika

SEMARANG - Sejumlah mahasiswa asing yang datang ke Unika Soegijapranata Semarang menyatakan ketertarikannya meracik jamu. Kebetulan Unika kini telah membuka kelas "Indonesian Traditional Herbal Medicine" atau jamu di Fakultas Teknologi Pertanian (FTP).

Tamu mahasiswa asing yang ingin memperdalam ilmu jamu di FTP Unika tersebut diantaranya Menderika Ny Hanita Radria-

naivo (Madagaskar), Raza dan Nandrasana Chintya (Madagaskar), Miroslava Rizmanova (Slovakia), Park Bum lin (Korea Selatan), Aaron Michael Bonila (Amerika Serikat) dan Albar Alexander Meza Peterla (Venezuela).

"Program darmasiswa adalah beasiswa yang diberikan oleh Pemerintah Indonesia untuk semua mahasiswa di seluruh dunia, untuk belajar mengenai kebudayaan Indonesia. Program

darmasiswa ini diadakan di 70 universitas di Indonesia, salah satunya Unika," kata Dr Ekawati M Duktur, Kepala UPT Unika didampingi Dr Ridwan Sanjaya Wakil Rektor IV Unika.

Park Bum lin mahasiswa Koesel mengaku, kelas "Indonesian Traditional Herbal Medicine" ini dianggap menarik bagi mahasiswa asing. Karena di beberapa universitas lainnya saya lihat hanya membuka kelas seni dan

budaya Indonesia. "Saya juga terkesan, bagaimana cara meracik jamu yang konon juga bikin sehat, ternyata bahan bakunya dari tanaman dan sangat sederhana," imbuhnya. (gus/mar)

**BELAJAR BUDAYA:** Mahasiswa asing tamu dari Unika saat diajak wisata ke Lawangsewu. Mereka juga terkesan saat melihat wisata-wisata di Semarang.



*SEMARANG - A number of foreign students who come to Soegijapranata Catholic University (Unika) Semarang expressed their interest in learning about traditional herbal medicine. Incidentally, Unika has a program called "Indonesian Traditional Herbal Medicine" for the Darmasiswa.*



*Foreign students who want to deepen their knowledge about Indonesian language and culture are Radrianaivo Menderika Ny Hanitra (Madagascar), Cynthia Razafinandriasana (Madagascar), Miroslava Rizmanova (Slovakia), Park, Bum Jin (South Korea), Aaron Michael Bonila (United State), and Aibar Alexander Mea Pererla (Venezuela).*

*“Darmasiswa Program is a scholarship given by the Government of Indonesia for all students around the world to learn about Indonesian culture. This darmasiswa program is held in 70 universities in Indonesia. One of them is Unika.” said Dr. Ekawati Dukut, Head of International Office accompanied by Dr. Ridwan Sanjaya, the Vice Rector IV of Soegijapranata Catholic University.*

*Park, Bum Jin, a South Korean Student, admitted, “Indonesian Traditional Herbal Medicine class is interesting for foreign students because in other universities I only see an open art culture class of Indonesia. I am impressed on how Indonesian people mix herbal medicine which is said to make them healthy. I am happy to learn that the raw material is from plants and the process is very simple.” he added.*

*(JATENG POS Saturday, September 10, 2016)*

*Darmasiswa practicing how to make traditional herbal medicine and traditional Javanese cuisines with Java herbs. (Suara Merdeka, September, May 19, 2016)*

## Mahasiswa Asing Olah Rempah-Rempah

■ Program Darmasiswa Unika Soegijapranata

SEMARANG - Enam mahasiswa asing yang saat ini sedang studi di Unika Soegijapranata Semarang mempresentasikan karya-karya mereka hasil pembelajaran selama sekitar 2 semester sebagai mahasiswa program Darmasiswa di kampus tersebut, Sabtu (19/5). Berbagai produk berbahan dasar rempah-rempah dibuat oleh para mahasiswa tersebut. Misalnya saja lulur, jamu dan lain sebagainya.

Kepala International Office (IO) Unika Soegijapranata Semarang yang juga salah satu penanggung jawab program Darmasiswa Unika Dr Ekawati Dukut MSI mengungkapkan, presentasi hasil karya tersebut digelar terkait event “1st Darmasiswa Camp, Seminar and Workshop Back to Nature with Herb” di kampus Unika Soegijapranata. Keenam mahasiswa yaitu Aaron Bonila (Youngstown University, Ohio, AS), Miroslavia Rizmanova (Slovakia), Aibar Alexander Meza (Venezuela), Cynthia Razafinandriasana (Antananarivo, Madagascar), Radrianaivo Menderika (ESCAM University, Antananarivo, Madagascar), dan BumJin Park (Korea University).

“Mereka mempraktikkan kepawaitan mereka yang diperoleh di bangku kuliah dipadukan dengan hasil internship atau magang di perusahaan serta belajar dari masyarakat sekitar kampus.”

jelasnya.

Ia menambahkan keenam mahasiswa dengan beasiswa Kemendikbud ini memperdalam tentang *Indonesian Traditional Herbal Medicine dan Indonesian Culinary and Tourism*.

Seperti dipresentasikan oleh Miroslavia Rizmanova (Slovakia) yang akrab disapa Mira ini mempraktikkan ilmu tentang jamu tradisional Indonesia yang diperoleh dari Unika serta dipadukan dengan magang dia di sebuah perusahaan lulur berbahan ramuan tradisional Indonesia.

Dibantu teman-temannya ia menjang ramuan, ngoleg dan proses lainnya sampai akhirnya menjadi lulur yang kemudian dia bagikan kepada para temannya dan para peserta workshop.

Ia menyatakan Unika Soegijapranata Semarang merupakan salah satu dari 51 perguruan tinggi (PT) di Indonesia yang dipercaya Kemendikbud menyelenggarakan program Darmasiswa bagi mahasiswa asing untuk belajar bahasa dan budaya Indonesia serta mendalami ilmu tertentu selama 2 semester dengan beasiswa Dikti. Pada acara Camp dan Workshop, selain diikuti 6 mahasiswa asing Darmasiswa di Unika juga diikuti mahasiswa asing lain yang studi di Undip dan sejumlah mahasiswa lokal Indonesia (dari UGM) serta sejumlah siswa SMU kota Semarang. (G2-42)



MENGOLAH REMPAH: Mahasiswa program Darmasiswa Unika Soegijapranata Semarang mengolah rempah-rempah di kampus tersebut, Sabtu (19/5)



*ORIENTATION  
ACTIVITIES  
&  
FIELD TRIPS*



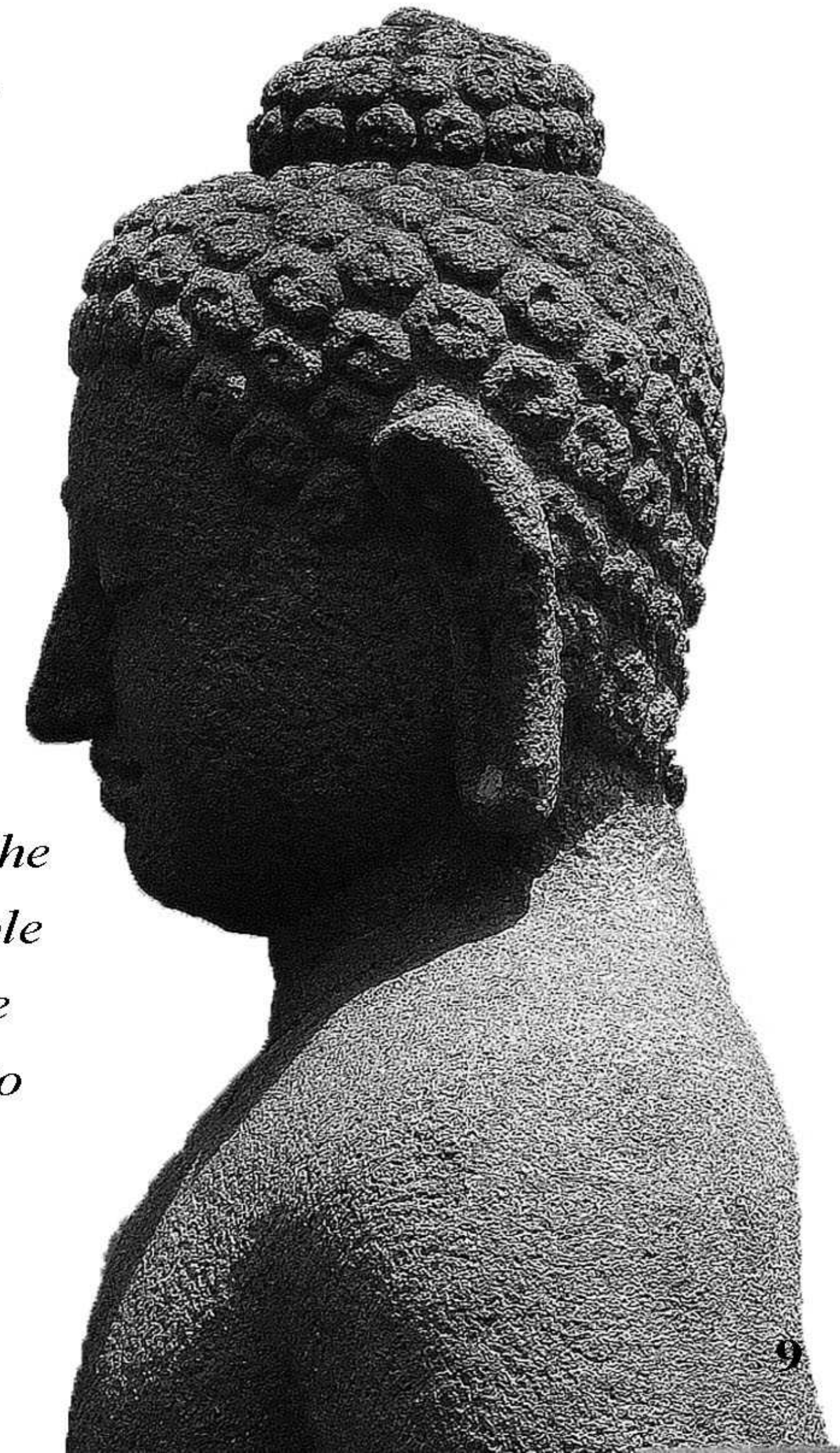


# ***SIX DARMASISWA CHOOSE TO STUDY AT SOEGIJAPRANTA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY***

***Semarang - Indonesia***

*September 1st, 2016 became the first time for six Darmasiswa students to set foot in Semarang. As host for their one year stay in learning the culture and customs of Indonesia, Soegijapranata Catholic University offers Central Java's tourist wonders, culinary, and traditional herbal beverage. A must sight see on Orientation day is the Borobudur temple, situated in Magelang. Students from the university who joined in a group called Global Friends showed them around the temple. The head of the Stupa was one of the artifacts they have been eager to see and touch.*

*It is reported that 250 heads are missing from the sitting Buddha. Many people believed that touching the head and the fingers or toes are bringing good luck. The Borobudur temple is one of the world's wonders. Historically, it was built since the year of 775 and has ever since been a great popularity to everyone all over the world. Every year, Buddhist from any country would come to Magelang to celebrate Vhesak day.*





*Borobudur Temple is one of seven wonders of the world  
It was declared by UNESCO as the seven  
wonders of the world in 1991.*



## Borobudur Temple

*This famous Buddhist temple, was made during the 8th & 9th centuries.*

*Borobudur temple is located in Central Java. It was built in three tiers: a pyramidal base with five concentric square terraces, the trunk of a cone with three circular platforms and, at the top, a monumental stupa.*

**UNESCO, World Heritage Center**

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/592>



*The vertical division of Borobudur Temple into base, body, & superstructure perfectly accords with the conception of the Universe in Buddhist cosmology.*

*“There is a beauty in simplicity.”*





*Borobudur Temple is the largest Buddhist temple in the world.*

*It was not until 1814, when Java was under British control, that the English Governor, Thomas Stamford Raffles, heard stories from local villagers about a mysterious and abandoned structure.*

*He sent his people to investigate and for two months a team of 200 men had to cut down trees, burn vegetation and dig away at the earth to reveal the Borobudur Temple.*

<https://www.timetravelturtle.com>

**Michael Turtle - Sidney**

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*“Take only memories, leave only footprints.” - (Chief Seattle)*



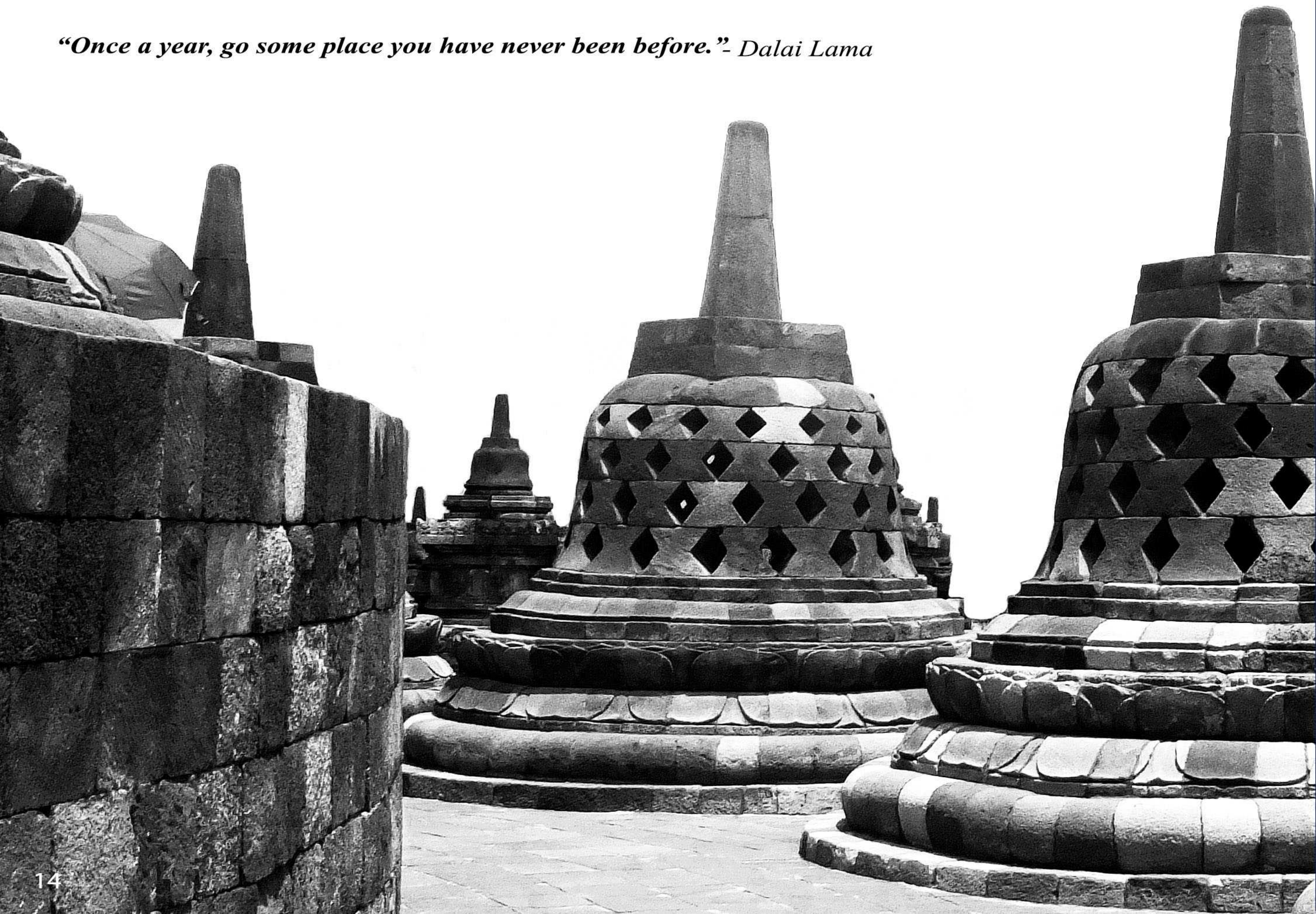
*Mira, a darmasiswa from Slovakia take good opportunity from the tour at Borobudur. Being a creative person, who likes to draw and take wonders photo of the temple, Mira decides to do a quick Batik painting course. As a result, before learning Borobudur she rewards herself with her own mastery of Batik painting by using the waxing technique and colorful dying technique that needs to be dried up before the Batik material is ready to use.*



*“Love is a batik created from many emotional colors, it is a fabric whose pattern and brightness may vary” - Diane Ackerman, A Natural History of Love*



*“Once a year, go some place you have never been before.”- Dalai Lama*









# S A M P O



*Sam Poo Kong Temple became the second tourist site the six darmasiswa went to. Not only is a shrine found for Buddhists to perform their worship, but in this temple, there are cemeteries of well-known Semarang - Chinese and their decendents, such as the famous Admiral Zheng He on “Laksamana Cheng Ho” as locals would call him.*



# O K O N G



*History of The Great Temple of Sam Poo Kong - Semarang began when Admiral Zheng He's ship decided to made a stop at Simongan beach in 1416. Their ship captain - Wang Jing Hong fell ill and need immidiate treatment. A stone cave became Zheng He's resting place and also the place threat Wang Jing Hong's condition.*





大年人

爐下弟子 林茂昌高雲齊  
張益康黃玉喜 同敬奉



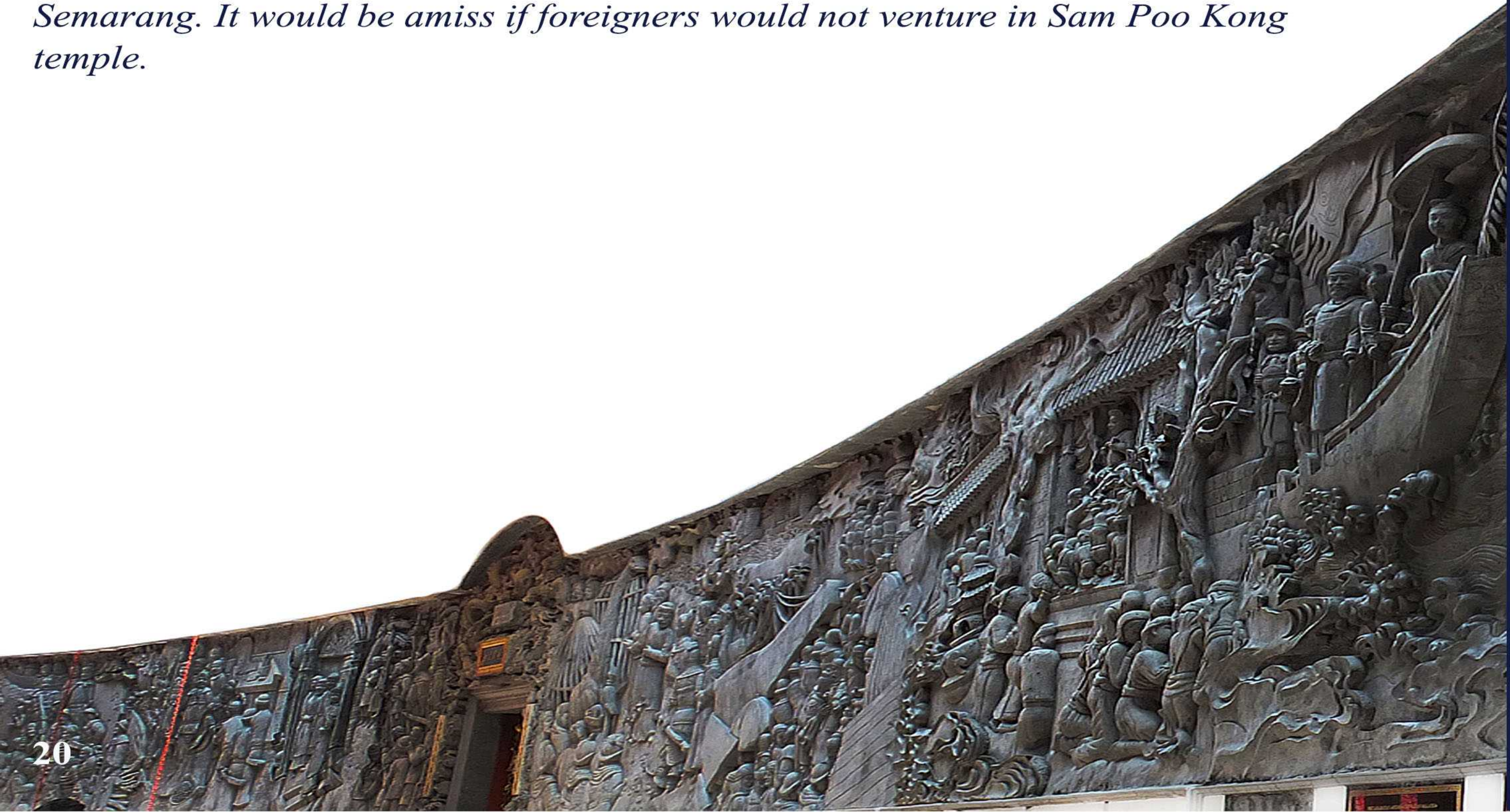
保三

二五五六乙酉年六月三十日  
鄭和下西洋六百周年紀念





*The adventures of Admiral Zheng He or Cheng Ho is written in history through the reliefs wall that surround the Sam Poo Kong temple. It starts from his coming that the Chinese has enriched the multicultures of Indonesia, especially those living in Semarang. It would be amiss if foreigners would not venture in Sam Poo Kong temple.*







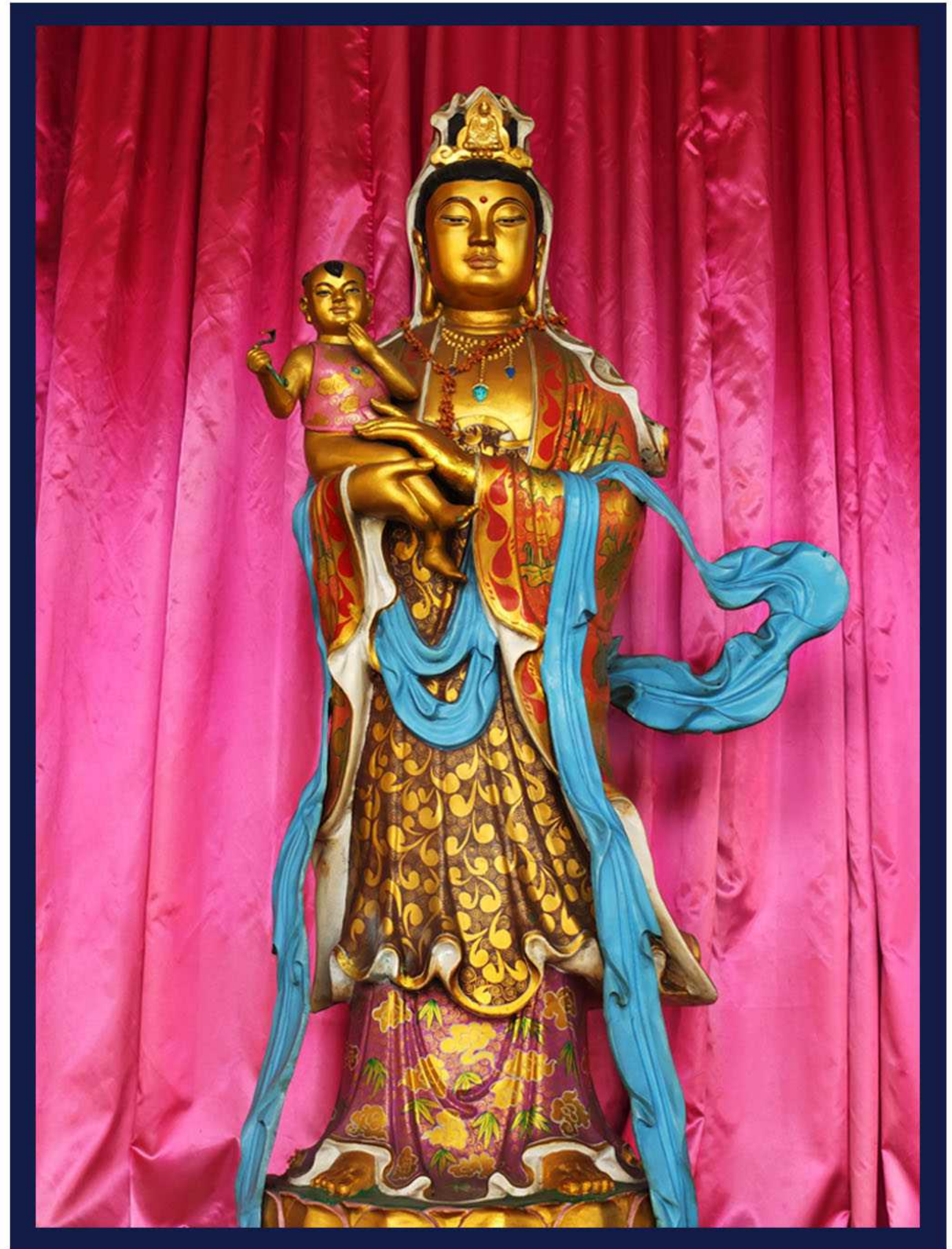
10. MENYELAMATKAN DUTA BESAR CHINA  
DENGAN SEJUMLAH BESAR UANG

Pada tahun ke - 13 pemerintahan Yong Le, duta besar China hilang



*The goddess of Kwan Im is a protector of the universe. Buddhist from all over the world would come to Sam Poo Kong temple and worship this beautiful goddess.*

*A flower unfolds to the best of its ability to the condition around it. and so do you. You unfold to the best of your ability. - (Kwan Im)*







*We are shaped by our thoughts; we become what we think. When the mind is pure, joy follows like a shadows that never leave. - (Anonymous)*



*Abandoned and antique buildings have a tendency to inspire stories. Legends, myth, haunted tales of the building's origin, its owners and builders. Indonesia as a whole is a home to numerous historical and mystical buildings, many antique and dating back hundreds of years. One such building is Lawang Sewu which was built by the Dutch between the years 1904 - 1907 and functioned as head office for Dutch East Indische railway company (Nederlandsch Indische Spoorweg Maatschappij) until 1942. During World War II, the building was used as Japanese military head quarters. It is located on the Tugu Muda round about, in Semarang, capital city of Central Java.*

*Lawang Sewu in Javanese language is translated to mean "a thousand doors". While the building does not really have a thousand doors, the massive, three stories structure is lined with numerous doors and windows that resembled doors, from which the building obtained its name. This large and mysterious building is not simply a deserted structure, but is an icon of history and heroes.*

*On October 14th, 1945, shortly after Indonesia declared her independence, the building became the scene for the bloody "Battle of Semarang". The 5-day-battle took place between AMKA, Angkatan Muda Kereta Api (Railway Youth Force) against the Kempeitai and Kidobutai, the Japanese Military Police and Strike Force. Many were tortured and executed during this battle. In 1950, the Tugu Muda monument was built in remembrance of this fight for freedom and in honour of those who died in battle. Each year, a celebration is held around this monument in commemoration of the heroic, 5-day struggle at Lawang Sewu.*

*<http://www.indonesia.travel/gb/en/destinations/java/semarang/lawang-sewu>*



# LAWANG SEWU

*(A Thousand Doors Building)*









*The word Lawang Sewu comes from Javanese word that means thousand doors. Its impressive architecture evokes the Nation's ambiguous colonial past.*











## TAMAN DJAMOE INDONESIA

*Natural panoramic view and cool windy air are characteristic of Taman Djamoë Indonesia, a park filled with Indonesian herbs located on the highway of Semarang, Bawen, a 28 km district from Bergas District. hundreds of herbs that spread over 3 hectares becomes an attraction not only to foreigners but also to local tourists who want to learn and consume traditional medicinal herbs. Managed by Nyonya Meneer factory, this museum also houses a theatre to play onsite a documentary film about the historical background of “Jamu”, in addition to a kitchen that gives a short course on how to make “kunir asam” or “beras kencur”. The first made turmeric and tamarind is known to help better circulate the blood in the body, whereas the next traditional herbal medicine, that is made from rice and kaempferia galanga helps warm the body system. The walk around the park to see and pick the herbs in person is an adventure to remember fondly of.*



*Jamu is the Indonesian traditional herbal medicine that has been practiced for many centuries in the Indonesian community to maintain good health and to treat diseases.*



**KAYU ANGIN**  
*Usneae herba*  
MASUK ANGIN



**TEMULAWAK**  
*Curcumae rizhoma*  
RIMPANG HEPATO PROTECTOR



*“Often, people take herbal medicines for a physical response, but they find that the body also responds in an emotional way to the plant medicines that they’re taking.” - Karen Rose*

*“For me, herbal medicine’s importance in maintaining one’s health is a fascinating knowledge. I intend to learn as many herbal recipes as i can to later use in Slovakia.” Mira*





# DARMASISWA S.C.U.'S & ACTI



Are you interested in different cultures?

