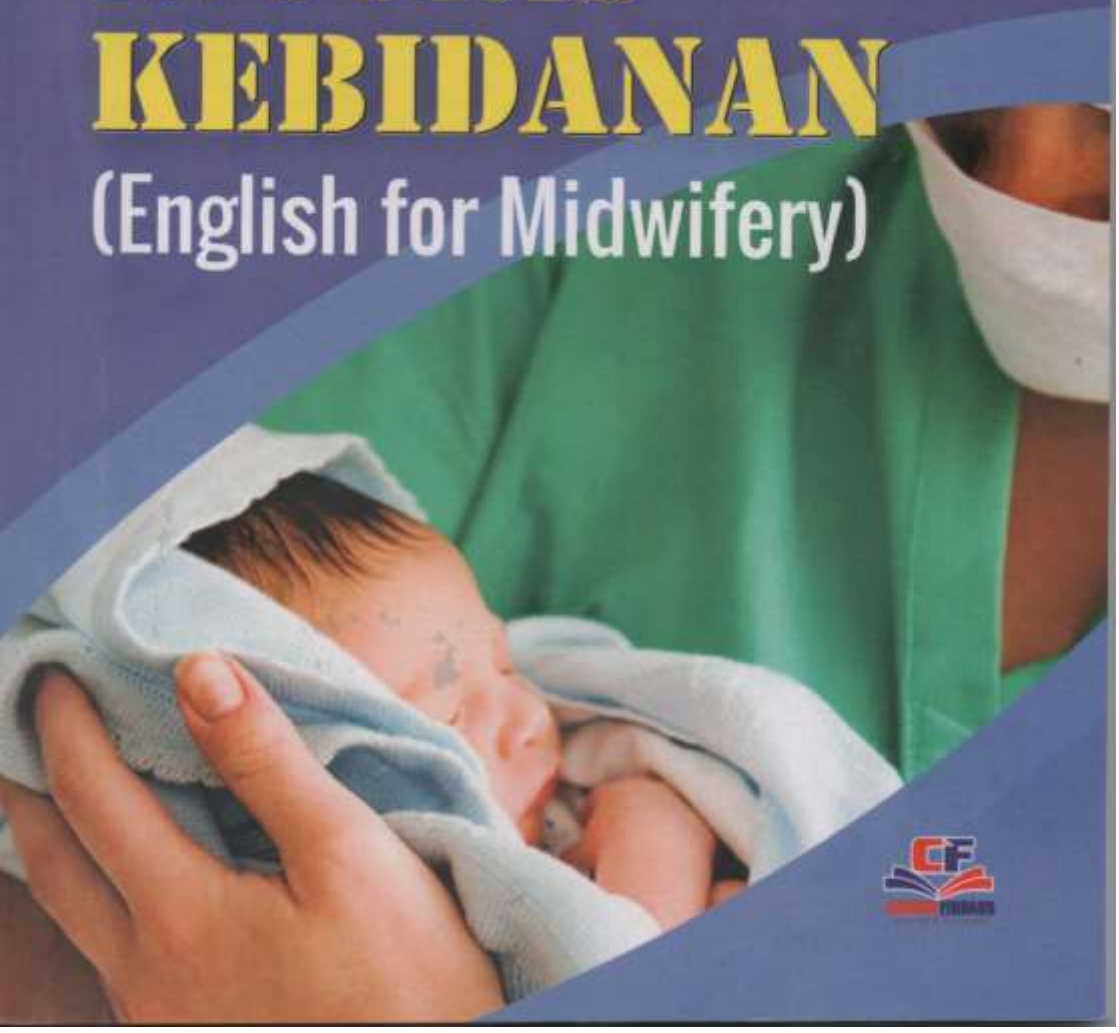


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BAHASA INGGRIS KEBIDANAN

(English for Midwifery)



Dr. Sri Yuliani, S.Pd., M.Pd.
Dr. Dicki Hartanto, S.Pi., MM.

BAHASA INGGRIS KEBIDANAN (ENGLISH FOR MIDWIFERY)

Penerbit



Bahasa Inggris Kebidanan (English For Midwifery)

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PREFACE

Assalamualaikum Wr Wbr...

