



SOLT I Indonesian Module 2 Lesson 2

Student Manual

Time and Measurement

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



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At the end of this lesson you will be able to tell the time and metric measurements. Here are the most likely circumstances where you will use your new skills:

Tell Time

- Tell military official time
- Use the 12 hour system for telling time
- Ask and answer questions about clock times

Use the Metric System

- Tell the distance in the metric system
- Use numbers from 101 through 1,000,000
- Compare the metric system with the U.S. system
- Recognize and use metric weights and measurements
- Recognize types of packaging used in the Indonesian markets

Dialogue A (Pair Work)

Your instructor will model the dialogue for you. Then, practice the dialogue with your partner and switch roles.

Bahar is asking a clerk for the time that the Damri bus leaves.

Bahar: Jam berapa Bis Damri berangkat?	B: What time does the Damri bus leave?
Clerk: Jam satu.	C: At 1 pm.
B: Jam berapa sekarang?	B: What time is it now?
C: Hampir jam satu.	C: Almost 1 pm.
B: Ya ampun! Saya harus buru-buru. Dari sebelah mana bis akan berangkat?	B: O my God! I have to hurry. From which side does the bus leave?
C: Di sebelah sana.	C: Over there.

Dialogue B (Pair Work)

Your instructor will model the dialogue for you. Then, practice the dialogue with your partner and switch roles.

Major Budiman is asking Corporal Smith about the meeting time.

Budiman: Kopral Smith, jam berapa pertemuan dimulai?	B: Corporal Smith, what time does the meeting start (lit. to be started)?
Smith: Pertemuan dimulai jam sembilan pagi, Pak.	S: It starts at 0900, Sir.
B: Jam berapa sekarang?	B: What time is it now?
S: Jam delapan, Pak.	S: It's 0800, Sir.
B: Kalau begitu, saya punya waktu kira-kira satu jam.	B: Then, I have about one hour.

Exercise 1 (Pair Work)

The following statements are based on dialogue A and B above. Write *betul* if the statement is true or *salah* if the statement is wrong. Compare your results with other pairs. Be prepared to support your answers.

1. Bis Damri sudah berangkat. _____
2. Bis Damri berangkat jam satu. _____
3. Bahar tidak harus buru-buru. _____
4. Mayor Budiman punya waktu satu jam. _____
5. Pertemuan belum dimulai. _____
6. Pertemuan dimulai jam delapan. _____

Tell time

In Indonesian “AM” and “PM” are replaced by whole words rather than abbreviations.

Example: 8 am *jam delapan pagi* 11 am *jam sebelas siang*
 8 pm *jam delapan malam* 6 pm *jam enam sore*

Just as in English, there are several ways of telling the time in Indonesian. One can say “a quarter to nine” or “eight forty-five” or “forty-five minutes past eight.”

Example: 12:15 *Jam dua belas seperempat*
 Jam dua belas lewat seperempat
 Jam dua belas lewat lima belas (menit)

Indonesians follow the Dutch system in telling time, in which the half hour is normally counted before, not after the hour of day:

Jam setengah sebelas half eleven (10:30)
Jam setengah lima half five (4:30)

To express minutes after the hour, the words “*lewat*” or “*lebih*” meaning “past” may be used, although these are optional.

Jam dua lewat empat puluh lima menit 2:45
Jam lima lebih dua puluh menit 5:20

The use of “*menit*” is also optional, as it is easily understood from the context.

Jam empat kurang sepuluh (menit) 3:50

To express minutes before the hour, the word “*kurang*” which means less, must be used.

Jam tiga kurang seperempat 2:45

Note: If a number precedes the word “jam”, it signifies a number of hours; if it follows, it signifies the time of day (o’clock).

Example: *dua jam* two hours *jam dua* two o’clock.

TIP OF THE DAY

Indonesians often use the words “*besok*” and “*kemarin*”, which mean “tomorrow” and “yesterday” when speaking broadly about the past and the future. So if someone says, “*kemarin saya sakit*,” which literally translates as “yesterday I was sick”, it may not necessarily have been one day ago.

Below are common expressions about telling time which you should be familiar with:

Jam berapa sekarang?

What time is it?

Jam tiga

It's three o'clock.

Jam empat kurang seperempat

It's a quarter to four.

Jam setengah enam

It's five-thirty.

Setengah dua

Half past one.

Malam minggu or hari Sabtu malam

Saturday night

Berapa jam?

How many hours?

Satu jam

One hour.

Exercise 2 (Class Work)

Write the following time in Indonesian, and then read it aloud in front of the class.

1. 9:00 am _____
2. 9:00 pm _____
3. 3:45 pm _____
4. 20:40 _____
5. 5:00 am _____
6. 10:25 am _____
7. 23:50 _____
8. 5:20 pm _____
9. 12:00 pm _____
10. 7:00 am _____

Exercise 3 (Pair Work)

Work with your partner. Match the pictures with the times listed below. Read your answers alternately with your partner.



