

Herpinus Simanjuntak

BAHASA INGGRIS SISTEM 52M

KURSUS MANDIRI 1 TAHUN
UNTUK ORANG INDONESIA VOL. 2



Jakarta - Indonesia

BAHASA INGGRIS SISTEM 52M Volume 2

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Prakata

Buku **Bahasa Inggris Sistem 52M Volume 2** ini merupakan penyempurnaan dari edisi sebelumnya. Buku ini diperuntukkan bagi para pembelajar bahasa Inggris dari semua kalangan, mulai dari politikus hingga ibu-ibu rumah tangga.

Seperti kita ketahui bahasa Inggris adalah bahasa internasional, bahasa yang sangat penting sebagai alat komunikasi dengan bangsa lain di dunia, sehingga bahasa tersebut seharusnya kita kuasai. Demikian pula dengan menguasai bahasa Inggris, kita sebagai bangsa Indonesia dapat menguasai pengetahuan di bidang apa pun. Karena dengan mengetahui bahasa tersebut kita bisa membaca buku-buku bermutu, mendengarkan siaran radio dan media massa lainnya. Dengan sendirinya kita mempunyai pengetahuan/pandangan yang luas dalam bidang atau kegiatan-kegiatan untuk masa depan kita, bangsa dan negara.

Buku ini dilengkapi dengan audio dan terdiri dari 3 volume untuk 52 pelajaran yang berisi percakapan dan kata sehari-hari, ungkapan, idiom, tata bahasa, ucapan-ucapan serta latihan yang sering digunakan dalam percakapan dan bacaan sehari-hari.

Waktu yang diperlukan untuk mempelajari semua volume buku ini adalah satu tahun atau 52 minggu, kira-kira 15 menit setiap hari: membaca, menghafal, menulis dan mempraktikkan sampai semua benar-benar dikuasai.

Kami yakin jika Anda sanggup mempelajari dan menyelesaikan buku bahasa Inggris ini dari volume 1 sampai 3 maka Anda akan sanggup membaca dan berbicara menggunakan bahasa Inggris dalam kegiatan, pekerjaan dan pergaulan sehari-hari.

Selamat belajar!

Herpinus Simanjuntak

pustaka-indo.blogspot.com

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Petunjuk Penggunaan

[cara baca]

Kata yang terdapat di dalam tanda kurung [cara baca] adalah CARA BACA KATA atau KALIMAT. Kata tersebut diucapkan atau dibaca sama seperti dalam bahasa Indonesia.

[:]

Tanda titik dua diucapkan atau dibaca agak panjang.

Misalnya: star [sta:] diucapkan staa.

Kata-kata yang terdapat di dalam kolom adalah KATA-KATA PENGGANTI.

Misalnya:

I am	jealous. [jeles]	Saya	cemburu.
	sad. [sed]		sedih.
	tired. [taied]		lelah.
	naughty. [no:ti]		nakal.

Maksudnya adalah:

I am jealous. = Saya cemburu.
I am sad. = Saya sedih.

Minggu 18, Bulan 5

18

PELAJARAN



PELAJARAN

18

Minggu 18, Bulan 5



Hafalkan ungkapan ini untuk dipraktikkan sehari-hari!

Be honest.

[bi: onist]

Jujurlah.

I suppose it's nice.

[ai sepouz its nais]

Saya kira itu bagus.

When will you be back?

[wen wil yu: bi: bek]

Kapan Anda akan kembali?

May I speak, Madam?

[mei ai spi:k, medem]

Boleh saya bicara, Bu?

It is enjoyable.

[it iz injoiebel]

Itu menyenangkan.

It is too noisy.

[it iz tu: noizi]

Itu terlalu ribut.

How do you know?

[hau du: yu: nou]

Bagaimana Anda tahu?





Oh, really?

[oh, rili]

Oh, sungguh?

Don't talk so loudly.

[dount to:k sou laudli]

Jangan bicara terlalu keras.

Yes, please do.

[yes, pli:z du:]

Ya, silakan lakukan.

What are you doing now?

[wot a: yu: duing nau]

Apa yang sedang Anda lakukan sekarang?

Don't be sad.

[dount bi: sed]

Jangan sedih.

Don't say that.

[dount sei det]

Jangan katakan itu.

Wait and see.

[weit end si:]

Tunggu dan Lihat.

May I introduce myself to you?

[mei ai intreju:s maiself tu yu:]

Bolehkah saya memperkenalkan diri kepada Anda?





Percakapan

SEDANG SENGGANG



How are you getting along?

[hau a: yu: getting elong]

Bagaimana kabar Anda selama ini?



Same as usual.

[seim es yu: zuel]

Biasa-biasa saja.



Are you busy with your work?

[a: yu: bizi with yue we:k]

Apakah Anda sibuk dengan pekerjaan Anda?



No, I am not doing anything now.

[nou, aiyem not duing einithing nau]

Tidak, saya tidak sedang melakukan apa-apa.



What if we go to Puncak?

[wot if wi: gou tu puncak]

Bagaimana kalau kita pergi ke Puncak?



It's a good idea.

[its e gud aidie]

Saya sangat setuju.



Let's go by car, ok!

[iets gou bai kar, okei]

Mari kita pergi naik mobil, oke!

Kalau kita perhatikan percakapan di atas, ada kata-kata yang sudah mempunyai pasangan-pasangan dengan kata yang lain. Artinya pasangan tersebut tidak boleh diganti; apabila pasangan kata tersebut diganti maka artinya akan berubah.

Misalnya:

go by [gou bai]	= <i>pergi dengan, melalui</i>
go with [gou with]	= <i>pergi bersama-sama</i>
go in [gou in]	= <i>masuk</i>
go out [gou aut]	= <i>keluar</i>
go to [gou tu]	= <i>pergi ke</i>

Coba ulangi contoh percakapan di atas!

Are you busy with your work?

Apakah Anda sibuk dengan pekerjaan Anda?

Let's go by car.

Mari kita pergi dengan mobil.

Jangan sampai dibuat:

Are you busy to your work? (salah)

Let's go with car. (salah)

 *Pasangan kata kerja akan dipelajari pada pelajaran 23.*

Hafalkan pasangan kata sifat dengan kata depan berikut!

For

eager [i:ger]	for	ingin
enough [inaf]		cukup
famous [feimes]		terkenal, ternama
fit [fit]		cocok, pantas, selaras
grateful [greitful] (to)		bersyukur
nice [nais]		bagus, cantik
qualified [kwolifaid] (in)		berijazah, berhak
ready [redi] (to)		bersedia, siap, rela
responsible [risponsibl]		bertanggung jawab
sorry [sori] (with)		menyesal, sedih

	sufficient [sefishent] (with)	for	cukup
	suitable [syu:tebl]		cocok, pantas
	thankful [thengkful] (to)		berterima kasih
	valid [velid]		sah, berlaku

Contoh:

Are you ready for tennis?

Apakah Anda sudah siap bermain tenis?

Is this dress suitable for the party?

Apakah pakaian ini cocok untuk ke pesta?

Sesudah kata depan, sekarang kata kerja ditambah **-ing**. **Gerund** akan dipelajari secara khusus.

With

angry [engri] (at)	with	marah
annoyed [enoid]		jengkel, gemas
busy [bizi] (at)		sibuk
consistent [kensistent]		kukuh, teguh
content [kentent]		senang, puas
familiar [femilye] (to)		akrab, tidak asing dengan
identical [aidentikel]		tepatisma
patient [peishent]		sabar
popular [populye]		populer, disukai
vexed [veksd]		sakit hati, kesal

Contoh:

Are you busy with your children?

Apakah Anda sibuk dengan anak-anak Anda?

Our English teacher was angry with us.

Guru bahasa Inggris kami marah kepada kami.

**Catatan:**

angry with digunakan terhadap orang, *angry at* digunakan terhadap benda.

I was angry with the weather. (*salah*)

tetapi,

I was angry at the weather. (*benar*)

**Of**

afraid [efreid]

ahead [ehed]

ashamed [esheimd]

aware [ewe:]

capable [keipebl]

careful [ke:fui] (with)

certain [se:ten]

conscious [konshes]

east [i:st]

envious [envies]

fond [fond]

guilty [gilti]

ignorant [ignerent]

independent [indipendent]

jealous [jeles]

kind [kaind] (to)

north [no:th]

proud [praud]

short [sho:t]

shy [shai]

south [sauth]

sure [shue]

tired [taied]

takut

di depan, sebelumnya

malu

sadar akan

sanggup

hati-hati

tentu, yakin

sadar akan

timur

iri hati, cemburu akan

gemar akan, suka pada

bersalah, berdosa

tak tahu menahu

mandiri

cemburu

macam, jenis, ramah

utara

bangga

pendek, ringkas, singkat

malu

selatan

pasti, tentu

lelah

of



west [west]
worthy [we:thi]

of

barat
patut, sesuai dengan



- Contoh:**
- Don't be afraid of the rabbit.**
Jangan takut pada kelinci itu.
- She is tired of that book.**
Ia lelah pada buku itu.



To

close [klaus]
contrary [kontreri]
cruel [kruel]
dear [die]
equal [i:kwel]
faithful [feithful]
fatal [feitl]
harmful [ha:mful]
indifferent [indiferten]
inferior [infirie]
liable [laiebl]
new [nyu:]
obedient [oubi:jent]
obvious [obvies]
polite [pelait]
previous [pri:vyes]
rude [ru:d]
sensitive [sensitiv]
similar [simile]
useful [yu:sful]

to

dekat, rapat
bertengangan dengan
kejam
mahal, berharga
sepadan, sama, sebanding
setia, berbakti
celaka, yang mengakibatkan kematian
berbahaya
tak peduli, masa bodoh
kurang baik, rendahan
bertanggung jawab
baru
patuh
jelas, nyata
sopan, beradab
yang lebih dahulu
kasar
peka, perasa
sama, serupa, sesuai
berguna

Contoh:

I am often helpful to you.

Saya sering menolong Anda.

Why are you rude to your servant?

Mengapa Anda kasar kepada pelayan Anda?

At

bad [bed]

clever [kleve]

efficient [ifishent]

expert [ikspe:t] (in)

good [gud]

indignant [indignant]

quick [kwik]

sad [sed]

slow [slou]

skilful [skiful] (in)

at

buruk

pandai

efisien

ahli

baik, pandai

marah

cepat

sedih

lambat

cakap, pandai

Contoh:

I am slow at learning the game.

Saya lambat dalam mempelajari permainan itu.

Merici is clever at playing badminton.

Merici pandai bermain badminton.

From

away [ewei]

different [difrent]

far [fa:]

resulting [rezalting]

safe [seif]

from

jauh

berbeda, berlainan

jauh

berakibat

selamat, aman

Contoh:

Is it safe from chemicals?

Apakah itu aman dari bahan-bahan kimia?

How far is it from here?

Berapa jauhnya dari sini?

In

deficient [dɪfɪʃənt]

fortunate [fɔ:cunit] (from)

honest [onist]

interested [intə'restid]

weak [wi:k]

in

berkurang, kekurangan

beruntung, bertuah

jujur

tertarik

lemah

Contoh:

I'm interested in pop music.

Saya tertarik pada musik pop.

David is quite honest in his intentions.

David cukup jujur dalam itikadnya.

On

dependent [dɪpendənt]

intent [intɛnt]

keen [ki:in]

on

bergantung pada

asyik, sungguh-sungguh

suka akan

Contoh:

I am keen on cycling.

Saya suka bersepeda.

Do you intent on playing tennis?

Apakah Anda sungguh-sungguh bermain tenis?



About

anxious [ensyes]	about	mencemaskan, khawatir
curious [kyueries]		ingin tahu
doubtful [daufful]		sangsi, ragu-ragu
enthusiastic [inthuziestik]		bersemangat, bergelora
reluctant [rilaktent]		segan, enggan, tak suka
right [rait]		benar
uneasy [ani:zi]		sukar, gelisah, bimbang



Contoh:

Why are you doubtful about the results of the match?

Mengapa Anda sangsi akan hasil pertandingan itu?

I am anxious about my health.

Saya khawatir akan kesehatan saya.

Coba baca dengan suara keras contoh-contoh kalimat di bawah ini. Jangan lupa terjemahkan kalimat-kalimat tersebut ke dalam bahasa Indonesia.

1. I am sorry for my rudeness.

>>

2. Are you certain of the facts?

>>

3. We are proud of you.

>>

4. Yosron is good at cooking.

>>

5. I'm interested in music.

>>

6. This dress isn't suitable for tennis.
>>
7. David is fond of fishing.
>>
8. Why are you anxious about your health?
>>
9. These clothes are too nice for working in the workshop.
>>
10. I am shy of my school teacher.
>>
11. Do you keen on good music?
>>
12. Is he jealous of his girl-friends?
>>
13. Why are you rude to your family?
>>
14. Is your office far from here?
>>

Arti kata-kata

rudeness [ru:dns] = kekasaran
fact [fekt] = kenyataan, fakta
health [helth] = kesehatan
workshop [we:kshop] = bengkel
accountancy [ekauntensi] = akuntansi
behaviour [bihevri] = kelakuan
bravery [breivri] = keberanian
librarian [laibre:rein] = pustakawan
mad man [med men] = orang gila

Latihan!

Lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini dengan *for, with, of, to, at, from, in, on* dan *about*.

1. Are you interested stamps?
2. They are keen accountancy.
3. My mother afraid snakes.
4. Yosron is fond chess.
5. I am busy my typewriter.
6. Is she anxious her father?
7. They are good English.
8. I'm sorry my husband's behaviour.
9. My wife is clever everything.
10. I'm proud your bravery.
11. Breakfast is ready us.
12. He is bad playing chess.
13. Are you angry the librarian.
14. I'm tired your sister.
15. Are you close your family?

**Praktikkan bahasa Inggris yang
Anda ketahui tanpa malu-malu,
dan jangan lupa bahwa bahasa
Inggris bukan bahasa ibu kita
(mother tongue)!**



Sebelum melanjutkan ke pelajaran berikutnya, ingatlah bahwa sesudah kata-kata depan: **before, after, for, at, of** dan lain-lain, kata kerja harus ditambah **-ing**.

 Contoh:

Before going for a walk, I must help my wife.

Sebelum pergi jalan-jalan, saya harus menolong isteri saya.

After studying, we want to play chess.

Sesudah belajar, kami mau bermain catur.

Excuse me for interrupting you.

Maafkan saya karena mengganggu Anda.

He is slow at reading.

Ia lambat membaca.

Because of raining, I can't get to the office.

Karena hujan, saya tidak bisa pergi ke kantor.

Bentuk **-ing** ini disebut **gerund** [jerend]. Semua rahasia **gerund** ini akan dipelajari secara khusus. **Just wait and see!**





PELAJARAN

19

Minggu 19, Bulan 5

PELAJARAN

19

Minggu 19, Bulan 5



Percakapan

MENCARI TEMAN



Good afternoon, Madam. May I help you?

[gud a:ftenun, medem, mei ai help yu:]

Selamat sore, Bu. Boleh saya membantu Anda?



Yes, please, I'm looking for my friend.

[yes, pli:z aim lukan fo: mai frend]

Ya, silakan. Saya sedang mencari teman saya.



May I know your friend's name?

[mei ai nou yue frens neim]

Boleh saya tahu nama teman Anda?



Mr. David. Is he here?

[miste deivid, iz hi: hie]

Bapak David? Apakah ia di sini?



Mr. David? Just a minute ... He is out.

[miste deivid? jast e minit ... he: iz aut].

Bapak David? Sebentar ... ia sedang keluar.



I can't wait for him.

[ai ka:nt weit fo: him]

Saya tidak bisa menunggunya.



Will you leave a message, please?

[wil yu: li:v e mesidj, pli:z]

Apakah Anda mau meninggalkan pesan?



Of course.

[of ko:s]

Tentu saja.

Here is a piece of paper.

[hie iz e pi:s of peipe]

Ini sehelai kertas.

Baiklah! Mari kita teruskan saja dengan membicarakan kata-kata yang menunjukkan arti kumpulan, kelompok, kawanan dan semacamnya.



Contoh:

A flock of sheep is coming down the hill.

[e flok of shi:p iz kaming daun de hil]

Segerombolan domba turun dari bukit.

The old man was driving a herd of cattle.

[di ould men woz draiving e he;d of ketl]

Orang tua itu sedang menggiring sekelompok ternak.

Did you see a big school of fish?

[did yu: si: e big schul of fish]

Apakah Anda melihat sekawanan besar ikan?

A pack of wolves chased rabbits.

[e pek of wu:vz ceisd rebits]

Sekawanan serigala memburu kelinci-kelinci.

A swarm of bees flew out of the hive.

[e sworm of bi:s flu: aut of de haiv]

Sekelompok lebah keluar mendadak dari sarang.



Hafalkan frase-frase di bawah ini!

- a swarm of rabbits [e swo:m of rebits] = sekawan kelinci
a bunch of flowers [e bantc of flauez] = seikat bunga
a bunch of bananas [a bantc of bena:nez] = sesisir pisang
a bunch of grapes [e banch of greips] = setangkai anggur
a herd of cows [e he:d of kauz] = sekelompok sapi
a heap of sand [e hi:p of send] = seonggok pasir
a heap of books [e hi:p of buks] = setumpuk buku
a heap of stones [e hi:p of stouns] = setumpuk batu
a fleet of ships [e fli:t of ships] = sejumlah kapal laut
a crowd of people [e kraud of pi:p] = sekelompok masa
a string of beads [e string of bi:ds] = seuntai manik-manik
a flock of geese [e flok of gi:z] = sekelompok angsa
a pair of scissors [e pe: of sizez] = sebuah gunting
a pair of shoes [e pe: of shu:z] = sepasang sepatu
a pair of glasses [e pe: of gla:ziz] = sebuah kaca mata
a party of tourists [e pa:ti of tuerist] = serombongan wisatawan
a bar of chocolate [e ba: of cokelit] = sebatang coklat
a bar of soap [e ba: of soup] = sebatang sabun
a row of houses [e rou of hausiz] = sederet rumah
a bowl of soup [e boul of su:p] = semangkuk sup
a bowl of rice [a boul of rais] = semangkuk nasi
a ball of string [e bol of string] = segulung tali
a team of players [e ti:m of pleiez] = sekelompok pemain
a piece of cloth [e pi:s of clouth] = sepotong kain
a piece of wood [e pi:s of wud] = sepotong kayu
a piece of cake [e pi:s of keik] = sepotong kue
a piece of cheese [a pi:s of ci:z] = sepotong keju
a piece of paper [e pi:s of peipe] = sehelai kertas
a pile of blankets [e pail of blengkits] = setumpuk selimut
a line of washing [e lain of wo:shing] = sederet jemuran
a line of trees [e lain of tri:z] = sederet pohon
a box of matches [e boks of metciz] = sekotak korek api
a slice of cake [a slais of keik] = seiris kue
a loaf of bread [e louf of bred] = sebungkal roti

▶ a plate of beef [e pleit of bi:f]	= <i>sepiring daging</i>
a plate of rice [e pleit of rais]	= <i>sepiring nasi</i>
a plate of fish [a pleit of fish]	= <i>sepiring ikan</i>
a pack of card [e pek of ka:ds]	= <i>sepak kartu</i>
a sheet of paper [e syi:t of peipe]	= <i>selembar kertas</i>
a lump of sugar [e lamp of syuge]	= <i>sebungkal gula</i>
a roll of cloth [a roul of klouth]	= <i>segulung kain</i>
a bottle of milk [a botl of milk]	= <i>sebotol susu</i>
a glass of water [e gla:s of wo:te]	= <i>segelas air</i>
a bundle of books [e bandl of buks]	= <i>setumpuk buku</i>
a cluster of flowers [e klaste of flauez]	= <i>sekelompok bunga</i>
a group of houses [e group of hausiz]	= <i>sekelompok rumah</i>
a group of trees [e gru:p of tri:z]	= <i>sekelompok pepohonan</i>
a school of fish [e schul of fish]	= <i>sekelompok ikan</i>

Dalam bahasa Inggris kumpulan, kelompok, kawan dan lain-lain disebut **collective noun**.

▶ Sekarang katakan kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini kepada teman Anda!

Bring me a pail of water.

[bring mi: e peil of wo:te]

Bawakan saya seember air.

Drink a glass of tea.

[drink e gla:s of ti:]

Minumlah segelas teh.

Bring me a cup of tea.

[bring me: e kap of ti:]

Ambillkan saya secangkir teh.





Percakapan

PUKUL BERAPAKU?



Excuse me. Can you tell me the correct time?

[ikskyu:s me: ken yu: tel mi: de kerektaim]

Maafkan saya. Bisakah Anda memberi tahu saya waktu yang benar?



Yes, I can. It's seven o'clock.

[yes, ai ken. its sevn oklok]

Ya, saya bisa. Sekarang pukul tujuh.



Is your watch too fast or too slow?

[iz yue wo:tc tu fa:st o: tu slou]

Apakah arloji Anda cepat atau lambat?



Maybe my watch is a little bit slow.

[meibi, mai wo:tc iz e litel bit slou]

Mungkin arloji saya lambat.



I must be in the office by 7.30.

[ai mast bi: in di ofis bai sevn the:ti]

Saya harus berada di kantor pukul 7.30.

Sebelum Anda meneruskan pelajaran ini, ulangi pelajaran di atas sampai mantap. Oke!



Sekarang katakan kepada kawan Anda begini:

I'm sorry, my watch is broken.

Maaf, jam tangan saya rusak.

I have no watch.

Saya tidak mempunyai jam tangan.

Is your husband's watch out of order?

Apakah jam tangan suami Anda rusak?

 **His watch has stopped.**

Jam tangannya mati.

Will you be on time?

Apakah Anda akan tepat waktu?

I used to have lunch at 12.30 every day.

Saya biasa makan siang pukul 12.30 setiap hari.

I want to know what time it is now.

Saya mau tahu pukul berapa sekarang.

We finish work at 5.00.

Kami selesai bekerja pukul 5.00.

I used to work until nearly 6 o'clock.

Saya biasa bekerja hampir sampai pukul 6.00.

What time is it now?

Pukul berapa sekarang?

	It's	one two ten twelve	o'clock	Pukul satu. Pukul dua. Pukul sepuluh. Pukul dua belas.
---	------	-----------------------------	---------	---

a.m. [ei em] dari kata **ante meridiem** [entimeridiem]
artinya: sebelum tengah hari (12.00 siang)

p.m. [pie em] dari kata **post meridiem** [poust meridiem]
artinya: sesudah tengah hari (12.00 siang) sampai
pukul 12.00 malam

Pukul 13.30 berarti 1.30 siang.

Bahasa Inggrisnya: **it is 1.30 p.m.** (it is one thirty p.m.)

Pukul 11.30 berarti 23.30 malam.

Bahasa Inggrisnya: **it is 11.30 p.m.** (it is eleven thirty p.m.)

Demikian juga penggunaan a.m.
it is 12.00 a.m.
it is 1.00 a.m.



Perhatikan!

Bila jam menunjukkan tepat kita gunakan *sharp* atau *exactly*.

It is ten o'clock sharp.

Sekarang pukul 10 tepat.

It is exactly ten o'clock.

Sekarang pukul 10 tepat.

Bila kurang, gunakan kata “**to**”. Ada dua macam cara mengatakannya, dan *o'clock* tidak diucapkan atau ditulis.



It's seven minutes to six.

It's five fifty three.

Pukul 5.53.



It's five minutes to six.

It's five fifty five.

Pukul 5.55.



It's ten minutes to seven.

It's six fifty.

Pukul 6.50.



It's twenty minutes to eight.

It's seven forty.

Pukul 7.40.



It's twelve minutes to twelve.

It's eleven forty eight.

Pukul 11.48.



Bila lewat, gunakan kata “**past**”. Ada dua macam cara mengatakannya, dan kata *minutes* boleh dihilangkan.

🔊 It's five **past** five.

It's five o five.

Pukul 5.05.

🔊 It's fifteen **past** ten.

It's ten fifteen.

Pukul 10.15.

🔊 It's twenty **past** ten.

It's ten twenty.

Pukul 10.20.

Bila lewat setengah, gunakan “**half past**”. Ada dua macam cara mengatakannya.

🔊 It's **half past** six.

It's six thirty.

Pukul 6.30.

🔊 It's **half past** ten.

It's ten thirty.

Pukul 10.30.

Bila kurang seperempat, gunakan “**a quarter to**”. Ada dua macam cara mengatakannya.

🔊 It's **a quarter to** four.

It's three forty five.

Pukul 3.45.

🔊 It's **a quarter to** ten.

It's nine forty five.

Pukul 9.45.



Bila lewat seperempat, gunakan “**a quarter past**”. Ada dua macam cara mengatakannya.

 It's a **quarter past** five.

It's five fifteen.

Pukul 5.15.

 It's a **quarter past** nine.

It's nine fifteen.

Pukul 9.15.

Cara terakhir itu biasanya digunakan dalam percakapan. Misalnya mau berangkat dengan bus, kapal, kereta api dan lain-lain. Cara yang terakhir ini diucapkan lebih cepat daripada yang pertama.

Misalnya kita mengucapkan:

- a. It's five minutes to five.
atau
- b. It's **four fifty five** (4.55).

Bagian (a) lebih cepat dimengerti, bukan?

Latihan!

Katakan dalam bahasa Inggris dengan cara bebas.

1. Pukul 11 tepat.
2. Pukul 11 kurang 10 menit.
3. Pukul 12 lewat 30 menit.
4. Pukul 3 kurang seperempat.
5. Pukul 3 lewat seperempat.
6. Pukul 9 tepat.
7. Pukul 5 sore.
8. Pukul 6 pagi.

Terjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia!

1. Call me at five o'clock sharp.
[»»](#)
2. We have to catch a plane at 7.00 a.m.
[»»](#)
3. Please wake me up at 7.00 p.m.
[»»](#)
4. I'll be here at ten o'clock.
[»»](#)
5. It is exactly five o'clock.
[»»](#)
6. Can you get up at 3.00 a.m.?
[»»](#)
7. Call us at a quarter past two.
[»»](#)
8. Is it half past four already?
[»»](#)
9. They would arrive in Medan at about 10.00 o'clock.
[»»](#)

The twenty four hour clock

Cara menerangkan waktu dengan sistem ini tidak umum digunakan di dalam percakapan, tetapi kerap digunakan untuk jadwal kapal terbang, bus, kereta dan sebagainya.

Waktu **a.m.** sama seperti di dalam percakapan tetapi jam 1.00 p.m. menjadi **13.00 hours** (jam seribu tiga ratus], 2 p.m. menjadi **14.00 hours** dan begitu seterusnya.



Hafalkan ungkapan-ungkapan di bawah ini untuk dipraktikkan sehari-hari!

You are a good guy.

[yu: a: e gud gai]

Anda orang yang baik.

I beg your pardon.

[ai beg yue pa:dn]

Maaf, ulangi.

I wont' forget your kindness.

[ai wount feget yue kaindnis].

Saya tidak akan melupakan kebaikan Anda.

Let's go immediately.

[lets gou imi:jetli]

Mari kita pergi dengan segera.

We don't mind.

[wi: daunt maind]

Kami tidak keberatan.

Is this what you want?

[iz dis wot yu: wont]

Apakah ini yang Anda inginkan?

Don't be so modest.

[dount bi: sou modist]

Jangan terlalu rendah hati.

Forget it right now.

[feget it rait nau]

Lupakan itu sekarang juga.





PELAJARAN
20

Minggu 20, Bulan 5

PELAJARAN 20

Minggu 20, Bulan 5

OUGHT TO

[o:t tu]

Seharusnya

Ought to: sepatutnya, seharusnya adalah kata kerja bantu. *Ought to* dapat digunakan pada semua pokok kalimat, misalnya: *I ought to, you ought to, he ought to, she ought to, it ought to, we ought to dan they ought to.*

 Contoh:

We ought to save our money.

Kita seharusnya menabung uang kita.

Your husband ought to see a doctor at once.

Suami Anda seharusnya segera pergi ke dokter.

I ought to wait for you.

Seharusnya saya menunggu Anda.

Bagaimana bila membentuk kalimat bertanya?

Membentuk kalimat bertanya dengan *ought to* sama dengan kata kerja bantu lainnya. *Ought* diletakkan di depan kalimat dan *to* diletakkan sebelum kata kerja. *Ought* tidak boleh bergandengan dengan *to* di dalam kalimat bertanya.

 Contoh:

We ought to save our money.

Kita seharusnya menabung uang kita.

bertanya:

Ought we to save our money?

Seharusnyakah kita menabung uang kita?

Jangan sampai dibuat:

Ought to we save our money? (salah)

 Contoh:

I ought to wait for you.

Seharusnya saya menunggu Anda.

bertanya:

Ought I to wait for you?

Seharusnyakah saya menunggu Anda?

Jangan sampai dibuat:

Ought to I wait for you? (salah)

Bagaimana bila membentuk kalimat menyangkal?