English For Midwifery (*Bahasa Inggris Kebidanan*) is written for the students of D-III Kebidanan and D-IV Kebidanan (Midwifery). In each session, simple explanations about English in daily communication in medical terms are simply explained and described in order to gain a goal of communicative ability for understanding daily English activity in medical working places, especially for midwives. For this reason, the competency of each session is tested after passing each level of ability in English either for midwifery students or anyone to explore their competencies in English communication for midwives.

The scopes of this book are divided into several language skills and components as below :

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Language Skills | : | 1. Listening |
| | | 2. Speaking |
| | | 3. Reading |
| | | 4. Writing |
| 2. Language Components | : | 1. Grammar |
| | | 2. Spelling |
| | | 3. Vocabulary |
| | | 4. Pronunciation |

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BAHASA INGGRIS KEBIDANAN

(English for Midwifery)

English For Midwifery (Bahasa Inggris Kebidanan) is written for the reference book of English course for diploma students of D-III Kebidanan and D-IV Kebidanan (Midwifery). In each session, simple explanations about English in daily communication in medical terms are simply explained and described in order to gain a goal of communicative ability for understanding daily English activity in medical working places, especially for midwives. For this reason, the competency of each session is tested after passing each level of ability in English either for midwifery students or anyone to explore their competencies in English communication for midwives.

The scopes of this reference book are divided into several language skills and components that include 1) Language Skills (Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing), and 2) Language Components (Grammar, Spelling, Vocabulary, Pronunciation). After completing this book, students are required to use suitable expressions related to the context and time. Wish that this reference book is beneficial and applicable for midwifery students in understanding and communicating English better.



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Chapter 1

Introduction of Midwifery

In this preliminary session, the lesson will be focused on the basic structures of English that is important to learn English. The reading text used in this chapter will be more related with introduction of midwifery.



After learning this session (Chapter 1 - Chapter 3), the students are expected to :

1. To understand basic structure (Tenses) in English
2. To understand pronoun in daily English communication.
3. To understand Passive Voice in English
4. To be able to implement basic structures in the English sentences

A. Structure - Tenses

Tenses : Masa-masa kalimat dalam Bahasa Inggris

Basic Tenses : Simple Present Tense, Past Tense, Simple Future Tense, Perfect Tense, Present Continuous Tense.

1. **Simple Present Tense** : Masa kalimat yang terjadi secara terus-menerus (habitual action)

Formula :

S + V1 + Object / Adverb (+)

S + do/does + not + V1 + Object/Adverb (-) Do/does

+ S + V1 + Object/ Adverb (?)

Example : He speaks English well

I speak English well

S + Verb (present) + s/es + Object/ Adverb
S + does + not + verb (present) + Object/Adverb
S + Verb (present) + Object/ Adverb
S + do + not + verb (present) + Object/Adverb

When we use subjects : I, We, You, They or Plural Nouns

When we use subjects : He, She, It or Singular Nouns

Examples :

I **work** in a hospital everyday (+)

I **do not work** in a hospital everyday (-)

Do you **work** in a hospital everyday? (?)

He **writes** a letter to pen pal in Africa once a week (+)

He **doesn't write** a letter to pen pal in Africa once a week (-)

Does he **write** a letter to pen pal in Africa once a week ? (?)

2. **Past Tense** : Masa kalimat yang terjadi dimasa lampau dan tidak ada kaitannya pada saat dibicarakan.

Formula :

S + V2 (past) + Object/ Adverb (+)

S + did not + V1 (present) + Object/ Adverb (-)

Did + S + V1 (present) + Object/ Adverb (?)

Example :

I studied in Medical Institute.

3. **Present Future Tense** : Masa kalimat yang terjadi dimasa mendatang.

Formula :

S + will/shall + V1 (present) + Object/Adv (+)

S + will/shall not + V1(present) + Object/Adv (-)

Will/Shall + S + V1 (present) + Object/Adverb (?)

Example :

I will study in Medical Institute.

4. **Present Perfect Tense** : Masa kalimat yang terjadi dimasa lalu dan masih terjadi pada saat dibicarakan.

Formula :

S + have/has + V3 (past participle) + Obj/Adv (+)

S + have/has not + V3 + Object/Adverb (-)

Have/Has + S + V3 + Object/Adverb (?)

Example :

I have studied in Medical Institute.

5. **Present Continuous Tense** : Masa kalimat yang sedang terjadi dimasa sekarang

Formula :

S + tobe (are, am, is) + Verb-ing + Obj/Adv (+)

S + tobe + not + Verb-ing + Object/Adverb (-)

Tobe (are, am, is) + S + Verb-ing + Obj/Adv (?)