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J

1. Jam lima kurang dua puluh menit sore
2. Jam empat pagi
3. Jam sembilan lewat dua puluh lima menit pagi
4. Jam sepuluh lebih sepuluh malam
5. Jam sebelas lewat lima siang
6. Jam dua kurang seperempat siang
7. Jam setengah delapan malam
8. Jam delapan pagi
9. Jam lima lebih seperempat sore
10. Jam dua belas siang

Exercise 4 (Pair Work)

Write other possible times or another way to tell the time on each clock in Exercise 3. Read your answers alternately. Listen to your partner when she/he is reading them to you. The first one has been done for you.

1. Picture A: *Jam empat sore*

2. Picture B _____

3. Picture C _____

4. Picture D _____

5. Picture E _____

6. Picture F _____

7. Picture G _____

8. Picture H _____

9. Picture I _____

10. Picture J _____

Exercise 5 (Class Work)

Look at each clock and then choose the correct answer:



1. Sudah jam berapa sekarang?
 - a. Jam sepuluh lewat seperempat.
 - b. Jam sepuluh kurang seperempat
 - c. Jam sebelas lewat seperempat.
 - d. Jam sebelas kurang seperempat.



2. Sudah jam berapa sekarang?
 - a. Jam lima.
 - b. Jam empat.
 - c. Jam tujuh.
 - d. Jam delapan.



3. Sudah jam berapa sekarang?
 - a. Jam setengah dua
 - b. Jam setengah satu
 - c. Jam dua kurang setengah
 - d. Jam satu lewat seperempat



4. Sudah jam berapa sekarang?
 - a. Jam sembilan
 - b. Jam sepuluh
 - c. Jam sebelas
 - d. Jam delapan



5. Sudah jam berapa sekarang?
 - a. Jam lima kurang setengah
 - b. Jam setengah lima
 - c. Jam setengah enam
 - d. Jam enam

Exercise 6 (Pair Work)

You have an appointment and noticed that your watch does not work. It is very important that you have to be on time. You see a passer-by who looks friendly. Ask for the time along with the appropriate greetings and expressions of gratitude.

Use the Metric System

The metric system is the most prevalent measurement system in the world. It is based on the decimal system, therefore multiples and submultiples are always related to the power of ten. For example: kilo means one thousand times, thus one kilometer equals to 1,000 meters and one kilogram equals to 1,000 grams. Some measurements do not follow this, so to use them we need the conversion tables below.

For example:

Weight	Length	Volume
1 ounce = 28.35 g 1 pound = 0.45 kg 1 ton = 1000 kg	1 inch = 2.54 cm 1 foot = 30.48 cm 1 yard = 0.91 m 1 mile = 1.61 km 1 km = 0.62 miles 1 m = 3.28 feet = 1.09 yards 1 cm = 0.39 inches	1 pint = 0.47 liters 1 quart = 0.95 liters 1 gallon = 3.79 liters

Conversion Tables**Weight**

Symbol	You know	Multiply by	To find
oz	ounces	28.35	grams
lb	pounds	0.45	kilograms
g	grams	0.035	ounce
kg	kilograms	2.2	pounds

Use The Metric System (Continued)**Length and Distance**

Symbol	You know	Multiply by	To find
in	inches	2.54	centimeters
ft	feet	30.48	centimeters
yd	yards	0.91	meters
mi	miles	1.61	kilometers
mm	millimeters	0.039	inches
cm	centimeters	0.39	inches
m	meters	3.28	feet
m	meters	1.09	yards
km	kilometers	0.62	miles

Volume

Symbol	You know	Multiply by	To find
tsp	teaspoons	5	milliliters
tbsp	tablespoons	15	milliliters
fl oz	fluid ounces	30	milliliters
c	cups	0.24	liters
pt	pints	0.47	liters
qt	quarts	0.95	liters
gal	gallons	3.79	liters
ft ³	cu feet	0.028	cu meters
yd ³	cu yards	0.76	cu meters
l	liters	2.1	pints
l	liters	1.06	quarts
l	liters	0.26	gallons
m ³	cu meters	35	cu feet
m ³	cu meters	1.3	cu yards

Temperature

In Indonesia Celsius is commonly used to measure temperature. The following are the conversion formulas for Celsius and Fahrenheit.

From Fahrenheit to Celsius $C = (F - 32) \times 5/9$

From Celsius to Fahrenheit $F = (C \times 9/5) + 32$

Exercise 7 (Pair Work)

Use the conversion table to decide which of the numbers is the closest approximation of the given distance, weight, and volume. Discuss your answer with your partner.