Mudah sekali! Tambahkan saja NOT di antara *ought* dan *to*. Jangan sekali-sekali meletakkannya sesudah *to*.

 Contoh:

I ought to wait for you.

menjadi:

I ought **not to wait for you.**

Seharusnya saya tidak menunggu Anda.

Ought not to disingkat **oughtn't to** dibaca [o:tnt to].

Ought to tidak mempunyai bentuk lampau. Bila kita ingin membuat kalimat bentuk lampau atau bentuk akan datang, maka kita tetap menggunakan *ought to*. Lihat contoh berikut ini!

- Past Tense** : I ought to have called him yesterday.
Seharusnya saya telah memanggilnya kemarin.
- Future Tense** : I ought to see my parents tomorrow.
Seharusnya saya mengunjungi orang tua saya besok.

Latihan!

Buatlah kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini menjadi kalimat **bertanya** dan **menyangkal**!

1. I ought to call you at 7.30.

>>

2. You ought to work hard.

>>

3. I ought to be in Medan next week.

>>

4. You ought to see the film again.

>>

5. He ought to be more careful.

>>

6. She ought to come back today.

>>

7. He ought to be punished.

>>

Arti kata-kata

again [egein]	= lagi
come back [kam bek]	= kembali
punish [panish]	= menghukum

NEED

[ni:d]

Perlu, harus

Need: *perlu, harus, mesti* adalah kata kerja bantu. Bila bertanya, letakkan *need* di depan kalimat dan bila menyangkal tambahkan *not* sesudahnya.

Contoh:



+ **I think he need come here.**

Saya rasa ia perlu datang ke sini.

? **Need he come here?**

Perlukah ia datang ke sini?

- **He need not come here.**

Ia tidak perlu datang ke sini.



+ **I think you need go there again.**

Saya rasa Anda perlu pergi ke sana lagi.

? **Need you go there again?**

Perlukah Anda pergi ke sana lagi?

- **You need not go there again.**

Anda tidak perlu pergi ke sana lagi.

Di samping sebagai kata kerja bantu, *need* juga sebagai kata kerja biasa. Bila *need* tersebut adalah kata kerja biasa maka kita harus meletakkan *do* atau *does* dalam kalimat bertanya dan menambah *NOT* pada *do* atau *does* di dalam kalimat menyangkal. Kemudian, sesudah *need* kata *to* harus diikutsertakan.

Contoh:



+ **I need to speak more quickly.**

Saya mesti berbicara lebih cepat.

? **Do I need to speak more quickly?**

Apakah saya mesti berbicara lebih cepat?

- **I do not need to speak more quickly.**

Saya tidak mesti berbicara lebih cepat.



Hafalkanlah kalimat-kalimat ini!

I need to buy English books.

Saya perlu membeli buku buku bahasa Inggris.

I needn't wait any longer.

Saya tidak perlu menunggu lebih lama lagi.

Need I bring this report to you at once?

Perlukah saya segera membawa laporan ini kepada Anda?

Need not disingkat **needn't** dibaca [ni:dnt]

DARE

[dae:]

Berani

Dare adalah kata kerja bantu. *Dare* digunakan pada pokok kalimat, misalnya: *I dare*, *you dare*, *he dare*, *she dare*, *it dare* dan *they dare*. Kita tidak menambah -s pada *dare* walaupun pokok kalimatnya *he*, *she*, *it*. Sekarang bagaimana membentuk kalimat bertanya? Membentuk kalimat bertanya dengan *dare* sama dengan kata kerja bantu lainnya. *Dare* diletakkan di depan kalimat.



Contoh:

1. **I dare go there.**

Saya berani pergi ke sana.

Dare I go there?

Beranikah saya pergi ke sana?

2. **He dare criticize you.**

Ia berani mengkritik Anda.

Dare he criticize you?

Beranikah ia mengkritik Anda?

Bila *dare* digunakan sebagai kata kerja biasa (bukan kata kerja bantu), maka kita harus meletakkan **do**, **does** dalam bentuk *Present Tense* dan **did** dalam bentuk *Past Tense*, dan jangan lupa menambahkan *to* sebelum kata kerja yang kedua.

Contoh:

Does he dare to take that risk?

Apakah ia berani mengambil risiko itu?

Hafalkan kalimat-kalimat ini!

Do you dare to fight against him?

Apakah Anda berani melawannya?

I dare tell you what I really think.

Saya berani mengatakan kepada Anda apa yang sesungguhnya saya pikirkan.

Dare you question my honesty?

Apakah Anda berani meragukan kejujuran saya?

I dare disobey the General's order.

Saya berani menentang perintah Jenderal.

USED TO

[yu:zd tu]

Biasa, biasanya

Used to: *biasa* atau *biasanya* adalah kata kerja bantu. *Used to* digunakan pada semua pokok kalimat, misalnya: *I used to, you used to, he used to, she used to, it used to, we used to, they used to*.

Contoh:

I used to come there every morning.

Saya biasa datang ke sana setiap pagi.

I used to work very hard.

Saya biasa bekerja sangat keras.

I used to smoke cigars.

Saya biasa mengisap cerutu.

Bagaimana bila membentuk kalimat bertanya dengan *used to*? Membentuk kalimat bertanya dengan *used to* sama dengan kata kerja bantu lainnya. *Used* diletakkan di depan kalimat dan *to* sebelum kata kerja. *Used* tidak boleh bergandengan dengan *to* di dalam kalimat bertanya.

Contoh:

Used you to go there every morning?

Apakah Anda biasa pergi ke sana setiap pagi?

Jangan sampai dibuat:

Used to you go there every morning?

Bagaimana bila membentuk kalimat menyangkal?

Kita harus menambahkan NOT sesudah *used*. Jangan letakkan *not* tersebut sesudah *to*!

Contoh:

I used not to work very hard.

Saya biasanya tidak bekerja sangat keras.

used not disingkat **use(d)n't** dibaca [yu:z(d)nt]

Apabila *use* sebagai kata kerja biasa maka di dalam kalimat bertanya dan menyangkal harus digunakan kata kerja bantu **did**.

Contoh:



Did you use to work very hard?

Apakah Anda biasa bekerja sangat keras?



I didn't use to work very hard.

Saya tidak biasa bekerja sangat keras.



Hafalkan kalimat-kalimat ini!

He used to play football when he was a boy.

ia biasa bermain bola ketika ia masih anak-anak.

Used you to climb that tree when you were a boy?

Apakah Anda biasa memanjat pohon itu ketika Anda masih kanak-kanak?

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

[pa:st kontinues tens]

Waktu Lampau Berlangsung

Ciri-ciri waktu yang biasanya digunakan:

at six o'clock this morning	= <i>pukul enam pagi ini</i>
at seven o'clock last night	= <i>pukul tujuh tadi malam</i>
at five o'clock yesterday	= <i>pukul lima kemarin</i>
at this time last year	= <i>saat ini pada tahun lalu</i>
from six to ten last night	= <i>dari pukul 6.10 tadi malam</i>
as [es]	= <i>ketika, waktu</i>
when [wen]	= <i>ketika</i>
while [wail]	= <i>sementara, ketika</i>

Past Continuous Tense ini menyatakan perbuatan atau tindakan yang masih terus dilakukan pada waktu lampau.

Hafalkan rumus ini!

Subject + was/were + Present Participle



Contoh:

At five o'clock yesterday, David was drawing a picture.

Pukul lima kemarin, David sedang menggambar sebuah lukisan.

I saw her as she was falling.

Saya melihatnya saat ia terjatuh.



When you came in, I was reading a newspaper.

Ketika Anda masuk, saya sedang membaca surat kabar.

While he was reading a magazine, Hermon arrived.

Sementara ia sedang membaca majalah, Hermon tiba.

atau:

Hermon arrived while he was reading a magazine.

Perlu diingat!

1. Bila ciri-ciri waktu seperti di atas kita gunakan, maka kita harus membuat *Past Continuous Tense*.
2. Bila kalimat sesudah atau sebelum *as*, *when* dan *while* dalam bentuk lampau, maka kita harus membuat *Past Continuous Tense*.

Latihan!

Ubahlah kata-kata yang terdapat di dalam kurung ke dalam bentuk yang benar!

1. The teacher (give) us an English lesson, when the rain fell.
2. I (talk) about the film when you came.
3. My boy friend saw me as I (come) to school this morning.
4. While we were playing chess, the light (go) out.
5. My mother was writing a letter when the doorbell (ring).
6. When I saw her, he (not work).
7. My girl friend fell while she (run).
8. We (learn) French at this time last year.
9. At six o'clock this morning, we (lie) on the beach.
10. David's trousers were torn as he (jump) over the chair.
11. Merici and I (work) in the garden when they arrived.
12. While I (cross) the street, a car hit the barking dog.
13. I saw an accident while I (wait) for a taxi.
14. They (sing) while they were listening to the radio.
15. While I was watching TV, the light (go) out.
16. He (dig) a big hole at this time last year.

17. It (rain) all day yesterday.
18. David arrived while Hermon (play) card.
19. Yosron (sleep) while Merici was talking.
20. Why were you (pour) the black coffee?
21. He (rest) all the afternoon.
22. Why weren't you (talk) outside?
23. What were you (do) at six o'clock this morning?
24. From six to ten last night they (work).
25. While I (type) a letter, my guest came.

Arti kata-kata

light [lait] = lampu

go out [gou aut] = padam

lie [laɪ] = berbaring

torn [to:n] = robek

accident [eksident] = kejadian, kecelakaan

all day [o:l dei] = sepanjang hari

pour [po:] = menuangkan

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

[simpl fyu:cer tens]

Waktu akan datang

Sebelum Anda mengetahui cara penggunaan dan rumusnya, hafalkan ciri-ciri waktu yang biasanya digunakan.

tomorrow [tumorou] = besok

tonight [tunait] = malam ini

the day after tomorrow [de dei afte tumorou] = lusa

next time [nekst taim] = waktu akan datang

next week [nekst wi:k] = minggu depan

next month [nekst manth] = bulan depan

next year [nekst yie] = tahun depan

two more days [tu: mo: deiz] = dua hari lagi

two more weeks [tu: mo: wi:ks] = dua minggu lagi

Simple Future Tense digunakan untuk menyatakan perbuatan atau tindakan yang akan dilaksanakan pada waktu akan datang.

Hafalkan rumus ini!

Subject + shall/will + infinitive

shall / will dibaca [shel / wil] = akan

Contoh:

I **shall** read this historical novel tomorrow.

Saya akan membaca buku roman sejarah ini besok.

He **will** go to Jakarta next week.

Ia akan pergi ke Jakarta minggu depan.

Shall atau *will* sudah mempunyai pasangan-pasangannya sendiri dengan pokok kalimat: *I shall* dan *we shall*, dan lainnya dengan *will*: *he will*, *she will*, *it will*, *they will*.

Sekarang mari kita teruskan bagaimana cara membentuk kalimat bertanya dan menyangkal.

Kalimat bertanya:

Tempatkan *shall* atau *will* di depan kalimat sesuai dengan pokok kalimat.

Contoh:

Shall I read this historical novel tomorrow?

Akankah saya membaca buku roman sejarah ini besok?

Will he go to Jakarta next week?

Akankah ia pergi ke Jakarta minggu depan?

Kalimat menyangkal:

Tambahkan NOT pada *shall* atau *will* yang artinya: *tidak akan*. Jangan lupa bahwa *shall not* disingkat *shan't* [*sha:nt*] dan *will not* disingkat *won't* [*wount*].

 Contoh:

I shall not read this historical novel tomorrow.

Saya tidak akan membaca buku roman sejarah ini besok.

He will not go to Jakarta next week.

ia tidak akan pergi ke Jakarta minggu depan.

Shall dan **will** adalah kata kerja bantu. Dalam pelajaran terdahulu dikatakan bahwa dua kata kerja bantu tidak boleh bergandengan, masih ingat? Seperti misalnya **shall** dan **can**. Mereka sama-sama kata kerja bantu; oleh karena itu mereka tidak boleh bergandengan. Begitu pula dengan kata kerja bantu lainnya.

Misalnya:

I shall can *(salah)*

I shall be able to *(benar)*

He will may *(salah)*

He will be allowed to *(benar)*

Bila kita mau mengatakan:

Saya akan bisa berenang.

Bahasa Inggrisnya adalah:

I shall be able to swim.

Jadi, jangan sampai dibuat: **I shall can swim.**

 Contoh:

She will must go to the dentist. *(salah)*

She will have to go to the dentist. *(benar)*

ia harus pergi ke dokter gigi.

Mengapa kalimat terakhir benar? Karena **will** dan **must** sama-sama kata kerja bantu, maka **must** harus diganti dengan **have to**.



Hafalkan kalimat-kalimat ini!

I shall go for a walk.

[ai shel gou fo: e wo:k]

Saya akan pergi berjalan-jalan.

Well, I shall overcome my difficulties.

[wel, ai shel ouvekam mai difikeltiz]

Baiklah, saya akan mengatasi kesulitan-kesulitan saya.

My father will be fifty years old next year.

[mai fa:de wil bi: fifti yiez ould nekst yie]

Tahun depan bapak saya akan berumur 50 tahun.

David will leave early tomorrow.

[devid wil li:v e:li tumorou]

David akan berangkat pagi-pagi besok.

They will not invite us.

[thei wil not invit as]

Mereka tidak akan mengundang kita.

Will you be able to do your homework?

[wil yu: bi: eibl tu du: yue houmwe:k]

Apakah kamu akan bisa mengerjakan pekerjaan rumahmu?

We shan't fight.

[we: sha:nt fait]

Kita tidak akan berkelahi.

David won't visit any museums.

[devid wount visit eni myu:ziems]

David tidak akan mengunjungi museum.

My wife and I won't see you off next week.

[mai waif end ai wount si: yu: o:f nekst wi:k]

Istri saya dan saya tidak akan mengantarkan Anda minggu depan.

Will you see the football match?

[wil yu: si: de futbo:l metc]

Akankah Anda menonton pertandingan sepak bola?

<i>I</i>	<i>shall</i>	disingkat	<i>I'll</i>	dibaca [ail]
<i>he</i>	<i>will</i>	disingkat	<i>he'll</i>	dibaca [hi:l]
<i>you</i>	<i>will</i>	disingkat	<i>you'll</i>	dibaca [yu:l]

I'll love you.

[ail lav yu:]

Saya akan mencintai Anda.

atau

I shall love you.

[ai shel lav yu:]

Saya akan mencintai Anda.



Untuk mengatakan *akan*, tidak hanya dengan **shall** dan **will**, tetapi juga bisa dengan **be going to**, yang sama artinya dengan **shall** atau **will**.

Contoh:

I am going to go there tomorrow morning.

Saya akan pergi ke sana besok pagi.

He is going to have lunch with me.

ia akan makan siang dengan saya.

Jelaslah, **shall/will = be going to = akan**

Dalam *Simple Future Tense* seperti yang sudah diterangkan tadi, **shall** dan **will** sudah mempunyai pasangan-pasangan dengan pokok kalimat, misalnya: *I shall*, *you will* dan lain-lain, tetapi bila menyatakan keinginan, maksud, janji, kita menggunakan **will** untuk *I* dan *we*, sedangkan **shall** untuk *you*, *he*, *she*, *it* dan *they*.

Latihan!

Ubahlah kalimat-kalimat berikut menjadi kalimat: bertanya dan menyangkal!

1. I am going to return to Medan by airplane.

>>

2. He will leave Jakarta on Friday.

>>

3. We are going to stay at the Bali Hotel.

>>

4. I'll stop in Yogyakarta on my way to Surabaya.

>>

5. My English teacher will lend me some money.

>>

6. My husband will be here in an hour.

>>

7. Yosron will do his homework tonight.

>>

8. Mrs. Tini will go to her office by bus.

>>

9. She will go to her office by bus.

>>

10. We are going to be at the meeting.

>>

11. They will attend the meeting next month.

>>

12. I am going to leave very soon.

>>

13. He will be able to speak English.

>>

return [rite:n] = kembali, pulang
on my way [on mai wei] = pada perjalanan saya
lend [lend] = meminjamkan
undergo [andegou] = mengalami
attend [etend] = menghadiri
soon [su:n] = segera

Arti kata-kata

PAST FUTURE TENSE

[pa:st fyu:cer tens]

Waktu nanti lampau

Anda telah mempelajari bentuk waktu akan datang. Dalam bentuk waktu tersebut, perbuatan atau tindakan yang akan dilaksanakan adalah waktu akan datang. Sedangkan dalam *Past Future Tense*, perbuatan atau tindakan yang akan dilaksanakan adalah waktu akan datang, tetapi sudah lewat. Ciri-ciri waktu yang biasanya digunakan dalam *Past Future Tense* adalah sama seperti waktu lampau.

Misalnya: *this morning* dan lain-lain.

Hafalkan rumus ini!

Subject + should/ would + Infinitive



Contoh:

I should buy a beautiful house.

Saya akan membeli sebuah rumah bagus.

I should sell my old car.

Saya akan menjual mobil tua saya.



He would cross the strait this morning.

Ia akan menyeberangi selat itu pagi ini.

They would go to the beach.

Mereka akan pergi ke pantai.

Kata-kata *should* atau *would* sudah mempunyai pasangan-pasangan dengan pokok kalimat. Apakah Anda masih ingat dalam kaitan dengan *Present Future Tense*?

Perhatikan pasangan dengan pokok kalimat!

I should dan *we should*, dan selainnya adalah *would*: *you would*, *he would*, *she would*, *it would* dan *they would*.

Sekarang mari kita teruskan dengan bagaimana cara membentuk kalimat bertanya dan menyangkal.

Kalimat bertanya:

Tempat *should* atau *would* adalah di depan kalimat sesuai pasangannya dengan pokok kalimat.



Contoh:

Should I sell my old car?

Akankah saya menjual mobil tua saya?

Would they go to the beach?

Akankah mereka pergi ke pantai?

Kalimat menyangkal:

Tambahkan NOT pada *should* atau *would* yang artinya: *tidak akan*. Jangan lupa bahwa *should not* disingkat *shouldn't* dibaca [shudn't] dan *would not* disingkat *wouldn't* dibaca [wudn].



Contoh:

I should not buy a beautiful house.

Saya tidak akan membeli sebuah rumah bagus.

They would not go to the beach.

Mereka tidak akan pergi ke pantai.

Latihan!

Ubahlah menjadi kalimat bertanya dan menyangkal!

1. I should answer those questions if i could.

>>

2. He would accept David's offer.

>>

3. My mother would come from Germany.

>>

4. Hermon would attend the meeting.

>>

5. She would undergo an operation at the hospital.

>>

6. We should help you finish the work.

>>

7. You would see me off to the station.

>>

accept [eksept] = menerima

offer [ofer] = tawaran

attend [etend] = menghadiri

see off [si: of:] = mengantarkan

Arti kata-kata



Sebelum melanjutkan pelajaran berikutnya, coba baca dan jawab pertanyaan di bawah ini dengan suara nyaring!

Contoh:

Could you answer all the questions?

Bisakah Anda menjawab semua pertanyaan itu?

Yes, I could.

Ya, saya bisa.

Easy or difficult?

Mudah atau sukar?

Easy.

Mudah.

Sekarang teruskan seperti contoh berikut ini!

1. Could you buy the car?
cheap or expensive?
2. Could you eat the orange?
sweet or sour?
3. Could you eat the apple?
soft or hard?
4. Could you eat the cakes?
fresh or stale?
5. Could you hear the radio?
too loud or too soft?





PELAJARAN

21

Minggu 21, Bulan 5

PELAJARAN

21

Minggu 21, Bulan 5

GENDER

[jende]

Jenis Kelamin

Jenis kelamin yang dalam bahasa Inggris disebut *gender* [jende] menunjukkan laki-laki atau jantan (*masculine*), sedangkan *feminine* menunjukkan perempuan atau betina, sedangkan *neuter* menunjukkan jenis kelamin yang netral.

Yang menentukan kata selanjutnya dalam sebuah kalimat yang berhubungan dengan pokok kalimat adalah jenis kelamin. Misalnya kata ganti untuk diri sendiri/ kepunyaan. Dalam pelajaran delapan Anda sudah mempelajari kata-kata ganti *he* untuk pokok, *himself* untuk diri sendiri, *his* untuk kepunyaan dan seterusnya, misalnya:

- | | |
|------------|----------------------------|
| he | : David, brother, host. |
| she | : Merici, sister, hostess. |
| it | : Baby, cat, pig. |

 Contoh:

My brother pours himself a cup of coffee.

Saudara saya menuangkan sendiri secangkir kopi.

My sister washes herself with soap and water.

Saudara saya membersihkan dirinya sendiri dengan sabun dan air.

A cat sees itself in the mirror.

Seekor kucing melihat dirinya sendiri di dalam cermin.

Jadi, jangan sampai dibuat:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| My brother pours <i>herself</i> | (salah) |
| My sister washes <i>himself</i> | (salah) |

Mari kita hafalkan kata-kata ini sampai mahir!



MASCULINE

[meskyulin]

Laki-laki

- brother [bra: de] = saudara laki-laki
- uncle [angkl] = paman
- father [fa:de] = bapak
- grandfather [grendfa:de] = kakek
- nephew [nevyu] = keponakan laki-laki
- son [san] = anak laki-laki
- grandson [grendsan] = cucu laki-laki
- stepfather [stepfa:de] = bapak tiri
- adoptive father [edoptd fa:de] = bapak angkat
- father in law [fa:de in lo:] = mertua laki-laki
- son in law [san in lo:] = menantu laki-laki
- brother in law [bra:de in lo:] = ipar laki-laki
- bridegroom [braidgrum] = pengantin laki-laki
- widower [widoue] = duda
- boy [boi] = anak (laki-laki)
- man [men] = orang (laki-laki)
- youth [yu:th] = pemuda
- lad [led] = anak muda
- husband [hazbend] = suami
- gentleman [jentlmn] = tuan
- patron [peitren] = pelindung, penolong
- god [god] = dewa
- aviator [eiviete] = penerbang
- bachelor [betcele] = bujangan
- hero [heirou] = pahlawan
- manager [meneje] = pemimpin, manajer
- prince [prins] = pangeran
- actor [ekte] = pemain
- emperor [empere] = kaisar



giant [jaɪənt] = raksasa jantan
heir [eɪər] = ahli waris
host [haʊst] = tuan rumah
hunter [hæntər] = pemburu
lion [laɪən] = singa jantan
tiger [taɪgər] = harimau jantan
murderer [me:dərər] = pembunuhan
poet [poɪət] = penyair
priest [pri:st] = pendeta
prophet [prɒfɪt] = nabi
shepherd [ʃepəd] = penggembala
bull [bul] = sapi jantan
gander [gɛndər] = angsa jantan
stallion [stɛlɪən] = kuda jantan
colt [kɔlt] = anak kuda jantan
cur [cʊr] = anjing jantan
drake [drɛɪk] = itik jantan
boar [bo:] = babi hutan jantan
cock [kɒk] = ayam jantan
ram [rem] = anak domba jantan
king [kɪŋ] = raja
wizard [wɪzəd] = tukang sihir
fox [foks] = rubah
stag [stɛg] = rusa jantan



FEMININE

[fɛmɪnɪn]

Perempuan, betina

sister [sistər] = saudara perempuan
aunt [a:nt] = bibi
mother [ma:de] = ibu
grandmother [grendma:de] = nenek
niece [ni:s] = keponakan perempuan
daughter [do:te] = anak perempuan
granddaughter [grenddo:te] = cucu perempuan
stepmother [stepma:de] = ibu tiri
adoptive mother [edoptd ma:de] = ibu angkat



mother in law [ma:de in lo:] = *mertua perempuan*
daughter in law [do:te in lo:] = *menantu perempuan*
sister in law [siste, in lo:] = *ipar perempuan*
bride [braid] = *pengantin perempuan*
widow [widou] = *janda*
girl [ge:] = *anak gadis*
woman [wumen] = *wanita*
young lady [yang leidi] = *pemudi*
lass [les] = *anak perempuan*
wife [waif] = *istri*
lady [leidi] = *nyonya*
goddess [godis] = *dewi*
heroine [herouin] = *pahlawan wanita*
manageress [menijeris] = *wanita pemimpin / manajer*
princess [prinses] = *putri raja*
actress [ektris] = *pemain wanita*
hostess [houstis] = *nyonya rumah*
huntress [hantris] = *wanita pemburu*
lioness [laienis] = *singa betina*
tigress [taigris] = *harimau betina*
murderess [me:deris] = *wanita pembunuh*
poetess [poitis] = *penyair wanita*
prophetess [profitis] = *nabi wanita*
cow [kau] = *lembu betina*
goose [gu:s] = *angsa betina*
mare [me:] = *kuda betina*
filly [fil] = *anak kuda betina*
bitch [bitc] = *anjing betina*
sow [sau] = *babi hutan betina*
hen [hen] = *ayam betina*
ewe [yu:] = *anak domba betina*
queen [kwi:n] = *ratu*
witch [witc] = *penyihir wanita*
hind [haind] = *rusa betina*



NEUTER

[nyu:tre]

Netral

- ball [bo:l] = bola
bracelet [breislit] = gelang
dress [dres] = pakaian
pin [pin] = peniti
pocket [pokit] = kantong
ring [ring] = cincin
mirror [mire:] = cermin
well [wel] = sumur
ribbon [riben] = pita
house [haus] = rumah
nail [neil] = paku
chisel [cizel] = pahat
drawer [dro:ue] = laci
pitcher [pitce] = kendi
blanket [blengkit] = selimut

Pembentukan jenis kelamin perempuan dari kelamin laki-laki pada umumnya dilakukan dengan menambah akhiran **-ess**, misalnya:

host	menjadi	hostess.
murder	menjadi	murderess.
lion	menjadi	lioness.

Untuk membedakan antara teman laki-laki atau perempuan, kita bisa menambahkan kata **boy** untuk laki-laki dan **girl** untuk perempuan, misalnya:

boy-friend	= teman laki-laki
girl-friend	= teman perempuan

Lalu, untuk membedakan antara kucing jantan atau kucing betina, kita bisa menambahkan kata **he** untuk jantan dan **she** untuk betina.

he-cat	= kucing jantan
she-cat	= kucing betina

Jenis kelamin yang bisa dipakai untuk menunjukkan jantan atau betina disebut COMMON, dalam bahasa Indonesia: UMUM



COMMON

[komen]

Umum

- merchant [me:cent] = *pedagang, saudagar*
ancestor [ensiste] = *nene moyang*
teacher [ti:ce] = *guru*
orphan [o:fen] = *anak yatim*
grandchild [grentcaild] = *cucu*
great grandchild [gri:t grentcaild] = *cicit*
parents [pe:rents] = *ibu dan bapak*
student [stu:dent] = *pelajar*
people [pi:pel] = *orang*
friend [frend] = *teman*
cousin [kazen] = *saudara sepupu*
baby [beibi] = *bayi*
enemy [enimi] = *musuh*
servant [se:vent] = *pembantu*
sheep [syi:p] = *domba*
horse [ho:s] = *kuda*
pig [pig] = *babi*
chicken [ci:ken] = *anak ayam*
deer [die] = *rusa*
snake [sneik] = *ular*
looker on [lukeron] = *penonton*
rat [ret] = *tikus*
spouse [spauz] = *suami atau istri*
child [caild] = *anak*
person [pe:sen] = *orang*
gardener [ga:dne] = *tukang kebun*
cat [ket] = *kucing*
dog [dog] = *anjing*
fish [fish] = *ikan*
calf [ka:f] = *anak sapi*
ant [ent] = *semut*
fly [flai] = *lalat*
fox [foks] = *rubah*
camel [kemel] = *unta*
elephant [elifent] = *gajah*



bird [be:d] = burung
 louse [laus] = kutu
 cow [kau] = lembu
 lamb [lem] = anak domba
 kitten [kiten] = anak kucing
 piglet [piglit] = anak babi
 puppy [papi] = anak anjing
 cub [kab] = anak serigala
 foal [foul] = anak kuda
 kid [kid] = anak kambing
 calf cow [kaf kau] = anak lembu
 kid goat [kid gut] = anak kambing
 foal horse [foul ho:s] = anak kuda
 cub wolf [kab wulf] = anak serigala
 puppy dog [papi dog] = anak anjing
 baby pig [beibi pig] = anak babi
 baby cat [beibi ket] = anak kucing



PENGECUALIAN

Ada beberapa kata dalam bahasa Inggris yang termasuk:

Masculine:	the sun [san]	= matahari
	the ocean [oushen]	= lautan
	winter [wintre]	= musim dingin
	spring [spring]	= musim semi
Feminine:	the moon [mu:n]	= bulan
	the earth [e:th]	= bumi
	name of town [neim of taun]	= nama kota
	name of mountain [neim of mauntin]	= nama gunung
	name of ship [neim of zeip]	= nama kapal



Perhatikan contoh-contoh berikut ini!