Would you like to learn more about

## SLOVAKIA

Then don't hesitate and join my  
**FREE** classes about **SLOVAK**  
culture and folk culture.

*Every Thursday*

**17:00**

in Chicago Room, FLA  
Henricus Constan Building

**FREE! FREE! FREE!**

Supported by SCU  
International Office

024-841555 ext. 1435

*My name is Mira and I am  
DARMASISWA student from  
Slovakia.*

**Unika**   
SOEGIJAPRANATA





# COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES

*Miroslavia Rizmanova is a darmasiswa from Slovakia. For her community service activity, she decides to give free classes on Slovak culture and Slovak language.*







**SALSA, MERENGUE, BACHATA!**

Free Latin Dance Classes  
@ Unika Soegijapranata

Tuesdays 4:30 – 6:00

Venue: Faculty of Language and Arts, Nottingham Room  
Henricus Constan Building

Registration and Information:  
024- 844 1555 ext 1435

**BACHATA**







*Aaron Bonila is a Darmasiswa from the U.S.A. Having Puerto Rican ancestors have given him the inborn talent of dancing. Therefore, for his community service activity he gave his spare time to teach Soegijapranata Catholic University students to dance some Latino dancing.*





**persembahan Darmasiswa –  
International Office**

**GRATIS**  
**024-8441555 ext 1435**



**PELAJARAN I**

- ❖ Nama anda siapa?
- ❖ Percakapan.
- ❖ Struktur.

**MAUKAH  
ANDA  
IKUT  
BELAJAR  
BAHASA  
SPANYOL?**

**PELAJARAN II**

- ❖ Makan di mana?
- ❖ Anda dari mana.
- ❖ Struktur percakapan.

**PELAJARAN III**

- ❖ Anda berangkat jam berapa?
- ❖ Mau beli apa?
- ❖ Struktur percakapan.

**PELAJARAN IV**

- ❖ Di mana agen travel?
- ❖ Saya bisa naik apa?
- ❖ Struktur percakapan.

**PELAJARAN V**

- ❖ Saya suka naik gunung.
- ❖ Silakan masuk.
- ❖ Struktur percakapan.

Tempat:  
Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni  
Ruang Chicago, Gedung Henricus Constan

Waktu kursus setiap hari senin  
dari jam 15.00  
sampai jam 16.30

**SAMPAI JUMPA!**



**Unika**  
SOEGIJAPRANATA





*Aibar Meza is from Venezuela. When he applied as a darmasiswa, he was one of those who showed some mastery in Indonesian language. Thus, in his promotion about his community service activity, he uses bahasa Indonesia to invite students to his Spanish Class.*





## Where in the World is Madagascar?



### **Tonga soa – Welcome**

Malagasy is spoken on the island of Madagascar, off the east coast of Africa. Despite its close proximity to Africa, however, Malagasy is not a member of any African language family.

**Malagasy Free language Course**  
**Every Wednesday, at 15.00**  
**At Chicago Room, Henricus Constan Building,**  
**Faculty of Language and Arts, Unika Soegijapranata**  
**By Razafinandrasana Cynthia & Randrianaivo Mendrika**  
**Darmasiswa From Madagascar**

Supported by :

International Office



International Office is located at 2nd floor Mikael Building (administrative building), Soegijapranata Catholic University, Jl. Pawiyatan Luhur IV/1, Semarang. You could contact us via:

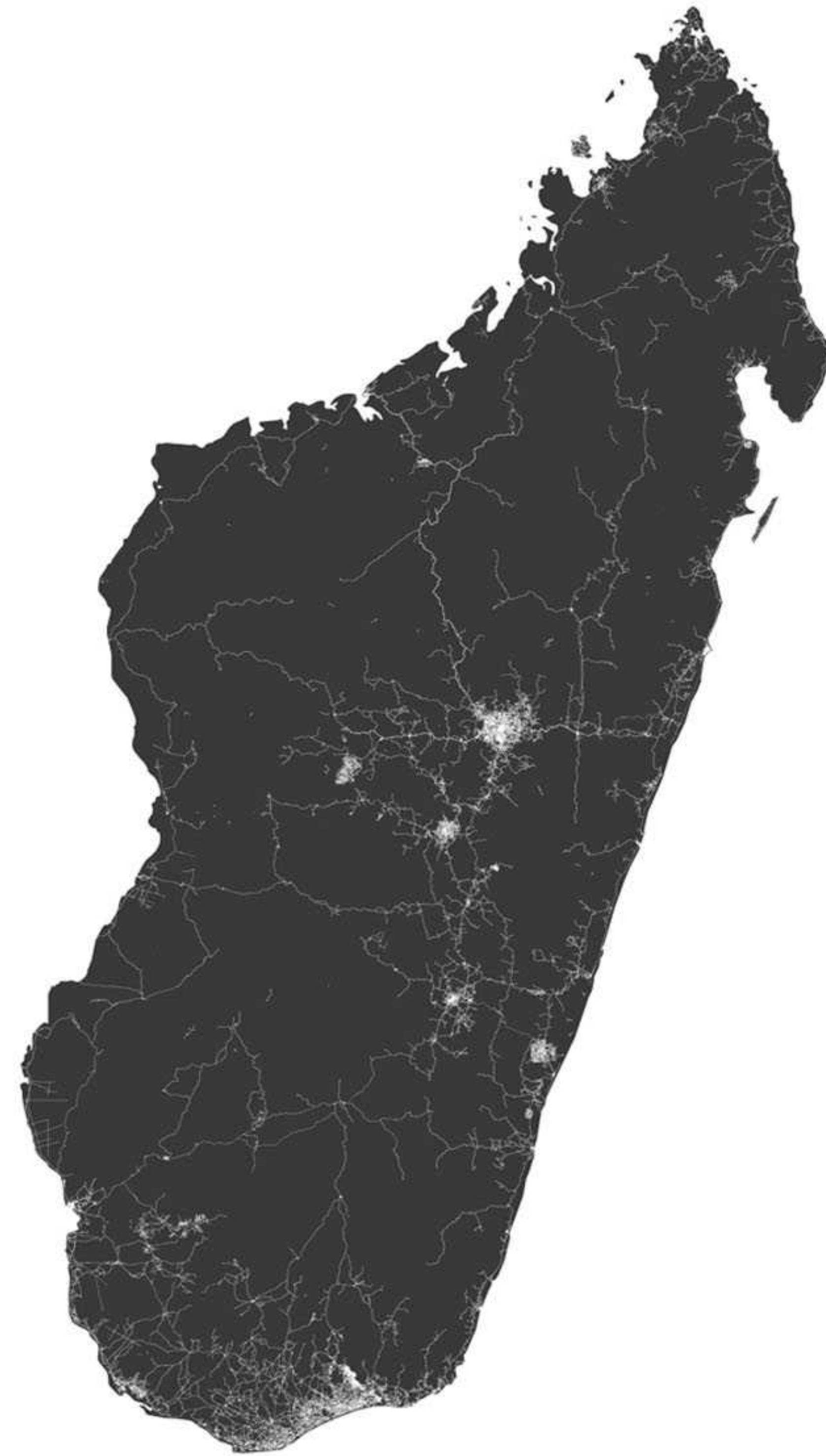
– Phone: +62-24-8441555 ext. 1435

– Fax : +62-24-8445265

– E-mail [io@scu.ac.id](mailto:io@scu.ac.id) and/or [io@unika.ac.id](mailto:io@unika.ac.id)



*Cynthia Razafinandriana & Randrianaivo Mendrika are two Darmasiswa from Madagascar. For their community service program, they decided to devote their spare time to teach students of Soegijapranata Catholic University some Madagascar language and culture. Not many know the whereabouts of Madagascar, so this is the opportunity to learn more about the country.*



# MADAGASCAR



# *DARMASISWA COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITES*







*In addition to giving courses on Spanish and Madagascar language, as well as Latin dances and tips on how to make a business, the Darmasiswa 2016/2017 participants also went to an orphanage at Wirakrama, Semarang. This orphanage houses unwanted babies who were left on the door steps, in addition to teenagers and adults who have difficulty in financing their education or health care.*



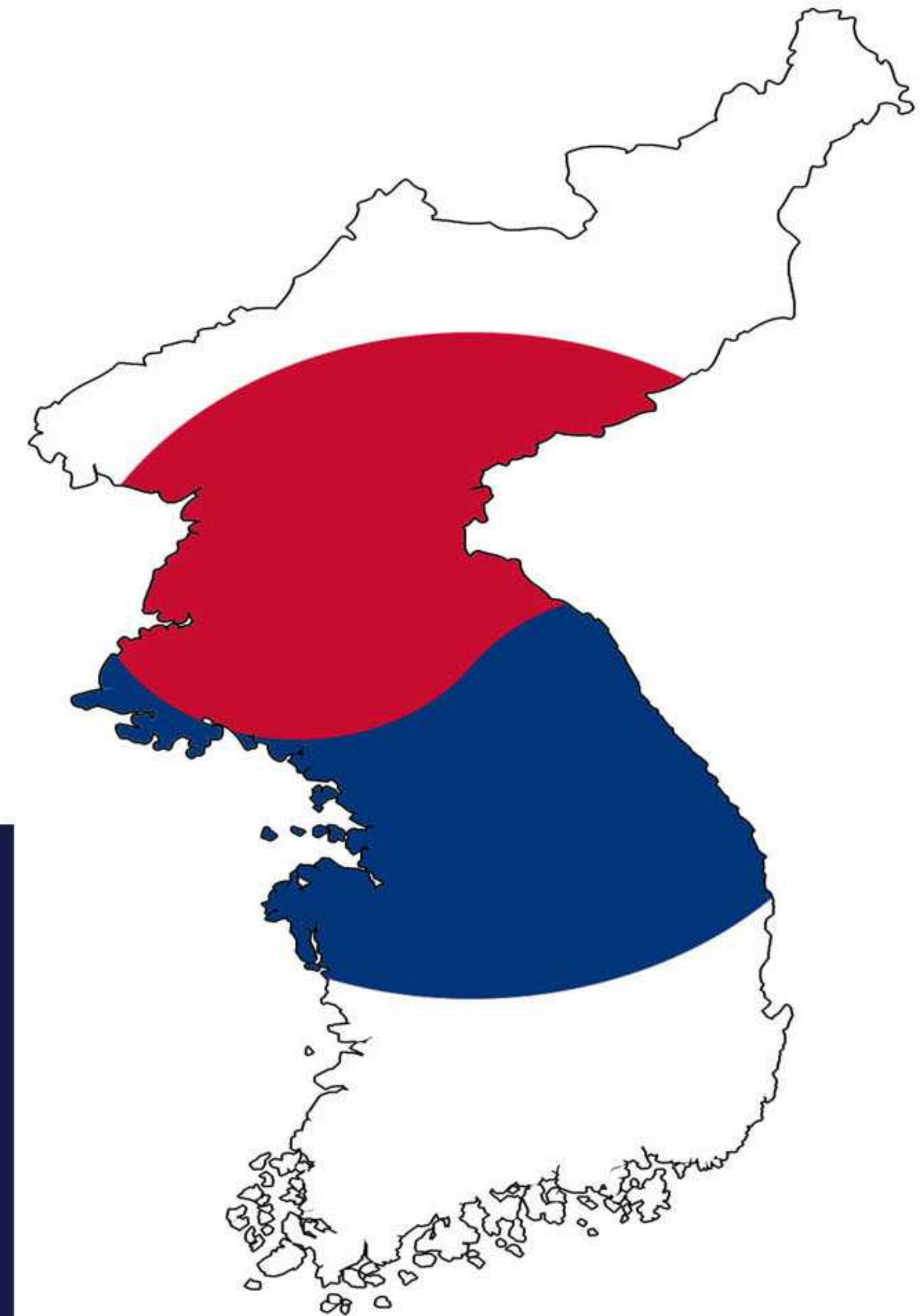


*In the visit to Wirakrama, led by Bumjin, a number of books were given to the children and adults. Games were also given to make the Wirakrama inhabitants smile away their problems.*



# 사랑해

*The International Office of S.C.U give a Seminar & Workshop on Korean Culture Day to students on 14 December 2016 at Henricus Constant building. Working on collaboration with Korean Darmasiswa students from Undip and Unnes, Bum Jin Park gave a talk on Korean Culture and Language. This same event is also held at Undip and Unnes in the following weeks.*





# DARMASISWA PROFILES





# *Education is important*



*<http://news.unika.ac.id/2016/10/pendidikan-itu-penting/>*

*“I want to give knowledge to students to make the world better” – That statement was expressed by Bumjin Park, a Darmasiswa, who came from Seoul, South Korea and is studying at Unika Soegijapranata. Bumjin revealed his reason for joining Darmasiswa of academic year 2016/2017 as mainly to learn about the world of tourism and culinary in Indonesia.*

*BumJin is a graduate from a Graduate School at South Korean University in Life & Environmental Science. He is a specialist in Applied Economics and researched about Carbon Emission Trading Industries. He has worked as a manager of a Business Finance corporation at a Korean International School, and he has experience also as an administrative specialist at a U.S. Army Garrison-Daegu in Korea. Thus, when he was offered to give some community service activities for Unika Soegijapranata students, he chose to give a workshop on Real Business Experience (RBE). This workshop was done in Nottingham room, in Henricus Constant Building, every Monday and Thursday at 5 pm.*



*Members who joined the workshop have reached up to 32 people consisting of lecturers and students. The material he gave were based on business activities he once did when he was in Seoul, such as making a business in the field of printing.*

*Having a Master's Degree in Applied Economics and a Bachelor's degree in Business Management, he used the RBE forum to open up a business experience in the field of charity. In this program he sets his RBE participants to find ways in providing social funding or donation for education purposes. Whatever profit the forum makes, it will all be donated to a foundation or orphanage around Semarang.*

*According to Bumjin, the education system in Indonesia has not been fair, because there are still many school-aged children who cannot get education because of the weak family's economic background. With existing children on the streets begging, Bumjin sees it as a matter to be handled by his RBE workshop. Bumjin hopes that during the workshop, RBE members could produce something positive so that street children can get the same education with those who can afford education. As a bonus, the RBE makes Bumjin also hope for a better working relationship between students and lecturers, to be more concerned with education for underprivileged children.*

*“We do not just give money to them, but we can give them knowledge and books,” said Bumjin. In his RBE launching event on October 20th, 2016, he announced that there are five important steps to make a business successful. First, finding a charity fund is through “crowdfunding”. This allows local corporations to work with RBE in a social awareness mission. Second, the business will be set on both parties' understanding about the business in mind. Third, there would be research to find out what becomes the needs of having that business. Fourth, there would be a marketing strategy to sell the products produced. Fifth, the profit from selling of the products will be donated exclusively to an orphanage or group of people who are underprivileged. Bumjin remarks, “Children are the future of our world. They are our golden eggs, so whatever profit RBE is making, the money will be made to buy materials that would be useful for their future education”.*





INTERNATIONAL OFFICE  
Soegijapranata Catholic University

SOEGIJAPRANATA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY  
PRESENTS



A KOREAN CULTURE DAY FOR UNIVERSITY & HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SEMARANG

우리 함께  
놀아요!



CHOI JI HYE



LEE JOOIL

DARMASISWA  
STUDENT  
UNNES



PARK SUN JIN

DARMASISWA STUDENT  
UNIKA SOEGIJAPRANATA

"AYO! mari kita bermain  
bersama sama!"



ROBBY

INDONESIAN MC



PARK SUN MON

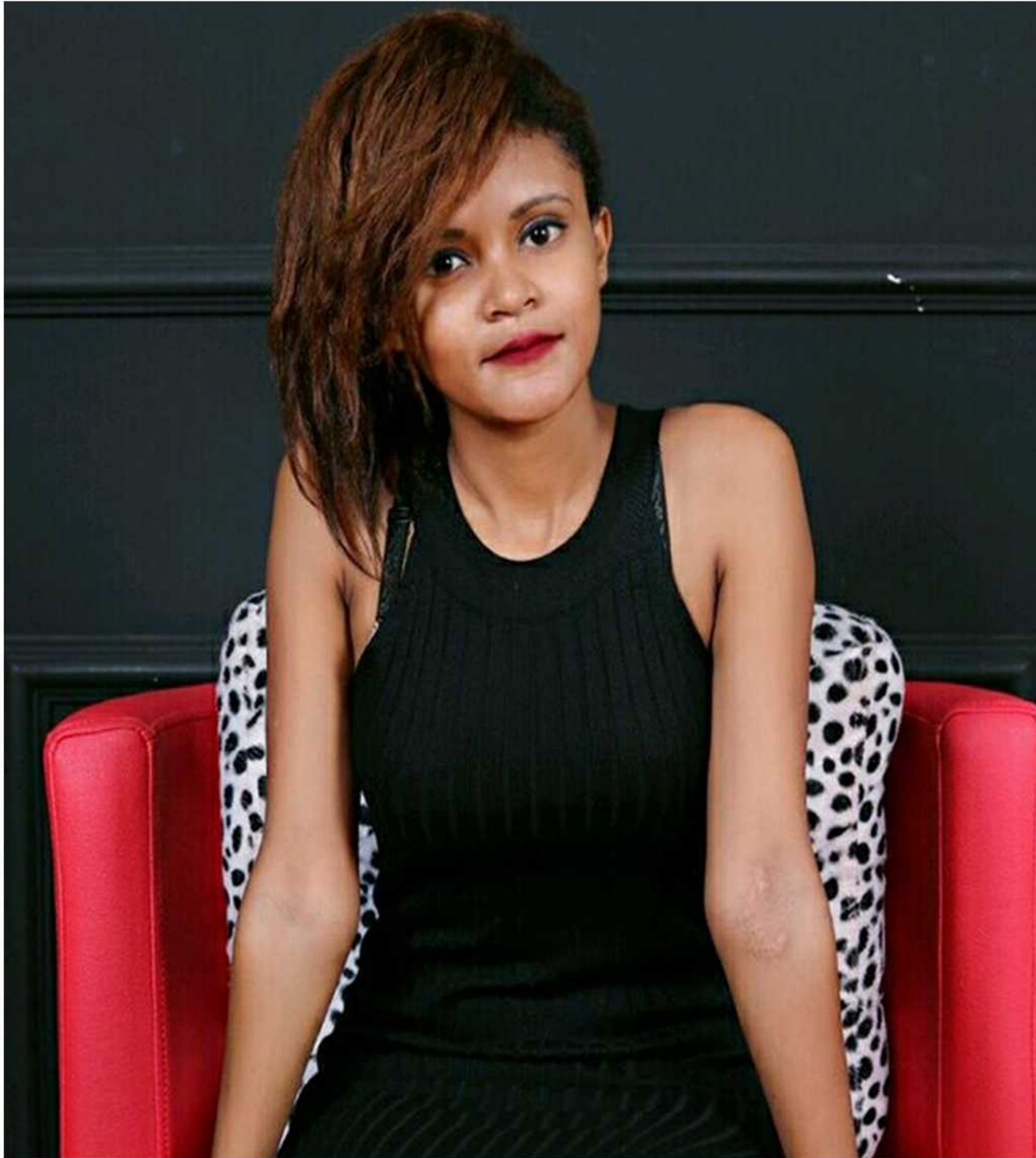
DARMASISWA STUDENT  
UNOIP

FUND RAISING EVENT FOR  
ORPHANAGES IN SEMARANG





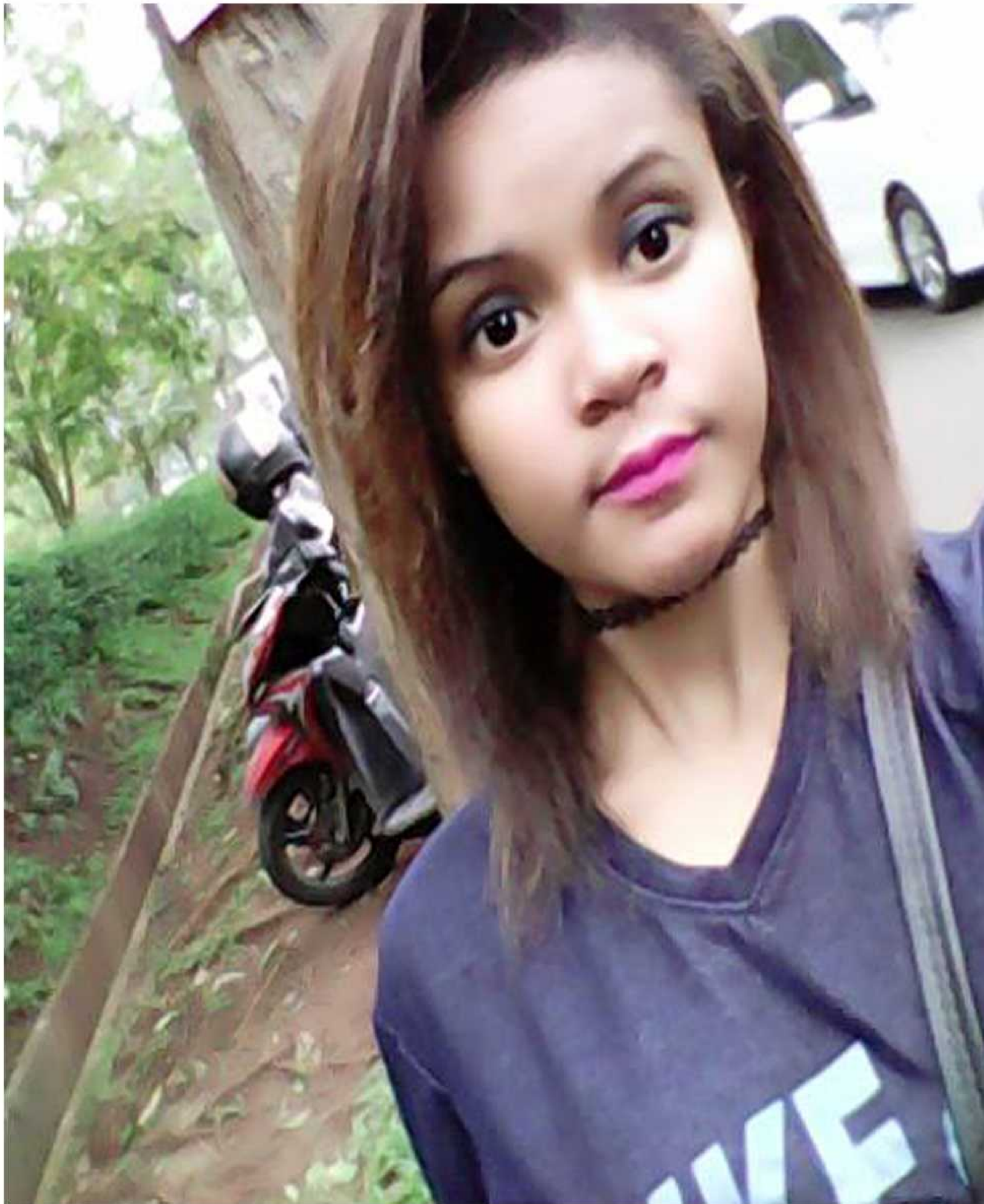
## *In Love with Indonesia's Cuisines*



*In her country, she studied at the University of Amkateo. Just last 20th of June , she turned 17 years old. She said she feels comfortable living in Semarang. Although English is the language she often uses to communicate, she does not find any difficulties to socialize with her friends in campus or outside of campus. She thinks Semarang people and her friends in campus are so friendly, and kind, that it is easy to adapt and socialize well. While in Soegijapranata Catholic University, she did a community service activity for Soegijapranata Catholic University students. She taught Malagasy language which is the official language used in Madagascar for those who are interested in learning a language from other countries.*

