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HARI PRASTYO

**TATA BAHASA INGGRIS:
JILID PERTAMA**



PENERBIT:
LEMBAGA PENDIDIKAN DAN PELATIHAN
INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH INSTITUTE OF INDONESIA

**TATA BAHASA INGGRIS:
JILID PERTAMA**

Perpustakaan Nasional RI: Data Katalog dalam Terbitan (KDT)

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Hak cipta dilindungi Undang-Undang

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Alamat: Dusun Wonokoyo RT/RW:01/02 Ds. Kertosari
Kec. Kutorejo Mojokerto Kode Pos: 61383
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KATA PENGANTAR

Puji syukur kami panjatkan kehadiran Allah SWT. karena Rahmat, Taufiq, dan Hidayah-Nya, Buku *Tata Bahasa Inggris: Jilid Pertama* ini telah terbit.

Bahasa merupakan keniscayaan bagi manusia (Prastyo, 2015). Salah satunya adalah Bahasa Inggris. Ini adalah bahasa Internasional yang dibutuhkan oleh siapapun. Oleh karena itu, bahasa Inggris harus dipelajari agar dapat dikuasai. Pembelajaran bahasa Inggris bisa dilakukan dengan berbagai cara. Salah satunya adalah dengan belajar mandiri melalui buku. Buku yang ada dalam genggamannya saudara ini merupakan salah satu buku yang bisa digunakan sebagai sarana untuk mempelajari bahasa Inggris.

Akhirnya kami menyampaikan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang turut membantu penyusunan Buku *Tata Bahasa Inggris: Jilid Pertama* ini. Semoga buku ini dapat memberikan kontribusi bagi siapa saja yang ingin menguasai bahasa Inggris.

Mojokerto, Juni 2017

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BAB I PENDAHULUAN

A. PANCAVIP

PANCAVIP merupakan singkatan yang digunakan untuk mempermudah menghafal Part of Speech dalam bahasa Inggris.

Berikut ini uraian tentang PANCAVIP:

No	Huruf	Kepanjangan	Arti	Contoh
1	P	Pronoun	Kata ganti	I, you, we, etc
2	A	Adjective	Kata Sifat	Good, bad, etc
3	N	Noun	Kata Benda	Chair, pen, etc
4	C	Conjunction	Kata sambung	So, but, etc
5	A	Adverb	Kata Keterangan	Yesterday, in the classroom
6	V	Verb	Kata kerja	Eat, drink, etc
7	I	Interjection	Kata seru	Hi, hello, etc
8	P	Preposition	Kata depan	At, on, etc

B. PRONOUN

Seperti apa yang telah dijelaskan di atas bahwa pronoun merupakan “kata ganti orang”. Perhatikan contoh dalam bahasa Indonesia berikut ini:

1. *Andi Pergi ke sekolah. Dia berangkat dengan menggunakan sepeda.*

2. *Saya pergi ke Jogja dengan Andi. Saya mengajanya (dia) karena dia teman dekatku.*

Di dalam bahasa Inggris, pronoun dibagi menjadi 2 hal, yaitu: *Pronoun as Subject* dan *Pronoun as Object*.

Kata **dia** pada contoh 1 di atas disebut *Pronoun as Subject*. Sedangkan kata **dia (-nya)** dalam contoh 2 disebut *Pronoun as Object*. Berikut ini uraian tentang pronoun:

Pronoun		Makna
Subject	Object	
They	Them	Mereka
We	Us	Kita/kami
I	Me	Saya/aku
You	You	Kamu/kalian
He	Him	Dia (lk)
She	Her	Dia (pr)
It	It	Ini/itu

Perhatikan contoh penggunaan pronoun dalam bahasa Indonesia di atas dan berikut ini contoh dalam bahasa Inggris:

1. *Andi Pergi ke sekolah. **Dia** berangkat dengan menggunakan sepeda.*

Andi goes to school. **He** rides bicycle.