1. **The sun hid himself behind the clouds.**
 himself berasal dari **he - ia (lk).**
2. **The moon shed her silver light on the calm sea.**
 her berasal dari kata **she - ia (pr).**



PELAJARAN
22

Minggu 22, Bulan 5

PELAJARAN

22

Minggu 22, Bulan 5

EACH OTHER & ONE ANOTHER

[i:tɔ: æθər en wʌn ə'natəθə]

Satu sama lain, saling

Each other dan *one another* memiliki arti yang sama, yaitu *saling* atau *satu sama lain*.

Contoh:

My Mother and I talk to *each other* every day on the phone.

My Mother and I talk to *one another* every day on the phone.

Kedua kalimat di atas berarti:

Setiap hari ibu saya dan saya saling berbicara di telepon.

Terjemahkan kalimat di bawah ini ke dalam bahasa Indonesia!

1. Both boxers punched each other.

>>

2. We never fight each other.

>>

3. They don't like each other.

>>

4. The two men equalled each other in strength.

>>

5. The kittens are playing with one another.

>>

6. Tina and Merici have known each other for two years.

>>

7. They are shouting to one another.

>>

8. The children are talking to one another about the circus.

>>

surgeon [sejen] = ahli bedah
oculist [okylist] = dokter mata
both [bouth] = keduanya
equal [i:kwel] = setara
kitten [kitn] = anak kucing
shout [shaut] = berteriak
circus [se:kes] = sirkus

Arti kata-kata

A LOT OF

[e lot of]

Banyak

A lot of

: digunakan untuk kata benda yang dapat dihitung dan kata benda yang tidak dapat dihitung.



Contoh:

We expect to inherit a lot of money.

[wi: ikspekt tu inherit e lot of mani]

Kami berharap mewarisi banyak uang.

I am eating a lot of sweets.

[aiyem i:ting e lot of swi:ts]

Saya sedang makan banyak kembang gula.



Last night I asked Yosron a lot of questions.

[la:st nait ai a:skd yosron e lot of kwestcens]

Tadi malam saya mengajukan kepada Yosron banyak pertanyaan.

I have learnt a lot of English.

[ai hev le:nt e lot of inglɪʃ]

Saya telah banyak belajar bahasa Inggris.

A lot of stars are twinkling brightly in the sky.

[e lot of sta:z a: twingkling braitli in de skai]

Banyak bintang berkelap-kelip gemerlap di langit.

I'm cooking a lot of dinner.

[aim kuking e lot of dine]

Saya sedang memasak banyak makanan malam.

The children got a lot of presents at Christmas.

[de cildre:n got e lot of prezents et krismes]

Anak-anak mendapat banyak hadiah pada Hari Natal.

A lot of our products are sold overseas.

[e lot of ouə predakts a: sould ouvesi:z]

Banyak produk kami dijual ke luar negeri.

I have got a lot of potatoes.

[ai hev got e lot of peteitouz]

Saya memperoleh banyak kentang.

A lot of old cars entered for this race.

[e lot of uold ka:z ented fo: dis reis]

Banyak mobil tua mengikuti perlombaan ini.

There were a lot of people at David's party yesterday.

[the: we e lot of pi:pl et devids pa:ti yestedei]

Ada banyak orang pada pesta David kemarin.

The circuitous route took a lot of time.

[de se:kyuites ru:t tuk e lot of taim]

Perjalanan memutar memerlukan banyak waktu.

Dalam kalimat berita lebih baik gunakan **a lot of**, tetapi dalam kalimat bertanya dan menyangkal gunakan **much, many**.

Hafalkan kata-kata ini!

a lot of meat [e lot of mi:t]	= banyak daging
a lot of butter [bate]	= banyak mentega
a lot of fruit [fru:t]	= banyak buah
a lot of places [pleisiz]	= banyak tempat
a lot of cotton [kotn]	= banyak kapas
a lot of things [things]	= banyak benda (barang)
a lot of trouble [traUBL]	= banyak kesukaran
a lot of sunshine [sanshain]	= banyak sinar matahari
a lot of water [wo:te]	= banyak air
a lot of noise [noiz]	= banyak suara
a lot of interesting books [intristing buks]	= banyak buku menarik

a lot better = jauh lebih baik

A lot digunakan sebagai kata keterangan; tanpa *of* berarti banyak.

Perhatikan contoh-contoh berikut!

There is a lot to eat.

Banyak yang dapat dimakan.

Last night Mrs. Tini was coughing a lot.

Tadi malam Ibu Tini batuk-batuk.

It rains a lot here.

Banyak hujan di sini.

a lot = a great deal, artinya: **banyak**

There isn't a lot I can do to help you.

Tidak banyak yang bisa saya lakukan untuk menolong Anda.



atau

There isn't a great deal I can do to help you.

juga:

lots of [lots of]

= banyak

lots of fun [lots of fan]

= banyak hal yang lucu

lots of food [lots of fud]

= banyak makanan

Contoh:

The children are having lots of fun on the play ground.

Anak-anak sedang bersenang-senang di arena bermain.

BY & WITH

[bai & with]

Oleh, dengan

By

: digunakan untuk *pelaku atau orang, atau hal yang menimbulkan.*

With

: digunakan untuk *instrumen atau alat.*



Contoh:

The bird was shot by my father.

Burung itu ditembak oleh bapak saya.

Are you frightened by the loud explosion?

Apakah Anda ketakutan oleh ledakan keras itu?

The house is lit by electricity.

Rumah itu diterangi (oleh) listrik.

My shoes were covered with mud.

Sepatu saya tertutup lumpur.

I'll repair this old car by using special tools.

Saya akan memperbaiki mobil tua ini dengan menggunakan alat khusus.

He will be punished by his dean.

Ia akan dihukum oleh dekannya.

SOME & ANY

[sam, eni]

*Beberapa, sedikit***some**

: digunakan untuk kalimat berita dan hal yang khusus atau mengharapkan jawaban "ya".

 Contoh:**I have some books.***Saya mempunyai beberapa buku.***There are some students in the classroom now.***Ada beberapa pelajar di ruang kelas sekarang.***Will you bring some water?***Apakah Anda akan membawa sedikit air?***any**

: digunakan untuk kalimat negatif dan bertanya.

 Contoh:**I'm sorry, I don't have any information about that.***Maaf, saya tidak punya informasi tentang itu.***There isn't any boot polish in this tin.***Tidak ada semir sepatu di dalam kaleng ini.***Are there any students around here?***Apakah ada pelajar di sekitar ini?*Kadang-kadang **some / any** tidak diterjemahkan.**Teruskan saja menghafalkan kata-kata ini!**

some sweets [sam swi:ts] = beberapa kembang gula

some money [sam mani] = sejumlah uang

some of those people [sam of douz pi:pl] = beberapa dari orang itu

some good apples [sam gud epels] = beberapa apel yang bagus

some small change [sam smo:l ceindj] = beberapa uang kecil (rekeh)

some modern grammarians [sam moden greme:riens] = beberapa ahli tata bahasa modern

**Catatan:**

Tadi kita katakan ***some*** digunakan untuk kalimat berita dan hal yang khusus atau mengharapkan jawabannya “**ya**”. Bagaimana maksudnya? Maksudnya, penanya mengharapkan jawaban positif dan bukan negatif.



Contoh:

Did you do some work yesterday?

Yes, I did some work yesterday.

Does father need some money?

Yes, he does.

Latihan!

Isilah titik-titik di bawah ini dengan ***some*** atau ***any***.

1. **My secretary has messages for you.**
Sekretaris saya punya pesan bagi Anda.
2. **I am eating fried bananas in the kitchen.**
Saya sedang makan pisang goreng di dapur.
3. **Hermon didn't give me specific instructions.**
Hermon tidak memberikan saya instruksi terinci.
4. **Are there extra chairs?**
Apakah ada kursi tambahan?
5. **I'm cooking dinner now.**
Saya sedang memasak makanan untuk makan malam sekarang.
6. **I don't have water.**
Saya tidak mempunyai air.
7. **Do you have beer and wine?**
Apakah Anda mempunyai bir dan anggur?

Ingat!

Kata benda yang dapat dihitung misalnya: teman (*friend*), toko (*shop*), kaleng (*tin*) dan lain-lain. Kata benda yang tidak dapat dihitung misalnya: gula (*sugar*), air (*water*), roti (*bread*) dan lain-lain.

A FEW & A LITTLE

[ə fyū: & e lit]

Sedikit, beberapa

a few	: digunakan untuk kata benda yang dapat dihitung dan selalu ada dalam bentuk jamak; dan kalimatnya positif.
a little	: digunakan untuk kata benda yang tidak dapat dihitung dan selalu ada dalam bentuk tunggal, dan kalimatnya positif.

**Catatan:**

a few menunjukkan angka kecil: 2, 3, 4, 5, 25 sedangkan *a little* menunjukkan jumlah kecil: hari, tahun dan lain-lain.

a few days ago = *beberapa hari*
 a few years = *beberapa tahun*

**Perhatikan contoh-contoh ini!**

a few friends	= <i>beberapa teman</i>
a few questions	= <i>beberapa pertanyaan</i>
a few things	= <i>beberapa benda (barang)</i>
a few boys	= <i>beberapa anak laki-laki</i>
a little time	= <i>sedikit waktu</i>
a little sugar	= <i>sedikit gula</i>
a little money	= <i>sedikit uang</i>

He takes a little sugar in his coffee.

Ia mengambil sedikit gula untuk kopinya.



Kita teruskan dengan contoh-contoh kalimat!

There are a few pineapples.

Ada beberapa nanas.

I have a little money.

Saya mempunyai sedikit uang.

I bought a new car a few days ago.

Saya membeli sebuah mobil baru beberapa hari lalu.

Jangan lupa bahwa untuk kalimat negatif atau perasaan negatif, Anda mengganti *a few* dan *a little* menjadi *few* dan *little* (tanpa *a*).



Contoh:

I slept little and felt no better.

Saya tidur sedikit dan merasa tidak sehat.

She is not rich, so she only has few possessions.

Ia tidak kaya, sehingga ia hanya mempunyai sedikit harta benda.

Latihan!

Isilah titik-titik di bawah dengan *a few* atau *a little*.

1. All right, I'll be here in minutes.
2. She puts only salt into the soup.
3. I did jobs about the house.
4. There were pieces of chalk left in the box.
5. There were clouds in the sky.
6. I only lived here just days.
7. air freshener makes this room more comfortable.
8. kinds of meat were available in the store.
9. We saw shops along the street.
10. I think we need more time to prepare the presentation.

MANY & MUCH

[meni & matc]

Banyak

many	: digunakan untuk kata benda yang dapat dihitung dan dalam bentuk jamak.
much	: digunakan pada kata benda yang tidak dapat dihitung dan dalam bentuk tunggal.



Perhatikan contoh-contoh ini!

many cups [meni kaps]	= banyak cangkir
many dogs [meni dogs]	= banyak anjing
many cars [meni ka:z]	= banyak mobil
many tins [meni tins]	= banyak kaleng
much milk [matc milk]	= banyak susu
much bread [matc bred]	= banyak roti
much tea [matc ti:]	= banyak teh



Contoh:

There is much dust in the field.

Banyak debu di lapangan.

Many people all over the world speak English.

Banyak orang di seluruh dunia berbicara bahasa Inggris.

Does he buy much meat?

Apakah ia membeli banyak daging?

The guest drank much milk.

Tamu itu minum banyak susu.

Untuk mengganti MANY & MUCH biasanya digunakan:

a lot	= banyak
a lot of	= banyak
a great deal of	= sangat banyak
a good deal of	= banyak

a good many of	= sangat banyak
plenty of	= sangat banyak
a great number of	= sangat banyak
a large number of	= sangat banyak
a large quantity of	= sangat banyak
a great many of	= sangat banyak

 Contoh:

I received **many** letters yesterday.

Saya menerima banyak surat kemarin.

atau

I received **a lot of** letters yesterday.

I spend **much** time here.

Saya menghabiskan banyak waktu di sini.

atau

I spend **a lot of** time here.



Hafalkan kata-kata ini!

too much time	= terlalu banyak waktu
too much money	= terlalu banyak uang
too much cream	= terlalu banyak krim
too many mistakes	= terlalu banyak kesalahan
too many hard words	= terlalu banyak kata sulit

Latihan!

Isilah titik-titik di bawah dengan: **many** atau **much**.

1. I don't have money.
2. He doesn't have time.
3. I have friends in Japan.
4. We hadn't eaten breakfast this morning.
5. There are apples on that tree.
6. We didn't have cheese for the cake.
7. There are wild birds and wild animals in this country.

BETWEEN & AMONG

[bit:win & emang]

*Di antara***between****among**

: digunakan untuk antara dua kata benda.

: digunakan untuk antara banyak kata benda.

**There was a fight between two boys.***Ada perkelahian di antara dua anak laki-laki.***My mother is sitting among the old women.***Ibu saya duduk di antara wanita-wanita tua itu.***IN & INTO**

[in & intu]

*Dalam, ke dalam***in****into**

: menunjukkan berada di ...

: menunjukkan gerak ke ...

**They are walking into the room.***Mereka sedang berjalan ke dalam kamar.***The chalk is in the box.***Kapur itu berada di dalam kotak.***IN, AT, ON**

[in, et, on]

*Di, pada, dalam, di dalam / di atas***in**

: digunakan untuk kota, tempat yang menunjukkan secara keseluruhan, bulan, tahun, musim, waktu, dan keadaan.

in Jakarta, in Indonesia

in May, in June

in 1987,in 1988, in 1989

in summer, in winter

in the morning, in the afternoon

in trouble, in difficulty



In summer the weather is warm.
Pada musim panas cuaca hangat.

We take a stroll in the morning.
Kami berjalan-jalan di pagi hari.

at	: digunakan untuk nama wilayah/ tempat, waktu dan arah.
-----------	---

at Slipi	= <i>di Slipi</i>
at the corner	= <i>di sudut</i>
at seven o'clock	= <i>pada pukul tujuh</i>
at dawn	= <i>pada dinihari</i>
at noon	= <i>pada sore hari</i>
at sunset	= <i>saat matahari terbenam</i>
at us, at me	= <i>pada kami, pada saya</i>



He came at seven o'clock.
Ia datang pada pukul tujuh.

Please look at me.
Silakan lihat saya.

on	: digunakan untuk nama tempat, hari, tanggal dan bulan, serta nama jalan.
-----------	---

on the table, on the chair
on Monday, on Friday
on New Year's Eve
on May 2nd, on April 3rd
on Jalan Sisingamangaraja



On Friday they go to the mosque.
Pada hari Jumat mereka pergi ke mesjid.

David will be here on Monday.
David akan berada di sini pada hari Senin.

My birthday is on the third of April.
Ulang tahun saya pada tanggal tiga April.

AT THE END & IN THE END

[et di end & in di end]

Akhirnya

at the end
in the end

: berarti akhir, penghabisan.

: berarti akhirnya, pada akhirnya.



There is a meeting at the end of this month.

Ada suatu pertemuan pada akhir bulan ini.

In the end, I reached the village.

Pada akhirnya, saya sampai di kampung itu.

TO & TILL / UNTIL

[tu & til / antil]

Sampai, hingga

to
until / till

: digunakan untuk tempat, waktu.

: digunakan untuk waktu.



I worked from five to ten o'clock.

Saya bekerja dari pukul lima sampai pukul sepuluh.

I worked from five until ten.

Saya bekerja dari pukul lima sampai pukul sepuluh.

I worked until ten o'clock.

Saya bekerja hingga pukul sepuluh.

I walk to the level crossing.

Saya berjalan ke persimpangan.

I walk until the level crossing.

Saya berjalan sampai di persimpangan.



IN & WITHIN

[in & within]

Dalam

in
within

: prosesnya telah berakhir.
: prosesnya masih berlangsung/ belum berakhir.



I'll go there in a week's time.

Saya akan berada di sana dalam waktu satu minggu.

I'll come back within an hour.

Saya akan kembali dalam satu jam.

TOO & ENOUGH

[tu: & inaf]

Terlalu, cukup

too
enough

: menunjukkan perasaan/keadaan negatif.
: menunjukkan perasaan/keadaan positif.



The coffee is too hot to drink.

Kopi itu terlalu panas untuk diminum.

The coffee is not cool enough to drink.

Kopi itu tidak cukup dingin untuk diminum.

DIED & DEAD

[daid & ded]

Meninggal, mati

died
dead

: adalah bentuk lampau dari die.
: adalah kata sifat.



His father died this morning.

Bapaknya meninggal pagi ini.

The dog is dead.

Anjing itu mati.



Hafalkan ungkapan-ungkapan ini untuk dipraktikkan!

Let's take a stroll.

[lets teik e stro:l]

Mari kita berjalan-jalan.

Please go first.

[pliz gou fe:st]

Silakan pergi lebih dulu.

How can that be?

[hau ken det bi:]

Bagaimana bisa demikian?

May I follow you?

[mei ai folou yu:]

Boleh saya mengikuti Anda?

Hurry up!

[hari ap]

Cepatlah!

I don't know.

[ai dount nau]

Saya tidak tahu.

I don't understand.

[ai dount andestend]

Saya tidak mengerti.

Look out, please.

[luk aut, pliz:]

Berhati-hatilah.

Yes, certainly.

[yes, se:tenli]

Ya, tentu saja.

Anything else?

[enithing els]

Adakah yang lain?

What a pity!

[wot e piti]

Alangkah sayangnya!





I remember now.

[ai rimberbe nau]

Saya ingat sekarang.

It's my private affair.

[its mai praivit efe:]

Itu urusan pribadi saya.

That's all.

[dets o:]

Hanya itu.

Once more!

[wans mo:]

Sekali lagi!

Please excuse my rudeness.

[pli:z ikskyu:s mai ru:dnis]

Maafkan kekasaran saya.

It's all the same to me.

[its o:l de seim tu mi:]

Bagi saya sama saja.

It's dangerous.

[its denjeres]

Itu berbahaya.

Are you right or wrong?

[a: yu: rait o: rong]

Apakah Anda benar atau salah?

Maybe yes, maybe no.

[meibi: yes, meibi: nou]

Mungkin ya, mungkin tidak.

Thanks a lot.

[thengks e lot]

Terima kasih banyak.



Sebaiknya hafalkan kata-kata atau kalimat pada malam hari. Pagi harinya ucapkan dan tuliskan kembali kata-kata atau kalimat tersebut!



PELAJARAN
23

Minggu 23, Bulan 6

PELAJARAN

23

Minggu 23, Bulan 6

Sekarang katakan kepada kawan anda!

Di mana sekretaris Anda?

	secretary? [sekretri]	sekretaris
Where is your	assistant? [esistent]	asisten
	boss? [bos]	kepala, majikan

Siapa langganan-langganan Anda?

	customers? [kastemez]	langganan-langganan
Who are your	visitors? [visitez]	pengunjung-pengunjung
	guests? [gests]	tamu-tamu

Saya memerlukan pertolongan Anda.

	help. [help]	pertolongan
I need your	money. [mani]	uang
	photo. [foutou]	foto

Apakah Anda sering menulis laporan-laporan?

	collect information? [kelek infemeisyen]	mengumpulkan informasi
Do you often	write reports? [rait ripo:ts]	membuat laporan-laporan
	study statistics? [stadi stetistik]	belajar statistik

Saya tidak mempunyai *perusahaan besar*.

	a big company. [big kempeni]	<i>perusahaan besar</i>
I don't have	a private office. [praivit ofis]	<i>kantor pribadi</i>
	a private secretary. [praivit sekretri]	<i>sekretaris pribadi</i>

la memberikan saya surat-surat penting.

	gives me [givs mi:] the important letters.	<i>memberi saya</i>
He	answers only [a:nswez onli]	<i>hanya menjawab</i>
	takes only [teiks onli]	<i>hanya mengambil</i>

Saya akan mempekerjakan *asisten lain*.

	another assistant. [enade esisten]	<i>asisten lain</i>
I'll hire	a new secretary. [e nyu: sekretri]	<i>sekretaris baru</i>
	a clerk. [e kle:k]	<i>juru tulis</i>

Hafalkan kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini!

This is my office.

Ini kantor saya.

That is your office.

Itu kantor Anda.

Look at his office.

Lihat kantornya (lk).

Look at her office.

Lihat kantornya (pr).

Have you seen our office?

Apakah Anda sudah melihat kantor kami?



Sekarang gantilah **office** menjadi:

	birthday present	= hadiah ulang tahun
	rice field	= sawah
	library	= perpustakaan
	photo album	= album foto
	workshop	= bengkel
	hospital	= rumah sakit
	new bicycle	= sepeda baru
	broken doll	= boneka rusak



Percakapan

MENGGANTI PEKERJAAN



Good morning. Your name, address, and telephone number please?

[gud mo:ning. yue neim, edres end telifoun namber, pli:z]

Selamat pagi. Nama, alamat, dan nomor telepon Anda?



My name is David, my address is on jalan Slipi No. 2, and my phone number is 42886726.

[mai neim'iz devid, mai edres iz on jalan slipi nambe tu:, en mai fon nambr iz four tu: dabl eit siks seven tu:siks]

Nama saya David, alamat saya di jalan Slipi nomor dua, dan nomor telepon saya adalah 42886726.



Do you have a job now?

[du: yu: hev e job nau?]

Apakah Anda mempunyai pekerjaan sekarang?



Yes, I'm a driver now.

[yes, aim e draive nau]

Ya, saya seorang sopir sekarang.



How long have you worked as a driver?

[hau long hev yu: we:kd es e draive?]

Sudah berapa lama Anda bekerja sebagai sopir?



I have worked as a driver for two years.

[ai hev we:kd es e draive fo: tu ye:z]

Saya sudah bekerja sebagai sopir selama dua tahun.



Why do you want a new job?

[wai du: yu: wont e nyu: job?]

Mengapa Anda menginginkan sebuah pekerjaan baru?



I am trying to change my job as a driver.

[aiyem traiying to: ceindj mai job es e draive]

Saya sedang mencoba mengganti pekerjaan saya sebagai sopir.



I need an experienced machinist.

[ai ni:d en ikspieriensi:d meshinist]

Saya butuh seorang montir yang berpengalaman.



Oh, yes. I'm an experienced machinist.

[oh, yes. aim en ikspieren:d meshi:nist]

Oh, ya. Saya seorang montir yang berpengalaman.



All right. You'll have to take a test tomorrow.

[o:l rait. yu:l hev tu: teik e test temorou]

Baiklah. Anda akan diuji besok.



Fine. See you tomorrow.

[fain. si: yu: temorou]

Baik. Sampai bertemu besok.



Apakah Anda sudah memiliki kamus?





Hafalkan kata-kata atau ungkapan berikut sampai mahir!

Fill out these forms.

Isilah formulir-formulir ini.

I have no telephone.

Saya tidak mempunyai telefon.

If you would like to call me, please dial 5480590.

Jika Anda mau menelepon saya, silakan putar nomor 5480590.

I don't mind, Sir.

Saya tidak keberatan, Pak.

This is my bachelor certificate.

Ini ijazah sarjana saya.

It is too far from my home.

Terlalu jauh dari rumah saya.

I need a good secretary.

Saya membutuhkan seorang sekretaris yang baik.

You must start right away.

Anda harus mulai sekarang juga.

My certificates are: English, Book Keeping, Typing and Correspondence.

Ijazah-ijazah saya: Bahasa Inggris, Pembukuan, Mengetik dan Korespondensi.

My driver licence is major A.

Surat izin mengemudi saya adalah golongan A.

He was not involved in crime.

ia tidak terlibat dalam tindak kriminal.

Tell briefly.

Ceritakanlah dengan singkat.

I am employed as a ...

Saya bekerja sebagai ...

I am sure I will ...

Saya yakin saya akan ...



**To sign the contract.***Untuk menandatangani surat perjanjian kerja.***My last salary.***Gaji terakhir saya.***Try to look for a new job.***Cobalah cari sebuah pekerjaan baru.***Unforgettable experience.***Pengalaman tak terlupakan.***Apply to our company.***Melamarlah pada perusahaan kami.***Kata kerja dengan kata depan****OF**

accuse [ekyu:z]

approve [epruv:]

assure [esyue:]

beware [biwe:]

boast [boust, about]

complain [kemplein], (about)

consist [kensist]

convince [kenvins], (about)

cure [kyue]

deprive [dipraiv]

derive [diraiv]

despair [dispe:]

dream [dri:m], (about)

excuse [ikskyu:s], (for)

expect [ikspekt], (from)

get rid [get rid]

hear [hie], (from)

menujuh

memperkenankan, berkenan, setuju

menjamin

hati-hati, waspada

menyombongkan

mengeluh

terdiri atas

meyakinkan

menyembuhkan

mencabut, menghilangkan, membuang

berasal dari

berputus asa

bermimpi

memaaafkan, mengampuni

mengharap

menghindari

mendengar dari

of

	smell [smel]	of	menghirup, membau
	suspected [sespekte]		dicurigai
	think [thingk], (about)		berpikir
	warn [wo:n], (against)		memperingatkan

I accused Hermon of stealing.
Saya menuduh Hermon mencuri.

Don't boast of [about] your position.
Jangan menyombongkan kedudukan Anda.

FROM

borrow [borou]	meminjam
defend [difend], (against)	membela
demand [dima:nd], (of)	membutuhkan, meminta
differ [dife]	membedakan
dismiss [dismis]	memecatkan, membubarkan
draw [dro:]	menarik
emerge [ime:dj]	muncul, terbit
escape [iskeip]	meloloskan diri
hinder [hinde]	merintangi
prevent [privent]	mencegah
prohibit [prehibit]	melarang
protect [protekt], (against)	membela, melindungi
receive [risi:v]	menerima
separate [seperit]	memisahkan
suffer [safe]	menderita

from

I am suffering from malaria.
Saya sedang menderita penyakit malaria.

He borrowed some money from his neighbour.
Ia meminjam uang dari tetangganya.



IN

absorb [əbsɔ:b]	meresap, menyerap
believe [bili:v]	percaya
delight [dilait]	menyenangkan
employ [implɔi]	mempergunakan, mengupahsi
encourage [inkaridj]	memberi semangat
engage [ingeidi]	menangani, berjanji
experience [ikspiriens]	mengalami
fail [feil]	gagal, kurang
help [help], (with)	menolong
include [inklu:d]	mengandung, termasuk
indulge [indaidj]	mengulur, membiarkan
instruct [instrakt]	mengajar, menyuruh
invest [invest]	menanam, menaruh
persist [pesist]	berkeras
share [she:]	membagi, berkongsi

in



Do you have any experience in writing?

Apakah Anda mempunyai pengalaman dalam menulis?

Does this cost include tax and service?

Apakah biaya ini termasuk pajak dan pelayanan?



ON

act [ekt]	melakukan, bertindak
based [beisd]	berdasarkan
call [ko:l]	mampir, mengunjungi
comment [kament]	mengomentari
concentrate [konsentreit]	memusatkan
congratulate [kengreculeit]	mengucapkan selamat
consult [kensalt], (about)	berkonsultasi
count [kaunt], (on)	bergantung pada, menghitung

on

	decide [dɪsaɪd]	memutuskan
	depend [dɪpend]	bergantung pada
	economize [ɪkənəmeɪz]	menghemat, berhemat
	embark [ɪmba:k]	naik (kapal)
	experiment [ɪksperiment]	mengadakan percobaan
	insist [ɪnsist]	mendesak
	lean [lɪ:n], (against)	bersandar
	live [laɪv]	tinggal
	operate [opereit]	menjalankan, membedah
	perform [pefɔ:m], (in)	mempertontonkan, memperagakan
	pride [praɪd]	menyombongkan
	rely [rɪlai]	mempercayai
	vote [vout], (for)	memberikan suara, menulis

Don't lean on (against) the wall.

Jangan bersandar pada dinding itu.

I began by experimenting on the samples.

Saya mulai dengan mengadakan percobaan pada sampel.

TO

amount [əmaʊnt]	berjumlah
appeal [əpi:l]	memohon, menarik hati
apply [əplai], (for)	melamar, beriaku untuk, memakai
attach [etetç]	melekatkan, menyangkutkan
attend [etend]	menghadiri
belong [bilong]	kepunyaan, termasuk
challenge [celindj]	menentang
compare [kempe:], (with)	membandingkan
condemn [kendem]	menghukum, menyalahkan
confess [kenfes]	mengakui
confine [kenfain]	menahan, membatas

	consent [kənsent]	memperkenalkan, mengabulkan
	convert [kən've:t]	mengubah, memindahkan
	entitle [intaitl]	memberi judul (nama), memberi kuasa
	listen [lisn]	mendengarkan
	mention [mensyen]	menyebutkan
	object [ebjekt]	berkeberatan
	occur [eke:]	terjadi
	prefer [prife:]	lebih suka
	react [riekt], (against)	bereaksi
	reply [riplai]	membalas, menjawab

to

Does this necklace belong to you?

Apakah kalung ini kepunyaan Anda?

Listen to me.

Dengarkan saya.

	BY	
	benefit [benifit]	beruntung karena
	come [kam]	datang dengan
	go [gou]	pergi dengan

Have you benefited by the promotion?

