

INTRODUCTION

Introduction atau perkenalan adalah ungkapan bagaimana kita memperkenalkan diri dalam Bahasa Inggris. Berikut ini adalah contoh perkenalan beserta pertanyaan- pertanyaanya. Alangkah baiknya saat memperkenalkan diri secara formal , seseorang harus membukanya terlebih dahulu seperti :

Opening:

I would like to introduce myself

Let me introduce myself

I want to introduce myself



Introducing ourselves

Hello everyone

Helo semuanya

I would like to introduce myself

Saya mau meperkenalkan diri

/I want to introduce my self

My complete name is

Nama lengkap saya adalah

You can call me

Kamu bisa memanggil saya

I come from / I am from

Saya berasal dari

I live in (City)

Saya tinggal di(Kota)

I am years old

Saya berumurtahun

I am a(Profession) in ...(Place)

Saya adalah seorang.....(Pekerjaan) di(Tempat)

My hobby is / My hobbies are

Hobby saya adalah

Thank you

Terimakasih

Note:

My hobby (is) disini ditujukan untuk benda tunggal atau hanya satu jenis saja, sedangkan my hobbies (are) digunakan untuk menunjukan benda jamak atau hal yang lebih dari satu.

Contoh :

- My hobby is hiking
- My hobbies are hiking, playing football and writing

Introducing someone

Hello

I would like to introduce you to My friend.He is Maher Zain, You can call him Zain. He comes from Lebanon.

Question for introduction

What is your name?	Siapa nama mu?
What is your complete name?	Siapa nama lengkap mu?
/What is your full name?	
What is your nick name?	Siapa nama panggilan mu?
How can I call you?	Bagaimana saya bisa memanggil nama mu?
Where do you come from?	Dari mana kamu berasal?
/Where are you from?	
Where do you live?	Dimana kamu tinggal?
How old are you?	Berapa umurmu?
What do you do?	Apa pekerjaanmu?
What is your hobby?	Hobby mu apa?

Closing:

That's all from me. Thank you for your nice attention. Nice to know you.

That would be all from me. Thank you for your nice attention. Nice to know you.

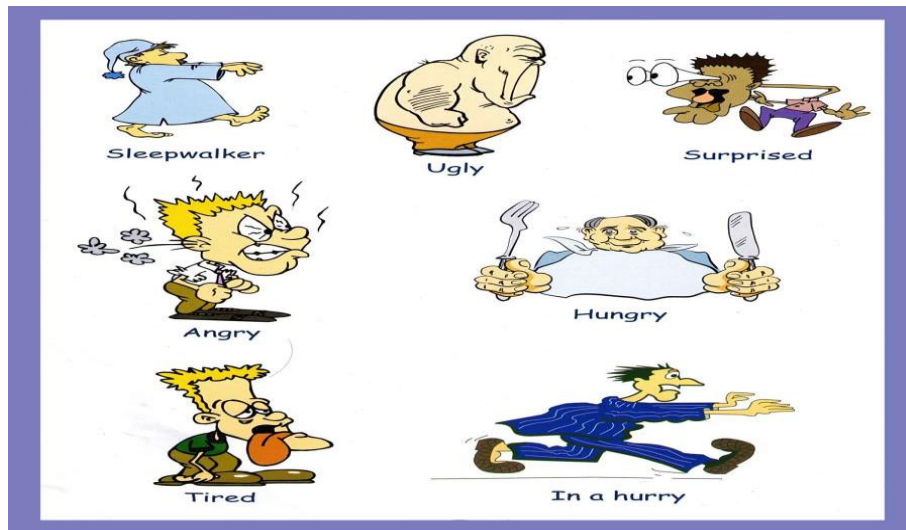
Example

I would like to introduce myself. My full name is Sri Astutik Dwi Saroja Timor. You can call me Timor

I'm 22 years old. I am Indonesian, and I live in Pare, Kediri city. I am a dilligent and outgoing person. I am an English teacher in Kampung Inggris. I have interest in reading books and I really enjoy reading books because it makes me feel different and smart. I read a book every evening before sleep.I also love cooking simply because I do like the food.I usually cook new food every weekend.My dream is, I want to become a motivator in the next year.Because, I want to make motivation story for everyone.

That's all from me. Thank you for your nice attention. Nice to know you.

ADJECTIVE (KATA SIFAT)



An **adjective** is a word that tells us more about a noun. It "describes" or "modifies" a noun (The big dog was hungry). In these examples, the **adjective** is in bold and the noun that it modifies is in italics. An **adjective** often comes BEFORE a noun: a green car.

A. Adjective Characteristics

There are 5 main characteristics of adjectives that you should know, namely;

1) Acting as an attributive,

which can be placed between the determiner and the main part of a noun / noun phrase.

Example:

- a. A beautiful girl,
- b. The big house,
- c. Dirty clothes

2) As a subjective complement

Example:

- a. She is beautiful
- b. My teacher is handsome

3) Can be emphasized with the word very

Example:

- a. I am very happy.
- b. He is very diligent.

4) Can take the form of comparative and superlative

Example:

- a. She is smarter now
- b. GENTA is the best course in Kampung Inggris Pare

5) Does not have a plural form (plural)

Example:

a. I have big houses.

I have bigs houses* this sentence is wrong because the adjective cannot be plural (plural).

B. Kinds of Adjective

There some kinds of Adjective which is divided in 8 parts are

Like in the table below, and Those can be abbreviated as:

A,D,D,Q,Q,P,I,P₂

KIND	EXAMPLE
Article	Kata Sandang
	a, an, the
Demonstrative	Kata Sifat sebagai penunjuk benda
	This, these. That, those
Distributive	Kata sifat yang menunjukkan pembagian benda
	Each, every , either, neither
Quantitative	Berfungsi penunjuk jumlah benda
	Some, any, many, one, etc
Quality	Kata sifat yang menunjukkan kualitas benda
	Hnadsome, good, etc
Possesive	Kata sifat kepemilikan (Poss 1)
	My, His, Your, etc
Introgrative	Untuk pertanyaan
	What, where, when, etc
Participle	Kata kerja yang dijadikan kata sifat
1. Present Partciple	Interesting, Boring
2. Past Participle	Interested, Bored

ENGLISH CONTRACTION

We make contractions with auxiliary verbs, and also with be and have when they are not auxiliary verbs. When we make a contraction, we commonly put an apostrophe in place of a missing letter.

The following are the most common contractions.

Contractions with I, you, he, she, it, we, and they

'm = am (I'm)

're = are (you're, we're, they're)

's = is and has (he's, she's, it's)

've = have ('ve, you've, we've, they've)

'll = will (I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, it'll, we'll, they'll)

'd = had and would (I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd, it'd, we'd, they'd)

Contractions with auxiliary verb and not

The contraction for not is n't:

aren't	=	are not (we aren't, you aren't)
can't	=	cannot
couldn't	=	could not
didn't	=	did not (I didn't, they didn't)
hasn't	=	has not
haven't	=	have not
isn't	=	is not (she isn't, it isn't)
mustn't	=	must not
shan't	=	shall not
shouldn't	=	should not