2. *Saya pergi ke Jogja dengan Andi. Saya mengajanya (dia) karena dia teman dekatku.*

I go to Jogja with Andi. I invite **him** because he is my best friend.

C. CONJUNCTION

Conjunction adalah kata penghubung yang menghubungkan antara dua kalimat atau lebih. Conjunction dibagi menjadi dua bagian, yaitu, *Coordinating Conjunction* dan *Subordinating Conjunction*. *Coordinating Conjunction* adalah kata penghubung yang menghubungkan kalimat setara, kalimat tersebut di dalam bahasa Inggris disebut dengan *Compound Sentence*.

Sedangkan *Subordinating Conjunction* adalah kata penghubung yang menghubungkan kalimat bertingkat, kalimat tersebut di dalam bahasa Inggris disebut dengan *Complex Sentence*.

Jadi, *Coordinating Conjunction* berfungsi untuk membuat *Compound Sentence** (kalimat setara) dan *Subordinating Conjunction* berfungsi untuk membuat *Complex Sentence* (kalimat bertingkat).

Perhatikan tabel berikut ini:

Conjunction			
Coordinating	Arti	Subordinating	Arti
For	Karena	After	Setelah
And	Dan	Before	Sebelum
Nor	Bukan ini, bukan itu	When	Ketika
But	Tetapi	Whenever	Kapanpun
Or	Atau	Where	Di mana
Yet	Tetapi	Wherever	di/ ke manapun
So	Jadi	Until	Sampai / hingga
FAN BOYS: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so		Because	Karena

* Penggunaan *Coordinating Conjunction* bisa juga untuk membuat kalimat sederhana (*simple sentence*).

Contoh penggunaan Conjunction* :

1. I come late, *for* I don't know the class.
2. I like English, *and* I can speak English.
3. She didn't talk, *nor* did she move.
4. He is happy, *but* he is poor.
5. You can choose the big box, *or* you can choose the small one.
6. I am afraid, *yet* I am curious.
7. You study hard, *so* you get success.
8. He goes to school *after* he finishes his work.
9. I can't remember *where* I put my house key.
10. We can't leave the room *until* everyone has finished the test.

D. POSSESSIVE

Possessive digunakan untuk menyatakan kepemilikan.

Possessive dibagi menjadi 2 bagian , yaitu possessive adjective dan possessive pronoun. Berikut ini uraian tentang possessive:

Possessive			
Possessive Adjective	Arti	Possessive Pronoun	Arti
My.....	.....saya	Mine	Milikku
Your.....	.....kamu	Yours	Milikmu
Our.....	...kita/kami	Ours	Milik kita
Their....	...mereka	Theirs	Milik mereka
His....	.....dia (lk)	His	Miliknya (lk)
Her....	.....dia (pr)	Hers	Miliknya (pr)
Its.....	...nya (benda)	-0-	

* Perhatikan penggunaan tanda koma dan penggunaan Conjunctionnya

Dalam possessive adjective, noun (kata benda), seperti chair, book, house, class, table, car etc, bias diletakkan setelah my....; your....; our...., etc. berikut ini contoh penggunaannya: my car, your car, our car, their car, etc.

E. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

Reflexive Pronoun digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu kegiatan yang dikerjakan sendiri. Berikut ini uraian tentang reflexive:

Reflexive Pronoun	Arti
Myself	Diriku sendiri
Yourself / yourselves	Dirimu / diri kalian sendiri
Ourselves	Diri kami sendiri
Themselves	Diri mereka sendiri
Himself	Dirinya sendiri (lk)
Herself	Dirinya sendiri (pr)
Itself	Dirinya sendiri (Benda)

F. SENTENCE

Kalimat adalah sekelompok kata yang:

1. terdiri dari minimal 1 subject dan 1 verb
2. digunakan untuk mengungkapkan satu kesatuan pemikiran / ide.