*As a student from outside of Indonesia, she has the spirit of learning and has a very big curiosity, especially in the field of culture, culinary, and Indonesian tourism. She studied Indonesian language, culinary, and herbal ingredients, and even attended herbal class with other students; with the hope that when the Darmasiswa ends, all the knowledge she gets while studying in Soegijapranata Catholic University can be used and developed especially in the culinary field in her country.*





*Cynthia Razafinandrasana from Madagascar feels so happy and grateful to be one of the Darmasiswa students in Soegijapranata Catholic University 2016/2017. Cynthia, as she is usually called, has an interest in culinary, so she wants to know more about the culinary dishes and tourism sites of other countries.*

*Her reason for choosing Indonesia was because she was interested in the diversity of culinary as well as tourism owned by Indonesia. According to her, Indonesia is a more developed country than her country, so, she hopes she can learn more things from Indonesia.*

*Physically, the distance between Indonesia and Madagascar is quite distant. But in fact, she feels there is not much difference between Indonesia and Madagascar. One of them is the main food of the people of Madagascar and Indonesia is rice. Although there are some differences like the air temperature in Indonesia is hotter, she still feels happy in living in Indonesia.*



# *Love Unika, Love Indonesia*



*Soegijapranata Catholic University presents a student from Madagascar named Randrianaivo Mendrika or familiarly called Mendrika. She is a member of Darmasiswa Unika Soegijapranata 2016/2017. She is also registered as a student at the University of ESCAM Antananarivo in Madagascar. The girl who was born on April 17th, 2000 has a hobby of singing.*

*She is very happy to study in Unika. When she was asked why she chose Soegijapranata Catholic University as her place to study in Indonesia, she replied that she can only find the combination of culinary, tourism, and Traditional Herbal Medicine program.*



*During her studies at the Soegijapranata Catholic University, she gained a lot of new knowledge, for example about Indonesian food. She is very interested in something related to Indonesian culinary.*

*This is one of the things that encouraged her to learn about Indonesian culinary, which she thought was delicious. For her, the scenery in Indonesia is also very beautiful and fabulous, that she enjoyed the orientation tour given by the program.*

*According to her, there are some differences between Indonesia and Madagascar such as the air temperature in Indonesia is hotter, the food in Indonesia is saltier than the dominant cuisine in Madagascar with its sweet taste. As a reciprocal of her studies on various herbs, food and tourism in Indonesia, she utilized the community service program offered by the International Office of Soegijapranata Catholic University by sharing her knowledge of her Malagasy language and how to cook her country's unique food to students at Unika. Ending her interview session, she said that she wanted to be a professional cook, specializing on Asian menu. (Vania)*





## *Aaron Bonila, Unika Student from USA Wants to Develop Pencak Silat*

*SEMARANG (kampussemarang.com) - The tiredness of air travel because of the thousands of miles traveled from his native Youngstown state Ohio (OH) United States to Semarang Indonesia (2 days journey and several times change of plane) finally paid off when seeing the natural beauty of Indonesia supported by the hospitality of Indonesian people.*

*Aaron Bonila or Aaron, as he is often called by his Indonesian friends, is 1 of 6 students from Soegijapranata Catholic University (Unika Soegijapranata) of Semarang, who has been for the last two semesters following the Darmasiswa course in Unika. The Darmasiswa program is a scholarship program from the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) that is specifically designed for foreigners for the duration of two semesters study in Indonesian universities to deepen certain disciplines and learn about the culture and language of Indonesia.*





*"I am very happy to join the Darmasiswa program hosted by Unika Soegijapranata, Semarang. I like the flexible course schedule. This benefits me to attend many seminars, training and internships in places where I want go to enrich the Indonesian Traditional Herbal Medicine program I already received from the university. The teachers, staff and students of Unika are very kind. This is what makes me want to come back to Indonesia "said Aaron, a graduate of Youngstown University, Ohio, United States on the sidelines of the 1st Darmasiswa Seminar and Workshop and Camp event with the theme: Back to Nature with Herbs last Saturday May 21st, 2017.*

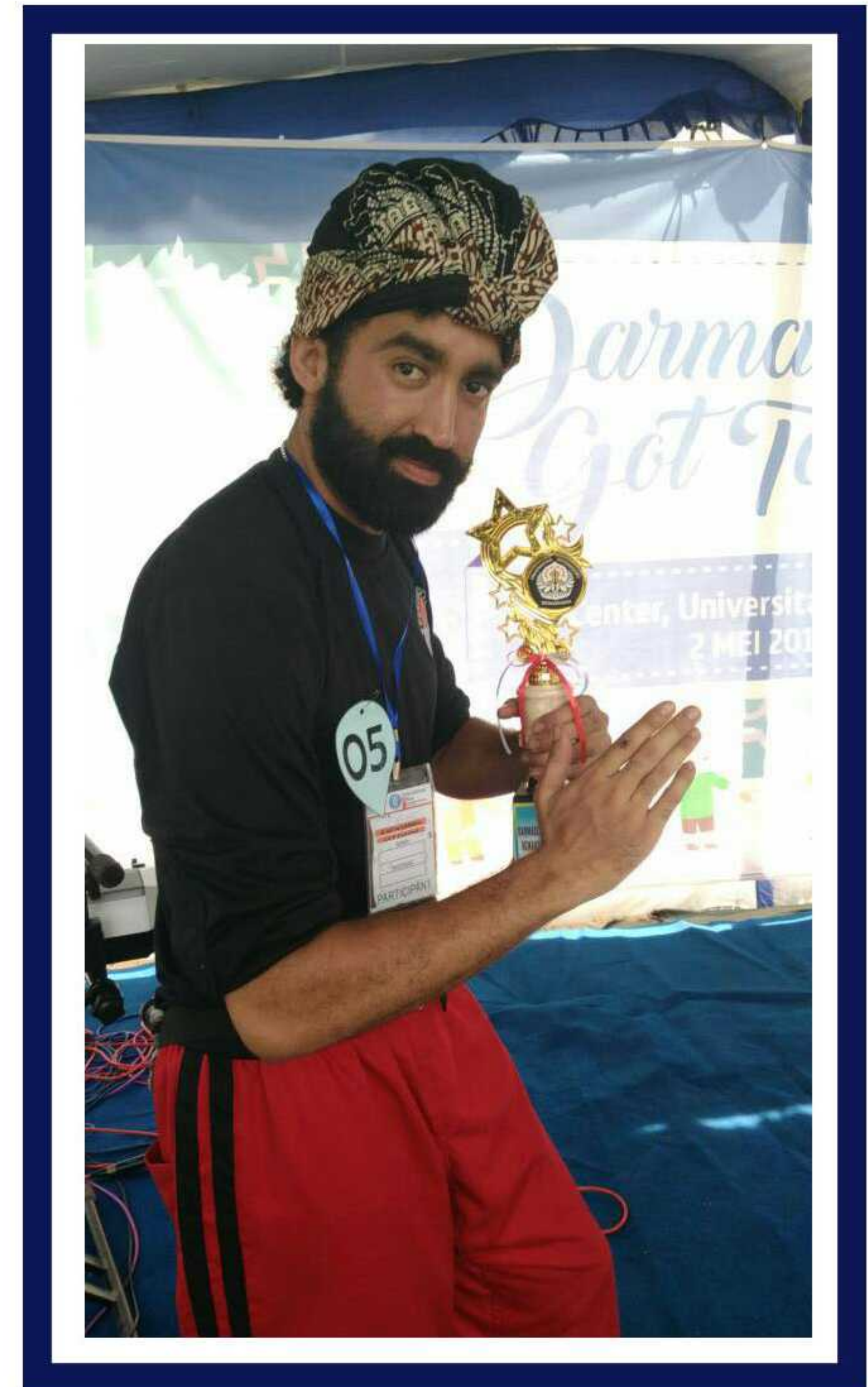




*Apparently Aaron Bonila has had a long interest in Indonesia, especially the pencak silat. Ever since 2005, in the city where he lived in, he was immersed in the art of pencak silat that was given by his West Java teacher, who has been living in the States for some time now. Being a Native American with Puerto Rican blood in him, has made Aaron to not only learn the art of doing pencak silat, but also master the mythologies and religious aspects of the art, which includes knowing how to experiment with herbs for medicinal care. Therefore, while studying Traditional Herbal Medicine at Unika, he makes time to deepen the martial art at Tunggal Dulur studio, in Ungaran City under the leadership of Dandi Suluh Prihatin.*



*"I am very happy to learn pencak silat at Pak Dandi's studio in Ungaran. He told me when I return to America I should further develop the martial arts there. In this case, I am more than ready to carry out his mandate. I will spread pencak silat and dedicate myself to the people in my area who happens to be in a slum or ghetto area that is often violent, just like the Bronx area around New York. Pencak Silat is very good for these people, because in addition to teaching physical endurance and self-preservation or self-defense, as well as teach us about the philosophy of life, the attitude of being a knight, and being responsible are the kinds of philosophy that we can get through pencak silat," said Aaron who is currently in the green belt level. Pencak silat is Aaron's passion. Just recently, he also came out as the second winner of a "Darmasiswa Got Talent" show that is organized by Undip.*

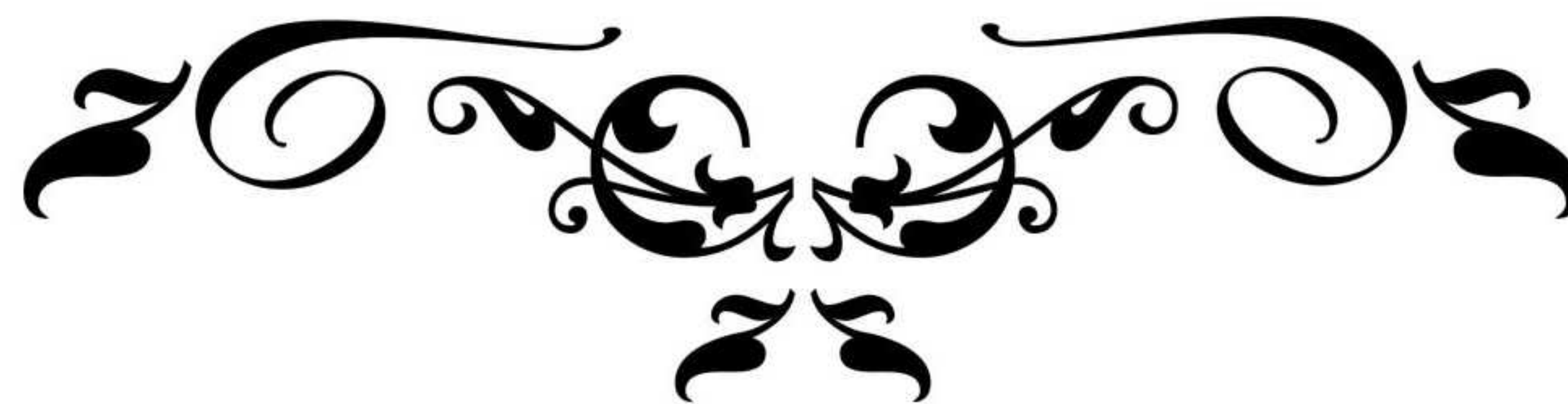






*A year or two of semesters has ended. Soon Aaron and other Darmasiswa participants must return to their Native country. Aaron is happy to bring home his special knowledge about Indonesian traditional herbs and Pencak silat. This might make him want to return to Indonesia again, even after joining the colossal Pencak Wisata Budaya international event in Malang, East Java.*

*Head of International Office (IO) Unika Soegijapranata, Semarang who is responsible for the Darmasiswa program, Dr. Dra. Ekawati Marhaenny Dukut, M.Hum. said that six Darmasiswa students are happy to study for two semesters in Unika. They have deepen their knowledge about Indonesian Traditional Herbal Medicine, and Indonesian Culinary and Tourism. "We hope they will become ambassadors of Indonesia, i.e. cultural, culinary, tourism as well as traditional Indonesian herbal ambassadors in their respective countries.*





# *Darmasiswa Unika Presents His Internship Program*

*Aibar Meza is one of Unika Soegijapranata's Darmasiswa participants from Venezuela, who has completed an internship program for 3 months (December 2016 to February 2017) at Crowne Plaza Hotel. The program, which is followed by students of the Nutrition and Culinary program of the Faculty of Agricultural Technology, is guided by the Chef of Crowne Plaza Hotel, Chef Suwantha.*

*From the internship program that has been done, the results are presented in an internship presentation, held on Monday (22/5) at Seminar room, Albertus Building, 2nd floor.*







*"I am stationed in the kitchen and work with 70 to 80 people in the Hot Kitchen, Bakery, and Chinese Kitchen. I also serve orders from restaurants as well as for wedding purposes at the Crowne Ballroom" said Aibar. While working in the kitchen, Aibar also explained about the requirements to be met, such as having to wear gloves. He said, there should be no nail polish; no necklaces, bracelets, rings; and for those who having long hair should be rolled or neatly arranged so that the hair does not fall into the food.*

*According to Aibar, Indonesian food taste is more sweet and spicy. Other than that, frying is a popular way of processing food. This is in contrast to the flavors of Venezuela that are mostly salty, and where most of the food processing is by boiling.*





*During the internship program, Aibar learned many ways to cook some popular foods in Indonesia such as fried rice, rendang, gado-gado, satay, and soto. Aibar adored rendang as he thinks it is the best food in the world. He also like gado-gado, the Indonesian version salad of mixed vegetables and eggs, all mixed in with peanut sauce.*

*In addition to experiencing the world of cooking, the Darmasiswa internship program gives its own message for Aibar: "I see that employees in Indonesia have a high commitment with their companies because I see them every day working for 11 to 12 hours or even 13 hours per day, although there are some companies that do not pay overtime. In addition, the employees there also showed a strong friendship, like with myself," said Aibar Meza.*



# *The Manager from Slovakia is Interested to Learn Herbs in Unika Soegijapranata*

*Her interest in herbalism and Bali, brought a manager from Slovakia to study in Soegijapranata Catholic University (Unika Soegijapranata) through the Darmasiswa program. Miroslava Rizmanova, a master's degree student at Matej Bel University, Banská Bystrica studied 10 months in Indonesia.*

*She deliberately studied herbal medicine because of her interest in traditional medicine. The 26-year-old girl who is willing to sacrifice her work sees a good opportunity in combining western medicine and eastern medicine. The first time she heard about the Darmasiswa program was from the announcement at her university. When she heard the location of Indonesia, the imagination that emerged in her mind was Bali. When she heard there is a chance to learn herbal medicine and Indonesian language in Semarang, she found that Java island is quite near to Bali, thus, without thinking twice she immediately registered herself for the Darmasiswa Traditional Herbal Medicine program in Unika Soegijapranata.*







*"In Slovakia, there is also some kind of traditional treatment but it does not become a culture like in Indonesia and in our country there is no drink like herbal medicine. It's just that when I'm sick, I usually get used to drinking ginger tea," said the girl who is familiarly called Mira. Usually her grandparents have a recipe that can be used to treat the flu. But people today prefer to refer directly to a doctor when they sick.*

*When asked what she will do with the experience she will get from being a Darmasiswa at Unika Soegijapranata, she replied, "I will help promote the kinds of Jamu I have learnt here, and promote more to my people that eastern medicine is beneficial for our well-being".*



# INTERNSHIP ACTIVITIES



*My name is MIRA. I come from Slovakia, a beautiful country in the heart of Europe. I was born in the village with rich history of oil makers & saffron sellers. In this 21st century, technology has taken over in every daily activities. In medical world, technology is used to make medicines with a lot of chemical contact in it. Unfortunately, nowadays people are most convinced to buy modern medicine than practicing traditional medicine. When we get sick, we usually visit the doctor and take pills they prescribe us. On the other hand, I think that more and more people are aware the negative consequences of taking pills that usually just cure the symptoms - not the cause of the disease.*

*Therefore, more people are turning to alternative treatments and ways of healing. In Indonesia, the people have developed their own system of prevention and curing all kind of disease. One of the most famous forms of traditional Indonesian medicine is Jamu - which usually found in Java. I have learned at Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, as darmasiswa student. I still want to learn more & get a real experience outside the Campus.*





*When I was travelling around Indonesia, I fell in love with Bali. There, I have realized that I would like to know more about traditional medicine in Bali, as many people seem to prefer to use help from traditional healers compare to modern hospitals. In Badung, Bali, there is a manufacturing company engage in the production of cosmetics & traditional medicine called Nadis Herbal. The products manufactured by Nadis Herbal have its own specialty, that is the combination of Bali's traditional medicine (Usadha with Indian's traditional medicine (Ayurveda)). In accordance with the background in health education of Hindhu and knowledge of family heritage owned by the founder of the company, namely Ni Wayang Lilir & I Made Westi.*

*During the internship, I have tried the production process, from gardening and taking care of the plant up to the final packaging. The part I enjoyed most is the gardening part, because to get a good quality product, you have to have a good quality plant. I have learned about production of lemongrass tea and final packaging of the product. One of the most interesting & important is when I was learning about herbal traditional medicine and to be able to recognized the herbs and its effects on human body. I had a chance to do participant observation in the plantation between the rice fields. I highly recommend this experience for visitors in Bali.*







*My overall experience with this internship in Nadis Herbal Production is really beneficial. I have a chance to get a closer look on Balinese culture, history, and traditional healers. This internship will be the most unforgettable experience in my life.*



*My name is **PARK, BUM JIN**, from South Korea. I came to Indonesia to join Darmasiswa project in Soegi-japranata Catholic University. When I came to Semarang for the first time, my local friends took me to the Old Town as a part of city tour. It has a unique building structure and architecture. After walking around and checking some buildings, my admirations to the Old Town lessened. It is because most of the old buildings are ruined and no one take actions to repair or mend them. Apart from that, I did not feel comfortable when i was walking around the streets due to its terrible conditions. From this internship, I learned some more details of Old Towns and the things that have changed in it.*



*Semarang old town was established in 17th century. It was the best preserved colonial city with remarkable testimony of important historical faces of human civilization.*

*In 21st century old towns function has changed, now, it becomes one of the tourism attractions in Semarang. Old town has two types of attractions that visitors can enjoy. There is old town tour where visitor can choose whether to join the tour by walking or biking. Visitors who join these tour program can learn Old town historical stories from the tour guide's explanation.*

*Besides the tour in old town, the other attraction is the culinary. Poepole can enjoy various culinary preverences in the old town. Poepole can find the Western restaurant easily, what makes them special is its refreshed atmosphere where*



*people may feel that they are in Netherlands or Europe.*

*The Industrial Revolution is the trigger to accelarete the development of the region. Simultaneously, the opening of investment program for foreign private firms causing this ex-fort area filled with visitors.*



*Old Town has a grand potential to be developed, therefore it is also our duty to preserve its beauty. From darma-siswa internship, I have a chance to see Old Town from cultural & historical perspective.*



*My name is **AARON BONILA**, I am from America. I may not look like the typical American with European standards, yet I look the typical Native American Indians, whose ancestors have some Puerto Rican blood. People usually call me by just Aaron or, as I am often referred to because of my bear, the local Javanese in Semarang call me Mas Brewok. In the USA, I learnt about Indonesia through my Pencak Silat teacher. Not only do I learn about the martial art of Pencak Silat but also the kinds of herbs the group would apply to heal someone. My teacher has encouraged me to find a way to learn Pencak Silat from the Indonesian themselves in Indonesia. Thus, nearing the end of my University study, I applied for the Darmasiswa scholarship to go to Seogijapranata Catholic University, where I heard has a program on Traditional Herbal Medicine. At the same time, I apply for the scholarship; I also contacted some Pencak Silat teacher around Semarang area, so during my spare time I can improve my Pencak Silat skills and how to apply some medical treatments to the body, either by way of consuming Jamu or some meditation skills.*





*In the university, I learnt how to make kunir asem and beras kencur. The same kind of basic herbs, which are turmeric, tamarind, and galangae are used for the culinary dish of sayur asem, opor, and lodeh. The beras (rice) and kencur (galangae) plus asem (tamarind) can also be mixed and grounded finely to scrub and warm the body, or decrease bruises, in addition to having it as a facial cosmetic base to scrub and whiten the face. I went to Bali for my internship because I wanted to know the similarities and differences between Javanese and Balinese herbs. In one of my observations, I found that although using the same kind of herbs, the treatment and way of presenting the traditional herbal products from Java and Bali is different. The Balinese tend to do some religious offerings and nature talk to the herbs first before using the herbs. In my internship in Bali, most of the time, the herbs are prepared for cosmetics and bodily spa treatments by comparison, the same herbs I learnt about in the university in Semarang, is used for medicinal beverage or culinary dish.*





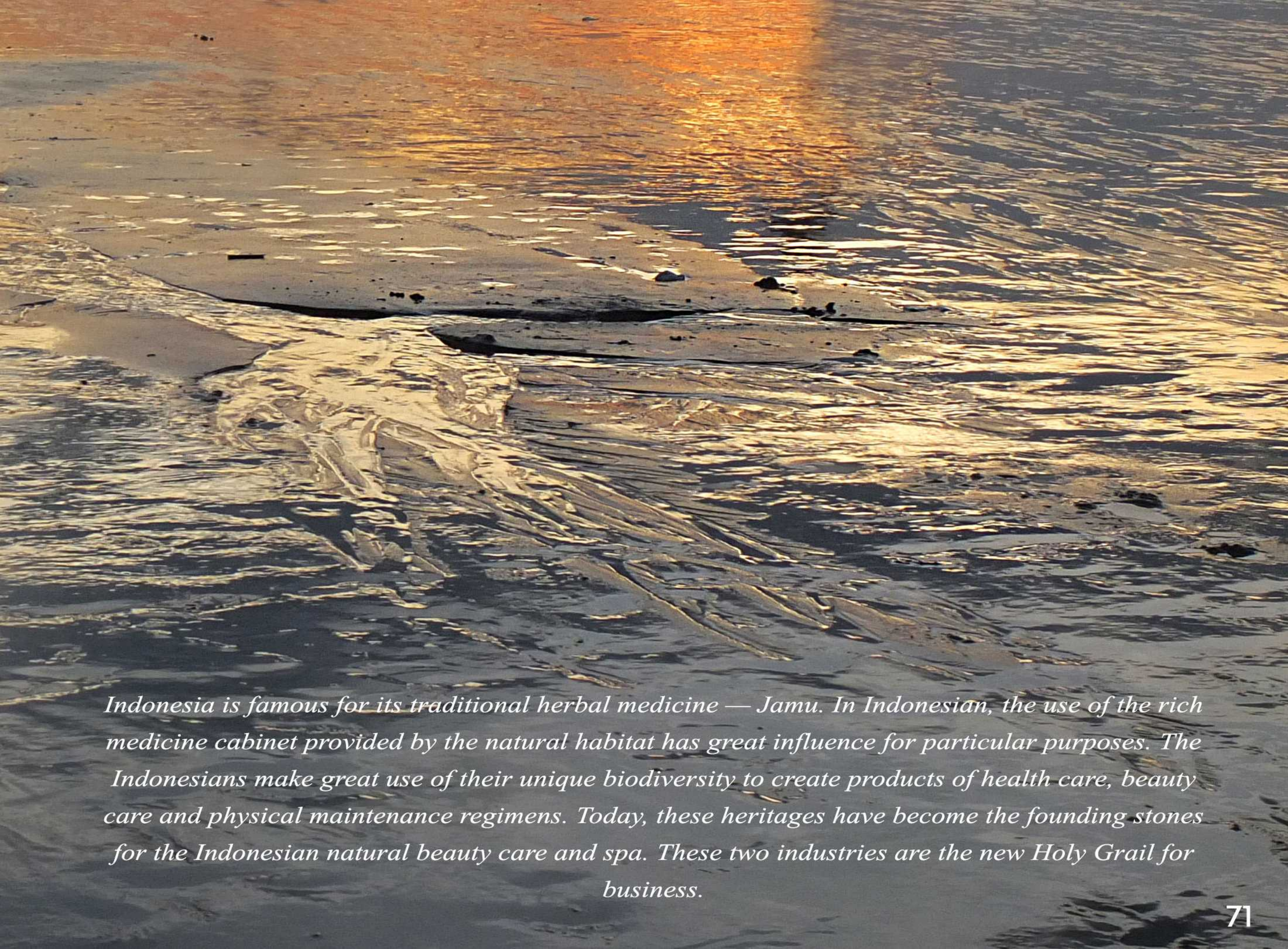


*I learned so many things about Jamu; about the plant, how to take care of it and how to process it. In my opinion, Jamu is more powerful than modern medicine. Even though, nowadays, Jamu has a rival – the Chinese modern medication and Western factory made medicine, most people in Indonesia still believe in the power of Jamu. The kunir asem beverage, for example is a delicacy almost any girl in their teens up to being women adults to help ease their blood circulation, especially during their menstrual cycle. I have learned so many lessons from the Darmasiswa experience. Given the opportunity to return to the U.S.A. to graduate my university study, I directly apply some of my Darmasiswa experience to my Pencak Silat teacher and students about the beneficial Jamu and the beauty of Indonesia with my friends in my country. For me, Darmasiswa is more than just a scholarship to learn about the theory on Jamu and having internship it is an adventure.*









