



Berapa jam sehari?

In Tuesday's class, we did a little review on time and calendar issues.

1 hari = 24 jam

1 minggu = 7 hari

1 bulan = 4 minggu

1 tahun = 12 bulan = 365 hari

60 minit = 1 jam

30 minit = 1/2 jam (setengah jam)

*jam- hour

*minit- minute

*hari- day/days

*minggu- week/-s

*bulan- month/-s

*tahun- year/s

*setengah-half



Jam dinding

Jam-clock

Dinding-wall

E.g. Ada dua jam dinding di kelas.

There are two wall clocks in class.

Jam tangan (watch)

Tangan- hand

E.g. Ini jam tangan saya.

This is my watch.



- Jam dinding ada Informasi apa ? The wall clock has what information?
-Masa. Time.

We learned how to tell the time.

<i>pukul satu</i>	one o'clock
<i>pukul lima</i>	five o'clock
<i>pukul sembilan</i>	nine o'clock
<i>pukul dua belas</i>	twelve o'clock
<i>*pukul tiga suku</i>	a quarter past three
<i>*pukul lapan suku</i>	a quarter past eight
<i>pukul dua setengah</i>	half past two
<i>pukul tujuh setengah</i>	half past seven

*we didn't learn 'suku' in class so this is just for your information.

Now study the following expressions:

1. Darryl: **Pukul berapa sekarang?** What is the time now?
Taylor: **Pukul enam dua puluh lima minit** twenty five minutes past six. (OR if you want to be **specific about the time of the day**, pukul enam dua puluh lima **petang/pagi**.)
2. Fred: **Joseph bangun pada pukul berapa?** What time do you wake up, Joseph?
Joseph: **Saya bangun pada pukul empat setengah pagi.** I wake up at 4.30 in the morning.
3. Javarus: **Guide bangun pada pukul berapa setiap pagi?** What time do you wake up every morning, Guide?
Guide: **Saya bangun pada pukul lapan setiap pagi.** I wake up at 8 every morning.
4. Dustin: **Joshua tidur pada pukul berapa semalam?** What time do you sleep last night?
Joshua: **Saya tidur pada pukul sebelas semalam.** I slept at 11 last night.
5. Tiffany: **Fred pergi kerja pada pukul berapa?** What time do you go to work?
Fred: **Saya pergi kerja pada pukul satu petang.** I go to work at 1 in the afternoon.
Tiffany: **Fred kerja di mana?** Where do you work?
Fred: **Di Neptune Hall.** At Neptune Hall.

pada- at, on, in (preposition for **time** or **date, month, year**)

- 1) Saya dilahirkan **pada** 15 Ogos 1987. I'm born on the 15th August 1987.
- 2) Saya pergi ke Malaysia **pada** bulan Mei. I went to Malaysia in May.

- 3) Saya pergi ke Amerika **pada** tahun 2010. I went to America in 2010.
4) Saya bangun pada pukul tujuh pagi. I wake up at 7 in the morning.

So we learned the expression of how to ask for time.

Pukul berapa sekarang? Pukul berapa (what time) sekarang (now)?
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Words you should know :

1. **bangun**: wake up
2. **tidur**: sleep
3. **semalam**: yesterday or last night
4. **setiap**: every [E.g. **Setiap pagi** (*every morning*) **Setiap hari**, (*everyday*), **Setiap bulan** (*every month*), **setiap pelajar** (*every student*), **setiap orang** (*everyone*)
5. **orang**: Person, human being. It can also be used as person of a country “Orang Amerika” American.
6. **Sarapan**: breakfast
7. **makan tengah hari**: lunch
8. **makan malam**: dinner
9. **mandi**- shower or bathe
10. **buat**- do , make { in one of the question prompts I gave you, “buat apa lagi?” means “what else did you do?”

E.g. **Dwayne: Saya mandi pada pukul lapan pagi.**

[I showered at 8 in the morning.]

Javarus: Buat apa lagi?

[what else did you do?]

Dwayne: Saya makan sarapan sesudah mandi.

[I ate my breakfast after I showered.]