1. 100 meters
 - a. 109 yards
 - b. 100 feet
 - c. 150 feet
2. 50 kilograms
 - a. 100 lbs.
 - b. 110 lbs.
 - c. 100 oz.
3. 70 kilometers
 - a. 70000 yards
 - b. 43.4 feet
 - c. 43.4 miles
4. 100 grams
 - a. 3.5 ounces
 - b. 3.5 lbs.
 - c. 0.22 ounces
5. 25 liters
 - a. 2.5 gallons
 - b. 6.5 gallons
 - c. 25 gallons

Use numbers from 101 through 1,000,000

Indonesian numbers are very similar to Arabic numbers, they are written as in English, but they are different in pronunciation. Below are some numbers from 101 to 1,000,000. Note in the middle column how periods are used in Indonesian instead of commas in numbers greater than 999. Practice the numbers with your instructor.

English	Indonesian	Pronunciation
101	101	Seratus satu
110	110	Seratus sepuluh
111	111	Seratus sebelas
121	121	Seratus dua puluh satu
200	200	Dua ratus
500	500	Lima ratus
1,000	1.000	Seribu
1,001	1.001	Seribu satu
1,010	1.010	Seribu sepuluh
1,011	1.011	Seribu sebelas
1,021	1.021	Seribu dua puluh satu
1,100	1.100	Seribu seratus
1,901	1.901	Seribu sembilan ratus satu
1,921	1.921	Seribu sembilan ratus dua puluh satu
10,000	10.000	Sepuluh ribu
10,010	10.010	Sepuluh ribu sepuluh
10,011	10.011	Sepuluh ribu sebelas
10,021	10.021	Sepuluh ribu dua puluh satu
10,500	10.500	Sepuluh ribu lima ratus
11,000	11.000	Sebelas ribu
19,001	19.001	Sembilan belas ribu satu
19,501	19.501	Sembilan belas ribu lima ratus satu
19,521	19.521	Sembilan belas ribu lima ratus dua puluh satu
100,000	100.000	Seratus ribu
100,001	100.001	Seratus ribu satu
100,021	100.021	Seratus ribu dua puluh satu
100,500	100.500	Seratus ribu lima ratus
110,000	110.000	Seratus sepuluh ribu
190,001	190.001	Seratus sembilan puluh ribu satu
190,501	190.501	Seratus sembilan puluh ribu lima ratus satu
190,521	190.521	Seratus sembilan puluh ribu lima ratus dua puluh satu
191,521	191.521	Seratus sembilan puluh satu ribu lima ratus dua puluh satu
1,000,000	1.000.000	Satu juta

Exercise 8 (Pair Work)

Below is a set of numbers written in Indonesian. Write the numbers in Indonesian words, and then practice their pronunciation. Write your answers in the second column, and then read them in front of your class. Listen to your partner when she/he is reading and then alternate.

171	
400	
1.002	
1.105	
10.025	
1.904	
19.621	
191.529	
900.002	
1.945	

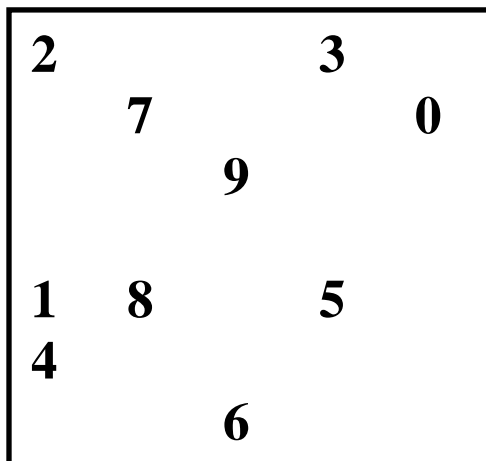
Exercise 9 (Class Work)

Your instructor will read the numbers in Indonesian. Listen to your instructor very carefully and circle the number you hear in each set.

a. 225	294	142	k. 10.500	10.050	10.005
b. 547	475	125	l. 15.255	15.525	15.522
c. 815	158	582	m. 402.115	402.555	402.105
d. 416	415	426	n. 119	191	911
e. 722	742	702	o. 750.000	650.000	350.000
f. 301	351	321	p. 322.689	322.699	322.669
g. 940	950	920	q. 905.401	905.410	905.104
h. 1.252	1.522	1.255	r. 627	672	762
i. 2.783	2.872	2.860	s. 1.000	1.000.000	10.000
j. 102.405	102.432	102.232	t. 212	222	202

Exercise 10 (Pair Work)

Work with your partner. Pick the numbers from the box and put them in order so they match with the number above each box.



Example:

Tiga ratus tujuh puluh sembilan

3	7	9
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Exercise 10 (Pair Work) (Continued)

1. Tiga ratus tujuh puluh sembilan

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2. Seribu seratus tiga puluh empat

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3. Lima ribu tujuh ratus dua puluh satu

--	--	--	--

4. Dua belas ribu enam ratus delapan belas

--	--	--	--	--

5. Dua ratus sepuluh ribu seratus empat puluh

--	--	--	--	--	--

6. Seratus tiga belas

--	--	--

7. Sepuluh ribu lima ratus

--	--	--	--	--

8. Dua ribu dua

--	--	--	--

Weight and Measurement

The conversation below explains about the differences between weight and height.

