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UNDERSTANDING GRAMMAR

for beginners



UNIVERSITAS
SRIWIJAYA



Understanding Grammar for Beginner

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Penerbit,



LPPM UNHAS YTEBUIRENG JOMBANG

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Understanding Grammar for Beginner

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BAB 1

PART OF SPEECH I

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Pembelajar mampu mengidentifikasi;

1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Verb
4. Adjective
5. Adverb
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection

B. Pendahuluan

Part of speech merupakan bagian dari penyusun kalimat. Pembagian kalimat tersebut berdasarkan kamus Bahasa Inggris, dimana symbol-simbol dari part of speech dapat dilihat pada kamus bahasa Inggris baik itu *online* atau *offline*. Mengetahui part of speech akan membantu dalam analisa kalimat dan fungsi kata dalam kalimat. Jika dikelompokkan terdapat tiga pengelompokan part of speech.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. Noun | } | central core of sentence (inti kalimat) |
| 2. Pronoun | | |
| 3. Verb | | |
| 4. Adjective | } | modifying word (kata penjelas) |
| 5. Adverb | | |
| 6. Preposition | } | linking word |
| 7. Conjunction | | |
| 8. Interjection | | |

C. Noun

Noun (kata benda) adalah kata untuk menamai sesuatu, Kata untuk menunjukkan sesuatu:orang, benda, tempat, tumbuhan, hewan, gagasan, dan lainnya (Fuad Mas'ud:2005).

C1. Kind of Noun berdasar wujudnya

1. Abstract dan Concrete (common Noun)
2. Proper Noun
3. Collective Noun
4. Material Noun

1. Abstract dan Concrete

Abstract noun: tidak dapat dilihat kasat mata seperti:

Happiness	: kebahagiaan
Health	: kesehatan
Honesty	: kejujuran
Purity	: kemiskinan
Freedom	: kemerdekaan
Problem	: masalah

Note: kata sifat bias berubah menjadi kata benda abstract happiness, sadness, confidence, dll.

Concrete Noun: Nampak oleh mata seperti:

Aple
Chicken
House
Car
Restaurant
Book
Broom, dll.

2. Proper Noun

Kata benda untuk memberi nama atau brand dari sesuatu, biasanya diawali oleh huruf besar, menunjukkan nama kota, Negara, merek, sungai, nama orang, dll.

Aminah (nama Orang)

Indonesia (nama Negara)

Australia (nama Benua/Negara)

Bengawan Solo (nama sungai)

Kediri, Malang (nama Kota)

The Mac Donal (merek)

3. Collective Noun

Nama benda yang menunjukkan kelompok/kumpulan

Contoh:

A team

A committee

A club

A convoy

A jury

Catatan:

Collective noun bisa berlaku tunggal bisa berlaku jamak.

Ketika collective noun dianggap sebagai satu unit maka diberlakukan sebagai noun tunggal

Contoh:

The committee was formed last month.

Ketika Collective Noun dianggap sebagai sekumpulan, maka berlaku jamak.

Contoh:

The jury are coordinating the result of the scoring.

4. Material Noun

Noun yang menunjukkan materi alam.

Contoh:

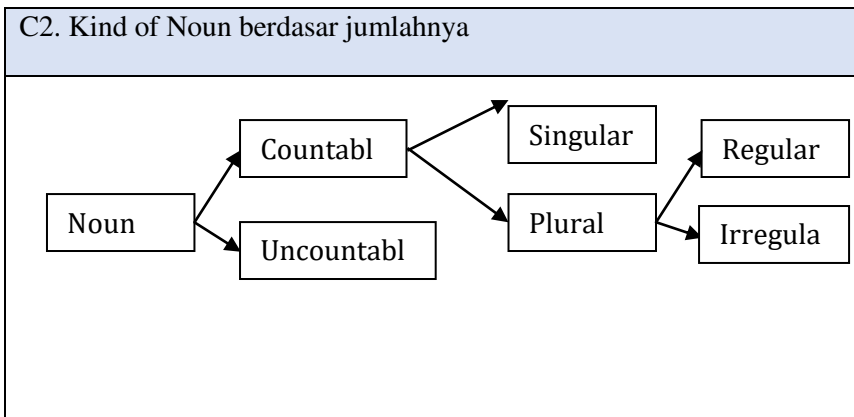
Gold

Water

Iron

Blood

Dll.



1. Countable Noun (C)

Kata benda yang dapat dihitung bisa dihitung tunggal (singular) dan jamak (plural). Hal ini berkaitan dengan verb agreement; kesesuaian subject dengan kata kerja. Serta beberapa aturan pada perubahan kata benda tunggal ke jamak.

Perubahan kata benda tunggal ke jamak regular adalah dengan menambahkan s/es, untuk irregular noun tersebut mengalami perubahan kata.

Singular (tunggal)	Plural (jamak)		Keterangan
	Regular	Irregular	
Book	Books		
Car	Cars		
City	Cities		
House	Houses		

Singular (tunggal)	Plural (jamak)		Keterangan
	Regular	Irregular	
Echo Hero Tomato Potato Volcano Tornado video	Echoes Heroes Tomatos/es Ptatos/es Volcanos/es Tornados/es		
Ox Man Woman Mouse Foot Tooth Child Goose Louse		Oxen Men Women Mice Feet Teeth Children Geese Lice	Mengalami perubahan huruf atau penambahan huruf atau menjadi kata yang lain.
Fish Deer Means Offspring Series Sheep Shrimp Species	Fishes (jenisnya banyak)	Fish (jumlahnya banyak kemungkinan hanya satu jenis) Deer Means Offspring Series Two sheep Two shrimp Two species	Tidak mengalami perubahan dari singular ke plural.

Singular (tunggal)	Plural (jamak)		Keterangan
	Regular	Irregular	
Calf Half Life Loaf Self Shelf Thief Scarf		Calves Halves Lives Loaves Selves Shelves Thieves Scarves	F berubah menjadi v
Criterion Phenomenon Bacterium Datum Medium Memorandum Curriculum Analysis Basis Crisis Hypothesis Parenthesis Thesis		Criteria Phenomena Bacteria Data Media Memoranda Curricula Analyses Bases Crises Hypotheses Parentheses Theses	Beberapa noun plural diambil dari bahasa lain yang mempunyai bentuk jamak (plural)

2. Uncountable Noun (U)

- Kata benda yang tidak dapat dihitung secara satuan,
- Terkadang membutuhkan ukuran, atau ekspresi yang mengawali misalkan a spoonfull of, some, much, a kind of ..., dll
- Uncountable tidak mempunyai bentuk jamak,
- Selalu berlaku tunggal
- Tidak bisa mendapatkan artikel a/an
- Beberapa noun bisa digunakan pada count noun atau uncount noun dengan makna berbeda
- Menunjukkan partikel

Uncountable tidak mempunyai bentuk jamak,	I have chairs, tables, cupboards. I have some furniture .
Selalu berlaku tunggal	The furniture is new. (Meskipun mebelnya banyak)
Tidak bisa mendapatkan artikel a/an	A furniture is needed in my house,
Beberapa noun bisa digunakan pada count noun atau uncount noun dengan makna berbeda	Contoh: Alex has black hair. Alex found a white hair on his shoulder. A white hair: sehelai rambut putih
Menunjukkan partikel	Sugar, salt, rice

Beberapa uncountable noun



Latihan C.2. Tambahkan s/es jika diperlukan pada noun berikut!

- I made some mistakes in my English test.
- In winter in Alaska, there snow on the ground.
- Alaska has a lot of cold weather .
- We have a lot of energy in our school.
- There some chalk in his classroom.
- We can't go to the new camp any more with .
- I want to wash those good hair .
- Shower , use lightning , can be scary for children and animals.
- Chalk (is not) expensive. Diamond (is not) expensive too.
- Let's try Paul. You do not possess knowledge of various learning methods.

C.3. Artikel a/an/the		
Fungsi: mengawali kata benda/ terletak di awal kata benda.		
A	An	The
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untuk countable noun (benda yang dapat dihitung) • Menunjukkan benda yang masih bersifat general • A bermkna “sebuah, sati, seekor, “ • Digunakan pada kata yang diawali suara huruf mati (konsonan) <p>Contoh: A cat A mouse A problem A horse A university A god news A fresh apple A unique umbrella</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untuk countable noun tunggal • Menunjukkan benda yang masih bersifat general • An juga sama dengan “a” bermkna “satu, sebuah, seekor, soorg, dst” • Digunakan pada kata yang diawali suara huruf hidup (vocal) <p>Contoh: An apple An umbrella An hour An old news An honest person An older umbrella</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untuk noun/ kata benda countable singular atau plural, atau uncountable. • Menunjukkan benda yang sudah jelas atau definite (sudah digunakan pada kalimat sebelumnya atau sudah merujuk pada benda tertentu/tersebut) <p>The water The umbrella The problem The furniture The salt The fresh fruit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mengikuti bilangan bertingkat <p>Contoh: The second floor The last work</p>

		<p>The first child</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The” tidak digunakan pada kata yang bersifat generalisasi <p>Gold is a metal.</p> <p>The Gold is a metal</p>
--	--	---

Latihan C.3.1 Tulis a/an sesuai aturan penggunaan artikel a/an

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. _____ masalah | 8. _____ masalah | 15. _____ orang-orang |
| 2. _____ perbedaan | 9. _____ masalah | 16. _____ buku-buku di perpustakaan |
| 3. _____ orang | 10. _____ masalah-masalah | 17. _____ orang |
| 4. _____ perbedaan-perbedaan | 11. _____ masalah-masalah | 18. _____ perbedaan-perbedaan |
| 5. _____ orang-orang | 12. _____ masalah-masalah | 19. _____ orang-orang |
| 6. _____ masalah | 13. _____ masalah-masalah | 20. _____ orang |

Latihan C.3.2. Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan a/an atau the

Identifikasi jenis kata benda nya dengan melingkari kata disamping kalimat berikut.

- | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. I have _____ (many) _____ (book) for _____ (read). | many | → many (many) |
| 2. I had _____ (a) _____ (relative) for _____ (years). | relative | → (a) (relative) |
| 3. I got _____ (a) _____ (letter) today. | letter | → (a) (letter) |
| 4. I got _____ (a) _____ (mail) today. | mail | → (a) (mail) |
| 5. After _____ (many) _____ (years) he got _____ (a) _____ (job). | job | → (a) (job) |
| 6. Maria is making _____ (a) _____ (book) today. | book | → (a) (book) |
| 7. I have _____ (a) _____ (engagement) to _____ (marry). | engagement | → (a) (engagement) |
| 8. I have _____ (a) _____ (engagement) to _____ (marry). | engagement | → (a) (engagement) |
| 9. I received _____ (a) _____ (information). | information | → (a) (information) |
| 10. I want _____ (a) _____ (question). | question | → (a) (question) |

Latihan C.3.3. Berilah tanda “C” jika countable dan “UC” untuk uncountable noun.

1. I bought some *chairs, tables, and desks*. In other words, I bought some *furniture*.
2. Aisha like to wear Jewelry. Today, she is wearing rings, 3 bracelets, and a necklace.
3. We saw beautiful *mountains, fields, and lakes* on our trip. We saw beautiful *scenery*.
4. *Gold and iron* are *metals*
5. They have a rusty *car* without an *engine*, broken *furniture*, and an old *refrigerator* in their front yard. Their yard is full of *junk*.

Latihan C.3.4. Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan a/an/the

1. I have _____ idea. Let’s go on _____ picnic Sunday.
2. A. You had better have _____ good reason for being late!
B. I do
3. A. Where is my blue shirt?
B. it’s in _____ washing machine.
A. That’s okay. I can wear _____ different shirt.
4. A. Have you seen my boots?
B. They’re in _____ closet in _____ hallway.
5. A. What happened to your bicycle? _____ wheel is bent
B. I ran into _____ parked car when I sweeved to avoid _____ big pothole.
A. Did you damage _____ car
B. A little
A. What did you do?
B. I left _____ note for _____ owner of _____ car.
A. What did you write on _____ note?
B. My name and address. I also wrote _____ apology.

C.4. Expressions of Quantity		
	Count noun	Un-count noun
Each Every	Each book Every book	-
Both A couple of .. A few Several Many A number of	Both books A couple of books A few books	-
A little Much A great deal of	-	A little water Much water A great deal of water
No Hardly any Some/any A lot of Lots of Plenty of Most All	No books Hardly any books Some books A lot of books A lots of books Plenty of books Most books All books	No water Hardly any water Some water A lot of water A lots of water Plenty of water Most water All water
A few dan a little mengandung unsur sedikit akan tetapi few dan little mengandung unsur negative (lebih sedikit hamper tidak ada)		

Latihan C.4.1 Lengkapi kalimat dengan *much/many!*

1. I have gotten _____mail lately.
2. I don't get _____ Letter.
3. There (is/are) too _____ furniture in anna's living room.
4. I can't go with you because I have too _____work to do.
5. How _____postage does this letter need?
6. I think there (is/are) too _____violance on television.
7. I haven't met _____people since I came here.
8. I don't have _____patience with incompetence.

9. The doctor has so _____ patient that she has to work at least twelve hours a day.
10. There (isn't, aren't) _____ international news in the local paper.

Latihan C.4.2. Identifikasi subject dan verb nya, jika subjectnya singular maka verbnya ditambahkan s/es, sebaliknya jika subjectnya plural maka verb nya tanpa tambahan s/es

1. ~~Each student~~ ^{every} student ~~visit~~ ^{visits} every day of the year.
2. ~~Canada~~ ^{the} ~~isn't~~ ^{are} slowly ~~is~~ ^{are} becoming.
3. My mother ~~speaks~~ ^{speaks} Spanish.
4. My aunt and uncle ~~speak~~ ^{speak} Spanish.
5. Oscar ~~speaks~~ ^{speaks} Spanish and English.
6. The students in this class ~~speaks~~ ^{speak} English very well.
7. Every student in my class ~~speak~~ ^{speak} English well.
8. There are five student from Korea in Mr. Brown's class.
9. There's a tennis apartment in my building.

Latihan C.4.6. Lengkapi dengan a little dan a few

1. How many _____ are there in _____?
2. How many _____ are there _____ of the party?
3. How many _____ are there _____ with that?
4. How many _____ are there _____ for the dinner party _____
_____ are the best _____ egg _____
5. How many _____ are there _____ in the basket on my _____
egg takes from with weight _____

6. apply	I thought _____ at the meeting?
7. join	I thought _____ at the meeting.
8. refuse	I need _____.
9. survey	It's easier than job, I'll make _____, _____.
10. use	After get _____ in the garden.
11. spend	_____ came in last night so that is.
12. use	It looks like we might get _____ later. I think I'll use my umbrella with me.
13. finish	I can't open _____, but I don't know my friend at all.
14. draw	Ben's class will arrive in _____, _____.
15. complete	Timmy got his _____ in your neighborhood, but he'd like to be
16. realize	You are wrong. I think I'll have _____, _____.
17. realize	When I was a child, my mother _____ in our backyard.

C.5 Fungsi NOUN	
1. Menjadi Subject dalam kalimat	1. Amarta is my sister.
2. Menjadi object dalam kalimat	2. Adinda went to library.
3. Menjadi "head" pada noun phrase	3. I buy one kilo of eggs .
4. Menjadi complement/pelengkap dalam kalimat	4. I meet the famous artist .
5. Menjadi penjelas benda lain (compound noun)	5. A famous artist . (head:yang dijelaskan)
6. Menjadi kepemilikan dari benda lain	6. My sister is a nurse .
	7. They are happy students .
	8. Book store
	9. Siska's house
	10. Her father's car.
	11. My sister's house

Latihan C.5.1 Tentukan fungsi noun yang bergaris bawah ini!

1. I bought a little lemon juice, it tasted better than tomato juice.
2. Sunshine is shining brightly in the morning.
3. January is cold and dreary month in the northern states.
4. My parents like to watch TV. Every evening they watch two or three programs on TV before they go to bed.
5. I have a friend, He is the best student in my class.

Latihan 8. Identifikasi noun pada subject dan object dari kalimat berikut!

1. The carpenter built a table.

2. Birds fly.

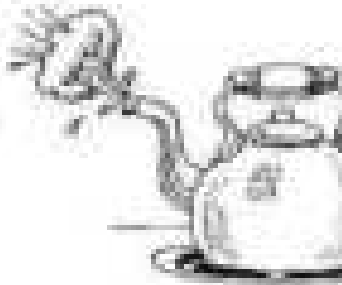
3. Cows eat grass.

4. My dog barked.

5. The dog chased the rat.

6. Steam rises.

7. Accidents happen.



9. Alice looks very nice.
9. Our guests arrived late.
10. Teachers assign homework.
11. My roommate opened the window.
12. Jack raised his hand.
13. Lisa is watching her sister's children.

Latihan C.5.2. Identifikasi noun pada kalimat berikut. Buat noun phrase/noun frase dari noun tersebut untuk dijadikan pelengkap pada kalimat kedua. Seperti contoh nomor 1 yang sudah dikerjakan.

1. The boy is very generous. It's a generous boy.
2. My guide has experience. It is a _____.
3. The program is an exercise. It's a _____.
4. The song has been. It is _____.
5. We made plans for our vacation. We made _____.
6. I read a lot of articles in newspapers. I read a lot of _____.
7. The farmer makes vegetables. It's an _____.
8. The team received many. It was a _____.
9. The village are in the mountains. They are _____.
10. Page 25 has price. Many generous buildings have _____.

Latihan C.5.6. Lengkapi dengan kepemilikan kata benda, gunakan kata yang tersedia!

1. teacher Our teacher asked several questions. I answered the _____ questions.
2. students Many students had questions after the lesson. I answered the _____ questions.
3. daughter We have one child, a girl. Our _____ bedroom is near mine.
4. daughters We have two children, two girls. They share a bedroom. Our _____ bedroom is next to mine.
5. man Robert is a _____ man.
6. woman Heidi is a _____ woman.
7. man Robert and Thomas are _____ men.
8. women Emily and Cynthia are _____ women.
9. people It's important to be sensitive to other _____ feelings.
10. person I always look straight into a _____ eyes during a conversation.

