

PANDUAN DASAR TATANAN KALIMAT BAHASA INGGRIS
BASIC WORD ORDER OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE
THIRD TOPIC OF ENGLISH FOR ART MUSIC EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ART RELIGION
IAKN AMBON/INDONESIA
BY: THOBIAS SARBUNAN
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BRIEF INTRODUCTION:

This is the compilation of basic structure of English word order which underlying from several literacies.

Kita semua tahu bahwa Semua bahasa mempunyai pola penyusunan kalimat sendiri, namun pada umumnya pola penyusunan kalimatnya sama meskipun ada beberapa bahasa yang berbeda. ada yang **S P O K (Bahasa Indonesia) dan S V O, S V O I atau S V I O (Bahasa Inggris).**

Pada umumnya, terutama bahasa inggris pola penyusunan kata/ kalimatnya adalah **S + V + O (Subjek + Predikat/kata Kerja + Objek/yang dikenai pekerjaan).**

Contoh.

- **Andy goes to school.** *Andi pergi kesekolah.*
- **Irma does her homework.** *Irma mengerjakan Tugas rumahnya.*

Fungsi word order

Dalam tata bahasa Inggris word order digunakan sebagai metode penyusunan kata menjadi kalimat yang benar dan menghindari ambiguitas makna kata atau pada kalimat yang disusun. Dalam word order ini ada 2 element yang sangat penting dan harus menjadi perhatian kita semua yaitu order of arguments dan sentence constituents.

Jenis Word order

Word Order in Positive Sentences. (*Word Order dalam kalimat positif*)

Perhatikan aturan sederhana berikut ini:

| subject | verb(s) | object |
|---------|-----------|---------|
| I | speak | English |
| I | can speak | English |

Kalau kamu sudah mahir tingkat awal seperti diatas, sekarang lihat dan perhatikan aturan word order dibawah ini.

| subject | verb | indirect object | direct object | place | time |
|---------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| I | will tell | you | the story | at school | tomorrow. |

Word Order in Negative Sentences

The word order in negative sentences is the same as in affirmative sentences.

Note, however, that in negative sentences we usually need an auxiliary verb:

| subject | verbs | indirect object | direct object | place | time |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| I | will <i>not</i> tell | you | the story | at school | tomorrow. |

Word Order in Subordinate Clauses

Dalam subordinate clauses, word order sama dengan bentuk pada simple affirmative sentences. (Conjunctions sering digunakan diantara 2 klausa):

| conjunction | subject | verb(s) | indirect object | direct object | place | time |
|----------------|---------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| | I | will tell | you | the story | at school | tomorrow ... |
| because | I | don't have | | time | | now. |

Position of Time Expressions

(e.g.: recently, now, then, yesterday)

Dalam bentuk ini **Adverbs of time** biasanya diletakkan diakhir kalimat.

| subject | verb(s) | indirect object | direct object | time |
|---------|---------|-----------------|---------------|------|
|---------|---------|-----------------|---------------|------|

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----------|
| I | will tell | you | the story | tomorrow. |
|----------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----------|

Jika kita tidak ingin menempatkan penekanan pada waktu, kita harus meletakkan kata keterangan waktu di awal kalimat .

| time | subject | verb(s) | indirect object | direct object |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Tomorrow | I | will tell | you | the story. |

Perlu diperhatikan bahwa beberapa ungkapan **adverbs of frequency** (selalu, tidak pernah, biasanya kita). Ini biasanya diletakkan sebelum kata kerja utama (kecuali untuk ' **BE** ' sebagai kata kerja utama). (Lihat juga Position of Adverbs)

| subject | auxiliary/be | adverb | main verb | object, place or time |
|-----------|--------------|---------|-------------|-----------------------|
| I | | often | go swimming | in the evenings. |
| He | doesn't | always | play | tennis. |
| We | are | usually | | here in summer. |
| I | have | never | been | abroad. |

Position of Adverbs

Adverb of Manner

(e.g.: slowly, carefully, awfully)

adverbs yang aku sebutkan diatas diletakkan dibelakang object langsung.(atau dibelakang kata kerja jika tidak ada object langsung)

| subject | verb(s) | direct object | adverb |
|---------|---------|---------------|------------|
| He | drove | the car | carefully. |
| He | drove | | carefully. |

Adverbs of Place

(e.g.: here, there, behind, above)

Seperti pada adverb of manner, adverb ini juga diletakkan dibelakang objek langsung atau dibelakang kata kerja jika tidak ada objeknya.

| subject | verb(s) | direct object | adverb |
|---------|------------|---------------|--------|
| I | didn't see | him | here. |

| | | | |
|----|--------|--|---------|
| He | stayed | | behind. |
|----|--------|--|---------|