Dialogue C (Group Work)

Form groups of three and practice the dialogue.

Mayor Ahmadi: Berapa berat badan Anda, Sersan Smith?	Major Ahmadi: How much do you weigh, Sergeant Smith?
Sersan Smith: Kira-kira 181 pound, Pak.	Sergeant Smith: About 181 pounds, Sir.
M: Berapa kilogram itu, jika beratmu 181 pound?	M: How many kilograms is it, if it's 181 pounds?
S: Karena 1 pound sama dengan 450 gram, jadi berat saya kira-kira 82 kilogram, Pak.	S: Since 1 pound equals 450 grams, so I weigh about 82 kilograms, Sir.
M: Lalu berapa tinggi kamu?	M: Then how tall are you?
S: Enam feet 1 inci. Kira-kira 186 sentimeter menggunakan sistem metrik, Pak.	S: Six feet and one inch. It's approximately 186 centimeters using the metric system, Sir.
M: Bagaimana dengan kamu, Sersan Arif?	M: How about you, Sergeant Arif?
Sersan Arif: Tinggi saya 176 sentimeter dan berat saya 75 kilogram. Berdasarkan standar Amerika, tinggi saya adalah 5' 8" feet dan berat saya 165 pound, Pak.	Sergeant Arif: I am 176 centimeters tall and weigh 75 kilograms. According to American standards, my height is 5' 8" feet and my weight is 165 pounds, Sir.

Exercise 11 (Pair Work)

Based on the above dialogue, develop a conversation between you and your partner. Perform your conversation in front of the class. You may use the following chart to prepare your conversation.

	standar Amerika	sistem metrik
berat badan		
tinggi badan		

Recognize Different Packaging

Exercise 12 (Pair Work)




Based on the pictures and information on the left column of the table below, talk with your partner using the following sentences as examples:

Berapa harga 1 bungkus teh?


Kalau di Amerika, berapa harga 1 bungkus teh?

Harganya tiga puluh ribu rupiah.

Harganya lebih mahal daripada harga teh di Indonesia.

	Package type names	Examples of items using the package type
 <p><i>Harga:</i> <i>Rp. 25.400,00</i></p>	<i>botol</i>	<i>bir (beer), coca-cola, kecap (soy sauce)</i>
 <p><i>Harga:</i> <i>Rp. 10.050,00</i></p>	<i>bungkus</i>	<i>rokok (cigarettes), kopi (coffee), teh (tea)</i>
 <p><i>Harga:</i> <i>Rp. 354.250,00</i></p>	<i>karung</i>	<i>beras (uncooked rice), gandum (flour)</i>

Exercise 12 (Pair Work) (Continued)

 <p><u>Harga:</u> Rp. 47.800,00</p>	<p><i>kaleng</i></p>	<p><i>Susu bubuk</i> (powdered milk), <i>korned</i> (corned beef)</p>
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Tenses

In Indonesian, verbs do not change their form to indicate tenses. People use the same form of the verb to speak of the past, present and future. Usually it is clear from the context. To be more specific, auxiliary verbs and words indicating a specific time reference may be added. The following are some of them, categorized by the tenses that they are indicating.

Present Tense

It is common in Indonesian if no auxiliary verb or specific time reference is used, it is generally assumed that one is speaking about the present unless the context calls for a different time frame.

- *Sekarang* (now) is used to emphasize the fact that one is speaking about the present.
Example: *Kita pergi sekarang.* We are leaving now.
Saya mau makan sekarang. I want to eat now.
- *Sedang* is another auxiliary used in the sense of “to be in the middle of” doing something:
Example: *Saya sedang makan.* I am in the middle of eating.
Kita sedang bicara. We are in the middle of speaking.

Future Tense

The auxiliaries that may be used to indicate future time in a sentence are:

- *Akan* (shall, will): is an auxiliary verb used to express the future.
Example: *Tahun depan saya akan kembali ke Indonesia lagi.*
Next year I will return to Indonesia again.

- *Mau* (to want to): is often used as an auxiliary verb to signify the near future. It is then followed by the main verb. In this case, it often has the sense of “to intend to, will” do something.
Example: *Besok saya mau pergi ke Candi Borobudur.*
Tomorrow I am going to go to the Borobudur Temple.
- *Nanti* (later): is also used as a specific time reference indicating future tense.
Example: *Saya pergi nanti sore.* I will go later this evening.

Past Tense and Present Perfect Tense

To indicate the activity that happens in the past, Indonesians use the following auxiliaries:

- *Sudah* (already): is used in Indonesian to indicate most forms of the past tense in English. It is placed before the verb and is often not translated in English.
Example:
Dia sudah pergi? Has he gone already?
Ya, dia sudah pergi. Yes, he has gone already.
Saya sudah sebulan di sini. (Implying that the person is going to stay longer) I have been here for a month.
- *Kemarin* (yesterday) and *tadi* (just now, earlier) are specific time references used to indicate the past.
Example:
Kemarin saya bicara dengan dia. I spoke with him/her yesterday.
Saya datang tadi. I arrived just now.