*Indonesia is famous for its traditional herbal medicine — Jamu. In Indonesian, the use of the rich medicine cabinet provided by the natural habitat has great influence for particular purposes. The Indonesians make great use of their unique biodiversity to create products of health care, beauty care and physical maintenance regimens. Today, these heritages have become the founding stones for the Indonesian natural beauty care and spa. These two industries are the new Holy Grail for business.*



*I am **AIBAR MEZA** from Venezuela. I already finished my bachelor degree in Human Resources. I was invited for the Embassy from Indonesia in Venezuela to participate in a scholarship that the Indonesian Government provides. Having passed by Indonesian short course and also some experience in cooking in hotels in Venezuela, I chose to do an internship in a local hotel in Semarang, the Crowne Plaza. There were medical test to take in addition to some tests in cooking. In Crowne Plaza, I had to observe from the lowest level of chefs by firstly observing the cleanliness, the technology, the services, and the sustainability of the kitchen. Most of my time was to help the senior chefs to cut certain materials. I learnt how to dice, slice, and other cut up varieties for different kinds of dishes. The hours in the kitchen were long. Although there were shifts, it feels like I am working from early morning until midnight, without any free days to relax. Wanting to know more about Asian cuisines, in my spare time, I took a crash course with some of my chef-friends how to prepare some Nusantara culinary such as making sate, bakso, soto, nasi goreng, gado-gado, nasi uduk, and martabak.*

*From this experience, I noticed that Indonesian food is usually dominated with spicy and sweet flavors. I am of the opinion that the Indonesians do not have a special type of food for breakfast, lunch, and dinner - they always have the same food. There is always rice, noodles, vegetables, eggs, meat (chicken, beef or fish). Indonesians do not have special kind of table manner too. Due to the Dutch teachings, they sometimes eat with a spoon and fork, but most Indonesians, especially in Central Java, prefer to eat with their bare hands.*





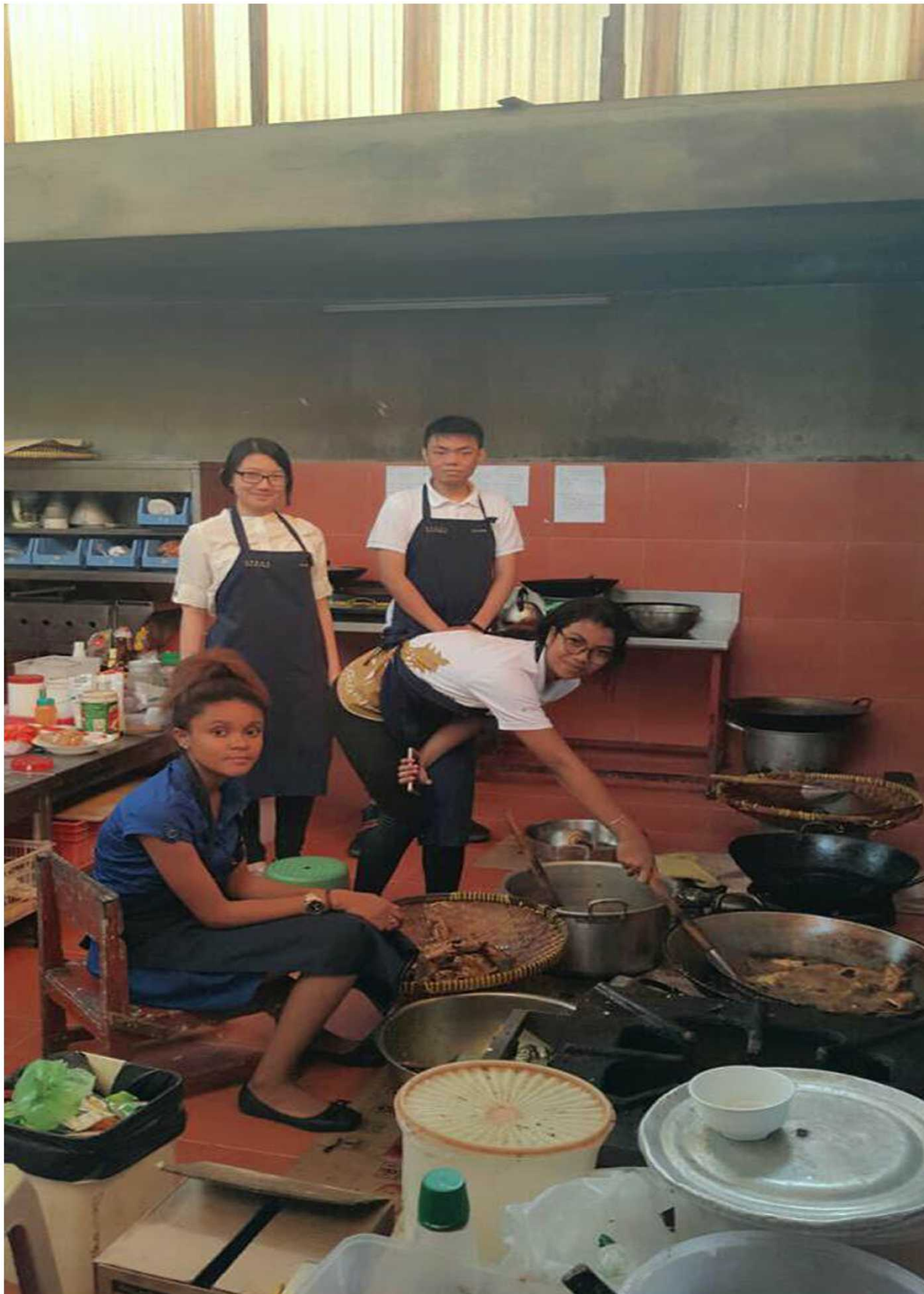




*This internship taught me about culinary across the globe, I have learned that every country is special in its own way, including Indonesia. From my experience, I can conclude that Indonesia is really a paradise of heaven for the kinds of herbs and food they have in store. I am thankful that I can do my internship in Crowne Plaza. After three months of internship, I can go home with a certificate that allows me to work as a chef in any Crowne Plaza hotel in the world. It really is a worthwhile Darmasiswa experience in Soegijapranata Catholic University.*







*My name is **MENDRIKA**. I am from Madagascar. When I applied for the Darmasiswa scholarship, I have a dream of making a catering business. Thus, when I am offered an internship I applied to become a chef in Crowne Plaza Hotel. However, when I learnt that the hours were quite intense and sometimes involved a midnight shift, I decided to decline the offer and took Hi-Some catering instead. In Hi-Some, they specialize catering for hospitals. Even though my training was not as intense as that in Crowne, I learnt that the packaging for patients who have diabetes, cholesterol and gourd problems are not the same as those who do not have those kinds of health problems. The diet for the special patients had to be weighed, the salt used must be from a lessened natrium chloride, and the sugar used is from powdered diabetasol sugar. Every day the work started at 5 am and must be finished by 10 am, in order that the food be delivered before noon. Patients with special health conditions must not always have their meals on time, so Hi-Some equips its business with its own mode of transportation.*





*In Hi- Some catering, I helped in preparing the ingredients and cooking the dishes. It is interesting that some of the preparations were done on the floor rather than on tables. I usually sit on the floor to prepare a minimum of 300 lunch packages for the patients. In Hi-Some catering, I learnt that the material for the lunch boxes contained the basic meaty materials such as beef, chicken, or fish, vegetables and fruit. The meat, vegetables and fruits have been delivered by the supplier one day before. In preparing the menu, ingredients for the dish were all diced or sliced before the cooking process. After the preparation was sufficient, the cooking process begins. To ensure the freshness of the meal most of the material, especially the vegetables, were only three-quarters cooked. The reason for this was to leave the vegetables cook on its own a little bit longer in the place provided in the lunch box. The completeness of the cooking usually took place in the car that took all the menu to the hospital. By not over cooking the food, or having it taken out from the pan three-quarters done, the foods were ensured to still be warm and the vegetables have some crispy or crunchy fresh taste when it finally reached the patients' hands.*



*Hi-Some catering has its specific clientele and provides food for personal events and company events, also. In this internship, I learnt that in a catering business, the cook has to fulfill the personal notes from the clients. I also learnt about the staff organization. In Hi-Some the company head is Ms. July. Ms. July has 15 employees who run the company. Each employee has a specific and important role in the company. They consist of 3 chefs, 2 assistant chefs, 3 drivers and 7 domestic helpers. The distribution of the tasks is based on the employee's competence and skills. Each menu costs from Rp 35.000 to Rp 50.000, and is renewed every six weeks. Examples of the menu could be A: sop buntut (oxtail beef soup with potatoes, carrots, and shallots), tahu goreng pedas (fried tofu with hot chilli sauce), kerupuk (prawn crackers) and buah jeruk (an orange); or B: telur mata sapi (fried sunny egg), ayam jamur (chicken mushroom), cha kangkung (sauteed water crest), bakwan jagung (corn patty), kerupuk (prawn crackers), and semangka (a watermelon). In addition to serving the hospital, Hi-Some also serves people working in banks, and those having weddings, birthdays, or conferences. I am grateful that I am able to join this internship because I gained a career experience which is located far away from where I live in.*







*My name is Cynthia. I am from Madagascar, just Like Mendrika. I also come here wanting to know more about Indonesia's special cuisines. It is interesting that knowing about Indonesia's herbs is important in making Indonesia's popular dishes, such as fried rice. I have no problem in eating rice, because in my country, rice is also the people's main staple. Madagascar's food is a blend from the African, Arab and French dishes.*

*A traditional meal in Madagascar would mainly contain one main dish of meat. Poultry or fish; with a side dish of vegetables; accompanied by a bowl of ro (a mixture of herbs, leaves, and rice). Some popular dishes include: Foza sy hena-kisoa (stir-fried pork and crab served with rice), Ramazava (a mixture of leaves, herbs and pieces of beef and pork cooked in oil until brown), Vary amid'anana (a mixture of rice, leaves or herbs, meat and sometimes shrimp), Lasopy (soup made with veal or beef broth and vegetables such as carrots, turnips, white potatoes, scallions, string beans, tomatoes with salt). Usually for soup, it is served with crackers or fresh bread rather than rice. A popular snack found throughout the island of Madagascar is known as Koba (a helping of rice served with banana and seafood). Desserts tend to be delicious local tropical fruits that are served with sugar sprinkled on top and then flavoured with vanilla. A popular local drink is Ranonapango, which is burned rice water.*

*Wanting to know the kinds of dishes Indonesia has, made me go to Hi-Some catering industry for my internship. Here, I found variations of menu, which always had rice, krupuk (prawn crackers and its variants) and sambal (ground chilli with onions, garlic, salt and sometimes brown sugar and shrimp paste) in it. Unlike Madagascar people who uses simple ingredients like salt and pepper, Indonesian dishes tend to be highly spiced with ingredients such as lemon grass, lime leaves, tamarind, cloves, cinnamon and the red hot chili.*



*Popular street food, which Hi-Some also prepare for the customers include: Rijsttafel (a Dutch-invented smorgasbord of 12 various meats, fish, vegetable and curry dishes); Nasi goreng (the national dish, which consists of fried rice flavoured with spices and usually eaten with cucumber, lettuce and tomatoes); Ayam goreng (fried chicken that is often wrapped in flour and egg batter); Soto (a traditional soupy broth with rice cakes and noodles, often with diced or shredded chicken or beef); Bakso (an Indonesian meatball soup usually made from ground chicken or beef); Sate (skewers of beef, fish, pork, chicken or lamb cooked on hot coals and dipped in peanut sauce); Rendang (a special dish from Sumatra, which consists of a densely spiced coconut curry with lime leaves and buffalo meat); Gado-gado (a Java salad of raw and cooked vegetables mixed with peanut sauce); Babi guling (a roast suckling pork delicacy from Bali).*

*Although Hi-Some catering is located in Semarang, Central Java, I found that they also cater popular food from other islands, such as Bali and Sumatera. In their catering they provide 300 to 500 boxes each day. Their popularity in giving food service has started ever since 1967.*





# DARMA SISWA UNIK SEMINAR & WORKSHOP *back to nature with herbs*



MAY 19-20, 2017



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UNIKA SOEGIJAPRANATA  
& TINJOMOYO CAMP



SOUVENIR &  
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IDR RP. 150.000  
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Soegijapranata Catholic University

 Unika  
SOEGIJAPRANATA  
Talenta pro patria et humanitate

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<https://bit.ly/2pn5czw>



## ***SEMINAR, WORKSHOP & CAMP***

*The 1st Darmasiswa seminar, workshop and camp activity is devised on the basis that there should be a media to introduce Darmasiswa participants who are from various countries to local university and Senior High School students of Semarang. This event also gives a chance for other Darmasiswa who are studying Bahasa Indonesia language at Semarang State University (Unnes) and Diponegoro University (Undip) to work together with Soegijapranata Catholic University (Unika) with the main agenda of making the world closer in a social gathering that lasts for two days and one night.*







*The seminar session gives lecturers of the program a chance to teach the participants about the uniqueness of traditional Javanese herbal medicine that takes in the form of beverages, lotions, and gels. The local Javanese pendopo and limasan architecture, and variations of Javanese cuisines are also learnt in the seminar.*





*The workshop session gives Unika's Darmasiswa the chance to apply the theory and whatever has been learnt during the internship about (1) Traditional Herbal Medicine, (2) Indonesian Cuisines, and (3) Indonesian Tourism. First, Mira and Aaron showed the participants how to make a body scrub and the use of a fiery hot knife to heal ailments by placing it close by the tongue and feet's sole. Second, Aibar along with Cynthia and Mendrika showed how to make a healthy green smoothie. Third, Bumjin showed his idea of managing places which are potential as tourist sites.*





INTERNATIONAL OFFICE  
Soegijopranata Catholic University  
PRESENTS

4:12  
YOUNG AND IMPACTFUL

Fantastik





*The camp session was to have foreigners joining the Darmasiswa work in unison with local Indonesians in a traditional market buying and bargaining game, and planting mangroves to keep Earth green. In the event, Darmasiswa had to go on the local angkot to get to a market. With only as much as Rp 20.000 per group, the participants were asked to buy certain food and ingredients for certain cuisines by practicing their Bahasa Indonesia and bargaining skills. The group managing to buy as many things necessary with the closest amount of money became the winner of the game. It was those materials and ingredients that became the food served for the participants' meals. The participants were excited about the game and had a worthwhile interactive experience with the local community*









*Sleeping in a tent after a tiring Chi Gong and walk in the woods exercise was one way to ease the mind and the stiff muscles. Everyone loved the event, and looked forward to the 2nd Seminar, workshop & camp activity.*









**THANK YOU**

**for your involvement & achievements in  
DARMASISWA—INDONESIA**

**August 2016—July 2017**

*Wishing you all the best for your bright future ahead !*

- 1. Aaron Bonila (U.S.A.)**
- 2. Aibar Meza (Venezuela)**
- 3. Miroslavia Rizmanova (Slovakia)**
- 4. Park BumJin (South Korea)**
- 5. Cynthia Razafinandrasana (Madagascar)**
- 6. Randrianaivo Mendrika Ny Hanitra (Madagascar)**

Dr. V. Kristina Ananingsih  
Y. Ari Wardani, SPd  
Dr. Ekawati Marhaenny Dukat

B. Panditya Tri Damardana, MBA  
A. Sentot Suciarto, PhD  
Claudia Rosari Dewi, S.Psi.

Dr. Ch. Retnaningsih  
Dr. Krisprantono



# CLOSING CEREMONY



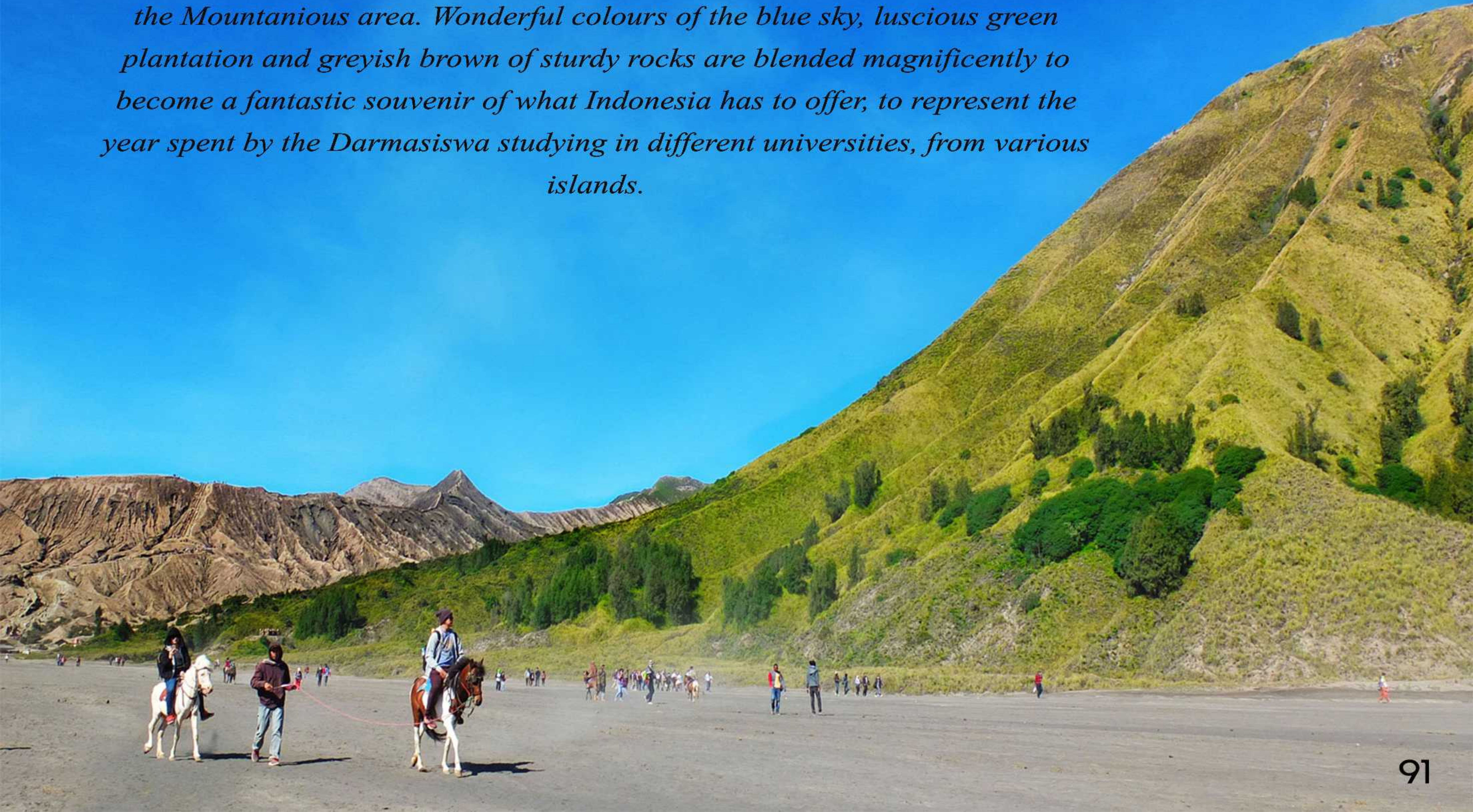
*Every year, Darmasiswa students located in various cities from thousands of islands of Indonesia, can reach to more than 800 foreigners to study about Indonesian language and culture. Nearing the end of the program, they are called on together to one of the universities that agrees the host closing ceremony. Although, some universities end their program in May and others like Soegijapranata Catholic University ends in August, the closing is usually held in May. This year, Muhammad Diyah Malang University, in coordination with the Ministry of Education and Culture, agrees to host the Darmasiswa to tour Mount Bromo and stay in Malang's Panoramic Hotel.*





## *Darmasiswa Closing Ceremony at Mount Bromo*

*The biting winds of the cool icy air of Mount Bromo area did not prevent the Darmasiswa student to enjoy a healthy walk, horse ride or jeep ride around the Mountainous area. Wonderful colours of the blue sky, luscious green plantation and greyish brown of sturdy rocks are blended magnificently to become a fantastic souvenir of what Indonesia has to offer, to represent the year spent by the Darmasiswa studying in different universities, from various islands.*





*“There is beauty in differences. No one is born a racist! Teach love and respect and welcome diversity.” - Sarah Moores*







*Aaron Bonila devours the panoramic scenes of Bromo Mountain, being a puerto rican - American who travels a lot to many countries who can speak Chinese, Portugis, Spanish, and many more, he believes that travel is a gift you gift to your self.*



*Walking alone or having a guide companion for the horse ride, each Darmasiswa is sure to have time to retrospect how they can identify their concept of the world and the needs of their own souls.*

*“Nature is not only all that is visible to the eye, it also includes the inner picture of the soul.” - Edward Munch*





*“Travel is like knowledge, the more you see, the more you know you haven’t seen.”  
– Mark Hertsgaad*





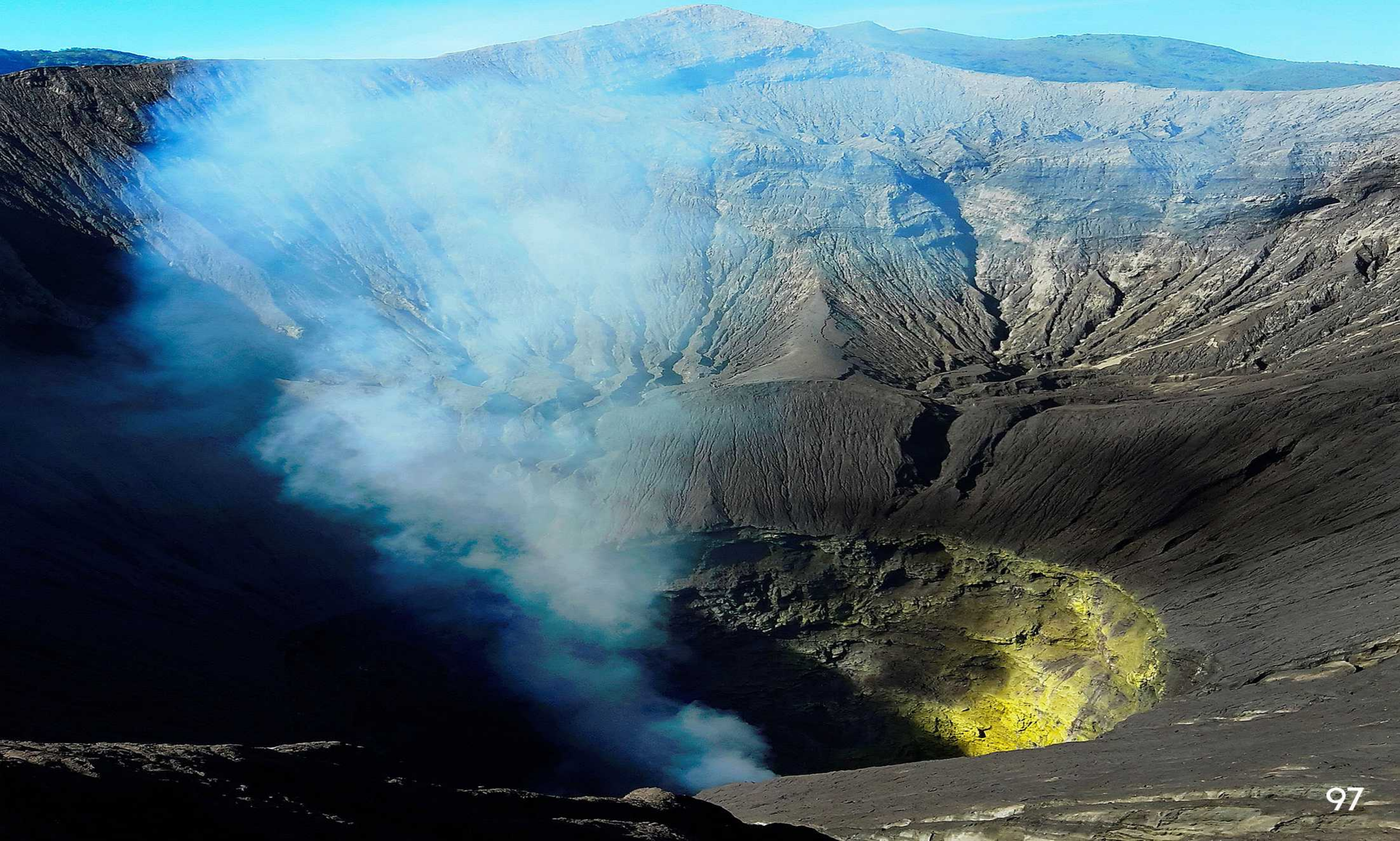
*For all Darmasiswa the jeep ride comes to this adventurous stop --- going to the peak of Mount Bromo --- to peek at the deep ground of Giant Tengger Calder, --- to stay overnight and wait for the fabulous rise of the yellowish orange sun that promise a new brighter future for everyone.*




*“Because the greatest part of a road trip isn’t arriving at your destination. It’s all the wild stuff that happens along the way.” - Emma Chase*



*Mount Bromo in East Java is the active cone inside the giant Tengger caldera, one of Indonesia's most scenic locations destination in East Java, famous for its magnificent sunrise views and the panorama over the caldera with Semeru volcano in the background.*





A scenic landscape at dusk or dawn. The sky is a gradient of colors from deep blue at the top to a bright orange and yellow near the horizon. Below the horizon, there are layers of mountains and a large body of water. In the foreground, a town is visible with lights glowing, and some trees are in the bottom right corner.

