

Pengertian, Contoh, dan Soal Latihan Subject Beserta Jawaban



Subject merupakan salah satu topik atau materi dari *grammar* yang mesti Anda kuasai sebelum menghadapi ujian TOEFL. Di bawah ini kami menampilkan apa itu *verb*, bagaimana bentuk *verb* dalam kalimat, dan contohnya, serta latihan soal beserta jawaban yang bisa Anda gunakan untuk mengukur pemahaman Anda.

Dalam bahasa Inggris, *subject* dikatakan sebagai agen dari kalimat. *Subject* merupakan seseorang atau sesuatu benda yang memainkan peran atau yang bertanggung jawab atas tindakan dari kalimat itu. Letak *subject* dalam bahasa Inggris normalnya berada sebelum kata kerja (*verb*). Dalam kalimat perintah (*imperative/command*), kata *you* dianggap sebagai *subject*. *Subject* bisa saja berbentuk satu kata.

Contoh:

Coffee is delicious.

Milk contains calcium.

Subject juga bisa berbentuk sebuah *noun phrase*. *Noun phrase* merupakan gabungan dari kata yang berakhiran kata benda. (*Noun phrase* tidak bisa dimulai dari kata *preposition*/kata depan)

Contoh:

The book is on the table.

The new red car is John's.

Kata *it* bisa berbentuk sebuah *pronoun* yang mewakili sebuah *noun* atau juga menjadi subjek dari *impersonal verb*. *Impersonal verb* adalah kata kerja yang tidak mempunyai *subject* tertentu.

Ketika *it* menjadi *subject* dari *impersonal verb*, kata *it* sebenarnya tidak berposisi sebagaimana posisi *noun* sebagai *subject* kalimat. Melainkan *it* menjadi bagian dari ungkapan idiom.

Contoh :

It rains quite often here in the summer.

It is hard to believe that he is dead.

Dalam beberapa bentuk kalimat, *subject* tidak berada pada posisi normalnya (sebelum kata kerja). Kata *there* misalnya dapat menjadi pseudo-subject (subjek palsu) yang letaknya mengikuti letak

subject pada umumnya yaitu sebelum kata kerja. Perhatikan letak *there* pada contoh kalimat di bawah ini. Pahami bahwa *there* bukanlah subjek dari kalimat.

Contoh:

There **was** a fire in that building last month.

Was there *a fire* in that building last month?

There **were** many students in the room.

Were there many students in the room?

Catatan:

Digaris bawah: subject kalimat.

Diblock: Verb kalimat.

Silahkan mengerjakan latihan soal di bawah ini untuk mengukur tingkat kemampuan Anda terkait [pengertian, contoh, dan soal latihan subject beserta jawaban](#). Soal di bawah terdiri dari 6 nomor. Jika Anda mendapatkan kesalahan pada satu nomor saja, kami sarankan Anda untuk mengulang materi ini sampai Anda merasa betul-betul telah menguasai materi ini.

Soal Latihan terkait Subject

Petunjuk: Silahkan analisa kalimat di bawah ini. Garis bawah yang merupakan subjek dari kalimat.

1. We girls are not going to that movie.
2. Mary, John, George, and I went to a restaurant last night.
3. George likes boats.
4. The weather was very bad yesterday.
5. The chemistry professor canceled class today.
6. The bank closed at two o'clock.

Kunci Jawaban dari Soal Latihan terkait Subject

1. We girls are not going to that movie.
2. Mary, John, George, and I went to a restaurant last night.
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Sumber Utama: Cliffs-TOEFL Preparation Guide

Penggunaan Either ... or dan Neither ... nor -Perbedaan Contoh Kalimat

Masih banyak di kalangan pelajar bahasa Inggris yang menanyakan apa perbedaan antara either ...or dan neither ... nor, apa maknanya dalam kalimat, bagaimana contoh kalimatnya dan penjelasan terkait keduanya.

Untuk memudahkan para pelajar dalam mencari referensi tentang penggunaan Either ... or dan Neither ... nor yang benar dalam kalimat bahasa Inggris maka tulisan ini kami beri judul

[Penggunaan Either ... or dan Neither ... nor -Perbedaan Contoh Kalimat](#) .

Either ... or

Makna: either ... or bermakna baik ... atau .../juga ... juga

Penggunaan: either ... or digunakan pada kata kerja positive untuk menyatakan salah satu dari dua.

Contoh kalimat penggunaan either ... or dalam kalimat

1. You can either go or stay

(Kamu pergi juga boleh tinggal juga bisa)

2. Either Ali or Sally can take you home.

(Baik Ali atau Sally bisa membawa/mengantar Anda pulang rumah)

3. Either you or I am mad.

(Engkau atau saya yang gila)

4. Either you or he likes to go.

(Engkau atau dia yang pergi).

Penjelasan: Perhatikan contoh kalimat 3 dan 4. Bentuk verb (kata kerja) tunggal (singular) atau jamak (plural) disesuaikan dengan subject yang lebih dekat. Contoh lain:

5. Either Peter or *the girls* **need** to attend the course.

6. Either Jane or *Matt* **is** going to visit next weekend.

Neither ... nor

Makna: neither ... nor bermakna ... bukan ... bukan pula, ... tidak tidak juga ..., ... tidak/bukan ... atau ..., ... baik ... maupun ... tidak

Penggunaan: neither ... nor digunakan pada kata kerja negative untuk menyatakan tidak dari ke dua-duanya.

Contoh kalimat penggunaan neither ... nor dalam kalimat

1. Neither Ali nor Ahmad likes football.

(Baik Ali maupun Ahmad tidak suka sepak bola)

2. She is neither beautiful nor intelligent.

(Ia tidak cantik tidak pula pintar)

3. Neither of them is ready for marriage.

(Keduanya mereka itu tidak siap kawin (yang satu tidak/beum siap kawin yang satunya juga tidak)

Penjelasan: seperti either ..or, bentuk verb tunggal atau jamak disesuaikan dengan subject terdekat. Untuk either ... of atau neither ... of menggunakan verb yang berbentuk tunggal. Lihat contoh kalimat 3. Contoh lain:

4. Neither of the days **was** suitable

5. Either of the days **is** fine for me.

Soal latihan

Setelah mempelajari terkait penggunaa either ... or dan neither ... nor di atas secara singkat silahkan mengerjakan soal latihan di bawah ini untuk mengasah kemampuan Anda. Jika Anda tidak mampu menjawab benar ke semuanya kami sangat rekomendasikan Anda untuk mempelajari ulang yerkait pejelasan penggunaa either ... or atau neither ... nor.

Petunjuk: Tambahkan is atau are pada setiap kalimat.

1. Neither the teacher nor the student _____ here.
2. Either the students or the teacher _____ planning to come.
3. Either the teacher or the students _____ planning to come.

Petunjuk: Betulkan kalimat di bawah

4. Either John will call Mary or Bob.
5. Either Mr. Anderson or Ms. Wiggins are going to teach our class today.

Kunci Jawaban

1. is.
2. is
3. are.
4. Either John or Bob will call Mary.
5. Either Mr. Anderson or Ms. Wiggins **is** going to teach our class today.

Sumber Utama: Dasar-dasar Penguasaan Bahasa Inggris oleh Prof. Dr. Azhar Arsyad, M.A.

Beberapa Verb yang Membingungkan dan Menyusahkan

Dalam bahasa Inggris ada beberapa kata kerja (verb) yang umum ditemukan. Namun karena kemiripan bentuk kata, pengucapan (pronunciation) atau makna beberapa kata kerja itu menjadi membingungkan bagi para pelajar bahasa Inggris. Contoh verb yang menyusahkan itu ialah raise-raised-raised, rise-rose-risen, set-set-set, sit-sat-sat, shine-shined shined, shine-shone-shone, lay-laid-laid, lie-lay-lain, hang-hung-hung, hang-hanged-hanged.

Cara membedakan perbedaan setiap verb di atas dengan mengelompokkannya dalam kolom **transitive** (kata kerja membutuhkan object) dan **intransitive verb** (kata kerja tidak membutuhkan object).

Perbedaan raise-raised-raised dan rise-rose-risen

- Verb **raise-raised-raised** bermakna **mengangkat, menaikkan**. Verb ini masuk dalam kategori **transitive verb** atau kata kerja yang membutuhkan object.
Contoh kalimat: The farmer raises vegetables.
- Verb **rise-rose-risen** bermakna **naik, terbit, muncul**. Verb ini masuk kategori **intransitive verb** atau kata kerja yang tidak membutuhkan object.
Contoh Kalimat: The sun rises in the east.

Perbedaan set-set-set dan sit-sat-sat

- Verb **set-set-set** bermakna **menaruhkan, meletakkan, memasang, menyetel, terbenam** (intransitive). Verb ini bisa masuk dalam kategori **transitive verb** atau kata kerja yang membutuhkan object dan juga masuk kategori **intransitive verb** atau kata kerja yang membutuhkan object.
Contoh kalimat: I will set the book on the front now (transitive). dan The sun sets in the west (intransitive).

- Verb **sit-sat-sat** bermakna **duduk**. Verb ini masuk kategori **intransitive verb** atau kata kerja yang tidak membutuhkan object.

Contoh Kalimat: I sit in the front now .

Perbedaan shine-shined shined dan shine-shone-shone

- Verb **shine-shined shined** bermakna **mengkilapkan, mengilaukan**. Verb ini masuk dalam kategori **transitive verb** atau kata kerja yang membutuhkan object dan juga masuk.

Contoh kalimat: I shined my shoes.

- Verb **shine-shone-shone** bermakna **bersinar, bercahaya, mengkilap**. Verb ini masuk kategori **intransitive verb** atau kata kerja yang tidak membutuhkan object.

Contoh Kalimat: The sun shone through the window.

Perbedaan lay-laid-laid dan lie-lay-lain

- Verb **lay-laid-laid** bermakna **menaruh, meletakkan, berbohong (intransitive)**. Verb ini bisa masuk dalam kategori **transitive verb** atau kata kerja yang membutuhkan object dan juga masuk kategori **intransitive verb** atau kata kerja tidak yang membutuhkan object.

Contoh kalimat: I am laying the book on the desk (transitive) dan He lied to me about his age (intransitive).

- Verb **lie-lay-lain** bermakna **berbaring**. Verb ini masuk kategori **intransitive verb** atau kata kerja yang tidak membutuhkan object.

Contoh Kalimat: He is lying on his bed..

Perbedaan hang-hung-hung dan hang-hanged-hanged

- Verb **hang-hung-hung** bermakna **mengantung(kan)**. Verb ini masuk dalam kategori **transitive verb** atau kata kerja yang membutuhkan object.

Contoh kalimat: I hung my clothes in the closet.

- Verb **hang-hanged-hanged** bermakna **menggantung di tiang gantungan**. Seperti **hang-hung-hung** verb ini juga masuk kategori **transitive verb** atau kata kerja yang membutuhkan object.

Contoh Kalimat: They hanged the criminal by the neck until he was dead.

Pengertian dan Bentuk (Perubahan) Adjective

Pengertian Adjective

Adjective atau kata sifat merupakan kata yang menjelaskan kata benda (noun). Adjective bisa terletak sebelum kata benda yang mana fungsinya untuk menjelaskan kata benda setelahnya.

Contoh kalimat: I love the red cat. Adjective atau kata sifat "red" menjelaskan kata benda (noun) "cat". Cat (kucing) yang dimaksud dalam kalimat tersebut yaitu cat yang red (berwarna merah). Jadi kata red menjelaskan kata cat. Adjective juga bisa terletak setelah kata kerja.

Contoh: The cat is red. Adejctive "red" menjelaskan "cat".

Bentuk (Perubahan) Adjective

Ia memiliki akhiran, sehingga mudah untuk dikenali seperti - **able** pada kata *preferable* , *reasonable* , *visible* , *marketable*; -**ful** seperti pada *beautiful* , *harmful* , *useful*; -**ic** atau -**ical** seperti pada kaca *economical* , *historical* , *allergic* , *nonsensical* ; -**ish** seperti *Danish* , *greenish* , *tallish*; -**ive** seperti pada kata *abortive* , *massive* , *restive*; -**less** pada kata *nameless* , *restless* , *endless* , *speechless*; dan -**like** pada kata *ladylike* , *manlike* , *warlike*. Selain itu kata sifat memiliki bentuk komparatif (comparative) dan superlatif (superlative) dengan

menggunakan penambahan akhiran **-er** atau **-est** atau **more** atau **the most** pada kata sifat seperti pada contoh berikut ini :

- She is **taller** than I am.
- She is **more beautiful** than Anna
- Andi is **the smartest** in his class.
- Wati is **the most talkative** in her family.
- She is **asleep**.
- They are **alike**.
- We are aware.

Secara fungsional kata sifat berfungsi sebagai predicative, dan attributive. Fungsi predicative dapat terjadi ketika ia terletak setelah verb (kata kerja) seperti yang dapat kita pelajari pada contoh di bawah ini:

- The students of BSY are **smart** and **diligent**.
- The manager is considerably **dishonest**
- Some are **fair** and **responsible**
- F.O at Best School Yogyakarta is **fair** and **professional**.

Selain sebagai predicative kata sifat juga berfungsi sebagai attributive, biasanya ia berada sebelum noun (kata benda) seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh contoh di bawah ini:

- Andi is a **kind** person.
- Marxal is a **nice** guy.
- Sugeng is a **funny** boy.
- Vica is **helpful front** office.
- Wajiran is a **nice** lecturer.
- Mohammad is a **lanky** man.

Soal Latihan (Adjective)

Gunakan kata-kata berikut untuk mengisi ke sepuluh kalimat di bawah.

Rocky
Silklike
penniless
eventful
yearly
babyish
careless
musical
metallic
stormy

1. Polyester is a _____ material.
2. Saturday was certainly an _____ day.

3. The car was badly damaged on the _____ road.
4. Sheila made some _____ mistakes on her income tax.
5. She liked silver and other _____ colors.
6. The _____ old man lived alone in his big house.
7. The piano is his favorite _____ instrument.
8. The seven-year-old boy still behaves in a _____ manner.
9. The _____ sky showed how near the hurricane was.
10. The _____ cost of insurance is \$52.

Contoh Soal Latihan Penggunaan Article A, AN, THE Jawaban

Article merupakan salah satu materi yang harus Anda pelajari dalam mempersiapkan diri anda dalam menghadapi soal [TOEFL ITP](#) sesi structure and written expression. Soal *article* di bawah ini bersumber dari buku [Cliff](#). Berhubung penjelasan penggunaan *article* begitu luas kami sarankan Anda untuk mencari referensi lain dalam menggunakan *article* secara akurat. Di bawah ini kami telah memberikan penjelasan secara singkat terkait garis-garis umum yang perlu Anda ketahui sebagai pelajaran dasar dalam memahami *article* dengan baik. Akhir kata semoga Contoh Soal Latihan Penggunaan Article A, AN, THE Jawaban di bawah ini dapat memudahkan Anda dalam menjawab soal [TOEFL ITP](#) bagian structure and written expression.

Pengertian Article

Article (English) biasa dikenal dalam bahasa Indonesia sebagai kata sandang. *Article* terbagi atas dua bentuk yaitu *indefinite article* (*article* tak tentu) dan *definite article* (*article* tertentu).

Contoh *indefinite article* yaitu **A** dan **AN**. Sementara bentuk *definite article* ialah **THE**.

Indefinite Article

Article A digunakan di depan noun (kata benda) yang dimulai dengan consonant atau vowel yang pengucapannya (pronunciation) berbentuk consonant. Contoh: *a man, a hat, a university, a house, a European, a one way street*, dan lain-lain.

Article AN digunakan di depan noun (kata benda) yang dimulai dengan vowel atau consonant yang pronounciation-nya berbentuk vowel. Contoh: *an apple, an island, an uncle, an onion, an hour*.

Definite Article

Article THE digunakan untuk mengindikasikan bahwa sesuatu yang telah diketahui atau sesuatu yang telah umum. Di bawah kami berikan 2 contoh penggunaan *article* THE. Untuk lebih jauh mengenal penggunaan *article* THE, kami sarankan untuk mencari referensi lain berhubung aturan penggunaan *article* THE itu sangat luas.

Soal Latihan Penggunaan Article A, AN, THE

1. Jason's father bought him _____ bicycle that he had wanted for his birthday.
2. _____ Statue of Liberty was a gift of friendship from _____ France to _____ United States.
3. Rita is studying _____ English and _____ math this semester.
4. _____ judge asked _____ witness to tell _____ truth.
5. Please give me _____ cup of _____ coffee with _____ cream and _____ sugar.

6. _____ big books on _____ table are for my history class.
7. No one in _____ Spanish class knew _____ correct answer to _____ Mrs. Perez's question.
8. My _____ car is four years old and it still runs well.
9. When you go to _____ store, please buy _____ bottle of _____ chocolate milk and _____ dozen oranges.
10. There are only _____ few seats left for _____ tonight's musical at _____ university.
11. John and Marcy went to _____ school yesterday and then studied in _____ library before returning home.
12. _____ Lake Erie is one of _____ five Great Lakes in _____ North America.
13. On our trip to _____ Spain, we crossed _____ Atlantic Ocean.
14. _____ Mount Rushmore is the site of _____ magnificent tribute _____ four great American presidents.
15. What did you eat for _____ breakfast this morning?
16. Louie played _____ basketball and _____ baseball at _____ Boy's Club this year.
17. Rita plays _____ violin and her sister plays _____ guitar.
18. While we were in _____ Alaska, we saw _____ Eskimo village.
19. Phil can't go to _____ movies tonight because he has to write _____ essay.
20. David attended _____ Princeton University.
21. Harry has been admitted to _____ School of Medicine at _____ Midwestern university.
22. Mel's grandmother is in _____ hospital, so we went to visit her _____ last night.
23. _____ political science class is taking _____ trip to _____ Soviet Union in _____ Spring.
24. _____ Queen Elizabeth II is _____ monarch of _____ Great Britain.
25. _____ Declaration of Independence was drawn up in 1776.
26. Scientist hope to send _____ expedition to _____ Mars during 1980s.
27. Last night there was _____ bird singing outside my house.
28. _____ chair that you are sitting in is broken.
29. _____ Civil War was fought in _____ United States between 1861 and 1865.
30. _____ Florida State University is smaller than _____ University of Florida.

Kunci Jawaban Soal Latihan Article A, AN, THE (Sumber: Cliff)

1. the
2. The, Ø, the
3. Ø, Ø
4. The, the, the
5. a, Ø, Ø, Ø
6. The, the
7. the atau Ø, the, Ø
8. Ø
9. the, a, Ø, a
10. a, Ø, the
11. Ø, the

12. Ø, the, Ø
13. Ø, the
14. Ø, a atau the, Ø
15. Ø
16. Ø, Ø, the
17. the atau Ø, the atau Ø
18. Ø, an
19. the, an
20. Ø
21. the, a
22. the, Ø
23. the atau A, a, the, the
24. Ø, the, Ø
25. The
26. an, Ø, the
27. a
28. The
29. The, the
30. Ø, the

Penjelasan dan Jenis Noun (Kata Benda) Belajar TOEFL

Arizona has a very dry climate.

The first Steamship to cross the Atlantic was the Savannah, in 1819.

Chicago is home to more than four million people.

Genes control all of the physical traits that we inherit.

PEMBAHASAN

Noun (kata benda) adalah kata atau kelompok kata yang merujuk pada penyebutan sebuah nama, baik untuk orang, binatang, tempat, perbuatan, sifat, maupun gagasan.

Fungsi Kata Benda

Kata benda (noun) dalam bahasa Inggris memiliki fungsi sebagai subject, object, object of preposition (kata depan: in, at, for, dll), pelengkap subject, dan appositive (keterangan tambahan).

a. Subject

Contoh :

Arizona has a very dry climate.

The first **Steamship** to cross the Atlantic was the Savannah, in 1819.

Kata Arizona dan Steamship dalam kalimat diatas berperan sebagai **subject**.

b. object

Contoh :

The Pacific Ocean has **the deepest valleys** and **canyons** on the earth.

Ada tiga kata benda pada kalimat di atas: **the Pacific Ocean**, **the deepest valleys**, dan **canyons**. Kata benda **the Pacific Ocean** berfungsi sebagai subject, sementara kata benda **the deepest valleys**, dan **canyons** berfungsi sebagai object.

Tanpa harus mengetahui makna ke dua kata benda tersebut, kita dapat meraba bahwa fungsinya adalah sebagai kata benda. Caranya adalah dengan mengetahui pola-pola kalimat. Pembahasan mendalam tentang pola kalimat akan dibahas pada postingan selanjutnya. Jadi silahkan subscribe (berlangganan).

c. Object dari sebuah kata depan

Contoh :

Genes control all of the physical traits that we inherit.

Fungsi kata benda **traits** pada kalimat diatas tidak sama dengan fungsi kata benda pada kalimat sebelumnya. Kata **traits** didahului oleh sebuah kata depan (*preposition*) **of**. Oleh karena itu fungsi kata benda disini adalah sebagai object dari kata depan (object of preposition).

d. Pelengkap subject

Contoh :

Chicago is **home** to more than million people.

Pada kalimat tersebut ada tiga kata benda: **Chicago**, **home**, **people**. Kata **Chicago** berfungsi sebagai subject, kelompok kata mulai dari kata **home**, sampai **people**, adalah pelengkap subject kalimat tersebut. Kata **people** yang diawali kata depan **to** berfungsi sebagai object of preposition (kata depan).

e. Appositive

Appositive adalah kata atau kelompok kata yang menjelaskan, memberi keterangan lebih lanjut, atau menerangkan kata lainnya, biasanya adalah kata benda.

Contoh :

My friend, **Imam**, is attending a seminar.

Kata **Imam** berfungsi sebagai appositive berfungsi menjelaskan kata sebelumnya, yaitu **my friend**.

Jenis Kata Benda

Ada dua jenis kata dalam bahasa Inggris : Concrete noun dan abstract noun. Berikut penjelasan lengkapnya.

Concrete noun adalah kata benda dengan dimensi nyata dan dikelompokkan berdasarkan

kelompok katanya masing-masing, yakni :

a. Proper noun

Kelompok Kata yang disebut dengan merujuk pada nama yang melekat padanya, seperti sebutan nama orang atau tempat. Biasanya penulisan jenis kata benda ini selalu diawali dengan huruf besar. Contoh : Husni Mubarak, Pasirkuda, Soreang.

b. Material noun

Kelompok kata benda yang tidak dapat dihitung dan biasanya berupa kekayaan alam. Contoh : Gold, Iron, Water.

c. Collective Noun

Kelompok kata benda yang merujuk pada penyebutan sekumpulan kelompok sesuatu. Contoh : Club, Class, Committee, dsb.

Abstract Noun adalah kelompok kata benda abstract yang tidak berwujud. Contoh : Preparation, Examination, Coordination, dsb.

Tips:

Memahami fungsi kata benda (noun) di dalam kalimat akan membantu Anda menganalisa kesalahan pada soal-soal struktur. Dan Anda pun bisa mendeteksi kehadirannya, baik sebagai subject, object, object of preposition (kata depan), atau pelengkap subject.

Menentukan kata benda dalam soal struktur TOEFL adalah senjata utama guna mengidentifikasi masalah. Jika Anda tidak bisa menentukan kata benda, terutama yang berfungsi sebagai subject, hampir pasti Anda akan seperti petualang yang kehilangan kompas di dalam hutan. Anda tidak tahu dari mana Anda harus mulai menganalisa masalah.

Sumber Utama: Magic TOEFL: 25 Strategi Praktis Menembus 550 ++ oleh Muhammad Yusdi.

The Top 10 Uncountable Noun Mistakes

Here are some examples of typical mistakes that students make with uncountable nouns, followed by the correct way to say each sentence:

X He gave me an advice.

✓ He gave me some advice.

✓ He gave me a piece of advice.

✓ She gave me two very useful pieces of advice.

X He gave me a lot of advices.

X He gave me many advices.

✓ He gave me a lot of advice

Uncountable noun

1 information: pieces of information

- 2 advice: pieces of advice
- 3 transport: methods of transport
- 4 equipment: pieces of equipment
- 5 behaviour* types of behaviour
- 6 research* pieces of research
- 7 training
- 8 knowledge
- 9 software pieces of software
- 10 accommodation

*These words also have meanings that can be made plural. You may see your dictionary for these.

behaviour (UK), behavior (US) The Top 10 Uncountable Noun Mistakes

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- X He gave me an advice.
- ✓ He gave me some advice.
- ✓ *He gave me a piece of advice.

- X He gave me a lot of advices.
- X He gave me many advices.
- ✓ He gave me a lot of advice

*Note that you can make some of these nouns countable by adding a phrase such as 'piece of ' or 'item of ' before the noun, e.g. *She gave me two very useful **pieces of advice**.*

Uncountable noun

- 1 information: pieces of information
- 2 advice: pieces of advice
- 3 transport: methods of transport
- 4 equipment: pieces of equipment
- 5 *behaviour types: of behaviour
- 6 *research pieces: of research
- 7 training
- 8 knowledge
- 9 software pieces of software
- 10 accommodation

*These words also have meanings that can be made plural. You may see your dictionary for these.

behaviour (UK), behavior (US)

Source: Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

The Top 10 Mistakes Using Nouns With Irregular Plurals

To make most countable nouns plural in English, you usually add an 's' at the end, for example, **dog – dogs**. However, some nouns do not follow this rule and have an irregular plural form. The following list shows the ten nouns with irregular plural forms that cause the most difficulty for advanced learners of English. The words on the left show the singular form of the noun and the words on the right show the correct plural form:

Singular	Plural
1 life ----->	lives
2 child ----->	children
3 belief ----->	beliefs
4 country ----->	countries
5 company ----->	companies
6 hero ----->	heroes
7 wife ----->	wives
8 city ----->	cities
9 sheep ----->	sheep
10 activity ----->	activities

Source: Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

The Top 10 Verb + Verb Combination Mistakes

This list shows the ten mistakes that advanced students most often make when they put one verb after another verb. In each case the form of the second verb is incorrect.

1 Main Verb: suggest

- X suggest (sb) to do sth
- X I suggest to send our colleagues on a similar course.
- ✓ suggest (that) sb do sth
- ✓ I suggest (that) we send our colleagues on a similar course.

2 Main Verb: recommend

- X recommend to do sth
- X I recommend to employ a part-time assistant.
- ✓ recommend doing sth

✓ I recommend employing a part-time assistant.

3 Main Verb: look forward to

X look forward to do sth

X I look forward to hear from you.

✓ look forward to doing sth

✓ I look forward to hearing from you.

4 Main Verb: need

X need do sth; need doing sth

X We need resolve a lot of other important problems.

✓ need to do sth

✓ We need to resolve a lot of other important problems.

5 Main Verb: consider

X consider to do sth

X I would like you to consider to refund at least some of my money.

✓ consider doing sth

✓ I would like you to consider refunding at least some of my money.

6 Main Verb: want

X want do sth

X If you want have the body you have always dreamed of, you must join a gym.

✓ want to do sth

✓ If you want to have the body you have always dreamed of, you must join a gym.

7 Main Verb: be used to

X be used to do sth

X You should be used to work in teams and be computer literate.

✓ be used to doing sth

✓ You should be used to working in teams and be computer literate.

8 Main Verb: (would) like

X would like do sth

X I would like thank the families for their help.

✓ would like to do sth

✓ I would like to thank the families for their help.

9 Main Verb: can

X can to do sth

X We need to find new markets where we can to sell our products.

✓ can do sth

✓ We need to find new markets where we can sell our products.

10 Main Verb: help

X help (sb) doing sth

X My job was to help operating the roller-coaster.

✓ help (sb) to do sth; help (sb) do sth

✓ My job was to help (them) to operate the roller-coaster. • My job was to help (them) operate the roller-coaster.

Note:

sb = somebody

sth = something

Source: Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary

Pengertian dan Contoh Kata Homograph

Homograph: kata yang dieja sama

Homographs: words that are spelled the same

Homograph merupakan kata yang mempunyai spelling (ejaan) yang sama tapi mempunyai pronunciation (cara pengucapan) dan meaning (arti) yang berbeda. Di bawah telah kami berikan contoh kata homograph lengkap beserta meaning, pronunciation, dan contoh dalam kalimat.