Example :

I am studying in Medical Institute.

B. Reading

Please read the following text!

What Is Midwifery

The simplest definition of midwifery is "with woman", but truly, midwifery means different things to different people. For many, the Midwifery Model is an attitude about women and how pregnancy and birth occur, and view that pregnancy and birth are normal events until proven otherwise. It is an attitude of giving and sharing information, of empowerment, and of respecting the right of a woman and her family to determine their own care.

The attitude of midwifery, or the Midwifery Model can be contrasted with the Medical Model. In general, the Medical Model is an attitude that there is potential pathology in any given situation, and that medicine can assist to improve the situation. Medicine is also about teaching, informing, and prevention, but the power seems to be more with the provider rather than with the woman.

Historically, midwives have always been around to help women give birth. Before physicians, midwives were the primary healers in their communities. They were the medicine women of their own cultures, and assisted families and women throughout their lives. In the Old Testament they were described as examples of the strength and faith in God.

Midwives were once the nutritionists, herbalists, doctors, ministers, counselors all rolled into one 'profession'. Many feel they were the first holistic practitioners. Midwives were always available to help the poor, the women without medical care or the women who were the outcasts of their culture. Today, midwives take care of anyone who wishes to see them, but practice within the constraints of their medical and legal systems.

Today midwives are as diverse as the populations they serve. Midwives are willing to take care of anyone who wishes to see them. Over 70% of births in the world are attended by midwives. In the Netherlands, midwives deliver a majority of the babies. Other countries do not utilize midwives to their

fullest potential. Each country worldwide has a slightly different view of midwifery, and of how midwives work within their communities. Midwives are encouraged to share their statistics and work situations within this newsgroup.

The World Health Organization (WHO) presents us with the following definition of the midwife:

A midwife is a person who, having been regularly admitted to a midwifery educational program, duly recognized in the country in which it is located, has successfully completed the prescribed course of studies in midwifery and has acquired the requisite qualifications to be registered and/or legally licensed to practice midwifery. (WHO, FIGO, ICM Statement)

Exercises :

1. Translate the above reading into Bahasa Indonesia!
2. Give underlines for the tenses that you know!
3. How is your opinion about midwives in Indonesia?



Chapter 2

Profession Related To Childbirth

In second session or Chapter 2, the lesson will be continued with the next structures of English that is also important to understand English better. The reading text used in this chapter will be more related with the Profession Related To Childbirth.

A. Structure

1. Pronoun

Pronoun is a word which takes the place of noun in a sentence.

Personal Pronouns are used instead of repeating the names of people. Following is the list of personal pronoun as subject and possessive adjective :

	Subjective		Possessive Adjective	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	I	We	My	Our
Second Person	You	You	Your	Your
Third Person	He She It	They	His Her It	Their

Examples :

She wrote a letter to her brother in Paris.

We invited them to come to my party

Pronoun (Kata Ganti Orang)

Subject Object Poss. Adjective Poss. Noun Reflexive Pronoun

I	me	my	mine	myself
They	them	their	theirs	themselves
We	us	our	ours	ourselves
You	you	your	yours	yourself/-selves
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	it	its	its	itself

Example :

I myself want to prepare my examination in Medical Institute.

Relative Pronoun

Relative Pronoun : Kata ganti penghubung 2 kalimat (*who, whom, whose, which*).

Example of relative pronoun for people/human (whom, who, whose):

Who	: He is the man who work in that medical clinic.
Whom	: He is the man whom I talked to yesterday
Whose	: He is the man whose wife is the a midwife in birth center.

Example of relative pronoun for non-person/things/place :

Which	: We need some papers which are used for the meeting
When	: I don't know when you will visit the patient
Where	: She don't know where you live in this city.
What	: They will not understand what to do
How	: Anita doesn't think how to come there

Conditional

Conditional : Kalimat pengandaian / perumpamaan dari kejadian yang sebenarnya

Type 1 (Real Conditional)

Formula :

If + simple present, S + will/shall + V1 + Object/Adverb

Example :

If she come early, she will not come late

Type 2 (Unreal Conditional)

Formula :

If + past tense, S + would/should + V1 + Object/Adverb

Example :

If she came this morning, she would not come late

Fact : *She doesn't come in the morning, so she comes late*

Type 3 (Impossible Conditional)

Formula : If + past perfect, S + would/should + have + V3 + Object/Adverb

Example : If she had come since two days ago, she would not have come late.