Secara umum, kalimat dibagi menjadi 2, yaitu kalimat verbal dan kalimat non-verbal NOMINAL. Berikut ini uraian tentang kalimat verbal dan non-verbal.

Verbal	Non-Verbal
<p>Kalimat yang di dalamnya ada kata kerjanya.</p> <p>Macam-macam kata kerja:</p> <p>Verb 1: Speak, write, etc.</p> <p>Verb 1 (s/es): speaks, writes, etc.</p> <p>Verb 2: Spoke, wrote, etc</p> <p>Verb 3: Spoken, Written, etc</p> <p>Verb1 + ing: Speaking</p>	<p>Kalimat yang di dalamnya selalu menggunakan “to be” yang berfungsi sebagai kata kerja.</p> <p>Macam-macam “to be”:</p> <p>To be 1: is, am, are</p> <p>To be 2: was, were</p> <p>To be 3: been</p> <p>To be dalam future: be</p> <p>To be dalam Continuous: being</p>

=====Selamat Belajar=====

BAB II

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

A. Penggunaan

Simple Present tense digunakan untuk: (a) menyatakan aktifitas yang rutin dikerjakan, (b) menyatakan kebenaran umum, (c) menyatakan kegiatan yang dikerjakan di masa yang akan datang, tetapi sudah menjadi rutinitas.

Keterangan waktu yang biasanya digunakan dalam Simple Present Tense adalah: everyday (setiap hari), always (selalu), often (sering), seldom (jarang), never (jarang), sometimes (kadang-kadang), usually (biasanya), once a week (seminggu sekali), once a month (sebulan sekali), once a year (setahun sekali), etc.

B. Rumus dan Contoh Kalimat

Verbal	Non-verbal
(+) S + V ₁ (s/es) + O E.g: We speak English.	(+) S + to be ₁ + C E.g: We are happy.
(-) S + Do / Does + not + V ₁ + O E.g: We do not speak English.	(-) S + to be ₁ + not + C E.g: We are not happy.
(?) Do / Does + S + V ₁ + O? E.g: Do We speak English?	(?) to be ₁ + S + C? E.g: are We happy?
(?S+) QW.S + V ₁ (s/es) + O? E.g: Who speaks English?	(?S+) Qw.S + to be ₁ + C? E.g: Who is happy?
(?S-) QW.S + Do / Does + not + V ₁ + O? E.g: Who does not speak English?	(?S-) Qw.S + to be ₁ + not + C? E.g: Who is not happy?

Catatan:

1. Perhatikan aturan penggunaan do / does:

Do	Does
They	He
We	She
I	It
You	Nama 1 orang / benda

2. Perhatikan aturan penggunaan to be:

Is	Am	Are
He	I	You
She		They
It		We

3. Pemberian s / es dalam kata kerja harus memperhatikan hubungan subject dan kata kerja itu sendiri, dalam bahasa Inggris disebut sebagai *Subject-Verb Agreement*. Perhatikan aturan pemberian s / es dalam kata kerja (verb)

Tanpa s / es	Pemberian s / es
They	He
We	She
I	It
You	Nama 1 orang / benda

4. Kata keterangan, seperti: sometimes, usually, etc, biasanya diletakkan sebelum verb.
5. QW.S adalah singkatan dari *Question Word Subject* (kata Tanya yang menanyakan subject), seperti: who (siapa), what (apa), whose.....(.....siapa).

C. Vocabularies (kata-kata)

No	Words	Arti	Kategori
01	Speak	: Berbicara	Verb
02	Listen	: Mendengarkan	Verb
03	Read	: Membaca	Verb
04	Write	: Menulis	Verb

05	Abbreviate	: Menyingkat	Verb
06	English	: Bahasa Inggris	Noun
07	Radio	: Radio	Noun
08	Novel	: Novel	Noun
09	Letter	: Surat	Noun
10	Name	: Nama	Noun
11	Happy x unhappy	: senang x sedih	Adjective
12	Healthy x unhealthy	: Sehat x sakit	Adjective
13	Honest x dishonest	: jujur x tidak jujur	Adjective
14	Legal x illegal	: resmi x tidak resmi	Adjective
15	Logical x illogical	: masuk akal x tak masuk akal	Adjective

D. Scaffolding (Contoh)

Berikut ini contoh penggunaan Simple present Tense dalam percakapan sehari-hari:

Contoh 1:

Fajril : Do you read novel?