Apakah Anda beruntung karena promosi?

Do you want to go by train?

Apakah Anda ingin pergi dengan kereta api?

	AT	
	aim [eim]	membidik, mengarahkan
	amused [emyu:zd], (by)	senang, gembira
	arrive [eraiv], (in)	tiba, mencapai
	astonished [estonished], (by)	kagum
	exclaim [ikskleim]	menyatakan, menyerukan

	glance [gla:ns]	memandang, mengerling
	guess [ges]	menerka
	knock [nok]	mengetok
	look [luk]	melihat
	point [point], (to)	menunjuk, menunjukkan
	shocked [shokd], (by)	terkejut
	stare [ste:]	memandang, menatap tercengang
	surprised [sepraizd], (by)	heran, terkejut
	wonder [wande], (about)	heran
	work [we:k], (on)	bekerja

- Yosron aimed at the bird.**
Yorson membidik burung itu.
- They arrived at Barus last week.**
Mereka tiba di Barus minggu lalu.

	FOR	
	account [ekaunt]	menerangkan, mempertanggungjawabkan
	act [e:kt]	mewakili, mematuhi
	apologize [epolejaiz], (to)	meminta maaf
	ask [as:k]	meminta
	blame [bleim]	menyalahkan
	call [ko:]	memerlukan, memanggil
	charge [ca:dj]	membebani
	exchange [iksceindj]	menukar
	hope [houp]	mengharap
	look [luk]	mencari
	mistake [misteik]	menyalahkan
	mourn [mo:n]	meratapi
	pay [pei]	membayar

	prepare [pri:pə]	for	menyiapkan
	search [se:tc]		memeriksa
	thank [thengk]		berterima kasih
	vote [vout], (on)		memilih
	wait [weit], (on)		menunggu

They are waiting for me.
Mereka sedang menunggu saya.

WITH

agree [egri:]	menyetujui, setuju
begin [begin]	mulai, memulai
communicate [kemyu:nikeit]	berhubungan
compare [kempe:], (to)	membandingkan
compete [kempi:t], (against)	menyaingi
comply [kemplai]	memenuhi
confuse [kenfyu:z]	membingungkan
contrast [kentra:st], to	berlawanan dengan
cope [koup]	mengatasi
correspond [korispond]	sesuai, sehubungan
disgusted [disgasted]	jijik
finish [finish]	menyelesaikan
help [help], (in)	menolong
interfere [intefie], (in)	mencampuri
mix [miks]	mencampur, bergaul dengan
part [pa:t], (from)	minta diri, berpisah dengan
pleased [pli:zd]	senang hati
quarrel [kworel], (about)	bertengkar
reason [ri:zn]	memberi alasan
satisfied [setisfaid], (by)	puas
threaten [thretn]	mengancam



He doesn't agree with you.
ia tidak setuju dengan Anda.

Have you finished with your work?
Apakah Anda telah menyelesaikan pekerjaan Anda?

Latihan!

Isilah titik-titik di bawah ini dengan: *of, from, in, on, to, by, at, for* atau *with*.

- a. How do you account this?
- b. Don't reply those letters.
- c. My brother and I arrived Medan this morning.
- d. Who knocks the door?
- e. Don't mention it David.
- f. Don't blame us the fire.
- g. Is she disgusted my behaviour?
- h. He is satisfied my work.
- i. Just guess the price of that towel.
- j. Beware the barking dog.
- k. Can I depend you?
- l. Excuse me interrupting you.
- m. Please concentrate that subject.
- n. Let's economize fuel.
- o. They always suffer colds.
- p. Will you go bus?
- q. Will you invest your money shipping?
- r. What are you looking?





PELAJARAN

24

Minggu 24, Bulan 6

PELAJARAN

24

Minggu 24, Bulan 6



Percakapan

TIDAK ADA ORANG



Isn't there any one at home?

[ɪnz't de: eniwan et houm]

Apakah tidak ada orang di rumah?



Please knock at the door!

[pli:z nok et də do:]

Silakan ketuk pintu itu!



No one's at home.

[nou wans et houm]

Tidak ada seorang pun di rumah.



Look through the key hole.

[luk thru: de ki: houl]

Lihatlah melalui lubang kunci itu.



Nothing at all.

[nathing et o:l]

Tidak ada sama sekali.



Come on! Let's go through the back door.

[kam on! Lets gou thru de bek do:]

Ayo! Ke pintu belakang.



It's locked.
[its lokd]
Terkunci.



Fine, let's go home.
[Fain, lets gou houm]
Baiklah, mari kita pulang.

Hafalkan kata-kata yang berhubungan dengan percakapan!

🔊 EVERY

everyone [evriwan]
everybody [evribodi]
everything [evrithing]
everywhere [evri:we]

= setiap orang
= setiap orang
= tiap-tiap sesuatu, segala sesuatu
= di mana-mana

🔊 NO

no one [nouwan]
nobody [noubodi]
nothing [nathing]
nowhere [nouwe:]

= tidak seorang pun
= tidak seorang pun
= tidak ada sesuatu, tidak apa-apa
= tidak di mana-mana

🔊 ANY

anyone [eniwan]
anybody [enibodi]
anything [enithing]
anywhere [eniwe:]

= seseorang, siapa saja
= seseorang, siapa saja
= sesuatu, barang sesuatu
= ke/di mana saja, pada salah satu tempat

🔊 SOME

someone [samwan]
somebody [sambodi]
something [samthing]
somewhere [samwe:]

= seseorang
= seseorang
= sesuatu, barang sesuatu
= ke/di mana saja, pada salah satu tempat

Sebelum Anda mempelajari apa saja yang bisa dan tidak bisa digunakan dalam kalimat dengan kata-kata tersebut, lebih dulu perhatikan kalimat-kalimat ini!

 Contoh:

Everyone is asleep.

Setiap (semua) orang sedang tidur.

Everybody has come.

Setiap (semua) orang telah datang.

I looked for my handkerchief everywhere.

Saya mencari saputangan saya di mana-mana.

I bought nothing.

Saya tidak membeli apa-apapun.

Let's see if everything is here.

Mari kita lihat kalau kalau segala sesuatunya ada di sini.

Is there anyone at home?

Apakah ada orang di rumah?

Did they go anywhere in the holidays?

Apakah mereka pergi ke suatu tempat selama liburan?

I didn't meet anybody.

Saya tidak bertemu dengan siapa pun.

This seat is vacant, there is nobody who sits here.

Tempat duduk ini kosong, tidak ada seorang pun yang duduk di sini.

Everyone likes ice cream.

Setiap orang suka es krim.

 *Ingin penggunaan same dan any pada pelajaran 22.*



Dari contoh-contoh kalimat di atas, maka kita dapat mengambil kesimpulan:

1. Bila kata tersebut digunakan sebagai pokok kalimat, maka kata kerja bantu atau kata kerja harus dalam bentuk tunggal. Artinya: bila ada *everyone*, *everybody*, *everything* dan lain-lain, maka kata kerja bantunya menggunakan *is*, *has*, *does*, (tergantung bentuk waktu yang digunakan dan dimaksudkan); dan demikian juga untuk kata kerja, kita harus menambah *-s* atau *-es* pada kata kerja tersebut (bila *tense* yang digunakan dalam bentuk *Present Tense*).

Jangan sampai ditulis:

Everyone are asleep. (*salah*)

tetapi, **Everyone is asleep.** (*benar*)

Everybody have come. (*salah*)

tetapi, **Everybody has come.** (*benar*)

Everyone like ice cream. (*salah*)

tetapi, **Everyone likes ice cream.** (*benar*)

2. Bila kata *everyone*, *someone* dan lain-lain digunakan sebagai pokok kalimat, sedangkan *tense* dalam bentuk lampau, maka kata kerja bantunya: *was*, *wasn't*, *did*, *didn't*; dan bila kata *everyone*, *someone* dan lain-lain langsung dengan kata kerja, maka kita menambah *-ed* pada kata kerja beraturan dan bentuk kedua (*past*) pada kata kerja tak beraturan. Ingat saja bentuk "*Past Tense*".
3. *Someone*, *somebody*, *something* dan lain-lain digunakan untuk kalimat berita dan hal yang khusus; sedangkan *anything*, *anyone*, *anybody* dan lain-lain digunakan untuk kalimat bertanya dan menyangkal.

Mari kita bicarakan kata sifat yang terdapat sesudah kata: *nothing*, *something*, *anybody*, *anything*, *somebody*, *anywhere*, *somewhere*, *everybody* dan lain-lain. Bagaimana, Pak? Itu mudah sekali! Caranya adalah kata-kata sifat yang Anda gunakan itu ditempatkan sesudah kata *anything*, *nothing*, *something* dan lain-lain.





Perhatikan contoh-contoh berikut ini!

Don't eat anything fatty.

Jangan makan sesuatu yang berlemak.

There's nothing strange about that.

Tidak ada sesuatu yang aneh tentang itu.

I've got something interesting to tell.

Saya mempunyai sesuatu yang menarik untuk diceritakan.

I want to have something bitter.

Saya, ingin makan sesuatu yang pahit.

Latihan!

Terjemahkan kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini dalam bahasa Indonesia!

1. Is there anyone at the door?

>>

2. He does not go anywhere.

>>

3. No one is allowed to enter his room.

>>

4. No one saw the thief.

>>

5. Everything is ready.

>>

6. Everyone has trouble and problems.

>>

7. People still throw their rubbish everywhere.

>>

8. We didn't buy anything.

>>

9. There is nobody at the office.

>>

10. Is there anybody at the meeting?

>>

Sebelum mengerjakan soal di bawah, ingat kembali penggunaan *some* dan *any*, serta penggunaan *something* dan *anything*.

Isilah titik-titik di bawah dengan kata yang terdapat di dalam kurung!

1. Did you say to David about our plans?

(something, anything)

2. There isn't there.

(something, anything)

3. He didn't see

(anyone, no one)

4. I didn't do

(something, anything)

5. There is in the garage.

(anybody, nobody)

6. Listen! There is at the door.

(someone, anyone)

7. Do you know in the advanced class?

(anyone, someone)

8. is untidy.

(everything, anything)

9. Let's see if is here.

(anything, nothing)

10. There isn't in her office.

(anyone, no one)

Arti kata-kata

be allowed to [bi: elaud tu] = boleh, diizinkan
rubbish [rabish] = sampah, kotoran
untidy [antaidi] = tidak rapih, berantakan
chairman [ce:emen] = ketua
audience [o:djens] = hadirin, para pendengar



Sebelum Anda meneruskan pelajaran berikutnya, hafalkan kata-kata ini sampai mahir!

general election [jenerel ileksyen] = pemilihan umum
brave man [breiv men] = orang berani
mysterious lady [mistieries leidi] = wanita misterius
hard campaign [ha:d kempein] = kampanye keras
political campaign [pelitikel kempein] = kampanye politik
bad usage [bed yu:zidj] = pemakaian yang jelek
hungry boy [hangri boi] = anak laki-laki yang lapar
small spoon [smo:l spun] = sendok kecil
good cake [gud keik] = kue enak
large dinner [la:dj dine] = makan malam besar
sweet taste [swi:t teist] = rasa manis
large building [la:dj bilding] = gedung luas
dirty mark [de:ti ma:k] = noda kotor
company's guarantee [kempenis gerenti] = jaminan perusahaan
valuable information [velyuebl infomeisyen] = informasi berharga
urgent business [e:jent biznis] = urusan yang mendesak
unreasonable behaviour [anri:znebl biheivye] = kelakuan tidak wajar
reasonable demand [ri:znebl dima:nd] = permintaan yang wajar
useful book [yu:sful buk] = buku yang berguna
flimsy chair [flimzi ce:] = kursi yang tidak kuat (rapuh)
friendly agreement [frendli egriment] = perjanjian yang bersahabat
another vehicle [enade vi:ikl] = kendaraan lain
at the auction [et di o:ksyen] = dilelang



PELAJARAN

25

Minggu 25, Bulan 6

PELAJARAN 25

Minggu 25, Bulan 6

Anda sudah mempelajari enam *tenses* atau waktu, bukan? Nah! Bagaimana, sudah mantap? Kalau belum coba ulangi kembali dari *tenses* pertama sampai keenam.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

[prezent pe:fek tens]

Waktu kini selesai

 Ciri-ciri waktu yang biasanya digunakan:

already [ɔ:lredi]	= sudah
for [fɔ:]	= selama
since [sins]	= sejak
during [juering]	= selama
not yet [not yet]	= belum
ever [eve]	= pernah
never [neve]	= tidak pernah
just [jast]	= baru saja
lately [leitli]	= akhir-akhir ini
recently [ri:sntli]	= baru-baru ini
so far [sou fa:]	= sejauh ini
up to now [ap tu nau]	= hingga sekarang
until now [antil nau]	= hingga sekarang

Present Perfect Tense ini menyatakan perbuatan atau tindakan yang baru saja selesai.

Hafalkan rumus ini!

Subject + have/ has + Past Participle

Kadang-kadang ciri/keterangan waktu, seperti: *this morning*, *this evening*, *this week*, *this month*, *this year*, *now*, *today*, *in my life*, *in his life* digunakan juga dalam *Present Perfect Tense*. Mengapa? Hal ini dapat dimengerti keterangannya, misalnya: **This year** = *tahun ini*. Setahun adalah 12 bulan dan kita berbicara pada bulan Oktober berarti tahun ini belum habis waktunya. Atau **this week** = *minggu ini*. Seminggu adalah 7 hari dan kita berbicara pada hari Rabu berarti minggu itu belum habis waktunya.



Contoh:

I've done my homework this week.

Saya telah mengerjakan pekerjaan rumah saya minggu ini.

They have called me several times this week.

Mereka telah menelepon saya beberapa kali minggu ini.

Sekarang bandingkan dengan bentuk *Past Tense* berikut:

1. I've *read* a good book *this morning*. *Perfect Tense*
2. I *read* a good book *this morning*. *Past Tense*

Keterangan:

Kalimat nomor 1 berbicara misalnya pada pukul 10.00 pagi (masih pagi hari); sedangkan nomor 2 berbicara misalnya pada pukul 2.30 sore (sudah lewat pagi hari)

 *For tidak selalu digunakan di dalam Present Perfect Tense.*



Contoh:

I have been here a week.

Saya telah berada di sini selama seminggu.



Marilah kita teruskan *Present Perfect Tense*!

I have already seen that film.

Saya sudah melihat film itu.

I have visited my parents for six weeks.

Saya telah mengunjungi orang tua saya selama enam minggu.

He has spoken English since he was a child.

Ia telah berbicara bahasa Inggris sejak ia anak-anak.

She has not finished her work yet.

Ia belum menyelesaikan pekerjaannya.

They have just left.

Mereka baru saja berangkat.

Until now I have won two prizes.

Hingga sekarang saya telah memenangkan dua hadiah.

Kata-kata *have* atau *has* sudah mempunyai pasangan-pasangan dengan pokok kalimat: *I have*, *you have*, *he has*, *she has*, *it has*, *we have*, *they have*. Jadi, jangan diganti-ganti, misalnya: *he have*, *they has* ... (salah).

Have atau *has* dalam tense ini adalah tidak berarti mempunyai. *Have / has* adalah kata kerja bantu yang bila dalam kalimat bertanya ditempatkan di depan kalimat.



Contoh:

You have never been to Bali.

Anda belum pernah ke Bali.

Have you ever been to Bali?

Apakah Anda pernah ke Bali?

He has written my name.

Ia telah menulis nama saya.

Has he written my name?

Apakah ia telah menulis nama saya?

Dalam kalimat menyangkal, kita menambah NOT pada *have* atau *has*. Jangan lupa bahwa *have not* disingkat *haven't* dibaca [hevnt] dan *has not* disingkat *hasn't* dibaca [hezn].

Contoh:

I have seen a good film recently.

Saya telah melihat film bagus baru baru ini.

I have not seen a good film recently.

Saya belum melihat film bagus akhir-akhir ini.

He has been very successful so far.

Sampai saat ini ia telah berhasil.

He has not been very successful so far.

Sampai saat ini ia belum berhasil.

Kata *have* atau *has* sebagai kata kerja artinya: *mempunyai*, dan bila bertanya atau menyangkal aturan-aturan seperti yang kita pelajari tadi (kata kerja bantu) tidak berlaku. Maksudnya bila bertanya, *have* atau *has* tidak ditempatkan di depan kalimat: dan bila menyangkal *have* atau *has* tidak mendapat tambahan *not*.

Perhatikan contoh kalimat-kalimat ini!



+ I have two English dictionaries.

Saya mempunyai dua kamus bahasa Inggris.



? Do I have two English dictionaries?

Apakah saya mempunyai dua kamus bahasa Inggris?



- I do not have two English dictionaries.

Saya tidak mempunyai dua kamus bahasa Inggris.



+ He has two magazines.

Ia mempunyai dua majalah.



? Does he have two magazines?

Apakah ia mempunyai dua majalah?



- He does not have two magazines.

Ia tidak mempunyai dua majalah.

Dari contoh kalimat di atas, jelaslah bahwa *have* atau *has* berfungsi sebagai kata kerja yang artinya: “*mempunyai*”. Berbeda dengan *have* atau *has* sebagai kata kerja bantu yang tidak berarti sama sekali. Dan sebagai kata kerja, *do* dan *does* digunakan untuk membuat kalimat bertanya dan menyangkal.

Bagaimana kita mengetahui perbedaan *have* atau *has* yang artinya mempunyai dan tidak berarti sama sekali? Gampang sekali! Bila diikuti kata benda, maka *have* dan *has* = *mempunyai*; dan bila diikuti kata kerja bentuk ketiga atau *Past Participle*, maka *have* dan *has* tidak ada artinya sama sekali tetapi hanya membentuk *Present Perfect Tense*.

 **Teruskan dengan contoh lain dari *Present Perfect Tense*!**

Have you ever visited your son in Bali?

Apakah Anda pernah mengunjungi anak lelaki Anda di Bali?

They have already seen Monas before.

Mereka sudah melihat Monas sebelumnya.

He has never met me before.

Ia belum pernah bertemu dengan saya sebelumnya.

David has withdrawn some money from the bank.

David telah menarik uang dari bank.

Hermon has attended meetings of the committee for two months.

Hermon telah menghadiri rapat panitia selama dua bulan.

She has not opened the window.

Ia belum membuka jendela.

I have lived here for five years.

Saya telah tinggal di sini selama lima tahun.

Have they gone to the zoo?

Apakah mereka telah pergi ke kebun binatang?

I have slept very well lately.

Saya telah tidur nyenyak akhir-akhir ini.



I have forgotten your name and address.

Saya telah lupa nama dan alamat Anda.

Apakah Anda masih ingat cara membentuk *past* dan *past participle* dari kata kerja beraturan? Hanya dengan menambah **-ed**, bukan?

to visit visited
to finish finished

visited
finished

Cara mengetahui *past* dan *past participle* dari kata kerja tidak beraturan yaitu dengan menghafal. Untuk memudahkan Anda menghafal, kami sengaja membuat lima kelompok kata kerja tidak beraturan. Sekarang, mari kita hafalkan!

IRREGULAR VERBS

[irregule ve:b]

Kata Kerja Tak Beraturan



Kelompok pertama

Kata kerja tak beraturan ini mempunyai tiga bentuk yang sama (bentuk ke-1, ke-2 dan ke-3).

Infinitive [1]	Past [2]	Past Participle [3]	Arti
bet [bet]	bet [bet]	bet [bet]	bertaruh
bid [bid]	bid [bid]	bid [bid]	menawar

Infinitive [1]	Past [2]	Past Participle [3]	Arti
bid [bid]	bade [beide]	bidden [bidden]	memerintah
burst [be:st]	burst [be:st]	burst [be:st]	meledak, pecah
cast [ka:st]	cast [ka:st]	cast [ka:st]	melemparkan
cost [kost]	cost [kost]	cost [kost]	berharga
cut [kat]	cut [kat]	cut [kat]	memotong
hit [hit]	hit [hit]	hit [hit]	mengenai

hurt [he:t]	hurt [he:t]	hurt [he:t]	menyakiti
knit [nit]	knit [nit]	knit [nit]	menyalam
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]	membiarakan
put [put]	put [put]	put [put]	meletakkan
rid [rid]	rid [rid]	rid [rid]	menghindari
shed [shed]	shed [shed]	shed [shed]	runtuh, mencurahkan
shred [shred]	shred [shred]	shred [shred]	mengiris
shut [shat]	shut [shat]	shut [shat]	menutup
slit [slit]	slit [slit]	slit [slit]	membelah
split [split]	split [split]	split [split]	berpisah
spread [spred]	spread [spred]	spread [spred]	mengembangkan
thrust [thrust]	thrust [thrust]	thrust [thrust]	menembak



Kelompok kedua

Kata kerja tak beraturan ini mempunyai dua bentuk yang sama (bentuk ke-1 dan ke-2).

beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten [bi:tn]	memukul
-------------	-------------	----------------	---------



Kelompok ketiga

Kata kerja tak beraturan ini mempunyai dua bentuk yang sama (bentuk ke-1 dan ke-3).

become [bikam]	became [bikeim]	become [bikam]	menjadi
come [kam]	came [keim]	come [kam]	datang
run [ran]	ran [ren]	run [ran]	berlari



Kelompok keempat

Kata kerja tak beraturan ini mempunyai dua bentuk yang sama (bentuk ke-2 dan ke-3).

abide [ebaid]	abode [eboud]	abode [eboud]	berdiam, menahan
behold [bihould]	beheld [biheld]	beheld [biheld]	melihat
bend [bend]	bent [bent]	bent [bent]	membengkokkan
bereave [biri:v]	bereaved [bireft]	bereft [bireft]	merampok, merampas
beseech [bisi:tc]	besought [bisoot]	besought [bisoot]	memohonkan
bind [baind]	bound [baund]	bound [baund]	mengikat
bleed [bli:d]	bled [bled]	bled [bled]	berdarah

breed [bri:d]	bred [bred]	bred [bred]	beternak
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [bro:t]	brought [bro:t]	membawa
build [blɪd]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]	membangun
burn [be:n]	burnt [be:nt]	burnt [be:nt]	membakar
buy [baɪ]	bought [bo:t]	bought [bo:t]	membeli
catch [ketc]	caught [ko:t]	caught [ko:t]	menangkap
cling [kling]	clung [klang]	clung [klang]	bergantung, melekat
creep [kri:p]	crept [krept]	crept [krept]	menjalar, merangkak
deal [di:l]	dealt [delt]	dealt [delt]	berdagang, membagi
dig [dɪg]	dug [dag]	dug [dag]	menggali
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]	bermimpi
dwell [dwel]	dwelt [dwelt]	dwelt [dwelt]	tinggal, berdiam
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]	memberi makan
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	merasa
fight [fait]	fought [fo:t]	fought [fo:t]	berkelahi
find [faɪnd]	found [faund]	found [faund]	mendapat
flee [fli:]	fled [fled]	fled [fled]	melarikan diri
fling [fling]	flung [flang]	flung [flang]	mengayun
get [get]	got [got]	got [got]	mendapat
gild [gild]	gilt [gilt]	gilt [gilt]	menyepuh
hang [heng]	hanged [henged]	hanged [henged]	menggantung
have [hev]	had [hed]	had [hed]	mempunyai
hear [hie]	heard [he:d]	heard [he:d]	mendengar
hold [hould]	held [held]	held [held]	memegang
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	menyimpan
kneel [ni:]	knelt [nelt]	knelt [nelt]	berlutut
lay [lei]	laid [leid]	laid [leid]	menaruh
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]	memimpin
lean [li:n]	leant [lent]	leant [lent]	bersandar
leap [li:p]	leapt [lept]	leapt [lept]	melompat
learn [le:n]	learnt [le:nt]	learnt [le:nt]	belajar
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	meninggalkan
lend [lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]	meminjamkan
light [laɪt]	lighted [laitud]	lighted [laited]	menyalakan
lose [lu:z]	lost [lost]	lost [lost]	hilang, rugi
make [meik]	made [meid]	made [meid]	membuat
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	bermaksud, berarti
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	berjumpa
pay [pei]	paid [peid]	paid [peid]	membayar
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	membaca

rend [rend]	rent [rent]	rent [rent]	merobek
say [sei]	said [sed]	said [sed]	berkata
seek [si:k]	sought [so:t]	sought [so:t]	mencari
sell [sel]	sold [sould]	sold [sould]	menjual
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	mengirim
shine [shain]	shone [shon]	shone [shon]	bersinar
shoe [shu:]	shod [shod]	shod [shod]	memakaikan sepatu
shoot [shu:t]	shot [shot]	shot [shot]	menembak
sit [sit]	sat [set]	sat [set]	duduk
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	tidur
slide [slaid]	slid [slid]	slid [slid]	mengejelincir
sling [sling]	slung [slang]	slung [slang]	melemparkan
slink [slingk]	slunk [slangk]	slunk [slangk]	menyelundup
smell [smel]	smelt [smelt]	smelt [smelt]	mencium bau
spell [spel]	spelt [spelt]	spelt [spelt]	menjeja
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	menggunakan
spill [spil]	spilt [spilt]	spilt [spilt]	menumpahkan
spin [spin]	spun [span]	spun [span]	memintal
spit [spit]	spat [spet]	spat [spet]	meludah
spoil [spoil]	spoilt [spoilt]	spoilt [spoilt]	merusak
stand [stend]	stood [stud]	stood [stud]	berdiri
stick [stik]	stuck [stak]	stuck [stak]	melekatkan
sting [sting]	stung [stang]	stung [stang]	menikam, menyengat
stink [stingk]	stunk [stangk]	stunk [stangk]	berbau
strike [straik]	struck [strak]	struck [strak]	memukul
string [string]	strung [strang]	strung [strang]	menegangkan
sweep [swi:p]	swept [swept]	swept [swept]	menyapu
swing [swing]	swung [swang]	swung [swang]	mengayun
teach [ti:tc]	taught [to:t]	taught [to:t]	mengajar
tell [tel]	told [tould]	told [tould]	mengatakan
think [thingk]	thought [tho:t]	thought [tho:t]	berpikir
understand [andestend]	understood [andestud]	understood [andestud]	mengerti
weep [wi: p]	wept [wept]	wept [wept]	menangis
win [win]	won [wan]	won [wan]	menang
wind [waind]	wound [waund]	wound [waund]	memutar
wring [ring]	wrung [rang]	wrung [rang]	memeras



Kelompok kelima

Kata kerja tak beraturan ini mempunyai tiga bentuk yang berlainan (bentuk ke-1, ke-2 dan ke-3).

arise [əraɪz]	arose [ərouz]	arisen [erizn]	terbit
be [bi:]	was, were [woz, we]	been [bi:n]	ada
bear [be:]	bore [bo:]	borne [bo:n]	menanggung
begin [bigin]	began [bigen]	begun [bigan]	mulai
bite [bait]	bit [bit]	bitten [bitn]	menggigit
blow [blou]	blew [blu:]	blown [bloun]	bertiup, berhembus
break [breik]	broke [brouk]	broken [broukn]	mematahkan
choose [cu:z]	chose [couz]	chosen [couzn]	memilih
do [du:]	did [did]	done [dan]	melakukan, membuat
draw [dro:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [dro:n]	menggambar, menarik
drink [dringk]	drank [drentgk]	drunk [drangk]	minum
drive [draiv]	drove [drouv]	driven [drvn]	mengendarai
eat [i:t]	ate [at]	eaten [i:tn]	makan
fall [fo:l]	fell [fel]	fallen [fo:len]	jatuh
fly [flai]	flew [flu:]	flown [floun]	terbang
forget [feget]	forgot [fegot]	forgotten [fegotn]	lupa
forgive [fegiv]	forgave [fegeiv]	forgiven [fegivn]	melupakan
forsake [feseik]	forsook [fesuk]	forsaken [feseikn]	meninggalkan
freeze [fri:z]	froze [frouz]	frozen [frozn]	membeku
give [giv]	gave [geiv]	given [givn]	memberi
go [gou]	went [went]	gone [gon]	pergi
grow [grou]	grew [gru:]	grown [groun]	bertumbuh
hide [haid]	hid [hid]	hidden [hidn]	bersembunyi
know [nou]	knew [nyu:]	known [noun]	tahu, mengetahui
lie [lai]	lay [lei]	lain [lein]	berbaring, terletak
ride [raid]	rode [roud]	ridden [ridn]	menunggang
ring [ring]	rang [reng]	rung [rang]	membunyikan
rise [raiz]	rose [rouz]	risen [rizn]	terbit
see [si:]	saw [so:]	seen [si:n]	melihat
slay [slei]	slew [slu:]	slain [slein]	membunuh
shake [sheik]	shook [shuk]	shaken [sheikn]	menggoyang
show [shou]	showed [shoud]	shown [shoun]	mempertunjukkan
shrink [shringk]	shrank [shrengk]	shrunk [shrangk]	menyusut, mengerut
sing [sing]	sang [seng]	sung [sang]	bernyanyi
sink [singk]	sank [sengk]	sunk [sangk]	tenggelam

smite [smait]	smote [smout]	smitten [smittn]	memukul
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spouk]	spoken [spoukn]	berbicara
spring [spring]	sprang [spreng]	sprung [sprang]	meloncat, melompat
steal [sti:]	stole [stoul]	stolen [stouln]	mencuri
stride [straيد]	strode [stroud]	stridden [stridn]	menginjak
strive [straiv]	strove [strouv]	striven [strivn]	berusaha
swear [swe:]	swore [swo:]	sworn [swo:n]	bersumpah
swim [swim]	swam [swem]	swum [swam]	berenang
take [teik]	took [tuk]	taken [teiken]	mengambil
tear [te:]	tore [to:]	torn [to:n]	menyobek
throw [throu]	threw [thru:]	thrown [throun]	melempar
tread [tred]	trod [trod]	trodden [troden]	menginjak
wear [we:]	wore [wo:]	worn [wo:n]	memakai
weave [wi:v]	wove [wouv]	woven [wouvn]	menenun
write [rait]	wrote [rout]	written [riten]	menulis

Latihan!

