

VENUE INFORMATION



ICT-EURASIA 2013

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY-EURASIA CONFERENCE

ASIAARES 2013

THE 2013 ASIAN CONFERENCE ON AVAILABILITY, RELIABILITY AND SECURITY

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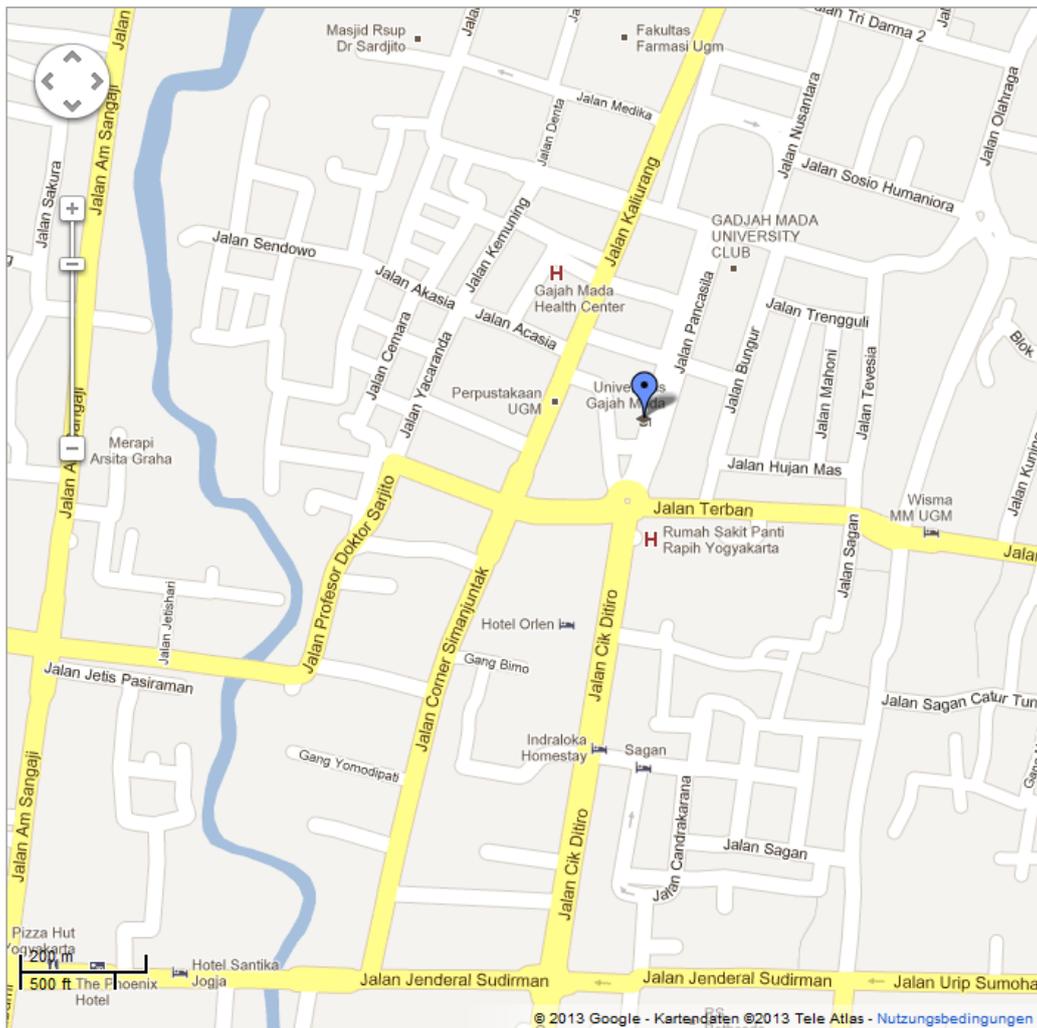
HOW TO GET TO THE CONFERENCE LOCATION

From the airport to the [Gadjah Mada University \(UGM\)](#):

The easiest way to get to the conference venue is to take a taxi. We advise to take a “blue bird” taxi, if available. It will cost you less than 10 EUR (less than 125.000 IDR) to get from the airport to the university.

Address of the Conference Venue ([map](#))

Fakultas MIPA Universitas Gadjah Mada
Sekip Utara, Bulaksumur, Depok, Sleman
Yogyakarta 55281
INDONESIA



Universitas Gajah Mada

Öffentlich · 0 Ansichten

Erstellt am 4. Mrz. · Von · Vor weniger als einer Minute aktualisiert

 Conference Venue

ABOUT YOGYAKARTA

Yogyakarta is a major tourist destination in Indonesia. It is the capital city of the province of Yogyakarta Special Region which is in the southern part of the Central Java province, Indonesia.

It is renowned as a centre of classical Javanese fine art and culture such as batik, ballet, drama, music, poetry, and puppet shows. Yogyakarta was the Indonesian capital during the Indonesian National Revolution from 1945 to 1949.

Yogyakarta is a bustling town of some 500,000 people and the most popular tourist destination on Java, largely thanks to its proximity to the temples of Borobudur and Prambanan.

Weather

The temperature in Yogyakarta tends to be relatively moderate, although high levels of humidity can make the summers in the area seem quite hot. The average summer high temperature is in the nineties degrees Fahrenheit and the average humidity at that time is approximately seventy five percent. Humidity throughout the rest of the year varies between sixty five and eighty five percent. The average temperature throughout the year is a comfortable eighty degrees Fahrenheit, with the average winter low being in the sixties degrees Fahrenheit.

In March Daytime temperatures average between 32°C/90°F and 25°C/77°F.

