

Herpinus Simanjuntak

BAHASA INGGRIS SISTEM 52M

KURSUS MANDIRI 1 TAHUN
UNTUK ORANG INDONESIA

VOL. 3



Jakarta - Indonesia

BAHASA INGGRIS SISTEM 52M Volume 3

Oleh Herpinus Simanjuntak

Penyunting penyelia: Tri May Hadi

Penyunting: J. Irwin

Tata letak & sampul: m'Jathor

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Jl. Letjen Suprapto, Jakarta Pusat 10640

Telp. (021) 4288 6726 (Hunting), Faks. (021) 4288 6725

Website: www.kesaintblanc.co.id

Email: editorial@kesaintblanc.co.id; marketing@kesaintblanc.co.id

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Prakata

Buku **Bahasa Inggris Sistem 52M Volume 3** 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

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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 36, Bulan 8

36

PELAJARAN



PELAJARAN

36

Minggu 36, Bulan 8

QUESTION TAG

[kwestcen teg]

Dalam Pelajaran 2 kita sudah mempelajari cara membentuk bagian akhir pertanyaan atau yang biasa disebut **Question Tag**, yang artinya ‘bukan?’, ‘kan?’



Contoh:

She is slow at understanding, isn't she?

Ia lambat mengerti, bukan?

He is not very cruel, is he?

Ia tidak sangat kejam, bukan?

Membentuk *question tag* itu sangat mudah. Bagaimana caranya?

1. Bila pernyataan atau kalimat itu positif (berita), maka bagian akhir pertanyaannya adalah negatif; dan sebaliknya, bila pernyataan atau kalimat itu negatif maka bagian akhir pernyataannya positif.
2. Kata kerja bantu yang terdapat dalam sebutan atau kalimat itu harus diulangi. Bila kata bantu tidak ada, maka **do**, **does** dan **did** digunakan. Tetapi ingat *tense* sebelum menggunakan **do**, **does** dan **did**.
3. Jangan lupa menambahkan tanda koma sebelum pertanyaan bagian akhir itu dan tanda tanya sesudahnya.

4. Pokok kalimatnya harus diulangi. Kalau pokok kalimatnya merupakan nama orang atau sekelompok kata, maka dalam bagian akhir pertanyaan yang kita gunakan adalah **pronomina persona**.

Misalnya:

Ali is good, isn't he?

atau

The students are happy, aren't they?



Mari kita lanjutkan contoh-contoh question tag!

You work only five days a week, don't you?

Anda bekerja hanya lima hari seminggu, bukan?

He will help me, won't he?

Ia akan menolong saya, bukan?

They musn't work hard, must they?

Mereka tidak harus bekerja keras, bukan?

You went to the theater, didn't you?

Anda pergi ke bioskop, bukan?

Mr. David hates me so much, doesn't he?

Pak David sangat membenci saya, bukan?



Perkecualian:

I am not hungry and thirsty, am I? (benar)

I am hungry and thirsty, aren't I? (benar)

Saya lapar dan haus, bukan?

Ingat! Jangan sampai dibuat:

I am hungry and thirsty, am not I?

Tetapi ini benar: **I am hungry and thirsty, am I not?**

Bila mengajak, mlarang dan memohon tambahkanlah: **will you?** atau **shall we?**



Contoh:

Don't move it, will you?

Jangan pindahkan itu, Anda mau bukan?

Latihan!

Buatlah *Question Tag* dari kalimat-kalimat berikut.

1. You like to get up early, ?
2. You've never owned a farm, ?
3. Let's sail and fish, ?
4. He doesn't say "Good Luck", ?
5. I am responsible for my action, ?
6. It is not bright, ?
7. Don't run so fast, ?
8. We didn't resent the intruder, ?
9. Let's find a shady place, ?
10. We are going into the city, ?
11. They talked over the problem, ?
12. They must alter their plans, ?
13. I am not suspicious of Shinta, ?
14. They lived in great poverty, ?
15. She is an old maid, ?

Arti kata-kata

own [oun] = mempunyai, memiliki

resent [rɪzənt] = benci

intruder [intru:də] = pengganggu, pelanggar

shady [syeidi] = teduh, rindang

alter [ɔ:lte] = mengubah, mengganti

suspicious [sespisyes] = curiga

poverty [poveti] = kemiskinan

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



Latihan Pengganti

I hear that *the winner* is a friend of mine.

[ai hie det de wine iz e frend of main]

Saya dengar bahwa pemenangnya adalah salah seorang teman saya.

Sekarang teruskan dengan:

	the lecturer [lektcere] = <i>penceramah</i>	is a friend of mine.
	the driver [draive:] = <i>sopir</i>	
	the victim [viktim] = <i>korban</i>	
I hear that	the leader [li:de] = <i>pemimpin</i>	
	the lawyer [lo:ye] = <i>pengacara</i>	
	the nurse [ne:s] = <i>perawat</i>	
	the midwife [midwaif] = <i>bidan</i>	

I recollect that *the suspect* is a student.

[ai rekolekt det de sespekt iz e stu:dent]

Saya ingat bahwa tersangka itu adalah seorang siswa.

	the culprit [kalprit] = <i>penjahat</i>	is a student.
	the defendant [difendent] = <i>tertuduh</i>	
I recollect that	the victim [viktim] = <i>korban</i>	
	the magician [mejisien] = <i>tukang sulap</i>	
	the beggar [bege] = <i>pengemis</i>	

Ought I to revise?

[o:t ai tu rivais]

Seharusnyakah saya periksa lagi?

	ignore? [igno:]	<i>tidak mengacuhkan</i>
	dismiss? [dismis]	<i>memecat, membubarkan</i>
Ought I to	extend? [ikstend]	<i>memperluas</i>
	disregard? [disriga:d]	<i>mengabaikan</i>
	judge? [jadj]	<i>menilai</i>

I don't feel confident.

[ai dount fi:l konfident]

Saya tidak merasa yakin.

	support your proposal. [sep:o:t yue prepo:zu:]	mendukung usul Anda
I don't	let you get in. [let yu: get in]	mengizinkan Anda masuk
	hinder your move. [hinde yue mu:v]	menghalangi gerakan Anda

What officer did you meet?

[wot ofise did yu: mi:t]

Petugas apa yang Anda temui?

	see? [si:]	lihat
What officer did you	hate? [heit]	benci
	ask? [ask]	tanya
	help? [help]	tolong

What book do you like best?

[wot buk du: yu: laik best]

Buku apa yang paling Anda sukai?

	company did you speak to? [kampeni did yu: spi:k tu]	Kepada perusahaan apa Anda bicara?
What	buildings are you looking at? [bildings a: yu: luking et]	Bangunan apa yang Anda lihat?
	radio do you want to listen to? [redio du: yu: wont tu listen tu]	Radio apa yang ingin Anda dengarkan?

Can you tell me the way to the pawn shop?

[ken yu: tel mi: de wei tu de po:n shop]

Bisakah Anda mengatakan kepada saya jalan ke pegadaian?

	book store? [buk sto:]	toko buku
Can you tell me the way to the	harbour? [ha:be]	pelabuhan
	town hall? [taun ho:l]	balai kota

It's disconnected.

[its diskenektid].

Ini putus.



burnt. [be:nt]	terbakar
not working. [not we:king]	tidak jalan
It's a flat tire. [flet taie]	ban kempes
very nice. [veri nais]	sangat manis (cantik)
very cheap. [veri ci:p]	sangat murah

Which bus goes to the zoo?

[witic bas gouz tu de zu:]

Bus mana yang menuju ke kebun binatang?



the town hall? [taun ho:l]	balai kota
the shopping center? [shoping sente]	pusat perbelanjaan
the market? [ma:kit]	pasar

Teruskan dengan:



bus	
taxi	
car	
train	

did you take?



Whose car did you rent?

[hu:z ka: did yu: rent]

Mobil siapa yang Anda sewa?



car was in the accident? [woz in di eksident]	dalam kecelakaan
house did you visit? [did yu: visit]	Anda kunjungi
parents did you write to? [did yu: rait tu]	Anda tulisi

Do you have *any salt?*

[du: yu: hev eni so:lt]

Apakah Anda punya garam?

	any sugar? [shuge]	gula
Do you have	any hot water? [hot wo:te]	air panas
	any cold water? [kould wo:te]	air dingin
	any glue? [glu:]	lem

Please give us some *milk.*

[pli:z giv as sam milk]

Tolong berikan kami susu.

	tea. [ti:]	teh
Please give us some	coffee. [kofi]	kopi
	bread. [bred]	roti
	butter. [bate]	mentega

Let's grow *wheat!*

[lets grou wi:t]

Mari kita menanam gandum!

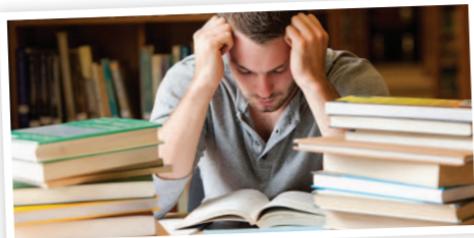
	cotton! [kotn]	kapas
Let's grow	tobacco! [tebekou]	tembakau

I don't know *what to do.*

[ai dount nou wot tu du]

Saya tidak tahu apa yang harus dikerjakan.

	what to say. [wot tu sei]	apa yang dikatakan
I don't know	how to do this. [hau tu du: dis]	bagaimana mengerjakan ini



This fashion doesn't suit me.

[dis fesyen dant syu:t mi:]

Model ini tidak cocok buat saya.

This colour [dis kale]	doesn't suit me.	warna ini
That pattern [det paten]		contoh itu

How much do you weigh?

[hau matc du: yu: wei]

Berapa berat Anda?

How much	does it cost? [daz it kost]	harganya
	money do you need? [mani du: yu: ni:d]	uang Anda butuhkan

Where is the nearest filling station?

[we: iz de nie:ist filing steisyen]

Di mana pompa bensin terdekat?

Where is the nearest	parking area? [pa:king e:ri:e]	tempat parkir
	newstand? [nyu:stend]	penjual koran
	dormitory? [do:mityri]	asrama
	hardware store? [ha:dwe: sto:]	toko besi

Don't touch it.

[dount tattc it]

Jangan sentuh itu.

Don't	move it. [mu:v it]	pindahkan
	say it. [sei it]	katakan
	do it. [du: it]	lakukan
	think about it. [thingk ebaut it]	pikirkan

Jawab dengan bebas!

Contoh:

Why didn't you ask somebody to help you?

Mengapa Anda tidak meminta seseorang untuk menolong Anda?

Because I didn't know who to ask.

Karena saya tidak tahu siapa yang harus ditanyai.

1. Why didn't you buy anything? Because I ...
2. Why didn't you sell the old house?
3. Why didn't you build a house?
4. Why didn't you hire somebody to do the typing?
5. Why didn't you catch the bus?
6. Why didn't you go to the party?
7. Why didn't you order anything?
8. Why didn't you plant that grass?
9. Why didn't you put an advertisement in the paper to sell your TV?
10. Why didn't you telephone him?
11. Why didn't you shut the door?

Apakah semangat dan kemauan Anda masih menggebu-gebu untuk mengetahui bahasa Inggris: katakanlah, "**OF COURSE!**"

Kalau demikian, mari kita lanjutkan dengan: kalimat langsung dan tidak langsung yang disebut dalam bahasa Inggris: **DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH**.





PELAJARAN

37

Minggu 37, Bulan 9

PELAJARAN

37

Minggu 37, Bulan 9

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

[dairekt end indairekt spit]

Kata-kata yang langsung keluar dari si pembicara kepada seseorang dalam percakapan biasa, pertanyaan atau perintah; kata-kata atau ucapan tersebut diberi tanda “...” inilah yang dikatakan *Direct Speech*. Sedangkan kata-kata yang keluar dari si pembicara dan diceritakan atau diucapkan kembali kepada seseorang disebut *Indirect Speech*.

 Contoh:

Direct speech	David said, “I am very lazy.” <i>David berkata, “Saya sangat malas.”</i>
Indirect speech	David said that he was very lazy. <i>David berkata bahwa ia sangat malas.</i>
Direct speech	He says, “You are jealous.” <i>Ia berkata, “Anda cemburu.”</i>
Indirect speech	He says that I am jealous. <i>Ia berkata bahwa saya cemburu.</i>
Direct speech	He said, “I want to speak to you.” <i>Ia berkata, “Saya mau berbicara kepada Anda.”</i>
Indirect speech	He said that he wanted to speak to me. <i>Ia berkata bahwa ia ingin berbicara kepada saya.</i>

Dari contoh-contoh kalimat di atas, kita melihat banyak perubahan (kata, waktu) dalam *indirect speech*. Baiklah, kita pelajari cara membentuk kalimat tidak langsung dari kalimat langsung.

1. Bila kata kerja untuk melaporkan adalah *say, ask, order, advise* dalam bentuk *present* dan kata-kata yang dikeluarkan si pembicara dalam waktu *present* juga, maka *tense* (waktu) tidak berubah. Lihat contoh nomor 3.

2. Demikian juga bila kalimat yang dikeluarkan si pembicara kala verbanya dalam bentuk *present perfect* dan *future*, maka *tense* tidak mengalami perubahan.

Contoh:

He says, "I will go to Medan."

He says that he will go to Medan.

3. Bila kata kerja *say, ask, order, advise* dalam kala verba bentuk *past simple*, walaupun kalimat-kalimat yang dikeluarkan si pembicara berkala verba *present*, kala verbanya harus juga *past simple*. Lihat contoh nomor 1.

4. Bila kata kerja *say, ask, order, advise* dalam benluk *past simple* dan kalimat-kalimat yang dikeluarkan si pembicara berkala verba *past simple* pula, maka dalam kalimat tidak langsung kala verbanya harus dalam bentu *past perfect*.

Contoh:

They said, "We bought a piano."

They said that they had bought a piano.

5. Perubahan kata-kata:

<i>I</i>	menjadi	<i>he atau she</i>
<i>you</i>	menjadi	<i>I atau he atau she</i>
<i>we</i>	menjadi	<i>they</i>
<i>my</i>	menjadi	<i>his atau her</i>
<i>our</i>	menjadi	<i>their</i>
<i>here</i>	menjadi	<i>there</i>
<i>ago</i>	menjadi	<i>before</i>
<i>now</i>	menjadi	<i>then</i>
<i>this</i>	menjadi	<i>that</i>



Saya ingatkan sekali lagi, hilangkan tanda “...” dan tanda koma, bila membuat indirect speech kalimat berita, lalu tambahkan kata **that**. Mari kita lihat ujaran tak langsung dari kalimat berita, perintah dan tanya.

Kalimat Berita

Direct speech	Hermon said, “I work here.”
Indirect speech	Hermon said that he worked there.

Kalimat Perintah

Direct speech	He said, “Get out!”
Indirect speech	He told me to get out.
Direct speech	They said to me, “Help us!”
Indirect speech	They asked me to help them.
Direct speech	“Don’t do it again!” he asked.
Indirect speech	He asked me not to do it again.

Dalam kalimat perintah ini, kita harus menggunakan kata **to** dan **not to** (bila dimulai dengan **don’t**).

Kalimat Tanya

Direct speech	“What is your job?” he asked “Apa pekerjaan Anda?” tanyanya.
Indirect speech	He asked me what my job was. <i>la bertanya kepada saya apa pekerjaan saya.</i>
Direct speech	“Can you answer the question?” he asked. “Dapatkah Anda menjawab pertanyaan itu?” tanyanya
Indirect speech	He asked me if I could answer the question. <i>la bertanya kepada saya apakah saya dapat menjawab pertanyaan itu.</i>

Kalau tidak terdapat kata tanya dalam kalimat tidak langsung seperti: *where*, *what*, *when*, *why* dan lain-lain, (kata tanya yang dimulai dengan **wh-** dan **h-**, maka *if* atau *whether* harus dipakai dalam arti “*apakah*” dan diletakkan sesudah verba-verba pelapor, seperti *ask*, *inquire* dan lain-lain.

Latihan!

Ubahlah kalimat ini ke dalam *Indirect Speech*.

1. Yosron says, “You are greedy.”

>>

2. “Do you like to dance?” he asked.

>>

3. “He is waiting for you here”.

>>

4. “Where are you studying English?”

>>

5. “Why are you so pale?” he asked me.

>>

6. “Don’t move it!” she said.

>>

7. “Sit down, please!”

>>

8. Merici said, “I have no money now.”

>>

9. “May I use your car?”

>>

10. Our English teacher said, “He will come here.”

>>



Percakapan

APA YANG DIBELINYA?



I saw Hermon this morning.

Saya melihat Hermon pagi ini.



Where did you see him?

Di mana Anda melihatnya?



At the market.

Di pasar.



Alone?

Sendirian?



No, with his girlfriend, Merici.

Tidak, dengan teman perempuannya, Merici.



What did he buy there?

Apa yang dibelinya di sana?



He bought a lot of things.

Ia membeli banyak barang.



A lot of things?

Banyak barang?



Yes. Why?

Ya. Mengapa?



Percakapan

KAMI TIDAK PUNYA ...



Excuse me, Sir. Have you any shoes like these?
Maaf, Pak. Apakah Anda punya sepatu seperti ini?



What's your size?
Berapa ukuran Anda?



Size twenty one.
Nomor dua puluh satu.



What's the colour?
Warnanya?



Black. I like the colour very much.
Hitam. Saya sangat menyenangi warna itu.



I am sorry. We haven't any now.
Maaf. Kami tidak mempunyainya sekarang.



Can I have them tomorrow?
Bisakah saya memperolehnya besok?



Ingat pelajaran 10 tentang penggunaan: *this, these, that dan those.*

THIS, THESE

Ini

This evening I'm free or tonight I'm not busy.

This bus is crowded.

This man has run after the thief.

This soup is very hot, I can't drink.

This cake is not sweet.

This beach is too crowded.

This is the one I want.

This is a photograph of our village.

This store sells books.

This letter's full of mistakes.

This train carries freight.

This is the smallest dress in the shop.

This store has many departments.

This is a false story.

This shop is where we make repairs.

This house is surrounded by beautiful flowers.

This is our desk.

This year's crop will not yield as much as last year's.

This is a bowl where we keep sugar.

This crop is still too young to be harvested.

This medicine is bitter.

This room won't be vacant next week.

This is a fork we use when eating salads.

This chocolate is too sweet for me.

This will be easy for you to learn.

This drink is a little too soft for me.

This is the closet where we keep brooms.

This bedroom is very untidy.

This soap will whiten your laundry.

This is not an egg.

This is a photograph I took during my trip to Japan.



This juice comes from pineapples.
This is a case used for carrying cigarettes.
This scarf is too small.
This is your duty.
This was the most wonderful vacation this month.
This is the most restful time.
This is a calendar of the week.
This is a calendar of the year.
This scarf is too wide.
“This medical examination is quite painless,” said the doctor.
These cars are very expensive.
These ships are new.
These trousers are loose, aren’t they?
These instructions are not clear at all.

THAT, THOSE

Itu

That is my favourite food.
That is the layout of our school.
That chair isn’t comfortable, sit in the other one.
That all depends on the point of view, I suppose.
That is the man I told you. Remember?
That is not a library.
That policeman is waving to you.
He wants you to stop.
That is a barking dog and a mewing cat.
That is why I was tired last night.
That is a funny hat.
That’s good. That’s fine.
That man delivers our milk.
That teacher is very strict and sour. He seldom smiles.
That is an ugly argument.
That woman is always late.
That store receives complaints from its customers.
That water would be useless if it were not clean.



That insect is killing the grass.
 That is a nice flower.
 That country imports steel, wheat and rice.
 That blue shirt is mine.
 That small house is for sale.
 That coffee smells wonderful.
 Those flowers are lovely.
 Those children do not want to steal.
 Those students are ready to go.
 Those words are new.
 Those shoes show signs of wear.



Sebelum meneruskan pelajaran berikutnya, hafalkan kata-kata ini sampai mahir betul.

shopwindow [shyop windou]	= etalase
crutch [kratc]	= tongkat ketiak
easel [i:z़l]	= kuda-kuda papan tulis
hedge [hedj]	= pagar hidup, pagar pohon
watering can [wo:tering ken]	= penyiram bunga
wheel barrow [wi:l berou]	= kereta sorong
hinge [hindj]	= engsel
bolt [boult]	= gerendel kunci
banister [beniste]	= pegangan pada tangga
cushion [kusyen]	= bantal kursi
dining table [daining teibl]	= meja makan
table mat [teibl met]	= alas makan
saucer [so:se]	= piring (alas) cangkir
coffee pot [kofi pot]	= teko kopi
dressing table [dresing teibl]	= meja rias
cot [kot]	= tempat tidur bayi
dummy [dami]	= dot kosong
potty [poti]	= pispot
diary [daieri]	= buku harian
nappy [nepi]	= popok
receipt [risi:pt]	= kwitansi, tanda terima

Baca dengan suara nyaring, tanpa malu!

- A person who teaches is a teacher.
- A person who invests his money is an investor.
- A person who practices nursing is a nurse.
- A person who runs is a runner.
- A person who writes history books is an historian.
- A person who helps others is a helper.
- A person who writes letters is a letter writer or a correspondent (at the office).
- A person who gives advice is an advisor or a counsellor.
- A person who has joined several clubs and organisations is a member.
- A person whose profession is engineering is an engineer.
- A person who builds buildings is a builder.
- A person who practices law is a lawyer.



A person who weaves cloth is a weaver.
A person whose profession is economics is an economist.
A person who illustrates books is an illustrator.
A person who operates a machine is a machine operator.
A person who practices dentistry is a dentist.
A person who sets someone free is a liberator.
A person who buys and uses up various products is a consumer.

Who served you?

The man whom I served last night was wearing a hat.
The man whom you met yesterday is an actor.
Is this the man that you served last night, David?
The flowers that I love best are roses.
The woman who is standing in front of the fitting room is the shop
assistant.
She is the girl who met me yesterday.
She is the girl whom I met yesterday.
This is the book which I bought yesterday.
The story book which you lent me yesterday is not very
interesting.
Mr. David is one of those rare people who believe in ancient
myths.
The pilot whose plane landed in a field last night was not hurt.





PELAJARAN

38

Minggu 38, Bulan 9

PELAJARAN

38

Minggu 38, Bulan 9



Percakapan

APAKAH ANDA MENGENAL ...?



Do you recognize that man?

[du: yu: rekennaiz det men]

Apakah Anda kenal orang itu?



It must be Mr. Herpinus, the author of this book.

[it mast bi: miste herpinus, di o:the of dis buk]

Saya kira ia Pak Herpinus pengarang buku ini.



And beside him?

[end bisaid him]

Dan di sampingnya?



It is Rumondang, his wife.

[it iz rumondang, hiz, waif]

Itu Rumondang, isterinya.



You are right.

[yu: a: rait]

Anda benar.



Percakapan

JAM YANG CANTIK



I want a nice watch.

Saya mau sebuah jam yang cantik.



A nice watch?

Jam yang cantik?



Yes, Sir.

Ya, Pak.



Have a look, please. Here it is!

Silakan lihat. Inilah!



Thank you. How much is it?

Terima kasih. Berapa harganya?



Seventy thousand rupiahs.

Tujuh puluh ribu rupiah.



It is very expensive, isn't it?

Sangat mahal bukan?



Certainly, it is a nice watch.

Tentu ini jam yang cantik.



Can I see another one?

Bisakah saya melihat yang lain?



Why not, please, please.

Mengapa tidak, silakan, silakan.

Sebelum melanjutkan pelajaran berikutnya, cobalah baca dengan suara nyaring, ucapkan dengan benar dan terjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia dan kemudian hafalkan sampai mahir betul.



Bila Anda mempunyai waktu banyak, buatlah seperti ini!

I need some money.

[ai ni:d sam mani]

Saya perlu uang.

I am from out of town.

[aiyem from aut of taun]

Saya berasal dari luar kota.

I rest every afternoon.

[ai rest evri a:ftenu:n]

Saya istirahat setiap sore.

I'm not feeling too well.

[aim not filing tu: wel]

Saya tidak merasa terlalu sehat.

I think it was Friday yesterday.

[ai thingk it woz fraidei yestedei]

Saya pikir kemarin hari Jum'at.

I hope I haven't offended you.

[ai houp ai hevent efendid yu:]

Saya harap saya tidak menyakiti Anda.

I'm terribly sorry.

[aim terebli sori]

Saya sangat menyesal.

I am timid.

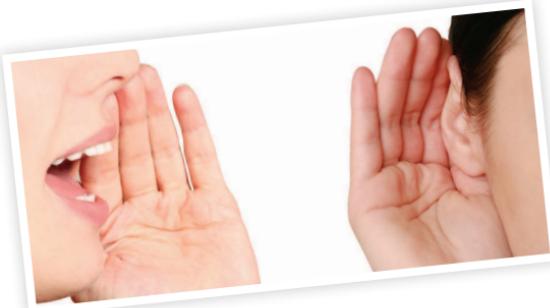
[aiyem timid]

Saya penakut.

I can't hear your voice.

[ai kant hie yue vois]

Saya tidak bisa mendengar suara Anda.



Sekarang, silakan Anda teruskan sendiri mengucapkan kalimat-kalimat berikut:

I saw Hermon at the dance last night.
I admit my accusation is false.
I always remind you.
I always take a bus when it rains.
I always work hard.
I am a newcomer. And you?
I am a pupil, and you are a student.
I am a teacher.
I am teaching English now. I am absent today, Sir.
I am accustomed to travelling.
I am almost ready.
I am at your disposal.
I am dictating to them at this moment.
I am disturbing you.
I am drenched.
I am going to take the beads one by one.
I am having some rolls.
I am looking around right now.
I am looking for my pen and pencil.
I am not going to discuss this further.
I am not sure where the trousers are.
I am not very nervous.
I am only joking, Hermon. Let's go!
I am ready to sell to the highest bidder.
I am sitting at my desk at this moment.
I am still a school boy.
I am still a school girl.
I am sure we shall win something this week.
I am very proud of speaking English.
I am very unhappy.
I am wearing my black shoes.
I am wondering whether to go to her house or not.
I appreciate your thoughtfulness very much.
I approve neither of borrowing nor of lending money.



I believe her to be a great actress.
I borrowed some money from a bank last week.
I bought a new house two days ago.
I bought that umbrella yesterday.
I broke that window yesterday.
I came here late today, I must come early tomorrow.
I came near stumbling.
I can hear your voice.
I can make my own dresses.
I can never tell a foreigner's age.
I can never tell an Indonesian's age.
I can run faster than David.
I cannot cure this patient.
I can't arrange it.
I can't borrow any more money, I'm already in debt.
I can't catch your expression.
I can't find words how to thank you.
I can't go today.
I can't lend you a magazine.
I can't recall the exact circumstances.
I can't ride a bicycle.
I can't thank you enough.
I can't type these letters.
I can't understand a word you're saying.
I can't wait to locate you.
I can't write any more letters now.
I couldn't afford to buy this expensive pen.
I couldn't afford to pay for such a costly house.
I decided to go on a strike.
I desire to be a patriot of my country.
I didn't catch that.
I didn't criticize it.
I didn't do it on purpose.
I didn't notice any the disturbance yesterday.
I didn't see the sign yesterday.
I didn't see the traffic light fast night.