***Homographs** are words that have the same spelling but have different pronunciation and meaning. In the examples here, the pronunciation is shown at the end of each example.*

bow

(tundukan kepala) The actors came back on stage and took a bow. /bau/

(busur) He learned to hunt with a bow and arrow. UK/bəʊ/US/bou/

close

(tutup) Close your eyes and count to ten. UK/kləʊz/US/klouz/

(dekat) Please keep close to the path, it's easy to get lost. UK/kləʊs/US/klous/

content

(isi, kadar) Soft drinks have a high sugar content. UK/ kən.tent/ US/ ka:n.tent/

(puas, senang) I was content just to stay at home and read. /kən'tent/

contract

(sakit) Your muscles will contract if you get cold. /kən'trækt/

(kontrak) The new export contract is worth £16 million. UK/ kən.trækt/US/ ka:n.trækt/

desert

(meninggalkan) He was planning to desert his family and go abroad. UK/dɪ'zɜ:t. US/dɪ'zɜ: rt

(gurun pasir) It hasn't rained in this part of the desert for years. /dez.ət/

lead

(mengantar) Just follow the signs and they will lead you to the exit. /li:d/

(timah) Gold is heavier than lead. /led/

minute

(menit) Can I speak to you for a minute, Mr. Trent? / mɪnɪt/

(kecil) We've got a small house with a minute garden. UK/mainju t/ US/mainu t/

object

(object, benda, barang) This small stone object is over 5000 year old. UK/ ɒb.dʒɪkt/ US/ ə
b.dʒɪkt/

(keberatan) I strongly object to these cuts in public spending. /əb dʒekt/

project

(proyek, pembangunan) The housing project will create 5000 new homes. UK/prɒdʒ.ekt/ US
/pra .dʒekt/

(memproyeksikan) He's trying to project a more confident image. /prə'dʒekt/

refuse

(menolak) I won't do it – I absolutely refuse! /rɪ'fju: z/

(sampah) Put empty bottles here and other refuse in the bin. /'ref.ju :s/

row

(percekcokan, keributan) I had a blazing row with my girlfriend last night. /rau/

(jajaran, baris) I looked quickly along the row of books. UK /rəu/ US/rou/

tear

She noticed a tear in the corner of his eye. UK/tɪər / US/tɪr/

To open the packet, tear along the dotted line. UK/teər / US /ter/

used

(dulu) There used to be a farm here, years ago. /ju: st/

(digunakan) Explosives were used to enter the building. /ju :zd/

wind

(angin) Wind speeds reached 102mph last night. /wind/

(membelokkan, memutar) You have to wind the handle to the left. /waɪnd/

wound

(melilitkan, menggulung) He wound the rope around his arm. /waʊnd/

(luka) In the fight, one young man received a knife wound. /wu ɪnd/

Pengertian dan Contoh Kata Homophone**Homophone - kata yang pronunciation-nya sama**

Homophone merupakan kata yang mempunyai pronunciation (cara pengucapan) sama tapi berbeda arti (meaning) dan ejaan (spelling). Contoh:

*My **son** is a doctor*

*The **sun** is really hot today.*

Di bawah ini daftar contoh kata yang telah dikategorikan sesuai dengan pronunciation kata. Kata yang diberi tanda UK itu menandakan hanya digunakan di British English. Yang berarti pronunciation sama di British English.

i :

bean – been

be – bee

feat – feet

flea – flee

heel – he'll – heal

leak – leek

meat – meet

peace – piece

peak – peek

peal – peel

reed – read

sea – see

seam – seem

seen – scene

steal – steel

suite – sweet

weak – week

weave – we've

UK ɔ : US ɔ:r

board – bored
caught – court UK
coarse – course
hoarse – horse
sauce – source UK
saw – soar UK
sort – sought UK
warn – worn

er

bale – bail
brake – break
grate – great
male – mail
pain – pane
pair – pear
pray – prey
rain – reign – rein
sale – sail
slay – sleigh
stake – steak
Sunday – sundae
tale – tail
wail – whale
wait – weight
waste – waist
way – weigh

UK au US ou

groan – grown
hole – whole
know – no
loan – lone
road – rode – rowed
role – roll
row – roe
sew – so
sole – soul

a

altar – alter

currant – current
gorilla – guerrilla
idol – idle
manner – manor
miner – minor

ai

aisle – I'll – isle
aye – eye – I
buy – by – bye
dye – die
hi – high
hire – higher
rye – wry
sight – site
right – write
tyre – tire

UK ear US er

air – heir
fair – fare
bare – bear
pair – pear
stair – stare
there – they're – their
ware – wear – where

u :

blew – blue
flew – flu – flue
threw – through
to – too – two

Contoh Soal Latihan Simple Present and Past Tense

EXERCISE . Present and Past verbs.

Directions: Correct the errors.

- 1 . I am not agree with your opinion.
2. I'm not knowing Sam's wife.
3. A: What you are talking about?
B: I talking about the political situation in my country.
4. My roommate usually watch television, listen to music, or going out in the evening.

5. When I turned the ignition key, the car was starting.
6. This class is consisting of students who are wanting to learn English.
7. The children drewed some pictures in school this morning.
8. While Tom's reading in bed last night, his phone ring. When he was answering it, the caller hanged up.
9. Right now Sally in the kitchen eating breakfast.
10. When the sun raises, it is appearing from below the horizon.

Kunci Jawaban:

1. I ~~am not~~ do not agree with your opinion.
2. I'm ~~not~~ do not knowing Sam's wife.
3. A: What ~~you are~~ are you talking about?
B: I am talking about the political situation in my country.
4. My roommate usually watches television, listens to music, or ~~going~~ goes out in the evening.
5. When I turned the ignition key, the car was ~~starting~~ started.
6. This class ~~is-consisting~~ consists of students who ~~are-wanting~~ want (are willing) to learn English.
7. The children ~~drewed~~ drew some pictures in school this morning.
8. While Tom's reading in bed last night, his phone ~~ring~~ rang. When he ~~was-answering~~ answer it, the caller hanged up.
9. Right now Sally is in the kitchen eating breakfast.
10. When the sun raises, it ~~is-appearing~~ appears from below the horizon.

soal Latihan dan Jawaban: Causative Have & Get

Causative **have / get + past pasrticiple (VIII)** digunakan untuk mengekspresikan sesuatu yang dikerjakan oleh orang lain.

Contoh:

- He must have (get) his car repaired.
(Dia harus meminta orang lain memperbaiki mobilnya)
- I had (got) my shoes cleaned.
(Saya meminta seseorang untuk mencuci sepatu saya)

Contoh Soal Latihan

Directions: Buatlah kalimat baru yang mempunyai makna sama dengan setiap kalimat di bawah dengan menggunakan pola **have / get + object + past pasrticiple (VIII)**.

1. Someone washed my car for me yesterday.

Jawaban: I had (got) my car washed yesterday.

2. Someone doesn't clean them for us every day.
3. I asked someone to paint the gate last week.
4. Someone tuned her piano for her yesterday.
5. Somebody will have to see it for you.
6. I asked a man to mend my shoes.
7. Somebody sends Maisie her dresses from Paris.
8. Your hair wants cutting. You must

9. Tell someone to translate it into English.
10. Our season tickets need renewing. We must
11. I'll ask someone to make a new one.
12. We ordered somebody to whitewash the ceiling.
13. Order someone to send it round to the house.
14. The knives want sharpening. We must
15. We must find somebody to chop all this wood up.
16. Tell him to take another photograph.
17. I'm going to tell someone to add an extra room.
18. Your car wants servicing. You must
19. He asked his tailor to lengthen the trousers.
20. Tell someone to bring it to you on a tray.

Kunci Jawaban:

2. We don't have them every day.
3. I got the gate painted last week.
4. She had the piano tuned yesterday.
5. You will have to have it seen to.
6. I had my shoes mended.
7. Mary has her dresses (made and) sent from Paris.
8. You must have your hair cut.
9. Have it translated into English.
10. We must have our season tickets renewed.
11. I will have a new one made.
12. We had the ceiling whitewashed.
13. Have it send round to the house.
14. We must have the knives sharpened.
15. We must have all this wood chopped up.
16. Have another photograph taken.
17. I am going to have an extra room added.
18. You must have your face lifted.
19. He had his trousers lengthened.
20. Have it brought to you on a tray.

Note: Have = get; has = gets; had = got

Pengertian

Conjunction (kata penghubung), biasa disingkat dengan "conj.", merupakan salah satu jenis kata dalam bahasa Inggris yang berfungsi untuk menghubungkan word, phrase, atau clause dalam sebuah kalimat.

Jenis-jenis Conjunction

Secara umum, conjunction terbagi dalam 3 bagian: coordinating conjunction, subordinating conjunction, dan correlative conjunction.

1. Coordinating Conjunction

Coordinating conj., dinamai pula "coordinator", ialah salah satu jenis kata penghubung yang menghubungkan dua atau lebih word, phrase, clause yang paralel.

Contoh dari coordinating conj. hanya ada 7: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, dan so; biasa disingkat FANBOYS.

a. For (karena)

- She remained silent, for her heart was heavy and her spirits low.
- This research is important, for it confirms the link between aggression and alcohol.
- Ria can't go to Ater's party, for Ria's going away that weekend.
- Idar wants to visit Paris, for it has excellent art museums.

b. And (dan)

- Idar and Ami already sent Ater a photograph of their vacation on Paris.
- The woman and her son stayed at the Clover Inn last month.
- He took a vitamin pill, and he drank a glass of orange juice.
- Ria goes camping every summer, and she usually has fun.
- The musical comedy *Oklahoma* did much to expand the potential of the musical stage, and it encouraged others to attempt original themes.

Penjelasan

Contoh pertama "and" berfungsi menghubungkan dua word: Idar and Ami.

Contoh ke dua "and" berfungsi menghubungkan dua phrase: The woman and her son.

Contoh ke tiga dan ke empat "and" berfungsi menghubungkan dua clause.

c. Nor (dan tidak pula)

- They do not gamble, nor do they smoke.
- He can't speak Bugenese, nor can he speak Javanese.
- She has not told anyone what you said, nor has she given any indication that something is wrong

Penjelasan

Nor umumnya digunakan dalam British English.

Nor dipakai untuk menghubungkan dua clause yang berbentuk negatif. Ketika nor digunakan sebagai coordinating conjunction maka clause setelahnya berbentuk inversion (pembalikan - Verb + Subject).

Bentuk inversion yang umum ditemukan ialah bentuk inversion dalam pertanyaan.

- They do not gamble, nor do they smoke.
- Do they smoke? (Bentuk pertanyaan)
- He can't speak Bugenese, nor can he speak Javanese.
- Can he speak Japanese?

d. But (tapi)

- She's very hard-working but not very imaginative.
- This is not caused by evil but by simple ignorance.

- Last year, we went camping at Blue Lake, but we had a terrible time.
- The most important development of the Neolithic age was not in the manufacture of stone tools but in the production of food.
- Gold can be combined with silver in any proportion, but alloys with 50 to 60 percent silver are the strongest.

e. Or (atau)

- Next year, we will take a cruise, or we may just stay at home.
- You can drive your car for another 2,000 miles, or you can get it fixed.
- You can pay now, or when you come back to pick up the paint.
- Fuel is any substance or material that reacts chemically with another substance or material to produce heat.

f. Yet

- Ria is tired, yet she is not going to sleep.
- They gamble, yet they don't smoke.
- Few substances look less like coal and diamonds, yet both are fashioned from same elemental carbon.
- Sauropods had the smallest brains relative to body weight of any group of dinosaurs, yet they were among the most successful of all dinosaurs in evolutionary terms.

g. So (jadi)

- He gambled well last night, so he smoked a cigar to celebrate.
- My knee started hurting, so I stopped running.
- I was lost, so I bought a street map.
- I got hungry, so I made a sandwich.
- Ami, Ater, Idar, and Ria want to go Australia soon, so they need to save money.
- They have been to Australia, but last year they didn't enjoy it, so this year they will do something different during their vacation.

Perhatikan

1. Coordinating conj. umumnya diikuti comma (,) ketika menghubungkan dua clause.
 - Tom told a joke, and Paul is short.
 - Ater lives in South Sulawesi, but she was raised in Southeast Sulawesi.
2. Coordinating conj., menggunakan comma (,) jika menghubungkan 3 atau lebih word atau phrase.
 - Physics, Mathematics, and Biology are my favorite subject.
 - Physics, Mathematics and Biology are my favourite subject. (British English -Tidak ada comma sebelum and).
 - Canada began cultivating wheat intensively in 1910, which led to a demand for tools, machines, housing, and buildingsupplies.
 - Idar, and Ami are good friends. (salah -tak perlu comma jika hanya dua word atau phrase yg dihubungkan).
3. Posisi coordinating conj. umumnya terletak di tengah kalimat
 - So the quality of the print was not good, I changed the typewriter ribbon. (salah)
 - The quality of the print was not good, so I changed the typewriter ribbon. (benar)

4. Coordinating conj. menghubungkan dua atau lebih word, phrase, clause yang parallel.
- Quality, price, and located are often considered to be the primary concerns in buying a house. (salah)
 - Quality, price, and location are often considered to be the primary concerns in buying a house. (benar)
 - Most sedimentary rocks start forming when grains of clay, silt, or sandy settle in river valleys or on the bottoms of lakes and oceans. (salah)
 - Most sedimentary rocks start forming when grains of clay, silt, or sand settle in river valleys or on the bottoms of lakes and oceans. (benar)
 - Meteorologists can program their computes to scan for a specific set of weather criteria, such as falling barometric pressure, increase cloud cover, and rising humidity. (salah)
 - Meteorologists can program their computes to scan for a specific set of weather criteria, such as falling barometric pressure, increasing cloud cover, and rising humidity. (benar)

Perhatikan lagi

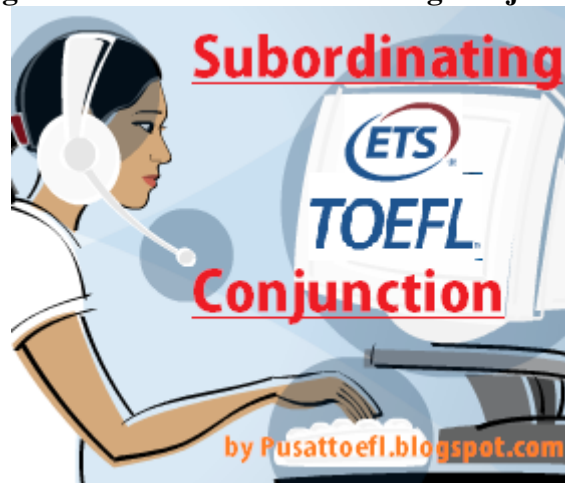
1. Simple Sentence (1 kombinasi Subject dan Verb)

- He speaks English fluently. (S V)
- Idar and Ria speak Japanese and English well. (SS V)
- He speaks and writes English well. (S VV)
- Ami and Ater speak and write Japanese well. (SS VV)

2. Compound Sentence (2 simple sentence yang dihubungkan oleh coordinating conj.)

- Tom is singing, and Paul is dancing. (SV, and SV)
- Tom is tall, but Paul is short. (SV, but SV)
- Tom must write the letter, or Paul will do it. (SV, or SV)
- Ami and Ater speak and write Japanese well, and Idar and Ria speak Japanese and English well. (SSVV, and SSV)

engertian dan Jenis Subordinating Conjunction



Subordinating Conjunction

Subordinating conjunction, disebut juga subordinators, merupakan salah satu jenis kata penghubung yang menghubungkan independent clause dan dependent clause (adverb, adjective, dan noun clause). Kata penghubung "subordinating conjunction" yang paling umum

ditemukan ialah after, although, as, as far as, as if, as long as, as soon as, as though, because, before, if, in order that, since, so, so that, than, though, unless, until, when, whenever, where, whereas, wherever, while.

Adverb Clause

Berikut kata-kata penghubung subordinate conjunction yang biasa digunakan dalam adverb clause:

1. **Time:** when, whenever (kapanpun), while (selagi/ketika), since, after, before, until, as (selagi), once, as soon as (segera setelah), as/so long as (sepanjang), every time, the next time dll.

- a. Mary had wanted to be a nurse since he was young.
- b. He maintained his interest in law until he was assassinated.
- c. We worked as long as we could.
- d. The people danced as the music played.
- e. A great aviation pioneer, Amelia Earhart was already famous when she set out on her ill-fated attempt to circle the globe in 1937.

2. **Contrast:** although, though, even though, while, whereas dll.

- a. Even though the weather is cold, I went swimming.
- b. I went swimming although the weather is cold.
- c. Paul is rich, while John is poor.
- d. Whereas Paul is rich, John is poor.
- e. Seven of the planets rotate in the same direction as their orbital motions, while Venus and Uranus rotate in the opposite direction.

3. **Cause and effect (reason):** as, because, since, in that, inasmuch as, now that (karena sekarang), so ... that, such ... that dll.

- a. Because I felt so sleepy, I went to bed earlier.
- b. As you have already read the reading, you will be able to answer the questions.
- c. Now that the semester is over, I'm going to rest a few days and then take a trip.
- d. It was such nice coffee that I had another cup.
- e. The coffee is so hot that I can't drink it.
- f. The native spoke so fast that I couldn't understand him.
- g. Because its pitch cannot easily be altered, the oboe serves as the standard by which the symphony orchestra is tuned.

Perhatikan cara penggunaan kata so ... that dan such ... that:

- Such + adjective + noun + that
- So + adjective/adverb + that
- So + adverb + that

4. **Purpose:** so (that), in order that, dll.

- a. He wrote that memo in order that there would be no misunderstandings.

b. I always bring a book so that I can read it when I have free time.

5. **Manner:** as, as if, as though, like dll.

a. I will do as I have been instructed.

b. Betty looks as if something is wrong.

c. He acted as if he was the owner.

6. **Place:** where, wherever, everywhere dll.

a. I will meet you wherever you choose.

b. I have always lived where I was born.

c. Everywhere he goes, people admire him.

7. **Condition:** if, even if, only if, if only, even if, provided, providing, in case, unless, whether or not dll.

a. If the salary were high, I would sign the contract.

b. If only I had wings, I would go around the world.

c. I will marry her only if she is dead.

d. I can't attend the meeting unless I find a baby-sitter.

e. I won't go swimming whether the weather is nice or not.

Perhatikan

1. Inasmuch as all the votes have not yet been counted the outcome of the election cannot be announced. (salah)

2. Inasmuch as all the votes have not yet been counted, the outcome of the election cannot be announced. (benar)

3. The outcome of the election cannot be announced inasmuch as all the votes have not yet been counted. (benar)

Penjelasan:

Kalimat no. 1 salah karena tidak ada koma antara dua klausa.

Klausa 1: Inasmuch as all the votes have not yet been counted (Adverb Clause)

Klausa 2: the outcome of the election cannot be announced (Main Clause)

Jika Adverb Clause berada di depan kalimat, maka mesti ada koma (,) di antara dua klausa. Jika Adverb Clause berada di akhir kalimat (seperti contoh kalimat no.3), maka tidak dibutuhkan koma (,).

PENGECUALIAN: Khusus untuk coordinating conjunction yg bersifat direct contrast seperti "whereas" dan "while" koma (,) selalu digunakan walau adverb clause di akhir kalimat.

1. The Smith family arrived at 2:00, while the John family arrived an hour later.

2. While the Smith family arrived at 2:00, the John family arrived an hour later.

3. Whereas the Smith family arrived at 2:00, the John family arrived an hour later.

4. Whereas the John family arrived an hour later, the Smith family arrived at 2:00.

Noun Clause

Coordinating conjunction yg biasa digunakan untuk kategori noun clause ialah: what, when, where, whose, why, how, whatever, whenever, whether, if, that, who, which, whoever, whatever, whichever.

Noun Clause merupakan sebuah clause yang berfungsi sebagai noun; karena noun clause termasuk dalam kategori noun maka noun clause dalam kalimat digunakan sebagai object dari verb, object dari preposition, subject dari kalimat, atau complement dari kata kerja "be".

1. Noun clause sebagai **subject** dari kalimat

- When he will arrive isn't important.
- Whoever is coming to the party must bring a gift.
- What was written in the letter angered him beyond belief.
- Where he is going is a secret.
- When the season starts is determined by the weather.
- What brought about the widespread extinction of the dinosaurs is unknown; it must, however, have involved major changes in the environment.
- That malaria was caused by breathing impure air was once a common belief.

Perhatikan:

It was once a common belief that malaria was caused by breathing impure air.

It is a fact that the world is round.

Penjelasan:

Lebih umum ditemukan, kata "it" berfungsi sebagai subject dan noun clause diletakkan di akhir kalimat.

2. Noun clause sebagai **object dari verb**

- I know when he will arrive.
- I wonder whether she will come.
- I wonder if she needs help.
- I think that he is a doctor.
- She said, "My mother is a student."
- I do not know what is in the box.
- The motorist was unable to discover who had struck his car.
- The weather announcer said that there will be thunderstorms.
- The first peoples to inhabit what today is the southeastern United States sustained themselves as hunters and gathers.

Perhatikan:

- I think he is a doctor.
- I hope (that) you arrived safely.
- In the fifteenth century, many people believed (that) the world is round.

Penjelasan:

Ada beberapa kata kerja yang setelahnya "that" sering dihilangkan (omitted): assume, believe, hope, imagine, know, remember, say, suppose, tell, think, understand.

3. Noun clause sebagai **object dari preposition**.

- I am concerned about when he will arrive.
- I listened to what he said.
- We are concerned about who will do the work.
- Gourds were introduced to what is now the southwestern United States by the earliest peoples who migrated north from Mesoamerica about 7000 years ago.

4. Noun clause sebagai **complement (pelengkap)** dari kata kerja be (is, are, am, was, were)

- This is what I think.
- One basic question psychologists have tried to answer is how people learn.
- It was in 1875 that Anna Winlock joined the staff of the astronomical observatory at Harvard University.
- The most vulnerable moment in any animal's life is when it first finds itself completely on its own, when it must forage and fend for itself.
- The main point of the second paragraph is that oral narratives are a valid form of literature.

Perhatikan:

- What time is it?
- Do you know what time it is?
- She can tell you what time it is.
- Do you know what time is it? (salah)
- She can tell you what time is it. (salah)
- When did she watch the movie?
- Do you know when he saw the movie?
- I wonder when he saw the movie.
- Do you know when did he see the movie? (salah)
- I wonder when did he see the movie. (salah)
- I wonder why he didn't watch the movie.

Penjelasan:

Susunan kata (word order) noun clause sama dengan kalimat positif (Subject + Verb).

Contoh (a) merupakan kalimat tanya (Verb + Subject).

Contoh (f) merupakan kalimat tanya (menggunakan did/does/did).

Contoh (b), (c), (g), (h), terdapat noun clause. Ingat: susunan kata noun clause ialah Subject + verb bukan ~~Verb + Subject~~.

Contoh (d) dan (e) salah karena bentuknya Verb + Subject.

Contoh (i) dan (j) salah karena did/do/does hanya dipakai dalam kalimat negative dan question.

Adjective Clause

Coordinating conjunction yg biasa digunakan untuk kategori adjective clause ialah: who, whom, which, that, whose, where, when.

- Which dan that -> menjelaskan things [that untuk people hanya dalam situasi informal / tidak dalam TOEFL yg notabene berdasar formal]
- Who --> people (subject)
- Whom --> people (object)
- Whose --> people (kepunyaan)
- Where --> place
- When --> time

Adjective clause merupakan clause yang berfungsi sebagai adjective yaitu menjelaskan noun. Letak adjective clause persis setelah noun yang dijelaskan.

Contoh:

- The woman is filling **the glass** that she put on the table.
- **The glass** that she put on the table contains milk.

Penjelasan:

Kita lihat pada kalimat pertama di atas:

Adjective clause: that she put on the table.

Noun yg dijelaskan: **the glass**

Kalimat utama: The woman is filling the glass

Pada kalimat ke dua di atas:

Adjective clause: that she put on the table.

Noun yg dijelaskan: **the glass**

Kalimat utama: The glass contains milk.

Perhatikan:

- The woman is filling **the glass** that she put on the table.
- **The glass** that she put on the table contains milk.
- The woman is filling **the glass** that is on the table.
- **The glass** that is on the table contains milk.

Penjelasan:

Pada contoh pertama dan ke dua, conjunction "that" murni sebagai conjunction.

Pada contoh ke tiga dan ke empat, conjunction "that" sebagai conjunction sekaligus sebagai subject.

Cara membedakan:

Kalimat pertama di atas berasal dari gabungan 2 kalimat.

- The woman is filling the glass.
- She put the glass on the table. ("the glass" sebagai **object** dalam kalimat ini menjelaskan the glass mana yang dimaksud oleh kalimat pertama)

Kalimat ke dua berasal dari:

- The glass contains milk.
- She put the glass on the table. ("the glass" sebagai **object** dalam kalimat ini menjelaskan the glass mana yang dimaksud oleh kalimat pertama)

Pola: **Noun + Conjunction + Subject + Verb**

Kalimat ke tiga di atas berasal dari:

- The woman is filling the glass.
- The glass is on the table. ("the glass" sebagai **subject** dalam kalimat ini menjelaskan the glass mana yang dimaksud oleh kalimat pertama)

Kalimat ke empat:

- The glass contains milk.
- The glass is on the table. ("the glass" sebagai **subject** dalam kalimat ini menjelaskan the glass mana yang dimaksud oleh kalimat pertama)

Pola: **Noun + Conjunction / Subject + Verb**

Contoh-contoh adjective clause:

1. It is important to fill out the form in the way that you have been instructed.
2. The car, which I have been driving for five years, is for sale at a really good price.
3. I made an appointment with the doctor whom you recommended
4. The plane that he was scheduled to take to Hawaii was delayed.
5. The men with whom were having the discussion did not seem very friendly.
6. The ice cream that is served in the restaurant has a smooth, creamy texture
7. The cars, which are trying to enter the freeway system, are lined up for blocks.
8. I have great respect for everyone who is on the Dean's List.
9. The neighbors reported the man who was trying to break into the car to the police.
10. The boss meets with any production workers who have surpassed their quotas.

Bentuk-bentuk soal-soal TOEFL terkait adverb clause, noun clause, dan adjective clause:

1. Modern skyscrapers have a steel skeleton of beams and columns ____ a three-dimensional grid.

- A. forms
- B. from which forming
- C. and forming
- D. that forms

--> Terkait noun clause

--> Kunci jawaban D. that forms

2. The average level of United States prices grew very little from 1953 until the mid-1960's when _____.

- A. did inflation begin

- B. inflation began
- C. the beginning of inflation
- D. did the beginning of inflation

--> Terkait noun clause

--> Kunci jawaban B. inflation began

3. Newspaper publishers in the united states have estimated _____ reads a newspaper every day.

- A. nearly 80 percent of the adult population who
- B. it is nearly 80 percent of the adult population
- C. that nearly 80 percent of the adult population who
- D. that nearly 80 percent of the adult population

--> Terkait noun clause

--> Kunci jawaban D. that nearly 80 percent of the adult population

4. Pleasing to look at and touch, beads come in shapes, colors, and materials _____ to handle and to sort them.

- (A) that almost compel one
- (B) one compels
- (C) that compel almost
- (D) one is almost compelled

--> Terkait adjective clause

--> Kunci jawaban(A) that almost compel one

5. From colonial times, United States property owners agreed to tax themselves on the theory_____ directly from services that the government could provide.

- (A)property owners benefited so that
- (B)why property owners benefited
- (C)that if property owners benefited
- (D)that property owners benefited

--> Terkait adjective clause

--> Kunci jawaban (D)that property owners benefited.

Banyak pelajar memilih jawaban B. Memang secara makna pilihan B bisa saja sesuai. Tapi secara structure (grammar) hanya pilih D (yang menggunakan conjunction"that") bisa digunakan sebagai adjective clause yg menjelaskan noun sebelumnya "theory".

10. _____, dolphins have no sense of smell.

- (A) As known as far
- (B) Known thus far as
- (C) It is known as far
- (D) As far as it is known

--> Terkait adverb clause

--> Kunci jawaban (D) As far as it is known

6. Metabolism is the inclusive term for the chemical reactions by which the cells of an organism transforms energy, maintain their identity, and reproduce.

--> Terkait adjective clause

--> Kunci jawaban transforms --> transform

Pengertian, Jenis, dan Contoh Verb Phrase



Logo Pusat TOEFL

Phrasal Verb atau Verb Phrase (VP) merupakan sebuah frasa dalam bahasa Inggris yang terdiri dari 1 verb (minimal) yang diikuti oleh object, complement, atau modifier lainnya. VP mirip dengan istilah predicate (predikat) yang lebih umum dikenal.

Semoga **Pengertian, Jenis, dan Contoh Verb Phrase** berikut dapat memberi manfaat.

Contoh:

A fat man put the jewels quickly in the box.

Yankee batters hit the ball well enough to win their first World Series since 2000.

Mary saw the man through the window.

David gave Mary a book.

John has finished the work.

John has finished the work. [kurang umum]

They do not want to try that.

They do not want to try that. [kurang umum]

They do not want to try that. [kurang umum]

Ada yang mendefinisikan verb phrase lebih sempit.

Verb phrase kadang dipahami lebih sempit dengan terbatas hanya terdiri dari 1 kata kerja utama dengan auxiliary (Do, Be, Have, Modal) + Infinitive dan Participle.

Contoh:

John **has given** Mary a book.

The picnickers **were being eaten** alive by mosquitos.

She **kept screaming** like a football maniac.

Thou **shalt** not **kill**.

Phrasal Verbs yang lebih umum dikenal

Verb phrase yang umum dibahas ialah kombinasi antara verb dan preposition (kata depan) atau adverb atau ke dua-duanya.

Contoh: Look after, work out, make up for, put something down, take something off, sit down, wake up, hang up, set off, run away, dan lain-lain.

Perhatikan:

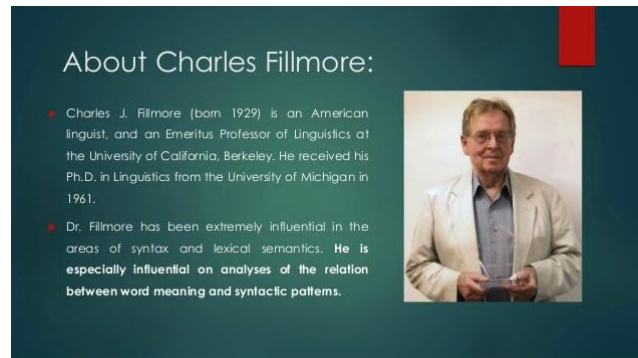
- I **ran into** an old friend. – into merupakan preposition
- She **takes after** her mother. – after merupakan preposition
- They **brought that up** twice. – up merupakan adverb, bukan preposition.
- You **should** think it **over**. – over merupakan adverb, bukan preposition.
- No amount of money can **make up for** the death of a child. – up (adverb), for (preposition)

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Introduction to Fillmore's Case Grammar



About Charles Fillmore

Apa itu Case Grammar?

Case grammar (tata bahasa kasus) ialah salah satu aliran atau approach dalam ilmu linguistik yang pertama kali dicetuskan oleh [Charles J. Fillmore](#) tahun 1968 dalam papernya berjudul "the case for case" pada *Universals in Linguistic Theory* (1968) yang sebelumnya ditampilkan di paper "A proposal concerning English preposition" pada *Georgetown University Round Table on Languages and Linguistics 1966* yang mana kemudian direvisi dalam paper "Toward a modern theory of case" pada *Modern studies in English* (1969).

Case grammar diperkenalkan sebagai tanggapan atau modifikasi dari aliran transformational grammar atau transformational-generative grammar (TGG) yang telah hadir sebelumnya. TGG diperkenalkan oleh [Noam Chomsky](#) pada tahun 1957.

Fillmore mengembangkan case grammar setelah melihat adanya masalah pada TGG. Fillmore melihat adanya peran semantic pada noun dalam hubungannya dengan verb yang tak dapat diterangkan oleh TGG. Analisis case grammar berfokus pada perbedaan yang jelas antara deep structure dan surface structure. Case grammar sama saja dengan analisis TGG; perbedaannya terletak pada konsep case yang dimiliki oleh Fillmore. Case grammar biasa diistilahkan TGG yang berdasarkan konsep case.

Menurut Fillmore, subject dan object termasuk dalam kategori surface structure bukan deep structure.

Harapan Fillmore ialah bahwa dengan membedakan anatara hubungan "surface and deep structure case", dengan menginterpretasikan subject dan object ke aspek surface structure, dan dengan melihat bentuk phonetic kata benda (noun) case system dapat ditampilkan sesuai untuk semua bahasa.

Jenis-jenis Case dalam Case Grammar

Case grammar mempunyai case system yang terdiri dari beberapa case. Jenis-jenis case yang dimaksud merupakan bentuk dari semantic role yang diperankan oleh setiap noun dalam kalimat baik berposisi sebagai subject maupun object.