Discerning Tenses through Contexts

In general, tenses are understood from the environment of the verb or the sentence that contains the verb. The environment here is understood as words and sentences before or after, which includes auxiliary verbs and words indicating time reference explained previously.

1. *Saya belajar bahasa Indonesia di rumah kemarin.*
2. *Dua hari yang lalu saya tidak pergi ke sekolah. Saya belajar bahasa Indonesia di rumah. Kira-kira jam 1 siang, ibu saya menelpon. "Bagaimana kabarmu, Nak?" kata ibu.*

It is clear that the word *belajar* (lit. to study) in the first sentence indicates an action done in the past owing to the word *kemarin* (yesterday). Now, observe the same verb *belajar*

and the verb *menelpon* (lit. to call) in the paragraph number two. These verbs actually identify actions done in the past also because the sentence preceding it already signals a past tense, specifically by the usage of the phrase *dua hari yang lalu* (two days ago). Thus, the proper translation of that paragraph is the following:

Two days ago I did not go to school. I studied Indonesian at home. Around 1 pm, my mother called. "How are you Son?" Mother said.

Exercise 1 (Class Work)

Indicate the following sentences related to the time when the activities were happening. Write your answers in the space provided. Read the sentences very carefully before you answer them.

1. Saya sudah belajar Bahasa Indonesia satu bulan. _____
2. Saya mau berangkat nanti siang jam 12:30. _____
3. Kami sedang membaca buku. _____
4. Jam 7:00 pagi tadi saya sarapan bersama bapak. _____
5. Kereta api akan berangkat sebentar lagi. _____

Exercise 2 (Pair Work)

Work with your partner. Create complete sentences with correct tenses using the verbs and time provided. Read your answer in front of the class alternately.

Example: mandi (sekarang)

Answer: **Saya mau mandi sekarang.**

1. pulang (besok jam 3:00 sore)
2. mulai (sekarang)
3. mengambil (kemarin jam 8:00 pagi)
4. datang (tahun depan)
5. membersihkan (sedang)

Exercise 3 (Class Work)

Fill out the blanks with the auxiliaries provided. Read your answer aloud in front of your classmates.

tadi	nanti	sekarang	kemarin	akan	mau	sudah	sedang
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1. Semua penumpang bergegas menaiki pesawat. Kita harus berangkat _____, kalau tidak kita akan terlambat.
2. Paket pos ini saya terima _____ pagi, sampai sekarang orang yang bersangkutan belum juga mengambilnya.
3. Santi _____ membaca buku itu berulang kali, tampaknya dia mulai bosan.
4. Minggu depan kami _____ mengunjungi rumah bibi, sudah lama kami tidak bertemu.
5. Adik mengetuk pintu ketika saya _____ mandi sehingga saya tidak mendengarnya.
6. Ibu Mirna kembali lagi _____, setelah rapat guru selesai.
7. _____ Sersan Hadi tidak masuk karena sakit, hari ini dia tampak sudah sehat kembali.
8. Gedung baru ini _____ diresmikan bulan depan.

Nouns

berat badan	body weight
botol	bottle
bungkus	pack
detik	second
galon	gallon
inci	inch
jam	hour
kaki	feet
kaleng	can
karung	sack
menit	minute
ons	ounces
pon	pounds
sendok makan	spoon
sendok teh	teaspoon
sentimeter	centimeter
seperempat	quarter
setengah	half
siang	midday
sore	late afternoon
tengah malam	midnight to sunrise

Verbs

berdasarkan	based on
dimulai	to be started

Adjective

terlambat	late
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Other

awal	early
dulu	earlier, first, beforehand
hari ini	today
jam	o'clock
jarang	rarely
kemarin	yesterday
lewat/lebih	past
lusa	the day after tomorrow
sebelum	before
sebentar	in a moment
segera	soon
sekarang	now

sering	often
sesudah	after

Supplemental Vocabulary

Nouns

beras	uncooked rice
bir	beer
gandum	flour
kecap	soy sauce
kopi	coffee
korned	corned beef
rokok	cigarette
susu	milk
susu bubuk	powdered milk
teh	tea

Indonesian Perspective about Punctuality

The problem of punctuality is one of the most interesting issues for American visitors when they visit Indonesia. Indonesians are generally very flexible about time; unfortunately, this influences how they deal with other people, especially foreigners. In Indonesia, if you are late and do not appear at an expected time, even when an appointment is set, people will understand you. There are many parameters that might contribute to this unpunctuality. In Jakarta, the capital city, the traffic is a nightmare and this is not only during the rush hours. It is very common to stand on the side of a road for more than one hour looking for a bus or taxi or get stuck in a traffic jam for hours.