Latihan C.5.7 Benarkan penggunaan Noun pada kalimat-kalimat berikut, focus pada membenaran noun, tidak perlu merubah kata lain selain noun yang diperlukan untuk dirubah!

1. Bird are interesting.
2. There are around 3,000 kind of bird in the world.
3. Bird hatch from egg. Many bird lay in their nest for several week or month. Their parent feed them until they can fly.
4. Parents are protect egg. Some animal eat their egg.



6. wife	I thought _____ at the meeting?
7. job	I thought _____ at the meeting.
8. when	I need _____.
9. how	It's easier that job, I'll make _____ more _____.
10. see	After you _____ in the garden.
11. head	_____ came in just right in the air.
12. see	It looks like we might get _____ later. I think I'll take my umbrella with me.
13. think	I can't open _____, but I don't know my friend at all.
14. hear	Bob's phone will arrive in _____ with _____.
15. understand	Twenty, you're _____ in your scoutbook, but half the table!
16. realize	You will realize I think I'll have _____ with _____.
17. notice	When I was a child, we used _____ in our backyard.

D. Pronoun

Pronoun (kata ganti) menggantikan kata benda.

Pembagian Pronoun

1. Personal Pronoun
2. Reflexive Pronoun
3. Possessive Pronoun
4. Demonstrative Pronoun
5. Indefinite Pronoun
6. Reciprocal Pronoun
7. Relative pronoun

D.1. Personal Pronoun, reflexive Pronoun, possessive Pronoun, possessive adjective.

Personal pronoun		Reflexive pronoun	Possessive pronoun	Possessive Adjective
Subject	Object			
I	Me	Myself	Mine	My pen
We	Us	Ourselves	Ours	Our pen
You	You	Yourself/ves	Yours	Your pen
She	Her	Herself	Hers	Her pen
He	Him	Himself	His	His pen
It	It	Itself	Its	Its pen
They	Them	Themselves	Theirs	Their pen

Catatan: personal pronoun yang digunakan menggantikan collective noun dapat berlaku tunggal dan juga jamak. Sesuai makna yang dimaksud. Jika mengacu pada banyak personal maka berlaku jamak. Jika menunjuk ke sebuah unit maka berlaku tunggal.

My family is large. It is composed of nine members.

My family is loving and supportive. They always ready to help me.

Contoh :

1. *I* read a book. *It* was very wonderful book.
2. Do *you* like coffee?
3. *We* meet Alea, Anisa, Ahmad every day. *They* always call *us* when meet *us*.
4. Chio has many animals, one of *them* is cat. *Its* name is Chocho.
5. My pen is blue and black. There are some pen on the table, those blue and black pen are mine.
6. Aksa and Iksha visited Sholeh. They have same motorcycle. All those motorcycle in front of Sholeh's house are theirs.

Latihan D.1.1 Lingkarilah pronoun yang sesuai pada tempatnya!

1. Nick and Debra with she
2. Nick and Debra with they and she
3. She and Debra with Nick and she
4. Debra and she and Debra with Nick and she
5. Debra and she and Debra with she and she
6. Debra and she and Debra with she and she
7. My brother and Debra and she and Debra with she and she
8. She and Debra with she and she
9. She and Debra with she and she
10. Debra and she and Debra with she and she

D.2 Reflexive Pronoun	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digunakan sebagai object atau object of preposition • Digunakan untuk menekankan makna • Digunakan untuk menyatakan sendiri, diawali oleh “by” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I talk to <i>myself</i>. • I myself send the email to the company. • I send the letter by myself. (saya sendiri mengantar surat sendirian)

Latihan D.2.1 lengkapi kalimat dengan reflexive pronoun yang sesuai!

1. Dea drew a picture of _____
2. The children drew pictures of _____

3. We drew pictures of _____
4. Olga, do you draw picture of _____?
5. I drew a picture of _____

Latihan D.2.2 Lengkapi kalimat dengan possessive pronoun/possessive adjective yang sesuai!

1. This is (my/mine) umbrella. (Your/yours) umbrellas are over there.
2. This umbrella is (my/mine). That is (your/yours).
3. (Our/ours) neighbor like to buy pets. These pets are (theirs/their).
4. Alfa made a cake. (her/hers) cake is bought by Nando for his mother.
5. Anita bought a new car, (her/hers) old car was sold to (her/hers) friend.

D.3 Demonstrative Pronoun

Pronoun yang mengsdung penunjuk

Singular	Plural
This That	These Those
This book is new This is new book. (sambil menunjuk suatu barang) That book is old. That is old	These are my books. Those are my books. Those encounter the problem. These (sambil nunjuk) encounter the problem.

D.4 Indefinite Pronoun		
Everyone	Anyone	One
Every body	Any body	Each
Everything	Anything	All
Someone	No one	Any
Somebody	Nobody	Some
Something	Nothing	Most None
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indefinite pronoun dianggap tunggal Contoh: Someone knocked my dor last night. Everyone has his or her ideas. Kadang indefinite formal juga digunakan untuk mewakili banyak orang. Contoh: Everyone has their own ideas. 		

D.4 Reciprocal Pronoun	
<p>Reciprocal pronoun adalah pronoun yang menyatakan hubungan timbal balik.</p> <p>Yang termasuk reciprocal pronoun yaitu:</p> <p>Each other (satu sama lain untuk 2 hubungan)</p> <p>One another (satu sama lain untuk 2 orang/ hubungan lebih)</p>	<p>Contoh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ali and Ahmad talked each other. I join an academic discussion. On the discussion, we discuss, we talk one another to solve the problem.

D.5 Relative Pronoun (kata ganti penghubung)

Kata ganti penghubung itu menghubungkan dari kalimat, kata atau frase satu ke yang lain. Kata penghubung itu berupa:

Who (menghubungkan dan menggantikan orang)

Whom (menghubungkan dan menggantikan orang), Biasanya untuk kata penunjuk orang yang berada pada posisi object

Whose (penghubung yang menunjukkan kepemilikan)

That (penghubung yang menjunjukkan benda/orang)

Which (penghubung yang menjunjukkan benda)

- Someone **who** is standing in front of the class is my new friend in my class.
- The table **which/that** is painted by my uncle is for my little brother.
- Mr. Tom **whose** umbrella is borrowed by my mom is my new neighbor.

Latihan D.5. Lengkapi dengan relative pronoun yang sesuai!

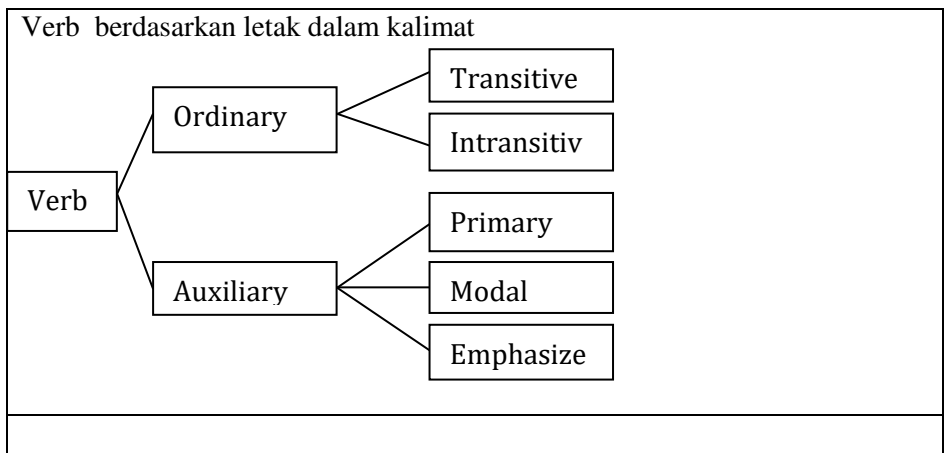
1. Mr.Lui helped people _____ became COVID 19 victims last month.
2. I borrow the car _____ is parked in front of the museum.
3. A. Have you met Tom? He always wears coat everywhere.
B. Oh, Tom _____ always wears coat everywhere is my new friend at work. Tom _____ I borrowed money to.
4. Sania _____ house closed to my house was delivering some cake to my family every Saturday night
5. They use the phone _____ i have bought from my niece.

BAB 2 PART OF SPEECH 2

A. Verb (kata kerja)

Verb atau kata kerja adalah central <i>core of sentence</i> . Dalam satau kalimat minimal terdiri dari minimal 1 subject (noun/pronoun) dan 1 verb. Sehingga verb dan noun/pronoun menjadi bagian utama atau central dari suatu kalimat.	Contoh: a) I sweep the floor. b) A cat has soft fur. c) The girl is smart. d) She must be diligent to study.
Verb a, b, c, menunjukkan kondisi tanpa aktifitas. Verb d,e,f, g menunjukkan aktifitas.	a. Feel b. Be c. Have d. Go e. Sleep f. Study g. Wash
Kinds of verb	
1. Bedasar bentuk 2. Berdasar letak dalam kalimat 3. Berdasarkan cara perubahan bentuk verb	

Bentuk verb	Cara perubahan					
	Regular			Irregular		
Verb bare (simple/verb I)	Study	Wash	Clean	Be	Run	cut
Verb -s/es (present)	Studies	Washes	Cleans	Is, am, are	Runs	Cuts
Past verb (verb II)	Studied	Washed	Cleaned	Was Were	Ran	Cut
Verb -ing (present participle/ continuous/ progressive)	Studying	Washing	Cleaning	Being	Run	Cutting
Verb-ed (past participle)	Studied	Washed	cleaned	Been	run	Cut
To infinitive	To study	To wash	cleaned	To be	To run	To cut



Latihan A.1 Lengkapi verb berikut v-ing dan past verb/ past participle

	v-ing	past verb/ past participle
1. swim	swimming	swam/swum
2. wash		
3. sit		sat
4. write		wrote/written
5. show		
6. eat		ate
7. draw		drew/drawn
8. hope		
9. stop		
10. help		
11. sleep		slept
12. stop		
13. open		
14. say		
15. visit		
16. run		ran/run
17. know		
18. see		saw/seen
19. explain		
20. have		

Latihan A.2.

Tambahkan s/es pada kata berikut ini!

1. table _____	6. box _____	11. study _____
2. watch _____	7. guest _____	12. bus _____
3. hope _____	8. work _____	13. cry _____
4. reach _____	9. visit _____	14. fly _____
5. parent _____	10. plan _____	15. carry _____

IRREGULAR VERBS: A REFERENCE LIST

Infinitive	Present Tense	Past Tense	Infinitive	Present Tense	Past Tense
bring	bring	brought	bring	bring	brought
buy	buy	bought	buy	buy	bought
catch	catch	caught	catch	catch	caught
choose	choose	chose	choose	choose	chose
climb	climb	climbed	climb	climb	climbed
come	come	came	come	come	came
cut	cut	cut	cut	cut	cut
do	do	did	do	do	did
draw	draw	drew	draw	draw	drew
eat	eat	ate	eat	eat	ate
fall	fall	fell	fall	fall	fell
fight	fight	fought	fight	fight	fought
find	find	found	find	find	found
fly	fly	flew	fly	fly	flew
forget	forget	forgot	forget	forget	forgot
freeze	freeze	froze	freeze	freeze	froze
get	get	got	get	get	got
give	give	gave	give	give	gave
go	go	went	go	go	went
grow	grow	grew	grow	grow	grew
hang	hang	hung	hang	hang	hung
have	have	had	have	have	had
hear	hear	heard	hear	hear	heard
hide	hide	hid	hide	hide	hid
hit	hit	hit	hit	hit	hit
hold	hold	held	hold	hold	held
hurt	hurt	hurt	hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	keep	kept	keep	keep	kept
know	know	knew	know	know	knew
lay	lay	laid	lay	lay	laid
lead	lead	led	lead	lead	led
learn	learn	learned	learn	learn	learned
leave	leave	left	leave	leave	left
lend	lend	lent	lend	lend	lent
let	let	let	let	let	let
lie	lie	lay	lie	lie	lay
live	live	lived	live	live	lived
lose	lose	lost	lose	lose	lost
make	make	made	make	make	made
mean	mean	meant	mean	mean	meant
meet	meet	met	meet	meet	met
move	move	moved	move	move	moved
pay	pay	paid	pay	pay	paid
put	put	put	put	put	put
read	read	read	read	read	read
run	run	ran	run	run	ran
say	say	said	say	say	said
see	see	saw	see	see	saw
send	send	sent	send	send	sent
set	set	set	set	set	set
show	show	showed	show	show	showed
sleep	sleep	slept	sleep	sleep	slept
start	start	started	start	start	started
stop	stop	stopped	stop	stop	stopped
take	take	took	take	take	took
teach	teach	taught	teach	teach	taught
throw	throw	threw	throw	throw	threw
turn	turn	turned	turn	turn	turned
understand	understand	understood	understand	understand	understood
use	use	used	use	use	used
wake	wake	woke	wake	wake	woke
walk	walk	walked	walk	walk	walked
want	want	wanted	want	want	wanted
wear	wear	wore	wear	wear	wore
win	win	won	win	win	won
write	write	wrote	write	write	wrote

Latihan A.3. Ubah bentuk verb berikut!

Simple verb	Verb-ing	Verb-ed/d(verb 2)	Past participle (verb 3)	To invinitive
Open				
Begin				
Occur				
Happen				
Refer				
Offer				
Listen				
Admit				
Visit				
Omit				
Hurry				
Study				
Enjoy				
Reply				
Stay				
Buy				
Try				
Tie				
Die				
Lie				

Latihan A.4. temukan kata kerja yang mungkin dari aktivitas pada gambar berikut!



SPELLING OF -ING AND -ED FORMS					
Letter	Number of Letters	Number of Vowels	Final Letter	Final Letter	Rule
e	3	2	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.
ee	4	3	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.
ea	3	2	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.
ai	3	2	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.
ay	3	2	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.
o	3	2	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.
oo	4	3	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.
oa	3	2	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.
oy	3	2	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.
ou	3	2	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.
oo	4	3	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.
oa	3	2	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.
oy	3	2	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.
ou	3	2	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.
oo	4	3	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.
oa	3	2	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.
oy	3	2	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.
ou	3	2	ing	ed	add 'e' to the end of the word.

Auxiliary	
Primary Auxiliary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be, is, am, are, was, were, been, being (pada kalimat verbal continuous, passive, +, -, ?) Do, does, (pada tenses simple present – dan ?) did (pada simple past – dan ?) Have, has, had (pada perfect +, -, ?) 	Primary auxiliary tidak memiliki makna khusus

Modal Auxiliary murni

- Must
- Will
- Would
- May
- Might
- Can
- Could
- Ought to
- Had better
- Would rather

Similar modal

Modal	Similar	Makna
Must	Have to Have got to	Harus
Will	Be going to	Akan
Can	Be able to	Dapat
Would	Used to	Selalu (dimasa lampau)

Karakter Modal:

- Modal auxiliary mempunyai tambahan makna tertentu pada kata kerja dalam kalimat.
- Modal selalu diikuti *verb bare*
- Modal tidak boleh mendapat imbuhan atau awalan

Contoh:

~~I can, unmust, musts, wills~~

- Modal tidak berada sesudah verb lain
I ~~want can~~
- Modal tidak berada sesudah to
I ~~want to can~~
- Modal tidak bisa berjajar dengan modal lain
I ~~must can~~ speak English

Solusi modal berjajar dan to sebelum modal adalah mengganti modal kedua dengan similar modal atau persamaan modal

Emphasize
Kata kerja bantu untuk memberikan

Do, does , did
Hanya digunakan pada

<p>makna tambahan benar-benar atau sungguh-sungguh</p> <p>Penggunaan auxiliary ini tetap mengikuti aturan verb agreement , menyesuaikan subject dan tenses.</p>	<p>kalimat positif pada kalimat simple present dan simple past.</p> <p>Contoh:</p> <p>I love you I do love you</p> <p>She studies hard She does study hard</p> <p>They worked seriously. They did work seriously.</p>
---	---

Latihan A.5. identifikasi kalimat berikut ini, cari kesalahan pada kata kerjanya(verb) dan benarkan!

1. She does can swim in the deep swimming pool.
2. She cans swim in the deep swimming pool.
3. I want to can speak English well.
4. They must can understand about the problem.
5. Mr.John is canning paint the wall now.

B. Adjective

Adjective (kata sifat) merupakan kata yang berfungsi untuk menjelaskan noun dan pronoun pada frase (noun phrase) ataupun kalimat (pelengkap/complement).

Contoh pada frase : kata yang bercetak tebal merupakan adjective/kata sifat

Beautiful girl

Expensive book

Love story

Contoh pada kalimat:

She is **beautiful**.

The house is **expensive**.



Jenis kata sifat
1. Limiting Adjective (ADPIN) 2. Descriptive Adjective

1. Limiting adjective

a. Article

A book

An apple

The stove

b. Demonstrative (kata tunjuk)

This : in

i (singular)

That : itu (singular)

These : ini (plural)

Those : itu (plural)

Contoh

This pen, these pens

That house, those houses

c. Possessive (kepemilikan)

My house	Anas's House
Our house	Anas' House
Your house	Father's house
Her house	
His house	
Its house	
Their house	

- d. Indefinite (menunjukkan jumlah yang tidak pasti/jelas)
 - Some, any, many, all,
 - Some books
 - Many books
 - Any books
 - All books
 - e. Numeral (angka)
 - 1) Ordinal (bilangan bertingkat)
 - Menunjukkan tingkatan, urutan, tahapan.
 - Contoh:
 - The first child
 - The second child
 - 2) Cardinal (bilangan biasa)
 - Menunjukkan jumlah
 - Contoh:
 - One child
 - Two children
 - Three children
2. Descriptive Adjective
- a. Quality
 - Expensive, delicious, intelligent, beautiful dll. Quality juga bisa dari participle yang berfungsi sebagai kata sifat misalkan confusing, confused, annoying, annoyed, dll.
 - b. Age
 - Old, young, new,
 - c. Size
 - Big, small, tall, short, wide , narrow, dll
 - d. Temperature
 - Cold, hot, warm,
 - e. Shape
 - Square, triangle, circle, dll.
 - f. Colour
 - Blue, red, pink, green, dll.
 - g. Nationalities (kebangsaan, suku, agama)
 - Indonesian, Parisan, Italian, dll.