1. Ubahlah kata-kata yang terdapat di dalam kurung menjadi bentuk yang benar!

- a. There have (be) a great number of accidents lately.

>>

- b. I have never (meet) him before.

>>

- c. Hermon has not (go) yet.

>>

- d. Has the train just (leave) the station?

>>

- e. They haven't (walk) to school for two weeks.

>>

- f. I haven't (see) David since Saturday.

>>

- g. Have you ever (fly) to Medan?
>>
- h. I have (hear) those records recently.
>>
- i. They've (forgive) me for my rudeness.
>>
- j. The man has (pay) the workman every Saturday for six months.
>>

2. Ubahlah kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini ke dalam bentuk *Present Perfect Tense*, gantilah keterangan waktunya bila perlu.

- a. I am stirring the soup now.
>>
- b. You will not close the window.
>>
- c. They opened the parcel.
>>
- d. He does not learn English.
>>
- e. I visit my friend.
>>
- f. I thought about my examination.
>>
- g. My boy friend seeks for his new belt.
>>
- h. He is drinking a cup of tea.
>>

accident [eksident] = *kejadian, kecelakaan*
rudeness [ru:dnis] = *kekasaran*
accompany [ekampeni] = *menemani, menyertai*
accountancy [ekauntensi] = *akuntansi*
stir [ste:] = *mengaduk, mengocok*
library [laibreri] = *perpustakaan*

PAST PERFECT TENSE

[pa:st pe:fek tens]

Waktu Lampau

Ciri-ciri waktu yang biasa digunakan:

when I arrived

= ketika saya tiba

when we reached

= ketika kami sampai

when I came

= ketika saya datang

by the time we arrived

= pada waktu kami tiba

Bila kita akan membuat kalimat dalam *Past Perfect Tense*, kita harus memperhatikan anak kalimat/kalimat di depan atau di belakang kalimat itu. Lihat ciri-ciri seperti di atas. Kalimat selanjutnya adalah *Past Perfect Tense*.

Past Perfect Tense ini menyatakan perbuatan atau tindakan yang telah selesai dikerjakan pada waktu lampau.

Hafalkan rumus ini!

Had + Past Participle



Contoh:

When I arrived the train had left.

Ketika saya tiba, kereta api sudah berangkat.

When we reached the field, the game had started.

Ketika kami sampai di lapangan, permainan telah dimulai.

Apakah Anda mengalami kesulitan? Kalau tidak mari kita teruskan!

When I came home yesterday, my wife had gone.

Ketika saya pulang kemarin, istri saya telah pergi.

David had learnt English before he came to Medan.

David telah belajar bahasa Inggris sebelum ia tiba di Medan.

Ingat! Past Participle adalah kata kerja bentuk ketiga

Sebelum Anda meneruskan pelajaran 26 tentang bertanya, memohon, mengajak, menyuruh, melarang, memberitahukan dan lain-lain, serta jawabannya, hafalkan lebih dahulu kata-kata ini:

 plan [plen]	= <i>rencana</i>
weekend [wi:kend]	= <i>akhir pekan</i>
decide [disaid]	= <i>memutuskan</i>
Lake Toba [leik toba]	= <i>Danau Toba</i>
punish [panish]	= <i>menghukum</i>
world [we:ld]	= <i>dunia</i>
interrupt [interapt]	= <i>menyela</i>
occupation [okyupeisyen]	= <i>pekerjaan</i>
jobless [jobles]	= <i>menganggur</i>
teaspoon [ti:spun]	= <i>sendok teh</i>
guess [ges]	= <i>menerka, menduga</i>
floor [flo:]	= <i>lantai</i>
recognize [rikognaiz]	= <i>mengenal</i>
soon [su:n]	= <i>segera</i>
darling [da:ling]	= <i>kekasih</i>
cough medicine [kof medsn]	= <i>obat batuk</i>
watchman [wothcmen]	= <i>peronda, penjaga</i>
purchase [pe:ces]	= <i>membeli</i>
rainbow [reinbou]	= <i>pelangi</i>
tricycle [traisikl]	= <i>kendaraan roda tiga</i>
mix [miks]	= <i>mencampur</i>
seat [sít]	= <i>tempat duduk</i>
occupied [okyupaid]	= <i>diduduki, ditempati</i>
remove [rimu:v]	= <i>memindahkan, mengeluarkan</i>
dust and dirt [dast end de:t]	= <i>debu dan kotoran</i>
furniture [fe:nice]	= <i>furnitur, perabot rumah tangga</i>
take off [teik o:f]	= <i>membuka</i>
put on [put on]	= <i>memakai, memasang</i>
lie [lai]	= <i>berbohong</i>
wipe [waip]	= <i>menyeka</i>
simple [simpl]	= <i>sederhana</i>
explain [iksplein]	= <i>menerangkan</i>
sum [sam]	= <i>hitungan, jumlah</i>



doubt [daʊt]	= sangsi, ragu
take care of [teɪk ke: of]	= memelihara
delicious [dilisies]	= lezat
entirely [intaieli]	= sama sekali, seluruhnya
wondeful [wandeful]	= sangat bagus, ajaib
on the right [on de rait]	= di sebelah kanan
on the left [on de left]	= di sebelah kiri
weight [weit]	= beratnya
fluently [flu:entli]	= dengan fasih
trouble [traubl]	= kesulitan, masalah
pronunciation [prenansiesen]	= pengucapan
once in a while [wans in e whail]	= kadang-kadang
earthquake [e:thkweik]	= gempa bumi
occured [eke:d]	= terjadi
engagement [ingeidjement]	= pertunangan
comfortable [kamfetebli]	= nyaman, senang, enak
mention [mensyen]	= menyebutkan
railway station [reilwei steisyen]	= stasiun kereta api
museum [myu:ziem]	= museum
post [poust]	= mengeposkan
downtown [dauntaun]	= pusat kota
panorama [penera:me]	= pemandangan
island [ailend]	= pulau
wooden puppet show [wudn papit shou]	= pertunjukan wayang golek
join [join]	= menggabungkan, ikut
appointment [epoinment]	= janji
expect [ikspekt]	= mengharapkan
employee [emploii:]	= pekerja, pegawai
milkman [milkmen]	= tukang susu
kettle [ketl]	= ceret
climate [klaimit]	= iklim
mild [maild]	= cuaca sejuk, lembut
plate number [pleit namber]	= nomor pelat
fail [feil]	= gagal
intelligence [intelijens]	= kecerdasan



the rest [de rests]	= sisanya, selebihnya
take a shower [teik e shaue]	= mandi dengan pancuran
robbery [roberi]	= perampokan
rug [rag]	= permadani, selimut tebal
shave [sheiv]	= mencukur, bercukur
beard [bied]	= janggut
on strike [on straik]	= mogok kerja
chemistry [kemistri]	= kimia, reaksi
factory [fekteri]	= pabrik
diet [daiet]	= diet
toddy [todji]	= tuak
delay [dilei]	= menunda
consider [kenside]	= mempertimbangkan
proposal [prepouzel]	= usul, lamaran, pengajuan
remake [rimeik]	= membuat kembali
privately [praivitli]	= secara pribadi
place [pleis]	= tempat
solve [solv]	= memecahkan (persoalan)





PELAJARAN

26

Minggu 26, Bulan 6

PELAJARAN

26

Minggu 26, Bulan 6

BERTANYA, MEMOHON, MENGAJAK, MENYURUH, MELARANG, MEMBERITAHUKAN DAN LAIN-LAIN SERTA JAWABANNYA

Baca dan terjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia dengan perlahan-lahan!

-  **What is your plan for the weekend, David?**
I have decided to go to Lake Toba.
-  **Can you help me?**
I'm sorry, I can't. I'm busy.
-  **Ought I to be punished for something I didn't do?**
Why, certainly not?
-  **What's the matter?**
My cake is burning.
-  **Yosron! Come here quickly, please! Help me.**
I can't come and help you now.
-  **You will be busy, won't you?**
Oh, no, Sir.
-  **David and I are good friends.**
Oh, you are, aren't you?
-  **Why do you learn English?**
Because it is the language of the world.

- ▶ **English is an international language, isn't it?**
Yes, you are right.
- ▶ **Do you live in German?**
No, I don't.
- ▶ **May I know your address?**
Of course, why not?
- ▶ **Thank you very much.**
You are welcome.
- ▶ **Excuse me for interrupting you.**
Never mind.
- ▶ **What is your occupation?**
I'm jobless.
- ▶ **Shall I make some coffee?**
That's a good idea.
- ▶ **Do you want any milk?**
Just a little, please.
- ▶ **How about sugar?**
Yes, two teaspoonful please.
- ▶ **Would you like some more tea?**
Yes, please.
- ▶ **Who is this cake for?**
For your sister.
- ▶ **For whom is this bread?**
This bread is for your brother.
- ▶ **Who are you writing a letter to?**
I am writing a letter to my girl friend.
- ▶ **To whom are you writing a letter?**
I am writing a letter to my boy friend.
- ▶ **Are you interested in music?**
Yes, I am.
- ▶ **Where is your car?**
That is my car, get in please.



-  **Can you guess where we are going?**
No, I can't.
-  **Are you really going round the world?**
Yes, I am.
-  **If so, let's take a stroll.**
O. K.
-  **Nice to meet you.**
Nice to meet you, too.
-  **Will you join us?**
Not this time, I'm sorry.
-  **May I borrow your newspaper?**
Sure, here it is.
-  **Are you ready?**
Not yet.
-  **Don't make the floor wet.**
I won't.
-  **Do you understand what you are reading?**
Of course, I do.
-  **Do you recognize those men?**
No, I don't.
-  **May I speak with you?**
Yes, please.
-  **Where do you learn English?**
I learn English at Institut Tiga Belas April Jakarta.
-  **Why do you study English?**
Because I want to go abroad.
-  **Where are you going first?**
First I am going to Australia, then to America.
-  **When are you starting?**
Soon.
-  **Oh my darling, I can't live without you.**
Oh, you can't, can you?



-  **Do you want to be happy?**
Sure. Everybody does.
-  **I don't know how to play chess.**
I can teach you.
-  **Did you help your father last week?**
Yes, I did.
-  **Does your mother have cheese for dinner?**
Yes, always.
-  **Does your mother have cheese for lunch?**
No, never.
-  **Does she often have breakfast here?**
Sometimes.
-  **Are you shopping for new clothes?**
Yes, I am.
-  **Where are your brothers and sisters?**
They are at home.
-  **Are you still taking the cough medicine I gave you?**
No, after I tasted it, I decided that I'd rather take pills.
-  **Who is the watchman of this sister now?**
Mr. David.
-  **Hello! Is that Mr. Yosron?**
Yes, I am here.
-  **Did you purchase this house last week?**
No, I didn't.
-  **What other languages do you speak?**
I speak German, French, Japanese, and Indonesian.
-  **What is the other language do you study?**
I study Italian.
-  **Did you see the rainbow?**
No, I didn't.
-  **What is your father?**
He is a farmer.

-  **What is your mother?**
She is a nurse.
-  **What are they doing now?**
They are playing chess now.
-  **Are they playing basketball?**
Yes, they are playing basketball.
-  **Where are they playing basketball?**
They are playing in the playground.
-  **Where is it?**
It is over there.
-  **You must buy a magazine.**
No, I must buy a newspaper.
-  **You must write some letters.**
No, I must read a magazine.
-  **Who else will be at your party?**
David's brother and sister.
-  **This book is very interesting. Do you want to read it?**
I'm sorry, I had a lot to read here.
-  **Why are you smiling?**
Because my girl friend is coming back today.
-  **Will Merici be there?**
I don't know.
-  **Do you ever go by bajaj?**
Yes, I do.
-  **Eat more and smoke less.**
Thank you.
-  **Guess how old I am!**
You are around twenty.
-  **How old are you?**
I am forty years old.
-  **I don't like this orange.**
If so, what do you like?

-  **Mix cakes in this bowl, please.**
Just a minute.
-  **Let's go to bed.**
Why so soon?
-  **Is this the right train to Yogyakarta?**
Yes, it is.
-  **Is this seat occupied?**
Maybe yes, maybe no.
-  **What did you say? I can't hear you.**
Bring me my towel.
-  **I hope you will enjoy your trip.**
I'm sure I will.
-  **What's the news?**
I really don't know.
-  **Come again, please.**
I surely will.
-  **Say hi to your brother for me.**
Thank you, I will.
-  **What time does the train leave?**
at seven o'clock.
-  **What time is it now?**
it is nine o'clock.
-  **May I ask you a question?**
Yes, please.
-  **I'm tired. I must take a rest.**
Please, do so.
-  **Get in please.**
Thank you.
-  **Is this seat free?**
I think so.
-  **Is that man your boss?**
Yes, he is.

-  **How can I get there?**
By ship.
-  **Are you winning the game?**
No, we are losing.
-  **Remove the dust and dirt from the furniture.**
O.K. I will.
-  **Don't forget to take your shoes off.**
All right.
-  **Put your shirt on.**
All right.
-  **Don't forget to put your tie on, Hermon!**
O.K.
-  **Please see who it is.**
O.K. I will.
-  **You mustn't lie, must you?**
Certainly not.
-  **Is the weather very hot and humid?**
Yes, it is.
-  **Don't wipe your face with a towel.**
I know.
-  **Must we be quiet?**
Yes, you all must.
-  **The reason is simple.**
How simple?
-  **Please explain how to do this algebra?**
I'm sorry, I can't.
-  **Tell me how to make a kite.**
A moment, please.
-  **Who is that young lady over there?**
She is Merici.
-  **Whose magazine is it?**
It's David's.

-  **Well, where do you want to go?**
I don't know.
-  **What is he trying to do?**
He is making a big kite.
-  **How many days will you be here?**
Only two days.
-  **Why is it difficult for you to make a decision?**
I still have doubts.
-  **I would like to ask for the next dance, if I may?**
Oh, thank you.
-  **May I help you, Sir?**
No, thank you, I am already finished.
-  **Your wife is a wonderful cook.**
Thank you, I'll tell her you said so.
-  **Which office do you like, this one or that one?**
Either one is fine.
-  **I'd like to talk with Merici.**
I'm sorry, she is out.
-  **Which one of those women is Merici?**
The shortest one on the right.
-  **Who is the tall man on the left?**
Possibly, he is Yosron.
-  **All of those trousers and shirts are yours.**
Where are mine?
-  **I'll introduce Doctor Hassan.**
How do you do?
-  **We've heard so much about you from Hermon.**
Oh, you have, haven't you?
-  **Is there anything I can do to help?**
Nothing, thanks.
-  **What have you been doing lately?**
Oh, nothing special.

-  **Where have you been for a long time?**
In Jakarta.
-  **Does David want an ashtray?**
No, he doesn't.
-  **How many forks are you buying?**
I am buying six forks.
-  **Isn't that guy your new boyfriend?**
Which one? I don't see him.
-  **What will you wear tomorrow?**
I'll wear my new suit.
-  **Wait a minute, we can have tea together.**
I can't wait. I want to go to the library before 11.30.
-  **Do you always watch your weight?**
Yes, I do.
-  **Did you go to the theater last night?**
No, I didn't.
-  **Would those people know me?**
Possibly they would.
-  **Your friend's native language is English, isn't it?**
Yes, it is.
-  **How many languages do you speak fluently?**
Five languages.
-  **Do you have much trouble with spelling?**
No, I don't. I have a lot of trouble with pronunciation.
-  **Do you make a lot of mistakes in Japanese?**
Once in a while I do.
-  **Can you take a message?**
Yes, why not?
-  **Can't you stay a little longer?**
Sorry, I must go home.
-  **Please come again.**
Thank you. I surely will.

-  **Can you give us the time?**
Certainly.
-  **Can I borrow some money?**
How much do you want?
-  **Did you lend my father five hundred thousand rupiah?**
No, why?
-  **A big earthquake occured this morning.**
Good heavens!
-  **Is the line busy?**
Yes, it is.
-  **I'll call you again later.**
O.K. I'll be waiting.
-  **I hope you will visit my home.**
I'll visit you if I have time.
-  **How about this weekend?**
That is fine.
-  **What time shall I wait for you?**
It's up to you. Ten o'clock will be convenient.
-  **Do you have an engagement for this time?**
Oh, no.
-  **Won't you come in?**
I guess no, thank you.
-  **This way, please.**
Oh, I see.
-  **Please make yourself at home.**
Thank you.
-  **Don't worry, I'll give you a bowl of rice.**
No, thank you.
-  **Take a little more, please.**
I've had plenty, Merci.
-  **Thanks for your coming.**
Don't mention it.

-  **Are your parents happy to see us?**
Of course, they are happy.
-  **Thanks for your kindness.**
You're welcome.
-  **Where is the nearest railway station from here?**
Along this street, about two minutes' walk.
-  **Where is the Central Post office?**
I don't know.
-  **Where is the general hospital?**
In front of the Sky building.
-  **It is a wonderful time, isn't it?**
Thank God.
-  **Where is your mother in law now?**
She is in Medan.
-  **Which is the nearest way to the museum?**
Just turn right on the first crossing.
-  **Post this letter if you go downtown.**
Certainly, I will.
-  **My girlfriend would like to come with me, if you don't mind.**
That's good.
-  **How do you like the panorama in the island of Bali?**
It's very wonderful.
-  **Have you to see some historical places in Indonesia?**
Of course, I have to.
-  **How long have you been in Indonesia?**
Just two days.
-  **Have you ever seen a wooden puppet show?**
Yes, many times.
-  **Do you mind if I sit beside you?**
Please, by all means.
-  **Won't you join us?**
No, maybe later.

-  **Do you have an appointment, David?**
Yes, with Mr. Hermon.
-  **Are you still expecting me?**
Yes, I am.
-  **Will you be out of town?**
Yes, for just a few days.
-  **Can I call you when Yosron gets back?**
Yes, you can.
-  **Are you the manager of the Yovidherci printing company?**
No, I am just an employee.
-  **What is he, and what's he doing?**
He is a policeman. He is working now.
-  **Near which wall is he standing?**
He is standing near the white wall.
-  **Who is looking from behind that corner?**
I don't see anybody there.
-  **Why are you standing near my house?**
I am waiting for you.
-  **What do you want from me?**
I have something to discuss with you.
-  **Do you know this working man and this working woman?**
No, I don't know them.
-  **Who broke into that house?**
I don't know.
-  **Who hasn't seen the house?**
Miss Shinta.
-  **We passed by your house this morning.**
Oh, you did, did you?
-  **He came and sat down.**
Fine, fine.
-  **What are you doing?**
I'm reading a novel.

-  **Where are you going?**
I'm going to the cinema.
-  **What are you thinking about?**
I'm thinking about my English lesson.
-  **By the way, who are you waiting for?**
I'm waiting for my children.
-  **Are you going home now, David?**
Yes, I am.
-  **How old are you?**
I'm fifty years old.
-  **I hear you're going abroad in the near future.**
Yes, we're leaving next week.
-  **Do you work hard?**
Sometimes yes, sometimes no.
-  **Where do you stay here?**
I stay in the Hilton Hotel.
-  **Do you speak Dutch?**
Sure, you can try.
-  **I hope you will come again.**
Thank you. I will.
-  **It is really hot, isn't it?**
Yes, it certainly is.
-  **What time do you get up every day, David?**
I usually get up at five o'clock.
-  **What's your job?**
I'm a milkman.
-  **What's your husband's job?**
He is a mechanic.
-  **Is there any water in this kettle?**
Yes, there is.
-  **Do you want any meat today, Merici?**
Yes, please.

-  **What's the climate like in your country?**
It's mild.
-  **Which season do you like best?**
I like spring.
-  **Do you want the large size or the small size?**
The small size, please.
-  **What are you going to do this evening?**
I'm going to meet some friends.
-  **Can I have the key to the back door?**
Yes, you can.
-  **Have you just been to the theater?**
No, I haven't.
-  **What is the plate number of your car?**
It's B 7080 XL.
-  **How was your examination?**
Not bad.
-  **I think I failed the intelligence test.**
Don't worry, you can try it again.
-  **How many questions could you answer?**
Only ten out of fifty.
-  **Do you want any cheese?**
Just a little, please.
-  **Would you like some more?**
That's enough for me.
-  **Does she take a shower?**
Yes, she does.
-  **What do you want me to do?**
Just stand there.
-  **Is she reading an interesting book?**
Yes, she is. It is about a bank robbery.
-  **Did you sleep on the sofa?**
No, I didn't.

-  **Where did you sleep?**
I slept on the rug.
-  **What's the weather like now?**
It's raining heavily.
-  **Are you French?**
No, we are not. We are Italians.
-  **Are you tourists?**
Yes, we are.
-  **Why do you want to sell your car?**
Because, I need a lot of money to set up a new business.
-  **What time will the next train leave?**
At seven o'clock.
-  **Do you have any small change?**
I'm sorry. I've got none.
-  **Where did you go yesterday?**
Nowhere. I stayed at home.
-  **That's the ship we traveled on.**
What a beautiful ship!
-  **Why did you shave your beard off?**
My wife didn't like it.
-  **Have you just made a new film?**
No, I haven't.
-  **Why don't you want to make another film?**
I am going to retire. I feel very tired.
-  **Is that you, David?**
Yes, speaking.
-  **Why did you make up your face?**
To make myself beautiful.
-  **What were you wearing at the party last night?**
I was wearing my new blouse.
-  **What are they doing?**
They are feeding the dog.

- Did you think the movie was too long?**
Yes, I did.
- Who offered you a job?**
Mr. Hermon.
- Have you to water the garden?**
Yes, it's terribly dry.
- Are you on strike? What for?**
Yes, Sir. We are asking for more pay.
- What do you teach?**
I teach chemistry.
- Does he have a job now?**
Yes, he is a factory worker.
- How long have you worked as a secretary?**
For two years.
- Do you have any candies?**
Yes, I do. In the drawer.
- What did you choose for lunch?**
I chose meat.
- Where can I find the general library?**
Oh, just take the first left block.
- Who is paying for your ticket?**
I am paying for it myself.
- What did you do?**
I made the bed.
- Does she sell jewelry?**
No, she doesn't.
- Cash or charge?**
Cash.
- How much is it?**
It comes to one thousand rupiah.
- Tea or coffee?**
Coffee, please.



-  **Pass the soy, please**
Here you are.
-  **I'm on a diet. And you?**
So am I.
-  **How about a cup of tea?**
No, I have just drunk.
-  **Do you ever eat cake for breakfast?**
No, never.
-  **Did you go out yesterday?**
No, I didn't.
-  **Let's stop here.**
What's up?
-  **Are you going to open a hotel?**
No, I am not.
-  **Is this your umbrella?**
No, it isn't my umbrella. It's your umbrella.
-  **Is she a French student?**
Yes, she is.
-  **What's her job? Is she a typist?**
Yes, she is.
-  **Whose is this shirt?**
It's David's. It's his shirt.
-  **What colour are your shoes?**
My shoes are black.
-  **Do you speak German?**
Yes, but a little.
-  **May I come in?**
Yes, you may.
-  **Is your name Shinta?**
Yes, it is.
-  **Do you often go abroad?**
No, I don't.



- ▶ How long will you stay abroad?**
I'll stay abroad just for two weeks.
- ▶ Is it far from here?**
No, it is quite near.
- ▶ Where are we going to?**
We are going to the bookstore.
- ▶ Which bookstore?**
Monusta.
- ▶ Would you like some tea?**
Yes, please.
- ▶ What would you like?**
I would like some ice cream.
- ▶ Hi, dear. I'm very hungry.**
You're late today.
- ▶ How much is it?**
It is two dollars.
- ▶ Hello! May I speak to Merici?**
Yes, just a minute.
- ▶ Let's sit down and relax.**
Come on.
- ▶ That's a good profession.**
Yes, it's interesting and it also pays well.
- ▶ Who's that opening the door?**
That is Miss Merici, the secretary.
- ▶ Who's in the office?**
The salesman is.
- ▶ What's the matter?**
He is sick. He has a pain in his leg.
- ▶ What did they do before?**
They ran as far as ten kilometers.
- ▶ Why is he delaying his decision for so long?**
I don't know.



-  **Is your friend looking for gloves?**
Yes, Sir.
-  **Will you consider my proposals?**
Well, I will.
-  **Did Mr. and Mrs. Herpinus examine the new office?**
Yes, they did.
-  **Can you remake this dress?**
Yes, I think I can.
-  **Let's discuss the question privately.**
All right.





PELAJARAN
27

Minggu 27, Bulan 7

PELAJARAN

27

Minggu 27, Bulan 7



Pelajari kalimat percakapan tentang rekreasi dan olahraga di bawah ini!

You like sports, I guess.

[yu: laik spo:ts, ai ges]

Saya kira, Anda suka olahraga.

Fishing is my favourite sport.

[fishing iz mai feiverit spo:t]

Memancing adalah olahraga kesayangan saya.

Do you have a special skill?

[du: yu: hev a spesyal skill?]

Apakah Anda mempunyai keahlian khusus?

He likes swimming, tennis, and riding.

[hi: laiks swiming, tenis end raiding]

Ia suka berenang, tenis, dan menunggang kuda (berkuda).

Do you like to go hunting?

[du: yu: laik tu gou hanting]

Apakah Anda mau pergi berburu?

I am interested in sports.

[aiyem interestid in spo:ts]

Saya tertarik pada olahraga.

It began to rain, so we called off the match.

[it bigen tu rein, sou wi: ko:ld o:f de metc]

Hujan turun, maka kita menunda pertandingan.



I was very sad when my team lost the game.

[ai woz veri sed wen mai ti:m loust de geim]

Saya sangat sedih ketika tim saya kalah.

Let's play chess.

[lets plei ces]

Mari kita main catur.



Ulangi percakapan ini sampai benar-benar dipahami.

RECREATION & SPORT

[rekriesyen & spo:t]

Rekreasi & Olahraga

SOCER

[so:ke]

Sepak bola

linesman [lainzmen]

= penjaga garis

goal [goul]

= gawang

goalkeeper [goul ki:pe]

= penjaga gawang

strikers [straikes]

= penyerang

outside left

= kiri luar

inside left

= kiri dalam

centre forward

= penyerang tengah

outside right

= kanan luar

inside right

= kanan dalam

midfield players [midfi:ld pleiyez]

= pemain tengah

left half

= gelandang kiri

centre half

= gelandang tengah

right half

= gelandang kanan

defenders [difendez]

= pemain belakang

left back

= back kiri

right back

= back kanan

CHESS

[ces]

Catur

chess board	[cesbo:d]	= papan catur
chessman	[cesmen]	= buah catur
pawn	[po:n]	= pion/bidak
king	[king]	= raja
queen	[kwi:n]	= menteri
bishop	[bishop]	= gajah
knight	[nait]	= kuda
rook/castle	[ruk/ka:sel]	= benteng

Sebaiknya hafalkan kata-kata atau kalimat pada malam hari dan pada pagi harinya ucapkan serta tuliskan kembali kata-kata atau kalimat tersebut.

VERB

Kata Kerja

Gunakan **to** sesudah kata kerja pertama, kata kerja kedua, ketiga dan seterusnya dalam kalimat!

 Contoh:

I intend to take a holiday.

Saya bermaksud memanfaatkan hari libur saya.

Do you want to come to my birthday party?

Apakah Anda mau datang ke pesta ulang tahunku?

Kecuali sesudah kata kerja bantu (*may, can, will, must* dan lain-lain) tanpa **to**.

I can **to** help you. (*salah*)

I can **help** you. (*benar*)

GERUND (-ing form)

Bentuk *gerund* [jerend] sama dengan *Present Participle* (kata kerja + -ing), tetapi artinya *lain*, jadi bukan berarti *sedang*. *Gerund* ini digunakan sebagai kata benda yang berasal dari kata kerja (verb + ing).

Gerund digunakan:

-  Subjek

Contoh:

Swimming is a healthy sport.