Fillmore pada awalnya (1968) me-list beberapa case termasuk Agentive (A), Instrumental (I), Dative (D), Factitive (F), Locative (L), dan Objective (O). Tapi dia mengkualifikasi kembali bahwa case lainnya akan dibutuhkan termasuk Benefactive (B), Time (T) dan Comitative (C). Yang kemudian menghilangkan Factitive (F) pada revisinya tahun 1969.

Agentive (A)

The agentive case is 'the case of the (typically animate) perceived instigator of the action identified by the verb.'

Agentive case (A) merupakan case (kasus) yang ditujukan untuk pelaku / inisiator (secara semantic) yang melakukan tindakan. Singkatnya bisa diistilahkan sebagai "the doer of the action".

Agentive case mesti selalu berposisi sebagai **subject** dari kalimat aktif (active sentence).

Agentive digunakan untuk benda hidup (animate) termasuk robot dan nation.

Contoh Agentive dalam kalimat:

John /broke /the window.

A V O --> A=S

The window /was broken /by John.

 O V A --> A=PP

Analisis: Kalimat pertama *John* masuk dalam kasus Agentive (A). *John* dalam kalimat ini berposisi sebagai subject kalimat. Kalimat ke dua *by John* masuk dalam kategori Agentive (A) yang mana berposisi sebagai prepositional phrase (PP).

Instrumental (I)

The instrumental case is 'the case of the inanimate force or object causally involved in the state or action identified by the verb'.

Kasus yang ditujukan kepada alat atau tenaga (force) benda mati / tidak bernyawa yang terlibat dalam tindakan yang diekspresikan oleh verb. Kata *wind* termasuk dalam kategori natural force.

Instrumental case dapat berposisi sebagai subject (S), direct object (DO) dari kata kerja *use* dan juga dalam bentuk prepositional phrase (PP). Penanda dari instrumental case ialah preposition *by* jika tidak terdapat agentive case dalam kalimat dan *with* jika terdapat agentive case.

The hammer /broke /the window.

I V O --> I=S

John /used /a hammer.

A V I --> I=DO

The window /was broken /with a hammer.

 O V I --> I=PP

The window /was broken /by the storm.

O V I --> I=PP

Analisis: Kalimat pertama diketahui bahwa *the hammer* masuk dalam kategori instrumental case. Penanda preposition *by* dari instrumental case pada kalimat ini terlihat jika dijadikan menjadi kalimat passive (lihat contoh 3). Pada kalimat ke dua, instrumental case (*a hammer*) berposisi sebagai direct object (DO) dari kata kerja *use*. Kalimat ke tiga dan ke empat meletakkan *with a hammer* dan *by the storm* sebagai instrument yang berposisi sebagai prepositional phrase (PP).

Dative (D) --> Experiencer (1971)

The dative case is 'the case of the (animate) being affected by the state or action identified by the verb.'

Dative ditujukan untuk case benda hidup (animate) yang dipengaruhi oleh aksi kata kerja.

Dative dapat berada pada posisi subject (S), direct object (DO), atau indirect object (IO) untuk nonaction verbs; juga sebagai indirect object (IO) untuk state or action verbs yang biasa ditandai dengan preposition *to*.

John /believed /the story.

D V O --> D=S

The book /was boring /to John.

O V D --> D=IO

The movie /pleased /John.

O V D --> D=DO

John /gave /the book /to Mary.

A V O D --> D=IO

Objective (O)

The objective case is 'the semantically most neutral case, the case of anything representable by a noun whose role in the action or state identified by the verb is identified by the semantic interpretation of the verb itself'.

Karena terdapat Factitive case dalam daftar cases yang disebutkan oleh Fillmore, Fillmore mengatakan bahwa Objective case mungkin sebaiknya diberibatasan untuk ditujukan ke benda mati (inanimate) yang dipengaruhi (affected) oleh verbal action. Benda mati yang disebabkan / diakibatkan (effected) atau dihasilkan (created) oleh verbal action lebih cocok ditujukan ke Factitive case. Objective case dapat berposisi sebagai subject atau object (either) dari nonaction verbs dan sebagai direct object (DO) dari action verb. Objective case tidak didahului oleh penanda preposition.

The story /is true.

O V O=S

John /liked /the movie.

D V O O=DO

Mary /opened /the door.

A V D O=S O=Sentence

Factitive (F)

The Factitive case is 'the case of the object or being resulting from the state or action identified by the verb, or understood as part of the meaning of the verb'.

Factitive case ditujukan ke object yang menjadi hasil dari aksi / tindakan kata kerja. Olehnya Factitive case biasa diistilahkan Resultative case. Factitive case digunakan untuk membedakan EFFECTED VERB dan AFFECTED VERB; juga digunakan untuk cognate object construction. Factitive case tidak pernah berposisi sebagai subject dalam kalimat. Factitive case tidak didahului oleh penanda preposition.

John /built /a table.

A V F F=effected O

Mary /dreamed /a dream

D V F F=cognate O

Locative (L)

The locative case is "the case which identifies the place or spatial orientation of the state or action identified by the object".

Locative case ditujukan ke kasus yang mengidentifikasi arah / lokasi tempat kejadian dari state atau action verb.

Locative case terdiri dari dua: stative locative dan directional locative.

Penanda preposition untuk stative locative ialah *at, in, on* (menggunakan state verb); untuk directional locative ialah *to / from, into/ out of* (menggunakan motion verb).

Locative case bisa berposisi sebagai subject atau direct object tapi lebih sering dalam bentuk prepositional phrase

The toys /are /in the box.

0 V L L=PP

The box /contains /the toys.

L V 0 L=S

John /sprayed /paint /on the wall.

A V O L L=PP

John /sprayed /the wall /with paint.

A V L O L=DO

Comitative (C)

The comitative case is a grammatical case that denotes accompaniment.

Comitative case ditujukan ke case yang mengekspresikan penyertaan (teman). Penanda preposition untuk Comitative ialah *with*, *together with*, *accompanied by*, *in accompany with*. Comitative case bisa berposisi sebagai subject jika menggunakan kata kerja *have*.

The children /are /with Mary.

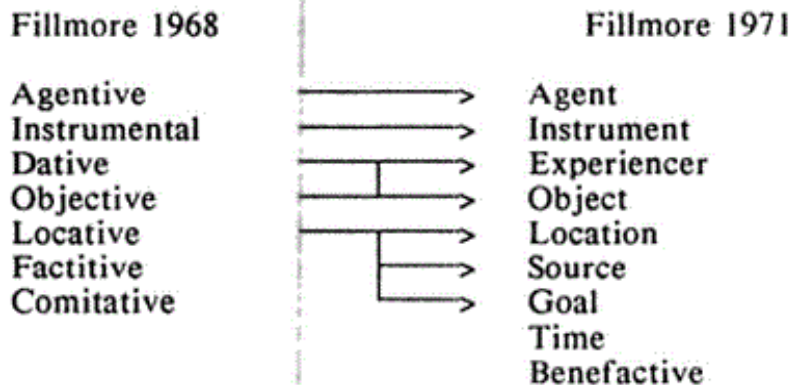
O V C C=PP

Mary /has /the children /with her.

C V O C-copy C=S

Fillmore pada tahun 1971 menambahkan Source (S), Goal (G), Time (T), Benefactive (B).

Figure 2.7 Case systems compared



Fillmore's Case System

Source (S)

Source is the origin or starting point of motion; it refers primarily to the place-from-which the motion begins.

Source ditujukan ke 'earlier location' (motion verb).

Source ditujukan ke 'earlier state' (state verb).

Source ditujukan ke 'earlier time' (time verb).

Penanda preposition yang biasa digunakan ialah *from*, *away from*, *out of*, *off of*.

Goal (G)

Case is the end of motion; it refers to the place-towards-which the motion tends.

Goal ditujukan ke 'final location' untuk motion verb,

Goal ditujukan ke 'final state' untuk state verb.

Goal ditujukan ke 'final time' untuk time verb.

Penanda preposition yang biasa digunakan ialah *to*, *towards*, *into*, *onto*.

Setelah hadirnya Goal case pada revisi Fillmore 1971, Goal kemudian menggantikan Factitive (F).

Contoh kalimat: *he wrote a poem.*

I /gave /it /to you.

S V O G

He /changed /from a frog /into a prince.

O V S G

Location (L)

Location is the place where an object or event is located.

Location case ditujukan ke lokasi kejadian.

He was sitting under a tree in the park on a bench.

Time (T)

Time is the time at which an object or event is located.

Time case ditujukan ke waktu kejadian.

Jeffrey spent Tuesday afternoon about three o'clock at the beach.

The meeting lasted an hour.

Benefactive (B)

Benefactive is the one who benefits from an event or activity.

Benefactive case ditujukan ke orang yang mendapat keuntungan dari sebuah peristiwa atau aktifitas.

Penanda preposition yang digunakan untuk benefactive ialah *for* (for the sake of).

Dalam case system bersama dengan benefactive, Agent melakukan sesuatu untuk seseorang (Benefactive) dengan sengaja atau dengan sukarela.

She opened the door for Tom.

She did it for me.

Case Frame

Dalam setiap frame mesti ada satu case. In practice, case frame yang ditampilkan oleh Fillmore pada tahun 1968 mempunyai satu, dua, atau tiga case. Tapi, in principle, Fillmore tidak meniadakan atau mengecualikan case frame yang terdiri dari empat case atau lebih.

Tidak ada case yang boleh tampil lebih dari satu kali dalam satu kalimat [baca: clause]. Dikenal dengan istilah "the one-instance-per-clause principle".

Namun kemudian banyak ahli yang tidak menggunakan prinsip ini seperti Anderson (1977) yang tetap menggunakan case yang sama dalam satu frame. Contoh:

John /is /president.

O V O

John /became /president.

O V O

They /elected /John /president.

A V O O

John /was elected /president.

O V O

John /walked /the dog.

A V A

He /worked /the staff hard.

A V A

He /marched /the man /home.

A V A G

Dalam setiap frame, Agentive dan Objective merupakan case yang lebih mendasar dan diperlukan dibanding case lainnya. Tapi Fillmore mengatakan bahwa tidak ada aturan yang mewajibkan bahwa setiap kalimat mesti minimal menggunakan Agentive maupun Objective case. Karena faktanya Dative, Locative, dan bahkan Instrumental bisa menjadi case satu-satunya dalam sebuah frame.

In practice, semua case kecuali A dan O nampak diberi pengecualian; diakui bahwa tidak ada restriksi secara prinsip melainkan sebuah generalisasi terhadap contoh-contoh yang digunakan. Fillmore selalu menuliskan case dalam frame dari arah kiri ke kanan kecuali kasus comparative. Berikut contoh frame.

<i>The door /opened.</i>	--> Case Frame: [___O]
O V	
<i>John /opened /the door.</i>	--> Case Frame: [___A+O]
A V O	
<i>The wind /opened /the door.</i>	--> Case Frame: [___I+O]
I V O	
<i>John /opened /the door /with a chisel.</i>	--> Case Frame: [___A+O+I]
A V O I	

Berdasarkan penjelasan di atas dari Model case Fillmore (1968), case frame dapat dibedakan menjadi dua bagian: (1) **basic case frame** yang hanya menggunakan A case dan the O case (either atau both); dan (2) **secondary case frame** yang menggunakan case A dan O (either / both) disertai baik Instrumental, Dative, ataupun Locative. Yang mana selanjutnya jenis verb dibedakan ke dalam Basic verb, Instrumental verb, Dative verb, atau Locative verb (dijelaskan satu persatu di bawah).

Kehadiran sebuah case dalam setiap frame ditentukan oleh jenis verb yang ada yang mana biasa ditampilkan Fillmore dalam bentuk matrix. Dalam penentuan setiap case, Fillmore membedakan dua jenis kata kerja: state verb dan action verb. Perbedaan antar state verb dan action verb berdasarkan pada artikel [George Lakoff](#) (1966) berjudul *On stative adjectives and Verbs*. Dalam artikel ini, Lakoff mengidentifikasi bahwa verb yang masuk kategori state verb tidak bisa dijadikan progressive atau imperative [-progressive, -imperative], dan action verb bisa dijadikan progressive atau imperative [+progressive, +imperative]. Kesimpulan Lakoff bahwa walaupun kebanyakan adjective masuk kategori state, ada juga yang masuk kategori action misalkan: *be quiet, be noisy*. Walaupun kebanyakan verb masuk kategori action, ada juga masuk kategori state, misalkan: *know, want, like*. Lakoff menemukan pengecualian terhadap beberapa verb yang tidak masuk kategori action ataupun kategori state yang kemudian dia masukkan dalam kategori directional verb, misalkan: *stay, keep, remain* dan position verb: *sit, stand*.

Berikut case frame matrix (Fillmore 1968):

Figure 1.4 Case frame matrix based on Fillmore 1968.

Verb Type	Basic	Instrument	Dative	Locative
1. State	O break, iv	I ... I, O break, tv	D be sad D, O like	L be hot O, L be in
2. Action	A run A, O break, tv	A, I use A, I, O break, tv	A, D ... A, D, O give	A, L ... A, O, L put

Fillmore's Case Frame Matrix

Kata kerja *die* dimasukkan pada kolom D dan kata kerja *kill* ke dalam A-I-D (1968), tapi kemudian kasus Dative (D) pada masing-masing verb (*die* / *kill*) direvisi menjadi kasus O (1969). Kata kerja *plant*, *smear* dimasukkan dalam kategori A-I-L (1968) kemudian diubah menjadi A-O-L (1969). Perubahan ini berdasarkan pada revisi Fillmore tahun 1969 yang tidak lagi menggunakan A-I-D frame dan A-I-L frame yang telah diganti menjadi A-I-O dan A-O-L.

Basic Verb Types

Kata kerja yang masuk kategori basic verb menggunakan A case dan O case (either / both), tidak menggunakan case lainnya (I, D, L). Maksudnya: jenis verb ini bisa membentuk suatu frame (baca: kalimat yang benar) hanya dengan menggunakan A case dan O case (either or both).

- State verb hanya menggunakan O case. Contoh verb masuk kategori ini: *be true*, *turn out*, *break (iv)*, *cook (iv)*, *die*, *open (iv)*, *wake up (iv)*, *bend*, *move*, *rotate*, *turn*. Sehingga bentuk case frame untuk verb jenis ini berbentuk +[___O]. Di mana O=S.

- Action verb hanya menggunakan A case. Contoh: *run*. Bentuk case frame: +[___A].

- Action verb yang menggunakan A dan O/F. Contoh: *break (tv)*, *buy*, *cook (tv)*, *kill*, *murder*, *open (tv)*, *terrorize*, *wake up (tv)*, *learn*, *listen*, *look at*, *remove*, *say*. Bentuk frame: +[___A,O] dan kata kerja *build* yang menggunakan F case. Bentuk frame: +[___A,F].

Instrumental verb

Jenis verb dalam kategori ini menggunakan Instrumental case tapi juga boleh menggunakan O dan A (either / both)

- State Instrumental verb menggunakan I case atau I dan O case, di mana I berposisi sebagai Subject (S). Contoh verb menggunakan I case: *be warm*. Bentuk framenya +[___I]. Dan contoh verb menggunakan I dan O: *break (tv)*, *kill*, *open (tv)* + *Ins*, *wake up (tv)* + *Ins*. Bentuk frame: +[___I, O].

- Action instrumental verb menggunakan A dan I atau A, I, dan O. Contoh verb yang menggunakan A dan I: *use*. Bentuk frame: +[___A, I]. Contoh verb yang menggunakan A, I, dan O case: *break (tv)*, *kill*, *murder*, *open (tv)*, *wake up (tv)*. Bentuk frame: +[___A, I, O].

Dative Verb

State Dative verb menggunakan D case, atau D dan O case.

+ [___D] *be sad*

+ [___D, O] /D-subject *believe, expect, hear, know, like, see, think, want, have*

+ [___D, O] /O-subject *be apparent, be interesting, please, belong to*

Action Dative verb menggunakan A, O, dan D.

+ [___A, D, O] *blame, force, persuade, show, talk, give*

Locative Verb

Satet Locative menggunakan L

+ [___L] *be hot, be windy (meteorological)*

Action Locative menggunakan O case dengan L / C case.

+ [___O,L] /O-subject *be in, be on, swarm*

+ [___O,L] /L-subject *have in, have on, swarm*

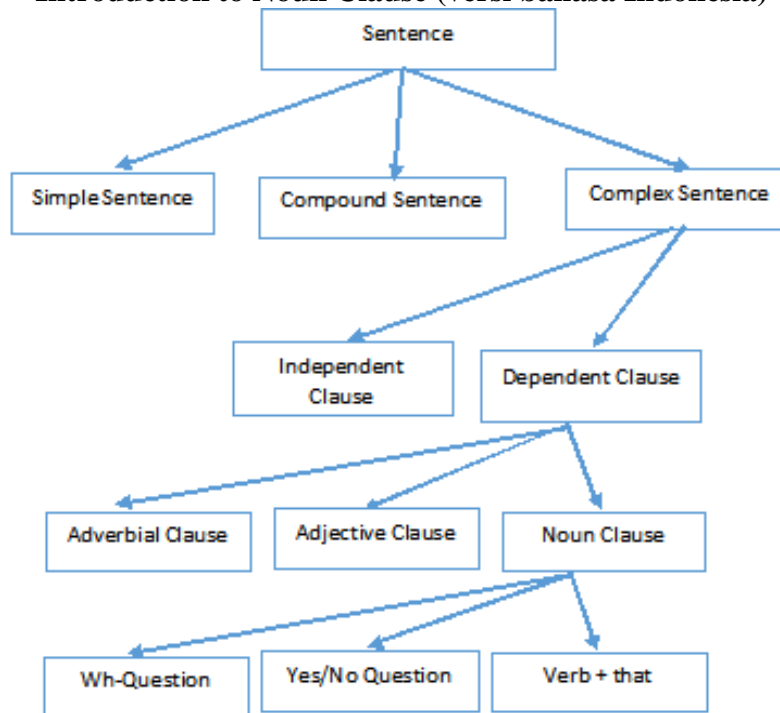
+ [___O,C] O-subject *be with*

+ [___O,C] C-subject *have with*

Action Locative menggunakan A, O, dan L case.

+ [___A,O,L] *keep, leave put; plant, smear, spray, stuff, stack*

Introduction to Noun Clause (versi bahasa Indonesia)



by pusatTOEFL.blogspot.com

Gambar pola kalimat bahasa Inggris

Introduction

Dalam sesi pengenalan ini, dibahas tentang pengertian dan contoh: **Independent clause, Dependent clause, Dependent clause + Independent clause, Noun phrase / Noun clause sebagai subject kalimat dan object dari verb dan preposition** disertai dengan latihan soal beserta kunci jawaban.

Independent clause (main clause)

(a) Mr. Ismail lives in Makassar.

(b) Where does Mr. Ismail live?

Clause ialah sekumpulan kata yang di dalamnya terdapat *subject* dan *verb*.

Independent clause (atau *main clause*) merupakan sebuah kalimat yang lengkap / bisa berdiri sendiri. *Independent clause* terdiri atas *subject* dan *verb* utama dari kalimat. Contoh (a) dan (b) merupakan contoh *independent clause*; (a) merupakan sebuah *statement* dan (b) merupakan sebuah *question* (pertanyaan).

Dependent clause (subordinate clause)

(c) where Mr. Ismail lives

Dependent clause (atau *subordinate clause*) merupakan sebuah kalimat yang TIDAK lengkap. *Dependent clause* mesti diikuti oleh *independent clause*. Contoh (c) merupakan contoh sebuah *dependent clause*.

Dependent clause + Independent clause

(d) I know where Mr. Ismail lives.

Contoh (d) merupakan sebuah kalimat yang lengkap. Kalimat ini mempunyai sebuah *independent clause* (*I know*) di mana *I* sebagai *subject* utama kalimat dan *know* sebagai *verb* utama. **Where Mr. Ismail lives** merupakan sebuah *dependent clause* yang diikuti oleh sebuah *independent clause*. **Where Mr. Ismail lives** dinamai sebagai *noun clause*.

Noun phrase dan Noun clause sebagai subject kalimat

(e) **Her story** was interesting.

(f) **What she said** was interesting.

Phrase ialah kumpulan kata yang didalamnya TIDAK terdapat *subject* dan *verb*.

Noun phrase digunakan sebagai *subject* dan *object*.

Noun clause digunakan sebagai *subject* dan *object*.

Jadi, *noun phrase* dan *noun clause* mempunyai posisi yang sama dalam kalimat yaitu bisa sebagai *subject* dan *object*.

Pada contoh (e): **Her story** merupakan sebuah *noun phrase*, digunakan sebagai *subject* kalimat.

Pada contoh (f): **What she said** merupakan sebuah *noun clause*, digunakan sebagai *subject* kalimat. *Noun clause* mempunyai *subject* (*she*) dan *verb* (*said*).

Noun phrase dan Noun clause sebagai object kalimat

(g) I heard **his story**.

(h) I heard **what he said**.

Pada contoh (g): **Her story** merupakan sebuah *noun phrase*, digunakan sebagai *object* dari *verb heard*.

Pada contoh (h): **What she said** merupakan sebuah *noun clause*, digunakan sebagai *object* dari *verb heard*.

Noun phrase dan Noun clause sebagai object dari preposition

(i) I listened to **his story**.

(j) I listened to **what he said**.

Pada contoh (i): **Her story** merupakan sebuah *noun phrase*, digunakan sebagai *object* dari *preposition to*.

Pada contoh (j): **What she said** merupakan sebuah *noun clause*, digunakan sebagai *object* dari *preposition to*.

Soal Latihan Noun Clause

► Practice 1. Introduction. (Chart 12-1)

Underline the noun clauses. Some sentences don't have one.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I couldn't hear what he said. | 7. Do you know where Hank lives? |
| 2. What did he say? | 8. What are they doing? |
| 3. I don't know what happened. | 9. What they are doing is wrong. |
| 4. Why are you calling me? | 10. What should I say? |
| 5. I wonder why Dora is calling me. | 11. I don't know what I should say. |
| 6. Do you know who that man is? | 12. Where will she live? |

Kunci Jawaban

PRACTICE 1, p. 117

Noun Clauses

1. what he said
2. None
3. what happened
4. None
5. why Dora is calling me
6. who that man is
7. where Hank lives
8. None
9. What they are doing
10. None
11. what I should say
12. None

Selanjutnya akan dibahas noun clause yang asalnya dari ***Wh-question, Yes/No question, dan verb + that*** (sesuai dengan gambar di bawah judul postingan ini)

30 / CASE GRAMMAR THEORY

Fillmore 1968 Lexicon. The Fillmore 1968 lexicon is a collection of eighty verbs with the case frames as far as they can be determined from 'The case for case'. Where the flip rule has applied to two place or three place verbs the cases are written in the order in which they occur in surface structure after the flip rule has applied.

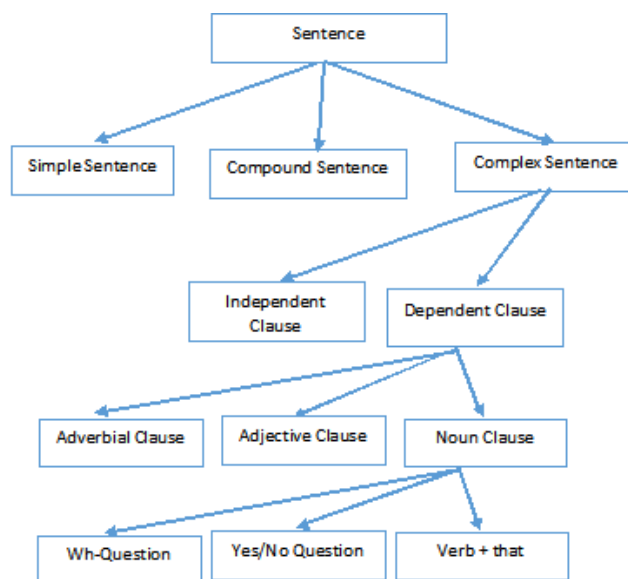
be apparent	O,D	look at	A,O
be hot	L	murder (agt)	A,O
be in	O,L	murder (ins)	A,I,O
be interesting	O,D	open,iv	O
be on	O,L	open (ins)	I,O
be sad	D	open (agt)	A,O
be true	O	open (agt/ins)	A,I,O
be with	O,C	persuade	A,D,O
be windy	L	plant in	A,O,L
believe	D,O	plant with	A,L,O
belong to	O,D	please	O,D
blame for	A,D,O	predict	A,O
blame on	A,O,D	put	A,O,L
break,iv	O	remove	A,O
break (ins)	I,O	run	A
break (agt)	A,O	say	A,O
break (ins/agt)	A,I,O	see	D,O
build	A,F	show	A,D,O
buy	A,O	smear on	A,O,L
cause	A,O	smear with	A,L,O
cook,iv	O	spray on	A,O,L
cook,tv	A,O	spray with	A,L,O
die	O	stack on	A,O,L
expect	D,O	stack with	A,L,O
force	A,D,O	stuff into	A,O,L
give	A,D,O	stuff with	A,L,O
have	D,O	swarm in	O,L
have in	L,O	swarm with	L,O
have on	L,O	take	A,O,L
have with	C,O	talk to	A,D,O
hear	D,O	talk about	A,O,D
keep	A,O,L	terrorize	A,O
kill (ins)	I,O	think	D,O
kill (agt)	A,O	turn out	O
kill (ins/agt)	A,I,O	use	A,I
know	D,O	wake up,iv	O
learn	A,O	wake up (ins)	I,O
leave	A,O,L	wake up (agt)	A,O
like	D,O	wake up (agt/ins)	A,I,O
listen to	A,O	want	D,O

Bahan dengan hak cipta

Referensi Utama:

Case Grammar Theory by Walter Anthony Coo (1989).

Noun Clause Beginning with a Question Word



by pusatTOEFL.blogspot.com

Gambar pola kalimat bahasa Inggris

Berikut akan dijelaskan pola-pola *noun clause* yang asalnya dari bentuk pertanyaan baik sebagai *object* dari kalimat maupun sebagai *subject*.

Sebelum membaca postingan berikut Anda mesti membaca (memahami):

1. [Introduction to Noun Clause \(versi bahasa Indonesia\) part 1](#)

2. [Cara Membuat Pertanyaan dalam Bahasa Inggris](#)

Noun Clause sebagai Object

Jenis Question menanyakan Object (Dengan Do, Does, Did)

QUESTION	NOUN CLAUSE
Where does she live?	(a) I don't know <i>where she lives</i> .
What did he say?	(b) I couldn't hear <i>what he said</i> .
When do they arrive?	(c) Do you know <i>when they arrive</i> ?

Pada contoh (a) **where she live** merupakan *object* dari *verb know*. Pada *noun clause*, posisi *subject* terletak sebelum *verb*. Jangan gunakan susunan kata *question* pada *noun clause*.

Perhatikan: Kata kerja bantu **does, do, did** digunakan dalam *question* tapi TIDAK pada *noun clause*.

Jenis Question menanyakan Subject (Tanpa Do, Does, Did)

S V	S V
Who lives there?	(d) I don't know <i>who lives there</i> .
What happened?	(e) Please tell me <i>what happened</i> .
Who is at the door?	(f) I wonder <i>who is at the door</i> .

Pada contoh (d): *question* dan *noun clause* mempunyai *wordorder* (susunan kata) yang sama karena **who** merupakan *subject* baik pada *question* maupun pada *noun clause*.

(e): **what** ialah *subject*.

(f) **who** ialah *subject*.

Jenis Question menggunakan is, are, am, was, were

V, S Who is she? Who are those men? Whose house is that?	S, V (g) I don't know who she is . (h) I don't know who those men are . (i) I wonder whose house that is .
--	---

Pada contoh (g): **she** merupakan *subject* sehingga letaknya pada *noun clause* berada sebelum *verb*.

(h): **those men** ialah *subject*.

(i): **that** ialah *subject*.

BEDAKAN:

Who is at the door? = **who** ialah *subject*.

Who are those men? = **those men** ialah *subject*, olehnya membutuhkan *verb* yang berbentuk *plural (are)*.

Noun Clause sebagai Subject

What did she say? What should they do?	(j) What she said surprised me. (k) What they should do is obvious.
---	--

Pada contoh (j): **What she said** merupakan *subject* kalimat.

(k): **they** ialah *subject*.

Perhatikan kalimat (k): sebuah *subject* dari *noun clause* dianggap sebagai *singular* sehingga membutuhkan *verb* yang *singular* pula.

Soal Latihan Noun Clause Beginning with a Question Word

Noun clauses beginning with a question word.

Directions: Change the question in parentheses to a noun clause.

- (How old is he?) I don't know **how old he is**.
- (What was he talking about?) **What he was talking about** was interesting.
- (Where do you live?) Please tell me _____.
- (What did she say?) _____ wasn't true.
- (When are they coming?) Do you know _____?
- (How much does it cost?) I can't remember _____.
- (Which one does he want?) Let's ask him _____.
- (Who is coming to the party?) I don't know _____.
- (Who are those people?) I don't know _____.
- (Whose pen is this?) Do you know _____.
- (Why did they leave the country?) _____ is a secret.
- (What are we doing in class?) _____ is easy.
- (Where did she go?) _____ is none of your business.
- (How many letters are there in the English alphabet?) I don't remember _____.

15. (Who is the mayor of New York City?) I don't know _____.
16. (How old does a person have to be to get a driver's license?) I need to find out _____.
17. (What happened?) I don't know _____.
18. (Who opened the door?) I don't know _____.

Adverbs of Frequency



Dalam bahasa Inggris kita menggunakan **adverb of frequency** untuk menyatakan tingkat kebiasaan atau keseringan kita melakukan sesuatu hal. *Adverb* sendiri bermakna kata keterangan dan *frequency* berarti keseringan. **Contoh kata adverb of frequency** adalah *always* (selalu), *usually* (biasanya), *normally/generally* (secara umum), *often/frequently* (sering), *sometimes* (kadang-kadang), *occasionally* (adakalanya), *seldom* (jarang), *hardly ever/rarely* (hampir tidak pernah), dan *never* (tidak pernah).

Frequency	Adverb of Frequency	Example Sentence
100%	always	Ali always goes to bed before 10pm.
90%	usually	I usually have breakfast before going to school
80%	normally / generally	I normally like to go climbing with my friends.
70%	often* / frequently	I often learn Arabic.
50%	sometimes	I sometimes forget my schedule.
30%	occasionally	I occasionally eat noodles,
10%	seldom	I seldom play game.
5%	hardly ever / rarely	I hardly ever get a red mark in the school.
0%	never	I never drink alcohol.