Noun phrase

Dalam menyusun noun phrase ada beberapa hal yang perlu diperhatikan.

Limiting adjective	Descriptive adjective	NOUN (head)	Of	Noun
A	beautiful	Girl	-	-
Two	Handsome	Boy	-	-
My	Hot sweet	Drink	-	-
The	new	Door	Of	My house
Those	Circle	Desk	-	-
Saheel's	Old	friend	-	-
Some	Expensive unique Indonesian	painting	of	Borobudur

Head: yang dijelaskan

Modifier : yang menjelaskan terdiri dari (Limiting adjective, Descriptive adjective, Of noun)

Latihan adjective B.1

.Lengkapilah kolom berikut ini menjadi susunan noun phrase yang benar

Limiting adjective	Descriptive adjective	NOUN (head)	Of	Noun

Latihan adjective B.2

Susunlah kata-kata acak berikut menjadi noun phrase yang benar!

1. Watch- a-valuable-gold-old-very

2. large-red-several-pickling-cabbage

3. purple-a-pretty-dress-silk

4. sympathetic-that-teacher- young-English

5. intricately-ivory- carved-little-figurines

6. river-muddy-a-step-river

7. sour-green-sugar-apple-eating-some

8. designed-bone-china-exquisitely

9. face-round-pink-her

10. angry-all-those-men

C. Adverb

Adverb (kata keterangan) yang berfungsi sebagai penjelas verb, adjective, adverb lain atau seluruh kalimat.

G.1 Pembagian adverb	Contoh
1. Adverb of manner	Quickly, slowly, neatly, happily
2. Adverb of Place and direction	Here, there, in, on, at, down, anywhere, dll.
3. Adverb of time	Yesterday, in, on, at, now Recently, already, just, still, first, next
4. Adverb of degree	Extremely, too, very, rather, quiet
5. Adverb of frequency	Sometimes, always, often, seldom

Catatan:

Hard (adjective): kasar, keras

Hard (adverb of manner) : dengan keras

Hardly (adverb of frequency): jarang sekali

Good (adjective): baik, bagus

Well (adverb of manner): dengan baik

Fast (adjective): cepat

Fast (adverb of manner): dengan cepat

Enough (adjective): **enough** water , jika menjelaskan benda.

Enough (adverb) : beautiful **enough**, jika menjelaskan adjective

Adverb of time dapat terletak di awal kalimat atau di akhir kalimat

Contoh:

Last week, I went to the theater.

I went to the theater last week.

C.2 Letak adverb	Contoh
1. Menjelaskan adjective	Very good
2. Menjelaskan verb	Run fast, work hard, work slowly
3. Menjelaskan adverb	Very slowly, rather hard
4. Menjelaskan kalimat	Yesterday, I met Syahrini Obviously, you don't meet me. Because I am here and You are there.

Latihan C.1. Lingkarilah kata yang bercetak tebal yang sesuai untuk kalimat berikut!

1. Maria studies **hard/hardly** every night.
2. I **hard/hardly** meet Mr.Tom as your lecturer, because he is very busy every time.
3. Last night, someone walked in front of my house **quiet/quietly**. I thought he would steal something or come into my house to rob me. Finally, he just wanted to take a bottle closed to my flower.
4. A singer can sing a **beautiful/beautifully** song **beautiful/beautifully**.
5. A. Mary, take me **enough water/ water enough** to water this plants.
B. Yes, I do
But, there is not **enough water/water enough**, it is only **few enough/enough few**
6. A. Your value is very **good/well**. Did you prepare **good/well** before the test?

- B. Yes, of course. I prepare **good/well** and I did it very **careful/carefully**.
7. Anne looks so **serious/seriously**. She must be reading news **serious/seriously**.
 8. Don't make a noisy; the baby is sleeping **sound/soundly**. We must speak **quiet/quietly**.
 9. While waiting for my sister, we can walk **slow/slowly**.
 10. It's ok. I can wait for your sister **patient/patiently**.

D. Preposition

Preposition(Kata depan)kata yang mnghubungkan dengan kata benda dibelakangnya.

D.1 Preposition + Noun, noun phrase, pronoun, gerund (ving)	
Preposition + noun	In front of Anna
Preposition + noun phrase	In the book store
Preposition + pronoun	About you, behind me,
Preposition + gerund	About fishing, in singing

Latihan D.1 Lengkapilah kalimat berikut dengan preposisi yang kamu ketahui.

1. Tom is devoted _____ to _____ his family.
2. I'm afraid I don't agree _____ you.
3. I wasn't aware _____ the problem.
4. I'm excited _____ the concert.
5. Are you satisfied _____ your progress?
6. She worried us _____ the coming storm.
7. What's the matter _____ him?
8. It doesn't matter _____ me.
9. I got rid _____ my old bicycle.
10. I don't approve _____ smoking in public.

Daftar preposisi

Catatan:

s.t : something

s.o: someone

Preposition	Sentences (subject+be+adjective+prep+object)
from	be absent _____ s.l. **
of	be afraid _____ s.l./s.o. **
about	be angry _____ s.l.
at / with	be angry _____ s.o.
about	be curious _____ s.l./s.o.
to	be equal _____ s.l./s.o.
with	be familiar _____ s.l./s.o.
of	be full _____ (people/things)
for	be happy _____ s.o.
about	be happy _____ s.l.
to	be kind _____ s.o.
to	be nice _____ s.o.
to	be polite _____ s.o.
for	be ready _____ s.l.
for	be thirsty _____ s.l.

Latihan D. Lengkapi kalimat berikut sesuai preposisi pada list yang sesuai!

1. Mr. Purno is nice _____ to _____ everyone.
2. Kathy was absent _____ class yesterday.
3. Are you ready _____ the test?
4. I'm angry _____ Geng.
5. Are you afraid _____ dogs?
6. Sometimes people aren't kind _____ animals.
7. Our class is equal _____ 254 classmates.
8. I'm thirsty _____ a big glass of water.
9. Joe has good manners. He's always polite _____ everyone.

D.2 Verb preposition

admire s.o. _____ s.t.	for
apply _____ s.t.	for
argue _____ s.o.	with
argue _____ s.t.	about / over
believe _____ s.o./s.t.	in
borrow s.t. _____ s.o.	from
discuss s.t. _____ s.o.	with
help s.o. _____ s.t.	with
introduce s.o. _____ s.o./s.t.	to
laugh _____ s.t./s.o.	at
leave _____ (a place)	for
stare _____ s.o./s.t.	at
agree _____ s.o.	with
agree with s.o. _____ s.t.	about
arrive _____ (a city/country)	in
arrive _____ (a building/room)	at
complain _____ s.t./s.o.	about
consist _____ s.t.	of
disagree _____ s.o.	with
disagree with s.o. _____ s.t.	about
graduate _____ (a place)	from
invite s.o. _____ s.t.	to
listen _____ s.t./s.o.	to
pay _____ s.t.	for
talk _____ s.o.	to
talk _____ s.t.	about
wait _____ s.o.	on
wait _____ s.t.	for
complain to s.o. _____ s.t.	about

ask v.n. _____ v.t. (inquire)	about
ask v.n. _____ v.t. (request)	for 
belong _____ v.n.	to
dream _____ v.n./v.t.	about / of
know _____ v.t.	about
look _____ v.t./v.n.	at
look _____ v.t./v.n. (search)	for
look _____ v.n. (prescribe)	like
look forward _____ v.t.	to
matter _____ v.n.	to
be the matter _____ v.t./v.n.	with
search _____ v.t./v.n.	for
separate (this) _____ (that)	from
warn v.n. _____ v.t.	about / of
apologize _____ v.n.	to
apologize _____ v.t.	for 
approve _____ v.t.	of
compare (this) _____ (that)*	to / with
depend _____ v.n./v.t.	on
die _____ v.t.	of / from
excuse v.n. _____ v.t.	from
excuse v.n. _____ v.t. (forgive)	for
forgive v.n. _____ v.t.	for
get rid _____ v.t./v.n.	of
happen _____ v.t./v.n.	to
insist _____ v.t.	on
protect v.t./v.n. _____ v.t./v.n.	from
rely _____ v.n./v.t.	on
take care _____ v.t./v.n.	for
thank v.n. _____ v.t.	of

Latihan D.2.1. Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan preposisi yang sesuai

1. I borrowed that dictionary _____ Peter.
2. Could you please help me _____ that heavy suitcase?
3. Don't be late to introduce me _____ Ed Jones.
4. You shouldn't mist _____ other people. It's not polite.
5. Do you believe _____ ghosts?
6. Are you laughing _____ my mistake?
7. I admire my father _____ his honesty and intelligence.
8. I argued _____ Aron _____ politics.
9. I discussed my educational plans _____ my parents.
10. I applied _____ admission to the University of Massachusetts.
11. We're leaving _____ Gary next week.
12. Mrs. Wertz smiled _____ her grandchildren.

Latihan D.2.2. Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan preposisi yang sesuai!

1. I apologized _____ her _____ saying so to her too.
2. I thanked her _____ helping me to my car.
3. My grandfather doesn't approve _____ politics.
4. Please begin me _____ helping me to finish.
5. My friend accused _____ taking me to the airport.
6. Please excuse me _____ being late.
7. Children depend _____ their parents for love and support.
8. In my comparison, I compared the city _____ my hometown.
9. Generally, parents protect people _____ sin.
10. We're relying _____ Jesus to help us through this hard time and apartment.
11. We had to wait in the lines, so we got some water to get rid _____ thirst.
12. What happened _____ your finger? Did you cut it?
13. My boss accused me _____ the morning when I became ill.
14. What did old Mr. Hill die _____?

Latihan D.2.3 lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan preposisi yang sesuai.

1. I opened the door _____ with _____ a key.
2. I went to Chevrolet _____ by _____ bus.
3. I found the dollar _____ a dollar.
4. I went from Portland to San Francisco _____ train.
5. Ted drove a straight line _____ a rabbit.
6. Is there any way you could reach the ceiling _____ your feet?
7. Some advertisers try to reach target audiences _____ mail.
8. Patricia registered the name in the corner of her envelope _____ her signature.
9. I called him "Paul" _____ minutes.
10. The fastest way to send a copy of a piece of paper halfway around the world is _____ fax.
11. The chef sliced the potatoes from their root that strips _____ a revolutionary tooth.
12. Some people pay their bills _____ computer.
13. Sally protected her eyes from the sun _____ her hand.
14. My grandmother makes antibodies _____ total.

Latihan D.2.4 Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan preposisi yang sesuai

1. He accused _____ knowing the truth.
2. I was wondering _____ that!
3. What's the matter _____ you today?
4. He hid the money _____ his wife.
5. We separated the tracks _____ the officers.
6. I apologized _____ my boss _____ my mistake.
7. We got rid _____ the mosquitoes in our apartment.
8. Who does this book belong _____?
9. The prisoner escaped _____ their guards.
10. What happened _____ you?
11. I'm sorry. Please forgive me _____ my error.
12. What did Mr. Green do _____?
13. Parents protect their children _____ harm.
14. Ah. I'm trying to concentrate _____ the work.

H.3 Adjective	Preposition
be aware _____ s.i./s.o.	of
be bad _____ s.o./s.i.	for
be clear _____ s.o.	to
be crazy _____ s.i.	about
be different _____ s.o./s.i.	from
be famous _____ s.i.	for
be friendly _____ s.o.	to / with
be good _____ s.o.	for
be hungry _____ s.i.	for
be interested _____ s.i.	in
be nervous _____ s.i.	about
be patient _____ s.o.	with
be proud _____ s.o./s.i.	of
be responsible _____ s.i./s.o.	for
be sad _____ s.i.	about
be similar _____ s.o./s.i.	to
be sure _____ s.i.	of / about

Latihan H.3. Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan preposisi yang sesuai pada kolom H.3

1. I don't understand the answer. It isn't clear _____ me.
2. Miss Yanti is famous _____ her work about the old and new technology.
3. The hungry _____, were searching for bread.
4. Our daughter graduated from the university. We're very proud _____ her.
5. A lot of people don't find _____ me. It is bad _____ that work.

6. Who was responsible _____ the accident?
7. My work is under _____ stress, but otherwise _____ fine.
8. Some people aren't friendly _____ strangers.
9. My daughter is over _____ serious. She is very interested _____ work.
10. She seems when she's talking about "her" son _____ her son.
11. Are you aware _____ the number of visitors who die each day throughout the world? According to new reports, 45,000 children die each day, mostly due to malnutrition and lack of essential medical care.

List of preposition

A

- be absent from
- be accustomed to
- add (this) to (that)
- be acquainted with
- admit (someone) for (something)
- be afraid of
- agree with (someone) about (something)
- be angry at/with (someone) about/over (something)
- apologize to (someone) for (something)
- apply for (something)
- approve of
- argue with (someone) about/over (something)
- arrive at (a building/a room)
- arrive in (a city/a country)
- ask (someone) about (something)
- ask (someone) for (something)
- be aware of

B

- be bad for
- believe in
- belong to
- be bored with/by
- borrow (something) from (someone)

C

- be close to
 - combine with
 - compare (this) to / with (that)
 - complain to (someone) about (something)
- be composed of
- concentrate on
- consist of
- be crazy about
- be crowded with
- be curious about

D

- depend on (someone) for (something)
- be dependent on (someone) for (something)
- be devoted to
 - die of / from
- be different from
 - disagree with (someone) about (something)
- be disappointed in
 - discuss (something) with (someone)
 - divide (this) into (that)
- be divorced from
- be done with
 - dream about / of
 - dress of

E

- be engaged to
- be equal to
 - escape from (a place)
- be excited about
 - excuse (someone) for (something)
 - excuse from
- be exhausted from

<p>F</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> be familiar with be famous for learn about lead to fill (something) with be finished with forgive (someone) for (something) be friendly to / with be frightened of / by be full of
<p>G</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> get rid of be gone from be good for graduate from
<p>H</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> happen to be happy about (something) be happy for (someone) hear about / of (something) from (someone) help (someone) with (something) hide (something) from (someone) hope for be hungry for
<p>I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> insist on be interested in introduce (someone) to (someone) invite (someone) to (something) be involved in
<p>K</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> be kind to know about

L

laugh at
leave for (to place)
leave to
look at
look for
look forward to
look like

M

be made of
be married to
matter to
be the matter with
multiply (that) by (that)

N

be nervous about
be nice to

O

be opposed to

P

pay for
be patient with
be pleased with/about
play with
point at
be polite to
prefer (that) to (that)
be prepared for
protect (that) from (that)
provide (someone) with
be proud of

Q

be qualified for

R

read about

be ready for

be related to
rely on

be responsible for

S

be sad about

be satisfied with

be scared of / by
search for

separate (this) from (that)

be similar to

speak to / with (someone) about (something)

start at

subtract (this) from (that)

be sure of / about

T

take care of

talk about (something)

talk to / with (someone) about (something)

tell (someone) about (something)

be terrified of / by

thank (someone) for (something)

think about / of

be thirsty for

be tired from

be tired of

translate from (one language) to (another)

U be used to
W wait for wait on warn about / of wonder about be worried about

E. Conjunction

Conjunction (kata hubung), kata untuk menghubungkan kata dengan kata, frase dengan frase, kalimat dengan kalimat, klausa dengan klausa.

Dalam bahasa Inggris terdapat 2 jenis conjunction:

1. Coordinating conjunction
2. Subordinating conjunction

E.1 Coordinating Conjunction	
Coordinating conjunction	Correlative conjunction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And • But • For • Nor • Or • Yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bothand • Eitheror • Neither.... Nor ... • As well as • So... as... • Whether ... or ... • Not only ...but also... • If ... then ... • Although ... Yet ...
Coordinating conjunction berdasarkan pengertiannya dibagi menjadi 4:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cumulative conjunction 2. Alternative conjunction 3. Adversative conjunction 4. Illative conjunction 	Contoh conjunction:

<p>1. Cumulative conjunction Mempunyai arti mengumpulkan/menambahkan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And (dan) • Both...and (dan) • As well as (maupun) • And also (juga) • Not only..but also(bukan hanya...tapi juga...) • Furthermore (lebih-lebih lagi) • Like wide (seperti itu pula) • Besides (disamping itu) • Again (lagi, lagi pula) • Moreover(lebih-lebih) • In addition(tambah lgi) • Similarly (demikian pula)
<p>2. Alternative conjunction Me ngandung makna pilihan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Or • Either ... or ... • Or else.... • Otherwise • Neither • Eithernor ... •
<p>3. Adversative conjunction, mengandung makna pertentangan/contrast</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • But • However • Yet • In spite of • Although • Nevertheless • On the other hand • In the contrast • Conversely • Etc.
<p>4. Illative conjunction Mengandung makna sebab akibat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therefore • Accordingly • Hence

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thus • So • For this reason • As a result • Etc.
--	--

E.2. Subordinating Conjunction	
Untuk menghubungkan main clause dan subclause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After • Before • When • While • As soon as • Even though • If • Than • Though • That • Until • Etc.

F. Interjection

Interjection merupakan kata seru untuk menunjuka ungkapan spontan, seperti ungkapan sakit, senang, bangga, terkejut, heran, dll.

Contoh:

Oh!

Oh God!

Help!

Hurrah!

Well!

Hey!

Contoh dalam kalimat:

Oh! It is so beautiful.

Bravo! Go Aurel!