I didn't sweep the dust under the rug this morning.
I didn't vote against you in our last meeting.
I didn't want to hurt your feelings last night.
I do not deprecate myself.
I don't allow my child to go downtown.
I don't believe it. You have no wrinkles.
I don't expect much from you.
I don't get a better job.
I don't have time to read the whole report.
I don't intend to work in Japan.
I don't know the exact date.
I don't know the size.
I don't know what time it is.
I don't know who you are. You are a lecturer, aren't you?
I don't know your name.
I don't like this stale food.
I don't mind sitting with you while you are eating.
I don't regard myself a very good athlete.
I don't remember you any more.
I don't see anything.
I really like.
I don't think he'll be able to manage by himself.
I don't want my picture taken.
I drove that woman to London yesterday.
I enjoy classical music. But I also enjoy popular music.
I enjoy dancing very much.
I expect to enter the university.
I felt silly because I was overdressed.
I finish working at 5.00 p.m.
I forgot to bring your tie yesterday.
I found this bag yesterday.
I frankly said so just now.
I get hungry around midday.
I get up at nine o'clock every Sunday.
I got over my illness several days ago.
I got through the test yesterday.



I got up late this morning.
I guess you are right.
I had a crash.
I had a number of guests two days ago.
I have a driving license.
I have a previous engagement.
I have been here for several days.
I have been here since yesterday.
I have both your hat and your coat.
I have bought a present for David.
I have more work today, therefore I am very busy.
I have read a story about the life of Herpinus.
I have five sisters.
I have found my lost ring.
I have had a wonderful time.
I have kept myself warm by walking fast.
I have passed an English examination.
I have sold my ring.
I have spilled the sugar by accident.
I have to work at the library.
I have very little money.
I haven't been too well lately.
I haven't made up my mind yet.
I haven't enough money to buy a car like that.
I hear you have a new job now.
I honestly don't understand English.
I hope it's nothing serious.
I hope this dictionary will help you.
I hope to do well in the test.
I intend to pay for it.
I invited that man to my house yesterday.
I left a suitcase on the train the other day.
I like bread and jelly for breakfast.
I like coffee but I don't like tea.
I like my doll very much.
I like my job very much.



I like the design of the table, but I don't like the price.
I like the shape of that chair.
I like to play the piano and sing English songs.
I like to ride my bike across the bridge.
I love my wife.
I met a man on my way home last night. The man asked me for a lift.
I met him the other day.
I might be late.
I missed the train this morning.
I must follow your advice.
I must leave early.
I must write two more letters.
I need a new tie.
I need a triangle.
I need postcards.
I need some glue.
I need you, Lord.
I never used to oversleep.
I pointed out the museum just then.
I practise English every day.
I prefer the weather in spring.
I really don't know you.
I recognize you now.
I remember it till my dying day.
I repaired that car yesterday.
I saw him in the market.
I saw Merici at the party last Sunday.
I saw that man yesterday.
I see your point.
I seldom return before 4.00 p.m.
I shall ask your future wife first.
I should be in from 2 o'clock onwards.
I should like to, read that novel.
I should like to visit a fortune teller.
I sold that house yesterday.
I speak several languages.



I spend a lot of time at the beach.
I spoke to those women in the meeting this morning.
I suppose they are ill.
I think he was a bus conductor.
I think he's English.
I think he's shaving.
I think I didn't pass mathematics in the last exam.
I think I have passed my English test.
I think it's going to rain.
I think she's Italian.
I think she's retiring.
I think they're Japanese.
I think they're listening to the radio.
I think they're sitting.
I think you ought to visit your parents.
I threw a stone across the river just now.
I took him to the cinema.
I try to understand.
I understand you perfectly.
I urge you to finish your homework first.
I usually wake up early.
I walked around for a while and listened to the music yesterday.
I want a large box of chalk.
I want a piece of cake and tea with cream.
I want to become a surgeon.
I want to do shopping.



I want to pay.
I want to rent a boat.
I want to rent a tent.
I want to tell you a true story.
I want you to come to my office.
I want you to return my dictionary.
I was absent from school last Monday.
I was born in 1951.
I was born in a small town.
I was fired last week.
I was here a week ago.
I was in a hurry and ate my breakfast quickly.
I was sleeping soundly.
I was tired, broke and thirsty yesterday.
I wasn't here a month ago.
I will be back in four years.
I will be here for 2 weeks.
I will be ready in another 4 months.
I wonder how he has got to know me.
I wonder why he has said that.
I work in the morning and study in the afternoon.
I would come to see you if I had time.
I'd be very much obliged if you would.
I'd say you are close to forty.
I'll ask the price of the car.
I'll be more careful.
I'll be thirty next week.
I'll buy that radio.
I'll come to see you soon.
I'll drink a cup of coffee.
I'll drop by after 5 p.m. then.
I'll drop by between 10.30 and 11.00.
I'll go there if I have no objection.
I'll have to stay at the office.
I'll move to the suburb.
I'll plan a birthday party.



I'll promise to do so.
I'll see it doesn't happen again.
I'll see you off to the convention hall.
I'll send several bottled water.
I'll serve you on time.
I'm a short, fat woman.
I'm afraid I can't come after all.
I'm glad to make your acquaintance.
I'm going to church, too.
I'm going to lie in the sun.
I'm going to wash the dishes.
I'm going to wear my red sweater to school.
I'm just twenty five.
I'm leaving on Friday the 5th of April.
I'm mending that fence.
I'm nearly ninety.
I'm not waiting for anybody.
I'm rather cold.
I'm seldom late for my appointment.
I'm sorry. I must take a rest.
I'm too old.
I'm two years older than you are.
I've told you not once not twice but three times to keep quiet.



You always tell me to drive quickly.
You are a fisher, aren't you?
You are a graduate of Gama University, aren't you?
You are a naughty boy.
You are a neat person.
You are a postman, aren't you?
You are alone.
You are an educated person.
You are as tall as me.
You are cordially invited.
You are counting money, aren't you?
You are insane.

You are really very stupid.
You are so critical about your food.
You are still single, aren't you?
You are still ugly.
You are too young to see such a film.
You are very handsome and friendly.
You can offer your boss a job.
You can use that telephone.
You can use this book without a teacher.
You can work less.
You can't see me in the crowd.
You could play guitar very well if you practiced regularly.
You didn't bring any cabbage from the market when you came here last night.
You go by bus, don't you?
You have a lot of apples, don't you?
You have to face the problem.
You have to leave early.
You know that I have no license.
You look much younger than your age.
You look much younger than your older brother.
You look pale.
You look very happy today.
You may agree with us.
You must concentrate on learning English.
You must decided immediately.
You must keep the room warm.
You must make up for the lost time.
You must take a test first.
You mustn't be offended.
You need an X-ray.
You needn't leave early.
You never seem to get tired.
You ought to have that coat cleaned and pressed.
You will be able to explain it.
You will be prosecuted, won't you?



You'd better take my advice.
You're very kind.

He always sings beautifully.
He asked me when the play started.
He asked me why I was frightened.
He behaves in a friendly manner.
He came late because of an accident.
He came to see me about a year ago.
He can sit there.
He can take a bus to the office.
He can't be trusted any longer.
He cried so long this morning that his eyes are swollen.
He didn't give me a sign to stop when he met me yesterday.
He does excellent work.
He doesn't have a job.
He doesn't want to sleep anymore.
He gets a newspaper.
He hands the baby sitter the note.
He has a Bible.
He has a nice garage.
He has answered almost all my questions.
He has confessed stealing the gold watch.
He has done his job very well.
He has few friends.
He has gauged all these wells.
He has his ups and downs, you know Yosron.
He has learned a lot this year.
He has polished his shoes.
He has refused to budge an inch.
He is a businessman.
He is a wonderful dancer.
He is allowing the people to enter.
He is as good a man as his brother.
He is asleep.
He is at work.



He is climbing those trees.
He is expected to be our next outstanding political leader.
He is learning short hand.
He is neither vomiting nor coughing.
He is not awake.
He is not in the room.
He is out of town.
He is out of work.
He is rarely happy.
He is relaxing after dinner.
He is saying that to frighten us.
He is still eating porridge.
He is still in the lavatory.
He is very absent minded.
He is very excited.
He is wearing a blue sweater.
He likes a small breakfast.
He lives in our street.
He measures this door.
He must mow the lawn.
He must remain in bed.
He plays football and badminton.
He runs as fast as lightning.



He stifled a yawn just now.
He stood on the bus as there were no seats left.
He thinks his son is destined to be a failure.
He uses his left hand less than his right one.
He usually stays at home.
He wants his money back.
He was very sick and very sad yesterday.
He wears those shoes when he plays tennis.
He will buy a lot of envelopes.
He will leave some money for me.
He will not spend all that money.
He won't remember us.
He's a clerk in the bank.
He's under forty.



She accepted the gift with thanks last night.
She answered him with a shake of the head yesterday.
She arrives home late.
She asked me to clean the floor.
She asked me to take some pictures.
She came to see me the day before yesterday in the evening.
She can help a great many newcomers to learn English.
She doesn't want to wash the car.
She eats too much.
She goes to the library once a week.
She has become a rich woman.
She has no family.
She has quite a lot of money.
She has to wait for another one.
She is a nurse.
She is boiling some eggs.
She is crying after hearing the judge's verdict.
She is hoeing the garden.
She is my daughter.
She is often late.
She is playing in the yard.

She is such a gossip.
She is taking his medicine.
She is the best girl in our class.
She is too clumsy to be a good dancer.
She is trying to lose weight.
She is unable to do this work.
She is very funny.
She is very fussy.
She is very polite.
She is washing.
She knows about the surprise party.
She plans to come to Medan.
She puts on that robe after her bath.
She sang alone at the concert yesterday.
She signs a lot.
She speaks softly.
She studied abroad last year.
She told him to sell some pineapples two days ago.
She wanted me to buy some fruit yesterday.
She wants to know why you are tired.
She will be poor again, won't she?
She will celebrate her birthday.
She will part her hair in the middle.
She will stay here a long time.
She won't ask me to pay the bill.
She works in a bookstore.
She'll take the waste paper.
She's gone there.

It all depends on me.
It can be very confusing.
It doesn't matter to me. Either one is fine.
It doesn't matter when you come.
It has been a delightful evening.
It has sent my head spinning.
It is a bit hot today, isn't it?



It is a different colour.
It is a lovely day today.
It is bleeding.
It is dishonest to copy your friend's answers.
It is easy for you to do that.
It is enough so far.
It is false.
It is not true.
It is important to cook this meat thoroughly.
It is impossible to stop the thieves.
It is lovely seeing you again.
It is my hobby.
It is no use convincing you.
It is often windy in December.
It is only a dream, isn't it?
It is practically the same.
It is the same colour.
It is time to begin.
It is too bad to stay indoors on a fine day.
It is too long.
It is too short.
It is very expensive.
It is very far.
It is very foolish to cry over spilt milk.
It is very heavy.
It is very silly to drink too much.
It makes no difference when you come.
It must be almost noon.
It says "NO PARKING".
It seems very suitable.
It snowed yesterday.
It snows sometimes.
It takes a very long time to acquire a doctor's degree.
It takes two hours to get here.
It was immodest of him to boast so much last Sunday.
It was nice of your father to invite me yesterday.



It was rude of them to refuse the invitation yesterday.

It was unkind of him to insult you last night.

It weighs fifty kilograms.

It won't happen again.

It's a pleasure to know you.

It's a pleasure to meet you.

It's now almost midnight.

It's now becoming a real problem.

It's difficult to play this music.

It's difficult to talk about it.

It's easy to understand her.

It's hard for old people to change their habits.

It's mine. It's not mine.

It's my brother's birthday.

It's nice to eat fruit.

It's no good to overdo things.

It's no good to waste time.

It's often wet in January.

It's one of the most important rivers in Asia.

It's only a suggestion, and you can do what you please.

It's only me.

It's our favourite subject of conversation.

It's O.K. for the porter to take the luggage.

It's still raining now.

It's time for breakfast.

It's time for dinner.

It's time for lunch.

It's wrong for children to disobey their parents.

We are accustomed to hot weather.

We are very upset on hearing about the war.

We arrange to meet at five o'clock.

We can wait a little longer.

We don't understand yet, Sir.

We enjoy talking to our friends.

We have never imagined that Hermon will become a teacher.



We have never told you about our trips.
We have our hair cut once in two months.
We have taken our share.
We have to behave nicely towards everyone.
We have to decide to go there.
We must be back soon.
We must come on time.
We need an aggressive chairman.
We shall go to Lake Toba.
We shall prepare our lunch.
We used to have a lot of fun.
We waited at the post office this morning.
We were at school together years ago.



They are all drinking lemonade.
They are at church every Sunday.
They are beginning the quarrel.
They are boxing each other.
They are ready. Let's begin now.
They are still at church.
They are very sad.
They are watching a television program now.
They arrive home early.
They broke the lamp above the bed yesterday.
They broke the lamp beside the bed two days ago.
They broke the lamp over the bed last night.
They came from there around noon.
They can have a long holiday.
They do their duty.
They don't have water.
They don't understand English.
They had just left when you called.
They have canceled our plans to go there.
They have concluded that the trip is dangerous.
They have decided to go on a strike.
They haven't any jobs since last month.

They live in a new town.
They live in a very old town.
They need a good typist.
They offer you more money, don't they?
They quarrel constantly.
They sat near the lavatory when we saw them yesterday.
They seem to be absent.
They seem to be wasting their time.
They seem to have spent their money.
They should take a rain.
They shouldn't wear their new clothes.
They themselves will be responsible for doing it.
They told us which seats they wanted.
They usually have coffee after dinner.
They're all hurrying to work.
They're all looking out of the window.
They're all sitting in the garden.

David, see if you can close that door.
David and Merici are eating now.
David can't go downtown with us.
David comes home from work at 5.00 p.m.
David does not want to play.
David has come to see us.
David has to stop eating rich food.
David is a fast worker.
David is an agent for a plastic firm.
David is cleaning the floor, the windows and the door.
David is talking to his guest right now.
David took an English course two years ago.
David visits his friends in the evenings.
David will be a judge in this town.
David is very easy to please.



Father is talking to uncle. Mother and aunt are talking, too.
Father likes mathematics but Mother likes languages.

Hermon has given the box to me.
Hermon is my close friend.
Hermon prayed this morning.
Hermon still has an opportunity to study.
Hermon! Don't be difficult.

Linda is a hard worker.
Linda is waiting for her mother.

Merici came by car yesterday.
Merici can play the piano and the guitar.
Merici gets up before six o'clock on Sundays.
Merici looks pretty.
Merici was amused last night.
Merici will wash her dress.
Miss Merici is very lucky.
Mrs. Rumondang is cooking a meal.
Mrs. Shinta won a prize in that contest.
Mr. David has accompanied the president as a special representative.
Mr. David is a warm, friendly man.
Mr. Hermon is our nextdoor neighbour.
Mr. Hermon lost his way yesterday.
Mr. Herpinus speaks several languages.
Mr. Nelson has been dead for four years.
Mr. Poltak doesn't like snakes.
Mr. Poltak will give us an explanation.
Shinta is a very shy girl.
Shinta is cooking the dinner.
Shinta is very embarrassed.
Shinta is washing her bicycle.
Yosron always helps his mother.
Yosron is going to meet a person who is coming from Medan.
Yosron is learning to be a teacher.





PELAJARAN

39

Minggu 39, Bulan 9

PELAJARAN

39

Minggu 39, Bulan 9



Puisi

MY BOSS AND I

When I take a long time
I am slow

When my boss takes a long time
He is thorough

When I don't do it
I am lazy

When my boss doesn't do it
He is too busy

When I do something without being told
I am trying to be smart

When my boss does the same thing
That is an initiative

When I please my boss
I'm trying to apple-polish

When my boss pleases his boss
He's cooperating

When I do right

My boss never remembers
When I do wrong
He never forgets

 **Hafalkan kata-kata ini!**

a couple of years	<i>dua tahun</i>
a couple of hours	<i>dua jam</i>
a couple of those people	<i>dua dari orang-orang itu</i>
one of the toy cars	<i>satu dari mobil-mobil mainan</i>
most of my questions	<i>kebanyakan pertanyaan-pertanyaan saya</i>
two or three of those men	<i>dua atau tiga dari laki-laki itu</i>
many of those men	<i>banyak dari orang-orang itu</i>
none of those people	<i>tidak seorang pun dari orang-orang itu</i>
all kinds of toys	<i>semua jenis mainan</i>
all my life	<i>sepanjang hidup saya</i>
all of those people	<i>semua orang itu</i>
many useful points of view	<i>banyak pandangan yang berguna</i>

... EVER
 **Baca kalimat berikut ini!**

Whoever told you that?

Siapa saja mengatakan itu pada Anda?

Whose ever is forbidden to enter!

Punya siapa saja dilarang masuk!

Whatever you give, give it willingly.

Apa saja yang Anda berikan, berikanlah dengan ikhlas.

She did whatever I asked her to do.

Ia lakukan apa saja yang saya minta untuk dilakukannya.

I'll be glad to get whatever you give her.

Saya senang memperoleh apa saja yang Anda berikan kepadanya.

Wherever has she gone there?

Ke mana saja ia pergi?

**Whichever you like?***Yang mana saja yang Anda suka?***I'll help whenever you need.***Saya akan membantu kapan saja Anda perlu.***PUNCTUATION MARK AND OTHER SYMBOLS****[pangkueisyen ma:k end athe simbels]***Tanda-tanda baca dan simbol lain*

full stop, period [ful stop, pieried]	<i>titik</i>	.
comma [keme]	<i>koma</i>	,
colon [koulen]	<i>titik dua</i>	:
semicolon [semikoulen]	<i>titik koma</i>	;
exclamation mark [eksklemeisyen ma:k]	<i>tanda seru</i>	!
question mark [kwestcen ma:k]	<i>tanda tanya</i>	?
quotation mark [kwouteisyen ma:k]	<i>tanda kutip</i>	' '
apostrophe [epostref]	<i>tanda seperti koma yang letaknya di atas /apostrof</i>	,
parentheses [perendisi:z]	<i>tanda kurung</i>	()
brackets [brekits]	<i>tanda kurung besar</i>	[]
brace [breis]	<i>tanda kurung kurawal</i>	{ }
hyphen [haifen]	<i>tanda penghubung</i>	-
dash [desh]	<i>tanda pisah</i>	—
asterisk [esterisk]	<i>tanda bintang</i>	*
parallel mark [perelel ma:k]	<i>tanda sejajar</i>	//
plus [plas]	<i>tanda tambah</i>	+
minus [maines]	<i>tanda kurang</i>	-
the sign of multiplication [de sain of maliplikeisyen]	<i>tanda kali</i>	x
the sign of division [de sain of divisyen]	<i>tanda bagi</i>	:

the sign of equality [de sain of ikwoliti]	<i>tanda sama dengan</i>	=
square root [skwe: ru:t]	<i>akar kuadrat</i>	√
greater than [greite then]	<i>lebih besar daripada</i>	>
less than [les then]	<i>lebih kecil daripada</i>	<

Tanda-tanda baca ini sangat membantu kita untuk memahami suatu kalimat atau kalimat-kalimat dalam suatu cerita dengan lebih jelas, karena tanpa tanda baca bahasa tertulis tidak bisa menunjukkan mutu pembicaraan. Kadang-kadang perbedaan penggunaan/letak tanda baca bisa mengakibatkan pengertian yang berbeda pula.

 Misalnya:

David said, “The farmer is lazy.”

David berkata, “Petani itu malas.”

“David”, said the farmer, “is lazy.”

“David”, kata petani itu, “malas.”

Mari kita pelajari penggunaan-penggunaan tanda-tanda baca:

Tanda titik digunakan:

1. Di akhir kalimat yang bukan merupakan pertanyaan atau seruan.

Contoh:

I hate you.

Saya membenci Anda.

Help us.

Bantulah kami.

2. Sesudah singkatan

Contoh:

M.A. (Master of Arts)

M.Sc. (Master of Science)

Tanda koma , digunakan:

1. Untuk memisahkan kalimat yang pertama dengan kalimat yang kedua. Dan diikuti kata-kata: *and, but, for, nor, or, neither yet*.
Contoh:
The sun was shining brightly, but all the travelers were cold.
2. Bila menunjukkan serangkaian benda/orang.
Contoh:
At the party we had cakes, biscuits and rolls.
One, two, ... three!
3. Bila kata-kata: *however, nevertheless, so, therefore, besides, otherwise* terletak pada awal kalimat.
Contoh:
However, your statement is correct.
4. Menunjukkan pembicaraan langsung.
Contoh:
"Tell me," he said, "how you know all that."
5. Menunjukkan keterangan tambahan atau keterangan (nama, pekerjaan dan lain-lain).
Contoh:
David, have you gone insane?
My teacher, Herpinus, is religious.

Titik dua : digunakan:

1. Menunjukkan sejumlah perincian dalam daftar atau keterangan-keterangan.
Contoh:
Everything was in good shape: the house painted, the lawn mowed, the hedge trimmed.
2. Memisah kalimat pertama dengan kedua. Dalam kalimat kedua, arti lebih jelas.
Contoh:
David's work is unsatisfactory: his hand writing is bad, his answers are wrong.

3. Kadang-kadang digunakan untuk salam dalam surat resmi.

Contoh:

Dear Mr. Hermon:

4. Memisah jam dengan menit, dan menit dengan detik.

10:30:45

Titik koma digunakan:

1. Memisah kalimat tanpa kata penghubung.

Contoh:

Please close the door; the next room is too noisy.

2. Memisah anak kalimat yang mempunyai kata penghubung: *then, however, so, besides, otherwise, therefore, nevertheless, thus, hence, also, moreover, likewise, consequently, further more.*

Contoh:

Do the work well; then I will pay you.

Tanda seru digunakan:

Bila ucapan atau kalimat itu menunjukkan perasaan keras, misalnya perintah, larangan dan lain-lain.

Contoh:

Hurry up!

Look out!

Tanda tanya digunakan:

Di akhir setiap kalimat bertanya.

Contoh:

Are you busy? Do you love me?

Tanda kutip digunakan:

Untuk menutup ucapan atau kalimat langsung.

Contoh:

He asked, "Did that shirt really cost ten thousand rupiahs?"

Tanda apostrof ' digunakan:

1. Untuk membuat bentuk kepunyaan kata benda yang tidak berakhiran -s, yaitu dengan 's.
Contoh:
Dog's tail.
David's book.
2. Untuk membuat bentuk kepunyaan kata benda berakhiran -s.
Contoh:
Dogs' tails.

Tanda kurung () digunakan:

1. Untuk petunjuk atau arah.
Contoh:
Nationalism (see book 10)
2. Untuk memastikan atau menyatakan hal yang diulangi.
Contoh:
I spent ten thousand rupiahs (Rp 10.000) for my new shirt.

Latihan!

End each sentence with a full stop:

1. We can't live without eating
2. BSc
3. I saw the old maid this morning
4. You must work hard
5. He is a dean in a college

Put in the punctuation marks:

1. My courses include English German and History
2. Are you a farmer
3. Stop Stop
4. David s sister is very pretty
5. USA
6. When may I come

7. Although it was foggy we played the match
8. Yosron said the dirty boy is hungry
9. I love you
10. Hermon didn't work hard so he didn't pass his examination

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

[fyu:cer pe:fek tens]

(Waktu Nanti Selesai)

Kita telah mempelajari bentuk 12 macam *tenses*. Apakah Anda mengalami kesulitan? Saya pikir Anda tidak mengalami kesulitan, karena keterangan untuk setiap *tense* sangat jelas. Tetapi bila *tenses* tersebut belum Anda kuasai dengan baik, saya harap Anda mengulanginya dari *tense* pertama sampai dengan kedua belas.

Baiklah! kita akan mempelajari empat bentuk *tenses* lagi. Siap? Ciri-ciri waktu yang biasanya digunakan dalam *Future Perfect Tense* adalah: *next Friday, four more days* (empat hari lagi), *by next month, by the end of this week* (sebelum akhir minggu ini).

Bentuk kala verba (*tense*) ini digunakan untuk menyatakan bahwa pada waktu tertentu di saat mendatang suatu perbuatan dibayangkan telah selesai dikerjakan.

Hafalkan pola ini!

Subject + shall/ will + have + Past Participle



Contoh:

We shall have finished the monument by this time next year.

Pada waktu ini tahun depan monumen ini telah kita selesaikan.

He will have finished his work before next Friday.

Sebelum hari Jumat depan ia telah menyelesaikan pekerjaannya.

Bentuk:

Would have done (would + have + Past Participle)

Kalau Anda sudah bisa membuat kalimat dalam bentuk *present future perfect tense* tentu mudahlah bagi Anda membuat verba dengan kala ini. Perhatikan ciri-ciri waktu dalam bentuk kala ini yang menunjukkan waktu lampau.

Bentuk kala ini digunakan untuk menyatakan perbuatan atau tindakan yang seharusnya telah dikerjakan pada waktu lampau tetapi ternyata tidak dikerjakan. Atau dapat pula perbuatan yang sebenarnya akan dikerjakan apabila syarat tertentu telah dipenuhi, tetapi ternyata tidak dikerjakan karena syarat itu tidak dipenuhi.

Hafalkan pola ini!

Subject + should/ would + have + Past Participle



Contoh:

I should have bought your house if you had sold it.

Sebenarnya akan saya beli rumah Anda waktu itu kalau saja Anda telah menjualnya.

Perhatikan bahwa kalau kita gunakan bentuk *SHOULD HAVE DONE* maka kita menyatakan bahwa sesuatu seharusnya dikerjakan, tetapi ternyata tidak dikerjakan. Sedangkan kalau kita gunakan bentuk *WOULD HAVE DONE* maka yang kita nyatakan hanyalah bahwa sesuatu tidak terjadi pada waktu lampau karena tidak terpenuhinya suatu syarat.

Kita akan mempelajari kalimat pengandaian dengan *if* secara khusus, tunggu dan sabar! *Wait and see!*

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

[fyu:cer pe:fek kontinues tens]
(Waktu Nanti Berlangsung Selesai)

Tense ini digunakan untuk menyatakan bahwa suatu perbuatan dibayangkan sedang berlangsung dan berapa lama hal itu telah berlangsung pada suatu waktu tertentu pada masa yang akan datang.

Ciri-ciri waktu yang biasanya digunakan sama seperti yang terdapat dalam *Future Perfect Tense*, misalnya: *in the next four days, by (a certain time), when something happens in future*.

Pola bentuk kala verba ini adalah:

Subject + shall/ will + have + been + Present Participle



Contoh:

I shall have been writing a letter for four hours when you come to my office at 12.00 noon tomorrow.

Ketika Anda datang ke kantor saya pukul 12 esok saya sedang menulis surat dan hal itu akan sudah berlangsung selama empat jam.

Berikut ini adalah bentuk kala verba yang serupa dengan pola: *WOULD HAVE BEEN + PRESENT PARTICIPLE* atau *WOULD HAVE BEEN DOING*. Perhatikan agar bentuk ini tidak disebut dengan *Past Future Perfect Continuous*, karena bentuk ini adalah salah satu bentuk pengandaian.