*Perhatikan cara **pengucapan (pronunciation) dari kata often**. Dalam *British English (BrE)* huruf 'T' disebutkan jadi diucap /'ɒf. t ə n/; sementara dalam *American English (AmE)* huruf 'T' tidak disebutkan jadi diucap /'ɑ:f-ə n/.

Posisi Adverb of Frequency

Setidaknya kita dapat membagi ke tiga bagian mengenai posisi *adverb of frequency*:

1. Posisi *Adverb of Frequency* sebelum kata kerja utama (*main verb*).

Contoh kata kerja utama (*main verb*) yaitu semua bentuk kata kerja yang menjadi kata kerja inti dalam sebuah kalimat ([sentence](#)).

Subject + adverb + <i>main verb</i>
--

He never <i>forget</i> to do his homework.
--

He normally <i>gets</i> good marks in exams.
--

2. Posisi *Adverb of Frequency* setelah kata *to be*.

Contoh *to be* yaitu: *is, are, am, was, were*.

Subject + <i>to be</i> + adverb
--

He <i>is</i> never glad to see me.

He <i>isn't</i> usually bad tempered.

3. Posisi *adverb of Frequency* setelah kata [modal](#).

Contoh modal yaitu *can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might*, dll.

Subject + <i>auxiliary</i> + adverb + <i>main verb</i>

He <i>can</i> sometimes <i>beat</i> me in a race.

He <i>would</i> hardly ever <i>be</i> unkind to someone.
--

He <i>might</i> never <i>see</i> me again.
--

He <i>could</i> occasionally <i>be</i> heard laughing.
--

PENGECUALIAN:

Ada beberapa kata dari *adverb of frequency* yang bisa terletak di awal kalimat. Contoh kata *adverb of frequency* yang bisa terletak di awal kalimat yaitu: *usually, normally, often, frequently, sometimes, occasionally*

- Usually, I drink milk before going to bed.
- Occasionally, I eat noodles.

Kata-kata *adverb of frequency* yang lain: *always, seldom, rarely, hardly, ever, never* **tidak boleh** kita gunakan di awal kalimat ([sentence](#)).

Penggunaan *hardly ever* dan *never* tidak boleh dalam kata kerja yang negatif. *Hardly ever* dan *never* sudah masuk dalam kategori negatif sehingga dalam kalimat tidak perlu lagi menggunakan kata kerja negatif. Contoh:

- I hardly ever don't sing for public. (incorrect/salah)
- I hardly ever sing for public. (correct/benar)
- I never don't eat bacon. (false/salah)
- I never eat bacon. (true/betul)

Kecuali penggunaan kata *ever* (pernah), boleh kita gunakan dalam kalimat negatif dan pertanyaan ([question](#)).

Ada beberapa ungkapan (*expression*) yang juga dapat mengatakan seberapa sering kita melakukan sesuatu.

Contohnya: - *every day* - *once a month* - *twice a year* - *four times a day* - *every other week*.

Tag: pengertian adverb of frequency, posisi adverb of frequency dalam kalimat, contoh adverb of frequency, arti kata adverb of frequency, tingkat keseringan adverb of frequency, contoh kalimat adverb of frequency, tingkat persen adverb of frequency, makna dan tingkat keseringan adverb of frequency.

DAFTAR KATA KERJA YANG DIKUTI INFINITIF

1. <i>afford</i>	<i>I can't afford to buy it.</i>
2. <i>agree</i>	<i>They agreed to help us.</i>
3. <i>appear</i>	<i>She appears to be tired.</i>
4. <i>arrange</i>	<i>I'll arrange to meet you at the airport.</i>
5. <i>ask</i>	<i>He asked to come with us.</i>
6. <i>can't bear</i> .*	<i>I can't bear to wait in long lines.</i>
7. <i>beg</i>	<i>He begged to come with us.</i>
8. <i>begin</i> *	<i>It began to rain.</i>
9. <i>care</i>	<i>I don't care to see that show.</i>
10. <i>claim</i>	<i>She claims to know a famous movie star.</i>
11. <i>consent</i>	<i>She finally consented to marry him.</i>
12. <i>continue</i> *	<i>He continued to speak.</i>
13. <i>decide</i>	<i>I have decided to leave on Monday.</i>
14. <i>demand</i>	<i>I demand to</i>

15. *deserve*

16. *expect*

17. *fail*

18. *forget**

19. *hate**

20. *hesitate*

21. *hope*

22. *learn*

23. *like**

24. *love**

25. *manage*

26. *mean*

27. *need*

28. *offer*

29. *plan*

30. *prefer**

31. *prepare*

32. *pretend*

33. *promise*

34. *refuse*

35. *regret**

36. *remember**

37. *seem*

know who is
responsible.

She *deserves*
to win the
prize.

I *expect to*
entergraduate
school in
the fall.

She *failed to*
return the
book to
the library on
time.

I *forgot to mail*
the letter.

I *hate to make*
silly mistakes.

Don't hesitate
to ask for my
help.

Jack *hopes to*
arrive next
week.

He *learned to*
play the piano.

I *like to go to*
the movies.

I *love to go to* operas.

She *managed to finish* her work
early.

I *didn't mean to hurt* your feelings.

I *need to have* your opinion.

They *offered to help* us.

I *am planning to have* a party.

Ann *prefers to walk to* work.

We *prepared to welcome* them.

He *pretends not to understand*.

I *promise not to be* late.

I *refuse to believe* his story.

I *regret to tell* you that you failed.

I *remembered to lock* the door.

That cat *seems to be* friendly

38. <i>cant' stand*</i>	<i>I can't stand to wait</i> in long lines.
39. <i>start*</i>	It <i>started to rain</i> .
40. <i>struggle</i>	I <i>struggled to stay</i> awake.
41. <i>swear</i>	She <i>swore to tell</i> the truth.
42. <i>threaten</i>	She <i>threatened to tell</i> my parents.
43. <i>try*</i>	I'm <i>trying to learn</i> English.
44. <i>volunteer</i>	He <i>volunteered to help</i> us.
45. <i>wait</i>	I <i>will wait to hear</i> from you.
46. <i>want</i>	I <i>want to tell</i> you something.
47. <i>wish</i>	She <i>wishes to come</i> with us.

Penjelasan:

Kata kerja yang ditandai dengan sebuah bullet (*) juga bisa diikuti *verb infinitive*. Kata kerja yang berwarna merah mempunyai arti yang berbeda ketika diikuti verb gerunda atau verb infinitive.

- Forget
 - a) I often forget to lock the door. (saya sering lupa untuk mengunci pintu)
 - b) I'll never forget seeing America for the first time. (saya tidak akan pernah melupakan kenangan Amerika ketika aku melihatnya untuk pertama kalinya)

Forget + infinitive bermakan lupa untuk melakukan sebuah kewajiban/tugas.

Forget + gerund bermakna melupakan sesuatu yang terjadi di masa lampau. *Forget + gerund* biasanya hanya teradi pada kalimat *negativedan question*.
- Prefer
 - a) I prefer staying home **to** going to the concert.
 - b) I prefer to stay home **than** go to the concert.

Forget + gerund atau **forget + infinitive** mempunyai makna yang tidak berbeda. Perbedaannya terletak pada bentuk struktur kalimatnya. Perhatikan *TO* dan *THAN*. *To* dan *than* diatas bermakna **daripada**.
- Regret
 - a) We regret to tell you that you failed the test.(kami menyesal harus mengatakan bahwa Anda tidak lulus)
 - b) I regret telling him the secret. He told every one about that secret. (saya menyesal telah menceritakan rahasia itu kepadanya. Dia menceritakan semua orang tentang rahasia itu)

Regret + infinitive bermakna menceritakan suatu kabar buruk/tidak sesuai harapan.

Regret + gerund bermakna menyesal atas kejadian yang telah terjadi.
- Remember
 - a) Mike always remembers to lock the door. (Mike selalu ingat

untuk mengunci pintu)

b) I remember seeing my wife for the first time. She looked so beautiful. (saya mengenang kenangan ketika saya melihat istri saya untuk pertama kalinya. Dia nampak begitu cantik)

Remember + infinitive bermakna ingat untuk melakukan tugas.

Remember + gerund bermakna mengenang kejadian masa lalu.

- Stop

a) My grandma stopped smoking when he was 30. (kakek saya berhenti merokok ketika berumur 30 tahun)

b) When I was walking down the street, I stopped to talk to my old friend. (ketika saya sedang jalan-jalan, saya berhenti untuk berbicara ke seorang teman lama saya)

Stop + gerund bermakna berhenti.

Stop + infinitive bermakna berhenti dengan tujuan.

- Try

a) I'm trying to learn English.

b) The room was hot. I tried opening the window, but that didn't help. So I tried turning on the fan, but I was still hot. Finally, I turned on the air conditioner.

Try + infinitive bermakna mencoba.

Try + gerunda bermakna bereksperimen atau mencoba dengan cara yang baru/berbeda untuk tahu apa berhasil atau tidak.

Daftar kata kerja yang diikuti oleh *verb gerund*:

1. <i>admit</i>	He <i>admitted stealing</i> the money.
2. <i>advise*</i>	She <i>advised waiting</i> until tomorrow.
3. <i>anticipate</i>	I <i>anticipate having</i> a good time on vacation.
4. <i>appreciate</i>	I <i>appreciated hearing</i> from them.
5. <i>avoid</i>	He <i>avoided answering</i> my question.
6. <i>can't bear*</i>	I <i>can't bear waiting</i> in long lines.
7. <i>begin*</i>	It <i>began raining</i> .
8. <i>complete</i>	I finally <i>completed writing</i> my term paper.
9. <i>consider</i>	I <i>will consider going</i> with you.
10. <i>continue*</i>	He <i>continued speaking</i> .
11. <i>delay</i>	He <i>delayed leaving</i> for school.
12. <i>deny</i>	She <i>denied committing</i> the crime.
13. <i>discuss</i>	They <i>discussed opening</i> a new business.
14. <i>dislike</i>	I <i>dislike driving</i> long distances.
15. <i>enjoy</i>	We <i>enjoyed visiting</i> them.
16. <i>finish</i>	She <i>finished studying</i> about ten.
17. <i>forget*</i>	I'll never <i>forget visiting</i> Napoleon's tomb.
18. <i>hate*</i>	I <i>hate making</i> silly mistakes.

19. <i>can't help</i>	<i>I can't help worrying</i> about it.
20. <i>keep</i>	<i>I keep hoping</i> he will come.
21. <i>like*</i>	<i>I like going</i> to movies.
22. <i>love*</i>	<i>I love going</i> to operas.
23. <i>mention</i>	<i>She mentioned going</i> to a movie.
24. <i>mind</i>	<i>Would you mind helping</i> me with this?
25. <i>miss</i>	<i>I miss being</i> with my family.
26. <i>postpone</i>	<i>Let's postpone until</i> tomorrow.
27. <i>practice</i>	<i>The athlete practiced throwing</i> the ball.
28. <i>prefer*</i>	<i>Ann prefers walking</i> to driving to work.
29. <i>quit</i>	<i>He quit trying</i> to solve the problem.
30. <i>recall</i>	<i>I don't recall meeting</i> him before.
31. <i>recollect</i>	<i>I don't recollect meeting</i> him before.
32. <i>recommend</i>	<i>She recommended seeing</i> the show.
33. <i>regret*</i>	<i>I regret telling</i> him my secret.
34. <i>remember*</i>	<i>I can remember meeting</i> him when I was a child.
35. <i>resent</i>	<i>I resent her interfering</i> in my business.
36. <i>resist</i>	<i>I couldn't resist eating</i> the dessert.
37. <i>risk</i>	<i>She risks losing</i> all of her money.
38. <i>can't stand*</i>	<i>I can't stand waiting</i> in long lines.
39. <i>start*</i>	<i>It started raining.</i>
40. <i>stop*</i>	<i>She stopped going</i> to classes when she got sick.
41. <i>suggest</i>	<i>She suggested going</i> to a movie.
42. <i>tolerate</i>	<i>She won't tolerate cheating</i> during an examination.
43. <i>try*</i>	<i>I tried changing</i> the light bulb, but the lamp still didn't work.
44. <i>understand</i>	<i>I don't understand his leaving</i> school.

Penjelasan:

Kata kerja yang ditandai dengan sebuah bullet (*) juga bisa diikuti *verb infinitive*. Kata kerja yang berwarna merah mempunyai arti yang berbeda ketika diikuti verb gerunda atau verb infinitive.

- Forget
 - a) I often forget to lock the door. (saya sering lupa untuk mengunci pintu)
 - b) I'll never forget seeing America for the first time. (saya tidak akan pernah melupakan kenangan Amerika ketika aku melihatnya untuk pertama kalinya)

Forget + infinitive bermakna lupa untuk melakukan sebuah kewajiban/tugas.
Forget + gerund bermakna melupakan sesuatu yang terjadi di masa lampau. *Forget + gerund* biasanya hanya terjadi pada kalimat *negative* dan *question*.
- Prefer
 - a) I prefer staying home **to** going to the concert.
 - b) I prefer to stay home **than** go to the concert.

Forget + gerund atau **forget + infinitive** mempunyai makna yang tidak berbeda.

Perbedaannya terletak pada bentuk struktur kalimatnya. Perhatikan *TO* dan *THAN*. *To* dan *than* diatas bermakna **daripada**.

- Regret
 - a) We regret to tell you that you failed the test. (kami menyesal harus mengatakan bahwa Anda tidak lulus)
 - b) I regret telling him the secret. He told every one about that secret. (saya menyesal telah menceritakan rahasia itu kepadanya. Dia menceritakan semua orang tentang rahasia itu)

Regret + infinitive bermakna menceritakan suatu kabar buruk/tidak sesuai harapan.
Regret + gerund bermakna menyesal atas kejadian yang telah terjadi.
- Remember
 - a) Mike always remembers to lock the door. (Mike selalu ingat untuk mengunci pintu)
 - b) I remember seeing my wife for the first time. She looked so beautiful. (saya mengenang kenangan ketika saya melihat istri saya untuk pertama kalinya. Dia nampak begitu cantik)

Remember + infinitive bermakna ingat untuk melakukan tugas.
Remember + gerund bermakna mengenang kejadian masa lalu.
- Stop
 - a) My grandma stopped smoking when he was 30. (kakek saya berhenti merokok ketika berumur 30 tahun)
 - b) When I was walking down the street, I stopped to talk to my old friend. (ketika saya sedang jalan-jalan, saya berhenti untuk berbicara ke seorang teman lama saya)

Stop + gerund bermakna berhenti.
Stop + infinitive bermakna berhenti dengan tujuan.
- Try
 - a) I'm trying to learn English.
 - b) The room was hot. I tried opening the window, but that didn't help. So I tried turning on the fan, but I was still hot. Finally, I turned on the air conditioner.

Try + infinitive bermakna mencoba.
 Try + gerunda bermakna bereksperimen atau mencoba dengan cara yang baru/berbeda untuk tahu apa berhasil atau tidak.

Pengertian *possessive*: *possessive noun* atau *pronoun* digunakan untuk menyatakan kepemilikan.

Contoh 1:

Singular		Possessive
a. the girl	----->	the girl's (milik gadis itu)
b. Tom	----->	Tom' (milik tom)
c. my wife	----->	my wife's (milik istriku)
d. a lady	----->	a lady's (milik seorang gadis)
e. Thomas	----->	Thomas's atau boleh juga Thomas'

Penjelasan:

- untuk menyatakan kepemilikan, tambahkan sebuah apostrophe (') dan huruf **-s**: *the girl's book is on the table* (buku milik gadis itu berada di atas meja).
- Jika kata benda tunggal berakhir **-s** (seperti contoh bagian e) maka ada dua bentuk yang boleh digunakan:
 - Thomas's book (**Apostrophe + -s**)
 - Thomas' book (**Apostrophe**)

Contoh 2:

Plural

possessive pronoun

- | | | |
|----------------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| a. the girls | -----> | the girls' (milik gadis itu) |
| b. the wives | -----> | the wives' (milik istri-istri itu) |
| c. the ladies | -----> | the ladies' (milik wanita-wanita itu) |
| d. the men | -----> | the men's (milik laki-laki itu) |
| e. my children | -----> | my children's (milik anak-anak saya) |

Penjelasan:

- Ketika noun berbentuk plural hanya ditambahkan **-s**
- Tambahkan **Apostrophe + -s** untuk noun berbentuk plural yang tidak berakhiran **-s**: *The men's books are on the table.*

A number --> bermakna 'sejumlah/sekumpulan/banyak'

---> sinonim dengan *a lot of*

---> sama dengan *a lot of*, *a number* berbentuk JAMAK.

Contoh:

- A number of students **were** late for class.
- A number of students **are** absent today.
- A number of planes **were** delayed due to the snowstorm in Makassar.

The number --> bermakna 'jumlah'

---> berbentuk TUNGGAH

Contoh:

- The number of students in the class **is** fifteen.
- The number of employees in my company **is** approximately ten thousands.
- The number of passengers affected by the delays **was** great.

Postingan Terkait

RAISE VS RISE

Kata *raise* dan *rise* sering di salah gunakan bahkan *Native* dari bahasa Inggris sendiri. Ke dua kata tersebut bagi pelajar Indonesia seharusnya bukanlah hal yang sulit. Perbedaannya terletak pada jenis katanya. Ada yang *intransitive* (kata kerja yang tidak butuh objek) dan *transitive* (kata kerja yang butuh objek).

- Rise - Rose - Risen (Intransitive)
Arti: bangun, naik, terbit, bangkit/berdiri, dll. (lihat kamus untuk lebih lengkapnya)

Contoh:

a) On Monday, I have to rise early so that I won't miss the school bus.

b) The sun rises in the east.

c) She rose and walked away.

- Raise - Raised - Raised (Transitive)

Arti: mengangkat, menaikkan, memelihara, membesarkan, mendapatkan, mengumpulkan, mendirikan, dll.

Contoh:

- a) Tom raised **his hand**.
- b) The crane raised **the car** out of the lake.
- c) After studying very hard, John raised his grades substantially.

Even though, although, though, despite, dan in spite of mempunyai makna yang sama yaitu 'walaupun'. Hanya saja bentuk penggunaan atau fungsinya dalam kalimat terdapat perbedaan. Kata-kata tersebut terbagi dalam dua kategori: 1. *even though, although, dan though*; 2. *despite dan in spite of*.

ALTHOUGHT VS DESPITE

1. Even though, although, dan though

Ke tiga kata penghubung tersebut mempunyai bentuk atau fungsi yang sama, jadi bisa dipertukarkan satu sama lain. Ke 3 kata tersebut termasuk dalam kata penghubung **adverb clause**.

Rumus:

Although + Clause (terdiri dari S + V)

Contoh:

- a) Although it's cold, I went swimming.
- b) Though it's cold, I went swimming.
- c) Even though it's cold, I went swimming.
- d) I went swimming although it's cold.
- e) I went swimming though it's cold.

2.

- f) I went swimming even though it's cold.

*a,b, dan c terdapat koma karena **kata penghubungnya** *even though, although, dan though* berada di awal kalimat.

3. Despite dan In spite of

Ke dua kata ini mempunyai bentuk atau fungsi yang sama, jadi bisa dipertukarkan satu sama lain. Ke 2 kata ini termasuk dalam **preposition**.

Rumus

Despite + Noun atau Noun Phrase (tidak terdiri dari S + V)

Contoh:

- a) Despite the cold weather, I went swimming.
- b) In spite of the cold weather, I went swimming.
- c) I went swimming despite the cold weather.
- d) I went swimming in spite of the cold weather.

*a,dan b terdapat koma karena **kata depan/preposisi** *despite dan in spite of* berada di awal kalimat.

Jadi, tentu saja **preposition** (*despite dan in spite of*) dan **adverb clause** (*even though, although, dan though*) keduanya tidak bisa dipertukarkan. Masing-masing punya

Kursus IELTS / TOEFL di rumah? (Makassar-Gowa)



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Cara Membuat Pertanyaan dalam Bahasa Inggris

Tuesday, October 16, 2012 Muhammad Ahkam Arifin [No comments](#)

FORMS OF YES/NO AND INFORMATION QUESTIONS

A yes/no question = Pertanyaan yang jawabannya YES / NO.

A: Does he live in Chicago?

B: Yes, he does. OR No, he doesn't.

An information question = jawabannya berupa informasi
(WH Questions)

A: Where does he live?

B: In Chicago.

Urutan:

WH Questions + KKB (to do, to be, to have, modal) + Subject + Verb

WH Questions	KKB	SUBJECT	VERB		
(a)	Does	she	live	there?	Present (do, does)
(b) Where	does	she	live?		
(c)	Do	they	live	there?	Past (Did)
(d) Where	do	they	live?		
(e)	Did	he	live	there?	
(f) Where	did	he	live?		
(g)	Is	he	living	there?	Bentuk
(h) Where	is	he	living?		<i>helping verb</i>
(i)	Have	they	lived	there?	yang
(j) Where	have	they	lived?		digunakan
(k)	Can	Mary	live	there?	sesuai
(l) Where	can	Mary	live?		dengan
(m)	Will	he	be living	there?	<i>helping verb</i>
(n) Where	will	he	be living?		yang
					digunakan di
					jawaban.
(o) Who	Can	Who	lives	there?	Subjek
(p) Who	can	Who	come?		ditanyakan

					tanpa <i>helping verb</i> (contoh o)
(q)	Are	they	⊖	there?	Present (is, are, am)
(r) Where	are	they?	⊖		
(s)	Was	Jim	⊖	there?	Past (was, were)
(t) Where	was	Jim?	⊖		
Adverb Clause					
<p><i>Adverb clause</i> merupakan salah satu bentuk dari <i>dependent clause</i> yang dihubungkan oleh kata penghubung <i>subordinate conjunction</i>.</p> <p>a. I will sign the contract <i>before</i> you live. b. <i>Before</i> you live, I will sign the contract. c. <i>Before</i> You Live. I will sign the contract. (Salah)</p> <p><i>You live</i> merupakan <i>adverb clause</i> yang dihubungkan oleh kata <i>before</i> (<i>subordinate conjunction</i>). Untuk contoh kalimat c salah karena <i>adverb clause</i> (<i>before you live</i>) tidak boleh berpisah dari kalimat lain. Perhatikan juga pemakaian komanya ketika <i>adverb clause</i> berada di depan kalimat.</p> <p>Berikut kata-kata penghubung <i>subordinate conjunction</i> yang biasa digunakan dalam <i>adverb clause</i>:</p> <p>Time: when, whenever (kapanpun), while (selagi/ketika), since, after, before, until, as (selagi), once, as soon as (segera setelah), as/so long as (sepanjang), every time, the next time dll</p> <p>a. Mary had wanted to be a nurse <i>since</i> he was young. b. He maintained his interest in law <i>until</i> he was assassinated. c. We worked as long as we could. d. The people danced as the music played.</p> <p>Contrast: although, though, even though, while, whereas dll.</p> <p>a. Even though the weather is cold, I went swimming. b. I went swimming although the weather is cold. c. Paul is rich, while John is poor. d. Whereas Paul is rich, John is poor.</p> <p>Cause and effect (reason): as, because, since, now that, so ... that, such ... that dll.</p> <p>a. Because I felt so sleepy, I went to bed earlier. b. As you have already read the reading, you will be able to answer the questions. c. Now that the semester is over, I'm going to rest a few days and then take a trip.</p>					

(Karena sekarang

- d. It was such nice coffee that I had another cup.
- e. The coffee is so hot that I can't drink it.
- f. The native spoke so fast that I couldn't understand him.

Perhatikan cara penggunaan kata so ... that dan such ... that:

Such + adjective + noun + that

So + adjective/adverb + that

Purpose: so (that), in order that, dll.

- a. He wrote that memo in order that there would be no misunderstandings.
- b. I always bring a book so that I can read it when I have free time.

Manner: as, as if, as though, like dll.

- a. I will do as I have been instructed.
- b. Betty looks as if something is wrong.
- c. He acted as if he was the owner.

Place: where, wherever, everywhere dll.

- a. I will meet you wherever you choose.
- b. I have always lived where I was born.
- c. Everywhere he goes, people admire him.

Condition: if, even if, only if, if only, even if, provided, unless, whether or not,

- a. If the salary were high, I would sign the contract.
- b. If only I had wings.
- c. I will marry her only if she is dead.
- d. I can't attend the meeting unless I find a baby-sitter.
- e. I won't go swimming whether the weather is nice or not.

Pengertian Clause

The mouse ran.

The cat chased the mouse.

The mouse ran, and the cat chased it.

The cat didn't see where the mouse hid.

Pada kalimat a dan b terdapat 1 *clause*. Pada kalimat c dan d terdapat 2 *clause*.

Perhatikan sekali lagi:

The mouse ran.

(Mouse (**Subject**) + ran (**Verb**) → S + V = **Clause**)

The cat chased the mouse.

(Cat (**S**) + Chased (**V**) → S + V = **Clause**)

The mouse ran, and the cat chased it.
 (Mouse (S) + ran (V), cat (S) + chased (V) → 2 Clauses)
 The cat didn't see where the mouse hid.
 (Cat (S) + ran (V) mouse (S) + hid (V) → 2 clauses)
 Dari contoh di atas, maka *clause* (klausa) berarti sekelompok kata yang mempunyai satu *subject* dan satu *verb* (kata kerja).

Perhatikan lebih jauh:

The mouse ran. (independent clause)
 The cat chased the mouse. (independent clause)
 The mouse ran, and the cat chased it. (2 Independent clauses)
 The cat didn't see where the mouse hid. (1 independent clause + 1 dependent clause)
 where the mouse hid (1 dependent clause)

Clause dibagi menjadi 2 bagian: *independent clause* dan *dependent clause*.

Indepent Clause

Suereads a newspaper every day.
Dolphinsare friendly animals.
Dolphinsare so intelligent.
Dolphinsare friendly animals, **andtheyare** so intelligent.
Heearns a good salary, **buthe** never **seems** to have any money.
Tommustwrite the letter, **orPaulwilldo** it.

Ketika 2 klausa dihubungkan oleh kata penghubung *coordinate conjunction* (*for* (karena), *and*, *nor* (dan), *but*, *or*, *yet* (tapi), dan *so*) maka ke dua klausa itu dinamakan sebagai *Independent Clause* yaitu klausa yang bisa berdiri sendiri menjadi sebuah kalimat. *Independent clause* juga biasa dinamakan *main clause* (klausa utama).

Dependent Clause

I know **when he will arrive**.
 When he will arrive (tidak bisa berdiri sendiri menjadi sebuah kalimat)
 The man **who teaches you** is my favorite teacher.
Although I have a slight handicap, I am an ambitious student.

Clause yang dihitamkan merupakan *dependent clause*. *Dependent clause* tidaklah bisa berdiri sendiri membentuk sebuah kalimat. *Dependent clause* harus dihubungkan ke *independent clause* untuk bisa membentuk sebuah kalimat. Untuk menghubungkan *dependent clause* dengan *independent clause* digunakan kata penghubung *subordinate conjunction* atau *relative pronoun*. Contoh ***subordinate conjunction***: *when, whenever, while, since, after, before, until, as, where, wherever, as, as if, than, because, so that, in order that, since, if, whether, unless, provided (that), as long as, supposing (that), although, though, even though, no matter if,*

while, even if, wherever, whenever, whatever, whereas dll. Contoh **relative pronoun**: *who, whom, whose, which, dan that*.

Dependent clause disebut juga *subordinate clause* terbagi menjadi 3 bagian: *adverb clause, adjective clause, dan noun clause*.

Kata kerja Stative Verbs

Bentuk kata kerja tertentu (*Stative verbs*/kata kerja statis atau tetap); bentuk kata kerja ini umumnya tidak digunakan dalam bentuk *V ing* yang berarti sedang:

1. **Keadaan mental**: *know, believe, realize, feel, need, understand, suppose, desire, recognize, think* (pikir/berpendapat)*, *imagine* (percaya)*, *want* (butuh)*, *forget* (ingat/tidak lupa)*, *doubt* (ragu)*, *mean* (bermaksud/berniat)* dll.
2. **Keadaan emosional**: *love, hate, mind, astonish, like, appreciate, please, prefer, dislike, fear, envy, care, amaze, surprise*.
3. **Kepemilikan**: *posses, have* (mempunyai)*, *own, belong*.
4. **Persepsi rasa (indera)**: *hear, taste* (terasa)*, *smell* (berbau), *feel* (terasa, rasa/pikir)*, *see* (melihat, mengerti) dll.
5. **Bentuk lain**: *seem, consist of, owe, exist, contain, sound, equal, resemble, matter, look like, cost, appear* (nampak, tampak, kelihatan)*, *weigh* (berukuran/beratnya)*, *look* (nampak)*, *include, be* (*is, are, am, was, were*)* dll.

Contoh:

1. I *am believing* that I can. (Salah); Kata kerja *Believe* tidak boleh menjadi kata kerja progressive (yang berarti sedang)
2. I *am needing* the book. (Salah)

Tapi

1. I *think* she's right. (Saya *pikir* dia benar)
2. I *am thinking* about this grammar lesson. (saya *sedang memikirkan* mengenai pelajaran grammar ini)

Passive Voice

Membentuk Kalimat *Passive*

Dalam kalimat pasif, objek dari kalimat aktif menjadi subjek di kalimat pasif. Contoh:

*Active: The children **helped** the old man.*

*Passive: The old man **washelped** by the children.*

Dari contoh di atas, terlihat bahwa objek (*the oldman*) di kalimat aktif menjadi subjek di kalimat *passive*. Hanya kalimat transitif (kalimat yang membutuhkan objek) yang digunakan dalam kalimat *passif*. Contoh:

Active: An accident **happened**.

Passive: (tidak ada)

Pembentukan kalimat *passive*

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Simple present	The boy recites the holy Qurân.	The holy Qurân is recited by the boy.
Present continuous	The boy is reciting the holy Qurân.	The holy Qurân is being recited by the boy.
Present perfect	The boy has recited the holy Qurân.	The holy Qurân has been recited by the boy.
Simple past	The boy recited the holy Qurân.	The holy Qurân was recited by the boy.
Past continuous	The boy was reciting the holy Qurân.	The holy Qurân was being recited by the boy.
Past perfect	The boy had recited the holy Qurân.	The holy Qurân had been recited by the boy.
(Simple) future	The boy will recite the holy Qurân.	The holy Qurân will be recited by the boy.
Future perfect	The boy would have recited the holy Qurân.	The holy Qurân would have been recited by the boy.
To be going to	The boy is going to recite the holy Qurân.	The holy Qurân is going to be recited by the boy.
Infinitive "to"	The boy has to recite the holy Qurân.	The holy Qurân has to be recited by the boy.
Present participle/ Gerund	I like inviting friends to my home	I like being invited to your home.