BAB 3

SIMPLE SENTENCE

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Diharapkan siswa mampu menguasai :

1. kalimat sederhana (simple sentence),
2. mampu mengidentifikasi unsur kalimat,
3. kalimat nominal (penggunaan “be”)
4. kalimat verbal
5. penggunaan kalimat dalam bahasa Inggris tulis dengan benar

Pada bab ini siswa akan mempelajari tentang:

1. Unsur Kalimat
2. Jenis kalimat berdasarkan kata kerjanya
3. Jenis Kalimat berdasarkan penggunaannya

B. Unsur Kalimat

Kalimat merupakan rangkaian dari kata yang minimal tersusun dari 1 subjek dan 1 predikat. Dalam bahasa Inggris subjek diisi minimal 1 kata noun atau pronoun dan predikat diisi 1 verb/kata kerja. Sehingga jika dibuat pola dalam satu kalimat minimal terdiri dari:

1 NOUN/PRONOUN + 1 VERB

Akan tetapi secara lengkap terdapat beberapa unsur kalimat

Unsur Kalimat	Kelas kata
1. Subject	Noun, pronoun, noun phrase, noun clause, gerund, to infinitive
2. Predicate	Verb
3. Object	Noun, pronoun, noun phrase,

	noun clause, gerund, to infinitive
4. Complement	Noun, pronoun, noun phrase, noun clause, gerund, to infinitive Adjective Adverb
5. Adjunct	Keterangan tambahan (adverb of place and time, adverb of manner)

Menurut L.G. Alexander dalam bukunya Practice and Progress, ada word order dalam menyusun *simple sentence*.

6	1	2	3	4	5	6
When?	Who? Which? What?	Action	Who? Which? What?	How?	Where?	When?
Last week	I	Went	-	-	To the theatre	-
Every week	She	Visits	Her mother	-	In the village	-
	They	work	-	hard	In the office	-
	A young man	Spoke	To me	loudly	In front of my house	Last night
Now	He	Is singing	A song	-	-	-

Berdasarkan kolom-kolom tersebut, menunjukkan bahwa, kolom nomor 1 dan 2, selalu terisi.

Latihan B.1. Susunlah rangkaian kata berikut seperti kolom word order Alexander!

1. The film – I – enjoyed – yesterday
2. The news – listened to – I – carefully
3. Well – the men – the piano – played

4. Games – played – yesterday – in their room- the children quietly
5. Quietly – the door - he – open
6. Immediately – left- he
7. A tree – in the corner of the garden – he – planted
8. Before lunch – the letter – in his office – quickly - he- read
9. This morning – a book – I – from the library – borrowed
10. The soup – spoilt – the cook
11. We- at home- stay – on Sundays
12. There – a lot of people – are – at the bus stop
13. The little boy – an apple – this morning – ate – greedily – in the kitchen
14. She – beautifully – draws
15. Music – I – like – very much

C. Kalimat Verbal dan Kalimat Nominal

Pembagian Kalimat berdasarkan kata kerjanya				
Kalimat verbal				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kata kerjanya utamanya selain “be” 2. Ada yang menunjukkan aktifitas, ada yang berupa non aktifitas 				
	S	Verb	O	adjunct
1	I	sleep	-	-
2	I	Read	Book	here
3	I	stand	-	here
4	I	Feel	-	Happy
<p>Kalimat 1,2,3 merupakan kalimat yang terdapat aktifitas Kalimat 4 merupakan kalimat yang menunjukkan kondisi, non aktifitas</p>				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Bisa berupa transitif (membutuhkan objek), bisa berupa intransitive (tidak membutuhkan objek) Contoh kalimat 1,3,4 merupakan kalimat intransitive Contoh kalimat 2 merupakan kalimat transitif 				

Kalimat nominal				
1. Kata kerja utamanya berupa “be” (be, is, am, are, was, were, been, being) 2. Setelah “be” diikuti pelengkap(complement)				
Be +	<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noun, noun phrase, noun clause, gerund, • Adjective • Adverb </td> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Complement</td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noun, noun phrase, noun clause, gerund, • Adjective • Adverb 	}	Complement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noun, noun phrase, noun clause, gerund, • Adjective • Adverb 	}	Complement		
Contoh :				
a. I am beautiful b. I am a student of university c. My hobby is singing d. My problem is that you always take my book without any permission. e. The police are here to check the condition. f. It is 8 am. g. It is time to have a breakfast.	Complement : adjective Complement: noun phrase Complement : gerund Complement: noun clause Complement : adverb of place Complement : adverb of time Complement : noun			

Latihan C.1

Identifikasi kalimat berikut Kalimat verbal atau kah kalimat nominal, berilah garis bawah kata kerja (verb) utamanya!

1. Margaretta is a new officer in this company.
2. The policeman is standing in front of the gate to wait for their friends.

3. Many doctors are busy with the COVID -19 patients in Ahmad Dahlan Hospital.
4. Mrs. Rertno will take her daughter to see the doctor.
5. Mrs.Retno will be there at 8 am.
6. She does not want to get late.
7. I went shopping in Matahari Mall with my friends to refresh my mind.
8. We were at Matahari Mall at 10 am. After we looked around, we had a meal. When we were having meal, my other friend came; and he come along with us to have a meal together.
9. I am coming to see you, don't go anywhere.
10. I am still finishing my assignment. Don't be in hurry. We will arrive on time.

D. Kalimat Bedasar Penggunaannya

Pembagian Kalimat berdasarkan penggunaannya ada :

1. Declarative Sentence
2. Interrogative sentence
3. Imperative Sentence
4. Exclamatory Sentence

1. Declarative sentence

Declarative Sentence merupakan kalimat berita, baik itu negative atau positive.

Contoh:

1. Alan has many toys.
2. He does not have any toys.
3. Ahmad and Muhammad painted their room together.
4. They did not paint their room together.
5. Fata has climbed Arjuna Mountain once.
6. Fata has not climbed Arjuna Mountain.
7. Anisa will send me some boxes of accessories.
8. Anita will not send me any boxes of accessories.
9. The television is in the living room.
10. The television is not in the living room.

Catatan:

Kata "some" digunakan untuk kalimat positif

Dan “any” digunakan untuk kalimat negative dan interogatif

Latihan D.1.1

Ubah kalimat berikut menjadi kalimat negative

1. She has many experiences of life.
2. We have washed all the dirty clothes.
3. Camelia will help me to clean my new house.
4. Ardan run after the thieves.
5. The laptop is bought by Koko.
6. The students conducted the big even in their school.
7. I often accompany my grandmother to buy some medicine.
8. She always invites me to go, because I can drive a car.
9. The new workers do his obligation well.
10. The dentist checks my sister tooth.

Latihan D.1.2

Ubaha klimat berikut ini menjadi kalimat positif!

1. I broke some plates, because I am not careful.
2. Mr.Joe will not see you soon.
3. Both Ana and Ina will not get on the bus.
4. I don't like durian so much.
5. Sam did not fix my motorcycle yesterday.
6. Now I cannot use my motor cycle to go to school.
7. Sabrina has not submitted her assignment.
8. She was not confused to do her assignment.
9. I am not a farmer but I am a teacher.
10. They are not here for few minutes.

2. Interrogative Sentence

Interrogative Sentence merupakan kalimat Tanya. Kalimat Tanya dibagi menjadi 2, yes no Question dan WH Questions.

Declarative sentence	Yes/No questions
1. Alan has many toys.	1. Does Alan have many toys? Yes, He does No, he does not
2. Ahmad and Muhammad painted their room together.	2. Did Ahmad and Muhammad paint their room together? Yes, They did No, they did not
3. Fata has climbed Arjuna Mountain once.	3. Has Fata climbed Arjuna Mountain once? Yes, he has No, He has not
4. Anisa will send me some boxes of accessories.	4. Will Anisa send me some boxes of accessories? Yes, she will No, she will not
5. The television is in the living room.	5. Is the television in the living room? Yes, it is No, it is not

Latihan D.2. 1

Ubah kalimat berikut menjadi kalimat interrogative!

- Sam is old member of this community.
_____?
- Saheela can read many books in a short time.
_____?
- Those building were built in 2002.
_____?
- All my friends will graduate in 2020.
_____?

5. Ahmada joined examination on the first group.
_____?
6. You park on the wrong place.
_____?
7. A traffic police usually give us a ticket when we make mistakes.
_____?
8. Quensha is very lucky today.
_____?
9. She got lottery on the minimarket.
_____?
10. I don't like a spicy food.
_____?

WH Questions	Contoh
Who (siapa –subject/object)	1. Who are you?
Whom (siapa/object)	2. Whom do you meet?
When (kapan)	3. When will you come?
Where (dimana)	4. Where do you live?
What (apa)	5. What do you bring?
Which (yang mana)	6. Which is yours?
Whose (milik siapa)	7. Whose house is this?
Why (mengapa)	8. Why do you come late?
Which + noun	9. Which girl do you love?
How (bagaimana)(cara/ keadaan)	10. How do you go here?
How many (berapa banyak- count noun/benda yang dapat dihitung)	11. How many boxes do you have?
How much (berapa banyak-untuk benda yang tidak dapat dihitung)	12. How much water do you have?
How many times (berapa Kali)	13. How many times do you wash your clothes in a week?
How often(berapa sering)	14. How often do you eat in a day?
How far (seberapa jauh)	15. How far do you run every week?
Etc.	

Latihan D.2.2

Buatlah kalimat pertanyaan sesuai informasi kalimat berikut!

1. A tiger walk slowly to get a deer.

What

_____?

How

_____?

Why

_____?

2. Mr. Anna speaks English fluently very often.

Who _____?

What _____?

How _____?

How often _____?

3. Susana needed two glasses of water to drink per hour.

Who

_____?

What

_____?

How many

_____?

How much

_____?

4. My father will call my mother at 10 am to pick my sister at school.

Who

_____?

Whom

_____?

When/what time

_____?

Why

_____?

Where

_____?

5. Those two tall and beautiful flight attendances are waiting for their husband at the bus-stop of the airport.

Which

_____?

How many

_____?

Whom

_____ for?

Where

_____?

Whose husband

_____?

3. Imperative sentence

Imperative Sentence merupakan kalimat perintah dan kalimat larangan.

- Kalimat perintah atau larangan ditujukan kepada orang kedua (you), sehingga subject implisit (tidak perlu dituliskan)
- Selalu diawali kata kerja bentuk pertama
- Jika kalimat nominal maka selalau menggunakan verb “be”
- Untuk imperative negative (larangan) selalu diawali “don’t”
- Kalimat larangan juga bisa dengan menggunakan kata “no+ing”

Contoh:

- No smoking!
- No spitting!
- No talking!

Imperative (+) / Perintah	Imperative (-) / Larangan
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open the window! 2. Stop the bus! 3. Come here! 4. Be quiet! 5. Be careful! 6. Please, close the window! 7. Take the money! 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Don't open the window! 2. Don't stop the bus! 3. Don't come here! 4. Don't be quiet! 5. Don't be careful! 6. Don't close the window! 7. Don't take the money!

4. Exclamatory sentence

Exclamatory sentence merupakan kalimat yang menunjukkan kespontanan karena kaget, heran, terkejut, bahagia, sedih, dll.

Pola kalimat	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What + noun phrase+ subject(biasanya berupa pronoun) + verb 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What a beautiful girl she is (betapa cantiknya gadis itu) • What an amazing experience it is (Betapa pengalaman yang sungguh amazing)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How +adverb/adjective + (subject + verb) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How beautiful the girl is! • How amazing the experience is!

BAB 4

TENSES

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Pada Bab ini diharapkan pembelajar dapat mempelajari Tenses dengan mudah. Pada bab ini akan mempelajari :

1. Past tenses
2. Present tenses
3. Future tenses

B. Pendahuluan

Tenses adalah waktu, dalam bahasa Inggris terdapat 3 pembagian waktu, lampau (past), saat ini (present) dan akan (future).

past	Present	future
------	---------	--------

Menurut jenis kejadiannya terdapat 3 jenis kegiatannya:

Simple	continuous	Perfect	Perfect continuous
-	sedang	Telah	Masih

Setiap waktu dan jenis kejadiannya mempunyai ciri atau karakteristik tertentu

Jenis tense dan kegiatan	Ciri/karakter
Simple Present	-
Past	Verb e/es (Vs/es)
Future	Verb II
Perfect	Will/shall verb I
Continuous	Have + verb III
Passive	Be + continuous
	Be + verb III

Dengan ciri-ciri tersebut dapat digunakan untuk menentukan pola kalimat sesuai tenses dan jenis kejadiannya.

Jika digabungkan antara waktu dan jenis kejadiannya akan menghasilkan nama tenses.

	Past Perfect	Past (verb II)	Present (V I/Vs/Ves)	Future (will+VI)
Simple		VII	VI/Vs/Ves	Will+VI
Continuous Be+Ving		Was } +Ving Were }	Is } + Am } Ving } Are	Will+be+Ving
Perfect Have+VIII		Had VIIIa	Have } + VIII } Has	Will +have+VIII
Perfect continuous				

C. PAST

C.1. Simple Past

Fungsi:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Menyatakan aktifitas lampau/ telah terjadi pada waktu lampau 2. Menyatakan aktifitas yang rutin pada waktu lampau 3. Menyatakan kebenaran pada waktu lampau 4. Past verb/verb II 5. Muncul auxiliary “did” ketika negative dan interrogative dan verb utama kembali ke bentuk simple verb. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yesterday, I went to a museum. b. Yesterday, I did not go to a museum. c. Did I go a museum, yesterday? d. Yes, I did
No, I did not e. Yesterday, I was in a museum. |
|---|--|

<p>6. Ketika nominal/ menunjukkan kondisi menggunakan be; was dan were</p> <p>7. Ketika kalimat nominal tinggal memberikan not setelah was/were</p> <p>8. Ketika kalimat interogatif was/were dipindah di awal kalimat</p> <p>9. Silahkan dicek pada past of speech: verb (kolom perubahan kata kerja bentuk past</p>	<p>f. Yesterday, we were in museum</p> <p>g. Yesterday, I was not in a museum</p> <p>h. Were we in a museum?</p> <p>i. Yes, we were</p> <p>j. No, we were not</p>
<p>(I, she, he, it) : was (you, they, we) : were I, You, They, We, She, He, It : did</p>	<p>Didn't Wasn't Weren't</p>

Latihan C1.1 Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan verb yang tersedia!

1. A: (Was, were) _____ Did you sleep _____ well last night?
 B: No, _____ I did _____ I (was) _____ sleep _____ very well.

2. A: (Did, were, was) _____ my best presenter?
 B: No, _____ It (was) _____ as well as the last.

3. A: (Was, go) _____ to class yesterday?
 B: No, _____ I (was) _____ here because I
 (did, was) _____ go.

4. A: (Had, There, was) _____ the concert?
 B: No, _____ It (was) _____
 _____ Embassy Park.



5. A: (Was, had) _____ breakfast this morning?
 B: No, _____ I (was) _____ enough
 time, I was late for school because my alarm clock (ring) _____



Latihan C.1.2

Buatlah kalimat negatif dan interogatif dari kalimat berikut!

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Gregy will last night | 6. Don't your grammar book yesterday |
| 2. wake up early this morning | 7. Find your grammar book |
| 3. come to class early today | 8. take a bus somewhere yesterday |
| 4. bring your books to class | 9. take to a car yesterday |
| 5. put your books on your desk | 10. drive a car |

2 Past Continuous/Past Progressive	
Simple past	Past progressive
Verbal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When I was child, I always cried before school. • When I was child, the girl spoke English every day. • The food tasted delicious. • I typed two articles last night.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While I was eating, my mother came. • The food tasted delicious <p>Non-Progressive Meskipun continuous tetap tidak mengalami bentuk be+ing</p>
	
Nominal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When I was child, I was always angry with my sister if she disturbed me. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When I was child, I was always angry with my sister if she disturbed me.
Past Continuous/Past progressive	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Menyatakan aktifitas yang sedang berlangsung pada saat kejadian lain terjadi pada masa lampau. 2. Dengan ciri “was/were be Ving 3. Verb non progressive dan kalimat nominal pada past progressive memiliki bentuk sama dengan simple past 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When I was eating, my mother came. 2. The food tasted delicious <p>Non-Progressive Meskipun continuous tetap tidak mengalami bentuk be+ing</p>

Latihan C.2.1

Lengkapi kalimat berikut sesuai dengan verb yang tersedia dan tenses

1. At 10:00 AM, Bob sat down at the table and began to eat. At 10:15, Ben (sing) _____
dinner.

2. While Bob (sing) _____
dinner, Ann
(sing) _____
through the door.

3. In other words, when Ann (sing) _____ through the door, Bob
(sing) _____ dinner.



4. Bob went to bed at 10:30. At 11:00 Ben (sing) _____

5. While Ben (sing) _____, the phone (ring)

6. In other words, when the phone (ring) _____, Ben (sing)

7. Bob left for home at 8:00 AM and (sing) _____ to walk to class.

8. While he (sing) _____ to class,
he (sing) _____ Mrs. Smith.

9. When Bob (sing) _____ Mrs. Smith, she
(sing) _____ on her front porch.
She (sing) _____ a letter.

10. Mrs. Smith (sing) _____ at Bob when
she (sing) _____ him.



Latihan C.2.2 Lengkapi dengan simple past atau past continuous!

1. My teacher called me around 3 PM. My husband came home a little after that.
 [When he (come) _____, _____, _____] I (talk) _____ to my mother on the phone.
2. I (buy) _____ a small gift before I (go) _____ to the hospital yesterday to visit my friend.
3. Yesterday afternoon I (go) _____ to visit the Smith family. When I (get) _____ there around two o'clock, Mrs. Smith (be) _____ in the yard. She (plant) _____ flowers in her garden. Mr. Smith (be) _____ in the garage. He (work) _____ on their car. He (change) _____ the oil. The children (play) _____ in the back yard. In other words, while Mr. Smith (change) _____ the oil in the car, the children (play) _____ with a ball in the yard.