Ananto : No, I do not read novel.

Fajril : Who reads novel?

Ananto : Umar reads novel.

E. Exercise 1

1. Diane (wash)her hair twice a week.
2. Kathy (sit, usually).....in front row class.
3. I (try).....to concentrate.
4. (lock, you, always)the door?
5. Every morning, the sun (shine)in my bedroom and (wake).....me up.

F. Buatlah dialog dengan menggunakan Simple Present tense!

Diah :(?)

Riska :(-)

Diah :(?S+)

Riska :(+)

G. Worksheet

Gets up at 5.00	Likes Chocolate	Is from a small village	Works in the office	Has a cat
Lives in apartment	Likes to go shopping	Favorite color is green	Favorite class is grammar	Has more brothers than sisters
Drinks coffee	Eats health food	FREE	Likes to swim	Always Study in the evening
Sometimes forget to brush teeth	Always go to school on time	Wears black shoes	Wears contact lenses	Has friend from another town
Eats lunch at 12 noon	Takes the bus to school	Ever get award	Has a pet	Drink milk at breakfast

H. The usage of worksheet (cara menggunakannya)

Name : Bingo Card

Dynamic : Whole class

Time : 15 minutes

Procedures :

1. Go over question formation if necessary. If this is used as a review, the students should be able to form questions from the prompts. Give a copy of the worksheet to each student.

2. Tell them to circulate, ask their classmates questions as indicated by the prompts on the worksheet. If a student answers *yes*, they write the student's name after the prompt. If the student answers *no*, they continue to ask until they find someone who answers *yes*.
3. As a bingo, there are several ways to win:
 - ❖ The first student who gets five names in a row wins;
 - ❖ The first student who fills in the four corners wins;
 - ❖ The first student who makes a cross wins (third row down and third row cross)
 - ❖ Use any other variation you choose.
4. After you have a winner, go over the tense used and why (fact or habit?) and some of the answers ("Whose favorite color is green?"; Who gets up at 5.00?").

BAB III

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

A. Penggunaan

Present continuous tense digunakan untuk: (a) menyatakan aktifitas yang sedang dikerjakan pada saat kita berbicara, (b) menyatakan aktifitas yang sedang dalam proses pengerjaan.

Keterangan waktu yang biasanya digunakan dalam Present Continuous Tense adalah: now (sekarang), right now (sekarang juga), at present (saat ini), nowadays (saat ini).

B. Rumus dan Contoh Kalimat

Verbal	Non-verbal
(+) S + to be ₁ + V ₁ (ing) + O E.g: We are speaking English.	(+) S + to be ₁ + being + C E.g: We are being careful.
(-) S + to be ₁ + not + V ₁ (ing) + O E.g: We are not speaking English.	(-) S+to be ₁ + not + being + C E.g: We are not being careful.
(?) to be ₁ + S + V ₁ (ing) + O ? E.g: Are we speaking English?	(?) to be ₁ + S + being + C? E.g: Are we being careful?
(?S+) QW.S + to be ₁ + V ₁ (ing) + O? E.g: Who is speaking English?	(?S+) Qw.S + to be ₁ + being + C? E.g: Who is being careful?
(?S-) QW.S + to be ₁ + not+V ₁ (ing) + O? E.g: Who is not speaking English?	(?S-) Qw.S+to be ₁ +not+being+C? E.g: Who is not being careful?
(?O) QW.O + to be ₁ + S + V ₁ (ing)? E.g: What are we speaking?	