Catatan:

1. *Present perfect continuous*, *past perfect continuous*, *future continuous*, dan *future perfect continuous* tidak dipakai dalam kalimat *passive*.
2. Biasanya kalimat pasif digunakan tanpa kata **by**. Kalimat pasif umumnya digunakan ketika pelaku (subjek) tidak dikenal atau tidak penting untuk diketahui. Kata-kata *by people*, *by me*, *by you*, *by the*, *by someone*, *by a man*, *by a boy*, *by the servant*, dan seterusnya tidak perlu dipakai. Contoh: (a) *Rice is grown in India ~~by someone~~*. (b) *English is spoken all over the world ~~by people~~*.
3. "will dan would" di atas mewakili bentuk kata *modal* dan frasa *modal* lainnya: *should*, *can*, *must*, *may*, *shall*, *had better*, *ought to*, *have to*, *is supposed to* dan lainnya.

Pembentukan kalimat *passive* dalam bentuk pertanyaan

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Simple present	Do you paint the room beautifully ?	Is the room beautifully painted by you?
Present continuous	Are you painting the room beautifully ?	Is the room being beautifully painted ?

Present perfect	Have you Painted the room beautifully?	Has the room been beautifully painted ?
Simple past	Did you paint the room beautifully?	Was the room beautifully painted ?
Past continuous	Were you painting the room beautifully?	Was the room being beautifully painted ?
Past perfect	Had you painted the room beautifully?	Had the room been beautifully painted ?
(Simple) future	Will you paint the room beautifully?	Will the room be beautifully painted ?
Future perfect	Will you have painted the room beautifully before I come home?	Will the room have been beautifully painted before I come home?
Infinitive "to"	Do you have to paint the room Beautifully?	Does the room have to be beautifully painted ?

Di dalam kalimat *passive* kata keterangan cara seperti *beautifully*, *well*, dan sebagainya biasanya diletakkan sebelum kata kerja ke III nya atau past participle. Contoh: *The room was beautifully painted*

1. POLA KALIMAT DENGAN KATA TRANSITIF TERTENTU

2.

3. Last Sunday Fadli and Arief went to a class on Mathematics. They considered the teacher an authority. Arief considers mathematics a fascinating subject. Fadli finds it a boring subject. He thinks mathematical activities nothing but hard work. Arief finds them great fun. He found the class interesting. Fadli thought it rather boring. The teachers may elect Arief the representative of the school in the International Mathematical Olympiad.
4. My grandfather and I moved to another part of Makassar. At first we found our new home strange. We found the people different and thought their speech peculiar. The climate made the people easygoing, and they seemed casual about everything. The natives found us serious and impatient.
5. Time has made both our neighbors and us less critical. We have become accustomed to each other. Gradually, we have found life more pleasant. We still find our new home different from our old one, but we do not consider it necessarily worse. As far our neighbors, they find that being friends with us has made their lives more interesting.

Kalimat-kalimat dalam paragraf di atas menggunakan pola
"Noun + Verb + Noun + Noun + Noun / Adjective".

Hanya ada beberapa kata kerja yang yang digunakan dalam pola ini: *consider, find, believe, think, prove call, name, elect, appoint, nominate, make, paint, suppose, turn* (mengubah), dan *build*.

Kebanyakan kata kerja di atas boleh digunakan dalam 2 pola:
"Noun + Verb + Noun + Noun" dan **"Noun + Verb + Noun + Adjective"**.

Akan tetapi ada beberapa kata kerja yang hanya dapat digunakan di pola pertama (noun sebagai

pelengkap objek) yaitu *appoint*, *elect*, dan *name*.
 Dan kata kerja *like* (suka) dan *keep* hanya bisa dipakai untuk pola ke dua (adjective sebagai pelengkap objek).

Contoh Soal TOEFL (by pusattoefl.blogspot.com)

12. The Texas Legislature selected Vassar Miller _____ in 1982, and again in 1988.

- (A) was the state's poet laureate
 (B) as the state's poet laureate
 (C) the state's poet laureate
 (D) become the state's poet laureate

Pembahasan

Jawaban:

Langkah 1: Kalimat di atas sudah lengkap Subject dan Verb. Jadi kita tidak lagi butuh verb lainnya. Pilihan A dan D olehnya sudah jelas salah.

Langkah 2: Ketika kita menggunakan kata 'selected' tidak lagi perlu menggunakan kata 'as' tapi langsung saja noun setelahnya.

Contoh lain: I selected you the president of the meeting club. Kata kerja yang lain masuk dalam kategori kata kerja semacam ini ialah: consider, find, believe, think, prove call, name, elect, appoint, nominate, make, paint, suppose, turn (mengubah), dan build.

Source:

Let's Write English by George E. Wishon Julia M. Burks 1980

Mr. Rifqy visited friends in Barru, South Sulawesi. **He** visited Mr. And Mrs. Imam. **They** invited **him** to **their** home for dinner. **He** gave some seashells to the Imam children. **They** asked **him** many question about **it**, especially about a large black one. The shells fascinated **them**. **They** looked at **it** for a long time. The Imams served dinner at 8:00. After dinner the children listened to some stories for a while and then **they** went to bed. When the children had gone to to bed, the Imams took Mr. Rifqy into the den and showed **him** some recent photographs. **They** talked about old times and old friends. The Imams asked Mr. Rifqy about **his** family. **They** all discussed a great many subjects. Finally, **they** made vacation plans for the two families. All of **them** planned to meet in June at Monas (National Monument). At midnight, Mr. Rifqy said good night to **them** and left. "Thank **you** for a delightful evening," **he** said. "**You** should come to see **us** more often," said Mrs. Imam. "**We** are always delighted to see **you**." Mr. Rifqy went back to Makassar, **he** told **his** wife about **his** visit with the Imams. **She** enjoyed hearing the news about **his** friends and asked many question about **their** house, **their** activities, and **their** children. Then **they** discussed the vacation plans. Mr. Rifqy told **her** about **his** conversation with the Imams on this subject. She liked **his** plans. Soon **they** will all pack **their** bags for Monas (National Monument).

Vocabularies:

- 1) Seashells: kerang
- 2) Fascinated: membuat kagum
- 3) The Imams: Mr. and Mrs. Imam
- 4) Took into: mengajak ke

- 5) Den: ruangan/kamar kecil
- 6) Delightful: yang sangat menyenangkan
- 7) Delighted: sangat senang
- 8) Pack their bags: Mengisi tas mereka (dengan perlengkapan untuk vacation/libura)

PENGERTIAN SUBJUNCTIVE

Subjunctive dalam bahasa Inggris merupakan bentuk dasar kata kerja (kata kerja pertama murni) ketika digunakan setelah kata-kata kerja tertentu yang mengindikasikan bahwa seseorang menginginkan orang lain untuk mengerjakan sesuatu. Subjunctive tidak mempunyai bentuk present, past, ataupun bentuk future; subjunctive juga tak mempunyai bentuk singular (tunggal) atau plural (jamak). Kalimat yang berbentuk subjunctive umumnya memberi tekanan akan pentingnya suatu hal. Kata “that” mesti selalu ada dalam kalimat subjunctive. Jika dihilangkan, kebanyakan kata kerja diikuti oleh to infinitive.

Contoh:

- We urged that he leave now.
(kami meminta/mendesak dia untuk pergi sekarang.)
- We urged him to leave now

Penjelasan: ke-2 kalimat di atas bermakna sama. Kalimat yang pertama lebih memberi tekanan dibanding kalimat ke-2.

Kata-kata kerja yang termasuk dalam subjunctive verbs, yaitu: *advise, ask, command, decree, demand, insist, move, order, prefer, propose, recommend, request, require, stipulate, suggest, urge*. Kata kerja “want” tidak termasuk dalam subjunctive.

Rumus: **subject + verb + that + subject + [kata kerja pertama murni]**

Ket: bentuk kata kerja (verb) bisa dalam bentuk tense apa saja.

Contoh:

a. Imamsyah Al-hadi demands that I be on time on his birthday party.
(Imamsyah Al-hadi meminta/menuntut saya untuk datang tepat waktu pada pesta ulang tahunnya.)

b. Muh. Daniel insisted that M. Ahkam A. pay his debt.
(Muh. Daniel meminta/mendesak M. Ahkam untuk membayar hutangnya.)

c. Sukirman Marshan, an assistant of Prof. Hamdan Juhannis, recommended that we the students of State Islamic University Makassar study very hard.
(Sukirman Marshan, seorang asisten Prof. Hamdan Juhannis, menganjurkan dengan keras kami para siswa UIN untuk belajar dengan keras.)

d. I recommended that she not go to the concert.
(saya menganjurkan dengan keras dia untuk tidak pergi ke konser itu.)

Penjelasan:

- a) Be (bukan am, bukan was) merupakan kata kerja subjunctive; subjectnya yaitu I.
- b) Pay (bukan paid, bukan pays) merupakan kata kerja subjunctive; pay merupakan kata kerja pertama murni, walau subjeknya (he) merupakan bentuk tunggal.

c)	Study	sebagai	subjunctive,	subjectnya	yaitu	we.
d)	Negative:	not	+	kata	kerja	pertama murni

Selain kata kerja, beberapa kata sifat juga memiliki bentuk yang sama dengan kata kerja subjunctive. Kata sifat (adjectives) yang biasa digunakan, yaitu: advised, critical, essential, imperative, important, mandatory, necessary, obligatory, proposed, recommended, required, suggested, urgent, vital.

Rumus: it + be + adjective + that + subject + [kata kerja pertama murni]

Ket: be (is, was, has) bisa berbentuk tense manapun.

Contoh:

a) It is essential that I meet Muh. Hasan Basri, the chief of my class, tomorrow. (*perlu sekali bahwa saya bertemu dengan Muh. Hasan Basri, ketua kelasku, besok.*)

b) It is important that Muh. Syihab go to meet the chief of English Education Department. (*penting sekali bahwa Muh. Syihab pergi menemui ketua jurusan bahasa Inggris.*)

c) It is necessary that every student of State Islamic University Makassar be here on time. (*perlu/penting sekali bahwa setiap siswa Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) makassar datang tepat waktu.*)

Catatan:

- Subjunctive lebih umum pada bahasa Inggris American daripada British. Dalam bahasa Inggris British, bentuk **should + [kata kerja pertama murni]**.... Lebih umum dibanding subjunctive.

Contoh: *Imamsyah Al-hadi demands that I should be on time on his birthday party.*

- Conditional sentence tipe pertama dan ke-2 juga biasa dikatakan sebagai subjunctive jika subjunctive bermakna sebagai situasi yang tak nyata (unreal). Contoh: *If I were you, I would stop smoking.*

Kamu sering menghayalkan, kan? Juga pasti sering mengandai-andai, iya kan? Nah menghayal atau mengandai-andai itu dikatakan sebagai *conditionalsentence*. Dalam bahasa Inggris *conditionalsentence* dibagi menjadi 3 macam: *future possible condition* (keadaan yang mungkin bisa terjadi di masa mendatang), *present unreal condition* (keadaan yang tidak mungkin /tidak nyata sekarang ini), dan *past unreal condition* (keadaan yang tidak riil/ tidak nyata di masa lampau).

Ke tiga macam di atas bisanya disebut *type 1*, *type 2*, dan *type 3*. Untuk *type 1* biasa juga dipanggil *kalimat bersyarat*. Contoh: *jika tidak hujan, saya akan pergi main futsal sore nanti*. Nah dalam contoh kalimat

pengandaian (conditional sentence) ini ada syaratnya. Syaratnya yaitu *jika tidak hujan*. Sementara untuk *type 1* dan *type 2* itu dikatakan sebagai kalimat pengandaian yang tidak sesuai kenyataan atau tidak sesuai dengan fakta, bahasa sehari-harinya disebut menghayal. Contoh:

Jika saja saya punya sayap. (faktanya: saya tidak punya sayap).

Saya berharap kamu sekarang berada di sampingku. (kenyataanya: kamu tidak berada di sampingku sekarang).

Jika saja saya punya uang cukup, saya pasti sudah membeli mobil itu. (faktanya: saya tidak mempunyai uang yang cukup, dan saya tidak/belum membeli mobil itu).

Nah contoh di atas termasuk dalam *type 2* dan *type 3*. Terus perbedaannya apa donk? Mau tahu? Penasaran ya? ^_^ kalau penasaran artinya bagus hehehehe.... Ntar ya dijelasin di bawah. Sabar ya! ^_^. Keep smiling ☺. Sekarang kita menjelaskan ke tiga type di atas one by one.

Conditional Sentence Type 1

Rumus:

IF + S + VERB (PRESENT) , S + VERB (PRESENT)

Atau

IF + S + VERB (PRESENT) , S + WILL + VERB

Contoh:

If I don't eat breakfast, I always get hungry during class.

If I have the money tomorrow, we can go for movies.

If I have time, I will go.

If I have a job, I will marry her.

If anyone calls, please take a message.

If anyone should call, please take a message.

Provided you won't call on me to sing, I will come.

Providing you won't call on me to sing, I will come.

In case Tome comes, we will buy some more food.

Pada contoh kalimat (e) dan (f), ke duanya mempunyai makna yang tidak jauh berbeda. Bedanya kalimat yang ditambahkan kata *should* (f) maknanya kurang yakin dibanding pada kalimat (e). Untuk kata *provided*, *providing*, dan kata *incase* mempunyai fungsi yang sama dengan kata *if*. Bedanya yaitu dari segi makna. *If*: jika; *provided/providing*: asal saja/asalkan; *incase*: mungkin Tome akan datang.

Note: jika kata *if* berada di tengah kalimat maka tidak ada koma di antara ke duanya. Contoh:

If I see him, I will give him a peace of my mind. (pakai koma)

I will give him a peace of my mind if I see him. (tanpa koma)

Conditional Sentence Type 2

Type ke dua disebut *presentunrealcondition* (keadaan yang tidak sesuai kenyataan saat ini). Type ini digunakan untuk mengandaikan sesuatu yang bertentangan atau tidak sesuai dengan keadaan sekarang. Kata *if* diartikan *seandainya* atau *jikasaja*.

Rumus:

IF + S + VERB (PAST), S + VERB (PAST)

Atau

IF + S + VERB (PAST), S + WOULD + VERB

Contoh:

If it were a holiday, we could go. (faktanya: it is not a holiday, and we cannot go).

I could fly if I were a bird. (faktanya: i am not a bird, so i cannot fly).

I would buy a car if I were rich. (faktanya: i am not rich).

I would marry her if she loved me. (faktanya: she doesn't love me).

If I were a president, I would go around the world. (faktanya: I am not a president).
I would be so happy if she became my girlfriend. (faktanya: she is not my girlfriend).

note: kita tidak memakai kata *was* tapi kata *were* baik untuk subject tunggal maupun jamak.

Conditional Sentence Type 3

Type ke tiga disebut past unreal condition (keadaan yang tidak nyata di masa lampau). Type ke dua ini digunakan untuk mengandaikan sesuatu yang bertentangan atau tidak sesuai dengan kenyataan di masa lampau. Kata *if* juga diartikan jika saja atau seandainya.

Rumus:

IF + S + HAD + VERB III, S + HAD + VERB III

Atau

IF + S + HAD + VERB III, S + WOULD + HAVE + VERB III

Contoh:

If I had studied hard, I would have passed the exam. (faktanya: I failed the exam).

If I had known the truth, I would have told you. (I didn't know the truth).

If the Dutch had not colonized us, Indonesia would have been a reach country. (faktanya: the Dutch colonized us).

If I had seen the movie, I would have told you. (faktanya: I didn't see the movie).

Finish! Gimana? Udah mengerti kan mengenai conditional sentence? ^_^

Eh.... Jangan keluar dulu masih ada tambahan nhe **TERNYATA DALAM KALIMAT PENGANDAIAAN KATA IF KADANG DIHILANGKAN TAPI MAKNA TETAP SAMA**. Mau tahu? Let's see the following example! Oh iya, pola ini biasa disebut *Inversion* (pembalikan).

Contoh:

If I were you, I wouldn't do that menjadi **Were I you, I wouldn't do that**.

If I had known, I would have told you menjadi **Had i known, i would have told you**.

If anyone should call, please take a message menjadi **Should anyone call, please take a message**.

CONTOH KALIMAT COMPARATIVE DAN SUPERLATIVE

Sekarang kita akan belajar mengenai comparative dan superlative. Dalam bahasa Indonesia kita sering menggunakan bentuk comparative dan superlative. Contoh:

- a) Dia *lebihgagahdaripada* saya.
- b) Dia *lebihtinggidaripada* saya.
- c) Saya *paling* cantik di kelas saya.
- d) Ali *paling* pintar di sekolah ku.

Nah... contoh kalimat di atas dalam bahsa Inggris dikenal dengan sebutan *comparative* dan *superlative*. Untuk contoh (a) dan (b) disebut *comparative* karena yang dibandingkan hanya **dua** orang saja. Sementara contoh (c) dan (d) disebut *superlative* karena membandingkan **lebihdaridua** orang. Gimana udah bisa ditangkap bukan? Sekarang ayo kita terjun langsung ke

penggunaannya dalam bahasa Inggris.

Comparative

Comparative digunakan untuk membandingkan sifat **dua** orang ataupun **dua** benda. Dalam comparative

kita menggunakan kata *more* ataupun akhiran *-er* yang digandengkan kepada kata sifat. Misal kita mengatakan *lebihpendek*, dalam bahasa Inggris kita mengatakan *shorter*. *Lebih cantik* berarti *more beautiful*. Perhatikan perbedaan penggunaannya kata *more* dan akhiran *-er*. Kalau kata sifatnya pendek (satu suku kata) kita memakai akhiran *-er*, contoh: *shorter, taller, faster*, dan lain-lain. Kalau panjang (dua suku kata atau lebih) kita pakai aja kata *more* di depan kata sifatnya, misal: *more beautiful, more important, more expensive*, dan lain-lain. Mudah kan? ^_^

Kecuali untuk kata (2 suku kata) yang berakhiran *-y* kita tetap menggunakan *-er*, contoh: *funny* menjadi *funnier*, *happy* menjadi *happier*, dan lain-lain.

Rumus:

Subject + verb + adjective/adverb + *er* + *than* + noun/pronoun

Subject + verb + *more/less* + adjective/adverb + *than* + noun/pronoun

Subject + verb + *more/less* + noun + *than* + noun/pronoun

Contoh:

My grades are lower than my sister's.

Misra is more diligent than Ahkam.

My pen is cheaper than Ishardiansyah's pen.

Muh. Ikhsan Nur runs faster than Ismail Marsuki

Muh. Ikhsan Nur runs faster than Ismail Marsuki does.

Muh. Ikhsan Nur runs faster than does Ismail Marsuki.

Muh. Rifqy spends more hours at campus than Ahkam.

Muh. Rifqy spends more hours at campus than Ahkam does.

Muh. Rifqy spends more hours at campus than does Ahkam.

The results of the current experiment appear to be more consistent than were the results of any previous tests.

Perhatikan:

Penggunaan *comparative* dalam bentuk lain yang berarti "*semakin, semakin*"

- The sooner* you leave, *the earlier* you get to the campus.
- The more* patient you are, *the better* the result you will get.
- The harder* you study, *the more intelligent* you are.
- The more* children you have, *the more* livelihoods you will get.
- The greater* experience, *the higher* the salary.

Superlative

Superlative digunakan untuk membandingkan sifat **tiga** orang atau **lebih**. Dalam superlative kita menggunakan kata *most* ataupun akhiran *-est* yang digandengkan kepada kata sifat. Misal kita mengatakan *palingpendek*, dalam bahasa Inggris kita mengatakan *the shortest*. *Paling cantik* berarti *the most beautiful*. Perhatikan perbedaan penggunaannya kata *most* dan akhiran *-est*. Kalau kata sifatnya pendek (satu suku kata) kita memakai akhiran *-est*, contoh: *shortest, tallest, fastest*, dan lain-lain. Kalau panjang (lebih dari satu suku kata) kita pakai aja kata *more* di depan kata sifatnya, misal: *the most beautiful, the most important, the most expensive*, dan lain-lain.

Ingat!!! Penggunaann bentuk *superlative* selalunya diikuti oleh kata artikel *the*.

- a) Ahkam is *thelaziest* in his class.
- b) Muh. Rifqy is *themostdiligent* in his class.
- c) Imamsyah is *themosthandsome* in his class.
- d) Muh. Daniel is *thekindest* among us.
- e) Iswahyudi is *thebest* football player in Makassar.
- f) Cristiano Ronaldo is *thebest* football player at Real Madrid.
- g) UIN Aluddin Makassar is probably *themostprestigious* Islamic university in

Makassar.

NOTE:

Ada beberapa kata yang tak mengikuti ke dua aturan di atas.

- Bad – worse – the worst
- Good – better – the best
- Little – less – the least
- Late – later – the latest (terlambat)
- Late – later – the last (terbaru/akhir)
- Many/much – more – the most

PENGERTIAN DAN BENTUK AGREEMENT DAN CONCORD

Agreement (kesesuaian) dipakai Ketika seseorang melakukan sesuatu dan kemudian menambahkan bahwa ada orang lain melakukan hal yang sama. Ada 2 macam cara dalam menyampaikan agreement yaitu untuk pernyataan positif menggunakan kata “too” atau “so”. Cara yang ke dua yaitu agreement untuk pernyataan yang berbentuk negatif menggunakan kata “either” atau “neither.” Nama lain dari agreement adalah *concord*.

Tahu gak kalau “agreement” itu juga sering kita pakai sehari-hari dalam bahasa Indonesia lho. Contohnya:

Muammar Jumran adalah siswa pendidikan Bahasa Inggris UIN Alauddin Makassar dan begitupun Mursalin.

Ahkam tidak datang ke kampus kemarin dan Irma juga tidak.

Ayahnya Iswahyudi adalah seorang guru dan demikian pula ayahnya Imamsyah Al-Hadi.

Nah yang digaris bawahi di kalimat di atas itulah yang dikatakan “agreement” juga biasa dipanggil dengan nama “concord.” Jadi, agreement dan concord itu sama aja; Cuma nama aja yang beda. Dah mengerti kan? Kan? Kan? Hehehehe ^_^

So let’s see the following explanation. ^_^

I. Positive agreement

Rumus:

SUBJECT + AUXILIARY VERB + TOO

SO + AUXILIARY VERB + SUBJECT

Auxiliary verbs: *is, are, am, was, were, do, does, did, have, has, had, can, will, could, would, shall, may, might, etc.*

INGAT!!! Lau gak ada “auxiliary verb” gunakan **do, does**, atau **did**. perhatikan pada contoh (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), dan (l).

Contoh:

- a. Afdal is happy, and Indri is too.
- b. Afdal is happy, and so is Indri.
- c. Ishardiansyah will be in the United States in August, and Muh. Rifqy will too.
- d. Ishardiansyah will be in the United States in August, and so will Muh. Rifqy.
- e. Mismar and Muh. Ikhsan Nur go to campus, and so do Muh. Jusran and Muh. Aslam.
- f. Mismar and Muh. Ikhsan Nur go to campus, and Muh. Jusran and Muh. Aslam do too.
- g. Marhamah goes that campus, and Sudarman does too.
- h. Marhamah goes that campus, and so does Sudarman.
- i. Karmila went to the mountains on her vacation, and so did Anto.
- j. Karmila went to the mountains on her vacation, and Anto did too.
- k. Ahkam has two wives, and so does Ali.
- l. Ahkam has two wives, and Ali does too.
- m. Ahkam has married two girls, and so has Ali.
- n. Ahkam has married two girls, and Ali has too.
- o. He has seen her plays, and the girls have too.
- p. He has seen her plays, and so have the girls.

II. Negative agreement

Rumus:

SUBJECT + AUXILIARY VERB (NEGATIVE) + *EITHER*

***NEITHER* + AUXILIARY VERB (POSITIVE) + SUBJECT**

Contoh:

- a. I didn't see Ina this morning, and Hasnawati didn't either.
- b. I didn't see Ina this morning, and neither did Hasnawati.
- c. Ikhsan won't be going to the conference, and his friends won't either.
- d. Ikhsan won't be going to the conference, and neither will his friends.
- e. Irmayasari hasn't seen the movie yet, and Maulidah Nur hasn't either.
- f. Irmayasari hasn't seen the movie yet, and neither has Maulidah Nur.

PENGERTIAN TAG QUESTION

Tag question merupakan sebuah pertanyaan yang ditambahkan pada akhir sebuah kalimat. Di tag question, pembicara membuat sebuah pernyataan, tapi dia belum terlalu yakin akan kebenarannya, jadi dia menggunakan tag question untuk membuktikan pernyataannya itu.

Kamu orang Indonesia ya? "YA IYA DONK" pasti jawabnya gitu wong nhe bahasa Indonesia kok heehehe, masa India . ^_^

Tahu gak kalau kita sering menggunakan tag question dalam bahasa Indonesia??? GAK???

KASIHAN DECH LHU hehehe....

Kalau pake kalimat seperti di bawah ini. Gimana?

"Ahkam itu suka marah, kan?"

"Ahkam itu baik, iya kan?"

"Ahkam itu gak sombong, bukan?"

Biasa gak? PASTI DONK.... LAU kagak Lhu bukan orang Indonesia. Hehehee *_^
NACH! NACH! NACH! Itulah yang dikatakan TAG QUESTION dalam bahasa INgggris. Udah mengetirkan. Kalau kagak ngeek!!!! Hehehehe :p ^6^

Di bawah inhe mungkin akan terdapat beberapa istilah yang menaikkan alismu [Cuma yang baru belajar heehee maaf ya ^_^, termasuk diriQ. hehehe] Tapi lau yang dah senior dah gak lagi jadi masalah....

So, supaya ntar lebih mudah memahaminya aku beri penjelasan dulu ya mengenai istilah itu.

Auxiliary verb (kata kerja pembantu) contohnya nthu **to be (is, are, am, was, & were)**, **to do (do, does, & did)**, **to have (have, has, & had)**, dan terakhir **modal (can, must, will, may, could, would, might, de el el)** heeehe udah ya capek nhe masih banyak yg laen ^_^

Clausa (klausa) juga disebut kalimat atau pernyataan. Contoh: **Ahkam itu pendek, bukan?** Nach **“Ahkam itu pendek”** nthu lah yang disebut **klausau tama** atau **kalimat** atau **pernyataan**. Ok mhe hehehe ^_^. terus kalau kata **“bukan”** nya disebut apa donk??? Nthu disebut **tagnya** ok mhe *_^

Pronoun (kata ganti). contoh pronounnya **Anti** adalah **she, Anto = he, Anto & Anti = they....** Ok mhe ^_&

Perhatikan aturan dalam tag question berikut.

Gunakan auxiliary verb (kata kerja pembantu) yang sama seperti di klausa utama. Jika tidak ada kata kerja auxiliary, gunakan to do.

Contoh:

- Muh. imran S. can sing well, can't he?
- Mismar, Iswahyudi, Muh. Rifqy, and Muh. Ikhsan Nur are a good football player, aren't they?
- Imamsyah Al-Hadi loves Marhamah, doesn't he?
- Ismail Marsuki doesn't like football, does he?
- Muh. harisman will be a professor immediately, won't he?

Jika klausa utama bentuknya negatif, maka tagnya bentuknya positif. Begitu juga sebaliknya, jika klausa utamanya positif, maka tagnya negatif.

contoh:

- Fadli is here, isn't he?
- fadli isn't here, is he?
- R. Arief likes tea, doesn't he?
- R. Arief doesn't like tea, does he?

Jangan mengubah bentuk tense nya.

Gunakan subjek yang sama di klausa utama dan tag. Tag harus selalu menggunakan pronoun (kata ganti) dari klausa utama.

Bentuk-bentuk negatif biasanya disingkat (n't). (jika tidak, maka polanya **adalah auxiliary + subjek + not**: **He saw this yesterday, did he not?**)

Bentuk tag dari **“there”** tetap **“there”** walaupun there itu bukan subjek dari klausa utama. Begitupun **“it”** tetap **“it.”**

Contoh:

- a. There is a meeting tonight, isn't it?
- b. It's your book, isn't it?

Bentuk tag dari **everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, no one, nobody**, adalah **they**.
Everything and **nothing** adalah **it**.

Contoh:

- a. Everything is ok, isn't it?
- b. Everyone took the rest, didn't they?
- c. Nothing is wrong, isn't it?
- d. Nobody called on the phone, did they?

Bentuk tag **this/that** adalah **it**, **these/those** adalah **they**.

Contoh:

- a. This is your book, isn't it?
- b. That is your book, isn't it?
- c. These are mine, aren't they?
- d. Those are mine, aren't they?

Perhatikan:

- a. I am supposed to be here, am I not? (bentuk formal)
- b. I am supposed to be here, aren't I? (umum dipakai dalam percakapan)

Perhatikan perbedaan dibawah ini.

- a. You **have** two children, don't you? ('have' merupakan kata kerja utama)
- b. M. Ahkam A. **had** a girlfriend, didn't he? ('had' merupakan kata kerja utama)
- c. You **have** just **played** football, haven't you? ('have' menjadi auxiliary)
- d. You **haven't taken** a bath, have you? ('have' menjadi auxiliary)

Gunakan **shall** we sebagai bentuk tag dari **let's**.

Contoh:

- a. Let's play futsal, shall we?
- b. Let's study hard, shall we?

Gunakan **willyou** sebagai tag dari klausa yang berbentuk **perintah**.

Contoh:

- a. Study hard, will you?
- b. Take me home, will you?

Perhatikan:

- a. You'd better stay, hadn't you?
- b. You'd rather go, wouldn't you?

Dalam percakapan, sebuah bentuk tag sering digunakan untuk mengomenta komen yang tak

masuk akal (keras). Contoh:

- a. A: I've broken a cup.
B: Oh you have, have you?
b. A: I won't eat it!
B: Oh you won't, won't you?
c. A: I hate you!
B: You do, do you?

MORPHEME

A. Definition

A morpheme is the smallest linguistic unit that has a meaning. It cannot be divided into smaller parts. For example, *unreadable* has three morphemes: *un*, *read* and *able*.