Bentuk ini digunakan untuk menyatakan bahwa jika suatu syarat terpenuhi dalam waktu lampau maka dapat dikatakan bahwa suatu perbuatan dibayangkan sedang berlangsung dan sekaligus disebutkan berapa lama hal itu telah berlangsung.

Perhatikan rangkaian kejadian ini.

I did not write a letter yesterday. Yesterday was Sunday. I usually write a letter on Sunday from 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. I did not write a letter yesterday because Ali came to my house. He came at 2.30 p.m. and stayed until 4.00 p.m. You telephoned me at 3.00 p.m.

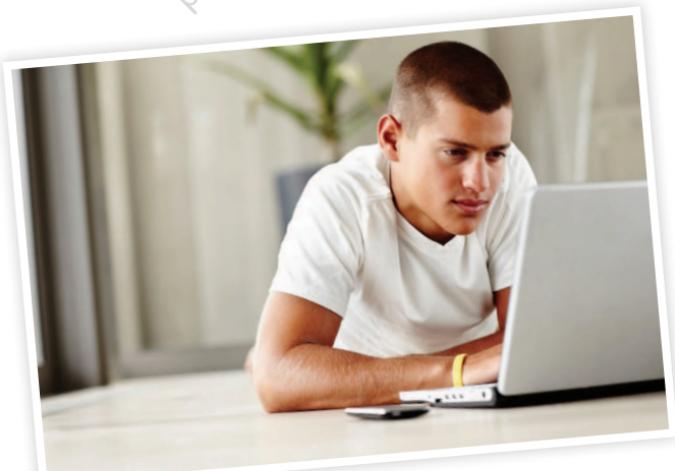
Saya tidak menulis surat kemarin. Kemarin hari Minggu. Biasanya saya menulis surat pada hari Minggu dari pukul 1:00 sampai pukul 5:00 siang/sore. Saya tidak menulis surat kemarin karena Ali datang ke rumah saya. Ia datang pada pukul 2:30 siang dan tinggal hingga pukul 4:00 sore. Anda menelepon saya pukul 3:00 siang.

Dari rangkaian kejadian itu dapat kita buat pernyataan semacam ini:

If Ali had not come to my house yesterday, I would have been writing a letter for 2 hours when you telephoned me.

Seandainya Ali tidak datang ke rumah saya kemarin, maka ketika Anda menelepon saya, saya sedang menulis dan saat itu saya telah menulis surat selama dua jam.

Jadi, yang kita nyatakan adalah hal yang tidak kita lakukan. Yang kita nyatakan hanyalah apa yang seandainya terjadi.





PELAJARAN

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Minggu 40, Bulan 10

PELAJARAN

40

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Percakapan

BANYAK WAKTU



What time is it, Hermon?

Pukul berapa, Hermon?



It's seven o'clock sharp.

Pukul tujuh tepat.



We are late.

Kita terlambat.



What time does the English class start?

Pukul berapa kelas bahasa Inggris dimulai?



At seven thirty.

Pukul tujuh tiga puluh.



Oh, we still have plenty of time.

Oh, kita masih mempunyai banyak waktu.



Let's go now.

Mari kita pergi sekarang.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

[sikwens of tensis]
Urutan Waktu

Urutan waktu adalah hubungan peristiwa dalam suatu kalimat dengan memperhatikan kapan peristiwa-peristiwa itu terjadi. Dalam hal ini maka harus ada kesesuaian, misalnya kalau kala verba dalam induk kalimat adalah kala verba lampau, maka dalam anak kalimat kala verba yang dipakai adalah kala verba lampau pula.



Main Clause (Induk Kalimat)	Subordinate Clause (Anak Kalimat)
I think that	it will rain.
I thought that	it would rain.
She sees that	she has made a mistake.
She saw that	she had made a mistake.
She has done all that	is necessary.
She had done all that	was necessary.
David says that	he is praying.
David said that	he was praying.



Contoh:

You live near my house.

Anda tinggal dekat rumah saya.

They are sitting behind me.

Mereka duduk di belakang saya.

The bird is flying over the roof.

Burung itu terbang di atas atap.

Will you come by aeroplane?

Apakah Anda akan datang dengan kapal terbang?



The bicycle leans against the tree.

Sepeda itu tersandar di pohon.

Is the next hut beyond the hill?

Apakah pondok berikutnya di seberang bukit?

We stood beside the office yesterday.

Kami berdiri di sebelah kantor kemarin.

Look! Your wife is standing behind the door.

Lihat! Istri Anda berdiri di belakang pintu.

The old maid walks from the car toward the office.

Perawat itu berjalan dari mobil ke kantor.

I place my dictionary on the table.

Saya meletakkan kamus saya di atas meja.

He was put in prison.

Dia dimasukkan ke dalam penjara.

Will the train arrive about seven o'clock a.m.?

Apakah kereta api akan tiba kira-kira pukul 7 pagi?

Let's play on the grass.

Mari kita bermain di rumput.

Along the street the men were marching.

Sepanjang jalan orang-orang itu berbaris.

Dalam Pelajaran 3 dan Pelajaran 17, kita telah mengetahui 44 kata depan. Sekarang mari kita melengkapinya dengan beberapa kata lagi.

on behalf of	= atas nama
for the sake of	= demi/untuk kepentingan
instead of	= sebagai pengganti/alih-alih
on account of	= oleh karena
with a view to	= dengan maksud/tujuan

 **Kata kerja dengan kata depan**

go out	= <i>ke luar, padam, berakhir (sebagai sesuatu mode)</i>
take off	= <i>menanggalkan (pakaian/apa yang dikenakan)</i>
put on	= <i>mengenakan</i>
run after	= <i>mengejar, menyusul</i>
clean off	= <i>membersihkan</i>
go up	= <i>naik, maju</i>
get in	= <i>masuk, mengumpulkan</i>
make of	= <i>memahami, mengerti</i>
look for	= <i>mencari</i>
go on	= <i>meneruskan, terus berlangsung</i>
put away	= <i>meletakkan kembali pada tempatnya</i>
look at	= <i>melihat, memandang</i>
jump up and down	= <i>melompat turun naik</i>
look after	= <i>menjaga, merawat</i>
point at	= <i>menunjuk-nunjuk (ketika marah)</i>
point to	= <i>menunjuk sesuatu</i>
find out	= <i>menemukan, mempelajari</i>
roll up	= <i>mengeculung</i>
roll about	= <i>berguling-guling</i>
run out of	= <i>kehabisan (sesuatu)</i>
send off	= <i>mengantarkan seseorang</i>
get into	= <i>masuk ke dalam</i>
turn down	= <i>mengecilkan (suara radio) atau menolak</i>
come off	= <i>lepas, berakhir (dengan berhasil)</i>
switch on	= <i>menyalakan, memasang</i>
switch off	= <i>memadamkan, mematikan</i>
go by	= <i>berlalu, melewati</i>

Mungkin Anda bingung mengapa kata kerja dengan kata depan seperti kata-kata di atas artinya menjadi lain dari kata kerja sebelum kata depan ditambahkan, bukan?

Jangan bingung!

Kata-kata seperti: *go out, take off, put on* dan lain-lain mempunyai maksud dan arti tertentu. Jadi, salah bila kita mengartikannya satu per satu. Inilah yang disebut *IDIOM*. Hafalkanlah idiom sebanyak-

banyaknya. Dan jangan lupa *Kamus Idiom A-Z*, dan *Kamus Idiom Lengkap*, karangan Herpinus Simanjuntak, OK?

Sekarang coba Anda lafalkan sendiri kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini!

Don't go out in the rain.
Take your dirty shirt off.
Put your clean trousers on.
My dogs are running after the cats.
I'll clean the dirt off my shoes.
The small girl can go up the stairs.
Close the door, so that the rain, doesn't get in.
I cannot make of his behaviour today.
David has to look for Merici.
What is going on there?
Put the kite away where it belongs.
Look at the frog on the grass.
I can jump up and down.
I am looking after the baby while mother is away.
I am fond of apples.
He was pointing at you because he was angry.
Find out how wide it is.
Roll up the carpet.
My dog is rolling about on the soft grass.
I must buy some coffee because I have run out of it.
I ran after the bus.
We sent uncle off at the station.
We have already got into the bus.
The airplane will take off.
Turn down the radio; it is too loud.
Nurses look after sick people.
The paint is coming off.
Switch on the radio.
Switch off the television.
Let the water run out.
Don't let the time go by.



trousers [trauzəz] = celana
 carpet [ka:pɪt] = permadani
 paint [peɪnt] = cat

 **Hafalkan kata-kata ini sampai Anda mahir menggunakannya!**

die of an illness	= mati karena penyakit
hunger	= kelaparan
thirst	= kehausan
a wound	= luka-luka
die in action	= mati dalam peperangan
a battle	= pertempuran
poverty	= kemiskinan
die by the sword	= mati oleh pedang
pestilence	= penyakit pes
violence	= kekerasan
by train	= dengan kereta api
by aeroplane	= kapal terbang
by boat	= perahu
by ship	= kapal laut
by motorcar	= mobil
by bus	= bus
by taxi	= taksi
by land	= melalui darat
by sea	= melalui laut
by air	= melalui udara
on foot	= jalan kaki
on horseback	= naik kuda
on a bicycle	= naik sepeda
on a donkey	= naik keledai

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Let's, Let me, Let her, dan lain-lain.

Let's have a chat.

Let's get it done.

Let's get up and pray now.

Let's begin now.

Let's go there.
Let's go to the teather.
Let's sing together.
Let's pray.
Let's play a duet.
Let's run quickly.
Let me have one thousand rupiahs, will you?
Let's go to the market.
Let's pretend for a moment!
Let me pass.
Let's all except her go for a walk.
Let him go to the mountain.
Let her drive a car.
Let's worship together.
Let them ride a horse.
Let's hoe the garden.
Let me sing a song.
Let me see.
Let me fix your tap in your bathroom.
Let's walk to the post office.
Let me call the girl.
Let me treat you to a cup of tea.
Let's go into the living room.
Let's choose.
Let me help you.
Let's shake hands.
Let's buy a new car.
Let me know your views on the subject before tomorrow.
Let's continue our conversation.
Let's try the newest method.
Let's stop for a hot cup of coffee.
Let's eat together.
Let's go to the park.
Let's not go there.
Let's not sit here.





PELAJARAN

41

Minggu 41, Bulan 10

PELAJARAN

41

Minggu 41, Bulan 10

THE EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH

[di eit pa:ts of spi:ch]

Delapan Kelas Kata

Kita telah mempelajari kelas-kelas kata pada pelajaran-pelajaran sebelumnya. Walaupun demikian untuk melengkapi pengetahuan kita tentang kelas-kelas kata, kita harus mempelajari atau mengulangi kembali bagian itu agar pengertian kita lebih mantap. Setuju, bukan?

Untuk menyusun kata-kata menjadi kalimat dalam bahasa Inggris, kita harus memahami delapan kelas kata atau yang disebut *the eight parts of speech*. Mengapa? Karena setiap kata harus ditempatkan pada posisi yang tepat. Bila tidak, maka susunan kata-kata dalam kalimat tersebut akan salah.

Perhatikan kembali delapan kelas kata ini!

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Noun [naun] | = kata benda/nomina |
| 2. Verb [ve:b] | = kata kerja/verba |
| 3. Adjective [ejektiv] | = kata sifat/adjektiva |
| 4. Adverb [edve:b] | = kata keterangan/adverbia |
| 5. Pronoun [prounaun] | = kata ganti/pronomina |
| 6. Preposition [prepezisyen] | = kata depan/preposisi |
| 7. Conjunction [kenjangksyen] | = kata sambung/konjungsi |
| 8. Interjection [intejeksyen] | = kata seru/interjeksi |

NOUN

Ada 5 jenis kata benda, yaitu:

1. **Proper noun** (nama orang, tempat dan ditulis dengan huruf besar)
David, Hermon, Jakarta.
2. **Common noun** (nama benda biasa)
Book, writing-book, shoes
3. **Material noun** (nama benda yang dibuat atau diciptakan)
Sand, water
4. **Collective noun** (nama kumpulan benda atau orang)
a team, a group
5. **Abstract noun** (kata benda dibentuk dari kata kerja, kata sifat dan kata benda)

<i>live</i>	menjadi	<i>life</i>
<i>honest</i>	menjadi	<i>honesty</i>
<i>child</i>	menjadi	<i>childhood</i>

Apakah Anda masih ingat cara membuat kata benda PLURAL dari SINGULAR? dan jenis kelamin (*gender*), seperti *masculine*, *feminine*, *neuter* dan *common* dalam pelajaran yang sudah kita pelajari? Ulangi sampai mahir bila masih tersendat-sendat.

Case

Untuk menunjukkan tempat kata benda tersebut dan pertaliannya dalam kalimat, kita harus mengetahui *case*. Ada tiga *case* dalam bahasa Inggris:

1. **Nominative case**
2. **Possessive case (genitive case)**
3. **Objective case & accusative case**

Nominative Case

Dalam *Nominative Case*, kata benda menjadi pokok kalimat.

Cara menggunakan *nominative case*:

1. Pokok langsung diikuti kata kerja.

The cat mews = *kucing mengeong*

The dog barks = *anjing menggongong*

The bird flies = *burung terbang*

2. Pokok mendapat keterangan tambahan.

Mr. David, the English teacher, will invite us.

3. Pokok menjadi orang yang diajak bicara.

Why are you sad, Mr. David?

Possessive Case

Dalam *Possessive case* atau *genitive case* kata benda menunjukkan milik atau kepunyaan.

Dalam Pelajaran 11 kita telah membahas secara lengkap *possessive case* [pozesiv keis]. Untuk mengingatkannya mari kita sekedar mengulangi saja.

Caranya:

1. Dengan menambah ('s) pada kata benda tunggal

David's car.

Mobil David.

2. Dengan menambah pada kata benda jamak

The boys' hats.

Topi anak-anak laki itu.

3. Dengan menambah ('s) pada kata benda jamak yang tidak berakhiran -s / -es.

The children's books.

Buku-buku anak-anak itu.

Untuk kata benda yang menunjukkan benda kita harus menggunakan **of**.

The roof of the house = *atap rumah*

The leaf of the tree = *daun pohon*

Objective Case

Dalam *Objective case* kata benda menjadi objek bagi perbuatan yang disebutkan dalam kata kerja.

Cara menggunakan objective case:

1. Penderita langsung dari kata kerja.

They killed a snake.

Mereka membunuh seekor ular.

2. Penderita tidak langsung.

My husband will buy me a new radio.

Suamiku akan membelikan aku sebuah radio baru.

3. Penderita didahului kata depan.

My family lives near your house.

Keluarga saya tinggal dekat rumah Anda.

VERB

Verb adalah kata kerja, atau kata yang dapat predikat kalimat, menanyakan, membuat perintah pada seseorang atau benda lainnya.



Contoh:

I want to take a holiday.

They like to write their names.

Ingat! Kata kerja *want*, *like* tidak menggunakan **to**, tetapi kata kerja berikutnya harus menggunakan **to** terkecuali: *let*, *see*, *please*, *hear*, *bid*, *feel*, *know*, *watch*, *make*, *have*, *need not*, *dare not*, *observe*, *behold*.

Contoh:

Let me go first.

Biarkan saya pergi duluan.

Salah: Let me to go first.

Berikut ini 12 macam kata kerja:

1. **Auxiliary Verb** (kata kerja bantu)
can, must, may, do/does, shall/will
Can you help me?

2. **Regular Verb** (kata kerja teratur)

Membuat *Past Tense* dan *Past Participle* dengan menambah **-ed** atau **-d**.

to hate - hated - hated

3. **Irregular Verb** (kata kerja tak beraturan)

Past Tense dan *Past Participle* kata kerja jenis ini bentuknya sudah tentu dan hanya bisa dihafalkan saja.

to pay - paid - paid

4. **Transitive Verb** (kata kerja yang mempunyai objek)

Please call me.

5. **Intransitive Verb** (kata kerja tanpa objek)

Let's walk.

6. **Finite Verb** (kata kerja yang bertalian dengan pokok kalimat)

Apabila pokok kalimatnya tunggal maka kata kerjanya tunggal dan bila jamak maka kata kerjanya jamak juga. Kata kerja jenis ini pun berubah menurut perubahan waktu dan pergantian orang pertama dan orang ketiga.

 *My husband works hard.*

My wife and I work hard.

My wife works hard every day.

My wife worked hard yesterday.

My wife works hard every day and I work hard every day, too.

7. **Non finite verb** (kata kerja yang tidak bertalian dengan pokok kalimat). Jadi tidak berubah bila terjadi pergantian waktu, pertukaran bentuk tunggal dengan bentuk jamak dan pergantian orang pertama dan orang ketiga.
-  *He can swim well now.*
He could swim well two years ago.
They can swim well now.
We can swim well now.
8. **Factive verb** (kata kerja transitif yang memakai komplement), misalnya:
I can appoint you our division manager.
9. **Copulative verb** (kata kerja intransitif memakai komplement)
He looks tired.
10. **Verb active in form but passive in sense** (kata kerja tertentu yang bentuknya aktif tetapi artinya pasif)
This milk tastes bitter.
Susu ini terasa pahit.
11. **Verb without complement** (kata kerja dalam bentuk sedang, artinya mengandung pasif)
The magazine is printing.
Majalah sedang dicetak.
12. **Noun used as verb** (kata benda yang digunakan sebagai kata kerja)
Can you book my name?
Are you watering the flower now?



ADJECTIVE

Adjective adalah kata sifat. Kata yang memberikan sifat pada kata benda. Ada 8 jenis kata sifat:

1. **Adjective of quality.**
Degrees of comparison (positive comparative dan superlative).
2. **Adjective of quantity:** *some, much, little, such, any, no, all*
3. **Demonstrative adjective.**
Definite : *this, these, that, those, such, another, the other.*
Indefinite : *a/an, any, a certain*
4. **Possessive adjective:** *my, your, her, his, our, their*
5. **Interrogative adjective:** *what, which, whose*
6. **Adjective of numeral**
Cardinal : *1, 2, 3, ...*
Ordinal : *1st (first); 2nd (second); 3rd (third), ...*
Multipliative : *a few, several, dozen, etc.*
7. **Proper adjective English**
8. **Distributive adjective:** *every, each, either, neither*

ADVERB

Adverb adalah kata keterangan. Ada 6 jenis adverbia:

1. **Adverb of manner or quality:** *how?*
Menunjukkan keadaan/caranya
Hilda can't work hard but she works slowly.
2. **Adverb of time:** *when?*
Menunjukkan waktu
My father will come here tomorrow but now he is still in Medan.
3. **Adverb of place:** *where?*
Menunjukkan tempat
Do you work here?

4. **Adverb of frequency:** *always, seldom*
Menunjukkan kekerapan
We must always try it.
5. **Adverb of denying or affirming:** *not, never, perhaps*
Menyangkal atau membenarkan
I have never been there.
6. **Interrogative adverb:** *how, when, where, why, while, whence*
Menunjukkan pertanyaan
When did you arrive?

PRONOUN

Pronoun ialah kata yang menggantikan atau mengambil kedudukan nomina. Ada 9 jenis pronoun:

1. **Personal pronoun**
I, you, he, she, we, they
2. **Demonstrative pronoun**
this, that, these, those
3. **Possessive pronoun**
my, mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs
4. **Interrogative pronoun**
who, which, what, whose, whom
5. **Indefinite pronoun**
someone, anyone, something
6. **Reflexive pronoun**
myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
7. **Emphasizing pronoun**
8. **Reciprocal pronoun**
one another, with one another, each other, to each other

9. **Relative pronoun**
who, whose, whom, which, that

PREPOSITION

Preposition adalah kata depan. Tempatnya sebelum *noun*. Ada 3 jenis kata depan:

1. **Simple** (kata depan biasa)
for, with, out, in, at, of, from, over
2. **Double** (kata depan berasal dari dua kata)
out of, from inside, from outside
3. **Compound** (kata depan dari dua kata yang disatukan)
upwards, forwards

CONJUNCTION

Conjunction adalah kata sambung, yaitu kata yang menghubungkan kata-kata atau kalimat.

Contoh:

My wife and I go to church.

Isteri saya dan saya pergi ke gereja.

He is poor but clever.

la miskin tetapi pandai.

I study English and my sister studies French.

Saya belajar bahasa Inggris dan saudara perempuan saya belajar bahasa Perancis.

Let's dance and sing.

Mari kita berdansa dan bemyanyi.

Do you want coffee or tea?

Apakah Anda mau kopi atau teh?



Jelaslah bahwa kata sambung itu bisa menghubungkan dua kata benda, dua kata sifat, dua kata kerja, dua kata ganti orang, dua kata depan, dua kata keterangan (tambahan) dan lain-lain.

Kata sambung itu ada juga yang terdiri dari dua kata atau berpasangan.

 Perhatikan contoh kalimat ini:

Both you and your girl-friend must be here.

Baik Anda maupun pacar Anda harus di sini.

 Mari kita hafalkan kata-kata sambung berikut ini!

and	= dan
but	= tetapi
for	= sebab
before	= sebelum
until	= sehingga
or	= atau
otherwise	= jika tidak
in order that	= supaya
whatever	= sama saja
consequently	= oleh karena itu
whereas	= kecuali dari itu
nevertheless	= akan tetapi
even	= bahkan
then	= kemudian
after	= sesudah
although	= walaupun
if	= kalau
because	= sebab
when	= apabila
as	= seperti, sebab
while	= sedangkan
therefore	= oleh karena itu
yet	= namun
as if	= seolah olah





either ... or	= atau ... atau, baik ... maupun
as ... as	= se ... dengan, seperti/lagi
both ... and	= baik ... maupun?
not only ... but also	= tidak hanya ... tetapi juga
neither ... nor	= bukan ... bukan, tidak ... ataupun
so far as	= sepanjang
that	= bahwa
accordingly	= menurut
no less than	= tidak kurang daripada
since	= sejak, karena
provided	= asalkan



Mari kita teruskan dengan contoh kalimat di bawah ini!

David and his sister are here.

David dan saudara perempuannya ada di sini.

I like milk, but I don't like beer.

Saya suka susu tetapi saya tidak suka bir.

You can read this newspaper if you like.

Anda boleh membaca surat kabar ini jika Anda mau.

They are poor but happy.

Mereka miskin tetapi bahagia.

Take care of your body otherwise you will be sick.

Jagalah dirimu jika tidak Anda akan sakit.

Conjunction terdiri dari:

1. Coordinative

cumulative	= menambah
alternative	= memilih
adversative	= pedentangan
illative	= kekurangan

Yang dihubungkan adalah dua bagian yang sama tingkatnya/ atau kelasnya.

 Contoh:

I'll go to Medan but my wife will go to Yogyakarta.

Saya akan pergi ke Medan tetapi istri saya akan pergi ke Yogyakarta.

2. Subordinative

noun clause

adjective clause

adverbial clause

Digunakan untuk menghubungkan induk kalimat dan anak kalimat atau dua kata yang sama kelasnya.

 Contoh:

I can't go to school because I'm ill.

Saya tidak pergi ke sekolah sebab saya sakit.

You no less than I am honest.

Anda tidak kurang jujurnya daripada saya.

I as well as David are in the post office.

Saya sebaik juga David berada di kantor pos.

Kata kerja bantunya harus sama dengan pokok kalimat yang pertama.

	Negatif	Positif
	I'm not hungry. <i>Neither am I.</i> <i>I'm not hungry, either.</i>	I'm hungry. <i>So am I.</i> <i>I'm hungry, too.</i>

Jangan lupa!

1. Both diganti dengan *neither* dalam kalimat negatif.

 Contoh:

Both of them did not go to Medan.

atau

Neither of them went to Medan.

2. Bila pokok kalimat terdiri dari dua atau lebih kata benda yang dihubungkan dengan kata-kata *both ... and*, maka kata kerjanya berbentuk jamak.

 Contoh:

David and Hermon are going by car.

Both his tie and his belt are white.

3. Bila dua kata sifat mendahului kata benda tunggal, maka kita harus membuat kata kerjanya berbentuk tunggal.

 Contoh:

Social and political freedom is limited there.

4. Bila dua kata benda yang dihubungkan itu mengacu pada satu hal, maka kata kerjanya bentuk tunggal.

 Contoh:

Ice cream and cake is my favourite dessert.

5. Bila kata benda tunggal dihubungkan dengan *either ... or*, *neither ... nor* dan *or* maka kata kerjanya harus sesuai dengan kata benda atau kata ganti yang kedua.

 Contoh:

Either the black shirt or the red one belongs to me.

I think a picture or a map is needed on that bare wall.

Tapi: **He or I am hungry.**

6. Dan bila kata bendanya jamak, maka kata kerjanya juga jamak.

 Contoh:

Neither my cats nor my dogs are running there.

Penting diketahui!

1. Semua kata tanya bisa dibuat menjadi kata sambung: *who, which, what, where, when, why, how*, tetapi kata bantu atau *auxiliary verb*nya tidak bisa bergandengan.

 Contoh:

Can you tell me what is he doing now? (salah)

Can you tell me what he is doing now? (benar)

2. *Who, which, that, whose, what, whom* adalah kata penghubung antara benda yang artinya: *yang*.

- a. *Who* digunakan untuk orang dan mengganti kata yang di sebut sebelumnya, serta sebagai penghubung antara kata benda dan keterangannya.

 Contoh:

I met David who had returned from Medan.

Saya bertemu dengan David yang kembali dari Medan.

- b. *Which* digunakan untuk memilih orang atau benda, barang, binatang.

 Contoh:

This is the book which I have torn off.

Inilah buku yang sudah saya robek.

- c. *That* digunakan untuk binatang dan barang.

 Contoh:

The magazine that is lying on the table is mine.

Majalah yang terletak di atas meja itu adalah kepunyaanku.

- d. *Whose* digunakan bila menunjukkan kepunyaan atau pemilikan sesuatu.

 Contoh:

The boy whose father was ill has come.

Anak laki-laki yang ayahnya sakit itu sudah datang.

- e. *What* digunakan untuk mengganti *the thing/the things that*.

 Contoh:

I don't know what they like.

Aku tidak tahu apa yang mereka sukai.

- f. *Whom* digunakan untuk objek.

Contoh:

This is the child whom I saw last week.

Inilah anak kecil yang saya lihat minggu lalu.



Catatan:

1. Pokok : *he, she, we, they* gunakan **WHO**
Objek : *him, her, us, them* gunakan **WHOM**
Kepunyaan : *his, her, our, their* gunakan **WHOSE**
2. Sesudah **WHO** harus digunakan kata kerja atau kata kerja bantu.
3. *Who* bisa diganti dengan **THAT**.
I see Merici who makes a cake.
atau
I see Merici that makes a cake.
4. **THAT** digunakan sesudah kata **ALL**.
All that has been written was true.
5. **THAT** digunakan sesudah tingkat paling.
This is one of the best films that I have ever seen.

Terjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia!