11. **sesudah itu**- After that, (a sentence connector)

E.g. **Saya makan ayam goreng. Sesudah itu, saya minum kopi.**

I ate fried chicken. After that, I drank coffee.

Another usage of “**sesudah**” :

Saya pergi ke kelas sesudah makan sarapan.

I go to class after I eat my breakfast.

(so here you can see if it is used in the middle of the sentence, the action that **comes after** ‘sesudah’ is the action preceding the action before ‘sesudah’. In other words, ‘sesudah’ functions as ‘after’.)

We saw another question prompt, “**sesudah itu buat apa?**”

“what did you do after that?”

12. **hingga-** until

Kelas Bahasa Melayu dari pukul tiga petang hingga tiga lima puluh petang.

The Malay language class is from 3p.m. until 3.50 p.m.

Laporan tentang Aktiviti Hari Selasa Cik Jocelyn

Saya bangun pada pukul tujuh pagi dan mandi pada pukul tujuh lima belas pagi. Sesudah itu, saya makan sarapan pada pukul lapan pagi. Saya makan roti dan cereal. Saya juga minum teh. Saya pergi bekerja di CSEAS pada pukul sepuluh pagi. Saya mengajar kelas bahasa Melayu Beginners pada pukul tiga petang hingga tiga lima puluh petang. Saya mengajar kelas Bahasa Melayu Advanced pada pukul empat petang hingga lima suku. Saya pergi ke kelas Linguistik sesudah kelas Bahasa Melayu Advanced. Saya tidur pada pukul sebelas setengah malam.

Now that we’ve seen my Laporan, you will be able to write your Laporan aktiviti of any days of the week.

A short discussion about Malay grammar. PREFIX “BE-“

Cik Jocelyn kerja berapa jam di NIU ?

How many hours does Cik Jocelyn work at NIU?

Dia bekerja dua puluh jam seminggu di sana.

She works 20 hours a week there.

In colloquial Malay, **kerja** can be a verb:

Kerja berapa jam? 'How many hours do you work?'

In formal Malay, a prefix 'be' is added:

Bekerja berapa jam? 'How many hours do you work?'

The *be-* in front is a prefix; it is used in formal Malay and it makes sure you know that this is a verb. When you add **be-**, or more often **ber-**, the word means having some feature or characteristic.

Take a look at the cerita (above) about Kajang (a town in Malaysia) and Muscat.

Prof Jim tinggal di Jalan 14 di DeKalb. Tapi ada rumah Prof. Jim di Kajang juga. Kucing, yang bernama Muscat, tinggal di rumah Prof Jim itu. Muscat berumur 15 tahun! Dari Kajang kita boleh naik keretapi komuter ke Kuala Lumpur. Tiket itu berharga RM2.80 saja. Kita naik keretapi setengah jam saja ke Kuala Lumpur. Muscat tak suka pergi ke Kuala Lumpur. Dia duduk di rumah saja. Makan tidur.

Prof. Jim lives on 14th Street in DeKalb. But there is also a house of Prof. Jim's in Kajang. A cat, named Muscat, lives in Prof. Jim's house there. Muscat is 15 years old. From Kajang we can ride a commuter train to Kuala Lumpur. The tiket costs only RM2.80. We ride the train just 1/2 hour to Kuala Lumpur. Muscat doesn't like to go to Kuala Lumpur. She just stays at home. Eating and sleeping.

Kucing, yang bernama Muscat, tinggal di rumah Prof Jim itu.

A cat, named Muscat, lives at Prof. Jim's house.

A cat, having the name Muscat....

Muscat **berumur** 15 tahun!

Muscat is 15 years old.

Muscat has the age of 15 years.

Tiket itu **berharga** RM2.80 saja

The tickets costs only RM2.80.

The ticket has the price of...

In Malay there no complicated tenses like in English. No *swim swam swum*, not even any *cook, cooked*. You can only tell the tense if there is a word that means already, or will, or never, or should. But no changes to the Malay verb.

What Malay does do is add *prefixes* (in front) and *suffixes* (in back) to tell you more about the verb, and sometimes change the meaning a little. The prefix **ber-** (sometimes **be-**) is very important and it is the first prefix we study in this class.