B. Types

1. Bound Morphemes

A bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone as an independent word, or in other words a bound morpheme is a grammatical unit that never occurs by itself, but it is always attached to some other morphemes. The bound morpheme is not a word. They must be joined to other free morphemes (words). Bound morpheme consists of derivational and inflectional morpheme. Also affixes are bound morpheme.. Ex: *-ish*, *un-*, *-ness*, *-li-*, *-s*, *-er*, etc.

2. Free Morphemes (Unbound Morphemes)

A free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone, or a free morpheme is a grammatical unit that can occur by itself. They, the free morphemes are a word. Ex: *boy*, *girl*, *man*, *gentle*, *cat*, *bag*, *house*, etc.

3. Inflectional Morphemes

An inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that can only be a suffix. An inflectional morpheme creates a change in the function in the word, but Inflectional morphemes do not create new meaning. According to Yule (1996), English has only eight (8) inflectional morphemes, as follows:

- 2 used with adjectives : *-er* (comparative) & *-est* (superlative)
- 2 used with nouns: *-s* (plural), *-'s* (possessive)
- 4 used with verbs : *-s* (3rd person singular) , *-ed* (past tense) , *-en* (past participle) & *-ing* (present progressive)

4. Derivational Morphemes

Derivational morphemes are also known as the opposite of inflectional morphemes. A derivational morpheme is a morpheme that can be added to a word to create or to drive another word. This type changes the meaning of the word or the part of speech or both (a new word with a new meaning). Ex: *-ation*, *un-*, *-al*, *-ize*, *-ous*, *-y*, etc. In rationalization (ration-al-iz-ation-s) the final *-s* is inflectional, and appears at the every end of the word, outside the derivational morphemes *-al*, *-iz*, *-ation*.

5. Closing Morphemes & Nonclosing Morphemes

A morpheme such a *-ize* in the words in the words *formalize* and *legalize* is not a closing morpheme (nonclosing morpheme), because we can add other words after it. Ex: *formalizer* and

legalization. –*er* and *ion* in those words are not a closing morpheme (nonclosing morpheme), because we can still add plural –*s*, and the –*s* is a closing morpheme.

6. Affixes : Prefixes & Suffixes

- a. Prefixes : a form like *ex-*, *anti-*, *un-*, *ad-*, *com-*, *dis-*, *in-*, *re-*, *mis-* or *inter-* which can be added to the front of a word to give an additional or different meaning. Ex: *ex-wife*, *anti-British*, *unhappy*.
- b. Suffixes : a form like *-ology*, *-ance(-ence)*, *-ful*, *-ness*, *-ment*, *-able*, or *-ese*, which can be added to the end of a word to give an additional or different meaning. Ex: *understandable*, *believable*, *biology*,

7. Root morpheme

A root morpheme is the primary lexical unit of a word, and cannot be reduced into smaller constituents. the term "root" is generally synonymous with "free morpheme", but the roots may sometimes be bound morpheme. The bound roots are relatively few, but some are found, such as –*ceive*, –*tain*, and –*cur* in *receive*, *retain*, *contain*, *recur*, etc. Example:

- *run* is the root of *running*
- *dog* is the root of *dogs*
child is the root of *children*
mouse is the root of *mice*
rupt is the root of *interrupt*
<see stem morpheme for further>

8. Stem morpheme

A stem is a part of a word. The term is used with slightly different meanings. 'Stem' and 'root' have more or less the same meaning: the form of a word after all affixes have been removed. So the root or stem of 'unreadable' is *read*. We can say that *read* is a morpheme, stem and root at the same time. Similarly in the words *manly* the form *man-* is at the same time a root and a stem. But in the word *breakwaters* the stem is *breakwater*, and it's not a single root. There are two morphemes, *break* and *water*. Another example: The stem of the verb *wait* is *wait*: it is the part that is common to all its inflected variants.

1. *wait* (infinitive)
2. *wait* (imperative)
3. *waits* (present, 3rd person, singular)
4. *wait* (present, other persons and/or plural)
5. *waited* (simple past)
6. *waited* (past participle)
7. *waiting* (progressive)

Look:

base: *reactions*

stem: *reaction* (s)

root: (re) *act* (ion) (s)

The stem is the base with all inflectional suffixes removed, whereas the root is what remains after all affixes have been taken off.

9. Nuclear and Peripheral Structure

A nuclear consists nucleus. A peripheral morpheme usually consists of a nonroot and is always 'outside' of the nuclear.

Ex: the word *formal* the nuclear element (nuclear structure) is *form-*, and the peripheral element (peripheral morpheme) is –*al*. In the word *formalize* the nuclear structure is *formal-*, and the peripheral morpheme is –*ize*. Similarly in *formalizer* the nuclear structure is *formalize-*, and the

peripheral morpheme is *-er*.

Bikers

Bike : free, root, or stem morpheme

-er : bound, derivational, nonclosing, or suffix morpheme

-s : bound, inflectional, closing, peripheral, or suffix morpheme

Biker-s : the biker is nuclear, and the -s is peripheral morpheme.

Refusal

- Refuse : free, root, or stem morpheme

- -al : bound, derivational, or suffix morpheme

- Refuse-al : the refuse is a nuclear, and the -al is a peripheral morpheme.

Impossibility

- Im- : bound, derivational, or prefix morpheme

- Possible : free, root, or stem morpheme

- -ity : bound, derivational, suffix, or peripheral morpheme

- Impossible-ity : the impossible is a nuclear, and the -ity is a peripheral morpheme.

Breakwaters

Break : free or root morpheme

Water : free or root morpheme

-s : bound morpheme, inflectional, peripheral morpheme,

Breakwater- : the breakwater is a stem morpheme also as a nuclear.

Am/is/are + V ing

Be juga termasuk kata kerja, sehingga menjadi *Being*.

Diagram:

Penggunaan:

Menyatakan kejadian yang sedang terjadi pada saat sekarang.

- a. He **is working** now. (Dia sedang bekerja sekarang)
- b. They **are eating** right now. (Mereka sedang makan sekarang)
- c. Don't disturb me. I **am listening** to the English news. (Jangan ganggu saya. Saya sedang mendengarkan berita berbahasa Inggris)
- d. Let's go out. It **is not raining** right now. (Mari kita berangkat. Sekarang sudah tidak hujan)

Kejadian atau situasi yang sedang terjadi, yang panjang; minggu ini, bulan ini, tahun ini.

- e. I **am taking** eight courses this semester. (Saya (sedang) mengambil 8 mata kuliah semester ini)
- f. My sister **is studying** English at Ohio University. (Saudara perempuan saya sedang belajar bahasa Inggris di Universitas Ohio)
- g. They **are writing** their first book this year. (Mereka sedang menulis buku pertama mereka tahun ini)

Being + adjective (kata sifat); menampilkan karakter seseorang yang sementara (bukan karakter aslinya). Contoh kata sifat yang dipakai: *careful, cruel, fair, foolish, funny, generous, illogical, impolite, irresponsible, kind, lazy, logical, loud, nice, noisy, patient, pleasant, polite, quiet, responsible, rude, serious, silly, unfair, unkind, unpleasant, bad* (buruk tingkah laku), *good* (baik tingkah laku) dll.

- h. Sue **is being** very quiet today. I wonder if anything is wrong. (Tumben Sue lagi baik hari ini. Ada apa yaa dengannya.)
- i. I cannot understand why he **is being** so selfish. He is not usually like that. (Saya tidak mengerti kenapa dia begitu egois. Dia biasanya tidak seperti itu.)
- j. ~~Mr. Smith~~ **is being** old. (salah)

Kata *old* (menunjukkan umur) tidak dipakai dalam konteks ini karena umur (tua) tidak bersifat sementara waktu atau tidak hanya terjadi pada satu waktu. Kata lain yang tidak dipakai: *angry, beautiful, handsome, happy, healthy, hungry, lucky, nervous, sick, tall, thirsty, young* dll.

Bersama dengan kata always, untuk menyatakan komplek, cemburu (iri hati), kritikan atau ketidaksukaan terhadap suatu hal yang terus terjadi berulang kali melebihi yang diharapkan (normalnya).

- k. The teachers **are always giving** too many assignments. (komplek). (Para guru selalu saja memberikan tugas yang terlalu banyak)
- l. She **is always visiting** exciting places. (Iri). (Dia selalu (saja) mengunjungi tempat-tempat yang menarik)
- m. You **are always playing** game. Why don't you do your homework? (Kamu selalunya main game. Sudahlah, sana pergi kerjakan PR kamu)

Mengatakan yang akan datang (direncanakan, diniatkan). Kata-kata yang biasa dipakai: *leave, arrive, go, come, meet* dll.

- n. He **is leaving** next week. (Dia akan berangkat minggu depan.)
- o. We **are flying** to the United States next month. (Kami akan berangkat ke USA bulan depan.)
- p. He **is coming** with us tonight. (Dia akan datang bersama kita malam ini.)

MACAM- MACAM TENSES

PENGUNAAN SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Simple Present

Pola:

V I (s)

Am, is, are termasuk *V I* dari *Be*.

Diagram:

Penggunaan:

Menyatakan kebenaran permanen/tetap atau fakta.

- a. Gases **expand** when heated. (Gas mengembang ketika dipanaskan.)
- b. The earth **goes** around the sun. (Bumi mengelilingi matahari.)
- c. Water **boils** at 100°C. (Air mendidih pada 100°C)
- d. The world **is** round. (Bumi itu bulat.)

Kebiasaan atau aktifitas sehari-hari.

- e. I **getup** at five every morning. (Saya bangun jam 5 pagi setiap hari.)
- f. He sometimes **stays** up until midnight. (Dia kadang-kadang begadang sampai tengah malam.)
- g. She always **studies** very hard. (Dia selalu belajar dengan keras.)

Bentuk kata kerja tertentu (*Stative verbs*/kata kerja statis atau tetap); bentuk kata kerja

ini umumnya tidak digunakan dalam bentuk *V ing* yang berarti sedang:

- 1) **Keadaan mental:** *know, believe, realize, feel, need, understand, suppose, desire, recognize, think* (pikir/berpendapat)*, *imagine* (percaya)*, *want* (butuh)*, *forget* (ingat/tidak lupa)*, *doubt* (ragu)*, *mean* (bermaksud/berniat)* dll.
- 2) **Keadaan emosional:** *love, hate, mind, astonish, like, appreciate, please, prefer, dislike, fear, envy, care, amaze, surprise.*
- 3) **Kepemilikan:** *posses, have* (mempunyai)*, *own, belong.*
- 4) **Persepsi rasa (indera):** *hear, taste* (terasa)*, *smell* (berbau), *feel* (terasa, rasa/pikir)*, *see* (melihat, mengerti) dll.
- 5) **Bentuk lain:** *seem, consist of, owe, exist, contain, sound, equal, resemble, matter, look like, cost, appear* (nampak, tampak, kelihatan)*, *weigh* (berukuran/beratnya)*, *look* (nampak)*, *include, be (is, are, am, was, were)** dll.

Mengatakan yang akan datang (jadwal). Kata-kata yang biasa dipakai: *open, close, begin, end, start, fly, finish, arrive, land, leave, come, return* dll.

- h. The concert **begins** at eight next Friday evening. (Konser itu akan dimulai jam 8 malam, Jumat depan.)
- i. We **fly** to the United States next month. (Kami akan berangkat ke USA bulan depan.)
- j. c. The plan **lands** at four in the afternoon. (Pesawat itu akan tiba pada jam 4 sore.)

Kata kerja yang berisi tanda bintang (*) juga digunakan dalam bentuk kata kerja *V ing* yang berarti sedang.

I **think** grammar is not difficult. (Saya pikir *grammar* itu tidak sulit)

I **am thinking** about grammar. (Saya sedang memikirkan tentang *grammar*)

I **see** a butterfly. Do you **see** it too? (Saya melihat sebuah kupu-kupu. Apakah kamu juga melihatnya?)

I **see** what you mean. (Saya mengerti apa yang kamu maksud)

Tom **is seeing** Leslie tomorrow. (Tom akan bertemu Leslie besok)

Future Perfect Progressive

Pola:

Will + have + been + V ing

Diagram:

Penggunaan:

Seperti *Past Perfect Continuous* sebelumnya, fungsi *Future Perfect Progressive* tidak jauh beda dengan *Present Perfect Continuous*. Adapun perbedaannya hanyalah soal waktunya saja.

Menyatakan kejadian yang telah terjadi dalam beberapa waktu tertentu dan masih terus berlanjut sebelum suatu kejadian yang lain di masa yang akan datang (*Simple Future*).

By July, they **will have been** building the house for a year.

(Menjelang bulan Juli, mereka telah membangun rumah itu selama 1 tahun dan masih akan terus berlanjut)

By next year, I **will have been publishing** the newsletter for five years.

(Menjelang tahun depan, saya telah mempublikasikan surat kabar itu selama 5 tahun dan masih akan terus berlanjut)

I will go to bed at ten P.M. Ed will get home at midnight. At midnight, I **will have been sleeping** for two hours by the time Ed gets home.

(Saya akan pergi tidur pada jam 10 malam. Ed akan tiba di rumah tengah malam. Pada tengah malam saya telah tidur selama 2 jam dan masih akan terus berlanjut sebelum Ed datang)

Untuk menyatakan kejadian yang (sangat) baru selesai terjadi sebelum suatu kejadian yang lain di masa yang akan datang (*Simple Future*). Bentuk ini sama dengan fungsi *Future*

Perfect. Hanya saja bentuk *Past Perfect Progressive* ini untuk memberi penekanan pada lamanya kejadian.

Fire Chief Brow says that in another hour they'll put out the fire in the house. At that time, the house **will have been burning** for three hours.

(Kepala pemadam Brow kebakaran mengatakan bahwa satu jam selanjutnya mereka akan telah menghentikan api di dalam rumah itu. Pada waktu itu, rumah itu telah terbakar selama tiga jam)

I'm getting tired of sitting in the car. Do you realize that by the time we arrive in Mexico, we **will have been driving** for twenty straight hours?

(Saya semakin merasa lelah duduk di dalam mobil. Sadarkah kamu menjelang kita tiba di Meksiko, kita akan telah menegemudi selama 20 jam pas?)

Perhatikan:

Next year I **will have worked** in the company for 30 years.

Next year I **will have been working** in the company for 30 years.

(Tahun depan, saya telah bekerja di perusahaan itu selama 30 tahun)

We moved here in 1998. By next December, we **will have lived** here for 20 years.

We moved here in 1998. By next December, we **will have been living** here for 20 years.

(Kami pindah di sini sejak 1998. Menjelang bulan Desember depan, kami telah tinggal di sini selama 20 tahun)

Penggunaan kata *work* dan *live* di atas dengan *for/since* mempunyai makna yang tidak jauh berbeda. *Future Perfect Progressive* (kalimat *g* dan *i*) lebih sering digunakan untuk memberi tekanan pada lamanya kejadian. Kata kerja seperti ini pada dasarnya menandakan kejadian yang terus berlanjut. Ada beberapa kata kerja yang biasa digunakan dalam konteks ini: *work*, *wait*, *live*, *teach*, *learn*, *study*, *lie* (berbaring), *sit*, *stand*, *play*, *rain* dll.

Simple Future

Pola:

Will + V 1 murni atau

Am/is/are + going to + V 1 murni

Diagram:

Penggunaan:

Menyatakan kejadian yang akan terjadi di masa yang akan datang. Kata keterangan waktu yang biasa digunakan: *next* (*next year, next month, next holiday*), *in* (*in the future, in two days, in three years*), *from now* (*three days from now, six weeks from now*).

I **will finish** my essay in a week.*

(Saya akan menyelesaikan essayku dalam seminggu)

I **am going to finish** my essay in a week.*

(Saya akan menyelesaikan essayku dalam seminggu)

Perbedaan *will* dan *going to*.

Menyatakan prediksi: *will* dan *going to* boleh digunakan.

According to weather report, it **is going to rain** tomorrow.

According to weather report, it **will rain** tomorrow.

Look at those dark clouds! It's **going to** rain.

Look at those dark clouds! ~~It'll rain~~. (Salah)

Pada kalimat a dan b mempunyai arti yang sama. Ke dua bentuk (*will/going to*) boleh digunakan karena kemungkinan terjadinya belum begitu besar (pasti). Sementara pada kalimat c dan d *will* tidak digunakan karena kemungkinan terjadinya sudah besar (pasti).

Menyatakan suatu hal yang telah direncanakan sebelumnya: hanya *going to*.

My unmarried sister has decided to marry Dave. We **are going to** invite lots of people.

'Why did you buy this paint?' 'I'm **going to** paint my room tomorrow.

Menyatakan suatu hal yang belum direncanakan sebelumnya.

The phone is ringing. I **will answer** it. (Telepon sedang berbunyi. Saya akan mengangkatnya)

I'm sure she'll **pass** the exam. (Saya yakin dia pasti akan lulus ujian)

Perhatikan:

I **will be late** to school. It's raining heavily now.

I **shall be late** to school. It's raining heavily now.

(Saya akan terlambat ke sekolah. Sekarang sedang hujan deras)

Shall bisa digunakan di *British* sementara di *American* tidak biasa digunakan. *Shall* hanya bisa digunakan dengan subjek *I* dan *we*.

Silahkan lihat *Simple Present* dan *Present Progressive* untuk melihat cara lain mengatakan kejadian yang akan datang.

Past Perfect Progressive

Pola:

Had + been + V ing

Diagram:

Penggunaan:

Past Perfect Continuous merupakan bentuk lampau (*past*) dari *Present perfect Continuous*.

Jadi penggunaannya hanya perbedaan waktunya saja. `

Menyatakan kejadian yang telah terjadi dalam beberapa waktu tertentu dan masih terus berlanjut sebelum suatu kejadian yang lain di masa lampau (*Past Tense*).

When I got home, I found Jill **had been painting** her room.

(Ketika saya tiba dirumah, saya menemukan Jill (telah dan) sedang mengecat kamarnya)

It was 2:00 P.M. The runners **had been running** since 10:48 A.M.

(Pada waktu jam 2 siang (lampau), pelari itu telah berlari sejak jam 10:48 pagi dan masih terus berlari)

It was 1:00 A.M and the dog next door **had been barking** for two hours.

(Pada waktu itu jam 1 malam. Anjing tetangga telah menggonggong selama 2 jam dan masih saja terus menggonggong)

Untuk menyatakan kejadian yang (sangat) baru selesai terjadi sebelum suatu kejadian yang lain di masa lampau (*Simple Past*). Bentuk ini sama dengan fungsi *Past perfect*. Hanya saja bentuk *Past Perfect Progressive* ini untuk memberi penekanan pada lamanya kejadian dan untuk menyatakan suatu kesimpulan.

When she got home, her eyes were red. It was clear she **had been crying**.

(Ketika dia pulang rumah, matanya merah. Pasti dia baru saja telah menangis)

The streets were wet. It **had been raining**.

(Jalanan basah. Pasti baru saja telah hujan)

Perhatikan:

I **had waited** for two hours before the bus came. (Past Perfect)

I **had been waiting** for two hours before the bus came. (Past Perfect Progressive)

(Saya telah menunggu di sini selama 2 jam sebelum bus datang)

I **had worked** there since 1995 before I got married in 2010. Now it's 2012. I have already had two kids. (Past Perfect)

I **had been working** there since 1995 before I got married in 2010. Now it's 2012. I have already had two kids. (Past Perfect Progressive)

(Saya telah bekerja di sana sejak 1995 sebelum menikah di tahun 2010. Sekarang sudah tahun 2012. Saya sudah mempunyai 2 anak)

Penggunaan kata *wait* dan *work* di atas dengan *since/for* mempunyai makna yang tidak jauh berbeda. Biasanya penggunaan *Past Perfect Progressive* (kalimat *g* dan *i*) lebih sering digunakan utamanya untuk memberi tekanan pada lamanya kejadian. Kata kerja seperti ini pada dasarnya menandakan kejadian yang terus berlanjut. Ada beberapa kata kerja yang biasa digunakan dalam konteks ini: *work, wait, live, teach, learn, study, lie* (berbaring), *sit, stand, play, rain* dll.

Past Perfect

Pola:

Had + V III

Diagram:

Penggunaan:

Fungsi *Pastperfect* untuk menyatakan kejadian yang telah terjadi sebelum kejadian yang lain di masa lampau (*Past tense*). Sering digunakan dengan *by (the time)*, when, before, after, as soon as* (segera setelah) , *until, just, already* dll.

Imamsyah and Marhamah **had known** each other for five years when they got married.
(Imamsyah dan Marhamah telah mengenal satu sama lain selama 5 tahun sebelum mereka menikah)

When the doctor came, the patient **had died**.
(Ketika dokter datang, pasien itu telah meninggal)

Sam **had already left** by the time Ann got there.
(Sam telah pergi sebelum Ann tiba)

By 1992, I **had waited** you to marry me for over three years.
(Per tahun 1992 (dulu), saya telah menunggumu untuk menikahiku selama 3 tahun lebih)

As soon as the rain **had stopped**, we went to school.
(Segera setelah hujan berhenti, kami pergi ke sekolah)

We went out to celebrate after we **had passed** our exam.
(Kami pergi merayakan (kelulusan) setelah kami lulus ujian)

Mum **had slept** before dad came. (Ibu telah tidur sebelum ayah datang)
He said that he **had had** a great time.
(Dia berkata bahwa dia telah mengalami waktu yang menyenangkan)

Perhatikan:

I **had locked** the door before I left the house.
(Saya telah mengunci pintu sebelum saya meninggalkan rumah)

I **locked** the house before I left the house
(Saya mengunci pintu sebelum saya meninggalkan rumah)

As soon as the guests **had left**, I went to bed.
(Segera setelah para tamu itu (telah) pergi, saya pergi tidur)

As soon as the guests **left**, I went to bed
(Segera setelah para tamu itu pergi, saya pergi tidur)

Kalimat a dan b mempunyai makna yang sama. Begitupun pada c dan d. Ketika makna

kalimatnya jelas walau tanpa penggunaan *Past Perfect* seperti kalimat a dan c maka boleh diubah dalam bentuk *Past Tense* Kata-kata yang biasa digunakan seperti *before, as soon as, dan after*.

Tapi:

When the show ended, she **left**.

(Ketika pertunjukan berakhir, dia (pun) pergi)

When the show ended, she **had left**.

(Ketika pertunjukan berakhir, dia (telah) pergi)

Kalimat e dan f mempunyai makna yang berbeda. Kalimat e menjelaskan bahwa pertunjukan selesai terlebih dahulu sebelum dia pergi. Sementara yang kedua mempunyai makna yang sebaliknya; dia telah terlebih dahulu pergi sebelum pertunjukan selesai.

Past Progressive

Pola:

Was/were + V ing

Diagram:

Penggunaan:

Fungsi *Past Progressive* untuk menyatakan kejadian yang sedang terjadi pada masa lampau.

‘Why didn’t you answer my call yesterday night?’ ‘I **was sleeping**.’

(‘Mengapa kamu tidak menjawab panggilan saya kemarin malam?’ ‘Saya sedang tidur’)

I **was doing** my homework at eight o’clock yesterday evening.

(Saya sedang mengerjakan PR saya jam 8 kemarin malam)

When she came home, we **were having dinner**.

(Ketika dia datang, kami sedang makan malam)

Tom burnt his hand when he **was cooking** our supper.

(Tangan Tom terbakar ketika dia sedang memasak makan (jauh) malam)

When he worked here, he **was always making** mistakes.

(Ketika dia bekerja di sini, dia selalu saja membuat kesalahan (komplen))

I haven't seen Jack for ages. When I last saw him, he **was trying** to find a new job in the United States.

(Saya belum melihat Jack beberapa waktu belakangan ini. Terakhir kali saya melihatnya, dia sedang mencari sebuah pekerjaan baru di USA)

While mum **was cooking** dinner, dad **was working** in the garden.

(Ketika/selagi/ sementara ibu sedang memasak, ayah sedang bekerja di taman)

~~Please be quiet! I'm hearing to English news.~~ (Salah)

Ingat! Kata *hear* termasuk kata *stative verb* (kata kerja yang tak bisa di *progressive* kan. Lihat bentuk-bentuk lain *stative verb* di *Simple Present*).

*Perhatikan perbedaan *Simple Past* dan *Past Progressive*:

Irma **was studying** English at the Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar when she **decided** to get married.

Irma **studied** English at the Islamic University when she **decided** to get married.

When Irma **studied** English at the Islamic University, she **decided** to get married.

Pada kalimat pertama menandakan bahwa ketika Irma memutuskan untuk menikah, dia (masih) sedang kuliah bahasa Inggris di UIN Alauddin Makassar. Sementara kedua menandakan bahwa Irma memutuskan untuk menikah terlebih dahulu kemudian mengambil kuliah bahasa Inggris. Dan yang ketiga menandakan bahwa Irma menyelesaikan kuliahnya terlebih dahulu kemudian memutuskan menikah. Ingat! Ketika *when* digunakan dalam kalimat *Simple Past* klausa yang melekat padanya (*b. she decided to get married, c. Irma studied English at the Islamic University*) terjadi terlebih dahulu. Perhatikan juga penggunaan tanda koma ketika kata *when* atau pun *while* berada di depan kalimat.

Simple Past

Pola:

V II

Was, were merupakan V II dari Be.

Diagram:

Penggunaan:

Fungsi *Simple Past* untuk menyatakan kejadian yang terjadi pada masa lampau. Kata keterangan waktu sering digunakan: *yesterday, yesterday morning, last night, last year, three days ago, two year ago, in 1978, on Monday, at 10:45, for two hours, for two years.*

He **broke** his arm. (Dia mematahkan tangannya)

My father **was** a teacher. He has retired. (Ayah saya dulunya seorang guru)

They **weren't** my close friends. They **were** nasty to me.

(Mereka dulunya bukan teman saya. Mereka (dulunya) jahat ke saya)

My mother **asked** me to visit my grandpa last weekend, but I **didn't go** because I **had** an accident.

(Ibu saya meminta saya mengunjungi kakek saya akhir minggu lalu, tapi saya tidak pergi karena saya dapat kecelakaan)

I don't know exactly how my father looks like. I never **met** him. He **died** before I was born. (Saya tidak tahu pasti bagaimana nampaknya ayah saya. Saya tidak pernah bertemu dengannya. Dia meninggal sebelum saya dilahirkan)

I **smoked** forty cigarettes a day till I gave up. (I used to smoke forty cigarettes.)
(Saya (dulunya) merokok 40 rokok perhari sampai saya berhenti)

Bill Murphy **worked** for the police force for over 17 years.
(Bill Murphy (dulunya) bekerja pada kepolisian selama 17 tahun)

When my father **died**, things **changed**.
(Ketika ayahku meninggal, banyak hal (mulai) berubah.)

a dengan kata *since* (sejak), *for* (selama), *all morning* (sepanjang pagi), *all day* (sepanjang hari), *all week* (sepanjang minggu) dll. Makna penggunaan ini sama dengan fungsi ke tiga dari *Present Perfect* pada bagian sebelumnya.

I **have been learning** how to play chess for three years.
(Saya telah mempelajari cara bermain catur selama 3 tahun dan sampai sekarang masih mempelajarinya)

It's ten P. M. now. I **have been studying** for two hours and probably won't finish until midnight.

(Sekarang jam 10 malam. Saya telah belajar selama 2 jam dan agaknya tidak akan selesai sampai tengah malam)

Alex is talking on the phone. He **has been talking** on the phone for almost two hours.

(Alex sedang berbicara melalui telepon. Dia telah berbicara di telepon selama hampir 2 jam)

d. I **have been doing** my essay since seven o'clock.

(Saya (telah) mengerjakan essai sejak jam 7 dan sekarang saya masih mengerjakannya)

Untuk menyatakan kejadian yang (sangat) baru selesai terjadi. Bentuk ini sama dengan fungsi pertama *Present Perfect*. Hanya saja bentuk *Present Perfect Progressive* ini untuk memberi penekanan pada seberapa lamanya kejadian dan juga untuk menyatakan suatu kesimpulan/dugaan.

The kids **have been playing** here. Their toys are all over the room.

(Pasti anak-anak baru saja sudah bermain di sini. Mainan mereka berhamburan di sekitar ruangan)

I feel tired. I **have been typing** all day.

(Untuk makna kalimat f, tergantung dari konteks, bisa saja berarti saya baru saja telah selesai mengetik, atau bisa juga berarti saya masih sedang mengetik.)

Perhatikan:

I **have waited** here for two hours.

I **have been waiting** here for two hours.

(Saya telah menunggu di sini selama 2 jam.)

I **have worked** here since 1996.

I **have been working** here since 1996.

(Saya telah bekerja di sini sejak 1996)

Penggunaan kata *wait* dan *work* di atas dengan *since/for* mempunyai makna yang tidak jauh berbeda. Biasanya penggunaan *Present Perfect Progressive* (kalimat g dan i) lebih sering digunakan utamanya untuk memberi tekanan pada lamanya kejadian. Kata kerja seperti ini pada dasarnya menandakan kejadian yang terus berlanjut. Ada beberapa kata kerja yang biasa

digunakan dalam konteks ini: *work, wait, live, teach, learn, study, lie* (berbaring), *sit, stand, play, rain* dll.

Perhatikan juga:

I have known Alex since he was a child.

(Saya telah mengenal Alex sejak dia masih kecil. Sampai sekarang (tentunya) saya masih mengenalnya)

~~**I have been knowing him since he was a child.**~~ (Salah)

Kata *know* dan bentuk kata *stative verb* lainnya (lihat di *simple Present Tense*) tidak bisa dijadikan *progressive (V ing)*. Sehingga dia masuk ke dalam bentuk *Present Perfect*.

Present Perfect

Pola:

Have/has + V III

Been merupakan *V III* dari *be*.

Diagram:

Penggunaan:

Menyatakan kejadian yang baru saja telah dikerjakan, yang kepastian waktu terjadinya tidak disebutkan (tidak penting). Hasil kejadian tersebut masih ada sekarang.

Bentuk ini sering digunakan dengan kata: *just, recently, already, still, yet, never, ever** dll.

- She **has dirtied** her new shoes. (Dia telah mengotori sepatu barunya.) Sepatu barunya masih kotor sekarang.
- The avalanche **has devastated** a new house. (Salju longsor itu telah merusakkan sebuah rumah baru). Rumah baru tersebut masih rusak sekarang.
- I **have never seen** snow. (Saya belum pernah melihat salju.)
- I **have just eaten**. (Saya baru saja sudah makan.)
- You don't need your key. I **have already opened** the door. (Kamu tidak perlu kunci

kamu. Saya sudah (terlebih dahulu) membuka pintu).