Adverbs of Time

(e.g.: recently, now, then, yesterday)

Adverbs of time biasanya diletakkan diakhir kalimat.

| subject | verb(s) | indirect object | direct object | time |
|---------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|
| I | will tell | you | the story | tomorrow. |

Jika kamu tidak mau memberikan penekanan pada waktu, kamu boleh meletakkan adverb of time diawal kalimat.

| time | subject | verb(s) | indirect object | direct object |
|----------|---------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Tomorrow | I | will tell | you | the story. |

Adverbs of Frequency

(e.g.: always, never, seldom, usually)

Adverbs of frequency dapat diletakkan secara langsung sebelum kata kerja utama. Jika 'Be' adalah kata kerja utama dan tidak ada kata kerja bantu, maka Adverbs of frequency diletakkan di belakang 'BE'

Word Order in Questions

Dalam bentuk pertanyaan, urutan kata **subjek-verba-obyek** adalah sama seperti kalimat afirmatif.

Satu-satunya hal yang berbeda adalah bahwa kita biasanya harus meletakkan kata kerja bantu (atau kata kerja utama "BE") sebelum subjek. Untuk bentuk pertanyaan kita meletakkan Be diawal kalimat.

| interrogative | auxiliary verb | subject | other verb(s) | indirect object | direct object | place | time |
|---------------|----------------|---------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| What | would | you | like to tell | me | | | |
| | Did | you | have | | a party | in your flat | yesterday? |
| When | were | you | | | | here? | |

Jika kamu mau bertanya tentang subjek dalam kalimat kamu tidak perlu auxiliary verb. Dalam bentukinterogatif kata Tanya menempati posisi subjek yaitu diawal kalimat.

| | | |
|---------------|---------|--------|
| interrogative | verb(s) | object |
| Who | asked | yo |

Contoh kalimat

S = **Bold** V = *italic* O = underline

- **She** *eats* banana
- **Jordan** *goes to* market

S= **Bold** V = *italic* O = underline I = **Red**

- **Intangive me** *a very long letter.*
- **Sholeh ask me to** come to his house.

S= **Bold** V = *italic* I = **Red** O = underline

- **Santi sent** *a very long letter* to **me.**

Soal Latihan

Arrange the words to make affirmative sentences.

1. like / I / you _____
2. French / I / speak _____

3. hates / pigeons / he _____
4. they / song / a / sing _____
5. sell / flowers / we _____
6. you / see / me / can _____
7. buy / milk / he / wants to _____
8. feed / you / my / cat / can _____
9. sister / has / my / got / a dog _____
10. must / the book / read / you _____

<https://www.ilmubahasainggris.com/word-order-pengertian-jenis-fungsi-dan-contoh-kalimat-beserta-soal-latihan/>

Basic English Order of Words

In English grammar, the rule of thumb is that the subject comes before the verb, which comes before the object. This means that most of the sentences conform to the **SVO** word order. Note that, this is for the sentences that only have a subject, verb and object. We will discuss more complex sentences and their order of words afterwards, but for now, we need to remember that for any type of sentence, we normally put the verb and object together. Some examples are:

I (S) am cleaning (V) the house (O).

He (S) loves (V) the cold breeze (O).

| object | subject | verb |
|--------|---------|------|
| ○ | ⊙ | → |
| bread | I | eat |

| subject | verb | object |
|---------|------|--------|
| ⊙ | → | ○ |
| I | eat | bread |

Now as we know about the basic word order used in simple sentences, we need to step our game up and learn about complex sentences. These sentences can contain, adverbs of place, time, two verbs, an indirect object etc. The most used word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object + Adverb of Place + Adverb Of Time

Again note that the verb and object are placed next to each other. An important thing to realize is that the time usually comes after the place. Hence the adverb of the place is kept before the adverb of time. Try to understand this with the help of the following example :

He (S) meets (V) George (O) at the park (Adverb of place) every day (Adverb of time).

We can also use the adverb of time at the beginning of a sentence in the order of words (except early and late). For example,

Every Monday he goes to the orphanage.

Note that there are some adverbs that can be used before the verb in the sentence. Always, also, sometimes, probably, often, never, rarely, almost, definitely, only are some examples.

Some sentences contain more than one verb, i.e. a formal verb and other informal verbs. In such cases, we usually put the adverb after the first verb which is the finite verb. To recall, a finite verb is the main verb in the sentence that directly relates to the subject of the sentence. Let us have a look at some examples of such sentences:

I like (Finite verb) a lot (Adverb), when it rains (verb) in the morning (Adverb of time).