Indonesian Date/Time Formats

As a part of the Indonesian *locale*, commonly used date/time has its own format which is different from international standards, and may be quite different from other countries' *locale*.

Therefore, to avoid misinterpretation for reading, the date/time (especially if the date/time is written in numeric format), and for those who are not familiar with the Indonesian Date and Time formats, the following are some basic information about time and dates that can be used when foreigners visit Indonesia.

Format name	Example
Complete Date and Time	Jumat, 1 Desember 1995 M (XLIX) 1:02:03 WIB Sabtu, 30 September 1995 M (XL) 14:15:16 WIB
General Date	1-12-1995 1:02 WIB 30-9-1995 14:15 WIB
Long Date	Jumat, 1 Desember 1995 1:23 WIB Sabtu, 30 September 1995 14:06 WIB
Abbreviated Date	Jmt, 1 Des 1995 Sbt, 30 Sep 1995
Long Time	1:02:03 WIB 14:15:16 WIB

Note:

- **M** = the current *Masehi* calendar system is equal to *AD (Anno Domini)* in the International Calendar or *CE* in the Western Calendar. If this part does not exist, then the year is assumed in *Masehi*.
- **XLIX**: display the week of the year as a roman number (I – XLIV).
- **WIB** is a time zone i.e. WIB, WITA, or WIT. If it's not defined, then the time is assumed as local time.
- **am/pm** is never used.
- **The abbreviated date** displays the weekday name as a three character abbreviation, Example: *Sen* for Monday, *Sel* for Tuesday, *Rab* for Wednesday, *Kms* for Thursday, *Jmt* for Friday, *Sbt* for Saturday, *Mng* for Sunday.

Local Time and Time Zones

There are 3 (three) time zones for Indonesia:

1. **WIB** stands for *Waktu Indonesia bagian Barat* (Western Indonesian Time), 7 hours ahead of GMT. This zone includes *Sumatera, Jawa, Kalimantan Barat* (West Kalimantan) and *Kalimantan Tengah* (Central Kalimantan).
2. **WITA** stands for *Waktu Indonesia bagian Tengah* (Medial Indonesian Time), 8 hours ahead of GMT. This zone includes *Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda Islands, Bali, Kalimantan Selatan* (Southern Kalimantan) and *Kalimantan Timur* (Eastern Kalimantan).
3. **WIT** stands for *Waktu Indonesia bagian Timur* (Eastern Indonesian Time), 9 hours ahead of GMT. This zone includes *Papua* and *Maluku*.

Legality of the abbreviated time zones:

The acronym and term of **WIB**, **WITA** and **WIT** is based on *Keputusan Presiden (KEPPRES) Republik Indonesia nomer 41, tahun 1987* (The Decision of the President of the Republik of Indonesia number 41, year 1987) in the Soeharto era.

Shalat Time Schedule

When B.J. Habibie was the Indonesia's President in 1998-1999, this time schedule was reinforced, especially in *Ramadhan* the month of the *Hijriyah* Calendar. The schedule is based on the five different times in a day for daily prayers of the Muslims.

Activity 1 (Class Work)

Listen to your instructor read five numbers between 101 and 1,000,000. Write out each number. Do not forget the Indonesian rule of writing numbers above 999.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Activity 2 (Pair Activity)

Imagine you are in an Indonesian store. Using the articles and units below, create the following dialog in Indonesian.

- A: Say hello. Say that you would like to buy a certain product and mention the amount of it. (Choose from the selection below).
B: Say hello and tell him/her that you do not have the amount of that product.
A: Say that you would like to buy the amount he/she has and ask for the price.
B: Say the price of the product.
A: Give him/her the money, and then say thank you and good-bye.
B: Say thank you and good-bye.

Products:	<i>Susu</i> (milk)	Units:	1 kg	bungkus
	<i>Pisang</i> (banana)		3 m	kaleng
	<i>Minyak goreng</i> (palm oil)		2 lt	botol
	<i>Kain</i> (fabric)		galon	
	<i>Kopi</i>			
	<i>Teh</i>			
	<i>Gandum</i>			

Activity 3 (Class Work)

Imagine that you are stationed in Indonesia and your parents are going to visit you for one day. Create a schedule for that day with all the times and the activities you have planned. Report your schedule to the class. You may use your Indonesian dictionary for help with the vocabulary. Make sure to use complete sentences and the appropriate Indonesian times.

Example: Jam 9:00 pagi – pergi ke museum
Jam 1:00 siang - pergi ke kebun binatang.
etc.

Activity 4 (Pair Activity)

Write sentences in Indonesian that contain various activities conducted during the times indicated by the clocks below. Make sure to tell the correct time on each sentence. Read your sentences alternately in front of your class.



1. (AM)



2. (PM)



3. (PM)



4. (PM)

Activity 5 (Class Work)

Figure out the math problems and write out the solution.