Catatan:

1. Perhatikan aturan penggunaan to be:

Is	Am	Are
He	I	You
She		They
It		We

2. QW.O adalah singkatan dari *Question Word Object* (kata Tanya yang menanyakan object), seperti: whom (siapa), what (apa), whose.....(.....siapa).

C. Vocabularies (kata-kata)

No	Words	Arti	Kategori
01	Bear	Menahan	Verb
02	Beat	Memukul	Verb
03	Begin	Memulai	Verb
04	Bend	Membengkokkan	Verb
05	Rub	Menggosok	Verb
06	Anger	Amarah	Noun
07	Enemy	Musuh	Noun
08	Program	Acara	Noun
09	Iron	Besi	Noun
10	Finger	Jari	Noun
11	Bad	Buruk	Adjective
12	Careful	Berhati-hati	Adjective
13	Cruel	Jahat	Adjective
14	Fair	Adil	Adjective
15	Foolish	Bodoh	Adjective

D. Scaffolding (Contoh)

Berikut ini contoh penggunaan Present Continuous Tense dalam percakapan sehari-hari:

Contoh 2:

Fajril : are you beating your enemy?

Ananto : No, I am not beating my enemy.

Fajril : Who is beating your enemy?

Ananto : Dayat is beating my enemy.

E. Buatlah dialog dengan menggunakan Present Continuous Tense!

Diah :(?)

Riska :(-)

Diah :(?S+)

Riska :(+)

F. Exercise: Simple Present Tense Vs Present Continuous Tense

Direction: Use either simple present tense or present continuous tense of the verbs in the parentheses

1. Sari can't come to the phone because she (wash) ... her hair.
2. Sari (wash) ... her hair every other day or so.
3. Mitha (sit, usually) ... in the front row during the class, but today she (sit) ... in the last row.
4. Please be quiet. I (try) ... to concentrate.
5. (you, lock, always) ... the door to your apartment when you leave?

6. I wrote to my friend last week. She hasn't answered my letter yet. I (wait, still) ... for a reply.
7. After six days of rain, I'm glad that the sun (shine) ...again today.
8. Every morning, the sun (shine) ... in my bedroom window and (wake) ... me up.
9. A: look! It (snow)
B: It's beautiful! This is the first time I've ever seen snow. It (snow,not) ... in my country.
10. A: Close your eyes. Now listen carefully. What (I, do)?
B: You (rub) ... the top of your desk with your hand.
A: Close, but not exactly right. Try again.
B: Aha! You (rub) ... your hand together.
A: Right.

G. Game

Directions: On a pice of paper , write an action that a classmate can demonstrate (e.g., stand up, smile, open the door, write on the whiteboard, etc). Give your paper to the teacher, who will redistribute the papers at random to the class. Then everyone will take turns performing these actions for the entire class to guess and describe, using the present continuous tense.

BAB IV

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

A. Penggunaan

Present perfect tense digunakan untuk: (a) menyatakan aktifitas yang telah terjadi di masa lampau dan tidak jelas keterangan waktunya, (b) menyatakan aktifitas yang telah dikerjakan secara berulang-ulang.

Sehubungan jenis tenses ini tidak memiliki keterangan waktu yang spesifik, maka jenis tenses ini biasanya menggunakan kata *for* (selama) dan *since* (sejak).

B. Rumus dan Contoh Kalimat

Verbal	Non-verbal
(+) S + Have/Has + V ₃ + O E.g: We have begun the program.	(+) S + have/has + been + C E.g: We have been tired.
(-) S + Have/Has + not + V ₃ + O E.g: We have not begun the program.	(-) S + have/has + not + been + C E.g: We have not been tired.
(?) Have/Has + S + V ₃ + O? E.g: have we begun the program?	(?) have/has + S + been + C? E.g: have we been tired?
(?S+) QW.S + Have/Has + V ₃ + O? E.g: Who has begun the program?	(?S+) Qw.S + have/has + been + C? E.g: Who has been tired?
(?S-) QW.S + Have/Has + not + V ₃ + O? E.g: Who has not begun the program?	(?S-) Qw.S + have/has + not + been + C? E.g: Who has not been tired?
(?O) QW.O + Have/Has + S + V ₃ ? E.g: What have we begun?	