C.3. Past Perfect	
Fungsi:	I had submitted my duty before I

Menyatakan aktifitas yang telah terjadi sebelum aktifitas lain terjadi pada masa lampau.	went to library last two days. After I had submitted my duty, I went to library.												
Pola: Had VIII (past participle) I, she, he, it, you, they, we : had (auxiliary) Biasanya berpasangan dengan kalimat simple past Kalimat past perfect terjadi lebih awal daripada kejadian simple past	I had not submitted my duty before I went to library last two days. Had I submitted my duty before I went to library? <table border="1" data-bbox="593 439 1009 765"> <tr> <td>After</td> <td>Kejadian 1</td> <td>Kejadian 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Past perfect</td> <td>Simple past</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Before</td> <td>Kejadian 2</td> <td>Kejadian 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Simple past</td> <td>Past perfect</td> </tr> </table>	After	Kejadian 1	Kejadian 2		Past perfect	Simple past	Before	Kejadian 2	Kejadian 1		Simple past	Past perfect
After	Kejadian 1	Kejadian 2											
	Past perfect	Simple past											
Before	Kejadian 2	Kejadian 1											
	Simple past	Past perfect											

Latihan C.3 Tentukan kejadian yang terjadi pertama dan kedua!

- The tennis player jumped in the air for joy. He had won the match.
a. _____ The tennis player won the match.
b. _____ The tennis player jumped in the air.
- Before I came to school, I checked the time zone. My secretary had already looked it up.
a. _____ I checked the time zone.
b. _____ My secretary looked the time zone.
- I looked for Billy, but he had left the building.
a. _____ Billy left the building.
b. _____ I looked for Billy.
- I laughed when I saw my son. He had grown a head of curls on top of his head.
a. _____ I laughed.
b. _____ My son grown a head of curls on his head.

C.4 Past Perfect Progressive	
• Past perfect	• <u>I had been waiting for you</u>

<p>progressive/continuous kejadiannya sedang terjadi beberapa waktu pada masa lampau.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past perfect progressive sedang dan masih terjadi ketika kejadian lain datang. • Pola : had +been +Verb-ing • Pola (-) : had not (Hadn't) been Verb ing • Biasanya berpasangan dengan kalimat simple past. Dengan conjunction atau kata penghubung “after, before, as soon as,...) • Pada past perfect progressive terdapat durasi waktunya dan penanda lampau • 	<p><u>(Kejadian 1) for 10 minutes (penanda durasi), before you came (kejadian 2)_last night(penanda waktu)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After I have been sleeping for 5 minutes, my mother called me yesterday. <p>After : conjunction I have been sleeping : kejadian 1 for 5 minutes : durasi my mother called me : kejadian 2 yesterday : penanda waktu lampau After I have been sleeping for 5 minutes : bias disebut <i>time clauses</i>, klausa yang menunjukkan waktu</p>
---	---

Latihan C.4.Translate into English!

1. Saya pergi ke sekolah, setelah saya menunggu mu selama 15 menit kemarin pagi.
2. Kemarin Sebelum kita mengunjungi Arman di rumahsakit, dia sudah disana selama 3 hari.
3. Seminggu yang lalu ketika kami sedang memasak selama 2 jam, tiba-tiba mobil ambulans datang dan kami sangat kaget. Ternyata, Ahmad yang menyetir ambulans. Dia meminjam ambulans untuk membawa beberapa kotak perlengkapannya dari rumahsakit.



D. PRESENT

D.1 Simple Present	
Simple past	Simple present
a. I cried because of you last night. b. The food tasted bad last morning.	a. I often cry every night b. The food tastes good now.
Ciri simple present 1. Verb I (I,you,we,they) 2. Verb –s/es (she, he,it) 3. Ketika negative muncul : Do : I, you, we, they Does : she, he, it 4. Ketika interogatif do.does muncul di awal kalimat 5. Jika does sudah muncul maka verb s/es kembali ke bentuk pertama.	c. I do not cry every night. d. I don't cry every night. e. Do I often cry every night? f. Does the food taste good? g. The food does not taste good.
Fungsi : 1. Menyatakan kebenaran umum 2. Menyatakan kejadian yang rutin saat ini. 3. Menyatakan jadwal	a. The sun rises from east. b. We always take a bath in the morning. c. The train leaves at 7 am.
Kalimat nominal Simple present. 1. I : am She, He, It : is You, they, we : are 2. Bentuk Negative dan interogative Is not= isn't Are not=Aren't	a. I am a student. b. She is a nurse c. They are in the kitchen. d. I am not a student e. She is not a nurse f. They are not in the kitchen. g. Am I a student? h. Is she a nurse? i. Are they in the kitchen?

Latihan D.1.1

Garis bawahi kata kerja dalam kalimat berikut ini, tambahkan s/es pada kata kerjanya (verb) jika diperlukan!

1. A dog bark. → barks
2. Deep sleep. → OK (no change)
3. Wood float on water.
4. Rivers flow toward the sea.
5. My mother worry about me.
6. A student buy a lot of books at the beginning of each term.
7. Airplane fly all around the world.
8. Mr. Wang teach Chinese at the university.
9. The teacher ask us a lot of questions in class every day.
10. Mr. Cook watch game shows on TV every evening.

<p>Simple present</p> <p>a. I often watch “upin ipin”. b. She seldom washes her clothes on weedend. c. They usually order pizza by application.</p>	<p>Present Continuous/Progressive</p> <p>a. I am watching “upin ipin” now b. She is washing her clothes now. c. They are ordering some food now.</p>
	
<p>Fungsi Present Continuous/ Progressive</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Menyatakan kegiatan yang sedang berlangsung saat ini 2. Pola is,am,are + Ving 3. Menyatakan kejengkelan dengan diikuti penanda “always” 4. Menyatakan akan dengan verb “be +going to” 5. Menyatakan kejadian yang sedang berlangsung pada durasi tertentu jangka panjang. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. I am writing a novel now. b. She is writing a novel now. c. She is always writing on my book. (jengkel karena selalu menulis dibukuku tidak di bukunya sendiri) d. I am going to go to Surabaya. e. They are writing one novel this year. (mereka sedang menulis novel pada tahun ini, tapi saat berbicara belum tentu edang pada kondisi menulis)
<p>Present continuous</p>	<p>Contoh</p>

<p>nominal dan non – progressive verb Pola present continuous nominal = simple present nominal. Untuk non-progressive verb mempunyai bentuk sama dengan simple present</p>	<p>a. I have much money. b. I am having much money. c. I am happy everyday. d. I am happy now.</p> <p>*non progressive bisa dilihat pada bab verb</p>
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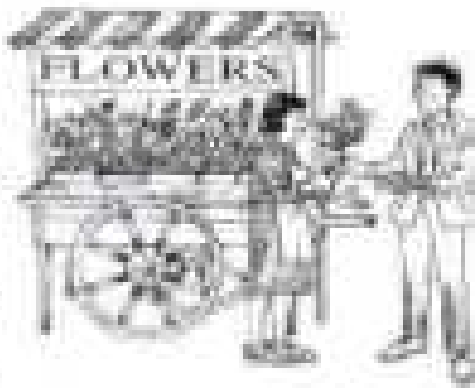
Latihan D.2.1 Identifikasi simple present dan presnt continuous pada bacaan sesuai dengan gambar!





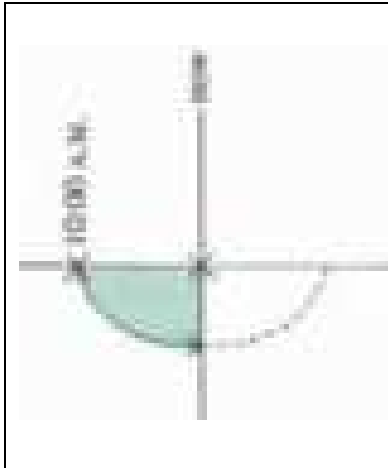
Mr. Wilson is reading a newspaper. Mrs. Wilson is sitting at the table reading a newspaper. The children are playing with their dog. There is a television on the wall. The children aren't watching it. They are playing with their dog instead. They usually watch cartoons in the evening, but this evening they aren't going any more to the TV. He and Mrs. Wilson aren't reading the TV either. They often watch the news in the evening, but they don't watch cartoons.

Latihan D.2.2 Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan simple present atau present progressive dengan verb yang tersedia!

1. A: What time does the baby sleep? _____ sleeping _____
 B: The baby usually _____ sleeping _____, but she _____ every night.
2. A: What time does the train leave? I don't _____
 B: It usually _____ at the same time as the other train.
3. A: How often _____
 B: He usually _____, but he _____ the night train in winter _____ flights.
4. A: How often _____
 B: He _____ the weather _____, usually _____ and _____.
5. A: How often do you visit your _____
 B: I _____, but I _____
 _____.
6. A: How often _____
 B: I _____.
7. A: How often _____
 B: I _____.
8. A: How often _____
 B: I _____.
9. A: How often _____
 B: I _____.
10. A: How often _____
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95. A: How often _____
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96. A: How often _____
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97. A: How often _____
 B: I _____.
98. A: How often _____
 B: I _____.
99. A: How often _____
 B: I _____.
100. A: How often _____
 B: I _____.



D.3 Present Perfect	
<p>Present Perfect</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Menyatakan kejadian yang telah dikerjakan pada waktu yang tidak spesifik 2. Pola have/has past participle (Verb III) 3. Biasanya bepasangan dengan simple present 4. I, you , we, they: have 5. She, he, it : has 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. I have visited Bali.. b. She has visited Bali before moved to Palembang. c. He has stayed in Jombang for 3 years. d. He has not stayed in Jombang for 3 years. e. Has she stayed in Jombang for 3 years?
<p>Time signal</p> <p>Since (sejak) diikuti spesifik waktu atau simple past</p> <p>For (selama) diikuti durasi waktu</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Since I was here, I have met no one. b. They have moved here for a week.
	
<p>Present perfect telah dilakukan sebelum sekarang</p> <p>I have eaten.</p>	<p>Present perfect mungkin juga juga telah dikerjakan berulang sebelum sekarang tetapi pada waktu yang tidak spesifik.</p> <p>I have eaten twice</p>



Present perfect juga dapat menunjukkan aktifitas yang dilakukan sejak waktu lampau dan mungkin juga masih belum sampai sekarang.

Latihan D.3.1 Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan present perfect!

1. A: (How long have you) _____ ?
 B: (He, I) _____ .
2. A: (How long have you) _____ ?
 B: (He, I) _____ .
3. A: (How long have you) _____ ?
 B: (He, I) _____ .
4. A: (How long have you) _____ ?
 B: (He, I) _____ .
5. A: (How long have you) _____ ?
 B: (He, I) _____ .
6. A: (How long have you) _____ ?
 B: (He, I) _____ .



E. SIMPLE PAST VS PRESENT PERFECT

Simple past	Present Perfect
Terjadi pada waktu lampau pada spesifik waktu. I did the homework last week.	Terjadi pada waktu lampau tanpa spesifik waktu. I have already done the homework.
For pada simple past menunjukkan kejadian yang terjadi masa lampau dan berakhir pada masa lampau I was in Canada for two weeks. Jadi aktifitas simple past mulai dan berakhir pada masa lampau	For pada present perfect menunjukkan kejadian yang dimulai pada masa lampau dan masih mungkin berlanjut sampai sekarang I have been in Canada for two weeks/ since August. Jika simple present mulai pada waktu lampau dan memungkinkan belum berakhir sampai sekarang

Latihan Tentukan simple past atau present perfect pada kalimat berikut!

simple past	present perfect	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Mr. Parker has been in Tokyo many times. (I + present perfect)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Mr. Parker was in Tokyo last week. (I + simple past)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. The car didn't function. It's a new gas.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. I was Ann's husband in a party last week.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Mr. White was in Rome three times last month.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Mr. White has been to Rome many times.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. I like to travel. The best is when I visit foreign countries.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. I was in Morocco in 2001.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Mary has never been to Morocco.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Mary wasn't in Morocco when I was there in 2001.

F. Present Perfect Progressive

Present Perfect Continuous/Progressive	
<p>Menyatakan kejadian yang masih berlangsung sampai durasi tertentu ketika ada kejadian lain. Pola have/has + been+ Verb-ing</p>	<p>The children have been sleeping for 1 hours, when I come. (sekarang anak-anak masih tidur)</p>
Present perfect continuous	Present continuous
 <p>Terdapat durasi sebelum sekarang</p> <p>Contoh: I have been studying English for 1 month when you study English.</p>	 <p>Present continuous yang terdapat durasi menunjukkan durasi yang lama yang kemungkinan sampai nanti. Tidak terdapat durasi yang spesifik.</p> <p>Contoh: I am studying English this year.</p>
Present perfect progressive	Present Perfect
<p>Present perfect progressive mempunyai durasi waktu.</p> <p>I have been studying English for 1 month when you study English.</p>	<p>Present Perfect Progressive pada non activities verb/non progressive verb mempunyai pola sama dengan present perfect dan menggunakan durasi.</p> <p>I have been knowing Anita for 3 years. I have known Anita for 3 years.</p> <p>Menunjukkan aktifitas berulang pada waktu lampau</p>

Latihan F.1

Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan present perfect continuous atau present continuous!

1. I (sit) _____ on the floor right now. I (sit) _____ since I got up this morning.
2. Mary is standing at the corner. She (wait) _____ for the bus. The bus (wait) _____ for the bus for twenty minutes.
3. Sam and Hannah (talk) _____ on the phone right now. They (talk) _____ on the phone for over an hour.
4. Right now we're in class. We (sit) _____ at our desks. We (sit) _____ this morning for a couple of minutes.
5. A: We look busy right now. What (you, do) _____?
 B: I (work) _____ on my physics experiment. It's a long and difficult experiment.
 A: How long (you, work) _____ on it?
 B: I started working on it last January. I (work) _____ on it ever since.

Latihan F.2

Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan Present Perfect atau Present Perfect Progressive!

1. A: Excuse me! My (car) _____ since I've been working. Let's stop and rest for a while.
 B: Okay.
2. A: Is the post office far from here?
 B: Not at all. I (walk) _____ there every day.

3. A: Do you like it here?
 B: I (love) have been loving/have loved here for over a dozen years. I don't leave yet.
4. A: I (read) _____ this chapter in my chemistry over that time, and I still don't understand it.
 B: Maybe I can help.
5. A: My eyes are getting tired. I (read) _____ for two hours. I think I'll take a break.
 B: Why don't we go for a walk?
6. A: Do you like the Edgewood hotel?
 B: Very much. I (stay) _____ there at least a dozen times. It's my favorite hotel.
7. A: The baby's crying. Shouldn't we do something?
 B: He's all right.
 A: Are you sure? He (cry) _____ for almost ten minutes.
 B: Oh, no. I'll go into his room and see if something's wrong.
8. A: What's your daughter's new teacher?
 B: Mrs. Johnson.
 A: She's one of the two teachers at the elementary school. She (teach) _____ kindergarten for twenty years.
9. A: Ed (work) _____ twenty-five years, but he still doesn't have a good business.
 B: Mattie do it, and I (play) _____ twenty years.
10. A: Where does Mr. Alvarez work?
 B: At the power company. He (work) _____ there for fifteen years. He likes his job.
 A: What about his neighbor, Mr. Perez?
 B: He's currently unemployed, but he'll find a new job soon.
 A: What kind of job experience does he have?
 B: He (work) _____ for a small manufacturing firm, for the telephone company, and at two of the world's leading software companies. With all that work experience, he won't have any trouble finding another job.

Latihan Simple present dan present continuous

Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan tenses simple present dan present continuous. Perhatikan non-progressive verb nya.

- A: What time _____ about eight now?
 B: I _____ about eight and some.
 A: (you, like) _____ magazine?
 B: No, I _____ magazine are interesting book.
 A: What color _____ not in blue?
 B: I _____, this better than red. Why?
 A: I _____ a magazine article right now. According to the article, people who _____ blue to eat the _____ and yellow _____ beauty and beauty to their friends. A professor found _____ that a person who _____ magazine are _____ activities.
 B: Oh! That is very _____ for a kind of exercise to eat.
 A: Does the earth turn around and around?
 B: Yes, James. The earth _____ around and around not to see it circles the sun. The earth _____ rapidly in its very motion.
 B: Really? I can't feel it moving. (you, see) _____ in that way?
 A: Of course not. (you, think, walk) _____ that the earth isn't moving?
 B: I guess so. You _____ see a rock. You _____ moving.
 A: One moment _____ only those things that you can see! Look at the trees out the window. All of them _____ in that way around, but you can't see the grounds. They _____ bigger and bigger with every second the ground. You can't see the trees, ground and you can't feel the earth spin, but both things _____ your attention when you and I _____.
 B: Really? How do you know?

Latihan .Buat kalimat simple past, present perfect atau present progressive dari keterangan waktu berikut!

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. since I was a child | 7. since last Thursday |
| 2. for a long time | 8. for a number of years |
| 3. two years ago | 9. a month ago today |
| 4. so far today | 10. for the last few minutes |
| 5. every time in my lifetime | 11. already ... but ... yet |
| 6. since | 12. will ... but ... impossible |

G. FUTURE

F.1 Simple Future	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menyatakan kejadian yang akan datang • Pola will/shall simple verb (verbI) • Will : I, you, we, they • Shall: I, we • Will not = Won't • Shall not = Shan't • Kaliamt nominal verbnya berupa "be" (contoh kalimat g dan h) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I will come to your house to night. b. I will not come to your house tonight. c. Will I come to your house tonight? d. We shan't come to your house tonight.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will=be going to • Be=is, am, are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. I am going to your house tonight.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Will" dapat digunakan untuk menyatakan kemungkinan 100%(f) • "will" diberi adverb probably digunakan untuk menyatakan kemungkinan besar.(g) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. Ani is getting sick. Now, she is taking a rest in her room. She will be absent today. (maknya: ani pasti tidak masuk) g. Ani is getting sick, she will probably be absent today. (kemungkinan besar Ani

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “May” modal yang menyatakan kemungkinan kecil (akan/future) (lihat pada keterangan bab modal auxiliary) 	<p>tidak masuk karena sakit)</p> <p>h. Ani is getting sick. I got information from her neighbor. I don't know exactly. She may be absent today.s (masih kemungkinan ani tidak masuk, karena tidak begitu yakin)</p>
<p>Will Vs be going to</p>	
<p>Sama-sama menyatakan kejadian yang belum terjadi. “be going to”, cenderung sudah terencana “will”, belum/tidak terencana</p>	<p>I am going to Surabaya. (sudah dipersiapkan segalanya) I will go to Surabaya (akan ke Surabaya tapi belum pasti persiapan ataupun waktu)</p>

Latihan F.1. Penggunaan be going to

Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan “be going to” sesuaikan bedengan subjectnya!