You may speak (Finite verb) slowly (Adverb) to the judge when we ask (Verb) you to.

Indirect objects

Lastly, there are certain sentences that have an indirect object couples with a direct object. Regardless of this, the sentence stays true to the **SVO** word order. In such cases, we follow the **SVOI** or the **SVIO** word order. A key point to remember is that if the indirect object is a noun or a pronoun we follow the **SVIO** order. On the other hand, if the indirect object is preceded by a 'to', then we follow the **SVOI** word order. We can understand this with the help of the following examples:

She gave her mother the present (SVIO)

She gave the present to her mother (SVOI)

A Solved Example for You

Q: Arrange the following sentences:

1. she/there/ every day/to work/goes.
2. in this world/ looking/everybody/for happiness.
3. a movie/was/I/when you called/watching.

Ans:

1. She goes there to work every day.
2. Everybody is looking for happiness in this world.
3. I was watching a movie when you called.

<https://www.toppr.com/guides/english/sentences/order-of-words/>

Word order

Most English sentences (clauses) conform to the **SVO** word order. This means that the **S**ubject comes before the **V**erb, which comes before the **O**bject. Examples:

- | |
|--|
| • I (S) bought (V) a new computer (O) . |
| • She (S) doesn't like (V) dogs (O) . |
| • Why did you (S) do (V) that (O) ? |

It is more complicated when an indirect object (**I**) is added to the sentence. In this case the word order depends a.) on whether the direct and indirect objects are nouns or pronouns, and b.) on whether the indirect object is preceded by the word **to**. Here are the basic rules:

| | | |
|---|-------------|--|
| <i>Indirect object with to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two nouns • Two pronouns • Pronoun object/noun indirect object | SVOI | I showed the computer to my friends. I showed it to them. I showed it to my friends. She gave the present to her mother. She gave it to her. She gave it to her mother. |
| <i>Indirect object without to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two nouns | SVIO | I showed my friends the computer. I showed them it. |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Two pronouns · Noun object/pronoun indirect object | | I showed them the computer She gave her mother the present. She gave her it. She gave her the present. |
|---|--|---|

Many English sentences also contain adverbials. The problem for the English learner is that some adverbials can be located in different places within the sentence, while other adverbials must appear in one place only. For example, it is correct to say both: *I very quickly did my homework ..* and *I did my homework very quickly ..*, but only *I did my homework in a hurry ..* is possible. *I in a hurry did my homework ..* is wrong.

Learners who want to get their English word order right should ask a native speaker. Alternatively, they can consult a good usage guide such as *Swan's Modern English Usage* or 'google' the sentence/clause.*

* For example, the learner might not know which of the following sentences contains the more normal word order: "*a. I want to get this right ..*" or "*b. I want to get right this ..*". If he or she enters the words into Google, the results are: sentence a - 731 hits; sentence b - 0 hits. The correct choice is clear

<http://esl.fis.edu/grammar/rules/order.htm>

1. ENGLISH SENTENCE ALWAYS FOLLOWS THE BELOW RULE IN WORD ORDER;

- ✗ After WHO – WHAT, we add other elements in the following order.
- ✗ **WHERE ----- WHEN ----- HOW ----- WHY.**
- ✗

| | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>Ali</u> | <u>called</u> | <u>earlier</u> | <u>to cancel his appointment.</u> |
| WHO | WHAT | WHEN | WHY |
- ✗

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| <u>Deena</u> | <u>ate breakfast</u> | <u>on the train</u> | <u>this morning</u> | <u>due to</u> |
| <u>late.</u> | | | | |
| WHO | WHAT | WHERE | WHEN | |
| WHY | | | | |
- ✗ **NB:** If one of these elements is composed of different parts, go from the smaller unit to the larger one.
- ✗ **Different element of WHEN:**
- ✗ The conference started at 10 a.m on Tuesday last week.
- ✗ **Different element of WHERE:**
- ✗ They live in a flat in a big city in Bangladesh.

Word Order in English

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VERB + OBJECT

The most common order of words in sentences is as follows:

Subject + Verb + Object
Sally speaks English.

PLACE AND TIME

In English, the **place** is usually mentioned before the **time**.

I go to the **supermarket** every **Saturday**. ✓

I go every **Saturday** to the **supermarket**. ✗

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Adverbs of frequency such as **always, never, sometimes, often, rarely, etc.** generally go **before** the verb.

Susan **often** goes shopping. ✓

Susan goes **often** shopping. ✗

However, with the verb **to be**, they go **after** the verb.

She **is rarely** late.