Catatan:

1. Perhatikan aturan penggunaan have / has:

Has	Have
He	They
She	We
It	I
	You

C. Vocabularies (kata-kata)

No	Words	Arti	Kategori
01	Accept	Menerima	Verb
02	Accompany	Menemani	Verb
03	Activate	Mengaktifkan	Verb
04	Achieve	Mencapai	Verb
05	Acquire	Memperoleh	Verb
06	Letter	Surat	Noun
07	Brother	Saudara (lk)	Noun
08	Cellphone	Hp	Noun
09	Achievement	Prestasi	Noun
10	Language	Bahasa	Noun
11	Ablaze	Berkobar	Adjective
12	Sad	Sedih/galau	Adjective
13	Present	Hadir	Adjective
14	Easy	Mudah/gampang	Adjective
15	Difficult	Sulit/susah	Adjective

D. Scaffolding (Contoh)

Berikut ini contoh penggunaan Present Perfect Tense dalam percakapan sehari-hari:

Contoh 3:

Nuril : Have you accepted letter?

Febby : No, I have not accepted letter.

Nuril : Who has accepted letter?

Febby : Nadya has accepted letter.

Nuril : What have you accepted?

Febby : I have accepted your love.

E. Buatlah dialog dengan menggunakan Present Perfect tense!

Emi :(?)

Rani :(-)

Emi :(?S+)

Rani :(+)

Emi :(?O)

Rani :(+)

F. Exercise

Direction: Comple the sentences with any appropriate time expressions!

1. Today is I bought this book ... ago.

I have had this book since

I have had this book for

2. I have a pen. I bought it ... ago.

I have had this pen for

I have had this pen since

3. Today is

I moved to this city

I have been in this city since

I have been here for

4. It is the year

I started going to school in the year

I have been a student for

I have been a student since

5. I first met my teacher

I have known him/her for

I have known him/her for

G. Worksheet

What have you ... (eat) this morning?	Whom have you ... (speak) to before the class today
What have you ...(forgot) to do?	What have you ... (think) about doing after class?
Where have you ... (go) shopping?	What have you ... (give) a friend?
How much money have you ... (lend) a friend?	What have you ... (send) to your family recently?
What habit have you ... (quit)?	How often have you ... (be) to the movies this month?
What have you ...(tell) a family member more than once?	What have you ... (lose) recently?
How often have you ... (see) your family since you came to this school?	Whom have you ... (tell) a secret to more than once?
What have you ... (drink) more than once today?	What have you ... (do) more than once today?
How many essays have you ... (write) in writing class?	How many people from from your country have you (meet) in this class?

How often have you ... (buy) a soft in the last week?	What have you ... (begin) to do since coming to the United States?
What is the longest you have ... (sleep) since coming to this school?	How much money have you ...(spend) on lunch this past month?
What have you ... (break) more than once?	How have you ... (feel) this week)?
Whom have you ... (know) since you were child?	Whom have you ... (sit) next to in class more than once this week?

H. The usage of worksheet (cara menggunakannya)

Name : Line - Ups

Dynamic : Whole class

Time : 20 minutes

Procedures:

1. Give each student a question card, use two different colours of paper (yellow and red). Call all students (half the class) with a yellow card to the front and have them stand in a line facing the class;
2. The other half of the class stands in front of the first line. If there are an odd number of students, either one questioner waits for someone to question, or the extra person in the answer line waits until the line moves;
3. Each person with a yellow question card questions the student standing in front of him/her. The student asking the question

fills in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given on the card. When everyone has answered the question, the students in the answer line move down one and are asked a new question. Continue until all the students in the answer line have talked to every student in the question line. (the students in the question line do not move);

4. The students in the lines now switch positions, and the former answerers are now the questioners. Continue as in #3 above.