- A: What are you do _____ next you going to do _____ this afternoon?
 B: I work _____ am going to work _____ on my report.
- A: Where (He, he) _____ last night?
 B: He (he) _____ at Kim's house.
- A: (you, think) _____ the marriage soon?
 B: Yes, I (think) _____ it in two days or so soon.
- A: When (you, will) _____ you travel?
 B: I (will, not) _____ but I will
 _____ for a week.
- A: What (Dr. Price, will) _____ when he has
speech tonight?
 B: He (knows) _____ the university of Southeast
Asia.

Latihan F.2. Lengkapi dengan “will/be going to” yang sesuai.

1. A: Why did you buy this book?

B: I am going to read some books.

2. A: Could someone get me a glass of water?

B: Certainly. I will get you one. What's your like about hot or cold?

3. A: Are you going to go to the post office soon?

B: No. Why?

A: I need to send the letter today.

B: I will mail it for you.

A: Thanks.

4. A: Why are you carrying that bag?

B: I will mail it to my uncle. I'm on my way to the post office.

5. A: Could someone please open the window?

B: I will do it.

A: Thanks.

6. A: What are your vacation plans?

B: We are going to spend two weeks on a Greek island.

7. A: I have a note for Jim from Rachel. I don't know what to do with it.

B: Let me have it. I will give it to him. He's in my English class.

A: Thanks. Do you have to promise me to mail it?

8. A: Did you know that Sam and I are moving? We found a great apartment on 45th Street.

B: That's terrific. I will help you on moving day if you like.

A: Hot, great! We'd really appreciate that.

9. A: Do you have a car?

B: No, but I will get one. I don't want a car that I live in the city.

10. A: Do you want to walk to the meeting together?

B: Okay. I will meet you by the classroom. Okay?

A: Okay. I will wait for you later.

F.2.Future time dan time clauses	
Future time (tenses future) biasanya berpasangan dengan simple present	a. I will finish my work, after I go home. b. When I call you, You will arrive at my house.
“If“ diikuti simple present bersama dengan “will”/”future time”/”simple future”	c. She will buy a new car, if she gets much money.
Kalimat yang diikuti conjunction selalau bertenses “present”, menjadi sub clause/anak kalimat.	Kalimat c, she will buy a new car (main clause) If she gets much money (sub clause)

Latihan.F.2.1 tentukan time clauses (anak kalimat/sub clause), benarkan kesalahan kata kerjanya yang b elum sesuai!

1. Before I starting to travel, I will finish my work. I'm going to finish my job after I complete it.
2. The team will finish their work after she will finish their research and work.
3. I'll give you a call as soon as I'll phone my work in my phone will land.
4. I don't especially like my current job, but I'm going to stay with it until I completely will I will find something better.
5. I need to know what time the meeting starts. Please be sure to call me as soon as you will that the meeting starts.

Latihan F.2.3 Time clause dan if clause. Lengkapi kalimat berikut sesuai klawasanya.

1. *unusual*

I _____ the textbook before I _____ the final exam next month.

2. *impossible*

Mr. Lee _____ for with an accident for _____ in the boat tonight.

3. *impossible*

I _____ before I _____ the giant tree apartment. Because the old house is in the way.

4. *impossible*

Before I _____ on my job tomorrow morning, I _____ a list of questions I want to ask about the company.

F.3 Future progressive/continuous

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menyatakan kejadian yang sedang berlangsung pada masa akan datang • Biasanya berpasangan/bersama dengan tenses present • Pola : will/shall be Verb-ing | <p>a. I will be cleaning this class while I am singing a song.</p> <p>b. I will not be cleaning this class while I am singing a song.</p> |
|--|---|

Latihan F.3 Translate into English!

1. Nanti, ketika saya lulus kuliah s1, adik saya masih sedang menempuh sarjana Ekonomi semester 2 di Surabaya.
2. Besok, pada jam 8 pagi saya sedang memasak di dapur dan adik saya sedang sekolah di sekolahnya.

H. Soal Latihan past, present, future

Latihan. Temukan kesalahan dan kemudian benarkan sesuai tensesnya!

1. I used to talk with my cousin's wife.
2. We had a very nice week, and I past it.
3. I am like the bird in the United States.
4. I had to get up at seven, but now I have to be in work by eight.
5. I usually practice every day, but my English is not to improve.
6. Everyone enjoy their English lesson.
7. At the parties, we sing songs and talk to each other.
8. I learn the English in my school is being King before I come here.
9. I like to travel. I gonna go to new and interesting places all my life.
10. How I study at this school and I living with my cousin. I am always meet my friends in the cafeteria and we talking about our classes.
11. When I wake up in the morning, I am running on the walk. Before go up.
12. I am live with an American family. They are having four children.
13. When I was in the vacation market, I pointed at the chicken I wanted to buy. The man was taking it from a wooden cage and kill it without mercy.
14. Every day I wake up when the birds begin to sing. If the weather can be cloudy, I am seeing a beautiful sunset from my bed.
15. My husband and children they are going to meet me after I will finish my English course.

Latihan B. Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan kata kerja dan tenses yang sesuai!

(1) These beautiful and big green eggs (appear) _____ readily _____ but soon fade. They (have) _____ _____ machines for making clothes. There (be) _____ in clothing factories. People (wear) _____ _____ materials (use) _____ _____ by hand.

(2) Today, very few people (work) _____ _____ with their clothes. Clothing (wear) _____ _____ materials from factories. People (buy) _____ _____ shows all their clothes that come.

(3) The modern clothing industry (be) _____ _____ international. As a result, people from different countries (use) _____ _____ clothes (make). For example, people in many different countries (throughout the world) (wear) _____ _____ jeans and T-shirts.

(4) However, some regional differences in clothing still (exist) _____ _____ . For instance, people of the Arabian Desert (wear) _____ _____ , long, flowing robes to protect themselves from the heat of the sun. In parts of northern Europe, for instance (the) _____ _____ women in the winter.

(5) In the future, there (be) probably _____ _____ . There will (wear) _____ _____ in clothing. People throughout the world (wear) _____ _____ clothes from the same factories. (use) _____ _____ will (be) _____ . TV shows and movies (show) _____ _____ the latest styles (show) _____ _____ in a window of your local. What (you, think) _____ _____ ?

BAB 4

MODAL

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Mahasiswa menguasai teori modal meliputi:

1. Jenis modal
2. Karakter Modal
3. Fungsi Modal

B. Jenis dan Karakter Modal

Modal Auxiliary murni

- Must
- Will
- Would
- May
- Might
- Can
- Could
- Ought to
- Had better
- Would rather

Similar modal

Modal	Similar	Makna
Must	Have to Have got to	Harus
Will	Be going to	Akan
Can	Be able to	Dapat
Would	Used to	Selalu (dimasa lampau)

Karakter Modal:

1) Modal auxiliary mempunyai tambahan makna tertentu pada kata kerja dalam kalimat.

2) Modal selalu diikuti *verb bare*(verb I)

3) Modal tidak boleh mendapat imbuhan atau awalan

Contoh:

~~I can, unmust, musts, wills~~

4) Modal tidak berada sesudah verb lain

I ~~want can~~

5) Modal tidak berada sesudah to

I ~~want to can~~

6) Modal tidak bisa berjajar dengan modal lain

I ~~must can~~ speak English

Solusi modal berjajar dan to sebelum modal adalah mengganti modal kedua dengan similar modal atau persamaan modal

Contoh:

I ~~want to can~~ speak English

I want to be able to speak English

I ~~must can~~ speak English.

I must be able to speak English.

C. Fungsi Modal

Fungsi modal berdasar maknanya:

1. Possibility
2. Impossibility
3. Necessity
4. Prohibition
5. Ability
6. Request
7. Permission
8. Advisability
9. Suggestion
10. Preference
11. Habitual Action in the Past

1. Possibility (must, will, would, may, might, can, could, ought to)

<p>Modal yang digunakan:</p> <p>Must } Will } pasti</p> <p>Can } Could } kemungkinan besar Would } Ought to }</p> <p>May } Might } mungkin/kemungki nan kecil</p>	<p>a. The sky is dark and cloudy; it must/will (pasti) rain soon.</p> <p>b. Now, it is raining here, it may be raining (mungkin sedang) there.</p> <p>c. Last night, it was thunder, I must have rained (pasti kemarin).</p>
<p>Tenses yang dipakai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple Present = simple future Modal +verb I (kalimat a) • Present progressive = future progressive Modal be Verb-ing (kalimat b) • Simple past Modal have verb III (kalimat c) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diawali kalimat pengantar untuk mengetahui kondisi atau makna yang sesuai. • Kalimatnya positive (+/?) 	

Latihan 1. Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan modal possibility
 Could, may, might, will probably!

- Example: I could _____ (not) _____ I _____ I could _____ (not) but not probably _____
 I _____ I could _____ (not) but not probably _____ I _____ I could _____ (not) but not probably _____
1. Tonight I _____ (not) _____ I _____ (not) _____ I _____ I _____
 But I'll probably _____
 2. Next year I _____ (not) I _____ I _____ I _____
 probably _____
 3. My friend _____ (not) _____ but I'm not sure. He _____ might
 _____ but he's not _____ but he's not probably _____
 4. She _____ (not) _____ but _____
 _____ but probably _____

2. Impossibility (will, would, may, might, can, could, ought to)

Impossibility (ketidakmungkinan)	
Modal yang dipakai : Will not } Must not } pasti tidak	a. COVID-19 spreads out in this area, but it could not all people get the virus. b. The doctor check the patients, some of the patients have some symptoms of the COVID-19. They may not catch the COVID-19. c. The other patients did not feel any symptoms and the test was negative. They must not have caught the virus.
Would } Can } tidak mungkin Could } Ought to }	
May } mungkin tidak Might }	

Kalimat yang dipakai selalu negative Tenses yang dipakai <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple Present = simple future Modal +verb I (kalimat a) • Present progressive = future progressive Modal be Verb-ing • Simple past Modal have verb III (kalimat c) 	
--	--

Latihan modal possibility dan impossibility (must dan must not)

Buatlah kalimat possibility must dan must not sesuai kondisi berikut!

1. Mrs. Chu has a big smile on her face.
2. Nadia is laughing and teasing.
3. Jack is wearing a gold ring on the fourth finger of his left hand.
4. Sam is shivering.
5. Mr. Alvarez just bought three movie trips.
6. James is sweating.
7. Rita rents ten movies every week.
8. Olga always gets the highest score on every test she takes.
9. Yoshi can lift one end of a compact car by himself.

3. Necessity(must, need to, have to, have got to)

Necessity (kebutuhan, keharusan)

Modal yang digunakan: Must : harus (kalimat positif) Need to : perlu Have to/ have got to : harus (positif, negative, interrogative)	
Tenses yang digunakan • Simple present = simple future =	a. We must follow the rule.

modal + simple verb (verb I) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple past Had to + simple verb 	b. We have to follow the rule. c. We don't have to follow the rule.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pengucapan yang umum dalam <i>spoken English</i> 	Has to = hasta Have to = hafta Have got to = gotta

4. Prohibition (must not, need not,)

Prohibition (larangan)	
Modal yang digunakan: Must not: tidak boleh Needn't : tidak perlu	
Tenses yang digunakan Simple present=simple future=modal+simple verb (verbI)	a. You must not destruct the rule. b. You needn't come to my party.

Latihan modal necessity dan prohibition.

Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan modal necessity atau prohibition!

1. You _____ destruct _____ John when you are read. It's dangerous.
2. I like only a few films from my office. I _____ don't have to _____ them to watch.
3. I don't think you _____ see the results after you work. You _____ see the film.
4. Don't give _____ me that word. It's not a good word.
5. His handwriting is very rich. He _____ work for a long.
6. A: "You _____ tell me about the national holiday game. Do you please?"
 B: "I promise."
7. According to the rules of the game, the player _____ be of the number 1000.

8. Did you see a teacher walking you _____ pay for the phone call?
9. a. Did Professor Adams make an appointment?
 b. Yes, she assigned Chapters 4 and 6, but we _____ read Chapter 5.
10. a. Emma reminded Adam, "It's strange when you _____ get to the car. When you get in a car with a stranger. Do you understand?"
 b. Yes, Mom.

5. Ability (can, could)

Ability (kemampuan)	
Can : dapat (present)(-/+) Could : dapat (past)(-/+)	a. Risa can swim well. b. Anisa could swim when she was child, now she cannot swim anymore.

Latihan C.5.1 Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan can/can't!

1. A cat _____ swim, but it _____ fly.
2. A fish _____ walk, but it _____ swim.
3. A dog _____ bark, but it _____ sing.
4. A car _____ fly, but it _____ walk.
5. The _____ cover water in a glass jar, but you _____ cover it in a paper bag.
6. The _____ swim from the Philippines to Australia, but you _____ swim from Italy to America.

Latihan C.5.2. Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan could/couldn't dan menambah kata kerja sendiri yang sesuai!

1. When I was a baby, I _____, but now I can.
2. When I was a child, I _____, but now I can't.
3. When I was thirteen, I _____, but I couldn't do that when I was seven.
4. Five years ago, I _____, but now I can't.
5. In the past, I _____, but now I can.

BAB 5 MODAL PART 2

6. Request (may, can, could, would, will)

<p>Request (permintaan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modal yang digunakan: May/can/could/would: bolehkan • Kalimatnya selalu berbentuk pertanyaan • Would/could : permintaan yang lebih sopan • Would you mind+ving : permintaan yang sopan • Would you like to+simple verb • May I...?Can I...?could I...? • Will you...?could you...?will you? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Can you help me? b. Could you give me a favour? c. Would you mind helping me? d. Would you like to take a broom here? e. May I borrow your umbrella?
---	---

7. Permission (can, could, may, might)

<p>Permission (izin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modal yang digunakan: Can Could May Might } boleh, dapat • Tenses yang digunakan simple present=simple future • Bentuk kalimat positif 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You may park here. (kamu boleh parker disini)
---	---

Latihan Lengkapi dengan modal ability, possibility, permission: can, may, might!

1. I _____ (can) _____ the wall the teacher instructed the class. I _____ (can) _____ give a gift to _____ (being expressed by modal ability)
2. Thomas, you _____ (may/can) _____ wear up each night tonight, but you _____ (may/can't/cannot) _____ start at past that time. (being expressed by modal possibility)
3. A: What are you going to do this evening?
B: I don't know. I _____ (may/might) _____ the house, or I _____ (may/might) _____ go over to Anna's house. (being expressed by modal possibility)
4. A: What are you going to eat?
B: I don't know. I _____ (may/can) _____ have that milk pizza.
5. A: Would you like some more food?
B: No thanks. I _____ (can/cannot) _____ eat another one. It's full.
6. A: Is it okay if I have a glass of water, Mom?
B: No, but you _____ (can/can't) _____ have an orange.
7. A: Which of these oranges is better? I like only sweet oranges.
B: How should I know? I _____ (can/can't) _____ tell if an orange is sweet: just by looking at it. _____ (can/can't) _____ just? Here. Try this one. It _____ (can/can't) _____ be sweet enough for you. If it isn't, you can't _____ (can/can't) _____ suggest it is.
8. May I have someone's permission? The sea is closed to boats. If you need to leave the area during the transmission, please raise your hand. The _____ (can/can't) _____ have the boat without permission. Are there any questions? Well, there you _____ (can/can't) _____ have your car finished and happy.
9. A: What channel is the news special on tonight?
B: I'm not sure. It _____ (can/can't) _____ be on Channel Seven. Try that one first.

8. Advisability (should, ought to)

Advisability (nasehat)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modal yang digunakan: Should Ought to Had better (saran yang mengandung unsur konsekuensi tertentu, ancaman) • Tenses yang digunakan: Present=Future:modal+verb I Past : Modal have + verb III (mengandung unsur penyesalan) 	<p>Susi has problem with her friends, she has broken her friend's vas. She did not ask apologize to her friends. So her friend did not call her at all. I think, she should ask apologize to her friends.</p> <p>Yesterday, my brother got examination. He got the worse, because he did not study at all ata that time. He ought to have studied ata that night before examination.</p> <p>You had better go home or you mother will angert to you. Ancaman atau konsekuensi nya adlah mother will anger.</p>

Latihan 8.1 Buatlah kalimat yang mengandung modal advisability sesuai kondisi berikut!

1. I'm angry.

2. You cold.

3. I have a toothache.

4. I have the flu. What should I do?

5. I left my sunglasses at a restaurant yesterday. What should I do?

Latihan 8.2 Benarkan kesalahn pada kalimat berikut!

Kalimat berikut mengandung unsur advisability should, ought to, had better.

1. You ^{had} ~~will~~ better not be late.
2. Anna ~~shouldn't~~ ^{ought to} wear a dress like the occasion.
3. I ~~should~~ ^{ought to} go to the gym after school.
4. I ~~ought~~ ^{had better} paying my bills today.
5. You'd ~~had better~~ ^{ought to} read the letter today.
6. We ~~don't~~ ^{ought to} climb any up our last heights.
7. You'd ~~be better~~ ^{ought to} not leaving your bag in the shop.
8. Mr. Nguyen has a large family and a small apartment. He ~~ought~~ ^{ought to} found a new apartment.

