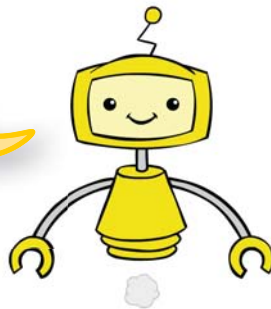


Time after time

When I get home from school I often like to play tennis. Then I have something to eat. And then I always have to do my homework! Do you have routines or habits? Let's talk about them.



LINKS TO:

Stage 2, Module 4
Learning Object 4: Select a team

PRIOR LEARNING:

Stage 1
Module 7 Work Sheet 2: *What do you usually do on weekends?*



1 What do you do?

1

You already know the phrase *melakukan kegiatan apa saja pada akhir minggu*, which is used to ask about weekend activities.

In Stage 1, Module 7, Work Sheet 2, *What do you usually do on weekends?*

On its own, ***melakukan apa?***, 'do what?', is used to ask about activities at a specific time or place.

For example:

*Kamu **melakukan apa** sesudah pulang dari sekolah?*

What do you do when you get home from school?

Biasanya, saya mengerjakan P.R. dan sesudah itu saya selalu main internet.

Usually, I do my homework and after that I always go on the Internet.

2 Adverbs of frequency

2

In Stage 1, Module 7, Work Sheet 2, you were also introduced to adverbs of frequency.

In Block 1 you can see the adverbs of frequency *biasanya* and *selalu* being used.

Below is a list of adverbs of frequency:

selalu
always

kadang-kadang
sometimes

biasanya
usually

sering
often

sekali-sekali
once in a while

jarang
rarely

tidak pernah
never

Note:

Biasanya and *kadang-kadang* can be placed either before or after the subject; however, all other adverbs of frequency are usually placed after the subject.

▶ Adverbs of frequency can also express specific timeframes:

setiap hari
every day

sekali seminggu
once a week

setiap hari Jumat
every Friday

dua kali sebulan
twice a month

empat kali setahun
four times a year

A matter of time

3

Adjuncts of time specify when an action occurs: they are closely aligned to adverbs of frequency, and nearly always begin with **pada**, 'in', 'at' or 'on'.

pada hari Senin

on Monday

pada bulan Agustus

in August

pada tahun 2012

in (the year) 2012

pada jam 9.00 pagi

at 9.00 o'clock in the morning

When did you do that?

4

- Use **sebelum** 'before' and **sesudah** 'after' when describing habits and routines.

For example:

Sebelum berangkat ke sekolah, saya sarapan.

Before leaving for school, I have breakfast.

Sesudah pulang dari sekolah, saya bermain tennis.

After coming home from school, I play tennis.

- Adding **itu**, 'that' after **sebelum** or **sesudah** changes the meanings to 'before that' and 'after that'.

For example:

*Tadi saya konsultasi dengan dokter dan **sesudah itu** saya ke apotek.*

Earlier today I had a consultation with a doctor and **after that** I went to the pharmacy.

Sebelum itu and *sesudah itu* can also be placed at the beginning of a new sentence to explain actions occurring before or after the action in the previous clause or sentence.

For example:

*Kemarin saya berbelanja di mal. **Sebelum itu**, saya ke ATM untuk mengambil uang.*

Yesterday I went shopping at the mall. **Before that**, I went to the ATM to withdraw money.



Did you know *sebelum itu* and *sesudah itu* are conjunctions and can be placed between two independent clauses?

Let's play! *Bermain ...*

Bermain, or *main* for short, means 'to play'. It is associated with a wide range of activities for which the word 'play' would not be used in English.

For example:



As you can see there are many uses for *bermain* or *main*.

Exercise 1

Write five sentences about aspects of your daily routine using the adverbs of frequency from the table below.

Use each adverb at least once.

Include an appropriate adjunct of time, place, method or purpose to complete each sentence.

Here is an example for you:

Saya selalu makan siang di sekolah pada jam 1.15.
I always have lunch at 1.15 at school.