Explanation: using two different colours of cards or papers makes it easy to divide the students into questioners and answerers. When all of the students with yellow cards have questioned all the students with pink cards, switch lines so that the students asking questions now have pink cards.

NOTE: before doing the line-ups, you may want to do a sample card on the board so that the students know what is expected of them. Ask them how to fill in the blanks.

BAB V

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

A. Penggunaan

Present perfect continuous tense digunakan untuk menyatakan aktifitas yang telah terjadi di masa lampau dan berlangsung hingga waktu sekarang.

Keterangan waktu yang biasanya digunakan dalam Present Perfect Continuous Tense adalah: for (selama), since (sejak), all morning (sepanjang pagi), all day (sepanjang hari), dan all week (seminggu penuh).

B. Rumus dan Contoh Kalimat

Verbal	Non-verbal
(+) S + Have/Has + Been + V ₁ (ing) + O E.g: He has been accompanying her.	(+) S + have/has + been + C E.g: We have been tired.
(-) S + Have/Has + Not + Been + V ₁ (ing) + O E.g: He has not been accompanying her.	(-) S + have/has + not + been + C E.g: We have not been tired.
(?) Have/Has + S + Been + V ₁ (ing) + O? E.g: Has he been accompanying her?	(?) have/has + S + been + C? E.g: have we been tired?
(?S+) QW.S + Have/Has + Been + V ₁ (ing) + O? E.g: Who has been accompanying her?	(?S+) Qw.S + have/has + been + C? E.g: Who has been tired?
(?S-) QW.S+Have/Has+Not+ Been+V ₁ (ing)+O? E.g: Who has not been accompanying her?	(?S-) Qw.S+ have/has + not + been + C? E.g: Who has not been tired?
(?O) QW.O + Have/Has + S + Been + V ₁ (ing)? E.g: Whom has he been accompanying?	

C. Vocabularies (kata-kata)

No	Words	Arti	Kategori
01	Admire	Mengagumi	Verb
02	Admit	Mengakui	Verb
03	Advise	Menasehati	Verb
04	Agree	Menyetujui	Verb
05	Allow	Mengijinkan	Verb
06	Teacher	Guru	Noun
07	Mistake	Kesalahan	Noun
08	Students	Peserta didik	Noun
09	Opinion	Pendapat	Noun
10	Son	Anak laki-laki	Noun
11	Funny	Lucu	Adjective
12	Generous	Dermawan	Adjective
13	Good	Baik	Adjective
14	Kind	Baik hati	Adjective
15	Lazy	Malas	Adjective

D. Scaffolding (Contoh)

Berikut ini contoh penggunaan Present Perfect Continuous Tense dalam percakapan sehari-hari:

Contoh 4:

Nuril : Have you been advising the students?

Febby : No, I have not been advising the students.

Nuril : Who has been advising the students ?

Febby : Faiq has been advising the students.

Nuril : Whom Have you been advising?

Febby : I have been advising my son.

E. Buatlah dialog dengan menggunakan Present Perfect Continuous Tense!

Devi :(?)

Hanif :(-)

Devi :(?S+)

Hanif :(+)

Devi :(?O)

Hanif :(+)

F. Exercise : Error Analysis

Direction: Which verbs in this sentences should be present perfect continuous tense. Correct the error in the verb tense usage!

1. The boys are playing soccer right now. They are playing for almost two hours. They must be getting tired.
2. Alex is talking on the phone. He talked on the phone for more than half an hour. He should hang up soon. Long distance is expensive.
3. I'm trying to study. I try to study for the last hour, but something always seems to interrupt me. I think I'd better go to the library.
4. Mr Ford's is waiting waiting in the dentist's office. He was waiting there for the last twenty minutes. He hopes the dentist can see him soon because he has a bad toothache.