Word order in Sentence

- 1). **English sentence always follows the below rule in word order;**



A SENTENCE USUALLY BEGINS WITH **WHO** (A SUBJECT), FOLLOWED BY **WHAT** (A VERB).

ARIF CALLED. THE BUS RETURNED.

SOME VERB REQUIRES OBJECT. THE OBJECT IS ALSO PART OF THE **WHAT** ELEMENT.

MAKE SURE YOU KEEP THE VERB AND ITS OBJECT TOGETHER.

VERB WITH A DIRECT OBJECT.

JHON ATE BREAKFAST. THE BUS HIT THE TREE.

VERB WITH AN INDIRECT OBJECT:

JHON SPOKE TO JULY. THE BUS COLLIDED WITH THE TREE.

Adjectives - Word Order

The general order of adjectives before a noun is the following:

| Opinion | Size | Age | Shape | Color | Origin | Material | Purpose | Noun |
|-----------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|----------|----------|-------|
| ugly | small | old | thin | red | Italian | cotton | sleeping | bag |
| beautiful | -- | -- | long | white | French | silk | wedding | dress |
| -- | large | ancient | -- | -- | Greek | clay | flower | vases |

O S A S C O M P

OPINION Attitude / Observation

delicious, lovely, nice, cool

COLOR Color / Approximate Color

green, blue, reddish, purple

SIZE Size / Height

big, small, tall, huge, tiny

ORIGIN Where is it from?

American, British, Indian, Turkish

AGE How old is it?

old, young, new, antique

MATERIAL What is it made of?

gold, wooden, plastic, synthetic

SHAPE Shape / Weight / Length

round, square, long, fat

PURPOSE What is it used for?

gardening, shopping, riding

Before **adjectives + noun** we normally have a *determiner*:

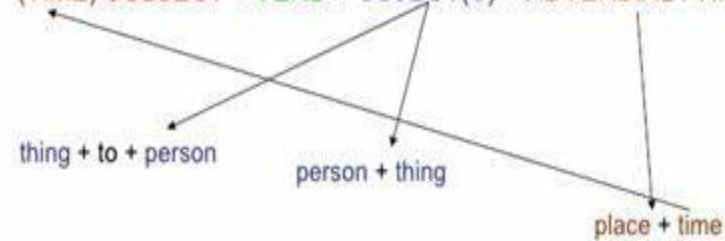
- a, an, the, my, your, her, four, this, those, some, etc.

Examples: - a wonderful large round Spanish marble table.

- my brown leather riding boots - the little old man

BASIC WORD ORDER IN ENGLISH

(TIME) SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT(S) + ADVERBIAL PHRASE(S)



Susan went to school on Monday.

I eat bananas twice a week.

My father gave me a present for my birthday.

We will send this letter to Peter tomorrow morning.

Last week, I didn't enjoy Sam's party.

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES



1

Determiner

a, an, the, both,
either, some, many,
my, your, our, etc.

2

Opinion

good, bad, great,
terrible, pretty, silly,
lovely, beautiful, etc.



3

Size

huge, big, large, tiny,
enormous, little, tall,
long, gigantic, etc.

4

Shape

flat, round,
square, triangular,
rectangular, etc.

5

Age

young, old, new,
ancient, six-year-old,
antique, youthful, etc.

6

Color

red, black, pale,
bright, faded, shining,
yellow, orange, etc.



7

Origin

French, American,
Canadian, Mexican,
Greek, Swiss, etc.



8

Material

wooden, silk, metal,
paper, gold, silver,
copper, cotton, etc.



9

Purpose

writing, rolling,
sleeping, roasting,
running, dancing, etc.

VERY - TOO - ENOUGH

WORD ORDER

VERY + Adjective (very has a positive or a negative meaning)

TOO + Adjective (too has a negative meaning)

- The coffee is **very hot**, but I can drink it. (= hot, but possible to drink)
- The coffee is **too hot**. I can't drink it. (= **not** possible to drink)

TOO + Adjective + (for someone) + (Infinitive)

- The coffee is **too hot to drink**. - I am **too short to play** basketball.
- The coffee is **too hot for me to drink**. - It is **too cold for us to swim**.

Adjective + ENOUGH + (for someone) + (Infinitive)

- The coffee is hot **enough to drink**. - It is cheap **enough to buy**.
- He is strong **enough to climb** the wall. - It is good **enough for me**.

ENOUGH + Noun + (Infinitive)

- I don't have **enough money to buy** it. - We don't have **enough time**.

COMPARE

- She is **very** young.
- She is **too** young to drive.
- She is not old **enough** to drive.