Berenang adalah olahraga yang menyehatkan.

-  Penderita

Contoh:

I don't like smoking.

Saya tidak suka merokok.

-  Sesudah kata depan

Contoh:

Are you fond of sailing?

Apakah Anda suka berlayar?

Excuse me for coming late.

Maafkan saya datang terlambat.

-  Sebagai kata sifat

Contoh:

Look at the jumping frog.

Lihatlah katak yang melompat itu.

-  Sesudah atau di depan kata kerja

Contoh:

I'll start dressing right away.

Saya akan mulai berpakaian sekarang.

He enjoys eating.

ia senang makan.

Hafalkan kata-kata kerja di bawah ini; sesudah kata kerja tersebut jangan lupa kata kerja berikutnya ditambah -ing.



mind	= keberatan
like	= suka
start	= mulai
avoid	= menghindari
enjoy	= menikmati
forgive	= memaafkan
detest	= sangat membenci
love	= mencintai
imagine	= membayangkan
admit	= mengakui
to be worthy	= berharga
stop	= berhenti
hate	= benci
keep	= menyimpan, terus
dislike	= tidak suka
finish	= menyelesaikan
continue	= meneruskan
fancy	= mengkhayal
impede	= merintangi
can't help	= terpaksa harus
begin	= mulai
prefer	= lebih suka
it's no use	= tidak ada gunanya
consider	= mempertimbangkan
deny	= menyangkal
delay	= menunda
remember	= mengingat
permit	= mengizinkan
remind	= mengingatkan
postpone	= menunda
omit	= menghapuskan
regret	= menyesal
suspect	= mencurigai
dread	= takut akan
can't bear	= tidak dapat tahan

Saya ingatkan Anda! Sesudah kata depan: **of, for, after, before, in, on, out, at** dan lain-lain, tambahkan **-ing** pada kata kerjanya.

 **Mari kita teruskan contoh kalimat dengan menggunakan kata-kata kerja di atas!**

Do you mind sitting here?

[du: yu: maind siting hie]

Apakah Anda keberatan duduk di sini?

I don't like talking with you.

[ai dount laik to:king with yu:]

Saya tidak suka berbicara dengan Anda.

Let's stop singing.

[lets stop singing]

Mari kita berhenti bernyanyi.

They finished working at noon.

[thei finishd we:king et nun]

Mereka selesai bekerja pada sore hari.

Do you enjoy living here?

[du: yu: injoi living hie]

Apakah Anda senang tinggal disini?



Catatan:

1. *Gerund* biasanya juga ditempatkan di depan kata kepunyaan: *my, you, his, her, our, their*
Your coming to Barus was a surprise.
Kedatangan Anda di Barus merupakan sebuah kejutan.
2. *Gerund* biasanya juga diganti dengan kata kerja awal, artinya dengan *infinitive to*.
Swimming is a healthy sport.
Berenang adalah olahraga yang menyehatkan.
3. Sesudah kata *while* kata kerja ditambah **-ing**.
While eating or drinking we can't cry.
Sambil makan atau minum kita tidak bisa menangis.



Hafalkan dahulu kata-kata berikut ini!

survey [se:vɪ]	= memeriksa, menyelidiki
whistle [wɪstl]	= bersiul
complaint [kemplaint]	= keluhan
classmate [kla:smeɪt]	= teman sekelas

Jangan lupa bila *Present Participle* diletakkan di depan kalimat, maka berarti “*karena*”, contoh:



Hearing the news, he hurriedly went home.

Karena mendengar kabar itu, ia buru-buru pulang.

Having no money, we must go there on foot.

Karena tidak punya uang, kita harus pergi ke sana berjalan kaki.

Ubahlah kata kerja dalam kurung ke dalam bentuk yang benar menurut gerund!

1. Excuse me for (interrupt) you.

>>

2. Are you keen on (ride) a horse?

>>

3. (Read) too much is not good for your eyes.

>>

4. Do you mind (move) your chair closer?

>>

5. I know he is quick at (write).

>>

6. Shall we go out (fish)?

>>

7. I can't bear (listen) to his constant complaints.

>>

8. While (learn) I do not want to play.

>>

9. After (take a rest) I go to bed.

>>

10. The (dance) girl is my classmate.

>>

 **Percakapan**

MAU MENJADI ...



What would you like to be, Merici?

[wot wud yu: laik tu bi: merici]

Anda ingin menjadi apa, Merici?



I would like to be a nurse.

[ai wud laik tu bi: e ne:s]

Saya mau menjadi seorang perawat.



And your brother?

[end yue brade:]

Dan saudara Anda?



I don't know.

[ai dount nou]

Saya tidak tahu.

And you David? Would you like to be a dentist?

[end yu: devid? wud yu: laik tu bi: e dentist]

Dan Anda, David? Apakah Anda mau menjadi seorang dokter gigi?



Yes, I would.

[yes, ai wud]

Ya, saya mau.

THE FUNCTION - OCCUPATION

[de fangsyen - okyupeisyen]

Jabatan - Pekerjaan



The Commander in Chief

Panglima tertinggi

The Commander of the Armed Forces

Panglima ABRI

The Commander in the Army

Panglima Angkatan Darat

The Commander in the Navy

Panglima Angkatan Laut

The Commander in the Air Force

Panglima Angkatan Udara

The Chief of the Consultative Assembly

Ketua MPR

The Chief of the House of Representatives

Ketua DPR

The President

Presiden

The Vice President

Wakil Presiden

The Governor

Gubernur

The Regent

Bupati

The Town Chairman

Walikota

The Underhead of District

Camat

The Village Head

Kepala kampung

 **The Neighbourhood Chief**

Ketua RT

The Neighbourhood Village Chief

Ketua RW

The Minister

Menteri

The Minister of Religion

Menteri Agama

The Minister of Information

Menteri Penerangan

The Minister of Health

Menteri Kesehatan

The Minister of Education and Culture

Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan

The Minister of Defense

Menteri Pertahanan



Coba baca dengan keras kalimat-kalimat ini!

Who's the president of this republic?

Siapakah presiden republik ini?

Who's the leader of the political party?

Siapakah ketua partai politik itu?

The President is going to make an important announcement over the radio.

Presiden akan mengumumkan pemberitahuan penting melalui radio.

The Vice President is going to make the arrangements for the conference.

Wakil presiden akan mengadakan konferensi.

Do you think the man on the left is a governor?

Apakah Anda pikir orang yang di sebelah kiri itu gubernur?

Is that government officer honest?

Apakah pegawai negeri itu jujur?

My salary will be raised soon.

Gaji saya akan segera naik.

THE RANK OF THE ARMED FORCES

[de rengk of di am:d fo:ziz]

Pangkat Angkatan Bersenjata

General [jenerel]

= *Jenderal*

Lieutenant general [leftenent jenerel]

= *Letnan jenderal*

Major general [meije jenerel]

= *Mayor jenderal*

Brigadier general [brigedie jenerel]

= *Brigadir jenderal*

Lieutenant colonel [leftenent ke:nel]

= *Letnan kolonel*

Colonel [ke:nel]

= *Kolonel*

Major [meije]

= *Mayor*

Captain [keptin]

= *Kapten*

Sub lieutenant [sab leftenent]

= *Pembantu letnan*

Sergeant [sa:jent]

= *Sersan*

Corporal [ko:perel]

= *Kopral*

Soldier [soulje]

= *Tentara, prajurit*





PELAJARAN
28

Minggu 28, Bulan 7

PELAJARAN

28

Minggu 28, Bulan 7

SENTENCE

[sentens]

Kalimat

Bila kita berbicara kepada seseorang, membaca buku (surat kabar, majalah), mendengar siaran radio, dan menonton TV, lebih banyak kita menemui kalimat daripada kata-kata yang berdiri sendiri. Mengapa? Karena setiap kalimat telah mengandung arti yang sempurna, sehingga apa maksud yang akan/sedang kita sampaikan kepada seseorang bisa dimengerti.

Susunan kata yang teratur menjadi kalimat akan menunjukkan bobot dan kecakapan kita dalam hal berbicara.

SIMPLE SENTENCE

[simpl sentens]

Dalam kalimat ini kata kerjanya hanya satu walaupun kalimat itu panjang.

Perhatikan dan hafalkan susunan kalimat ini dengan baik dan tanyakan:

1. Kapan terjadi?
2. Siapa pelakunya? Apa pokok kalimatnya?
3. Apa sebutan atau tindakannya?

4. Apa sasarannya? Apa objek kalimatnya?
5. Bagaimana?
6. Di mana/ke mana?

**Catatan:**

Untuk keterangan waktu (kapan terjadi) nomor 1 bisa ditempatkan di depan atau akhir kalimat, terkecuali kalimat tanya. Bila kalimat tanya, maka keterangan waktu harus ditempatkan di akhir kalimat.

Nah, mari kita lanjutkan dengan contoh kalimat yang menurut susunan atau urutan yang telah dihafalkan!

1. Last week I went to the zoo.
1 2 3 6

Minggu lalu saya pergi ke kebun binatang.

2. I love you.
2 3 4

Saya cinta padamu.

3. Mr. Yosron speaks English fluently.
2 3 4 5

Pak Yosron berbicara bahasa Inggris dengan lancar.

4. The little boy is eating a banana greedily
2 3 4 5

in the kitchen now.
6 1

Anak kecil itu sedang makan pisang dengan rakusnya di dapur sekarang.

Mari kita teruskan dengan bentuk kalimat berita (*affirmative*), menyangkal (*negative*), bertanya (*interrogative*), perintah (*command*) dan memohon (*request*).

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Affirmative | : I love my country. |
| Negative | : He doesn't admire this statue. |
| Interrogative | : Can you help me? |
| Command | : Take it! |
| Request | : Be patient, please! |

Dalam bahasa Indonesia, kadang-kadang letak kata kerja tidak teratur, misalnya: *Pergi ke mana Anda sekarang?* Bila langsung kita terjemahkan menjadi: *Go where do you?* Ini salah dalam bahasa Inggris! Yang benar: *Where are you going now?* Artinya: *Ke mana Anda pergi sekarang?*



Percakapan

AKHIR PEKAN



Good evening, David.
Selamat malam, David.



Good evening.
Selamat malam.



Please turn on the radio.
Nyalakanlah radio.

It's weekend, isn't it?
Ahir pekan bukan?



Yes, it is. What time is it?
Ya, pukul berapa?



It's ten o'clock.
Pukul sepuluh.



Oh, the popular song!
Oh, lagu-lagu pop!



Hafalkan ungkapan ini untuk bahan praktik sehari-hari!

Please join us.

[pli:z join as]

Silakan bergabung dengan kami.

Please listen to me.

[pli:z lisn tu mi:]

Silakan dengarkan saya.

Please come in.

[pli:z kam in]

Silakan masuk.

Please remind me.

[pli:z rimaind mi:]

Silakan ingatkan saya.

Please try again.

[pli:z trai egein]

Silakan coba lagi.

Please be on time.

[pli:z bi: on taim]

Silakan tepat pada waktunya.

Please come with me.

[pli:z kam with mi]

Silakan ikut bersama saya.

Please go there.

[pli:z gou the:]

Silakan pergi ke sana.

Please come here.

[pli:z kam hie]

Silakan datang kemari.

Please take my word.

[pli:z teik mai we:d]

Silakan pegang kata-kata saya.



Sekarang, coba Anda praktikkan sendiri kalimat-kalimat berikut:

Please speak a little more slowly,
 Please contact me by phone.
 Please correct me whenever I make a mistake.
 Please remember me to your brother.
 Please correct me if I'm wrong.
 Please explain and repeat the lesson.
 Please remind me the book.
 Please fill in this application form.
 Please iron my dress.
 Please give me a piece of cake.
 Please have your tea.
 Please accept my apologies.
 Please give me some more ice cream.
 Please let me have your address so that I can write to you.
 Please act in a more adult way.
 Please begin. Don't wait for me.
 Please don't telephone my daughter again!
 Please teach me this song.
 Please vacuum your room.
 Please prepare some lunch.

Latihan Pengganti

 **Mr. David is *cooking* rice.**

[miste devid iz ku:king rais]

Pak David sedang memasak nasi.



Mr. Yosron is	having a bath. [hevинг e ba:th]	mandi.
	getting up. [getting ap]	bangun.
	getting angry [geting engri]	marah.
	in the dining room. [in de daining ru:m]	di kamar makan.
	in the living room. [in de livingru:m]	di kamar tamu.

 **Who is that *person* over there?**

[hu: iz det pezen ouve de:]

Siapa orang yang di sana?

Who is that	young lady [yang leidi]	pemudi	over there?
	young boy [yang boi]	pemuda	
	old man [ould men]	laki-laki tua	
	old woman [ould wumen]	perempuan tua	
	child [caild]	anak kecil	

 I really don't know.

[ai rieli dount nou]

Sungguh saya tidak tahu.

I	honestly [onistli]	dengan jujur	don't know.
	actually [ekcueli]	sebenarnya	
	truthfully [tru:thfuli]	sesungguhnya	
What is the	biggest lake [leik]	danau terbesar	in the world?
	largest city [siti]	kota terluas	
	longest river [rive]	sungai terpanjang	

 You are around forty years old.

[yu: a: eraund fo:ti yiez ould]

Umur Anda sekitar empat puluh tahun.

You are	almost [ə:lmost]	hampir	twenty two.
	close to [klouz tu]	mendekati	
	about [ebaut]	kira-kira	

 Maybe she is an English teacher.

[meibi: shi: iz en inglis ti:ce]

Mungkin ia seorang guru bahasa Inggris.

Maybe	barangkali	she is not married.
Perhaps	mungkin	
Possibly	barangkali, mungkin	
Probably	mentak	

**Who is fatter?****[hu: iz fete:]****Siapa lebih gemuk?**

Who is	shorter?	<i>lebih pendek</i>
	taller?	<i>lebih tinggi</i>
	thinner?	<i>lebih kurus</i>
	cleverer?	<i>lebih pandai</i>
	more stupid?	<i>lebih bodoh</i>
	the most famous?	<i>paling terkenal</i>
I look at	the creeping animals. [kri:pɪŋ enimels]	<i>binatang melata</i>
	the flying animals. [flaɪɪŋ enimels]	<i>binatang terbang</i>
	the land animals. [lend enimels]	<i>binatang darat</i>
	the water animals. [wo:tə enimels]	<i>binatang air</i>

**Did you see horses, monkeys and clowns in the procession?****[did: yu si hoses mangki en klaons in de prosesien]****Apakah Anda melihat kuda, kera, dan badut-badut dalam arak-arakan itu?****Do all birds eat insects?****[du: o:l be:ds i:t insekts]****Apakah semua burung memakan serangga?**

Do all birds	eat leaves? [li:vs]	<i>makan dedaunan</i>
	eat fruits? [fru:ts]	<i>makan buah-buahan</i>
	drink water? [drɪŋk wo:tə]	<i>minum air</i>
	fly in the air? [flaɪ in di e:]	<i>terbang di udara</i>





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Bacaan

YOGYAKARTA AT A GLANCE

- Yogyakarta is one of the smallest provinces in Indonesia (only 36.14 square kilometers), but one of the most densely populated.
- It is officially declared as a special territory of the Republic Indonesia, and it is the only Indonesian province governed by a Sultan as the head of the province.
- The word Yogyakarta means "The city of peace and prosperity", but its characteristic as the "Cradle of Javanese Culture" has gained for it more interest and attention from the outside world.
- Still preserving the traditional, rustic way of life, Yogyakarta is the "garden" of Javanese dancing, gamelan music, and the popular shadow puppet play.

Arti kata-kata

dense [**dens**] = *sesak, padat*
territory [**teriteri**] = *daerah, kawasan*
peace [**pi:s**] = *perdamaian*
shadow [**syedow**] = *bayangan*

Kata sifat yang digunakan sebagai kata benda

Kata-kata seperti *rich* (kaya), *poor* (miskin), *old* (tua), *sick* (sakit), *blind* (buta), *deaf* (tuli) adalah kata sifat.

Bila kita mau membuat atau menggunakan kata-kata seperti di atas sebagai kata benda atau menunjukkan orang, maka kita harus menggunakan kata sandang *the*.

 Contoh:

Do the rich understand the problems of the poor?

Apakah orang kaya mengerti masalah masalah orang miskin?

The old and the sick were rescued first.

Orang tua dan orang sakit lebih dulu diselamatkan.

The blind and the deaf live in this village.

Orang buta dan orang tuli tinggal di desa ini.

The young looked bored, but the middle aged seemed interested.

Orang muda kelihatannya bosan, tetapi orang setengah baya tertarik.

 **Ingat!** Kata kerja harus plural.
Lihat contoh di atas.

Bila kata sifat digunakan sebagai kata benda pada prefiks (awalan) dan mutu, maka kata kerja harus *singular* atau tunggal.

 Contoh:

The unusual is not always the best.

Hal yang luar biasa tidak selalu paling baik.

Leave the dead here!

Tinggalkan orang yang meninggal itu di sini!

Ulangi kembali kalimat-kalimat ini!

1. The man is thin. The woman is thin.
The man is thinner than the woman.
2. I'm sad. You are sad. I am sadder than you are.
3. My servant is taller than I am.
4. Speaking is easier than doing.
5. The green apple isn't as sweet as the red one.

Coba isi titik-titik di bawah ini!

- a. Your radio is less expensive than
- b. This story is more interesting than
- c. David is less spendthrift than
- d. Merici is more diligent than
- e. I am the in my family.

Kata-kata yang menunjukkan kata kerja dan kata benda sekaligus.

 **answer** [a:nse] = *menjawab, jawaban.*

verb : Can you *answer* that question?

noun : Give the *answer* to the question.

 **number** [nambe] = *menomori, nomor.*

verb : Please *number* the picture in that question?

noun : Put a *number* under the pictures.

 **nail** [neil] = *memaku, paku.*

verb : *Nail* the picture on the wall.

noun : Use small *nails* to do it.

 **name** [neim] = *menamakan, nama.*

verb : Can you *name* all the things in the picture?

noun : What is your father's name?

 **drink** [drink] = *minum, minuman.*

verb : Do we *drink*?

noun : Let's have strong *drink*.

smoke [smouk] = merokok, asap.

verb : He *smokes* too much.

noun : Look at the *smoke* from the engine.

shade [sheid] = melindungi, perlindungan.

verb : The canvas *shades* the people from the sun.

noun : The canvas give *shade* from the sun.

dress [dres] = berpakaian, pakaian.

verb : The lady *dresses* very well.

noun : She is wearing a white *dress*.



cook [kuk] = memasak, masakan.

verb : David *cooks* the meals.

noun : You are a good *cook*.

bathe [beith] = mandi, pemandian.

verb : We *bathe* in the river every day.

noun : He goes for a *bathe* in the sea.

bath [ba:th] = memandikan, tempat mandi.

verb : The mother *baths* the baby everyday.

noun : You can see the baby's *bath* in the picture.

work [we:k] = bekerja, pekerjaan.

verb : We must *work* hard.

noun : This *work* is very hard.

walk [wo:k] = berjalan, perjalanan.

verb : Let's *walk* there.

noun : It's about five minutes *walk*.

assault [eso:lt] = menyerang, serangan.

verb : The criminal *assaulted* his victim.

noun : The man was bleeding after the *assault*.

Alihkan sebentar perhatian Anda pada *present* dan *past participle*. *Present participle* adalah kata kerja yang ditambah *-ing*, *past participle* adalah kata kerja yang ditambah *-ed* (kata kerja beraturan) dan kata kerja tidak beraturan lihat kembali perubahan kata kerja pada pelajaran 25.

Present participle dan *past participle* ini digunakan juga sebagai kata sifat dengan catatan harus ada kata benda sesudahnya.

The jumping frog = katak yang melompat

The broken leg = kaki patah

Sekarang Anda boleh melanjutkan pelajaran berikut ini!

Abstract Noun (kata benda abstrak) dalam *parts of speech* berasal dari:

Kata Sifat	Kata Benda
free [fri:] = bebas	freedom [fri:dem] = kebebasan
poor [pue] = miskin	poverty [povety] = kemiskinan
wise [waiz] = bijaksana	wisdom [wizdem] = kebijaksanaan
deep [di:p] = dalam	depth [depth] = kedalaman
high [hai] = tinggi	height [hait] = ketinggian
loyal [loiel] = setia	loyalty [loielti] = kesetiaan
long [long] = panjang	length [lenght] = panjangnya
stupid [scupid] = bodoh	stupidity [scu:piditi] = kebodohan
noble [noubl] = mulia	nobility [noubiliti] = kemuliaan
strong [strong] = kuat	strength [strength] = kekuatan
just [jast] = adil	justice [jastis] = keadilan
able [eibl] = sanggup	ability [ebiliti] = kesanggupan
brave [breiv] = berani	bravery [breivri] = keberanian
diligent [dilijent] = rajin	diligence [dilijens] = kerajinan
broad [bro:d] = lebar	breadth [breath] = kelebaran
proud [praud] = bangga	pride [praid] = kebanggaan
humble [hambl] = hina	humility [hyumiliti] = kehinaan



young [yang] = muda	youth [yu:th] = pemuda
hot [hot] = panas	heat [hi:t] = panasnya
prodigal [prodigel] = boros	prodigality [prodigeliti] = pemborosan
obedient [oubi:jent] = patuh	obedience [oubi:jens] = kepatuhan
responsible [risponsibl] = bertanggung jawab	responsibility [risponsibiliti] = tanggung jawab
beautiful [byu:tifil] = cantik	beauty [byu:ti] = kecantikan
honest [onist] = jujur	honesty [onisti] = kejujuran



Kata Kerja	Kata Benda
judge [jadı] = mengadili, menilai	judgment [jadıment] = penilaian
choose [cu:z] = memilih	choice [cois] = pilihan
advise [edvais] = menasihati	advice [edvaiız] = nasihat
give [giv] = memberikan	gift [gift] = pemberian
obey [obeı] = mematuhi	obedience [oubi:jens] = kepatuhan
sit [sit] = duduk	seat [si:t] = tempat duduk
protect [protekt] = melindungi	protection [protektsyen] = perlindungan
believe [bili:v] = mempercayai	belief [bili:f] = kepercayaan
shoot [shu:t] = menembak	shot [shot] = tembakan
defend [difend] = mempertahankan	defence [difens] = pertahanan
fly [flai] = terbang	flight [flait] = penerbangan
live [liv] = hidup	life [laif] = kehidupan
serve [se:v] = melayani	service [se:vis] = pelayanan
hate [heit] = membenci	hatred [heitrid] = kebencian
see [si:] = melihat	sight [sait] = penglihatan
steal [sti:l] = mencuri	stealth [stelth] = pencurian
move [mu:v] = bergerak	movement [mu:vment] = gerakan
die [dai] = meninggal	death [deth] = kematian

Kata Benda	Kata Benda Abstrak
infant [infənt] = kanak-kanak	infancy [infensi] = masa kanak kanak
slave [sleiv] = budak	slavery [sleivri] = perbudakan
agent [eijent] = wakil	agency [eijensi] = perwakilan
hero [heirou] = pahlawan	heroism [hierouizm] = kepahlawanan
statesman [steitsmen] = negarawan	statesmanship [steitsmenship] = kenegarawanan
thief [thi:f] = pencuri	theft [theft] = pencurian
man [men] = laki-laki	manhood [menhud] = kelaki-lakian
friend [frend] = teman, sahabat	friendship [frenship] = persahabatan
owner [ounə] = pemilik	ownership [ouneship] = pemilikan
mother [ma: de] = ibu	motherhood [ma:dehud] = sifat keibuan
neighbour [neibe:] = tetangga	neighbourhood [neibe:hu] = lingkungan rumah

Contoh:

Obedience is sometimes a difficult lesson to teach to children.
So far as I know, Hermon has never been guilty of dishonesty.
Loyalty is an admirable quality.

Kata-kata tulisannya sama, tetapi artinya menurut ucapannya.

lead [led]	kata benda	artinya: <i>timah hitam</i>
lead [li:d]	kata kerja	artinya: <i>memimpin</i>
wind [wind]	kata benda	artinya: <i>angin</i>
wind [waind]	kata kerja	artinya: <i>memutar</i>
desert [dezət]	kata benda	artinya: <i>padang pasir</i>
desert [dize:t]	kata kerja	artinya: <i>meninggalkan, berkhianat</i>
tear [tie]	kata benda	artinya: <i>air mata</i>
tear [te:]	kata kerja	artinya: <i>merobek</i>
sow [sau]	kata benda	artinya: <i>babi betina</i>
sow [sou]	kata kerja	artinya: <i>menabur</i>

Kata-kata yang tulisannya berbeda, tetapi ucapannya sama

	some [sam]	artinya: <i>beberapa</i>
	sum [sam]	artinya: <i>hitungan</i>
	son [san]	artinya: <i>anak laki-laki</i>
	sun [san]	artinya: <i>matahari</i>
	heel [hi:l]	artinya: <i>tumit</i>
	heal [hi:l]	artinya: <i>menyembuhkan</i>
	see [si:]	artinya: <i>melihat</i>
	sea [si:]	artinya: <i>laut</i>
	hair [he:]	artinya: <i>rambut</i>
	hare [he:]	artinya: <i>kelinci</i>



COMPOUND NOUN

Dalam bahasa Inggris, kombinasi kata benda dengan kata benda sangat sering kita jumpai.

Cara menuliskan:

1. Tekanan utama atau keras selalu pada kata yang pertama, bisa digabung!

teapot, coffeepot, ashtray, toothpick, teacup, bedroom, football, bookstore, milkman, typewriter, textbook, schoolboy, schoolgirl

Contoh:

I have a teapot and a coffeepot.

Saya mempunyai sebuah teko (untuk teh) dan sebuah teko (untuk kopi).

What pot do you want?

I want the teapot, please.

2. Tekan lemah atau tidak keras pada kata benda kedua, dipisah!



wool suit, silk suit, school book, passenger train, coat pocket, tea party, tennis racket, birthday party, bus driver, fountain pen, brick house, fire engine, Christmas tree, lawn mower, stone house, leather jacket, table cloth, picture book, Christmas Eve.



Contoh:

He has a wool suit and a silk suit.

ia mempunyai sebuah pakaian dari kain wol dan sehelai pakaian dari kain sutera.

Which suit do you want?

I want the wool one, please.

3. Bila terdapat kata bilangan dan kata benda, ditulis dengan menambahkan tanda penghubung (-).



a five-bedroom house, a six-dollar bill, a seven-cent stamp, a four-door car, a three-hour delay.

4. Bila dua kata benda dari kedudukan yang sama, ditulis bergandengan.

My father, Herpinus

My mother, Rumondang

My brother, Yosron

My sister, Merici



Latihan!

Bacalah kalimat ini dan artikan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia!

1. My friend is a boy. He is a boy friend.

>>

2. My friend is a girl. She is a girl friend.

>>

3. I want to buy a nylon sweater.

>>

4. Do you have a baby sitter?

>>

5. I have never seen a marble table.

>>

6. This is a beautiful folksong.

>>

Coba buat kalimat dengan menggunakan kata-kata ini!

seashore, cookbook, starlight, bedtime, haircut, bookcase, lifeguard, headwaiter

car radio, road map, baby bed, garden tools, floor lamp, church picnic, evening meal, gasoline engine, glass door, nylon rug, ruby ring, silver spoon, town clock, city hall, short story, globe trotter, freight train, cigarette case, sugar bowl, department store, repair shop



Kata benda yang berbeda artinya bila ditambah -s.

manner [mene]	= cara, gaya
manners [menez]	= sopan santun
colour [kale]	= warna
colours [kaiez]	= cat
letter [lete]	= huruf
letters [letez]	= literatur
custom [kastem]	= adat
customs [kastemz]	= bea cukai
pain [pein]	= pedih, sakit
pains [peins]	= kesusahan
spectacle [spektekl]	= pemandangan
spectacles [spektek[s]	= kaca mata
quarter [kwo:te]	= seperempat
quarters [kwo:tez]	= tempat tinggal, perumahan
security [sikyu:iti]	= keamanan
securities [sikyu:itis]	= saham dan obligasi
wood [wud]	= kayu
woods [wuds]	= hutan kecil
water [wote:]	= air
waters [wate:s]	= perairan





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FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

[fyu:cer kontinues tens]

Waktu Nanti - Sedang

Anda telah mempelajari bentuk waktu akan datang. Dalam bentuk tersebut, perbuatan atau tindakan yang akan Anda kerjakan adalah waktu akan datang. Ingat *shall* atau *will* menurut pasangan-pasangannya dengan pokok kalimat, misalnya: *I shall*, *you will* dan lain-lain. Ciri-ciri waktu biasanya digunakan dalam *Present Future Continuous Tense* sama seperti *future*, tetapi waktunya lebih jelas.

Misalnya:

at 10 o'clock tomorrow.
this time next Saturday.

Digunakan untuk menyatakan perbuatan atau tindakan yang sedang akan dilaksanakan pada waktu yang akan datang.

Hafalkan rumus ini!