1. He is not only clever but also rich.

>>

2. She is not only an English teacher but also a business woman.

>>

3. He is not only a corruptor but also a traitor.

>>

4. The dog was not only killed, but also eaten.

>>

5. Both you and your husband will be laughed at.

>>

6. Both a raincoat and an umbrella are needed today.

>>

7. Both her necklace and her bracelet are new.

>>

8. Either you or your sister will be tested tomorrow.

>>

9. You must take either this cake that one.

>>

10. Either you or I must win the game.

>>

11. I speak either English or Japanese.

>>

12. Either coffee or tea comes with your dinner at this restaurant.

>>

13. Either fruit or vegetable is good.

>>

14. Either you or I am responsible.

>>

15. Neither the taxi nor the bus runs in this street.

>>

16. Neither grapes nor pears are grown here.

>>

17. Neither you nor I am a sailor.

>>

18. I want neither coffee nor tea.
[>>](#)
19. Neither you nor I can come here.
[>>](#)
20. I speak neither English nor Chinese.
[>>](#)
21. Neither he nor I can go to see the shadow play.
[>>](#)
22. I will speak neither to you nor to your boss.
[>>](#)
23. He gives you the English book in order that you may often read it.
[>>](#)
24. The boy ran as fast as he could.
[>>](#)
25. Is bread and butter very good to eat?
[>>](#)
26. He is as well as I am now.
[>>](#)
27. He no less than you is proud.
[>>](#)
28. Although I live far away from here I will never come late.
[>>](#)
29. I prefer to be poor rather than to be rich through corruption.
[>>](#)

30. He no less than I is guilty.

>>

31. It is the dog of which the tail is long.

>>

32. We see the police whose car is stolen.

>>

33. I met Hermon who had sung at the hall when I arrived yesterday.

>>

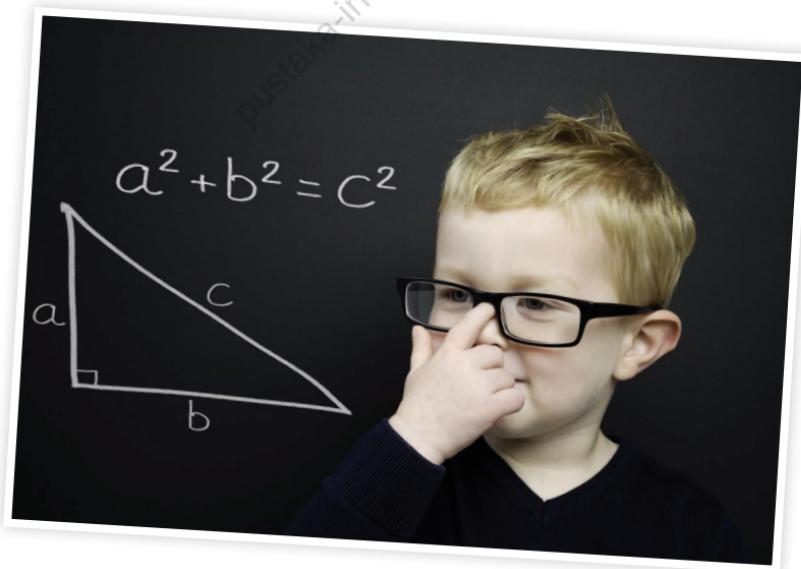
34. Can you tell us what she is doing?

>>

35. My daughter is lazy whereas my son is diligent.

>>

Ingat! Correlative Conjunction adalah kalimat sambung yang terdiri dari dua kata atau lebih.



INTERJECTION

Interjection adalah kata seru.

Setiap orang pasti pernah marah, gembira, sakit, heran dan lain-lain. Anda tidak mungkin menyenangi perbuatan atau tindakan yang tidak baik kepada keluarga, teman atau siapapun, kapan pun dan di mana pun, bukan? Aku pun tidak!

Nah, untuk maksud itu kita sering mengatakan: *Diam!*, *Ya Allah!*, *Oh!*, *Astaga!* dan lain-lain. Kata-kata inilah yang disebut kata seru dalam bahasa Indonesia.

Beberapa contoh Interjection:

Hush!	= <i>Diam!</i>
My God!	= <i>Ya Tuhan!</i>
Oh!	= <i>Oh!</i>
Hello!	= <i>Halo!</i>
God willing!	= <i>Atas kehendak Tuhan!</i>
Hurrah!	= <i>Hura! Hore!</i>
Good heavens!	= <i>Astaga!</i>

Jangan lupa membubuh tanda seru (!) sesudah kata itu, tapi hanya dalam tulisan.

Contoh:

Hurrah! We've won the match.

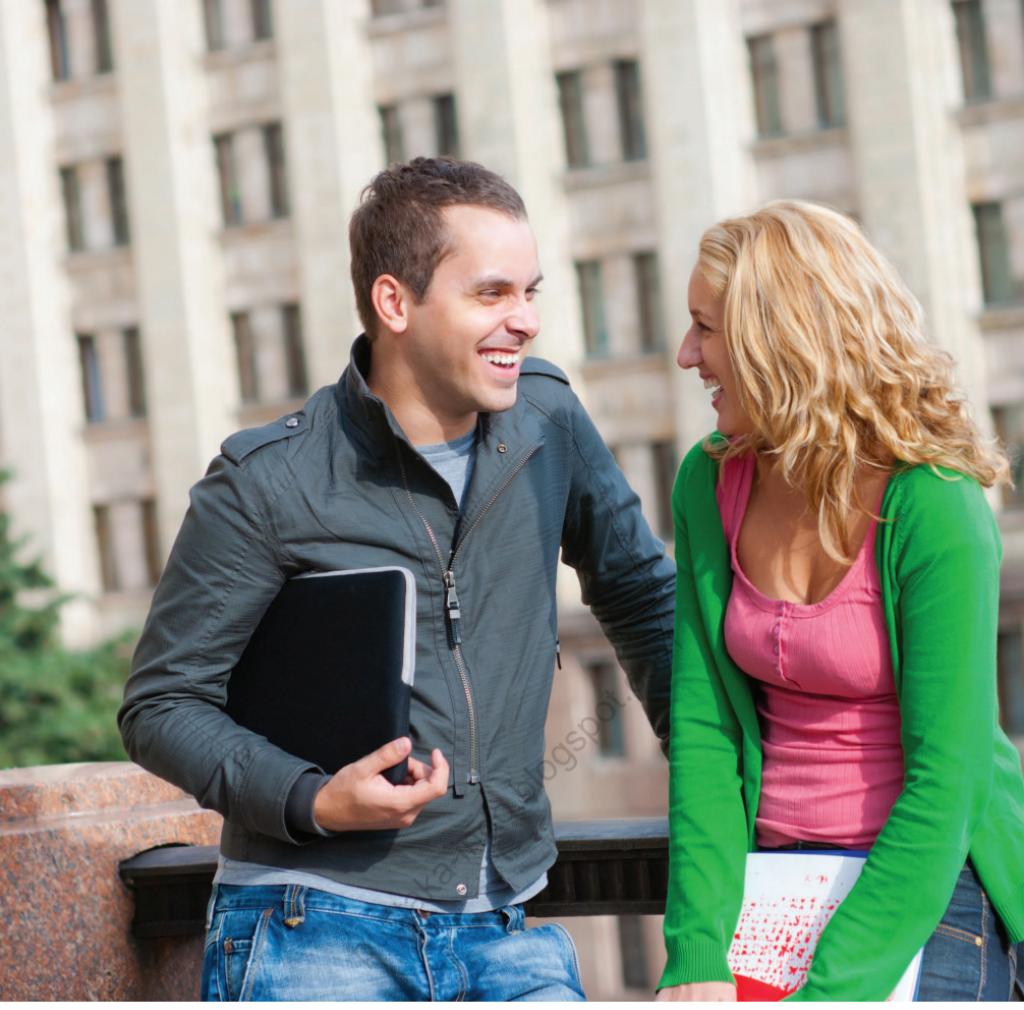
Hore! Kita memenangkan pertandingan.

Oh! I've cut my finger.

Oh! Jari saya terpotong.

Good heavens! We are late.

Astaga! Kita terlambat.



PELAJARAN

42

Minggu 42, Bulan 10

PELAJARAN

42

Minggu 42, Bulan 10

SO

Begitu, demikian

Contoh:

Why are you so unkind?

Mengapa Anda begitu kejam?

Why are you so disappointed?

Mengapa Anda begitu kecewa?

Why are you so unwilling to change your mind?

Mengapa Anda tidak begitu suka mengubah pikiran Anda?

Why are there so many traffic accidents?

Mengapa begitu banyak kecelakaan lalu lintas?

Sebagaimana

Contoh:

As you treat me well, so will I treat you in the same way.

Saya akan memperlakukan Anda dengan baik sebab Anda memperlakukan saya dengan baik.

Maka, sehingga

Contoh:

You are very kind, so I like you.

Anda sangat ramah, maka saya suka pada Anda.

Demikian juga

Contoh:

You are sitting near here, so am I.

Anda duduk dekat sini, demikian juga saya.

Kira-kira, kurang lebih

Contoh:

You are twenty five or so.

Anda kurang lebih dua puluh lima tahun.

Sebelum melanjutkan pelajaran berikutnya, hafalkan kata-kata ini. *Phases of the moon* [feziz of de mu:n].

Bentuk-bentuk bulan berdasarkan fasenya:

eclipse [iklips]	= gerhana
new moon [nyu mu:n]	= bulan muda
old moon [ould mu:n]	= bulan tua
half moon [ha:f mu:n]	= bulan setengah
full moon [ful mu:n]	= bulan purnama

Sudah mahir? Mari kita teruskan dengan: ADVERB

Seperti diterangkan sebelumnya, adverbia adalah kata keterangan. Perhatikan contoh berikut ini:

David ate his breakfast quickly.

David sarapan pagi dengan cepat.

I read the sentence slowly.

Saya membaca kalimat dengan lambat.

You have only given me a dictionary.

Anda hanya memberikan kamus kepada saya.

Tomorrow I'll come here again if I go now.

Besok saya akan datang kemari lagi jika saya pergi sekarang.

I drank a glass of water thirstily.

Saya minum segelas air dengan haus.

Lengkapnya mari kita pelajari macam-macam adverbia sebagai berikut:

Simple adverb menunjukkan keadaan *verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction*.

🔊 Contoh:

He sold an old car yesterday.

My house is not large.

They come very often.

They are sitting almost near the lavatory.

Perhatikan adverbia berikut ini! Adverbia ini bukan hanya menambah keadaan kata-kata, tetapi menambah arti secara menyeluruh.

🔊 **Luckily, I have a little money.**

Unfortunately, I have no money.

Relative adverb menunjukkan bagaimana suatu anak kalimat berfungsi sebagai ADVERBIA.

🔊 Contoh:

I will go where he is now.

I always do how you usually do it.

Jangan melanjutkan pelajaran sebelum Anda benar-benar mengetahui tulisan, arti dan ucapannya!



THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON IN ADVERB

[de digri:z of komperizn in edve:b]

Tingkat Perbandingan Adverbia

Cara membentuknya:

1. Bila adverbia itu bersuku kata satu, maka kita harus menambah **-er** pada tingkat lebih, dan **-est** pada tingkat paling.

	long	longer	longest
	fast	faster	fastest
	soon	sooner	soonest
	hard	harder	hardest

Contoh:

Can you stay longer?

I hope she will stay longer.

2. Bila kata tambahan itu bersuku kata lebih dari satu, maka kita harus menambah **more** pada tingkat lebih, dan **most** pada tingkat paling.

	seldom	more seldom	most seldom
	often	more often	most often
	lazily	more lazily	most lazily
	proudly	more proudly	most proudly

Contoh:

I go to the library more seldom than my friend.

Ada juga adverbia yang sejalan dengan *preposition*, yang disebut *adverbial phrase*.

*in general - at first - in fact - at home - in reality - at all - in future
- at last - at any rate - at least - at length - of course*

Contoh:

At length, he sent the letters that his uncle had been asking for.

Ada adverb yang bersatu dengan kata depan:

without - inside - within

Contoh: *Go inside.*

Cara membentuk adverb dari adjective:

	Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
	dry	drily	merry	merrily
	severe	severely	polite	politely
	true	truly	whole	wholly
	easy	easily	possible	possibly
	terrible	terribly	brave	bravely
	strange	strangely	gent	gently
	happy	happily	wise	wisely
	heavy	heavily	simple	simply

Contoh:

Possibly she has bought her dresses.

Cara menempatkan adverb:

1. Kata keterangan yang menunjukkan waktu dan tempat biasa ditempatkan di depan atau di belakang kalimat.

Tomorrow he will be here.

atau

He will be here tomorrow.

2. Di antara pokok dan kata kerja atau sebutan.

I always go there.

3. Sesudah kata kerja bantu pertama.

I must often go there.

4. Sesudah *to be*.

I am always at home.

He is often ill.



THE

Ulangi kembali Pelajaran 3 mengenai artikel THE.

Terjemahkan kalimat-kalimat ini ke dalam bahasa Indonesia!

The wind has abated.

>>

The door is closed.

>>

The window is open.

>>

The fire brigade is spouting water on the flames.

>>

The sun is the hottest at noon.

>>

The traffic police stop the bus.

>>

The passport and visa is very important for going abroad.

>>

The tailor sews a pair of trousers.

>>

The kettle is boiling.

>>

The Moslems pray five times a day.

>>

The boss' handwriting is terrible.

>>

The dog is drinking its milk.

>>

The blacksmith makes a knife.

>>

The sun rises early and sets late.

>>

The dog is eating a bone.

>>

The man struck the horses with his whip.

>>

The shoemaker makes a pair of shoes.

>>

The legs of the table are too weak.

>>

The gold of this ring was found in Sumatera.

>>

The water is warm but not warm enough for tea.

>>

The winter of last year was very severe.

>>

The pollution in the air makes my eyes sore.

>>

The building contractor signs the contract for the new building.

>>

The government will increase taxes in the budget.

>>

The young woman is my friend.

>>

The clerk is early for work today.

>>

The secretary types a lot of business letters.

>>

The police confiscated the woman's passport.

>>

The hungry child is crying.

>>

The race car driver is so fantastic.

>>

The time for the campaign has been postponed.

>>

The red car is ready.

>>

The cake I baked weighs ten ounces.

>>

The assistants usually get to the office before their boss.

>>

The jury couldn't agree on a decision.

>>

The machine stops by itself.

>>

The rooster's crowing wakes us up at dawn.

>>

The viceroy has been accused of subversion.

>>

The sheriff confiscated all the illegal firearms.

>>

The main street of the town is on your right.

>>

The sign said to proceed with caution.

>>

The bull lowered its horns.

>>

The hen pecked at the corn.

>>

The baby is tiny.

>>

The football team chose David captain.

>>

The mailman said there weren't any letters.

>>

The train is approaching the station.

>>

The city doesn't have enough electricity.

>>

The book is about pirates.

>>

The driver stopped the bus very quickly.

>>

The preacher put a great stress on discipline in his sermon.

>>

The secretary must omit five names from the list.

>>

The general manager administers the work schedules in the company.

>>

The title of the book is short.

>>

The members of the committee could not agree on where the party should be held.

>>

The police arrested the burglar as he was trying to escape through the window.

>>

The director agreed with his assistants on the matter.

>>

The English teachers always assign too much homework.

>>

The soldiers fought bravely.

>>

The beggar was attired in rags.

>>

The children can play upstairs.

>>

The library is under the authority of the librarian.

>>

The children played happily.

>>

The man has to clean the attic.

>>

The committee will meet next Friday.

>>

The man is turning off the tap.

>>

The child opened the door of the cage and the bird flew out.

>>

The clock is sounding the tenth hour.

>>

The author composes many books.

>>

The Government is concentrating on industrial projects.

>>

The conductor checks the tickets of the passengers.

>>

The birds sing on the branch.

>>

The meeting today was shorter than usual.

>>

The weather will turn cold.

>>

The food at that restaurant is good.

>>



The show ends at seven o'clock.

>>

The people in this house always wore dark colours like black, brown, and gray.

>>

The trousers are too tight for me.

>>

The meeting yesterday was five hours long.

>>

The boy beats a dog.

>>

The spectators are cheering at the players.

>>

The little girl was in tears.

>>

The dog bit a girl.

>>

The quarrel is preceded by a joke.

>>

The paper boy hawks the newspaper.

>>

The police come to observe the fighting.

>>

The police suspect them of killing Mr. Toni.

>>

The salesman offers many kinds of goods.

>>

The nurse is very kind to the patients.

>>

The woman with the red hair is my mother in law.

>>

The basement is very damp.

>>

The lady teacher has taught me chemistry.

>>

The general finally acknowledged defeat.

>>

The armies advanced towards one another.

>>

The retailer sells soap, towel, comb, tooth paste, tooth brush, singlet, handkerchief, mirror, powder, and perfume.

>>

The shopkeeper sells such merchandise as sugar, coffee, tea, chocolate, butter, cheese, bread, cake, milk, and biscuit.

>>

The woman was absorbed in her work.

>>

The streets are very pretty now.

>>

The wine is very sour.

>>

The road goes up that high hill.

>>

The robber took four thousand dollars from the bank.

>>

The taxi won't leave.

>>

The bank stands near the bus stop.

>>

The police protect the city day and night.

>>

The computer solves mathematical problems.

>>

The final date for the application has been extended to January 4th.

>>





PELAJARAN

43

Minggu 43, Bulan 10

PELAJARAN

43

Minggu 43, Bulan 10



Percakapan

BERAPA HARGANYA?



I want a good watch.

Saya mau sebuah jam yang bagus.



A good watch? Here it is!

Jam yang bagus? Ini dia!



How much is it?

Berapa harganya?



One million rupiahs.

Satu juta rupiah.



Is it a fixed price?

Harga pas?



Yes, Sir.

Ya, Pak.



Does it tell the time, the date and the day?

Apakah jam itu menunjukkan waktu, tanggal dan hari?



Yes, it does.

Ya.



Good, I'll take it.

Bagus. Saya akan mengambilnya.

Baca kalimat berikut ini!

Certainly, Sir. Black or white?

Anything else?

Apples are plentiful now.

Of course, you may.

Maybe he is at home.

Oh, really?

By the way, who are you hinting at?

Oh, I see.

Most paper tears easily.

A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you.

Perhaps I'd better come up.

Now imagine!

All members of the team happen to be in my English lesson this term.

Here is my present.

With pleasure.

Glad to know your brother, David.

Well, I'll try my best.

No, not very busy.

Oh, it's nothing.

Perhaps they are tired.

Lord, help me.

Good day, Madam. I want to see Hermon.

With pleasure. Where and what time?

O.K. I'll come in time.

Yes, I am. Who are you?

Not so bad, thanks.

Fishing is my hobby.

With great pleasure.

No, no. It's over there.



Hello, is this Institut 13 April Jakarta?
A moment, please.
Foolish! I am still a child.
Maybe, I come.
No, he is my old friend.
Today is April 7, 1987.
Good afternoon. Is this your bird?
Yes, why? No, why?
Good bye. See you next month.
Children, wash your hands.
Half of time is spent in dreaming.
Suddenly she remembers me.

EXCUSE

Permisi, maaf

Excuse me, did I tread on your toe?
Excuse me, please.
Excuse me please, do you speak English?

THANK

Terima kasih

Thanks for your help.
Thanks for the invitation.
Thanks for your coming.
Thank you so much for coming.
Thanks for telling us about the shops.
Many thanks for your hospitality.

CONGRATULATION

Selamat

Congratulation on the birth of your son.
Congratulation on your marriage.
Congratulation on your engagement.
Congratulation on getting a new job.
Congratulation on passing your exams.
Congratulation on getting a scholarship.



Congratulation on your appointment as a director.
 Congratulation on having your first daughter.

QUITE

Sama sekali, semata mata, agak

quite a few [kwait e fyu:] = banyak

quite a lot [kwait e lot] = sangat banyak

 Contoh:

I answered quite a few of his questions.

Saya menjawab cukup banyak pertanyaannya.

My husband has studied English quite a few years.

Suami saya telah belajar bahasa Inggris beberapa tahun.

Quite a few students were absent yesterday.

Banyak pelajar tidak hadir kemarin.

Teruskan dengan kata-kata ini!

quite expensive [kwait ikspensiv] = agak mahal

quite well [kwait wel] = agak baik, sehat

quite cool [kwait ku:l] = agak sejuk

quite late [kwait leit] = agak terlambat

quite early [kwait e:li] = agak cepat (waktunya)

quite alone [kwait eloun] = sendirian benar

My wife speaks quite well.

Isteri saya berbicara agak baik.

had better disingkat 'd better

 Contoh:

I'd better wait here.

I'd better wait for the English teacher.



would rather disingkat 'd rather

 Contoh:

I'd rather have coffee than tea.

We'd rather sing than run there.

ALL

Semua

1. All her sisters are nurses.
atau: Her sisters are all nurses.
2. Are all the vegetables fresh?
atau: Are the vegetables all fresh?
3. All the classrooms have enough light.
atau: The classrooms all have enough light.
4. All the women were disappointed by the news.
atau: The women were all disappointed by the news.

All of this string has been used before.

All of those people who live here speak English.

Most of the girls are very well behaved.

None of those people is (are) planning to go there.

None of the boys knew exactly what they ought to do.

None of the ice cream is frozen yet.

AS

Sebab, ketika, seperti, sebagai

1. I cannot come as I am busy.
as - because = **sebab**
2. As I was leaving the house, the postman brought a letter.
as - when = **ketika**
3. He works as an engineer.
as - in the position of = **sebagai**
4. He eats a lot as a hungry horse.
as - like = **seperti**





PELAJARAN

44

Minggu 44, Bulan 10

PELAJARAN

44

Minggu 44, Bulan 10



Percakapan

MENCARI DOMPET



Can I help you, Madam?

Bisakah saya membantu Anda, Bu?



Certainly.

Tentu saja.



What are you looking for?

Apa yang sedang Anda cari?



I am looking for my purse.

Saya sedang mencari dompet saya.



Where is it?

Di mana dompet itu?



I don't remember.

Saya tidak ingat.



Oh, there it is.

Oh, itu di sana.



Thank you, my dear!

Terima kasih, sayang!



Sebelum meneruskan pelajaran berikutnya, jawablah pertanyaan berikut ini!

1. What time do you always go to bed?
[>>](#)
2. What time do you usually have dinner?
[>>](#)
3. What time do you generally have lunch?
[>>](#)
4. What time do you always get up every morning?
[>>](#)
5. What do you call one who drives a car?
[>>](#)
6. What do you call one who sings a song?
[>>](#)
7. What do you call one who treats the sick?
[>>](#)
8. What do you call one who plays the piano?
[>>](#)
9. What do you call one who navigates a plane?
[>>](#)
10. What do you call a place where you can see a film?
[>>](#)
11. What do you call a place where a train stops?
[>>](#)
12. What do you call a place where Moslems go to pray on Friday?
[>>](#)

13. Who are you? Are you an engineer?

>>

14. Who are you? Are you a farmer?

>>

15. Who are you? Are you a surgeon?

>>

16. Who are you? Are you an oculist?

>>

17. Who are you? Are you an experienced driver?

>>

18. Why are you sad?

>>

19. Why are you laughing?

>>

20. Why are you stupid?

>>

21. Why are you crying now?

>>

Pertanyaan dan Jawaban

What do you do in the morning?

I often dust the sideboard in the morning.

What do they usually do everyday?

They usually go to school by car every day.

What do you want me to do?

I want you to try it again.

Is there a writing pad?

Yes, there is.

Are there any newspapers here?

Yes, there are.

 **Bila seseorang mengatakan kepada Anda:**

Can you tell me the way to the post office?

Dapatkan Anda menceritakan kepada saya jalan ke kantor pos?

Katakanlah seperti di bawah ini:

It's straight ahead, two blocks up the street, then east four blocks.

It's round the corner.

Follow this way! Turn to the left, and then to the right.

It's not far from here.

Over there! Near the crossing.

Come along! I'll take you there.

THERE

-  There is a mark.
- There is a hole.
- There is a box.
- There is someone at the door.
- There is no answer.
- There is a ghost about at midnight.
- There's a refrigerator in the kitchen.
- There are some books on the dressing table.
- There are many kind of animals in the jungle.
- There is a large crowd at the race this year.
- There were many people at the beach today.
- There's not much milk in the bottle.
- There is only a small amount of sugar in the box.
- There are some chairs in the room.
- The are a lot of hard questions.
- There will be enough food for everyone.





There are some letters for you and me.
There won't be enough rice.
There is an electric cooker in the kitchen.
There will be a surplus of rice in this year's harvest.
There is a good biography of David in this magazine.
There is glue on the back of this envelope.
There is a quarrel between him and me.
There is a garden behind the horse.
There is a snake. Whose snake is this?
There is a smoking room on each floor.

Lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini.

1. I'm jealous. What did he say?

He said he was jealous.

a. I'm busy. What did he say?

He said he was busy.

b. I'm tired. What did he say?

He said

c. I'm fed up. What did he say?

He said

d. It's important. What did he say?

He said

e. It's urgent. What did he say?

He said

2. I'm writing. What did he tell you?

He told me he was writing.

a. I'm reading. What did he tell you?

He told me he was reading.

b. I'm watching. What did he tell you?

He told me

c. I'm smoking. What did he tell you?

He told me

d. I'm drinking. What did he tell you?

He told me

e. They are joking. What did he tell you?

He told me

f. They are dreaming. What did he tell you?

He told me

3. I want to pray. What did he say?

He said he wanted to pray.

a. I want to swim. What did he say?

He said he wanted to swim.

b. I want to fish. What did he say?

He said he

c. I look tired. What did he say?

He said he

4. I've finished. What did he tell you?

He told me he had finished.

a. I've arrived. What did he tell you?

He told me he had arrived.

b. I've seen him. What did he tell you?

He told me

c. I've met him. What did he tell you?

He told me

d. I've kissed her. What did he tell you?

He told me

5. I shall sail tomorrow. What did he say?

He said he would sail tomorrow.

a. I shall buy a comb. What did he say?

He said he would buy a comb.

b. I shall change some money? What did he say?

He said he

c. I shall move. What did he say?

He said he

6. **I can do this homework. What did he tell you?**

He told me he could do this homework.

- a. I can do this maths problems. What did he tell you?

He told me he could do this maths problem.

- b. I can see him. What did he tell you?

He told me

- c. I can remember him. What did he tell you?

He told me

7. **I may go to the library. What did he say?**

He said he might go to the library.

- a. I may follow. What did he say?

He said he might follow.

- b. I may retire. What did he say?

He said

INVERSION

Inversion adalah susunan yang mengharuskan kata kerja/verba mendahului pokok kalimat. Hal ini terjadi apabila kalimat dibuka dengan salah satu kata-kata: *never, not, not until, neither little, seldom, hardly, hardly ... when, no sooner ... than*.



Contoh:

Never have I seen such a thing.

Hardly does he know what to say.

No sooner did the rain stop than they continued their journey.



PELAJARAN

45

Minggu 45, Bulan 11

PELAJARAN 45

Minggu 45, Bulan 11

HOW TO WRITE A LETTER?