1. Seratus dua puluh lima + tiga ratus tujuh puluh lima

= _____

2. Lima ribu + tiga ratus lima

= _____

3. Seribu sembilan ratus empat puluh lima + dua ratus tujuh belas

= _____

4. Seratus sebelas + dua ribu tujuh ratus enam puluh lima

= _____

5. Dua ribu dua + empat ratus tujuh belas

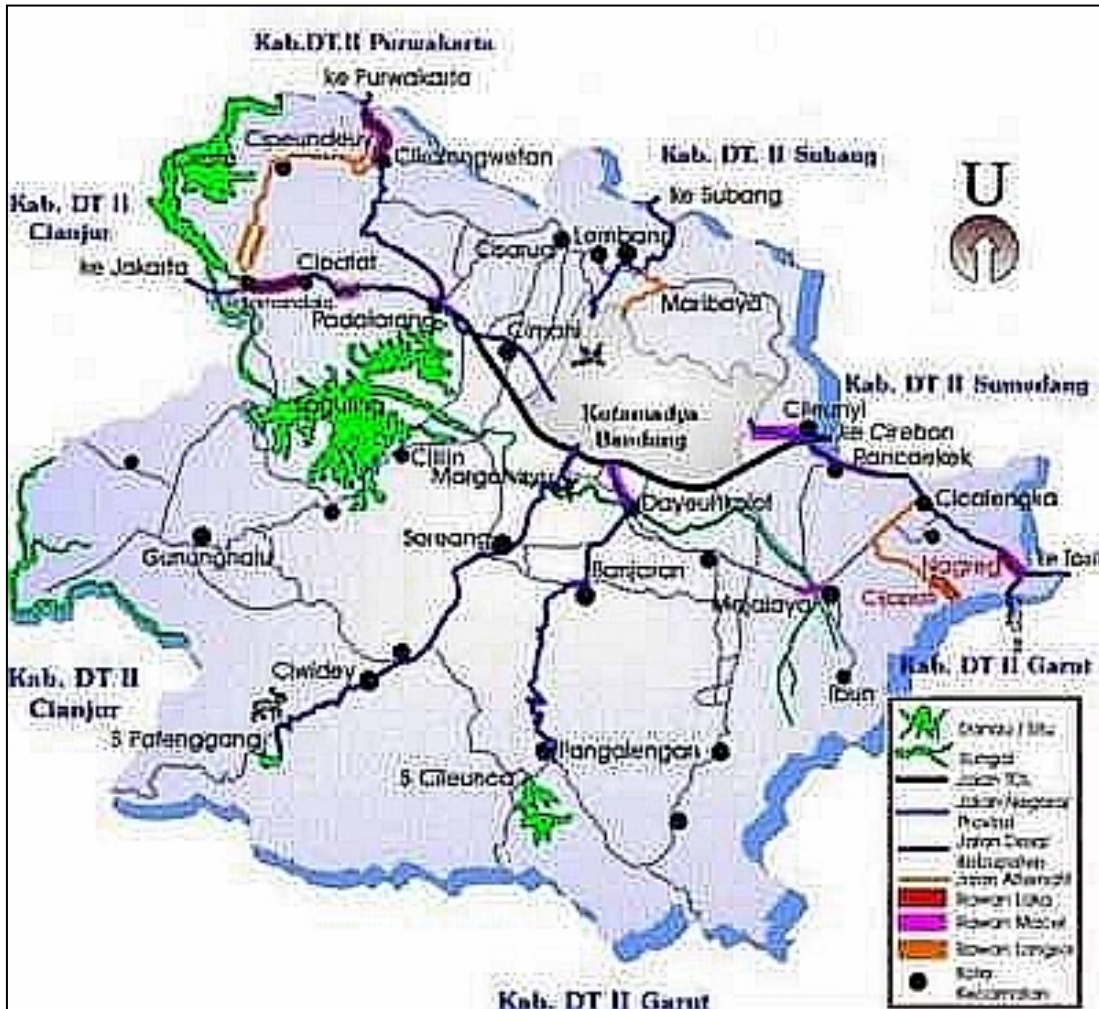
= _____

Activity 6 (Class Work)

Students in your class will play “clock bingo”. Your instructor will give you a card with clocks indicating various times. He/she will then announce different times. Check the ones that are on your card as they are announced. The first student whose card is completely checked shouts “bingo”.

Activity 1 (Class Work)

The following map and the numbers next to it show the distance of various cities from the capital city Bandung. The instructor will ask each of the students how far a certain city is from Bandung. Answer in complete sentences.