*If you truly love nature, you will find beauty everywhere.*





*"The most beautiful things in this world is, of course, the world itself." – Wallace Stevens.*





International  
★ Gathering ★

**DARMA SISWA**

REPUBLIC INDONESIA





# International ★ Gathering

## DARMA SISI

DEPU



# DARMA SISI





 **Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan**

**Juara 1**

*Park Bum-jin*  
Peserta Darmasiswa RI  
Tahun Akademik 2016/2017

 **LOMBA PENULISAN JURNAL  
BAHASA INDONESIA**

"Catatan Darmasiswa :  
Hidup dan Kehidupan di Indonesia"

Jelajah Indonesia (Kepulauan Raja Ampat, Papua Barat)  
Perpanjangan Program Beasiswa Darmasiswa RI  
atau Beasiswa Unggulan di Indonesia (Jurusan Bahasa dan Seni Budaya)





*Park, Bum Jin was the only Darmasiswa from Soegijapranata Catholic University who decided to join the writing competition held by the Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia. Using his experience in writing essays, limited knowledge of Indonesian language while relying on his friends and lecturers as well as the Head of International Office at Soegijapranata Catholic University to help him with the flow of his thinking into a creative writing, he succeeded in becoming the FIRST WINNER (see his winning Bahasa Indonesia essay: Apa yang membuat saya datang ke Indonesia?). His grand prize consists of touring the famous Raja Ampat islands in Irian Jaya/ West Papua, where he took along his mother to journey the astounding tourist site. Another prize that he received was a full scholarship at any Indonesian school. Having already gained a Master's Degree in Applied Economics, Bum Jin decided to apply for a Doctorate Degree in Gadjah Mada University to which he is successfully accepted at the Culture & Media Studies program. Congratulations to Bum Jin for his great achievement!*





*LOMBA PENULISAN JURNAL BAHASA INDONESIA UNTUK  
SELURUH PESERTA DARMASISWA RI T.A. 2016/2017  
“CATATAN DARMASISWA : HIDUP DAN KEHIDUPAN DI INDONESIA”*

*Apa yang membuat saya datang ke Indonesia?*







*A. Pengalaman hidup yang paling berkesan dan membawa perubahan dalam hidup peserta  
Apa yang membuat saya datang ke Indonesia? Sebelum datang ke Indonesia, saya bekerja sebagai salah seorang staf bisnis di sebuah sekolah internasional di Korea. Hidup saya berjalan dengan baik dan juga stabil. Akan tetapi, saya merasa belum cukup puas akan hal itu. Akhirnya, saya memutuskan untuk datang ke Indonesia dengan mengikuti program Darmasiswa.*

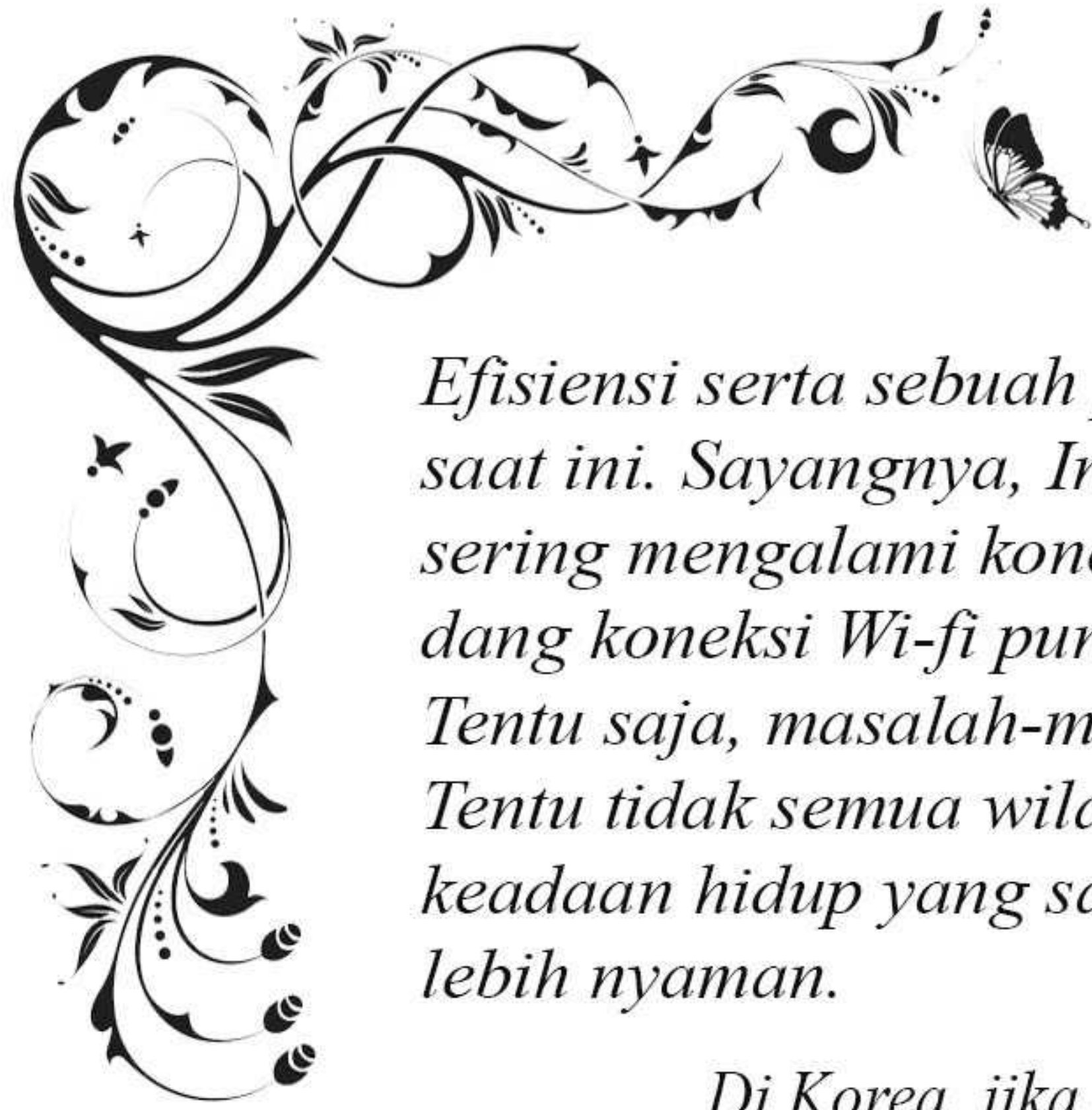
*Sebenarnya pada saat itu, saya masih belum menemukan alasan spesifik mengapa saya ingin datang ke Indonesia atau apa yang membuat saya datang ke Indonesia. Sekarang, saya mengartikan alasan itu sebagai “sebuah panggilan.” Setelah 6 bulan merasakan hidup di Indonesia, saya membuat keputusan untuk tinggal dalam jangka waktu yang lama atau mungkin akan menetap selamanya di sini. Oleh karena itu, saya berencana untuk melanjutkan pendidikan s3 saya di Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB).*

*Banyak orang Indonesia yang bertanya pada saya alasan kenapa saya ingin menetap di Indonesia. Sebagian dari mereka bertanya “Bukankah di Korea lebih baik daripada di Indonesia? Korea memiliki infrastruktur sosial yang lebih baik, dan juga merupakan negara yang lebih berkembang jika dibandingkan dengan Indonesia.”*

*Iya, semua yang dipertanyakan itu memang benar adanya. Tapi, masyarakat tidak akan merasa senang dan puas hanya dengan infrastruktur sosial yang lebih baik.*



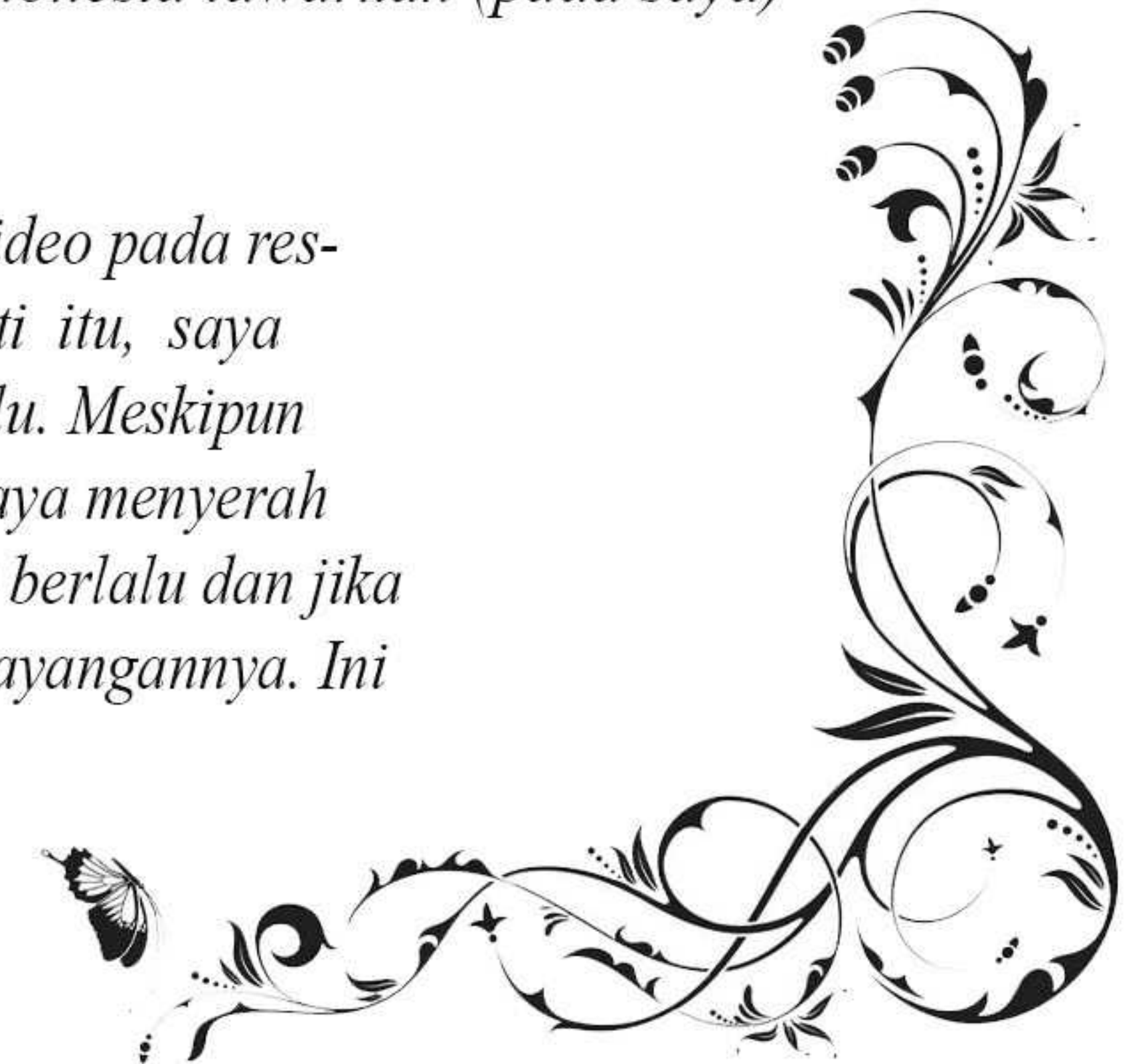




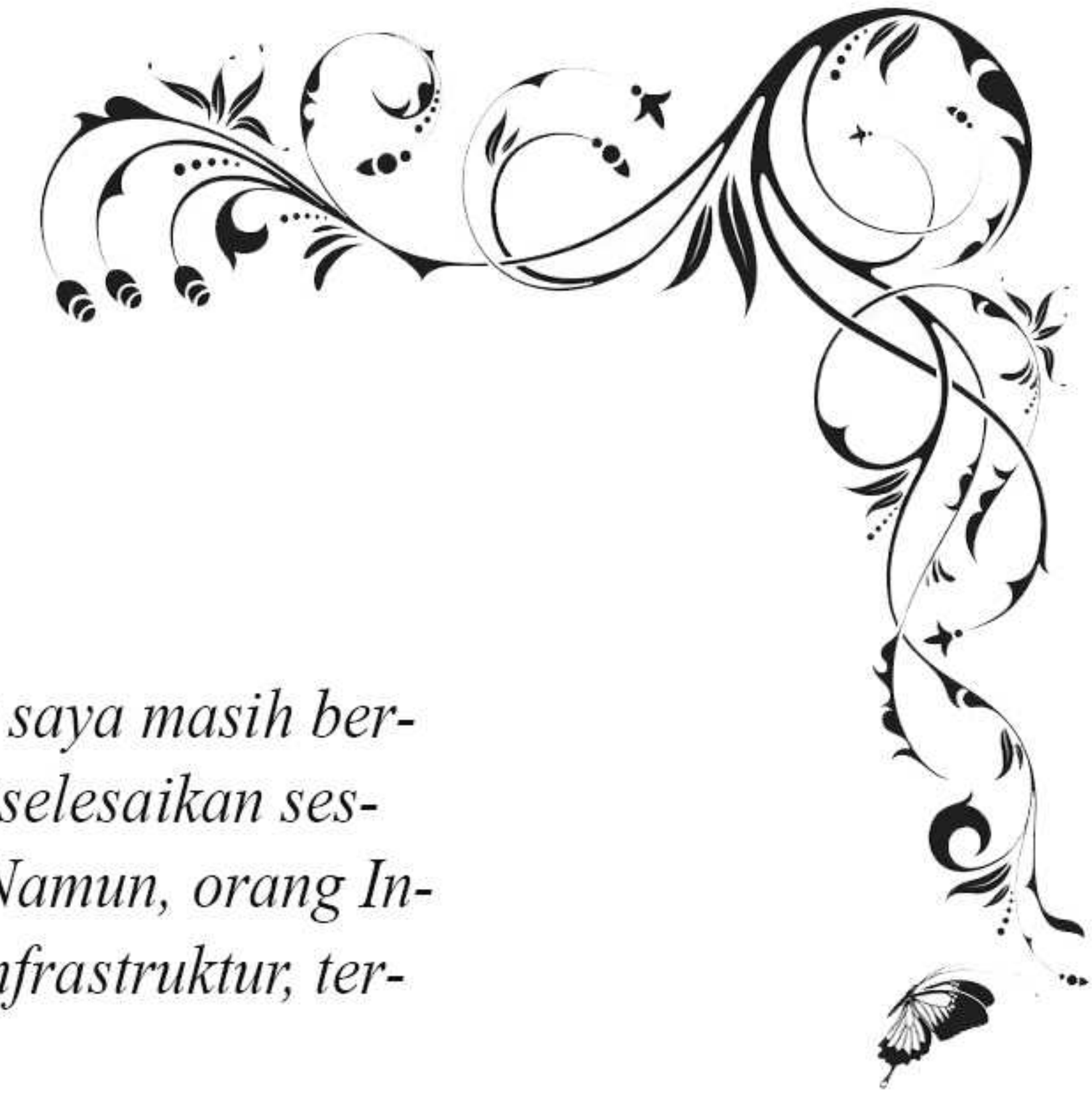
*Efisiensi serta sebuah perkembangan juga dianggap sebagai elemen-elemen penting dalam dunia modern saat ini. Sayangnya, Indonesia masih jauh dari elemen-elemen tersebut. Seperti contoh, smartphone-saya sering mengalami koneksi data yang jaringannya berada di level “G”. Selain itu, ketika hujan turun terkadang koneksi Wi-fi pun akan mengalami gangguan dan juga pemadaman listrik pun sering kali terjadi. Tentu saja, masalah-masalah tersebut bisa diatasi jika saya menggunakan peralatan yang baru dan mahal. Tentu tidak semua wilayah di Indonesia mengalami kondisi seperti itu. Tapi, jika saya bandingkan dengan keadaan hidup yang sama saya rasakan di Indonesia dengan di Korea, tentu saja kehidupan di Korea terasa lebih nyaman.*

*Di Korea, jika terdapat gangguan pada internet atau Wi-fi, saya biasa menghubungi lalu menyampaikan keluhan kepada Service Center untuk mengatasi gangguan tersebut. Setelah itu, saya bisa menggunakan internet kembali dengan koneksi yang lebih cepat dan memuaskan. Tetapi, saya harus menyesuaikan diri dengan kondisi yang ada di Indonesia tanpa mengeluh. Tentu saja, ini dikarenakan bukan hal yang mudah bagi saya untuk menyampaikan keluhan pada Customer Center karena kendala bahasa yang saya alami. Jadi Saya memilih untuk menerima suasana kehidupan yang Indonesia tawarkan (pada saya)*

*Contoh lainnya, pada saat saya menonton video di Youtube saya harus mengatur kualitas video pada resolusi 144p yang mana merupakan kualitas terendah dari video di Youtube. Jika tidak seperti itu, saya tidak akan bisa menonton video karena harus menunggu video buffering terlebih dahulu. Meskipun begitu, ketika koneksi internet terganggu atau terputus karena hujan atau alasan lainnya, saya menyerah menonton video dan memutuskan untuk kembali melanjutkan belajar. Setelah beberapa jam berlalu dan jika koneksi internet pulih kembali, saya baru bisa memutar ulang video itu untuk melihat sisa tayangannya. Ini merupakan cara saya untuk menyesuaikan diri dengan lingkungan kehidupan yang pelan.*







*Tentu saja saya bisa dengan tenang menikmati situasi hidup yang pelan seperti saat ini karena saya masih berstatus sebagai mahasiswa. Tapi, jika saya memiliki tugas penting dan mendesak yang harus diselesaikan sesegera mungkin, berada dalam keadaan yang serba pelan seperti ini bisa menimbulkan stress. Namun, orang Indonesia sepertinya sudah terbiasa hidup dengan gaya hidup yang kekurangan pembangunan infrastruktur, termasuk layanan internet dan juga transportasi umum.*

*Tidak hanya itu, terdapat satu contoh kejadian lain yang akan saya ceritakan. Kejadian ini berkaitan dengan mesin penjual otomatis. Selama ini, saya tidak menyadari bahwa ternyata cukup sulit untuk menemukan mesin penjual otomatis di setiap sudut tempat atau pusat keramaian yang ada di Indonesia. Keberadaan mesin penjual otomatis di terminal bus, stasiun kereta api maupun di jalan-jalan sangat jarang terlihat. Keberadaannya bahkan hanya bisa dihitung dengan menggunakan jari. Biasanya, pedagang-pedagang di Indonesia lebih memilih untuk menjual sendiri barang dagangan mereka di dekat terminal maupun di pinggir jalan. Banyak orang yang berdagang makanan kecil maupun minuman sebagai pekerjaan mereka. Itu karena upah kerja masyarakat menjadi lebih minim dibandingkan biaya pembangunan infrastruktur.*







*Saya baru menyadari kejadian ini ketika saya datang ke Jakarta. Saya melihat ternyata terdapat mesin penjual otomatis di Bandar Udara Internasional Jakarta. Kali itu merupakan kali pertama saya melihat dan menggunakan mesin penjual otomatis lagi setelah tinggal selama 5 bulan di Indonesia. Untuk membeli minuman dari mesin penjual otomatis, Saya pun memasukkan uang lalu memilih minuman yang saya inginkan. Lalu, saya terkejut sesaat selama 5 detik. Ternyata, tidak terdapat lubang khusus dari mesin penjual otomatis yang biasa digunakan pembeli untuk mengambil uang kembaliannya. Jujur saja, saya tidak dapat menyembunyikan perasaan terkejut yang saya rasakan pada saat itu. Saya tidak berhenti melihat dan memeriksa setiap bagian dari mesin penjual otomatis tersebut untuk memastikan dimana lubang yang biasa digunakan untuk mengambil uang kembalian. Saya merasa heran lalu berkata di dalam hati 'bagaimana bisa tidak terdapat lubang untuk uang kembalian pada mesin penjual otomatis'. Hal ini tentu sangat aneh bagi saya.*

*Saya dapat melihat jumlah uang kembalian yang saya miliki tertera di mesin penjual otomatis yaitu sebesar Rp. 8000. Namun, saya tidak tahu bagaimana caranya saya dapat mengambil uang kembalian tersebut. Oleh karena itu, saya pun lalu bertanya kepada petugas bandar udara yang ada didekat saya mengenai kejadian ini. Akan tetapi, dia menjawab "tidak terdapat lubang untuk mengambil uang kembalian. Mesin itu memang sudah dibuat seperti itu. Tidak terdapat cara lain untuk mendapat uang kembalian."*

*Sebenarnya, mesin penjual otomatis harus menyediakan uang kembalian bagi pembeli. Lubang khusus untuk uang kembalian sebaiknya disediakan agar pembeli dengan jumlah uang yang besar dapat menerima kembaliannya. Pertama-tama, saya memasukkan uang berjumlah Rp. 20.000 dan memilih satu jenis minuman. Karena saya tidak dapat mengambil uang kembalian, maka saya harus membeli satu lagi jenis minuman lainnya dengan uang kembalian tersebut dan merelakan sisa uang sebesar Rp 2.000 untuk pengguna mesin penjual otomatis berikutnya.*

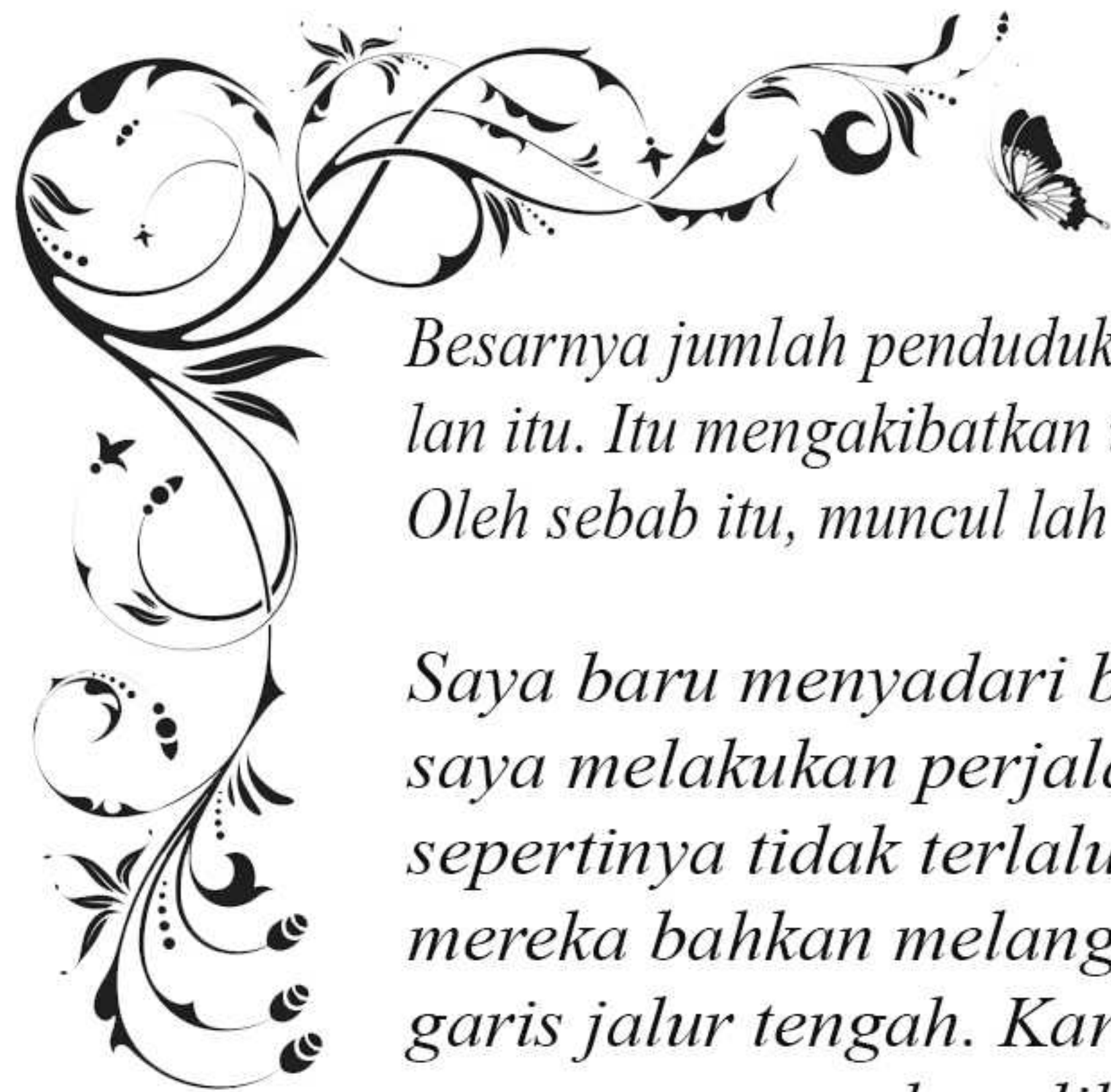


*Ini adalah gambar mesin penjual otomatis yang saya ceritakan. Gambar ini saya ambil untuk mengingatkan saya kembali pada pengalaman aneh sekaligus konyol yang pernah saya alami. Dari kejadian ini, saya menjadi paham bahwa ini lah Indonesia. Saya tidak dapat menemukan pemberitahuan apapun terkait peraturan mengenai uang kembalian pada mesin penjual otomatis yang saya gunakan. Karena rasa penasaran, saya pun akhirnya mencari tahu apakah semua mesin penjual otomatis di area bandar udara sama seperti mesin yang saya gunakan sebelumnya atau mungkin saja ada yang berbeda. Setelah melihat-lihat, saya lalu menemukan terdapat pemberitahuan mengenai peraturan terkait uang kembalian pada mesin penjual otomatis lainnya. Dari sini saya menarik kesimpulan bahwa semua mesin penjual otomatis di area bandar udara tidak memiliki lubang khusus yang disediakan untuk uang kembalian bagi para pembeli.*