Subject + shall/ will + be + Present Participle



Contoh:

I shall be walking to school.

Saya akan berjalan ke sekolah.

Ingat! Present Participle adalah kata kerja bentuk pertama ditambah akhiran *-ing*.



My husband and I will be living in the new house by next Saturday.

Suami saya dan saya akan tinggal di rumah baru Sabtu yang akan datang.

**We shall be waiting for you when you get back tomorrow.
Kami akan menunggu Anda bila Anda kembali besok.**

Apakah Anda mengalami kesulitan? Kalau tidak, mari kita teruskan!

1. He will be feeling excited.
2. I shall be having breakfast on the train.
3. When you go into office, Mr. David will be sitting at the front desk.



Percakapan

KE MEDAN



My mother is taking me to Medan.

Ibu saya akan mengantarkan saya ke Medan.



How lucky you are!

Kamu sangat beruntung!



Thank you.

Terima kasih.



When are you going?

Kapan kamu berangkat?



Next week. This time next Saturday I shall be getting into the car that will take me to the harbour.

Minggu depan. Sabtu besok pada waktu yang sama saya akan berada dimobil yang akan mengantarkan saya ke pelabuhan.

CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS TENSE

[kendisyienel kontinues tens]

Waktu Lampau - Nanti - Sedang

Ciri-ciri waktu yang biasanya digunakan: sama seperti *future*, tetapi di depan atau di belakang kalimat itu *Past Tense*.

Digunakan untuk menyatakan perbuatan atau tindakan yang akan sedang dilaksanakan pada waktu lampau.

Hafalkan rumus ini!

Subject + should/ would + be + Present Participle

I should be solving my own problems.

 **Sebelum Anda meneruskan pelajaran berikutnya, hafalkan kata-kata ini sampai mahir!**

reach a decision

[ri:tɪc e dɪsɪsɪən]

mencapai suatu keputusan

in almost all sections

[ɪn o:lmost seksyens]

hampir dalam semua bagian

a very fine meeting

[e veri fain mi:ting]

pertemuan yang sangat bagus

new plans

[nyu: plens]

rencana baru

a sense of humor

[e sens of hyu:me]

rasa humor



 **reliability and honesty**
[rɪləibɪlɪt̬i end ɔnɪsti]
kebenaran dan kejujuran

the wrong procedure
[de rong presi:jue]
prosedur yang salah

around the city
[eround de siti]
sekeliling kota

on the main street
[on de mein stri:t]
di jalan utama

entrance fees
[entrens fi:z]
biaya masuk

evaporating gas
[evepereiting ges]
gas menguap

historical value
[historikel velyu:]
nilai sejarah

successful play
[seksesful plei]
permainan yang sukses

in damaged condition
[in demidjd kendisyen]
dalam keadaan rusak





Sebelum meneruskan ke tense berikutnya, bacalah kata-kata ini dengan suara nyaring dan kemudian hafalkan!

Don't leave me alone at night.
Don't flatter me.
Don't forget to write to me often.
Don't make so much noise at this hour of the night.
Don't be angry with me.
Don't be angry with us.
Don't hurt yourself.
Don't sit down.
Don't be a litter bug.
Don't talk in the library.
Don't talk much.
Don't speak and laugh loudly.
Don't talk to the girls.
Don't talk to the boys.
Don't come in.
Don't always let her do what she wants.
Don't use the phone.
Don't use the saw.
Don't let us assume that he will.
Don't accept his offer for a job with that company.
Don't go out. Stay at home!
Don't go out alone at night.
Don't push the wire to one side.
Don't mention it.
Don't slip.
Don't run too fast!
Don't fall down the stairs.
Don't open your book.
Don't miss it.
Don't close the door.
Don't break that vase.
Don't play now.
Don't lean out of the window.





Don't stand up.
Don't stand by the door.
Don't drive that car.
Don't repeat.
Don't hurt him.
Don't lose it.
Don't step off the pavement.
Don't taste this medicine.
Don't eat rich food.
Don't play with matches.
Don't worry about me, I'll be alright.
Don't be fussy.



PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

[prezent pe:fek kontinues tens]

Waktu Selesai Sedang

Ciri-ciri waktu yang biasa digunakan *Present Perfect Continuous Tense* sama seperti *Present Perfect*, misalnya: *since*, *for* dan lain-lain.

Penggunaan *tense* ini adalah untuk menyatakan perbuatan atau tindakan yang telah sedang dilaksanakan.

Hafalkan rumus ini!

Subject + have/ has + been + Present Participle



Contoh:

We have been discussing the problem for several hours.

Kami telah mendiskusikan masalah ini selama beberapa jam.

Mr. David has been working for this company for two years.

Pak David telah bekerja di perusahaan ini selama dua tahun.

Sekarang coba kerjakan latihan-latihan ini!

1. We (study) English for two years now.
2. He (wait) for the answer from the treasurer since May.
3. My mother (watch) TV programs since dinner time.
4. I (have) a great deal of trouble with our car recently.
5. They (live) in Jakarta for ten years now.
6. We (have been listen) to our English teacher very carefully.
7. I (has read) the magazine to improve my English.
8. Mr. Herpinus (teach) in this Institute for 12 years.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

[pa:st pe:fek kontinues tens]

Waktu Lampau Berlangsung Sempurna

Ciri-ciri waktu yang biasa digunakan dalam *Past Perfect Continuous Tense* sama seperti *Perfect*, tetapi kalimat itu ditambah dengan *Past*.

Penggunaan *tense* ini adalah untuk menyatakan perbuatan atau tindakan yang telah sedang dilaksanakan waktu lampau.

Hafalkan rumus ini!

Subject + had + been + Present Participle



Contoh:

I had been proving several experiment when I was a student.

Saya telah mengadakan beberapa percobaan sewaktu masih menjadi mahasiswa.

treasurer [trezere] = bendahara

recently [ri:sntli] = baru-baru ini

improve [impru:v] = memperbaiki



PELAJARAN

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Minggu 31, Bulan 7

PELAJARAN

31

Minggu 31, Bulan 7



Percakapan

MEMATIKAN RADIO



David, turn the radio off!

David, matikan radio itu!



Why, Hermon?

Mengapa, Hermon?



It's time to study.

Sudah waktunya belajar.



Five more minutes, please.

Lima menit lagi, dong.



No! It's time to study.

Tidak! Sudah waktunya belajar.



Okay.

Oke.



Percakapan

MENGHIDUPKAN RADIO



Do you have a radio?

Apakah Anda mempunyai radio?



Yes, I do.

Ya, saya punya.



Please turn the radio on.

Tolong hidupkan radionya.



Any important news?

Adakah berita penting?



Yes, David.

Ya, David.



Here is the summary of the news.

Ini ringkasan beritanya.



All right, let's listen to the radio.

Baiklah, mari kita Dengarkan radio.



Ah, ha. Not too bad!

Ah, ha. Tidak terlalu jelek!



Percakapan

KE BIOSKOP



Good afternoon, Merici.
Selamat sore, Merici.



Good afternoon.
Selamat sore.



It's Saturday. Let's go out.
Ini hari Sabtu. Mari kita keluar.



What for?
Untuk apa?



Don't you want to go to the cinema?
Apakah kau tidak mau pergi ke bioskop?

Agar tidak lupa, mari kita ulangi:

WHO
WHOM
WHOSE

= *Siapa*
= *Kepada siapa*
= *Kepunyaan siapa*



Contoh:

Who came here?
Siapa yang datang ke sini?

Whom did you invite?
Siapa yang Anda undang?

Whose necklace is that?
Kalung siapa itu?

Who invites you?
Siapa yang mengundang Anda?

Kalau kita perhatikan kalimat ini, kata kerja bisa berubah-ubah (ini semua tergantung pada waktunya), misalnya bentuk *simple present* kata kerjanya pakai *-s* (*invites* dalam contoh di atas) bila kalimat itu tunggal dan kata kerja tanpa *-s* bila kalimat itu jamak.

Bila kata *who* diikuti kata depan seperti *with, to, of, for, from* dan lain-lain, maka kata depan itu ditempatkan di belakang kalimat.

 **Who are you going with?**

Dengan siapa Anda pergi?

dalam bahasa tertulis boleh juga:

With whom are you going?

Dengan siapa Anda pergi?

Penting diketahui!

 **Those who want to be clever must be diligent.**

Mereka yang ingin pandai haruslah rajin.

 **Who (yang), akan dipelajari secara khusus.**

 **Hafalkan ungkapan-ungkapan ini untuk bahan praktik Anda sehari-hari!**

Turn the radio off.

[te:n de reidiou o:f]

Matikan radio itu.

Sit here with us.

[sit hie with as]

Duduklah di sini bersama kami.

Go right on.

[gou rait on]

Teruskan sekarang.

Switch the radio on.

[switc de reidiou on]

Hidupkan radio itu.





Think it first.

[thingk it te:st]

Pikirkan lebih dahulu.

Hold your breath.

[hould yue breth]

Tahan napas Anda.

Start it again.

[sta:t it egein]

Mulai itu lagi.

Speak distinctly.

[spi:k distingkli]

Bicaralah dengan tegas (nyata).

Don't say "Sir" when you speak to me.

[dount sei se: wen yu: spi:k tu mi:]

Jangan katakan "Pak" bila Anda berbicara kepada saya.

Look at the calendar.

[luk et de kelinde]

Lihatlah kalender itu.

Sekarang teruskan!

See you in five minutes.

Hold me close, please.

Go on with the exercise.

Submit the report.

Refer to the matter.

Remain at once.

Apply directly.

Return the dictionary to us.

Tear this letter up.

Describe the truth.

Stop aggravating your sister.

Pass me the ashtray.

Come back in a week's time.

Figure out the problem.

Add this painting to your collection.

Put it on the shelf.



Run there, please.
Give her your name, address, and phone number.
Allow me to introduce myself.
Give me a fork.
Stop writing and reading.
Stand up and listen to me.
Be careful to go there.
Talk to the salesman.
Clean your shoes.
Open the tin.
Sharpen your pencil.
Turn on the television.
Boil the milk.
Thank your father.
Empty the basket.
Switch off all the lights in the room.
Ask a question.
Greet her.
Type that letter.
Ask her to call me.
Wash your hands.
Try to forget his number.
Walk across the park.
Paint that book case.
Tell her to call me.
The sideboard.
Watch me.
Pass me the salt, please.
Go back to the village.
Just take it.
Cook a meal.
Take us to the station, please.
Make the bed.
Take it out.
Switch on the light, you strain your eyes too much.
Watch your step, please.
Take me home. Come on.
Look, how warm out this dress of mine, Mother.
Come this way, please.



Come back soon.
Save your money in the bank.
Take care of yourself.
Breathe deeply.
Forgive us.
Come upstairs.
Come and meet our employees.
Write about a trip you have enjoyed.
Write your name and address at the top of the paper.
Read the letter if you want.
Learn your yellow book.
Give me that vase.
Make up your mind to do what is right.
Stay here until I come back.
Add some salt to the soup.
Think about what you are saying.
Guess how old I am! And you?
Dry your hands on the towel.
Tell Merici to be quiet.
Shake the bottle before use.
Dust the dressing table.
Show me that umbrella.
Listen and keep quiet.
Carry your shoes.
Call my mother.
Chase the car, please.
Obey the traffic regulations.
Rub those spoons.
Take this medicine.
Stir the soup, please.
Show me your tongue.
Wind up my clock, please.
Use a pen to write.
Tell Hermon to come to my office at once.
Shake hands, please.
Run away as quickly as you can.
Describe the news, please.
Use a pencil to draw.
Keep the woods clean and tidy.



Put the prize inside this box.
Use a kettle to boil water.
Put some lemon in your soup instead of salt.
Fix the leak in the bathroom.
Finish your exercise.
Tell me everything what happened.
Keep your room very tidy.
Wipe your face with a handkerchief.
Put the dirty dishes in the sink!
Dial the same number again.
Attribute his lack of success.
Drive fast.
Look! The sun is shining.
Think before suspecting.
Give me a little milk.
Leave the dog outside.
Cut the grass in the front yard.
Clean the floor.
Get attention before you begin to speak.
Clean the window.
Some more fried rice, please.
Give me the scissors.
Moisten the glue!
Bring the dog inside.
Go and see her friend.
Use the axe.
Explain the answer to the student.
Bring me a napkin, please.
Pick up your money, man.
Repeat each new word three or four times.
Use this typewriter.
Look out for the cars turning in your direction.
Try to come there.
Stay at the best hotel.
Take it easy.
Call me as soon as you can.
Take the next bus.
Look at the fountain.
Climb to the top of the radio tower.



Arti kata-kata

Dry my trousers and iron them tonight.
Illustrate those books.
Warm the milk before adding the chocolate.
Report the false information, understand!
Open your English book now.
Chase that chubby chicken!
Go to the nearest petrol station.
Perform the marriage ceremonies.
Turn right at the next corner.
Choose the dress you like best.
Mind your own business.
Forgive me for being late.
Clean your teeth.
Look at that photograph.
Call me as soon as you return.
Rush to the hospital.



submit [sabmit] = menyerahkan
refer [rife:] = menunjukkan, menyerahkan
apply [eplai] = menggunakan, menerapkan
describe [diskraib] = melukiskan, menggambarkan
aggravate [egrevait] = menjengkelkan
allow [elau] = mengizinkan
extinguish [ikstingwish] = memadamkan
forge [fo:dj] = memalsukan
dust [dast] = menyeka, menyapu (debu)
strain [strein] = menapis, menegangkan
unite [ju:nail] = menyatukan, bersatu
breathe [bri:th] = bernapas
employee [imploi:] = pegawai, pekerja
chase [ceis] = mengejar
regulation [regyuleisyen] = peraturan
stir [ste:] = mengaduk
tidy [taidi] = rapi, bersih
dial [daiel] = memutar (telepon, piringan)
chubby [cabi] = montok
rush [rash] = bergegas, menyerbu



PELAJARAN

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PELAJARAN

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AUXILIARY VERB

[ə:gzilyeri ve:b]

Kata Kerja Bantu

Mari kita ulangi/lengkapi seluruh kata kerja bantu di dalam bahasa Inggris. Pada umumnya kata kerja bantu ini digunakan untuk membentuk kalimat bertanya dan menyangkal.

Bila digunakan untuk kalimat bertanya, kita letakkan kata kerja bantu itu di depan kalimat menurut arti atau maksud kita, dan bila menyangkal, kita letakkan kata kerja bantu tersebut bergandengan dengan kata kerja dan menambahkan *not*, tetapi jangan sampai melupakan penyesuaian *tense* atau waktu. Anda masih ingat, bukan?

Kata-kata kerja bantu

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. to be (am, is, are) | was, were |
| 2. do, does | did |
| 3. can | could |
| 4. may | might |
| 5. must | |
| 6. have, has | had |
| 7. have to, has to | had to |
| 8. shall, will | should, would |
| 9. ought to | |
| 10. need | |
| 11. dare | |
| 12. used to | |



TO BE (*am, is are*)

Bentuk lampaunya: WAS, WERE

 + You are praying.

Anda sedang berdoa.

- You are not praying.

Anda tidak sedang berdoa.

? Are you praying?

Apakah Anda sedang berdoa?

 + They were satisfied.

Mereka puas.

- They were not satisfied.

Mereka tidak puas.

? Were they satisfied?

Apakah mereka puas?

 + I am greedy.

Saya rakus.

- I am not greedy.

Saya tidak rakus.

? Am I greedy?

Apakah saya rakus?

 + He is sure.

Ia yakin.

- He is not sure.

Ia tidak yakin.

? Is he sure?

Apakah ia yakin?

Dustaka-indo.blogspot.com



Mari kita teruskan dengan kalimat bertanya!

🔊 Am ... ?

1. Am I cruel?
2. Am I deaf?
3. Am I an old driver?
4. Am I right or wrong?
5. Am I pronouncing it properly?
6. Am I speaking too fast?
7. Am I your priest?
8. Am I whispering?
9. Am I your lawyer?
10. Am I an old maid?



Arti kata-kata

cruel [kruel] = kejam

deaf [def] = tuli

old driver [ould draive] = sopir tua

pronounce [prenauns] = melafalkan, mengucapkan

properly [propeli] = dengan benar, dengan sepatutnya

priest [pri:st] = pastor

whisper [wispe:] = berbisik-bisik

Perhatikan kembali singkatan
dan bacaan kata-kata di bawah
ini.

Singkatan dan Bacaannya

🔊 I am	= I'm [aim]
is not	= isn't [iznt]
he is	= he's [hi:z]
she is	= she's [shi:z]
that is	= that's [dets]
it is	= it's [its]
what is	= what's [wots]
here is	= here's [hie:z]
there is	= there's [the:ez]
are not	= aren't [a:nt]



- we are = we're [wie]
 you are = you're [yu:e]
 was not = wasn't [woznt]
 were not = weren't [we:nt]
 has not = hasn't [haznt]
 have not = haven't [havnt]
 had not = hadn't [hadnt]
 must not = mustn't [masnt]
 it has = it's [its]
 I have = I've [aiv]
 you have = you've [yu:v]
 she has = she's [shi:z]
 I had = I'd [aid]
 cannot = can't [ka:nt]
 could not = couldn't [kudnt]
 do not = don't [dount]
 does not = doesn't [daznt]
 did not = didn't [didnt]
 may not = mayn't [meint]
 might not = mightn't [maitnt]
 shall not = shan't [sha:nt]
 should not = shouldn't [shudnt]
 I will = I'll [ail]
 he will = he'll [hi:]
 she will = she'll [shi:]
 you will = you'll [yu:]
 will not = won't [wount]
 would not = wouldn't [wudnt]
 ought not = oughtn't [o:tn]
 need not = needn't [ni:dnt]
 dare not = daren't [de:nt]
 used not = use(d)n't [yu:z(d)nt]
 let us = let's [lets]
 who is = who's [hu:z]
 we had, should = we'd [wi:d]
 you had, would = you'd [yu:d]



Bacalah dengan keras! Arti kata-kata dalam bahasa Indonesia yang telah dipelajari pada pelajaran terdahulu. Bila Anda belum mengetahui arti setiap kata gunakan kamus, **understand?**

 **Hafalkan pertanyaan-pertanyaan ini dan kemudian langsung jawab sendiri!**

Is there anything wrong?

[iz de: enithing rong]

Ada sesuatu yang salah?

Is David at home?

[iz devid et houm]

Apakah David di rumah?

Is that so?

[iz det sou]

Apakah demikian?

Is he coming now?

[iz hi: kaming nau]

Apakah ia datang sekarang?

Is anything the matter?

[iz enithing de mete]

Apakah ada sesuatu hal?

Is it time to stop working?

[iz it taim tu stop we:king]

Apakah sudah waktunya berhenti bekerja?

Is this seat free?

[iz dis si:t fri:]

Apakah tempat duduk ini kosong?

Is it clear to you?

[iz it klie tu yu:]

Apakah jelas bagi Anda?

Is there anything else?

[iz de: enithing els]

Apakah ada yang lain?





Is he your new friend?

[iz hi: yue nyu: frend]

Apakah ia teman baru Anda?

Is that seat taken?

[iz det si:t teiken]

Apakah tempat duduk itu ditempati?

Is your mother sewing now?

[iz yue ma:de souing nau]

Apakah ibu Anda sedang menjahit sekarang?

Is she a dress maker?

[iz shi: e dresmeike]

Apakah ia tukang jahit?

Is your baby in the hospital?

[iz yue beibi in de hospitel]

Apakah bayi Anda di rumah sakit?

Is he able to extricate his friend?

[iz hi: eibl tu ekstrikeit hiz frend]

Apakah ia sanggup melepaskan temannya?

Is it hard to say “Good bye”?

[iz it ha:d tu sei gud bai]

Apakah berat mengatakan “Selamat tinggal”?

Is Merici very polite?

[iz merici veri polait]

Apakah Merici sangat sopan?

Is Shinta really going round the world?

[iz shinta rieli gouing raund de we:ld]

Apakah Shinta sungguh pergi keliling dunia?

Is there a library at your school?

[iz de: e laibreri et yue sku:l]

Apakah ada perpustakaan di sekolah Anda?

Is it fast or slow?

[iz it fa:st o: slou]

Apakah itu cepat atau lambat?



Sekarang teruskan!

Is it important?
Is this the spot where the murder was committed?
Is your grandfather still here?
Is he really angry?
Is the caterpillar poisonous?
Is it three blocks straight ahead?
Is it far from the general hospital?
Is the matter urgent?
Is there a salesman here?
Is it a very general rule?
Is there someone here before 7.00 a.m.
Is the water boiled?
Is it safe for children?
Is that book interesting?
Is there a bus stop near your house?
Is your watch ten minutes slow?
Is it along way from here?
Is that tin of tobacco for me?
Is it your third novel?
Is this your vegetable garden?
Is this the latest edition of that book?
Is he taking a picture of his father?
Is that your wife's flower garden?
Is he taking his boots?
Is there a good watch repair place near here?
Is the pay good?
Is he ready for an interview?
Is that pipe made of iron or lead?



Is the earth flat?
Is economics his field?
Is that the type of radio you want?
Is your father in?
Is your mother out?
Is your brother at home?
Is your wife loyal?
Is your husband needed here?
Is your sister there?
Is your baby asleep?
Is your bag dirty?
Is your servant ill?
Is your director busy?
Is your nephew in bed?
Is the dog sleeping outside?
Is that girl happy?
Is that boy sad?
Is the teacher right?
Is that dentist here now?
Is the answer correct?
Is that man your father?
Is the lesson interesting?
Is that woman your mother?
Is today Monday?
Is he a beautician?
Is your teacher often angry with you?
Is your watch automatic?



murder [me:de] = pembunuhan
liable [laiebl] = bertanggung jawab
caterpillar [ketepile] = ulat
repair [ripe:] = memperbaiki
pipe [paip] = pipa
asleep [esli:p] = tertidur, terlena

Arti kata-kata



Hafalkan pertanyaan ini, dan langsung jawab sendiri!

Are you ready?

[a: yu: redi]

Apakah Anda siap?

Are they anxious?

[a: thei engsyes]

Apakah mereka khawatir?

Are you very busy?

[a: yu: veri bizi]

Apakah Anda sangat sibuk?

Are we waiting for someone?

[a: wi: weiting fo samwan]

Apakah kita menunggu seseorang?

Are you much better now?

[a: yu: matc bete nau]

Apakah Anda lebih sehat sekarang?

Are you feeling ill?

[a: yu: fi:ling il]

Apakah Anda merasa sakit?

Are they calm?

[a: thei ka:m]

Apakah mereka tenang?

Are you very active after meals?

[a: yu: veri ektif afte mi:ls]

Apakah Anda sangat aktif sesudah makan?

Are you at home every day?

[a: yu: et houm evri dei]

Apakah Anda di rumah setiap hari?

Are you homesick?

[a: yu: houmsik]

Apakah Anda rindu kampung halaman?



Sekarang teruskan!

Are you a keen listener?
Are you a skillful reader?
Are you an interesting speaker?
Are you an effective writer?
Are your neighbours very friendly?
Are they reliable?
Are they amiable?
Are you comfortable?
Are you all right?
Are you quite sincere?
Are you trying to make me out a liar?
Are you busy today?
Are you ready for the examination?
Are you hungry?
Are you wearing a red dress today?
Are you very well today?
Are the old men coming into the room right now?
Are you a keen observer?
Are you talking and laughing now?
Are you an efficient student?
Are you making a kite?
Are you and Pinus thirsty?
Are you going to quit your job?
Are you sure that this is true?
Are you Indonesian citizen?
Are there classes in your school today?
Are there classes in your school on Sunday?
Are the buses always crowded in the morning?
Are you sure you're feeling well enough to go out?
Are you sure that Merici said to meet me here?
Are you upset by the news?
Are there any jungles in your country?
Are you ready to order?
Are you interested in photgraphy?



Arti kata-kata

Are you cleaning your teeth?
Are you worried?
Are you in trouble?
Are those guests in the living room?
Are you cheerful?
Are you in time?
Are you annoyed?

Was, Were ?

Was the accused absolved from all blame?
Was she at the meeting last night?
Was the sea impressive?
Was the surface smooth?
Were you ill this morning?
Were our parents invited to David's wedding party?

skillful [skilful] = cakap, ahli
amiable [eimyebl] = ramah, lemah lembut
sincere [sinsie] = tulus hati, jujur
liar [laie] = pendusta
observer [ebze:ve] = peninjau, pengamat
quit [kwit] = meninggalkan, menghentikan
upset [apset] = mengacaukan, kacau balau
annoy [enoi] = mengganggu
the accused [di ekyu:zd] = terdakwa
absolve [ebzolv] = membebaskan, mengampuni
impressive [impresiv] = yang mengesankan
surface [se:fis] = permukaan
smooth [smu:th] = licin, halus





PELAJARAN

33

Minggu 33, Bulan 8

PELAJARAN

33

Minggu 33, Bulan 8

DO, DOES

Bentuk lampauanya: DID

Contoh:

 + I admire this statue.

Saya mengagumi patung ini.

 - I do not admire this statue.

Saya tidak mengagumi patung ini.

 ? Do I admire this statue?

Apakah saya mengagumi patung ini?

 + He works hard.

Ia bekerja keras.

 - He does not work hard.

Ia tidak bekerja keras.

 ? Does he work hard?

Apakah ia bekerja keras?

 + You came late.

Anda datang terlambat.

 - You did not come late.

Anda tidak datang terlambat.

 ? Did you come late?

Apakah Anda datang terlambat?



+ They invited me.

Mereka mengundang saya.

- They did not invite me.

Mereka tidak mengundang saya.

? Did they invite me?

Apakah mereka mengundang saya?



Mari kita teruskan dengan kalimat bertanya!

Hafalkan pertanyaan-pertanyaan ini, kemudian langsung jawab sendiri!

Do you think so?

[du: yu: thingk sou]

Apakah Anda pikir demikian?

Do you walk to work?

[du: yu: wo:k tu we:k]

Apakah Anda berjalan ke tempat kerja?

Do you prefer this colour?

[du: yu: prie fris kale]

Apakah Anda lebih suka warna ini?

Do you ever read in bed?

[du: yu: eve ri:d in bed]

Apakah Anda pernah membaca di tempat tidur?

Do you mind if I use your bike?

[du: yu: maind if ai yu:z yue baik]

Apakah Anda keberatan jika saya memakai sepeda Anda?

Do you like Chinese food?

[du: yu: laik caini:z fu:d]

Apakah Anda suka makanan Cina?





Do you drive your own car?

[du: yu: draiv yue oun ka:]

Apakah Anda mengendarai mobil sendiri?

Do you sleep eight hours a day?

[du: yu: sli:p eit auez e dei]

Apakah Anda tidur delapan jam sehari?

Do you want to improve your English?

[du: yu: wont tu impru:v yue inglɪʃ]

Apakah Anda mau memperbaiki bahasa Inggris Anda?

Do you love music?

[du: yu: lav myu:zik]

Apakah Anda suka musik?

Sekarang teruskan!

Do you want to eat?

Do you want to drink?

Do you think it will work?

Do you have a cotton blouse?

Do you budget your time?

Do you doubt the reason of their absence?

Do you go to the races?

Do you know why I left?

Do you do a lot of entertaining?

Do you know why they couldn't stay?

Do we have enough time?

Do the shop keepers serve their customers?

Do you really want to go?

Do you often eat rice?

Do you know where she put the dog?

Do you always feel tired after studying?

Do you know how much they bet?

Do you have breakfast before or after taking a bath?

Do you usually have breakfast early?

Do you like classical music?

Do you have any idea?

Do you know what she cut?



Do you accept my advice?
Do you expect to work harder?
Do you ever watch TV in the afternoon?
Do you teach English or history?
Do you want to go back there?
Do you often study your English lessons at night?
Do you like to despise your own country?
Do you understand lesson twenty two?
Do they keep pigs?
Do you drink coffee, tea, or milk for breakfast?
Do you know who I am?
Do you have a date?
Do you often practise your English?
Do you know what time it is?
Do you know my parents?
Do you say so?
Do you have a Christmas tree?
Do you still remember my name?
Do the bus drivers always give good service?
Do you believe in what he says?
Do you have an appointment?
Do you need a stamp, too?
Do you see my eraser?
Do the lawyers judge the wrongdoers?
Do you often have a big lunch?
Do you study your math?
Do you always take a bus to go to school?
Do you have a bath every morning?
Do you really want to know what I think?
Do they want cream and sugar in their coffee?
Do your best! Say what you like and do it?
Do you know anybody in this party?
Do you mind if I borrow your pen for a moment?
Do you know where she hit him?
Do you often go to the dentist?
Do they air this room every night?
Do you often go to see the films?
Do you like this dress, Madam?
Do the students understand the lesson?