- They **have moved** into a new house yesterday. (Salah)

Presentperfect tidak digunakan ketika waktu pastinya (*yesterday*) disebutkan. Kecuali jika waktu yang disebutkan belum selesai. Seperti kata: *this morning, today, this week, this year, this semester*.

- I **haven't seen** Keith this morning yet. (Saya belum melihat Keith pagi ini). Sekarang masih pagi.
- He **hasn't taken** a bath today. (Dia belum mandi hari ini.)

2. Untuk menyatakan kejadian yang berulang kali telah terjadi.

- We **have had** four tests *so far* this semester. (Kami telah mengikuti 4 tes selama semester ini.)
- I **have written** my wife a letter every other day *for* the last two weeks.

Digunakan bersama *stativeverb* (lihat bentuk *stativeverb* di *SimplePresent*) dan kata kerja yang pada dasarnya menunjukkan kejadian yang terus berlanjut: *work, wait, live, teach, learn, study, lie* (berbaring), *sit, stand, play, rain* dll. Penggunaan ini menyatakan kejadian yang dilakukan beberapa waktu sebelumnya dan sampai sekarang masih berlanjut, biasanya diikuti *for* (selama) dan *since* (sejak). Sehingga makna dari penggunaan ke tiga ini tidak berbeda dengan *Present Perfect Progressive* (lihat bagian selanjutnya).

- I **haven't seen** Alex *since* June. (Saya belum pernah bertemu Alex sejak bulan Juni.)
- I **have loved** her *since* I was a child. (Saya telah menyukainya sejak saya masih kecil.)
- I **have been here** *for* three years. (Saya telah di sini selama 3 tahun.)
- I **have worked** here *since* 1996 (Saya telah bekerja di sini sejak 1996)
- I **have waited** here *for* two hours. (Saya telah menunggu di sini selama 2 jam)

Present Progressive

Pola:

Am/is/are + V ing

Be juga termasuk kata kerja, sehingga menjadi *Being*.

Diagram:

Penggunaan:

Menyatakan kejadian yang sedang terjadi pada saat sekarang.

- He **is working** now. (Dia sedang bekerja sekarang)
- They **are eating** right now. (Mereka sedang makan sekarang)
- Don't disturb me. I **am listening** to the English news. (Jangan ganggu saya. Saya sedang mendengarkan berita berbahasa Inggris)
- Let's go out. It **is not raining** right now. (Mari kita berangkat. Sekarang sudah tidak

hujan)

2. **Kejadian atau situasi yang sedang terjadi, yang panjang;** minggu ini, bulan ini, tahun ini.

- I **am taking** eight courses this semester. (Saya (sedang) mengambil 8 mata kuliah semester ini)
- My sister **is studying** English at Ohio University. (Saudara perempuan saya sedang belajar bahasa Inggris di Universitas Ohio)
- They **are writing** their first book this year. (Mereka sedang menulis buku pertama mereka tahun ini)

3. **Being + adjective (kata sifat);** menampilkan karakter seseorang yang sementara (bukan karakter aslinya). Contoh kata sifat yang dipakai: *careful, cruel, fair, foolish, funny, generous, illogical, impolite, irresponsible, kind, lazy, logical, loud, nice, noisy, patient, pleasant, polite, quiet, responsible, rude, serious, silly, unfair, unkind, unpleasant, bad* (buruk tingkah laku), *good* (baik tingkah laku) dll.

- Sue **is being** very quiet today. I wonder if anything is wrong. (Tumben Sue lagi baik hari ini. Ada apa yaa dengannya.)
- I cannot understand why he **is being** so selfish. He is not usually like that. (Saya tidak mengerti kenapa dia begitu egois. Dia biasanya tidak seperti itu.)
- ~~Mr. Smith is being old.~~ (salah)

Kata *old* (menunjukkan umur) tidak dipakai dalam konteks ini karena umur (tua) tidak bersifat sementara waktu atau tidak hanya terjadi pada satu waktu. Kata lain yang tidak dipakai: *angry, beautiful, handsome, happy, healthy, hungry, lucky, nervous, sick, tall, thirsty, young* dll.

Bersama dengan kata *always*, untuk menyatakan komplek, cemburu (iri hati), kritikan atau ketidaksukaan terhadap suatu hal yang terus terjadi berulang kali melebihi yang diharapkan (normalnya).

- The teachers **are always giving** too many assignments. (komplek). (Para guru selalu saja memberikan tugas yang terlalu banyak)
- She **is always visiting** exciting places. (Iri). (Dia selalu (saja) mengunjungi tempat-tempat yang menarik)
- You **are always playing** game. Why don't you do your homework? (Kamu selalunya main game. Sudahlah, sana pergi kerjakan PR kamu)

Mengatakan yang akan datang (direncanakan, diniatkan). Kata-kata yang biasa dipakai: *leave, arrive, go, come, meet* dll.

- He **is leaving** next week. (Dia akan berangkat minggu depan.)
- We **are flying** to the United States next month. (Kami akan berangkat ke USA bulan depan.)
- He **is coming** with us tonight. (Dia akan datang bersama kita malam ini.)

Simple Present

Pola:

V I (s)

Am, is, are termasuk *V I* dari *Be*.

Diagram:

Penggunaan:

Menyatakan kebenaran permanen/tetap atau fakta.

- Gases **expand** when heated. (Gas mengembang ketika dipanaskan.)
- The earth **goes** around the sun. (Bumi mengelilingi matahari.)
- Water **boils** at 100°C. (Air mendidih pada 100°C)
- The world **is** round. (Bumi itu bulat.)

2. Kebiasaan atau aktifitas sehari-hari.

- I **getup** at five every morning. (Saya bangun jam 5 pagi setiap hari.)
- He sometimes **stays** up until midnight. (Dia kadang-kadang begadang sampai tengah malam.)
- She always **studies** very hard. (Dia selalu belajar dengan keras.)

Bentuk kata kerja tertentu (*Stative verbs*/kata kerja statis atau tetap); bentuk kata kerja

ini umumnya tidak digunakan dalam bentuk *V ing* yang berarti sedang:

- **Keadaan mental:** *know, believe, realize, feel, need, understand, suppose, desire, recognize, think* (pikir/berpendapat)*, *imagine* (percaya)*, *want* (butuh)*, *forget* (ingat/tidak lupa)*, *doubt* (ragu)*, *mean* (bermaksud/berniat)* dll.
- **Keadaan emosional:** *love, hate, mind, astonish, like, appreciate, please, prefer, dislike, fear, envy, care, amaze, surprise.*
- **Kepemilikan:** *posses, have* (mempunyai)*, *own, belong.*
- **Persepsi rasa (indera):** *hear, taste* (terasa)*, *smell* (berbau), *feel* (terasa, rasa/pikir)*, *see* (melihat, mengerti) dll.
- **Bentuk lain:** *seem, consist of, owe, exist, contain, sound, equal, resemble, matter, look like, cost, appear* (nampak, tampak, kelihatan)*, *weigh* (berukuran/beratnya)*, *look* (nampak)*, *include, be (is, are, am, was, were)** dll.

Mengatakan yang akan datang (jadwal). Kata-kata yang biasa dipakai: *open, close, begin, end, start, fly, finish, arrive, land, leave, come, return* dll.

- The concert **begins** at eight next Friday evening. (Konser itu akan dimulai jam 8 malam, Jumat depan.)
- We **fly** to the United Sates next month. (Kami akan berangkat ke USA bulan depan.)
- The plan **lands** at four in the afternoon. (Pesawat itu akan tiba pada jam 4 sore.)

Present Perfect

Paling tidak ada 3 fungsi dari penggunaan *Present Perfect*:

1. Untuk menyatakan kejadian yang baru saja telah terjadi. Waktu kejadiannya tidak diketahui atau tidak penting untuk diketahui (bukan fokus utama pembicaraan). Kata keterangan yang biasa dipakai: *ever* (pernah), *never* (tidak pernah), *already* (sudah/terjadinya suatu kejadian lebih awal dibanding apa yang kita pikirkan atau yang seharusnya), *yet* (not yet: belum), *just* (baru saja).

- We **have moved** to a new house.
- **Have** you *ever* **visited** Bali?
- I **have** *never* **seen** snow.
- I **have** *already* **seen** the movie.
- Ali **hasn't** **seen** it *yet*.
- Rina started a letter to her parents last week, but he still **hasn't finished** it.
- Anto feels bad he. He **has***just* **heard** some bad news.

2. Menyatakan kejadian yang berulang kali terjadi beberapa waktu tertentu sebelum sekarang (baru saja).

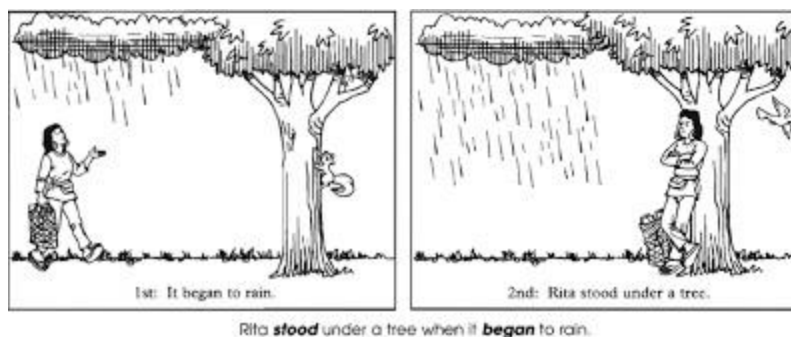
- We **have had** five tests *so far* this semester.
- I **have written** my mother a letter every other week *for* the last two months.
- I **have made** many friends *since* I came here.
- I **have seen** her *many times*.

3. Untuk menyatakan kejadian yang mulanya terjadi di suatu waktu di masa lampau yang sampai sekarang masih terus terjadi. Kata keterangan yang biasa digunakan yaitu *since* (sejak), dan *for* (selama).

- I **have been** in Makassar *since* 2009.
- We **have been** here *for* six months.
- I **have had** this motorcycle *for* ten years.
- I **have loved** Peterpan ever *since* I was a child.

- I **have known** her *for* many years.

Fungsi Simple Past Tense



Simple Past Tense menandakan kejadian atau suatu aktivitas yang terjadi di masa lampau.

1. I **watched** TV last night.
2. I **bought** a new car yesterday
3. I **did not see** her last weekend.
4. Rina **stood** under a tree when it **began** to rain. (lihat gambar)
5. When she **heard** a strange noise, **she got up** to investigate.

Perhatikan contoh yang ke 4 dan 5. Penggunaan kata when menandakan bahwa klausa yang digandengkannya terjadi terlebih dahulul. Jadi, kalimat no. 4 mengatkan bahwa Hujan duluan turun kemudain Ali berdiri di bawah pohon (berteduh). Begitupun pada kalimat ke 5, dia mendengar suare aneh terlebih dahulu, kemudian dia bangun untuk menginvestigasi (mencari ta

Penggunaan Present Progressive Tense

Present Progressive digunakan untuk menyatakan kejadian yang sedang terjadi sekarang.

Contoh:

- Arief is sleeping right now.
- Ali is typing now.
- They are looking at me.
- He is watching at the moment.

- My mother is cooking at this moment.
- I am taking five classes this semester
- I am taking an English course this month.
- Mary is trying to improve his English grammar.

At the moment, at this moment, now, dan right now artinya "sekarang / pada saat ini"

Penggunaan Dasar Simple Present Tense

Paling tidak ada 2 fungsi dasar dari Simple Present:

1. Mengatakan kejadian yang benar di masa lampau, benar di masa sekarang, dan benar di masa yang akan datang. Atau dengan kata lain menyatakan sebuah fakta umum yang kebenarannya berlangsung terus. Contoh:

- Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.
- The world is round.

2. Mengatakan kebiasaan sehari-hari

- I study for two hours *every night*.
- I get up at seven *every morning*.

Kosakata	Arti
a	sebuah
abandon	meninggalkan
ability	kemampuan

Kosakata	Arti
able	sanggup
abnormality	kelainan
aboard	naik kapal
abortion	aborsi
about	tentang
above	atas
abroad	di luar negeri
absence	ketiadaan
absolute	absolut
absolutely	benar
absorb	menyerap
abstract	abstrak
abundance	kelimpahan
abuse	kekerasan
academic	akademik
accelerate	mempercepat
acceleration	percepatan
accent	aksen
accept	menerima
acceptable	diterima
acceptance	penerimaan
access	mengakses
accessible	dapat diakses
accessory	tambahan
accident	kecelakaan

Kosakata	Arti
accommodate	menampung
accompany	menemani
accomplish	menyelesaikan
accomplishment	prestasi
according	menurut
account	rekening
accountability	akuntabilitas
accounting	akuntansi
accuracy	ketepatan
accurate	tepat
accurately	akurat
accusation	tuduhan
accuse	menuduh
accused	menuduh
achieve	mencapai
achievement	prestasi
acid	asam
acknowledge	mengakui
acknowledgement	pengakuan
acquire	memperoleh
acquisition	perolehan
across	di
act	bertindak
action	tindakan
active	aktif

Kosakata	Arti
actively	aktif
activist	aktivis
activity	kegiatan
actor	aktor
actress	aktris
actual	sebenarnya
actually	sebenarnya
ad	iklan
adapt	menyesuaikan
add	menambahkan
added	ditambahkan
addition	tambahan
additional	tambahan
address	alamat
adequate	memadai
adjourn	mempertanggunghkan
adjust	menyesuaikan
adjustment	penyetelan
administer	mengelola
administration	administrasi
administrative	administratif
administrator	administrator
admire	mengagumi
admission	penerimaan
admit	mengakui

Kosakata	Arti
adolescent	remaja
adopt	mengambil
adoption	adopsi
adult	dewasa
advance	memajukan
advanced	maju
advantage	keuntungan
adventure	petualangan
advertising	pengiklanan
advice	nasihat
advise	menasihati
adviser	penasihat
advocate	penganjur
aesthetic	estetis
affair	peristiwa
affect	mempengaruhi
afford	mampu
afraid	takut
African	Afrika
African-American	Afrika-Amerika
after	setelah
aftermath	buntut
afternoon	sore
afterward	setelah itu
again	lagi

Kosakata	Arti
against	terhadap
age	usia
agency	agen
agenda	agenda
agent	agen
aggression	agresi
aggressive	agresif
ago	silam
agree	setuju
agreement	perjanjian
agricultural	pertanian
agriculture	pertanian
ah	ah
ahead	di depan
aid	membantu
aide	ajudan
AIDS	AIDS
aim	tujuan
air	udara
aircraft	pesawat terbang
airline	perusahaan penerbangan
airplane	pesawat terbang
airport	bandara
aisle	lorong
alarm	alarm

Kosakata	Arti
album	album
alcohol	alkohol
alien	asing
alike	sama
alive	hidup
all	semua
allegation	dugaan
alleged	diduga
allegedly	menurut dugaan orang
Allen	Allen
alley	gang
alliance	persekutuan
allow	mengizinkan
allowances	tunjangan
ally	sekutu
almost	hampir
alone	sendirian
along	sepanjang
alongside	di samping
already	sudah
also	juga
alter	mengubah
alternative	alternatif
although	meskipun
altogether	sama sekali

Kosakata	Arti
aluminum	aluminium
always	selalu
AM	AM
amateur	amatir
amazing	menakjubkan
ambassador	duta besar
ambition	ambisi
ambitious	ambisius
amendment	amandemen
America	Amerika
American	Amerika
amid	di tengah-tengah
among	antara
amount	jumlah
an	sebuah
analysis	analisa
analyst	analis
analyze	menganalisa
ancestor	leluhur
ancient	kuno
and	dan
and/or	dan / atau
angel	malaikat
anger	kemarahan
angle	sudut

Kosakata	Arti
angler	pemancing
angry	marah
animal	hewan
ankle	pergelangan kaki
anniversary	ulang tahun
announce	mengumumkan
announcement	pengumuman
annual	tahunan
annually	setiap tahun
anonymous	anonim
another	lain
answer	menjawab
anthropologist	antropolog
anthropology	antropologi
antibiotic	antibiotika
anticipate	mengharapkan
anti-trust	anti-trust
anxiety	kegelisahan
anxious	cemas
any	apa saja
anybody	siapa saja
anymore	lagi
anyone	siapapun
anything	apa-apa
anyway	toh

Kosakata	Arti
anywhere	di manapun
apart	selain
apartment	apartemen
apologize	minta maaf
apology	permintaan maaf
apparent	nyata
apparently	rupanya
appeal	banding
appear	muncul
appearance	penampilan
appellant	orang yg berwenang dlm naik banding
apple	apel
appliance	alat
application	aplikasi
apply	menerapkan
appoint	menunjuk
appointment	penunjukan
appreciate	menghargai
appreciation	apresiasi
approach	pendekatan
appropriate	sesuai
approval	persetujuan
approve	menyetujui
approximately	sekitar
Arab	Arab

Kosakata	Arti
architect	arsitek
architecture	arsitektur
are	adalah
area	daerah
arena	arena
argue	membantah
argument	argumen
arise	timbul
Arlene	Arlene
arm	lengan
armed	bersenjata
army	tentara
Arnold	Arnold
around	sekitar
arrange	mengatur
arrangement	pengaturan
array	susunan
arrest	menangkap
arrival	kedatangan
arrive	tiba
arrow	panah
art	seni
article	artikel
articulate	pandai berbicara
artifact	artefak

Kosakata	Arti
artificial	buatan
artist	artis
artistic	artistik
as	sebagai
ash	abu
Asian	Asia
aside	di samping
ask	meminta
asked	tanya
asleep	sedang tidur
aspect	aspek
ass	pantat
assault	serangan
assemble	berkumpul
assembly	majelis
assert	menegaskan
assess	menilai
assessment	penaksiran
asset	aset
assign	menetapkan
assignment	penugasan
assist	membantu
assistance	bantuan
assistant	asisten
associate	menghubungkan

Kosakata	Arti
associated	terkait
association	asosiasi
assume	menganggap
assumption	anggapan
assure	memastikan
astronomer	ahli astronomi
at	di
athlete	atlet
athletic	atletis
atmosphere	suasana
atop	di atas
attach	melampirkan
attack	menyerang
attain	mencapai
attempt	usaha
attend	menghadiri
attendance	kehadiran
attention	perhatian
attitude	sikap
attorney	pengacara
attract	menarik
attraction	atraksi
attractive	menarik
attribute	atribut
auction	lelang

Kosakata	Arti
audience	hadirin
August	Agustus
aunt	bibi
author	penulis
authority	kewenangan
authorize	mengizinkan
auto	mobil
automatic	otomatis
automatically	secara otomatis
automobile	mobil
autonomy	otonomi
availability	tersedianya
available	tersedia
average	rata-rata
avoid	menghindari
await	menunggu
awake	bangun
award	hadiah
aware	sadar
awareness	kesadaran
away	jauh
awful	mengerikan
baby	bayi
back	kembali
background	latar belakang

Kosakata	Arti
backyard	halaman belakang
bacteria	Bakteri
bad	buruk
badly	sangat
bag	tas
bake	membakar
balance	menyeimbangkan
balanced	seimbang
ball	bola
balloon	balon
ballot	suara
ban	melarang
banana	pisang
band	pita
bank	bank
banker	bankir
banking	perbankan
bar	bar
bare	telanjang
barely	baru saja
barn	lumbung
barrel	barel
barrier	rintangan
base	dasar
baseball	baseball

Kosakata	Arti
basement	basement
basic	dasar
basically	pada dasarnya
basis	dasar
basket	keranjang
basketball	bola basket
bat	kelelawar
bath	mandi
bathroom	kamar mandi
battery	baterai
battle	pertempuran
bay	teluk
be	menjadi
beach	pantai
beam	balok
bean	kacang
bear	menanggung
beard	jenggot
bearing	bantalan
beast	binatang
beat	mengalahkan
beautiful	indah
beauty	keindahan
became	menjadi
because	karena

Kosakata	Arti
become	menjadi
bed	bed
bedroom	kamar tidur
bee	lebah
beef	daging sapi
been	telah
beer	bir
before	sebelum
beg	mengemis
began	mulai
begin	mulai
beginning	awal
behalf	kepentingan
behave	bertingkah
behavior	tingkah laku
behavioral	perilaku
behind	di belakang
being	makhluk
belief	keyakinan
believe	percaya
bell	bel
belly	perut
belong	termasuk
below	di bawah
belt	sabuk

Kosakata	Arti
bench	bangku
bend	menekuk
beneath	di bawah
benefit	manfaat
beside	di samping
besides	selain
best	terbaik
bet	bertaruh
better	lebih baik
between	antara
beyond	luar
bias	prasangka
Bible	Alkitab
bicycle	sepeda
bid	tawaran
big	besar
bike	sepeda
bill	tagihan
billion	milyar
bind	mengikat
biography	biografi
biological	biologis
biology	biologi
bird	burung
birth	kelahiran

Kosakata	Arti
birthday	ulang tahun
bishop	uskup
bit	sedikit
bite	menggigit
bitter	pahit
black	hitam
blade	bilah
blame	menyalahkan
Blanche	Blanche
blank	kosong
blanket	selimut
blast	ledakan
blend	campuran
bless	memberkati
blessing	berkat
blind	buta
blink	berkedip
block	memblokir
blond	berambut pirang
blonde	berambut pirang
blood	darah
bloody	berdarah
blow	meniup
blue	biru
board	papan

Kosakata	Arti
boast	membanggakan
boat	perahu
body	tubuh
boil	mendidih
bold	berani
bolt	baut
bomb	bom
bombing	pemboman
bond	obligasi
bone	tulang
bonus	Bonus
book	buku
boom	ledakan
boost	mendorong
boot	booting
booth	stan
border	batas
boring	membosankan
born	lahir
borrow	meminjam
boss	bos
both	kedua
bother	mengganggu
bottle	botol
bottom	dasar

Kosakata	Arti
bounce	melambung
boundary	batas
bow	busur
bowl	mangkuk
box	kotak
boy	anak laki-laki
boyfriend	pacar
brain	otak
brake	rem
branch	cabang
brand	merek
brave	berani
bread	roti
break	istirahat
breakfast	sarapan
breaking	pemecahan
breast	payudara
breath	nafas
breathe	bernafas
breathing	pernafasan
breeze	angin sepoi-sepoi
brick	bata
bride	pengantin
bridge	jembatan
Bridget	Bridget

Kosakata	Arti
brief	singkat
briefly	secara singkat
bright	terang
brilliant	cemerlang
bring	membawa
British	Inggris
broad	luas
broadcast	menyiarkan
broken	rusak
broker	makelar
bronze	perunggu
brother	saudara
brought	terbawa
brown	coklat
brush	sikat
brushed	disikat
brutal	brutal
bubble	gelembung
buck	dolar
bucket	ember
buddy	teman baik
budget	anggaran belanja
bug	kesalahan
build	membangun
builder	pembangun

Kosakata	Arti
building	Bangunan
bulb	bohlam
bulk	jumlah besar
bull	banteng
bullet	peluru
bunch	ikat
burden	beban
bureau	biro
burn	membakar
burning	pembakaran
burst	meledak
bury	mengubur
bus	bis
bush	semak
business	bisnis
businessman	pengusaha
busy	sibuk
but	tapi
butt	pantat
butter	mentega
butterfly	kupu-kupu
button	tombol
buy	membeli
buyer	pembeli
by	oleh

Kosakata	Arti
cab	taksi
cabin	kabin
cabinet	kabinet
cable	kabel
CAFE	CAFE
cage	kandang
cake	kue
calculate	menghitung
calculation	perhitungan
calendar	kalender
call	panggilan
called	bernama
calm	menenangkan
came	datang
camera	kamera
camp	kamp
campaign	kampanye
campus	kampus
can	bisa
Canadian	Kanada
cancel	membatalkan
cancer	kanker
candidate	calon
candle	lilin
candy	permen

Kosakata	Arti
cannot	tidak bisa
canvas	kanvas
cap	topi
capability	kemampuan
capable	mampu
capacity	kapasitas
capital	modal
captain	kapten
capture	menangkap
car	mobil
carbohydrate	karbohidrat
carbon	karbon
card	kartu
care	peduli
career	karier
careful	hati-hati
carefully	hati-hati
cargo	muatan
carpet	karpas
carrier	pembawa
carrot	wortel
carry	membawa
cart	troli
cartoon	karikatur
carve	mengukir

Kosakata	Arti
case	kasus
cash	kas
casino	kasino
cast	melemparkan
casual	lepas
casualty	korban kecelakaan
cat	kucing
catalog	katalog
catch	menangkap
category	kategori
Catholic	Katolik
cattle	ternak
cause	menyebabkan
Cavalry	Kavaleri
cave	gua
cease	berhenti
ceiling	langit-langit
celebrate	merayakan
celebration	perayaan
celebrity	selebriti
cell	sel
cemetery	kuburan
center	pusat
central	pusat
century	abad

Kosakata	Arti
CEO	CEO
ceremony	upacara
certain	tertentu
certainly	pasti
chain	rantai
chair	kursi
chairman	ketua
challenge	menantang
chamber	ruang
champion	juara
championship	kejuaraan
chance	kesempatan
change	mengubah
changing	mengubah
channel	saluran
chaos	kekacauan
chapel	kapel
chapter	bab
character	karakter
characteristic	ciri
characterize	mencirikan
charge	biaya
charity	amal
charm	pesona
chart	grafik

Kosakata	Arti
charter	piagam
chase	mengejar
cheap	murah
cheat	menipu
check	memeriksa
cheek	pipi
cheer	bersorak
cheese	keju
chef	koki
chemical	kimia
chemistry	kimia
chest	dada
chew	mengunyah
chicken	ayam
chief	kepala
child	anak
childhood	masa kanak-kanak
children	anak-anak
chill	dinginkan
chin	dagu
Chinese	Cina
chip	keping
chocolate	coklat
choice	pilihan
cholesterol	kolesterol

Kosakata	Arti
choose	memilih
chop	memotong
Christian	Kristen
Christianity	Kekristenan
Christmas	Natal
chronic	kronis
chunk	cuil
church	gereja
cigarette	rokok
circle	lingkaran
circuit	sirkit
circumstance	keadaan
cite	mengutip
citizen	warganegara
citizenship	kewarganegaraan
city	kota
civic	civic
civil	sipil
civilian	sipil
civilization	peradaban
claim	klaim
class	kelas
classic	klasik
classical	klasik
classify	menggolongkan

Kosakata	Arti
classroom	kelas
clay	tanah liat
clean	bersih
clear	jelas
clearly	jelas
clerk	pramuniaga
click	klik
client	klien
cliff	jurang
climate	iklim
climb	mendaki
cling	melekat
clinic	klินิก
clinical	klinis
clip	klip
clock	jam
close	menutup
closed	tertutup
closely	rapat
closer	lebih dekat
closest	terdekat
closet	kabinet
cloth	kain
clothes	pakaian
clothing	pakaian

Kosakata	Arti
cloud	awan
club	klub
clue	petunjuk
cluster	gugus
coach	pelatih
coal	batu bara
coalition	koalisi
coast	pantai
coastal	pesisir
coat	mantel
cocaine	kokain
cocktail	koktil
code	kode
coffee	kopi
cognitive	kognitif
coin	koin
cold	dingin
collaboration	kolaborasi
collapse	keruntuhan
collar	kerah
colleague	rekan
collect	mengumpulkan
collection	koleksi
collective	kolektif
collector	pengumpul

Kosakata	Arti
college	perguruan tinggi
colonial	kolonial
colony	koloni
color	warna
colorful	warna-warni
column	kolom
columnist	kolumnis
combat	memerangi
combination	kombinasi
combine	menggabungkan
combined	bergabung
come	datang
comedy	komedi
comfort	kenyamanan
comfortable	nyaman
coming	kedatangan
command	perintah
commander	komandan
comment	komentar
commercial	komersial
commission	komisi
commissioner	komisaris
commit	melakukan
commitment	komitmen
committee	komite

Kosakata	Arti
commodity	komoditi
common	umum
commonly	umumnya
communicate	menyampaikan
communication	komunikasi
community	masyarakat
companion	teman
company	perusahaan
comparable	sebanding
compare	membandingkan
comparison	perbandingan
compel	memaksa
compelling	menarik
compensation	kompensasi
compete	bersaing
competition	kompetisi
competitive	kompetitif
competitor	saingan
complain	mengeluh
complaint	keluhan
complete	menyelesaikan
completely	sama sekali
complex	kompleks
complexity	kompleksitas
compliance	pemenuhan

Kosakata	Arti
complicated	rumit
comply	memenuhi
component	komponen
compose	menyusun
composition	komposisi
compound	senyawa
comprehensive	komprehensif
comprise	meliputi
compromise	kompromi
computer	komputer
concede	mengakui
conceive	membayangkan
concentrate	memusatkan
concentration	konsentrasi
concept	konsep
conception	pembuahan
concern	perhatian
concerned	prihatin
concerning	tentang
concert	konser
conclude	menyimpulkan
conclusion	kesimpulan
concrete	beton
condemn	mengutuk
condition	kondisi

Kosakata	Arti
conditioned	dikondisikan
conditions	kondisi
conduct	mengadakan
conductor	konduktor
conference	konferensi
confess	mengaku
confession	pengakuan
confidence	keyakinan
confident	yakin
confirm	menegaskan
confirmed	dikonfirmasi
conflict	konflik
confront	menghadapi
confrontation	konfrontasi
confuse	membingungkan
confusion	kebingungan
Congress	Kongres
congressional	Kongres
connect	menghubungkan
connection	koneksi
conscience	hati nurani
conscious	sadar
consciousness	kesadaran
consecutive	berturut-turut
consensus	konsensus

Kosakata	Arti
consent	persetujuan
consequence	konsekuensi
consequently	karenanya
conservation	konservasi
conservative	konservatif
consider	mempertimbangkan
considerable	besar
considerably	sangat
consideration	pertimbangan
consist	terdiri
consistent	konsisten
consistently	tetap
conspiracy	konspirasi
constant	konstan
constantly	terus-menerus
constitute	merupakan
constitution	konstitusi
constitutional	konstitusional
constraint	pembatas
construct	membangun
construction	konstruksi
consult	berkonsultasi
consultant	konsultan
consume	memakan
consumer	konsumen