Fact : *She didn't come two days ago, so she came late*

Gerund

Gerund : Verb-ing (kata kerja bentuk ing) yang berfungsi sebagai kata benda.

Fungsi Gerund antara lain :

Subject : Reading health magazine is my hobby.

Subjunctive Complement : My hobbies are reading and singing.

Object of Preposition : I am tired of working in that clinic.

Direct Object : John and Christ enjoy dancing.

B. Reading

Text 1 - Read the following text carefully and discuss!

Professions Associated With Childbirth



Model of pelvis used in the beginning of the 20th century to teach technical procedures for a successful childbirth. Museum of the History of Medicine, Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Doulas are assistants who support mothers during pregnancy, labor, birth, and postpartum. They are not medical attendants; rather, they provide emotional support and non-medical pain relief for women during labor.

Midwives provide care to low-risk pregnant mothers. midwives may be licensed and registered, or may be lay practitioners. Jurisdictions with legislated midwives will typically have a registering and disciplinary body, such as a College of Midwifery. Registered midwives are trained to assist a mother with labor and birth, either through direct-entry or nurse-midwifery programs. Lay midwives, who are usually not licensed or registered, typically gain experience through apprenticeship with other lay midwives.

Medical doctors who practice obstetrics include categorically specialized obstetricians; family practitioners and general practitioners whose training, skills and practices include obstetrics; and in some contexts general surgeons. These physicians and surgeons variously provide care across

the whole spectrum of normal and abnormal births and pathological labor conditions. Categorically specialized obstetricians are qualified surgeons, so they can undertake surgical procedures relating to childbirth. Some family practitioners or general practitioners are also privileged to perform obstetrical surgery. Obstetrical procedures include cesarean sections, episiotomies and assisted delivery. Categorical specialists in obstetrics are commonly dually trained in obstetrics and gynecology (OB/GYN), and may provide other medical and surgical gynecological care, and may incorporate more general, well-woman, primary care elements in their practices. Maternal - fetal medicine specialists are obstetrician/gynecologists sub-specialized in managing and treating high-risk pregnancy and delivery.

Obstetric nurses assist midwives, doctors, women, and babies prior to, during, and after the birth process, in the hospital system. Some midwives are also obstetric nurses. Obstetric nurses hold various certifications and typically undergo additional obstetric training in addition to standard nursing training.

Exercises :

- 1. Translate the above reading into Bahasa Indonesia!*
- 2. Give underlines for the usages of pronoun, relative pronoun, conditional and gerund that you know!*
- 3. How is your opinion about medical practitioners related to childbirths in Indonesia?*

Text 2 - Read the following text carefully and discuss!

I am a doula and I give birth with a midwife; yet, I choose to have a doula at my side when I give birth. She is there to take care of me, to offer a cold wash cloth or counter-pressure just at the right time. She feeds me and helps me stay relaxed and focused. I would never give birth without a doula

by my side because she has no other job except to nurture and take care of me. Most importantly she keeps my husband relaxed which directly affects how I am feeling. My husband is so nervous during our births that he is only a bit helpful. Besides, how would he know what to do? He's not a trained labor assistant nor has he ever seen a live birth before! He says he just looks over at the doula and her smiling, calm demeanor assures him this is normal and everything is okay. He is able to enjoy the birth of his children because the pressure is off of him to be my only source of needed comfort and advocate for our birth plan.

If you are planning a hospital birth, your midwife cannot come to your home during early labor to help keep you comfortable, but a doula can. She will also go to the hospital with you and stay afterwards to help with breastfeeding. She will also help get the new parents a well needed meal. Only a doula can fill this role with confidence, helping parents have a more peaceful transition into parenthood. Furthermore, there is no postpartum caregiver that comes to your home to check on you and baby on the days following birth (unless you have a homebirth). Once you leave the hospital, you need to make an appointment to see someone. If you need help, your doula comes to you.

As a doula, it is my job not to bring controversy into the labor room. We are trained in how to advocate for our patients in a professional, informed and respectful way. I am so curious as to why a well-trained doula would not be welcome at a birth.

Chapter 3

What Do Midwives Do?

In Chapter 3, the lesson will be concentrated on the advance structures of English (passive voice; verb / sentence pattern; countable and uncountable noun etc) that is also required to implement English in daily communication. The reading text used in this chapter will be more related to the activities of midwife.