Do they like porridge?
Do the boys work here?
Do you usually have lunch in a restaurant?
Do you give her a kiss every day?
Do you know all the streets in this town?
Does your mother like black coffee?
Does he rent an apartment?
Does he like cabbage?
Does your husband want to live in the city?
Does he live across the bridge?
Does anyone ever meet them at the station?
Does Yosron owe you fifty thousands rupiah?
Does this handkerchief belong to you?
Does your old car still work?
Does she ever repair this car?
Does your mother make your breakfast?
Does Yosron dislike it?
Does he like lettuce?
Does anyone ever empty this bottle?
Does she get up early?
Does David have a bath every day?
Does your wife like salty fish?
Does Mr. Hermon work in a bank, too?
Does the spinach taste good, too?
Did you see the scenery?
Did they clean these rooms this morning?
Did you telephone me two times the day before yesterday?
Did you call her up this knife yesterday?
Did you call her up again?
Did he turn on this tap?
Did you buy three cheap novels here?
Did they water these flowers?
Did you see the speed limit?
Did you repair this car?
Did you hit her on the nose?
Did she dust this sideboard?
Did you hear a cough from outside the room?
Did anyone correct these copybooks?
Did your sister break your bike?



Did the fire destroy more than two buildings this morning?
Did you have enough money for two weeks?
Did anyone buy these models?
Did you go to the meeting?
Did you work last summer?
Did the lamps go on and off or not?
Did you repair my car yesterday?
Did they telephone us this morning?
Did you finish work late?
Did you repair your watch last week?
Did he budge?
Did Mary win the first prize last night?
Did they resent your intrusion?
Did they grudge your luck?
Did I tell you to close your book?
Did you hear anything?
Did you speak to anyone?
Did you go anywhere?
Did you buy anything?
Did you walk to the corner?
Did you write to anybody?
Did you spend two and a half weeks in Medan?
Did you meet anyone?
Did you sell your old house at a low price?
Did you say anything?
Did you take my children to school last week?
Did you come to attend the meeting?
Did anyone open this door?
Did you come to my house by motor car?
Did you spend ten dollars?
Did anyone shut that window?
Did you sleep well last night?
Did you offer David a cup of tea?
Did you take a lot of pictures of his friends?
Did you take a walk along the river?
Did the boss leave the office?
Did you happen to see Yosron this morning?
Did your teacher give you your copybook?
Did your sister go on holiday?



CAN

Bentuk lampauanya: COULD

Contoh:



+ I can smile.

Saya bisa tersenyum.

- I cannot smile.

Saya tidak bisa tersenyum.

? Can I smile?

Bisakah saya tersenyum?



+ We can follow you.

Kami bisa mengikuti Anda.

- We cannot follow you.

Kami tidak bisa mengikuti Anda.

? Can we follow you?

Bisakah kami mengikuti Anda?



+ He can swim.

Ia bisa berenang.

- He cannot swim.

Ia tidak bisa berenang.

? Can he swim?

Bisakah ia berenang?



+ You could sit here.

Anda bisa duduk di sini.

- You could not sit here.

Anda tidak bisa duduk di sini.

? Could you sit here?

Bisakah Anda duduk di sini?

Sekarang teruskan dengan kalimat bertanya!

Can the patient be cured?
Can you help me lift this heavy box?
Can you type this letter?
Can you find any English book there?
Can you write a letter in English?
Can you wait for the bus?
Can we answer this question?
Can you and Merici wash the dishes?
Can the students understand the lesson?
Can I take these flowers?
Can you come here for a minute, Hermon?
Can we talk without restraint?
Can you tell me the time?
Can you tell me the correct time, please?
Can you see that aeroplane?
Can you tell his age?
Can you see me off to the station?
Can you tell me where the most expensive hotel is?
Can you speak more loudly?
Can you speak more slowly?
Can you put on your shirt?
Can you give me some information?
Can you come to dinner?
Can they miss it?
Can you rub out this mistake?
Can we stop for another coffee?
Can you lift that heavy jar?
Can your mechanics repair the car?
Can you give me a candle?
Can you describe your trips?
Can you tell me the names of the weeks?
Can you recognize that man?
Can you jump over that fence?
Can you play guitar?
Can you tell us the way?
Can you tell us the way to the post office?
Can you come back at five?
Can ducks swim under water?



Can I start right away?
Can you open a vent?
Can you give me your phone number?
Can you remember their phone number?
Can you tell me when he will be back from Medan?
Can you drop in on the way home?
Can you get the best grade?
Can you repair this watch?
Can I dial directly to the director's room?
Can you wait till this afternoon?
Can you tell me where the bank and the post office are?

Bila bersama **shall / will** (future) **can** diganti dengan **be able to**.
He will can play in the garden menjadi: **He will be able to play in the garden.**



Contoh:

Could you say that again, please?
Could you repeat that, please?
Could I have some more coffee?
Could I take your order?
Could you show me another red dress?
Could you shoot that bird?





PELAJARAN

34

Minggu 34, Bulan 8

PELAJARAN

34

Minggu 34, Bulan 8

MAY

Bentuk lampauanya: MIGHT

Contoh:

-   **I may come in.**
Saya boleh masuk.
-  **I may not come in.**
Saya tidak boleh masuk.
-  **May I come in?**
Boleh saya masuk?
-   **We may join the club.**
Kami boleh bergabung pada klub itu.
-  **We may not join the club.**
Kami tidak boleh bergabung pada klub itu.
-  **May we join the club?**
Boleh kami bergabung pada klub itu?
-   **Merici may use this bike.**
Merici boleh memakai sepeda ini.
-  **Merici may not use this bike.**
Merici tidak boleh memakai sepeda ini.
-  **May Merici use this bike?**
Bolehkah Merici memakai sepeda ini?



You might go there.

Anda boleh pergi ke sana.



You might not go there.

Anda tidak boleh pergi ke sana.



Might you go there?

Bolehkah Anda pergi ke sana?

Mari kita teruskan dengan kalimat bertanya!

May I go now?

May Herpinus study here?

May I introduce myself to you?

May I taste this cake?

May I speak to you for a moment?

May I come to your house?

May I go with you?

May I come to the party?

May I ask your name?

May I call at your home sometime?

May I propose a question?

May I call you "Joker"?

May I express my regrets?

May I speak to the director?

May I use your telephone?

May I trouble you for water?

May I be excused?

May I sit here?

May I use your telephone?

May I ask you for a dance?

May I open the windows?

May I go home?

May I speak, Sir?



MUST

Contoh:

-  + I must work hard.
Saya harus bekerja keras.
-  + I must not work hard.
Saya tidak harus bekerja keras.
-  + Must I work hard?
Haruskah saya bekerja keras?

-  + He must help me.
Ia harus membantu saya.
-  - He must not help me.
Ia tidak harus membantu saya.
-  ? Must he help me?
Haruskah ia membantu saya?

-  + They must be here.
Mereka harus berada di sini.
-  - They must not be here.
Mereka tidak harus berada di sini.
-  ? Must they be here?
Haruskah mereka berada di sini?

Sekarang teruskan dengan kalimat bertanya!

- Must you speak English at school?
- Must they be at home today?
- Must you study English every night?
- Must pedestrians cross the street at this point?
- Must we practise our English?
- Must I be here at ten o'clock?
- Must we study more English?
- Must I finish the homework this evening?
- Must you apply to reward her?

Must I wear my glasses all the time?
Must this bill be paid at once?
Must we eat rich food?
Must they come home?
Must I take aspirins?
Must the scissors be sharpened?
Must he wait outside?
Must I speak English as well as you?
Must I tell you my secret?

HAVE/HAS

Bentuk lampanya: HAD

Contoh:

 + **They have written my name.**
Mereka telah menuliskan nama saya.

 - **They have not written my name.**
Mereka belum menuliskan nama saya.

 ? **Have they written my name?**
Apakah mereka telah menuliskan nama saya?

 + **He has won two prizes.**
Ia telah memenangkan dua hadiah.

 - **He has not won two prizes.**
Ia belum memenangkan dua hadiah.

 ? **Has he won two prizes?**
Apakah ia telah memenangkan dua hadiah?

 + **I have two magazines.**
Saya mempunyai dua majalah.

 - **I do not have two magazines.**
Saya tidak mempunyai dua majalah.

 ? **Do I have two magazines?**
Apakah saya mempunyai dua majalah?



She has a knife.

Ia mempunyai sebilah pisau.



She does not have a knife.

Ia tidak mempunyai sebilah pisau.



Does she have a knife?

Apakah ia mempunyai sebilah pisau?

Sekarang teruskan dengan kalimat bertanya!

Have they seen the doctor?

Have they just left?

Have we ever met before?

Have I paid those tickets?

Have you got the time?

Have you bought a new car?

Have you borrowed the book from the library?

Have you regained your favourite position?

Have they got any jam?

Have they got any potatoes?

Have they got any vegetables?

Have they got any meat?

Have they got any money?

Have we got any cigarettes?

Have we got any magazines?

Have we got any dictionaries?

Have we got any glue?

Have we got anything to eat?

Have you written a letter in English?

Have you ever been there?

Have you watched this programme?

Have you smoked a Turkish cigarette?

Have they dusted the sideboard?

Have they repaired these cars?

Have you got anything to sell?

Have you got anything to pack?

Have you got a match?



Has your wife shut the window?
Has she swept the floor?
Hasn't she invited me yet?
Hasn't anyone emptied this tin yet?

Apakah Anda masih ingat perbedaan antara **have** atau **has** yang berarti mempunyai dan yang tidak berarti sama sekali? Kalau belum, pelajari kembali pelajaran 25.

HAVE/HAS GOT

Artinya: **mempunyai**

Contoh:

 **I have got some money.**

Saya mempunyai uang.

He has got much time.

ia mempunyai banyak waktu.

Beberapa kata yang menggunakan have/has:

 Contoh:

I have a headache.

[ai hev e hedeik]

Saya sakit kepala.

He has an experience.

[hi: hes en ikspieriens]

ia mempunyai suatu pengalaman.

Are they having dinner?

[a: thei heving dine:]

Apakah mereka sedang makan malam?



Mari kita teruskan:

- | | |
|--|--|
| | <p>a toothache [tu:theik] = <i>sakit gigi</i>
 a stomachache [stamekeik] = <i>sakit perut</i>
 an earache [ieeik] = <i>sakit telinga</i>
 a backache [bekeik] = <i>sakit punggung</i>
 a temperature [tempritce] = <i>demam panas</i>
 fever [fi:ve] = <i>demam</i>
 a broken wrist [brouken rist] = <i>pergelangan tangan yang patah</i>
 a serious illness [sieries ilnis] = <i>penyakit yang parah</i>
 a cold [kould] = <i>masuk angin, pilek</i>
 malaria [mele:rie] = <i>malaria</i>
 a pain in the back [pein in de bek] = <i>sakit di punggung</i>
 pneumonia [nyumounye] = <i>penyakit radang paru-paru</i>
 Have
 a stiff neck [stif nek] = <i>leher yang kaku</i>
 appendicitis [ependisaitis] = <i>penyakit usus buntu</i>
 a sore throat [so: throu] = <i>sakit tenggorokan (leher)</i>
 a sore foot [so: fut] = <i>sakit kaki</i>
 diabetes [daiebi:ti:z] = <i>penyakit gula</i>
 a cough [kof] = <i>batuk</i>
 a rash [resh] = <i>ruam, bintil-bintil merah pada kulit</i>
 a pain in the shoulder [pein in de shoulde] = <i>sakit di bahu</i>
 a skin complaint [skin kempleint] = <i>sakit kulit</i>
 a rare disease [re: dizi:z] = <i>penyakit aneh</i>
 lunch [lanc] = <i>makan siang</i>
 breakfast [brekfest] = <i>sarapan, makan pagi</i>
 fun [fan] = <i>berkelakar</i>
 a good time [gud taim] = <i>bersenang-senang</i></p> |
|--|--|



Latihan!

Terjemahkan kata-kata di bawah ini!

good luck
bad luck
success
difficulty
a hard time
a good trip
a party
a reception
a dance
a meeting
a conference
a quick temper

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Terjemahkan kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini!

1. Have a good trip!

>>

2. He often has a toothache.

>>

3. You have a quick temper.

>>

4. Let's have a meeting.

>>

5. We are having a party.

>>

HAVE TO/HAS TO

Bentuk lampauanya: HAD TO

Contoh:



+

I have to go.

Saya harus pergi.

-

I have not to go.

Saya tidak harus pergi.

?

Have I to go?

Haruskah saya pergi?



+

David has to come.

David harus datang.

-

David has not to come.

David tidak harus datang.

?

Has David to come?

Haruskah David datang?



+

We had to give up smoking.

Kita harus berhenti merokok.

-

We had not to give up smoking.

Kita tidak harus berhenti merokok.

?

Had we to give up smoking?

Apakah kita harus berhenti merokok?



Bentuk negatif dari **had to** adalah **had not to**
atau **didn't have to**.

Mari kita teruskan dengan kalimat bertanya!

Have you to stay in bed?
Have they to bring cigarettes?
Have you to drink this medicine?
Has he to drive this car?
Has she to do her homework?
Has she to pray?
Has Merici to cook?
Has David to go back?

SHALL / WILL

Bentuk lampauanya: SHOULD / WOULD

Contoh:

-  + I shall go for a walk.
Saya akan pergi berjalan-jalan.
-  - I shall not go for a walk.
Saya tidak akan pergi berjalan-jalan.
-  ? Shall I go for a walk?
Akankah saya pergi berjalan jalan?
-  + They will fight.
Mereka akan berkelahi.
-  - They will not fight.
Mereka tidak akan berkelahi.
-  ? Will they fight?
Akankah mereka berkelahi?
-  + I should sell my new car.
Saya akan menjual mobil baru saya.
-  - I should not sell my new car.
Saya tidak akan menjual mobil baru saya.
-  ? Should I sell my new car?
Akankah saya menjual mobil baru saya?

Sekarang teruskan dengan kalimat bertanya!

Shall I attend the meeting?
Shall we visit the museum?
Shall we love our country?
Shall we overcome our difficulties?
Shall I see you off to the airport?
Shall I have my hair cut?
Will you show me how to do it properly?
Will you show me the way?
Will you call a taxi for us?
Will you bring your friend?
Will you be here tomorrow?
Will you overpower me?
Will they be sailors?
Will you describe your trip?
Will you do something for me?
Will you follow us?
Will you please sign these papers?
Will you write the story of your life?
Will you explain the meaning of the words?
Will you take a second serving?
Will you have some money?
Will you please tell me before you come?
Will you fly to Medan tomorrow?
Will you return to Yogyakarta next year?
Will they go to Bali next year?
Will David and Merici stay in Bandung next month?
Will you order dessert later?
Will you have some more tea?
Will you have lunch with me?
Will you do some shopping?
Will you curl your hair?
Will you make her a good wife?
Will you record that song?
Will you be hanged of your cruel deed?
Will they have enough food for everyone?



Will you celebrate the Christmas day with me?
Will you do me a favour?
Will this do for you?
Will you call again later?
Should we buy a large land?
Should I go to the beach?
Should I leave Jakarta on Sunday?
Should we wait for them?
Should I help those old men?
Would you like to come to dinner?
Would you leave your message?
Would you pass me the salt?
Would you mind moving over, please?
Would you mind shutting the door?
Would you mind changing places with us?
Would you allow me to use your car?
Would you tell me where the room is?
Would you be good enough to show me the toilet?
Would you like me to correct your mistakes?
Would you rather go by bus or by taxi?



OUGHT TO

Ought to tidak mempunyai bentuk waktu lampau.

Contoh:

- 🔊 + **I ought to wait for you.**
Seharusnya saya menunggu Anda.
- **I ought not to wait for you.**
Seharusnya saya tidak menunggu Anda.
- ? **Ought I to wait for you?**
Seharusnyakah saya menunggu Anda?



We ought to save our money.

Kita seharusnya menabung uang kita.



We ought not to save our money.

Kita seharusnya tidak menabung uang kita.



Ought we to save our money?

Seharusnyakah kita menabung uang kita?

Sekarang teruskan dengan kalimat bertanya!

Ought you to call me at 10.30?

Ought I to be punished?

Ought he to give me a kiss?

Ought they not to wait for us?

Ought I to see the old woman again?

NEED

Need adalah kata kerja bantu dan juga kata kerja biasa.

Contoh:



We need to go there.

Kita perlu pergi ke sana.



We need not go there.

Kita tidak perlu pergi ke sana.



Need we go there?

Perlukah kita pergi ke sana?

Sekarang teruskan dengan kalimat bertanya!

Need I wait for you?

Need you report it again?

Need he come here?

Need they stay here?

Do you need to preach more loudly?

Do I need to speak more slowly?

Does he need to sell his new house?



DARE

Contoh:



+

We dare go there.

Kami berani pergi ke sana.

-

We dare not go there.

Kami tidak berani pergi ke sana.

?

Dare we go there?

Beranikah kita pergi ke sana?

Sekarang teruskan dengan kalimat bertanya!

Dare you say so?

Dare I take the risk?

Dare you stay at midnight?

Does he dare to fight against me?

Do you dare to ask him?

Dare you drive a car without having a driving license?

USED TO

Contoh:



+

I used to work hard.

Saya biasanya bekerja keras.

-

I used not to work hard.

Saya biasanya tidak bekerja keras.

?

Used I to work hard?

Biasanyakah saya bekerja keras?



Sekarang teruskan dengan kalimat bertanya!

Used you to play chess?

Used they to sit here?

Used he to go there every month?

Used you to smoke cigars?

Used you to dig holes?

GET TO

Sebagai kata kerja bantu *get to* berarti *harus* atau *perlu*. Biasanya *get to* diikuti *have* dan *past participle* dari *get* yaitu *got*.

Lengkapnya, *have got to* untuk kalimat positif dan *have not got to* untuk kalimat negatif.

Contoh:

 + I have got to stay home.

Saya harus tinggal di rumah.

 - I have not got to stay home.

Saya tidak harus tinggal di rumah.

 ? Have I got to stay home?

Haruskah saya tinggal di rumah?

Tetapi bila *get to* sebagai kata kerja artinya = *mulai*.

 I get to work at eight o'clock.

Saya mulai bekerja pada pukul delapan.





PELAJARAN

35

Minggu 35, Bulan 8

PELAJARAN 35

Minggu 35, Bulan 8

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

[aktif en pesiv voic]

Kalimat Aktif dan Pasif

Mulai dalam pelajaran terdahulu sampai pelajaran ini kita sudah banyak membicarakan tentang kata bantu *to be* (*is, am, are*), *must*, *can* dan lain-lain. Saya pikir Anda telah mengerti dengan keterangan-keterangan yang diberikan dan barangkali Anda sudah sanggup mengajarkannya kepada seseorang yang memerlukan.

Sekarang kita masih mempermasalahkan kata bantu itu terutama dalam pembentukan kalimat: pasif. Sebelum kita lanjutkan bagaimana untuk membentuk kalimat pasif tersebut ada baiknya kita mengetahui kalimat berikut:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Saya memanggil. | = I am calling. |
| 2. Saya dipanggil. | = I am called. |

Dalam kalimat 1, kita melihat awalan *me-* dan dalam kalimat 2, kita melihat awalan *di-* dalam bahasa Indonesia. Dalam bahasa Indonesia, awalan *me-* dan *ber-* disebut aktif dan awalan *di-* dan *ter-* disebut pasif.

Demikian juga dalam bahasa Inggris, *I am calling* disebut aktif dan *I am called* disebut pasif. Di mana letak perbedaannya? Letak perbedaannya hanya dalam kata kerjanya.

Kata kerja yang ditambah *-ing* adalah aktif.

Kata kerja bentuk ketiga atau *past participle* adalah pasif.

Cara membentuk kalimat pasif dari aktif

1. Pokok kalimat di dalam kalimat aktif menjadi penderita di dalam pasif, dan sebaliknya penderita di dalam kalimat aktif menjadi pokok di dalam pasif.
2. Rumus: *to be + past participle*.
3. Perubahan *tense* (waktu) seperti dalam aktif.



Contoh:

Aktif : **I write a letter.**

Saya menulis sepucuk surat.

Pasif : **A letter is written by me.**

Sepucuk surat ditulis oleh saya.

Aktif : **He hated me.**

Ia membenci saya

Pasif : **I was hated by him.**

Saya dibenci olehnya.

Perhatikan!

1. Ingat kembali pasangan-pasangan kata bantu *to be (is, am, are)* dengan pokok kalimat. Dan juga perubahan pokok kalimat menjadi penderita, misalnya *I* menjadi *me*, *he* menjadi *him* dan lain-lain.
2. Ingat kembali perubahan kata kerja beraturan dan kata kerja tak beraturan, misalnya: *to hate - hated - hated, to write - wrote - written*.
3. Ingat kembali bentuk tunggal dan jamak dari kata benda atau kata ganti orang. Kalau tidak, Anda akan mengalami kesulitan dalam penempatan *to be (is, am, are)* dan *was, were*.

Mari kita teruskan menurut perubahan waktu!

Simple Present

Noun + is, am, are + past participle

- | | |
|-------|----------------------------|
| Aktif | I write a letter. |
| Pasif | A letter is written by me. |

Present Continuous

Noun + is, am, are + being + past participle

- | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| Aktif | He is buying a car. |
| Pasif | A car is being bought by him. |

Simple Past

Noun + was, were + past participle

- | | |
|-------|---------------------|
| Aktif | He hated me. |
| Pasif | I was hated by him. |

Past Continuous

Noun + was, were + being + past participle

- | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|
| Aktif | I was admiring this statue. |
| Pasif | This statue was being admired by me. |

Simple Future

Noun + shall, will + be + past participle

- | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|
| Aktif | They will polish the car. |
| Pasif | The car will be polished by them. |

Past Future

Noun + should, would + be + past participle

- | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|
| Aktif | She would sell that house. |
| Pasif | That house would be sold by her. |

Simple Perfect

Noun + have, has + been + past participle

- | | |
|-------|--|
| Aktif | I have punished those children. |
| Pasif | Those children have been punished by me. |



Past Perfect

Noun + had + been + past participle

Aktif We had found your watches.

Pasif Your watches had been found by us.



Simple Future Perfect

Noun + shall, will + have + been + past participle

Aktif I shall have seen you.

Pasif You will have been seen by me.



Past Future Perfect

Noun + should, would + have + been + past participle

Aktif I should have invited them.

Pasif They would have been invited by me.

Bila terdapat pokok kalimat seperti: *people, someone, everybody, everyone*, dalam kalimat aktif maka *by* dan pokok kalimat tersebut ditiadakan saja.

Aktif : **People love her.**

Pasif : **She is loved.**

Tidak perlu ditulisi:

She is loved by people.



Bila di tengah kalimat terdapat pasif, maka kita harus menambah *to be*!

to be continued	= diteruskan
to be made	= dibuat
to be given	= diberikan
to be held	= dipegang
to be bitten	= digigit
to be caught	= ditangkap
to be heard	= didengar
to be sent	= dikirim





to be taken	= <i>diambil</i>
to be stolen	= <i>dicuri</i>
to be chosen	= <i>dipilih</i>
to be counted	= <i>dihitung</i>
not to be used	= <i>tidak digunakan</i>
not to be read	= <i>tidak dibaca</i>
not to be paid	= <i>tidak dibayar</i>



Latihan!

Buatlah kalimat ini ke dalam bentuk pasif.

1. David rode the bicycle.

>>

2. She cut my nail.

>>

3. We are arresting the pickpocket.

>>

4. I shall buy a new car.

>>

5. Do you love me?

>>

6. Somebody put the fire out.

>>

7. Have you paid all debts?

>>

8. I had found your wallet.

>>

9. They have promised me higher salaries.

>>

10. Mr. Hermon doesn't trust you.

>>

Perhatikan sejenak! Sebelum melanjutkan latihan!

Infinitive dan bentuk *-ing* bisa juga menjadi pasif dalam terjemahan, perhatikan:

 Contoh:

To be called a baby is an insult to a ten-year-old boy.

Untuk disebut bayi adalah sebuah penghinaan bagi anak berumur 10 tahun.

Being invited to the party pleased Merici immensely.

Diundang ke pesta sangat membuat Merici senang.

Demikian juga sesudah kata sifat dan kata kerja

 Contoh:

It is sweet to taste.

Manis dirasa.

It's hard to solve.

Sukar dipecahkan.

She deserves to be praised.

Ia patut dipuji.

 **Apakah Anda masih ingat cara membuat kalimat ini ke dalam bentuk pasif?**

Aktif : They looked at the woman.

Pasif : The woman was looked at.

Aktif : He offered me a good seat.

Pasif : I was offered a good seat by him.

Latihan!

Terjemahkan kalimat pasif ini ke dalam bahasa Indonesia!

1. All of those boxes will be moved.

>>

2. The composition was written by me.

>>

3. The lamp is broken by my brother.

>>

4. Is this book published by you?

>>

5. I am invited to David's birthday party.

>>

6. Must this fence be painted?

>>

7. The car is being polished.

>>

8. He was elected Director of the Institute.

>>

9. Mr. David will be visited by me next week.

>>

10. He has been appointed a captain by the general.

>>

11. Will you be promoted?

>>

12. They have been barked by the dogs.

>>

13. Has the lion been shot by you?

>>

14. You have been vaccinated.

>>

15. His leg had been hurt.

>>

16. The money will be added to the picnic fund.

>>

arrest [erest] = menangkap

composition [kempesiyen] = karangan

appoint [epoint] = mengangkat

vaccinate [veksineit] = mencacar

Arti kata-kata

Praktikkan bahasa Inggris yang
Anda ketahui kepada teman
tanpa malu-malu.

Pusatkan kembali perhatian Anda pada pelajaran delapan tentang *my, your, his, her, their* dan *our*.

 **Hafalkan kalimat-kalimat berikut sampai mahir!**

My fever is gone.

[mai fi:ve iz gon]

Saya tidak demam lagi.

My head is wet.

[may hed iz wet]

Kepala saya basah.

My eyes are watering.

[mai aiz a: wo:tering]

Mata saya berair.





My mother lit the fire.

[mai ma:de lit de faie]

Ibu saya menyalakan api.

My watch has stopped.

[mai wotc haz stopd]

Jam saya mati.

My belts are very long.

[mai belts a: veri long]

Ikat pinggang saya sangat panjang.

My books are overdue.

[mai buks a: ouvedju]

Buku-buku saya terlambat dikembalikan.

My dog is quite fierce.

[mai dog iz kwait ties]

Anjing saya sangat galak.

My husband and I are honest.

[mai hasbend end ai a: onist]

Saya dan suami saya jujur.

My village is very beautiful.

[mai vilidj iz veri byu:tiful]

Desa saya sangat indah.

Mari kita teruskan!

My mother and father speak English fluently.

My father often walks in the park for one hour or two.

My mother hit a bus, but she missed the tree behind it!

My sister, a commercial artist, lives in Yogyakarta.

My boyfriend met the prettiest girl in Indonesia.

My daughter said she would meet me at the harbour.

My boyfriend is so talented.

My grandmother has many wrinkles on her face.

My salary is only one million Rupiahs a month.

My pen is out of ink.



My mother will wear a new blouse.
My husband and I feel tired and sleepy after the party.
My former secretary always did her work very promptly.
My mother shouted suddenly, "I've found the baby!"
My sister will marry a professor of theology.
My wife has spent all my money.
My wife has found all my money.
My wife has lent all my money.
My grandfather's new teeth really look good.
My best friend helps me with my lessons!
My father gave me permission to go to the party.
My girl friend served ice cream after lunch.
My grandfather doesn't tell me a bedtime story.
My brother used to speak French to me all the time.
My mother takes me to school every day.
My shoes are all wet.
My dog is running across the grass.
My children would come home early.
My husband and I are walking along the banks of the river.
My daughter can improve her behavior.
My wife always worries too much.
My father is a teacher of language.
My sister is lying on her bed.
My five year old daughter will be invited to a children's party.
Your boss answered the telephone.
Your future husband will let you work here.
Your dog has white color.
Your pen doesn't work.
Your pronunciation is very good.
Your boyfriend is handsome.
Your manners are very bad.
Your father won't like your behaviour.
Your gift made him happy, I daresay.
Your watch is slow. My watch is fast.
Your turn to guess.
Your explanation is not logical.



Arti kata-kata

Your digestion is excellent.
His coat is dirty.
His trousers is brown.
His brother becoming a popular singer.
His offensive answer stunned me.
His honesty and hard work is responsible for his success.
Her face is ugly for a small fox.
Her husband has lost all his money.
Her boss wants her to do some extra work.
Our teacher often advises us not to be ashamed to speak English.
Our village is in a valley.
Our whole family will go to Bali.
Our clothes need pressing.
Their children are very naughty.
Their salary will be four hundred thousand a month.

talented [telentid] = berbakat
wrinkle [wringkel] = keriput, kerut
prompt [prompt] = cepat, langsung
behaviour [bihevye] = kelakuan, perangai
I daresay [ai de:sei] = saya berpendapat
stun [stan] = membingungkan, mengejutkan
valley [veli] = lembah

Jangan sekali-kali melanjutkan
bila pelajaran sebelumnya masih
tersendat-sendat.