[hau tu rait e lete]

Bagaimana cara menulis surat?

Kita sudah mempelajari bahasa Inggris, bahasa internasional, namun sedemikian jauh belum kita pelajari bagaimana menulis surat dalam bahasa Inggris. Dalam kegiatan sehari-hari tentu surat-menurut tidak kalah pentingnya dalam pergaulan dan dunia usaha dan lain lain. Oleh karena itu, kita harus mempelajari bagaimana cara menulis surat.

Mari kita membuat atau menulis surat-surat pribadi, keluarga, cinta, usaha dagang dan lain-lain.

Ingat!

A letter has a very important role in our life or activity.

Surat mempunyai peran yang sangat penting dalam hidup atau kegiatan kita.

Surat digunakan untuk menyampaikan berita atau sesuatu dengan tulisan.



THE MAIN PARTS OF A LETTER

1. Kepala Surat (*heading*)
2. Tanggal (*date*)
3. Salam pembuka (*salutation*)
4. Tubuh surat (*body of the letter*)
5. Salam penutup (*complementary close*)
6. Tanda tangan (*signature*)

Surat pribadi, keluarga sebaiknya terus terang, menarik, mempunyai seni dan berkesan. Surat usaha dagang atau sosial politik harus ringkas, jelas dan ***to the point***.

Ingat kepada siapa kita menulis surat!



to your

friend	<i>teman Anda</i>
family	<i>keluarga</i>
husband	<i>suami</i>
wife	<i>isteri</i>
children	<i>anak-anak</i>
parents	<i>orang tua</i>
father	<i>bapak</i>
mother	<i>ibu</i>
or other relatives	<i>kerabat-kerabat lain</i>

Sebelum kita teruskan, benarkah ungkapan-ungkapan ini?

1. The letter you write is you.
2. I am the letter.



Herpinus Simanjuntak 2, Jalan Kemanggisan Jakarta	Kepala surat
Jakarta 13 April 1990.	Tanggal
Shinta 38, Jalan H. Ung Jakarta	Alamat dalam surat
Dear Shinta,	Salam pembuka
.....	Tubuh Surat
Yours Sincerely, (Herpinus Simanjuntak)	Salam penutup Tanda tangan

Kepala Surat

Terdapat nama dan alamat si pengirim.

Tanggal

Terdapat tanda koma (,) antara bulan dan tahun.

2nd April, 1951

diucapkan *the second of April nineteen fifty one.*

2 April, 1951 April

2nd, 1988

diucapkan April the second nineteen eighty eight.

April 2, 1988.

Perhatikan bila kita menggunakan angka 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th s/d 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd dan seterusnya.

Salam pembuka

Terdapat tanda koma (,) untuk sistem Inggris.

Terdapat tanda titik dua (:) untuk sistem Amerika.

Dear Shinta,

My dear Shinta,

Dear Mr. Hermon,

Dear Mrs. Merici,

Dear Sir,

Dear Madam,

Dear Dad,

Dear Mother,

My dear mother,

My darling Shinta,

My dearest Merici,

Dear Uncle.

Dear Nephew,

Dear Aunt,

Dear Sister,

Dear Grandfather,



Salam pembuka untuk surat-surat usaha dagang

Dear Sirs,

Gentlemen,

Dear Madam,

Dear Mesdames,

FORMS OF ADDRESS!

1. **Raja**
King ...
Sir, Your Majesty ...
2. **Ratu**
The queen ...
Madam
Your Majesty
3. **Presiden/Wakil Presiden, Menteri**
President/Vice President ...
Minister ...
Sir, Your Excellency
4. **Bangsawan**
The viscount ...
My Lord,
Madam
Your Highness
5. **Majelis, perkumpulan**
The honorable ...
Sir, Dear Sir
6. **Pendeta**
Rev. and Mr ...
Dear Sir,
7. **Pembantu/wakil wali kota dan pegawai**
Alderman ...
Dear Sir,
8. **Kedutaan, Diplomat**
To his Excellency ...
Sir
9. **Kardinal**
Cardinal ...
My Lord Cardinal



10. Konsul

Esq. American Consulate
Dear Sir

11. Dekan

Dean ...
Dear Sir
Dear Madam

12. Paus

To His Holiness Pope
Your Holiness

13. Profesor Theologia

The rev ...
atau Professor ...
Dear Sir



Tanda tangan

Tanda tangani dengan pulpen (dengan tinta)
Tanda tangani dengan jelas dan rapi



Salam penutup

Tempat yang tepat dalam salam penutup adalah di bawah isi surat atau di sisi sebelah kanan kertas.

untuk keluarga:

your loving son
your loving daughter
your loving Hermon
sister, mother, father, uncle, dan lain lain.

untuk surat pribadi:

yours sincerely
sincerely yours

untuk teman dekat:

yours ever

untuk dagang:

yours faithfully

yours truly

untuk pejabat tinggi:

yours respectfully

untuk surat cinta dan calon relasi:

yours affectionately

Hafalkan kata-kata ini sampai mahir!

the 20th ultimo	= tanggal 20 bulan lalu
instant	= bulan ini
proximo	= bulan depan
particulars	= keterangan-keterangan
to reply	= menjawab
we duly received	= kami telah menerima dengan baik
kindly	= hormat dengan baik
to let us know	= untuk memberitahukan kami
terms and conditions	= syarat-syarat
terms of payment	= syarat-syarat pembayaran
above mentioned	= tersebut di atas
on the following conditions	= dengan syarat-syarat sebagai berikut
discount	= potongan harga
to be made	= supaya dilakukan
on receipt of	= atas diterimanya
to deliver	= mengirimkan
to acknowledge	= mengakui
we wish to inform you	= kami ingin memberitahu Anda
in the near future	= dalam waktu dekat
to order	= memesan
goods	= barang-barang
I owe your address	= Saya memperoleh alamat Anda
to offer	= menawarkan

to appoint	= mengangkat
herewith	= bersama ini
merchant	= pedagang kecil
to deal	= berdagang
there is no demand	= tidak ada permintaan
sole agent	= agen tunggal
to handle	= menangani
to remit	= mengirim uang
current rate	= tarif yang berlaku
delivery date	= tanggal pengiriman
stock/supply/reserve	= persediaan
to reduce	= mengurangi
to divide	= membagi
to amount	= berjumlah
the missing articles	= barang-barang yang hilang
particulars	= keterangan
fragile	= mudah pecah
to grant/allow	= memberi/mengizinkan
home and overseas merchants	= pedagang dalam dan luar negeri
reasonable price	= harga pantas
expense/charge	= ongkos
the articles are up to samples	= barang sesuai dengan contoh
the person concerned	= orang yang bersangkutan
to guarantee/warrant	= menjamin
all classes of goods	= semua jenis barang
the offer is firm for two weeks only	= penawaran itu berlaku hanya dua minggu
official order	= pesanan resmi
trial order	= pesanan percobaan
to equip	= melengkapi
to be available	= tersedia
the purchase	= pembelian
to apply in writing	= lamaran harus ditulis dengan tangan
to investigate/check	= memeriksa
with reference to	= sehubungan dengan
advice of payment	= pemberitahuan pembayaran

specified time	= waktu yang telah ditentukan
to seal	= menyegel
to estimate/figure	= menghitung
to attach/enclose	= melampirkan
sound and prosperous business	= usaha yang bonafid
approximate length of time	= lama waktu yang diperkirakan

Alamat pada amplop

Nama orang, nomor rumah/kantor, nama jalan, kota dan negara.

Mr. David
6, Jalan Kemanggisan Raya
Jakarta
Indonesia

Mr. Hermon
12, Jalan Kemanggisan Raya
Jakarta
Indonesia

Sebelum menulis surat, sebaiknya Anda bertanya sejenak!

What is my objective?

What do I want to write and to know?

What do I want to say?

Ingin tahu!
Apakah surat Anda Simple, Clear atau To the point?

Bila surat terlalu panjang, buatlah di kertas kosong tanpa kepala surat [bila surat dagang].

Bila ada lampiran (*enclosures*), tempatkan di sudut kiri bagian bawah. Dan tulis *Encl.*

Salam penutup biasanya dipisah dalam spasi ganda. Dan tanda tangan lima spasi dari salam penutup.

Kalimat/ungkapan ini akan membantu Anda dalam menulis surat. Pelajarilah!

 **Mengenai kesehatan**

How are you?

Are you in a good health?

How is your mother now?

I hope your family is well.

I hope you are well.

I am fine, and you?

I am quite well.

My girlfriend has just come out of hospital.

My family are all in the best of health, and so am I.

As for me, I am very well.

As for me, I am in excellent health.

I wish you a speedy recovery.

I hope you will be well again soon.

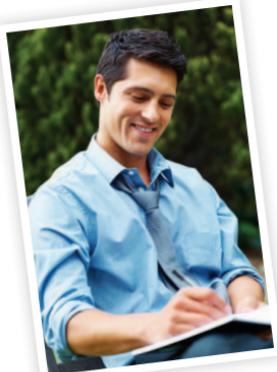
I hope you are better soon.

I was very pleased to hear that you are well.

I shall have to go into hospital for an operation soon.

I have to go and see the doctor today.

I was delighted to hear you are all well.





Mengenai berita

How are you getting on?
How is your job going?
I have a very important piece of news to tell you.
How are you finding the life in Indonesia?
I haven't heard from you for some time.
I'll be glad to hear that ...
I am getting on great here.
The people are very kind to me and I am ...
Last Friday night I went to see ... and I enjoyed it very much.
I suppose you read in the papers that Mrs. Esra died last week.



Mengenai penyesalan/maaf

I am very sorry for all the trouble ...
We regret our inability to attend ...
I have been very busy, so pardon my delay in answering your kind letter ...
Forgive me for not writing earlier, but ...
I am sorry it has taken me so long to write, but ...
I am sorry I cannot accept your invitation ...
Your last letter duly received ...
Your letter of the 4th of May duly to hand ...
I am really ashamed of myself for not having written before this, but I was very busy ...



Mengenai balasan

Thank you for letting me know that ...
Your letter made me so happy ...
I should be very grateful if ...
Thank you for your letter of 2 April ...
Thank you so much for your kind invitation ...
I have some wonderful news for you ...
I was glad to hear from you at last and to learn that ...
I was very pleased to receive your letter ...

 You will never guess who/what ...
It was very kind of you to ...
Your letter was indeed a surprise ...

 **Mengenai pertanyaan untuk dijawab**

What about the photos you promised to me?
I shall not send mine before I have yours.

 **Mengenai salam**

My wife sends you her kindest regards.
Kind regards to your mother.
Please give my love to ...
My best wishes for your success in the examination you are taking.

 **Mengenai akhir surat**

I am looking forward to seeing you soon.
I hope you will soon settle down in your new job.
I wish you good luck in ...
We are both looking forward to ...

Macam surat di dalam bahasa Inggris

Family letters (surat keluarga),
Letters of thanks (surat ucapan terima kasih),
Invitations (undangan),
Letters of congratulation (surat ucapan selamat),
Letters of introduction (surat perkenalan),
Letters of apology (surat minta maaf),
Letters of condolence (surat duka cita),
Letters of love (surat cinta),
Business letter (surat dagang),
Letter of application (surat lamaran), dan lain lain.



Surat Undangan

The YAHIP Student Club
Sec.: 2, Jalan Thamrin
Jakarta

INVITATION (Undangan)

The Yahip Student Club requests the pleasure of the company
of
at

on the occasion of the English meeting to be held on:
....., 1994
at
which is going to take place at
(Mr/Miss Residence)

Looking forward very much to seeing you.

Chairman

Secretary

Surat Lamaran 1

Jakarta, April 2nd, 1994

The General Manager
PT. MONUSTA
38, Jl. Thamrin
Jakarta

Dear Sir,

I understand from reliable sources that the post of typist will shortly fall vacant in your office, so I wish to offer my name for the position.

I am 25 years of age and in a good health.

In 1986 I passed my typing examination at Malo course and my speed in typing is 45 words per minute.

As for experience, I have had 2 years' experience as a typist. I shall be glad to come at any time for an interview and I shall be pleased to give you full particulars about me.

I am waiting for your favourable reply.

Yours faithfully,
David

Surat Lamaran 2

Jakarta, May 3rd, 1995

Messrs. David & Co. LTD,
Jakarta

Dear Sir,

Through Mr. Hermon, the cashier of your company, I get to know that you are requiring a driver with a B driver's license.

Now I am 19 years old and unmarried. I live with my family. In 1990 I left SMP with a diploma. I can speak and write a little English.

Regarding my behaviour and character, you can inquire from Mr. Hermon, who has known me for years as his neighbour.

I have not been employed before, because since I left school I have had no chance yet. I can assure you, however, that I can work diligently and prove that I am full of initiative and reliable.

I shall be very pleased if you can give me a chance to work in your company.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,
Yosron



PELAJARAN

46

Minggu 46, Bulan 11

PELAJARAN

46

Minggu 46, Bulan 11



Percakapan

MEMBUAT KUE



Where are you now, Merici?
Di mana kamu sekarang. Merici?



In the kitchen.
Di dapur.



Are you making a cake?
Apakah kamu sedang membuat kue?



Yes, I am still mixing the dough.
Ya, saya masih mencampur adonannya



It will do, Merici. Don't mix it too long.
Cukup, Merici. Jangan mencampurnya terlalu lama.



Good, good.
Baik, baik.

Latihan Pengganti

	Guess who the	youngest oldest prettiest richest	is?
	This seat is	reserved. free. occupied. taken. vacant.	
	Can you wait	a moment? a few minutes? an hour? a half hour?	
	I finish	doing my homework working praying getting dressed at	12 a.m.
	Are you wearing	an expensive coat? a big hat? a new suit? old shoes? a red dress? white socks? an old belt?	



I'll see if they are

registered.

ready.

occupied.

busy.

lazy.

dressed.

dumb.



Did you get

off the bus?

on the train?

in the car?

into the taxi?



Would you mind

chopping some firewood,

giving me a clean fork,

sharing the book with me,

handing me that book,

lending me some money,

please?



I am

saying that again.

opening the tins for me.

repeating the question.



I usually

get up

get to work

early.



I often have

big

light

little

breakfast.



I leave

my office

at

seven a.m. every day.

my house

seven p.m.

		around 11.00	
	I went to bed	close to 11.30	
		after 10.30	last night.
		at exactly 11.00	
		at 11.00 sharp	
	I went to	visit	a friend of mine.
		call on	
		a star.	
	She shines like	a diamond.	
		the sun.	
	I want to stay here	since	
		because	our meetings will be held here.
		booked	
	A room has been	reserved	
		cleaned	for me, hasn't it?
		paid	
		prepared	
		carry	
	I want you to	describe	
		finish	
		correct	it again.
		keep	
		move	
	Whose	pigeon	
		buffalo	is that? Is it yours?
		rabbit	

	Are you David's	brother? friend? mother? father? sister?
	You are	an engineer, a priest,
	Possibly	
	Maybe	he is an orphan.
	Perhaps	
	I	actually honestly really truthfully
		don't understand.
	I really don't remember where I was	at that time. on that date.
	I'm not doing anything	just now. right now. at the moment.
	Does this	hat tie belt
		belong to you?
	I	think believe
		that magazine is mine.

What	type of car	is that?
	kind of bird	
	sort of dog	
I want		a glass of water.
		a cup of tea.
		a cup of coffee.
		a glass of milk.
Which	camera	do you like? This one or that one?
	cooking stove	
	broom	
Which one of those	men	Mr. Hermon?
	women	is Mrs. Merici?
	children	your son?
Who are you		thinking about?
		going with?
		waiting for?
		writing to?
Do you often have a big		dinner?
		breakfast?
		lunch?
		party?
I'm	broom	older than you are.
	a little	
	a few years	
	a lot	
	much	
	not much	

	I'll call you back	in a few minutes. soon. later. after midnight. before noon.
	Don't	hang up. worry. shout.
	Let' me know when you are	coming. going. leaving. arriving.
	Let's go	immediately. slowly. quickly. quietly.
	You sit	here. over there.
	They	stood up arrogantly. sat down hopelessly. slept soundly.
	What is the	trouble? matter? cause? noise? reason?



Go to bed at about

sunset.

sundown.

midnight.



Whose

magazine

newspaper

coat

pin

comb

purse

is this?



This coffee belongs to

me.

the English teacher.

Mr. Hermon.

him.



I have

two children, a boy and a girl.

twenty workers.

two beautiful houses.

several questions for you.



The

dress

snake

door

garage

is two metres long.



There are

English

French

German

Italian

American

Japanese

cars in Indonesia.



The ground is covered with

cigarette ends.

pieces of paper.

old tyres.

empty baskets.

rusty tins.

old refrigerators.



The

restaurant

box

bag

hotel

bottle

is empty.



I appreciate what you are

doing for

giving to

saying to

telling

me.



How is he

annoying you?

amusing?

bothering?

treating?

serving?



It is

north of

east of

west of

south of

beyond

close to

the main street.



PELAJARAN

47

Minggu 47, Bulan 11

PELAJARAN

47

Minggu 47, Bulan 11

SEPARABLE AND INSEPARABLE VERB

[seperebel end insepererebel vel]

Kata kerja yang dapat dan tidak dapat dipisahkan

Bahasa Inggris menggunakan banyak kombinasi dari sebuah kata kerja, sehingga arti dari kata tersebut menjadi lain atau berbeda. Bila kita membuat kalimat dengan menggunakan kata kerja yang telah dikombinasikan, maka kita harus mengetahui mana kata yang dapat dan tidak dapat dipisahkan. Ini sangat penting dalam pembentukan kalimat. Untuk itu mari kita mempelajari atau menghafalkan kata kerja yang dapat dipisahkan dan tidak dapat dipisahkan.

SEPARABLE



- blow up [blou ap] = meledakkan, bertiup
- bring about [bring ebaut] = (menyebabkan) terjadi
- bring on [bring on] = menyebabkan, mendatangkan
- bring out [bring aut] = menerbitkan
- bring up [bring ap] = mendidik, mengajukan
- call off [ko:l o:f] = menunda
- call up [ko:l ap] = menelepon
- carry out [keri aut] = melaksanakan
- cut off [kat o:f] = mengerat, terputus, memutuskan
- cut out [kat aut] = menggunting

- do over [du: ouve]= mengulangi lagi
figure out [fige aut]= mengira
fill in [fil in]= mengisi formulir
fill out [fil aut]= mengisi formulir
fill up [fil ap]= mengisi formulir
find out [faind aut]= menemukan
give away [giv ewei]= membagi-bagikan
give back [giv bek]= mengembalikan
give off [giv o:f]= mengeluarkan (bau)
give up [giv ap]= menyerah
hand in [hend in]= menyerahkan
hand out [hend aut]= membagi bagikan
have on [hev on]= memakai, berpakaian
hold off [hould o:f]= menunda
leave out [li:v aut]= menghapuskan
let down [let daun]= mengecewakan
look over [luk ouve]= memeriksa, mengamati
look up [luk ap]= menengadah
make out [meik aut]= menggambarkan
make up [meik ap]= berhias
mix up [miks ap]= membungkungkan
pass out [pes aut]= pingsan
pass up [pes ap]= membiarkan lewat (kesempatan)
pay off [pei o:f]= membayar lunas
pick out [pik aut]= memilih
pick up [pik ap]= memungut dari lantai
point out [point aut]= menunjukkan
put away [put ewei] = menyimpan di tempatnya semula
put on [put on]= mengenakan
put off [put of]= menunda
put out [put aut]= memadamkan
take down [teik daun]= menyalin, menuliskan
take off [teik o:f]= melepaskan (baju dan lain-lain)
talk over [to:k ouve]= mendiskusikan, membicarakan
tear down [tie daun]= merobohkan
throw away [throu ewei]= melemparkan, membuang



- try on [trai on] = mencoba pakaian
 try out [trai aut] = mencoba sesuatu untuk melihat baik buruknya
 atau bisa tidaknya dilaksanakan
 turn down [te:n daun] = mengecilkan suara (radio, TV), menolak
 turn off [te:n o:f] = mematikan (radio, TV)
 turn on [te:n on] = menyalaikan (lampu), menghidupkan (TV, radio)
 turn out [te:n aut] = terbukti, menjadi
 wear out [we: aut] = memakai sampai rusak



INSEPARABLE

- call for [ko:l fo] = menjemput, membutuhkan
 call on [ko:l on] = mengunjungi, mampir
 care for [ke: fo] = memperhatikan, menjaga
 come across [kam ekros] = menemukan secara kebetulan
 count on [kaunt on] = mempercayai, dapat diandalkan
 get around [get eraund] = memperoleh waktu untuk mengerjakan
 sesuatu
 get in [get in] = masuk
 get on [get on] = naik kendaraan, maju
 get off [get of] = turun dari kendaraan
 get over [get ouve] = mengatasi (masalah)
 go over [gou ouve] = membaca ulang (mengulangi)
 go with [gou with] = menyelaraskan
 hear from [hie from] = menerima berita
 hear of [hie of] = mengetahui tentang
 hit on [hit on] = mendapatkan tanpa diduga
 look after [luk a:fte] = menjaga seseorang
 look at [luk et] = melihat, memandang
 look for [luk fo] = mencari
 look into [luk intu] = memeriksa
 run across [ran ekros] = bertemu secara kebetulan
 stand for [stend fo] = kepanjangan dari (mengenai singkatan)
 wait for [weit for] = melayani



Perhatikan contoh-contoh kalimat di bawah ini!

Put on your shoes.

atau

Put your shoes on.

Kenakan (pakai) sepatu Anda.

Let's get on the train.

Mari kita naik kereta api.

Jangan sampai dibuat:

Let's get the train on. (*salah*)

Mengapa salah? Sebab *GET ON* tidak dapat dipisahkan.

Dalam Pelajaran 7, kita telah mempelajari kata-kata tanya: **who, what, how, where, why, which** dan **when**. Apakah Anda masih ingat? Kalau belum ulangi kembali!



WHO

[hu:]

Siapa

Who is that?

Who are you?

Who were you talking to?

Who told you?

Who did you meet?

Who said so?

Who phoned you this morning?

Who is speaking?

Who told you to put my dictionary under the table?

Who is that young lady?

Who do they want to see?

Who teaches you English?

Who knows the answer?



- Who missed his presence?
Who did you meet in the park last night?
Who protected him last night?
Who made that dirty mark on the ceiling?
Who is your favorite actor?
Who kissed you at the dance?
Who are you writing to?
Who is making that noise?
Who's reading the newspaper?
Who wants to go for a walk?
Who's going out? Who discovered America?
Who's she talking to?
Who'll come with me to the zoo?
Who's playing tennis?
Who used to live in this old house?
Who's helping David?
Who dares to jump over this stream?
Who's carrying a radio?
Who saw my girl friend Shinta in the town this morning?
Who's washing a shirt and a dress?
Who came late today?
Who's coming there?
Who taught you to swim?
Who's buying a comb and a brush?
Who's selling a key?
Who's studying Indonesian?
Who's washing the dishes?
Who are you going with?
With your friend?
Who's going home?
Who are you?
Who's going to the market?
Who will do that work?
Who's going to the station?
Who's making a basket?
Who is speaking?



Who's that girl over there?
Who made your shoes?
Who are you waiting for?
Who are you talking about?
Who's coming to your party?
Who is the best student in your English class?
Who do you want to see?
Who just came in?
Who came to see us last week?
Who will give you a dictionary?
Who served you, Madam?
Who wants to go to Bali Island?
Who invited Mr. and Mrs. Herpinus to dinner?
Who does the housework at your house?
Who goes to bed first?
Who is going to take the children to church?
Who is that beside him?
Who came first?
Who did that?
Who is your favourite singer?
Who is the waitress serving Hermon?

WHAT

[wot]

Apa

What did the exhibition consist of?
What are they doing?
What kind of grade did you make in the university last year?
What was your major while you were a college student?
What must he do?
What do you want to be?
What's this?
What's that?
What did they do?
What's your last name?



- What's your first name?
What's your clan?
What do you want? Please tell me.
What's the matter with you?
What is the price of this handkerchief?
What is his native language?
What's the price?
What's happened?
What will you have for dinner tomorrow?
What's the matter with him?
What time do you get up every day?
What is the date today?
What's the matter with her?
What day is today?
What is the right time?
What does he want?
What time is it?
What did she tell you after I had left?
What news is there?
What does she need?
What are you looking for?
What time are you coming back?
What has caused the explosion?
What do you mean?
What did you say just now?
What do you carry water in?
What do you think of my children?
What do you think of that?
What do you suggest?
What do you generally do after you get up?
What is making that noise?
What about it?
What are the main agricultural products of your country?
What kind of breakfast did you have this morning?
What did you find in the barn yesterday?
What is he up to?





- What's he driving at?
What was Merici holding when you called her last night?
What difference does it make?
What is your decision?
What's the joke?
What are you talking about?
What are you thinking about?
What are you doing here?
What's your excuse?
What can I do for you?
What else can I do for you?
What size do you want?
What size shoes do you wear?
What is your nationality?
What deposit do I have to pay?
What is the handling charge?
What time can you make it?
What are you interested in?
What is your father's name?
What year were you born in?
What is the quickest way to get there?
What's wrong?
What do you plan tomorrow?
What's the matter?
What do you know about the tenth century?
What's the name of this village?
What kind of climate do you have?
What are you laughing at?
What's your address?
What did you debate about last night?
What does this sign say?
What is the date of your birth?
What do they do?
What did you do at the bus station last Friday?
What will you do after having the degree Helen?
What time does the exhibition begin?





- What's the temperature today?
What's the right time, please?
What time does the sun rise?
What do you want to know?
What do you do during the day?
What do you like to eat?
What do you like to drink?
What do you do in the day time?
What are you learning now?
What time did you wake up this morning?
What are the principal characteristics of Indonesia?
What are the principal characteristics of your country?
What is the source of your information?
What is the ultimate end of creation?
What detained you yesterday?
What made her swoon last night?
What urged them to do such a thing yesterday?
What projectiles did they use last week?
What did he have to do under the raft yesterday?
What did you peep through the keyhole yesterday afternoon?
What was the vet's verdict yesterday?
What attitude did his companions show last night?
What caused that emergency yesterday?
What has caused the trouble?
What jealousy did he hint at this morning?
What deceived him last week?
What are the advantages of swimming?
What were you doing when I phoned you?
What had you done before you came here yesterday?
What time does the program begin?
What does your friend want?
What size suitcase do you own?
What is the price of that electric iron?
What a crowd!
What a good idea!
What grand ideas you have!





What a humble song!
What a warm welcome!
What awful news!
What a nonsense he is speaking!
What a charming girl!
What a wonderful hospitality!
What lovely eyes she has!
What a cheek!
What an impudence?
What is your secretary typing?
What a silly mistake to make?
What is your teacher's name?
What hard sentences these are?
What did you do all day long yesterday?
What a clever student you are?
What is your size?
What a bad time he has had?
What time must we go home?
What beautiful music they are playing?
What's the name of that river?
What a funny girl your girl friend Mondang is?
What's the name of this lake?
What a strange name to give a dog?
What number?
What a funny thing to say?
What do you need?
What dark hair you have!
What colour is David's car?
What were you doing when I phoned you?
What time does the program begin?
What does your friend want?
What a silly mistake to make!
What is your teacher's name?
What did you do all day long yesterday?
What a clever student you are?
What time must we go home?