Reading

Reading Text 1 - Read the following text carefully and discuss!

WHAT DO MIDWIVES DO?

Midwives teach, educate and empower women to take control of their own health care. In most communities, they provide prenatal care, or supervision of the pregnancy, and then assist the mother to give birth. The birth, and guard the woman and her newborn in the postpartum period are managed by them.

Most midwives encourage and monitor women throughout their labor with techniques to improve the labor and birth. Many midwives provide family planning services and routine women's health examinations such as pap smears and physical examinations.

They teach women about sexually transmitted infections, and focus on prevention of the spread of infections. What specifically midwives do will depend upon: her training, her licensure, and what is allowed in the state, province, or country in which she practices.

For example, in the United States some midwives can prescribe medications, provide women's health care throughout the menopause years. Midwives worldwide attend births in the home, hospital or birthing center, depending upon their education and licensure, and the rules governing their practice.

Midwives believe it is especially important to provide time for questions, teaching, and time to listen to the concerns and needs of the women they care for.

Questions :

What do the midwives do to help mother's birth?

What can the other activities of midwives do for family health?

How can the midwives get for having professional skills in midwifery?

What do the midwives believe it is especially important?

Tell us the roles of midwives in our country?

Reading Text 2

HOW DO I BECOME A MIDWIFE?

There are many different paths to becoming a midwife. Which path you choose will depend on many factors: where you live, what the rules and regulations are in your state or country which govern midwives, your age and education, and what sorts of experiences you have had with birthing.

The most important thing is that you need to look at your reasons for wanting to become a midwife both short term and long term. This will help you determine which path is best for you. The resource published by Midwifery Today Getting an Education: Paths to Becoming a Midwife gives good guidance and information about the various paths to becoming a midwife. In some areas women start as childbirth educators

and/or doulas to become exposed to birth and working with pregnant women.

Activity :

Find the usage of adverb and adjectives!

Give the underlines of countable and uncountable nouns!

Make a simple conversation from the above reading!

Structure

Passive Voice (Kalimat pasif) : Kalimat yang berfungsi sebagai kalimat pasif.

Formula : **To be** (*is/are, was/were, be, been, being*) + **V-3 (past participle)**

Attention : Saat akan mengubah dari aktif ke pasif maka subject berubah menjadi object dan sebaliknya.

Active Sentence : *Amir buys a flower*

Passive Sentence : *A flower is bought by Amir*

Example : She is invited to follow the meeting
(present tense)

She was invited to attend the seminar
(past tense)

She has been invited to carry out the
tasks (present perfect)

She is being requested to sing a song
(present continuous)

She will be called to have an interview
(present future)

Exercise :

Write the activities of midwives as below in active sentences !

Write the activities in passive voice!



Verb / Sentence Patterns

Just about all sentences in the English language fall into ten patterns determined by the presence and functions of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

The patterns are most easily classified according to **the type of verb** used:

Verb of being patterns (1, 2, 3) use a form of the verb *to be* as the main verb in the sentence.

is are was were has been have been had been

Linking verb patterns (4, 5) use one of the linking verbs as the main verb in the sentence. The linking verb is followed by a noun or adjective functioning as a subjective complement.

smell taste look feel seem become appear grow

Action verb patterns (6, 7, 8, 9, 10) use one of the many action verbs as the main verb in the sentence. The action verb may be either transitive (take a direct object) or intransitive (not take a direct object).

see jump embrace write imagine buy plummet think etc.

Adjectives and Adverbs

Adjectives are words that describe or modify another person or thing in the sentence. The Articles – *a*, *an*, and *the* – are adjectives.

Examples :

the tall professor

the lugubrious lieutenant

a solid commitment

a month's pay

a six-year-old child

the unhappiest, richest man

If a group of words containing a subject and verb acts as an adjective, it is called an **Adjective Clause**. My sister, who is much older than I am, is an engineer. If an adjective clause is stripped of its subject and verb, the resulting modifier becomes an Adjective Phrase: He is the man who is keeping my family in the poorhouse.

b. An adverb is a part of speech. It is a word that modifies any other part of language (verbs, adjectives (including numbers), clauses, sentences and other adverbs) except for nouns; modifiers of nouns are primarily **determiners** and **adjectives**. Adverbs typically answer such questions as *how?*, *when?*, *where?*, *in what way?*, or *how often?* This function is called the adverbials function, and is realized not just by single words (ie. adverbs) but by **adverbial phrases** and **adverbial clauses**.

