

## ACCOUNTING AS AN INFORMATION

### Pre-reading

1. What do you know about accounting as information.
2. How do you define accounting as information.

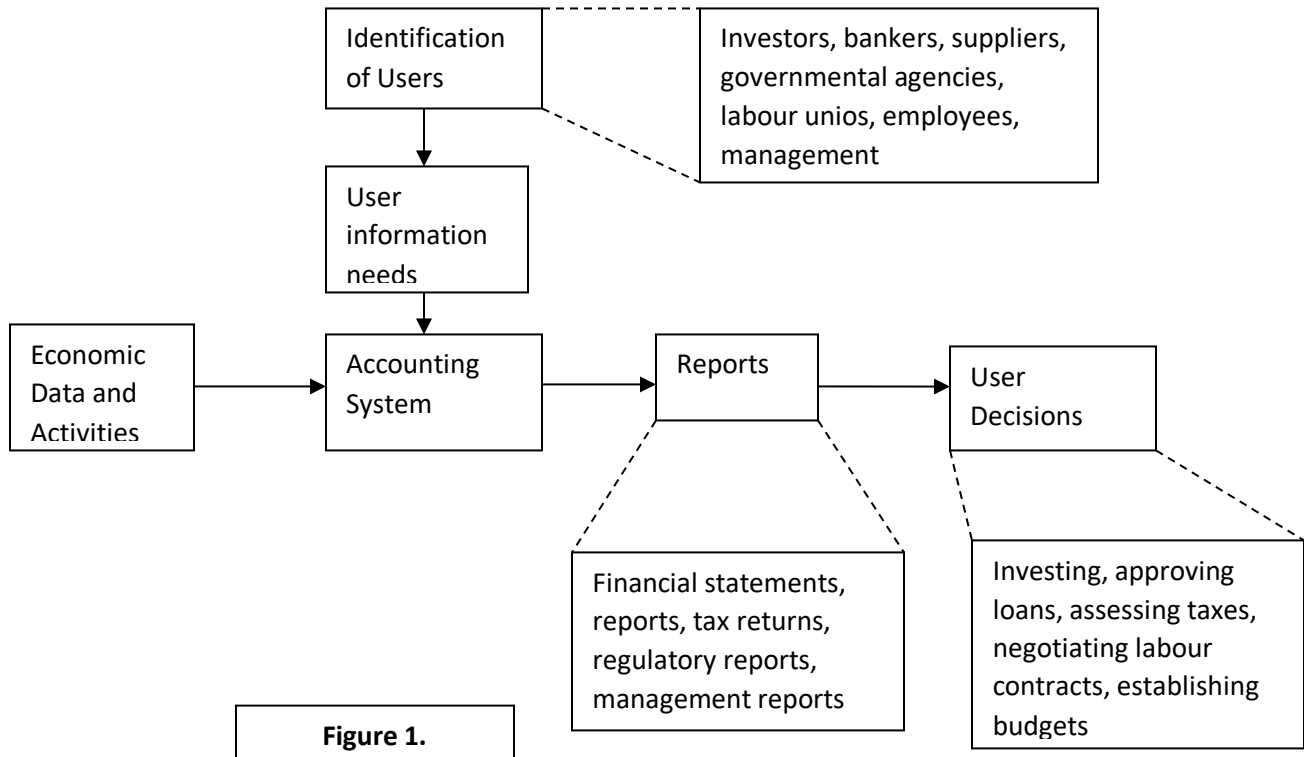
### LET'S READ!

## ACCOUNTING AS AN INFORMATION

Accounting may be **defined** as an information system that **provides** reports to **various** individuals or groups about economic activities of an organization or other **entity**. You might think of accounting as the “language of business,” because it is the **means** by which most business information is communicated. For example, companies distributes accounting reports that **summerise** their financial performance to their owners, creditors, government **regulators**, and **potential** investors.

The process of using accounting to provide information to users is illustrated in figure 1. First, accountants must identify users groups and their information needs. These needs **determine** which economic data and activities are recorded by the accounting system. Finally, accountants **prepare** reports that summerise this information for users.

Because individuals make decisions based upon the data in accounting reports, accounting has a major **impact** upon our economic and social system. For example, the management of Delta Airlines may decide to lay off 500 pilots in Atlanta based upon accounting projections and reports. Likewise, Congress and state legislature allocate **monies** to various programs, based at least **partially** upon accounting reports.



**Glossaries:**

Defined (verb/ pasive): didefinisikan  
Provides (verb/ active): menyediakan  
Various (adjective) : berbagai macam, pelbagai,  
Entity (noun): kesatuan  
Means (noun): alat  
Summerise (verb/ active): meringkas  
Regulators (noun/jamak): regulator, pembuat peraturan  
Potential (adj): calon investor  
Determine (verb/active): menentukan, menetapkan, memutuskan,  
Prepare (verb/active): mempersiapkan  
Impact (noun): dampak, pengaruh  
Monies/ money (noun): uang  
Partially (adj): sebagian

**Task 1**

**Answer these questions below based on the passage above.**

1. How do you explain accounting as an information?
2. Why accounting is also said as a “language of business”?
3. To whom do the companies distribute their financial report?
4. How does the accounting system process its information?
5. Who are the “users” based on this sentence “accountants prepare reports that summerise this information for *users*”?
6. How do you explain the economic data and activities?
7. What kinds of reports prepared by the accountants?
8. Who are the individuals—as stated in the passage above?