- 🔊 What's the name of that river?
- What colour is your umbrella?
- What else does he say?
- What time does it open and close?
- What do you think of the weather?
- What is your job?
- What colour do you want?
- What do you want to buy?
- What can I do for you?
- What is the fare?



🔊 HOW

[hau]

Bagaimana

- How old do you think I am?
- How many exercises have you done today?
- How often do the buses run?
- How much do these flowers cost?
- How much is it?
- How much money have I given you already?
- How far is it to the university?
- How many glasses do we need for the dinner party?
- How do you do?
- How many languages do you speak?
- How hot is the water?
- How old are you?
- How many times did you count the money?
- How can that be?
- How wide is the house?
- How much is the bus fare?
- How do you spell this word?
- How long did the movie last?
- How many of you play tennis?
- How's your family?
- How often does the clock strike?

- 🔊 How have you been lately?
- How old is your mother?
- How long does it take for you to go to school by bus?
- How many of you can play chess?
- How about this one?
- How are you today?
- How strange?
- How soon will you know?
- How soon will they come back?
- How much money does he have?
- How many are there in your family?
- How much money did you spend?
- How long does it take for a letter to get to Bandung?
- How do you know about the problem?
- How many of you ought to know the answer?
- How long have I to wait?
- How are you feeling today?
- How many new books do you need?
- How do you like it?
- How much do you charge for it?
- How many children do you have?
- How do you spell your husband's name?
- How much money do you have?
- How are you getting on with your business?
- How many cars do you have?
- How will this do?
- How many of you have breakfast before seven?
- How was the lady freed?
- How many bottles do you have?
- How long are you going to stay there?
- How did you break your leg?
- How far did you travel last year?
- How is the weather today?
- How do you go to school? By car?
- How long has she got married?
- How nice?





How kind of you?
How silly of me? I don't know what to say.
How awful!
How annoying!
How do you spell that?
How lucky you are!
How do you say this in Indonesian?
How do you pronounce this in English?
How long have you been studying English?
How is my English pronunciation?
How can you come here?
How long will you stay?
How did you break the stick?
How long will you be busy?
How do I get to the station from here?
How will you travel?
How old is your father?
And your mother?
How much is it altogether?
How far is it?
How far is it from here?
How much does all this cost?
How long have you stayed there?
How much will you bet?
How much do you want for a kilogram?
How much do seventy copies cost?
How can we get there?
How many times a day do you study English?
How many passengers can this bus carry?
How many people live in your city?



WHERE

[wer:]

Ke mana, di mana

Where can it be held?
Where have you been these days?
Where are you going, Yosron?
Where is he?
Where is my chair?
Where did you find it?
Where were you born?
Where were you during the month of April last year?
Where do you come from?
Where is it?
Where are our children?
Where shall I put it?
Where is your classroom?
Where are you going to move?
Where is the patient?
Where did you go yesterday?
Where do you live?
Where does he live?
Where is he now?
Where did you hear that?
Where is the nearest tailor?
Where did you get it?
Where is the screw driver?
Where do you usually get on the bus?
Where is the living room?
Where have you been since 6:00 a.m?
Where shall we sit?
Where did you apply for a job last week?
Where do you intend to study?
Where did you grow up?
Where shall we order?
Where is the fitting room?





Where do you stay here?
Where were you last Friday?
Where are you asked to learn Arabic?
Where will you spend your vacation?
Where did they travel to?
Where are the horses running?
Where can I sit?
Where are you now?
Where shall we go?
Where will you move?
Where has she been for a long time?
Where did my boy friend Yosron take you last night?
Where will you go after studying?
Where did you find that lovely painting?



WHY

[wai]

Mengapa

Why are you high hearted?
Why are the students absent today?
Why wasn't I sure I would get the job at the new company?
Why didn't you dust the dressing table?
Why didn't you put an advertisement in the paper to sell your TV?
Why did you run so frantically last night?
Why didn't you telephone her?
Why was it so distressing?
Why can't you go to the movie with me?
Why didn't you shut the door?
Why do you put some sugar in your soup instead of salt?
Why does he call you every day?
Why haven't you proposed to your girl friend yet?
Why didn't you visit him while you were there?
Why did you move here?
Why are you whispering to my girl friend Rumondang?
Why is your face red?

- 🔊 Why don't you ever speak English with your friends?
- Why is he laughing?
- Why did she come in?
- Why are you packing those suitcases?
- Why did you look at me curiously?
- Why can't she be there at ten o'clock?
- Why didn't you make the bed?
- Why were you not invited to the reception?
- Why do you prefer to stay at home?
- Why will you punish us?
- Why are you late?
- Why can't you speak English yet?
- Why is she there?
- Why don't you do that yourself?
- Why must he be there?
- Why is she talking to him?
- Why doesn't your friend come yet?
- Why is she talking to them?
- Why did Merici type this letter three times?
- Why did you say that?
- Why isn't she diligent?
- Why is that woman a criminal?
- Why are you standing in front of the house?
- Why is your flight late?
- Why doesn't she smile?
- Why are you walking in the rain?
- Why aren't you at work now?
- Why is he hiding now?
- Why won't the car start?





WHICH

[wɪtʃ]

Yang mana

Which colour do you prefer?
Which of your arms is hurt?
Which way must I take?
Which one do you want?
Which is the headmaster?
Which one is yours?
Which one do you prefer?
Which is the best way?
Which is the nearest way?
Which direction is it to the theater?
Which chloride did they extract?
Which book must we sell?
Which would you rather do: go dancing or play a piano?
Which shirts must they buy?
Which of you knows the shortest way to Monas?
Which gives more light: the sun or the moon?
Which of the two boys is your brother?
Which foot hurts?
Which glove of this pair has a hole?
Which is better: this one or that one?
Which cost more: these ones or those ones?
Which of these two novels have you read?
Which is your girl friend: Merici or Ciriem?
Which ones do you prefer?
Which of your parents do you take after?





WHEN

[wen]

Kapan

When is the next public holiday?
When must we go to the library?
When would you like to come?
When were you born?
When will the last train leave?
When and where were you born?
When will it be convenient for you to drop in at our office?
When is your grandparent's wedding anniversary?
When are you leaving?
When must you see the dentist?
When will you start?
When did you send it?
When are you departing?
When did it happen?
When's he coming?
When must we see the boss?
When are you free?
When are you coming back from Medan?
When will this place be closed down?
When will it be done?
When will he be back?
When must David arrive in Jakarta?
When will this film be released?
When will you finish your study?
When did you arrive, Mr. David?
When must he catch the bus?
When did you meet a stranger?
When will your case be heard?
When will you go downtown?
When must you arrive there?
When do you intend to go abroad?
When must you meet Merici?





When will you be here again?
When did they reach the mountain?
When does he come to teach you?
When must I telephone your husband?
When does the post office open?
When must she be back?
When did Merici go to the movie?
When will you have another party?
When did the letter come?
When will you get married?





pustaka-indo' .com

PELAJARAN
48

Minggu 48, Bulan 11

PELAJARAN

48

Minggu 48, Bulan 11

MASALAH TERJEMAHAN

-  Bentuk *Present Participle* menunjukkan arti aktif, dan bentuk *Past Participle* menunjukkan arti pasif apabila digunakan sebagai adjektiva.

Contoh Present Participle:

a falling star
a man eating tiger
a fast changing situation
a hawk circling slowly in the sky

Contoh Past Participle:

a broken window
a handwritten letter
a cheaply made house
a torn letter



 Gerund

a hunting dog.

seekor anjing sedang berburu.
tetapi,

a hunting-dog.

seekor anjing untuk berburu.



a dancing girl.

seorang gadis yang sedang menari.

tetapi

a dancing-girl.

seorang perempuan yang pekerjaannya menari.

Dalam hal pertama, maka HUNTING dan DOG diberikan tekanan, sedangkan dalam hal yang kedua hanya DOG saja yang ditekan.



Adjective: *alive, alone, afire, aboard, ahead*

He is alive.

He is alone.

The cottage is afire.

Tanpa kata kerja atau kata kerja bantu:

A woman alone.

A hut afire.

The road ahead.

Koma (,) harus ditulis jika kita menggunakan serangkaian adjektiva: *a cold, rainy, thoroughly unpleasant day*



Buatlah latihan ini dengan cara yang sama seperti di atas:

The first two large white brick houses.

The other old clay flower pots.

The next outstanding naval victory.

A fine old Medan garden.

His magnificent new sailing boat.



Coba terjemahkan kata-kata ini ke dalam bahasa Indonesia!

beautiful bracelet
very generous
small statue
great strain
a tub of very hot water
boiling craters
colourful lake
the oldest relics
the poisonous snake
my would be girl-friend
smooth manner
unsympathetic boss
different characteristics
my own company
commercial plane
with prices so high
to stabilize the price
usual arrangement
choice of occupation
a years guarantee
responsible for the gossip
thoughtless behaviour
a strange look
a long black car
a proposed branch office



Bacaan

Yovidherci Hotel

A hotel that combines the ideal of home sweet home lying within the antiquity and luxurious surroundings. It is situated in the main street going to Merak and in the western shopping center, about 15 minutes from Soekarno Hatta airport.

We provide 60 wall to wall carpeted rooms with twin and double beds, air conditioning, a sound system, a bath and a shower with hot and cold running water and a phone.

If you want to have the best dishes, our restaurant and bar will kindly serve you the best that you need. Chinese, European and Indonesian dishes are available here.

A mini conference hall of 20 seats is equipped with air conditioning and other conveniences so as to make you feel most comfortable.

Our rate is not only reasonable, but also most competitive.

Ordinary rate: Single US\$ 25 Double US \$ 35.

Group rate: Single US\$ 15 Double US\$ 17.

Terjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia!

1. Trees grow rapidly here.

>>

2. The rear door was damaged.

>>

3. David walked and I ran.

>>

4. My boy friend laughed and then he cried.

>>

5. Gold is heavier than iron.
>>
6. This chair is made of wood.
>>
7. Do you ever regret marrying me?
>>
8. Use the same key for the front door and the back door.
>>
9. A soldier must always follow orders.
>>
10. Glass is made from sand and lime.
>>
11. A number of cars were illegally parked.
>>
12. They save old envelopes.
>>
13. Water boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit.
>>
14. Hot water doesn't gratify our thirst.
>>
15. A salesman is knocking at the back door.
>>
16. All of the students copied the assignment carefully.
>>
17. Dinner will be ready at 7:30 p.m. tonight.
>>

18. A lot of people are swimming in the lake now.

>>

19. Husbands and wives share the responsibility of raising children.

>>

20. How many students are there in the laboratory now?

>>

21. Careless drivers often cause accidents.

>>

22. Kindness must be shown to the poor.

>>

23. Some courses at the university appeal to me.

>>

24. On the way home, my wife said to me: "Drive slowly!"

>>

25. On the way I met Mr. David, so at last we went home together.

>>

26. Perhaps those men will be imprisoned.

>>

27. Before I stayed in Jakarta I lived in Medan.

>>

28. Although I am not certain that you need my help, I shall come to see you tomorrow.

>>

29. He walked, he trotted and finally he ran.

>>

30. Before deciding what to do, consider the good and the bad sides first.
[>>](#)
31. Water seeps into the basement.
[>>](#)
32. There is a pile of dirty dishes.
[>>](#)
33. Give the car a wash, will you?
[>>](#)
34. Each of us is to worship God.
[>>](#)
35. The sun was shining brightly, but all the travelers were cold.
[>>](#)
36. His face was drawn.
[>>](#)
37. Many Javanese like slow dances while Balinese like vigorous dances.
[>>](#)
38. Don't talk with your mouth full!
[>>](#)
39. He banged the door and ran.
[>>](#)
40. Has he been punished for his crime?
[>>](#)
41. Do you think he is enjoying the money he stole?
[>>](#)
42. Why do you think he looks so worried?
[>>](#)

43. He hastily gulped the reaming tea in his cup and grabbed a piece of bread with jam from his plate.
»
44. Go and wash that dirty hand of yours.
»
45. "How dare you come into a lady's room without knocking?" she shouted.
»
46. Is he dead?
»
47. Pass me the address book.
»
48. She queried how I had done my job so successfully.
»
49. She said the lesson automatically stayed in her retentive memory.
»
50. Be here at eight o'clock!" she said.
»
51. "Give me a tanner, Hermon," he asked.
»
52. Is he still unconscious?
»
53. Is his cheek still swollen?
»
54. Does he look well?
»

Arti kata-kata

55. Do you think the man on the left is rich?
>>
56. Do you think the bearded man is hurt?
>>
57. Does the dog look friendly?
>>
58. Do you think he is leaving or arriving?
>>
59. Does he look interested in the evening class?
>>

rapidly [repidli] = dengan cepat
assignment [esainment] = tugas
imprison [imprizen] = memenjarakan
trot [trot] = berlari kecil
bang [beng] = menutup pintu dengan keras
gulp [galp] = menggelok, meneguk sekaligus
grab [greb] = menyambar, merampas
query [kwieri] = bertanya, menanyakan

STONE DOES NOT DECAY

[stoun daz not dikei]

Batu tidak membusuk



Miscellaneous

a house stone	= rumah batu
a house built of stone	= rumah yang dibangun dari batu
a heap of stones	= seonggok batu
decaying teeth	= gigi yang rusak (busuk)
decaying fruit	= buah yang membusuk
decaying meat	= daging yang membusuk



ANCIENT PEOPLE MADE TOOLS OF STONE, ESPECIALLY FLINT

[einsyen pipl meid tu:lz of stoun, espesieli flint]

Orang-orang pada zaman purba membuat alat dari batu, terutama batu api)

ancient times = zaman purbakala
modern people = orang-orang modern



Perhatikan contoh kalimat berikut!

Let's use flint for making tools.

Mari kita gunakan batu api untuk membuat alat-alat.

Oh, It was an ancient time.

Oh, itu zaman purba.

Modern men do not use it.

Orang-orang modern tidak menggunakaninya.

COUNTRY, PEOPLE AND LANGUAGE

[kauntri, pipl, en lenguij]

Negara, Bangsa dan Bahasa

COUNTRY	PEOPLE	LANGUAGE
Arabia (Arab)	Arab	Arabic
Australia (Australia)	Australian	Australian English
Belgium (Belgia)	Belgian	French, Dutch
Bulgaria (Bulgaria)	Bulgarian	Bulgarian
Burma (Myanmar)	Burmese	Burmese
Canada (Kanada)	Canadian	English, French
China (Cina)	Chinese	Mandarin Chinese
Denmark (Denmark)	Dane	Danish
Egypt (Mesir)	Egyptian	Arabic
England (Inggris)	English	English
Finland (Finlandia)	Finn	Finnish

France (<i>Perancis</i>)	French	French
Germany (<i>Jerman</i>)	German	German
Greece (<i>Yunani</i>)	Greek	Greek
Holland (<i>Belanda</i>)	Dutchman	Dutch
Hungary (<i>Hongaria</i>)	Hungarian	Hungarian
India (<i>India</i>)	Indian	Hindi, English
Indonesia (<i>Indonesia</i>)	Indonesian	Indonesian
Ireland (<i>Irlandia</i>)	Irish	Irish, English
Israel (<i>Israel</i>)	Jew	Hebrew
Italy (<i>Italia</i>)	Italian	Italian
Japan (<i>Jepang</i>)	Japanese	Japanese
Malaysia (<i>Malaysia</i>)	Malaysian	Malay, English
Mexico (<i>Meksiko</i>)	Mexican	Spanish
New Zealand (<i>Selandia Baru</i>)	New Zealander	English, Maori
Norway (<i>Norwegia</i>)	Norwegian	Norwegian
Philippines (<i>Filipina</i>)	Filipino	Tagalog
Poland (<i>Polandia</i>)	Pole	Polish
Portugal (<i>Portugal</i>)	Portuguese	Portuguese
Rusia (<i>Rusia</i>)	Russian	Russian
Scotland (<i>Scotland</i>)	Scot	Scottish, English
Spain (<i>Spaniol</i>)	Spanish	Spanish
Switzerland (<i>Swis</i>)	Swiss	French, German
Thailand (<i>Thailand</i>)	Thai	Thai
Turkey (<i>Turki</i>)	Turk	Turkish
United States (<i>Amerika Serikat</i>)	American	American English
United Arab Emirates (<i>Uni Emirat Arab</i>)	Arab	Arabic





PELAJARAN

49

Minggu 49, Bulan 12

PELAJARAN

49

Minggu 49, Bulan 12

Kita telah mempelajari *tenses* (kala verba) dalam bahasa Inggris dengan mantap. Bagaimakah teman? Sudah beranikah Anda mengatakan demikian? Kalau sudah, mari kita teruskan saja dengan:

CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

[kendisyienel sentens]

Kalimat pengandaian

Kalimat pengandaian itu adalah kalimat yang menggunakan *if*. Ada tiga cara:

1. Mungkin terjadi (*possible*)

Polanya adalah:

Present Simple Tense dan *Future Tense* atau *Future Tense* dan *Present Simple Tense*

 Contoh:

If you invite her, she will come.

Jika Anda mengundangnya, ia akan datang.

atau

She will come if you invite her.

Ia akan datang jika Anda mengundangnya.

2. Apabila yang diandaikan adalah sesuatu yang berlawanan dengan keadaan/fakta yang ada pada waktu sekarang.

Polanya adalah:

Past Simple Tense dan Present Conditional (would) atau Present Conditional (would) dan Past Simple Tense

 Contoh:

If I met John today, I would tell him the story.

Jika saya bertemu dengan John hari ini, akan saya ceritakan kepadanya cerita itu.

(Faktanya: saya tidak bertemu dengan John.)

atau

I would tell John the story if I met him today.

Saya akan menceritakan cerita itu kepada John jika saya bertemu dengannya hari ini.

3. **Bila yang diandaikan tidak mungkin terjadi karena berlawanan dengan sesuatu yang telah terjadi/tidak terjadi pada waktu yang telah lewat.**

Polanya adalah:

Past Perfect Tense dan Past Conditional (would have) atau Past Conditional (would have) dan Past Perfect Tense.

 Contoh:

He would have called you if you had been there yesterday.

Ia akan telah memanggil Anda seandainya Anda ada di sana kemarin.

atau

If you had been there yesterday, he would have called you.

Jika Anda telah berada di sana kemarin, ia akan telah memanggil Anda.

Untuk mengatakan *jika tidak (if not)*, maka kita bisa menggunakan **UNLESS**

 Contoh:

I can't win unless you all help me.

(I can't win if you all do not help me.)

Saya tidak bisa menang jika kalian semua tidak menolong saya.

Buatlah TENSE (kala verba) yang benar dalam kalimat ini!

1. If you have plenty of time, you (come) tomorrow?
2. I (be) very happy if you came here.
3. If you (subscribe) to the newspaper, it'll be delivered to your door.
4. She would have heard you if you (speak) louder.
5. If I win a lot of money, I (stay) at the best hotel.
6. You will slip if you (be) not careful.
7. Unless you (urge) me, I never would have run for office.
8. If you were a loyal friend of mine, you (come) to visit me.
9. If it rains tomorrow, I (not go) to the beach.
10. Unless you can offer a year's experience, you (be) unqualified for this job.

Arti kata-kata

subscribe [sebskraib] = berlangganan

deliver [dilive] = mengantarkan

slip [slip] = tergelincir, terpeleset

unqualified [ankwolifaid] = tak memenuhi syarat

PREFIX

[pri:fiks]

Awalan

Awalan dan akhiran yang biasanya kita jumpai.



aero-

[e:re]

Artinya: *tentang udara, tentang terbang*

aerodrome [e:redroum] = *lapangan terbang*

aeroplane [e:rouplein] = *kapal terbang*



air

[e]

Artinya: *tentang udara, tentang terbang*

airbase [e:beis] = *pangkalan udara*

aircraft [e:kr:ft] = *pesawat terbang*

airfield [e:fi:ld] = *lapangan terbang*

air force [e:fo:s] = *angkatan udara*

airmail [e:meil] = *pos udara*

airplane [e:plein] = *kapal terbang*

airport [e:po:t] = *lapangan terbang*



ante

[enti]

Artinya: *sebelum, di muka*

antenatal [entineitl] = *sebelum lahirnya*



anti

[enti]

Artinya: *anti, lawan, menentang*

anti social [enti sousyel] = *antisosial*

anti war [entiwo:] = *antiperang*



arch

[a:tc]

Artinya: *utama, maha, kepala*

archbishop [atcbisyop] = *mahabiskop, uskup agung*



archaeo

[a:kio]

Artinya: *tentang purbakala*

archaeology [a:kioloji] = *ilmu purbakala*



be

[bi]

Artinya: *seluruhnya, di mana-mana*

begrimed [bigraimd] = *kotor seluruhnya*



bi

[bai]

Artinya: *dua kali, ada dua*
biannual [baienuel] = *dua kali setahun*



circum

[se:kem]

Artinya: *sekitar, keliling*
circumnavigate [se:kemnevigeit] = *berlayar berkeliling*



co

[kou]

Artinya: *bersama-sama*
co author [ko uo:the] = *pengarang bersama*



contra

[kontre]

Artinya: *menentang, kontra*
contradiction [kontrediksyen] = *kontradiksi*



de

[di]

Artinya: *turun*
degrade [digreid] = *menurunkan pangkat*



deci

[desi]

Artinya: *persepuuh*
decimeter [desimi:te] = *desimeter*



demi

[demi]

Artinya: *setengah*
demigod [demigod] = *setengah dewa*



Dis

[dis]; awalan **-dis**

Artinya: *tidak*

agree [egri:] = *setuju*

disagree [disegri:] = *tidak setuju*

like [laik] = *suka*

dislike [dislaik] = *tidak suka*

disadvantage [disedva:ntidj] = *tidak beruntung, rugi*

disbelieve [disibili:v] = *tidak mempercayai*

discomfort [diskamfet] = *tidak nikmat, tidak senang*

discontent [diskentent] = *tidak senang, tidak puas*

discontinue [diskentinyw] = *tidak meneruskan, menghentikan*

discourteous [iske:ties] = *kurang ajar, biadab*

disengaged [disingeidjd] = *tidak berhalangan*

disfavour [disfeive] = *ketidaksesuaian*

disgruntled [disgrantlid] = *tidak puas*

disharmony [disha:meni] = *tidak serasi*

dishonest [disonist] = *tidak jujur, penipu*

dishonour [disone] = *ketidakhormatan, kekejian*

disloyal [disloiel] = *tidak setia*

disobey [disebei] = *tidak mematuhi*

dispensable [dispensebl] = *tidak perlu*

displease [displi:z] = *tidak menyenangkan*

disatisfy [disetisfai] = *tidak memuaskan*

dissimilar [disimile] = *tidak sama*

distaste [disteist] = *ketidaksesuaian, jijik*

distrust [distrast] = *tidak mempercayai, mencurigai*

disuse [disyu:s] = *tidak memakai*



em, en

[im, in] membentuk kata kerja

Artinya: *membuat*

embitter [imbite] = *membuat pahit, memahitkan*

embody [imbodi] = *mengandung, mencakup, berisi*

empower [impaue] = *menguasakan*



empurple [impe:pł] = membuat ungu
enable [ineibl] = menyanggupkan, mengizinkan
encamp [inkemp] = berkemah
enchain [incein] = merantaikan
encircle [inse:kl] = melingkari, mengepung
endanger [indeinje] = membahayakan
endear [indie] = membuat kasih sayang, mengasihi, mencintai
enforce [info:s] = memaksakan, mendesak
engrave [ingreiv] = mengukir, memahat
enlace [inleis] = menjalin, mengikat
enlarge [inla:dj] = meluaskan, memperbesar
enlighten [inlaitn] = menerangkan, menjelaskan
ennoble [innoubł] = memuliakan, membuat terhormat
enrage [inreidj] = memarahkan
enrich [inritc] = memperkaya
enroll [inrouł] = mendaftarkan
enslave [insleiv] = memperbudak
ensure [inshyue] = menentukan
entangle [intenggl] = memikat, mengusutkan



ex

[eks, iks]

Artinya: bekas, gerak ke luar

ex member [eks mémbe] = bekas anggota

export [iksپو:t] = mengeluarkan



fore

[fo:]

Artinya: depan, muka, lebih dahulu

forecast [fo:ka:st] = meramalkan

forego [fo:gou] = terjadi lebih dahulu

forejudge [fo:jadı] = memutuskan lebih dahulu

foreknow [fo:nou] = mengetahui lebih dahulu

forerun [fo:ran] = mendahului

foretaste [fo:teist] = merasai lebih dahulu

foreword [fo:we:d] = kata pendahuluan

hydro

[haidrou]

Artinya: *air*

hydrogen [haidrijen] = *zat air*

hyper

[haipe]

Artinya: *terlalu*

hypercritical [haipekritikl] = *terlalu kritis*

hypersensitive [haipesensitiv] = *terlalu peka*

il

[il]

Artinya: *tidak*

illegal [ili:gel] = *tidak sah*

illegible [ilejibl] = *tidak dapat dibaca*

illegitimate [ilijitimeit] = *tidak menurut hukum*

illimitable [ilimitebl] = *tidak terbatas*

illiterate [iliterit] = *buta huruf*

illogical [ilojikl] = *tidak masuk akal*

im

[im]

Artinya: *tidak*

immature [imecue] = *tidak dewasa, tidak masak, muda*

immovable [imu:vebl] = *tidak dapat bergerak*

immutable [imyu:tebl] = *tidak dapat diubah*

impassable [impesibl] = *tidak dapat dilewati*

impatient [impeisent] = *tidak sabar*

impeccable [impekebl] = *tidak berdosa/tidak bernoda/bersih*

impenetrable [imenitreb1] = *tidak dapat ditembus*

imperfect [impe:fikt] = *tidak sempurna*

impermanent [impe:menent] = *tidak kekal*

implacable [implekebl] = *dapat dibujuk*

impolite [impolait] = *tidak sopan, kurang ajar*



impossible [imposebl] = tidak mungkin
impracticable [imprektikebl] = tidak dapat dilakukan
improbable [improbabl] = tidak mungkin, mustahil
improper [imprope] = tidak teratur, tidak senonoh
impure [impyue] = tidak suci, tidak murni



in

[in]