Pangalengan 41 km	Cililin 29 km
Lembang 16 km	Cikalongwetan 37 km
Padalarang 18 km	Soreang 17 km
Gununghalu 57 km	Dayeuhkolot 9 km
Cicalengka 31 km	Banjaran 18 km
Cisarua 23 km	Margahayu 8 km
Ciwidey 30 km	Cipatat 36 km
Majalaya 28 km	Rancaekek 24 km

Activity 2 (Pair Work)

Study the TV guide of the Indonesian state television TVRI (Televisi Republik Indonesia), and ask each other questions regarding the shows and the time of the shows.

Example: Jam berapa acara Hikmah Pagi?
Jam 05:00 – 05:55 pagi.

Jadwal Acara TVRI hari Minggu, 15 December 2002

05:00 – 05:55 : HIKMAH PAGI
06:00 – 07:30 : BERITA PAGI TVRI
07:30 – 08:00 : OLAHRAGA
08:00 – 08:30 : FILM KARTUN
08:30 – 09:00 : ARENA KECE
08:30 – 09:00 : ARENA KECE
09:00 – 09:30 : MAK
09:30 – 10:25 : ALBUM MINGGU
10:30 – 11:00 : KUIS
11:00 – 11:30 : BERITA DAERAH
11:30 – 11:55 : FILM DOKUMENTER
12:00 – 13:30 : GELATAK GELITIK CAMPURSARI
13:30 – 14:00 : HIBURAN
14:00 – 14:30 : BERITA DAERAH
14:20 – 15:30 : CEMPALA
15:30 – 16:25 : PESONA PALAPA
16:30 – 16:45 : SULAP UNTUK ANAK
16:45 – 17:15 : KASIH
17:15 – 17:45 : SAHABAT ALAM
17:55 – 18:55 : BERITA PETANG TVRI
19:00 – 19:30 : FILM KOMEDI
19:30 – 21:00 : DANSA YO
21:00 – 21:30 : BERITA MALAM
21:30 – 22:30 : SELEKSI MUSIK
22:30 – 24:00 : OLAHRAGA
24:30 – 24:45 : RENUNGAN MALAM

Note: For now, you do not need to worry about the meaning of the shows.

Activity 3 (Group Activity)

Each student chooses an object in the classroom and describes it to the rest of the class without naming the object itself. Make sure to mention the shape, color, approximate size and weight. Use the metric system and measurements that you learned in this lesson. The other students then try to guess what the object is.

Activity 4 (Class Work)

The instructor will read five math problems. Write down the problems while he/she is reading them for you and figure out the solution. Write the solutions in full words and compare them with the rest of the class.

1. _____
= _____
2. _____
= _____
3. _____
= _____
4. _____
= _____
5. _____
= _____





Activity 5 (Pair Work)

Ask each other the question “*Jam berapa sekarang?*” and use the times below as answers. You may answer with the morning or the evening time.



Activity 6 (Pair Work)

Take turns in asking each other the same question as in Activity 5 using the chart below. Empty cells require you to convert the available information in each row to different times according to the difference between the three Indonesian time zones. Correct your partner if he/she makes a mistake.

<i>Time Zones</i>		
WIB	WITA	WIT
1.)	2.)  (pagi)	3.)
4.) 09:00	5.)	6.)
7.)	8.)	9.)  (pagi)
10.)  (siang)	11.)	12.)
13.)	14.)  (sore)	15.)
16.)	17.)	18.) 19: 45

Activity 1



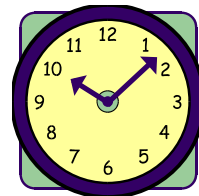
(Track 8) Listen to the following people announce their height, weight, and the year they were born. Then write the information in the spaces provided.

1. Indra Tinggi: _____ Berat: _____ Tahun lahir: _____
2. Susi Tinggi: _____ Berat: _____ Tahun lahir: _____
3. Endang Tinggi: _____ Berat: _____ Tahun lahir: _____
4. Amran Tinggi: _____ Berat: _____ Tahun lahir: _____
5. Tina Tinggi: _____ Berat: _____ Tahun lahir: _____

Activity 2

Imagine you are on vacation in Bali, Indonesia. An Indonesian stops you and asks: “*jam berapa sekarang?*” Using the clock/watch next to the question, write down the answer you would tell the person. Write the time down using numbers and also words. Use both the morning and the evening times.

1. Maaf, mau Tanya. Jam berapa sekarang?



Activity 2 (Continued)

2. Maaf, mau Tanya. Jam berapa sekarang?



3. Maaf, mau Tanya. Jam berapa sekarang?



Activity 3



(Track 9) Listen to the following recording which contains official time and measurements. Write them down in numbers.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Activity 4



(Track 10) Listen to the conversation between Suharto and Amran. From the information you heard, fill out the following timetable with the correct times and the respective activities.

Waktu (time)	Aktivitas
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

Activity 5

Find out the distance between two main cities in Indonesia. Explain to your classmates by drawing a map on the board the distance in kilometers and how long it would take you to get from one city to the other. Tell also the type of transportation necessary to travel from one city to the other and how long it would take with each mode of transportation. Convert and tell the equivalent distances in miles.