Adverbs can be put into several groups:

Adverbs of manner (adverbs that tell how)

Examples: happily, quickly, slowly, badly

Adverbs of time (adverbs that tell when)

Examples: then, now, soon

Adverbs of place (adverbs that tell where)

Examples: there, here, nowhere

Adverbs of degree (adverbs that tell to what extent)

Examples: more, very, barely, vaguely

Adverbs which comment on the whole sentence.

Example: **Stupidly**, she answered the questions. (Cf. She answered the questions stupidly)

Adverbs which link sentences.

Example: Miss Gold, **therefore**, left the room. (The adverb *therefore* links this sentence to another.)

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

What is a **countable noun**?

a) It is a noun which is for things we can count.

Examples of countable nouns: table, bag, school

We can say: one table, two tables... one bag, two bags...

b) It usually has a plural form:

Examples: table > tables | bag > bags | school > schools

What is an **uncountable noun**?

a) It is a noun which is for things we cannot count.

Examples of uncountable nouns: tea, sugar, water, air, rice.

b) Uncountable nouns are often the names for abstract ideas or qualities.

Examples: knowledge, beauty, anger, fear, love.

c) They usually do not have a plural form. They are used with a singular verb.

Examples: we cannot say "sugars, angers, knowledges".

d) We cannot use a/an with these nouns. To express a quantity of one of these nouns, we use a word or expression like: some, a lot of, a piece of, a bit of, a great deal of...

Examples:

He gave me a great deal of advice before my interview.

They've got a lot of furniture.

The complete Expression of Quantity are noted as below.

Expressions of Quantity

Expression of Quantity	Count (C) / Uncountable (NC) / Both (B)
not any	B
no	B
one	C
two	C
Both	C
a couple of	C
three, four, six, etc.	C
a few	C
Few	C
a little	UC

Little	UC
Some	B
Several	C
Much	UC
Many	C
a lot of	B
lots of	B
plenty of	B
a number of	C
Most	B
each	C
every	C
all	B

Countable Nouns	Uncountable nouns
Countable nouns have both a singular and a plural form.	Uncountable nouns do not usually have a plural form
an apple - two apples	bread, rice, coffee, tea, water,

a camel - two camels

(You can not use a/an with uncountable nouns.)

We usually use some in affirmative sentences for both countable and uncountable nouns.

I would like to buy **some** apples please. (countable)

Please give me **some** coffee. (uncountable)

You usually use any in negative sentences and questions, for both countable and uncountable nouns.

We don't have **any** apples.
(negative sentence with countable noun)
Are there **any** apples?
(negative question with countable noun)

There isn't **any** coffee.
(negative sentence with uncountable noun)
Is there **any** coffee?
(negative question with uncountable noun)

You usually use **many** in negative sentences and questions
(for countable nouns.)

You usually use **much** in negative sentences and questions
(for uncountable nouns.)

We don't have **many** apples.
How **many** camels did you see?

There isn't **much** coffee.
How **much** coffee should I buy?

Please fill in the blanks with **Some**, **Any** or **No** :

1. Only ___ of his friends came. Not all of them.
2. There isn't ___ food in the refrigerator, is there?

3. We are broke. We have ___ money to buy grandpa a gift.
4. I bought a loaf of bread and ___ cheese at the supermarket yesterday.
5. Don't you know the proverb: "___ news is good news"?
6. We don't have ___ sugar or flour to make the cake.
7. ___ place he chooses to go will be fine.
8. Don't close the door. There are still ___ children outside.
9. Why don't you decorate the room with ___ white flowers?
10. I'm busy. I have ___ time to chat with you now.
11. ___ people prefer to study in the morning; others at night.
12. If you have ___ problem, call me.
13. There aren't ___ books on this topic in the library.
14. ___ book about camping will tell you how to put up a tent.
15. I gave him ___ medicine for his headache, so he feels much better now.

Activity :

Write the letter "C" in front of Countable nouns and the letter "U" in front of Uncountable nouns.

- ___U___ water
- _____ boat
- _____ record
- _____ money
- _____ furniture
- _____ evidence
- _____ TV set
- _____ happiness
- _____ bottle
- _____ wall
- _____ news

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