

MEETING 2 : BAHASA INGGRIS 2
UNIT 1 : PROGRAMMING
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TOPICS:

1. PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

2. GRAMMAR STUDY: REPORTING SCREEN MESSAGE

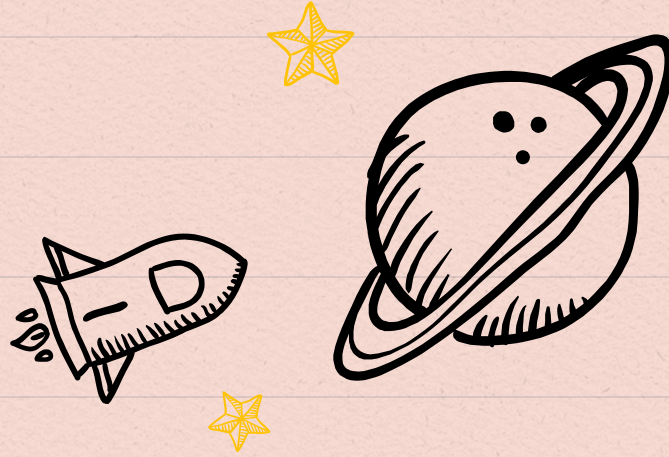
MATERIAL:
MODULE UNIT 1, PAGE 9-13

LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of the lesson, the students are expected to be able to use appropriate English to:

- ✗ identify and explain kinds of programming languages.
- ✗ report screen messages using reported speech form.





TOPIC 1

Programming Languages

PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

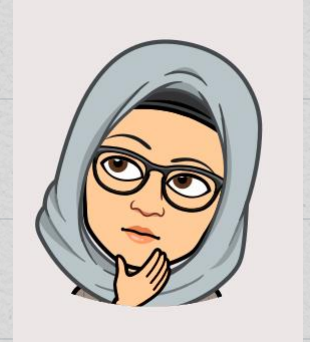
What programming languages do you know?

How did you learn them? At class? At a course?

By yourself?

Were they easy to learn? Why? Why not?

What are their functions?



VOCABULARY: EXERCISE 12

Directions: Find 10 words about Programming.

F	H	C	G	Y	B	U	G	S	F	R
L	S	O	I	R	A	H	M	E	A	E
O	R	M	G	R	S	M	C	Z	D	P
W	L	P	X	Y	I	O	M	O	C	A
C	P	I	G	R	C	M	C	F	A	S
H	R	L	S	S	A	O	M	E	L	C
A	C	E	G	P	A	M	B	L	Z	A
R	D	R	G	R	A	Q	M	O	R	L
T	C	O	I	E	A	M	C	U	L	G
O	R	T	D	E	B	U	G	G	E	R
P	R	O	G	R	A	M	M	E	R	O

READING: EXERCISE 13 AND 14

Directions: Read the text carefully and answer the following questions.

Computer Languages

Unfortunately for us, computers can't understand spoken English or any other natural language. The only language they can understand directly is **machine code** which consists of 1s and 0s (binary code).

Machine code is too difficult to write. For this reason, we use symbolic language to communicate instructions to the computer. For example, **assembly languages** use abbreviations such as ADD, SUB, MPY to represent instructions. The program is then translated into machine code by a piece of software called an **assembler**. Machine code and assembly languages are called **low-level languages** because they are closer to the hardware. They are quite complex and restricted to particular machines. To make the programs easier to write and to overcome the problem of intercommunication between different types of computer, software developers designed **high-level languages**, which are closer to the English language. Here are some examples:

CONCLUSION

Kinds of Programming Languages:

1.

2.

3.

• • • • •

Functions:

1.

2.

3.

• • • •

CONCLUSION

Explain these following words:

machine code

assembler

assembly language

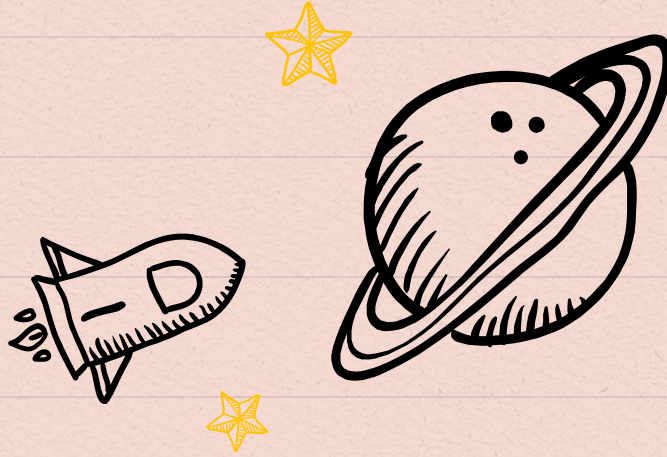
interpreter/compiler

low-level language

mark up language

high-level language

mark up tags



TOPIC 2

Grammar Study: Reporting Screen Message

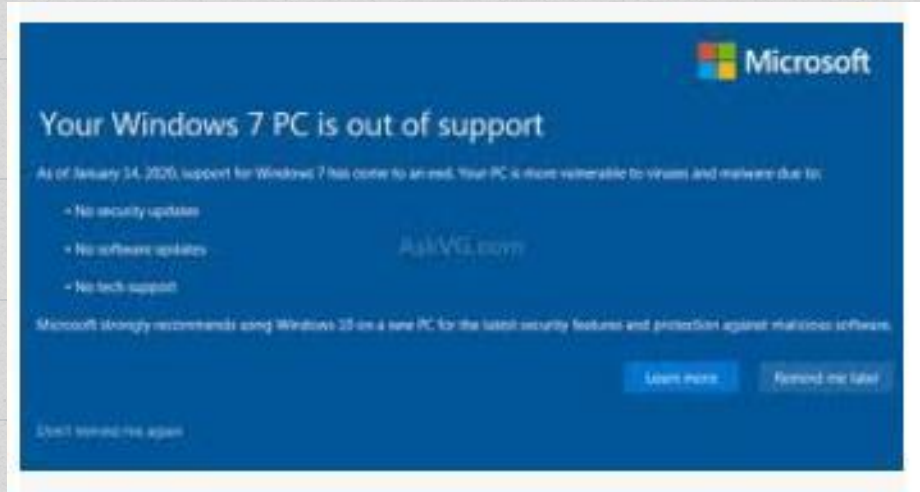
HAVE YOU EVER SEEN THIS MESSAGE?

There is a sentence/statement:

“Your Windows 7 PC is out of support”.

What does it mean?

It means it **informs you** that **your Windows 7 PC is out of support.**

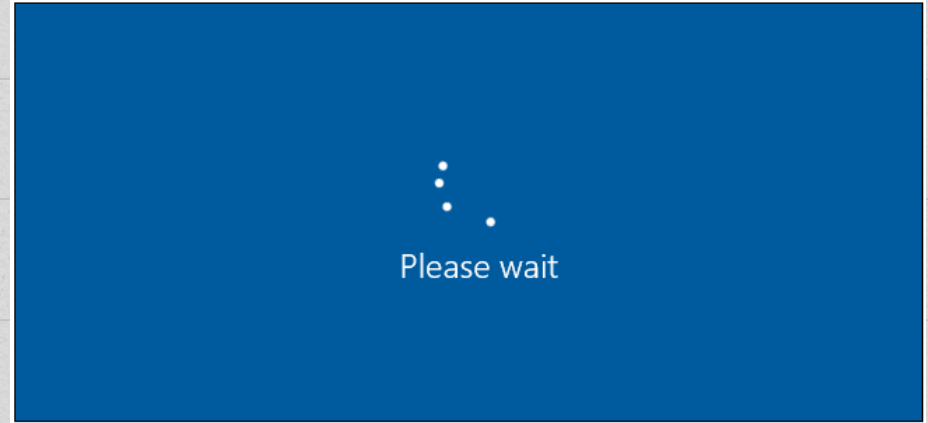


WHAT ABOUT THIS MESSAGE?

There is a *command*:

“Please wait”.

What does it mean?



It means that **your computer**
requires you to wait.



THIS MESSAGE LIKELY ALSO OFTEN HAPPENS TO YOUR PC.

It is also a command, only it differs to the first it is a *prohibition*:

“Don’t turn off your computer”.

What does it mean?

It means **it warns you not to turn off your computer.**



WHAT ABOUT THIS?

It is a *question*: [“Do you] **allow access to phone data?**”

What does it mean?

It means **the device asks your permission whether you allow access to phone data.**

Allow access to phone data?

The connected device will be able to access data on this phone.

DENY

ALLOW

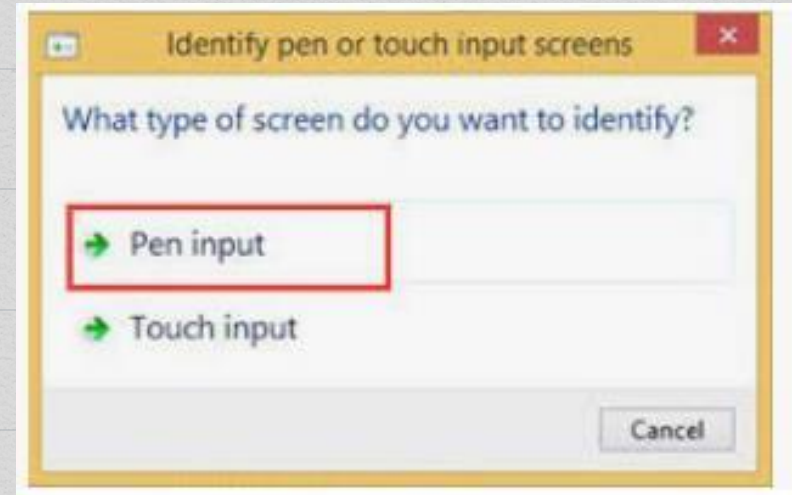
ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH THIS?

The screen message is also a question, only it is begun with *Wh-question*(What):

“What type of screen do you want to identify?”

What does it mean?

It means that it asks you **what type of screen you want to identify.**



REPORTING SCREEN MESSAGE/REPORTED SPEECH/INDIRECT SPEECH

Reporting Screen Messages

Study the examples of screen messages. Note how to report them. Pay attention to the italic words.

Please enter the number.

Type 999 to indicate end of data.

Do not attempt to log in.

Printer is out of paper.

Do you want to exit?

What is your password?

How many copies do you want to copy?

It requires you to *enter a number*.

It tells you to *type 999 to indicate the end of the data*.

It tells you *not to attempt to log on*.

It informs you that *the printer is out of paper*.

It asks you *if/whether you want to exit*.

It asks you *what your password is*.

It asks you *how many copies you want to copy*.

ASSIGNMENTS

Do exercise 15 (for your own practice)

and on the LMS (for graded)



**DON'T TALK,
JUST ACT.
DON'T SAY,
JUST SHOW.
DON'T PROMISE,
JUST PROVE.**



THANKS!