VERY + Adverb
TOO + Adverb
Adverb + ENOUGH
TOO MUCH + Uncountable Noun
TOO MANY + Plural Noun

MORE
WORD
ORDER

Word Order in Positive Sentences

At the beginning, remember this simple rule:

| subject | verb(s) | object |
|---------|-----------|----------|
| I | speak | English. |
| I | can speak | English. |
| | | |
| | | |

Word Order in Subordinate Clauses

In subordinate clauses, the word order is the same as in simple affirmative sentences. (Conjunctions are often used between two clauses):

| conjunction | subject | verb(s) | indirect object | direct object | place | time |
|-------------|---------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| | I | will tell | you | the story | at school | tomorrow ... |
| because | I | don't have | | time | | now. |

Bahasa Inggris Anda Kacau? Panduan Struktur Kalimat Bahasa Inggris Ini akan Memantapkan

Kalimat adalah bagian fundamental dalam bahasa apa pun. Untungnya, aturan sintaksis dan struktur kalimat bahasa Inggris cukup mudah untuk dipahami, diaplikasikan, dan dipelajari.

Dasar Struktur Kalimat Bahasa Inggris

Anda perlu memahami beberapa hal di bawah ini sebelum mempelajari berbagai tipe struktur kalimat bahasa Inggris dan aturan penyusunannya.

Subject dan Predicate

Kalimat bahasa Inggris yang paling mendasar biasanya terdiri dari dua bagian: *subject* dan *predicate*. *Subject* merujuk pada siapa atau apa yang melakukan aksi dalam kalimat. *Predicate* menyediakan informasi yang berkaitan atau tentang subjek. Sebagai contoh: “*I walk the dog.*” Dalam kalimat ini, “*I*” adalah *subject* karena merujuk pada orang yang melakukan tindakan.

Sementara itu, “*walk the dog*” adalah *predicate* karena menunjukkan apa yang dilakukan *subject*.

Di bawah ini kami sediakan beberapa contoh lain. *Subject* diketik dalam **huruf tebal** dan *predicate* dalam *huruf miring*.

I *study at a public university.*

Rajesh *works at a marketing firm.*

She *likes the color purple a lot.*

Independent Clause dan Dependent Clause

Clause merujuk pada kelompok kata yang memuat *subject* dan *predicate*.

Ada *independent clause*, yang dapat berdiri sendiri sebagai kalimat lengkap. Ada juga *dependent clause*, yang harus digabungkan dengan *independent clause* supaya memiliki arti.

- ***Independent clause:*** *I went home.*
- ***Dependent clause:*** *If I went home...*

Direct Object dan Indirect Object

Subject, predicate, dan clause dapat ditemukan dalam kalimat mana pun. Sementara itu, *direct object* dan *indirect object* hanya ada dalam beberapa kalimat, tetapi sangat umum digunakan dan penting sekali bagi Anda untuk **mengenalinya**.

Direct object merujuk pada sesuatu yang secara langsung diberi tindakan oleh *subject*. *Indirect object* adalah siapa/apa yang menerima hasil tindakan tersebut.

Oke, agak membingungkan, bukan? Ayo kita lihat contohnya.

Logan gives the book to his brother.

Artinya, Logan memberikan buku pada saudaranya. “*His brother*” menerima buku dari Logan. Jadi, “*his brother*” adalah *indirect object*. Karena Logan melakukan tindakan pada “*book*” (memberikannya), maka “*book*” adalah *direct object*.

Empat Struktur Kalimat Dasar dalam Bahasa Inggris

Ada kalimat yang singkat dan sederhana, ada juga kalimat panjang, rumit, dan kompleks. Berikut beberapa tipe kalimat dan aturan penyusunannya:

1. **Simple Sentence:** Kalimat ini memuat **satu *independent clause***.
Contoh: “*John finished the book*”. Kalimat ini memiliki *subject* dan *predicate* dan dapat berdiri sendiri sebagai kalimat lengkap.
2. **Compound Sentence:** Kalimat ini terbentuk ketika satu atau beberapa *simple sentence* digabungkan, biasanya dengan *conjunction* (kata sambung) seperti *and, or, but*, atau tanda titik koma.
Misalnya, kalimat “*She went to sleep and he stayed up to finish the work*” adalah *compound sentence* karena dapat dipecah menjadi dua kalimat sederhana: “*She went to sleep*” dan “*He stayed up to finish the work*”
3. **Complex Sentence:** Kalimat ini memuat **satu *independent clause* dan satu *dependent clause***.
Contoh: “*John finished the book even though he was getting late for work*”. Di sini ada *independent clause* (“*John finished the book*”) digabungkan dengan *dependent clause* (“*even though he was getting late for work*”).