Kosakata	Arti
consumption	konsumsi
contact	menghubungi
contain	mengandung
container	wadah
contemplate	merenungkan
contemporary	kontemporer
contend	bersaing
content	kadar
contest	kontes
context	konteks
continent	benua
continue	terus
continued	terus-menerus
continuing	terus-menerus
continuous	kontinu
contract	kontrak
contractor	kontraktor
contrast	kontras
contribute	menyumbang
contribution	kontribusi
contributor	penyumbang
control	mengendalikan
controversial	kontroversial
controversy	kontroversi
convenience	kenyamanan

Kosakata	Arti
convention	konvensi
conventional	biasa
conversation	percakapan
conversion	konversi
convert	mengubah
converted	dikonversi
convey	menyampaikan
convict	menghukum
conviction	keyakinan
convince	meyakinkan
convinced	yakin
cook	memasak
cookie	kue
cooking	memasak
cool	dingin
Coolidge	Coolidge
cooperate	bekerja sama
cooperation	kerja sama
cooperative	koperasi
coordinate	mengkoordinasikan
coordinator	koordinator
cop	polisi
cope	mengatasi
copy	menyalin
cord	tali

Kosakata	Arti
core	inti
corn	jagung
corner	sudut
corporate	perusahaan
corporation	korporasi
corporations	perusahaan
correct	memperbaiki
correctly	benar
correlation	korelasi
correspondent	koresponden
corridor	koridor
corruption	korupsi
cost	biaya
costly	mahal
costs	biaya
costume	kostum
cottage	pondok
cotton	kapas
couch	dipan
could	bisa
couldn't	tidak bisa
council	dewan
counsel	nasihat
counseling	konseling
counselor	konselor

Kosakata	Arti
count	menghitung
counter	melawan
counterpart	pasangan
country	negara
county	daerah
coup	kup
couple	Pasangan
courage	keberanian
course	kuliah
court	pengadilan
courtroom	ruang sidang
cousin	sepupu
cover	menutupi
coverage	liputan
cow	sapi
crack	retak
craft	kerajinan
crash	jatuh
crawl	merangkak
crazy	gila
cream	krim
create	menciptakan
creation	penciptaan
creative	kreatif
creativity	kreativitas

Kosakata	Arti
creature	makhluk
credibility	kredibilitas
credit	kredit
crew	awak kapal
crime	kejahatan
criminal	pidana
crisis	krisis
criteria	kriteria
critic	pengkritik
critical	kritis
criticism	kritik
criticize	mengkritik
crop	tanaman
cross	menyeberang
crowd	orang banyak
crowded	ramai
crucial	sangat penting
cruel	kejam
cruise	pelayaran
crush	menghancurkan
cry	menangis
crystal	kristal
Cuban	Kuba
cue	isyarat
cultural	kultural

Kosakata	Arti
culture	budaya
cup	cangkir
cure	menyembuhkan
curiosity	keingintahuan
curious	ingin tahu
currency	mata uang
current	arus
currently	sekarang
curriculum	kurikulum
curtain	tirai
curve	melengkung
custody	tahanan
custom	adat
customer	pelanggan
cut	memotong
cute	lucu
cycle	sepeda
dad	ayah
daily	sehari-hari
dam	bendungan
damage	kerusakan
damn	mengutuk
dance	menari
dancer	penari
dancing	menari

Kosakata	Arti
danger	bahaya
dangerous	berbahaya
dare	berani
dark	gelap
darkness	kegelapan
data	data
database	Database
date	tanggal
daughter	putri
dawn	fajar
day	hari
days	hari-hari
dead	mati
deadline	deadline
deadly	mematikan
deal	berurusan
dealer	pedagang
dear	sayang
death	kematian
debate	perdebatan
debris	puing
debt	hutang
debut	debut
decade	dasawarsa
decent	layak

Kosakata	Arti
decide	memutuskan
decision	keputusan
deck	dek
declare	menyatakan
decline	menurun
decorate	menghias
decrease	mengurangi
dedicate	membaktikan
deem	menganggap
deep	mendalam
deeply	dalam
deer	rusa
defeat	mengalahkan
defend	membela
defendant	terdakwa
defender	pembela
defense	pertahanan
defensive	defensif
deficit	defisit
define	menetapkan
definitely	pasti
definition	definisi
degree	derajat
delay	menunda
deliberately	sengaja

Kosakata	Arti
delicate	halus
delight	menyenangkan
delightful	menyenangkan
deliver	menyampaikan
delivery	pengiriman
demand	permintaan
democracy	demokrasi
Democrat	Demokrat
democratic	demokratis
demographic	demografis
demonstrate	mendemonstrasikan
demonstration	demonstrasi
denial	penyangkalan
dense	padat
density	kepadatan
deny	menyangkal
depart	berangkat
department	departemen
departments	departemen
departure	keberangkatan
depend	tergantung
dependent	tergantung
depending	tergantung
depict	menggambarkan
deploy	menyebarkan

Kosakata	Arti
deposit	deposito
depressed	murung
depression	depresi
depth	kedalaman
deputy	wakil
derive	memperoleh
descend	turun
describe	menggambarkan
description	deskripsi
desert	gurun
deserve	berhak mendapat
design	disain
designer	perancang
desire	keinginan
desk	meja tulis
desperate	putus asa
desperately	mati-matian
despite	meskipun
dessert	pencuci mulut
destination	tujuan
destroy	menghancurkan
destruction	pengrusakan
detail	perincian
detailed	terperinci
detect	menemukan

Kosakata	Arti
detective	detektif
determination	penentuan
determine	menentukan
devastating	sangat efektif
develop	mengembangkan
developer	pembangun
developing	berkembang
development	pembangunan
developmental	pembangunan
device	alat
devil	setan
devote	mencurahkan
diabetes	diabetes
diagnose	mendiagnosa
diagnosis	diagnosa
dialogue	dialog
diamond	berlian
diary	buku harian
dictate	mendikte
did	melakukan
didn't	tidak
die	mati
diet	diet
differ	berbeda
difference	perbedaan

Kosakata	Arti
different	berbeda
differently	berbeda
difficult	suli
difficulty	kesulitan
dig	menggali
digital	digital
dignity	martabat
dilemma	dilema
dimension	dimensi
diminish	mengurangi
dining	makan
dinner	makan malam
dip	mencelupkan
diplomat	diplomat
diplomatic	diplomatik
direct	langsung
direction	arah
directly	langsung
director	direktur
dirt	kotoran
dirty	kotor
disability	cacat
disabled	cacat
disagree	berselisih
disappear	hilang

Kosakata	Arti
disappointed	kecewa
disappointment	kekecewaan
disaster	bencana
disc	cakram
discipline	disiplin
disclose	menyingkapkan
discount	diskon
discourage	mengecilkan hati
discourse	ceramah
discover	menemukan
discovery	penemuan
discrimination	diskriminasi
discuss	membahas
discussion	diskusi
disease	penyakit
dish	hidangan
disk	piringan
dismiss	memberhentikan
disorder	kekacauan
display	memperlihatkan
disposal	pembuangan
dispute	perselisihan
dissolve	membubarkan
distance	jarak
distant	jauh

Kosakata	Arti
distinct	berbeda
distinction	perbedaan
distinctive	khusus
distinguish	membedakan
distract	mengalihkan
distribute	mendistribusikan
distribution	distribusi
district	distrik
disturb	mengganggu
disturbed	terganggu
disturbing	mengganggu
diverse	berbeda
diversity	keragaman
divide	membagi
divine	ilahi
division	divisi
divorce	perceraian
DNA	DNA
do	melakukan
dock	dermaga
doctor	dokter
doctrine	doktrin
document	dokumen
documentary	dokumenter
does	tidak

Kosakata	Arti
dog	anjing
doll	boneka
domain	domain
domestic	domestik
dominant	dominan
dominate	mendominasi
dominated	didominasi
Donald	Donald
donate	menyumbangkan
donation	sumbangan
done	dilakukan
donor	donor
don't	tidak
door	pintu
doorway	pintu keluar masuk
dose	dosis
dot	dot
double	ganda
doubt	meragukan
dough	adonan
down	turun
downtown	pusat kota
dozen	lusin
Dr	Dr
draft	draf

Kosakata	Arti
drag	menyeret
drain	menguras
drama	drama
dramatic	dramatis
dramatically	dramatis
draw	menggambar
drawer	laci
drawing	gambar
dream	mimpi
dress	berdandan
dried	dikeringkan
drift	melayang
drill	bor
drink	minum
drinking	minum
drive	mendorong
driver	sopir
drivers	driver
driveway	jalan untuk mobil
driving	penggerak
drop	menjatuhkan
drown	menenggelamkan
drug	obat
drum	drum
drunk	mabuk

Kosakata	Arti
dry	kering
duck	bebek
due	karena
dumb	bodoh
dump	membuang
during	selama
dust	debu
Dutch	Belanda
duty	tugas
dying	hampir mati
dynamic	dinamis
dynamics	dinamika
each	masing-masing
eager	asyik
ear	telinga
early	awal
earn	mendapatkan
earnings	penghasilan
earth	bumi
earthquake	gempa bumi
ease	meringankan
easily	mudah
east	timur
eastern	timur
easy	mudah

Kosakata	Arti
eat	makan
eating	makanan
echo	gema
ecological	ekologis
economic	ekonomis
economically	secara ekonomis
economics	ekonomi
economist	ekonom
economy	ekonomi
ecosystem	ekosistem
edge	tepi
edit	mengedit
edition	edisi
editor	editor
educate	mendidik
education	pendidikan
educational	pendidikan
educator	pendidik
effect	efek
effective	efektif
effectively	efektif
effectiveness	efektivitas
efficiency	efisiensi
efficient	efisien
effort	usaha

Kosakata	Arti
egg	telur
ego	diri
eight	delapan
eighth	kedelapan
either	salah satu
Ekstrohm	Ekstrohm
El	El
elaborate	menguraikan
elbow	siku
elder	lebih tua
elderly	tua
elect	memilih
election	pemilihan
electric	listrik
electrical	elektris
electricity	listrik
electronic	elektronik
electronics	elektronik
elegant	anggun
element	elemen
elementary	dasar
elephant	gajah
elevator	lift
eleven	sebelas
eligible	memenuhi syarat

Kosakata	Arti
eliminate	menghapuskan
elite	elite
else	lain
elsewhere	di tempat lain
e-mail	e-mail
embarrassed	malu
embrace	merangkul
emerge	muncul
emerged	muncul
emergency	keadaan darurat
emerging	muncul
emission	emisi
emotion	emosi
emotional	emosional
emotionally	emosional
emphasis	tekanan
emphasize	menekankan
empire	kekaisaran
employ	mempekerjakan
employee	karyawan
employer	majikan
employment	pekerjaan
empty	kosong
enable	memungkinkan
enact	menetapkan

Kosakata	Arti
encounter	menghadapi
encourage	mendorong
encouraging	mendorong
end	akhir
endless	tak berujung
endorse	mengesahkan
endure	menanggung
enemy	musuh
energy	energi
enforce	melaksanakan
enforced	ditegakkan
enforcement	pelaksanaan
engage	mengikutsertakan
engagement	pertunangan
engine	mesin
engineer	insinyur
engineering	teknik
English	Inggris
enhance	mempertinggi
enjoy	menikmati
enormous	besar sekali
enough	cukup
enroll	mendaftarkan
ensure	memastikan
enter	masuk

Kosakata	Arti
enterprise	perusahaan
entertainment	hiburan
enthusiasm	antusiasme
entire	seluruh
entirely	sepenuhnya
entitle	memberi judul
entity	kesatuan
entrance	masuk
entrepreneur	pengusaha
entry	masuk
envelope	amplop
environment	lingkungan
environmental	lingkungan
envision	membayangkan
epidemic	wabah
episode	episode
equal	sama
equality	persamaan
equally	sama
equation	persamaan
equip	melengkapi
equipment	peralatan
equity	keadilan
equivalent	setara
era	era

Kosakata	Arti
error	kesalahan
escape	melarikan diri
especially	terutama
essay	karangan
essence	esensi
essential	penting
essentially	dasarnya
establish	menetapkan
establishment	pembentukan
estate	perkebunan
estimate	memperkirakan
estimated	diperkirakan
etc	dll
ethical	etis
ethics	etika
ethnic	kesukuan
Eugene	Eugene
European	Eropa
evaluate	mengevaluasi
evaluation	evaluasi
even	bahkan
evening	malam
event	peristiwa
eventually	akhirnya
ever	pernah

Kosakata	Arti
every	setiap
everybody	semua orang
everyday	sehari-hari
everyone	semua orang
everything	semuanya
everywhere	di mana-mana
evidence	bukti
evident	jelas
evidently	ternyata
evil	jahat
evolution	evolusi
evolve	berkembang
exact	tepat
exactly	persis
exam	ujian
examination	pemeriksaan
examine	memeriksa
example	contoh
exceed	melebihi
excellent	unggul
except	kecuali
exception	pengecualian
exceptions	pengecualian
excessive	terlalu banyak
exchange	pertukaran

Kosakata	Arti
excited	gembira
excitement	kegembiraan
exciting	menarik
exclude	mengecualikan
exclusive	eksklusif
exclusively	khusus
excuse	alasan
execute	melaksanakan
execution	eksekusi
executive	eksekutif
exercise	latihan
exhaust	knalpot
exhibit	menunjukkan
exhibition	pameran
exist	ada
existence	adanya
existing	ada
exit	keluar
exotic	eksotik
expand	memperluas
expanded	diperluas
expansion	ekspansi
expect	mengharapkan
expectation	harapan
expected	diharapkan

Kosakata	Arti
expedition	ekspedisi
expense	biaya
expensive	mahal
experience	pengalaman
experienced	berpengalaman
experiment	percobaan
experimental	eksperimental
expert	ahli
expertise	keahlian
explain	menjelaskan
EXPLAINS	MENJELASKAN
explanation	penjelasan
explicit	eksplisit
explode	meledak
exploit	mengeksploitasi
exploration	eksplorasi
explore	menjelajah
explosion	ledakan
export	ekspor
expose	menelanjangi
exposure	pencahayaannya
express	mengekspresikan
expression	ekspresi
extend	memperpanjang
extended	luas

Kosakata	Arti
extension	perpanjangan
extensive	luas
extent	luasnya
external	luar
extra	ekstra
extraordinary	luar biasa
extreme	ekstrim
extremely	sangat
eye	mata
eyebrow	alis
eyes	mata
fabric	kain
face	wajah
facilitate	memudahkan
facility	fasilitas
fact	fakta
factor	faktor
factory	pabrik
faculty	fakultas
fade	luntur
fail	gagal
failure	kegagalan
faint	lemah
fair	adil
fairly	cukup

Kosakata	Arti
faith	iman
fall	jatuh
fame	ketenaran
familiar	akrab
family	keluarga
famous	terkenal
fan	kipas
fantastic	fantastis
fantasy	fantasi
far	jauh
fare	tarif
farm	bertani
farmer	petani
fascinating	sangat menarik
fashion	mode
fast	cepat
faster	lebih cepat
fat	lemak
fatal	fatal
fate	nasib
father	ayah
fatigue	kelelahan
Faulkner	Faulkner
fault	kesalahan
favor	mendukung

Kosakata	Arti
favorable	baik
favorite	favorit
fear	takut
feather	bulu
feature	ciri
February	Februari
federal	federal
fee	biaya
feed	makan
feedback	umpan balik
Feeding	Makanan
feel	merasa
feeling	perasaan
feet	kaki
fellow	sesama
felt	merasa
female	perempuan
feminist	feminis
fence	pagar
festival	festival
fever	demam
few	beberapa
fewer	sedikit
fiber	serat
fiction	fiksi

Kosakata	Arti
field	lapangan
fierce	sengit
fifteen	limabelas
fifth	kelima
fifty	limapuluh
fight	berjuang
fighter	pesawat tempur
fighting	perkelahian
figure	mencari
figured	bercorak
file	berkas
fill	mengisi
film	film
filter	menyaring
final	terakhir
finally	akhirnya
finance	keuangan
financial	finansial
find	menemukan
finding	temuan
fine	halus
finger	jari
finish	menyelesaikan
fire	api
firm	perusahaan

Kosakata	Arti
firmly	sungguh
first	pertama
fiscal	fiskal
fish	ikan
fisherman	nelayan
fishing	penangkapan ikan
fist	tinju
fit	cocok
fitness	kebugaran
fitted	dipasang
five	lima
fix	memperbaiki
fixed	tetap
flag	bendera
flame	api
flash	flash
flat	datar
flavor	rasa
flee	melarikan diri
fleet	armada kapal
flesh	daging
flexibility	keluwesan
flexible	fleksibel
flight	penerbangan
flip	membalik

Kosakata	Arti
float	mengapung
flood	banjir
floor	lantai
Florida	Florida
flour	tepung
flow	aliran
flower	bunga
fluid	cairan
fly	terbang
flying	penerbangan
focus	fokus
fog	kabut
Foil	Menggagalkan
fold	melipat
folk	rakyat
follow	mengikuti
followed	diikuti
following	berikut
food	makanan
fool	menipu
foot	kaki
football	sepak bola
for	untuk
forbid	melarang
force	memaksa

Kosakata	Arti
forces	Pasukan
forehead	dahi
foreign	asing
foreigner	orang asing
forest	hutan
forever	selama-lamanya
forget	lupa
forgive	memaafkan
fork	garpu
form	bentuk
formal	resmi
format	format
formation	formasi
former	bekas
formerly	dahulu
formula	rumus
forth	seterusnya
fortunately	untung
fortune	nasib
forty	empatpuluh
forum	forum
forward	depan
foster	memelihara
found	ditemukan
foundation	pondasi

Kosakata	Arti
founder	pendiri
four	empat
fourth	keempat
fraction	pecahan
fragile	rapuh
fragment	fragmen
frame	bingkai
framework	kerangka
franchise	hak
frankly	sebetulnya
fraud	penipuan
free	gratis
freedom	kebebasan
freely	bebas
freeze	membekukan
French	Perancis
frequency	frekuensi
frequent	sering
frequently	sering
fresh	segar
freshman	bayat
friend	teman
friendly	ramah
friendship	persahabatan
frightened	ketakutan

Kosakata	Arti
from	dari
front	depan
frontier	perbatasan
frown	mengkerut
frozen	beku
fruit	buah
frustrate	menggagalkan
frustration	frustrasi
ft	ft
fucking	sialan
fuel	bahan bakar
full	penuh
full-time	penuh waktu
fully	sepenuhnya
fun	kesenangan
function	fungsi
functional	fungsional
fund	dana
fundamental	mendasar
funding	pendanaan
funeral	pemakaman
funny	lucu
fur	bulu
furniture	mebel
further	lebih lanjut

Kosakata	Arti
furthermore	selanjutnya
future	masa depan
gain	mendapatkan
galaxy	galaksi
gallery	galeri
game	permainan
gang	gang
gap	celah
garage	garasi
garbage	sampah
garden	taman
garlic	bawang putih
gas	gas
gasoline	bensin
gate	gerbang
gather	mengumpulkan
gathering	pertemuan
gave	memberi
gay	homoseks
gaze	tatapan
gear	gigi
gender	jenis kelamin
gene	gen
general	umum
generally	umumnya

Kosakata	Arti
generate	menghasilkan
generation	generasi
generous	dermawan
genetic	genetik
genius	kecerdasan
genre	aliran
gentle	lemah lembut
gentleman	pria
gently	lembut
genuine	asli
German	Jerman
gesture	sikap
get	mendapatkan
ghost	hantu
giant	raksasa
gift	hadiah
gifted	berbakat
girl	gadis
girlfriend	pacar
give	memberikan
given	diberikan
glad	senang
glance	sekilas
glass	kaca
glimpse	melihat sekilas

Kosakata	Arti
global	global
globe	bola
glory	kejayaan
glove	sarung tangan
go	pergi
goal	tujuan
goat	kambing
God	Allah
going	akan
gold	emas
golden	keemasan
golf	golf
gone	pergi
good	baik
got	mendapat
govern	memerintah
government	pemerintah
governor	gubernur
grab	mengambil
grabbed	meraih
grace	rahmat
grade	kelas
gradually	bertahap
graduate	lulus
graduation	wisuda

Kosakata	Arti
grain	gandum
grand	agung
grandchild	cucu
grandfather	kakek
grandmother	nenek
grandparent	eyang
grant	memberikan
grants	beasiswa
grape	anggur
grasp	memahami
grass	rumput
grateful	berterimakasih
grave	kuburan
gravity	gaya berat
gray	abu-abu
great	besar
greater	lebih besar
greatest	terbesar
greatly	sangat
Greek	Yunani
green	hijau
greet	menyapa
greeted	disambut
Greg	Greg
grief	kesedihan

Kosakata	Arti
grin	menyeringai
grip	pegangan
grocery	toko bahan makanan
gross	bruto
ground	tanah
group	kelompok
grow	tumbuh
growing	pertumbuhan
growth	pertumbuhan
guarantee	menjamin
guard	penjaga
guess	kira
guest	tamu
guidance	bimbingan
guide	membimbing
guided	kendali
guideline	garis pedoman
guilt	kesalahan
guilty	berdosa
guitar	gitar
gun	pistol
gut	usus
guy	orang
guys	orang
gym	ruang olahraga

Kosakata	Arti
gyro	gyro
ha	ha
habit	kebiasaan
habitat	habitat
had	memiliki
hair	rambut
half	setengah
halfway	setengah
hall	aula
hallway	lorong
hand	tangan
handful	segenggam
handle	menangani
hands	tangan
handsome	tampan
hang	menggantung
happen	terjadi
happily	bahagia
happiness	kebahagiaan
happy	senang
harassment	gangguan
hard	keras
hardly	hampir
hardware	perangkat keras
harm	membahayakan

Kosakata	Arti
harmony	harmoni
harsh	keras
harvest	panen
has	memiliki
hat	topi
hate	benci
haul	mengangkut
have	memiliki
having	memiliki
hay	jerami
hazard	bahaya
he	dia
head	kepala
headache	sakit kepala
headline	membintangi
headquarters	markas besar
heal	menyembuhkan
health	kesehatan
health-care	kesehatan
healthy	sehat
hear	mendengar
heard	mendengar
hearing	pendengaran
heart	hati
heat	panas

Kosakata	Arti
heaven	surga
heavily	berat
heavy	berat
heel	tumit
height	tinggi
held	diadakan
helicopter	helikopter
hell	neraka
hello	halo
helmet	ketopong
help	membantu
helpful	bermanfaat
Helva	Helva
hence	karenanya
her	dia
herb	herbal
here	di sini
heritage	warisan
hero	pahlawan
hers	dia
herself	diri
hesitate	ragu-ragu
hey	hei
hi	hai
hidden	tersembunyi

Kosakata	Arti
hide	menyembunyikan
high	tinggi
highlight	menyoroti
highly	sangat
high-tech	berteknologi tinggi
highway	jalan raya
hike	kenaikan
hill	bukit
him	dia
himself	diri
hint	petunjuk
hip	panggul
hire	menyewa
hired	dipekerjakan
his	#NAME?
Hispanic	Hispanic
historian	sejarawan
historic	bersejarah
historical	historis
historically	historis
history	sejarah
hit	memukul
Hoag	Hoag
hockey	hoki
hold	memegang

Kosakata	Arti
hole	lubang
holiday	liburan
holy	suci
home	rumah
homeland	tanah air
homeless	tuna wisma
homework	pekerjaan rumah
honest	jujur
honestly	secara jujur
honey	madu
honor	menghormati
hook	kait
hope	berharap
hopefully	mudah-mudahan
horizon	horison
hormone	hormon
horn	tanduk
horrible	mengerikan
horror	kengerian
horse	kuda
hospital	rumah sakit
hospitals	rumah sakit
host	tuan rumah
hostage	sandera
hostile	bermusuhan

Kosakata	Arti
hot	panas
hotel	hotel
hotels	hotel
hour	jam
hours	jam
house	rumah
household	rumah tangga
housing	perumahan
Houston	Houston
how	bagaimana
however	namun
hug	memeluk
huge	besar
huh	hah
human	manusia
humanity	kemanusiaan
humor	kelucuan
hundred	ratus
hunger	kelaparan
hungry	lapar
hunt	berburu
hunter	pemburu
hunting	pemburuan
hurricane	badai
hurry	buru-buru

Kosakata	Arti
hurt	menyakiti
husband	Suami
hypothesis	hipotesa
I	Saya
ice	es
icon	icon
idea	ide
ideal	ideal
identical	identik
identification	identifikasi
identify	mengenali
identity	identitas
ideological	ideologis
ideology	ideologi
ie	yaitu
if	jika
ignore	mengabaikan
ill	sakit
I'll	Aku akan
illegal	liar
illness	penyakit
illusion	ilusi
illustrate	menjelaskan
I'm	Aku
image	gambar

Kosakata	Arti
imagination	imajinasi
imagine	membayangkan
immediate	segera
immediately	segera
immigrant	imigran
immigration	imigrasi
immune	kebal
impact	dampak
implement	melaksanakan
implementation	implementasi
implication	implikasi
imply	berarti
import	mengimpor
importance	pentingnya
important	penting
importantly	penting
impose	memaksakan
impossible	mustahil
impress	mengesankan
impression	kesan
impressive	impresif
improve	memperbaiki
improved	ditingkatkan
improvement	perbaikan
improvements	perbaikan

Kosakata	Arti
impulse	impuls
in	di
Inc	Inc
incentive	insentif
incident	insiden
include	memasukkan
including	termasuk
income	pendapatan
incorporate	menggabungkan
increase	meningkatkan
increased	meningkat
increasing	meningkat
increasingly	makin
incredible	luar biasa
incredibly	luar biasa
indeed	memang
independence	kemerdekaan
independent	independen
index	indeks
Indian	India
indicate	menunjukkan
indication	indikasi
indicator	indikator
indigenous	pribumi
individual	individu

Kosakata	Arti
industrial	industri
industry	industri
inevitable	tak terelakkan
inevitably	pasti
infant	bayi
infection	infeksi
inflation	inflasi
influence	mempengaruhi
influential	berpengaruh
inform	memberitahukan
informal	informal yang
information	informasi
infrastructure	infrastruktur
ingredient	bahan
inherent	inheren
inherit	mewarisi
initial	awal
initially	mulanya
initiate	memulai
initiative	prakarsa
injure	melukai
injured	terluka
injury	cedera
inmate	tahanan
inner	batin

Kosakata	Arti
innocent	murni
innovation	inovasi
innovative	inovatif
input	masukan
inquiry	penyelidikan
insect	serangga
insert	menyisipkan
inside	dalam
insight	wawasan
insist	bersikeras
inspection	inspeksi
inspector	inspektur
inspiration	inspirasi
inspire	mengilhami
inspired	terinspirasi
install	memasang
installation	instalasi
instance	contoh
instant	saat
instantly	segera
instead	malah
instinct	naluri
institution	lembaga
institutional	kelembagaan
instruct	menginstruksikan

Kosakata	Arti
instruction	pengajaran
instructional	instruksional
instructor	pengajar
instrument	instrumen
instruments	instrumen
insurance	asuransi
intact	utuh
integrate	mengintegrasikan
integrated	terintegrasi
integration	integrasi
integrity	integritas
intellectual	cendekiawan
intelligence	kecerdasan
intelligent	cerdas
intend	berniat
intense	intens
intensity	intensitas
intent	maksud
intention	niat
interact	bergaul
interaction	interaksi
interest	bunga
interested	tertarik
interesting	menarik
interfere	mengganggu

Kosakata	Arti
interior	pedalaman
internal	intern
international	internasional
Internet	Internet
interpret	menafsirkan
interpretation	interpretasi
interrupt	mengganggu
interval	selang
intervals	interval
intervention	intervensi
interview	wawancara
intimate	intim
into	menjadi
introduce	memperkenalkan
introduction	pengantar
invade	menyerbu
invasion	invasi
invent	menciptakan
invention	penemuan
inventory	inventarisasi
invest	menginvestasikan
investigate	menyelidiki
investigation	investigasi
investigator	peneliti
investment	investasi

Kosakata	Arti
investor	investor
invisible	gaib
invitation	undangan
invite	mengundang
invited	diundang
involve	melibatkan
involved	terlibat
involvement	keterlibatan
Iraqi	Irak
Irish	Irlandia
iron	besi
ironically	ironisnya
irony	ironi
is	adalah
Islam	Islam
Islamic	Islam
island	pulau
isolate	mengasingkan
isolated	terpencil
isolation	isolasi
Israeli	Israel
issue	isu
it	itu
Italian	Italia
item	barang

Kosakata	Arti
its	#NAME?
it's	sekarang
itself	diri
jacket	jaket
jail	penjara
Japanese	Jepang
jar	guci
jaw	rahang
jazz	jazz
jeans	jeans
Jersey	Jersey
jet	jet
Jew	Yahudi
jewelry	perhiasan
Jewish	Yahudi
job	pekerjaan
John	John
Johnnie	Johnnie
join	ikut
joint	bersama
joke	lelucon
journal	majalah
journalism	jurnalistik
journalist	wartawan
journey	perjalanan

Kosakata	Arti
joy	kegembiraan
judge	hakim
judgment	pertimbangan
judicial	yudisial
juice	jus
jump	melompat
jungle	rimba
junior	muda
jurisdiction	yurisdiksi
juror	anggota juri
jury	juri
just	hanya
justice	keadilan
justify	membenarkan
keep	menjaga
Keith	Keith
kept	terus
key	kunci
kick	menendang
kid	anak
kill	membunuh
killer	pembunuh
killing	pembunuhan
kind	jenis
king	raja

Kosakata	Arti
kingdom	kerajaan
kiss	ciuman
kit	kotak
kitchen	dapur
knee	lutut
kneel	berlutut
knew	tahu
knife	pisau
knock	mengetuk
know	tahu
knowledge	pengetahuan
known	dikenal
Korean	Korea
lab	laboratorium
label	label
labor	tenaga kerja
laboratory	laboratorium
lack	kekurangan
ladder	tangga
lady	wanita
lake	danau
lamp	lampu
land	tanah
landing	pendaratan
landmark	landmark

Kosakata	Arti
landscape	pemandangan
lane	jalur
language	bahasa
lap	pangkuan
large	besar
largely	sebagian besar
laser	laser
last	terakhir
late	terlambat
lately	akhir-akhir ini

ANGGI'S REMARK TO MOTIVATE YOU

Actually, if we want to master English it is not too difficult for us, due to it depend on that person.

We should be patient to learn English because it needs a longer time to master it, don't be shy for speaking English

And be confident when you speak English in front the other

If you doubt to speak English you wont speak English well because your afraid will disturb you to speak English very well.

So I sugest you to be confident despite your English not too good, it is ok due to we are beginner English students.

So for my friends no doubt to learn English.