Hint! If you wish you can choose different verbs that you may know.

Subject	Adverbs of frequency	Main action	Adjunct of time, place, method or purpose
Saya	<i>selalu</i> <i>biasanya</i> <i>sering</i> <i>kadang-kadang</i> <i>sekali-sekali</i> <i>jarang</i> <i>tidak pernah</i>	<i>bangun</i> <i>pergi ke sekolah</i> <i>makan siang</i> <i>pulang</i> <i>mengerjakan P.R.</i> <i>menonton televisi</i> <i>main internet</i>	Select an appropriate adjunct

Exercise 3

Select actions from the table in Exercise 2 to write five sentences about your daily routine, starting with the word *sesudah*, 'after'.

Use the sentence pattern below.

<i>Sesudah</i>	Action 1	Subject	Action 2
For example: <i>Sesudah mandi, saya mengenakan pakaian.</i> After showering, I put on my clothes.			Hint! Again, you may wish to expand your sentences by using an adverb of frequency, or by concluding them with an adjunct of time, place, method or purpose.

Exercise 4

On the following page, there is an extract from Anna's school diary.

Select any three days in the diary and describe the events on those days in the third person.

Make use of *sebelum*, *sesudah*, *sebelum itu* and *sesudah itu* in your responses.

For example: <i>Pada hari Senin jam 9.00 pagi, kelas IPS Anna ada ekskursi ke Monas dan Museum Nasional. Sebelum itu, semua staf dan murid menghadiri Upacara Bendera di halaman sekolah. Sesudah pulang dari ekskursi, Anna dan keluarganya makan malam di restoran Gandy Steakhouse untuk merayakan HUT Ibu Smart.</i>	On Monday morning at nine o'clock, Anna's Social Science class had an excursion to Monas and the National Museum. Before that, all staff and students attended a flag-raising assembly in the school yard. After returning from the excursion, Anna and her family had dinner at the Gandy Steakhouse restaurant to celebrate Mrs Smart's birthday.
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(continued on following page)

Anna's school diary

SENIN

08.00: Upacara Bendera.

9.00: Ekskursi kelas IPS ke Monas dan Museum Nasional. Pulang pada jam 16.00.

18.00: Keluarga makan di restoran Gandy Steakhouse untuk HUT Ibu.

SELASA

08.00: Ujian Matematika

10.00: Pertandingan sepak bola lawan SMP Katolik Hati Suci.

13.00: Ikut Klub Komputer.

14.00: Les piano di rumah.

RABU

08.00: Ikut kompetisi berdebat antarkelas untuk kelas bahasa Inggris

13.30: Sesudah sekolah ikut kegiatan pramuka s/d jam 15.00

KAMIS

Hari Kemerdekaan R.I. Libur!!

09.00: Ikut perayaan masyarakat di Monas dengan keluarga Sugianto.

11.00: Kami semua pergi ke Ancol dan Dunia Fantasi. Makan malam di Hotel Horison di Ancol.

JUMAT

Masih libur. Asyik!!

10.00: Berenang di Hotel Mandarin Oriental bersama Ardi dan Nina.

12.00: Makan siang, berbelanja dan menonton film di Plaza Indonesia.

SABTU

08.45: Keluargaku ke Bandung naik kereta api. Menginap di Hotel Mutiara.

13.00: Sewa mobil dan pergi ke Tangkuban Perahu.

19.00: Makan malam di Restoran Rindu Alam di Puncak

MINGGU

09.00: Keliling Bandung bersama Wahyu.

14.00: Naik kereta api untuk kembali ke Jakarta.

17.30: Tiba di Stasiun Gambir. Makan malam di Sate House Senayan.

CATATAN

(continued from previous page)

Hari:

Hari:

Hari:

Exercise 5

Research how the word *bermain* is used in a variety of contexts in Indonesian.

5.1 Formulate a general rule for the use of *bermain*.

5.2 Give three other situations (other than for sports, or electronic games and board games) where *bermain* is used?