4. **Compound-complex sentence:** Kalimat ini memuat sedikitnya dua *independent clauses* dan satu atau beberapa *dependent clause*.

Contoh: “*Even though I set my alarm last night, I didn’t hear it ring this morning and I woke up late.*” Independent clause dalam **huruf tebal** dan *dependent clause* dalam huruf miring.

Aturan Susunan Kata

Bahasa Inggris sangat mementingkan sintaksis, yaitu pengaturan dan susunan kata dalam kalimat. Jika Anda bingung, aturan ini dapat membantu.

Adjective Sebelum Noun, Adverb Setelah Verb

Adjective (kata sifat) selalu ditempatkan sebelum *noun* (kata benda) atau *pronoun* (kata ganti) yang dipengaruhi. *Adverb* (kata keterangan) biasanya ditempatkan setelah *verb* (kata kerja) yang dipengaruhi.

Contoh, yang benar adalah “*She wore a **red dress***”, bukan “*She wore a dress red*”.

Anda juga kemungkinan akan mendengar kalimat seperti “*The bird **sang sweetly***” bukan “*The bird sweetly sang*”, Akan tetapi, ketahui bahwa meletakkan *adverb* sebelum *verb* umumnya tidak dianggap kesalahan besar.

Info diatur dalam urutan *Place, Manner, Time* (Tempat, Cara, Waktu)

Saat menambahkan detail pada kalimat, ingatlah aturan “*place, manner, time*”. Informasi biasanya disusun dalam urutan tersebut.

Misalnya, penutur bahasa Inggris akan mengatakan, “*I travel to her house (place) by bus (manner) every weekend (time)*”. Mereka mungkin tidak akan mengatakan, “*I travel by bus every weekend to her house*”.

Memang, sesekali Anda akan mendengar kalimat yang tidak mengikuti aturan tersebut, dan bukan berarti tata bahasanya salah, tetapi inilah urutan standarnya. Kadang, “*time*” disebutkan di awal kalimat, biasanya sebagai penekanan.

Jangan Memulai Kalimat dengan *Conjunction* (Bahasa Inggris Formal)

Dalam penulisan bahasa Inggris resmi, hindari memulai kalimat dengan kata sambung.

Conjunction adalah kata sambung seperti *and, but, yet, or*, dan *because*.

Sebenarnya, secara tata bahasa memulai kalimat dengan *conjunction* itu tidak salah. Akan tetapi, **tradisi ini sudah sangat umum** di antara penutur bahasa Inggris. Kebanyakan dosen bahasa Inggris mungkin mengharapkan Anda mengikutinya ketika menulis esai akademik.

Aturan ini tidak wajib diikuti apabila Anda berbicara atau menulis dalam cara informal.

Kata Tanya Diletakkan di Awal

Dalam bahasa Inggris, ada kata-kata tertentu yang selalu digunakan dalam pertanyaan. Kata tanya tersebut adalah *how, when, why, what, where*, dsb., yang biasanya **diletakkan di awal kalimat**.

Misalnya, jika Anda ingin menanyakan arah, mungkin Anda menggunakan pertanyaan seperti ini:

What is the fastest route to the airport?

How can I go from school to the store?

Where is the local pharmacy shop here?

<https://www.fluentu.com/blog/english-indo/struktur-kalimat-bahasa-inggris/>

Susunan Kata Dalam Bahasa Inggris (Sentence Structure)

Sentence (Kalimat) adalah susunan kata-kata yang berpola tertentu yang membentuk satu kesatuan makna yang dapat dipahami dengan baik. Apabila ada kata-kata yang tersusun namun tidak mempunyai makna sama sekali dan tidak dapat dipahami maksudnya itu berarti bukan kalimat. Perhatikan contoh-contoh kalimat bahasa Indonesia di bawah ini:

Contoh:

Saya pergi ke Bali.

Mereka pepaya jatuh bingung sekali.

Perhatikan kedua contoh kalimat di atas. Kedua kalimat sama-sama terdiri dari beberapa kata yang tersusun, namun bedanya, contoh pertama dapat dipahami maknanya, sedangkan contoh kedua tidak dapat dipahami maksudnya. Contoh kedua bukanlah kalimat.

Lalu bagaimana susunan atau pola-pola kalimat dalam Bahasa Inggris? Ada beberapa pola dan susunan untuk membentuk sebuah kalimat dalam bahasa Inggris, yaitu:

1. Subjek + Kata Kerja

Kata kerja yang digunakan pada pola ini adalah kata kerja Intransitif yaitu kata kerja yang tidak memiliki objek seperti go, sleep, freeze, rise, boil, bark, dll.