*Setelah beberapa menit, saya melihat seseorang berjalan melewati mesin penjual otomatis yang saya gunakan sebelumnya. Pada saat dia berjalan, dia pun melihat terdapat uang kembalian saya yang masih tertinggal disitu. Jadi, dia pun berhenti di depan mesin itu lalu mengeluarkan dompetnya. Dia menambahkan lalu memasukkan sejumlah uang ke mesin penjual dan membeli sebotol minuman dengan senyuman penuh diwajahnya. Saya masih mengingat dengan jelas betapa bahagianya wajah orang itu membeli minuman dengan uang kembalian saya yang tertinggal di mesin penjual otomatis. Saya tidak hanya menikmati kejadian yang konyol ini, tetapi saya juga memberi keberuntungan untuk dia pada hari itu.*

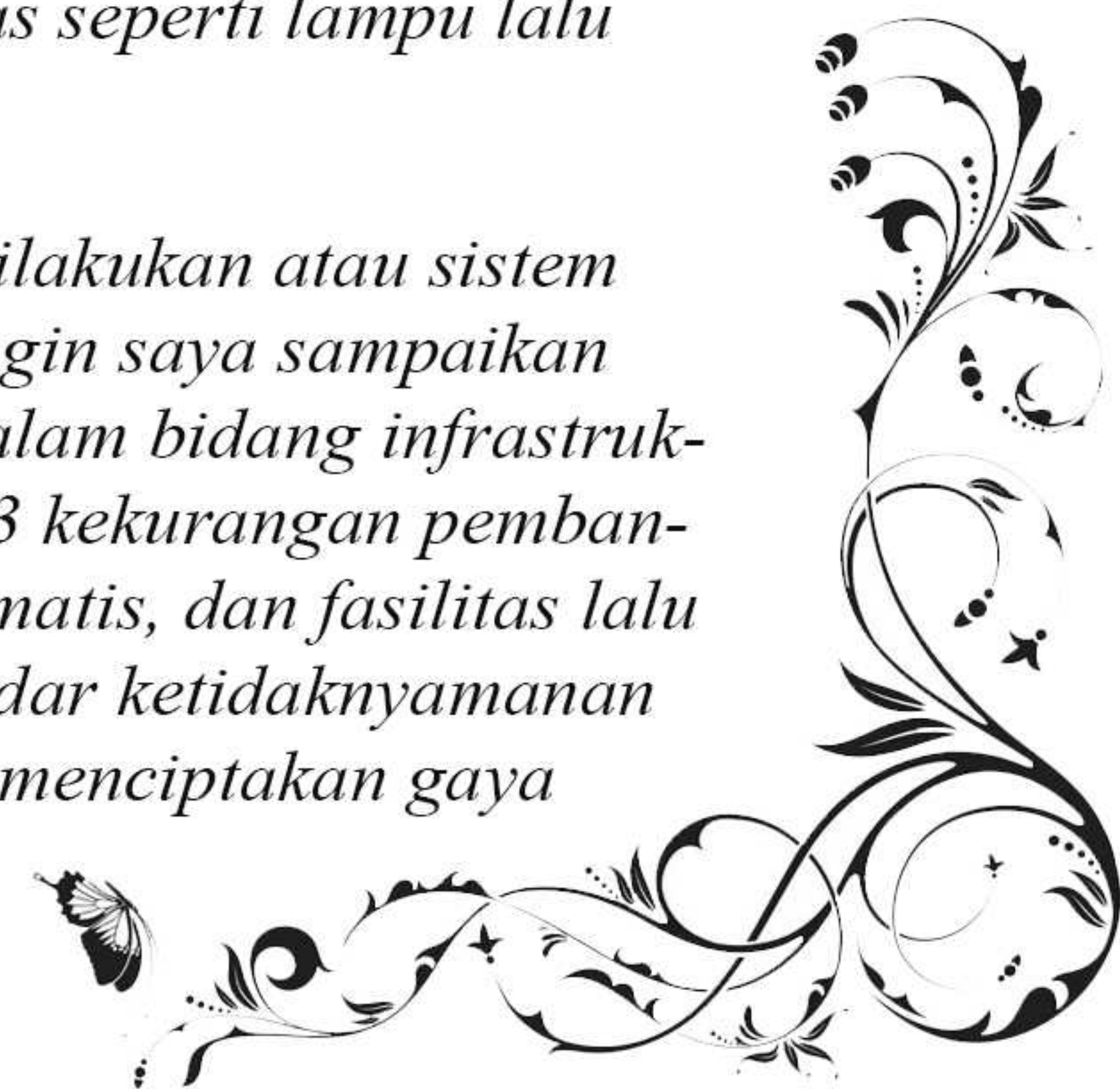




*Besarnya jumlah penduduk merupakan keunggulan yang dimiliki Indonesia. Namun, ada efek samping karena keunggulan itu. Itu mengakibatkan upah kerja masyarakat menjadi lebih minim dibandingkan biaya pembangunan infrastruktur. Oleh sebab itu, muncul lah berbagai jenis pekerjaan di Indonesia.*

*Saya baru menyadari bahwa tidak terlalu banyak terdapat lampu lalu lintas di Indonesia ketika saya melakukan perjalanan menggunakan alat transportasi. Selain itu, pengguna jalan juga sepertinya tidak terlalu peduli dengan rambu lalu lintas. Saya sering melihat beberapa diantara mereka bahkan melanggar peraturan lalu lintas seperti berputar balik atau berkendara melewati garis jalur tengah. Karena keterbatasan jumlah lampu lalu lintas serta fasilitas lainnya di jalanan, saya pernah melihat ada banyak orang yang bekerja membantu para pengguna jalan khususnya pengendara mobil dan sepeda motor untuk berputar balik lalu mereka diberikan upah sebesar Rp. 2.000 oleh para pengendara. Saya belum pernah melihat jenis pekerjaan ini dimanapun termasuk di 8 negara yang pernah saya kunjungi sebelumnya. Tapi hal ini terjadi di Indonesia. Saya lebih sering melihat keberadaan orang-orang yang membantu tersebut di jalanan dibandingkan dengan melihat lampu lalu lintas. Istilahnya, mereka bertugas seperti lampu lalu lintas.*

*Saya tidak mengatakan bahwa pekerjaan tersebut layak atau tidak layak dilakukan atau sistem lalu lintas di Indonesia sudah berjalan baik atau masih buruk. Hal yang ingin saya sampaikan adalah ini merupakan bagian dari Indonesia. Kurangnya pembangunan dalam bidang infrastruktur sosial menciptakan sebuah budaya baru dengan gaya Indonesia. Dari 3 kekurangan pembangunan infrastruktur Indonesia seperti masalah Internet, mesin penjual otomatis, dan fasilitas lalu lintas, hal ini kemudian menimbulkan rasa ketidaknyamanan dan tanpa sadar ketidaknyamanan tersebut memberikan dampak pada gaya hidup masyarakat Indonesia dan menciptakan gaya hidup Indonesia sendiri.*





*Saya akan kembali pada pertanyaan awal. Mengapa saya ingin tinggal di Indonesia? Jawabannya sederhana, karena saya merasa tertarik dengan gaya hidup tersebut yang ada di Indonesia. Apa anda mengira bahwa kurangnya pembangunan dalam bidang infrastruktur sosial dapat selalu membawa dampak yang buruk? Atau dengan kekurangan ini dapat menyebabkan orang kehilangan kebahagiaan? Jawaban saya adalah tidak. Saya ingin memberikan satu pertanyaan.*

*Dahulu, sebelum teknologi serta infrastruktur sosial berkembang dengan pesat, apakah orang merasa tidak bahagia dibandingkan di era teknologi modern seperti sekarang? tentu saja saya merasa senang dan rindu berada di tengah lingkungan berteknologi modern. Karena saya tumbuh besar di negara maju, hal inilah yang menyebabkan saya terbiasa dengan gaya hidup modern. Di Korea, semua jenis transportasi umum bersifat cepat, mudah, bersih, nyaman, serta murah. Sistem transportasi umum yang baik di Korea membuat saya rindu untuk menggunakannya kembali.*

*Saya rasa cukup sulit untuk tinggal di Indonesia tanpa memiliki kendaraan pribadi seperti mobil atau sepeda motor. Karena kurangnya transportasi umum yang disediakan oleh pemerintah Indonesia, maka muncul lah beberapa alternatif pilihan alat transportasi lainnya seperti Angkot, O-jek, Go-Jek, dan Uber. Meskipun terdapat alternatif pilihan, saya tetap saja mengalami kesulitan ketika saya ingin pergi ke luar kota. Maka dari itu, saya rindu dengan sistem transportasi umum yang ada di Korea. Meski sistem transportasi umum di Korea lebih baik dibandingkan di Indonesia, tapi suasana ramah di dalam bus lebih terasa di Indonesia.*



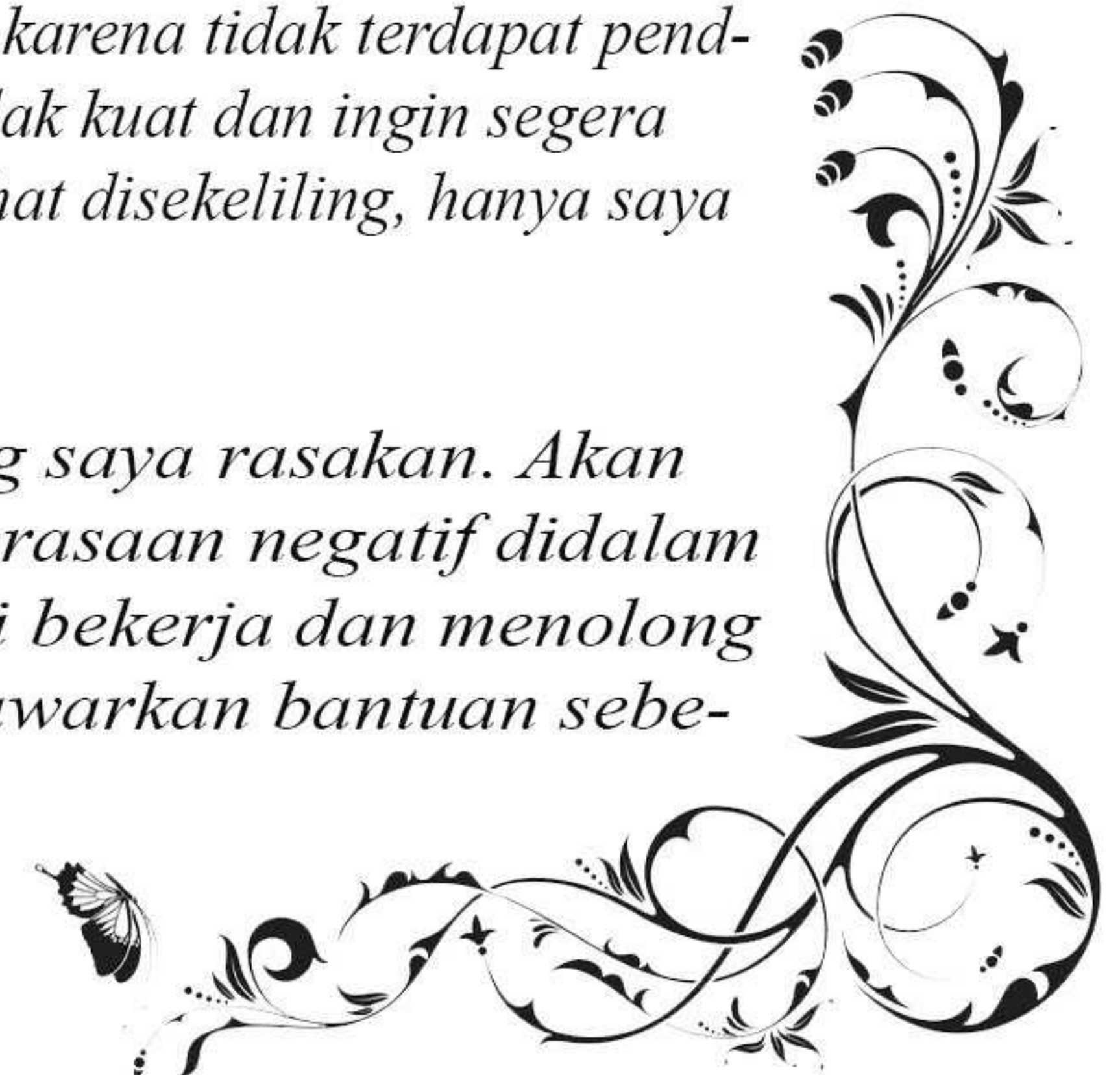


*Ketika menggunakan transportasi umum, orang di Korea membayar tarif transportasi dengan menggunakan kartu khusus yang telah disediakan atau bisa juga dengan kartu kredit. Yang harus dilakukan adalah hanya menempelkan kartu tersebut pada mesin yang terdapat di dekat pintu masuk bus. Namun dengan sistem yang mudah menjadikan kesempatan untuk berinteraksi dengan supir atau kernet bus menjadi hilang. Selain itu juga, interaksi antar sesama penumpang bus hampir tidak terjalin, karena masing-masing orang akan sibuk dengan smartphone yang mereka miliki.*

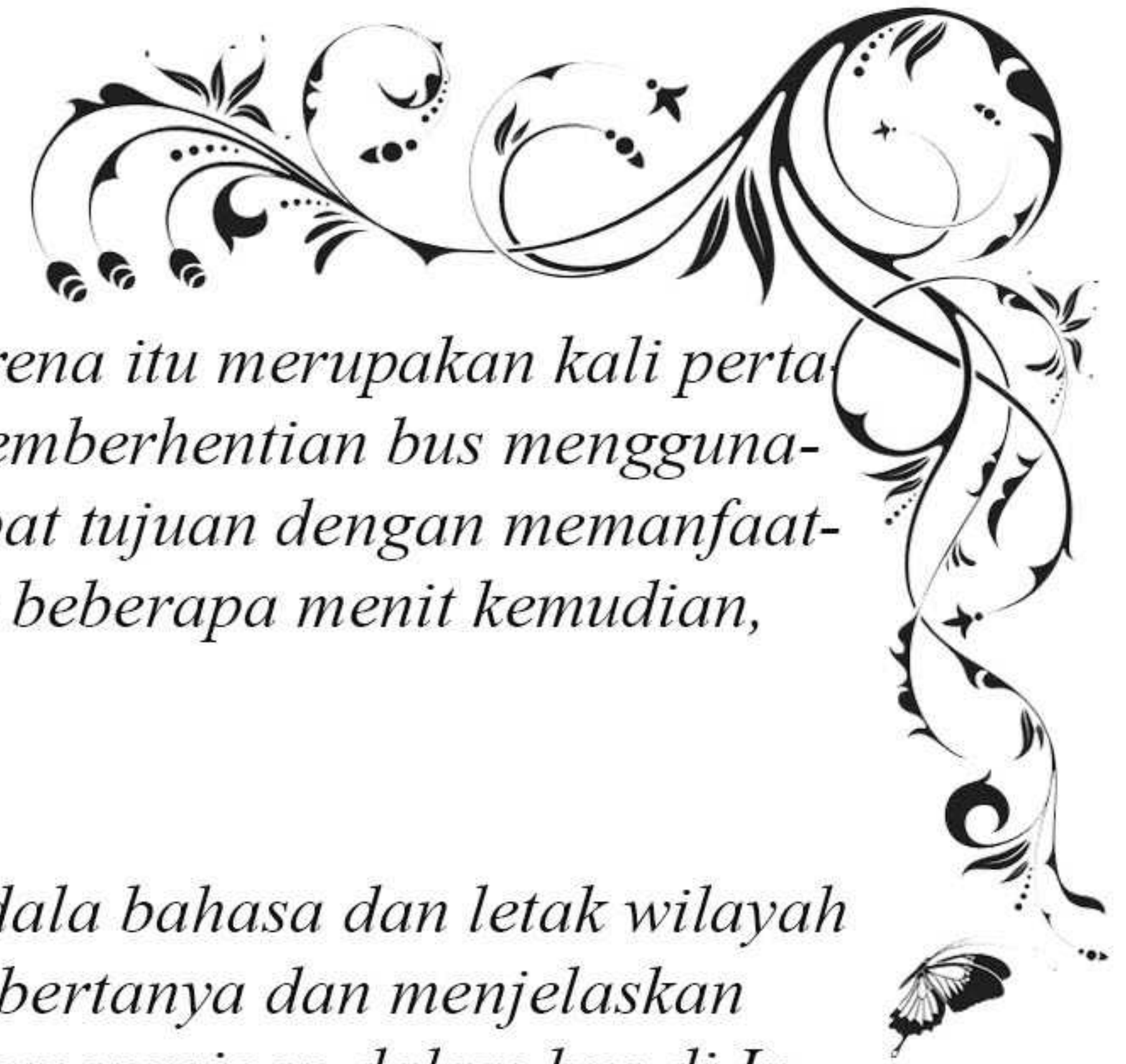
*Sementara itu di Indonesia, masih terdapat kernet yang bertugas untuk membuka pintu bus dan memungut tarif dari penumpang. Kernet pun tanpa ragu membantu penumpang dari segala jenis usia untuk masuk ke dalam bus dan mengangkat barang bawaan mereka. Dari sini, komunikasi pun terjalin dan orang saling membantu satu sama lain. Jujur saja, bus di Indonesia jauh dari kata bersih dan nyaman jika dibandingkan dengan bus yang ada di Korea.*

*Ketika pertama kali saya menggunakan bus di Indonesia, saya tidak berhenti mengeluh dengan kondisi di dalam bus yang tidak nyaman serta kurang bersih. Udara dalam bus terasa panas karena tidak terdapat pendingin ruangan atau ada pendingin ruangan tapi tidak berfungsi baik. Saya rasa tidak kuat dan ingin segera keluar dari bus jika bus berisi penuh dengan banyak orang. Tapi, ketika saya melihat disekeliling, hanya saya yang berusaha mengekspresikan rasa marah dan stress.*

*Orang lain tentu merasakan ketidaknyamanan sama seperti apa yang saya rasakan. Akan tetapi, semua terlihat begitu tenang dan mampu menyembunyikan perasaan negatif didalam diri. Bahkan, kernet bus saja masih mampu untuk tersenyum sembari bekerja dan menolong penumpang. Contoh lain keramahan kernet bus adalah mereka menawarkan bantuan sebelum saya meminta.*







*Awalnya, saya tidak begitu paham dengan jalur bus yang akan saya tumpangi karena itu merupakan kali pertama saya menggunakan bus. Jadi, saya berusaha menemukan lokasi dan tempat pemberhentian bus menggunakan Google Map. Hal ini tidak asing lagi di Korea untuk mencari lokasi dan tempat tujuan dengan memanfaatkan fitur yang ada di Smartphone dibandingkan bertanya pada supir bus. Setelah beberapa menit kemudian, kernet tersebut menanyakan tempat yang akan saya tuju.*

*Meskipun pada waktu itu saya belum dapat menjelaskan dengan baik karena kendala bahasa dan letak wilayah yang masih terasa asing, kernet bus tetap dengan sabar dan tersenyum berusaha bertanya dan menjelaskan dimana tempat yang ingin saya tuju. Saya bisa merasakan keramahan dan rasa kemanusiaan dalam bus di Indonesia karena tugas kernet tidak ada di Korea. Sebelumnya pada tahun 1980an kernet memang hadir untuk membantu supir di dalam Bus. Sayangnya, tugas kernet pun lama-kelamaan hilang digantikan oleh teknologi dan perkembangan pembangunan infrastruktur sosial yang baru.*



*Dengan adanya kemajuan di berbagai sektor pertumbuhan di Korea, inilah yang menyebabkan Korea sekarang memiliki fasilitas ekonomi dan sosial yang lebih baik. Namun, karena terlalu sibuk dalam mengejar kesuksesan, orang Korea pun kehilangan rasa simpati antara satu sama lain. Inilah yang menjadi penyebab mengapa saya merasa lebih tertarik dengan keramahan serta rasa kemanusiaan yang ada di Indonesia. Meskipun tidak yakin bahwa keadaan yang sama akan saya alami di kota besar seperti di Jakarta, namun saya bisa merasakan dengan jelas keramahan orang Indonesia di kota lain seperti di Semarang dan Yogyakarta.*



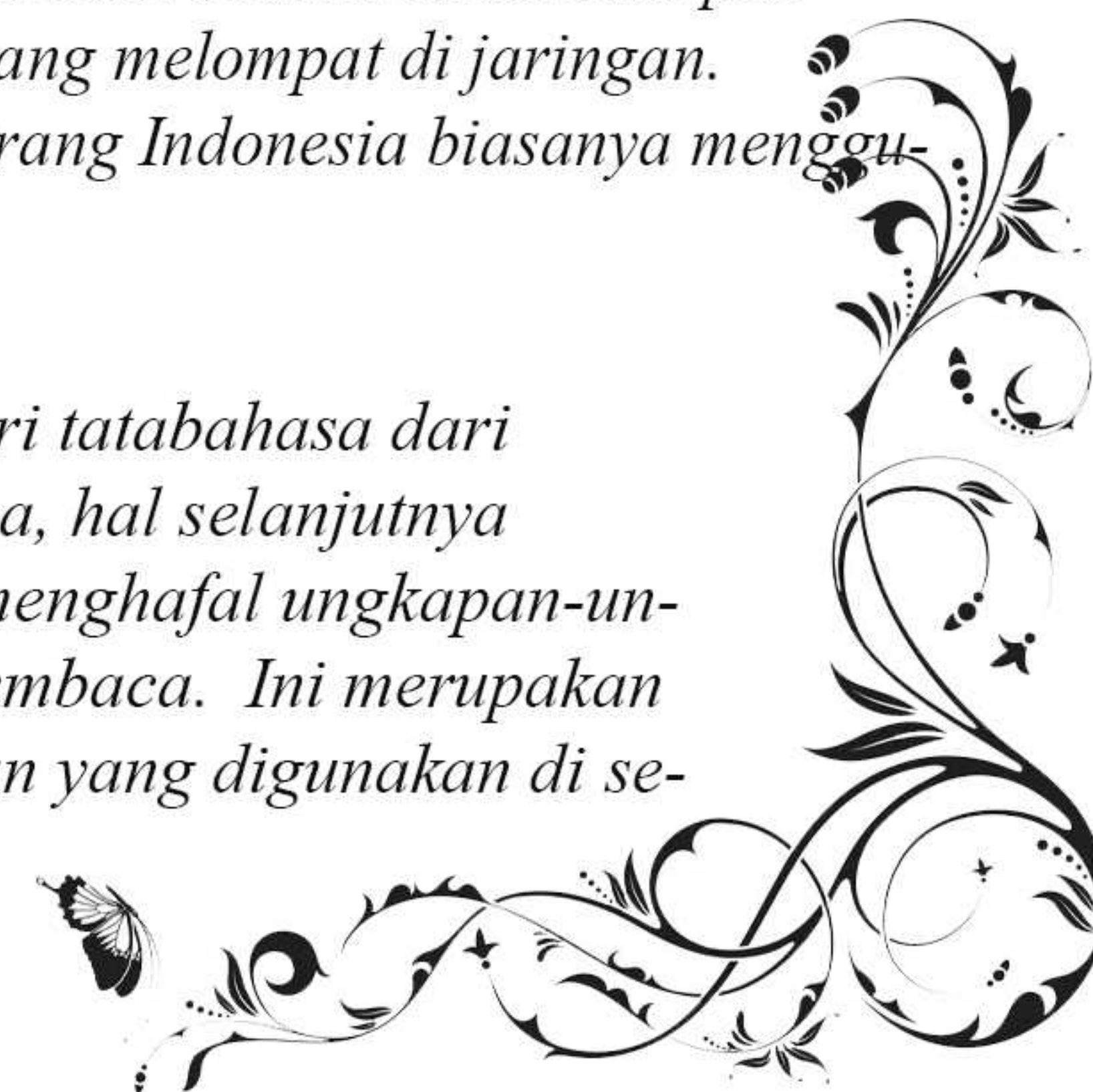


*Saya hanya ingin membandingkan kehidupan saya di Korea yang merupakan sebuah negara yang kemajuannya sangat pesat baik di bidang ekonomi maupun infrastruktur sosial, dan di Indonesia yang merupakan negara dengan pertumbuhan yang lambat namun penuh dengan rasa kemanusiaan yang tinggi serta keramah-tamahan yang masih dijunjung tinggi. Meskipun mengalami perubahan yang lambat di bidang infrastruktur sosial yang dapat mengganggu kenyamanan, tetapi saya sangat tertarik dengan sifat ramah orang Indonesia serta gaya hidup di Indonesia yang pelan. Oleh karena itu, saya memutuskan untuk memulai pendidikan s3 saya di Indonesia dan menetap selamanya di sini. Meskipun saya pernah tinggal selama 2 tahun di Australia dan New York, tapi tidak ada yang bisa menyentuh hati saya seperti di Indonesia. Indonesia sudah seperti kampung halaman kedua bagi saya.*