Artinya: tidak

inactive [inektiv] = tidak giat
inadequate [inedikwit] = tidak cukup
inadmissible [inedmisebl] = tidak dapat diizinkan
inanimate [inenimit] = tidak berjiwa
inaudible [ino:debl] = tidak terdengar
incalculable [inkelkyulebl] = tidak dapat dihitung
incapable [inkeipebl] = tidak sanggup
incautious [inko:syses] = tidak hati-hati
incoherent [inkouhierent] = tidak bersambung
incomparable [inkomperebl] = tak dapat dibandingkan, tiada tara
incompetent [imkompitent] = tidak kompeten
incomplete [imkompli:t] = tidak lengkap
inconstant [inkonstent] = tidak tetap
incorrect [inkerekjt] = tidak benar
incredible [inkredebtl] = tidak dapat dipercaya
incurable [inkyuerebl] = tidak dapat disembuhkan
indefensible [indifensebl] = tidak dapat dipertahankan
indefinite [indefinit] = tidak tertentu
indestructible [indistraktebl] = tidak dapat dirusakkan
indigestible [indijestebtl] = tidak dapat dicerna
indirect [indirekt] = tidak langsung
indistinct [indistingkt] = tidak terang, tidak jelas
indivisible [indivizebl] = tidak dapat dibagi
inedible [inedibl] = tidak dapat dimakan
inessential [inesensyel] = tidak penting
inexact [inigzekt] = tidak pasti, tidak tepat
inexcusable [inikskyu:zebl] = tidak dapat dimaafkan



inexpensive [inikspensiv] = tidak mahal (murah)
inexperienced [inikspieriensd] = tidak berpengalaman
inexpert [inekspe:t] = tidak ahli
infamous [infemes] = bereputasi buruk
infinite [inifinit] = tidak terbatas
inglorious [inglo:ries] = tidak terhormat, tidak terkenal
inimitable [inimitebl] = tidak dapat ditiru
innumerable [inyu:merebl] = tidak dapat dihitung
inoffensive [inofensiv] = tidak ganas/ tidak menyerang
inoperative [inoperativ] = tidak dapat beroperasi
insecure [insikyue] = tidak aman/ tidak kukuh
insincere [insinsie] = tidak tulus hati
insufficient [insefisyent] = tidak cukup
intolerable [intolerebl] = tidak dapat dibiarkan
invalid [invelid] = tidak sah
invariable [inve:riobl] = tidak berubah, tidak beraneka ragam
invisible [invizebl] = tidak terlihat



inter

[inte]

Artinya: *antara, saling*

international [intenesyenel] = internasional



intra

[intre]

Artinya: *di dalam, ke dalam*

intramural [intremyueral] = *di dalam tembok/ dalam lingkungan*



ir

[i]

Artinya: *tidak*

irrational [iresyenel] = tidak masuk akal

irregular [iregyule] = tidak teratur

irrelevant [irelivent] = tidak relevan, tidak pada tempatnya

irresistible [irizistebel] = tidak tertahan

irreligious [irliges] = tidak alim, tidak beragama

irresponsible [irisponebl] = tidak bertanggungjawab



kilo

[kile]

Artinya: *seribu*

kilogram [**kilegrem**] = *1000 gr*



mal

[mel]

Artinya: *buruk, jelek*

malpractice [**melprektis**] = *perbuatan salah*



mis

[mis]

Artinya: *salah, buruk*

misapprehend [**miseprihend**] = *salah paham*

misbehave [**misbihev**] = *bertingkah laku tidak pantas (buruk)*

miscalculate [**miskelkyuleit**] = *salah menghitung*

misdirect [**misdirekt**] = *salah menunjukkan*

misinform [**misinfo:m**] = *salah menerangkan*

misinterpret [**misinte:prit**] = *salah menafsirkan*

misjudge [**misjadj**] = *salah menilai*

mismanage [**mismenidj**] = *salah mengurus*

misplace [**mispleis**] = *salah menempatkan*

misread [**misri:d**] = *salah membaca*

misspell [**mispel**] = *salah mengeja*

misunderstand [**misandestend**] = *salah mengerti*

misuse [**misyu:s**] = *salah memakai*



multi

[malti]

Artinya: *banyak, bermacam-macam*

multicoloured [**maltikaled**] = *banyak warna, berwarna-warna*



non

[non]

Artinya: *tidak, bukan*

nonstop [**nonstop**] = *tidak berhenti, terus-menerus*



out

[aut]

Artinya: *di luar, lebih*

outbalance [autbelens] = *lebih berat*

outdoors [autdo:z] = *di luar rumah*

outlive [autliv] = *hidup lebih lama*



over

[ouve]

Artinya: *terlalu, melebihi*

overactive [ouveektiv] = *terlalu giat*

overeat [ouvei:t] = *makan terlalu banyak*

overweight [ouvewait] = *terlalu berat*



pan

[pen]

Artinya: *seluruh, se*

pan-Asia [peneisie] = *seluruh Asia*



poly

[pouli]

Artinya: *banyak*

polyglot [poliglot] = *mahir dalam banyak bahasa*



post

[poust]

Artinya: *sesudah, pasca*

post war [poust wo:] = *pasca perang*



pre

[pri]

Artinya: *sebelum, lebih dahulu*

pre war [pri: wo:] = *sebelum perang*



pro

[prou]

Artinya: di hadapan, mendukung, untuk kepentingan
pro war [prou wo:] = *setuju dengan perang*



pseudo

[psyu:do]

Artinya: *palsu, pura-pura*
pseudonym [psyu:dounim] = *nama palsu (samaran)*



radio

[reidiou]

Artinya: sinar, radio
radioactive [reidiouektiv] = *radioaktif*



re

[ri:]

Artinya: *kembali, lagi*

rebirth [ri:be:th] = *lahir lagi (kembali)*

rebuild [ri bild] = *membangun kembali*

recount [ri:kaunt] = *menghitung lagi*

recreate [ri:krieit] = *menciptakan lagi*

redo [ri:du] = *melakukan kembali*

refill [ri:fil] = *mengisi lagi*

reform [ri:fo:m] = *membentuk kembali*

regain [ri:gein] = *mencapai lagi*

reopen [ri:oupen] = *membuka lagi*

reorganize [ri:o:genaiz] = *mengatur lagi*

repay [ri:pei] = *membayar kembali*

replay [ri:plei] = *bermain lagi*

reread [ri:ri:id] = *membaca lagi*

resell [ri:sel] = *menjual lagi*

reshape [ri:sheip] = *membentuk lagi*

retell [ritel] = *menceritakan kembali*

revive [rivaiv] = *menghidupkan kembali/ membuat bergairah*

rewrite [ri:rait] = *menulis kembali*

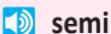


self

[self]

Artinya: *diri, sendiri*

self respect [selfrispekt] = *harga diri*



semi

[semi]

Artinya: *setengah*

semi official [semiofisyel] = *setengah resmi*



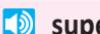
sub

[sab]

Artinya: *di bawah, setengah*

subnormal [sabno:mel] = *di bawah normal*

subhuman [sabhyu:men] = *setengah manusia*



super

[syu:pe]

Artinya: *melebihi, terlalu*

superhuman [syu:pehyu:men] = *melebihi tenaga manusia*

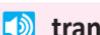


tele

[teli]

Artinya: *jauh*

telecommunication [telikomyunike:syen] = *perhubungan dari jauh*



trans

[trens]

Artinya: *melewati, melalui, menyeberang*

trans continental [trenskontinentl] = *menyeberang benua*



ultra

[altre]

Artinya: *terlalu, lebih dari*

ultra critical [altre kritikl] = *terlalu kritis*



un

[an]; awalan **un-** artinya *tidak*

clean [kli:n] = *bersih*

unclean [ankli:n] = *tidak bersih, kotor*

healthy [helthi] = *sehat*

unhealthy [anhelthi] = *tidak sehat, sakit*

unable [aneibl] = *tidak sanggup*

unadorned [anedo:nd] = *tidak dihiasi*

unaccustomed [anekastemd] = *tidak biasa*

unattainable [aneteinebl] = *tidak tercapai*

unattractive [anetrektiv] = *tidak menarik*

unavoidable [anevoidebl] = *tidak dapat dicegah*

unaware [anewe:] = *tidak sadar*

unbalanced [anbelensid] = *tidak seimbang*

unbearable [anbe:reb] = *tidak tertahanan*

unbelief [anbili:f] = *ketidakpercayaan*

uncertain [anse:tn] = *tidak tentu*

unclose [anklouz] = *tidak menutup, membuka*

uncomfortable [ankamfeteb] = *tidak nyaman*

uncommon [ankomen] = *tidak biasa*

uncomplicated [ankompliketid] = *tidak rumit, tidak campur baur*

unconditional [ankondisyenl] = *tidak bersyarat*

unconscious [ankon syes] = *tidak sadar*

uncontrollable [ankentroublebl] = *tidak dapat dikuasai*

uncountable [ankonteb] = *tidak terhitung*

undamaged [andemidjd] = *tidak rusak*

undeniable [andinaiebl] = *tidak dapat disangkal*

undesirable [andizairebl] = *tidak disukai*

undone [andan] = *tidak dikerjakan*

unemployed [animplloid] = *tidak bekerja, menganggur*

unending [anending] = *tidak putus, (tidak berkesudahan)*

unequalled [ani:kweld] = *tidak berbanding*

uneven [eni:vn] = *tidak sama*

unexpected [anikspektid] = *tidak disangka-sangka*

unfair [anfe:] = *tidak jujur, tidak adil*



- unfamiliar [anfemilye] = tidak biasa, tidak dikenal
unfavourable [anfeiverebl] = tidak baik, tidak menguntungkan
unfit [anfit] = tidak cocok, tidak terpakai
unforgettable [anfegetebl] = tidak dapat dilupakan
unfortunate [anfo:tcenit] = celaka, malang
unfriendly [anfrendl] = tidak ramah
ungenerous [anjeneres] = tidak dermawan, tidak berlimpah
ungrateful [angreitful] = tidak berterima kasih
unhappy [anhepi] = tidak berbahagia
unholy [anhouli] = tidak suci, tidak beriman
unhurried [anharid] = tidak tergesa gesa
unhurt [anhe:t] = tidak luka
unimportant [animpo:tent] = tidak penting
unintelligent [anintelidjent] = tidak berakal
uninteresting [aninteresting] = tidak menarik hati
unjust [anjast] = tidak adil
unkind [ankaind] = tidak baik hati, tidak ramah
unlawful [anlo:ful] = tidak sah
unlettered [anleted] = buta huruf
unlike [anlaik] = tidak serupa, tidak sama
unlock [anlok] = membuka
unlucky [anlaki] = malang, sial
unnecessary [annesiseri] = tidak perlu
unoccupied [anokyupaid] = tidak ditempati, kosong
unorganized [ano:genaizd] = tidak teratur, tidak terorganisir
unpleasant [anpleznt] = tidak menyenangkan
unpopular [anpopyule] = tidak terkenal
unqualified [ankwolifaid] = tidak memenuhi syarat
unquestionable [ankwestcenebl] = tidak dapat disangsih lagi
unreal [anriel] = tidak nyata, tidak benar
unreasonable [anri:znebl] = tidak pantas, tidak menurut akal
unripe [anraip] = tidak masak, mentah
unroll [anroul] = membuka gulungan
unsafe [anseif] = tidak aman
unsatisfactory [ansetisfekteri] = tidak memuaskan
unselfish [anselfish] = tidak mementingkan diri-sendiri



unspeakable [anspi:kbl] = tidak terkatakan
unstable [ansteibl] = tidak tetap, goyah
unsuccessful [anseksesful] = tidak berhasil, gagal
unsuitable [ansyu:tebl] = tidak patut
untidy [antaidi] = tidak rapi, tidak teratur
untie [untai] = membuka ikatan
untried [antraid] = tidak dicoba
untrue [antru:] = tidak benar
unusual [anyu:zuel] = tidak biasa
unwarrantable [anworentbl] = tidak dapat dibenarkan
unwilling [anwiling] = tidak sudi, tidak mau, segan
unwind [anwaind] = membuka gulungan
unwise [anwaiz] = tidak bijaksana
unworthy [anwe:thi] = tidak patut
unwritten [anritn] = tidak ditulis



under

[ande]

Artinya: *dalam, bawah, kurang*

underclothes [andeklouthz] = pakaian dalam

underside [andesaid] = sebelah bawah

understamp [andestemp] = kurang perangko



vice

[vais]

Artinya: *wakil, pengganti*

vice president [vaispresident] = *wakil presiden*



well

[wel]

Artinya: *baik, sangat*

well being [welbi:ing] = keadaan baik

well mannered [welmenne:d] = bersikap baik



PELAJARAN

50

Minggu 50, Bulan 12

PELAJARAN

50

Minggu 50, Bulan 12



Percakapan

KE KAMPUS



How do you get to your campus?

[hau du: yu: get tu yue kempes]

Bagaimana (naik apa) kamu ke kampus?



By bus.

[bai bas]

Dengan bus.



Everyday?

[evridei]

Setiap hari?



No, sometimes I ride a motorcycle.

[nou, samtaim raid e moutesaikl]

Tidak, kadang saya pergi dengan sepeda motor.



What time do you catch the bus?

[wot taim du: yu: ketc de bas]

Pukul berapa kamu naik bus?



At seven o'clock.

[et seven oklok]

Pukul tujuh.



How long does it take to go?

[hau long das it teik tu gou]

Berapa lama makan waktu pergi?



About an hour.

[ebaut en aue]

Kira-kira satu jam.



Are you always on time?

[a: yu: o:lwiz on taim]

Apakah kamu selalu tepat pada waktunya?



No, not always.

[nou, not o:lwiz]

Tidak, tidak selalu.

AKHIRAN



-able, -ible

[ebl, ibl] membentuk kata sifat

Artinya: yang dapat, yang mungkin dapat

Contoh:

acceptable [ekseptebł] = dapat diterima

attainable [eteinebl] = dapat dicapai, terjangkau

changeable [ceindzebł] = dapat berubah, tak tentu

comprehensible [komprihensebl] = dapat dipahamkan

credible [kredibł] = mungkin, dapat dipercaya

dependable [dipendebł] = dapat dipercaya

divisible [divizebl] = dapat dibagi

drinkable [dringkebl] = dapat diminum

eatable [i:tebl] = dapat dimakan

edible [edibł] = dapat dimakan

eligible [elijibł] = dapat dipilih

payable [peiyebł] = dapat dibayar

perishable [perishebl] = dapat rusak

readable [ri:debl] = dapat dibaca

washable [woshebl] = dapat dicuci, tahan cuci



-ably, -ibly

[ebli, ibli]

Membentuk kata keterangan dari kata sifat yang berakhiran *abb, ible*.

Contoh:

peaceably [pi:sebli] = *dengan damai, tenteram*

suitably [syu:tebli] = *dengan cocok, pantas*



-age

[idj], membentuk kata benda

Artinya: *biaya, sistem, keadaan*

Contoh:

cartage [ka:tidj] = *biaya pengangkutan gerobak*

coinage [koinidj] = *sistem mata uang*

bondage [bondidj] = *perbudakan*



-al, -ial

[el, iel], membentuk kata sifat

Artinya: *mengenai, menurut*

Contoh:

agricultural [egrikaltcerel] = *mengenai pertanian*

ancestral [ensemestrel] = *mengenai nenek moyang*

baptismal [beptizmel] = *mengenai permandian*

betrayal [bitreiel] = *mengenai pengkhianatan*

bridal [braidel] = *mengenai pengantin (perkawinan)*

commercial [keme:syel] = *mengenai perniagaan*

disposal [dispouzel] = *mengenai pengaturan*

emotional [imoushenel] = *mengenai perasaan (gerak hati)*

traditional [tredisyenel] = *menurut adat*



-(a)n

[(e)n]

Membentuk kata benda

Contoh:

African [efriken] = *orang Afrika*

American [emeriken] = *orang Amerika*



-ance, -ence

[ens]

Membentuk kata benda

Contoh:

- avoidance [evoidens] = *penghindaran*
- conveyance [kenveiens] = *penghantaran*
- dependence [dipendens] = *penggantungan*
- hindrance [hindrens] = *rintangan, gangguan*
- intelligence [intelijens] = *kecerdasan*
- prudence [pru:dens] = *kebijaksanaan*



-ant, -ent

[ent]

Membentuk:

- 1. Kata benda dari kata kerja
 - assistant [esistent] = *pembantu*
 - consultant [kensalent] = *konsultan*
 - inhabitant [inhebitent] = *penduduk*
 - president [prezident] = *presiden*
- 2. Kata sifat dari kata kerja
 - triumphant [traiamfent] = *yang menang*
 - persistent [pesistent] = *kukuh, tetap*



-ary, -ory

[eri]

Membentuk:

- 1. Kata sifat
 - advisory [edvaizeri] = *yang memberi nasehat*
- 2. Kata benda, menunjukkan pelaku dan bendanya
 - boundary [baunderi] = *perbatasan*





-ar

[e]

Membentuk kata sifat

Contoh:

circular [se:kyule] = bulat, keliling, beredar

globular [globyule] = bulat, berbentuk bola

spectacular [spektekyule] = menarik perhatian, hebat, ajaib



-archy

[eki]

Membentuk kata benda, menunjukkan: raja, pemerintah

Contoh:

monarchy [moneki] = kerajaan



-ate

[eit]

Membentuk kata kerja

Contoh:

captivate [keptiveit] = memikat hati, menawan hati

facilitate [fesilitet] = memudahkan, mengentengkan

luxuriate [laksyuerieit] = bermewah, berkembang dengan subur

motivate [moutiveit] = menggerakkan, memberikan alasan



-dom

[dom]

Membentuk kata benda, menunjukkan keadaan, pangkat dan kedudukan

Contoh:

freedom [fri:dom] = kebebasan, kemerdekaan

kingdom [kingdom] = kerajaan



-ed, -d

[ɪd, d]

Membentuk kata kerja bentuk Past dan Past Participle

Contoh:

played [pleɪyed] = *bermain*

used [yu:sd] = *memakai, menggunakan*



-en

[(e)n]

1. Membentuk kata kerja, artinya: *membuat*

Dari kata sifat:

blacken [bleken] = *menghitamkan*

brighten [braiten] = *menerangkan, membuat cerah*

coarsen [ko:sn] = *mengasari, membuat kurang ajar*

darken [da:kn] = *menjadikan gelap*

deepen [di:pɪn] = *mendalamkan*

fasten [fa:sn] = *mengikat*

harden [ha:dn] = *mengeraskan*

moisten [moisn] = *melembabkan, membasahi*

redden [redn] = *menjadikan merah/membuat merah*

sharpen [sya:pn] = *meruncingkan, menajamkan*

shorten [syo:tn] = *memendekkan*

soften [so:ftn] = *melembutkan, menghaluskan*

straighten [streitn] = *meluruskan*

tighten [taitn] = *mengetatkan, mengencangkan*

whiten [waitn] = *memutihkan*

widen [waidn] = *melebarkan*

Dari kata benda:

heighten [haitn] = *meninggikan*

lengthen [lengthen] = *memanjangkan*

strengthen [strengthn] = *menguatkan*



2 Membentuk kata sifat, menunjukkan: bahan, persamaan

Contoh:

golden [gouldn] = bersifat seperti emas (kiasan)

silken [silkn] = seperti sutera

wooden [wudn] = dibuat dari kayu

woolen [wuln] = dibuat dari wol



-er, -or

[e, o]

Membentuk kata benda, menunjukkan pelaku atau orang dan benda.

Contoh:

actor [ekte] = pelakon, pemain

admirer [edmaiere] = pengagum

beginner [bigine] = pemula, orang yang baru mulai

builder [bilde] = pembangun

consumer [kensyu:me] = pemakai

corruptor [kerapte] = koruptor

creator [krieite] = pencipta

dancer [danse] = penari

driver [draive] = sopir

fisher [fishe] = pemancing

flatterer [fletere] = pembujuk

hairdresser [he:dresse] = penata rambut

invader [inveide] = penyerbu

leader [li:de] = pemimpin, kepala

lecturer [lekcere] = dosen

observer [eb:se:ve] = peninjau, pengamat

reader [ri:de] = pembaca

singer [singe] = penyanyi

teacher [ti:ce] = guru

treasurer [trezere] = bendahara

visitor [vizite] = pengunjung

weeper [wi:pe] = penangis

worker [we:ke] = pekerja

writer [raite] = penulis

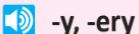
**-er****[e]**

Membentuk kata sifat tingkat lebih

Contoh:

smaller [smo:le] = *lebih kecil*

shorter [syo:te] = *lebih pendek*

**-y, -ery****[(i)ri]**

Membentuk kata benda

Contoh:

bravery [breivri] = *keberanian*

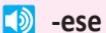
delivery [dilivri] = *penyerahan, penghantaran*

discovery [diskaveri] = *pendapatan*

embroidery [imbroideri] = *sulaman*

mockery [mokeri] = *ejekan*

robbery [roberi] = *perampokan*

**-ese****[i:z]**

Membentuk kata sifat atau kata benda

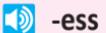
Contoh:

Chinese [caini:z] = *orang Cina*

Japanese [jepeni:z] = *orang Jepang*

Javanese [ja:veni:z] = *orang Jawa*

Portuguese [po:cugi:z] = *orang portugal*

**-ess****[is]**

Membentuk kata benda, menunjukkan jenis kelamin perempuan atau betina

Contoh:

hostess [houstis] = *wanita penyambut tamu*

lioness [laienis] = *singa betina*

poetess [pouitis] = *penyair wanita*

tigress [taigris] = *harimau betina*



-est

[ist]

Membentuk kata sifat tingkat paling

Contoh:

smallest [smo:list] = *paling kecil*

shortest [syo:tist] = *paling pendek*



-ful

[ful]

Membentuk kata sifat

Contoh:

careful [ke:ful] = *hati-hati*

cheerful [cieful] = *gembira, riang*

dreadful [dredful] = *hebat, dahsyat*

faithful [feithful] = *yakin, setia, berbakti*

fearful [fieful] = *takut*

forgetful [fegetful] = *lupa, lalai*

graceful [greisful] = *jelita, luwes, lemah lembut*

hateful [heitful] = *yang membencikan*

helpful [helpful] = *suka menolong*

hopeful [houpful] = *penuh pengharapan*

merciful [me:siful] = *berbelas kasihan*

neglectful [niglektful] = *lalai*

painful [peinful] = *sakit, susah*

resourceful [riso:sful] = *panjang akal*

revengeful [rivendjful] = *ingin membalas dendam*

useful [yu:sful] = *berguna*

woeful [wouful] = *muram, sedih*



-hood

[hud]

Membentuk kata benda yang menunjukkan masa, golongan

Contoh:

boyhood [boihud] = *masa muda, masa kanak-kanak*

brotherhood [bradehud] = *persaudaraan*



-ian

[ien]

Membentuk kata benda dan kata sifat

Contoh:

Christian [kristien] = *Kristen*

electrician [elektrisien] = *tukang listrik*

musician [myuzisien] = *pemain musik*



-ic, -al

[ik, el]

Membentuk kata sifat, yang berarti: *bersifat, mengandung*

Contoh:

alcoholic [elkeholik] = *mengandung alkohol*

comical [komikel] = *yang menggelikan*

democratic [demekretik] = *kerakyatan*

economical [i:kenomikel] = *hemat*

energetic [enejetik] = *bertenaga, giat*

enthusiastic [intyuziestik] = *bersemangat, menggelora*

political [pelitikel] = *politik*

scientific [saientifik] = *menurut ilmu pengetahuan*



-fy, -ify

[fai, ifai]

Membentuk kata kerja, berarti *membuat* atau *menjadikan*

Contoh:

beautify [byu:tifai] = *membuat cantik, mempercantik*

certify [se:tifai] = *menetapkan*

classify [klesifai] = *menggolongkan*

dignify [dignifai] = *memuliakan, mengagungkan*

electrify [ilektrifai] = *menyeterum*

fortify [fo:tifai] = *membuat kubu, memperkuat pertahanan*

glorify [glo:rifai] = *memuliakan*

gratify [gretifai] = *memuaskan, memenuhi*

horrify [horifai] = *mengejutkan, mengerikan*

mystify [mistifai] = *membingungkan, membohongkan*

personify [pe:sonifai] = *memprabidikan, mewujudkan*



pacify [pesifai] = mendamaikan
simplify [simplifai] = menyederhanakan
solidify [selidifai] = memadatkan
terrify [terifai] = mengejutkan, mengerikan



-ing

[ing]

Membentuk:

- a. Kata kerja dengan -ing
going [gouing] = pergi
coming [kaming] = datang
- b. Kata sifat
amusing [emyu:zing] = yang menyenangkan
interesting [interesting] = menarik hati
- c. Kata benda
swimming [swiming] = renang
writing [raiting] = tulisan



-ish

[ish]

Membentuk kata sifat, berarti:

- a. seperti, sesuai
boyish [boiyish] = seperti anak lelaki
childish [caildish] = seperti anak kecil
feverish [fi:verish] = seperti orang sakit panas
girlish [ge:lish] = seperti anak perempuan
- b. agak ke ... an
blackish [blekish] = kehitam-hitaman
greenish [gri:nish] = kehijau-hijauan
yellowish [yelouish] = kekuning-kuningan





-ism

[izm]

Membentuk kata benda abstrak

- a. dari kata kerja berakhiran -ise, -ize
baptism [beptizm] = *permandian, pembaptisan*
criticism [kritiszm] = *kritik, kecaman*
- b. paham atau ajaran
communism [komyunizm] = *paham komunis*
nationalism [nesyenelizm] = *paham kebangsaan*



-ist

[ist]

Membentuk kata benda, menunjukkan orang, pelaku atau keahlian

Contoh:

pianist [pienist] = *pemain piano*
dentist [dentist] = *dokter gigi*



-itis

[itis]

Membentuk kata benda, menunjukkan nama-nama penyakit:

Contoh:

appendicitis [ependisaitis] = *penyakit usus buntu*
bronchitis [brongkaitis] = *penyakit bronkhitis*



-ive

[iv]

Membentuk kata sifat dari kata kerja

Contoh:

competitive [kempi:titiv] = *sifat bersaing (bertanding)*
protective [pretektiv] = *yang melindungi*



-ize

[aiz]

Membentuk kata kerja yang berarti: *membuat* atau *menjadikan*
Contoh:

- agonize [egenaiз] = *menyakiti, menyengsarakan*
 centralize [sentrelaiz] = *memusatkan*
 commercialize [kemesielaiз] = *memperdagangkan*
 crystallize [kristelaiz] = *menjadikan kristal*
 economize [ikonemaiz] = *menghematkan*
 fraternize [fretenaiz] = *menjadikan persaudaraan, bergaul*
 harmonize [ha:menaiz] = *menyelaraskan*
 italicize [itelisaiz] = *membuat huruf miring*
 legalize [l:gelaiz] = *mengesahkan*
 materialize [metierlaiz] = *mewujudkan, menjelaskan*
 modernize [modenaiz] = *memodernkan*
 naturalize [netcrelaiz] = *menjadikan warga negara*
 realize [rielaiz] = *menyungguhkan, menyadari*
 sympathize [simpethaiz] = *menjadikan simpati, turut merasakan*
 terrorize [tereraiz] = *menakut-nakuti atau mengacaukan*
 vaporize [veiperaiz] = *menguapkan*
 victimize [viktimaiz] = *mengorbankan*



-less

[lis]

Membentuk kata sifat, menunjukkan arti: *tanpa, tidak*
Contoh:

- careless [ke:lis] = *tanpa berjaga-jaga, lalai*
 ceaseless [si:slis] = *tidak putus-putus*
 cheerless [cielis] = *sedih*
 childless [caildlis] = *tanpa anak*
 endless [endlis] = *tidak berkesudahan*
 fatherless [fa:delis] = *tidak berayah*
 fearless [fielis] = *tidak takut*
 hopeless [houplis] = *tanpa pengharapan*
 jobless [joblis] = *menganggur*
 painless [peinlis] = *tidak berasa sakit*
 pointless [pointlis] = *tidak berarti, tumpul*



starless [sta:lis] = tanpa bintang

tireless [taielis] = tidak tahu lelah, tanpa ban

useless [yu:slis] = percuma,tidak berguna



-logy

[leji]

Membentuk kata benda, menunjukkan ilmu pengetahuan

Contoh:

biology [baioleji] = ilmu hayat

ichthyology [ikthioleji] = ilmu pengetahuan ikan

theology [thioleji] = ilmu ketuhanan



-ly

[li]

Membentuk:

- Kata keterangan dari kata sifat

gloomily [giu:mili] = dengan muram

quickly [kwikli] = dengan cepat

recently [ri:sentli] = baru-baru ini, dahulu

- Kata keterangan dari kata benda, yang berarti: *seperti, tentang, sesuai untuk*

brotherly [bra:deli] = seperti abang

deathly [dethli] = seperti mayat

fatherly [fa:deli] = kebapak-bapakan

friendly [frendli] = ramah, baik hati

ghostly [goustli] = seperti hantu

heavenly [hevnli] = seperti sorga, tentang sorgawi

kingly [kingli] = seperti raja, agung

motherly [ma:deli] = seperti ibu, keibu-ibuan

worldly [we:idli] = tentang duniaawi

- kata sifat dan kata keterangan dari kata benda

daily [deilli] = sehari-hari

hourly [aueli] = tiap-tiap jam, jam demi jam

monthly [manthli] = bulanan, tiap-tiap bulan



weekly [wi:kli] = mingguan, tiap-tiap minggu
yearly [yielɪ] = tahunan, bertahun-tahun



-ment

[ment]

Membentuk kata benda

Contoh:

achievement [əchi:vment] = pencapaian
amusement [əmju:zment] = hiburan
commencement [kemənsment] = permulaan
concealment [kensi:lment] = persembunyian
confinement [kenfainment] = pengurungan, persalinan
enjoyment [injɔimənt] = kenikmatan, kesenangan
establishment [isteblishment] = penentuan
fulfillment [fulfillment] = penyelesaian
government [gavənmənt] = pemerintah
nourishment [narishment] = pemberian makanan



-most

[moust]

Membentuk kata sifat tingkat paling

Contoh:

inmost [inmoust] = paling dalam, paling masuk
topmost [topmoust] = paling tinggi, teratas



-ness

[nis]

Membentuk kata benda abstrak

Contoh:

goodness [gudnis] = kebaikan
heaviness [hevini:s] = keberatan, beratnya
sadness [sedni:s] = kesedihan
shortness [syo:tnis] = kependekan
sweetness [swi:tnis] = kemanisan
swiftness [swiftnis] = kecepatan, ketangkasan
vagueness [veignis] = kekaburan



-ous

[e(u)s]

Membentuk kata sifat

Contoh:

- adventurous [edventceres] = *yang suka mengembara, berani*
ambitious [embisies] = *bercita-cita, hasrat besar untuk terkenal*
ceremonious [serimounyes] = *suka hal resmi, dengan upacara*
circuitous [se:kyuiteus] = *berputar-putar, yang berbelit-belit*
dangerous [deinjeres] = *berbahaya*
disastrous [dizastereus] = *yang menimbulkan malapetaka*
famous [feimes] = *terkenal*
furious [fyueries] = *sangat marah, geram*
glorious [glo:ries] = *mulia, jaya, agung*
humorous [hyu:meres] = *lucu, jenaka*
industrious [indastries] = *rajin*
luxurious [laksyueries] = *mewah*
marvelous [ma:veles] = *ajaib, menakjubkan*
monstrous [monstres] = *sangat besar, mengerikan*
nervous [ne:ves] = *gugup, gelisah*
odorous [ouderes] = *yang berbau harum*
perilous [periles] = *berbahaya*
rebellious [ribelyes] = *yang memberontak, sifat melawan*
religious [rilijes] = *alim, beriman*
traitorous [treiteres] = *berkhianat*
vigorous [vigeres] = *bertenaga, kuat*
vicious [visyes] = *jahat, ganas, bengis, busuk*
zealous [zeles] = *bersemangat, rjin, giat*



-ship

[ship]

Membentuk kata benda abstrak

Contoh:

- friendship [frendship] = *persahabatan*
membership [membeship] = *keanggotaan*
ownership [ouneship] = *hak milik*
relationship [rileisyenship] = *persaudaraan*



-{(t)ion, -sion

[syen]

Membentuk kata benda

Contoh:

action [eksyen] = *tindakan, aksi, gerakan*

adaptation [edepteisyen] = *penyesuaian*

addition [edisyen] = *tambahan*

admission [edmisyen] = *izin masuk, pengakuan*

appreciation [epri:sieisyen] = *penghargaan, rasa berterima kasih*

continuation [kontinyuesyen] = *lanjutan*

creation [kriesyen] = *ciptaan, penjadian*

decoration [dekereisyen] = *hiasan*

delegation [deligeisyen] = *utusan, delegasi*

deportation [dipo:teisyen] = *pembuangan*

erection [ireksyen] = *penegakan, pembangunan*

estimation [estimeisyen] = *taksiran, perkiraan*

exhibition [eksibisyen] = *pameran, pertunjukan*

formation [fo:meisyen] = *pembentukan*

fortification [fo:tifikeisyen] = *benteng, kubu*

humiliation [hyumiliesyen] = *penghinaan, hal merendahkan*

inclination [inklineisyen] = *kecenderungan, kesukaan, landaian*

institution [insticu:syen] = *lembaga, yayasan, panti, adat istiadat*

intimidation [intimideisyen] = *hal menakut-nakuti, gertakan*

justification [jastifikeisyen] = *pembenaran*

legislation [lejisleisyen] = *pembuatan undang-undang*

liberation [libereisyen] = *pembebasan*

motivation [moutiveisyen] = *penggerakan, hal mengge-rakkan*

notification [noutifikeisyen] = *pemberitahuan, pengumuman*

obligation [obligeisyen] = *kewajiban, hutang budi*

opposition [opezisyen] = *perlawanhan, pertentangan*

permission [pemisyen] = *izin, perkenan*

purification [pyuerifikeisyen] = *pembersihan, pemurnian*

qualification [kwolifikeisyen] = *keahlian, pembatasan, syarat*

remission [rimisyen] = *keringanan, pengurangan, pemaafan*

restoration [restereisyen] = *pemulihan, pemugaran, perbaikan*

secession [sisesyen] = *penarikan diri, pemisahan*



succession [seksesyen] = turutan/rentetan, rangkaian
temptation [tempteisyen] = godaan, percobaan
transportation [treンspo:tisyen] = pengangkutan
violation [vialeisyen] = perkosaan



-tude

[cu:d]

Membentuk kata benda

Contoh:

altitude [elticu:d] = ketinggian

gratitude [greticu:d] = rasaan berterima kasih, perasaan syukur



-(t)ure

[tsye]

Membentuk kata benda

Contoh:

mixture [mikstsyé] = campuran

procedure [presi:je] = prosedur, tata cara, cara melaksanakan



-ty, -ety, -ity

[ti]

Membentuk kata benda abstrak

Contoh:

captivity [keptiviti] = tawanan, penahanan

gravity [greviti] = beratnya, keberatan, kepentingan, gaya berat

hostility [hostiliti] = permusuhan

loyalty [loielti] = kesetiaan

oddity [oditi] = keanehan, keganjilan, sesuatu (orang) yang aneh

penalty [penelti] = hukuman, denda

security [sikyueriti] = keamanan, keselamatan, perlindungan

stability [stebiliti] = keseimbangan

suitability [syu:tebiliti] = hal patut, kecocokan, kepastasan

universality [yu:nive:seliti] = hal umum

visibility [vizibiliti] = penglihatan, penampakan

**-wise****[waɪz]**

Membentuk kata keterangan

Contoh:

clockwise **[klokwaɪz]** = *menurut putaran jam*coastwise **[koustwaɪz]** = *sepanjang pantai*lengthwise **[lɛŋθwaɪz]** = *memanjang, membujur,***-y****[i]**

Membentuk kata sifat dari kata benda

Contoh:

dewy **[du:i]** = *berembun*inky **[ɪŋki]** = *seperti tinta, penuh dengan tinta, bertinta*windy **[wɪndi]** = *berangin, banyak angin*wormy **[we:mi]** = *berulat, bercacing**Latihan!*

- Tambahkan akhiran **-en** atau **-or** pada kata-kata ini!

<i>build</i>
<i>operate</i>
<i>instruct</i>
<i>weave</i>
<i>kill</i>
<i>start</i>
<i>love</i>
<i>design</i>
<i>deliver</i>

2. Buatlah kata-kata ini ke dalam bahasa Indonesia!

<i>prewar</i>
<i>postwar</i>
<i>malformation</i>
<i>redo</i>
<i>exchairman</i>
<i>inactive</i>
<i>unclean</i>
<i>disloyal</i>
<i>sickness</i>
<i>lawless</i>

3. Terjemahkan kalimat-kalimat berikut ke dalam bahasa Indonesia!

1. Be careful, the garden is watery.

>>

2. They kidnapped two children for a black mail.

>>

3. The acceptance of the treaty is certain.

>>

4. I have 200 employees in my factory.

>>

5. Don't we reach an agreement.

>>

6. This is not a finished painting.

>>

7. Indonesia Raya is our national anthem.

>>

8. Is the President ruling the country wisely?
»
9. He doesn't show any consistency.
»
10. My boy friend showed us a great deal of kindness.
»
11. Are you a clever magician?
»
12. I'm a famous dramatist.
»
13. Mr. David is really a brilliant historian.
»
14. These men were knocked unconscious in the accident at the factory.
»
15. He was in agreement with the governor of the state after listening to his views.
»
16. The sailor with the wooden leg told me a story.
»
17. Politics is an art.
»
18. The committee seems unable to agree on anything.
»
19. Statistics is not an exact science.
»
20. The whereabouts of the bank robbers is unknown.
»



PELAJARAN

51

Minggu 51, Bulan 12

PELAJARAN

51

Minggu 51, Bulan 12



Bacaan

SIN OR FEAR, THE ROOT OF SICKNESS

Both cures require the same method and are inseparable truth. Hatred, envy, dishonesty, fear and so forth, make a man sick, and neither medicine nor mind can help him permanently, even in body, unless it makes him better mentally, and so delivers him from his destroyers. The basic error is mortal mind. Hatred inflames the brutal propensities. The indulgence of evil motives, and aims makes any man, who is above the lowest type of manhood, a hopeless sufferer.

ONE - ONES



One untuk tunggal

Give me a comb, please.

Which one? This red one?

No, not this red one. That blue one.



Ones untuk jamak

Give me some books, please.

Which ones? These?

Yes, those. The ones on the table.



▶ One digunakan sesudah kata sifat

This farmer has a white buffalo and a black one.

In this shop you can buy gold watches and silver ones.

▶ One tidak digunakan:

- a. Sesudah bilangan biasa tingkat
I got five rulers and he only one.

- b. Sesudah tingkat paling
Of all his books, this is the best.

- c. Sesudah benda atau bahan
Do you prefer strong tobacco or mild?

1. To dance the Legong one must be able to move one's body, eyes and hands quickly and lightly.
2. Your big pearls are cheaper than your little ones.
3. He likes the red bicycle, but I prefer the black one.
4. Where's the other one?
5. Let's try these simple ones.
6. This elevator is going down. If you want to go up, use the other one.
7. I don't have an old red car. I have a new blue one.
8. Don't wear your old white shirt, wear your new one.

▶ Perlu Anda ketahui!

One must take care of one's health.

[wan mast teik ke: of wans helth]

Seseorang harus menjaga kesehatannya.



 **Kadang-kadang tunggal jamak**

None of that oil is cheap.
None of those men are from West Java.

Pengganti kata-kata

	That isn't	what I was looking for. why I asked you that.
	That is	why they hated us. what I was expecting from.
	Where he is now Who he lives with	is unknown?
	Be careful about	what you eat and drink. who becomes your friend.
	I am told that	the lady the main speaker is a relative.
	I don't know whether	her behaviour is strange. his work is satisfactory.
	I wonder doubt	whether his work is satisfactory.
	Did you	make any arrangement? explain the position?

	It	consists of includes	tax and service.
	Will you		protest about it? resist the proposal?
	Did you		offend anyone? make a bargain?
	I did not		say anything. split the opposition.
	Could you		remind the boss about it? press the issue?
	Are you talking about		the weather? their decision?
	I have	never occasionally	been entertained at your hotel.
	He	frequently often	gives a speech.
	Is Mr. Yosron staying at		this hotel? that motel?
	They have to	go back return	to their village.

	Finally Then	I asked her how old she was.	
	They are walking	downstairs. upstairs.	
	I'm sorry to hear	about your friend's accident. you are still ill.	
	I heard someone	crying. groaning.	
	Did you hear anyone	screaming? moaning?	
	Would you like to	see the film tonight? watch the TV?	
	Would you	do something for me? care to wait?	
	I have got	less more	coffee than you have.
	It's	around the corner across the street	from a beautiful park.

THE UNREAL PAST

[di anri:l pa:st]

Ada beberapa kata dalam bahasa Inggris, yang mengharuskan kita menggunakan bentuk *Past Tense* (kata kerjanya). Kata-kata tersebut ialah: *wish*, *as if*, *if only*, *it's (high)*, *time*, *I'd rather*.

 Contoh:

I wish I knew the answer.

Saya ingin saya mengetahui jawabnya.

It's time we all went home.

Sudah saatnya kita semua pulang.

Dari contoh tersebut jelaslah bagi kita bahwa *knew* berasal dari infinitive *to know*, dan *went* berasal dari infinitive *to go*; ini berubah akibat adanya kata-kata seperti di atas.

Mari kita teruskan dengan contoh-contoh lain!

1. I wish you would stop talking so loudly.
2. I'd rather you slept now.
3. I feel as if my skin were burnt.
4. We wish you would keep still.
5. If only she didn't eat so much orange!
6. I wish you gave us more detailed description of your trip.
7. You look as if you could do with a drink.
8. It's high time you had a haircut.



WHOSE

🔊 Whose is this knife?

Kepunyaanya siapa pisau ini?

It is the workman's.

atau

It belongs to the workman.

Itu kepunyaan pekerja.

🔊 Sambil santai hafalkan ekspresi di bawah ini!

They have a bad habit.

[thei hev a bed habit]

Mereka mempunyai kebiasaan buruk.

Will you accompany me?

[wil ju: ekampeni mi?]

Maukah Anda menemani saya?

Will you give us a good service?

[wil ju: giv as e gud se:vis]

Maukah Anda melayani kami dengan baik?

It is enough for us.

[it iz ina:f fo as]

Cukup bagi kami.





PELAJARAN

52

Minggu 52, Bulan 12

PELAJARAN

52

Minggu 52, Bulan 12



Percakapan

DI PERPUSTAKAAN



What a large library! Can I read here?

[wot e la:dj laibreri! ken ai ri:d hie]

Alangkah luasnya perpustakaan ini! Bisakah saya membaca di sini?



Yes, why not?

[yes, wai not]

Ya, mengapa tidak?



Can I take books out?

[ken ai teik buks aut]

Bisakah saya membawa buku-buku ke luar?



Yes, you can.

[yes, yu: ken]

Ya, bisa.



How do you do that?

[hau du: yu: det]

Bagaimana caranya?



Write your name, address and occupation on this card.

[rait yue neim, edres end okyupeisyen on diz ka:d]

Tulislah nama Anda, alamat dan pekerjaan pada kartu ini.



Thanks.

[thengks]

Terima kasih.

Pelajarai peribahasa berikut ini!

All beginning is difficult.

[ə:l bigining iz difikelt]

Setiap permulaan adalah sulit.

A tree is known by its fruit.

[e tri: iz noun bai its fru:t]

Pohon dikenal dari buahnya.

Love and duty always struggle.

[lav end ju:ti o:lwiz stragel]

Tugas dan cinta selalu berlaga.



To err is human.

[tu: e: iz hyu:men]

Berbuat kekhilafan adalah sifat manusia.

First love lies deep.

[fe:st lav laiz di:p]

Cinta pertama tak kunjung hilang.

After a storm comes a calm.

[a:fte e sto:m kamz e ka:m]

Sesudah badai datanglah cuaca tenang.



Knowledge is power.

[nolidj iz paue]

Pengetahuan adalah kekuasaan.

Easy come, easy go.

[i:zi kam, i:zi gou]

Mudah datang mudah pergi.

Marriage will steady man.

[meridj wil stedi men]

Perkawinan akan menjadikan orang sopan.

A little pot is soon hot.

[e litl pot iz su:n hot]

Periuk kecil adalah cepat panas.

More money, more friends.

[mo: mani, mo: frends]

Banyak uang, banyak teman.

Look before you leap.

[luk bifo: yu: lip]

Lihat sebelum kamu melompat.

Easier said than done.

[i:zie sed then dan]

Lebih mudah mengatakan daripada melakukan.

Share and share alike.

[shye en shye elaik]

Bagi-bagi sama rata.

Empty vessel makes the most noise.

[empti vesel meik de moust noiz]

Tong kosong nyaring bunyinya.

All doors open to courtesy.

[o:l do:z oupen tu ko:tesi]

Pintu terbuka kepada orang berkemauan.

All roads lead to Rome.

[o:l roudz led tu roum]

Banyak jalan menuju Roma.





Deeds, not words.

[di:dz, not we:dz]

Perbuatan bukan kata-kata.

Better late than never.

[bete leit then neve]

Lebih baik terlambat daripada tidak sama sekali.

Many a little makes a mickle.

[meni e litl meiks e mikel]

Sedikit demi sedikit lama lama menjadi bukit.

Think today and speak tomorrow.

[think tudey en spi:k tumorou]

Berpikirlah hari ini dan berbicaralah besok.

A fruitless life is an useless life.

[e frutlis laif iz en yuslis laif]

Hidup tanpa buah adalah hidup tanpa faedah.

Friendship is stronger than war.

[frendship iz stronge then wo:]

Persahabatan lebih kuat daripada perang.

Time flies.

[taim flaiz]

Waktu itu cepat berlalu.

Money be gets money.

[mani bi gets mani]

Uang menghasilkan uang.

Every man has his price.

[evri men hes his prais]

Setiap orang punya harga diri.

Don't go too far in small questions.

[dount gou tu: fa: in smo:l kwestsyen]

Jangan suka membesar besarkan persoalan kecil.

Life is full of unhappiness.

[laif iz ful of anhepinis]

Kehidupan penuh dengan ketidakbahagiaan.





Life without love is like a night without stars.

[laif without lav iz laik e nait without sta:z]

Hidup tanpa cinta ibarat malam tak berbintang.

Forgive and forget.

[fogiv en foget]

Memaafkan dan melupakan.

Health is better than wealth.

[helth iz bete then welth]

Kesehatan lebih baik dari pada kekayaan.

Let by gones be by gones.

[let bai gonz bi bai gonz]

Biarlah yang sudah berlalu itu berlalu.



Kindness is more binding than a loan.

[kainnis iz mo: bainding then e loun]

Kebaikan budi itu lebih mengikat daripada pinjaman.

Wisdom shows capability.

[wizdem shouz keipebiliti]

Kebijaksanaan menunjukkan kesanggupan.

Learn to walk before you run.

[le:n tu: wo:k bifo: yu: ran]

Belajarlah untuk berjalan sebelum Anda berlari.

No gain without pain.

[nou gein without pein]

Pada kemajuan tanpa penderitaan.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

[e be:d in de hen iz we:th tu: in de bush]

Seekor burung di tangan lebih berharga daripada dua ekor di belukar.

Cleverness is more expensive than the treasures.

[klevenis iz: mo: ikspensiv then de tresez]

Kepandaian lebih mahal daripada kekayaan.

Don't have the pleasure in the misfortune of other.

[dount hev de pleze in de misfo:cun of athe]

Jangan mencari kepuasan di atas penderitaan orang lain.



No smoke without a fire.

[nou smouk without e faie]

Tidak ada asap tanpa api.

In doing what we ought to do we deserve no praise, because it is our duty.

[in duing wot wi: o:t tu: du: wi: dizev nou preiz, biko:z it iz aue ju:ti]

Di dalam melaksanakan apa yang harus kita kerjakan tidaklah wajar kita mengharapkan pujiyan karena itu adalah kewajiban kita.

The poor are always shoved.

[de pue a: o:lwiz shauvd]

Si miskin selalu dikesampingkan orang.

Tomorrow is another day.

[tumorow iz enade dei]

Masih ada hari esok.

A slander is more dangerous than war.

[e slande iz mo: deinjeres then wo:]

Fitnah lebih berbahaya daripada perang.

No man is infallible.

[nou men iz infelibel]

Tidak ada orang yang tidak pernah gagal.

Help yourself, and God will help you.

[help yu:self end gad wil help yu:]

Tolonglah dirimu sendiri dan Tuhan akan menolongmu.

Times change.

[taimz ceindj]

Zaman berubah.

Thoughts are free.

[tho:ts a: fri:]

Pikiran-pikiran adalah bebas.

Time is money.

[taim iz mani]

Waktu adalah uang.





The tongue is not steel, yet it cuts.

[de tang iz not sti:l yet it kats]

Lidah bukan baja tetapi menyayat.

The higher up, the greater the fall.

[de haie ap de greite de fo:]

Semakin tinggi naik, semakin tinggi jatuhnya.

Nothing seek, nothing find.

[nathing si:k nathing faind]

Tidak berusaha mencari sesuatu, tidak mendapat sesuatu apapun.

Money talks.

[mani to:ks]

Uang yang berbicara.



A chip of the old block.

[e cip of di ould blok]

Tidak jauh panggang dari api.

It is no use crying over spilt milk.

[it iz nou yu:s kraiying ouve spilt milk]

Tidak ada gunanya menyesali apa yang sudah terjadi.

Don't wait till tomorrow what you can do today.

[dount weit til tumorou wot yu: ken du: tudei]

Jangan tunggu sampai besok apa yang bisa kamu kerjakan hari ini.

Don't meddle with other people's affair.

[dount medel with ather pi:pels efe:]

Jangan mencampuri persoalan pribadi orang lain.

He who sows will reap.

[hi: hu sous wil ri:p]

Siapa yang menanam dialah yang memetik hasilnya.

More haste, less speed.

[mo: heist les spi:d]

Semakin tergesa-gesa, semakin berkurang kecepatannya.

Better buy than borrow.

[bete bai then borou]

Lebih baik membeli daripada meminjam.



Still waters run deep.

[stil wo:tez ran di:p]

Air tenang mengalirnya dalam.



Union is strength.

[unyen iz: strength]

Persatuan adalah kekuatan.

Lost time is never found.

[lost taim iz neve faund]

Waktu yang hilang tidak akan ditemukan lagi.

Happy is he who owes nothing.

[hepi iz hi: hu ouz nathing]

Berbahagialah ia yang tidak punya hutang.

Live not to eat but eat to live.

[laiv not tu i:t bat i:t tu laiv]

Hidup bukan untuk makan telapi makan untuk hidup.

If you work in earnest, you will succeed.

[if yu: we:k in e:nist yu: wil seksi:d]

Jika kamu bekerja sungguh sungguh, tentu kamu akan berhasil.

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

[e frend in ni:d iz e frend indi:d]

Teman sewaktu kita perlukan adalah teman yang sebenarnya.

A little is better than nothing.

[e litl iz bete then nathing]

Sedikit adalah lebih baik daripada tidak sama sekali.

Like father, like son.

[laik fa:de laik san]

Begitu bapaknya, begitu juga anaknya.

You never know till you have tried.

[yu: neve nou til yu: hev traied]

Kamu tidak akan tahu sebelum kamu mencobanya.

Walls have ears.

[wo:lz hev ie:z]

Dinding-dinding mempunyai telinga.



United we stand, divided we fall.

[yunaitid wi stend divaidid wi fo:]

Bersatu kita teguh, bercerai kita runtuh.



There is a time for all things.

[the iz e taim fo o:l thingz]

Ada waktunya untuk semua hal.

Never do things by halves.

[neve du: thingz bai ha:vz]

Jangan mengerjakan sesuatu dengan setengah-setengah.

Hunger is the best sauce.

[hange iz de best so:s]

Waktu lapar adalah saus paling enak.

Ambition has no rest.

[embisyen hez no rest]

Ambisi tidak mengenal istirahat.

Experienced people cannot be easily deceived.

[ikspieriensi pi:pel kennot bi: i:zili disi:vd]

Orang yang sudah berpengalaman tidak mudah ditipu.

It is better to wear out than to rust out.

[it iz bete tu we: aut then tu rast aut]

Lebih baik habis terpakai daripada habis berkarat.

Out of debt, out of danger.

[aut of det aut of deinje]

Lepas dari hutang, lepas dari bahaya.

Too much of a good thing is good for nothing.

[tu: mac of e gud thing iz gud fo: nathing]

Terlalu banyak aksi jadinya bau terasi.

All truth is not always to be told.

[o:l tru:th iz not o:lwiz tu bi tould]

Semua yang benar tidak selalu mesti dikatakan.

Barking dogs seldom bite.

[ba:king dogz seldom bait]

Anjing yang menggongong jarang menggigit.



Experience is the best teacher.

[ikspieriens iz de best ti:ce]

Pengalaman adalah guru yang terbaik.

Give and take.

[giv end teik]

Memberi dan menerima.

Honesty is the best policy.

[onisti iz de best polisi]

Kejujuran adalah kebijaksanaan yang sangat baik.

Live and learn.

[laiv end le:n]

Hidup dan belajar.

Opportunity makes the thief.

[opocu:niti meiks de thi:f]

Kesempatan membuat orang jadi pencuri.

To forgive is good, to forget is better.

[tu fogiv iz gud tu foget iz bete]

Memaafkan adalah baik, melupakan lebih baik lagi.

A wise son is the one that makes a father rejoiced, and stupid son is the grief of his mother.

[e waiz san iz de wan det meiks e fa:de rijois en scu:pid san iz de gri:f of hiz ma:de]

Anak yang bijak membuat bapak gembira dan anak yang bodoh membuat ibunya bersedih.

Patience is a good manner.

[peisyens iz e gud mene]

Kesabaran adalah sikap yang baik.

First comes first served.

[fe:st kam fe:st se:vd]

Duluan datang, duluan dilayani.

All that glitters is not gold.

[o:l det glitez iz not gould]

Semua yang berkilau itu bukanlah emas.





Death is not to be feared.

[deth iz not tu bi: fied]

Kematian bukan untuk ditakuti.

Home is where the heart is.

[houm iz we: de ha:t iz]

Rumah itu adalah tempat hati berada.

One good turn deserves another.

[wan gud te:n dize:vz enathe]

Suatu kebaikan pasti dibalas dengan kebaikan pula.

Man proposesy God disposes.

[men prepouziz god dispouziz]

Manusia merencanakan, Tuhan menentukan.