Despite the fact that it is hotter in the area during the summer, many people travel to Yogyakarta at this time because it also marks the area's dry season. Yogyakarta is a wet environment, with a rainy season which begins in September and continues through May. The heaviest monsoon rains generally last from January through April, with February being the rainiest month.

Websites about travelling to Yogyakarta:

<http://wikitravel.org/en/Yogyakarta>

<http://www.yogyes.com/>

Good to know

1 Euro (EUR) equals about 12,643.38 Indonesian Rupiah (IDR).

For further information on rates please check the currency calculator below:

<http://www.x-rates.com/calculator/>



Flag



Seal

Nickname(s): Kota Pelajar (*Student's City*)
Kota Budaya (*Cultural City*) or Kota Gudeg (*Gudeg City*)

Motto: *Memayu Hayuning Bawono*



Location of Yogyakarta in Indonesia

Coordinates:  7°48'5"S 110°21'52"E

Country	Indonesia
Province	Yogyakarta Special Region
Government	
• Governor	ISKS Hamengkubuwono X
• Mayor	Haryadi Suyuti
Area	
• City	32.5 km ² (12.5 sq mi)
• Metro	1,114.16 km ² (430.18 sq mi)
Population (2010)	
• City	388,088
• Density	12,000/km ² (31,000/sq mi)
• Metro	2,389,200
• Metro density	2,100/km ² (5,600/sq mi)
Time zone	WIB (UTC+7)

DICTIONARY – 20 WORDS TO GET YOU ALMOST ANYWHERE IN INDONESIA

1. Ada

Is there...? Do you have...? There is... I have....

Use this word to request things. Just stick the name of what you're after onto it. "Ada kamar?" "Do you have a room?" "Ada." "I do."

2. Bisa

Is it possible...? Can you...? Can I...? It's possible.... I can.... You can...

Use this when you want to do something, or find out whether someone can do something for you. "Bisa ke Ubud?" "Can you [go] to Ubud?"

3. Ya

Yes. Yeah?

Also used as an interrogative on the end of questions, like the London "innit?" or "yeah?" or West Coast "y'know?"

4. Tidak

No. Not.

There are two negatives in Indonesian, but this one is always understood. You can use it to mean "no" or a "not". "Tidak bisa." "It's not possible." "Habis?" "Have you finished?" "Tidak." "No."

5. Habis

Finished. There is no more. Have you finished?

When being turned away from a petrol station, "Habis" means "We are out of petrol." At a guesthouse, "habis" means their rooms are full.

6. Makan

Food. Eat. Meal.

One of the nice things about spoken Indonesian is that many words can be used both as nouns and verbs. "Ada makan?" "Do you have food?" Just add times of day to make meals: "Makan pagi" (breakfast) "Makan siang" (lunch) "Makan malam" (dinner).

7. Selamat

Safe.

Add the times of day to make formal greetings: "Selamat pagi": "Good morning." "Selamat siang": "Good day." "Selamat malam": "Good evening". "Selamat jalan": "Safe journey!" (Goodbye). You can also use it to ask if, for example, it's safe to leave your bags somewhere.

8. Pagi

Morning. Morning! In the morning.

As in “Selamat pagi” (good morning), “makan pagi” (breakfast). “Ada bis ke Ubud?” “Is there a bus to Ubud?” “Pagi.” “In the morning.”

9. Siang

Midday, in the middle of the day.

“Selamat siang” (good day). “Makan siang” (lunch). (There’s a fourth Indonesian time word, “sore”, which covers the afternoon, but you don’t necessarily need to know that.)

10. Malam

Evening, night, in the evening.

“Selamat malam”: good evening. “Makan malam”: dinner. “Ada kamar?” “Do you have a room?” “Ada! Berapa malam?” “I have one. For how many nights?”

11. Kamar

Room.

Used when booking hotels, for example. The word for toilet is “kamar kecil” (literally: the little room).

12. Orang

Person. People.

“Ada kamar?” “Ada. Berapa orang?” “Do you have a room?” “I do. For how many people?” Also as in “orang utan” – “man of the woods”.

13. Berapa

How many...? How much...? What number...?

In a shop: “Berapa?” “How much?” It’s worth learning your Indonesian numbers, but most Indonesians will write the price down for you on paper or a calculator, or hold up fingers or notes. “Jam berapa?” “What time....?”

14. Jam

Hour. Time.

“Jam berapa?” “What time is it?” “Berapa jam ke Ubud?” “How many hours to Ubud?”

15. Dari

From.

“Dari mana?” “Where are you from?”

16. Ke

To.

“Ke mana?” “Where are you [going] to?”

17. (Di) Mana

Where?

“Di mana kamar kecil?” “Where is the toilet?” “Ke mana?” “Where are you [going] to?” “Ke Kuta.” “I am going to Kuta.”

18: Bis

Bus.

“Jam berapa bis ke Ubud?” “What time is the bus to Ubud?”

19: Kapal

Boat

There are many, many different words for different types of boat. “Kapal” means big boats, or ferries, but will be understood for most other types of boats.

20: Sudah

Already. Finished. Have you yet?

In a restaurant: “Sudah?” “Have you finished?” “Sudah.” “I have.” In conversation: “Sudah ke Bali?” “Have you [been] to Bali yet?”

Pronunciation

Indonesian pronunciation is pretty intuitive. Three oddities? K is silent at the end of a word, c is pronounced as a “ch” sound, and the “ng” sound is like the “ng” in the middle of “singing”.

Free Apps to help you learn the Indonesian language

For Android:

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.codegent.apps.learn.indonesian&hl=en>

For iOS:

<https://itunes.apple.com/au/app/learn-indonesian-phrasebook/id570639666?mt=8>