Contoh kalimat:

- The dog barked. (Anjing itu menggonggong)
- Water is boiling. (Air sedang mendidih)
- My father sleeps. (Ayah saya tidur)

2. Subjek + Kata Kerja + Objek

Kata kerja yang digunakan pada pola ini adalah kata kerja transitif, yaitu kata kerja yang membutuhkan objek agar makna kalimat menjadi lengkap dan dapat dipahami.

Sebelum kita membahas contoh-contoh pola di atas, perhatikan contoh kalimat di bawah ini:

- Saya makan. Makan apa? → Saya makan mangga.
- Saya pergi. Pergi apa? → ????
- Saya menulis. Menulis apa? → Menulis surat.

Kalau kita perhatikan ketiga contoh kalimat di atas, maka contoh pertama dan ketiga adalah contoh kalimat yang menggunakan kata kerja transitif, karena kata-kata kerja yang digunakan membutuhkan objek agar makna kalimat itu sepenuhnya dapat dipahami dengan baik.

Bandingkan dengan contoh kalimat kedua, dimana, tanpa objek pun, kita sudah dapat memahaminya. Inilah perbedaan antara Kata Kerja Transitif dan Intransitif.

Contoh kalimat:

- I eat a mango. (Saya makan sebuah mangga)
- She writes a letter. (Dia menulis sebuah surat)
- He called you. (Dia menelpon kamu)

3. Subjek + Kata Kerja + Pelengkap

Kata kerja yang digunakan padapola ini disebut juga dengan Linking Verbs seperti be, become, get, look, seem, taste, sound, dll.

Pelengkap pada pola ke-3 ini dapat berupa kata benda, frase kata benda, kata sifat, frase kata sifat, dll.

Contoh:

- It is a book. (Ini sebuah buku)
- You look beautiful. (Kamu kelihatan cantik)
- She is rich. (Dia kaya)

4. Subjek + Kata Kerja + Keterangan

Setelah kata kerja, kita juga dapat meletakkan kata keterangan, seperti frase kata keterangan (Adverbial Phrase), Frase Kata Depan (Prepositional Phrase) atau Frase Kata Benda (Noun Phrase)

Contoh:

- She will come tomorrow. → Adverbial Phrase (Dia akan datang besok)
- William is at my house. → Prepositional Phrase (William ada di rumah saya)
- My mother swims every Sundays. → Noun Phrase (Ibu saya berenang setiap hari Minggu)

5. Subjek + Kata Kerja + Objek + Objek

Kadangkala dalam sebuah kalimat terdiri dari 2 objek. Objek pertama biasanya adalah Objek Tak Langsung, sedangkan Objek yang kedua adalah Objek Langsung.

Apa bedanya? Objek Langsung adalah objek langsung dari Kata Kerja, sedangkan Objek Tak Langsung bukan. Untuk lebih jelasnya, perhatikan ilustrasi kalimat Bahasa Indonesia di bawah ini:

Ibu membelikan saya sebuah boneka.

Ibu membelikan apa? → Boneka

Boneka adalah Objek Langsung. Cara menemukan Objek langsung adalah dengan memberikan pertanyaan seperti contoh kalimat di atas. Saya adalah Objek Tak Langsung.

Contoh:

She told us a story. (Dia menceritakan kepada kami sebuah cerita), atau (Dia menceritakan sebuah cerita kepada kami)

My mother bought me a doll. (Ibu membelikan saya sebuah boneka) atau (Ibu membelikan sebuah boneka untuk saya)

She gives me a present. (Dia memberikan saya sebuah hadiah) atau (Dia memberikan sebuah hadiah kepada saya)

6. Subjek + Kata Kerja + Objek + Pelengkap

Pelengkap pada akhir kalimat harus berhubungan dengan Objek kalimat.

Contoh:

The song makes him famous.

(Lagu ini yang membuatnya jadi terkenal)

The extra job of the Boss keeps me very busy.

(Pekerjaan tambahan dari boss membuat saya jadi sangat sibuk)

The magician gives the audience a big surprise.

(Pesulap itu memberikan kejutan besar bagi penonton)

7. Subjek + Kata Kerja + Objek + Kata Keterangan

Kata keterangan apapun yang diletakkan di belakang Objek juga harus berhubungan dengan Objek.

Contoh:

Sheila parks her car in the garage.

(Sheila memparkirkan mobilnya di dalam garasi)

I put my wallet in my pocket.

(Saya menyimpan dompet saya di dalam saku saya)

Robert hides the knife in his jacket.

(Robert menyembunyikan pisau itu di dalam jaketnya)

8. Pola lainnya

Ada juga pola-pola lainnya yang tidak dapat kita jelaskan satu persatu, terutama tentang posisi Kata Keterangan yang memang sering berubah-ubah.

