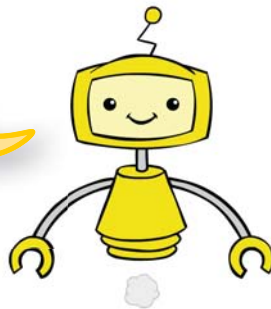


Common time expressions

I've been so busy lately keeping an eye on Peter and Anna, I don't know if it's yesterday, today or tomorrow, let alone last week, this week or next week!



LINKS TO:

Stage 2, Module 8
Learning Object 4: Complaints site

PRIOR LEARNING:

Stage 1

Module 5 Work Sheet 7: *Days and dates*
Module 8 Work Sheet 5: *My daily life*



When did that happen?

1

In Module 8, Learning Object 4, *Complaints site*, we saw Peter reading an online post where someone was complaining about the early time for next week's hockey match.

Apakah kamu sudah melihat jadwal pertandingan hockey untuk minggu depan?

Let's consolidate the general time expressions that you have come across so far.

	Previous	Current	Next
Day	<i>kemarin</i>	<i>hari ini</i>	<i>besok</i>
Week	<i>minggu yang lalu</i>	<i>minggu ini</i>	<i>minggu depan</i>
Month	<i>bulan yang lalu</i>	<i>bulan ini</i>	<i>bulan depan</i>
Year	<i>tahun yang lalu</i>	<i>tahun ini</i>	<i>tahun depan</i>

When speaking about days, you can further expand your range of expressions to include:

kemarin dulu
day before yesterday

kemarin
yesterday

hari ini
today

besok
tomorrow

lusa
day after tomorrow

2

Which words go first?

In Indonesian, time expressions can be placed either at the beginning or towards the end of a sentence, depending on what is uppermost in the mind of the speaker (or writer) at the time.

- ▶ In the first example, the activity itself is emphasised, so the time expression is placed at the end of the sentence.

For example:

Saya harus bermain hockey pada hari Sabtu pagi.

I have to play hockey on Saturday morning.

- ▶ In the second example, it is the timing of the activity that is uppermost in the mind of the speaker, so the time expression is placed at the beginning of the sentence.

For example:

Pada hari Sabtu pagi saya bermain hockey.

On Saturday mornings I play hockey.

3

The *pada* preposition

- ▶ When general time words are used, such as those discussed in this work sheet, they do *not* take the preposition *pada*.
- ▶ Specific time words, however, need to take the preposition *pada* to pinpoint the time that something *will* happen or *did* happen. In English we would use 'in', 'at' or 'on'.

For example:

pada bulan Desember
in the month of December

pada hari Senin
on Monday

pada jam 3.15 sore
at 3.15 in the afternoon.

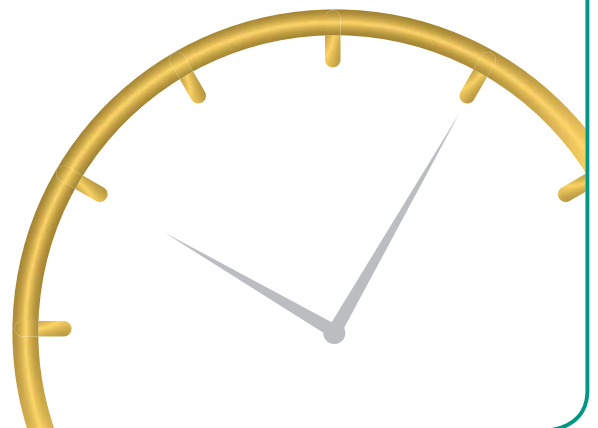
The word *akhir minggu*, 'weekend', appears to be a general time word because of the use of the word *akhir*. But, in fact, it is a specific time word and therefore must also take the preposition *pada*.

For example:

Saya mau ke bioskop pada akhir minggu.
I'm going to the cinema on the weekend.

Note:

In Indonesia, the majority of the population is Muslim, so Friday is the day of special religious significance. For most Indonesians, the concept of a weekend consisting of a Saturday and Sunday is not usual. Instead, Indonesians generally refer to the days individually, *hari Sabtu* and *hari Minggu*.



Exercise 1

You may have heard about becoming a 'self-directed learner'.

Self-directed learners:

- set goals for themselves
- plan how they will achieve those goals
- review their actual performance against their goals
- use this information to set new goals.

Think about your Indonesian study during the last year and this year, then look ahead to next year.

What kind of things did you do last year, and what are your plans for this year and next?

Write a few sentences about this topic, making sure you use the correct time expression.

For example:

*Tahun yang lalu saya mempelajari kosa kata baru setiap hari.
Saya juga mendengarkan guru baik-baik.*

Last year I learnt new vocabulary each day. I also listened well to the teacher.

Hint! You can change the subject you write about from Indonesian to any other area — such as a subject, a sport, or music — that you are trying to master.

Exercise 2

It's Tuesday and Peter is on cooking duty at home this week. Below is his ambitious menu plan for dinner each day.

Hari Minggu	<i>Bistik sapi</i>	Hari Kamis	<i>Ikan bakar</i>
Hari Senin	<i>Sate kambing</i>	Hari Jumat	<i>Ayam panggang</i>
Hari Selasa	<i>Kare ayam</i>	Hari Sabtu	<i>Nasi goreng</i>
Hari Rabu	<i>Risotto jamur</i>	Catatan	

Starting with Tuesday, write five full sentences, one for each day, describing what the Smart family will eat on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and what they ate on Sunday and Monday.

Use general time words in your response rather than specific days of the week.

Don't forget to use the future tense marker *akan* or *mau* (want to), as appropriate, to indicate future intentions.

2.1

2.2

(continued on following page)

2.3

2.4

2.5

Exercise 3

At the beginning of last week, Pak Harsono asked all his players to keep detailed notes of their training and exercise.

Today (*hari Senin tanggal 11 Juli*), Pak Harsono is not at all happy with the performance of his players. He asks them to write a summary of their weekly training and exercise program for the month of July, in **Indonesian**, and to submit it to him in the morning.

Use the information in Peter's training diary to help him write a summary of what he did last week, what he will do this week, and what he will do next week.

Write in full sentences on the next page.

Hint! It may help to revise some of the exercise-related vocabulary covered earlier in this module.

Tanggal	Program latihan
hari Minggu tanggal 3 Juli s/d hari Sabtu tanggal 9 Juli	jogging 1 kilometer Selasa and Kamis push-up setiap hari 20 x 5 set sit-up setiap hari 20 x 5 set lari cepat setiap hari 5 x 100 meter
hari Minggu tanggal 10 Juli s/d hari Sabtu tanggal 16 Juli	jogging 1,5 kilometer Selasa and Kamis push-up setiap hari 30 x 5 set sit-up setiap hari 30 x 5 set lari cepat setiap hari 7 x 100 meter
hari Minggu tanggal 17 Juli s/d hari Sabtu tanggal 23 Juli	jogging 2 kilometer Rabu and Jumat push-up setiap hari 40 x 5 set sit-up setiap hari 40 x 5 set lari cepat setiap hari 7 x 100 meter lompat tali setiap hari selama 5 menit

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