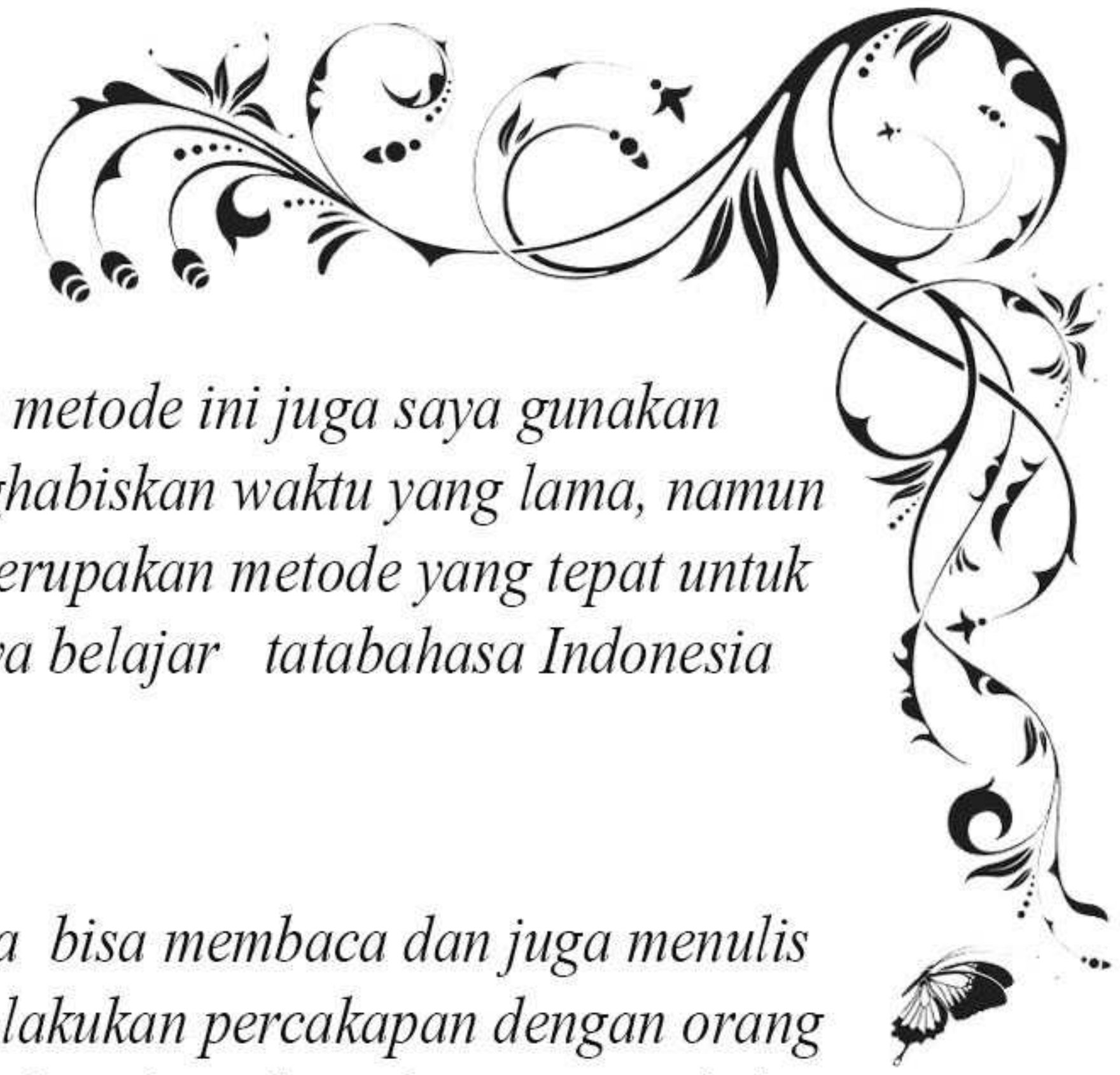
### **B. Pengalaman belajar, perbedaannya dengan kebiasaan belajar di negara peserta dan pengalaman belajar bahasa dan seni budaya Indonesia**

*Bahasa di seluruh dunia bersifat aktif. Bahasa juga terkadang mengalami perubahan. Perubahan ini dapat dilihat dengan munculnya kata-kata baru dan penghilangan kata-kata lama dalam sebuah bahasa. Bahasa Indonesia pun juga demikian. Bahasa Indonesia merupakan bahasa yang sangat aktif seperti ikan yang melompat di jaringan. Kerena Bahasa Indonesia yang formal dan yang non formal benar-benar berbeda. Orang Indonesia biasanya menggunakan kata-kata maupun ungkapan yang berbeda dalam percakapan sehari-hari.*

*Di Korea, jika ingin belajar bahasa baru biasanya, orang Korea akan mempelajari tatabahasa dari bahasa tersebut terlebih dahulu. Jika sudah paham mengenai tatabahasa dasarnya, hal selanjutnya adalah membaca sambil menganalisis susunan bahasa itu. Selain itu, kami juga menghafal ungkapan-ungkapan maupun kata-kata sehingga nanti dapat diterapkan ketika menulis dan membaca. Ini merupakan cara orang Korea belajar bahasa baru, dan juga merupakan metode pengajaran yang digunakan di sekolah.*



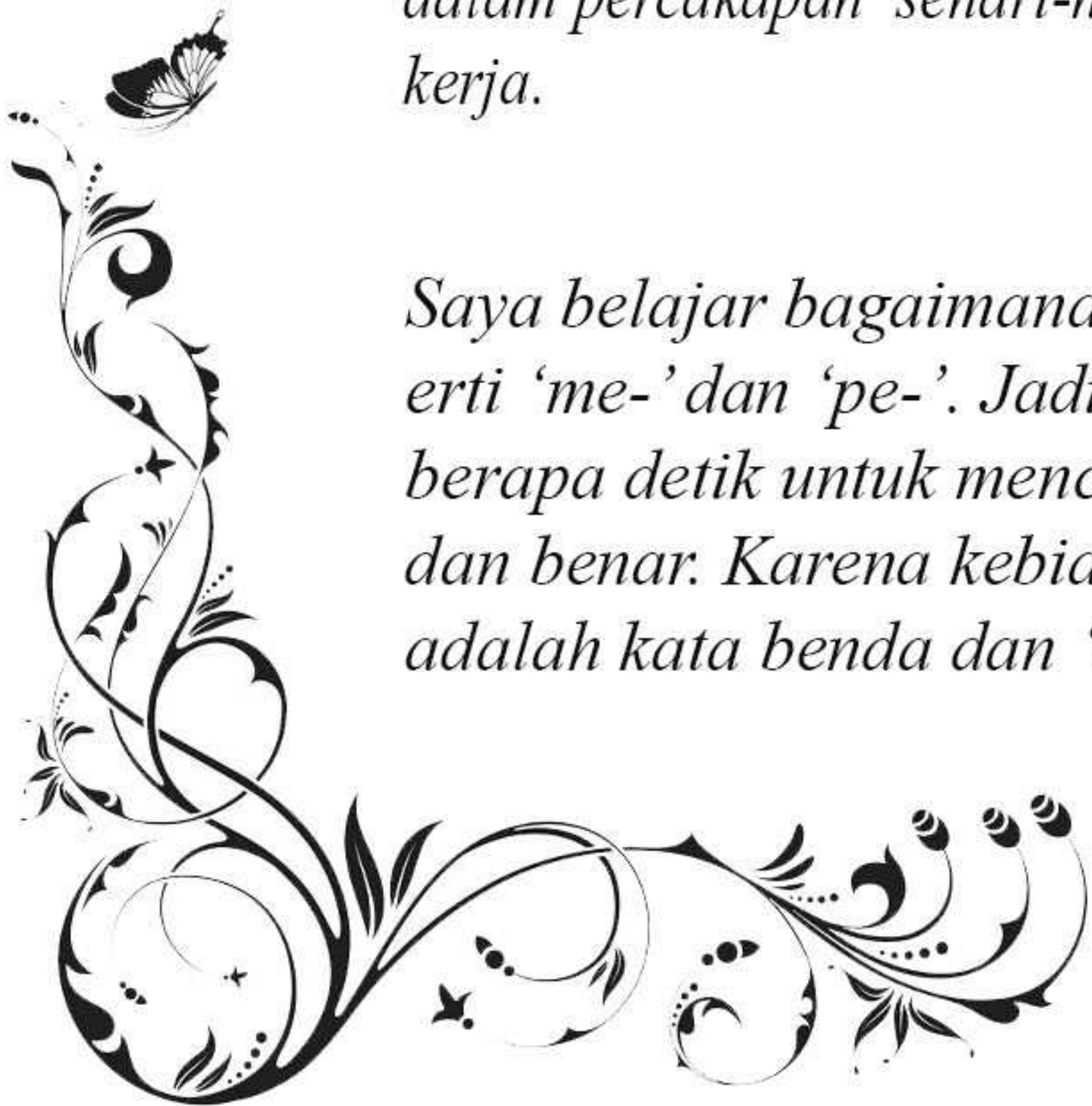




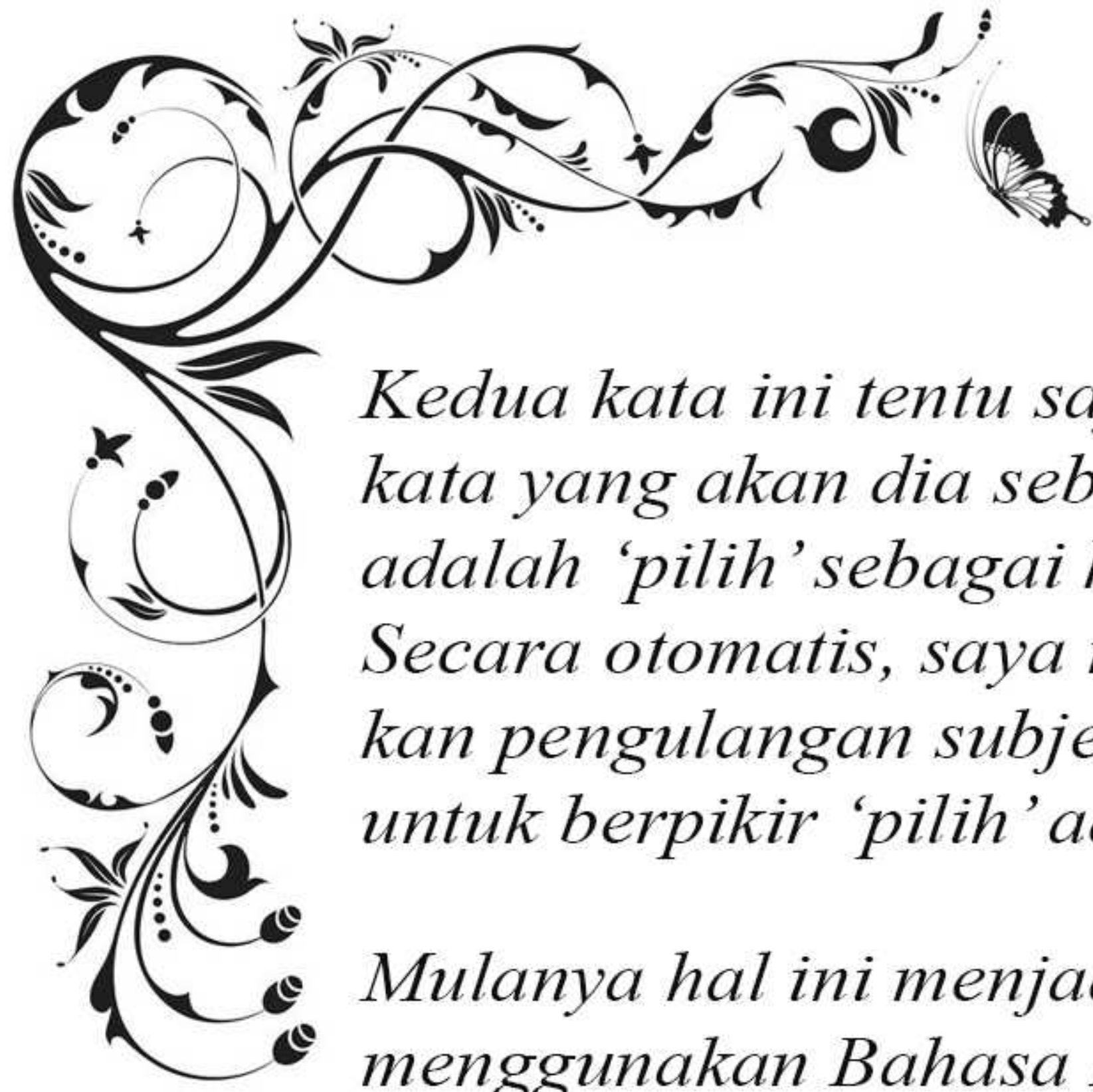
*Saya sudah menerapkan metode ini selama 10 tahun untuk belajar Bahasa Inggris dan metode ini juga saya gunakan untuk belajar bahasa baru lainnya. Meskipun cara belajar ini membosankan dan menghabiskan waktu yang lama, namun cara ini berhasil. Oleh karena itu, saya yakin walau cara ini terbilang susah tapi ini merupakan metode yang tepat untuk belajar bahasa baru. Jadi, ketika belajar Bahasa Indonesia untuk pertama kalinya, saya belajar tata bahasa Indonesia terlebih dahulu diikuti dengan metode belajar yang sudah saya jelaskan sebelumnya.*

*Setelah mempelajari tata bahasa dasar dari Bahasa Indonesia, saya pun akhirnya bisa membaca dan juga menulis kalimat dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Namun, saat saya tiba di Indonesia dan mencoba melakukan percakapan dengan orang Indonesia, ternyata apa yang saya pelajari benar-benar berbeda. Dalam percakapan sehari-hari, kata dasar sering kali digunakan dalam berbagai macam pembagian kata. Sebagai contoh, kata 'pilih' adalah 'choice' yang berfungsi sebagai kata benda, dan 'memilih' adalah 'choose' yang berfungsi sebagai kata kerja. Dalam tatanan bahasa formal dan kalimat tertulis, kata 'pilih' dan 'memilih' digunakan berbeda sesuai dengan arti serta fungsinya. Tapi ketika digunakan dalam percakapan sehari-hari, kata 'pilih' dapat dipakai menggantikan kata 'memilih' yang berfungsi sebagai kata kerja.*

*Saya belajar bagaimana bentuk dari kata dasar dapat berubah dengan menambahkan kata awalan seperti 'me-' dan 'pe-'. Jadi saya mengerti bahwa kata 'pilih' dapat diubah menjadi 'memilih'. Tapi butuh beberapa detik untuk mencocokkan kata satu dengan yang lainnya dalam pikiran saya agar semuanya tepat dan benar. Karena kebiasaan belajar dengan metode yang saya pakai, saya mengingat bahwa 'pilih' adalah kata benda dan 'memilih' adalah kata kerja.*





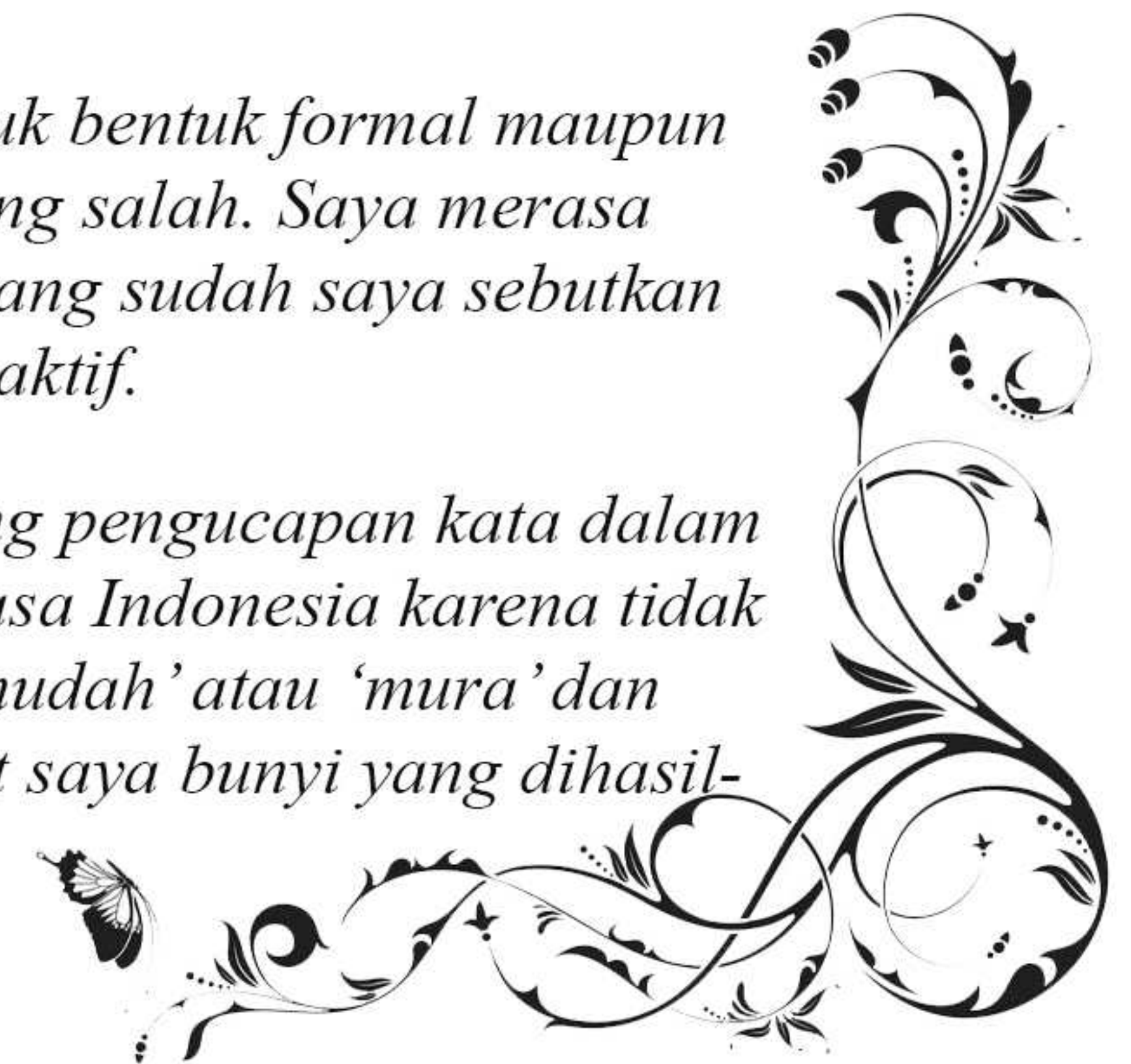


*Kedua kata ini tentu saja berbeda. Pada saat seseorang menyebut kata subjek 'Saya', saya menebak kata yang akan dia sebutkan selanjutnya adalah kata kerja yaitu 'memilih'. Tapi, yang dia katakan adalah 'pilih' sebagai kata kerja sedangkan menurut fungsinya 'pilih' bertugas sebagai kata benda. Secara otomatis, saya menerjemahkan 'Saya pilih' menjadi 'I choice' dalam pikiran saya. Ini merupakan pengulangan subjek yang mana terdapat 2 subjek dalam satu frasa. Jadi saya membutuhkan waktu untuk berpikir 'pilih' adalah 'memilih' dari apa yang orang tersebut maksudkan.*

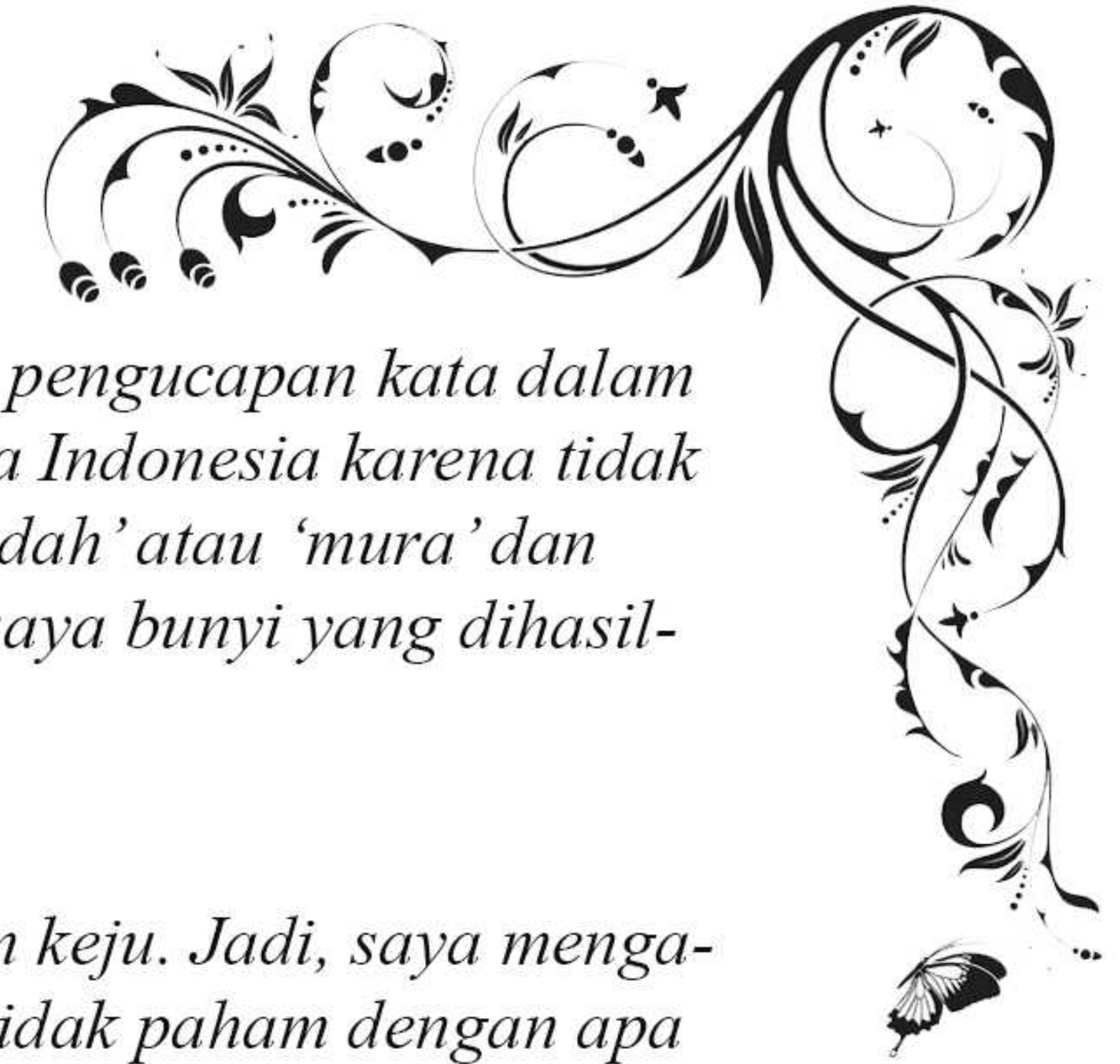
*Mulanya hal ini menjadi kendala bagi saya untuk melanjutkan percakapan dengan cepat dan lancar menggunakan Bahasa Indonesia. Tentu saja setelah 6 bulan terus berlatih berbicara Bahasa Indonesia, kendala tersebut sudah bisa saya atasi. Banyak orang berkata bahwa belajar Bahasa Indonesia itu mudah. Alasannya yaitu tidak terdapat aturan tatabahasa yang ketat dalam percakapan sehari-hari. Namun, alasan tersebut membuat saya bingung dan sulit untuk memahami percakapan karena terbawa oleh kebiasaan belajar dan metode yang saya terapkan. Sedangkan, alasan tersebut membuat orang asing lainnya mudah dalam belajar Bahasa Indonesia.*

*Saya merasa, suatu bahasa harus ada aturan tatabahasa yang ketat baik untuk bentuk formal maupun non formal. Saya tidak mengatakan bahasa ini yang benar dan bahasa itu yang salah. Saya merasa bahwa ini adalah keunikan dari Bahasa Indonesia. Oleh karena itu, seperti yang sudah saya sebutkan sebelumnya bahwa Bahasa Indonesia merupakan bahasa yang benar- benar aktif.*

*Selain itu, saya juga punya cerita menarik mengenai pengalaman saya tentang pengucapan kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Saya sulit untuk mengucapkan bunyi huruf 'h' dalam Bahasa Indonesia karena tidak terdapat bunyi tersebut dalam Bahasa Korea. Contohnya, kata 'muda' dan 'mudah' atau 'mura' dan 'murah'. Sangat sulit untuk membedakan kedua kata tersebut karena menurut saya bunyi yang dihasilkan sama.*