G. Activity: Using present perfect and present perfect continuous tense in writing

Direction: Choose one to write about

1. Write about your first day in this class. What did you see, hear, think, feel? Then write about what you have done and have been doing in this class since the first day.

2. Describe your last week at home before you came to this city/village. Then describe what you have done and have been doing since you arrived here.

H. Game

Name : Twenty question 1

Dynamic : Whole class

Time : 10 minutes

Procedures:

1. Choose a category (famous people, occupations, foods, animals, etc)
2. Choose one student to answer questions from the rest of the class. Show the student a word on a piece of paper (what he or she is). The word should be an object or person. Have the student sit in front of the class. Instruct this student to answer only *yes* or *no* to any question asked of him/her.
3. Instruct the class to ask only *yes/no* question. Their purpose is to discover the identity of the student in front of the class. The class is allowed only 20 questions. If they can guess the student's identity before the twentieth question, the class wins. If they do not guess correctly, the student wins. (although this is based on the popular "twenty questions" game, you may want to actually vary the number of questions the class can ask. Be sure to make the number clear before the activity begins).

BAB VI

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

A. Penggunaan

Simple past tense digunakan untuk menyatakan aktifitas yang terjadi di masa lampau dan berakhir di masa lampau juga serta jelas keterangan waktunya.

Keterangan waktu yang biasanya digunakan dalam Simple Past Tense adalah: yesterday (kemarin), last week (minggu yang lalu), last... (... yang lalu), two days ago (2 hari yang lalu), ago (yang lalu).

B. Rumus dan Contoh Kalimat

Verbal	Non-verbal
(+) S + V ₂ + O	(+) S + tobe ₂ + C
E.g: they allowed me.	E.g: she was lazy.
(-) S + did + not + V ₁ + O	(-) S + tobe ₂ + not + C
E.g: they did not allow me.	E.g: she was not lazy.
(?) Did + S + V ₁ + O?	(?) tobe ₂ + S + C?
E.g: Did they allow me?	E.g: was she lazy?
(?S+) QW.S + V ₂ + O?	(?S+) Qw.S + tobe ₂ + C?
E.g: who allowed me?	E.g: Who was lazy?
(?S-) QW.S + did + not + V ₁ + O?	(?S-) Qw.S + tobe ₂ + not + C?
E.g: Who did not allow me?	E.g: Who was not lazy?
(?O) QW.O + Did + S + V ₁ ?	
E.g: Whom did they allow?	

Catatan:

1. Perhatikan aturan penggunaan to be:

was	Were
He	They
She	We
It	I
	You

C. Vocabularies (kata-kata)

No	Words	Arti	Kategori
01	Announce	Mengumumkan	Verb
02	Answer	Menjawab	Verb
03	Apologize	Meminta maaf	Verb
04	Argue	Berpendapat	Verb
05	Arrange	Menyusun	Verb
06	Meeting	Pertemuan/rapat	Noun
07	Question	Petanyaan	Noun
08	Sentence	Kalimat	Noun
09	Seat	Tempat duduk	Noun
10	Score	Nilai	Noun
11	Lucky	Beruntung	Adjective
12	Surprised	Terkejut	Adjective
13	Comfortable	Nyaman	Adjective
14	Bored	Bosan	Adjective
15	Free	Nganggur	Adjective

D. Scaffolding (Contoh)

Berikut ini contoh penggunaan Present Perfect Continuous

Tense dalam percakapan sehari-hari:

Contoh 5:

Soimah : did you answer the question?

Olga : No, I did not answer the question.

Soimah : Who answered the question?

Olga : Rojali answered the question.

Soimah : What did you answer?

Olga : I answered the test.

E. Buatlah dialog dengan menggunakan Present Perfect

Continuous Tense!

Deny :(?)

Nanaz :(-)

Deny :(?S+)

Nanaz :(+)

Deny :(?O)

Nanaz :(+)

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