Contoh:

Subjek + Kata Kerja Bantu + Kata Keterangan + Kata Kerja + Dll

Contoh:

She has just phoned me.

(Dia baru saja menelpon saya)

Mary and I have already called the police.

(Saya dan Mary sudah menelpon polisi)

Subjek + Kata Kerja Bantu + Kata Keterangan + Kata Kerja + Dll

Contoh:

She will probably invite you to her party.

(Dia mungkin akan mengundangmu ke pestaanya)

I can sometimes beat him.

(Kadang-kadang saya bisa mengalahkannya)

Jenis, Struktur Kalimat (Sentence Structure) Dan Penjelasan Serta Contoh Nya Dalam Bahasa Inggris

Jenis-Jenis Struktur Kalimat (Sentence Structure) Dan Penjelasan Serta Contoh-Contoh Nya Dalam Bahasa Inggris

Agar dapat dengan mudah membuat kalimat, kita sebagai learner harus tahu syarat-syarat untuk dapat membuat nya.

Salah satu syarat penting agar terbentuknya kalimat yang benar adalah mengetahui empat jenis-jenis kalimat atau bentuk-bentuk nya.

Berikut adalah macam-macam nya

Macam-macam bentuk kalimat dalam bahasa inggris

1. Simple sentence
2. Compound sentence
3. Complex sentence
4. Compound-complex sentence

Agar lebih jelas, mari kita simak bersama-sama penjelasan dan contoh-contoh dari keempat jenis-jenis kalimat diatas

4 macam-macam struktur kalimat (sentence structure) dalam bahasa inggris

1. Simple Sentence

A simple sentence atau kalimat sederhana terdiri dari satu klausa independen atau *independent clause*. Sebuah klausa independen atau *independent clause* mengandung subjek dan kata kerja dan mengungkapkan pikiran yang lengkap.

Rumus *simple sentence* hanya berisikan ***independent clause***

Contoh :

- I like coffee.
- Mary likes tea.
- The earth goes round the sun.
- Mary did not go to the party.

2. *Compound Sentence*

A compound sentence atau kalimat majemuk adalah dua (atau lebih) klausa independen atau *independent clause* yang digabung dengan kata hubung atau *conjunction*. Masing-masing klausa ini bisa membentuk kalimat saja is two (or more) independent clauses joined by a conjunction or semi-colon. Each of these clauses could form a sentence alone.

Rumus *compound sentence* atau kalimat majemuk

Independent clause + coordinating conjunction + independent clause

Contoh :

- I like coffee and Mary likes tea.
- Mary went to work but John went to the party.
- Our car broke down; we came last.

Notes!!!

Ada 7 macam-macam *coordinating conjunctions* yaitu *and, but, or, nor, for, yet dan so*

3. *Complex sentence*

A complex sentence atau kalimat complex merupakan sebuah kalimat yang kompleks terdiri dari klausa independen atau *independent clause* ditambah klausa dependent atau *dependent clause*. klausa dependent atau *dependent clause* dimulai dengan *subordinating conjunction* atau relative pronoun (kata ganti penghubung), dan berisi subjek dan kata kerja, tetapi tidak mengungkapkan pikiran yang lengkap.)

Contoh kalimat berikut adalah contoh dasar saja. Dalam beberapa kasus aturan lain yang mungkin adalah klausa dependent atau *dependent clause* bisa treletak sebelum klausa independen atau *independent clause*.

Rumus complex sentence

Independent clause + subordinating conjunction + dependent clause

Contoh :

- We missed our plane because we were late.
- Our dog barks when she hears a noise.
- He left in a hurry after he got a phone call.
- Do you know the man who is talking to Mary?

Berikut ini adalah beberapa *subordinating conjunctions* yang sering digunakan :

after, although, as, because, before, how, if, once, since, than, that, though, till, until, when, where, whether dan while

Berikut ini adalah beberapa *relative pronouns* yang sering digunakan :

that, which, who, whom, whose

4. Compound-Complex Sentence

A compound-complex sentence yaitu sebuah kalimat majemuk kompleks yang terdiri dari setidaknya dua klausa independen atau *independent clause* dan satu atau lebih klausa dependent atau *dependent clause*.

Rumus compound-complex sentence

Independent clause + subordinating conjunction + dependent clause + coordinating conjunction + independent clause

Contoh :

- John did not come because he was ill so Mary was not happy.
- He left in a hurry after he got a phone call but he came back five minutes later.

<https://segeringjiwo.wordpress.com/2017/03/22/susunan-kata-dalam-bahasa-inggris-sentence-structure/>