9. Preference (would rather)

Preference (kesukaan/pilihan/lebih suka)			
Modal yang digunakan: Would rather+verb I...than ...		I would rather stay at home than go to movie.	
Ekspresi preference selain modal: Like Prefer			
Like	Noun Verb-ing	Better	Noun Verb-ing
Prefer		than	
		To	

Latihan 9.1

Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan “to”/ “than”

1. When I'm hot and thirsty, I prefer cold drinks _____ hot drinks.
2. When I'm hot and thirsty, I like cold drinks better _____ hot drinks.
3. When I'm hot and thirsty, I'd rather have a cold drink _____ a hot drink.
4. I prefer tea _____ coffee.
5. I like tea better _____ coffee.
6. I'd rather drink tea _____ coffee.
7. When I'm on a diet, I prefer vegetables _____ fruit.
8. I like vegetables better _____ fruit.
9. My parents would rather work _____ rest. They miss their job.
10. Do you like fast machines better _____ slow or medium speed?
11. I prefer visiting my friends in the evening _____ visiting them at night.
12. I would rather read a book in the evening _____ than watch TV.

Latihan 9.2 Buatlah kalimat dengan menggunakan modal would rather sesuai dengan keadaan berikut!

1. live in an apartment or (be) in a house? Why?
2. be a doctor or (be) a dentist? Why?
3. be married or (be) single? Why?
4. be ugly and intelligent or (be) handsome/beautiful and stupid? Why?
5. have a car or (have) no car? Why?
6. be rich and unlucky or (be) poor and lucky or (be) poor and lucky? Why?

10. Habitual Action in the Past

<p>Modal yang digunakan pada habitual action in the past adalah "would"</p> <p>Tenses yang digunakan adalah simple past Would+verb I</p> <p>Similar modal yang digunakan</p> <p>Used to + verb I</p> <p>Be used to + verb ing</p> <p>Be: was/were</p>	<p>I would cry when I was child.</p> <p>Berarti sekarang sudah tidak biasa menangis</p> <p>I used to cry when I was child.</p>
--	--

Latihan 10. Benarkan kesalahan pada penggunaan used to pada kalimat berikut ini!

1. Ann used to being in China.
2. Jane used to worked at an insurance company.
3. Maggie was used to teach English, but now she works at a publishing company.
4. What you used to be?
5. I didn't use want to get up early, but now I do.
6. Were you used to live in Singapore?
7. My family used to going to the beach every weekend, but now I don't.

BAB 6

PASSIVE

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Pada bab ini diharapkan pembelajar mampu menguasai teori passive voice dan mempraktikannya dalam kalimat tulis.

B. Bentuk passive

Kalimat passive merupakan kalimat dimana object kalimat beradad pada posisi subject

Kalimat aktif (active voice)	Kalimat pasif (passive voice)								
I eat banana	Banana is eaten by me								
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">I</td> <td style="width: 25%;">eat</td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;">Banana</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td>Is eaten</td> <td>By</td> <td>Me</td> </tr> </table>		I	eat		Banana	Banana	Is eaten	By	Me
I	eat		Banana						
Banana	Is eaten	By	Me						
Ciri utama pola passive adalah: Be+past participle (verb III) Be, is, am, are, was, were, been, being									
Tenses Simple present Present Progressive Present perfect Present perfect progressive Simple past Past progressive Past perfect Past perfect progressive Simple future Future progressive Future perfect Future perfect progressive	Banana is eaten by me. Banana is being eaten by me. Banana has been eaten by me Banana has been being eaten by me. Banana was eaten by me. Banana was being eaten by me. Banana had been eaten by me Banana had been being eaten by me. Banana will be eaten by me. Banana will be being eaten by me. Banana will have been eaten by me. Banana will have been being eaten by me								

C. Cara merubah kalimat aktif ke passive

Ada beberapa syarat dalam merubah kalimat aktif ke kalimat pasif

1. Harus berupa kalimat verbal. (cek Bab sentence)
2. Harus memiliki verb transitive (verb yang membutuhkan objek)

Tata cara merubah kalimat aktif menjadi kalimat pasif

1. Analisa kalimat

Mengidentifikasi:

- a. Subject
 - b. Object
 - c. Verb (apakah merupakan verbal transitif atau bukan)
 - d. Identifikasi tensesnya
2. Pindahkan posisi objek aktif (OA) ke posisi subjek Aktif(SA)
 3. Begitu juga sebaliknya
 4. Tentukan be yang sesuai dengan subject pada subject Passive(SP) dan tenses
 5. Pastikan verb utama telah berubah menjadi past participle (verb III)
 6. Tambahkan “by” sebelum agent/subject ayng telah berpindah ke object/ object Passive(OP) jika diperlukan

Contoh:

She bought a new car.

S V O

1. Analisa Kalimat
verbal, Verb transitive

Tenses simple past, berdasarkan subjectnya maka

Be: was

Past participle dari bought=bought

2. Memindah OA ke SA dan sebalinya menjadi
A new car was bought she-her
“She” berubah menjadi “HER” karena berada pada objek
A new car was bought her
3. Letakkan “by” sebelum agent atau (OP) jika diperlukan.

Latihan C.1 ubah kalimat aktif berikut menjadi kalimat pasif!

1. My English teacher sent me a letter.
→ I was invited to dinner by Mr. Hipton.
2. Thomas Edison invented the phonograph.
3. Water surrounds an island.
4. A plumber is going to fix the leaky faucet.
5. A doctor has examined the sick child.
6. A large number of people speak Spanish.
7. Helicopters rescue children.
8. Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.
9. This news will amaze you.



Latihan C.2. Ubah kalimat berikut menjadi kalimat pasif.

1. A thief stole Ann's purse. → Ann's purse was stolen by a thief.
2. Did a cat kill the bird?
3. My cat didn't kill the bird.
4. Do a large number of people speak French?
5. Is the writer going to fix the window?
6. Will a maid clean our hotel room?
7. Does the hotel provide clean towels?
8. Sometimes my mother-in-law speaks English fluently too.

Latihan C.3 analisa verb transitive atau intransitif

1. Jack ^{was} ~~walked~~ to school yesterday. (was / walked)
2. Have ^{be} ~~bring~~ the window.
→ The window was broken by Sam.
3. We stayed in a hotel.
4. The leaves fell to the ground.
5. I slept at my friend's house last night.
6. An accident happened at the corner of Third and Main.
7. Many people saw the accident.
8. Diseases existed millions of years ago.
9. I usually agree with my sister.
10. Many people die during a war.
11. The /w/ sound doesn't occur in my native language.
12. Research scientists will discover a cure for AIDS⁹ someday.
13. A cloud of migrating butterflies appeared out of nowhere.
14. Did the Kamasutra invent gunpowder?
15. In the fairy tale, a princess kissed a frog.



Latihan C.4 Lengkapi cerita berikut sesuai dengan kata yang tersedia.

Almost everyone (used) _____ (enjoy) _____ having a pet. They were the
 common. The first one (available) _____ around 1910 years ago
 to an Egyptian queen for her personal enjoyment. Five hundred years later, a Chinese
 emperor (available) _____ a huge one to show his power and wealth.
 Last one (available) _____ for the purpose of studying animals.

Some of the early European ones were that tame or shy (age). As that time, people
 (object) _____ by the bad conditions and the maintenance of
 the animals. Later, there were some (appear) _____ by scientific
 institutions where animals (could) _____ and (keep)
 _____ in good condition. Their numbers (continue) _____
 the first modern ones.

As early as the 1940s, scientists (understand) _____ that
 many kinds of wild animals faced extinction. Even that time, most (did) _____
 _____ to save many endangered species, but many were unable to save
 species such as the (dinosaur) is not enough. In the 1950s, the number of rhinos in the
 world (reduce) _____ from 30,000 to 400. Many rhinos (kill)



_____ by poachers, but many are still _____ in
 captivity. Zoo-breeding programs for rhinos have not been successful. The last rhinoceros of
 (southern) (the) _____ in Java (died) in 1911. By 1946,

What the _____, more than 12,000 chicks appear living in the wild. These
 three _____ both reduction by the strong conservation
 methods of local conservation, government agencies, and private landowners. Wildlife
 biologists will face the same challenges of the three in Africa and Indonesia (three)
 _____ success in the next future. Conservation (three)
 _____ that half of all animal species in each will also be in danger of
 extinction by the middle of this century.

Private zoo (two) to raise animals to conserve and encourage breeding; today animals
 (two) _____, to help, several settings (two) of small cages
 They (two) _____ suitable for any signs of disease and (two)
 _____ a balanced diet. Many zoo (two) _____
 greatly raised conservation and a respect to animals.

They also have specially raised animals. Food (three) _____ in
 the zoo kitchen. The food program (three) _____ to study the
 animal's particular needs. For example, some snakes (two) _____ with
 some a work, while some birds (two) _____ several times a day. Today zoo
 animals (two) _____ well, and zoo breeding programs are important
 in the amount of zoo (two) success of wildlife.

D. Passive Modal

Bob will mail it.	It	will be mailed	by Bob.
Bob can mail it.	It	can be mailed	by Bob.
Bob should mail it.	It	should be mailed	by Bob.
Bob might not mail it.	It	might not be mailed	by Bob.
Bob must mail it.	It	must be mailed	by Bob.
Bob has to mail it.	It	has to be mailed	by Bob.
Bob may mail it.	It	may be mailed	by Bob.
Bob might mail it.	It	might be mailed	by Bob.
Bob could mail it.	It	could be mailed	by Bob.

Latihan E. Ubah kalimat aktif yang mengandung modal berikut kedalam kalimat passive.

1. Someone must send the letter immediately.
→ The letter _____ **must** be sent _____ immediately.
2. People should plant tomatoes in the spring.
→ Tomatoes _____ **should** be planted _____ in the spring.
3. People cannot control the weather.
→ The weather _____ **cannot** be controlled _____.
4. Someone had to fix the car before we left for Chicago.
→ The car _____ **had to** be fixed _____ before we left for Chicago.
5. People can reach me at 555-5678.
→ I _____ **can** be reached _____ at 555-5678.
6. You can find flowers in almost every part of the world.
→ Flowers _____ **can** be found _____ in almost every part of the world.
7. Someone ought to wash those dirty dishes now.
→ Those dirty dishes _____ **ought to** be washed _____ now.
8. People may catch cancer at six months old.
→ Cancer _____ **may** be caught _____ at six months old.
9. If the river floods, water could destroy the village.
→ The village _____ **could** be destroyed _____ if the river floods.
10. The most long medicine out of the mouth of children.
→ Medicine _____ **is** taken _____ out of the mouth of children.

E. Stative Passive

<p>Stative Passive :</p> <p>Adalah kalimat dengan pola passive akan tetapi di menunjukkan kondisi. Past participle nya berfungsi sebagai adjective.</p>	<p>Contoh:</p> <p>I am confused</p> <p>She is bored.</p>
<p>Berikut ini daftar kata kerja yang merupakan stative passive</p>	
<p>1. to be surprised (dipilih)</p> <p>2. to be shocked (dipilih)</p> <p>3. to be excited (dipilih)</p> <p>4. to be interested (dipilih)</p> <p>5. to be bored (dipilih)</p> <p>6. to be confused (dipilih)</p> <p>7. to be disappointed (dipilih)</p> <p>8. to be amazed (dipilih)</p> <p>9. to be astonished (dipilih)</p> <p>10. to be impressed (dipilih)</p> <p>11. to be shocked (dipilih)</p> <p>12. to be surprised (dipilih)</p> <p>13. to be excited (dipilih)</p> <p>14. to be interested (dipilih)</p> <p>15. to be bored (dipilih)</p> <p>16. to be confused (dipilih)</p> <p>17. to be disappointed (dipilih)</p> <p>18. to be amazed (dipilih)</p> <p>19. to be astonished (dipilih)</p> <p>20. to be impressed (dipilih)</p>	<p>21. to be surprised (dipilih)</p> <p>22. to be shocked (dipilih)</p> <p>23. to be excited (dipilih)</p> <p>24. to be interested (dipilih)</p> <p>25. to be bored (dipilih)</p> <p>26. to be confused (dipilih)</p> <p>27. to be disappointed (dipilih)</p> <p>28. to be amazed (dipilih)</p> <p>29. to be astonished (dipilih)</p> <p>30. to be impressed (dipilih)</p> <p>31. to be surprised (dipilih)</p> <p>32. to be shocked (dipilih)</p> <p>33. to be excited (dipilih)</p> <p>34. to be interested (dipilih)</p> <p>35. to be bored (dipilih)</p> <p>36. to be confused (dipilih)</p> <p>37. to be disappointed (dipilih)</p> <p>38. to be amazed (dipilih)</p> <p>39. to be astonished (dipilih)</p> <p>40. to be impressed (dipilih)</p>

Latihan E.

Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan kata yang telah disediakan!

1. I was _____ and surprised at _____ and _____.
2. I was _____ very _____.
3. My parents _____ me because of my _____.
4. My boss _____ me with _____.
5. I _____ my progress in English.
6. They _____ books.
7. When I saw _____, I was amazed. They're his _____.
8. He _____ the _____ the _____ the _____.

BAB 7

GERUND dan INFINITIVE

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah mempelajari Bab ini, diharapkan mahasiswa mampu menguasai teori Gerund dan Invinitive sehingga dapat mempraktikannya dalam tulisan dan pengucapan.

B. Gerund dan Invnitive

Gerund adalah berasal dari kata kerja, secara bentuk dia merupakan kata kerja akan tetapi dalam kalimat dia befungsi sebagai kata benda.

Invnitive adalah kata kerja dasar dengan diikuti preposisi “to”, biasanya disebut “to infinitive”. Untuk fungsinya sama dengan gerund

Verb-ing adalah bentuk gerund, tapi di mempunyai fungsi berbeda dengan progressive. Progressive secara bentuk dia adalah verb ing, tetapi secara fungsi dia bias sebagai kata kerja dan bisa sebagai kata sifat.

Fungsi dan letak Gerund:

1. Sebagai subject dalam kalimat
Fishing is my hobby.
Speaking is my favourite class.
To fish makes me bored.
2. Sebagai object dari suatu kalimat, object of verb atau object of preposition.
Object of verb:
I like **dancing** better than **singing**.
Object of preposition:
I am sorry for **making mastake**.
I like to dance better than to sing.
3. Sebagai pelengkap dari suatu kaliamat
My hobby is **dancing**.
4. Digunakan setelah “no” pada “notice”
No smoking!
No spitting!

C. Verb diikuti Gerund

Bereapa verb yang biasanya diikuti oleh Gerund. Berikut ini beberapa verb yang diikuti oleh gerund.

enjoy	(b)	I <i>enjoy working</i> in my garden.
finish	(c)	Ann <i>finished studying</i> at midnight.
stop	(d)	It <i>stopped raining</i> a few minutes ago.
quit	(e)	David <i>quit smoking</i> .
mind	(f)	Would you <i>mind opening</i> the window?
postpone	(g)	I <i>postponed doing</i> my homework.
put off	(h)	I <i>put off doing</i> my homework.
keep (on)	(i)	<i>Keep (on) working</i> . Don't stop.
consider	(j)	I'm <i>considering going</i> to Hawaii.
think about	(k)	I'm <i>thinking about going</i> to Hawaii.
discuss	(l)	They <i>discussed getting</i> a new car.
talk about	(m)	They <i>talked about getting</i> a new car.

Latihan C. 1. Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan verb gerund yang sesuai.

1. It was cold and rainy yesterday, so we postponed _____ going to the stadium _____ the rain.
2. The teacher's lesson is too good. They're considering _____ spending/ saving _____ their savings _____ a travel lesson.
3. We discussed _____ Colorado for our vacation.
4. When I started thinking _____ the film, my stomach started to burp.
5. Sometimes students get off _____ their homework.
6. We had a pleasant evening, but it finally ended _____ around 10:00 pm.
7. I got _____ some books when I was reading (past verb).
8. I'm thinking about _____ a foreign movie with subtitles.
9. Don't worry (let her go). She's taking about _____ a different job.
10. I enjoy _____ sports.
11. I'm considering _____ New York City.
12. A: Are you learning to surf?
B: Yes. Keep _____ I'm learning.
13. A: Do you want to visit a friend?
B: No. I'm not sure yet. Let's keep on _____ for another hour or so.
14. A: Would you mind _____ (be invited)?
B: Not at all. I'd be glad to.
15. A: I'm thinking about not _____ (be meeting someone).
B: Please! What? I hope you decide to go. We need your input.

Latihan C.2. Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan ekspresi yang ada dalam kolom.!

buy a new car	✓ miss
do my homework	trust a good book
do things	repeat that
get a Toyota	swear
go to the mall on Saturday	tip your fingers on the table
help him	try

- A: Would you like to go by a car?
 B: He's worried _____ (buying) _____!
 A: No.
 B: Let's go.
- A: I've been having a lot of trouble with my car throughout the last couple of months. It's clearly falling apart. I'm thinking about _____
 B: Do you think you'll get another Volkswagen?
 A: No. I'm considering _____.
- A: What do you usually do in your free time in the evening?
 B: I enjoy _____.
- A: Goodness! I had great, I don't enough my team, and I don't see one of them's return. I will be a hell!
 B: Oh?
 A: I got _____.
 B: That's excellent!
- A: The team working on the math problem for the year-end exam, and I will don't _____
 B: Well, don't give up. Keep _____ if it for you don't succeed, try, try again.

8. A: Are you a professional?
 B: I am!
 A: A professional. That's someone who makes payments _____

 B: Oh. Well, sometimes I get off _____
9. A: What are you doing?
 B: I'm helping Daddy with his homework.
 A: When you finish _____ could you help me in the
 kitchen?
 B: Sure.
10. A: Could you please stop doing that?
 B: Doing what?
 A: Stop _____ He's among the crowd
11. A: Do you have any plans for this weekend?
 B: Sure and I called Alice _____
12. A: I didn't understand what you said. Would you mind _____

 B: Of course not. I said "Three for three!"

D. Preposisi yang diikuti Gerund

<p>Gerund bisa terletak setelah preposisi sebagai object of preposition. Berikut ini beberapa preposisi yang biasa diikuti oleh Gerund:</p>	<p>plus one be responsible for risk (concern) from thank (congratulate) for be tired of sorry about/be worried about</p>
<p>be afraid of (doing something) apologize for believe in become afraid be excited about feel like</p>	<p>forget (remember) for be good at insist on be interested in look forward to be nervous about</p>

Latihan.D.1

Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan verb yang tersedia serta gunakan preposisi yang sesuai!