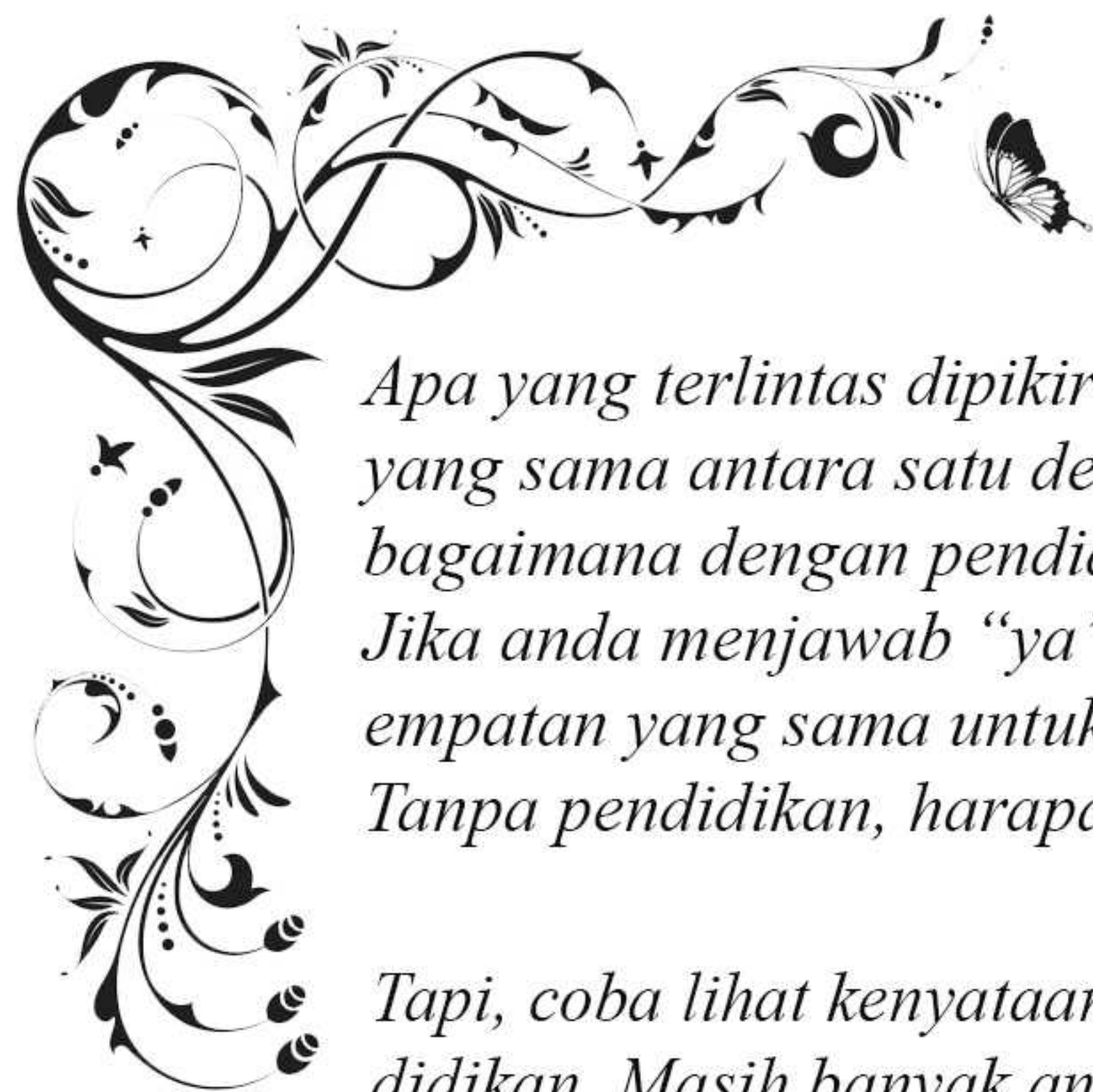
*Selain itu, saya juga punya cerita menarik mengenai pengalaman saya tentang pengucapan kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Saya sulit untuk mengucapkan bunyi huruf 'h' dalam Bahasa Indonesia karena tidak terdapat bunyi tersebut dalam Bahasa Korea. Contohnya, kata 'muda' dan 'mudah' atau 'mura' dan 'murah'. Sangat sulit untuk membedakan kedua kata tersebut karena menurut saya bunyi yang dihasilkan sama.*

*Suatu hari ketika saya pergi ke restoran, saya memesan pizza dengan tambahan keju. Jadi, saya mengatakan "Mau tambah keju". Tapi, pelayan membawakan pizza tanpa keju. Saya tidak paham dengan apa yang terjadi. Jadi, saya memanggil kembali pelayan tersebut dan bertanya "Kenapa tidak ada keju di pizza saya?". Pelayan itu lalu menjawab "Karena anda memesan pizza tanpa keju".*

*'Adu, astaga'. Pada saat itu, saya hanya terdiam sesaat dan menahan tawa dalam hati. Setelah mengatakan "Tambah keju, pakai keju sebanyak 2 kali", pelayan itu pun baru memahami apa yang saya maksudkan. Saya tidak dapat menyalahkan pelayan itu. Saya menyalahkan pengucapan bunyi 'h' saya yang kurang jelas. Ini adalah cerita konyol dari pengalaman saya dalam menggunakan bahasa Indonesia.*



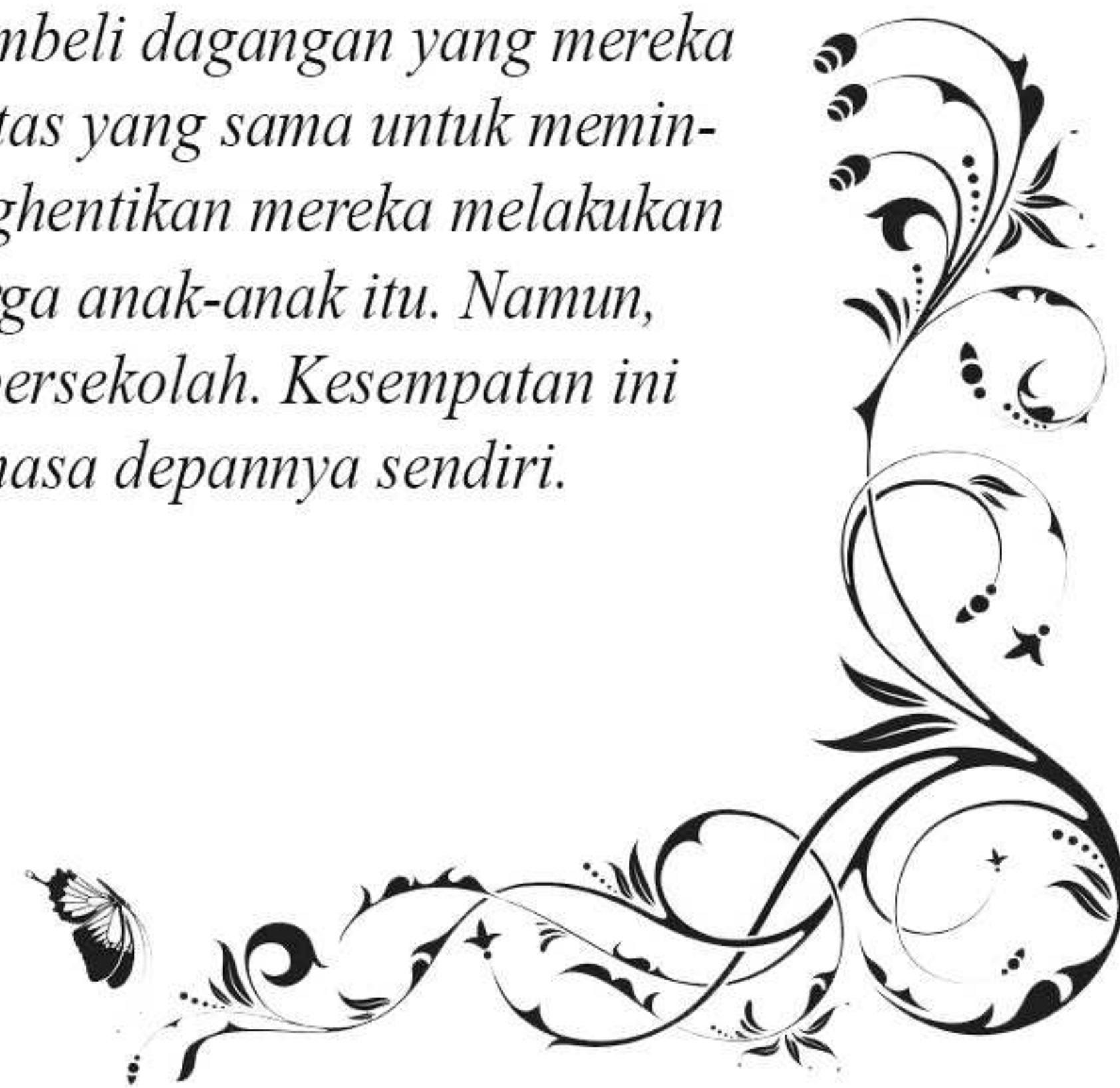




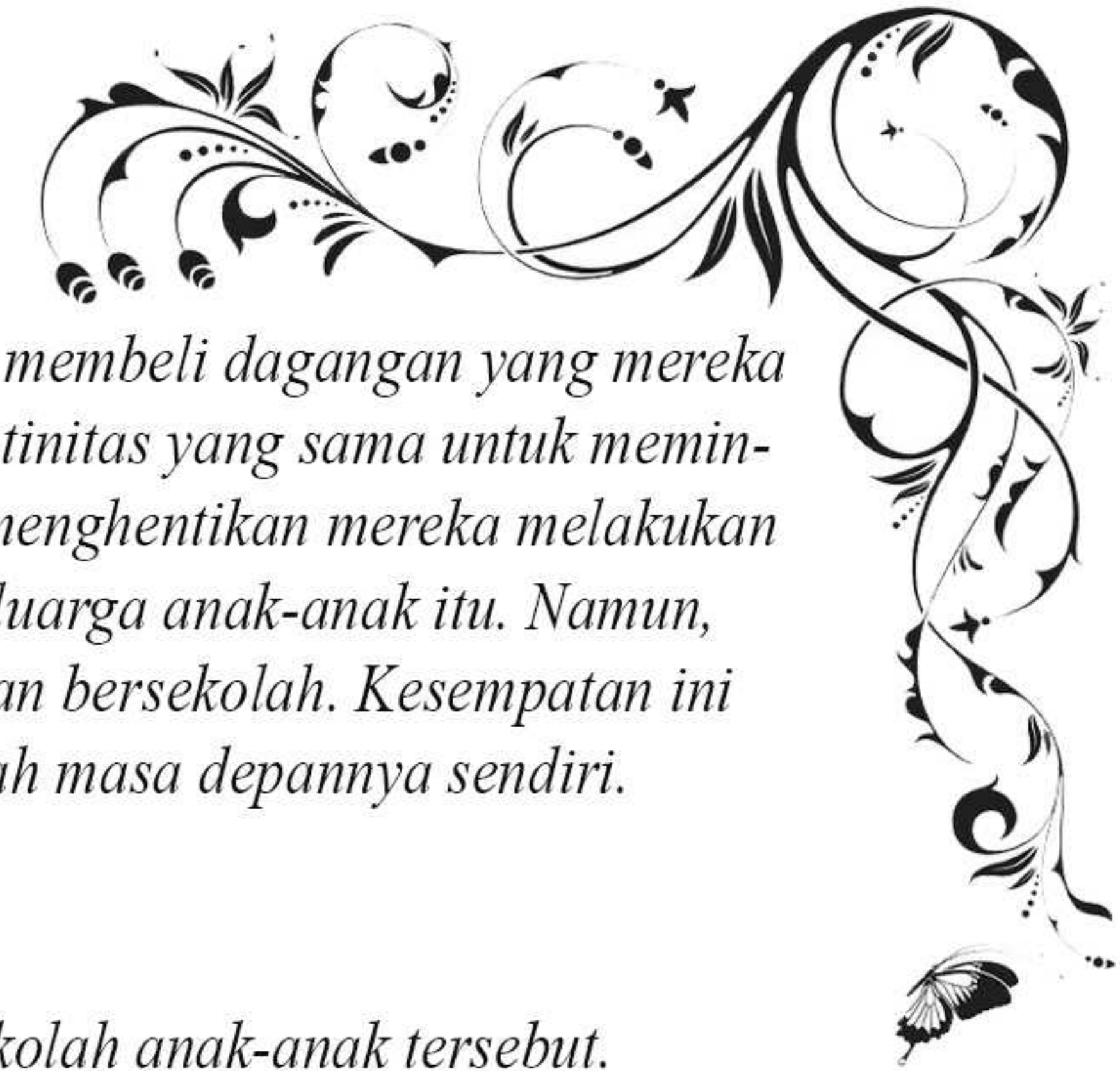
*Apa yang terlintas dipikiran anda ketika anda mendengar kata “Kesempatan”? Setiap orang memiliki kesempatan yang sama antara satu dengan yang lainnya seperti menghirup udara bebas dan merasakan 24 jam sehari. Namun, bagaimana dengan pendidikan? Perlukah kesempatan untuk merasakan pendidikan diberikan kepada setiap orang? Jika anda menjawab “ya” untuk pertanyaan diatas, apakah saat ini setiap orang benar-benar sudah memiliki kesempatan yang sama untuk hal pendidikan? Pendidikan merupakan hal yang sangat penting dalam kehidupan manusia. Tanpa pendidikan, harapan untuk memiliki hidup yang lebih baik hanya sekedar angan belaka.*

*Tapi, coba lihat kenyataan yang terjadi saat ini. Tidak semua anak mendapatkan kesempatan yang sama dalam hal pendidikan. Masih banyak anak diluar sana yang menjual koran atau meminta-minta uang di tiap sudut lampu lalu lintas dibandingkan pergi ke sekolah. Kenapa hal ini bisa terjadi? Jawaban sederhana adalah karena masalah ekonomi yang dihadapi. Pendidikan merupakan suatu hal yang sulit dijangkau oleh mereka. Lalu, apa yang dapat kita lakukan untuk membantu anak-anak yang berjualan makanan ringan serta koran di pinggir jalan yang sesungguhnya dapat membahayakan keselamatan mereka?*

*Tentu saja kita bisa membantu anak-anak tersebut dengan cara memberikan uang atau membeli dagangan yang mereka jual. Dengan kata lain, kita tetap menempatkan mereka pada sebuah lingkaran serta rutinitas yang sama untuk meminta uang maupun menjual dagangan. Jadi, apa yang bisa kita lakukan? Kita tidak bisa menghentikan mereka melakukan pekerjaan dijalanan begitu saja, jika kita ingin membantu meringankan biaya hidup keluarga anak-anak itu. Namun, setidaknya kita dapat memberikan tawaran berupa sebuah kesempatan untuk belajar dan bersekolah. Kesempatan ini dapat dimanfaatkan oleh anak-anak yang kurang beruntung agar mereka dapat merubah masa depannya sendiri.*







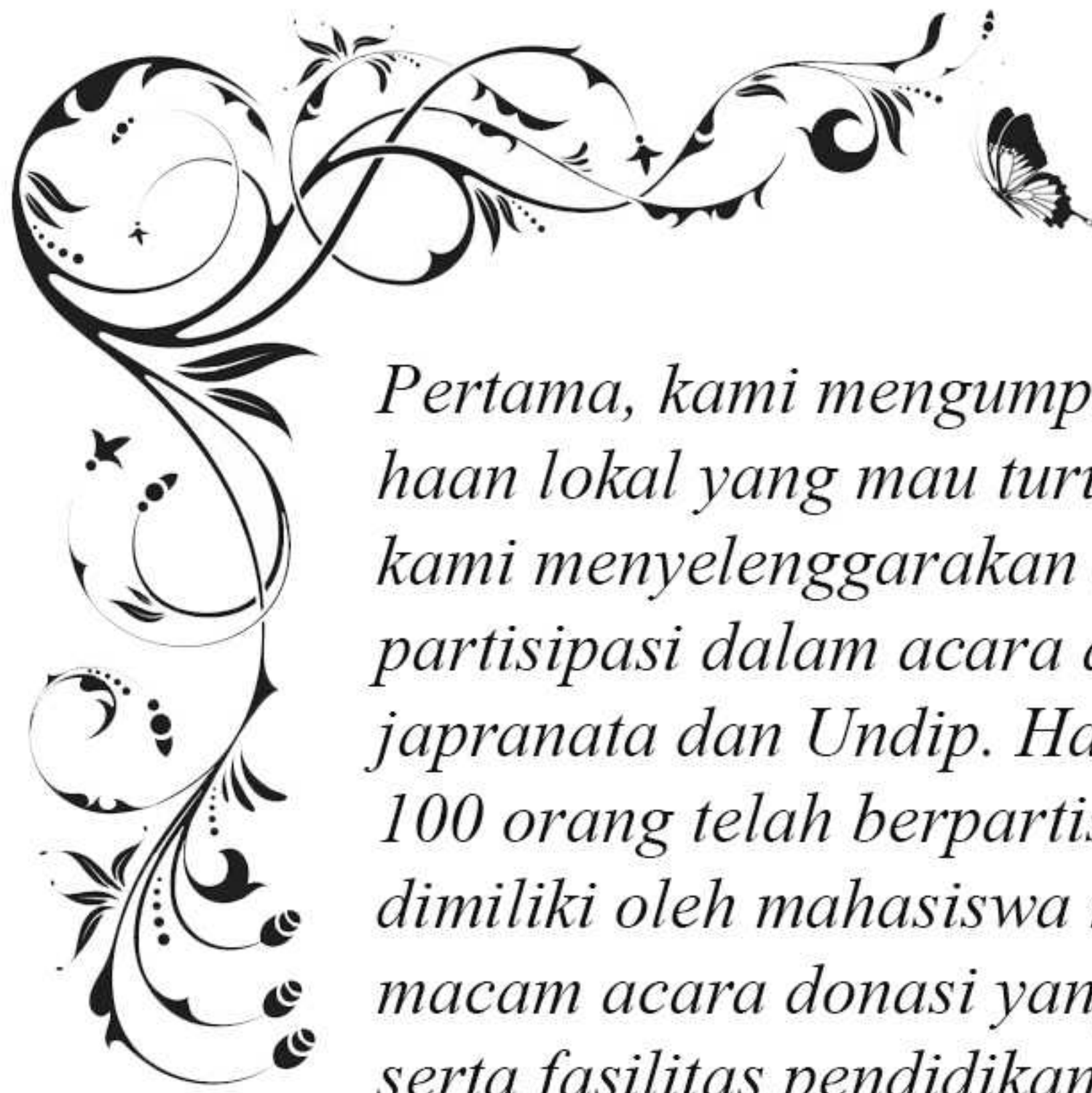
*Tentu saja kita bisa membantu anak-anak tersebut dengan cara memberikan uang atau membeli dagangan yang mereka jual. Dengan kata lain, kita tetap menempatkan mereka pada sebuah lingkaran serta rutinitas yang sama untuk meminta uang maupun menjual dagangan. Jadi, apa yang bisa kita lakukan? Kita tidak bisa menghentikan mereka melakukan pekerjaan dijalanan begitu saja, jika kita ingin membantu meringankan biaya hidup keluarga anak-anak itu. Namun, setidaknya kita dapat memberikan tawaran berupa sebuah kesempatan untuk belajar dan bersekolah. Kesempatan ini dapat dimanfaatkan oleh anak-anak yang kurang beruntung agar mereka dapat merubah masa depannya sendiri.*

*Mungkin kita berpikir bahwa kita tidak memiliki cukup uang untuk membayar biaya sekolah anak-anak tersebut. Bahkan, terkadang kita masih merasa kesulitan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan sehari-hari. Jadi, yang kita lakukan adalah mengabaikan masalah yang anak-anak tersebut hadapi. Maka dari itu, saya menyarankan mahasiswa maupun mahasiswa di Unika Soegijapranata untuk bersama menjadikan Semarang lebih baik.*

*Kami sebagai mahasiswa telah mendapatkan banyak keuntungan dari masyarakat Indonesia. Oleh karena itu, sekarang adalah giliran kami untuk memberi sesuatu bagi masyarakat. Kami menerima banyak sekali pengetahuan maupun keterampilan baru yang tidak kami miliki sebelumnya. Jadi, dengan pengetahuan serta ketrampilan ini, kami akan berusaha untuk menjadikan Indonesia yang lebih baik. Berdasarkan alasan tersebut kami pun lalu mendirikan sebuah organisasi non profit bernama "Flying Goose". Lantas, bagaimana "Flying Goose" menjalankan tugasnya?*

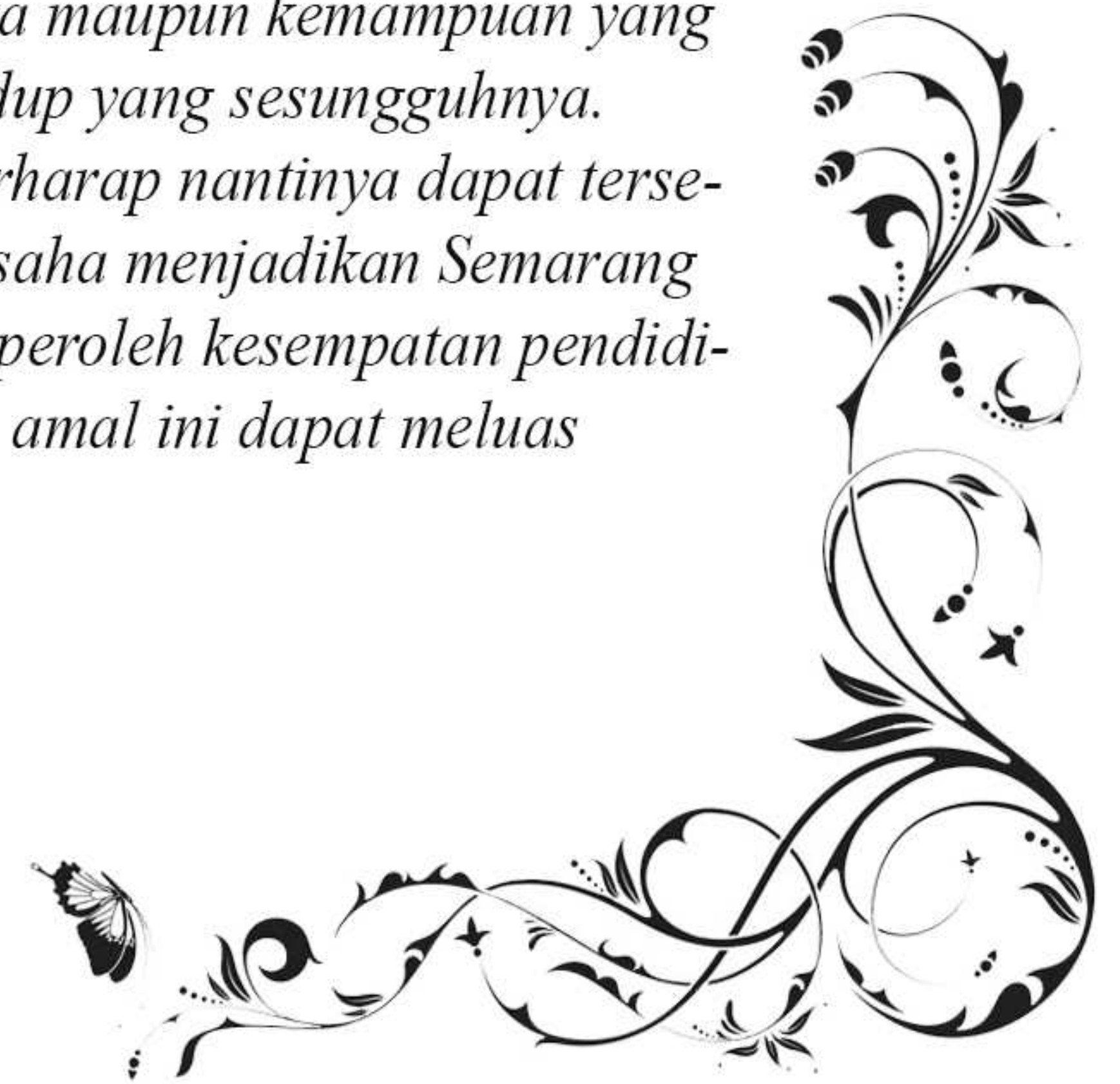






*Pertama, kami mengumpulkan donasi melalui proses “Crowd Funding” dan juga mengajak perusahaan-perusahaan lokal yang mau turut bergabung dalam aktifitas tanggung jawab sosial yang kami selenggarakan ini. Kedua, kami menyelenggarakan acara donasi untuk mengumpulkan dana dan menimbulkan minat masyarakat untuk berpartisipasi dalam acara amal. Sejauh ini, kami telah menyelenggarakan 3 acara donasi di kampus Unika Soegijapranata dan Undip. Hasilnya, dana berkisar lebih dari 3 juta rupiah berhasil kami kumpulkan serta lebih dari 100 orang telah berpartisipasi dalam acara tersebut. Dengan memanfaatkan ketrampilan serta talenta khusus yang dimiliki oleh mahasiswa maupun mahasiswi di kota Semarang, saya berniat akan terus menyelenggarakan berbagai macam acara donasi yang lebih menarik dan juga menyenangkan. Akhirnya, dengan memberi donasi berupa materi serta fasilitas pendidikan bagi anak-anak yang kurang beruntung, kami yakin dapat terus memberi dukungan bagi panti asuhan yang berada di kota Semarang.*

*Kegiatan ini tentu saja berguna tidak hanya untuk membantu pendidikan anak-anak yang kurang beruntung, tetapi juga bagi mahasiswa dan mahasiswi di kota Semarang yang ingin meningkatkan talenta maupun kemampuan yang mereka miliki. Selain itu juga dapat mengajarkan kita untuk menghadapi kenyataan hidup yang sesungguhnya. Acara amal ini sudah kami selenggarakan untuk pertama kalinya di Semarang, dan berharap nantinya dapat tersebar luas hingga keseluruh wilayah Indonesia. Tetap dukung “Flying Goose” yang berusaha menjadikan Semarang lebih baik. Kami berharap, jejak usaha yang kami lakukan bagi anak-anak dalam memperoleh kesempatan pendidikan yang setara dapat menuntun minat serta partisipasi masyarakat sehingga kegiatan amal ini dapat meluas hingga keseluruh pelosok tanah air.*





*Marilah kita manfaatkan pengetahuan serta talenta yang kita miliki untuk menjadikan Indonesia yang lebih baik.*

















*THE END*



SOEGIJAPRANATA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

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