**Let’s Write!****Task 5**

**Complete the following sentences by putting the suggested words!**

concept; most; treat; put; placed; efficient; effective; effectiveness; report; respect; organization; authority; complain; important; ask; theory; responsibilities; respected; company; count;
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1. An accountant must know how to \_\_\_\_\_ their bookkeeping report.
2. Customers’ satisfaction is \_\_\_ on the top of the company’s priority.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability of how to do the right things and the right way.
4. A customer can \_\_\_\_\_ his/ her complaint at the customer’s service.
5. Ahmad Safiee is known for his \_\_\_\_\_ of effectiveness and efficiency in accounting managerial performance.
6. Safiee says, effectiveness is the key to an \_\_\_\_\_’s success.

7. Peter Safiee, one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ writers on management: efficiency and effectiveness.
8. An organization can practise to use its \_\_\_\_\_ way or method in order to achieve its purposes.
9. Manpower or labor is considered to be the most \_\_\_\_\_ resource in the company.
10. An accounting manager has his \_\_\_\_\_ to do the right things; so that his/ her department can run well.

## Grammar Session

Let's study this example situation.

### Present Continuous with a Future Meaning

Monday Tennis 2 pm	Friday Dinner with Chasey 8 pm	<p><b><u>This is Peter's diary for next week</u></b>            He is playing tennis on Monday afternoon            He is going to the dentist on Tuesday morning.            He is having dinner with Chasey on Friday.            He is having appointment with Shyla on Saturday            All of these examples, Peter has already decided and arranged to do these things.</p>
Tuesday dentist 10:10	<b>Saturday appointment with Shyla 11:30 am</b>	
Wednesday	<b>Sunday</b>	
Thursday	<b>Notes:</b>	

Source taken from: Raymond Murphy "The Essential of English Grammar in Use"

We use the **present continuous** to say what you have already arranged to do to express the future intention, as these examples follows

- A: what are you doing on Saturday evening?  
B: I'm going to the theatre
- Ian isn't playing football on Saturday. He's hurt his leg.
- Alex is getting married at the end of this month.

### Present simple with a future meaning

We use the **present simple** when we talk about timetable or schedule, programmes etc (for example, public transport, cinemas, etc):

- The train leaves Surabaya at 10:45 and arrives in Malang at 13:50,
- What time does the film begin?
- I start my new job on Monday, next week.

We can use the present simple for people if their plans are fixed like a timetable:

- I start my new class next Tuesday.
- What time do you finish work tomorrow?

But the continuous is more usual for personal arrangements:

- What time are you meeting the dentist tomorrow?
- I'm going to the cinema this evening.

**Task 6. Arrange these words in the brackets, into questions based on the answers.**

1. (where/go?) <u>where are you going?</u>	"Scotland"
2. (how long/ stay?) _____	" a week"
3. (when/ go?) _____	"Next Friday"
4. (go/ alone?) _____	"No, with my friend"
5. (travel/ by car?) _____	" No, by train"
6. (where/ stay?) _____	"In a hotel"

**Task 7. Put the verb into the more suitable form, present continuous or present simple**

1. I 'm going (go) to finish all the financial report this evening.
2. .... (the meeting begin) at 3.30 or 4.30 pm?
3. We.....(have) a meeting next Thursday. Please come.
4. The art exhibition .....(open) on 3 May and .....(finish) on 15 July.
5. I .....(not/go) out this evening. I .....(stay) at home.
6. ....(you/do) anything tomorrow morning? "No, I'm free. Why?"
7. We .....(go) to the concert tonight. It .....(begin) at 7:30.  
.....(you/come) with us?
8. Situation: *you are on the train to Malang and you ask another passenger:*  
Excuse me. What time .....(this train/ get) to Malang?
9. *You are talking to Miller:*  
Hey Miller, I .....(go) to town. ....(you/come) with me?
10. Anne.....(come) to see us tomorrow. She .....(travel) by train and her train  
.....(arrive) at 10:55. I.....(meet) her at the station.

**Task 8**

**Have you arranged to do anything these times? Try to make your own list of your activities you are doing this week.**

1. (this evening) \_\_\_\_\_
2. (tomorrow morning)
3. (tomorrow afternoon or evening)
4. (next Sunday or other days)
5. (choose another day or time)
- 6.

When we are expressing about the activity that belongs to future's, we can use present continuous tense related to future meaning. This conversation is the example of the use of present continuous tense with future meaning.

Syaiful            Hi Rina. Do you have some plans for today?

Rina                Hi Syaiful. Yes, I do. I am going to the supermarket this afternoon.

Syaiful            What are you going to do there?

Rina I am buying some vegetables and some milk.

Syaiful How about this evening?

Rina Oh, I am watching movie in the cinema with my brother. I am also having dinner in the restaurant after watching the movie.

Syaiful I see.

Rina How about you, Syaiful? What is your plan today?

Syaiful Oh, I am studying for the exam in my accounting class this evening.

Rina That is good. I hope you will get excellent score for your exam.

Syaiful Thank you, Rina.

Rina You are welcome.

**Task 9. Make arrangement. What are your arrangements and plans for tomorrow, this weekend and the beginning of next week?**

Write all your arrangements (*meetings, drinks with friends, dentist appointments, etc.*) in the spaces below, perhaps with plans like going for a jog on your own if you like and then tell your classmates about your arrangements.

<b>Tomorrow</b>	<b>The day after tomorrow</b>		<b>In three days</b>
<b>In four days</b>	<b>In five days</b>	<b>In six days</b>	<b>This time next week</b>