1. I believe _____ in _____ telling _____ the truth as matter of fact.
2. I wish the weather would get better. I've stood _____ at _____ for _____ hours all the time.
3. Let's go swimming because I'm afraid _____ about _____.
4. Gang is nervous _____ about _____ his girlfriend's parents for the first time.
5. I don't know how to thank you _____ (how) _____ for _____.
6. Are you impressed _____ (get) _____ in a highlight?
7. You can't get excited _____ (want) _____ (Don't look for the final team in two years).
8. Why do you suddenly worry _____ (worry) _____ your parents?
9. Every summer, I look forward _____ (look) _____ a vacation with my family.
10. Do you feel _____ (feel) _____ that why you're nervous?
11. I apologize _____ (be) _____, but I was trying to protect you from the truth. Sometimes the truth hurts.
12. Why do you always come _____ (be) _____ for everything when we go out for dinner?
13. I want you to know that I'm sorry. I don't know if you can ever forgive me _____ (know) _____ you as much as before.
14. He was very good _____ (be) _____ before.
15. He was happy in my work. I often dream _____ (be) _____ my job.

E. Go + ing

Gerund biasanya juga terletak setelah "go" yang menunjukkan aktivitas yang bersifat <i>recreational</i> .	I go fishing every Sundays. Lets go hiking!															
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>go fishing</td> <td>go hiking</td> <td>go swimming</td> <td>go shopping</td> <td>go walking</td> </tr> <tr> <td>go climbing</td> <td>go dancing</td> <td>go jogging</td> <td>go surfing</td> <td>go skating</td> </tr> <tr> <td>go camping</td> <td>go fishing</td> <td>go walking</td> <td>go shopping</td> <td>go hiking</td> </tr> </table>	go fishing	go hiking	go swimming	go shopping	go walking	go climbing	go dancing	go jogging	go surfing	go skating	go camping	go fishing	go walking	go shopping	go hiking	
go fishing	go hiking	go swimming	go shopping	go walking												
go climbing	go dancing	go jogging	go surfing	go skating												
go camping	go fishing	go walking	go shopping	go hiking												

F. Verb + to Invinitive

Beberapa verb biasanya diikuti oleh invinitive. Berikut ini verb yang biasanya diikuti invinitive:	I want to complete my duty. I decide to study at Autralia.																									
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>want</td> <td>hope</td> <td>decide</td> <td>mean</td> <td>seem (seem)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>need</td> <td>expect</td> <td>promise</td> <td>appear</td> <td>try</td> </tr> <tr> <td>would like</td> <td>plan</td> <td>offer</td> <td>pretend</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>would like to</td> <td>intend</td> <td>agree</td> <td>forget</td> <td>don't expect</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>mean</td> <td>refuse</td> <td>forget</td> <td>don't want</td> </tr> </table>	want	hope	decide	mean	seem (seem)	need	expect	promise	appear	try	would like	plan	offer	pretend		would like to	intend	agree	forget	don't expect		mean	refuse	forget	don't want	
want	hope	decide	mean	seem (seem)																						
need	expect	promise	appear	try																						
would like	plan	offer	pretend																							
would like to	intend	agree	forget	don't expect																						
	mean	refuse	forget	don't want																						

Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan kata kerja yang tersedia dalam bentuk gerund atau to invinitive!

- I want (go) _____ to study _____ home tonight.
- I want (study) _____ tonight.
- I want (go) _____ home and (study) _____ tonight.
- I want (go) _____ home (study) _____ and (go) _____ to bed early tonight.
- I have (go) _____ at work in the morning.
- I mean (study) _____ the lesson.
- I have (go) _____ at work in the morning and (study) _____ the lesson.

8. I want (get) _____ up early in the morning, usually _____ the papers and (look) _____ at the book.
9. My aunt Mrs. Brown was thinking about (sell) _____ her old house and (buy) _____ a new one.
10. He has given (move) _____ to New York City, and _____ a job, and (start) _____ a new life.
11. How did (finish) (your) _____ your apartment yet?
12. Have you (go) _____ to the shopping mall, sometimes (buy) _____ what clothes _____
13. Do you think (get) _____ to an apartment (rented) and (find) _____ a garden (house)?
14. How (remember) can't (read) (he) _____ is a (unbelievable) man.
15. Let's (prepare) (to) _____ ahead with the political situation (system).
16. The (chair) (wanted) (man) _____ (make) _____ to work (time).
17. How is (thinking) about (your) _____ (think) and (go) _____ (study) (school).
18. Let's (plan) (time) _____ for (Chicago) on (Tuesday) and (leave) _____ on (Friday).
19. I often (get off) (work) _____ the (time) (before) (will) the (next) (morning).
20. Don't (forget) (forget) _____ to (offer) (get) (free) (off) _____ all (the) (light) and (dark) _____ the (time) before you have to work (the) (morning).

G. Verb + Gerund/To Infinitive

<p>Beberapa verb dapat diikuti oleh Gerund atau to infinitive sebagai object of verb nya dengan makna yang tidak berbeda.</p> <p>Berikut ini verb yang biasa diikuti oleh gerund atau to infinitive.</p>	<p>I love canoing. I love to canoe</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kata love dan like kadang harus diikuti oleh to Infinitive seperti pada kalimat berikut: 	<p>I would like to deliver my speech. I would love to deliver my speech. I would like delivering my speech. I would love delivering my speech.</p>
<p>begin start continue</p>	<p>like love</p> <p>hope can't stand</p>

Latihan.G.1 Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan gerund dan t invinitive yang sesuai!

1. I read (read) _____ in books _____ tonight.
2. I enjoy (enjoy) _____ cooking _____ family meals.
3. She's excited (excite) _____ to talk / talking _____ about her problem.
4. Dad and Mom have decided (decide) _____ married.
5. My birthday (celebrate) _____ around year.
6. I like (like) _____ new people.
7. My classmates offend (offend) _____ me with my English.
8. I'd love (love) (watch) _____ a movie on TV when the phone is on.
9. Please stop (stop) _____ your smoking.
10. Did you remember (remember) _____ the cat this morning?
11. I want (want) to practice (practice) _____ on time.
12. I'm considering (consider) _____ to a new apartment.
13. Some children have (have) _____ to school.
14. I forget (forget) _____ the date when I left my apartment this morning.
15. I don't mind (mind) _____ with their comments.
16. Stop... My roommate is writing (write) _____ a book.
17. My boss refused (refuse) _____ to a raise in I pay.
18. The company will continue (continue) _____ new employees as long as new production orders keep coming _____ in.
19. That's not what I meant: I meant (mean) _____ to the opposite.
20. I want (want) _____ (start) _____ in afternoon.

Beberapa verb bisa diikuti Gerund atau to invinitive dengan makna yang berbeda.				
Rememeber	Regret	Forget	Try	Stop
a. I remember locking the door. b. I remember to lock the door.				<p>Kalimat (a) Mengingat sesuatu yang sudah lewat. Berarti pintu sudah terkunci sekarang.</p> <p>Kalimat (b)mengingat suatu tugas yang belum terjadi, pada kalimat (b) menunjukkan bahwa dia sedang mengunci atau masih akan mengunci pintu.</p>
a. She is trying to speak English well. b. She tried opening the front door, then opening the window, and finally she opened the back door.				<p>Kaliamt (a) melakukan sesuatu hal berulang-ulang menunjjukan usaha pada satu hal.</p> <p>Kalmat (b) menunjjukan eksperimen, mencoba pada hal yangberbeda-beda.</p>
c. The worker stops to smoke. d. The worker stops smoking.				<p>Kalimat (a) menunjukan berhenti untuk melakukan aktifitas lain.</p> <p>Kondisi menunjukan berhenti untuk merokok.</p> <p>Kalimat (b) berhenti dari aktifitas tersebut. Kondisi berhenti dari merokok.</p>

Latihan G.2. Lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan bentuk gerund atau to invinitive yang benar!

1. I always remember (turn) _____ off all the lights before I leave my house.
2. I remember (play) _____ with dolls when I was child.
3. What do you remember (do) _____ when you were child?
4. What do you remember (do) _____ before you leave your classs every day?

5. What did you forget (do) _____ before you left for class this morning?
6. I won't ever forget (watch) _____ our team score the winning goal in last championship game.
7. Don't forget (do) _____ your homework today?
8. Please stop (bite) _____ your fingernails.
9. I stopped (get) _____ gas yesterday and was shocked at the high price.
10. I stopped (drive) _____ so much because of the high price of gas.

BAB 8

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah mempelajari bab ini, diharap =kan siswa m dapat mengidentifikasi adjective clause dalam kalimat dan menerapkan dalam bahasa lisan ataupun tulis.

B. Pendahuluan

Adjective clause adalah clause yang berada pada fungsi adjective, yaitu menjeaskan kata benda(noun) atau kata ganti (pronoun). Klaus ini biasanya diawali oleh conjunction. Adjective Caluse selalu terletak setelah benda yang dijelaskan.

<p>(a) I met a kind ^{adjective} + man ^{noun}</p> <p>(b) I met a famous ^{adjective} + man ^{noun}</p>
<p>(c) I met a man ^{noun} + who is kind to everybody ^{adjective clause}</p> <p>(d) I met a man ^{noun} + who is a famous poet ^{adjective clause}</p> <p>(e) I met a man ^{noun} + who lives in Chicago ^{adjective clause}</p>

Pada kalimat (c) mengandung 2 klausa, independent clause atau disebut kalimat sempurna, sudah dapat difahami, dan dependent clause atau biasa disebut anak kalimat. Anak kalimat yakni kalimat yang belum sempurna, belum bisa berdiri sendiri ataupun membutuhkan kalimat lain yang menyempurnkan.

I met a man = independent clause

Who is kind to everybody

Who is a famous poet

Who lives in Chicago

} **dependent clause**

C. Adjective Clause – Who/Whom

Adjective clause **dengan conjunction who untuk menggantikan noun/pronoun pada Subject orang.**
 Whom digunakan untuk menggantikan noun/pronoun pada Object orang

(a) The man is friendly.



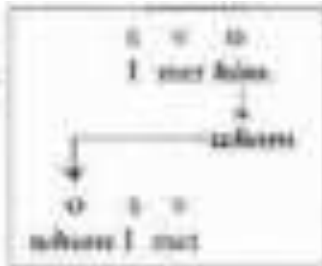
(b) The man who lives next to me is friendly.

The man = kata benda yang akan dijelaskan

He = pronoun yang akan digantikan

Who = conjunction yang akan menggantikan "he" sehingga menjadi kalimat (b)

(c) The man was friendly.



(d) The man whom I met was friendly.

Him merupakan pronoun object yang menggantikan the man, conjunction yang digunakan adalah Whom(object orang).

Latihan. C.1 Gabungkan 2 kalimat berikut menjadi satu kalimat yang terdiri sub clause (dependent clause) dan main clause (independent clause)

1. a. Do you know the people? b. They live in the white house.
 → Do you know the people who live in the white house?

2. a. The woman gave me some information. b. I called her.
 → The woman whom I called gave me some information.

3. a. The police officer was friendly. b. She gave me directions.

4. a. The waiter was friendly. b. He served us dinner.

5. a. The people were very nice. b. I met them at the party last night.

6. a. The people have their cars. b. They live next to me.

7. a. The man talked a lot. b. Listen him on the phone.

8. a. The man talked a lot. b. He sat next to me.

9. a. Three women walked into my office. b. I didn't know them.

10. a. I talked to the woman. b. They walked into my office.

Latihan C.2. Lengkapi dengan conjunction “Who/Whom” yang sesuai pada kalimat berikut ini! Identifikasi subject dan verb pada adjective clausenya!

1. The students (_____) (_____) (_____) are always quiet.
2. The students (_____) (_____) were finding books in a forest.
3. The people _____ my friend goes to see and I didn't watch.
4. I know some people _____ live on a boat.



5. I talked to the woman _____ was sitting next to me.
6. I saw the people _____ were playing football in the park.
7. My brother is a person _____ I admire tremendously.
8. Maria and Luis Escobar still hope to teach with groups of the students _____ may not be their English class five years ago.
9. People _____ there is only food inside may suffer gradual hearing loss.
10. As the representative proceeded, one of the poor employees caught a man _____ had just a backpack on his own pocket and attempted to walk out without paying.

Latihan C.3

Selipkan “who” pada tempat yang sesuai!

1. The man ^{who} borrowed the phone was polite.
2. I liked the people ^{who} came to see at the soccer game.
3. People gave names for a thing are called proper names.
4. The ^{who} ~~unintentionally~~ accident occurred caught everyone off the guard.
5. While I was walking at the bus stop, I could hear the ^{who} ~~unintentionally~~ ~~accident~~ ~~occurred~~ ~~a~~ conversation with me about my educational plans.

D. Adjective Clause – Who/Whom/That

Conjunction Who, Whom, pada adjective clause bisa digantikan oleh conjunction “that”

(a) The man is friendly. $\begin{matrix} S & V \\ He & \\ + \\ who & \\ that & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} V \\ Goes out to see. \end{matrix}$

(b) The man who goes out to see is friendly.

(c) The man that goes out to see is friendly.

(d) The man was friendly. I met $\begin{matrix} O & V \\ here & \\ + \\ whom & \\ that & \end{matrix}$

(a) The man $\begin{matrix} O \\ who/me \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} S & V \\ I met & \end{matrix}$ was friendly.

(b) The man $\begin{matrix} O \\ that \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} S & V \\ I met & \end{matrix}$ was friendly.

(c) The man $\begin{matrix} O \\ \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} S & V \\ I met & \end{matrix}$ was friendly.

Untuk conjunction who,whom/that pada object bisa juga dihilangkan atau disebut “omiting”, tetap tidak meubah makna atau fungsi kalimat.

Latihan D.1. lengkapi kalimat berikut dengan who/who/that/o!

1. The woman _____, I met last night was interesting.
2. The man _____, answered the phone was polite.
3. The woman _____ made a wrong turn on Elm Street.
4. The students _____ were in class late started the year.
5. The man _____ turned my camera to show my reflection.
6. The man _____ my mother wanted to know my opinion.
7. Do you know the boy _____ is talking to David?
8. I've become good friends with several of the people _____ I met in my English class last year.
9. The woman _____ I met in the park was feeding the pigeons.
10. The woman _____ was feeding the pigeons had a basket of bread crumbs.

E. Adjective Clause – Which/That

Adjective clause, dimana noun atau pronoun yang dijelaskan berupa benda, maka conjunction yang dipakai adalah “which” atau “that”. “omitting” berlaku jika noun atau pronoun yg digantikan berada di object.

<p>(a) The river is polluted.</p>		<p>(b) The river _____ flows through the town.</p>
<p>(c) The river _____ is polluted.</p>	<p>(d) The river _____ is polluted.</p>	<p>(e) The river _____ is polluted.</p>

(d) The books were expensive. I bought	is	is	
	them.		
	↓		
	which		
	that		

(d) The books	which	I bought	were expensive.
(e) The books	about	I bought	were expensive.
(g) The books	of	I bought	were expensive.

Latihan E. Gabungkan kalimat berikut dengan menggunakan conjunction who/whom. which/that/ yang sesuai!

1. a. The girl made me sleepy. b. I met it.
 → The girl whom I met made me sleepy.
 → The girl that I met made me sleepy.
 → The girl of I met made me sleepy.

2. a. The seat was too warm. b. I had it for lunch.

3. a. I have a class. b. It begins at 8:00 a.m.

4. a. I know a man. b. He doesn't have to work for a living.

5. a. The information helped me a lot. b. I found it on the Internet.

6. a. The people worked on it. b. We saw them on the bridge.

7. a. My daughter asked me a question. b. I couldn't answer it.

E.2. Coret pronoun yang tidak diperlukan atau salah pada kalimat dibawah ini!

1. The books I bought ~~them~~ at the bookstore were expensive.
2. Unlike the other, you were it at your wedding.
3. Amanda Jones is a person I would like you to meet ~~that~~.
4. The apartment we wanted to rent it had not bedroom.
5. My wife and I are really enjoying the TV set that we bought it for ourselves last month.
6. The scientist you first met at Grand Market's house is a pharmacist.
7. Anna has a car that it runs on solar fuels.
8. The birds that Anna's cat catches them are very frightened.
9. Yesterday, Anna received a letter that the cat had brought it from the forest. What she got it from, it flew away quickly.



E.3. Berilah garis bawah pada adjective clause pada kalimat berikut!

1. I lost the key I borrowed from my roommate.
2. The flour we use at the bakery is very delicious.
3. A stuntman is a person who works at sporting events.
4. The hat I wore at school every morning is usually very colorful.
5. Pizza that is sold by the pizza is a popular which is made from and eaten throughout the world.

F. Adjective Clause – Whose

Adjective clause dengan menggunakan conjunction whose menunjukkan kepemilikan. Menggunakan conjunction “whose” diikuti dengan bendanya yang dimiliki.

(a) The man called the police. His car was stolen.


(b) The man whose car was stolen called the police.

(a) I have a girl. Her brother is a tennis star.


(b) I have a girl whose brother is a tennis star.

(a) The people were friendly. We bought their houses.


(b) The people whose houses we bought were friendly.

Latihan F. Gabungkan kalimat berikut dengan conjunction “whose”

1. The man called the police. His car was stolen.
2. The woman was sad. Her car died.
3. The man is friendly. His daughter is in my English class.
4. The professor gives hard tests. I'm taking her course.
5. The man is very proud. His daughter is an astronaut.
6. The girl is a good friend of mine. I borrowed her camera.
7. The people were very nice. I visited their house.

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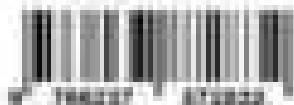
UNDERSTANDING GRAMMAR

for beginners



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